U.S. Congress.

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS

OF

THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

VOLUME LXXI—PART 3

JUNE 4 TO SEPTEMBER 9, 1929

(Pages 2305 to 3480)

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1929

Hist
U.S. Govt.
12-10-1929

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS FIRST SESSION

SENATE

TUESDAY, *June 4, 1929*

Rev. Joseph Hillman Hollister, D. D., minister of the Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

O God, who hast breathed into man the breath of life and hast given to every life its spiritual height and spiritual depth, we pray that this day we may attain unto our spiritual possibilities; that to the affairs of men we may bring the wisdom of God; that from the frailties of humankind we rise to the strength of the most high.

We pray for the world, for our Republic, for our President, and for everyone who holds the high and noble office of servant of the people. And may God have to do with the beginning, the continuing, and the ending of this another day of service. In the name of Jesus Christ we pray. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. WATSON and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that 10 years ago to-day this body took one of the most memorable votes in its history and by a two-thirds majority submitted to the States for ratification the amendment to the United States Constitution giving suffrage to the women of this country.

I had the honor of serving as the chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee of the Senate at that time and am glad to call attention to this tenth anniversary, which is to-day being celebrated by women in every part of the United States.

Twenty-three men who are now Members of this body have the distinction of having voted for the suffrage amendment in the Senate when it was passed on June 4, 1919, and I believe that I can say that every one of them will gladly bear testimony to the splendid results achieved by granting to women political equality with men. Everyone can now clearly see that the right of women to complete equality is convincingly demonstrated by the manner in which American women have borne their part in our national life since the suffrage amendment was adopted in the Senate 10 years ago to-day.

I congratulate women on their achievements in practically every line of endeavor and wish to say that I am proud of any service I may have been able to render them in their advance toward full equality with the male citizens of this country.

CLAIM OF THE ALLEGHENY FORGING CO.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report and recommendation concerning the claim of the Allegheny Forging Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS

Mr. WALCOTT presented a petition of members of Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of West Hartford, Conn., favoring the retention of the national-origins clause in the immigration law, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of members of the G. A. Hadsell Camp, No. 21, United Spanish War Veterans, of Bristol, Conn., praying for the passage of legislation granting increased pensions to Spanish War veterans, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

BUSINESS RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I have been interested in reading an article of late in which a discussion is had as to the way in which business marches ahead of government. The government is ordinarily far behind the business world and often retards business. I ask to have inserted in the RECORD an article appearing in this morning's New York Times with reference to the business relations which are being built up between this country and Soviet Russia in spite of the Government.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The article is as follows:

[From the New York Times, Tuesday, June 4, 1929]

SOVIETS HAIL DEALS FOR AMERICAN AID—CONTRACTS INVOLVING MILLIONS WITH INDUSTRY HERE ARE NOW EFFECTIVE—FORD COOPERATION LAUDED—STATEMENT BY MESHLAUK AND AMTORG TELLS OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND EXCHANGE OF PATENTS

Details of soviet contracts with more than 15 American concerns, involving millions of dollars, were made public yesterday in a joint statement issued by Valery I. Meshlauk, vice chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the Soviet Union, and Saul G. Bron, chairman of the board of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Avenue.

Among the outstanding of these contracts is the one with the Ford Motor Co., signed at Dearborn, Mich., last Friday, at which time it was announced that this agreement calls for the purchase of $30,000,000 worth of Ford cars and parts by the Russian interests within the next four years. The other contracts call for designing of plants, technical assistance, and exchange of patents.

The statement issued yesterday at the offices of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, which was one of the parties to the Ford Motor Co. contract, said that "it is significant that American engineering skill is being utilized on many of the principal soviet industrial projects now under way."

The Ford contract, which is for a term of nine years, provides for technical cooperation between the Ford Motor Co. and the Soviet Automobile Trust for five years after the completion of a factory at Nizhni Novgorod, which is expected to be put in operation within four years, and which will produce annually 100,000 Ford cars and trucks. This plant will produce more trucks than passenger cars.

The statement pointed out that the Soviet Union possesses only 20,000 cars "and is probably the least advanced in this respect of any of the large European countries." The statement added that "an indication that the problem is receiving adequate attention is the fact that this year $150,000,000 has been appropriated for road construction" by soviet federal and local authorities.

Other contracts have been made with the following:

International General Electric Co., for exchange of patents and technical assistance.

Radio Corporation of America, for exchange of patents and other technical information.

Du Pont de Nemours Co., for technical assistance in building ammonia fertilizer factories.

Hugh L. Cooper Co., New York, consulting engineers on a $100,000,000 hydroelectric power plant in the Ukraine, claimed to be the largest in the world.

Freyn Engineering Co., New York, consulting engineers in the designing of steel mills to cost more than $1,000,000,000.

Stuart, James & Cooke, New York, consulting engineers for building new coal mines, rebuilding old mines, and installing up-to-date equipment.

Nitrogen Engineering Co., New York, for technical assistance in construction of nitrogen fertilizer factory.

Longacre Engineering & Construction Co., New York, for technical assistance and supervision on the erection of apartment houses in Moscow.

McCormick Co., New York, for the designing of a large baking plant in Moscow.

Albert Kahn (Inc.), Detroit, for designing the Stalingrad tractor factory to produce 40,000 tractors a year.

Arthur P. Davis, Oakland, Calif., chief consulting engineer on irrigation projects in Soviet Central Asia.

The statement issued yesterday said in part:

"We wish to state that in all of our conversations and negotiations with Mr. Ford he afforded us the maximum of cooperation and evinced a great interest in our industrial development, particularly in the application of automotive power to large-scale farming.

"The construction of the new automobile plant is a part of the general soviet program for the inauguration of many new industries in the country. A tractor factory with a capacity of 40,000 machines per year was started last year at Stalingrad, and construction of another tractor factory with a similar capacity is to be commenced shortly. The tractor plants at Leningrad and Kharkov are being re-equipped for larger capacities. Several large power plants are under construction, as well as many factories for the production of fertilizers, paper, electrical equipment, and other products."

FEDERAL FARM-LOAN BANK RATES OF INTEREST

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred, resolutions from one of the large farm organizations of my State relating to the rate of interest charged by the Federal farm-loan banks and the intermediate credit banks.

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the Federal land banks are increasing their rates of interest on farm loans; and

Whereas interest has been increased on intermediate-credit loans; and

Whereas this action on the part of these Government agencies is inconsistent at this time when Congress is called in special session for the purpose of bringing about relief to agriculture; and

Whereas any increase in interest rates at this time tends to relieve the farmer of what little resources he may have left: Therefore be it

Resolved by the State Board of Directors of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, South Dakota Division, in meeting assembled, That we respectfully petition Congress that they lower the interest rates rather than to increase them to bring about real relief to agriculture; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of our Representatives in Congress and United States Senators.

(NOTE.—At a meeting called at Mitchell, S. Dak., on May 29–30, 1929, all members of the board were present and the above resolution was passed by a unanimous vote.)

E. H. SAUBER,
Secretary, Yankton, S. Dak.

FARM RELIEF AND THE MUSCLE SHOALS PLANT

Mr. SHEPPARD. I present a resolution adopted by the Texas State Senate in reference to Muscle Shoals. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD at this point and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Simple Resolution 2

Senator Beck sent up the following resolution:

"Whereas agriculture is the chief industry of our Southland; and

"Whereas the marketing system for our crops is inadequate; and the fertility of our soil is being constantly depleted of its nitrogen contents; and the United States Government now owns a hydroelectric plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., which cost more than $150,000,000, and is capable of manufacturing sodium nitrate so necessary for the rehabilitation of our soils; and

"Whereas at the present time Chilean nitrate sells at Texas points for $60 per ton; and the Muscle Shoals plant, if properly handled, will materially reduce the cost of sodium nitrate: Therefore be it

"*Resolved by the Senate of Texas,* That our Representatives in Congress are urgently requested to support such measures that will give an adequate marketing system for our crops; and such measures that will permit the manufacture of nitrogen at the Muscle Shoals plant, thereby making it possible for our farmers to receive cheaper fertilizer: Be it further

"*Resolved,* That this resolution be printed in the journal, and a copy thereof be mailed to our Representatives in Congress.

"BECK.
"NEAL.
"WILLIAMSON."

HANDLING OF LIQUORS BY FOREIGN EMBASSIES

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD certain articles in reference to the shipment of liquors by foreign embassies. Before the request is granted I should like first to ask the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH], the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, if he thinks there is any possibility of getting a report on my resolution in reference to the matter at any time during this session of Congress or the early part of the next session?

Mr. BORAH. I do not understand what the resolution is to which the Senator refers.

Mr. BLEASE. The resolution to which I refer has to do with the handling of whisky and other liquors by foreign embassies. I have one such resolution with the Committee on Foreign Relations, one with the Committee on the Judiciary, and one with the Committee on Commerce. I am particularly interested just at this time in the resolution which is now before the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. BORAH. I do not believe there is any chance of a report on it at this session. It has been the idea of the committee that it would not take up controversial matters at the special session.

Mr. BLEASE. I simply wanted to call attention to the fact that the resolutions are in the committees and that I have not forgotten them. I ask that the articles to which I have referred be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The articles referred to are as follows:

[From the Washington Post, May 6, 1929]

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY "SPEAK-EASIES" FLOURISHING IN CITY, DOCTOR HOWARD STATES—EVIDENCE OF SURVEY GIVEN TO AUTHORITIES, HE SAYS IN CHURCH ADDRESS—FARMERS ACCUSED OF MAKING LIQUOR—LAW ENFORCEMENT CHAIRMAN SEES UNITED STATES FACING BLOODY RUM REVOLT

Evidence obtained in more than 450 "speak-easies" flourishing in the northwest section of Washington has been turned over to Capital authorities, Dr. Clinton N. Howard, chairman of the United Committee for Law Enforcement, said last night in an address before 400 members of the Clarendon (Va.) Baptist Church.

On Saturday, Doctor Howard said, his private investigators obtained evidence against 16 of the "speak-easies" which, he declared, are running openly in Washington.

Many farmers in Maryland and Virginia who, several years ago, depended on their crops for a livelihood, now are devoting their entire energy toward the manufacture of liquor, which flows unchecked into the National Capital, the speaker charged.

FACES RUM REVOLUTION

The United States is facing a bloody rum revolution, Doctor Howard said in speeches made earlier in the day at the Asbury Methodist Episcopal and National Baptist Churches, in Washington.

Crime is more rampant, life cheaper, and public opinion more indifferent to consequences in the United States than in any of the "benighted lands" to which missionaries are sent, he said.

DEPLORES RUM RUNNERS' TACTICS

The law enforcement chairman deplored the tactics used by the present-day rum runner, who thinks nothing, he said, of throwing bombs, releasing poison gases, and operating machine guns in the city streets throughout the country in the operation of his nefarious business.

Foreign powers who permit international rum smugglers to get their supplies in their countries, knowing they will be smuggled into the United States, are making a scrap of paper out of the American Constitution, Doctor Howard said. He plans to speak before the local policemen's association in the near future.

[From the News and Courier, Charleston, S. C., May 26, 1929]

HOOVER WILL NOT SEEK TO BAR RUM FROM DIPLOMATS—ACTION WOULD CHANGE STATUS OF RIGHTS OF AMERICAN ENVOYS OVER WORLD—PLAN WOULD BE FOUGHT—SOME LEGATES WOULD CONSENT, BUT OTHERS RISE SOCIALLY BY SERVING LIQUORS

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Just when leaders of the diplomatic corps in Washington were becoming so frightened at liquor agitation over immunity privileges that they were willing to climb on the water wagon at any hint from the administration, it was made known to-day that foreign diplomats are to be masters of their own homes.

The United States will not ask foreign envoys to give up any of their privileges, including that of importing and consuming their favorite drinks. The property of each embassy and legation in the Capital is protected by extraterritoriality, making it "home soil" of each nation represented here. This country enjoys reciprocal immunities and privileges abroad and will make no move to upset this equilibrium.

The liquor question, which has been agitated here since early April, when dry dinners were started as a fad in Washington society circles, has been brought to the front again by a letter from Sir Esme Howard, British ambassador, to a Virginia prohibitionist stating his willingness to forego liquor privileges if any such hint should emanate from authoritative administration sources.

The letter was forwarded to the White House several days ago, and in the routine sorting of mail was forwarded to the State Department.

HOOVER WON'T ACT

Now that the nature of the letter has become known, President Hoover has requested that it be sent to him for study.

The President, however, contemplates nothing that could be construed as a hint. While appreciating the willingness to conform to laws of this country, Mr. Hoover is unwilling to disturb diplomatic equilibrium by a move that would bring endless governmental and social complications.

The diplomatic corps is far from united on the matter. Some members said they would be unwilling to forego their immunity. Others have suggested the compromise of serving no liquor at formal state functions. Several stand behind Sir Esme.

Most of the diplomats here would hesitate to lose the privilege chiefly because of the social prestige. Their American guests have learned to anticipate the wines and whiskys, and it is feared many of the guests would lose interest in the quest for embassy invitation if the oases of foreign territory here were dried up.

The opening has been created for a more or less determined fight by drys to detour the thirsts of envoys to water. James T. Carter, of Lynchburg, Va., prohibitionist and lumber manufacturer, who transmitted the personal letter from Sir Esme Howard to the White House, approached the President with a request that "necessary steps be taken immediately to accept the proposal of the British ambassador."

WROTE TO HOWARD

The gratuitous step by the British ambassador was written in answer to a personal letter from Carter, asking Sir Esme to "join hands with the better element of the people of the United States and try to help us enforce the liquor laws of our country." Sir Esme pointed out that the privilege of importing and using alcoholic beverages was granted voluntarily by the United States to foreign diplomats.

In a legal, as well as diplomatic sense, this Government could not officially suggest waiving reciprocal immunities without having the reciprocity withdrawn and nullifying the effect of past and future good-will tours.

Envoys have shared some of the general prohibition fears of the average American citizen, particularly those attachés who have accompanied truck loads of liquor from Baltimore, and who feared they might suffer the fate of some American bootleggers before they could flash their credentials and establish their immunity from rough-and-tumble tactics.

Secretary of State Stimson declined to express an opinion as to whether a law passed by Congress could affect the diplomatic corps. He pointed out that this question raises the old dispute as to whether treaty provisions supersede an act of Congress.

A high official of the French Embassy said that Sir Esme had not consulted other members of the corps. He expressed personal antipathy to waiving immunities. Representatives of five of the world's leading powers also vehemently denied that Sir Esme was speaking for any mission but his own.

It was generally conceded that Sir Esme could dry up the British Embassy if he so desires. Already, Carlos G. Davilla, the Chilean ambassador, has established a rule that wines and liquors are not to be served at his table when American officials are present.

[From the United States Daily, May 27, 1929]

SECRETARY CALLS ATTENTION TO IMMUNITY OF DIPLOMATS

Laws enacted by the United States have no effect upon the diplomatic corps in the Nation's Capital, according to an oral statement, May 25, by the Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson.

Secretary Stimson's statement was made in connection with the statement of the British ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, dean of the diplomatic corps, that the diplomats would be willing to abide by any ruling of the United States regarding diplomatic liquor.

Commenting on the British ambassador's position, Senator HOWELL (Republican), of Nebraska, expressed the belief that "undoubtedly the administration will take advantage of his offer."

[From the News and Courier, Charleston, S. C., Thursday morning, May 30, 1929]

DIPLOMATIC RUM ANNOYING HOOVER—MANY CONFUSING SITUATIONS MAY ARISE FROM RUMPUS OVER HOWARD LETTER—BLEASE MAY STEP OUT—CAROLINIAN LIKELY TO BRING FORTH HIS RESOLUTION ON EMBASSY LIQUORS

By Charles Michelson

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Prohibition is surely the spiniest package of trouble that ever plagued a well-meaning nation.

Here President Hoover just had the thing put away comfortably with his law-enforcement commission, the eminence of the personnel of which only compares superlatively with the indefiniteness of its objective and along comes Sir Esme Howard, the British ambassador, and motivates the sharpest thorn that ever pricked a President.

The law-enforcement body was a perfect alibi for holding up any of the ordinary moves to reinforce prohibition. Congress appropriated $250,000 to start the President's investigation, and obviously if the Chief Executive was to accomplish anything he must not be interfered with by legislation that might cross the recommendations that the Wickersham committee may formulate. It looked like a long truce in the whisky war. But Sir Esme had to write to a bust prohibitionist who appealed to him to help us enforce the sacred law by setting an example of official abstention, and ingenuously explain that the diplomats were willing to waive their immunity if President Hoover would signify that he wanted them to.

Whereupon the correspondence is forwarded to the President with the mild suggestion that he follow the course the British ambassador had designated. Naturally the Anti-Saloonera indorsed the proposal leaving the President in the predicament of either offending the cause he championed or making this country ridiculous in the eyes of the diplomatic world, for what could be more loutish than for the ruler of this country to undertake to instruct the representatives of every foreign government as to their personal habits?

SOME SUSPECT REVENGE

If it had been anybody but the soft-spoken, discreet, politic, and experienced ambassador of His British Majesty, the suspicion must arise that it was not as guileless as it appeared. Cynical folks, familiar with the diplomatic attitude, might even see in the incident a comeback for the episode of the Vice President's official hostess, wherein the administration, while protesting that it had no function of telling the ambassadors and ministers how they should seat their guests, indicated that it expected Mrs. Gann to have the seat of honor.

They have wrangled ever since. They complied, of course, but Sir Esme, as the diplomatic spokesman, managed to get in three times in one note that it was a provisional submission, setting no precedent, and only valid until such time as the United States should realize its responsibilities and set up some constituted agency to decide matters of precedence.

Had his excellency been a malevolent person instead of the gentlest soul that ever represented a great nation in a foreign land he could not have conceived a more adroit revenge than comes from his courteous reply to a respectful communication.

At this writing it is the understanding that the President will take the easiest way out and attempt no interference with the Scotch-and-soda habits of the depraved Britishers. It is a question whether this wise decision can be maintained when the drys begin to ferment and Congress takes the matter up.

BLEASE MOTION

There has been slumbering in the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator COLE BLEASE'S resolution demanding the recall of all drinking envoys. The Carter-Howard correspondence will probably galvanize this mischievous measure into life. BLEASE could not resist such a chance. The South Carolina Senator, cheerfully explaining that he votes dry on his constituents' account, but drinks wet as opportunity offers, is horrified that foreigners should be able to do openly what good Americans can only do by stealth. Let the Anti-Saloon League get behind the bill and the drys will have to vote for it. Moreover, there will be recruits from the crowd that finds baiting the President the one joy of this extra session of Congress. These would be transfixed with delight at putting such an act up to President Hoover to veto. Fortunately for the dignity, though not for the gayety, of nations, the better subjugated House of Representatives can be depended on to check the process short of the ultimate, but there is due to be a lot of uncomfortable oratory on the subject meanwhile.

Suppose Tibet became independent, polyandry being one of the native customs—but why carry on the speculation any farther?

EMBASSY PARTIES

One immediate result would be that invitations to embassy dinners, now so eagerly sought for, would be a drug in the social market.

Actually the diplomatic liquor is the smallest item in the total of Volstead indulgence. The tales of its going into bootleg circles are fairy stories ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. The mysterious stranger who in broken English offers to supply you with embassy stuff gets his supplies from the same moonshine source that assuage the bulk of the great American thirst. At best he has a deal with a junk man for the empty bottles gathered at the legation back doors. The greatest harm that is done is the inciting of the plain people to a violation of the commandment forbidding envy.

This, however, does not alter the fact that Sir Esme Howard has given a great boost to the movement to stop those people from getting what we can't get. Probably he answered Mr. Carter, of Lynchburg, Va., with no deeper thought than a facile plea in avoidance, as the lawyers say. As time goes on he will be heralded as a convert to the dry gospel, and the Anti-Saloon League will point a mournful finger at Mr. Hoover's administration as having betrayed the faith.

Actually the foreigners have neither sympathy with nor understanding of the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act. It is whimsically suggested that there be organized in England "The Friends of American Freedom" to match "The Friends of Irish Freedom" that functioned on this side during the home-rule troubles. They make treaties with us to discourage the smuggling of liquor into this country

because we in compensation permit their wet liners to come into our ports, thereby giving them the cream of the passenger business, but brewing and distilling for the American market, is a thoroughly respectable and countenanced business with them.

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN

It is an interesting speculation to dream of what would happen if we insisted on the foreign diplomats complying with our law. The first question naturally is whether they would then patronize local bootleggers or put their own butlers into the lucrative trade. Not being subject to American legal processes the interrogatory arises whether our law could reach a bootlegger who was attached to a foreign legation, assuming that he was careful to take no customers outside the diplomatic corps? The envoy's baggage being exempt from examination, what would a customhouse official do if he encountered a leaking trunk, such as that which Congressman MICHAELSON's brother-in-law so heroically asserted ownership of on a recent occasion?

[From the Star, June 3, 1929]

SIR ESME LAUDED FOR LIQUOR STAND—MANUFACTURERS RECORD EDITOR TELLS ENVOY HIS OFFER WAS SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

The question of diplomatic liquor was again brought up to-day through publicity given a letter addressed to the British ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, commending him for his recently expressed willingness to refrain from exercising the privilege of importing liquors for the use of his diplomatic household.

"You have thus strengthened the ties between millions of American people who believe in prohibition and the Government which you so ably represent," Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers Record of Baltimore, declared in writing to the envoy. Sir Esme's now famous avowal to abolish liquor in the British Embassy, if so requested, caused other envoys in Washington to rise in defense of their diplomatic immunity and to take exception to his willingness to "waive" these rights, as expressed in a communication to James T. Carter, of Lynchburg, Va.

GREAT SERVICE SEEN

Doctor Edmonds's letter commenting on the envoy's action said in part:

"Your willingness to abolish in the British Embassy the use of intoxicating liquor as an expression of your interest in the desire to abide by the laws of this land if you should be so requested by the Government will command world-wide discussion; and though diplomatic usage will probably not justify such a request by this Government, you have, I am sure, rendered a very great service to the world-wide discussion of how to prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors, which have sent more men to the grave than even war itself, with all of its horror."

Mr. Edmonds made a defense of prohibition, quoting such industrial leaders as Henry Ford and the late Judge Gary, former chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and Lord Leverhulme, one of England's greatest business leaders. He also pointed out that Robert Dollar, the steamship owner, has never permitted any of his ships to carry liquor.

NATIONAL-ORIGINS CLAUSE OF IMMIGRATION ACT

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter received from the Hon. Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor during the administration of President Taft, relating to the national-origins clause of the immigration act of 1924.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ST. LOUIS, *May 29, 1929.*

Hon. ROSCOE PATTERSON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR PATTERSON: I feel that you will not take it amiss if I undertake to state to you my own position upon the question of national origin. For many years I have, contrary to the opinion of many people with whom I ordinarily agree, rather favored the restriction of immigration. My reason has been that the integrity of our institutions must be the first consideration. We can absorb a great many elements without danger and with advantage, but it does seem to me that we may introduce into our country elements that are not and for some period will not be in sympathy with the fundamental principles of our institutions in numbers so large as to actually present a problem and, perhaps, a danger.

I do not believe, however, that the national-origins statute in any satisfactory manner serves to carry out this fundamental idea. My reasons are these:

The general objection raised to this statute is that in result it works an obvious discrimination in favor of some countries and against others. I am frank to say that, to my mind, this objection is really sufficient because, without securing any particular advantage, the law does create ground for unrest, dissatisfaction, and racial controversy.

I am a member of the committee on immigration of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and that question has been under consideration for a considerable period of time. The members of that committee represent different sections of our country, and, as I think it is safe to assume, approached the question without preconceived opinions. It is therefore rather remarkable that the conclusion against the national origins law—for the reason stated—was reached by unanimous vote of those present, two members being absent and not participating. At the annual meeting a few weeks ago in Washington that report was accepted by the committee on resolutions and was finally confirmed by the delegates at large without a single protest. I may say that this was not a perfunctory conclusion, because opportunity was given for the opposition for the fullest possible discussion in the committee on immigration and at the later stages of the proceeding.

My objection to the statute in question, however, goes farther. I feel that it is based upon assumptions that can not be sustained. It is admitted that no census can possibly give us a true picture of the origin and present composition of our people. The mere change of family names would be an insuperable obstacle. So much is accepted by the framers of the statute and they have therefore substituted the immigration records as a basis. In my opinion there are no such records, at least not for the better part of the last century, that give anything like a correct account of the nativity of immigrants. The shipping records would be equally unreliable. For illustration, the Pilgrims did not come from England but came from the Netherlands. If they are to be counted as Englishmen it will be because they came in an English ship. Carl Schurz and all his colleagues—who, perhaps, constituted the best element from Germany to this country—did not come direct from Germany, for obvious reasons.

If you will consult English authorities upon the question, you will find that the fallacy of the shipping records as a guide for immigration has been frankly recognized by them. I refer to Emigration from the United Kingdom to United States, 1763–1912, by Stanley C. Johnson, M. A. Publisher, George Routledge & Sons (Ltd.). See pages 100 and 101 and also 344–345. British Emigration to British North America, 1783–1837, by Helen I. Cowan, M. A. University of Toronto Library. See pages 234–235.

The second assumption is that having established the nativity of the original immigration in the manner just stated, the increase of these different stocks is assumed to have been in equal ratio. This assumption is manifestly untrue. The fact is just the opposite. The old stock has so obviously failed to sustain its ratio that it may be said that the very suggestion for this law is found in the desire to supply from a foreign country the shortage of the original stock in our own. If the reason for the law had been badly stated in that fashion, it would be truthful and might have some merit.

But if the purpose is to supply from abroad the shortage which exists in our country in the original stock, I submit to you that the plan can not accomplish the desired result. The fact is that Great Britain is in no position to supply Anglo-Saxons to this country, and that, after all, is what the statute is supposed to accomplish. Great Britain is just as short of Anglo-Saxons as we are. She has been a cradle of liberty for a very long period of time and, in truth, the British people are now as mixed a race as can be found on earth. A mere reading of her own distinguished men and women during the war and since then will show how heavy a percentage of her leaders is not drawn from the old stock which we generally have in mind. If Great Britain is to supply her quota, it will not be drawn from the Anglo-Saxon branch but it will come from those sections of her country which, in population, are composed very much as our congested districts are, of representatives of the different peoples that have found refuge there.

I am persuaded, therefore, that the law as it has been written is not based upon truth, and therefore not upon wisdom. I am persuaded also that if this law is retained it will create, and as I think justly, very great antagonism among our own people. It must be remembered that Mr. Hoover, as Secretary of Commerce, declared that the law could not be satisfactorily carried out. As candidate for President he declared frankly against it. That position on his part was accepted by a great many voters as an important factor in the determination of their position. I for one could not agree with Mr. Hoover about some of his planks, and unreservedly said so. His position upon this question disclosed an attitude of mind which particularly appealed to me, and I accepted it as one ground for my support of him. I feel that that question was fairly submitted at the last election and constituted a determining factor in the popular decision. Apart from all other reasons against that law, I feel that disregard of a principle so deliberately submitted and decided would now constitute very serious cause far unrest, dissatisfaction, and protest.

I am, very sincerely yours, CHARLES NAGEL.

THE NAVAL RESERVE IN 1930

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably without amendment the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 61) to amend the appropriation "Organizing the Naval Reserve, 1930," and I submit a report (No. 26) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 61), as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the provision in the appropriation "Organizing the Naval Reserve, 1930," reading "exclusive, however, of pay, allowances, or other expenses on account of members of any class of the Naval Reserve incident to their being given flight training unless, as a condition precedent, they shall have been found by such agency as the Secretary of the Navy may designate qualified to perform combat service as pilots of naval aircraft," is hereby amended to read as follows: "exclusive, however, of pay, allowances, or other expenses on account of members of any class of the Naval Reserve incident to their being given flight training unless, as a condition precedent, they shall have been found by such agency as the Secretary of the Navy may designate physically and psychologically qualified to serve as pilots of naval aircraft."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, before giving my consent I should like to have an explanation of the purpose of the joint resolution.

Mr. HALE. When the last annual naval appropriation bill was before Congress the House cut out an item of $32,000 that was recommended by the Budget for the training of certain men in the reserve. These were older pilots, men over 35 years of age. The House thought it was not advisable to give them flight training. The Senate put back the item. When it came to conference, at the suggestion of the House, we incorporated the following language:

Exclusive, however, of pay, allowances, or other expenses on account of members of any class of the Naval Reserve incident to their being given flight training unless, as a condition precedent, they shall have been found by such agency as the Secretary of the Navy may designate qualified to perform combat service as pilots of naval aircraft.

It has since been found that if that provision stays in the law no student aviators may be trained because they can not qualify for combat service until they become pilots. The joint resolution changes the wording so as to provide as follows:

Exclusive, however, of pay, allowances, or other expenses on account of members of any class of the Naval Reserve incident to their being given flight training unless, as a condition precedent, they shall have been found by such agency as the Secretary of the Navy may designate physically and psychologically qualified to serve as pilots of naval aircraft.

Unless this is adopted the flight training of all the student aviators in the reserve, and there are about 209, will cease on July 1, and I am sure the Senate does not want that.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator whether the joint resolution makes an increase in the appropriation?

Mr. HALE. No. There is nothing in it having to do with any increase in appropriation.

Mr. KING. It is merely to make eligible for certain service persons who are now ineligible?

Mr. HALE. Yes. They are ineligible simply on account of a mistake made by the conferees.

Mr. KING. I have no objection.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM P. MAGRUDER

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] a question. I understood at the last session of Congress that the Committee on Naval Affairs attempted to investigate or was considering the question of investigating Admiral Magruder's punishment because of having written an article for one of the leading journals of the United States criticizing the naval administration and the improper or extravagant expenditures. Did the committee make such an investigation?

Mr. HALE. I do not recall that any resolution to that effect was referred to the committee. The Senator from Utah probably knows.

Mr. KING. I understood that of its own motion, because there was a great deal of feeling throughout the country that Admiral Magruder had been improperly dealt with, the committee intended or proposed to make an investigation. Does the Senator know whether Admiral Magruder is still unassigned?

Mr. HALE. I can not say.

Mr. KING. I shall later offer a resolution asking the committee to make inquiry into the facts concerning the punishment of Admiral Magruder and the reason why he is not assigned to duty.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS AT UNVEILING OF STATUE OF WADE HAMPTON

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, from the Committee on Printing I report back favorably without amendment the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 13), submitted by Mr. SMITH on the 3d instant, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration. I may say that it is the customary resolution in matters of this sort.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was read, considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed with illustrations, and bound, the proceedings in Congress, together with the proceedings at the unveiling in Statuary Hall, upon the acceptance of the statue of Wade Hampton, presented by the State of South Carolina, 5,000 copies, of which 1,000 shall be for the use of the Senate and 2,500 for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining 1,500 copies shall be for the use and distribution of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of South Carolina.

The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer and shall procure suitable illustrations to be bound with these proceedings.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, two measures have been under consideration by the Committee on Printing dealing with the subject of increasing the number of copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to be printed and distributed. The first bill was introduced by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN]. It was similar to his bill which passed the Senate in the last session.

The Committee on Printing has given the whole subject considerable study. The result is that the committee thought a new bill should be drafted which would perhaps more fully accomplish the desired purpose and meet the needs of the future. I was directed by the Committee on Printing to report back the new bill (S. 1312), prepared by the committee and later introduced by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN], to amend sections 182, 183, and 184 of chapter 6 of title 44, of the United States Code, approved June 30, 1926, relative to the printing and distribution of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I submit a report (No. 27) thereon. I shall ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration; but before doing so I ask that a brief report accompanying the bill may be read at the desk for the information of the Senate because it indicates the changes proposed in the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will read the report for the information of the Senate.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, before the report is read I wish to say that the changes made in the bill are entirely satisfactory to me. There are some departments in the Government that ought to receive the RECORD and they had been overlooked. As the bill is now drawn it will include the various departments of the Government among those who are to receive the RECORD and will increase the number of copies of the RECORD to be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the report.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Printing, submitted the following report (to accompany S. 1312):

The Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1312) entitled "A bill to amend sections 182, 183, and 184 of chapter 6 of Title 44, of the United States Code, approved June 30, 1926, relative to the printing and distribution of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD," having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

This measure is a codification of the present law relating to the printing and distribution of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and also provides that the copies now being delivered daily to various officers of Congress for official use, upon requisition of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House issued each year, shall be furnished by law.

The principal change proposed by this measure is to increase the number of daily RECORDS allotted to each Senator from 88 to 150 copies and to each Member of the House from 60 to 85 copies. It also provides that the libraries of those executive departments and independent offices not receiving the RECORD under the printing act of 1895, and such other Government agencies as may be hereafter created, shall be

entitled to copies by statute and not be compelled to buy the necessary copies required for reference use in their libraries.

The committee has ascertained that many Members of Congress mail out their entire allotment of daily RECORDS and, consequently, do not have any bound copies left for distribution, as the present law provides that only Members having copies of the daily edition remaining to their credit may obtain the residue of their quota in bound form. This bill specifically provides that eight copies of the bound edition shall be allotted to each Senator and five copies to each Member in addition to the allocation made of the daily edition.

In the event that the demands made upon Members of Congress should be great enough to necessitate a daily edition of 27,500 copies, the Public Printer estimates that the cost to furnish this number during a short session of 74 days will be $114,770.30, and for a long session of 175 days, $271,416.25.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will not ask for the consideration of the bill at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go to the calendar.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, a bill precisely similar to this has already passed the Senate at the last session. It is very necessary to get it through the Senate again as soon as possible, so that the House may also pass it, and we may have the additional copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for distribution at the beginning of the next session of Congress. A good deal of machinery will have to be put into operation after the bill shall have been enacted. The bill has been unanimously reported by the committee. I hope the Senator from Utah will let the bill pass.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield.

Mr. COPELAND. I find myself almost always in opposition to the Senator from Alabama, and usually in harmony with the Senator from Utah, but I do hope that this bill may be passed.

To me it is a matter of great surprise sometimes, and always of interest, to note how many people want the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and who actually read it. I believe it is a very valuable publication, and I wish it might go into every home in America. Certainly, however, at least this limited additional number of copies, in my judgment, should be provided, so that some of the demands, at least, may be satisfied.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I am very anxious to see this proposed legislation enacted. I am amazed at the small increase in cost in comparison with the results to be attained. Every Senator probably has had the experience I have had of almost every day being compelled to refuse somebody a request for a copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I believe the RECORD is read, and I think it is highly desirable that the number distributed shall be increased.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the reason why I interposed an objection at this time to the consideration of the bill was because I had hoped that when this matter was being considered we might consider also the question of what shall go into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Many people have complained to me about the voluminousness of the RECORD. It seems to be a sort of—I shall not use an offensive term such as "dumping ground"—but a burying ground for editorials, articles, speeches, and addresses from all parts of the country, and relating to every conceivable subject. I have received a good many letters inquiring as to the reason why there is printed in the RECORD such a great variety of extraneous matter. If the committee having charge of the subject will consider the question as to what shall go into the RECORD, I shall have no objection to the consideration of this measure.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. KING. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I will say, for the information of the Senator from Utah, that the Committee on Printing has been considering the very subject matter which the Senator has presented, and is in complete accord with his criticism and observations. The RECORD is becoming too cumbersome and the privilege of its uses abused. The committee feels that we are likely to meet with a situation which will result in a stringent rule being proposed by the House unless something shall be done to curtail the number of editorials, personal letters, articles, and speeches by outsiders that are inserted in the RECORD in the Senate. We are of the opinion that the House has been very considerate of the rule as to printing in the RECORD, and the laxity upon the part of the Senate in putting so many extraneous matters into the RECORD is regrettable and will certainly result in some drastic rule relative thereto. I hope Senators will not make it necessary for the Committee on Printing to propose any such rule, but will of their own volition use discretion and judgment as to the matters which they offer for printing in the RECORD. Senators should take pride in helping to make the RECORD a concise report of the proceedings of the Congress and not a conglomeration of extraneous and personal activities of Senators and their friends.

I will say again to the Senator from Utah that the matter which he has very appropriately called to the attention of the Senate will be further considered by the Committee on Printing.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I have accomplished the purpose which I had in mind, namely, to challenge attention to a matter which I think deserves consideration. I shall not, therefore, object to the consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1312) to amend sections 182, 183, and 184 of chapter 6 of title 44 of the United States Code, approved June 30, 1926, relative to the printing and distribution of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 182, 183, and 184 of chapter 6 of title 44 of the United States Code, approved June 30, 1926, be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 182. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, indexes: The Joint Committee on Printing shall designate to the Public Printer competent persons to prepare the semimonthly and session index to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and shall fix and regulate the compensation to be paid by the Public Printer for the said work and direct the form and manner of its publication and distribution.

SEC. 183. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; daily and permanent forms: That the public proceedings of each House of Congress, as reported by the official reporters thereof, shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which shall be issued in daily form during each session and shall be revised, printed, and bound, as may be directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, in permanent form, promptly at the close of each session. The daily and permanent RECORD shall bear the same date, which shall be that of the actual day's proceedings reported therein.

Same; illustrations, maps, diagrams, etc.: No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the RECORD without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. All requests for such approval should be submitted to the Joint Committee on Printing, through the chairman of the Committee on Printing on the part of the Senate or of the House, in which the speech desired to be illustrated is delivered, and no maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted that exceed in size a page of the RECORD.

Same; gratuitous copies; distributions: The Public Printer shall furnish the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as follows and shall furnish gratuitously no others in addition thereto:

Of the bound edition to the folding room of the Senate not to exceed eight copies for the Vice President and each Senator, and to the folding room of the House of Representatives not to exceed five copies for each Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner; to the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, each two copies; and to the Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Doorkeeper of the House, each two copies.

Of the daily edition to the Vice President and each Senator, not to exceed 150 copies; to the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, each 20 copies; to the Secretary, for office use, 25 copies; and to the Sergeant at Arms for use on the floor of the Senate, 50 copies.

To each Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner, not to exceed 85 copies; to the Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, each 20 copies; to the Clerk, for office use, 35 copies; and to the Doorkeeper for use on the floor of the House of Representatives, 75 copies.

To the Vice President and each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner, there shall be furnished (and shall not be transferable) three additional copies of the daily RECORD, of which one shall be delivered at his residence, one to his office, and one at the Capitol.

All copies of the daily edition shall be supplied and delivered promptly on the day after the actual day's proceedings as originally published. Each order for the daily RECORD shall begin with the current issue thereof, if previous issues of the same session are not available.

There shall be printed and held in reserve by the Public Printer, in unstitched form, as many copies of the daily RECORD as may be required to supply a semimonthly edition for distribution as hereinafter provided, which shall be bound in paper cover together with each semimonthly index when the same is issued and shall be delivered promptly and without delay.

In addition to the foregoing the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD shall be furnished as follows:

To each committee of Congress, one daily and one semimonthly copy.

To each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner, one semimonthly copy.

To the President of the United States, for use of the Executive Office, 10 copies of the daily and 1 bound copy.

To the Chief Justice and each of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, one copy of the daily.

To the marshal and clerk of the Supreme Court, for office use, 2 copies of the daily, 1 semimonthly copy, and 1 bound copy.

To the office of the Vice President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, each, 4 copies of the daily and 1 semimonthly copy.

To the Sergeant at Arms, the Chaplain, the Postmaster, the superintendent and foreman of the folding room of the Senate and House, respectively, and to the two Assistant Sergeants at Arms of the Senate, each, 1 copy of the daily.

To the Official Reporter of the Senate and each of his assistant reporters, and to the Official Reporters of Debates of the House, and the assistant, each, 2 copies of the daily, 1 semimonthly copy, and 3 bound copies to each of these offices.

To the stenographers to committees of the House, 4 copies of the daily and 1 semimonthly copy.

To the offices of the superintendent of the Senate and House document rooms, each, 3 copies of the daily, 1 semimonthly copy, and 1 bound copy.

To the superintendent of the press gallery of the Senate and House, for office use, each, 2 copies of the daily, 1 semimonthly copy, and 1 bound copy.

To the offices of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate and House, and to the Architect of the Capitol, each, 3 copies of the daily and 1 semimonthly copy.

To the Senate and House libraries, each, 3 copies of the daily, 2 semimonthly copies, and not to exceed 15 bound copies.

To the Library of Congress, for international exchange, 125 copies, in both daily and bound form, and for office use in Washington, D. C., 20 copies, in both daily and bound form, and 5 semimonthly copies.

To the library of each executive department, independent office, or establishment of the Government now in Washington, D. C., or which may be hereafter created except those designated as depository libraries; and to the library of the Naval Observatory and the Smithsonian Institution, each, 2 copies of the daily, 1 semimonthly copy, and 1 bound copy.

To the office of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands at Manila, 10 copies in both daily and bound forms.

To the offices of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, five copies in both daily and bound forms.

To each ex-President and ex-Vice President of the United States, one copy of the daily.

To the governor of each State, one copy in both daily and bound forms.

To the Soldiers' Home and to each of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and to each of the State soldiers' homes now established or which may be hereafter created for either Federal or Confederate soldiers, one copy of the daily.

To the Superintendent of Documents, as many bound copies as may be required for distribution to depository libraries.

To each of our legations abroad, one copy of the daily, to be sent through the Secretary of State.

To each foreign legation in Washington whose government extends a like courtesy to our legations abroad, one copy of the daily, to be sent through the Secretary of State and furnished upon his requisition.

To each newspaper correspondent whose name appears in the Congressional Directory, and who makes application therefor, for his personal use and that of the paper or papers he represents, one copy of the daily and one copy of the bound, the same to be sent to the office address of each member of the press or elsewhere as he may direct: *Provided*, That not to exceed four copies in all shall be furnished to members of the same press bureau.

The Public Printer is authorized to furnish to subscribers the daily RECORD at $8 for the long and $4 for the short session, or $1.50 per month, payable in advance. The "usual number" of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD shall not be printed.

SEC. 2. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR MAIL TRANSPORTATION BY RAILROADS

Mr. WARREN. From the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably, without amendment, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 82) making appropriations for additional compensation for transportation of the mail by railroad routes in accordance with the increased rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and I submit a report (No. 25) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution, which I ask may be read.

The joint resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That to enable the Postmaster General to provide for the additional compensation due various railroad companies for inland transportation of mails in accordance with the increased rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in case 9200, under orders dated December 8, 1925; January 5 and March 2, 1927; July 10, 1928; and February 9, 1929, the same being retroactive, the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated:

For the inland transportation of mails by railroad routes for the fiscal years 1924 to 1929, inclusive, $39,000,000; and in addition to such sum there is hereby made available so much as may be necessary of the unexpended balances of the appropriations for inland transportation of mails by railroad routes for the fiscal years 1927 and 1928.

For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-first Congress in House Document No. 18, as follows: Under the Post Office Department, exclusive of interest as and where specified in any of such judgments, $3,997,089.50.

Provided, That any sums paid to a railroad company from the amounts made available by this joint resolution shall be considered for income-tax purposes as income for the taxable year in which such payment is actually received by such company: *Provided further*, That no part of the appropriations made available by this joint resolution shall be paid to any such company which does not waive all interest and claims for interest upon the principal amounts found to be due such company.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, is that the measure which provides for an appropriation of something like $45,000,000?

Mr. WARREN. The joint resolution provides for an appropriation to cover the finding of the Supreme Court of the United States, and, pursuant to negotiations between the Post Office Department and the railroads, it is necessary that payment be made before the 1st of July, in order to avoid the payment of quite a large amount of interest.

Under the decision of the Supreme Court, $39,000,000 must be appropriated as additional compensation for the inland transportation of mails by railroad routes, and, in addition, there must be appropriated $3,997,089.50 to pay judgments rendered by the Court of Claims. So the joint resolution involves nearly $43,000,000.

The joint resolution is properly safeguarded in respect to the payment of income taxes by the railroads, and provides that the amount paid to the railroads under the joint resolution shall be considered for income-tax purposes as income for the taxable year in which such payment is actually received. The railroad companies get the benefit of having the amount paid in a lump-sum settlement rather than from time to time. On the other hand, the United States gets a substantial benefit by eliminating the item of interest, and so forth.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I shall not object to the consideration of the joint resolution, but I wish to emphasize the point which I attempted to make when a former appropriation bill was under consideration. It was conceded then that the amount received by the Post Office Department from its activities was entirely inadequate to meet the expenses of the operations of the department, so that there was a growing deficit. Promises have been made from time to time that the deficit would be provided for by suitable adjustment of rates upon parcels post, upon letters, and so forth, carried by the department, but the evidence now is that not only is the deficit, large as it is, unprovided for, but is very much greater than was stated.

The appropriation proposed by the joint resolution is approximately $45,000,000. It is apparent that the deficit in the Post Office Department will approximate for the fiscal year from $60,000,000 to $80,000,000. It does seem to me, in the face of this situation, that there should be some readjustment of the rates, so that this deficit shall not be continued.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ENLARGEMENT AND RELOCATION OF BOTANIC GARDEN

Mr. WARREN. From the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably without amendment the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 84) extending until June 30, 1930, the availability of the appropriation for enlarging and relocating the Botanic Garden. The joint resolution does not involve any further appropriation of money, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be considered at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the appropriation "Enlarging and relocating Botanic Garden, 1928 and 1929," contained in the deficiency appropriation act approved December 22, 1927, is hereby continued and made available for the same purposes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNICATION SERVICES

Mr. COUZENS. From the Committee on Interstate Commerce, I report back favorably with an amendment Senate Resolution 80, to investigate certain matters relating to power and communications in interstate and foreign commerce. I ask that the resolution be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and that that committee give it prompt attention, so that it may be dealt with before the contemplated recess.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN CONDITIONS IN ARIZONA (S. DOC. NO. 16)

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, some communications, letters, and documents have been submitted to the Committee on Printing by the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. The committee reports unanimously in favor of printing this material. I therefore report from the Committee on Printing an original resolution providing for such printing and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 84) was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the manuscript entitled "Letters Containing Recommendations Submitted by Various Committees of Citizens for the Improvement of Conditions on Indian Reservations and at Indian Schools in the State of Arizona" be printed as a Senate document.

WORKING CONDITIONS IN SOUTHERN TEXTILE MILLS

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Manufactures, to which was referred the resolution (S. Res. 49) authorizing the Committee on Manufactures, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, to investigate immediately the working conditions of employees in the textile industry of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 28) thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. COUZENS:

A bill (S. 1351) to regulate interstate commerce by motor vehicles operating as common carriers of persons on the public highways; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

A bill (S. 1352) granting an increase of compensation to William H. Ohnsorg and Ida May Ohnsorg; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1353) for the relief of the Franklin Ice Cream Corporation, successor of the Franklin Ice Cream Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1354) granting a pension to William A. Cox;

A bill (S. 1355) granting a pension to Jennie Glass;

A bill (S. 1356) granting a pension to Benjamin H. Smith;

A bill (S. 1357) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Hawkins;

A bill (S. 1358) granting an increase of pension to Christopher S. Alvord;

A bill (S. 1359) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Bradley;

A bill (S. 1360) granting a pension to Joseph F. Dorgan;

A bill (S. 1361) granting a pension to Willis Burls;

A bill (S. 1362) granting a pension to Emmet Self; and

A bill (S. 1363) granting an increase of pension to Parelee Moore; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 1364) for the relief of H. B. Berry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HARRIS:

A bill (S. 1365) for the relief of Mary Banks Wilson; and

A bill (S. 1366) for the relief of Lieut. Col. Fred W. Boschen; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WAGNER:

A bill (S. 1367) for the relief of Amos D. Carver, S. E. Turner, Clifford N. Carver, Scott Blanchard, P. B. Blanchard, James B. Parse, A. N. Blanchard, and W. A. Blanchard; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALCOTT:

A bill (S. 1368) granting an increase of pension to Melissa Loucks (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HALE:

A bill (S. 1369) granting an increase of pension to Maggie Johnson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 1370) granting a pension to Nancy Elizabeth Baskins (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PHIPPS:

A bill (S. 1371) authorizing the Southern Ute and the Ute Mountain Bands of Ute Indians, located in Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico, to sue in the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

A bill (S. 1372) authorizing an appropriation for payment of claims of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands of Sioux Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HAWES:

A bill (S. 1373) granting an increase of pension to Frances E. McDonald (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Mr. NYE. I introduce a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States and ask that it may be read and properly referred.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 52) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States:

"ARTICLE XX

"Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REGULATION OF WIRE AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. COUZENS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 6) to provide for the regulation of the transmission of intelligence by wire or wireless, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO TARIFF BILL—ARTICLES EXPORTED, IMPROVED, AND THEN IMPORTED

Mr. FLETCHER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 2667, the tariff revision bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO TARIFF BILL—PROPOSED REPEAL OF SECTION 112 OF THE REVENUE ACT OF 1928

Mr. McKELLAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 2667, the tariff revision bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

WAR-TIME RANK TO CERTAIN ARMY OFFICERS

Mr. TYDINGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 414) to give war-time rank to certain officers on the retired list of the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 465) to give war-time rank to officers and former officers of the United States Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

OPEN EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

Mr. NORRIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution (S. Res. 19) to amend paragraph 2 of Rule XXXVIII, relating to proceedings on nominations in executive session, which was, on page 1, commencing with line 5 of said resolution, to strike out the balance of the resolution and in lieu thereof insert the following:

Nominations and treaties shall be considered in open executive session unless the committee reporting on any nomination or treaty shall recommend that such nomination or treaty be considered in closed executive session. When the Senate is considering any nomination or treaty in closed executive session it shall be in order to move that the same be considered in open executive session, and if any such motion is decided in the affirmative by majority vote, then the further consideration of such nomination or treaty shall be in open executive session. All roll calls in closed executive session, together with a statement of the question upon which such roll calls are had shall be published in the RECORD. When in the consideration of any nomination by a committee charges shall be made against the nominee, the committee may, in its discretion, notify such nominee thereof, and the evidence taken at any hearing had thereon shall be reported to the Senate. The fact that a nomination has been made or that it has been confirmed or rejected shall not be regarded as a secret.

"THE HUMAN SCRAP HEAP"

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask permission to have printed in the RECORD an article appearing in the May issue of the Railway Post Office entitled "The Human Scrap Heap," by Henry J. Ziehr.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Railway Post Office May, 1929]

"THE HUMAN SCRAP HEAP"

By Henry J. Ziehr, president New York City branch

Considerable discussion has prevailed of late in various newspapers and periodicals throughout the country on the present theoretical dead line as to a man's usefulness. The American Federation of Labor has also taken up the question, and no doubt will energetically press it in the months to come. It appears that the idea has taken root in the minds of far too many of the employers of labor that a man, in general, has outlived his usefulness for a livelihood after he has turned the age of 40 or 45. If this idea is not soon dealt with in some comprehensive way it may yet become a serious question. The idea itself is a fallacy and has no place in our American scheme of principles and ideals, where it has always been one of our most cherished thoughts that it was the right and privilege of each and every man to work and earn his livelihood. That is and has been one of the very foundations of Americanism as taught and practiced by our forefathers, and it should continue just so long as our system of government endures.

It may be true that with the passing of time we are faced with new problems, ideas, and evolutions as to man in relation to his work. The world is progressing with almost lightning rapidity. Advanced education, new inventions, and improved methods have all had the tendency to speed up production and displace man power with machinery. Nevertheless, a country such as ours, with untold wealth and unlimited industries, professions, and sundry opportunities, should ever have room for men in the prime of life to earn their daily hire. The average man at 45 has attained a period in life when employment is most vital to him. He has then passed through those most trying years of having established his permanent home, and given his children an education and training to enable them to also face the world's serious problems on their own initiative. As a reward therefor should he be thrown into the "human scrap heap" when he can still carry on? Mathematicians and efficiency experts are constantly reminding us that modern science has and is prolonging the longevity of human life, and if that holds true, then the age limit of a man's capacity to work should certainly not be reduced to as low as 45, and "old age" should not be considered as a matter of 40 or 50 years.

HEAVY RESPONSIBILITIES BORNE BY MEN BEYOND 50

The history of outstanding individual accomplishment will indicate that men beyond 50 have borne some, if not most, of the world's heaviest responsibilities, and have solved from time to time the most difficult and perplexing problems of destiny. Can there be a more burdensome responsibility than that of being Chief Executive of our United States, especially those of our Presidents who presided over the Nation's destinies in the time of our wars, and yet with only one exception these men all were elected to that high office at an age beyond 50? How many of the allied generals of the World War were younger than half a century? How many of the White House Cabinet to-day are only 45? Possibly only one, and they are all men responsible to efficiently represent the millions of our population.

President Hoover in New York recently spoke of the serious and apparent spreading of crime. I do not venture, with my small, limited ability, to solve so vast a problem, but I believe that I can safely say that at least one contributing cause of a man's downfall would be a premature enforced idleness. Just so long as a man has his daily task to perform, just so long will he be an asset to progress. Force him into early idleness, and his thoughts will drift into other less useful channels. If this idleness becomes indefinite to the point where his finances are menaced, then he may soon face the inevitable, either the poorhouse, theft, crime, or any of its subsequent consequences, if his will power weakens for a moment, as it might in times of trial.

QUESTION APPLIED TO RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE

Now, what has all this to do with a railway postal clerk? I have been thinking of this question in relation to our retirement law. I do not believe that the average clerk would want to leave his job at the early age of 45. But if 45 is becoming recognized as the dead line of usefulness, then why the retirement age in our service of 62? It should certainly be reduced to a more fair average. Accepting for a moment insurance statistics that the average age of expectancy is about 55 to 58, then the average clerk is still slated for from four to seven years of service beyond the death average. In other branches of the classified service a man's retirement is even more prolonged. Here we have the two extremes as to a man's capacity to live and work—uselessness at 45 as falsely considered on the one hand, and belated Government retirement at from 62 to 70 on the other hand.

There are many solutions that might be suggested or applied. For instance, the Department of Commerce for years has standardized production in all its branches. Shovels, nuts, screws, and what not have been reduced from thousands of kinds, sizes, and shapes to a necessary limited and useful number. Why not now give a thought to standardize in a humane way the welfare of the hands of production and establish a nation-wide 44-hour week or its equivalent, a living or rather a saving wage to every man for an honest day's work, and at least a reasonable assurance that a man of 45 has not reached his "old age" of usefulness (recognizing as well that life on earth is not eternal) by retirement at 58? This, as a Government standard to its postal employees, might well be a fitting example to other industries and employers at large. By its beneficial results, if nothing else, it would prove a good investment.

PROTESTS AGAINST PROPOSED TARIFF RATES

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 82) submitted by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma May 31, 1929, as follows:

Whereas foreign governments have filed with the Secretary of State protests against the enactment of certain schedules and rates proposed in the pending tariff bill: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit such protests and communications now on file or which may hereafter be received, together with the comments or reports thereon from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Finance Committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I should like to have the resolution go over for the day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will say to the Senator from Utah that the resolution has already gone over for a day under the rule, and this morning was handed down by the Vice President as a resolution coming over from a previous day.

Mr. SMOOT. I did not know that.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is in order for the Senator to move to refer it to a committee.

Mr. SMOOT. I am aware of that, but I do not want to make such a motion. I am going to ask the Senator from Oklahoma to allow the resolution to go over for the day because I have not secured the information regarding it which I desire. I did not know the resolution was coming up to-day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the resolution going over for a day?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the only purpose I have in mind is to get these data from the Secretary of State. Personally, I should like to see them. However, if I can have some assurance that the protests, whatever they may be, will be obtained for the committee, and the members of the committee will have an opportunity to examine the protests, I shall have no objection to the resolution going over for the day.

Mr. SMOOT. Then, let me suggest to the Senator, who is a member of the Committee on Finance, that the resolution be referred to that committee, and I will call the committee together just as quickly as possible.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is entirely satisfactory.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will go over.

Mr. SMOOT. No, Mr. President; it should be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On the motion of the Senator from Utah?

Mr. SMOOT. No; by unanimous consent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER AND POWER CO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 64) submitted by Mr. WALSH of Montana on May 22, 1929, as follows:

Resolved, That the report transmitted to the Senate by the Postmaster General pursuant to Senate Resolution 53, Seventy-first Congress, first session, be, with the report of the Federal Trade Commission to the Senate pursuant to Senate Resolution 83, Seventieth Congress, first session, No. 14, filed May 15, 1929, forwarded by the Secretary of the Senate to the Attorney General for such action as may be appropriate by the Department of Justice, and that the Attorney General be requested to advise the Senate what legislation, if any, is necessary in his judgment to make completely effective the provisions of the second paragraph of section 2 of the act approved August 24, 1912.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON TARIFF BILL

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate another resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read Senate Resolution 78, submitted by Mr. LA FOLLETTE on May 29, 1929, as follows:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee, or subcommittees thereof, are hereby directed to hold public hearings on H. R. 2667—the tariff bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], the chairman of the committee, seems to have left the Chamber; but in view of the fact, which I think is well known to all the Members of the Senate, that the Finance Committee, at a meeting yesterday, unanimously decided to hold open hearings through the agency of subcommittees of the committee, I can not imagine that there will be the slightest reason for the passage of this resolution.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. EDGE. I do.

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] is not here at this moment; and I suggest that the resolution go over without prejudice.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution will go over without prejudice.

Mr. EDGE. That course is satisfactory to me.

THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The calendar, under Rule VIII, is in order. The Secretary will state the first bill on the calendar.

CHANGE OF DATE OF INAUGURATION

The first business on the calendar was the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 3) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice President and Members of Congress and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, in the absence of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM], I ask that the joint resolution may go over.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I was about to move to take it up anyway, but I see that the Senator from Connecticut is not here.

Mr. SMOOT. No; the Senator from Connecticut is out of the city.

Mr. NORRIS. I have put over this joint resolution two or three times to accommodate the Senator from Connecticut, who desires to be heard on it. The Senator from Connecticut has told me that he does not want to delay the matter; he wishes to make a speech on it. If I can have an understanding that the joint resolution will be taken up soon, within a day or two, I shall not have any objection to its going over again on his account. I do not want to take it up in his absence. At the same time I do not want continually to put it over every day.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator from Connecticut did not ask me to object.

Mr. NORRIS. No; I understand that; but I would not take up the joint resolution in his absence. At the same time I should like to have an understanding that we can get the joint resolution up and dispose of it. I do not think it will take very much time.

Mr. BLEASE. Personally I shall not object to its being taken up at any time; but I know that the Senator from Connecticut is very much interested in it, and that is why I made the suggestion.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, where is the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. NORRIS. If the Senator is asking that question of me, I decline to answer. [Laughter.]

Mr. HEFLIN. The Senate ought not to be held up until the recess because some Senator is absent.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to dispose of this matter before the recess. I do not think it will take any longer than the time necessary to listen to the Senator from Connecticut. I have talked on it until the Senate does not want to hear me any more, and I do not care to make another speech on it, and I do not know of anybody else who does. I am ready to vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. May the Chair suggest that the joint resolution, being No. 1 on the calendar, it is always reached whenever the calendar is up.

Mr. NORRIS. But we have been having recesses right along. If I can have an understanding that we will have a morning hour to take up this matter before the recess, I am willing to let it go over again. I will let it go over, anyway, Mr. President, and give notice that at the next morning hour that we have I shall try to get the joint resolution up for final action.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

The bill (S. 60) to amend subsection (a) of section 26 of the trading with the enemy act so as to authorize the allocation of the unallocated interest fund in accordance with the records of the Alien Property Custodian, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill from the House of Representatives, to which he invites the attention of the Senator from Utah.

The bill (H. R. 3083) to amend subsection (a) of section 26 of the trading with the enemy act, as amended by the settlement of war claims act of 1928, so as to authorize the allocation of the unallocated interest fund in accordance with the records of the Alien Property Custodian, was read twice by its title.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, this bill is identical with Senate bill 60, and I move to substitute the House bill for the Senate bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, House bill 3083 is substituted for Senate bill 60.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President——

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I do not want the bill taken up at this time. I ask that it go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will go over; and, without objection, Senate bill No. 60, Order of Business No. 5, is indefinitely postponed.

AMENDMENT OF SECOND LIBERTY BOND ACT

The bill (S. 310) to amend section 5 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill from the House of Representatives which will be read.

The bill (H. R. 1648) to amend section 5 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended, was read twice by its title.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask that the House bill be substituted for Senate bill 310.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, House bill 1648 will be substituted for Senate bill 310.

Mr. SMOOT. Now, I ask that the bill go over, because the Senator from Michigan [Mr. COUZENS] is not in the Chamber, and there is one item of the bill upon which he desires to speak.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over; and, without objection, Senate bill 310 will be indefinitely postponed.

PAN AMERICAN UNION

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 5) amending the act entitled "An act authorizing the erection for the sole use of the Pan American Union of an office building on the square of land lying between Eighteenth Street, C Street, and Virginia Avenue NW., in the city of Washington, D. C.," approved May 16, 1928, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the act entitled "An act authorizing the erection for the sole use of the Pan American Union of an office building on the square of land lying between Eighteenth Street, C Street, and Virginia Avenue NW., in the city of Washington, D. C.," approved May 16, 1928, is hereby amended by striking out in section 1 the words

"bounded on the north by C Street NW., on the east by Eighteenth Street NW., and on the south by Virginia Avenue NW." and inserting in lieu thereof the words "bounded on the north by Virginia Avenue NW., on the south by B Street NW., and on the west by Nineteenth Street NW."

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS, ETC., PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 168) providing for the biennial appointment of a board of visitors to inspect and report upon the government and conditions in the Philippine Islands was announced as next in order.

Mr. BORAH. Let that go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 65) censuring the disclosure and publication of the executive proceedings of the Senate on May 17, 1929, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Let that go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 15) to amend the act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes,' approved May 22, 1920, and acts in amendment thereof," approved July 3, 1926, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

REHABILITATION OF FARM LANDS IN FLOODED AREAS

The bill (S. 1142) to continue, during the fiscal year 1930, Federal aid in rehabilitating farm lands in the areas devastated by floods in 1927 was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any unexpended balance of the appropriation to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the purpose of rehabilitating farm lands in the flood areas," approved January 26, 1928, contained in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, and for other purposes," approved May 16, 1928, is hereby reappropriated, and shall remain available for the same purpose during the fiscal year 1930.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I will ask the author of the bill to explain it to the Senate.

Mr. TYSON. Mr. President, this is a bill simply to extend the time for expending an appropriation of $500,000 that has already been made. There is about $60,000 left unexpended, and the bill is simply to carry it over for that particular purpose for the States from Illinois down to the Gulf of Mexico. It has been unanimously reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF PURE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

The bill (S. 1133) to amend section 8 of the act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicine, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I have had a number of letters objecting to this bill. I am not sufficiently familiar with it to pass judgment upon the matter and I am not a member of the committee. I shall be very glad if the chairman of the committee or some member of the committee will advise us as to the provisions of the bill and the necessity of it.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, in my judgment the bill is so far-reaching that it should not be considered in this hurried way. I have no desire to delay action upon the bill, but I do think that some of its provisions should be thoroughly considered.

Mr. BRATTON. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF RULE XXXVIII—EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

The resolution (S. Res. 19) to amend paragraph 2 of Rule XXXVIII relating to proceedings on nominations in executive session was announced as next in order.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I am going to ask that the resolution may go over; but I desire to give notice that at the conclusion of the national-origins matter I hope to get the resolution up and dispose of it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In other words, the subject will come up at the time originally suggested by the present occupant of the chair.

Mr. JONES. Thursday; yes.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, I submit a substitute for Senate Resolution 19, which I ask to have printed and lie on the table, and also printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment will be received, printed, and lie upon the table, and also will be printed in the RECORD.

The amendment, in the nature of a substitute, is as follows:

Resolved, That all treaties and nominations when reported to the Senate shall be considered in open executive session, unless the committee reporting the same shall recommend that the treaty or nomination be considered in secret executive session, in which case it shall be so considered, unless the Senate by a majority vote in secret executive session shall determine that the treaty or nomination shall be considered in open executive session. All roll calls and pairs made in executive session shall be published in the RECORD.

Rule XXXV shall apply to all open executive sessions.

RESOLUTION AND JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 76) to amend Rule XXXIII of the Standing Rules of the Senate relating to the privilege of the floor was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. This resolution will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 49) to provide for the national defense by the creation of a corporation for the operation of the Government properties at and near Muscle Shoals in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BURTON (and other Senators). Let that go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

SALE OF MORTGAGE BONDS BY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMPANIES

The resolution (S. Res. 58) to investigate activities of real estate and finance corporations in the District of Columbia concerning the sale of mortgage bonds upon property was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I understand that the resolution offered by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART] was modified and another resolution reported by the committee. Is that correct?

Mr. BROOKHART. In answer to that question I will state that I think all of the matters included in my resolution are included in the new one, and the committee has enlarged it in some respects, I think very properly and appropriately.

Mr. KING. It meets with the Senator's approval, then?

Mr. BROOKHART. Yes; and it is a unanimous report of the subcommittee and the full committee.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate with an amendment, to strike out the preamble and the resolution and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

Whereas it is alleged that many millions of dollars of real-estate mortgage notes and bonds, secured by trust deed or otherwise, on real estate within the District of Columbia, have been issued, in excess of the value of the properties so mortgaged, and which securities have been sold throughout the United States through alleged questionable means and methods, to innocent purchasers, and that purchasers of homes and other real estate are denied their day in court in default of their payment of principal or interest; and

Whereas the laws for the District of Columbia are either absent or ineffective for the protection of innocent purchasers of such securities and homes and real estate, in the following particulars, namely:

(a) No adequate law relating to the issuance and sale of stocks, bonds, and mortgages, and other securities, as affecting real estate or otherwise;

(b) No law inhibiting unethical, unfair, and unscrupulous real estate and finance operators; and

(c) No law providing for an orderly foreclosure of trust deeds, mortgages, or contracts relating to the purchase and sale of real estate, through court procedure: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, or a duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation in respect to the several matters hereinbefore set forth, including the issuance and methods of sale of stocks, bonds, or other securities of a different character than heretofore stated, and other relative or similar matters, and to report to the Senate as soon as practicable the result of its investigations, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation. For the

purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions and recesses of the Senate in the Seventy-first Congress until the final report is submitted, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpœna or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, and to take such testimony and make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per 100 words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed $2,500, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

SHORT-LINE RAILROADS

The bill (S. 571) to amend section 204 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1920, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Interstate Commerce with amendments, on page 2, line 5, after the word "paragraph," to strike out "(h)" and insert "(i)"; and in line 6, before the word "If," to strike out "(h)" and insert "(i)," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 204 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1920, be amended and reenacted by adding thereto a new paragraph to be known as paragraph (i).

(i) If the claim of any carrier under this section is denied in whole or in part by the commission, the several district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction, upon a petition of such carrier to enjoin and set aside such action of the commission, to hear and determine questions of law arising upon such claims in the same manner and to the same extent as they now hear and determine questions of law in cases brought to enjoin, set aside, annul, or suspend in whole or in part any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act entitled "An act to create a commerce court and to amend the act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, as heretofore amended, and for other purposes," approved June 18, 1910, as amended by the act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1913, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1913; and the provisions of said act shall apply to all such proceedings under this amendment: *Provided*, That if the petition is for the enjoining and setting aside of any such action taken by the commission prior to the approval of this amendment, said petition shall be filed within one year from the time when this act is approved, and not after; and if the petition is for the enjoining and setting aside of any such action taken by the commission after the approval of this amendment, said petition shall be filed within one year from the time when such action is taken by the commission, unless within such period the carrier and the commission agreed in writing to suspend the running of the statute of limitations for filing suit from the date of the agreement to the date of the final decision in one or more named cases then pending before the courts.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, this bill is identical with the one which passed the Senate at the last session of the Congress. It relates to the short-line railways, and merely gives them an opportunity to have their claims for compensation considered and reported upon.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I should like the Senator to make a brief explanation in regard to this matter. My understanding was that the claims of the railroads against the Government and the claims of the Government against the railroads had been properly adjudicated through instrumentalities heretofore set up.

Mr. PHIPPS. That was the general impression; but the fact remains that certain short-line railways, when they were all taken over by the Government, were turned back at the termination of the 6-month period. The Railway Administration served notice that they would not be retained. The railways made their statements to the Railway Administration, and the Railway Administration refused to consider them. They were referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission, I believe—the chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce will correct me if I am in error—and they were shifted back and forth between the two bodies, and have never had any consideration. This bill is merely to give them an opportunity to present their claims there to be heard. If they are entitled to anything under the law, it should be accorded them. Up to the present time they have had no opportunity whatever to present their claims to any authority.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PHIPPS. I yield.

Mr. BRATTON. Referring to page 2 of the bill, it is provided that the act approved February 4, 1887, as amended by the act approved February 28, 1920, as amended and reenacted is amended "by adding thereto a new paragraph to be known as paragraph (i) as follows."

Referring to paragraph (i), does that authorize a carrier to apply to a United States district court at any point within the United States for an injunction to restrain the Interstate Commerce Commission from enforcing a decision previously rendered by the commission?

Mr. PHIPPS. That is the reading of the bill. May I have the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce?

Mr. COUZENS. What is the question?

Mr. PHIPPS. Will the Senator from Michigan be good enough to reply to the question of the Senator from New Mexico? I suggest that the Senator from New Mexico repeat his question.

Mr. BRATTON. If I understand the new paragraph correctly, it authorizes any carrier anywhere in the United States to apply to a United States district court anywhere in the United States for an injunction to restrain the Interstate Commerce Commission from enforcing a decision previously rendered, and authorizes the court to enjoin and set aside the action of the commission, and "to hear and determine questions of law arising upon such claims in the same manner and to the same extent as they now hear and determine questions of law in cases brought to enjoin, set aside, annul, or suspend in whole or in part any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission." Is that correct? If that is the effect of the measure, it seems to me that it is too far-reaching to be disposed of without some discussion.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator that for considerably over a year there were negotiations between the attorneys for the short-line railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning the language to be used in this bill, for the reason that the first time that the short-line railroads proposed this legislation the language of the bill did not satisfy the Interstate Commerce Commission because of the very questions raised by the Senator from New Mexico. After lengthy conference, and consideration by a subcommittee consisting of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. METCALF], the Senator from Washington [Mr. DILL], and myself, we went into the controversy between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the attorneys for the short-line railroads, and agreed upon this specific language, which is entirely satisfactory to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Otherwise, the committee would not have reported the bill.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, notwithstanding the approval given by the Interstate Commerce Commission, I think the question involved is too wide in its scope to be disposed of in this manner. Accordingly I shall ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, we went into this matter quite at length at the last session and passed a similar bill. A bill in this identical language was passed at the last session and has been reported out unanimously by the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the Senate.

Mr. BRATTON. Was it discussed at the time of its passage during the last session?

Mr. COUZENS. Yes. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McLean] went into it quite carefully and discussed it at the last session of Congress, it was unanimously passed at that time in exactly the same language, and twice has been reported by the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, if the Senator from New Mexico will read the proviso at the end of the section, I think he will find that in part it answers his question.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Mexico yield?

Mr. BRATTON. I yield.

Mr. WATSON. May I say to the Senator that this matter came up before the Committee on Interstate Commerce several terms in succession, and that it is the result of a dispute that was somewhat lengthy and involved. It took some time before the two sides could reach an agreement touching the merits of the matter. This very question of jurisdiction was discussed before the committee, as the present chairman, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. COUZENS], has remarked.

My understanding of the situation at this time is that this bill is the result of several years of conference on the subject,

in which the matter, so to speak, was kicked back and forth, until finally an agreement was reached, as I understand the situation at the present time, entirely satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Mr. BRATTON. Was the committee unanimous in approving the bill?

Mr. WATSON. The chairman of the committee could answer that.

Mr. COUZENS. I might say that when the Senator from Indiana was chairman of the committee the matter was considered by the committee. The committee refused to agree until the Interstate Commerce Commission was satisfied that their jurisdiction was not affected and that their practice was not affected by the specific language referred to.

Mr. WATSON. I may say to the Senator from Michigan that the Senator from New Mexico asked me whether or not the Committee on Interstate Commerce was unanimous in reporting the bill, and I can not remember the vote.

Mr. COUZENS. There was no objection. At the last session of Congress, when the Senator from Indiana was chairman of the committee, the committee reported the bill out unanimously on the recommendation of a subcommittee, and at this session the committee was unanimous in reporting out the recommendation of the subcommittee.

Mr. BRATTON. Will the chairman of the committee, or the distinguished leader on the Republican side of this body, tell us the approximate number of claims in controversy, and which will be settled?

Mr. WATSON. I can not tell the Senator. Those figures have all escaped my memory.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will go over, on the objection of the Senator from New Mexico.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 549) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 550) to regulate the distribution and promotion of commissioned officers of the line of the Navy, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

PROMOTION OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS

The bill (S. 551) to regulate the distribution and promotion of commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, in connection with the bills which have been passed over, and to which I do not object, I want to make a brief statement. They involve, in part, changes in retirement laws affecting Army and Navy officers which I consider of grave importance. It seems to me the retirement problem is one to which we should give immediate and very careful consideration. The younger officers of the Army and Navy must wait too long in the lower grades of service, and naturally their superiors are seeking to bring about promotions more expeditiously. The method proposed to relieve this unfortunate situation—for naturally a young man does not want to remain a lieutenant for the greater part of his life—is to advance the retirement of officers of higher rank. The result will be forced retirement at middle life for many officers. Many of these older officers do not want to retire at the early age that is now being suggested.

If this practice of steadily lowering the retirement age goes on, in my opinion we are going to find the same demand from civilian employees of the Government. Much perhaps can be said in favor of retiring Army and Navy officers at a younger age than at which civilian employees are retired, but that distinction will not be convincing to the civilian army of Government employees.

Some other plan must be worked out. We must find some useful service in nonmilitary positions, if necessary, for these Army and Navy officers rather than retire them at such an early age on the Government pay roll. The theory of retirement is that a man is incapacitated for performing his duties at a certain age or after certain years of military or civilian service, but we can not defend retirement at 45, 50, 55, or even 60 years of age.

We are building up a great list of retired Army and Navy officers, and also of civilian employees, and we are witnessing the spectacle of men from that list being appointed to high-salaried positions and confirmed by the Senate, notwithstanding the fact that we have retired them upon the theory at least that they were not capable of efficiently performing their duties.

I want to give warning as a real friend of these officials that if Army and Navy officials continue this drive to lower the age at which retirement may be made for the purpose of having younger men promoted—and I sympathize with them and realize the great importance of advancing them—they will have to find some solution of the problem other than advancing the age of retirement or they will drive the civilian employees into making the same demand, and then will come a move in this country to do away with all retirement. The retirement upon pay of Army and Navy officials and enlisted men and all other Government employees who have rendered long and faithful service to the Government has my approval and support, but I do see danger signals ahead if we go too far.

We must keep in mind somewhat the interest and viewpoint of the taxpayers. In my opinion the public will resent a policy of overgenerosity or a system that is based upon placing on the retired pay rolls larger numbers of officials and employees who are strong, active, and in the prime of life. I suggest these views for the consideration of those who make recommendations to the Congress with respect to retirement with pay of officials and employees. My thought is to prevent a revolt in the future rather than criticize the past.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, I want to address a few remarks to the Senate in regard to Senate bill 551, to regulate the distribution and promotion of commissioned officers of the Marine Corps. Promotions in the Marine Corps are made entirely on the basis of seniority at present, until we reach the grades of brigadier general and major general. This bill provides for applying to the Marine Corps the same methods of promotion by selection and the same privileges of retirement that exist in the Navy. Most of the Marine Corps officers graduate from the Navy, but there is a great disparity in the matter of promotion between the two services.

It is provided that after an officer of the Navy fails of promotion he is retired at a certain age. A young man is not going to stay in the Navy as a lieutenant until he gets to be 50 or 60 years old. No man of any worth would do so. So the Navy had the old guillotine system, by which men were retired irrespective of their merits; so many were retired each year.

When I was chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate in 1916 we provided for a system of selection, by which officers were promoted from one grade to another after being tested by a selection board. An officer could not go from one grade to another without the recommendation of a selection board which designated those who were competent. The oldest officer among those selected as competent was the one who was promoted.

Under the practice in the Navy, after an officer got to be a captain at 55 or 58 years of age, if he was not promoted to be an admiral, and there was no chance of it, instead of letting the "guillotine" operate he was retired, I think on half pay, or some such arrangement.

There has always been a method of getting rid of men 60 years of age, because it is necessary that the younger men have opportunities of promotion and of having a chance to perform the services of the higher grades. After a man had served 30 or 40 years in the Army or the Navy it was considered very unjust simply to dismiss him without providing him with any compensation.

All this bill seeks to do is to apply to the Marine Corps methods of promotion in vogue in the Navy. There is provided an increase in number, but not of very many; the aggregate number in the Marine Corps, as I understand, is the same as in the Navy. The higher ranks in the Navy cost very little money. The pay in the Marine Corps and the Navy and the Army is now fixed on the basis of longevity, and consequently an increase from one grade to another amounts to very little. This entire bill would mean an expenditure of $121,000 the first year, the next year it would cost less, the next year less, and it is estimated that in four or five years it would mean a saving instead of being an expense to the Government.

The Marine Corps is one of the best and most efficient of our armed forces, and it does seem to me it is but right that those men who go to the Naval Academy and graduate, and select the Marine Corps, should not be retarded on account of a different method of promotion from that prevailing in the Navy.

The bill provides for an increase of one major general for the staff corps, to which the House did not agree. There are three brigadier generals in the staff corps, and they allow them to have one major general.

The staff corps has generally been considered one of the most efficient and responsible in nearly every military organi-

zation except the Marine Corps. General Ludendorff was in the staff corps, or, to be exact, he was the commissary general of the army of Germany during the entire war. The man in such a position has generally been an officer of ability. If a man who goes into the staff corps can never hope to be made a major general, no efficient man would want to go into that service. No man would want to belong to a corps where he could never attain to the highest honor. General Lejeune, the Secretary of the Navy, and everybody who has given the matter any study, is satisfied that there ought to be one major general in the staff corps of the Marine Corps.

There is one officer there who, if he is not promoted by the 1st of August, will never have the opportunity of becoming a major general, and that is General McCawley. General McCawley has for the last 15 or 20 years had charge of the commissary department of the Marine Corps. He expanded that corps during the war from 15,000 or 20,000 to 75,000, discharged his duties well and efficiently, and did not have any great surplus of supplies left on hand when the war was over, as occurred in other departments. He has had service in the Philippine Islands and during the Cuban war, and was breveted for courage on the field of battle.

The proposed action will not cost the Government anything. The only reason why I would like to have the bill considered at this time is that in August General McCawley retires on account of age, and this is the only chance he has of getting the highest grade to which an officer of the Marine Corps is entitled.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts and Mr. EDGE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Virginia yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. SWANSON. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. The Senator knows I am not objecting to the bill in the first place, but I was calling attention to a situation which I think is helpful to the Army and the Navy. I fear very much——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from Virginia has expired. If the Senator from Utah maintains his objection——

Mr. KING. I do.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 412) to authorize the creation of organized rural communities to demonstrate the benefits of planned settlement and supervised rural development was announced as next in order.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, in the absence of my colleague the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], who is unavoidably detained from the Senate, I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 215) to amend section 13 of the act of March 4, 1923, entitled "An act to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services," as amended by the act of May 28, 1928, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over. That concludes the call of the calendar.

MEDICAL OFFICER FOR SENATE

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I would like to ask unanimous consent to call up a resolution which is now on the table, Senate Resolution 51. I desire to offer a substitute resolution dealing with the same subject, which I now send to the desk and ask to have read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New York offers a substitute for the resolution to which he has referred, which will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Con. Res. 14), as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby requested to detail a medical officer of the Navy for duty as physician to the Senate and House of Representatives; that expenses not exceeding $1,000 for necessary medical supplies and equipment for the use of such officer shall be paid one-half out of the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives in the manner prescribed by law.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, the subject of an attending physician for Members of the Senate has been briefly referred to on previous occasions. An officer detailed from the Navy is now attending medical officer for Members of the House of Representatives and the concurrent resolution which I have now introduced merely provides that he may come upon the floor of the Senate also and render a similar service here.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New York is asking unanimous consent for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution. Is there objection?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, may we have it reported?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The concurrent resolution may be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk again read the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New York withdraws his Senate resolution and is now asking unanimous consent for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution. Is there objection?

Mr. HALE. I object.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator explain the resolution?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maine has objected.

Mr. HALE. Is this the resolution to assign a naval officer to the medical work of the Capitol?

Mr. COPELAND. Yes. I ask the Senator to withhold his objection for a moment.

Mr. HALE. Very well.

Mr. COPELAND. It is not proposed to ask for another naval officer. If I were asking for an independent person, I would ask that somebody from the Army be assigned on the theory that the Navy is already represented; but the Secretary of the Navy has assigned a man who is serving, and serving very acceptably, in the House. There is no reason why his activity should not extend to the Senate. Since the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HATFIELD] came into the Chamber I have found my practice here somewhat interfered with. It is really surprising how many calls are made upon me from time to time because I happen to be a doctor.

I have learned of the work of this naval officer in the House. He has rendered great service to the Members of the House in the way of advice. He is on call there, either on the floor or in the galleries, and under the operation of the concurrent resolution which I have introduced, if it shall be adopted, he would have the same privileges here. I have long believed, and I think Senators share the view, that it is a wise thing that there should be a physician on call in the Senate, because there have been, even since I have been here, occasions when the services of a doctor were very sadly needed. I can see no reason why anyone should object to this particular matter, and I hope the Senator from Maine will withdraw his objection.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

Mr. FLETCHER. It does not involve the appointment of an additional officer or anything of that sort, but this officer is already on duty as a naval officer, and the resolution simply provides that he can be assigned here to the Senate.

Mr. COPELAND. That is it exactly. I have no other thought, because if I were going to ask for an independent person I would think it only fair that the other branch of the service be recognized. This officer has ample time to take care of both branches of Congress. The expense involved is nothing except for medical supplies and medicines. I have put it at the nominal sum of $1,000, $500 to be paid out of the contingent fund of each House. It would seem to me the matter should receive favorable consideration.

Mr. STEIWER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oregon will state it.

Mr. STEIWER. Is the resolution offered by the Senator from New York a Senate resolution or a concurrent resolution?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution as presented by the Senator from New York was a Senate resolution. The Senator has modified it by presenting a substitute, which is a concurrent resolution, and he asks unanimous consent that it may be considered in its new form.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I share in the conclusions of the Senator from New York upon the importance of the resolution. Senators are frequently taken sick and require the services of a physician. As the House has a physician in attendance all the time, there is no reason why the same privilege should not be accorded the Members of the Senate. I can hardly understand why there would be any objection on the part of any Senator to agreeing to the immediate adoption of the resolution.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, it does not seem to me it is any part of the duties of a medical officer of the Navy to look after the health of the United States Senate. We are at the present time short in the personnel of the Medical Department

of the Navy, and it is difficult to get as many doctors as we need in the Navy. Those who are in the Navy are doing all the work they can possibly take care of at the present time. While we might not have to have a new man appointed to fill this place, in any event it would take away whoever was appointed from some of the duties he is now performing. I do not think that it is a proper measure for the Senate to adopt, and I must therefore object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maine maintains his objection.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maine withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. HALE. Very well.

Mr. COPELAND. If we were taking a new officer, the objection of the Senator from Maine would be a very valid one. But this officer is already stationed at the Capitol and spends his time here. The Senator from Maine may be the first one in the Senate Chamber to need a doctor. In that case it would be a very splendid thing for the country if there were a doctor immediately available.

Mr. HALE. If the Senate needs a doctor, I think we ought to hire one.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maine maintains his objection.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Glass	McNary	Smoot
Ashurst	Glenn	Metcalf	Steck
Blease	Greene	Moses	Steiwer
Borah	Hale	Norbeck	Stephens
Bratton	Harris	Norris	Swanson
Brookhart	Hastings	Nye	Thomas, Idaho
Broussard	Hatfield	Oddie	Thomas, Okla.
Burton	Hawes	Overman	Townsend
Capper	Hayden	Patterson	Trammell
Connally	Heflin	Phipps	Tydings
Copeland	Howell	Pine	Tyson
Couzens	Johnson	Pittman	Vandenberg
Cutting	Jones	Ransdell	Wagner
Deneen	Kean	Reed	Walcott
Dill	Kendrick	Sackett	Walsh, Mass.
Edge	Keyes	Schall	Walsh, Mont.
Fletcher	King	Sheppard	Warren
Frazier	La Follette	Shortridge	Waterman
George	McKellar	Simmons	Watson
Gillett	McMaster	Smith	Wheeler

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE] and the fact that he has a general pair with the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. GOULD]. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. HEFLIN. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. BLACK] is necessarily detained from the Senate by illness. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

AMENDMENT OF SECOND LIBERTY BOND ACT

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1648) to amend section 5 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. COUZENS], because of whose absence on a previous occasion the bill was temporarily laid over, is now present.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Utah?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, the House bill having been substituted for the Senate, and being a short bill, I think it ought to be read, because I think it is of considerable importance.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 754), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. (a) That in addition to the bonds and notes authorized by sections 1 and 18 of this act, as amended, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, for the purposes of this act, to provide for the purchase or redemption before maturity of any certificates of indebtedness or Treasury bills issued hereunder, and to meet public expenditures authorized by law, such sum or sums as in his judgment may be necessary, and to issue therefor (1) certificates of indebtedness of the United States at not less than par and at such rate or rates of interest, payable at such time or times as he may prescribe; or (2) Treasury bills on a discount basis and payable at maturity without interest. Treasury bills to be issued hereunder shall be offered for sale on a competitive basis, under such regulations and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the decisions of the Secretary in respect of any issue shall be final. Certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills issued hereunder shall be in such form or forms and subject to such terms and conditions, shall be payable at such time not exceeding one year from the date of issue, and may be redeemable before maturity upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Treasury bills issued hereunder shall not be acceptable before maturity in payment of interest or of principal on account of obligations of foreign governments held by the United States of America. The sum of the par value of such certificates and Treasury bills outstanding hereunder and under section 6 of the first Liberty bond act shall not at any one time exceed in the aggregate $10,600,000,000.

"(b) All certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills issued hereunder (after the date upon which this subdivision becomes law) shall be exempt both as to principal and interest, and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof shall be exempt from all taxation (except estate or inheritance taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, or by any local taxing authority; and no loss from the sale or other disposition thereof shall be allowed as a deduction or otherwise recognized for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possessions.

"(c) Wherever the words 'bonds and notes of the United States,' or 'bonds and notes of the Government of the United States,' or 'bonds or notes of the United States' are used in the Federal reserve act, as amended, they shall be held to include certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills issued hereunder."

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, the Finance Committee considered the bill (S. 310) to amend section 5 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended, for which the pending House bill has been substituted. I think the bill has a great deal of merit, and I approve of all of it substantially, except subsection (b) in section 5, which refers to the exemption from taxation of certificates of indebtedness or Treasury bills. It exempts from taxation all capital gains in transactions relating to them.

All capital gains from transactions in any security are now subject to the income tax. Efforts have been made from time to time, and strenuous efforts are now being made to exempt capital gains from income taxation. The movement is particularly energetic at this time because of the great gains which have been made on the New York Stock Exchange. It may be said that literally hundreds of millions of dollars have been made in transactions on the stock exchange. If Congress should adopt the principle of exempting from taxation capital gains, the Government will have its revenue materially cut.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield.

Mr. SMOOT. I think the Senator from Michigan will agree with me that there is no inclination whatever, so far as the members of the Finance Committee are concerned, to adopt such a program. I know at this time, as the Senator has stated, that there is pressure being brought to bear from some sources to exempt all capital gains from taxation, but, so far as the Finance Committee is concerned, I do not know of a single member of that committee who would vote for such a proposition.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, notwithstanding what the Senator from Utah says, I have been here long enough to know that men change their minds. Under pressure I have known many Senators to change their minds. Minds may be changed now or changed later with respect to the taxation of capital gains.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield.

Mr. FLETCHER. Why should we now exempt the certificates and bills provided for in this bill from capital-gains taxation?

Mr. COUZENS. That is the very question I raised in the Finance Committee. I objected then, and I here now object to an entering wedge of any kind which would exempt from taxation capital gains, no matter on what sort of securities they might be made.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield further to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield.

Mr. SMOOT. I think the Senator went even farther than that. As I understand the Senator's position is this: He would like to have stricken out the language:

> Any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof shall be exempt from all taxation.

Those are the words the Senator desires to be stricken out.

Mr. COUZENS. Those are the words to which I particularly object.

Mr. SMOOT. As to the bills themselves, and as to the Treasury certificates, they are exempt, and the provision just read by me refers to the gain that may accrue from them. The bill makes no other change, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. FLETCHER. That is precisely the point. I think the Senator from Michigan is right about it.

Mr. COUZENS. That is precisely the point I make. This is the first attempt to exempt any form of security from capital-gain taxation.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield.

Mr. EDGE. The object is perfectly obvious, is it not, that the bills will bear a rate of interest that much lower?

Mr. COUZENS. That argument is a very fallacious one, because the States can come in and claim the same exemption in the case of their securities. In other words, if the capital gain on these bills should be exempted from taxation there is no reason why every other Federal security and State and municipal securities should not have a similar exemption from capital-gain taxation.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Michigan yield further to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield.

Mr. SMOOT. I think there is one reason, I will say to the Senator, namely, that these are short-term bills.

Mr. COUZENS. Oh, yes.

Mr. SMOOT. They would not be issued for longer than three months, and, more than likely, the Treasury would be in a position to take them up within 30 days after they were issued, or, at any rate, within 60 days, and in no event can the period exceed three months.

As Senators know, there are four dates on which income taxes are paid, namely, March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15. These certificates and bills will be purchased in the market and the proceeds will be used to cover the expenses of the Government so that the Government will not have to issue bonds and will be able to save the amount of interest which would accrue between the time that the certificates or the bills shall be issued and the end of the respective periods when the income-tax payments are due.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. COUZENS. Before I yield to the Senator from Virginia I wish to say that the argument the Senator from Utah is making does not touch the issue at all. There have not been very many occasions when I could commend the Treasury Department, but on this occasion I want to commend that department for suggesting this plan of short-time financing. I think it is a very commendable plan; but I disagree with the feature which has been injected into it and which has nothing whatever to do with the financial scheme properly considered of exempting capital gains from taxation.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator will admit, will he not, that if the bills were exempt so far as capital-gains taxation is concerned, the Government could purchase the money through these bills a little cheaper than it otherwise could?

Mr. COUZENS. That may be said with respect to all Federal obligations. Why not exempt them all? I contend that this is merely an entering wedge in an effort to exempt capital gains from taxation. There is no more reason why these Treasury bills should be exempted from capital-gains taxation than that Liberty bonds or other obligations of the Federal Government should be so exempted.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President——

Mr. SMOOT. There is only this reason——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield to the Senator from Utah in order that he may finish what he desires to say.

Mr. SMOOT. I say that the only reason is that these are very short time bills. I agree with the Senator as to the exemption of capital gains in the case of obligations that the Government has already issued and on which capital-gains taxes are paid, and I would not care if the principle were extended further; but, as I have said, the life of the Treasury bills under this measure will not on the average be more than 45 days. They will be sold in the open market, as I have already stated, and the Treasury Department thinks at least—and I rather agree with them—that with this provision in the bill they may be able to obtain money for the short periods of time desired at a little less rate and perhaps make more than would be gained by taxing capital gains which might accrue upon the bills.

Mr. COUZENS. I do not agree with the Senator from Utah in that respect. The Federal Government could borrow all the money it needs at a less rate if it exempted capital gains from taxation. It could borrow all of its money at a much less rate if it exempted its securities from all taxation, as State and municipal bonds are exempted.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan now yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. COUZENS. I do.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, I wish to ask both Senators whether or not the committee considered another aspect of this question which, in my view, is very much more serious than the tax phase of it, and that is the use of these short-time certificates for stock-gambling purposes.

It is a very well-known fact that in this frightful orgy of speculation which has almost paralyzed the legitimate commercial and industrial credits of this country, the speculators have been enabled to operate excessively and with facility because of a provision of the Federal reserve act that permits direct borrowings by the banks under the 15-day clause of that statute. It is now proposed to issue short-time certificates which will facilitate that sort of activity by the stock gamblers, which will enable them to buy from day to day these short-time certificates and have them rediscounted at the Federal reserve banks, and thus manipulate the credits of the Government in order to increase the credits of the stock gamblers.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator in that connection that I think he has not carefully considered the bill, for the reason that this provision does not provide for additional financing. It simply substitutes a non-interest-bearing certificate for an interest-bearing certificate. In other words, there is no additional financing whatever.

These bills, when sold, will be sold without any interest rate whatever. They will be sold by competitive bidding; and whatever interest the purchaser secures is the difference between the value of the certificate at maturity and the price he pays for it. That is substituted in place of the present short-time certificate issued for 3, 6, or 9 months or a year at an interest rate of 3 or 3½ or 4¼ per cent, or whatever the rate may be. It seems to me there is every advantage in substituting this form of financing the Government for the present form.

Mr. GLASS. Oh, I concede that that would be so for the Government's operations.

Mr. COUZENS. But it makes no difference in the volume.

Mr. SMOOT. They have to pay for the certificates.

Mr. GLASS. But a speculator can obtain these short-time certificates for use in the rediscount market with greater convenience and facility to himself than he could obtain United States bonds.

Mr. COUZENS. Oh, no, no; that is not the question, Mr. President. The Treasury officials are now issuing, as the Senator knows, certificates of indebtedness, and they are available to the speculator in every way.

Mr. GLASS. I know they are, and that is what I am complaining of.

Mr. COUZENS. These are no different.

Mr. GLASS. But here we are multiplying the facilities for that very sort of thing.

Mr. COUZENS. Oh, no; the Senator is all wrong in regard to multiplying the facilities.

Mr. GLASS. As a matter of fact, we ought to repeal the war-time provision—because it was put there under the pretense that it was a war necessity—of the Federal reserve act that enables these gamblers to use the credit of the United States Government for their purposes.

Mr. COUZENS. I have no objection if the Senator will propose that. That, however, is an entirely different proposition than the one we now have before us. If the Senator will introduce a bill proposing the repeal of the section of which he complains, I shall be very glad to support his efforts.

Mr. GLASS. I am going to do that.

Mr. COUZENS. This, however, has nothing whatever to do with that phase of the matter.

Mr. GLASS. I just can not see it that way. It looks to me like multiplying the facilities of these people to use the credit of the United States Government for stock speculative purposes.

The Senator knows perfectly well that when the Federal reserve act was passed we never should have included United States bonds as a basis of rediscount but for the fact that of the less than $1,000,000,000 of bonds outstanding the banks themselves owned $748,000,000 for circulation purposes. We never should have permitted United States securities to be used as a basis for rediscount but for that fact. Nobody ever dreamed that there would be billions upon billions of dollars of United States bonds outstanding; and these people have been enabled to engage in these excessive speculations—which, as I have said, have paralyzed legitimate business credits in this country—by reason of the fact that they use United States bonds for their 15-day loans; and now why will they not use these short-time United States notes for the same purpose?

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, the Senator is absolutely right with respect to what he says about using Federal obligations for rediscounting purposes. I think the whole stock-market situation is as bad as the Senator can picture it. With everything he says I concur; and when men like Mr. Durant, who have made their great fortunes by speculative methods, come out and find fault with whatever measures the Federal reserve banks may take to suppress this orgy of speculation, it is perfectly obvious that they are doing it wholly for selfish reasons.

Mr. GLASS. Yes; and Mr. Durant has lured more innocent amateur gamblers into the market than any other 40 individuals in the United States.

Mr. COUZENS. But the Senator overlooks the fact that that has nothing to do with this bill.

Mr. GLASS. Well, I am trying to find out. This bill has just been presented. I am not a member of the Finance Committee, and I want to know.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield——

Mr. COUZENS. I am telling the Senator that this does not in any sense increase the volume of Government securities, and has absolutely no effect upon the volume that may be discounted by the owners of them.

Mr. GLASS. Could not a speculator more readily acquire, from day to day, these short-time securities for his rediscounting purposes than he could bonds?

Mr. COUZENS. He could do that more than he could with bonds; but we are not talking about bonds. We are talking about certificates of indebtedness versus these notes. These notes are not to take the place of bonds. These bills or notes, or whatever they may be called, are to take the place of certificates of indebtedness which have the same length of maturity that the present certificates of indebtedness have.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. EDGE. As a matter of fact, this method of financing, if I understand it correctly, will actually reduce the volume of certificates of indebtedness under those now being issued. Under the present plan, as the Senator knows, from time to time the Treasury announces an issue of certificates of indebtedness perhaps drawing 4 per cent, or thereabouts, and they are taken up throughout the country. The Government authorities have discovered, since following that method of financing, that they sometimes get more money than they actually need to meet the obligation they are anticipating, so that they have suggested the plan which I understand is now in vogue in Great Britain and some other countries, of issuing as needed in the open market over the counter, and letting investors bid for just what they need. They will thus save money in interest, and they will have money in actual principal borrowing.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, as I have indicated, I can very readily see that it is to the advantage of the Government to do that if it is not to be attended by what I have feared, and about which I am now asking, the use of these certificates more readily for stock-speculative purposes.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, it is very easily explained.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. COUZENS. Just a moment. I want to say to the Senator that I would be in entire sympathy with his position, but I agree with the Senator from New Jersey that in all probability, if this bill becomes a law, there will be less of these short-time securities on the market than there now are; and I want to say that I commend the department for making this suggestion.

Mr. SMOOT and Mr. COPELAND addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. COUZENS. I do.

Mr. SMOOT. I was simply going to say to the Senator that it can not be otherwise than that they will be less, because, as I said, the life of these securities on the average will not be over 45 days, and the Government is not going to issue them except as it wants the money. When certificates are issued, as the Senator knows, they are put out up here, and the Government has to say what the rate of interest shall be under these certificates that are issued. The Government names the rate, and it names it after figuring what the rates of money are in the United States from one end of the country to the other. These bills are to be issued drawing no interest, and a straight bid is to be made for them, just as the Senator from Michigan said. There is not any chance for speculation in them, and the Government can take them up at any time.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. COUZENS. Yes; I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. COPELAND. The Senator from Michigan a moment ago spoke about the removal of the capital-gains tax. How are the legitimate industries of our country going to be carried on with a billion and a half of dollars taken out of the deposits in the New York banks to go into speculation, and billions more tied up because of the capital-gains tax, which prevents those who own those securities from redeeming them? Where is the money to come from to carry on industry?

I think myself it is a very serious thing. I think that many legitimate enterprises requiring capital are having great difficulty to-day about getting it. Where is it to come from?

Mr. COUZENS. What relation has that to capital gains?

Mr. COPELAND. The question is, Will there not be an appeal made pretty soon?

Mr. COUZENS. An appeal for what?

Mr. COPELAND. To do away with the tax on capital gains.

Mr. COUZENS. Why, it is being made now. It is promoted by the Senator's colleagues in Wall Street every hour of the day. They are now campaigning and have already started propaganda to repeal the capital-gains tax because of the enormous amount of money that has been made in speculation on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. COPELAND. How does the Senator expect to carry on these legitimate enterprises? Where is the money to come from?

Mr. COUZENS. It all depends upon the Senator's interpretation of a "legitimate enterprise." My view is that all of this gambling on the New York Stock Exchange is not legitimate enterprise.

Mr. COPELAND. I am not talking about that at all. I am talking about manufacturing enterprises.

Mr. COUZENS. But what does the capital-gains tax have to do with securing capital for the manufacturing enterprises?

Mr. COPELAND. If your money is all tied up——

Mr. SMOOT. Oh, this is another question.

Mr. COPELAND. This is outside of the matter under discussion; but it is a good time to speak of it, perhaps. If your money is tied up, if a lot of it is going into speculation, if the banks are so short that they have no money to advance, with securities tied up by these rich men—not the men on Wall Street, but some of the other men—where is the money to come from to loan to these legitimate manufacturing enterprises?

Mr. COUZENS. I will ask the Senator another question. Where has the money come from during all these years since the Congress adopted a capital-gains tax? What is the difference now from the time when we adopted that tax years and years ago, and which has been constantly paid ever since? In other words, during the greatest expansion period of the country we have had a capital-gains tax. What is the situation now that makes it different than it has been all during the years of the past except the great demand by the gamblers in Wall Street to have the capital-gains tax repealed? That is the only difference.

Mr. COPELAND. Has the Senator any plan to suggest by which the money will not be used in that way in order that it may be used for its legitimate purposes?

Mr. COUZENS. I am very much in sympathy with the proposal of the Senator from Virginia to give the Federal reserve bank sufficient authority that they may check this orgy of gambling, and extracting from legitimate commerce the money that should be there in order to put it into the gambling market.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield.

Mr. KING. I desire to corroborate the statement made by the Senator from Virginia; and in a resolution which I offered some time ago I asked the Committee on Banking and Currency to consider the question of repealing the so-called war amendments to the Federal reserve act, because, as I contended, they have outlived their usefulness.

The Senator from Virginia has challenged attention to the fact that advantage has been taken of one of the war amendments to the Federal reserve act to facilitate the obtaining of credits which were used for stock gambling. I am sorry the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency is not here. I think the stock-gambling situation has become such a national evil, and some believe national scandal, as to call for an exhaustive investigation by the committee. On May 16 I offered a resolution for the purpose of having the committee make a comprehensive examination of all questions relating to the Federal reserve bank and all cognate questions, with a view to recommending such legislation as would tend to cure the evils complained of and remedy any infirmities in the Federal reserve act.

I ask to have inserted in the RECORD the resolution to which I have referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate Resolution 71

Resolved, That in order to provide for the most effective operation of the Federal reserve system, to inform the Senate of the facts in connection with the use of the reserve funds of banks, in carrying or trading in securities, contrary to existing law, and to furnish a basis for constructive legislation to remedy such defects in our banking system as may be found to exist, the Committee on Banking and Currency, or a duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation and to report thereon to the Senate as soon as practicable, with such recommendations for necessary legislation as it deems advisable;

1. What defects, if any, have been found to exist in the operation of the Federal reserve system, and what legislation is necessary to correct such defects;

2. Whether the facilities of the Federal reserve banks have been utilized in loans for trading in and carrying securities;

3. Whether member banks have afforded unduly large accommodation to brokers;

4. Whether the banking laws of the United States should be amended so as to restrict the use of general bank credits for speculative purposes or to limit the volume of loans made for the purpose of carrying on marginal transactions in stocks and other transactions of a speculative character, either through the introduction of term settlements or otherwise;

5. The classification of loans to brokers by members of the Federal reserve system and the purposes for which such loans are used, particularly in connection with new issues;

6. The different types of trading on the stock exchanges and the scope of each, as well as the extent of so-called "short sales" and the relative degree of concentration in "pool" stocks;

7. The effect of the operations of the Federal reserve system in contributing to the high rate of interest on call money and to the drawing of money from rural districts to financial centers for speculative purposes;

8. The basis for the acceptance policies of the Federal reserve system and the extent to which mergers are taking place between member banks in the Federal reserve system;

9. Whether or not chain banking and branch banking are being developed and the effect and qualities of these types of banking;

10. The extent to which investment or security trusts are being formed by or in connection with member banks of the Federal reserve system, and the extent, character, and effect of their operations;

11. The extent of the loans to such trusts by the member banks and the loans made by them, at call and otherwise, the dividends paid by such trusts, and the effect of such trusts upon fluctuations in the market value of stocks;

12. Whether or not the usury laws are evaded by such investment or security trusts;

13. Whether the member banks of the Federal reserve system should be prohibited from forming or being concerned with investment or security trusts;

14. The extent of the power of Congress to regulate the business of stockholders and others engaged in issuing, negotiating, or trading in securities;

15. Whether the effect of the direct discounting of member-bank notes by reserve banks has proven harmful;

16. Whether the so-called "war amendments" to the Federal reserve act have not outlived their object;

17. The number of bank failures within the period of 10 years prior to the passage of this resolution and the causes of such failures;

18. Whether the national banking laws should be amended so as to prevent Federal charters being granted to associations having less than $100,000 capital;

19. Whether the merger or consolidation of large financial institutions is beneficial or whether such mergers or consolidations should be restricted;

20. The extent of the powers of Congress to legislate with respect to mergers and consolidations of financial institutions brought about under State law with which the members of the Federal reserve system are not concerned; and

21. Whether there is any evidence of concerted action on the part of member banks of the Federal reserve system to discriminate between competing business concerns in the extension of credits and the making of loans.

For the purpose of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions and recesses of the Seventy-first and succeeding Congresses until the final report is submitted, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpœna or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, and to take such testimony and make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per 100 words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed $25,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield.

Mr. EDGE. In the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I simply wanted to assure the Senator—as far as one Senator, a member of the committee, can give assurance—that I am positive the Committee on Banking and Currency fully recognize the situation and its serious aspects, as well as the great difficulty in finding a solution. I am familiar with the fact that a resolution introduced by the Senator from Utah, and I believe another resolution on the same subject offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], are before us at this time. I am quite positive that the Senator can feel assured that the Committee on Banking and Currency will give every consideration to those resolutions, I repeat, recognizing the great difficulty of the situation.

I am sure the Senator will agree with me that credit is one of the most delicate bits of mechanism, if I may use that illustration, it is possible for a legislative body to confront. I do not think such a problem can be helped through debate, unless there is some proposal actually before the Senate dealing with existing law. We well know there are two schools of thought very clearly defined in the matter of credit, those who believe in higher rediscount rates, and those who believe in lower rediscount rates. I also believe expanding brokers' loans are unfortunate. The problem, however, is, to some extent, partially solved when the market has undergone such a "break," so called, as it has undergone in the last week or so.

Such conditions, of course, greatly influence the credit situation, and I know the Senator, who views all these things broadly, undoubtedly will agree that this subject is one which should be first considered by the committee. The Senator from Virginia is a very active member of the committee, and I hope in due time a report will be made to the Senate.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield to me?

Mr. COUZENS. May I ask the Senator from New Jersey, first, whether the committee has taken up this subject for consideration?

Mr. EDGE. Not since the resolution was introduced, as I recall. We have had informal discussions in the committee at times, but not since the resolution was introduced. I am, of course, only making my own inferences, as the Senator from Idaho stated this morning as to a resolution before the Committee on Foreign Relations; I think the general feeling and disposition on the part of the committee has been, that in this special session, beyond possibly reviewing the matter, there could be no action, and I was under the impression that the Senator from Utah had publicly stated that he did not really expect action until the regular session of Congress.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield to me now?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. KING. What I stated, in answer to a question propounded by one of the able reporters of the press gallery, was that I did not expect any legislation at this session, but I did hope—indeed, expected—that the Committee on Banking and Currency would consider the subject and appoint a subcommittee for the purpose of making the investigation called for. I sincerely hope that before a recess is ordered the committee

will convene and take up my resolution and other measures pending and appoint a subcommittee to carry on the requisite investigation during the summer.

Let me say, in conclusion—and I apologize to the Senator from Michigan for trespassing upon his time—I am sure the Senator from New Jersey must agree with me that the Federal reserve system was established primarily for the purpose of supplying credits to those engaged in industry and commerce and not to furnish credits for stock gambling, either directly or indirectly, and that it has been so perverted and its facilities have been availed of by speculators and stock gamblers. In this respect the Federal reserve system has failed to meet its responsibility.

Mr. EDGE. If the Senator will submit to an interruption, the suggestion having been made to me by the Senator from Utah——

Mr. COUZENS. I yield.

Mr. EDGE. I am not prepared to admit that the Federal Reserve Board have in any way, shape, form, or manner violated or misinterpreted the law under which they are operating. As to their judgment on various occasions when called upon to make decisions, of course, that is a matter on which any Senator or any citizen has a perfect right to disagree. As to overspeculation, I thoroughly agree with the Senator from Utah, but I am not prepared, I repeat, to hold the Federal Reserve Board accountable for that.

Of course, after all is said and done, while we may be able, through legislation, somewhat to discourage what is generally termed gambling speculation through some form of taxation or some form of additional payments on stock transfers, it is nevertheless impossible for Congress to tell an individual how or where he shall spend his own money. In this great progressive Nation of ours, of which we are all very proud, citizens are active, and always will be active, in different forms of speculation. They may trade horses, they may buy stocks, they may buy bonds, they may deal in real estate, but they will speculate, and we are at least glad they are progressive.

I repeat, credit is one of the most delicate problems that could ever come before a congressional body, and I think it is a subject which the committee should first consider. I am prepared, as a member of the committee, to give to it that consideration which I trust and I am sure would result in calmly considered, deliberately considered measures for relief, if such measures are possible through legislation.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for the purpose of calling a quorum?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield for that purpose?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. REED. I make the point of no quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Glass	McNary	Smoot
Ashurst	Glenn	Metcalf	Steck
Blease	Greene	Moses	Steiwer
Borah	Hale	Norbeck	Stephens
Bratton	Harris	Norris	Swanson
Brookhart	Hastings	Nye	Thomas, Idaho
Broussard	Hatfield	Oddie	Thomas, Okla.
Burton	Hawes	Overman	Townsend
Capper	Hayden	Patterson	Trammell
Connally	Heflin	Phipps	Tydings
Copeland	Howell	Pine	Tyson
Couzens	Johnson	Pittman	Vandenberg
Cutting	Jones	Ransdell	Wagner
Deneen	Kean	Reed	Walcott
Dill	Kendrick	Sackett	Walsh, Mass.
Edge	Keyes	Schall	Walsh, Mont.
Fletcher	King	Sheppard	Warren
Frazier	La Follette	Shortridge	Waterman
George	McKellar	Simmons	Watson
Gillett	McMaster	Smith	Wheeler

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty Senators having answered to their names, there is a quorum present.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, in view of the fact that there has been some diversion in the discussion of the bill, though still dealing with finance, I want to say, in commenting on what the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDGE] said, that there is, indeed, violent disagreement as to the conduct of the Federal Reserve Board. In my judgment, they have been what would perhaps be called in vulgar language rather "dumb" in not dealing with a situation such as the present one, which ought to have been dealt with months and months ago. In other words, had they been alert and on the job there is no question in my mind that this great orgy of speculation and consequent penalty upon legitimate industry would not have occurred.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. COUZENS. I would like to complete my statement first. We all heard during the discussion of the tax bill, and especially the discussion with reference to surtaxes, that the Government must reduce surtaxes to a minimum so as to release as much money as possible for legitimate industry. Now we are in another situation where money needs to be released for legitimate industry, and I do not hear the advocates who were then advocating a reduction in surtaxes so as to release money for legitimate industry suggesting the same argument or any similar argument now that money should be released from the gambling mart for the benefit of legitimate industry. It is strange how silent they are. Those advocates were then desirous of releasing all the money possible for industry but they are now silent when these great billions of dollars have come into the gambling mart. They objected vigorously to going into the pockets of the Government to pay off its great national debt, but they seem, as I said, strangely silent now and are not commenting now on the great volumes of money that have been taken from legitimate industry and put into the gambling mart.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? I do not like to interrupt him, but the Senator has referred to my statement, so that I feel he would be willing to have me ask him one question, at any rate.

Mr. COUZENS. Very well.

Mr. EDGE. The Senator has emphasized his disagreement with the policy of the Federal Reserve Board in connection with present overspeculation. What would the Senator propose or suggest that the Federal Reserve Board should have done to have stopped citizens throughout the United States from buying stocks?

Mr. COUZENS. That is not a pertinent question to the discussion because it implies, as propounded by the Senator from New Jersey, that citizens of the United States were buying stocks. My interpretation is perhaps different from that of the Senator from New Jersey. The Senator from New Jersey says "buying" stocks. I do not consider gambling in stocks as "buying" stocks. I have an entirely different understanding of the legitimate buying of stocks as differentiated from gambling in stocks.

Mr. EDGE. I will agree entirely with the Senator's interpretation in order to have my question answered, and I will use the expression "speculating or gambling in stocks." What would the Senator propose the Federal Reserve Board should have done to have kept citizens from spending their own money in gambling in stocks?

Mr. COUZENS. I object again to the Senator's question. The Senator is so smart that he develops a question which is impossible to answer without some explanation. He said "using their own money." He always inserts something in his questions which makes it impossible to answer. They are not gambling with their own money. They are not buying stocks with their own money. When the question is asked in the form in which the Senator has asked it, he knows he is not asking the kind of question that can be answered.

Mr. McMASTER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield.

Mr. McMASTER. As a partial answer to the Senator from New Jersey I will say that it is reported that one of the large banks located in the Central West, one of the largest banks in fact, borrowed $70,000,000 from the Federal reserve bank and immediately reloaned it to the brokers in New York. I wish to say that it is wholly within the province of the Federal Reserve Board to inspect the character of the loans of those banks who are taking money from the Federal reserve banks and if they are loaning it out for speculation the Federal Reserve Board have it wholly within their power to take some steps to stop it at least to that extent.

Mr. COUZENS. There is no question but what the Federal Reserve Board could have controlled the situation if they had had initiative. There are many ways in which they could have done it. If they had attempted to do something early in the inception of the orgy of gambling, they could have raised the discount rate and checked the whole thing. It is very easy for anyone who is not a member of the board or of any board or even a Member of Congress to criticize somebody else. I am not attempting to criticize any acts of the Federal Reserve Board. I do not know what their arguments were when they refused to raise the rediscount rate early in this orgy of gambling, but I do say that they certainly had information early enough in the situation to have done something to have prevented it from getting as far as it did and to have kept it from attaining its present colossal rise.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield.

Mr. EDGE. May I refer to the suggestion made by the Senator from South Dakota and then I will promise the Senator from Michigan to take no more of his time? This is a question that could be debated very interestingly for hours, but I do not want to take the Senator's time.

I have heard it frequently suggested that it was possible for reviewing bodies such as the Federal Reserve Board and others to earmark loans. Perhaps it is to a certain extent, but I contend that anyone who suggests that any bank in the country, in the West or in the East or in any other section, can to any considerable degree control the use of the money they loan on proper security and refuse to loan it when they suspicion that it is to be used for speculation is putting a pretty difficult and involved question up to the control of the board.

On one point the Senator suggested, without enlarging upon it, I think I am in agreement with him. I feel that the big menace in the situation to-day, which seems, however, to be improving because of the smash, is the large interest rates that have been paid on call loans in New York. If the Senator criticizes that I am in agreement with him. I think there should be some way to get at that matter so there would not be the temptation to send money from the West or any other section of the country. In my judgment, a 20 per cent call money rate can not be successfully defended. It is something to which the Banking and Currency Committee, in my judgment, can well afford to give careful attention and consideration. There may be a method of placing such profits in a class in the income-tax returns by itself to require larger tax payments. Or some other method in the nature of usury laws might be effective. I am not offhand prepared to say.

Mr. McMASTER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield.

Mr. McMASTER. In reference to the Federal reserve bank having it within its power to curtail loans along certain lines or to certain types of industry, the Senator well remembers that in 1920 the Federal Reserve Board in Washington ordered an agricultural deflation, and anyone who followed the loans then that were made to the banks in the agricultural sections of the West knows that the order was effective and that the agricultural loans were curtailed by many hundreds of millions of dollars. That brought about the agricultural deflation and that came through a definite order of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator in that connection?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNARY in the chair). Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield.

Mr. FLETCHER. The Banking and Currency Committee had before it at the last session a resolution offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] in connection with brokerage loans and we did go quite extensively into an examination of that question. We had before the committee members of the Federal Reserve Board and made an examination into some of the methods affecting this obnoxious and intolerable situation. We finally reached the conclusion, or some of the members of the committee at least did, to the effect that the Federal Reserve Board, if they did not have direct authority and power under the law to do this thing, indirectly and through their influence by being in touch with member banks of the entire system, could bring about a correction of that condition. That was rather assumed. I do not know that they said they could, but we finally left them under that impression, and I thought and still think that the Federal Reserve Board have within the scope of their influence, if not direct authority, the power to stop the bringing of money from different portions of the country and the banks sending their money to New York to be loaned on call at rates which went as high as 20 per cent. That is taking money from industry and using it for brokers' loans and gambling and speculation, which is a bad situation. I believe the Federal Reserve Board can stop that being done. It will be remembered that one banker in New York ignored the Federal Reserve Board's wishes in connection with the matter, but I think that was rather an exceptional case. I still think there is power in the board through their influence, if not directly authorized by law, to correct the situation.

Mr. EDGE. Have they not constantly admonished and is not that all the power they really have?

Mr. FLETCHER. Their admonition has had effect from time to time.

Mr. EDGE. I think it has.

Mr. COUZENS. The Senator refers to admonitions. There has been such a little slap on the wrist along that line that it has only caused a momentary flurry. There is no doubt in the first instance if the conduct of the board was not carried on in secrecy, if there was not a constant rumor in Wall Street and everywhere else of what the Federal Reserve Board were going to do, what they were thinking about doing, what they said in closed session, that there would not have been half the difficulties that now exist. I am confident that had the Federal Reserve Board talked openly and frankly at the beginning of this orgy of speculation and had said, "If this situation does not slacken up, if the rates for call money continue to rise, if this diversion of money from legitimate industry to the gambling crowd does not stop, it will be the policy of the Federal Reserve Board to raise the discount rate to a material extent," the situation would have been very different.

Does the Senator from Indiana wish to interrupt me?

Mr. WATSON. Yes.

Mr. COUZENS. I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. WATSON. I am sure that everybody agrees that the present situation is not a happy one for the country or a very fortunate one for large numbers of American citizens, and that everyone who thinks about such questions at all has been thinking about some way to escape from the present situation and some way in which we might prevent a recurrence of present conditions. However, of course, there is a wide divergence of opinion as to what the Federal Reserve Board might have done. I assume we all agree that the Federal Reserve Board does not fix the rate for call money in New York City. The rate is not fixed by the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. COUZENS. Oh, certainly not; neither was the deflation of the agricultural industry in 1920 fixed by the Federal Reserve Board, but that board had sufficient influence and power to accomplish the very end it desired; and if it had desired to do it in this case it could have done it.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, there is much, I think, in what the Senator from Michigan says. Just how far the Reserve Board might have gone could be determined only empirically; that is, by actual experimentation. I do not think it is altogether true, as my friend from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER] seems to have indicated, that money was sent to New York for speculative purposes by banks. The truth about the matter is that large numbers of individuals all over the United States sent their money there. Suppose the Senator from Michigan wished to send a million dollars to a broker in New York City for speculative purposes, how could that be prevented?

Mr. COUZENS. I know of no way in which it could be prevented.

Mr. WATSON. No. On the other hand, corporations are now loaning money in large sums.

Mr. COUZENS. Yes; but I think every one of them violates its charter in doing so. I do not believe there is a single corporation in any State of which I know that has any right to engage in the money-loaning business under the authorization of its charter. Take the corporation charters in the State of Michigan, for example, they do not authorize corporations when they take out a manufacturing charter to engage in the money-loaning business.

Mr. WATSON. That is the very question I want to present to the Senator for his consideration.

Mr. COUZENS. I believe that nearly every corporation has violated the provisions of its charter when it has loaned money in Wall Street.

Mr. WATSON. If that could be definitely established, it would cut off a large source of the supply, because the corporations do lend vast sums of money in New York right now for that purpose, and they have been doing so.

Mr. COUZENS. I have not any doubt about it, and if I were the governor or the district attorney or the attorney general of a State I would prosecute upon adequate evidence—and I think it could be easily obtained—any corporation which had violated its charter by sending money into the Wall Street pool.

Mr. WATSON. The money so loaned, I assume, is in the shape of undistributed profits, although as to that I am not certain. I do not know what else they could employ in the call-money market; but as to just how far their authority goes to dispose of such undistributed profits in that way I am not prepared to say. At all events, however, it is a question that is worthy of consideration. It is not true, in my judgment, that the great volume of money that has gone to New York has gone there from banks in the West or elsewhere; but I think it has gone there from individuals and from corporations. As to how far that is subject to the control of the Federal reserve system is a question that is, at least, open to discussion.

Mr. COUZENS. I wish to say to the Senator from Indiana that, of course, there is a difficult situation confronting Congress

in determining how far it should go in restricting activities of members of the Federal reserve system.

Mr. WATSON. That is quite true.

Mr. COUZENS. In other words, many national banks are deserting the Federal reserve system and taking out State charters because of the greater liberties allowed under State laws. The greater the restrictions we place on national banks—and that has reference to the possible restriction of loaning money on call in Wall Street—the greater will be the number, of course, of those banks which will withdraw from the Federal reserve system and operate under State laws, and other banks will not become members of the Federal reserve system. So it is not a simple matter to say how far we should go in limiting the authority either of national banks or of State banks that may be members of the Federal reserve system.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield.

Mr. BROOKHART. In regard to the suggestion made by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON] that the banks are not sending money to Wall Street——

Mr. WATSON. Oh, no; I said they were not sending it there in a large volume. I think the larger part of the money that has gone there has not gone from banks.

Mr. BROOKHART. Some months ago I made a survey of 12 of the banks in my State, and one of them included the second largest bank in the State. I found that the Iowa banks at that time on three different accounts had over $500,000,000 of bank money in Wall Street. Part of that was redeposits with New York banks, part of it consisted of long-time bonds on which they received 4¼ per cent, and a considerable portion was directly in the form of margin loans. From those 12 banks the estimate made by the bankers themselves showed that over $500,000,000, which was over half of all the deposits in all the banks of the State, was in Wall Street.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield.

Mr. KEAN. I should like to ask the Senator from Iowa whether the money that was redeposited in New York did not really belong in New York, and was not, therefore, Iowa money which had been sent to Wall Street? In addition to that, I should like to ask the Senator whether the banks in Iowa do not always keep deposits either in New York or in Chicago of somewhere near the sum he has mentioned, because they must have a surplus fund somewhere on which they can immediately draw on account of the demands which may be made upon them?

Mr. BROOKHART. I will say to the Senator that the theory of New York is that that money belongs in New York, although it was earned out in Iowa and deposited in Iowa banks. The Iowa banks get 2 per cent on their redeposits in New York—that is all they get for it—but they have no place else to send it where they can get even 2 per cent, and the Federal reserve law gives the New York banks that monopoly over Iowa money. On that theory, I presume, the money belongs to New York.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, I should like to reply to the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield further to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. COUZENS. How long is the Senator going to take to reply?

Mr. KEAN. Only a moment.

Mr. COUZENS. Very well; I yield.

Mr. KEAN. I should like to say to the Senator from Iowa that New York is the only place in the world where there is a call-money market. Such a market does not exist in London; it does not exist in Paris; it does not exist in Berlin. New York is the only place in the world where it does exist; and, therefore, when the call rate goes up in New York it attracts money, and a great many million dollars from all over the world flow into New York because it has a call-money market.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from New Jersey if he believes that the call-money situation can be corrected by legislation?

Mr. KEAN. I do not.

Mr. COUZENS. I wish to say that I disagree with the Senator, for, so far as the members of the Federal reserve system are concerned, the call-money situation can by legislation be corrected.

Mr. BROOKHART. Yes; Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. BROOKHART. It can also be corrected as to the State banks by denying them the United States mails and the privileges of interstate commerce, and we certainly can remedy the situation as to the member banks of the Federal reserve system.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, since we have been diverted I wish to say a few words in regard to the Federal reserve banks. There is not any doubt that by legislation and by administration of the Federal reserve system the situation which now exists in New York in connection with the gambling in stocks can be remedied. The whole theory of the organization of the Federal reserve system was that it should function as a protection to industry. The whole purpose of rediscounting, the whole purpose of making currency liquid was to take care of emergencies in the industries. For those reasons the Federal reserve system was organized. I contend that that object has been largely defeated by the failure of the system itself properly to recognize its responsibilities and duties. I contend that the present situation should never have been permitted to have reached its present proportions. I contend that it has cost industry, manufacturing, retail and other business, as well as farming, hundreds of millions of dollars that can not be possibly justified under any conception of the organization of the Federal reserve system. I believe that the Federal Reserve Board, knowing the purpose for which it was organized, could have prevented the present situation just as readily as it could have prevented any other situation that it was intended to prevent when it was organized.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I agree entirely with the position taken by the Senator from Michigan; and 18 months ago I introduced a resolution calling upon the Federal Reserve Board to exercise its power to curtail the credit which was being taken from the Federal reserve system and used for speculative purposes on the stock exchange. That resolution further provided that in case the board did not agree with the Senate that it had such power it should recommend to Congress what legislation was necessary in order to give it that power. If the friends of the speculative activities in New York had not prevented the adoption of that resolution, the responsibility would have been placed upon the board either to have corrected the evil or to have recommended to Congress legislation which would give the board the power to correct it.

Mr. COUZENS. The Senator knows very well that the influences are so great that there is no legitimate effort being exercised anywhere by high authority to curb speculation.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I agree with the Senator absolutely. There were Senators here on this floor who prevented that resolution from being adopted even after it was recommended by the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. COUZENS. O Mr. President, I have not the slighest doubt about that—and I do not impute bad motives to anybody—because even the very wise Senator from Utah, the chairman of the Finance Committee, argued with me months ago that the orgy of gambling in New York and the high rate of call money would not affect the interest rates to industry. He said that the customers of the banks could go to the banks and get money at the same rate of interest for which they always had obtained it, regardless of the call-money market. I think the Senator has changed his mind because he knows now that money borrowed by legitimate industry is higher than it ought to be; that bills discounted are higher than they ought to be; that commercial paper is higher than it ought to be. And why? Because the free money of the country that ought to be subject to use by industry is now being used for gambling purposes in New York.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HEFLIN. I understood the Senator to say that he thought the Federal reserve system was a great system and that it was capable of preventing all these things that are now occurring. I think it is a great system, and that it could prevent these things, but it has not done so.

In line with what the Senator has said, I hold two newspaper clippings in my hand, one saying that wheat is below a dollar a bushel and the other that cotton lost a dollar and a quarter a bale, and that these losses were brought about by the break in the price of wheat and cotton caused by speculation on the stock exchange. The evil effect of this speculation is being felt directly in the speculation in grain and cotton and other farm products.

Mr. COPELAND and Mr. EDGE addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield to the Senator from New York, who rose first.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I am very glad the Senator from Michigan has precipitated this discussion. A little while ago he said that there was increasing difficulty in getting money for commercial purposes, legitimate industrial purposes, except at a high rate. That is not the worst of it. It can not be had at all. There are a great many commercial institutions that are limiting their activities because they can not get the necessary money. I think nothing is more important than to find some solution of this problem, because you gentlemen across the aisle have problems to solve. You do not have to talk about my friends in Wall Street. You have problems to solve, because otherwise you are going to have increasing unemployment.

Mr. COUZENS. I disagree with the facts stated by the Senator. I think he is all off on his facts. There is no difficulty in legitimate industries getting money. They can get money; but the price they have to pay is exorbitant, because they are competing with the gamblers in New York.

Mr. COPELAND. The answer to that is that the institution which can afford to pay the high rate gets the money, while a more modest institution, not being able to afford that high rate, can not get it.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. EDGE. Referring to the general criticism that has been made of the Federal Reserve Board, I think it would be a wonderful tribunal, clothed with any possible power that Congress could delegate to a board, that could maintain an equilibrium in credit conditions that would prevent people from having losses. I should like to see the legislation suggested that could possibly bring that millennium about. Some reforms, no doubt, can be instituted; but let us be fair with the Federal Reserve Board. People's natures can not be changed through legislation; and people will speculate, and sometimes with their own money.

Mr. COUZENS. Let me say to the Senator that no one suggests that the Federal reserve bank or any other governmental agency can prevent fools from losing their money. No one even suggests it.

Mr. EDGE. It has been suggested various times in the debate to-day, if I interpreted the debate correctly.

Mr. COUZENS. Oh, no; I disagree. The Senator can put any construction that he chooses on the language I used; but he has asked a number of very smart questions that have been difficult to answer. Whether or not they were trick questions I should not like to say.

Mr. EDGE. The Senator would not accuse the Senator from New Jersey of indulging in trick questions?

Mr. COUZENS. Well, the Senator said they were gambling with their own money. That was a very nice thing to have gotten by with if it had gotten by; but the facts are that they are not gambling with their own money.

Mr. EDGE. Not entirely.

Mr. COUZENS. No. They are not gambling with more than a small part of their own money. They are gambling with the money that belongs to the Nation for legitimate industrial purposes.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. COUZENS. Just a minute. No one suggests that the Federal Reserve Board have the power to make profits or losses for individual users of the system. I do contend that they have adequate power, through the direction of policies granted them by Congress, to control the situation within legitimate bounds. I do not believe they should have the power to say who shall lose money or who shall make money. I do not believe they should have the power that some people believe they should have; but they have the power, by the direction of policies and constructive administration of the service, to control the currency problem of the United States. If not, however, we had better do it all in the Government rather than to establish private agencies to do it.

Mr. GLASS and Mr. LA FOLLETTE addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield; and to whom?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, I agree thoroughly with practically everything that the Senator from Michigan has said, and I hope in a few days to be able to address the Senate briefly on the subject of the Federal reserve administration.

The Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] is mistaken, as the Senator from Michigan insisted, in saying that legitimate enterprise can not get funds at any price.

Mr. COPELAND. No, Mr. President; that is not what I said.

Mr. GLASS. That is what the Senator said, as he will see if he will have the reporter read his notes.

Mr. COUZENS. I think the Senator from Virginia is inaccurate. I think the Senator from New York said that the price of money was so high that some industries could not afford to pay the price.

Mr. GLASS. That is what the Senator added afterwards; but he said, as the reporter's notes will show, that legitimate business could not get funds at any price. But, be that as it may——

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. COUZENS. I do.

Mr. COPELAND. I desire to say this, and it is what I thought I had said: That because of the withdrawal of funds from the banks it is now extremely difficult for the small industrial institutions to get money, because they can not compete with the larger and richer ones in paying the high prices that are demanded.

Mr. GLASS. That is a modification of what the Senator actually did say, and that is a statement of fact; but what I wanted to say was that any legitimate commercial or industrial enterprise in existing circumstnces, upon paper eligible for rediscount, can get accommodated at any Federal reserve bank, because the reserves of the 12 Federal reserve banks range from 72 to 80 per cent to-day, showing that they have ample facilities to make commercial and industrial loans. All that people have to do is to present eligible paper and get their credits; but what the Senator has last said is absolutely correct. The high money rates are such that not only are commercial enterprises and industrial business heavily taxed for their essential credits, but even States and communities have been obliged to defer necessary public improvements because they can not get accommodations at reasonable rates; and they can not get them because the gamblers have run away with the money market in New York.

While I am on my feet, let me say to the credit of the Federal Reserve Board—which is, as the Senate knows, an altruistic body; it has no interest whatsoever in banking or in credits—that it has vainly but persistently been trying for the last six months to establish a policy that the law itself makes mandatory upon the banks and the board, and that should have been established long ago, and, if established long ago, would have averted this difficulty.

Mr. COUZENS. Will the Senator point out to me what efforts have been made in the last six months to accomplish that end?

Mr. GLASS. Yes; I will. The New York bank, since the 14th of last February, has been pounding the Federal Reserve Board to increase the rediscount rate on commercial paper.

Mr. COUZENS. Will the Senator yield there for a moment? I think the Senator and I are not in disagreement.

Mr. GLASS. Not at all.

Mr. COUZENS. The Senator is talking about the Federal reserve bank; but I am talking about the policy of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. GLASS. I am talking about both, if the Senator will permit me. I say that the Federal Reserve Board, since the 14th of last February, has been pounded every week by the directors of the New York Federal Reserve Bank to permit that bank to penalize legitimate commercial transactions in this country by raising its rediscount rate. With perhaps a single exception, there has not been a meeting of the board of directors of the New York Federal Reserve Bank in that period which has not raised its rediscount rate, subject to sanction by the Federal Reserve Board; and there has not been a week that the Federal Reserve Board has not refused to sanction the raise.

Mr. COUZENS. Why?

Mr. GLASS. By every influence, legitimate and illegitimate, by threats and otherwise, that New York crowd has been trying to compel the Federal Reserve Board to raise its commercial rediscount rate; and it has refused by a very narrow margin within the board. As I pointed out publicly six or eight weeks ago, when an outstanding director of the New York Federal Reserve Bank—the president of the largest bank in the Western Hemisphere—defied the board, and publicly avowed that

his obligation to the stock gamblers was superior to his obligation as a sworn officer of the Federal reserve system, what the board should have done was to have kicked that fellow out of his position before noon of the day upon which he made that announcement. Had it done that, it could have retrieved itself, and recovered somewhat of its lost prestige, and had it understood that under the law it was the supreme authority in Federal reserve banking. That is what should have been done.

Mr. COUZENS. Does the Senator believe, in making the argument he has just made, that the Federal Reserve Board should have raised the rate, or kept the rate where it was?

Mr. GLASS. Why, I think it should have kept it where it was. That is what I think. I think the Federal Reserve Board deserves the greatest commendation for its refusal to be influenced by this stock-speculating crowd up there. What those people want is a recurrence of what happened 10 years ago. They have run away with the market. They have been permitted to use the trust credits of the Federal reserve system for stock-gambling purposes, which they should not have been permitted to do, and which the law inhibits their doing. They were permitted to do that; and now, to correct the situation that they themselves have precipitated, they want the commerce and industry of the country penalized by a raise in the rediscount rate. No; it should not be done, and the Federal Reserve Board at Washington deserves to be commended for resisting that powerful influence.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COUZENS. Let me ask the Senator if at any period from the beginning of this orgy of gambling there was a time when the Federal Reserve Board could with propriety have raised the rediscount rate?

Mr. GLASS. I scarcely think so. Why, I will ask the Senator, should the commercial rediscount rate be raised? Only in the event that the demands upon the system are such that the reserves of the Federal reserve banks have been depleted to such a point as to make it dangerous to continue rediscounting at a given low rate.

Mr. COUZENS. Let me say to the Senator that I am in entire disagreement with his theory of the rates controlled by the Federal Reserve Board. Let me point out incidents that I know of, and I have not any doubt that they could be named by the thousand.

Not only do banks lend money to industry, we will say to a department store, to a manufacturer, to a grocer, to a dealer in any commodity, legitimate loans at 4½, 5, 6, or 6½ per cent, but then what do they do? When the call-money market gets high, they take that commercial paper and rediscount it at the Federal reserve bank, and use the money they get out of the Federal reserve bank to send to New York to get the outrageous call-money rate.

Mr. GLASS. Exactly; and what I am saying is——

Mr. COUZENS. Let me say, before the Senator gets on to the other point, that had the Federal reserve bank raised the rates before that orgy started, there would not have been the incentive for the banks of the country to send their money to New York at call-money rates.

Mr. GLASS. Oh, no; had the Federal reserve bank done what the law makes it mandatory for the Federal reserve bank and the Federal Reserve Board to do, had the Federal reserve bank said to its member banks, engaged in that sort of system, "You can not rediscount with us at any rate if you are going to use your funds for stock-gambling purposes," we never should have had a situation like this. But it was the failure of the Federal reserve bank, and the failure of the Federal Reserve Board, to adopt a policy made mandatory in explicit terms by the law itself that caused those banks to use their rediscount credit for stock-speculative purposes. And now the Federal Reserve Board is engaged in the very practice that should have obtained all along of warning member banks that they can not rediscount, not even their eligible paper, with the Federal reserve bank if they are going to persist in contributing to this orgy of stock gambling. That should have been the fixed policy of the board; that should have been its invariable policy; and when the greatest bank president in the country defied the board and avowed his superior obligation to the gamblers as over against his official obligation to the system he should have been incontinently kicked out of the system.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COUZENS. I would like to make one statement before we get the continuity of the debate disturbed.

The Senator from Virginia, then, admits that this whole situation has been developed through the incompetency or the inadequacy or the impotency of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. GLASS. I freely admit that the Federal Reserve Board, had it administered the system as the law requires, could have averted this difficulty.

Mr. COUZENS. That is the statement the Senator from Michigan made at the beginning of these comments.

Mr. GLASS. I am not disagreeing with the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. COUZENS. And the only point I hesitate to be dogmatic on is at what period during this time certain specific acts of the board should have been taken.

Mr. GLASS. They should have been taken long ago.

Mr. COUZENS. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, it seems to me this colloquy illustrates better than anything else just how difficult this problem is to solve. Here is a demonstration of two sincere Senators in agreement to a great extent as to conditions, probably entirely so, absolutely differing as to the remedy. The Senator from Virginia very frankly stated that he believed the Federal Reserve Board should be complimented for maintaining the rediscount rate as they have done through these various months. The Senator from Michigan just as earnestly, no doubt, having reached his conclusions absolutely through his investigation, takes absolutely the opposite view.

Mr. COUZENS. O Mr. President, before the Senator——

Mr. EDGE. I do not want to misquote the Senator, but time after time during the colloquy in which I have engaged with him he has stated—I am sure I am correct in the assertion—that if the Federal Reserve Board had raised the rediscount rate a long time ago we would not have had the present condition. Is not that correct?

Mr. COUZENS. The Senator involves the matter by not going back to the beginning of the discussion. Perhaps the Senator from Virginia and I disagree on the immediate thing we believe necessary to be done. I pointed out at the beginning that the Federal Reserve Board had sufficient power to declare a policy which would have prevented this orgy in gambling and the diversion of money from legitimate industry to the gambling market. At that time I did not say that it was desirable to raise the rediscount rate, so that I have not contended—nor do I differ with the Senator from Virginia—that all during this period the Federal reserve banks should not have raised the rediscount rate. I contend that had the Federal Reserve Board openly announced what it intended to do there may never have been a time when it would have been necessary to raise the rediscount rate. What I do say—and perhaps this is wherein I differ from the Senator from Virginia—is that this situation having been permitted to arise at some time in the past six months or so, a more immediate correction could have been attained by a raise in the rediscount rate to prevent the banks doing the very thing which I have pointed out they are doing, namely, taking out of their folders industrial paper and rediscounting it for the purpose of using the proceeds in the gambling markets of New York.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield.

Mr. GLASS. I may say that had the Senator embarked upon a scheme of that sort there is no telling to what degree he would have penalized legitimate commerce in order to abate stock gambling, and I for one do not think that legitimate commerce ought to be penalized one stiver to prevent people from gambling in stocks. As a matter of fact, it is a seriously debatable question as to whether or not the existing rediscount rate of 5 per cent is a fair rate for commerce in time of profound peace, when the Federal reserve banks have reserves ranging from 70 to 80 per cent. That is what those people up there want. That is what they deliberately did in 1919 and 1920, I will say to the Senator.

We have been hearing for 10 years about the Federal Reserve Board deflating the country. As a matter of fact, the country was absolutely deflated then, before the Federal Reserve Board ever pretended to curtail the credits of a single bank in this country. In December, 1920, wheat had gone down 50 per cent, cotton had gone down from 43 cents and a shade to 11 cents. Corn and oats and everything else had shrunk correspondingly, beginning with the debacle in silk in Japan, while the newspapers, and the Senate itself by resolution, were calling upon the Attorney General to put the profiteers in jail. The country had gone on a strike. No merchant was stocking up. They were living from hand to mouth. In December, 1920, the country was prostrate, every product of the farm and everything else that was to be sold was down. The buyers were on strike. Not yet had the Federal reserve banks raised their rediscount rate one stiver.

Then what happened? After the country had been thus deflated and was prostrate, all except the stock gamblers, several Federal reserve banks were induced to raise their rediscount rate.

What happened? The whole odium of deflation was transferred from the New York stock gambler to the Federal reserve banking system, and the whole agricultural industry of this country was arrayed in hostility, and has since been arrayed in hostility, against the Federal reserve banking system, upon the supposition that the raise in rediscount rates deflated the country.

That is the crafty proposition now of these gamblers who have created this situation. They want the Federal Reserve Board at Washington to authorize a penalty upon legitimate commerce by a raise in the rediscount rate to transfer from themselves the odium and the exasperation of the public against them for this unconscionable and wicked riot in gambling. The only way to correct it is to put a tax upon the gamblers, and that I am going to suggest be done at this session of Congress.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, in connection with the statement of the Senator from Virginia, the thought occurs to me that governmental action was precipitated in the interest of industry because of the high surtaxes. It was said that money should not be taken out of legitimate industry to pay governmental debts. The press of the country seemed to be unanimous in that sentiment. Now, I do not see the press, nor do I see high Government officials, urging that money be taken out of the gambling pool for legitimate industry. In other words, there is no protest about the money of the country going to the gambling pool as there was when the money of the country was coming to the Federal Government to liquidate its national debts.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, I may state to the Senator, on the contrary, that we not only do not see protests, but we saw the extraordinary and unprecedented spectacle of a high official of the Federal Government deprecating any criticism of this riot of stock gambling, and saying that it was not an unhealthy symptom.

Mr. COUZENS. Of course, the Senator knows that those people who talk that way have gained and continue to gain hundreds of millions of dollars as the result of this situation.

Mr. GLASS. The person who talked that way was the President of the United States, who literally jumped into the stock pit and said there was nothing to be apprehended from this riot of six billions of dollars of credits in stock gambling.

Mr. COUZENS. I mentioned no particular individual. I said those who generally proposed leaving this gambling situation alone are the ones who are gaining as a result of it.

Mr. KING. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. COUZENS. I yield.

Mr. KING. I will put into the RECORD in a few moments, with the permission of the Senate, a statement appearing in the New York Times made by ex-President Coolidge a short time before the statement referred to by the Senator from Virginia was made, in which he referred to the unprecedented—up to that time—volume of loans to brokers and stock dealers by the New York Federal reserve member banks. These loans held by the New York banks, January 9, 1929, the date of the statement referred to, amounted to nearly $4,000,000,000, and the then President said that he saw nothing unfavorable in the situation.

Mr. KING subsequently said: Mr. President, I stated a few moments ago that I desired to offer as a part of my remarks a statement by Mr. Coolidge appearing in the New York Times, in which he commented upon the credits extended by the New York banks to brokers. I ask that the entire statement may be printed as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, January 7, 1929]

WASHINGTON, January 6 (A. P.).—Although loans to brokers and dealers held by New York Federal reserve member banks have reached the unprecedented height of $3,810,023,000, President Coolidge does not see any reason for unfavorable comment.

The loans are larger than at any time within the history of the Federal reserve system, and are about a billion dollars in excess of those reported on January 5, 1927. During the last month they increased by about $100,000,000, and except for a few minor fluctuations they have increased steadily for the last 18 months.

The President, it was said at the White House to-day, believes that the increase represents a natural expansion of business in the securities market and sees nothing unfavorable in it.

While feeling that this increase in brokers' loans is only natural, the President was represented as not attempting to qualify as an expert on the Federal reserve system. In a general way, however, he believes the growth of securities in recent years and of bank deposits would result naturally in greater brokerage business, with the resultant expansion in brokers' loans.

The President, it was explained, does not feel that he is in a position to say whether the loans have reached the stage of disproportion with the resources of the country.

The reports that President Coolidge saw no danger in the mounting total of brokers' loans, received after the close of the stock market, attracted interest in Wall Street. The brokers' loans in recent weeks have figured largely in discussions as successive new high records were established.

Two compilations of the loans are made, a weekly statement by the Federal Reserve Board and a monthly summary by the stock exchange. The latest statement by the Federal reserve authorities issued on Thursday placed the collateral loans to brokers by the Federal reserve member banks in New York City at $3,810,023,000, the highest ever reported, and an increase of $92,401,000 for the week. The present total represents an increase of $466,246,000 since October, when the present expansion began; and an increase of $991,462,000 since the beginning of 1927. The Federal reserve's report came out the day after the stock exchange had announced an increase of more than $341,000,000 for December in its compilation of brokers' loans, resulting in a total of $4,432,907,321, the largest on record.

The two sets of figures usually move in the same direction, but they are not identical since many stock exchange brokers get loans from institutions which are not members of the reserve system, and reserve member banks make loans to brokers who are not members of the exchange.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, may I interject there——

Mr. COUZENS. I yield.

Mr. GLASS. I have not sought in this, as I never have in my whole public career, to give any partisan purpose to a problem of this kind. I do not care whether it was President Coolidge or President Somebody Else, whether he was a Republican or whether he was a Democrat. I deal with the matter as an economic proposition which affects the business of the country, every man, woman, and child in the country, and not as a partisan proposition.

Mr. COUZENS. The Senator does not charge me——

Mr. GLASS. What I rose a while ago to say I did not say; that is, that if the Senator should once embark on the policy of penalizing legitimate commerce by a raise in the rediscount rate in order to put a stop to stock gambling, there would be no end to it. If the rate should be raised from 5 to 6 per cent, that would not do it. What does 6 per cent mean to a stock gambler who expects to make 50 per cent upon his venture? Then the rate would be made 7 per cent, and then 8, and 10, and so on progressively penalizing commerce in order to put a stop to stock gambling which never should have been permitted at all, and which the Federal reserve act in terms literally prohibits.

Mr. COUZENS. Before the Senator sits down may I say I do not assume he is charging me with being partisan?

Mr. GLASS. Oh, no, no! I just did not want the Senator to think that I was.

Mr. COUZENS. I have been criticized for not being partisan.

Mr. GLASS. I do not charge that, and I do not entertain that thought.

Mr. COUZENS. Now we come back to the business before the Senate. On page 3 of the bill subsection (b) reads:

All certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills issued hereunder (after the date upon which this subdivision becomes law) shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof shall be exempt from all taxation.

In line 3, page 4, I move to strike out the words "and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof shall be exempt from all taxation." I offer that as an amendment to the bill.

I want to say in this connection that to the other features of the bill I have no objection and I believe that the passage of the bill with that exception will save much money to the Government in its refinancing operation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may we have the clerk state the amendment?

Mr. COUZENS. I will restate it for the Senator. If the Senator will look at page 3 of the bill, in line 4, he will see there the words which I have moved to strike from the bill, as follows:

and any gain from the sale or the disposition thereof shall be exempt from all taxation.

If those words are stricken from the bill, so far as I am concerned, the bill is all right.

The VICE PRESIDENT. May the Chair call the Senator's attention to the fact that the words "from all taxation" in line 5 applied to the words preceding those which the Senator desires to strike out?

Mr. COUZENS. The present bonds are all tax exempt. There are other bonds that have been issued that are tax exempt in limited amounts. As respects those matters I do not particularly object to them being tax exempt so far as anything is concerned except the capital gain. In other words, I have no objection to the Federal bonds being exempt from taxation to the same extent that State and municipal bonds are exempt. I will support any other amendment that anybody else chooses to offer in that connection, but I believe that Federal bonds should be on the same basis as State and municipal bonds. I confess to the fact that the Chair is right, that this is a diversion from the usual principle of taxing these bonds.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the Treasury Department is very anxious that those words remain in the bill. That part of the bill is one which was perhaps most discussed before the committee. The committee as a whole, with the exception of the Senator from Michigan, thought that it was the proper thing to leave those words in the bill. Instead of costing the Government any money it will, in my opinion, save the Government thousands and tens of thousands of dollars. However, I want the Senate to express its opinion and I have no objection to a vote upon the item, if the Senators wants the yeas and nays.

Mr. COUZENS. I want to make one exception to what the Senator from Utah just said. The Senator said the Treasury Department was exceedingly anxious to have that language retained in the bill. Mr. Ogden Mills did not strenuously urge that the language be retained in the bill because it was pointed out that bills of acceptance and other financial transactions in the market do have to pay a capital-gain tax and it was pointed out there was no more intricacy involved in these cases than in this case. There is no urgency on the part of the Treasury Department, so far as it was represented by Mr. Mills before the committee, that the specific language be retained in the bill.

Mr. SMOOT. There is no question in my mind but what the administration of the collection of the tax is just as simple on this as on any other bond or certificate issued by the Government of the United States. That question is not involved. The only question for the Senate to decide is whether it would be money in the pockets of the Government to sell these bills with an average life of not to exceed 45 days tax exempt from the gains that may be made upon them, or whether it shall sell them and then let the profits that are made upon them be exempt from taxation. That is all there is to it. It is only a matter of opinion. I hope the Senate will take a yea-and-nay vote on it.

Mr. COUZENS. Of course, the Senator is only making an assumption when he says 45 days.

Mr. SMOOT. I used what I believe to be the average.

Mr. COUZENS. That is not the question. It may be a much longer period than 45 days.

Mr. SMOOT. It could not be unless we increased the amount of our obligations. If the Government of the United States got into a position whereby we had to increase our obligations over what they are to-day, then I could not say that; but we know that as long as there is a decrease every year in the outstanding obligations of the Government, the certificates will be less each year and the life of them would be only between the sale date and the end of the three months. I took the average. It may be 50 days, or it may be 60 days, or it may be 40 days.

Mr. COUZENS. Does not the Senator agree that there is now an effort under way to have Congress repeal all of the capital-gain tax?

Mr. SMOOT. That has been true ever since we passed the first bill imposing a tax upon capital gains. The Senator is right, but there is no inclination on the part of the Finance Committee of the Senate or the Ways and Means Committee of the House to do such a thing. There is propaganda to have us do so and I am perfectly aware of it, and it will be kept up as long as anyone is compelled to pay that tax; but, in my opinion, the day will not come when Congress will act favorably on any such propaganda.

Mr. COUZENS. Is it not true that the Treasury Department on several occasions recommended the repeal of the capital-gains tax?

Mr. SMOOT. I think there were two occasions in our hearings when the question arose, and there was an expression on the part of some of the members of the Treasury Department to the effect that if that were done the Government of the United States would lose no money.

Mr. COUZENS. If that entering wedge is permitted to become effective to exempt any form of security from capital-gains tax, every Senator knows that it will be used as an argument by every agency that desires a repeal of the capital-gain tax.

Mr. SMOOT. It would have no effect whatever on anybody who knew the workings in the department. These bills are not to draw interest. They are to be bought outright. If anyone did buy these bills at 99⅞, we will say, and sold them at 100, there would be that profit of one-eighth. Whether they can do it or not depends entirely upon the money market. I think it is unnecessary, but I am not going to make any special fight over it.

Mr. REED. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. REED. I think we ought to bear in mind that at the present time all of these certificates of indebtedness and Liberty bonds are absolutely tax free in the hands of the corporations——

Mr. COUZENS. Not as to capital gain.

Mr. REED. Wait a minute. The interest on certificates of indebtedness, on Treasury notes, and on Liberty bonds is absolutely tax free when they are held by a corporation.

Mr. SMOOT. That is true.

Mr. REED. If the Treasury wants to issue $100,000 of 4 per cent certificates with coupons attached for the payment of the interest, no bank or corporation that holds those notes—and most of them are held by corporations—is subject to one penny of tax thereon. The Treasury bills are intended to take the place of short-term Treasury certificates. In order to prevent the necessity of selling them at a flat price fixed in advance by the Treasury, or somewhat under the market in order to make sure they will sell, the Treasury has invented this idea of Treasury bills, somewhat similar to those now used in Great Britain by the Exchequer, in which they sell non-interest-bearing bills at a discount, exactly the same as a bank discounts a 30-day note which is payable at the end of 30 days without any interest. There is an apparent capital gain when a bank buys a 30-day note at a discount, but actually that capital gain represents the hire of the money for the interval that elapses between the purchase and the maturity date.

Mr. COUZENS. The Senator has made two statements——

Mr. REED. I have made more than that.

Mr. COUZENS. I know he has made many more than that, but he has made two statements which I am afraid are misleading. In the first place, he said that certificates of indebtedness and Federal bonds held by corporations and banks are nontaxable.

Mr. REED. The interest on them is nontaxable. That is correct.

Mr. COUZENS. We are not discussing interest. We are discussing capital gain. The inference goes out that the bonds are not taxable in the hands of corporations. I contend that if there is a capital gain, they are taxable in the hands of a corporation.

Mr. REED. Precisely; and there the Senator puts his finger on the difference. If there is a capital gain in a transaction involving a 4¼ per cent Liberty bond, that is a true capital gain, and it is not interest. The coupon represents the interest on that investment. These certificates are to have no coupons, and ordinarily the capital gain in the five or six weeks that they would be held would represent the interest. It is the hire for the use of the money.

Mr. COUZENS. Before the Senator proceeds farther, I want to correct him in one respect. The Senator creates the impression that there can be no capital gain because it is all interest. If I buy one of those bills due September 1, 1929, and I buy it at 98 and sell it to-morrow at 99, there is a capital gain not represented by the interest to which the Senator has referred.

Mr. REED. Of course there is.

Mr. COUZENS. I say the statement is misleading because it is not all interest. It depends upon the time that elapses between the issuance of the security and the date of maturity.

Mr. REED. If the Senator wants to imagine such an extravagant illustration as that a Treasury bill will appreciate 1 point in the course of a day or a week even, of course in such an illustration there is a capital gain in excess of the amount of the interest paid for the use of the money. But if the Senator will bear with me for a moment, I want to show what the effect of the amendment would be.

This would be the practical effect of the amendment: I personally do not care a rap whether the tax-exempt feature remains in the bill or not; but if we are going to make interest on Treasury certificates tax exempt—and that is what we have

done, because no corporation pays a penny of tax on certificate coupons—then there is no sense in providing for Treasury bills at all. If a corporation knows that it is going to have to pay a tax on the amount of the discount at which it purchases the Treasury bills under par—whether we regard it as a capital gain, as my friend from Michigan does, or whether we regard it as the hire of the money, as I do, does not make a particle of difference—no bank is going to buy Treasury bills on the same interest basis on which it will buy Treasury certificates, because one is free from tax and the other is subject to 11 per cent tax on all that gain. So there would be no use of initiating the system of Treasury bills if we are going to tax the fractional appreciation in the value. Banks will not buy them or else they will buy them at a discount, which is that much greater, so as to take care of the tax. We are just beating the devil around the bush if we try to make that fraction taxable, because we have to pay it to the bank, and then we go and tax the bank and get it back to ourselves. We had better get the advantage of the lower discount rate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. COUZENS].

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, I wish to answer the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED]. He is a very plausible debater, and what he says is substantially correct, except that to eliminate this provision would not defeat the purposes of the Treasury Department. All of the advantages that the Treasury Department would get under this proposed law will still be retained, even with the amendment which I propose, except a possible slight difference in the interest rate because of the fact that the banks may have to pay on the capital gain; but that is all problematical. The Undersecretary of the Treasury stated before the Finance Committee that the same identical bills of indebtedness, when traded in commerce, are subject to a profit tax. When a bill is traded in commerce, an acceptance, or what not, if there is a capital gain, it is taxed. There is no difference whatever. Whether or not we take the money out of one pocket and put it into the other, the fact is that if we shall adopt the principle of exempting securities from the capital-gain tax we shall establish a principle which will return to plague us so long as we have the capital-gain tax on the statute books.

Mr. REED. Is there not this distinction: When we tax a bank on the amount it receives in discounting John Smith's 30-day note we are getting the money either from the borrower or the lender; the Government does not pay out the money and immediately get it back, but in this case the Government is the borrower, the maker of the note, and, therefore, I do not see any sense in paying out extra interest and immediately taking back the same money in additional taxes?

Mr. COUZENS. In that event why should we not make all of the Government securities exempt from the capital-gain taxation? In other words, if the Government is selling certificates of indebtedness or Federal bonds on which there are no taxes on capital gains, unquestionably we could get a better price for them.

Mr. REED. If I had my way, there would not be any tax-exempt bonds at all. The Senator from Michigan asked me that question; but that is not practicable now, because we have put that law into effect and can not repeal it without breach of faith. However, so long as we have a great mass of $17,000,000,000 of outstanding securities, the interest on which is tax exempt, in the hands of corporations, and if we desire the securities to be issued under this bill to compete with the others and sell on the same interest basis, we have got to give them the same privilege.

Mr. COUZENS. If the Senator is correct, there is not any reason why we can not repeal the law which makes the income on other Federal securities taxable.

Mr. REED. The Senator does not mean that we can tax Liberty 3½ per cent bonds, for example?

Mr. COUZENS. No; I am saying just the reverse. I am saying that there is nothing in the world to prevent Congress from repealing the law which makes other Federal bonds taxable; I do not mean the tax-exempt bonds, but those that are taxable.

Mr. REED. Yes; there is. If we issued all our Liberty bonds and Treasury notes and Treasury certificates——

Mr. COUZENS. And they are all taxable.

Mr. REED. With the stipulation that they shall be wholly exempt from the normal tax.

Mr. COUZENS. I am not talking about the normal tax.

Mr. REED. The normal tax is all a corporation pays.

Mr. COUZENS. I am talking about capital gains. If it is desired to exempt these securities from the capital-gain tax, why not exempt all other Federal securities from the capital-gain tax?

Mr. REED. Because what the Senator calls capital gain here is really the hire of money; and that is not true of the others; they carry coupons.

Mr. COUZENS. But the principle is exactly the same. If there was not an advantage in having the capital-gain tax provision not apply to these securities, it certainly would not be included in the bill. The Senator from Pennsylvania shakes his head, but why does he want this provision in the bill if there is not some advantage to the Government from it?

Mr. REED. The advantage to the Government is obvious. It is going to have to pay 11 per cent more interest in the way of discount on these bills unless it makes them tax exempt.

Mr. COUZENS. So, for the purpose of getting this saving immediately to the Government, the Senator would adopt the principle of waiving the tax on capital gains?

Mr. REED. Not at all; I am not in favor of waiving the tax on capital gains. In the present condition of affairs it can not fairly be done. I did think a few years ago that the Government would save a great deal of money if it would disregard capital gains and losses, because there were always more losses reported than there were gains. That has not been so since 1924, and I join with the Senator in opposing the repeal of the capital-gains tax now, although I do think that, as it stands, it is a very clumsily arranged tax; it can be improved; but I agree with the Senator that the principle of taxing capital gains must be maintained for many years yet to come.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I can not believe that the clause in question in this bill relates to such a condition as that suggested by the Senator from Pennsylvania. Of course, if the Treasury discounts its bills the same as the private individual discounts his bills at a bank, the difference between the amount that he pays for the bill and the par value of it is unquestionably the interest which comes to him. I apprehend that no one wants to subject that interest—that is to say, that difference—to taxation; but here is a man who buys one of these bills in a tight market, occasioned, perhaps, by the draining of available funds into the gambling market of which we have been speaking, so that the Government is obliged to sell at a rather high discount. After a time, however, the situation eases and that man sells his bill to some one else and makes a gain on it. I take it that the provision of the bill which the Senator from Michigan seeks to excise refers to gains made by him upon the sale of that bill.

Mr. REED. That is what the Senator has been speaking of.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Just as one who bought stock at a certain figure and subsequently sold it at an appreciation would be obliged to include in his income-tax return whatever he made by the sale of the stock, why should he not be obliged to return what he made by speculating in the Government's bills, just as he would by speculating or investing in any other bills?

Mr. REED. If the Senator will look at the opposite page of the bill he will see that the new matter which it contains is the provision in line 6, on page 2, which provides that Treasury bills may be issued on a discount basis.

Mr. SMOOT. Without interest.

Mr. REED. It is to prevent that discount being taxable that the words were inserted on page 3 which the Senator from Michigan is now trying to strike out.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I do not think they are nontaxable for that reason at all. They are nontaxable, it seems to me, by reason of the further provision which forbids the taxing of the interest, because, as I have indicated, in my judgment, the difference between the sale price and the par value of the bill is not a gain from the sale at all but is the actual interest upon the money which is turned into the Treasury.

Mr. REED and Mr. COUZENS addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Just a moment. Is it not always the case with a bill which is discounted at a bank that the difference between the amount realized by the maker of the bill and the face of the bill is what he pays in interest?

Mr. REED. Yes; and that is what I have been arguing.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Exactly.

Mr. REED. And it is to make that difference nontaxable that these words were put in.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. It is nontaxable by reason of the provision of the bill that—

> All certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills issued hereunder * * * shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest.

That is the whole thing—the principal is exempt. If a man buys at a discount of 4 per cent, he pays 96 for every $100 of face value; he pays $96, which is his principal, and the difference between that and $100 is his interest. He does not pay upon the $96 and he does not pay upon the $4 if he gets it;

but if in the meantime he sells the bill to some one at 99, having paid only 96, then he makes a profit of 3 per cent; and why should he not be taxed on it?

Mr. REED. Suppose he has held it for three-quarters of its life and sells it at 99?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Very well. He will then take credit for three-quarters of 4 per cent.

Mr. REED. That is the businesslike way of doing it; but under the present regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue the whole amount would be considered to be capital gain.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. It is a very easy thing to figure out how much of the appreciation is interest upon his investment and how much is actual gain by reason of the sale.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I yield first to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the theory of the bill is that if the bills are tax exempt, the Government of the United States can make more out of their sale because of a lesser rate of interest than it can by taxing capital gain if a profit should be made. No interest is involved in it at all; there is no interest to be collected on the bills; they are sold without interest; and the Secretary of the Treasury believes that with the words which have been referred to in the bill the Government will get more for the securities than if it imposed a tax upon whatever the interest might be.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I understand that perfectly well; but if I discount a bill for $100 at the bank, and I get only $96, I am paying 4 per cent interest, or substantially 4 per cent; and the difference between the $96 and the $100 is interest. It can not be designated in any other way, and that is the way it is understood. So when the Treasury discounts its bills at 4 per cent, that 4 per cent represents the interest which the Government pays.

If the interest is exempt, as provided in the bill, and the principal is exempt, as provided in the bill, if the purchaser of the bill sells it meanwhile, and makes a profit on his sale, why should not that profit be taxable just the same as the profit he makes on the sale of stocks or anything else?

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, is not this a simple illustration? If the Government sells to you a $1,000 bond or certificate of indebtedness on a 4 per cent basis, and you turn around and sell it on a 3 per cent basis, the difference is profit.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Unquestionably.

Mr. COUZENS. That is the simple way of putting it. In other words, if the Government sells the certificate to one individual on a 4 per cent basis, and he turns around and sells it on a 3 per cent or 2 per cent basis, the difference is profit.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Exactly. I want 4 per cent on my money, and I buy the bill; but I find some one who is perfectly content with 2½ per cent, and he will offer me a premium for it.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, it seems to me these questions have brought the issue down to the real point. What actually happens in the case of the transaction described by the Senator from Montana is that a negotiable instrument is bought at one price, and subsequently sold at another; and the profit, taken in connection with the time the bill is held, is a capital gain which is the equivalent of interest on that money.

Mr. COUZENS. Oh, no!

Mr. REED. It is just a matter of definition. Please indulge me until I finish the thought. Now, if we can agree that the amount of the discount at which the bill was originally sold shall be considered as interest, and that that shall be nontaxable, while at the same time any transactions relating in capital gains pending the maturity of the certificate should be taxed, I think we should all be agreed on the situation. All the Treasury wants is to make that which is in good faith the equivalent of interest tax free, as it is to-day on Treasury certificates; and I understand that the Senator has no objection to that.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Not at all. We are agreed about what ought to be done. It is simply a question as to the language in which our views ought to be expressed.

Mr. REED. It is merely a matter of expressing that thought clearly; and we ought to be able to agree on that.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Utah a question. Why is section 2, on page 2, requisite at all? Why should they want to discount bills?

Mr. SMOOT. Does the Senator mean line 6?

Mr. McKELLAR. Line 6:

> Treasury bills on a discount basis and payable at maturity without interest. Treasury bills to be issued hereunder shall be offered for sale on a competitive basis, under such regulations and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the decisions of the Secretary in respect of any issue shall be final.

Why have two kinds of bills?

Mr. SMOOT. Why, Mr. President, these Treasury bills run for a short period.

Mr. McKELLAR. So do the certificates; do they not?

Mr. SMOOT. The certificates run for a longer time. As I explained to the Senate, but the Senator was out at the time, there are four annual periods when the Government of the United States must borrow money.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator tell me why they have the two kinds of obligations?

Mr. SMOOT. The Treasury Department now, if they are allowed to issue Treasury bills, will issue them for short periods of time. The average, as I said, would not be more than 45 days. It is just between the periods of those four payments that they want to use these bills, and they will sell them without any discount, and they think they can sell them very, very much cheaper—I mean, get more for them for the Government.

Mr. McKELLAR. Why?

Mr. SMOOT. Because they can be purchased here and will be almost like call money. The Government can take them up at any time. It will not be as though they were running for six months, and we were paying interest on them for the full time.

Mr. McKELLAR. If they are discounted, the interest will have already been paid by the Government.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. So it would make no difference whether or not we took them up ahead of time; we would lose money by taking them up ahead of time. Why should the Secretary of the Treasury want the power to issue bills at any discount that he may like? It is peculiar. It never has been allowed by law before. Why, at this late time, now, is that kind of a power desired?

Mr. SMOOT. The Treasury Department to-day have to assume that for the next six months their rate of interest shall be 4 or 4¼ or 3¾ or 3½ per cent, or whatever it may be.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is not any new condition. That has been going on during the whole history of our Government.

Mr. SMOOT. That is, with certificates.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. SMOOT. Under this bill they will not have to assume any rate of interest. These bills will be sold just the same as they are sold in England, and the same as they are sold in France, and the same as they are sold in Germany and every other country. They are short-time bills, and that is why they can be sold in the middle of the month.

Mr. McKELLAR. Certificates can be sold in the middle of the month. We have been selling them for 150 years. I have heard the Senator get up here and say that the present system is the greatest system in the world, and that our financing under it, especially during the last eight years, has been simply perfect. All of that may be true; I do not know; but the peculiar thing about it to me is that after having used the system of certificates for probably more than 100 years we should now come and want to give the Secretary of the Treasury power to issue bills at a discount. When we say "discount," it means that when they are sold the Government has paid the interest on them up to the date on which they mature; and one of the reasons that the Senator gives for this provision is that the Government can take them up at any time.

Mr. SMOOT. No; it can sell them at any time.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Government takes them up at any time, it is making a gift to the purchaser of that discounted paper; and I see no necessity for it. I hope the Senator will strike out that provision. It ought not to be in this bill. There is no reason for it. It is a power that no good Secretary of the Treasury would want, and it is a power that no bad Secretary of the Treasury ought to have, in my judgment. I do not think it is right to put it in here.

Mr. SMOOT. Under the present system they sell those certificates all at once; the Government of the United States fixes the interest, and they are sold, and they have to be carried through the three months. Under the bill system we will have to raise just as much money, but the Secretary of the Treasury can sell on the 1st of the month so much, he can sell on the 15th of the month so much, on the 1st of next month so much, and the interest starts only when the sale is made, whereas if certificates had been issued the interest would have had to run the full three months.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I see no difference in the world between that and a discounted bill where the Government pays the interest in advance. To my mind, there is some reason

for doing this, and the Senator has not given the reason; and we ought to have a reason before we enact it into law.

Mr. SMOOT. The reason is that the Government will save hundreds of thousands of dollars by it. That is one reason.

Mr. McKELLAR. There has been no suggestion except the Senator's statement, and I can not imagine how it could be done. It is impossible.

Mr. SMOOT. I can imagine it.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator would have to imagine it, because it can not be done in business, in my judgment.

Mr. SMOOT. Not in the Senator's judgment, but it could in mine.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I believe there is an amendment pending, is there not?

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is an amendment pending.

Mr. McKELLAR. At the proper time I desire to move to strike out, in line 6, page 2, after the word "prescribe," the following words:

Or (2) Treasury bills on a discount basis and payable at maturity without interest. Treasury bills to be issued hereunder shall be offered for sale on a competitive basis, under such regulations and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the decisions of the Secretary in respect of any issue shall be final.

Well, it will have to go farther than that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator can perfect his amendment while the other provision is being considered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well.

Now, Mr. President, I have a word or two to say in reference to the amendment of the Senator from Michigan. I am not going to take long.

Of course we ought not to permit to go into this bill a provision which would exempt from taxation "a gain from the sale or other disposition thereof." That is a profit. That is a capital gain, just such as any other person would make who was doing business in any other line. If he bought shares of stock or bonds of any other kind and made a capital gain, he would have to return it in his income; and it ought to be returned here. Why should it not be returned? I do not know, Mr. President, unless we have to have it; and at this time I desire to call the attention of the Senate to some very remarkable provisions in the present internal revenue law.

I happened to be in the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday afternoon when the court was rendering opinions, and I heard the Chief Justice of the United States deliver a rather witty opinion about provisions similar to the ones to which I am now going to call attention.

Exemption of capital gains, as provided in this bill, is not new. It has been in several revenue bills in a different way; and I want to call the attention of the Senate to the particular language that is used. It is marvelous language. You would think it had no meaning, sometimes; but it is fraught with meaning, and it is fraught with the greatest interest on the questions we have been discussing here to-day about stock speculation.

I call attention to section 112 of the last revenue act:

SEC. 112. RECOGNITION OF GAIN OR LOSS.—

(a) General rule.—Upon the sale or exchange of property the entire amount of the gain or loss, determined under section 111, shall be recognized, except as hereinafter provided in this section.

And then the exceptions come in:

(b) Exchanges solely in kind.—

(1) Property held for productive use or investment: No gain or loss shall be recognized if property held for productive use in trade or business or for investment (not including stock in trade or other property held primarily for sale, nor stocks, bonds, notes, choses in action, certificates of trust or beneficial interest, or other securities or evidences of indebtedness or interest) is exchanged solely for property of a like kind to be held either for productive use in trade or business or for investment.

That is the first exception.

The second exception:

(2) Stock for stock of same corporation: No gain or loss shall be recognized if common stock in a corporation is exchanged solely for common stock in the same corporation, or if preferred stock in a corporation is exchanged solely for preferred stock in the same corporation.

(3) Stock for stock on reorganization.—

And I stop here long enough to say that I am told that the stock transactions under this section amount to perhaps billions of dollars a year in this country—transactions which escape taxation entirely, although enormous profits are made under them.

No gain or loss shall be recognized if stock or securities in a corporation a party to a reorganization are, in pursuance of the plan of reorganization, exchanged solely for stock or securities in such corporation or in another corporation a party to the reorganization.

If they merge, they escape taxation. Enormous fortunes are made in this way, absolutely escaping taxation to the Federal Government. Why should not these stock gamblers, these reorganizers preying upon the public in many instances, be taxed? Why should they be exempted from taxation? It is on the same principle that it is sought to exempt from taxation capital gains in these transactions in Government securities.

(4) Same—Gain of corporation: No gain or loss shall be recognized if a corporation a party to a reorganization exchanges property, in pursuance of the plan of reorganization, solely for stock or securities in another corporation a party to the reorganization.

(5) Transfer to corporation controlled by transferor: No gain or loss shall be recognized if property is transferred to a corporation by one or more persons solely in exchange for stock or securities in such corporation, and immediately after the exchange such person or persons are in control of the corporation; but in the case of an exchange by two or more persons this paragraph shall apply only if the amount of the stock and securities received by each is substantially in proportion to his interest in the property prior to the exchange.

Under that scheme they just convey the property. For instance, if the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] and I are principal stockholders in one corporation and we want to merge it or sell the stock, we first transfer it to another corporation. Say, for instance, we sell to another corporation for $2 a share stock which cost us $1 a share, but we transfer it to a paper corporation for $2 at a profit of a dollar a share. The result is that having transferred that to our paper corporation, which he and I control, for $2, we have to pay no tax on it. Then he and I take the new corporation we have formed and transfer it to the real purchaser and do not pay any tax at all. We transfer it for the $2 and do not pay any tax at all.

Listen to this:

(1) If an exchange would be within the provisions of subsection (b) (1), (2), (3), or (5) of this section, if it were not for the fact that the property received in exchange consists not only of property permitted by such paragraph to be received without the recognition of gain, but also of other property or money, then the gain, if any, to the recipient shall be recognized, but in an amount not in excess of the sum of such money and the fair market value of such other property.

That sounds as though it were meaningless, but everything in these sections has for its purpose letting stock transactions escape taxation. That is one of the reasons why we have an orgy of stock gambling in this country to-day. Every influence of law in this last act and in the preceding one has been thrown around stock transactions for the benefit of stock gamblers, and the Federal reserve law apparently is being used, certainly is being permitted to be used, in behalf of these very same stock gamblers, and why? Why will a man with money invest his money in business, in a farm, in a factory, or even in a bank, when he can go and put it on the market in Wall Street and make a greater profit? That is what has been going on for a number of years. It is just a question of when it is going to stop.

We all know it, and we are taking no steps to stop it, but, instead, we are adding to it by such laws as this, which was passed in 1928. We are adding to it again when we give the Secretary of the Treasury the power to carry on the enormous financing of the Federal Government, the greatest financing done in the world, larger in volume than any other in the world—when we give it to him and say, "All capital gains from these transactions shall not be taxed." We ought to tax them all; the Senator from Michigan is exactly right. The words which he has suggested should be stricken out of this bill, should be eliminated.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. COUZENS. I think we have practically reached an agreement as to language which may be substituted for subsection (h). I will send it to the desk, if the Senator will permit, and have it read.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am happy to know the Senator has been successful in that.

Mr. COUZENS. I think we have arrived at an agreement on language which will suit everybody.

Mr. SMOOT. The language is perfectly satisfactory to me.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let the clerk read it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, to strike out lines 1 to 11, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

(b) All certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills issued hereunder (after the date upon which this subdivision becomes law) shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except estate and inheritance taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States or by any local taxing authority; and the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States shall be considered to be interest within the meaning of this subdivision.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am of the opinion that that will correct the situation.

Mr. COUZENS. That accomplishes the purpose we have been trying to accomplish.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think so.

Mr. COUZENS. It leaves out all reference to capital gains, so that if a security sold by the United States is held to maturity, the gain is considered as interest, and is, therefore, under the law, tax exempt, but if there is any transaction in the particular note or security afterwards in which the interest rate changes, or in which there is a gain, that gain is taxable under the existing law. To offset that, we had to eliminate from the bill reference to the deduction of losses.

Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan withdraw his other amendment?

Mr. COUZENS. I withdraw that, and offer this as a substitute.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I would like to have the attention of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. COUZENS]. As the Senator knows, we are now having the wildest speculation in Wall Street perhaps we have ever had in the history of the country. Money is being drawn out of the channels of legitimate business to the hurt and injury of legitimate business everywhere. The gamblers in stocks up there are making tremendous profits, and the money is being invested in shares paying dividends hand over fist, tremendous dividends. That money, if it could be gotten at in that form, would be subject to taxation, but they are issuing certificates, and immediately the money is beyond the hands of taxation. Is that situation reached by the amendment?

Mr. COUZENS. The Senator does not make his question sufficiently plain, because what he refers to has no relation whatever to this bill, as I understand it. This is purely a governmental bill, which would permit the Government to sell certificates of indebtedness not bearing any interest, so that if a thousand-dollar bill were sold for $970, the bill at maturity would be collected at $1,000, and the profit would have been $30. That $30 is construed, under the amendment, to have been interest on the investment, and does not affect the situation described by the Senator from Alabama, as I understand it.

Mr. HEFLIN. Does not the Senator agree with me that we ought to reach that situation? An instance was brought to my attention in which the gain was $500,000, which should have been taxed, but when the stock people issued the certificate on it and turned that over to the owner, his money was beyond taxation, it could not be reached, and the certificate could not be reached, and was not taxable. If the certificate should not be issued, then the money would be taxable. So, in order to escape taxation, they are drawing money out of the banks and using it for speculative purposes, and making their millions, and then, for the purpose of keeping the gains from being taxed, they have certificates issued, and they use them in their speculative deals frequently and escape taxation. Under that system those who are most able to pay taxes to the Government are paying least. They are escaping taxation. Does not the Senator agree with me that that ought to be reached?

Mr. COUZENS. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, Senate bill 60, Order of Business No. 5, to amend subsection (a) of section 26 of the trading with the enemy act, so as to authorize the allocation of the unallocated interest fund in accordance with the records of the Alien Property Custodian, has been reported unanimously from the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] was interested in that bill, and I think if the Senator from Utah wants to take it up, that Senator ought to be here.

Mr. SMOOT. If there is any objection to the bill, I will not ask for its consideration at all. I can not conceive of any objection to it.

I see the junior Senator from Montana has just entered the Chamber, and I would like to ask him if he has any objection to Senate bill 60, relating to the authorization of the allocation of the unallocated interest fund in accordance with the records of the Alien Property Custodian.

Mr. WHEELER. No; I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah desire to ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to which he has referred?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes, I do; and if any objection is raised, I shall not ask that we go on with the bill.

I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 60.

Mr. NYE. I shall not object to that, providing there can be assurance that this will not carry over into to-morrow.

Mr. SMOOT. If any real objection shall be made—and I can not see why there should be any—I will withdraw the bill at any time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the bill be explained for the information of the Senate. Then the Chair will submit the request of the Senator.

Mr. SMOOT. The quickest way of explaining the bill, I dare say, would be to read the Secretary's letter, and I will ask the Senate to listen to it. The Secretary says:

Section 26 (a) of the trading with the enemy act, which was added by the settlement of war claims act of 1928, provides that the Alien Property Custodian shall allocate the so-called unallocated interest fund among the various trusts held by him and that this allocation shall be based upon "the average rate of earnings" determined by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the entire fund.

The Treasury records fix the date upon which interest begins to run as the date upon which the funds were deposited in the Treasury. The records of the Alien Property Custodian naturally give the date upon which the money first came into his hands, but not the date of the deposit in the Treasury. The number of days intervening, of course, vary with each trust. The report of the Finance Committee and the amendment agreed to by the Senate and finally enacted indicate clearly that the allocation should be based upon the records of the Alien Property Custodian, and the Treasury and the custodian agree that this is the better policy.

Although the matter seems of rather trivial importance, the practical situation at present is that the allocation and payment of the fund can not be made. The average rate of earnings determined by the Treasury can not be used by the custodian because of the above difference in the period of time that the funds of any particular trust were on deposit, and the Secretary of the Treasury can not certify a rate adjusted to accord with the custodian's records.

Accordingly, I am transmitting herewith a proposed amendment to authorize the allocation in accordance with the records of the Alien Property Custodian. On account of the obvious desirability of distributing the funds promptly, the custodian and I join in recommending the adoption of the amendment as early as possible in the special session about to convene.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. SWANSON. As I understand it, the custodian obtains certain money?

Mr. SMOOT. It is paid first to him.

Mr. SWANSON. He deposits it in a bank?

Mr. SMOOT. He deposits it with the Treasury.

Mr. SWANSON. How much of an interim was there?

Mr. SMOOT. Sometimes it was one day, sometimes it was from Saturday until Monday.

Mr. SWANSON. There never is any long time? The bank does not hold the money a long time?

Mr. SMOOT. The Alien Property Custodian deposits it with the Treasury.

Mr. SWANSON. He had a check on a bank and that bank held the fund until he deposited it in the Treasury and the Treasury collected from the bank.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes.

Mr. SWANSON. Was there any length of time in which the bank had the money to use?

Mr. SMOOT. None at all, or just a day or two. Not only that, but at the last session of Congress, when we passed the alien property bill, there was a specific provision in the bill that the allocation should be upon the date on which the money

was deposited with the Alien Property Custodian. That is all there is to the legislation.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator tell me just how much they are getting on the Alien Property Custodian funds at the present time? What interest is being paid on those funds?

Mr. SMOOT. I think it is 4 per cent, but I am not sure.

Mr. WHEELER. During the time of the investigation which we conducted into the Department of Justice Miller stated they were getting something like 2 per cent, and the money was being deposited around in favored banks in accordance with Miller's own views about the matter. I was wondering whether or not that practice had been corrected and if they were depositing in banks yet.

Mr. SMOOT. This only applies to the interest——

Mr. WHEELER. I understand that.

Mr. SMOOT. I can not say what the policy is now. I think they deposit directly in the Treasury now. All the bill does is to provide the positive date upon which the interest shall be paid by the Government.

Mr. WHEELER. I understand that.

Mr. SWANSON. As I understand it, the custodian sells some property, the custodian gets a check to pay for it, and that check is deposited in a bank, and in a great many cases they get 2 per cent on that fund.

Mr. SMOOT. No; the check goes to the Treasury Department now.

Mr. SWANSON. I do not want the Government to pay interest on these funds from the day they get to the custodian, when the custodian deposits the checks in a bank and gets 2 per cent on the funds and the bank pays nothing to the Government, but the Government pays interest from the day the custodian had deposited the check. If the Senator assures me that is not done, I have no objection.

Mr. WHEELER. During the investigation to which I refer it was disclosed that funds of the Alien Property Custodian were being deposited, some of them in Harry Daugherty's bank in Ohio at 2 per cent; that is, the bank was paying 2 per cent. I want to know whether that practice still exists.

Mr. SMOOT. All the funds of the Alien Property Custodian are deposited with the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. WHEELER. I had supposed that was true at that time, too.

Mr. SMOOT. I will assure the Senator that it is true at this time.

Mr. SWANSON. Does the amendment compel the Government of the United States out of the Treasury to pay interest on these funds from the day the custodian receives them, even if the custodian deposits them in a bank and gets 2 per cent?

Mr. SMOOT. I never heard of that before.

Mr. SWANSON. I want to know whether that is the practice and whether the Government is protected. I am not willing for the United States Government to pay out of the Treasury interest on money from the day the custodian obtains a check, if at the same time the custodian deposits it in a bank and the bank is using that money.

Mr. SMOOT. I would not be asking for anything like that.

Mr. SWANSON. I want to have the assurance that it does not happen.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I should like to have some enlightenment upon the matter.

Mr. SMOOT. I shall be glad to enlighten the Senator.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. A fund is realized from the sale of a property and goes into the Treasury of the United States. Of course, the Treasury does not leave that fund there idle. The Treasury deposits in some bank. I suppose, from the initiation of the policy entered upon by Mr. McAdoo when he was Secretary of the Treasury, the bank pays the interest upon the fund. I would like to know from the Senator from Utah what rate of interest the Government gets on its bank deposits and what rate of interest it pays eventually to the claimant when it makes settlement?

Mr. SMOOT. I do not know whether the Secretary of the Treasury has any fixed rate of interest upon daily balances. I can find out for the Senator, and am perfectly willing to have the bill go over if the Senator wishes it. I am quite sure there is no change in that policy. The money that is paid in that way may have been used for the very purpose of buying bonds or refunding our obligation. There is no reason why it should not be used in that way. The Treasury is responsible for the money, of course.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. What I would like to know—and it seems to me the Senate ought to have the information—is whether the Government is actually a substantial loser on these transactions. The property is sold and the money goes into the Treasury of the United States. It pays what rate of interest to the claimant for the time that the Government holds the money between the time that it realizes upon the sale of the property and the time it is paid back?

Mr. SMOOT. I am not positive, but I think it is about 4 per cent.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. That is my understanding, that the claimant gets the amount which the Government received with 4 per cent interest. During the time the Government holds that money what rate of interest does it get upon the money or does it get any?

Mr. SMOOT. The money can be used for the payment of our bonds which would be drawing more than 4 per cent in some instances.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I had the idea that that was regarded as the trust fund that could not be used.

Mr. SMOOT. I think it could be used, but it is kept as a trust fund. What I mean to say is that the amount is always a trust fund and the Treasury keeps it. In the distribution of it it is made in accordance with the alien property bill passed at the last session of Congress. I could not say exactly what interest the Government is drawing upon bank deposits. I have never asked any question about it, nor would I say whether this money had been used for the purchase of our own securities. I think a great many of them are purchased in that way. When the time comes for payment, then the Treasury raises the money.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. It would be interesting and valuable information to know how long the Treasury keeps this money and what the difference is between what it pays and what it realizes, so that if necessary some action could be taken to expedite the distribution.

Mr. SMOOT. That action has already been taken. If it had not been done, the distribution would have had to be made on the old basis.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I think the bill should go over until we get further information.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, I would like the Senator to ascertain whether the United States Government under the terms of this bill would pay interest in excess of what it received. I think these people are entitled to all the interest derived from their funds that we get as trustees, but I do not like to see a method of bookkeeping by which there would come out of the Treasury money in excess of what the Government receives.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, when this matter came up a few moments ago I went to the telephone and talked to Judge Abbott, who is the representative of the Alien Property Custodian, the custodian himself being out of the country at this time. He told me that up until three or four years ago there were probably 300 or 400 depositaries where the Alien Property Custodian moneys were placed, but that after some investigation held by the Senate all those moneys were drawn in and now all the moneys of the Alien Property Custodian are deposited with the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. SMOOT. That is what I stated. I will say to the Senator from Montana that when these funds are deposited the Treasury purchase our own bonds, perhaps drawing the same rate of interest or maybe a little more, and hold them, and when the time comes to make the payment, if they can do so without the sale of the bonds or without borrowing money, they do it. I do not think they have a lot of money lying idle in that way, but I will find out.

Mr. SWANSON. I hope the Senator will ascertain whether the bill provides that the interest these people receive for this trust fund shall be exactly the amount that the United States Government receives, no more and no less. I think that is right. I am not willing to consent to the passage of the bill when I have not any assurance that we do not pay more interest than we receive.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I think I can explain the matter very quickly. Under the act approved March 10, 1928, all sums held by the Alien Property Custodian are authorized and directed to be invested in participating Treasury certificates at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, so that all of those several sums coming into the hands of the Alien Property Custodian now on the request of the Secretary of Treasury are carried into the Treasury, invested in participating Government certificates, and bear a fixed rate of interest. That rate, of course, is fixed in accordance with the prevailing rate paid by the Government at the time.

Mr. SWANSON. The bill provides that the rate of interest shall start from the minute the fund gets into the hands of the Alien Property Custodian and not in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. GEORGE. Oh, no; that is not the purpose of the bill. If the Senator will permit me, I will explain. These several

sums of money come into the hands of the Alien Property Custodian on account of different trusts. On the request of the Secretary of the Treasury they are invested in certificates. The money coming from the various trusts is invested in certificates. The Treasury is to make allocation of its interest to the several trusts used in the purchase of the certificates by taking the average rate of interest which the certificates bear.

The Treasury Department had difficulty in making its calculation for one simple reason. The money was actually deposited with the Treasury and actually invested in participating certificates on a date different from the date on which the Alien Property Custodian actually received the money, but it makes no difference whether the interest is allocated upon the date of the receipt of the money by the Alien Property Custodian or the date of the receipt of the money by the Treasury, because what the Treasury pays out is simply the average interest that the certificate bears, but it makes some difference as between the trusts; that is all.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, this is what the Treasury Department says——

Mr. McKELLAR. Will not the Senator, before the bill shall be further considered, obtain a full statement of the funds involved so that we may understand just exactly what amounts are on hand and the interest they are bearing, and information of that kind?

Mr. SMOOT. I will be glad to do so; but I think we ought to pass the bill at this session.

Mr. McKELLAR. It may be very necessary that it should be passed; I am not disputing that at all; but I merely want to obtain full information as to how the moneys are held and all other facts concerning them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah withdraw his request?

Mr. SMOOT. I withdraw the request.

RECESS

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate take a recess until to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Wednesday, June 5, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, *June 4, 1929*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Thou who wilt not break the bruised reed, do Thou hear our prayer. Out of the depths of our helplessness and because of our tendencies do we call upon Thee. Just now let silence rest upon our souls, that Thy Spirit may whisper sweetly. These servants of the Republic, who direct the sentiments of the state, give them a special benediction. Bless and guide them with a brave heart, a calm mind, and an undaunted spirit. In the name of Jesus. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a bill and joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 108. An act to suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce; and

S. J. Res. 50. Joint resolution to provide for the observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 61. Joint resolution to amend the appropriation "Organizing the Naval Reserve, 1930";

H. J. Res. 82. Joint resolution making appropriations for additional compensation for transportation of the mail by railroad routes in accordance with the increased rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission; and

H. J. Res. 84. Joint resolution extending until June 30, 1930, the availability of the appropriation for enlarging and relocating the Botanic Garden.

BRENDAN A. FINN AND MISS AMY M. STRILEY

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, for the past seven years the Highway Education Board located in this city has conducted a safety campaign through the public schools of every State in the Union. Each year this organization awards a cash prize and a gold medal to the pupil in each State who writes the best essay on highway safety. This year the national board of judges, composed of Mrs. James J. Davis; Dr. Ernest W. Butterfield, commissioner of education for New Hampshire; and the late Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., by a process of elimination chose the best essay from the State medal winners, and the one so chosen was declared the national winner and awarded a week's visit in the Nation's Capital. This year there were over 600,000 contestants. Yesterday Brendan A. Finn, 11-year-old schoolboy neighbor of mine, of Somerville, Mass., was received by President Hoover and presented with a certificate of award. Following this event, he was presented with a gold watch suitably engraved with a record of his achievement by Mr. Alvan Macauley, president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

In addition to the pupils' competition, there was another contest for the elementary-school teachers of the Nation for the best lessons on highway safety. Miss Amy M. Striley, a constituent of my colleague [Mr. ANDREW], and a teacher in Beverly Farms School, Beverly Farms, Mass., was named the winner of this contest. She, too, is enjoying a visit to Washington, and was presented with a check for $500 by President Macauley at a luncheon in honor of the winners of this contest. The judges in the lesson contest were Dr. Uel W. Lamkin, president of the National Education Association; Dr. A. T. Allen, State superintendent of public instruction for North Carolina; and Frank T. Sheets, chief highway engineer for Illinois. There were over 100,000 contestants for this prize.

As a Representative of Massachusetts and a resident of the home city of the pupil who won this national distinction I am more than pleased to have as my guests to-day Brendan A. Finn, of Somerville, Mass., and Miss Amy M. Striley, of Beverly Farms, Mass.

The problem of safety on our highways is one of great local and national importance. These contests have been found most valuable in instructing the children of the land in the elements of safety and impressing upon their minds the necessity of careful observance of safety rules and regulations. This is the first time that both of these prizes have been won in the same State. Massachusetts is proud of both teacher and pupil and rejoices in their valuable contribution to the protection of lives and limbs of the people of the Nation. [Applause.]

THE LATE HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Speaker, ladies, and gentlemen, at this very moment in the city of New York a grief-stricken yet grateful public is paying its last full measure of devotion, its sincere tribute of admiration, its homage and respect, and, above all, its genuine and heartfelt loss to a former Member of the Congress of the United States, Henry M. Goldfogle, who has passed beyond the great divide and is now a citizen of the kingdom of eternity.

As a distinguished Member of this historic forum from the year 1901 to 1915 and from 1919 to 1921, he has been a conspicuous and distinguished servant of his constituency, and has served loyally and faithfully the best interests and traditions of our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, ladies, and gentlemen, in the transient life of man no one has yet fathomed the mystical problem of life. In other words, the mystery of whence we came and whence we go.

In life we live in two worlds. One the universe of reality and the other the world of idealism.

The world of reality is the world of struggle, toil, and drudge. The world of idealism is the world of fantasy, dreams, and imagination. The world of reality is contaminated, polluted, and defiled. The world of idealism is pure, immaculate, and clean. The world of idealism is the place to which God descends while man rises to meet Him.

When strife, discord, and dissention attack us in this world of reality we love to flee to the world of happiness, contentment,

and idealism, where mankind is at peace with his Maker and with the world.

Through our conduct, action, and behavior in the arena of life we build a future temple for the repose of our soul in the great hereafter. This ideal temple has four walls. The first wall is dedicated to science and its object is to seek and attain the truth, for which millions of men and women have given up their lives.

The second wall is consecrated to our emotions, and the highest object of our feelings is love, which cements and binds mankind to his fellow man. It is one of the great attributes that makes life worth living.

The third wall is sacred to the noblest attributes of nature and the physical world, which is beauty. Nothing is more majestic nor sublime in this world than love of the true, the good, and the beautiful in life.

The fourth wall is hallowed by being erected to justice. Justice that is symbolized by the "scales" that balances fair play and righteousness to every man and woman who seeks human and divine equity for work rendered in this world.

The password that permits an individual to enter into this great ideal kingdom of eternity is "Service." To me, ladies and gentlemen, that man serves his country most loyally who serves humanity most faithfully.

Our former colleague and associate, Henry M. Goldfogle, has joined the great caravan from whose bourne no traveler ever returns. As a disciple of truth, as an apostle of love, as an exponent of beauty, and as a former judge who held the scale balanced in his distribution of justice between rich and poor, high and low, success and failure, he has entered the gate of eternity through the services he has rendered to his fellow man.

Let us sincerely hope and trust that as his spirit marches down the aisle of eternity, the music of his good deeds in this world will ring in his ears, and as he stands naked before the great white throne of God, let us hope the great Supreme Architect of the world, because of his eminent and conspicuous services rendered to his fellow man, will have compassion on his soul and grant him eternal rest and eternal peace. [Applause.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in relation to the pending census and apportionment bill.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the gentleman has the right, under the order granted in respect to extension, for five legislative days.

ARTICLE BY CARL D. SHOEMAKER

Mr. KORELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and to insert therewith a short excerpt regarding the President.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KORELL. Mr. Speaker, I take pleasure in inserting the following excerpt from a news article written by Carl D. Shoemaker, a correspondent for the Portland Bulletin, of Portland, Oreg., relative to the President of the United States:

HOOVER TO MAKE GOOD PRESIDENT

President Hoover has a greater background of experience in world affairs than any other man who has occupied the White House. No one has ever brought to the Presidency such a deep insight and knowledge of the problems, relationships, and cross currents involved in the holding of that office.

His career reads more like a romance than otherwise. His early days in Iowa and Oregon, his years as a worker-student at Stanford, his travels and labors in far-away continents, his contacts with the great and influential in almost every land, his masterful service to the starving of Belgium and other peoples, his tremendous task as Food Administrator during the war, his reorganization of the Department of Commerce, making it one of great service to the country—all were but preparation for his supreme task—that of giving to the United States an era of construction, a reorganization, and a rebuilding of the national structure.

Herbert Hoover, the President, is going to be the same Herbert Hoover who was the able Secretary of Commerce; the same man who taught us national saving and conservation during the war in his capacity as Food Administrator. He has always had the facility of surrounding himself with men of ability. His conspicuous success as Commerce Secretary was not just luck. It was the fruit of his years of directing big things in world enterprises. When he took the department it was a weak and flabby institution, rendering small service for its cost. When he resigned after his nomination to the Presidency, it was a stalwart part of the Government, giving to the Nation's business a remarkable service. Each one of the bureaus which he found he carefully analyzed and reorganized. Only two need be cited. One is best known in the East, the other in the West.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was headed by Julius Klein. The work of this bureau covers the whole field of international business. It is of incalculable value to every business man in this country who seeks to use its benefits.

The Bureau of Fisheries, headed by Henry O'Malley, chosen to that place from this coast, has become the dominant factor in the fisheries of America. By a study of conditions, a sensible program of conservation has been worked out which aims at a continuation and perpetuation of the fisheries on the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf coasts.

These bureaus have by the sheer force of the leadership of their directors, grown from obscurity to world-wide recognition. What has taken place in these two instances is true of the many other bureaus under the Department of Commerce. Hoover never had any scandals in his department and he will not have any as President.

His choice of assistants for public service is remarkable for the character of the men selected. No one ever worked under him who did not sooner or later become his ardent supporter and friend. It is this trait in the President that augurs well for his administration.

He is his own thinker, but he listens well to advice and keeps an open mind on public questions. His contacts on every corner of the globe give him a grasp of affairs which will be of enormous benefit in our relations with other countries.

ADDRESS OF HON. RICHARD YATES, OF ILLINOIS

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing therein an address delivered by my colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] at the Antietam National Cemetery on Memorial Day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, on Memorial Day, May 30, 1929, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, Hon. RICHARD YATES, who is held in such high esteem in this House, was the principal speaker at the annual memorial services held at Antietam National Cemetery, near Sharpsburg, Md.

Representative YATES has spoken before in western Maryland and our people have been charmed by his personality and ability and by his wide knowledge of our country's history and institutions, as well as his personal acquaintance with many of the leading statesmen of this and other countries.

And so I deemed our section honored when he accepted the invitation extended to him to deliver the principal address for us at this national shrine which each year holds out the great struggles and lessons of the past as an example and inspiration to the coming generation to emulate the exalted heroes of those troublous years of 1861 to 1865.

Our journey to the cemetery took us over the winding roads, beautiful hills, and dales of western Maryland, and Congressman YATES manifested a deep and reverent interest in the scenic and historic country through which we passed. First on our way was the bowlder on the old Georgetown Pike where Washington and Lafayette were met by the cavalcade of horsemen from the city of Frederick (then Fredericktown) and were escorted to the city, where for two days they were entertained in a manner befitting the fame and hospitality of that period in Maryland history. Next was the crossing at the Monocacy River, where the Battle of Monocacy was fought, and the Union forces, under Gen. Lew Wallace, held the Confederate forces, under Gen. Jubal Early, whose objective was the National Capital. As Pond's History of the Civil War tells us, "Hours counted in the rescue of the National Capital; and apart from the delay caused to the invading army, Wallace's merit is that he went to the right place at the right time"; and as he reported to General Grant, "I did as I promised—held the bridge to the last."

We rode on past the grave of Francis Scott Key, whose immortal lines penned in the "dawn's early light" have become the national anthem, and then stopped for a few moments at the home of Barbara Frietchie, immortalized by Whittier's poem, and resumed our journey across the Middletown Valley to South Mountain, where General Reno held the mountain pass against the invaders and gave up his life in defense of his country. Then on to the beautiful battle field of Antietam, where for three days more than 100,000 men fought back and forth across the little stream of Antietam Creek in one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War.

The ceremonies of the day were held in the beautiful national cemetery, and Congressman YATES delivered an address so filled with inspiring reference to those of the Civil War period and so forceful in the lessons drawn that I feel privileged to insert it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in order that the people

throughout the country may have an opportunity to read his splendid tribute to the few surviving veterans of that great struggle.

REMARKS OF RICHARD YATES AT ANTIETAM BATTLE FIELD MAY 30, 1929

Pardon a few sentences by way of preliminary. This is not the first occasion upon which I have had the honor and the pleasure of addressing the patriotic, progressive, powerful people of this patriotic, progressive, powerful portion of the famed, lovely, and ever-advancing State of Maryland. On several former occasions I have had that honor, and from every such occasion I have carried away with me recollections so pleasant that it would require the intervening of many years to make them a faint or fading memory—and indeed they never can be. And so I accept with pride and pleasure this brief hour of your presence. It has indeed been a pleasure to traverse to-day the enticing roads, and cross roads, up and down, along your flashing streams and green-clad valleys; to walk the streets of your picturesque town; to observe your ambitious schools and academies and your heaven-pointing churches; to admire your enchanting homes and fascinating gardens; and, most of all, to feel all about and around me the ceaseless throb of the thrill of life of a prosperous, happy, and contented people.

I shall never forget the majestic monument in the center of the national cemetery.

"Somebody must watch," once said a general. That ready, steady soldier statue, in abiding granite, watching, ever watching, spells eternal vigilance, as it looks down upon row on row of the valiant dead. Its devotion and consecration remind us of Lincoln's words:

"That from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion."

How appropriate are the words chiseled on this monument: "Not for ourselves."

Perhaps I have been egotistical, but I just felt I must accept the chance to come to this spot, so enshrined in the hearts of untold thousands, and I have accepted the call with pleasure, although I know well that many a man among you might, with more propriety and much more satisfactory results, have been honored with the invitation.

Again, by way of preliminary let me state before I say a few words upon this sweetly solemn occasion and in this imposing presence, that I fully realize that Decoration Day is imposing. It is imposing because not we only are observing this occasion. All over the land old muster rolls are being called, there is the swelling of the orator's voice and the strain of music on a thousand smiling hilltops, and new flowers are being laid on old graves, and falling tears are bedewing many a nameless lowly mound. All over the land to-day amid a deepening sentiment of brotherhood all classes and conditions combine to decorate the patriot's resting place, to recall the virtue of his life and death, and to throw upon the unresponsive sod evergreen suggestive of the life to come. All over the land to-day there are millions upon millions of us Americans standing in salute to the armies of the dead, while they, with their deeds and scenes of sacrifice, are passing in review.

It is an embellishment in any man's life to be allowed to endeavor, to the best of his feeble ability, to give suitable expression to the sentiments which have brought you here, and to the teachings of this hour.

I am satisfied that you, the hundreds and thousands here on Antietam battle ground, have no disposition to belittle or decry on this occasion any utterance of commendation of heroic deed and heroic dead.

It will serve to emphasize the magnitude of the crisis which came to this quiet place when I remind you that General McClellan in his report says that his army at the hour of battle had 87,164 men—almost 100,000. General Lee admits that in this campaign he lost 30,000 men. Let us not forget General McClellan's other statement that in this battle of two days and two nights the number of Union soldiers killed was 2,010, the number wounded was 9,416, and the number missing was 1,023, total 12,469.

Accurate figures as to the Confederate loss are not available, but General McClellan reports that his officers buried 2,700 Confederate bodies in addition to such numbers as were buried by the Confederates themselves, acting under the protection of the flag of truce asked for by them—this protection afforded them ample time which gives color to the thought that McClellan's estimate of 2,700 Confederate dead as compared with 2,010 Union dead is not an exaggeration.

Whatever the exact figures, this battle field was forever afterward a place of tragedy and mourning to at least 22,000 American families. The valor of both sides in and along the "bloody lane" demonstrated all over again that the flame of American valor will never expire upon the altar of the Nation. The 22,000 homes have possibly in the 67 years that have ensued sent forth into American life 100,000 souls, male and female, who would always have the right to claim that those homes played their part in American history.

I take the liberty, although taxing your patience, to say another thing by way of preliminary. It is a pleasure to be on the same platform on such an occasion with your own Congressman, here in this charming glade with the colors of our country in sight everywhere all about us waving in the breeze, on a day of unsullied brightness, on a summer afternoon not inclement, with an atmosphere so clear, South Mountain and all her foothills are distinctly outlined, with the music of three bands and three drum corps, and the sweet singing of the children; here on this platform containing six veterans of the Civil War, emblematic of the six Army corps which McClellan commanded here, and with the six pastors of the surrounding churches, emblematic of the eternal and fundamental righteousness of this region. I hope you will not feel that I am too fulsome when I say that you made a proper addition when you invited your Congressman to come here and speak to-day. My friend, Colonel Little, Member of Congress from Kansas, spoke here on Monday, June 3, 1918, and he had this to say about the Hon. FREDERICK N. ZIHLMAN, your Congressman:

"On that occasion the Hon. FREDERICK ZIHLMAN, the Congressman from that district, who is held in such high respect in the House, delivered an address so sensible in its purpose, so admirable in its execution, so patriotic in all its conception, so appreciatively and enthusiastically applauded by that great audience that I have felt it my duty to ask this House to permit me to extend my remarks by inserting it in the RECORD, which I now do. That the continuity of the day may be reflected on the pages of the RECORD, at his suggestion, I insert the order of exercises and program so well carried out under the auspices of the Grand Army and citizens of Sharpsburg, so well presided over by the Hon. Raleigh Sherman."

I wish to add that I know Congressman ZIHLMAN and that I have had no firmer friend than he for the past 10 years. He is worthy, he is capable, he is honest, he is industrious, he is discreet, wise, and careful when pushing one of his many measures of legislation, and he is loyal to the core to the Constitution and laws. I know that he has the confidence and esteem of every one of the 435 Members of the House of Representatives, as well as of the White House and the Senate. The people of Washington, by the thousand, are grateful to him for the consideration he has given to that city as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia; but I know more, and that is this, that it is not simply when addressing the mass of the people or when acting as chairman of that great committee he is useful and active. I know that his district is never absent from his mind, that his constituents and their claims are fully taken care of by him, and that he never lets the sun go down upon an unanswered inquiry. I congratulate you and felicitate myself that in your Congressman all men behold a true public servant.

Fellow citizens, you know the story of the Civil War. After four awful years of toil and turmoil, of struggling and suffering, of bloodshed and agony, during which untold numbers of American women and children died from neglect, or starvation, or overexertion on farms, or lonesomeness, or other privation, into the camp of the Army of the Potomac, an army which with gloved hands and paralyzed generals had been fighting the Army of Northern Virginia—a Southern Army melted and welded together and fighting as one man—into this quiet camp on a night as quiet as the quiet stars above, there walks the real and genuine spirit of real and genuine war in the person of Ulysses S. Grant—pardon me for saying Grant of Illinois—who in 1861 was made colonel of the Twenty-first Volunteer Infantry of Illinois, as your chairman, the Hon. Raleigh Sherman, has just so thoughtfully and graciously stated.

All men know what happens when Grant takes command as general in chief. There are 30 days of direct attack on the enemy in Virginia and 30 nights of "By the left flank, march!" and then Richmond is fallen, and the prisons are thrown open and the bronzed faces are turned homeward and the grand review of 1865 is on at Washington! before the President and the Congress and the awed and silent diplomats of the world.

But 400,000 souls shall see their homes no more. They lie beneath the sod of 15 States and we know that if they could be here to-day they would do so headed by Lincoln, and Grant, and Sherman, and Logan, and McClellan, and Meade, and Hooker, and Franklin, and Halleck, and Hancock, and Burnside, and "old Pap Thomas," the "Rock of Chickamauga," and Ericsson, the inventor of the *Monitor*, and Grierson, of the Grierson raid, and also by gallant Phil Sheridan, who in that mighty day rode down the Shenandoah Valley in victory even as in after years he rode to the rescue of flame-stricken Chicago.

We would honor and remember them all; blooms and blossoms for the nameless as well as the famous; the latter will not fail of praise, the former we will not forget. Oh, for begonia and petunia and hyacinth and fuchsia and lily and rose for the brave boy who in those days went first to the city and next to the camp and finally to the nameless mound within the enemy's lines; and oh, for camilia and lobelia and pansy and honeysuckle and scarlet verbena and delicate heliotrope and pure white jasmine and bluebells and other blooms for the sister and mother, the wife or sweetheart! How well we know that no jagged bullet ever tore its way into the heart of a boy in blue—and stopped there. We all know that the bullet went on until it found its everlasting abiding place in the heart of some suffering woman.

The conclusion of the whole matter is that we, the living, should heed the teachings of this day. The teachings are twofold—the first, that we must not forget; the second, that we must fortify in and for all the future. Fortify not only by recognizing our soldier and sailor and keeping his memory green but also by constantly rallying to the aid of

our flag the entire Nation. This battle field on which we stand and these thousands of battle dead tell us there must be only one flag in the American sky; that there is no room for the red flag or any other flag but the "Old Glory" of the soldier, the red, white, and blue that your children have been singing about here to-day. The rally I am talking about must be not only of men and guns, of women and wartime service such as women have given in all our wars, but it must be a conscription of every part and parcel of the resources of the Republic.

The past teaches us that we can expect little sympathy from foreign lands. We do not forget that in the middle of the Civil War, when Europe thought that we were hopelessly divided forever, she sent three foreign armies into Mexico, who took an Austrian duke by the name of Maximilian and crowned him Emperor of Mexico. We do not forget that Europe laughed at our protests, but it cheers us to recall that when the Civil War was over and the battle fields were deserted and the batteries were silent and the camp fires were out and we were once again a united Nation, the President of the United States started Phil Sheridan for the Rio Grande, the Mexican border, with 50,000 boys in blue (whole regiments under 21 years of age). And the three foreign armies stood not upon the order of their going, but got out of Mexico with speed. I would close with the thought that the American warrior from Bunker Hill to Malvern Hill, from Malvern Hill to San Juan Hill, and from San Juan Hill to Dead Man's Hill in France, has done some wonderful teamwork. Let us never forget the necessity of such teamwork. Listen to the poet:

"It is not the guns or armament,
Or the money they can pay,
But the close cooperation,
That makes them win the day.
It is not the individual
Or the army as a whole,
But the everlasting teamwork
Of every bloomin' soul."

But, fellow citizens the Revolution brought no Decoration Day, the War of 1812 established no permanent memorial custom, and the struggle with Mexico seems to have rendered no such occasion a necessity. It was reserved for another controversy to develop so much havoc of life, to tear such gaps in the ranks of manhood, to harrow so many homes with heartbreak, and to create so much of courage and of patriotism and of zeal, as to contribute the main interest to this day and occasion. For this hour the thoughtful elders of this Nation live again in the tumultuous time of 1861.

Visions of fast-rushing events rise to-day in the mind of the middle-aged man. He remembers the preliminary excitement. The country convulsed from day to day by ominous occurrences. This State trembling beneath the mighty blows struck by renowned champions of public opinion. Every community stirred to its foundations in the mighty crisis.

At last the crash comes and the fire is opened upon and against that devoted place, Fort Sumter. The patience of the Union's friends can endure no more. The forbearance of even the Chief Magistrate is exhausted. Sorrowfully he turns from the despairing presence of the angel of peace, and reluctantly beckons to the majestic spirit of war. The peaceful people respond as though called to participate in a summer spectacle. Every county tenders its company; every city its regiment; every State its batteries. "With malice toward none and charity for all," call after call comes from the Capital for troops. The call is not in vain. Massachusetts sends her noblest, New York puts forth her proudest, Ohio furnishes her bravest, California dispatches her boldest, Illinois forwards her best, and so does Maryland. Hundreds whose names we know; thousands more whose names are to us unknown; the whole grand heroic host.

The fragrance of their memory hovers over us to-day like a benediction from the past.

"Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood ye gave,
No impious footstep here shall tread
The herbage of your grave,

Nor shall your glory be forgot,
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps.

On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

After the passing of 53 years probably fifteen hundred thousand of the soldiers of the Union are to-day in their graves.

The new President, leaving his Illinois home for the National Capital, is so surrounded by menacing difficulties, that he knows his strong mind, courageous heart, and mighty soul to be unequal to the unprecedented task. To his neighbors assembled to bid him farewell he said: "There has fallen upon me a task such as did not rest even upon the Father of his Country, and so feeling, I can not but turn and look for that support without which it will be impossible to perform that great task. I turn then and look to the great American people and to that God who has never forsaken them."

Grand and sublime figure, how he towers aloft in his pure nobility; how he guided this struggling and suffering country with patient, merciful hand; how he stood like a shield and a bulwark strong and firm between the Union and the perils that assailed it. Fling open the baskets! Pour forth the flowers! Cause his tomb to blush and to quiver and to glow with all the beauty and the loveliness and grace that nature can bestow, and still the spirit of the grand majestic Lincoln will break from beneath the fragrance, and rising God-like over us, reflect the light of a matchless integrity and prudence, over all that is or will be fair and good in Americanism.

Ladies and gentlemen, you and I know that Abraham Lincoln received the help that he prayed for—received it from 20,000,000 loyal hearts and from the Infinite Power on high. Abraham Lincoln put one hand into the outstretched palm of the American people. With the other he laid a strong hold of the almighty arm of the Almighty God. And standing there, supported by humanity and supported by divinity, he fought the grandest fight and won the grandest victory the human race has ever seen.

CENSUS—APPORTIONMENT

The SPEAKER. Under the resolution the House will automatically resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (S. 312) to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress, and the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. CHINDBLOM, will take the chair.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill S. 312, with Mr. CHINDBLOM in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, at the close of the session yesterday afternoon the first section of the bill was read. Are amendments now in order?

The CHAIRMAN. They are.

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FENN: Page 1, line 4, after the word "unemployment," strike out the words "radio sets."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BANKHEAD: Page 1, line 6, after the period, insert the following:

"In taking such census the Director of the Census shall caused to be registered the names and addresses of all aliens and shall have entered upon such registration a statement by each alien showing by what right or authority of law he had entered the United States."

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order on that.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York makes a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. BANKHEAD. What is the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York will state the point of order.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The amendment is not germane to the bill or to that section of the bill to which it is offered. It is not related to the subject matter. It applies to immigration, and not to the census or reapportionment. I desire to call particular attention to the latter part of the gentleman's amendment which requires a statement as to the authority of law by which the alien is in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, as I understand the point of order, it is that the amendment is not germane to the bill or to the provision to which it is offered. Is that the point of order?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I understood the gentleman's point of order is based on the proposition that it is not germane to the bill.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Or to the section of the bill to which it is offered.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I will be brief in my statement as to the propriety of this amendment.

This is a bill to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress. It covers the whole subject of taking a census of the population of the United States, and sets out the ways and means by which it can be taken. It provides the general authority of law, which is very wide in its jurisdiction in conferring power on the Director of the Census.

This particular amendment is offered to a section which provides for a census of the population of the United States, including agriculture, irrigation, drainage, distribution, unemployment, and so forth, and here is merely an amendment which sets out a new duty that is imposed on the Director of the Census under this bill for the information of the country and of the Congress.

It seems to me it is certainly germane to the general purposes of the bill and is only setting up another subject of investigation and is germane to the section to which it is offered.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. The Chair wishes to call the attention of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] to the fact that the word "caused" in his amendment should be changed to "cause."

Mr. BANKHEAD. I will make that correction.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment of the gentleman from Alabama will then read as follows:

In taking such census the Director of the Census shall caused to be registered the names and addresses of all aliens and shall have entered upon such registration a statement of each alien showing by what right or authority of law he had entered the United States.

While it seems to the Chair that the matter of the registration, so called, is a little vaguely expressed, its purport in connection with the context to which it is offered doubtless would be that the census enumerators would make up lists of the names and addresses of all aliens, and in connection with those lists would show by what right or authority of law the aliens had entered the United States. That is a statistical matter, it seems to the Chair. The section deals with matters of statistics and enumerates the various things which may be subjected to a statistical enumeration and ascertainment of facts. It will be noticed that the section is very broad in the matter of the subject matter of these statistics and of the enumeration. It is not limited merely to population, but in addition relates to agriculture, irrigation, drainage, distribution, unemployment, and, in the original text, to radio sets and mines. With such a large number of items named in the section as to which statistics may be obtained, it seems to the Chair that the amendment is merely an enlargement of the general purposes of the section and therefore is not subject to a point of order, and the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard very briefly on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the word "caused" in the gentleman's amendment will be changed to "cause."

There was no objection.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen, I have undertaken to set out in the phraseology of this amendment as accurately as I could the purpose sought to be effectuated.

We had a long discussion of this bill yesterday with reference to that feature of our population known as aliens, and from the responses that were received to the addresses made by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and others upon this proposition upon both sides of this aisle it is apparent that this is a matter of profound interest to the Representatives of the American people.

I am not going to undertake to enter upon any prolonged discussion of the proposition involved with reference to our alien population. It has already been gone into very fully in the general debate on this bill, and I think I voice at least the sentiment of a very large part of the membership of this House when I assert that it is absolutely contrary to the genius and spirit of our institutions to have our representation in the lawmaking branch, the popular branch of the Government of the United States, based upon persons in this country of that type of man and woman who are not willing to dissolve their allegiance to their old country and do not think enough of American institutions and American protection and American rights to affiliate themselves with and at least attempt to become citizens of the United States. I say that that number of people are not representatives of the real spirit and purpose of the American Nation, and that they should not receive consideration in apportioning the men who are sent here to represent the real Americans residing within our borders.

It has been stated that there are from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 aliens in the United States at the present time who are here unlawfully, who have been smuggled into this country, who have been bootlegged, so to speak, into the United States, who have gotten into the country illegally and contrary to the laws of our country, and they came in conscious of the fact that they were violating the laws of the country, and after they have gotten in they have made no effort to correct their illegal status in the United States. This amendment is directed solely at that class of people who are here contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in my opinion the Congress is entitled to the information called for in this amendment. If this amendment is adopted and later on it can be worked out so that an amendment may be germane to the bill, it may be the sense of this House that upon the summing up of this illegal representation you will be unwilling to have those 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 men accorded representation in the House, based upon their illegal citizenship. That is the whole spirit and purpose of this amendment, gentlemen, and I submit it to your calm deliberation as American citizens and as representatives of real American constituencies that are anxious to preserve the spirit and purpose of our Constitution and of our laws.

Mr. TILSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. Has the gentleman given consideration to the amount of extra work and time that this would require? The physical labor of doing what the gentleman has asked for, it seems to me, would absolutely block the taking of the census.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I can very well see that as a mere matter of economy it might not be best, but I will say to my distinguished friend from Connecticut, the leader of the majority party, that I consider this a matter of such profound importance to the Congress and to the country and the real spirit of our institutions that I think we would be justified in spending a few additional million dollars to secure this information. [Applause.]

Mr. TILSON. Would it not be better to take it up as a separate matter? The greater part of the information the gentleman is seeking can now be arrived at through the immigration authorities.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I will say to the gentleman that I want to take the opportunity while we are considering a bill into which this very proposition enters. I want to take advantage of the parliamentary opportunity to secure an expression from the House of Representatives upon this question here and now and give the House an opportunity to vote upon it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, I can understand the purpose of the gentleman from Alabama in suggesting an amendment of this kind. It is without doubt the most ingenious idea that has been presented for the purpose of so loading this bill and making it impracticable as to defeat its purpose. I will say to the gentleman from Alabama that it is highly desirable to obtain the information which he seeks, but I can assure him he will not get accurate information by seeking to ascertain the legality of aliens who are in the United States through census enumerators. I will leave it to any man who has had any experience in the matter of immigration to say whether there is not great difficulty in ascertaining and determining whether an alien is here unlawfully or not. If the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama is adopted, it means that every census enumerator will be constituted into a court of special inquiry under the immigration act to ascertain whether or not an alien is here lawfully—whether he comes under the act of 1917 or the act of 1921, or whether he arrived prior to 1924, whether he is a deserting seaman and how he entered the United States—for all these facts are factors in determining his right or status in the United States. What we should do is, through the Committee on Immigration, to authorize an appropriation and have experienced men in the Immigration Service make a special investigation.

Now, gentlemen, suppose a census enumerator asks an alien who is here unlawfully, "Are you here lawfully?" And he says, "Why, according to my judgment, I am; yes." What are you going to do about it? And then, how is he going to have personal contact with every alien? Does the gentleman suppose for a moment that every citizen and every person in the United States is personally approached by an enumerator? Not at all. He goes to a home and talks to the wife or person who is there and gets a record and facts concerning that family. That is the way it is covered. It would be impossible to get in personal contact with 120,000,000 people within the time provided for by the bill.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. In New York he goes to the janitor of a 100-tenement apartment house and gets all the information from the janitor—is not that true?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I doubt that. If he is on the job he will at least go to the head of each family. I will say to the House that what this amendment would do would only be to delay the result of the count and create confusion. It would vest in the census enumerators an authority that I am sure the gentleman from Alabama did not contemplate when he offered his amendment.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Certainly.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I think the gentleman has drawn a wrong conclusion with reference to the purpose of this amendment. It does not require a census enumerator to constitute himself a court; it merely requires a statement as to whether or not the man who is enumerated is an alien and have him submit a brief statement of facts showing by what authority of law he is in the United States, and if he is here under a passport he would say that he was here under a passport.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That would not be sufficient. He would have to say whether he arrived under the act of 1917 or whether——

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am not asking for a decision of any doubtful question. I am only asking for a naked statement of the facts.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But that requires a great deal more than what the gentleman contemplates.

Mr. BANKHEAD. No; I think not.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. What would be done under this amendment with an alien who came here between 1921 and 1924 as a visitor but remained as an immigrant? What would be his answer?

Mr. BANKHEAD. He would simply answer as to the facts.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Or suppose he were a treaty alien, or a visitor previously admitted and prior to the act of 1924?

Mr. DEMPSEY. Will the gentleman from New York yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I yield.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Is it not a fact that, in order to enable the enumerator to ask questions intelligently, he would have to have an expert knowledge of the immigration law?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Absolutely.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Which would not be possessed by any of these agents.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Now I want the distinguished gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON], the chairman of the Committee on Immigration, to check me up if I am not correct in the statement that, in order to ascertain the status of the alien, the enumerator would have to find out from what country he came, the date he came, the ship he arrived on, and under what law he arrived here.

Now permit me to call the attention of the House to section 18 of this bill, on page 15. Why the bill itself prevents the use of any such information. Let me read:

> That in no case shall information furnished under the authority of this act be used to the detriment of the person to whom such information relates.

That in itself defeats the purpose of the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, I do not blame the gentleman from Alabama for introducing this amendment, because I know he has been fed up on misinformation that has been given to the Nation by many so-called professional restrictionists without paying any attention to whether it is justified by the facts or not.

I feel that if it were possible to have such information as the gentleman from Alabama seeks I would be delighted to obtain it so that we could clearly demonstrate and prove that the charges that there are from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 of these undesirable aliens are untrue.

Up to 1920 there was no quota basis and people could come in here under the immigration law legally, and there were very few who came illegally. Since 1920 and up to 1924 there were very few charges made that people came in here illegally, but since 1924 I concede that there were a great many seamen who deserted their ships and are still in the United States illegally; but I venture to say that if a real, honest census were taken we would find we have not more than a couple hundred thousand men in the United States who are not here in accordance with the laws of our land, and these are mostly seamen that reship. They are here for a few months and then they reship to other ports.

The charges that the gentleman from Alabama makes of the tremendous number of these men who are here disregarding our laws and the Constitution of the land are far-fetched. I hold no brief for any of them. I do not want them in the United States, and there is no man who has been more strenuous than myself in trying to obtain legislation to deport every undesirable or every one within the United States who has no right to remain here, and in this statement the chairman of the Immigration Committee and the rest of the members of the committee will bear me out.

I think it is manifestly unfair that we should make these charges against these people, charges that are, as a general rule, unfounded and unjustified. There are exceptions, surely, and some of them are not yet citizens. Why? Because we have been making it harder and harder from year to year for these men to become citizens, and it is not because they do not desire to become citizens.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I will say to my friend, very frankly, I have no feeling with reference to this matter at all. I am not seeking to deport these men. I am not seeking to lay any burdens upon them by this amendment. I am merely seeking information that we are entitled to when we are taking a census of the United States. That is the only purpose I have in mind.

Mr. SABATH. Oh, I know the gentleman himself is broad and liberal, and I am only referring to inaccurate and misleading statements that are made from time to time. Unfortunately there are a great many American people who believe these unjustifiable statements.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin, Mr. MICHENER, and Mr. GIFFORD rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is endeavoring to recognize gentlemen with reference to the two sides of the Chamber and with reference to their possible attitude on the pending amendment. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER].

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I shall vote against the pending amendment, basing my objections on the clear statement of facts presented by our distinguished colleague from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA].

It is amusing to see the Representatives from State delegations which will lose a Member or two under an apportionment fighting apportionment all the way down the line. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] denounce the apportionment bill and harp on the injustice in counting the aliens. I believe that one of the real duties of an American citizen is to vote at all elections, and a citizen who does not take enough interest in a government of the people to exercise his right of suffrage is just as much a slacker as a draft evader in time of war.

Let us look at the facts set out in the Congressional Directory. One district in the State of Alabama, the sixth district, cast for its Member of Congress 9,539 votes at the last election. The total vote cast for eight Representatives of the State of Mississippi, which is the State of the gentleman [Mr. RANKIN], who has been fighting reapportionment all the way down the line, was 112,550.

The gentleman from Mississippi deplores the fact that aliens are counted for apportionment and claims unequal representation due to large alien populations in States, including Michigan and Wisconsin.

The Congressional Directory indicates that in the last election 328,441 citizens voted for the Representative from the sixth Michigan congressional district.

The record shows that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HUDSON] represents almost three times as many citizen voters as the entire delegation from Mississippi, yet the gentleman from Mississippi talks about unequal representation under the smoke screen of counting aliens. [Applause.]

Let us look at the voting record of Wisconsin and Mississippi in the last election in comparison with the total population of these two States according to the 1920 census. These census records indicate that Mississippi had a population in 1920 of 1,790,618. Mississippi has eight Representatives in the Congress, and the total vote cast in the last congressional election for these eight Representatives was 112,550. The census figures show that Wisconsin had a population of 2,632,067 in 1920, and Wisconsin cast a total of 896,618 for her 11 Representatives in the last congressional election. [Applause.]

I respectfully submit that southern Democrats who are talking about equality of representation and camouflaging and distort-

ing the facts under the alien smoke screen should be the last to talk about equality of representation in their zeal to defeat the apportionment bill. Under the present apportionment of Congress, when a vote is taken, eight Representatives from Mississippi cast eight votes, while the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HUDSON] casts one vote, notwithstanding the fact that he has about three times as many qualified voters in his district as the entire Mississippi delegation. The gentlemen who want equal representation should bend their efforts toward the enactment of an apportionment bill. The constitutional provisions which require that aliens be counted in the apportionment are binding and I can not vote for any amendment which would nullify such provisions. [Applause.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, when the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER] starts going about the House like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour, I get somewhat nervous. When he talks about the Constitution he sheds light on that sacred document in inverse ratio to the volume of his voice. [Laughter.] He seems to legislate by ear, and since he is young in the Republican Party—having been out of it a few years ago—I advise him to use the touch system. [Laughter.]

He charges that only a small number of votes were cast in my district. That is true; but if he wants to see a big vote cast, let him come down there and run for Congress and let the people think there is danger of his election.

He makes me think of the old-time darkey who was employed to go on an errand late one afternoon, and decided that he would cut through a pathway and save part of the distance. A storm came on, and, as he spurred his old mule along, the rain began to fall. It grew dark, the lightning began to flash, and the storm broke in all its fury. His mule became frightened, threw him, and left him to grope his way through the darkness. He ran along the path as long as he could see by the flash of the lightning and then he would stop and tremble awhile, and the thunder would shake the ground. He was not making much progress. The storm kept growing worse. He did not know what to do. Finally he decided that he had better pray. About the time the notion struck him the lightning hit a tree pretty close by, and tore it into splinters. He dropped down on his knees and said: "O, Lord, I reckon You knows what You is doin'. I speck You knows more about what is best in a case like dis dan I does, but if it means all de same to You, I'd be powerful glad if You'd give me less racket and more light." [Applause and laughter.]

When the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER] gets up to discuss an amendment, I for one would esteem it a personal favor if he would give us less racket and more light. [Laughter.]

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] ought to be adopted. We have an amendment that we intended to offer to the same effect. What does it mean? It merely means to register the aliens in this country and to show those who are here without authority. Why not?

What is wrong with that to an American citizen? Why jump on the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]? The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] says, "I do not blame him." Now, you can blame me all you want to. I represent American people and I am in favor of counting these people and finding out who is here unlawfully and deporting those criminals who are here in violation of law. I believe I represent the sentiment of the great mass of the American people in that respect.

One of these gentlemen said that there were only a few hundred thousands of them here, and another talked about what it will cost. If there are only a few of them, it will not cost so much to take their names and addresses and find out who they are and why they are here. Some one says, "You have to get the information from them." I would like to know from whom you would get this information. They are the only people on earth who can give it to you. Do not deceive yourselves, gentlemen. This amendment means the registration of aliens in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, I amend that request by making it five minutes so that the gentleman can give us some light on the questions that I presented.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. I am trying to give light, but some people's minds are like the pupil of the eye—the more light you pour on them the more they contract. [Laughter.] So I am not responsible if what little I have to say does not enlighten the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin.

But I am telling you that here is the opportunity to register aliens in this country who are here unlawfully, and to get a count of them. It should be done, and I trust that the amendment of the gentleman from Alabama will be adopted. [Applause.]

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I find myself in rather a peculiar position to-day, standing on this floor for the first time when legislation affecting immigration and registration of aliens is being considered, and, agreeing with gentlemen who have heretofore spoken opposing this amendment, I yield to no one in my belief that aliens should be registered. I will go as far as any man in this House for a proper registration of aliens. We want results, not consequences. If this amendment is enacted, we will get consequences and not results. Many of these gentlemen who to-day are opposing this amendment have opposed all measures restricting immigration and will oppose all measures placing any restrictions upon our resident aliens. I make this statement so that you will understand that I am not opposing what this amendment aims at, but I am convinced that this is not the time or the place to legislate on this matter. If this amendment were adopted, it would not be workable. It would be simply out of the question to get any authentic information.

I want a registration, but I want a proper registration. I want a law such as is now pending before the committee which will compel these aliens to go to a proper place and there register and place the evidence before people who are capable of passing upon it.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. For a question.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Let us take, for instance, the case of an alien who is not regularly in the country, but who is asked if he is entitled to be here. Suppose he should say that he is and tells how he came in. Would that prove that he is legally here?

Mr. MICHENER. That is the fallacy of this thing. If I want a census, I say to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], I want a statement other than, as was said by the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'CONNOR], that of the janitor, as to whether an individual is an alien or not. Do we want figures of that kind brought back to this Congress and sent out to the country as authentic? Are we going to permit such people to bring back to us statistics upon which we are to base final legislation? Ordinary census enumerators are not qualified to determine whether or not an alien legally entered the country. Neither will enumerators under the census law be in a position to get the facts regarding aliens. If the census of aliens is taken, it should be taken under the direction of the naturalization authorities.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Would it be a proper census taking to get information from a janitor as to the people in the entire building?

Mr. MICHENER. I do not think so. It is not done that way in Michigan. I am not from the city of Detroit, but I say to you that you will get an honest, fair census in the city of Detroit. Some one said yesterday that in Detroit there were, in 1920, some 300,000 aliens. I think it was the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. AYRES]. He said according to all reports we had many more now. He is in error. He should at least tell us where he got the report.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Chairman, I will tell the gentleman where I got the report. I got it from the Immigration Bureau.

Mr. MICHENER. Yes; as of 1920, taken under conditions that obtained directly after the war, before we had any immigration law. I did not have reference to the 1920 figures, but to the report that there are more aliens in Detroit now than then. There are certainly not 300,000 aliens in Detroit at this time. In Detroit we have Americanization schools, and these institutions are doing great work. The large employers in Detroit, like the Ford factory, I am advised, require citizenship or a start in the direction of citizenship as a prerequisite to employment. Large numbers of aliens are not coming in under the law and most of those entering are only too pleased to become citizens. Aliens are getting fewer each year and there is no reason why they should not be registered at the proper place and in the proper way. Statistics taken in the 1910 census, as cited by the gentleman from Kansas, may have been correct at that time.

But I challenge the statement that any report coming from the Bureau of Immigration shows that the number of aliens in the city of Detroit to-day is more than they were in 1920.

Mr. AYRES. That report was not made in 1910. It was made on the census of 1920.

Mr. MICHENER. I misspoke if I said 1910. I meant 1920.

Mr. AYRES. The supposition is that you have got more not naturalized now than you had in 1920.

Mr. MICHENER. That is an erroneous supposition.

In opposing this amendment, I repeat that I do not want to be put in the position of opposing registration of aliens. This is a census bill providing for the taking of a census primarily as a basis to reapportion the House of Representatives, and the amendment does not provide for the excluding of aliens in the count of persons when the census is taken. If the machinery provided in this bill could accomplish the purpose sought, then my attitude might be different. Those gentlemen here coming from States which will lose under a reapportionment are anxious to load this bill down with impossible things, so that it will be unconstitutional and unworkable. The State of Michigan is being deprived of just representation in this body because of the neglect of Congress to do its duty since the census of 1920. The first Congress after the 1920 census passed a reapportionment bill and has passed one reapportionment bill since that time, but the Senate has never permitted us to reapportion until the bill under consideration was passed by the Senate the other day. If impossible amendments are attached to this bill, then, of course, the Senate will not agree to the amendments and the desires of some of the gentlemen in this body will be realized, and reapportionment will again be postponed.

It is interesting to look over the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and review the history of reapportionment legislation since 1920. The opposition comes from the States losing representation, although, of course, that reason is never assigned. Regardless of what the stated objections to this reapportionment bill are, I venture the assertion that this bill would be passed readily and with little, if any, opposition if every State could retain the number of Representatives it now has. That is, you would all hold your seats; that would mean possibly 540 Members in this body instead of 435. The weight of each vote would be the same if we reapportion under the Constitution.

Both the census and the reapportionment bills were given careful consideration by the proper committees of this body, as well as by the House itself. The Senate has made few changes, and I hope that this bill will be amended only by its friends and not by its enemies, and that in our zeal to "keep America for Americans" we will not make impossible the taking of the census and defer reapportionment.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is perfectly idle to argue that this amendment is advanced for the sole purpose of obtaining information. Nothing is said about what you are going to do with the information when you get it. There is the same spirit behind the amendment that pervades this whole debate, and I have only this one thought to suggest: In view of that spirit of narrowness and antagonism which pervades this country, I do not understand how any self-respecting alien stays in it. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee of the Whole, I feel it my duty in behalf of practicable and good legislation to take the floor in opposition to this amendment. I have the honor to be not only chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization but a member of the Committee on the Census, and have given a good deal of study to this and other propositions that require detailed information to be taken from the census papers.

The plan of alien enrollment may be desirable, but it can not be taken in any practicable, worth-while way by census enumerators. Bear in mind that a census enumeration is one thing and the proposed enrollment of the alien is another. The paper filled out by the enumerator with respect to each person is a confidential document. The statistics thereon indicate whether or not a man is married or unmarried or divorced, and so on; and all of that is transferred to a great card system for the purpose of tabulation. Now, then, if you ask the questions proposed in this amendment, you have really got nothing. The next step would be to sift through the enumeration papers of 120,000,000 people and set aside all papers pertaining to seven and one-half or eight million aliens. What is the next step? Send investigators; and where is the law for that? Further, one could not well ask an alien who came here unlawfully into the country to incriminate himself by answering "yes" to some of the proposed questions of the enumerator. If a naturalized alien in this country prefers to say he was from Austria instead of from Poland or Germany, that lies with him. It is pretty hard to go behind his statement; so it will be with this proposal. If this were in a separate bill for the enrollment of aliens, with the proper plans for identification and for other details, I would not object to it.

Mr. TILSON. How much would it be worth, after giving all this time and attention to it? It would be worse than useless.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I have undertaken to so state.

Mr. SPROUL of Kansas. The only information requested is a statement from the alien as to how he came here. If he is here legally, he will not hesitate to come up. If he is here illegally, he will say nothing.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. You will remember that the date of the basic immigration restriction law was 1917, and a great many aliens were here legally at that time. Further, under present law an alien coming before 1924 might have entered illegally and still be lawfully here now, the time limit against him having run. How would he answer? By a new law, opportunity is now being given to those who were here illegally prior to 1921 to take out naturalization papers.

Further, gentlemen, it was not until 1920 that the restricted quota law was passed, when we undertook to prescribe the number, and the status of some of those who did come under visa certificates from 1921 to 1924 is to this day uncertain. If asked, they would say they came between 1921 and July 1, 1924, legally; that is, they came with proper papers as visitors and remained as immigrants? How would they answer? After 1924 that point was cleared up.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. For how many years has your committee been working on a registration bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. For many years. We have already many bills on the so-called enrollment question. If any gentleman, including the able man who has left our committee, will indicate the machinery necessary, we will consider it.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. Does not the gentleman think this would give you such information as you might desire?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I do not think it is a proper matter for the census, or that it can be properly carried out by the enumerators.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. The gentleman said if a man is legally here he would not hesitate to answer, and if illegally here he would stand mute and not answer. The bill provides for the man who is illegally here, so that the result is that he will be punished if he refuses to answer the question, and if he does answer he incriminates himself.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes; and besides that, you put a burden upon the enumerator that he could not perform.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Alabama desire to speak?

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. I am interested in the statement just made by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON]. I am one of five members of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations who handle the appropriation for the Department of Labor, and certainly no one has been more insistent than the gentleman from Washington in having the committee increase the appropriation for the deportation of aliens unlawfully here; and one reason why the committee and Congress has been slow to increase the appropriation is because we have had unsatisfactory information as to the number unlawfully here.

The gentleman often comes before the committee to urge us to accept his ipse dixit as to the number, and yet we find that when some sane proposal is made for the purpose of taking at least a step in the direction of having a survey made, he rises to oppose such step. Concede that the information thus obtained may not be as reliable as the gentleman would like it to be, certainly it is in line with what he has insisted calls for legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. In a moment. If the gentleman can ask for large appropriations to deport aliens, surely he is not very consistent in now objecting that the Census Bureau be authorized to collect information as to a matter for which appropriations are annually made.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Certainly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman suggest any possible way by which information of the kind proposed can be secured by enumerators and transferred to any source where it can be used? The gentleman has challenged the work of the House Immigration Committee.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. The Census Bureau will collect information that will be collated in such way as to force your committee to report some bill. [Applause.]

What do we collect information for through the Census Bureau? It is in order that we may so tabulate that information that it will be of service, and if the Census Bureau collects and tabulates this information, even though the names of the parties that enter into that tabulation may not be given, you will have collected information that will cause this House to see that proper steps are taken to secure effective legislation. Surely there can be no objection to collecting information about a matter which everyone who has spoken admits should be known. Take our good friend from Michigan, who says he is in favor of restrictive immigration and in favor of registering all aliens, yet he objects to this way of getting information as to the number of aliens unlawfully here, because he feels there is force in the statement made by the gentleman from New York that sometimes census enumerators get their information from janitors. I question whether such statement will be supported by facts if you inquire of the Director of the Census. It may be that enumerators do get information from janitors, but doubtless the enumerators use such information as a basis for further investigations and inquiries. When the census survey on this matter is announced I predict that this House will pass effective legislation to require the registration of aliens and adequate appropriations will be made for the deportation of all aliens unlawfully here. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time may be extended for one-half minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Alabama may be extended for one-half minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Do I understand the gentleman concedes that the information acquired by these enumerators must be confidential and could not serve as a basis either for the prosecution or for the deportation of any alien unlawfully here?

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. If we pursue the same policy we have in the past in reference to such information, it would be treated as confidential.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has again expired.

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state the motion. The gentleman from Connecticut moves that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto do now close.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend that motion by making it 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa moves to amend the motion, that debate close in 10 minutes. The question is on the amendment to the motion.

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto do now close.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BANKHEAD) there were—ayes 141, noes 115.

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. FENN and Mr. BANKHEAD.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 163, noes 122.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SWING. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SWING: On page 1, line 4, after the word "unemployment," insert "needy aged."

Mr. SWING. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, at the close of the session yesterday I took 10 minutes to make an appeal for the collection of statistics as to the needy aged. I asked that this coming census collect and publish statistics regarding the need for old-age pensions. It becomes necessary to offer this amendment at this place in order to make in order an amendment which I will offer later if this amendment carries, and for the information of the committee I will ask the Clerk to read the second amendment which I will offer later if this amendment is adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will report the amendment for information.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment proposed by Mr. SWING: On page 14, after line 19, insert the following as a new paragraph:

"SEC. 18. That the Director of the Census be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, in the making of the decennial census herein provided for, to collect and publish statistics concerning the need for old-age pensions, including the number of men and women who are of the age of 65 and over, who, singly or jointly, with their respective husband or wife, if their husband or wife is living, possess property of the value of less than $3,000 or an assured income less than what would ordinarily be received from $3,000 invested; the number of such men and women who are being cared for in charitable institutions of one kind or another; also the number of such men and women outside of institutions who are wholly and in part dependent upon public or private charity."

Mr. SWING. This proposed amendment does not in any wise commit the Government to any Federal old-age pension. I am not asking for a dollar, I am merely asking for the information on which the State legislatures can properly act.

There is no other agency that can collect and make public authentic and reliable information upon this important subject.

On January 1, 1929, five States had adopted an old-age pension, but most of them so recently that there were only statistics available from two States. At the last sessions of the legislatures the matter of old-age pensions was discussed in 26 legislatures. Four of them enacted it into law and in 6 more the proposal passed in one house or the other.

It is going to be a subject of increasing interest during the coming 10 years. The collection of this information, which I say again can be had from no other source, will be a valuable contribution toward enabling the legislatures of the various States making a right decision of this great humanitarian problem. It will not be burdensome. There are only 5,000,000 persons in the United States over the age of 65. Two questions will secure the desired information which has been asked for by the welfare commissions of a number of States.

I ask your sympathetic consideration of this problem for a class of people who have no organization, who have no bloc, who have no propaganda in their behalf; a class of people whose economic condition and whose personal pride prevent them from speaking for themselves. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. SWING].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SWING) there were—ayes 76, noes 95.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: Page 1, line 5, after the word "year," strike out the figures "1929" and insert in lieu thereof "1930."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, there is no disagreement between the chairman of the committee and myself on this proposition. This was the unanimous agreement of the Committee on the Census.

The Constitution provided that we should take a census in 1790 and within every 10-year period thereafter. We took the census of 1920 in January, and if this provision should remain in the bill we would be taking two censuses within a 10-year period, and it would be in violation of the Constitution.

We have another amendment in line with this one which will be offered later.

Mr. KETCHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I think you all understand clearly the purpose of the amendment and probably the reason 1929 appears instead of 1930.

It would be futile for me, and I shall not undertake, to discuss the very profound constitutional question involved in the question raised by the gentleman from Mississippi as to whether it should be 1929 or 1930. That is a matter for those of you who dwell in that field to settle for yourselves.

I am simply here presenting for your consideration the viewpoint of the men of the country as represented in their farm organizations in behalf of a census to be taken in November of 1929 instead of November of 1930.

The reasons have been very clearly set out in the debate that occurred in the Senate and I shall not repeat them here. I

simply want to say that if time permitted—and it is not my purpose to delay a vote on this question—I should be pleased to present communications from all the representative farm organizations urging that the census be taken in November as opposed to May, from an agricultural standpoint.

Mr. FENN. Will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. KETCHAM. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FENN. Were those communications in regard to the census of population or in regard to the census of agriculture? The committee had nothing from the farm organizations in regard to population.

Mr. KETCHAM. It was with reference to agriculture.

Mr. FENN. This proposes to put the population back to November 1, 1929, outside of the decennial period.

Mr. KETCHAM. 1929; yes.

Mr. FENN. The Senate put them both together.

Mr. KETCHAM. The Senate put them both together, and I am opposing the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi for the simple reason that it changes the language of the Senate bill and will, if his amendment prevails, disturb the situation that the farm organizations desire.

Mr. FENN. Does the gentleman consider the census of agriculture as more important than the census of population?

Mr. KETCHAM. I do not, and I shall be very pleased to answer the gentleman by saying that in my humble judgment a census taken in November will be fully as accurate from a population standpoint as a census taken in May, and from the standpoint of agriculture there can be no possible reason why anyone should prefer a census taken in May to a census taken in November.

Mr. THURSTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KETCHAM. In just a moment. I understand that when I yield to a member of the committee I yield to a gentleman who is opposed to my proposition, and so I prefer to have him speak in his own time.

The reason I am advocating the proposition of a census taken in November is that for once at least a census should be taken that will afford agriculture an opportunity to get a basis for the most accurate picture that can possibly be secured, and anyone who is at all familiar with farm conditions will certainly agree that if you go to a farmer in November who has been operating a farm for the past year you will get from him a more nearly accurate picture of his farm operations for that year than you will get from the man who occupies that farm in the succeeding May and, consequently, for the reason that I believe that that census will be very much more nearly accurate. I sincerely trust that the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi will be rejected and that the bill as passed by the Senate, where full consideration was given to this proposition, will be adopted in its stead.

In the closing minutes of my time I want to say that not only is the viewpoint expressed by the farm organizations in favor of a census in November, 1929, true but it is also true that the Secretary of Agriculture and the former Secretary of Commerce, now President of the United States, are on record as favoring the November date for taking of the combined census of agriculture and population. [Applause.]

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Chairman, the argument of convenience or inconvenience is immaterial to a decision of the pending question. We have no right to override the plainly expressed provisions of the American Constitution. [Applause.]

Article I of the Constitution carries the legislative powers—that is, it prescribes the powers vested in the legislative body of the Nation, which is the Congress of the United States.

The second section of Article I provides:

> The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States and within every subsequent term of 10 years in such manner as they shall by law direct.

We need not quibble about it, there is no way of refining an answer that will support the position of the admirable gentleman who just addressed the House. The first census was taken in 1790. The first Congress met in 1789; the first census was taken in 1790 and in every decennial term from that period to 1920. Therefore, the census under consideration, the census we are authorized to take, begins the 1st day of January, 1930, and can not be taken prior thereto.

Now, this is not my opinion alone, but the House Committee on the Census last year made a very admirable report on this precise question. I will not read all of it. It says:

> All of these enumerations have been made during the even decennial years and the committee feels that it is essential that future enumerations should be made in the same decennial period.

That committee clearly realized its obligations to the Constitution and therefore followed it. Why we should undertake to take a census when we are unauthorized by law so to do is one of those mistakes that applies to that Homeric genius that nods sometimes.

Mr. Warren, in his book on Making of the Constitution has put on page 297, which I will insert in the RECORD, the statement of all the censuses taken from 1890 down to and inclusive of 1910, also giving the dates of apportionments. Of course, the date of apportionment might be the 1st day of January, but it must be within the beginning of the period of the 10 years, and the year 1930 and not the year 1929 establishes that beginning.

Mr. KETCHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTAGUE. I yield.

Mr. KETCHAM. Will the gentleman insert in the RECORD the months and years in which the censuses were taken?

Mr. MONTAGUE. I have not that here.

Mr. RANKIN. I have it and I will give it to the House

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I ask unanimous consent for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. I will give the dates of the taking of the censuses.

In 1790 it was taken on the first Monday of August; the second census was on the first Monday in August in 1800; the third census was taken on the first Monday in August in 1810; the fourth was taken in 1820 on the first Monday in August; the fifth was taken on June 1, 1830; the sixth was taken on June 1 in 1840; the seventh was taken on June 1, 1850; the eighth was taken on June 1, 1860; the ninth was taken on June 1, 1870; the tenth was taken on June 1, 1880; the eleventh was taken on June 1, 1890; the twelfth was taken on June 1, 1900; the thirteenth was taken on April 15, 1910, and the fourteenth was taken on January 1, 1920.

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTAGUE. Yes.

Mr. FENN. From the sixth census to the fourteenth, population and agriculture were taken on the same dates, the 1st of June. From 1840 until 1920 they were taken on June 1, except that in 1910 they were taken on April 15 and in 1920 on January 1.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Those are mere details relating to the expediency of the time in which you will take the census within the decennial. The point I am trying to bring to the attention of the committee, I think will be conceded by those who have given it thorough study, is that we must arrive at a certain period within which you must act within which the census is operative. Whether it be in the spring or the fall is a detail. I contend that the Constitution prescribes that Congress shall take the census every 10 years after 1790, and that has been consecrated by the practice of this Government down to 1920.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTAGUE. Yes.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. As I understand it, the construction which the gentleman from Virginia seeks to put upon that constitutional provision is this: That while the Constitution provides that the first census shall be in 1790 and then within every 10 years thereafter we must construe "Within every 10 years thereafter" as meaning during every tenth year thereafter.

Mr. MONTAGUE. No; at any time thereafter within the period of 10 years.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. "Within 10 years" is any time inside the two boundaries of the decade.

Mr. DENISON. And in that connection will the gentleman yield to one observation? The exact language of the Constitution is not in the 1790, but within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States. When did the First Congress meet?

Mr. MONTAGUE. The first census was taken in 1790.

Mr. DENISON. When did the First Congress meet?

Mr. MONTAGUE. 1789.

Mr. DENISON. It was in 1789, and if the gentleman's construction of the word "within" is correct, of course the census would have to be taken three years after that time, but, on the contrary, Congress took it within the three years, or the next year thereafter. Why should you construe the word "within" to mean a period of 10 years rather than within a period of 10 years?

Mr. MONTAGUE. I construe it as the gentleman does, within a period of 10 years. The point I make is as to when this period of 10 years commences to run. I maintain, from the

practice of the Government down to this date, it begins to run on the first day of the decennial term, and a period anterior to that date is provided in the bill. We have already taken the census for 1920, and the census for 1930 must be taken within the period beginning January 1, 1930, and ending midnight of December 31, 1939.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, while the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MONTAGUE] has presented a constitutional question, which probably erects a barrier against using a period in an odd year, yet there is a practical situation here that we must meet, and this was thoroughly considered by the committee. It is proposed to take this census in the month of November. A census of what? Not only population but of agriculture, irrigation, drainage, distribution, unemployment, mines. It is well known that the great industrial, commercial, and financial institutions of this country keep their statistics by the year. What means would we have of dividing those statistics up into 10 months of the year? There would be a great amount of confusion that would arise if we were to provide that this census is to be based as of November 1, because practically all the great business and industrial concerns in our country either have a year from July 1 to June 30, or from January 1 to December 31. So it is manifest to us that this provision as written by the Senate would be impractical and unworkable. The Committee on the Census having this in mind, provided for the full decennial period which, of course, could be divided into 10 units of one year each.

Mr. MONTAGUE. When does the gentleman consider the decennial year to begin?

Mr. THURSTON. On the 1st of January.

Mr. MONTAGUE. What authority has the gentleman to advance it to November, 1929?

Mr. THURSTON. Oh, I am opposed to taking the census as of November 1.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Oh, I beg the gentleman's pardon. I misunderstood him.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, I wish to make one observation in support of what has been said by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MONTAGUE]. The Constitution provides that this census shall be taken every 10 years. We took the census in 1920. If we take another in 1929 we will have taken two within the 10-year period. It occurs to me that this should answer this whole proposition. [Applause.]

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment. There was no disagreement in the House Committee on the Census as to when this census should be taken.

This matter was gone into thoroughly by the Census Committee, and, all things considered, it was the opinion of every member of that committee that the census ought not to be taken in 1929, but that it should be taken in 1930, and in the spring of that year, not only for constitutional reasons which undeniably require the census to be taken in the 10-year period beginning with the year 1930 but because by taking the census in the spring of the year we would get a more accurate and dependable enumeration of the population in the States where they reside. Fewer people will be absent from their homes in May than in November. Then, again, we can get a much better farm census in May than in November.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LOZIER. Yes; I yield to my colleague from Iowa.

Mr. THURSTON. It has been mentioned here that the membership does not understand as to when it is to be effective. It is as of January 1.

Mr. LOZIER. Yes. Something has been said about the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce wanting the census taken in November, 1929.

I will tell you the plain facts in the case. The Census Bureau, through Doctor Steuart and his assistants, came before the House Committee on the Census and agreed that the census should be taken in 1930 and in the spring of the year. These officials of the Census Bureau discussed with the Census Committee the many arguments for this or that date for taking the population census and also the farm census, census of distribution, and to secure the other statistical data to be embraced in the census, and there was complete agreement between the committee and the Census Bureau that the census should be taken in the spring of 1930, and that May was the best month when weather, climatic, and other conditions throughout the Nation were considered. It was also agreed that by taking the farm census in May, we could get a more complete farm census, because by that time all crops have been gathered and marketed and the statistics would then be available for the calendar year ending on the preceding December 31.

But after this decision was reached, Mr. Olsen, the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, came before the committee and said the Department of Agriculture wanted the farm census taken in the fall, and gave as a reason for this request that theretofore the Department of Agriculture had arranged their statistics for a year ending in November or December, and that for purposes of comparison they wanted the statistics compiled in the next census to end in the fall of the year, preferably in November or December. This gentleman also stated that practically all the crops would have been harvested and sold prior to November 1 and the returns from the sale of crops had been received by the growers by November 1. He even went so far as to say that a very considerable part of the livestock slaughtered on the farm was slaughtered before November 1, when everybody knows that because of warm weather comparatively few animals are slaughtered before the first of the year, because the farmer must wait until real cold weather before he can safely butcher. But this expert agricultural economist does not seem to have learned what every 10-year-old farm boy in America knows.

But this expert tenaciously held to a theory which was absolutely contradicted by the facts. Frequently, because of continued rains and warm weather, three-fourths of the corn crop in the Middle West has not been gathered by November 1, and we know that at that time the feed lots are filled with cattle and hogs and few farmers have marketed their livestock, the major portion of which is fattened on the corn crop grown that particular year. We know that the western farmer is not in a position November 1 to balance his accounts and make a showing of his production and income for the current year, because he has not marketed the products of his labor. On November 1 several million bales of cotton are unpicked in southern fields.

Again, in Minnesota, Montana, Maine, Vermont, the Dakotas, and other Northern States, winter has fallen by November 1, and the roads are covered with snow and ice, and travel is obstructed, or at least difficult, but by May 1 travel would be easy, returns would have been received from all crops grown the previous year, and what is more important, practically all the farm population would be at home and on the farm and be counted. It is a well-known fact that in October and November millions of farm boys go to the cities to work in the mills and factories. If the census is taken while they are away from the farms they are enumerated in distant cities and States, and as a result, the farm population is greatly reduced and the agricultural States lose Representatives in Congress and votes in the Electoral College.

I want the census taken at a time the farm population is on the farm so the agricultural States may get their just proportion of the Representatives in Congress and their proper share of votes in the Electoral College. And it is quite generally agreed that in the month of May more of the farm population is at home, on the farm, than in any other month of the year. Therefore, in justice to the agriculture classes, I insist on the census being taken in May and not in November.

But in order to set aside the combined judgment of the Census Committee and the Census Bureau, the politicians of the Agricultural Department went over the heads of the officials of the Census Bureau and did some logrolling with the Department of Commerce, and, as a result, an equivocal letter was sent to the Census Committee signed by the Secretaries of Commerce and Agriculture saying it would be satisfactory to have the census taken in the fall of the year, but the Census Committee, well knowing that this letter had been secured by logrolling, ignored it and agreed unanimously that, in fairness to all classes, the census should be taken in May and not in November, because no one will deny that millions of farmer boys have gone to the cities to work in the mills and factories and would not be counted in the States where they really lived, but would be counted as a part of the city population in some industrial State, and as a result, the State in which they really live would have its representation cut down and its vote in the Electoral College reduced. In common fairness and honesty, we should hold tenaciously to May as the month in which the next census shall be taken.

It is conceded that when the 1920 census was taken many farm boys were yet in the Army and millions who had been discharged had not yet returned to the farm, but were working in the factories and waiting for spring to come to return to the farm. Taking the census in January, 1920, when the roads were impassable and the weather exceedingly severe was a grave injustice to the agricultural classes.

Yesterday in the course of the general debate on the pending bill I gave some reasons why, in my opinion, aliens should not be counted in determining the population for the purposes of apportioning representation in Congress. I desire to make some additional observations on the same subject.

May I say in the beginning that I have a profound respect for the foreigner who left his native land, came to our country and was naturalized, and became a citizen of this great Republic. By reason of his naturalization he becomes a 100 per cent American and is entitled to all the privileges and immunities incident to citizenship in our outstanding Republic. Since 1820 more than 37,000,000 foreigners have come to the United States, and a vast majority of them became citizens and members of our national family because they voluntarily became naturalized and loyal, upstanding citizens, who contributed much to the development and material and moral progress of our Nation.

And I have no ill-will toward the foreigners who have come to our shores but who have not been naturalized. I would do them no harm but, inasmuch as they are enjoying the blessings of civil and religious liberty under our flag, I do think they should show their appreciation and interest in our institutions by becoming naturalized citizens. According to the 1920 census we had a total population in the United States of 105,710,620, of which 98,283,016 were native or naturalized citizens and 7,427,604 were aliens.

In other words, in 1920, 1 in every 13 persons in the United States was an alien. In an apportionment under the 1920 census, one-thirteenth of the membership of the House would be based on the alien population. In other words, about 31 of the 435 Members of the House would represent an alien population and the other 404 would represent the native born and naturalized citizenship of the United States. And under such an apportionment 31 electoral votes would be based on the alien population and the other 404 electoral votes would be based on the native born and naturalized population.

By not excluding aliens, you are taking from the native and naturalized population, 31 Representatives and 31 electoral votes and giving these 31 Representatives and 31 electoral votes to our alien population. I do not think this is fair to our native born or to our naturalized foreign-born population. Our citizens, whether native or naturalized, are of our own household faith, and we certainly ought not to take these Representatives in Congress and these electoral votes from them and give them to the foreigners who have never shown enough interest in our institutions to enroll themselves under our flag.

By not excluding aliens, we are not doing justice to our foreign naturalized citizens. We are discriminating against the naturalized foreigner and in favor of the alien foreigner. We are taking 31 Representatives and 31 electoral votes away from our foreign population who have become naturalized citizens and we are giving these 31 Representatives and 31 electoral votes to the unnaturalized foreigner. If the unnaturalized foreigner is to be treated as well as or better than the naturalized foreigner, what inducement is there to foreigners to become citizens of our Republic?

The following table shows the status of our foreign-born population in 1920:

White foreign population, naturalized	6,285,150
Alien or unnaturalized population	7,427,604
Total white foreign population	13,712,754

It will be observed that in 1920, 54 per cent of our foreign white population was unnaturalized and only 46 per cent naturalized.

According to report issued by the Census Bureau in 1922, there were five and one-half million foreign-born white population of voting age in the United States, 2,800,000, or 52 per cent, of which was naturalized, and 2,220,000, or 40 per cent, of which was not naturalized. Now, some of you gentlemen insist on counting these 2,000,000 aliens of voting age, as well as several millions more under the age of 21 years, when you apportion the membership of this House among the several States. I submit that this method is not fair to the native-born population, nor is it just to the foreigners who have come into our midst and by naturalization become citizens and defenders of our flag. I say that we should treat the alien fairly, deal justly with him, do him no wrong; but, on the other hand, we should not count him when we apportion the membership of this House and votes in the Electoral College among the several States.

According to the 1920 census, the population of continental United States was approximately 106,000,000, made up of the following racial groups:

Native white population	81,108,161
Foreign-born white population	13,712,754
Colored or negro	10,463,131
Indian	244,437
Chinese	61,639
Japanese	111,010
Filipinos	5,906
Hindus	2,507
Koreans, Siamese, Hawaiians, Malays, Maoris, and Samoans	9,488

The following table shows the alien population in the United States according to the 1920 census:

	Federal census Jan. 1, 1920	
	Total population	Aliens
United States	105,710,620	7,427,604
Alabama	2,348,174	8,968
Arizona	334,162	68,606
Arkansas	1,752,204	6,296
California	3,426,861	453,397
Colorado	939,629	54,400
Connecticut	1,380,631	233,634
Delaware	223,003	11,496
District of Columbia	437,571	13,739
Florida	968,470	35,899
Georgia	2,895,832	7,652
Idaho	431,866	15,765
Illinois	6,485,280	543,528
Indiana	2,930,390	84,977
Iowa	2,404,021	69,401
Kansas	1,769,257	48,509
Kentucky	2,416,630	11,934
Louisiana	1,798,509	30,507
Maine	768,014	65,046
Maryland	1,449,661	51,163
Massachusetts	3,852,356	629,227
Michigan	3,668,412	383,583
Minnesota	2,387,125	158,374
Mississippi	1,790,618	4,548
Missouri	3,404,055	78,772
Montana	548,889	35,410
Nebraska	1,296,372	58,422
Nevada	77,407	9,557
New Hampshire	443,083	53,250
New Jersey	3,155,900	421,551
New Mexico	360,350	23,456
New York	10,385,227	1,609,190
North Carolina	2,559,123	3,819
North Dakota	646,872	35,183
Ohio	5,759,394	372,925
Oklahoma	2,028,283	20,287
Oregon	783,389	49,918
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	795,330
Rhode Island	604,397	92,913
South Carolina	1,683,724	3,339
South Dakota	636,547	25,544
Tennessee	2,337,885	7,547
Texas	4,663,228	286,297
Utah	449,396	24,599
Vermont	352,428	23,472
Virginia	2,309,187	16,524
Washington	1,356,621	124,866
West Virginia	1,463,701	46,983
Wisconsin	2,632,067	203,888
Wyoming	194,402	13,913

Much of our alien population is congested in our great cities, as will appear from the following table:

	Federal census Jan. 1, 1920	
	Total population	Aliens
New York, N. Y.	5,620,048	1,218,074
Chicago, Ill.	2,701,705	382,741
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,823,779	210,538
Detroit, Mich.	993,678	185,969
Cleveland, Ohio	796,841	138,368
St. Louis, Mo.	772,897	45,018
Boston, Mass.	748,060	135,627
Baltimore, Md.	733,826	42,282
Pittsburgh, Pa.	588,343	58,268
Los Angeles, Calif.	576,673	72,024
Buffalo, N. Y.	506,775	58,520
San Francisco, Calif.	506,676	79,024
Milwaukee, Wis.	457,147	55,134
Washington, D. C.	437,571	13,739
Newark, N. J.	414,524	69,108
Cincinnati, Ohio	401,247	14,598
New Orleans, La.	387,219	17,132
Minneapolis, Minn.	380,582	34,099
Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	12,969
Seattle, Wash.	315,312	43,231

Therefore it is not strange that practically all the great cities want aliens included in the count so their States may have a larger representation in Congress than they would be entitled to if aliens are excluded from the count. If these millions of aliens want to be counted and want representation in Congress and in the Electoral College let them become naturalized and take the oath of allegiance to our country and flag as has been done by millions of other foreigners who by becoming naturalized citizens have become our brethren and members of our own household.

Ten States in 1920 had an exceedingly large alien population, as the following table will show:

California	453,397
Connecticut	233,634
Illinois	543,528
Massachusetts	629,277
Michigan	383,583
New Jersey	421,551
New York	1,609,190
Ohio	372,925
Pennsylvania	795,330
Wisconsin	203,888
Total alien population in 10 States	5,645,303

Under the last apportionment each State was allowed one Representative for each 211,000 population. On that basis these 10 States, under the 1920 census, would have been given approximately 25 additional Representatives on account of these five and one-half million aliens, while that number of Representatives would have been taken from the States whose population is largely native and naturalized.

I repeat, that to count aliens is not fair to the native population and not fair to the foreign-born inhabitants who have by naturalization become citizens.

By glancing at the foregoing table you will readily understand why these States with an enormous alien population want aliens counted for the purpose of apportioning Representatives, because under that method they get about 25 additional Representatives and 25 additional electoral votes to which they are not entitled.

I may add that nearly all the foreign-born population in Missouri are naturalized citizens and the great majority of them are as high-class men and women as can be found anywhere. And I am not willing to take away from the native and naturalized citizen of Missouri two or three Congressmen and two or three electoral votes and give them to the unnaturalized foreign-born population of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and California. We certainly owe a higher duty to our native and naturalized citizens than we owe to the millions of unnaturalized foreigners who enjoy the blessings of our Government but refuse to become citizens of the Nation that protects and enriches them. I therefore appeal to the membership of this House to write into this bill a provision that will exclude aliens from the count when the population is ascertained for the purposes of apportioning Representatives in Congress among the several States. Such a policy is founded on reason and common sense. [Applause.]

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto be now closed.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DICKINSON: Page 1, line 4, after the word "distribution," strike out the word "unemployment."

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, my purpose in presenting this amendment was to take cognizance of the fact that unemployment is a transitory thing. We are unable to determine just what unemployment is. You may not be able to say when a man is out of work. It depends on the time of the year as to whether a man is working or not working. This census ought to be a statistical census for the purpose of counting our population and determining the statistics necessary on which we can base our reapportionment program. The idea as to whether a man is employed or not is an entirely different question, and you should not cumber this census with detailed information as to unemployment. You can go to the Department of Labor for that information. I hope the amendment will be agreed to. [Applause.]

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, it is an easy matter of fact to ascertain whether or not a man or woman has a job.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. In a moment. Let me just finish one sentence at least.

Mr. DICKINSON. If you had a job one day and did not have it the next day, what good would that information be?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. What we want to know is how many people are unemployed. It is not necessary to be a lawyer or a sleuth or an investigator to get that information. Just a few moments ago the gentleman from Iowa went through the tellers and voted for an amendment which requires a judicial investigation.

Mr. DICKINSON. I happened to be with the gentleman on that motion and did not so vote.

Mr. ARENTZ. What we want to determine is how much work a man has had during the period of a year. It is not a question of whether he worked yesterday or to-day. It is a question whether he has worked long enough to support his family.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes. We want information to determine whether we have real prosperity or a stock-ticker prosperity.

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. LOZIER. Would not that be the same information as is obtained by the Labor Department?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. No. I hope the gentlemen on this side who have done so much to destroy the bill will at least not support this amendment.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, it strikes me that no good can come from leaving in this measure the word "unemployment." I will tell you why. If you take a census of unemployment to-day it would be of no value six months from now.

The only value of a census of unemployment would be that it might be of service for the seasonal period in which it was taken.

Then, I wish to call your attention to this fact: The Appropriations Committee is proposing and this Congress is voting each year many thousands of dollars to the Labor Department for the purpose of keeping current the matter of unemployment in this country. If you were to go to the Labor Department to-day and inquire as to the number of unemployed men and women in the United States you could get a very accurate figure, and that department has been gathering such figures for some three or four years.

Mr. BOYLAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. BOYLAN. During the investigation of that question by the Senate the Labor Department was called on for figures, and the figures they furnished were approximately only 50 per cent of the real number of people out of employment.

Mr. WOOD. The figures which were furnished were gathered by the Labor Department's employees all over this country, and those who disputed those figures jumped at a conclusion by reason of statements in the public press which were without any authority whatever. I have faith in the Labor Department's statistics in this regard, for it is their business to gather those statistics. If they are not doing it properly we should know that, and if their figures are not worth while we should not keep on appropriating more money for doing this job. So I say it strikes me that this only adds an additional burden and that it can be of no good use. In addition, it will entail additional expense for no good purpose whatever.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. How would a retired farmer or a retired business man be classified under this provision?

Mr. WOOD. That would depend largely on the judgment of the enumerator. I want to say to you that the information obtained by reason of the fact that you are going to leave this thing to Tom, Dick, and Harry will not be worth the paper it is written on, while the facts that are gathered by the Labor Department, whose business it is to gather these facts, are of some real value, because that department sends out its experts for the purpose of ascertaining these facts. So I hope this amendment will prevail.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. There are two kinds of unemployment, voluntary unemployment and involuntary unemployment, and if we are to have a census of unemployment it should be a census of enforced unemployment, ought it not?

Mr. WOOD. I agree with the gentleman. We now have 10 per cent of our entire population that will not work under any circumstances.

Mr. DICKINSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. DICKINSON. How many of them are in the district represented by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA]?

Mr. WOOD. I have not had a census taken of Brother LAGUARDIA's district.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the motion to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Chairman, I can well understand that the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee and the distinguished gentleman from Indiana do not want to get any facts on unemployment. They are two of the shrewdest manipulators the Republican Party has. I can particularly understand that with respect to the gentleman from Indiana, because he is probably

the best free-for-all, catch-as-catch-can political orator in the country and he does not want to be disturbed by facts, facts furnished by the Labor Department or anybody else. He wants to make his own facts in a political campaign and he sees the danger to the Republican Party in getting an enumeration as to employment conditions. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DICKINSON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LAGUARDIA) there were—ayes 104, noes 57.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TINKHAM offers the following amendment to section 1: Page 1, line 4, strike out the word "and," and after the word "mines" insert a comma and the following: "and the number of inhabitants in each State being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, whose right to vote at the election next preceding such census for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, has been denied or abridged except for rebellion or other crime."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment is not germane.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman care to discuss the point of order?

Mr. RANKIN. It has been discussed before, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. CHINDBLOM). The Chair is ready to rule on the point of order.

We are now considering the portion of the bill which relates to the census, and for all practical purposes section 1 is a part of a census bill. That section provides for the taking of a census making enumeration for the purpose of statistical information on a number of different subjects. The original text included population, agriculture, irrigation, drainage, distribution, unemployment, radio sets, and mines, and the action of the committee has already added another item relating to the enumeration of aliens in the United States. At this point in the bill, the Chair believes the amendment to be in order, on the theory which is well known to the membership of the House that where a large number of objects are enumerated, other objects relating to the same general subject matter may be added as being germane to the text.

The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Chairman, it has been repeatedly stated that this bill is both a census and an apportionment bill; that it is based upon the second section of the first article of the Constitution, which requires a census every 10 years, and upon the fourteenth amendment, which requires apportionment of the membership of this House, including the mandatory part of that amendment which requires a reduction of the membership in proportion to disfranchisement.

Therefore, to be constitutional this bill must contain these three provisions: (1) To take a census of population; (2) to make the apportionment, which is provided for by devolving the duty to make the apportionment upon the Director of the Census after fixing the number of Representatives at 435; and (3) to provide, in accordance with the mandatory section of the fourteenth amendment, for the reduction of representation in proportion to disfranchisement.

If any one of these three essential provisions should be omitted from this bill, the bill is plainly unconstitutional. Should we omit the taking of population it certainly would be unconstitutional; should we omit the apportionment, it certainly would be unconstitutional; and if we should omit reduction of representation in proportion to disfranchisement, it certainly would be unconstitutional.

Therefore I am asking only that this bill be made constitutional, and I wish to say to this committee that unless the bill is made constitutional by providing that statistics shall be obtained in the ordinary and usual manner by the Bureau of the Census upon which is devolved the responsibility of obtaining such information, I wish to hear no more about constitutional enforcement in this House. [Applause.] I wish to hear no more about law enforcement in this House. I wish to hear no more about nullification in this House. [Applause.]

Mr. GREEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TINKHAM. In just a moment.

I say that if this amendment is not adopted, to provide for the carrying out of the fourteenth amendment in its full intent and purpose, this House is a House of hypocrites, of nullifiers, and of men wholly lawless. [Laughter and applause.] This House is a House that does not believe either in the Constitution or in law. It does not believe that this body should be organized in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution. It believes that men should sit here unconstitutionally making laws. The amendment goes to the very root of government in this country, because it is the number of Members in this House that determines the number of electors who choose our President. Without following the dictates of the Constitution in this particular by adopting an amendment looking to the reduction of representation in proportion to disfranchisement by the obtaining of the necessary statistics we continue to elect our President unconstitutionally. We are a de facto Government and not a de jure Government.

I wish to say to the Members on both sides who talk, and talk incessantly, about the enforcement of laws and about following the Constitution, that it is their duty, not only as honest men, but in allegiance to the oath they take every two years to sustain and support the Constitution to adopt this amendment. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LAGUARDIA) there were—ayes 94, noes 103.

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. TINKHAM and Mr. RANKIN.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were 109 ayes and 122 noes.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

After the Bankhead amendment insert the following: "In taking such census the Director of the Census shall cause to be registered the names and addresses of all persons 21 years of age and over who desire that the prohibition law be modified to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer, as well as the names and addresses of all persons 21 years of age and over who are opposed to such modification of the prohibition law."

Mr. BANKHEAD. To that, Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not within the province of the Chair to pass on the policy of an amendment; the only question before the Chair is whether the amendment is germane. It seems to the Chair, as a matter of enumeration and statistics, that it is germane, in view of the large number of subjects mentioned in the section, and the point of order is overruled.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, this census will be taken in order to obtain statistics which will be of value for use by the various branches of the Government. The tragic reports appearing each day in the press indicate that one of the biggest questions before the American people is that of prohibition. The adoption of this amendment will obtain first-hand statistics which will be of value to the commission appointed by the President of the United States to study crime and the law-enforcement problem, as well as to Congress and all of the American people.

This amendment should be supported not only by those who have been advocating modification of the existing prohibition law but also by the most ardent, rabid prohibitionists. [Applause.]

The prohibitionists have repeatedly told us that the American people do not desire anything but the one-half of 1 per cent provided under the Volstead Act. In defense of such statements they refer to results of elections where a multitude of issues are involved. Dry leaders in the House of Representatives even had the audacity to claim that the last presidential election indicated that the people favored the existing prohibition laws. In a referendum in the fall of 1926 the Wisconsin voters indicated that they favored a modification of the Volstead Act by an overwhelming majority.

President Hoover received a majority in Wisconsin last fall of nearly a hundred thousand. This spring the sovereign voters of Wisconsin in a referendum voted in favor of repealing the State prohibition law by a majority of over 150,000. No one can truthfully state that a congressional or presidential election, where many issues are involved, will indicate that the people favor the prohibition laws.

I call upon those who continually tell us on the floor of this House that the American people want no more than one-half of 1 per cent and are perfectly satisfied with the present prohibition law to let us get the facts under the next census.

No prohibitionist should hesitate about voting for my amendment, which would determine the facts, unless he is fearful that the majority of the people are opposed to the existing prohibition law.

I ask you to pause and reflect and support this amendment, so that the people of America can indicate their position on this very important question. [Applause.]

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto now close.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin) there were 42 ayes and 136 noes.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "distribution," insert the words "men and women of 65 years or more who are in needy circumstances."

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the equivalent of that amendment, almost the identical verbiage, has been passed upon by the House and defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair overrules the point of order. The Chair thinks that this is quite essentially different from the other amendment.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from California [Mr. SWING] offered an amendment somewhat the same as this amendment, to take a census of the needy aged, but it was not as specific as my amendment. Just a few minutes ago the committee struck out the unemployment census, because the Labor Department takes a monthly census of unemployment. No department of the Government takes any census of our aged poor. We are to-day the greatest industrial country in the world, yet we are the only civilized country in the world which does not look after our aged and destitute men and women. The amendment that I have offered does not cost the Government any money. It simply provides for a census of a serious condition that we all know exists. Many of us who are Members of Congress fail to realize the hardships of wage earners over 50 years of age who have been thrown out on the industrial scrap heap, because Members of Congress, politicians, business, or professional men often do their best work after they attain the age of 50 or 60 years, where maturity of judgment and ripened experience are a distinct advantage. But that is not the case of the man or woman who works in a factory and is thrown out on the scrap heap at 45 years or 50 years of age, due to the high-pressure and superefficiency methods in our industrial plants. We have become a great industrial country within the last 20 years, and people from the farms are swarming into the cities and taking part in our mass production. The age line for employment is being steadily lowered, and the wage earner of 50 is unable to keep the pace or maintain his job.

The time has come when we should cease doing the ostrich act and confront, or at least attempt to solve, this serious problem of old-age dependency and vote intelligently, at least to make a survey of the condition that we all know exists in this country. Therefore I have taken this opportunity to offer an amendment for the purposes of obtaining a census or survey of our men and women of 65 and above who are in needy circumstances. I hope the Members of the House will realize the necessity of such a census at the present time, as we can make it under the provisions of this bill at little cost, instead of coming back next year or the year after and asking for a survey at great expense to the Government. It is a condition that confronts us, and not a theory. It is a fact that we are facing, and I appeal to the Members of the House to support the amendment, which does not commit us to old-age pensions, but at least shows our willingness to find out the facts. Every nation in the world, except China, India, and the United States, has some constructive system of financial relief for their aged poor. All we offer is the wretched confines of a poorhouse for our aged and destitute men and women who have built up our great wealth and prosperity through long years of toil.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. Yes.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Would the gentleman indicate to what use this information probably would be put, in his judgment?

Mr. FISH. Exactly—for the purpose of framing legislation, or at least to have the facts and figures to base legislation on. No one in this House knows whether it is constitutional or not to enact a Federal old-age pension law. A dozen States already have enacted such laws, but, in order to get the facts to work on, so that a committee of this House or a committee of the other body can work intelligently and frame constructive legislation to afford relief to the aged poor of the country, I contend we should provide for such a census in this bill.

We have a paradox in the United States, the richest country in the world, in that our wage earners are left alone, to worry and suffer the humiliations of poverty in their declining years. Millions of American men and women with families to support are actually earning wages insufficient to maintain our high American standard of living, and consequently are totally unable to save funds in order to provide security for their old age.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Does the gentleman have any judgment or opinion as to whether or not such legislation would be constitutional, if enacted?

Mr. FISH. I have not. I have offered a resolution which is now pending before the Committee on Rules asking for the appointment of a committee of five by the Speaker to make a thorough investigation of the old age pension laws of European countries and of the States for the purpose of finding out whether Federal legislation is required, and to find out, primarily, whether such a law will be constitutional. But we must have sufficient information on which to base it; we must find out how many aged poor there are; and if this does no good as far as the Federal Government is concerned, at least it will help the States in framing State legislation. I am frank to say that I favor State legislation in preference to a Federal system of old age pension laws. [Applause.]

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate upon this section and all amendments thereto do now close.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FISH) there were—ayes 78, noes 109.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. That the period of three years beginning the 1st day of July next preceding the census provided for in section 1 of this act shall be known as the decennial census period, and the reports upon the inquiries provided for in said section shall be completed within such period: *Provided*, That the tabulation of total population by States as required for the apportionment of Representatives shall be completed within 12 months and reported by the Director of the Census to the Secretary of Commerce and by him to the President of the United States.

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. McLEOD: Page 2, line 12, after the word "months," insert the words "after the beginning of the above-prescribed period."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. The section already provides for exactly what the amendment proposes. Why encumber it with this extra verbiage? I make the point of order that it is duplication.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no rule of the House under which duplication is subject to the point of order as far as the Chair is aware. Unless the amendment violates one of the specific rules of the House, the Chair is not empowered to rule it out of order. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again reported.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection, and the Clerk again reported the McLeod amendment.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, may I have the attention of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McLEOD] for a moment? I would like to get some explanation of this amendment.

Mr. McLEOD. It is inserted for the purpose of perfecting the language.

Mr. HOCH. In what way does it perfect the language?

Mr. McLEOD. It specifies definitely the period when the decennial census starts.

Mr. HOCH. According to this section the decennial period begins on the 1st day of July, 1929.

Mr. McLEOD. Yes.

Mr. HOCH. That would mean that you would have to report a tabulation by the 1st day of July, 1930.

Mr. McLEOD. It shall be completed within 12 months, but the language is, "beginning the 1st day of July."

Mr. HOCH. That would mean that you would have to report the tabulation within two months from the time you started to take the census.

Mr. McLEOD. All I do here is to qualify when that date begins.

Mr. HOCH. When does it begin?

Mr. McLEOD. As before stated, just as the amendment reads.

Mr. HOCH. That would be the 1st of July, 1929.

Mr. McLEOD. It is all right without it, but it is perfecting language.

Mr. HOCH. The gentleman does not make it clear to me. As I understand, this language means that it must begin on the 1st of July, which will be the 1st day of July, 1929. Is that correct?

Mr. McLEOD. Yes. That is the way I read it.

Mr. HOCH. Now, you do not propose to start taking the census until May, 1930. Your amendment provides that he must report the tabulation within 12 months from the beginning of the period, and therefore you would have to make the report by the 1st of July, 1930. In other words, you would have to report the tabulation within two months after you started.

Mr. McLEOD. When would you start taking the census, according to the language now?

Mr. HOCH. I am trying to get the effect of the gentleman's amendment. Is the effect of the gentleman's amendment to require a report of the tabulation within two months after starting to take the census?

Mr. McLEOD. Yes.

Mr. HOCH. Does the gentleman think that is possible, to make a report on the population within two months after starting to take the census?

Mr. BURTNESS. Is that not the effect of the language in the bill?

Mr. HOCH. No. Under the bill the census would be started on the 1st day of November preceding. Now, you propose to start it on the 1st of May. It is impracticable to make the report of the population within two months after starting to take the census. The gentleman's proposal would make the report impossible and there could be no apportionment.

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. Yes.

Mr. LOZIER. The gentleman from Kansas is entirely right in this matter. When you change the year of taking the census you should also change the paragraph in section 2.

Mr. HOCH. I do not see how it is possible to make a report on the tabulation within two months after you start taking the census.

Mr. McLEOD. I think the gentleman is correct. I will withdraw my amendment.

Mr. HOCH. You can not cure the trouble by that action alone. This language must be changed.

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Kansas yield before he sits down?

Mr. HOCH. Yes.

Mr. BURTNESS. I want to call the attention of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McLEOD] and the attention of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOCH] to the fact that the trouble is not cured by withdrawing the amendment. The vice is in the section as it stands.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to withdraw his amendment. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas moves to strike out the last word. The gentleman from Kansas is recognized.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, I hesitate, without time to consider the matter fully, to offer an amendment providing what the language should be; but I think the committee, before we pass this section, should offer an amendment to perfect this section, because we have an impossible phraseology now, and one which would defeat all apportionment.

Mr. KETCHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. Yes.

Mr. KETCHAM. No committee changes have been from 1930 to 1929.

Mr. HOCH. But the committee has already announced its intention of changing "November" to "May," so that it will be "May, 1930."

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman's statement is very pertinent. The committee should revert to this section after the reading of the bill.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that this section may be passed over and returned to later.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent to pass this section over and return to it later for the purpose indicated. Is there objection?

Mr. LOZIER. Reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—this section presents a very delicate problem, and it is going to take considerable time to rewrite section 2. For that reason I think we should pass it over for the time being.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Chairman, I am willing that the section be passed over by unanimous consent, with the right to return for the purpose of considering a committee amendment to correct it. But I am not willing to let the section go wide open. I am willing to pass it over, but only for the purpose of curing this defect.

Mr. HOCH. I am perfectly willing to modify my request in accordance with the suggestion of the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that this section be passed over, with permission to return to it later for the purpose of correcting the matter of the time, as set forth in line 12.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent that this section may be passed over and taken up later for the purpose of considering amendments relative to the period of time referred to on page 2. Is there objection?

Mr. RANKIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, may I have the attention of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOCH]? I think the gentleman's request is all right as modified, except that he also ought to include in it line 6, in which the word "July" is used, because in my opinion it is possibly necessary to make that "January."

Mr. HOCH. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, to modify the request as suggested to include line 6.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I object. I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York objects and moves to strike out the last word. The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of the House to something that is not controversial. If we go to the next section I think the temper of the House will be such as to appreciate what I want to say.

Just 10 years ago to-day, on June 4, 1919, the United States Senate, by a vote of 56 to 25, a quorum being present and two-thirds of the Senators having voted in the affirmative, passed the resolution calling for a constitutional amendment providing for equal suffrage to women to be ratified by three-fourths of the States. [Applause.]

The same resolution previously passed the House of Representatives on May 21, 1919, by a vote of 304 to 90.

The question of woman suffrage had been at issue for many years. The first resolution, known as the "Susan B. Anthony amendment," was introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Sargent, of California, in January of 1878. It was voted on in the Senate four times. In 1887 the vote was 17 yeas and 34 nays; in 1914 it failed by 11 votes; in 1918 it failed by 2 votes; in February, 1919, it failed again by 1 vote. In the House of Representatives it was voted on in 1915 for the first time, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote. On January 10, 1918, it passed the House of Representatives by 1 vote over the necessary two-thirds majority. The speaker takes peculiar pride in this vote of the House of Representatives. At that time he was in the Army and in service overseas. He cabled his pair to Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives, thus taking away one active, live opposition vote and thereby contributing one-half to the one vote which passed the resolution for the first time in the House.

At the time that Congress passed the resolution women enjoyed equal and full franchise privileges in 28 States of the Union. The first State to grant women full and equal suffrage was Wyoming, as early as 1869. It was followed by Colorado in 1893. The last State which granted woman suffrage prior to the ratification of the constitutional amendment was Missouri, in 1919. The foreign countries which accorded full suffrage to women prior to the time this privilege was granted to all women of the United States were the Isle of Man, New Zealand, Australia, Finland, Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Russia, Canada, Austria, Czechoslovakia, England, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Poland, Scotland, Wales, Holland, and Sweden.

The nineteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which enfranchised women throughout the Union, though of far-reaching effect, is very short and simple in its language. It reads:

> The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
>
> Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

It followed practically the wording of the original amendment drafted by Susan B. Anthony in 1875, which read:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

After the resolution had been passed by Congress it quickly received the necessary approval of the required three-fourths of the States. The first State to ratify the amendment was Illinois on June 10, 1919, just six days after its passage by Congress. The required thirty-sixth State was Tennessee on August 24, 1920. The remarkable fight put up by the great suffrage leaders of the country in the State of Tennessee is still fresh in the memory of all those who took part in the many years of struggle to grant equal rights to the women of America. The amendment, duly ratified, became part of the Constitution of the United States by proclamation of the Secretary of State on August 26, 1920, just two days after it had been ratified by the thirty-sixth State. Thereafter it was ratified by the States of Connecticut, September 14, 1920, and Vermont on February 8, 1921, making a total of 38 States which affirmatively approved of the constitutional amendment. The States of Alabama, Virginia, and Maryland rejected the amendment. This left seven States, all of which did not take any action primarily by reason that their legislatures were not in session and the amendment having been duly ratified action later was no longer necessary. These seven States were all in favor of the amendment.

It can safely be said that no amendment added to the Constitution since its adoption was of more far-reaching and beneficial effect. No good, wholesome reason could ever be presented to justify denying, in a republic and a representative government, the vote to the women. [Applause.] The wonder is that it took so many years to bring it about. The intelligent participation of women in American politics during the 10 years of universal suffrage is the complete answer to every criticism and opposition raised against the proposition. The vote of the women throughout the country has had a great tendency to cleanse politics. [Applause.] Their vote is a great deal responsible for abolishing the old-type political boss. The women have shown a greater degree of independence than the men. Many of the old-style tactics practiced in several States have been abandoned since the doors of the polls were opened to women.

Better labor laws, school facilities, welfare measures, health, and home legislation naturally attract the woman voter, and it is safe to say that in the States where women had the vote the most progressive legislation on these subjects was enacted. Since women have had the vote throughout the country measures of these characters have found a place in the platform of all political parties.

Let us pause to pay tribute to Susan B. Anthony and Lucretia Mott, and with them the courageous and faithful pioneers of 1875 and their equally courageous, effective, and efficient successors who fought the battle and won. [Applause.]

We all recall the first woman who graced this House, the efficient, progressive, able gentlewoman from Montana, Jeanette Rankin. She was followed by the gentlewoman from Oklahoma, Alice Robertson. Then came the gentlewoman from California, who replaced her splendid and fine husband, James Nolan. I refer to Mrs. May Nolan, from California. We now have gracing this House and contributing to the making of legislation and to the thought of the country our able colleagues, every one of them a credit not only to her sex but to her State and country, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts, Mrs. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS; Mrs. CATHERINE LANGLEY, of Kentucky; Mrs. MARY NORTON, of New Jersey; Mrs. FLORENCE KAHN, of California: Mrs. PEARL P. OLDFIELD, of Arkansas; Mrs. RUTH HANNA McCORMICK, of Illinois; Mrs. RUTH BRYAN OWEN, of Florida; and Mrs. RUTH PRATT, of New York. By the example that they have given, by the splendid work that they perform, and by the great public service which they render they have created the hope that we will have many more such gentlewomen in the House in the future. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment. On page 2, line 12, strike out the word "twelve" and insert the word "eighteen." I will say I do that for this reason: The date fixed in the bill for the taking of the census was the 1st of November. You now propose to move the date ahead six months, from November 1 to May 1, so, in order to cure that, I have simply added 6 months to the 12 months.

Mr. CHALMERS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. Yes.

Mr. CHALMERS. If the gentleman will change the word "July," in line 6, to "January," he will accomplish the same purpose.

Mr. HOCH. I assumed the committee had some reason for fixing the 1st of July.

Mr. FENN. This date was not fixed by the House committee but by another body.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOCH: Page 2, line 12, strike out the word "twelve" and insert the word "eighteen."

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, if the committee desires to change the 1st of July to the 1st of January, then that would accomplish the same thing, but I assumed the committee was in favor of the 1st of July. If the committee desires the 1st of January that would cure this defect, as I see it, and would amount to the same thing. I am simply trying to make this section workable.

Mr. LOZIER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. Yes.

Mr. LOZIER. My attitude toward this bill is well known. I favor some parts of it and oppose certain of its provisions, but if this legislation is enacted certainly it ought to be in a workable form. Now, you are considering a proposition involved in section 2 that is correlated with and tied to another section and another date in a subsequent portion of this bill, and if we pass this bill it ought to be in a workable form and its provisions should be consistent and in harmony with each other. I call the attention of the membership of the House to the provision in section 22 and to the date when the certificate required by said section 22 must be sent to Congress. You are going to get your dates tangled and incorporate in this bill impossible or at least conflicting or contradictory dates.

Now, if you are not careful you are going to tangle up this situation and get a number of irreconcilable provisions. For this reason I think this section should be passed for the present, and I hope the gentleman from Kansas will renew his request to postpone consideration of this section for the present. Having as a member of the Census Committee given this matter a great deal of consideration, I trust there will be no objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas that this matter may be passed for the present.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment and renew my previous request.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment he offered a moment ago. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent that section 2 may be passed for further consideration later during the consideration of the bill in the Committee of the Whole with reference to the periods of time fixed therein. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 3. That there may be employed in the Bureau of the Census, in addition to the force provided for by the appropriation act for the fiscal year immediately preceding the decennial census period, two assistant directors, one of whom shall act as executive assistant to the director, performing, in addition, the duties usually assigned to the chief clerk, and the other, who must be a person of known and tried experience in statistical work, as technical and statistical advisor; these officials to be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, upon the recommendation of the Director of the Census, in conformity with the civil service laws and rules.

In addition to the force hereinbefore provided for, there may be appointed by the Director of the Census, without regard to the provisions of the classification act, for any period not extending beyond the decennial census period, at rates of compensation to be fixed by him, but not exceeding the compensation received by other civil-service employees engaged in like or comparable service, as many temporary employees in the District of Columbia as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the work: *Provided*, That census employees who may be transferred to any such temporary positions shall not lose their permanent civil-service status by reason of such transfer: *Provided further*, That hereafter in making appointments to clerical and other positions in the executive branch of the Government in the District of Columbia or elsewhere preference shall be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, and widows of such, and to the wives of injured soldiers, sailors, and marines, who themselves are not qualified, but whose wives are qualified, to hold such positions: *Provided further*, That all such temporary appointments shall be made in conformity with the civil service laws and rules: *Provided further*, That in the selection of the force necessary to the taking of the census, preference shall be given to American citizens and/or ex-service men and women.

That special agents, supervisors, supervisors' clerks, enumerators, and interpreters may be appointed by the Director of the Census to carry out the provisions of this act and of the act to provide for a permanent Census Office, approved March 6, 1902, and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, such appointments to be made subject to the civil service laws but without regard to the classification act of 1923, as amended, and without giving the appointees under this provision a status for transfer to other positions, and direct preference shall be given to the disabled veterans of wars in which the United States has been engaged. The Director of the Census may delegate to the supervisors authority to appoint enumerators. The enlisted men and officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps may be appointed and compensated for the enumeration of Army, Navy, Marine, and other military posts. Employees of the Department of Commerce and other departments and independent offices of the Government may, with the consent of the head of the respective department or office, be employed and compensated for field work in connection with the Fifteenth Decennial Census, but, when so employed, shall not be paid in the aggregate greater compensation than they would receive for service in the positions held by them. The special agents, supervisors, supervisors' clerks, enumerators, and interpreters thus appointed shall receive compensation at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census: *Provided*, That special agents appointed at a per diem rate shall not be paid in excess of $8 per diem except as hereinafter provided; and that the compensation on a piece-price basis may be fixed without limitation as to the amount earned per diem: *Provided further*, That during the decennial census period the Director of the Census may fix the compensation of not to exceed 25 special agents at an amount not to exceed $12 per diem: *Provided further*, That permanent employees of the Census Office and special agents may be detailed, when necessary, to act as supervisors or enumerators, such permanent employees and special agents to have like authority with and perform the same duties as the supervisors or enumerators in respect to the subjects committed to them under this act.

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FENN: Page 3, lines 5, 6, and 7, after the word "him," strike out "but not exceeding the compensation received by other civil-service employees engaged in like or comparable service."

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment authorizes the Census Bureau in its employment to pay added compensation to men in the service connected with the Indian agents, Forest Service, Bureau of Fisheries, Army officers or men in camps, superintendents of public parks, rural mail carriers, and other Federal employees who are familiar with local conditions. They feel it would be absolutely impossible to get these men to serve unless they did receive some additional compensation, and it seems to me, as well as to the bureau, that they should be allowed to receive compensation for the work they do, and I trust the amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LEHLBACH: On page 4, lines 7 to 12, inclusive, strike out the words "subject to the civil service laws but without regard to the classification act of 1923, as amended, and without giving the appointees under this provision a status for transfer to other positions, and direct preference shall be given to the disabled veterans of wars in which the United States has been engaged," and insert in lieu thereof "without reference to the civil service or the classification acts."

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Chairman, the effect of this amendment is to restore to the bill the language it contained when it passed this House in the last Congress and the language it contained when it was reported by the committee in the Senate.

The language to be stricken out is language inserted by way of amendment in the Senate and the language which I move to restore is the language that had been carried in the bill up to the time of such amendment.

Mr. GREEN. That eliminates the civil-service feature, does it not?

Mr. LEHLBACH. It simply eliminates in the appointment of the temporary field forces, a large number of whom are the enumerators, any civil-service provision or qualification.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. What is the objection to applying the civil-service requirement?

Mr. LEHLBACH. The objection is this. I think this House is aware of the fact that for the 10 years I have been chairman of the Committee on the Civil Service, I have been a consistent supporter of the merit system and the civil-service system; that I and my committee have been diligent in seeking the development and the maintenance of an intelligent employment policy by the Government, but it is absolutely unworkable and impracticable to apply the civil-service system to 95,000 positions that are to be filled and function in a specific manner for two weeks. I am a believer in civil service, but I am not a fool. [Applause.]

Mr. BACHMANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Yes.

Mr. BACHMANN. Will the gentleman's amendment cure the first proviso which says that all such temporary appointments shall be made in conformity with the civil service laws and rules?

Mr. LEHLBACH. It is not intended to touch that at all. Those are appointments to be made here in the Department of Commerce, in the Bureau of the Census, and those people are to function for three years under such appointment and they ought to be under the civil service, but the field force ought not to be under the civil service.

Mr. FISH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I yield.

Mr. FISH. I am in entire sympathy, so far as the elimination of civil service is concerned, but why does the gentleman strike out the language "and direct preference shall be given to the disabled veterans of wars in which the United States has been engaged"?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Because that is already in the law and was only put in the Senate amendment for good measure. It is not only the law but it has been specifically strengthened by recent Executive order, as the gentleman well knows. This language serves no useful purpose here. I was discussing it with the Civil Service Commission and nobody knows, not even its introducer, what the word "direct" means in saying that direct preference shall be given to the disabled veterans when everybody knows they have preference now.

Mr. FISH. That is only with respect to the civil service.

Mr. LEHLBACH. No; it is not. It is with respect to any civilian position whether it is in the classified service or not.

Mr. FISH. Well, it is not carried out.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Are these positions going to come under that provision of law?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Certainly. [Applause.]

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

If I understand the amendment it means that the various enumerators and all employees engaged in the work will be appointed by the Republicans without examination, and possibly with no peculiar fitness for the office.

I am sure a number of my colleagues on this side are receiving letters every day just as I am asking them to indorse persons for these appointments. I am sure the gentlemen on the other side of the aisle are receiving similar letters. If this work is placed under the civil service then employees who merit employment and who are able to perform their duties, may be selected.

Mr. DICKINSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN. I yield.

Mr. DICKINSON. How many of these enumerators will want to take a civil-service examination and bother with it for two weeks' employment?

Mr. GREEN. Doubtless some of them will not want to take an examination. I do not think they would want to take an examination, because they could receive appointments without it and that is just the meat of the nut. If the Republicans make all the appointments and examinations are not held, no Democrats get a position. My Democratic constituents are capable and qualified to do this work and I want them to share in it. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 4, lines 22, 23, and 24, strike out the following: "but when so employed shall not be paid in the aggregate greater compensation than they would receive for service in the position held by them" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "and when so employed shall not be subject to the provisions of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes or to the act of May 10, 1916, and August 29, 1916, Thirty-ninth Statute, page 120, section 6, and page 580, section 6."

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is offered at the suggestion of the committee. The sections of the bill passed last year carried this same provision. The reason for it is this: In the island possessions, Guam, the Virgin Islands, Samoa, and other outlying portions of the country, in Alaska the officials in the Census Bureau report that they are unable to obtain civilian employees in the Territory mentioned, and are required to appoint persons in the military or naval service. The Revised Statutes contains a prohibition against the employment of persons in the Army and Navy—in the Naval Reserves and National Guard. This amendment would clarify the situation so that in the discretion of the Director of the Census persons in the Army and Navy, the Organized Reserves, and the National Guard might be employed in this respect. This was the same provision contained in the bill as it passed the House at the last session.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LUCE: Page 3, beginning with line 22, strike out the proviso to the end of line 25.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Chairman, I take it that this is an illustration of what sometimes happens when amendments are inserted from the floor in any legislative body without having been considered by a committee. On page 4, beginning with line 12, down to line 13, the proviso beginning "*Provided further*, That hereafter" is an exact quotation from existing law, as it may be found in the Code, title 5, section 35. Why under the sun there should be any necessity for repeating existing law I can not see. You will notice in the existing law preference is to be given "to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, and widows of such, and to the wives of injured soldiers, sailors, and marines, who themselves are not qualified but whose wives are qualified, to hold such positions." You will notice that the last proviso on the page says that preference shall be given to "ex-service men and women," saying nothing about widows or the wives of disabled veterans. How these differing phrases are going to be reconciled I can not understand. Inasmuch as the proviso set forth in lines 13 to 20 is existing law, I have as to its substance no occasion for opposing its repetition here, but inasmuch as the existing law seems already to handle the matter of preference adequately, and the last proviso on the page is both superfluous and confusing, it strikes me as prudent for it to be omitted.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUCE. Certainly.

Mr. DAVIS. Is it not a fact that the provision to which the gentleman refers as being in the present law has reference only to those in the classified civil service, and as these employees are not to be of that service, in order to give them that preference is it not necessary?

Mr. LUCE. I had so understood it. I may be in error, but my study of the situation did not disclose that to be the fact.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the language in the proviso beginning in line 12 and down to line 20.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LUCE: Page 3, beginning in line 12, strike out the proviso, ending in line 20.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JOHNSON of Washington) there were—ayes 114, noes 14.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FISH: Page 4, at the end of the amendment offered by Mr. LEHLBACH, add: "but preference shall be given to disabled veterans of wars in which the United States has been engaged and wives of disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines who themselves are not qualified, but whose wives are qualified for appointment."

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of my amendment is to take care of the disabled service men or their wives in case the disabled soldiers are not able to qualify for these appointments themselves. We have done everything that the Government has been called upon to do in the way of compensation, hospitalization, and rehabilitation for the veterans, but we have been derelict in providing jobs for the disabled soldiers of all our wars. We have a very low percentage of disabled veterans employed in the Government service, the reason being that no one heretofore has made any special effort to amend the civil service laws or to provide in laws of this kind that preference shall be given to the disabled. The situation is this: A man without a leg who gets $40 from the Government to support himself and his family we will say goes to Henry Ford and asks for a job. Mr. Ford or his representative tells the disabled veteran—

We have the utmost sympathy for you, and if you had been injured in our service we would take care of you, but the Government should provide a job for you.

If a disabled veteran without an arm goes to the General Electric Co. and asks for a job he is told the same sad story. The result is that those people who have been badly injured, who have lost a leg or an arm, or who have been otherwise seriously injured in the war, find that they can not compete with the able-bodied, and on the other hand they are not provided with jobs either by the Government or by private industry.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. Yes.

Mr. WOOD. Is not the very language the gentleman is proposing here in the main the language the gentleman from Massachusetts moves to strike out?

Mr. FISH. No; that refers to the able-bodied. This is an entirely different proposition.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. If I can get more time. I have some information that I would like to present at this time. I was chairman of the President's advisory committee on veterans' preference, and believe that now, 10 years after the armistice, we have an opportunity to keep faith with our disabled veterans by granting them preference in this bill. I yield.

Mr. SIMMONS. As I listened to the reading of the amendment it provided that disabled veterans of the wars in which the United States has been engaged shall be given a preference. That would give a preference to a disabled veteran of the German Army.

Mr. FISH. Oh, no; that is the customary language. Of course, this is only for American citizens. That has already been provided for. I am willing to accept any amendment in order to clarify the purpose of my amendment.

The situation is this: If you go down to the National Museum here in Washington you will find two or three disabled veterans employed out of some 200 guards. If you go to the Museum of the Louvre, in Paris, you will find 95 per cent of the employees there are disabled soldiers of France. The same thing applies to every government building throughout Germany, England, Belgium, Italy, and France. We have a very small percentage of disabled men in the Government service here. We have an opportunity now to give preference to the disabled soldiers under this bill so that the enumerators and others, when you come to appoint them, may be appointed from that class. If you believe in giving preference to the disabled, vote for this amendment, and if you do not believe in the promises and pledges we gave before and during the war, then you should vote it down. The fact is, and it can not be denied, that we have not fulfilled our pledges toward the disabled, we have not until the Executive order of March 2, 1929, provided actual preference for civil-service positions in the Government service. Under the civil-service ruling of March 2 the disabled are put at the head of the preference list. Certainly we ought to afford them or their wives preference, although not under civil service, as far as selecting enumerators is concerned.

Mr. FITZGERALD. All we care to know is where is the distinction between this language and the language that is stricken out? Is not this covered by the law?

Mr. FISH. No.

Mr. FITZGERALD. If it is not covered by the law, we are ready to vote.

Mr. FISH. It is not covered by the law at all. The other provision applied to the able bodied. Twenty-five per cent of all jobs under the civil service in the United States are held to-day by the able-bodied veterans. I am talking about the disabled veterans and hope my amendment will prevail, as it will benefit those who most need our help and will be a further step in carrying out the promises and pledges of the American people.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, in order to direct a question to the gentleman who has just left the floor, Mr. FISH. If the language embodied in his amendment is adopted, will it then be

possible for a veteran whose only disability is the result of his own misconduct to obtain a preference? Does the gentleman's amendment go so far as to include disabilities of all kinds? If a man was wounded in "the Battle of Paris" or some of those places around the camps, due to his own misconduct, would this amendment give him a preference?

Mr. FISH. It implies war origin only under the construction of the word "disability" as used by the Veterans' Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BOYLAN: Page 5, line 3, after the word "of," strike out the sign and figure "$8" and insert in lieu thereof the sign and figures "$12."

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen of the House, after striking out the civil-service qualification for enumerators, and now that the boys are going to get a little bit of "pork," we ought to give them something worth while.

The skilled laborers in the large cities are now compensated at the rate of $12 a day. If you are going to put the census enumerator in at $8 you would pay him less than you would pay a skilled laborer. Surely you are not going to ask the boys to work for $8 per day when a laborer is getting $12 per day; and I think in all fairness to those who are put on the pay roll we ought to say that the Congress at least stands for a living wage, because in these days of high tariff, where you only add $500,000,000 annually to the household budget of the country, we ought to pay proper compensation to Government employees.

Mr. BLACK of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOYLAN. Certainly.

Mr. BLACK of New York. Do you not think you ought to give them a pension?

Mr. BOYLAN. That will be a subject for later consideration. I have always held that it is really a mistake the way we treat our Federal employees. We have men and women here working in the city of Washington and in other cities for ridiculously small wages, wages that are away out of line with those paid to employees in private business. So when we are starting off, especially in this era of unemployment, let the Government show that it at least will set an example to the employers of this country and pay a living wage.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. BOYLAN. Certainly.

Mr. COLE. This would not apply to enumerators. It would apply only to special agents.

Mr. BOYLAN. Well, if I said "enumerators" I meant special agents. The special agent should get more than $12. [Laughter.] But if the gentleman wants to compensate them at $4 or $6 or $8, that is not an adequate or proper compensation for the high order of intelligence needed for those who take the census of the inhabitants of this country. I hope gentlemen will vote for this meritorious amendment, which provides for a living wage. [Applause.]

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Chairman, I have taken the floor to say something which I think ought to be said. For a number of years I have been a member of the Committee on the Census, and I have had an opportunity of coming into contact with the Bureau of the Census, particularly with Doctor Steuart, the director, and Doctor Hill, the assistant director, and their associates. I have a profound respect for the Bureau of the Census and for the men who are at the head of that important governmental agency.

My contact with the Bureau of the Census has convinced me that it is one of the most efficient bureaus and governmental activities that we have. I do not recall that there has ever been a scandal connected with the management of the Bureau of the Census. Beginning with the Ninth Census in 1870, when that great man, Francis A. Walker, was the Director or Superintendent of the Census, and coming down to the present, to the director, Doctor Steuart, the business of that bureau has been conducted along nonpartisan, nonpolitical, and business lines, and it has made a very creditable record for efficiency. It gives me pleasure from my contact with the Census Bureau to certify to its efficiency under the present management of Doctor Steuart, Doctor Hill, and their associates. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. BOYLAN].

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a division.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks for a division.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 16, noes 110.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. SPROUL of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of information.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. SPROUL of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I would like to inquire whether all following the proviso, in line 22, page 3, has been stricken out?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is under the impression it has been stricken out.

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BOYLAN: On page 5, in line 9, after the word "exceed," strike out the sign and figures "$12" and insert in lieu thereof the sign and figures "$15."

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to keep the House any longer than to say that the $3 extra per day applies to 25 special agents. You men say you want to help the disabled soldier and his widow, and yet you want to pay them a petty-larceny wage. If you are going to help them, help them in a good and liberal manner; do not pay them a miserable pittance, on which they can not properly exist.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BOYLAN) there were—ayes 15, noes 112.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto do now close.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to section 2 for the purpose of inserting perfecting amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to return to section 2 for the purpose of considering it under the unanimous-consent agreement made a little while ago. Is there objection?

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, let me ask my colleague if he does not think it would be well to wait until after we have disposed of section 6.

Mr. McLEOD. I do not, for the reason that we can not dispose of section 6 with the same information that we might have if these amendments are adopted.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I am going to ask the gentleman from Michigan to withhold that for the time being. The chances are we will not finish the bill to-night, and if we do not, I would like to carry this amendment over until to-morrow, as several gentlemen want to investigate it. I have had no opportunity to consult the other members of the committee on this side.

Mr. McLEOD. The only reason we are going back to it at this time is because we could not properly consider section 6 without knowing what section 2 will be. Therefore you could not act on section 6 intelligently.

The CHAIRMAN. All of this is by unanimous consent.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, there was an agreement made to return to this section. Unanimous consent was granted by the committee to pass this section for the purpose of giving the committee an opportunity to prepare perfecting amendments, so that unanimous consent is not necessary to return to that section.

Mr. RANKIN. Unanimous consent is certainly necessary in order to return to it.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Not at all, because that consent has already been granted by the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that there was no time fixed for returning to the section, and under ordinary practice the Chair thinks the gentleman who is acting in control of the bill under the rule, as if the committee had been organized and he were chairman of it, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. FENN] would be entitled to recognition to move to return to the section.

Mr. RANKIN. Do I understand the gentleman from Connecticut is asking to return to this section?

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman from Connecticut now asks to return to that section, the Chair is of the opinion that the gentleman from Connecticut is within his rights under the agreement heretofore made.

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Connecticut makes that request.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, let me say to the gentleman from Connecticut that I have had no opportunity to discuss this proposition with other members of the committee on this side.

Mr. FENN. I must insist.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FENN——

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is mistaken. The amendment is offered by the gentleman from Michigan in behalf of the gentleman from Connecticut.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McLEOD: On page 2, strike out line 6 and all of line 7 through the word "act," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "1st day of January in the year 1930, and every tenth year thereafter."

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McLEOD], who offered the amendment, desire to be heard?

Mr. McLEOD. No, Mr. Chairman. I believe the amendment is self-explanatory.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Chairman, I desire to oppose the amendment. I would like to call to the attention of the friends of this measure, and particularly the friends of reapportionment, what the change in dates proposed in this amendment, and in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], and the amendment which is proposed to be offered later, changing the time of taking the census from November 1 to May 1, is going to do to this bill, and particularly to the reapportionment feature of the bill.

It seems to me that the time has come when the friends of this measure, when the friends of reapportionment, should get together and see that the bill is not torn to pieces here on the floor of the House and made unworkable largely because of the peculiar set up of the organization of the House and the fact that it has not been possible to have the legislation considered in committee.

The Director of the Census, in his testimony before the Senate committee, very strongly urged that the enumeration be started on November 1, 1929. The Secretary of Commerce urged that date. The present President of the United States, when he was Secretary of Commerce, urged that date. They all say that people are more at home at that time of the year than at any other time, that it is easier and more convenient to find the people at home, and that their experience teaches them that November 1 is the best date in the year on which to start the enumeration.

The gentleman from Virginia, I understand, made a constitutional argument against the date, because 10 years had not elapsed since the taking of the last census, but the Constitution does not say that 10 years must elapse between the taking of the censuses, but says that the enumeration shall be made "within every subsequent term of 10 years," and, certainly, November 1, 1929, is within 10 years from the date when the last census was taken.

This whole matter was gone into before the Senate committee and on the floor of the Senate, and the Director of the Census, as I said, testified very strongly in favor of this date of November 1.

Referring particularly to the reapportionment feature of the bill, I wish the friends of the legislation would turn to the last section of the bill. They will find there that the President is required to make a report of the census to the Congress at the short session which convenes in December, 1930, and he must do it within the first week of the convening of that session or the reapportionment goes over for another 10 years, and in that connection I call your attention to the testimony of the Director of the Census before the Senate committee that if this date is put over to May 1 it is more than likely it will be impossible for the Bureau of the Census to complete the enumeration in time to enable the President to make such report within the time required. It will be quite likely that the President of the United States will not be able to comply with that provision of the law, and therefore there will be no reapportionment under the next census, as there has been none under this census.

What does the Director of the Census say? Here is what he said in testifying before the Senate committee:

We have considered the entire country, and have considered all the seasons, and we think that in this country most of the people are at their usual place of abode in the fall season, and we think November 1 is about the best day on which we could find the largest number of people at their usual place of abode, and the enumerators would have less occasion to assign people to some other places than they are found.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAPES. Then the director was asked:

What is the objection to the 1st of May?

Mr. STEUART. I do not believe, sir, that you will find as many people at their usual places of abode on the 1st of May as you will on the 1st of November. * * *

Then he comes to the reapportionment feature:

And then, the reapportionment law requires the Census Bureau to certify this population to Congress at the opening of the second session of the Seventy-first Congress, and I doubt very much * * *

The Director of the Census, of whom the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. LOZIER] very justly has spoken so highly, says:

And I doubt very much whether we could get those figures in shape for Congress by December 1 if the census was not taken until May 1—

And so on.

Now, gentlemen, friends of this measure, do not let the men who want to defeat this bill, do not let the men who want to defeat reapportionment, put in these amendments which are going to make the bill unworkable and which are going to defeat the very purpose of the bill. I call upon you to keep in mind what the effect of this amendment is. This particular amendment I know is offered in good faith, but these other amendments are offered to destroy the bill, and if we are going to put them on as the opponents of this legislation ask us to put them on, we might as well defeat the legislation, and I believe the thing for us to do now is to defeat all of these amendments that are proposed for the purpose of changing dates, and then when the committee rises have a separate vote on the Rankin amendment which has changed the date from 1929 to 1930, vote the others down in committee and vote that one down when we get into the House and let the dates stay in the bill as the bill passed the Senate and keep the bill in shape where the Director of the Census and others who have practical information about it say it will work. [Applause.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, we certainly have a new Daniel come to judgment in the person of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MAPES]. I have been on the committee with these other gentlemen a long time, and while we have not agreed on everything, it has never occurred to me to be as suspicious of them, even though they are Republicans, as the gentleman from Michigan seems to be from his statement just made in the well.

Mr. MAPES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I believe I will.

Mr. MAPES. I am not suspicious of gentlemen on this side.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Michigan ought to have known that this amendment was satisfactory to every member of the committee on his side of the House.

Mr. MAPES. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. MAPES. Just because the gentleman from Michigan does not agree with the gentleman from Mississippi, it does not follow that he is imputing improper motives to the gentleman from Mississippi or to anybody.

The gentleman from Michigan, as a matter of fact, has a very high regard for the gentleman from Mississippi, a high regard for his ability, his courage, and his aggressiveness, and he does not want the House to be captivated by the gentleman without having a clear idea of where he is leading it.

Mr. RANKIN. I would like to yield to the gentleman time enough for him to correct everything else he said. [Laughter.] Especially about his own colleagues.

Now, this matter was very thoroughly considered by the Committee on the Census. There was no division over it. We had Mr. Steuart there, and every Democrat and every Republican on the committee agreed on this date for taking the census. I know the gentleman from Michigan does not mean any harm, but his speech was so tempered that it is likely to mislead the House.

This amendment will not affect reapportionment. We have never taken a census as early as May, except in 1910 and 1920. This will not affect reapportionment. Do not get scared; you have over a hundred majority. The committee came to the conclusion that this was the proper date, and under the Constitution it was our duty to make it 1930.

Mr. DENISON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. DENISON. Did not the Director of the Census say that it would be impossible to get the figures ready by the 1st of December if the census was taken in May?

Mr. RANKIN. The Director of the Census made no such statement before the House committee. He came before the House committee and approved of the date of May, 1930, and it is right here in the hearings.

Mr. DENISON. I thought the gentleman from Michigan read a statement by the Director of the Census that it would be impossible to get the figures ready by the 1st of December.

Mr. RANKIN. That was a statement before the Senate committee. Before the House committee no such statement was made.

Mr. GARBER of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. GARBER of Oklahoma. Was there any evidence before the committee in opposition to the date of May, 1930?

Mr. RANKIN. No; not by the Director of the Census.

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Chairman, my colleague [Mr. MAPES] who is in my opinion one of the outstanding parliamentarians of the House and for whom I have great respect is in error as to my reason for offering these amendments. I want to explain the reason that these amendments were offered. In the event that the date of 1929 is not accepted by the House when that vote is taken and if 1930 finally stands in the bill, these amendments must be in because reapportionment under this bill would again be absolutely dead, at least for the present. These amendments were drawn by Mr. Beaman, the legislative drafting counsel, and if the date of 1929 stands, then they are necessary and the language is proper. These amendments will be withdrawn if the date is changed from 1930 to 1929.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. To those in favor of the reapportionment plan the position taken by the gentleman from Michigan is vital to this bill. If you are going to insist upon May 1, 1930, as the date of taking the census it is vital to reapportionment. The purpose of the gentleman from Michigan is that when the bill gets back to the House he will demand a separate vote on the Rankin amendment, fixing the date for taking the census on May 1, 1930.

It goes without argument that if you are going to provide May 1, as the census enumeration date, you would not have the time to compile those figures before the assembling date of the Congress following in December. Let us be reasonable about this, even though the Democrats have succeeded temporarily in having the date fixed as May 1, 1930. The matter of reapportionment is the main feature of this bill. I have gone through fights on this floor where it has been attempted to increase the membership of the House from 435 to 460, and as the years go on, without this reapportionment plan, there will be attempts to increase it further to 525 and 625, if every State is going to be recognized that happens to fall a little short in the population. The House is unwieldy enough now with 435 Members. Let us stick to a practical proposition, as the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MAPES] says, and have it as of November, 1929. Let us not agree to the amendments proposed by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McLEOD] at the suggestion of the scrivener of the committee. Vote them down and when we go back in the House we will vote down the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and keep intact the principle of the reapportionment plan.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, there is no occasion for alarm. I resent what the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MAPES] stated when he declared that the amendments now being offered to this bill are being offered by those who are opposed to it. [Applause.] If Mr. RANKIN had not offered his amendment changing the date to 1930, I would have done it myself, because I had one prepared for that purpose. [Applause.] I would have done it not because I am opposed to this measure but because I am in favor of it and have still some respect for the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] Let this amendment prevail. Let other amendments that of necessity have to be made prevail. There will not be any trouble about the workableness of this measure. The gentleman who appeared before this Census Committee of the Senate after having appeared before the Census Committee of the House and declared himself in favor of taking the census in May, 1930, must have had some change in his dreams.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. What caused it I do not know, but I know that when he stated you would find more people at home in November than you would in May, he did not know what he was talking about. I know this to be true in my district, about half agricultural and half manufacturing. Thousands and thousands of young men who work on the farms in the summer time in late October or early November go into our great steel mills and work during the winter and they are not then at home.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Chairman, now will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. MAPES. The gentleman is aware, of course, that between the time when the Director of the Census appeared before the Census Committee of the House and the time when he appeared before the Committee on the Census of the Senate the Senate had combined the reapportionment and census legislation and had made it mandatory upon the President, in order to reapportion the House, to report the results of the census to the Congress next December, and that fact may have influenced the Director of the Census somewhat in saying it would be quite improbable whether he could get the report to the President in time if the taking of the census or the date of starting to take it was put off to May 1, 1930.

Mr. WOOD. But that would not justify him in saying that there would be more men at home in November than there would be in May.

Mr. TEMPLE. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will permit, inadvertently the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MAPES] said the law would require the President to make the report next December. It is at the beginning of the second regular session, which would be December, 1930.

Mr. MAPES. Of course, that is understood.

Mr. WOOD. That is correct, so that there will be ample time. I wish to say, as I said here this morning, that if the fathers meant anything, they meant that after the taking of the first census there should be taken each 10 years thereafter another census, and we are asked to put ourselves in the ridiculous position of taking two censuses in one decennial term. If the logic of the gentleman be carried out, if we can take more than one census in each decennial period, then we could take one in 1929, another in 1930, and another in 1931, and another in each year during that 10-year period. I think it is the consensus of opinion of the membership of this House, and I believe it to be the honest judgment of the people of the country, that we should not deviate from the manner in which these censuses have been taken heretofore, and that we should take them at a time when the best results may be had. We all know this, that the census taken in 1920 was a farce, and largely a farce because it was taken in January. [Applause.] I have said all I desire to say, but I believe that in the interest of a good enumeration, in the interest of a logical taking of this census, the month of May should be adopted, and that the year 1930 should be adopted, and thus we will carry out the practice of more than 140 years. [Applause.]

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words. I quite agree with all that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD] has said in relation to the time of the taking of the census. Up in our northern country it begins to be impossible to get about by automobile travel in November, and what is true there is true of the northern tier of the States of the Union. Something has been said in respect to the attitude of the Director of the Census as to the date of making the enumeration. I have a communication from him written last November, just prior to the meeting of the last session of Congress, and I call your attention to what he said at that time. This letter is directed to myself and reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
November 7, 1928.

MY DEAR MR. GIBSON: The date of the taking of the census, referred to in your letter of the 5th instant, has been the subject of a great deal of discussion. It is important that the date fixed by the law be one on which the greatest number of the people will be at their usual places of abode. We must consider the date on which the majority of the people return from winter resorts to their usual places of abode in the spring, and the date on which people leave their usual places of abode for summer resorts.

As you know, the law passed by the House fixed May 1 as the most desirable date. Please have a talk with me before you take any action that may result in changing this date. I shall be glad to see you when you come to Washington.

WILLIAM M. STEUART, *Director.*

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. What was the date of that letter?

Mr. GIBSON. The date of that letter was November 7, 1928. The letter indicates that the Director of the Census was then in favor of the May date.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McLEOD].

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Chairman, I think this amendment is of such importance that I shall ask for a division.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan asks for a division.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 205, noes 19.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report another amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McLEOD].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McLEOD: Page 2, line 12, strike out the words "twelve months" and insert in lieu thereof the words "six months from the beginning of the enumeration."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 4. That the fifteenth and subsequent censuses shall be restricted to inquiries relating to population, to agriculture, to irrigation, to drainage, to distribution, to unemployment, to radio sets, and to mines. The number, form, and subdivision of the inquiries in the schedules used to take the census shall be determined by the Director of the Census, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WOOD: Page 5, lines 19 and 20, after the word "distribution," strike out "to unemployment, to radio sets."

Mr. WOOD. That is to make it conform to what has already been done.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 6. That the census of the population and of agriculture required by section 1 of this act shall be taken as of the 1st day of November, and it shall be the duty of each enumerator to commence the enumeration of his district on the day following unless the Director of the Census in his discretion shall change the date of commencement of the enumeration in said district by reason of climatic or other conditions which would materially interfere with the proper conduct of the work; but in any event it shall be the duty of each enumerator to prepare the returns hereinbefore required to be made and to forward the same to the supervisor of his district within 30 days from the commencement of the enumeration of his district: *Provided*, That in any city having 2,500 inhabitants or more under the preceding census, the enumeration of the population shall be completed within two weeks from the commencement thereof.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 7, line 3, strike out the word "November" and insert in lieu thereof the word "May."

Mr. RANKIN. That is a perfecting amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of all persons over 18 years of age when requested by the Director of the Census, or by any supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, or other employee of the Census Office, acting under the instructions of the said director, to answer correctly, to the best of their knowledge, all questions on the census schedules applying to themselves and to the families to which they belong or are related, and to the farm or farms of which they or their families are the occupants; and any person over 18 years of age who, under the conditions hereinbefore stated, shall refuse or willfully neglect to answer any of these questions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $100 or be imprisoned not exceeding 60 days, or both, and any such person who shall willfully give answers that are false shall be fined not exceeding $500 or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both.

And it is hereby made unlawful for any individual, committee, or other organization of any kind whatsoever, to offer or render to any supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent, or other officer or employee of the Census Office engaged in making an enumeration of population, either directly or indirectly, any suggestion, advice, or assistance of any kind, with the intent or purpose of causing an inaccurate enumeration of population to be made, either as to the number of persons resident in any district or community, or in any other respect; and any individual, or any officer or member of any committee or other organization of any kind whatsoever, who directly or indirectly offers or renders any such suggestion, advice, information, or assistance, with such unlawful intent or purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $1,000.

And it shall be the duty of every owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, or agent of a hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building, when requested by the Director of the Census, or by any supervisor, enumerator, special agent, or other employee of the Census Office, acting under the instructions of the said director, to furnish the names of the occupants of said hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building, and to give thereto free ingress and egress therefrom to any duly accredited representative of the Census Office, so as to permit the collection of statistics for census purposes, including the proper and correct enumeration of all persons having their usual place of abode in said hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building; and any owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, or agent of a hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building who shall refuse or willfully neglect to give such information or assistance under the conditions hereinbefore stated shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $500.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the chairman of the committee a question for information. On page 10, line 20, there is a maximum fine of $1,000 proposed as a penalty for—

any individual, committee, or other organization of any kind whatsoever, to offer or render to any supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent, or other officer or employee of the Census Office engaged in making an enumeation of population, either directly or indirectly, any suggestion, advice, or assistance of any kind, with the intent or purpose of causing an inaccurate enumeration of population to be made—

And so forth. It seems to me that is one of the gravest offenses that might possibly occur in the taking of the census, and the committee has only provided a fine. This is an offense that may be wholesale, with fraudulent intent. Does not the chairman of the committee think there ought to be added imprisonment for possibly a year or both such fine and imprisonment? How does it come about that was not done?

Mr. FENN. I will say to the gentleman that it came about in the Senate. The gentleman well knows that this bill has never been before the Census Committee of the House. I think the suggestion of the gentleman from Texas is worthy to be added here by way of amendment. The House has never had an opportunity to thoroughly digest this bill until to-day.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment to strike out the period and add to the fine "or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both," in line 20 of page 10.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SUMNERS of Texas: Page 10, line 20, after the figures "$1,000," strike out the period and add "or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes.

Mr. GLOVER. Do you not think you ought to strike out the word "misdemeanor" and make that a felony?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, may I have the privilege of offering a correction of the language by unanimous consent?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to modify his amendment. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will again report the amendment as modified by the gentleman from Texas.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SUMNERS of Texas: Page 10, line 20, after the figures "$1,000," strike out the period and add "or be imprisoned for not exceeding one year, or both."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 10. That it shall be the duty of every owner, official, agent, person in charge, or assistant to the person in charge, of any company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or organization of any nature whatsoever, to answer completely and correctly to the best of his knowledge all questions relating to his respective company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or other organization, or to records or statistics in his official custody, contained on any census schedule prepared by the Director of the Census under the authority of this act, or of the act to provide for a permanent Census Office, approved March 6, 1902, or of acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto; and any person violating the provisions of this section by refusing or willfully neglecting to answer any of said questions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $500, or imprisoned for a period not exceeding 60 days, or both so fined and imprisoned, and any person violating the provisions of this section by willfully giving answers that are false shall be fined not exceeding $10,000 or imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year, or both.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of asking what the committee has in mind with reference to obtaining information from a religious body.

Mr. FENN. To make inquiry of the pastor of a church or warden, I presume. I do not know.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Is that within the scope of the census?

Mr. FENN. I presume it is. Somebody desired a religious census, so this was put in by the Senate.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But we want to know what we are doing. In the taking of the census is it required that information be gathered on the question of religion?

Mr. FENN. Only as far as embodied in this bill, if it becomes a law.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. It is not provided for in section 1, is it?

Mr. FENN. No; it is not provided for anywhere else but here.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I can not understand the purpose of it.

Mr. FENN. All of this questionnaire is to be made up by the Director of the Census, and I do not understand it is to be a denominational census.

Mr. COLE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. COLE. Every census makes a complete report of church organizations.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Is that within the contemplation of this bill?

Mr. COLE. You will find that information in every census; in fact, they issue a special volume on church statistics.

Mr. FENN. If the gentleman from New York will examine the language of the section he will find it relates to—

Any company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or organization of any nature whatsoever.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And that would take in any kind of a society, secret or fraternal?

Mr. FENN. I presume so.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Well, if you can get information from them you are good.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 14. That all mail matter, of whatever class or weight, relating to the census and addressed to the Census Office, or to any official thereof, and indorsed "Official business, Census Office," shall be transmitted free of postage, and by registered mail if necessary, and so marked: *Provided*, That if any person shall make use of such indorsement to avoid the payment of postage or registry fee on his or her private letter, package, or other matter in the mail, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of $300, to be prosecuted in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I do so for the purpose of asking the chairman of the committee, or anyone else who can answer it, a question with reference to section 11, which has just been read. We have adopted an amendment to the bill which requires the enumerators to obtain certain information in regard to foreigners who are in this country, and particularly foreigners who are unlawfully in the country, but it has not been entirely disclosed for what purpose. Now section 11 provides that the information furnished under the provisions of this act shall be used only for the statistical purposes for which it is supplied, and no publication shall be made by the Census Office whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment or individual can be identified, nor shall the Director of the Census permit anyone other than the sworn employees of the Census Office to examine the individual reports. Now if we leave the amendment with reference to the enumeration of foreigners in the bill the Census Bureau will not be allowed to give out or furnish any information received as to any particular foreigner; that is, if section 11 remains in the bill. I am wondering whether that section ought to remain in the bill if we keep in the bill the Bankhead amendment in regard to enumerating foreigners.

Mr. FENN. If the gentleman will permit, how would it do to add after the word "reports," in line 20, a comma instead of the period, and insert "except as otherwise provided in the bill"?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, did we not pass that section a little while ago and is not the gentleman a little late in making his suggestion?

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, I am not offering any amendment. I was merely presenting a question which I thought might solicit some information for the committee.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman is showing the futility of the Bankhead amendment.

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FENN. Can we go back to this section after passing it?

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, may I make my position plain? I am not asking to go back or offering any amendment, but I have the right to comment on any part of the bill. Mr. Chairman, I have not asked for any time on this bill, and I certainly am within my rights if I rise and ask for a moment to call attention to an inconsistency in the bill with a view to permitting the committee to cure it if they wish to do so. I am not asking to return to section 11 and take out anything or add anything.

Mr. DYER. What is the gentleman's complaint?

Mr. DENISON. I am not making any complaint. I was calling the attention of the chairman of the committee and of the House to what I thought was an inconsistency between this provision of the bill and the Bankhead amendment that has been approved.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. Certainly.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I called the attention of the committee earlier in the day in opposing the amendment which was adopted, and so did the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON], to the fact that the information obtained could not be used against any person and was not available for use.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. That has always been the law and will continue to be the law, whether this is a mistake or not.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And that is the history and tradition of census information.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 16. That there shall be in the year 1934, and once every 10 years thereafter, a census of agriculture and livestock, which shall show the acreage of farm land, the acreage of the principal crops, and the number and value of domestic animals on the farms and ranges of the country. The schedule employed in this census shall be prepared by the Director of the Census. Such census shall be taken as of the 1st day of November and shall relate to the crop year. The Director of the Census may appoint enumerators or special agents for the purpose of this census in accordance with the provisions of the permanent census act.

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment. It is manifest that in line 3 the year "1934" should be stricken out and "1935" inserted to correspond with an amendment recently adopted to the bill. I therefore offer that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FENN: Page 14, line 3, strike out the figures "1934" and insert "1935."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I do this simply to call attention to the language "the

1st day of November." Is it the intention of the committee to change that?

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment to strike out, in line 10, the word "November" and insert the word "May."

Mr. BURTNESS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENN. Yes.

Mr. BURTNESS. Should not that be as of the 1st day of January? Is not that the date as of which you are taking the census?

Mr. FENN. No; we are taking it as of the 1st day of May. We begin the census on the 1st day of May.

Mr. BURTNESS. This does not relate to the time of taking it. This relates to the date as to when the information you get is to be applied, and my understanding is you are trying to get information as of the 1st day of January.

Mr. FENN. No; as of the 1st day of May.

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Chairman, I shall offer an amendment to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FENN: Page 14, line 10, strike out the word "November" and insert in lieu thereof the word "May."

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment to strike out the word "May" and insert the word "January."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Dakota offers an amendment to the amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. BURTNESS: Strike out the word "May" in the Fenn amendment and insert in lieu thereof the word "January."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. FENN], who made the original motion, has accepted the amendment and that the amendment really expresses what he desires to put in the bill, which is the 1st of January.

Mr. FENN. That is true.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. You are going to take a census in the rural districts as of the 1st of January?

Mr. FENN. No; this is to furnish the statistics on the agricultural crops.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I am talking about the agricultural census. There is about as much sense in that as in some of the other amendments that have been adopted.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BURTNESS) there were—ayes 127, noes 12.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs on the amendment of the gentleman from Connecticut as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 18. That the Director of the Census be, and he is hereby, authorized at his discretion, upon the written request of the governor of any State or Territory or of a court of record, to furnish such governor or court of record with certified copies of so much of the population or agricultural returns as may be requested, upon the payment of the actual cost of making such copies and $1 additional for certification; and that the Director of the Census is further authorized, in his discretion, to furnish to individuals such data from the population schedules as may be desired for genealogical or other proper purposes, upon payment of the actual cost of searching the records and $1 for supplying a certificate; and that the Director of the Census is authorized to furnish transcripts of tables and other records and to prepare special satistical compilations for State or local officials, private concerns, or individuals upon the payment of the actual cost of such work: *Provided, however,* That in no case shall information furnished under the authority of this act be used to the detriment of the person or persons to whom such information relates. All moneys hereafter received by the Bureau of the Census in payment for labor and materials used in furnishing transcripts of census records or special statistical compilations from such records shall be deposited to the credit of the appropriation for collecting statistics.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 15, line 9, after the word "special," strike out "satistical" and insert in lieu thereof the word "statistical."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the paragraph.

This is a pro forma amendment, Mr. Chairman, to call attention to one matter which I think ought to be called to the attention of the committee. It may not be of any value but I want to call it to the attention of the committee.

We have adopted what is known as the Bankhead amendment which requires the taking of information with reference to aliens in the country who are unlawfully here.

Of course, it is against the law for aliens to come in improperly and they commit a crime when they do so. We have adopted that amendment which requires aliens to answer questions which, of course, will incriminate them. That is the effect of the Bankhead amendment.

The bill requires all questions to be answered under severe penalties if they refuse, and it also provides severe penalties if they make a false answer.

The section just read contains this provision, which I wish to call to your attention:

Provided, however, That in no case shall information furnished under the authority of this act be used to the detriment of the person or persons to whom such information relates.

If a man has improperly come into this country, has been smuggled in, and an enumerator comes to him and asks him for information as to how he got here and he gives the information, this information can at no time, if the act is passed in this form, be used to his detriment, and, in my judgment, you will be granting immunity to the foreigners who are improperly in the country.

I am merely suggesting this. The House is not in a very legislative mood. You are not giving serious consideration to this bill at all. You are trying to get through with it this afternoon without consideration. Do we want to grant immunity to all the foreigners who have been smuggled into this country improperly?

Now, in my judgment, if we pass the bill with both this provision and the Bankhead amendment, you are going to give immunity to everyone disclosing information as to his unlawful entry into the country.

Mr. DOWELL. We would grant nothing except as to his testimony. If he is here unlawfully, he may be deported irrespective of that and it will have no effect.

Mr. DENISON. The act does not say you can not use any "statement" made by a person; it says you can not use the "information" he gives. Any facts that he discloses you could not use against him. I present this suggestion for what it may be worth. I think there should be some amendment to this section if you do not want to grant immunity to aliens who are interrogated and who furnish information showing their illegal entry.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The trouble comes here: Under the act of 1924 the burden of proof is on the alien to prove that he is legally here. He is deportable for all time. Prior to 1924 that was not the case. Those entering prior to 1921 had the right to come as a visitor and remain. A sailor that came in could leave the ship illegally, remain three years, and then he is lawfully here. What kind of an answer can they make to the average enumerator?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. The gentleman from Illinois is a good lawyer and has suggested an important matter, but does not my friend feel that this provision ought to follow if the Bankhead amendment is retained and for this reason. If the Bankhead amendment remains in the bill, it will enable information to be had for a special purpose and would prevent the information from being used against the man giving the information. Does not the gentleman believe that that ought to be the case? Information is elicited from immigrants illegally in this country, and later the immigrant is arrested under the general statute making such presence in this country illegal. With this provision in the law he could not be confronted, and he ought not to be, by the statement he made to the enumerator.

Mr. DENISON. The bill does not say the "statement" may not be used, but rather the "information," which means the facts that he discloses could not be used against him, or to his detriment. In other words, any facts or information he furnishes could not be used to deport or to punish him.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Then, is not my colleague mistaken?

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry. What is before the House?

The CHAIRMAN. The motion of the gentleman from Illinois to strike out the paragraph.

Mr. BURTNESS. Will the gentleman from Illinois yield?

Mr. DENISON. I yield.

Mr. BURTNESS. Does not the gentleman's argument force us to this conclusion, that the Bankhead amendment ought to be defeated by the House for the reason that the Bankhead

amendment calls for certain information, and if the individual refuses to give that information he is subjected to prosecution, and the information that he is asked for would be information that he is not compelled to divulge under the constitutional provision?

Mr. DENISON. I think either the Bankhead amendment ought to go out or this provision I have referred to should go out, because I think this provision would give an alien complete immunity.

Mr. BURTNESS. One or the other ought to go out.

Mr. THURSTON. Under the selective draft act young men were required to come in and give information that was not available to the public. This very same process was used in the selective draft.

Mr. DENISON. No provision of this kind was in the selective draft law. I think the Bankhead amendment ought to go out of the bill, because it will accomplish nothing and would require a lot of hard, difficult work which the enumerators will not be prepared to do. The information furnished by the aliens unlawfully here could not be disclosed and used for any useful purpose, and when once such information or facts have been disclosed by the aliens in response to the requirements of the bill they could not afterwards be used either to punish or deport them. We will make a mistake if we pass the bill in that form.

The CHAIRMAN. The pro forma amendment is withdrawn, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 22. That on the first day, or within one week thereafter, of the second regular session of the Seventy-first Congress and of each fifth Congress thereafter, the President shall transmit to the Congress a statement showing the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, as ascertained under the fifteenth and each subsequent decennial census of the population, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the existing number of Representatives made in the following manner: By apportioning the existing number of Representatives among the several States according to the respective numbers of the several States as ascertained under such census, by the method used in the last preceding apportionment and also by the method of equal proportions, no State to receive less than one Member.

If the Congress to which the statement required by this section is transmitted fails to enact a law apportioning Representatives among the several States, then each State shall be entitled, in the second succeeding Congress and in each Congress thereafter until such apportionment law shall be enacted or a subsequent statement shall be submitted as herein provided, to the number of Representatives shown in the statement based upon the method used at the last preceding apportionment; and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the last House of Representatives forthwith to send to the executive of each State a certificate of the number of Representatives to which such State is entitled under this section. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk, or of his absence or inability to discharge this duty, then such duty shall devolve upon the officer who, under section 32 or 33 of the Revised Statutes, is charged with the preparation of the roll of Representatives elect.

This section shall have no force and effect in respect of the apportionment to be made under any decennial census unless the statement required by this section in respect of such census is transmitted to the Congress within the time prescribed in this section.

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, I send the following amendment to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 17, line 4, and again in line 6, before the word "existing," insert the word "then."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FENN. I offer a further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 17, line 8, strike out all after the comma down to and including line 11, and insert: "By the method known as the method of major fractions, also by the method known as the method of equal proportions, and also by any different method used in the last preceding apportionment, no State to receive less than one Member."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut offers another amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 17, line 16, strike out all after the word "thereafter" down to and including the word "provided" in line 18, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "until the taking effect of a reapportionment under this act or subsequent statute."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: Page 17, line 12, strike out down to and including line 9 on page 18.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I sincerely trust that this amendment will be adopted. It simply means that if we adopt this amendment this not only ends this debate but it will be the last amendment offered to the bill. It strikes out that provision delegating the power to reapportion the Congress to the Department of Commerce or to the President of the United States.

If this amendment be adopted the amendment to exclude aliens from the count, of course, will not be reached, because it would be offered to a part of the language stricken out. It leaves with the Congress of the United States, after the census is taken and report made to Congress—and it will mean this present Congress—the power to make the reapportionment itself. It leaves that prerogative that was given us by the Constitution in our hands. If this amendment is voted down, then, of course, the other amendment will be offered. If it is voted down, one or both of them will be offered on motions to recommit.

It will be only a year. You will have reapportionment just as early by adopting this amendment as by voting it down. Those of us who have been opposed to reapportionment under the census of 1920 have been so because of the lack of accuracy in that census, and practically everyone of us has announced that just as soon as we can get an accurate census of all the American people taken, we propose to come back here, to this Congress, not the next one, and pass a reapportionment bill.

You will get reapportionment just as quickly and at the same time you will not be surrendering powers vested in you by the Constitution and by the people whom you represent. I sincerely trust that this amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a division.

The committee divided, and the tellers reported.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I challenge the accuracy of the vote. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. PATTERSON] voted under a misapprehension.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Chairman, I was counted as No. 6 on the negative side. I intended to vote with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] for the amendment.

Mr. BANKHEAD. One vote ought to be taken off the vote in the negative and added to the affirmative.

Mr. STAFFORD. I suggest that could only be done by having the vote retaken.

The CHAIRMAN. The fact that the gentleman made a mistake in voting does not furnish any ground for challenging the vote. If the gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to change his vote, the Chair will entertain such a request.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Chairman, I make that request.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to change his vote. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. On this vote, taking into consideration the change just made, the tellers report—ayes 148, noes 157.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THURSTON: Page 17, line 1, after the word "taxed," insert "and excluding aliens."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. When on the 1st day of May, our learned authority on constitutional law, and our good friend, Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia, so admirably propounded what he thought the right of the House to accomplish through legislation the change now sought by this amendment, his argument was so powerful that almost was I persuaded, but upon reflection it seemed prudent first to go somewhat back of where he began. He took the Constitution as it stands to-day, analyzed its phrases, defined its words. He did not lay before this House anything about the history of the phrase in the Constitution that should govern. So once more have I read Madison's Journal; I have even gone to the Journal of the Confederation; and I do not believe there is any man here who will do that same thing and then say that it is within the constitutional power of this House to put into abiding law the amendment now offered.

I agree with the report made to the Senate by its legal counsel to the effect that it is not within the constitutional power of Congress to do this thing.

Let me remind you that there were two great compromises in the Federal Convention. Curiously enough, they both confront us at this very time. One was the compromise by which the small States obtained equal power with the large States in the Senate in return for the right of the House to initiate programs respecting revenue. The other is before you now.

Mind you, this is the second of the great compromises, the great bargains, the great pledges, upon which this Union was founded.

The discussion in the Federal Convention was a sequel to the attempt of the Congress of 1783 to secure authority for levying taxes upon the States composing the confederation on the basis of population. That Congress by resolution advised its delegates to ask instructions to this effect:

All charges of war and all other expenses * * * shall be supplied by the several States in proportion to the whole number of white and other free citizens and inhabitants, of every age, sex, and condition, including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and three-fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, except Indians not paying taxes, in each State; which number shall be triennially taken and transmitted to the United States in Congress assembled, in such mode as they shall direct and appoint.

Of course, the instructions were not granted by the States—jealous, suspicious, parsimonious, weakly confederated. Hence one of the reasons for the convention of 1787.

When it met, Randolph in opening the work proposed resolutions, one of which was—

That the rights of suffrage in the National Legislature ought to be proportioned to the quotas of contribution, or to the number of free inhabitants, as the one or the other rule may seem best in different cases.

Charles Pinckney presented a plan in more detail, which read:

The legislature shall hereinafter regulate the number of delegates by the number of inhabitants. * * * The proportion of direct taxation shall be regulated by the whole number of inhabitants of every description.

From the start and throughout the convention the struggle was over the combining of these two things.

The problem was not as to the representation of individuals or the rights of men as men. The issue was as to the rights of property, and the question was whether or not the count of population was adequate to disclose the wealth of the States. I will read to you two very brief extracts to show the difference of opinion. Here is what Colonel Mason said July 11:

He urged that numbers of inhabitants, though not always a precise standard of wealth, was sufficiently so for every practical purpose.

Mind you, he thought it was enough to count the heads in order to measure the wealth. Gouverneur Morris on the same day took the opposite view:

His great objection was that the number of inhabitants was not a proper standard of wealth.

The representation of what our fathers spoke of as "blacks," based upon three-fifths of the number, was not because they were citizens, not even because they were persons, but because they were property. Said Charles Pinckney:

The blacks are the laborers, the peasants, of the Southern States. They are as productive of pecuniary resources as those of the Northern States. They add equally to the wealth and, considering money as the sinew of war, to the strength of the Nation.

Slaves were property. The concession of added membership in this body, granted for that reason and that only, gave the South for many years an excess of power in this body.

After the convention had earnestly and anxiously discussed its differences for many days, when conference and compromise had at last brought the stubborn disputants toward agreement, on the 26th of July the various resolutions up to that time tentatively accepted were referred to the committee on detail. One reads:

Resolved, That a census be taken of all the inhabitants; * * * and that the Legislature of the United States shall proportion the direct taxation accordingly.

The census was to be taken of all the inhabitants on the ground that inhabitants measured property, and here was further phraseology to determine the measure of property.

The census was not to be taken to count the number of persons that might be represented. The census was taken that by finding the number of persons inhabiting the various States knowledge might be had of their comparative wealth. The primary problem, first, last, and all the time, was the allotment of taxes.

This final solution of the dilemma was the second pillar for the arch of the Union. The first was the compromise upon which in these recent days has hung the fate of the debenture plan. This second pillar for the arch of the Union was an agreement that the States should be represented in the lower branch in proportion to the number of their inhabitants. Note well that through the convention the word "inhabitants" was used, and clearly always with its comprehensive meaning as in the resolution of 1783, when it was extended at one time with this particularity, that it should include "the whole number of whites and other free citizens and inhabitants of every age, sex, and condition." The fathers meant to include the women and the children. They meant to include every resident human being of white complexion. They meant to include aliens.

And they meant to do this in order that the States might be represented in the lower branch in proportion to their agricultural, their industrial, and their commercial interests—their wealth.

It was political doctrine that might not prevail to-day. Were we writing the Constitution, we might change it in this particular. But until it is changed our action should be, and the action of the courts will be, determined by what the Constitution meant when its acceptance made this Nation possible.

When at last the body of resolutions agreed upon went to the committee on style, that committee consolidated the provisions about representation and taxation. It had no authority to change purport. Its only duty was to put meaning in the best English, the clearest language, the simplest form. It consolidated the provisions about Representatives and direct taxes, and it spoke of "number"; but there is not a shadow of suggestion, not an inch of ground, not an iota of reason for surmise that "respective numbers" and "free persons" did not mean "number of free inhabitants."

These facts about the history of the matter in the Federal convention were not brought to attention in debate in either branch, so far as I have observed, until yesterday. The gentleman from California [Mr. LEA] was, I think, the first man in all the discussion to hit the nail on the head. I but somewhat elaborate and emphasize the story. There was not a large attendance yesterday at the time. Some Members may not have understood the point brought out. With the gentleman from California I hold that this Union exists because, in part, of the pledge of our fathers that in the census account should be taken of every inhabitant, no matter what the age, sex, or condition. In the face of unquestionable history no unprejudiced man can for one moment think that it is within our constitutional power to pass the amendment now proposed.

Oh, some one may say, "Let the court decide about this matter." I can not conceive that course to be the privilege of any Member of Congress. I believe it is the duty of every man here to decide this question of constitutionality and every other as his judgment tells him to decide. [Applause.]

No man's conscience will be easy if he casts his vote knowing that he violates the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.]

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas offers an amendment as a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. THURSTON]. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOCH as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. THURSTON: Page 18, after line 4, insert a new paragraph, as follows:

"The word 'persons' as used in this section shall not be construed to include aliens. If any provision of this section is declared unconstitutional the validity of the remainder of the act shall not be affected thereby."

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I think you all know the feeling I have as to the merits of this proposition, and it is with considerable hesitancy that I have offered this amendment. When we had the reapportionment bill under consideration before I did not offer the amendment because I had proceeded upon the theory that it required a constitutional amendment. I say frankly to the committee now that I think there is perhaps a stronger argument holding that it does require a constitutional amendment than otherwise. But I do not think it is free from doubt. I believe there is a debatable question here, and, believing as deeply as I do in the merits of the proposition, I have offered the amendment in the form I have offered it, providing specifically that if this construction of the word "persons" shall be held unconstitutional it shall not affect the validity of this act; in other words, I

have inserted the usual separability provision so as not to jeopardize this act in case this particular construction of the word "persons" is held unconstitutional. I have always supported reapportionment legislation.

I may say that I listened with a great deal of interest to the argument of our distinguished colleague from Virginia [Mr. TUCKER]. And if I may pause to say just a personal word to you, I can not refrain from saying in this connection that just 25 years ago I went to law school to the gentleman from Virginia [applause], and if it were not unfair to him I might say that what little I know about the law I imbibed in considerable part from him.

And I must say that when the gentleman from Virginia, one of the well-known constitutional lawyers of America, dean of the law school I attended, after weeks of careful study, comes before this House and tells the House solemnly, after reading all the debates and after making all of the inquiry, that in his judgment it does not require a constitutional amendment, I am led to offer the amendment in the form I have offered it, because I believe so profoundly in the justice of the proposal itself. [Applause.]

I have also read the arguments in the Constitutional Convention, and I agree with our distinguished friend from Massachusetts that it is the duty of every Member of this House to pass as best he can upon the question of the constitutionality of proposals that are made here, and I am not in sympathy with the argument that has been made upon this floor that since the Supreme Court might not pass upon it on the ground that it was a political question that therefore we would be at liberty to place it upon the statute books. I do not agree with that. I believe it is our duty to look into the question of constitutionality as best we may, and if I did not believe there is a substantial doubt here I certainly would not offer this amendment.

I want to call attention to a statement which Mr. Madison made in the Constitutional Convention, which I think places this issue upon the fundamental question involved. We are all familiar with the compromise to which the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] has alluded, the compromise between the small States and the large States, and when it came to the popular branch of the Congress to be set up, Mr. Madison laid down this fundamental proposition, and I quote from his language:

> He (Madison) appealed to the doctrine and arguments used by those on a former occasion. It had been very properly observed by Mr. Patterson, said Mr. Madison, that representation—

That is, in the House of Representatives—

> was an expedient by which the meeting of the people themselves was rendered unnecessary and that the Representatives ought, therefore, to bear a proportion of the votes which their constituents, if convened, would respectively have.

In other words, he said this: The popular branch of the Congress is to represent the people of the United States and the Senate is to represent the States, and each State should therefore cast a vote in the popular branch of the Congress in the same proportion that its people would cast if they were collectively assembled; in other words, the legislative branch here is an expedient to take the place of the impossible assemblage of all the people to legislate for themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. DYER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire of the gentleman in charge of the bill whether it is the intention to finish this bill this evening?

Mr. FENN. I will state to the gentleman that if we can reach the time to vote at a reasonable hour we will proceed until that hour.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOCH. It is true that when the Constitution was framed the word "persons" would have been construed at that time to include aliens, although the word "aliens" had no clearly defined judicial meaning at the time the Constitution was adopted, for the reason that there were four, and I believe five, States which had no naturalization laws, and there was, therefore, no legal distinction common to all the States between an alien and a citizen.

It is true that in many, if not all, of the Colonies aliens were permitted to vote and they were therefore at that time an organic part of the people, or of the "persons," to use the word of the Constitution.

What is the situation now? By constitutional enactment in every State of this Union, with no exception, no alien can vote. Citizenship is now a condition precedent to suffrage by constitutional enactment of every State in the Union.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. Yes; I yield.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The gentleman has indicated that apportionment should be made based on the number of voters. Then would the gentleman——

Mr. HOCH. No; the gentleman misunderstood me.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The gentleman's argument so indicates.

Mr. HOCH. The gentleman misunderstood me.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Then how does the gentleman explain the State of Mississippi having eight Congressmen when they only cast 119,000 votes in the State?

Mr. HOCH. I can not yield further, as I do not wish to be diverted now from the immediate point I am discussing.

Mr. SIROVICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. Yes.

Mr. SIROVICH. If the gentleman's sentiments are correct, in 1868, when the second section of the fourteenth amendment was written, we had as many aliens then as we have to-day proportionate to our population, and why is it that our forefathers never put in the word "aliens" but just used the word "persons" and said, "excluding Indians not taxed." They left nothing to the imagination or to inference.

Mr. HOCH. I say that the same thing that applied when the Constitution was adopted, to which I have just referred, also applied at the time the fourteenth amendment was adopted. How many States there were at that time that permitted aliens to vote I do not know, but I believe that in 1917 there were still seven States which permitted those who had merely filed their declaration of intention, and were therefore still aliens, to vote. But that has been changed in all of those States, and to-day we have an entirely different situation from what we had when the Constitution was adopted or when the fourteenth amendment was adopted.

Applying, therefore, the proposition which Madison laid down, we get an entirely different situation now from that which existed when the Constitution was adopted. If all the people were collectively assembled, the aliens would not now be permitted to vote in matters of legislation. By constitutional enactment in every State we have now said that they can not vote. That being the case, why should the people of the States be permitted to count them now to determine representation here? To count them violates the fundamental proposition which Madison laid down and from the logic and force of which I do not believe there is any escape. Does not this consideration raise a serious question as to whether a construction of the word "persons" may not therefore be made by Congress which will carry out the real purpose of the framers to give to each State the same proportionate representation here that they would have if all the people were collectively assembled to legislate? It may not be conclusive but it is an argument which is entitled to most serious consideration.

Mr. FENN. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. HOCH. Yes; I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FENN. I ask this question, because I have great admiration for the gentleman's ability as a constitutional lawyer. Is the gentleman from Kansas himself satisfied that his amendment is within the provisions of the Constitution?

Mr. HOCH. I repeat what I said in opening. I am merely satisfied that it is a highly debatable proposition and therefore I have offered it believing I am within my rights in offering it upon that basis, with a provision specifically written into the amendment that if that particular construction of the word "persons" shall be held to be unconstitutional, it shall not affect the validity of the rest of this act.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. The gentleman would concede that this change in representation would not be as drastic a change in government as the one that has been made in the election of the President of the United States, recognizing the fact that in the beginning it was presumed that the citizens of each State would meet and present the names of their candidates directly to the electors while to-day it is entirely done by political parties. In other words, the situation to-day is not the same as it was 150 years ago.

Mr. HOCH. There is point to the gentleman's reference. I am raising the question of whether the changed situation does not permit a changed construction of the word "persons." That is the question I am attempting to raise here.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. Just for a moment, if the gentleman will permit, I would like to finish this particular thought.

By way of supporting the idea that there is uncertainty, I call attention to this further fact. In the fourteenth amendment you will recall that in the second section is the much-controverted provision with reference to the reduction of representation when suffrage is denied under certain circumstances—if any State shall deny the right to vote to any of its male inhabitants being 21 years of age and being citizens of the United States, and so forth, then the representation of that State shall be reduced accordingly.

Now, what sort of situation are we left in if we insist that the word "persons" necessarily includes aliens? Let me submit an illustration. Suppose the State of Pennsylvania, by way of illustration, should decide that the age of 21 is too low for suffrage. Plainly they have the right under the Constitution to change the age. Suffrage is solely a matter of State jurisdiction aside from such express limitations as those of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and the nineteenth amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for another five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. TINKHAM. Reserving the right to object, will the honorable Member answer a question if I propound it during the five minutes?

Mr. HOCH. I do not know whether I can answer one of the gentleman's questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HOCH. I am sorry to take so much of the time of the committee.

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that a parliamentary inquiry can not be submitted unless the gentleman from Kansas yields for that purpose.

Mr. HOCH. I yield.

Mr. CONNERY. I want to state to the Chair that a gentleman here objected in plenty of time.

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman will desist a moment, the Chair will ask leave of the committee to say that there was no objection made by any gentleman standing in his place before the Chair announced there was no objection. [Applause.]

Mr. HOCH. I shall not impose upon the committee after this five minutes.

Now, suppose the State of Pennsylvania decides to raise the age of suffrage to 30 years, which they have the right to do under the Constitution.

Under the fourteenth amendment, if we enforce it, we would automatically reduce the representation of that State by the proportion of the number of people between 21 and 30 years of age who had been denied the right of suffrage.

Now, suppose there were 500,000 citizens in the State of Pennsylvania between the ages of 21 and 30 and also 500,000 aliens. We would deny to those 500,000 citizens the right to be counted in determining the number of Representatives from that State, and yet we would have the absurd situation of permitting the 500,000 aliens to be counted to determine the number of Representatives. The same absurd discrimination against citizens in favor of aliens would, of course, also result as to the electoral vote of the State. I call attention to that for the purpose of suggesting that there is some reasonable argument with reference to the interpretation of the word "persons," and it may be argued with no little force that we have the right to put an interpretation on the word "persons" that would not make the fourteenth amendment work an utterly absurd result. [Applause.]

Mr. TINKHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. TINKHAM. Does not the first section of the fourteenth amendment indicate what citizens are and what aliens are when it says:

> All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the law.

Is not the difference between a citizen and a noncitizen or an alien made directly in that section?

Mr. HOCH. The first section clearly states what a citizen is—a person born or naturalized in the United States. And, of course, in the amendment which would exclude aliens from the count in the apportionment we do not exclude children of aliens born in this country, because technically they are not aliens; they are citizens if born in the United States, even though their parents may never become naturalized. My amendment would only exclude those born abroad and who have never become naturalized.

I have heretofore discussed this question on its merits and in its various aspects. There is no time now to review the arguments.

But, in a concluding word in the minute I have remaining, I say that by no sound governmental reason, by no theory that harmonizes with the genius of our institutions, can we say that persons who have not taken the obligations of an American citizen, who may claim military exemption, who are permitted to go to a foreign ambassador here, representing the country of their allegiance, for representation in case their interests are involved—by no theory of American Government can you say on its merits that such aliens should be counted in determining representation in this House and in determining the electors whose number may change the result in the election of a President of the United States. [Applause.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto do now close.

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, I think that motion should come from this side of the House rather than that, and therefore I make the motion that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognized the gentleman from Mississippi to speak on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas. The gentleman from Connecticut moves that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOCH].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the committee divided and there were 165 ayes and 124 noes.

So the amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. THURSTON], as amended.

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Chairman, is not the effect of this vote whether or not the committee will adopt the Hoch amendment? In other words the Hoch amendment is a substitute for the Thurston amendment and the vote now is to adopt the Hoch amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the Thurston amendment as amended by the substitute.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by several Members) there were 183 ayes and 123 noes.

So the amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

> Page 18, line 9, after the word "section," insert a new section, as follows:
>
> "SEC. 23. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the legislature of any States (subject, however, to the initiative and referendum law in any State wherein such a law exists), at any time after the approval of this act, in order to secure contiguous and compact territory and equalization of population in accordance with the rules enumerated in section 3 of the apportionment act, approved August 8, 1911, by concurrent resolution, redistricting the State for the purpose of electing Representatives to Congress, and upon each and every such redistricting the Representatives to Congress shall in any such State be elected from the new districts so formed."

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment. It is not germane to the bill. I would be very glad to have the Chair hear me if the Chair has any doubt about it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair had his attention called to this amendment by the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED], who placed it in the RECORD yesterday, and it will be found on page 2279. The Chair will ask the gentleman from New York who offered the amendment whether he can point to any portions in the pending bill which refer to the matter of the redistricting of the States by the legislatures of the States?

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, we are dealing with a reapportionment act, and under Article I, section 4, of the Constitution it is provided as follows:

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations except as to the places of choosing Senators.

That gives us authority and makes it germane to this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's citation of the Constitution of the United States, the Chair thinks, would have no bearing on the pending bill. We are not considering any amendment to the Constitution. We are considering the present bill and amendments thereto. The Chair desires to give the gentleman an opportunity to show how the pending bill in any way relates to the redistricting of the States by the legislatures, if he can. The Chair has not been able to find anything in the bill which would relate to that subject.

Mr. REED of New York. But I submit that this Article I, section 4, of the Constitution gives us authority to enact legislation in this respect. We are now dealing with a reapportionment bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The pending bill does not relate to that subject, the Chair thinks.

Mr. CAREW. The fact that the gentleman's proposition might be constitutional does not make it germane.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair had that in mind. Unless the gentleman wishes to argue the matter further the Chair is prepared to decide the point of order. The Chair is of opinion that the point of order is well taken and sustains the point of order.

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TINKHAM: Page 17, line 1, after the word "taxed," insert the following: "and inhabitants in each State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, whose right to vote at an election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, has been denied or abridged, except for rebellion or other crime."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TINKHAM) there were—ayes 100, noes 121.

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and Mr. FENN and Mr. TINKHAM were appointed tellers.

The committee divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 145, noes 118.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate upon this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, wait a moment. I have an amendment that I desire to offer.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut moves that all debate upon this section and all amendments thereto do now close.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I offer to amend that motion that it close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee is in great disorder. The Chair will state that if the committee does not come to order, the Chair will cause the committee to rise automatically and report the disorder to the House, as is his privilege.

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to amend my motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has offered an amendment that debate close in 15 minutes.

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, I ask that all debate upon the section and all amendments thereto close in five minutes.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Chairman, if the proposed amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] pertains to the same subject as the amendment against which I just made the point of order, I desire an opportunity to talk against it for five minutes. If it is a modification of that amendment, I desire an opportunity to speak against it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is not informed as to what the proposed amendment is.

Mr. FENN. Mr. Chairman, I shall amend my motion by making it 10 minutes, so that the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'CONNOR] can have 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Chair will put the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I object to that.

The CHAIRMAN. The motion of the gentleman from Connecticut is that all debate close in 10 minutes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I do not know why I should be cut off.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut moves that all debate upon this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The question was put, and the committee proceeded to divide.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. Is not the question upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. FENN]? The gentleman from New York proposed to amend the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut, that the debate should close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that in the commotion, when nobody could be heard, the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] attempted to offer an amendment to the motion offered by the gentleman from Connecticut. Subsequently the gentleman from Connecticut offered a new motion.

The Chair will state that if the gentleman from New York insists, although the membership of the House did not hear his amendment, the Chair will put his amendment, which was almost a secret between the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Connecticut. The committee will proceed.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the question was taken on the motion of the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks that a point of order can be made when the vote has not been completed.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The committee was dividing at the time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will overrule that point.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which the Chair has before him.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York offers an amendment, that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes. The question is on agreeing to that amendment.

The amendment to the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs on the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. FENN], that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GREEN. I desire to inquire if it is not in order under the rules of the House that when a teller vote is taken the opposing sides count the vote. Is not that true?

The CHAIRMAN. There is no rule. The tellers are supposed to agree as to how they count the vote.

Mr. GREEN. I would like to know how the tellers who took this vote voted. [Cries of "Regular order!"]

Did the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. FENN, vote in the negative?

Mr. FENN. By what right does the gentleman inquire?

Mr. GREEN. It is a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] will proceed. The gentleman from New York offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REED of New York: Page 17, line 24, after the word "section," strike out the period, insert a colon and the following:

"*Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the legislature of any State (subject, however, to the initiative and referendum law in any State wherein such a law exists), at any time after the approval of this act, in order to secure contiguous and compact territory and equalization of population in accordance with the rules enumerated in section 3 of the apportionment act, approved August 8, 1911, by concurrent resolution, redistricting the State for the purpose of electing Representatives to Congress, and upon each and every such redistricting the Representatives to Congress shall in any such State be elected from the new districts so formed."

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this is to prevent a deadlock in the State legislature.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order on the amendment. This is the identical amendment, word for word, which was ruled out by the committee and prevented from being added to the bill. Now an attempt is made to insert it in section 22 of the bill. I make the point of order on the same ground—that it is not germane to the bill. It pertains to something that the legislature is going to do after being notified as to how many Members will come from certain States. This bill only provides for the taking of the census and notifying the executive of each State how many Members that State is entitled to.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from New York yield to me?

Mr. REED of New York. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. If we try to finish this bill to-night we shall probably have two or three record votes and that will carry us

far into the evening. If we might have an understanding that to-morrow we shall have a vote on this bill, it seems to me that it would be more convenient to the Members to do it that way.

Mr. RANKIN. We should continue to-night and get a vote on the bill and get rid of it.

Mr. TILSON. I am trying to provide for the comfort and convenience of the membership as much as possible. [Cries of "Vote!"] In order to test the sentiment of the House—and there is no politics in this; it is purely a matter of convenience to everybody—I move that the committee do now rise, and let us have a vote on that motion. [Cries of "Vote!"]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that in the event the committee rises, a point of order will be pending. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut that the committee do now rise.

The question was taken, and the chairman announced that the "ayes" seemed to have it.

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Chairman, a division.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia asks for a division.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 177, noes 121.

So the motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CHINDBLOM, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill S. 312 and had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted to Mr. KVALE (at the request of Mr. SELVIG) on account of business.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. J. Res. 92. Joint resolution to provide an appropriation for payment to the widow of John J. Casey, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, to-morrow is Calendar Wednesday and there is one small resolution in connection with the French debt settlement to be considered. I ask unanimous consent that upon the completion of the consideration of the resolution referred to, Calendar Wednesday business may be dispensed with for the rest of the day and that the census and reapportionment bill may go on.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that when the resolution to be reported by the Committee on Ways and Means shall have been acted upon it may be in order to take up Senate bill 312. Is there objection?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, how long will it take on the French debt settlement resolution?

Mr. TILSON. Perhaps my friend from Texas could give more information about that than I can.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I do not know. Speaking for myself, I am opposed to that resolution, because I do not think it is necessary at the present time. I would like to ask the gentleman a question while I am on my feet, if I may. Will there be any number of unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of legislation to-morrow?

Mr. TILSON. I understand that there will be no unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of legislation to-morrow, unless it be a request for the consideration of the bill which the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] asked to have considered the other day—a little appropriation for the Yellowstone Park, I believe.

Mr. GARNER. That will be the only one.

Mr. TILSON. That is the only one I now have any knowledge of.

Mr. CRAMTON. If the gentleman will permit, I made two requests the other day, and the one I considered more important was the Indian appropriation for North Dakota. That was more urgent than the Yellowstone bill.

Mr. TILSON. Is that the one the gentleman had in mind when he spoke to me?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. That will be the only unanimous-consent request that the gentleman from Connecticut will permit to be offered to-morrow?

Mr. TILSON. I shall make that agreement with the gentleman, so far as I am able to control the matter.

Mr. GARNER. May I ask another question in the interest of information for the membership? Does the gentleman contemplate that the conference report on the farm relief bill will probably be reported to-morrow?

Mr. TILSON. I have hopes that it will be reported to-morrow so that we may act upon it Thursday.

Mr. HASTINGS. I did not quite understand. Is it expected to bring up the resolution to postpone the $400,000,000 French debt settlement to-morrow?

Mr. TILSON. It is to come up as Calendar Wednesday business.

Mr. HASTINGS. In advance of the completion of the pending bill?

Mr. TILSON. Yes. The gentleman will understand that the resolution referred to will be in order while the pending bill will not be in order until Calendar Wednesday business is out of the way.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, in part my own remarks with regard to the Federal reserve system and in part the inclusion of a short letter which I have received from a constituent who has given considerable thought to this question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the Federal reserve system and to include a short letter. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Speaker, the agricultural interests of the Nation and many business enterprises and banks in the agricultural sections are going through a period of financial distress perhaps never before equaled in the history of our Government. We are assured that our people as a whole are prosperous—actually so wealthy that they have more money than they know what to do with. It may be that much of our so-called prosperity and wealth is represented only on paper and consists of balances, the commercial value of which may be at least questionable. Certainly there is greater speculation in stocks and bonds throughout the country than ever existed before. People in all circumstances and all classes are more or less interested in wild speculation. Conditions have become such that we are told the Federal Reserve Board contemplates raising the discount rate and doing other drastic things in order to check, if not break up excessive speculation. Whether they will do this remains to be seen, but the press discloses that the New York Federal Bank announced no changes in its rediscount rate of 5 per cent after the last directors' meeting, and thus we may assume nothing drastic is contemplated by the Federal Reserve Board for the present at least. Perhaps few, if any, doubt that rediscount rates can be so manipulated as to curb speculation. The board did so in such way 10 years ago, in forming its agricultural deflation policy, that it brought financial distress from which agriculture has not yet recovered and perhaps will not do so for many years. No doubt something should be done to curb speculation, but just what it should be is difficult to say.

It is claimed that many banks in agricultural communities are transferring funds to large financial centers to be used in speculation and that this is one reason why credit is so hard in agricultural sections. If such conditions exist, and are caused by reasons alleged, certainly something should be done to encourage such banks to function for the welfare of communities in which they are located rather than for speculative purposes in the large cities.

Herewith, under rule granted, I submit a letter written by a gentleman who has given considerable thought and study to our monetary and banking systems. Those who read this letter may realize, not only what has occurred but what may be going on under our present-day methods of banking and finance.

WHOSE MAN ARE YOU?

If a ray of light, weighing the thousandth part of a grain, traveling from the sun at a rate of one billion miles in a second, impinges an iceberg in mid-ocean, what will be the force of the stroke? The force will be the weight multiplied by the velocity.

While walking through an old field near the set of sun, yours truly was forcibly struck with an idea. It must have been a large idea, or a small one traveling at a great velocity, for the impaction on the cranium was momentous. He had been reading the history of finance and banking in this country, and the idea came forcibly that the banks and the money power not only now but most all the time have been the power behind the throne more powerful than the throne itself, have rendered this great Government subservient to their interests. The banks in every instance

have governed the Government. The banks and the money power have, de facto, been the Government, and the machinery of rule and legislation, only their ready instrument in furthering their designs.

So the idea came to me, Whose man are you, H. W. Nalley? Why, my good sir, I belong to the banks and capitalists. Whose man are you? "I belong to the great American Republic," you say. Well, that simply makes you the servant of servants, for the Republic belongs to the money power. Better own up and save some of your credit by acknowledging your direct servitude at once.

In order to make all of this appear true we will give a few items of history. There is nothing like history.

The Bank of North America was chartered in 1781; capital limited to $10,000,000; issue, unlimited; the subscribed capital by Government, $254,000; by individuals, $146,000; no money paid in. The bank was run by the money paid in the Treasury by way of taxation, and individuals had just enough interest to gobble up all the spoils, and that, too, on money paid in as taxes on the people. This scheme lasted 10 years.

The Bank of the United States was chartered in 1791; capital, $10,000,000; two millions subscribed by the Government; eight millions by individuals. The Government had no money to pay its subscription, proposed to borrow it from the bank. The bank having no money to lend passed a credit of two millions on its bank to the Government, and the Government paid 6 per cent on the credit. This was a great deal better than the bank of 1781, for the Government not only furnished the major part of the capital by the taxes passing through it but actually paid 6 per cent on two millions to parties who did not have it to lend. Sold itself, bound hand and foot, into bondage, and thus it remained till Jackson's administration. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear. Thus early in the infancy of the Republic the banks and money power made a tool of the people's Government for their own enrichment. "If such things occurred in the green tree, what may we expect in the dry?"

Still betterer and betterer. The charter was renewed in 1816; capital (limited) thirty-five millions; individuals subscribed twenty-eight millions; Government seven millions. The Government did not have the money, and the individuals did not have it to lend; so the Government pays 6 per cent interest to the individuals on its $7,000,000 for credit's sake. Angels and ministers defend us! Oh, ye gods, come down! All the money that was ever paid in was $350,000, while this cutthroat scheme was collecting interest from the people's Government on $7,000,000, and that through taxation. This itself was $420,000 annually, and more money than the individuals had paid in.

Then the bubble burst in 1832 by Andrew Jackson vetoing the bill to renew the charter. This almost created a war. It is strange now, in reviewing the past, that Jackson escaped assassination. Those who are old enough to recollect the time can well remember just what a howl was raised on this occasion. The whole world shook from center to circumference; the moon turned red, and the planets strayed from their predestined orbits. Great calamities were going to befall the Nation. A more hideous and monstrous crime was never perpetrated by any ruler in a free government. Such were the howlings and bellowings of the money sharks and those who were susceptible to their influence.

When the thing smashed up and a rendering had to be made, what was found in the bank? We find that individuals did not have as much interest. They had spent a portion of it in fast living and had issued money in the bank as the Government had first and last paid in as a large amount of irredeemable paper money on credit, for which credit the Government paid interest on. This ends the chapter. The country was then flooded with State banks till 1860. Some acted honestly and some rascally.

The Civil War was progressing. The Government issued notes and the banks were the first to refuse to take these notes. It issued legal tenders; they howled and protested. It issued interest-bearing notes by the million. This pleased them a little better. The Government issued interest-bearing bonds in order to reduce its circulation, and the treasurer perforce was compelled to travel by his agents all over the West to sell them. It issued the banking act allowing national banks to issue on the faith of the bonds bought from the Government. This pleased them, ah, ha! They then could pay the Government 1 per cent on their issue and lend it for 10 to 25 per cent. When the war closed, the banks had not in one single instance, without extravagant compensation, assisted the Government in maintaining its credit or in prosecuting the war. For what, then, was the Government under obligation to these money changers? Simply nothing. They had bought but a few of its bonds. Its bonds, its legal tenders, its interest-bearing coupon notes, all were out in 1865 among the people. The banks had hid its specie, and would not touch a paper without immediate profit.

These are irrefutable facts.

Now the dance commences. Now the speculation in Government paper is inaugurated. Now the banks assume that they must be paid for maintaining the credit of the Government. The maintaining of the credit of the Government after the war is over and peace is declared has always been a great thing with the bankers.

They buy up from the people the Government paper with specie hoarded and hid during the war. Then they have a law passed through Congress to pay them in specie. They buy again at half value, made payable in gold. They demonetize silver and buy again at a discount. Thus by a truculent Congress, and by their manipulations, they became masters of the situation. They dictate the price of corn, of wheat, and other products of labor. They have aggregated the money of the Nation to themselves so as to control it. They have gotten hold of all public works. They have absorbed the lands of the Nation. They have exempted themselves from taxation. The bonds that cost them 30 to 40 cents soon were worth by their manipulation $1.28. Mr. Farmer, the product of your labor has been reduced four times and their money has increased in value four times. You have paid the Civil War debt in the value of money it was contracted in more than three times, and you owe more to-day on this debt than in 1865 in the products of your labor. Kind and affectionate readers, yours truly wishes to know whose man are you? You may have some sprightly boys and some beautiful girls growing up, and I would like to know who they will belong to after you are dead.

This much on the money question showing its manipulation by a bunch of crooked individuals, before we finally bring you to the chapter when, through the efforts of the Democratic Party, during Wilson's administrations, you finally shook hands and parted with your monetary system to the greatest slave manufacturers that the human race has ever had to encounter.

H. W. NALLEY.

ALAMO, GA.

THE TARIFF BILL

Mr. SPROUL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the tariff bill, H. R. 2667.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks on the tariff bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAD SHOULD HAVE HIGHER DUTY

Mr. SPROUL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, it is our understanding that we have been convened in this special session in the interest of agriculture, especially in the interest of those engaged in agriculture whose property and products are entirely too low in price in relation to the nonagricultural products; but inasmuch as the Ways and Means Committee has seen fit to go far afield the subject and purposes for which we have been convened in their tariff bill reported to the House, and have undertaken to adjust the import duties by raising them upon a great many nonagricultural products, it would seem to me very fitting and proper to raise the import duties upon lead products.

In southwest Missouri, northeastern Oklahoma, and southeastern Kansas are situated great lead and zinc mines where millions in money are invested in the lead and zinc mining industry, and here thousands of men are employed whose families are dependent upon their services to secure money with which to purchase the essentials of this life. The protective tariff policy of our Government is believed in and indorsed by the great majority of thinking people. The policy contemplates the placing of duties upon such imported products from foreign countries as are being or can be produced in the United States in such quantities as will supply the United States market demand. Of course, this protective tariff policy contemplates such immigration restriction laws as will secure employment at good wages for our American labor. It likewise contemplates the encouragement and inducement of American capital to seek investment in American industry with assurance of reasonable profits and returns thereon. The production of our needed agricultural products at home and our mineral products at home and our manufactured products at home where American labor is employed at good wages keeps within the United States the money paid out for our labor and all the products that our country produces. This keeping of our money at home enables our Government to easily maintain a high per capita circulating medium. And it insures the active circulating medium which makes money easy to get with which to purchase the things needed in this life, and with which to pay various kinds of taxes and other personal obligations.

These are some of the real merits of our American protective system. A protective-tariff duty should be sufficiently high to keep out foreign competition, thus making sufficient demand for the American product to insure its production in sufficient quantities to supply the market. Now, Mr. Chairman, there is within the United States a great abundance of labor to supply the market of the United States, but the price of lead has not been sufficiently high to induce the production of a sufficient quantity of it to supply our United States market. The tariff duty has been so low, considered in connection with the cheap labor and other costs in connection therewith, that foreign lead has been mined and imported into this country during the year 1928 to a very large per cent of our American production. The

estimated quantity of lead produced in the United States and imported during 1928 was as follows:

	Tons
Lead produced in the United States	625,618
Lead imported in ore, matte, and bullion	154,382

The value of this 625,618 tons of United States produced lead was $76,325,396. For the 154,382 tons of imported lead there was paid $14,448,010. Foreign capital evidently yielded a profit to its owners and investors in producing the quantity of lead imported into the United States. For the production of the $14,448,010 of lead foreign labor was used.

While that foreign-produced lead was being mined and milled the capital of our mine owners and operators and the labor in and about our mines were unemployed and idle to the extent of the quantity required to produce the importations.

It will be observed, Mr. Speaker, that the quantity of lead imported into the United States in 1928 was equal to almost one-fourth of the quantity produced in the United States. If our mines had been protected with a higher tariff duty, they could have produced all the lead required for our United States market. Our operators could have been active one-fifth more of the time, and our miners could have been employed and at work one-fifth more of the time. A higher duty on lead would have produced a demand for more labor, or labor more of the time. Our mines should have produced the $14,000,000 worth of ore that was imported from Mexico and Canada.

Ordinarily it is the duty of Congress to closely observe these industrial conditions and keep the protective tariff duties so adjusted as to protect and encourage not only American capital to be active but to give employment at good wages to American labor. If opportunity had been afforded, it was my intention and purpose, Mr. Chairman, to offer an amendment to our tariff schedule, raising the duty one-half cent per pound on imported lead in its various forms. It is my sincere belief that such an increase in the tariff duty would induce the production of sufficient lead from our mines to supply the entire market demand in the United States; would stimulate more activity of the lead industry; would give more employment to labor and better wages; would improve the business condition in all kinds of mercantile and industrial activity within the entire mining district. Mr. Chairman, had there been an opportunity afforded, as I sincerely think there should have been, to offer this amendment, I am sure it would have met with the hearty indorsement of a great majority of this Congress; because no sincere protectionist could or would have tried to justify the importation of between one-fifth and one-fourth of the total lead consumed in the United States. There has been an apparent increase in the consumption in the United States in 1928 of 62,000 tons of primary lead over that of 1927, which is a fact to be appreciated by all who are interested in the lead-mining industry.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FENN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, June 5, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 3655) granting the consent of Congress to the Highway Department of the State of Tennessee to construct a bridge across the Clinch River near Kingston, in Roane County, Tenn.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ESTERLY: A bill (H. R. 3656) authorizing an appropriation of $5,000 for the erection of a tablet or marker at Weiser Park, Pa., to commemorate the services of Conrad Weiser, of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. SIMMONS: A bill (H. R. 3657) to quiet title and possession with respect to certain lands in Custer County, Nebr.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WALKER: A bill (H. R. 3658) to provide for the establishment of the Fort Boonesboro national monument in the State of Kentucky, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3659) for the purchase of a site for a public building at Berea, Madison County, Ky.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3660) for the purchase of a site for a public building at Stanford, Lincoln County, Ky.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3661) for the purchase of a site for a public building at Nicholasville, Jessamine County, Ky.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3662) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the city of Richmond, State of Kentucky, the sum of $1,581.66 expended by said city in construction of streets and gutters fronting the Government building in said city; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WOOD: A bill (H. R. 3663) making appropriations for the payment of certain judgments rendered against the Government by various United States courts; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HALL of North Dakota: A bill (H. R. 3664) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine all claims of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Band of Sioux Indians against the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. FISH: A bill (H. R. 3665) prohibiting the interstate shipment of machine guns and automatic rifles; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JAMES (by request of the War Department): A bill (H. R. 3666) to authorize appropriations for construction at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SIMMONS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 97) making appropriations toward carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a municipal center in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1929; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. KIESS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 98) to provide for the preparation and distribution of pamphlets containing the Constitution of the United States printed in foreign languages and in English; to the Committee on Printing.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 3667) granting a pension to Mary E. Jackson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BACHMANN: A bill (H. R. 3668) granting an increase of pension to Augusta L. W. Dahnhart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLACKBURN: A bill (H. R. 3669) granting a pension to James Warren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARTLEY: A bill (H. R. 3670) granting a pension to Mary L. Porter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 3671) to authorize and direct a survey to be made of the Escambia River and its tributaries, Alabama and Florida; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. KENDALL of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 3672) granting a pension to Martha Barber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KOPP: A bill (H. R. 3673) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOZIER: A bill (H. R. 3674) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Bell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3675) granting an increase of pension to Manerva E. Osborn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3676) granting an increase of pension to Amanda F. Cotter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3677) granting an increase of pension to Laura B. Cooley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3678) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Dennis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3679) granting a pension to Laura Coulson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REID of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 3680) for the relief of Joliet National Bank, Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, and H. William, John J., Edward F., and Ellen C. Sharpe; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEAGALL: A bill (H. R. 3681) to authorize and direct a survey to be made of the Choctawhatchee River and its tributaries, Alabama and Florida; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 3682) for the relief of George W. Perry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 3683) granting a pension to Mary J. Wells; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THURSTON: A bill (H. R. 3684) granting a pension to Alberta Lutman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3685) granting a pension to Nancy J. Moon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 3686) granting an increase of pension to Mary Wallace; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

608. By Mr. FULLER: Petition of sundry citizens from the State of Arkansas, opposing the proposed calendar change of weekly cycle; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

609. By Mr. GARBER of Oklahoma: Petition of the Ridenour-Baker Mercantile Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., protesting against the enactment of House bill 6, amending section 2 of the statute defining and taxing oleomargarine by including in it products not heretofore known or classified as oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, *June 5, 1929*

(Legislative day of Tuesday, June 4, 1929)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled joint resolutions, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. J. Res. 61. Joint resolution to amend the appropriation "organizing the Naval Reserve, 1930";

H. J. Res. 82. Joint resolution making appropriations for additional compensation for transportation of the mail by railroad routes in accordance with the increased rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission;

H. J. Res. 84. Joint resolution extending until June 30, 1930, the availability of the appropriation for enlarging and relocating the Botanic Garden; and

H. J. Res. 92. Joint resolution to provide an appropriation for payment to the widow of John J. Casey, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER & POWER CO.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General, submitting, in further response to Senate Resolution 53, amended statements concerning the owners and publishers of certain newspapers as filed with the department, pursuant to law, on April 1, 1929, which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed as part 2 of Senate Document No. 11.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE,
ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION,
Sacramento.

Assembly Joint Resolution 8

Chapter 45

Assembly Joint Resolution 8, relative to memorializing Congress for Federal aid in the construction of a breakwater in Trinidad Harbor at or near the city of Trinidad, Calif.

Whereas the development of harbor facilities, deep-water harbors, and ports of refuge on the long coast line of California is of vital importance to the welfare of the State and the Nation; and

Whereas such facilities and ports are necessary to water-borne commerce, which is rapidly increasing on the Pacific coast; and

Whereas natural harbors along more than 750 miles of California coast line are limited to a few in number as compared to the Atlantic seaboard, and development of these harbors is extremely important to the ever-increasing productivity of the State; and

Whereas the city of Trinidad, Calif., is now seeking Federal assistance in the construction of a breakwater in Trinidad Bay for the development and improvement of a deep-water harbor which will serve as an outlet for the commerce and industry that will follow the development of northwestern California, with its millions of dollars worth of untouched and undeveloped natural resources; and

Whereas improvements made in Trinidad Harbor would facilitate the shipping of commerce to and from the tributary territory: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the assembly and the senate jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California joins with the city of Trinidad in respectfully urging and requesting Federal assistance in this important project and the adoption by the Congress of the United States of appropriate legislation for the appropriation of the requisite funds to aid in the construction of said proposed breakwater; and be it further

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of War of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, and to each of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

EDGAR C. LEVEY,
Speaker of the Assembly.

Attest:

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, which was referred to the Committee on the Library:

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE,
ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION,
Sacramento.

Assembly Joint Resolution 13

Chapter 39

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 13, relative to the California State Fair and the Western States Exposition

Whereas the seventy-fifth anniversary of the State fair of California is to be celebrated at Sacramento between the dates of August 31 and September 9, 1929, both dates inclusive; and

Whereas said annual State fair is to be held at Sacramento between said dates in conjunction with the Western States Exposition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That President Herbert Hoover and Mrs. Hoover be, and they are hereby, invited and most respectfully urged to attend the California State Fair and Western States Exposition at Sacramento, upon some convenient date or dates during the continuance thereof; and be it further

Resolved, That a suitably engrossed copy of this resolution be delivered to President and Mrs. Hoover and to each Senator and Representative in Congress from California.

(Introduced by Hon. Roy J. Nielsen.)

EDGAR C. LEVEY,
Speaker of the Assembly.

Attest:

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE,
ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION,
Sacramento.

Assembly Joint Resolution 16

Chapter 77

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 16, relating to resurvey of north boundary of Hoopa Indian Reservation and modification of Klamath River fish and game district initiative act

Whereas the Klamath River is the principal source of supply of salmon and steelhead trout spawn for artificial propagation of those species of food fishes in the State of California; and

Whereas the people of the State of California, by initiative act passed at the general election in November, 1924, ordained that the waters of the Klamath River were, and would thereafter be, the Klamath River fish and game district and prohibited the construction or maintenance of any dam or other artificial obstruction within the district; and

Whereas an effort is now being made to annul said initiative act by causing the United States to resurvey the north boundary of the Hoopa Indian Reservation along the lower Klamath River so as to relocate the said north boundary at a point 26 chains north of the position it has occupied since the early eighties, thus placing several miles of the river under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and beyond the control of the initiative act; and

Whereas if this resurvey is allowed and approved by the Department of the Interior, dams will be constructed within the area thus beyond the provisions of the initiative act and the run of salmon and steelhead trout in the Klamath River will be totally destroyed, and the

principal supply of the State's spawn will be eliminated: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby protests any change in or relocation of surveyed lines affecting in any manner the Klamath River within the State of California, as being an attempt to modify and annul the solemn act of the people of this State in creating the Klamath River fish and game district; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of this resolution and of this legislature that before any approval of any change in existing surveys, or before any new surveys be approved, that a public hearing or protests already on file be held under the authority of the Department of the Interior in the manner and form prescribed by law and existing regulations, at which time all parties interested may appear and be heard; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and to all Senators and Representatives of California in Congress.

EDGAR C. LEVEY,
Speaker of the Assembly.

Attest:

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, which was ordered to lie on the table:

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE,
ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION,
Sacramento.

Assembly Joint Resolution 17

Chapter 55

Assembly Joint Resolution 17, relative to measures for farm relief pending in the Congress of the United States

Whereas the House of Representatives of the United States has enacted a measure designed to accomplish comprehensive farm relief for all parts of this country; and

Whereas there is now pending before the Senate of the United States a similar measure, to which certain amendments have been proposed which, if adopted, will exclude from the relief provisions thereof fruits and vegetables and will thus work great hardship and irreparable injury upon the producers of such products throughout the United States, and especially within the State of California; and

Whereas the production and marketing of fruits and vegetables constitute one of the most important agricultural activities of this State: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the assembly and senate, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California does hereby request the Hon. HIRAM W. JOHNSON and the Hon. SAMUEL M. SHORTRIDGE, representing the people of this State in the Senate of the United States, to support the farm relief measure which has been enacted by the House of Representatives, and to use every honorable means to prevent the adoption of any amendment to the bill pending before the Senate, which would deny the same fair rights and privileges of farm relief to the growers and producers of fruits and vegetables as are to be accorded to all other agricultural industries; and be it further

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is hereby directed to transmit by telegraph, forthwith upon its adoption, copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Senators and Representatives from California in the Congress of the United States.

EDGAR C. LEVEY,
Speaker of the Assembly.

Attest:

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE,
ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION,
Sacramento.

Assembly Joint Resolution 19

Chapter 74

Assembly Joint Resolution 19, relative to Federal legislation for the building and maintenance of highways over public lands and Federal reservations

Whereas more than two-fifths of the area of the State of California still remains with the Federal Government as unreserved or unappropriated public land, nontaxable Indian lands, and other Federal reservations; and

Whereas these lands are not subject to taxation, and whereas the construction and maintenance of highways through and across these areas should be an obligation of the Federal Government requiring no financial cooperation on the part of the State or its subdivisions: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the California representatives in the Congress of the United States be, and are hereby, requested to actively support legislation which will provide for appropriations by the Federal Government with which to build and maintain highways through and across unappropriated or unreserved public lands and other Federal reservations; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Member of the Seventy-first Congress from the State of California.

EDGAR C. LEVEY,
Speaker of the Assembly.

Attest:

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of California, which were referred to the Committee on Immigration:

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE,
ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION,
Sacramento.

Assembly Joint Resolution 11

Chapter 95

Assembly Joint Resolution 11, relative to restricted immigration

Whereas the legislature of this State has consistently urged adherence by the United States to a policy of restricted immigration; and

Whereas the present absence of restriction and supervision of immigration across the southern boundary line of the United States, opens the door annually to thousands of citizens of the Republic of Mexico, to large numbers of citizens of nations under the quota who would otherwise be excluded, and to many aliens ineligible to citizenship; and

Whereas the standard of living of the great mass of citizens of the Republic of Mexico is such that no good reason exists why the citizens thereof should be given preference as to entry into the United States over the peoples of the European stocks from which the great majority of American citizens are descended; and

Whereas the influx of laborers across the Mexican border causes unfair and unjust competition to American labor, and at the same time abrogates and nullifies the beneficial results to be expected from a national policy of restrictive immigration; and

Whereas the continued unrestricted inflow of Mexican people and the rate of increase of those already here, mean the gradual replacement of the American people by those of Mexican blood; and indicate that in the near future the populations of the Southern and Western States of the United States will become predominantly Mexican: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the legislature of this State protests against a continuance of the present unrestricted immigration from the Republic of Mexico; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, respectfully petitioned and urgently requested promptly to provide legislation placing the Republic of Mexico within the provisions of the restrictive immigration laws of the United States and providing a proper annual immigration quota therefor; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative in Congress from the State of California.

EDGAR C. LEVEY,
Speaker of the Assembly.

Attest:

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE,
ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION,
Sacramento.

Assembly Joint Resolution 15

Chapter 81

Assembly Joint Resolution 15, relative to memorializing and petitioning Congress to enact legislation for the restriction of Filipino immigration

Whereas the policy of unrestricted immigration as an aid to cheap labor has had a tendency toward destruction of American ideals and American racial unity; and

Whereas this policy has tended to exploit the negroes, the Japanese, and the Hindus, resulting in their regulation or exclusion; and

Whereas Filipinos have not been among those excluded under the immigration laws of the United States in accordance with our national policy of restrictive immigration; and

Whereas the present absence of restriction on immigration from the Philippine Islands opens the door annually to thousands of Filipinos, causing unjust and unfair competition to American labor, and nullifying the beneficial results to be expected from a national policy of restrictive immigration: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California earnestly petitions Congress to enact legislation which will restrict immigration from the Philippine Islands; and which will prevent all Filipinos entering the United States who are afflicted with communicable diseases; and be it further

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly be, and he is hereby, directed to send copies of this resolution to each Member of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States.

EDGAR C. LEVEY,
Speaker of the Assembly.

Attest:

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I present a memorial to the Congress of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Florida requesting that legislation be enacted to place the uncompleted portions of the Gulf Coast Highway in the Federal 7 per cent system of highways. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD without the accompanying map and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 18

A memorial to the Congress of the United States, requesting that legislation be enacted by said Congress to place the uncompleted portions of the Gulf Coast Highway in the Federal 7 per cent system of highways

Whereas the Gulf Coast Highway, or State Roads Nos. 10 and 15, traverses the Gulf coast of the State of Florida, touching and connecting the deep-water ports of said coast; and

Whereas, by reason of its location, it is a highway of outstanding importance to the Nation as a military road, and in the event of war would furnish access to all the deep-water ports of the Gulf coast of Florida, so as to furnish ports of embarkation, mobilization, and source of supply; and

Whereas the Federal 7 per cent system as it relates to Florida does not include the said highway: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, memorialized and earnestly solicited to take such steps and enact such legislation as will include in the Federal 7 per cent system of highways in this State that road popularly known as the Gulf Coast Highway, extending from St. Petersburg, in Pinellas County, to Pensacola, in Escambia County, following the Gulf coast of said State, and along the routes of State Roads Nos. 10 and 15, and such other and further legislation as may be necessary to authorize and direct the United States Bureau of Public Roads to participate in the construction of the uncompleted portions of said highway; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be transmitted by the secretary of state, and under the great seal of the State, to the Secretary of War, with the request that he approve and concur in the request herein made; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial, under the great seal of the State, be transmitted by the secretary of state to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, to the Vice President of the United States as President of the United States Senate, and to each of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives from Florida, as Members of the said Congress; be it further

Resolved, That a map of the State of Florida, showing the location of Roads Nos. 10 and 15, and indicating the uncompleted sections of these roads, and also showing the deep-water ports reached by the Gulf Coast Highway, accompany this memorial.

Approved by the governor, May 31, 1929.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 18, as passed by the legislature, session 1929, approved by the governor, and filed in this office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the capital, this the 1st day of June, A. D. 1929.

[SEAL.] H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, I desire the RECORD to show that I received a resolution similar to that submitted by my colleague, but in view of the fact that he has presented it I shall withhold the memorial which was sent to me.

CONFIRMATION OF JOSEPH P. COTTON

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, from the Committee on Foreign Relations I submit a report and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration as in open executive session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Joseph P. Cotton, of New York, to be Undersecretary of State, vice J. Reuben Clark, jr., resigned.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Idaho if this is a unanimous report from the committee?

Mr. BORAH. It is.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the nomination as in open executive session? The Chair hears none. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed, and the President will be notified.

Mr. WHEELER subsequently said: Mr. President, this morning the name of Joseph P. Cotton to be Undersecretary of State was reported by the Foreign Relations Committee. A rather unusual practice was followed, I understand, in that when the nomination came in it was not sent to the calendar at all, but was immediately confirmed, when only a very few Senators were present. A special open executive session was held for the purpose of confirming him.

In view of the unusual practice that was followed in the matter and because of certain statements that have been made to me, which I think ought to be investigated before the nominee is confirmed, I ask for a reconsideration of the vote by which he was confirmed this morning, and that the nomination be brought back to the Senate and placed upon the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LA FOLLETTE in the chair). Does the Senator from Montana desire to make a motion or a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. WHEELER. I ask unanimous consent that that may be done, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana asks unanimous consent that the vote by which the nomination of Joseph P. Cotton for Undersecretary of State was confirmed be reconsidered. Is there objection? The Chair hears none; and inasmuch as the nomination has not passed out of the possession of the Senate, it will be returned to the Executive Calendar.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I should like to suggest that this is the first fruit of open executive sessions.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, in answer to what the Senator from Indiana has just stated, I simply wish to say that we are still operating under the old rules of the Senate. They have not been changed, and the same thing could be done at any time.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON:

A bill (S. 1374) granting a pension to Baury Bradford Richardson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 1375) granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Gemmill (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL:

A bill (S. 1376) for the relief of Athanasios Metaxiotis (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1377) for the relief of Charles C. J. Wirz (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1378) for the relief of Juan Anorbe (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1379) for the relief of Steadman Martin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1380) for the relief of Frank Guelfi (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1381) for the relief of Rudolph Ponevacs (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1382) for the relief of Rose Fefferman, as administratrix of the estate of Adolph Fefferman, deceased, and the United Mercantile Distributing Co., a partnership (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DENEEN:

A bill (S. 1383) for the relief of William J. McKenna; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

A bill (S. 1384) to authorize and direct the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the practices of chain-store organizations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1385) to establish a national board of painting and sculpture and to provide for an annual competition for American painters and sculptors; to the Committee on the Library.

(By request.) A bill (S. 1386) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909; to the Committee on Patents.

A bill (S. 1387) for the relief of Paymaster Charles Robert O'Leary, United States Navy (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1388) for the relief of Clarence Joseph Deutsch; and

A bill (S. 1389) to authorize a cash award to William P. Flood for beneficial suggestions resulting in improvement in naval material; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1390) to amend an act entitled "An act placing certain noncommissioned officers in the first grade," approved March 3, 1927;

A bill (S. 1391) authorizing the President to order Maj. E. P. Duval before a retiring board for a hearing of his case, and upon the findings of such board determine whether or not he be placed on the retired list with the rank and pay held by him at the time of his resignation;

A bill (S. 1392) to amend chapter 2515 of the acts of the Fifty-ninth Congress, providing for the retirement of noncommissioned officers, petty officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States;

A bill (S. 1393) authorizing the President of the United States to present in the name of Congress a Congressional Medal of Honor to Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker; and

A bill (S. 1394) to readjust the pay of certain commissioned personnel of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1395) to amend the World War veterans' act, as amended; and

A bill (S. 1396) to amend section 641 of the act approved May 19, 1924, entitled "World War veterans' relief," providing for the payment of a certificate upon certain conditions; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1397) to amend the act of March 3, 1915, by extending to the widows or dependents of naval officers and enlisted men who die and to enlisted men who are disabled as a result of submarine accidents the same pensions as are allowed in the case of aviation accidents;

A bill (S. 1398) granting a pension to Lucretia Hogg;

A bill (S. 1399) granting an increase of pension to Laney M. Darkey;

A bill (S. 1400) granting an increase of pension to Carrie E. Costinett;

A bill (S. 1401) granting a pension to Alice E. Taylor;

A bill (S. 1402) granting an increase of pension to Annie Florence Henrix (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1403) renewing a pension to Sophy Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1404) for the relief of Emily Patrick;

A bill (S. 1405) for the relief of Emma Gregory;

A bill (S. 1406) for the relief of Mary S. Howard, Gertrude M. Caton, Nellie B. Reed, Gertrude Pierce, Katie Pensel, Josephine Pryor, Mary L. McCormick, Mrs. James Blanchfield, Sadie T. Nicoll, Katie Lloyd, Mrs. Benjamin Warner, Eva K. Pensel, Margaret Y. Kirk, C. Albert George, Earl Wroldsen, Benjamin Carpenter, Nathan Benson, Paul Kirk, Townsend Walters, George Freet, James B. Jefferson, Frank Ellison, Emil Kulchycky, and the Bethel Cemetery Co. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1407) for the relief of William Zeiss, administrator of William B. Reaney, survivor of Thomas Reaney and Samuel Archbold;

A bill (S. 1408) for the relief of J. F. Eline;

A bill (S. 1409) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of R. H. Lansdale;

A bill (S. 1410) for the relief of John Edward Flowers;

A bill (S. 1411) to carry out the provisions of the Court of Claims in the case of Martha J. Briscoe, widow of John A. Briscoe; and

A bill (S. 1412) for the relief of Stanislaus Siemek; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PHIPPS:

A bill (S. 1413) to amend section 2 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1912, as amended; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. WATSON (for Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana):

A bill (S. 1414) authorizing the appointment and retirement as a captain, United States Army, of J. C. Lewis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1415) granting compensation to DeForest McLin; and

A bill (S. 1416) granting compensation to Grace Rohrer; to the Committee on Finance.

AMENDMENT TO TARIFF BILL—GIVING OF BOND BY OWNER OR MASTER OF VESSEL UNDER SECTION 3115 OF THE REVISED STATUTES

Mr. FLETCHER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 2667, the tariff revision bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL-ORIGINS CLAUSE OF IMMIGRATION ACT

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, to Senate bill 151, which proposes to repeal the national-origins provision of the immigration act of 1924. I ask that the amendment may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

In connection with the amendment I should also like to have printed in the RECORD a table showing the quotas as they would appear if the amendment should be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LA FOLLETTE in the chair). Without objection, the amendment will be received, printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Immigration, and, without objection, the paper referred to will also be printed in the RECORD.

The amendment and table referred to are as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That subdivision (b) of section 11 of the immigration act of 1924, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"'(b) The annual quota of any nationality for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1929, and for each fiscal year thereafter, shall be (1) a number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920 having that national origin (ascertained as hereinafter provided in this section) bears to the total number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920, or (2) 2 per cent of the number of foreign-born individuals of such nationality resident in continental United States as determined by the United States census of 1890. To determine which of the foregoing methods is applicable in fixing the quota of any nation, the method which produces the lesser quota shall be employed, and such lesser quota shall be the annual quota for such nation in each instance, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100.'

"SEC. 2. Subdivision (c) of section 12 of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"'(c) Such officials shall, jointly, report annually to the President the quota of each nationality under subdivision (b) of section 11, together with the statements, estimates, and revisions provided for in this section. The President shall proclaim and make known the quotas so reported on or before the 1st day of July, 1929, and on or before the 1st day of April in each year thereafter, and thereafter such quotas shall continue except as otherwise provided in this act, with the same effect as if specifically stated herein, and shall be final and conclusive for every purpose.'"

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to amend the immigration act of 1924 in respect of the numerical limitations."

Table showing immigration quotas under the 1890 basis, now operating, and the national-origins basis which will become operative unless repealed

	1890 basis, now operating	National-origins basis[1]	Lesser number under both plans
Armenia	124	100	124
Austria	785	1,413	785
Belgium	512	1,304	512
Czechoslovakia	3,073	2,874	2,874
Danzig, Free City of	228	100	228
Denmark	2,789	1,181	1,181
Estonia	124	116	116
Finland	471	569	471
France	3,954	3,086	3,086
Germany	51,227	25,957	25,957
Great Britain and North Ireland	34,007	65,721	34,007
Australia	121	100	121
The following countries are British mandates or possessions and under both the 1890 and national-origins basis of immigration are entitled to 100 each: Arabian Peninsula, British Cameroon, Nauru, New Guinea, Samoa, Southwest Africa, British Tagoland, Bhutan, India, New Zealand, Palestine, South Africa, Tanganyika (13 countries, at 100 immigrants each)	1,300	1,300	1,300

[1] According to latest official estimate.

Table showing immigration quotas under the 1890 basis, now operating, and the national-origins basis which will become operative unless repealed—Continued

	1890 basis, now operating	National-origins basis	Lesser number under both plans
Greece	100	307	307
Hungary	473	869	473
Irish Free State	28,567	17,853	17,853
Italy	3,845	5,802	3,845
Latvia	142	236	142
Lithuania	344	386	344
Netherlands	1,648	3,153	1,648
Norway	6,453	2,377	2,377
Poland	5,982	6,524	5,982
Portugal	503	440	440
Rumania	603	295	295
Russia	2,248	2,784	2,248
Spain	131	252	131
Sweden	9,561	3,314	3,314
Switzerland	2,081	1,707	1,707
Syria and the Lebanon	100	123	123
Turkey	100	226	226
Yugoslavia	671	845	671
All of the following countries are entitled to a quota of 100 immigrants each under both the 1890 and national-origins basis of immigration: Afghanistan, Andora, French Cameroon, Egypt, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Morocco, Persia, San Marino, French Tagoland, Albania, Bulgaria, China, Ethiopia, Iraq (Mesopotamia), Liberia, Luxemberg, Muscat, Nepal, Ruanda, Siam, Yap (24 countries, at 100 immigrants each)	2,400	2,400	2,400
Total	164,667	153,714	115,288

Mr. KING. May I inquire of the Senator from Delaware whether the amendment which he has just offered relates to the national origins bill, which, if the motion submitted by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] should prevail, would then come before the Senate?

Mr. HASTINGS. The amendment relates to that bill.

Mr. KING. If the motion to discharge the committee should prevail, and a motion should then prevail to take up the bill, would the Senator desire the amendment which is offered to be before the committee or would he not prefer it to be here on the table, so that he could offer it as an amendment?

Mr. HASTINGS. I am satisfied to have the amendment go to the committee, with the hope and belief that the committee may adopt it as a substitute for the other bill.

Mr. KING. May I say to the Senator that if the motion to discharge the committee shall prevail, I think it is the purpose of the Senator from North Dakota, and those who have associated themselves with him, to press for consideration the measure which will then be before the Senate?

Mr. HASTINGS. I understand that I should then have an opportunity to offer my amendment as a substitute for the bill?

Mr. KING. Undoubtedly. The only point that I had in mind was whether the Senator desired his amendment to be before the committee, in view of the parliamentary situation and in view of the fact that if the motion to discharge the committee shall prevail, I think, an effort will be made to have the Senate consider the entire question.

Mr. HASTINGS. I prefer to have the amendment before the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will inform the Senator from Utah that, as the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HASTINGS] has submitted an amendment, of course, he will have the right to offer the amendment at any time.

Mr. KING. Undoubtedly he could offer it even if the measure were before the committee or he could offer a similar amendment here.

Mr. HASTINGS. I desire that the committee should have an opportunity to consider the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be referred to the Committee on Immigration.

WESTERN STATE ENGINEERS

Mr. ODDIE. Mr. President, I present the manuscript of the First Annual Conference of the Association of the Western State Engineers, held in Salt Lake City, Utah, on October 29, 30, and 31, 1928, which I ask may be referred to the Committee on Printing, with a view of its being printed as a public document.

The Association of Western State Engineers includes the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. These are the States in which lie so much water yet to be used in irrigation and in the development of power. The adjudication and allocation of the waters in these States, including as they do the Boulder Canyon Dam project, constitute one of the most complex problems in western development.

The carefully prepared papers which were presented by the State engineers, and which were included in the report of the conference, together with the accompanying discussion, make available for the first time valuable data, information, and constructive suggestions which, if given a wide circulation, will prove very helpful to the Government and to the States in developing plans for the most effective utilization of their respective water resources.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the manuscript will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD an article appearing in the North American Review for June entitled "The Farce of Enforcement," by Courtlandt Nicoll, a former member of the State Senate of New York.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE FARCE OF ENFORCEMENT

By Courtlandt Nicoll

(The author, a prominent New York lawyer and former State senator, played a leading part in organizing the much-discussed committee of legal volunteers, which offers free legal aid to defendants coming under Senator WESLEY L. JONES'S drastic prohibition enforcement law. This action has been paralleled in other cities, has been widely assailed by dry leaders, and has added new fuel to the ever-increasing flames of prohibition controversy. Mr. Nicoll here explains his motives, suggesting that the Jones law is one of the most effective steps yet taken for the eventual nullification of the eighteenth amendment.)

"Soon the persecution itself, as is generally the case, caused the crime to spread, and it appeared in new forms. * * * For many of each sex and of every age and rank are and will continue to be suspected. The mischief has spread, not only through the cities but also through the villages and open country."

Familiar as they seem, the words quoted above were not taken from any contemporary report on prohibition conditions. They were written eighteen and a quarter centuries ago. They are extracts from a letter sent by Pliny, Governor of Bithynia, to the Emperor Trajan, asking his advice on the "enforcement" problem, in the year A. D. 104. The crime to which they refer is Christianity!

Though written so long ago, this correspondence is interesting in the light of present events. Pliny wants to know how far he should go in enforcing the law. He explains that, although he has inquired into the matter with some care and has tried to obtain "the real truth by putting to the torture two maidens, who are called deaconesses," he could not discover that the Christians did anything wrong, and that at worst they were but subject to a "perverse and excessive superstition." He states that he was, therefore, most reluctant to punish them, unless clearly convinced of their guilt in each case.

The Emperor's reply contains a valuable lesson in humanity to many who call themselves Christians. After complimenting Pliny on his attitude, and warning him to pay no attention to anonymous accusations, he says, "They [the Christians] must not be sought after."

To-day, with our land filled with Government spies, with its agents provocateurs, informers and stool pigeons trying to "seek after" and secure the harsh punishment of those who, like the Christians of antiquity, have violated the law but in doing so have done nothing wrong or dangerous to others, how calm and Christian seems the advice of the pagan Emperor!

We Americans like to see our moral precepts in the criminal law. We hang Roosevelt's words, "Hit the line hard, but play the game fair," in our boys' rooms and then amend the penal law of New York to provide that any player on a professional team who "throws" a game, shall be guilty of a felony. "So dear to heaven is saintly chastity;" consequently, illicit love is made a misdemeanor in Pennsylvania, and also in New York if either party is married. "Be ye temperate in all things;" and we have the Jones law which provides that the penalty imposed for each offense shall be a fine not to exceed $10,000 or imprisonment not to exceed five years, or both.

Excellent as is the purpose of these statutes, they completely miss their aim because they represent attempts to accomplish by criminal law results which can not be attained by that means. Though occasionally used for blackmailing purposes, most of such laws are innocuous. No serious attempt to enforce them is made. They lie quietly in the penal codes of the several States, to be looked at like mottoes on the wall, stating our moral ambitions, but not to be taken too seriously.

When we try to take them seriously and enforce them, as in the case of the national prohibition act, the effort brings more evils in its train than the statute was designed to cure. Sportsmanship, clean living, and temperance can not be ensured by penal statute. The Federal Government was not created to be a moral policeman, and the criminal law is solely to protect society by punishing acts which are universally

condemned as immoral, or are necessarily dangerous to the well-being of another, or of his property. When the Federal Government steps out of bounds and tries in an alien sphere to enforce moral reforms by penal legislation, it makes a double error, and consequently, a double failure.

In Christian countries, at least, the moderate use of intoxicants is not universally condemned as immoral, nor is it so dangerous to the rights of others as to be generally regarded in the civilized world as warranting penal legislation wholly prohibiting traffic in liquor.

The eighteenth amendment and the national prohibition statute are examples of an effort to stop by penal law acts which many people wish to commit and which in themselves are not immoral or inherently dangerous to others.

History is strewn with the wrecks of such legislation, and shows no examples of its success, except for a limited period, in a restricted area, under military control. I have already referred to Christianity, which was a "bootleg" religion until the ban against it was lifted by Constantine in 311 A. D. Other instances are the laws against heresy, those against witchcraft, and the numerous "blue laws" which still encumber the statute books of many of the States.

American history furnishes two interesting examples of the failure of these efforts, each of which bears a close constitutional and legal analogy to the present prohibition situation.

The first of these was the effort to enforce the provisions of the Federal Constitution regarding the return of fugitive slaves (Art. IV, sec. 2, par. 3). Here we had a constitutional provision expressly declared by the Supreme Court to be "a fundamental article without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed." (Prigg *v.* Pennsylvania, 16 Pet. (U. S.) 539, p. 612.) After unavailing efforts to secure the enforcement of this constitutional provision the question was finally thought settled by the adoption of the great enforcement act of 1850, providing in detail the machinery and method of its enforcement by the Federal courts in strict conformity with the Constitution of the United States. The act is known in history as the fugitive slave law.

Everything that is said to-day of the necessity of obeying the law because it is the law was said in the decade prior to the Civil War in regard to the necessity of supporting the fugitive slave law. Movements for "law enforcement" were started by leaders in religion, business, and the professions.

At the great "enforcement meeting" held in 1850 at New York Daniel Webster declared that the law, though not perfect, was the law of the land and must be enforced. "No man," he cried, "has a right to set up, or to affect to set up, his own conscience as above the law." After the rescue of a negro from a United States marshal in Boston, President Fillmore, on February 18, 1851, issued a proclamation "calling on all well-disposed citizens to rally to the support of the laws of this country," and addressed a special message to Congress on the subject, in which he said that, so far as depended on him, "the law shall be faithfully executed, * * * and to this end I am prepared to exercise, whenever it may become necessary, the power constitutionally vested in me, to the fullest extent." In the case of Ableman *v.* Booth (21 How. [U. S.] 506) the Supreme Court took a hand in the matter, declaring that "it is among the first and highest duties of a citizen * * * to yield a ready obedience to the law" (p. 525). Both political platforms in 1852 contained "law enforcement" planks, the Democratic plank declaring:

"The statute, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, can not, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency. * * *"

This declaration was received with such uproarious enthusiasm by the convention that it had to be read twice.

But "enforcement" had no better success in those years than it has to-day. People in the Northern States thought the acts prohibited by the fugitive slave law neither wrong nor injurious and openly violated it. As to-day, Members of Congress privately violated the law to which they gave their support in public. I quote from The Anti-Slavery Crusade, by May (Yale University Press, 1920, p. 135): "The Ohio Senator, who, in his lofty preserve at the Capitol of his country, could discourse eloquently of his readiness to keep faith with the South in the matter of the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law, became, when at home with his family, a flagrant violator of the law."

In the South, of course, where the law was but the expression of public opinion, it worked smoothly and well, but the inability of the Federal Government to enforce it roused the ire of the slave States. "Worthless," "impotent," "a nuisance," were some of the epithets hurled at Washington by the law-abiding South.

Following the Civil War came the second great effort to enforce constitutional provisions by Federal laws penalizing acts which many considered neither wrong nor injurious. By the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments the negroes were guaranteed civil and political rights equal in all respects to those of the white inhabitants. The efforts of the Government to secure these rights culminated in the statute known as the enforcement act of 1870. Senator Schurz explained the purpose of this act, as follows: "In other words, neither a State nor an individual shall deprive any citizen, on account of race or color, of the free exercise of his right to participate in the functions of self-government, and the National Government assumes the duty to prevent the commission of the crime and to correct the consequences when committed."

In the years when the Federal authorities tried to enforce this law, with the aid, by the way, of the Army, the country passed through another era of "law-enforcement" meetings, clogged court calendars, prosecutions ending nowhere, and a general spirit of lawlessness in those parts of the country where the law was not supported by public opinion.

Since 1878, when President Hayes withdrew the Army from the Southern States, no serious effort has been made by the Federal Government to enforce these provisions of its own Constitution. The brave words of the Republican platform of 1876 pledging the party to secure "to every citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political, and public rights" had, by the year 1928, dwindled to a plank pledging it to discourage negro lynchings!

And, curiously enough, the most ardent champion of "law enforcement" in our decade explicitly approved the nullification of these constitutional amendments. William Jennings Bryan declared in New York in 1908, "The white man of the South has disfranchised the negro in self-protection, and there is not a Republican in the North who would not have done the same thing under the same circumstances."

"No man has the right to set up, or affect to set up, his own conscience as above the law."

Looking back through history, would the people who hold this point of view to-day have been for "law enforcement" when Christianity was a crime? Would they have been for the enforcement of the laws against heresy and witchcraft? Would they have denied to America the right to independence? Would they have sent the slave back to his master, or shackled the South with negro domination, supported by military power? I think not.

As Seward replied to Webster, "There is a higher law than the Constitution."

What is going to happen? More laws? Larger appropriations? Heavier penalties? They amount to nothing. "It is useless," as Calvin Coolidge said, "to attempt to dragoon the body when the need is to appeal to the soul," and the soul can not be terrorized into obedience, or persuaded to it, by the plea that it must uphold the law. As Pliny pointed out, "persecution * * * causes a crime to spread." People who are conscious of no moral wrong resent being held in restraint, and intelligence revolts at the command to consider acts wrong or harmful when the common experience of mankind proves that they are neither.

The fact is that the Federal Government, in prohibition matters, is like a huge battleship in shallow waters, manned by a disloyal crew and engaged in a guerrilla warfare against an outwardly friendly but secretly rebellious people. Her fighting ability is not increased by heavier armor, larger cannon, additions to her personnel, or by hoisting more flags, though they lessen her maneuvering ability. Once in a while one of her great guns goes off, hits the mark, and a man or woman goes to jail. But mighty as she is, she is powerless, because not used for the purpose for which she was constructed.

The first thing to do is to get the ship into deep water again; that is, to take the National Government out of the shoals of trying to secure an ambitious moral reform by the enforcement of a criminal law enacted by a government of limited power. When the temperate people are convinced that their objective can not be obtained by Federal penal legislation, no matter how many laws they pass or how severe they make them, we will have accomplished the first step toward a reform of the present conditions.

Fortunately, the Jones law, placing heavier penalties on certain acts made criminal by the national prohibition statute, has created a situation whereby the country may be impressed with the futility of the whole effort. Raising the penalties has taken the manufacture, sale, and transportation of intoxicants out of the misdemeanor class and placed them in the class with such felonies as arson and manslaughter in the lower degrees. Under the Federal Constitution, as well as under those of most of the States, persons accused of such serious offenses must go through the formality of a grand jury indictment, followed by a trial before a petit jury of 12 men, and a unanimous verdict is necessary to a conviction. (United States Constitution, Art. III, and Amendments V and VI.)

The sixth amendment also provides that any person accused of a crime shall have other important rights, among which is the right to "have the assistance of counsel for his defense."

Taking advantage of these provisions promptly after the Jones law was approved, I organized with several other lawyers in New York a committee or group of legal volunteers. Our purpose was to see that those who under the Jones law faced loss of citizenship, in addition to heavy fines and imprisonment, should have that legal assistance which they might not otherwise be able to obtain, but which is expressly guaranteed by the Constitution. When a man who in violating the law has done no wrong, inflicted no injury on another, can not pay a lawyer to defend himself, we supply one for him without charge from our list of volunteers.

We are not proceeding in opposition to the Constitution, but in direct conformity with it. Our appeal is only to the courts and juries established by the Constitution, but we propose to see that the legal and constitutional rights of those committed to our care are adequately protected, and in so doing strike a telling blow at the hypocrisy and corruption that masquerade under the name of prohibition.

The grand juries before which these accused individuals come for indictment and the petit juries before which they must come for trial are composed of ordinary citizens. Some of them buy intoxicants, others drink them whenever they have a chance, and still others, who neither buy nor drink liquor, have among their acquaintances many reputable men and women who do so without being conscious of moral guilt.

I have great confidence in these juries. They are the bulwarks of liberty. It was due to the failure of the grand juries to indict and of petit juries to convict that the laws against heresy and witchcraft became obsolete long before their eventual repeal. The inability of the Federal prosecutors to secure indictments and convictions under "the enforcement act of 1870" resulted in making the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments impotent to accomplish the results for which they were intended. When in England the theft of anything of the value of 1 shilling or over was punishable by death, it was the petit juries which secured the repeal of these cruel provisions by repeatedly finding that the property stolen was not worth that much, irrespective of how great its actual value might be. It is recorded that in one case, when exactly 1 shilling in currency was stolen, the jury found the value to be 11 pence ha'penny, just under the limit, thus cheating the gallows of their victim.

A fundamental part of the judicial system, the jury is a law unto itself, and gives expression to the opinion of the average man on what is right and what is wrong. It can not be disciplined for failure to follow the guidance of the prosecuting attorney or the suggestions of the court. Few juries, I am confident, will deprive a man of his citizenship and place him in jeopardy of a large fine and a long term in prison, when, judged by the common standards of mankind, he has done nothing wrong or dangerous to another. They are fully aware that "there is a higher law than the Constitution"—the law of humanity and common sense. They realize that the only reason the defendant stands before them charged with crime is that on one or two occasions he failed to distinguish between an individual like themselves and a spy in the employ of the Government.

For, unlike action under most of the criminal laws, there are practically no prosecutions in prohibition cases except on manufactured evidence. By this I do not mean that the evidence is untrue, but practically always it is the agents of the Government who cause the crime to be committed of which they subsequently accuse the defendant. Moreover, if asked their name and business, they never tell the truth. They do not say, "We are spies employed and financed by the Government to buy liquor from you in order to obtain evidence to convict you of a felony"; they pass themselves off as one of the millions of ordinary thirsty Americans who merely want a drink. I quote from the cross-examination of a Government spy in a prohibition case in the United States Court for the Southern District of New York:

"Q. So you lied to her [the defendant], didn't you?

"A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Most of the stories you told were untrue, weren't they?

"A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Trying to make a criminal out of her, weren't you? Yes or no.

"A. Yes, sir."

Lying and seduction to crime are the preliminaries to a prosecution under the prohibition laws.

"But otherwise," says the prosecutor, "we could make no arrests." True enough, no doubt; but falsehood and inducing another to commit felony make an incongruous foundation for what was intended as a great moral reform; and what is more, the juries readily grasp that point.

The grand jury of Kings County, N. Y., drawn from "the City of Churches," petitioned for the repeal of the New York State enforcement act when it was in effect on account of its corrupting influence. So far no similar action on behalf of the Federal grand juries has been drawn to my attention, but there are rumors that enforcement officials are not having a happy time with their cases before the juries in many parts of the country.

With the failure of the grand juries to indict, or a series of acquittals by the petit juries, the eighteenth amendment and its "enforcement acts" will join the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments and the "enforcement act of 1870" in our museum of legal history. They may be used intermittently for blackmail, but the wholesale hypocrisy and corruption that are the necessary by-products of a great effort to secure moral reform by criminal law will disappear, and America will eventually be free to follow the lead of other temperate nations in the treatment of problems created by the ever-existing traffic in intoxicants.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. NYE obtained the floor.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. NYE. I yield.

Mr. WATSON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Gillett	McNary	Smoot
Ashurst	Glenn	Metcalf	Steck
Barkley	Goff	Moses	Steiwer
Bingham	Greene	Norbeck	Swanson
Blease	Harris	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Borah	Harrison	Nye	Thomas, Okla.
Bratton	Hastings	Oddie	Townsend
Broussard	Hatfield	Overman	Trammell
Burton	Hawes	Patterson	Tydings
Capper	Hayden	Phipps	Tyson
Connally	Heflin	Pine	Vandenberg
Couzens	Howell	Pittman	Wagner
Cutting	Johnson	Ransdell	Walcott
Dale	Kean	Reed	Walsh, Mass.
Deneen	Keyes	Sackett	Walsh, Mont.
Dill	King	Sheppard	Warren
Edge	La Follette	Shortridge	Waterman
Fletcher	McKellar	Simmons	Watson
Frazier	McMaster	Smith	Wheeler

Mr. HEFLIN. My colleague the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK] is absent on account of illness.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE]. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] has a measure in charge which, I understand, will not provoke any debate. Therefore I yield to him with that understanding, in order that he may present it.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3083, which was up for consideration last night, but was not passed because of the necessity for securing certain information. I have that information now from the department and I shall give it to the Senate. I am quite sure that then there will be no objection to the passage of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Utah?

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, we have not yet heard in this part of the Chamber what the Senator is talking about.

Mr. SMOOT. I am asking unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside for the purpose of taking up House bill 3083, to amend subsection (a) of section 26 of the trading with the enemy act. Last evening in the discussion there were a number of questions asked which I could not answer in detail. I submitted those questions to the Treasury Department and I have a report in detail from that department. I am quite sure that when it is submitted to the Senate there will be no objection to the bill.

Mr. HEFLIN. The junior Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] is, I understand, interested in the measure. He is not at this moment in the Chamber. Is he satisfied with the information the Senator now has?

Mr. SMOOT. I have not seen the junior Senator from Montana, but I have submitted the information to the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] and explained the items in question.

Mr. HEFLIN. As I understand, the Senator's investigation of the matter since yesterday convinces him that under the House bill which he asks unanimous consent that the Senate shall now consider, the measure will not result in the payment of any interest whatsoever by the Treasury of the United States?

Mr. SMOOT. That is absolutely correct. I have all the information in detail and I would like to place it in the RECORD.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senator will have it put in the RECORD.

Mr. SMOOT. I shall do so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Utah that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3083?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3083) to amend subsection (a) of section 26 of the trading with the enemy act, as amended by the settlement of war claims act of 1928, so as to authorize the allocation of the unallocated interest fund in accordance with the records of the Alien Property Custodian, and it was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the second sentence of subsection (a) of section 26 of the trading with the enemy act, as amended by the settlement of war claims act of 1928, is amended by striking out the words "average rate of," so that the sentence will read: "Such allocation shall be based upon the earnings (determined by the Secretary of the Treasury) on the total amounts deposited under section 12."

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I would like to have Senators now give attention to the measure. I secured this information from the Treasury Department this morning, and not only that, but I have checked it up myself as to dates, and so forth.

During the discussion in the Senate yesterday some question was raised as to the practice of the office of the Alien Property Custodian in depositing funds in the banks, and also as to the amount of interest which was being paid upon the funds deposited in the Treasury by the Alien Property Custodian.

I am advised that each of the Alien Property Custodians—Mr. Garvin, Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Miller—followed the practice of depositing with banks throughout the country funds coming into their hands. The interest upon these deposits has been paid to the Alien Property Custodian. This practice, however, ceased when Mr. Hicks became Alien Property Custodian and since that time all funds are deposited at once in the Treasury.

The pending bill, however, has nothing to do with this situation. It relates solely to the disposition of the interest earned upon the funds deposited in the Treasury by the Alien Property Custodian. These funds were invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in bonds and notes and other securities of the United States. Prior to March 4, 1923, the earnings upon these investments remained in the Treasury and were reinvested. After that date they have been paid directly into the trust and returned to the owners, under the Winslow Act.

The pending bill relates solely to the earnings accumulated prior to March 4, 1923, and the earnings upon those earnings down to the present time. The bill provides for the proper distribution of these earnings. It costs the United States nothing. The earnings belong to the owners of the property and must be distributed to them.

For the information of the Senate, I will state that the average rate of earnings by quarters is as follows: For the quarter ending March 15, 1927, 4.155 per cent; September 15, 1927, 3.535 per cent; March 15, 1928, 3.627 per cent; September 15, 1928, 3.496 per cent; March 15, 1929, 2.825 per cent.

Of course, the reduction of the amount of earnings has depended upon the price of the bonds at the time they were invested and the income from those bonds on the basis of the price paid. I wish to say further that in the Alien Property Custodian act as it passed the Senate it was provided that the interest should begin at the time the money was deposited with the Alien Property Custodian. This will make no difference whatever as to that, and what I have stated is all the change proposed to be made in the existing law. I hope that the bill may be passed.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) to amend section 5 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended; requested a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. TREADWAY, Mr. BACHARACH, Mr. GARNER, and Mr. COLLIER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

AMENDMENT OF SECOND LIBERTY BOND ACT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) to amend section 5 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. SMOOT. I move that the Senate insist on its amendment, agree to the conference asked by the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. SMOOT, Mr. WATSON, Mr. REED, Mr. SIMMONS, and Mr. HARRISON conferees on the part of the Senate.

NATIONAL-ORIGINS CLAUSE OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 37) submitted by Mr. NYE April 23, 1929, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Immigration be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 151) to repeal the national-origins provisions of the immigration act of 1924.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD an article which appeared in last Sunday's New York Times, by Guy Irving Burch, on the subject of national origins.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The article is as follows:

[From the New York Times, June 2, 1929]

NATIONAL-ORIGINS PLAN HELD TO BE SOUNDEST IN PRINCIPLE—MODIFICATION OF PRESIDENT'S POSITION IS CITED AS INDICATING FALLACY OF THE "ALIEN AND ARBITRARY" 1890 SYSTEM

To the EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

We have just finished reading Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart's excellent article on the National Origins Immigration Law, in the June issue of Current History. Professor Hart has given a very comprehensive picture of immigration restriction in this country, but as the national origins and 1890 basis of restriction are rival plans before Congress and the American people, we had hoped that the professor would give more space to a consideration of the relative merits of these two plans by going into the official documentary evidence as given in the most recent hearings before the Senate.

In the second paragraph on page 481 of Current History, Professor Hart tells us that the 1921 law limited "immigration from each country to 3 per cent of the people born in each country who were living in the United States at the time of the census of 1910." The professor continues: "In 1924 this percentage was changed to a basis of such persons enumerated in the United States in 1890." Here he says "a basis," but he does not tell us that the 3 per cent was also changed to 2 per cent.

CALCULATION OR ESTIMATE

There are certain other points in Professor Hart's article that might tend to confuse those less familiar with immigration restriction than himself. Let us consider one of the most important. Professor Hart says:

"The difficulty of the national-origins plan is that it is necessarily based not on recorded numbers but on calculations."

To grasp the full significance of this statement it should be remembered that there are two rival plans before Congress for consideration, and that evidence against one is, in an indirect way, evidence for the other. Now, if it is fair to say that the national-origins plan is based upon calculations, it is also fair to say that the 1890 plan is based upon estimates. Perhaps it would be fairer to both plans to say that there is an element of calculation in the one and an element of estimate in the other, or to use the words of the chairman of the committee of experts, "there is a pretty large element of estimate in the 1890 basis." (Senate hearings, 1928, p. 12.)

THE QUESTION OF ACCURACY

But if we wish to get at the real basis of both plans it is only fair to state that the 1890 plan is based exclusively upon 8,000,000 foreign born in this country in 1890, while the national-origins plan is based upon 89,000,000 both native and foreign born white population in this country in 1920. From these facts it should be evident to all that the former plan is alien in character and arbitrary in principle, and that the latter plan would have to be ridiculously inaccurate not to represent the American people better than the former. But we have the qualified expert testimony of Samuel W. Boggs, secretary of the quota board, that the national-origins quotas "are, taken as a whole, at least as accurate as the present quotas. Many of the quotas are more accurate." (Senate hearings, 1929, p. 8.)

We also have the testimony of Dr. Joseph A. Hill, chairman of the committee of experts appointed by the three Secretaries to work out both quota systems, "that no proposition has been brought to my attention that seems to me fairer than this one of national origin." And when Doctor Hill was asked if the 1890 basis reflected with "any accuracy the proportion of nationalities that now exist in the United States," he answered: "No, indeed; it does not." (Senate hearings, 1928, p. 17.)

APPROVED BY SCIENTISTS

Nor does the qualified expert testimony end here. In 1927, 47 of the leading scientists of this country signed a memorial to the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives which urged the prompt putting into effect of the national-origins provision because it "is sound in principle and fair to all elements in the population." (Senate hearings, 1929, pp. 160–161.)

Against this testimony and the evidence in the Senate hearings we have, however, the authority of Mr. Hoover, who was one of the three Secretaries who appointed the committee of experts. But as it was brought out in the Senate hearings this year (p. 17) by Mr. Boggs, the three Secretaries "never sat with our committee," and thus Mr. Hoover is not qualified as an expert on this problem. That Mr. Hoover now realizes this fact and wishes to modify his position as gracefully as possible is shown by the fact that he no longer recommends repeal of national origins but merely suspension, and has recently kept silent even about suspension. Certainly Mr. Hoover has a right to modify his posi-

tion on this subject, because even Prof. Roy L. Garis, the author of the 1890 plan, has now come over to national origins. One of the greatest services Congress could do for Mr. Hoover and the American people is to let the alien and arbitrary 1890 plan die a natural death to be superseded by the national-origins provision, which "is sound in principle and fair to all elements in the population."

GUY IRVING BURCH.

MAY 28, 1929.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, on the day before yesterday when discussing national origins as the basis of immigration quotas, I recited a comparison of the quotas which are being granted to the various quota countries under the prevailing basis of immigration quotas with that which would exist were the national-origins clause to be accepted and become effective on July 1 of this year, as it will in the event of the failure of Congress to respond to the wishes of the President and to repeal it. However, there has not been incorporated in the RECORD during the course of my remarks the actual table showing that comparison, and I ask that that table may be incorporated in the RECORD at this point.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. NYE. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. I ask the Senator if he has reference to the same table as the one on the wall of the Chamber?

Mr. NYE. No; the table to which I refer shows the comparison of quotas that would prevail under the existing basis and under the proposed national-origins basis for all the countries that are involved in immigration quotas. The table on the wall concerns only 8 or 10 countries.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from North Dakota that the table to which he refers be incorporated in the RECORD?

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Table showing immigration quotas under the 1890 basis, now operating, and the national-origins basis which will become operative unless repealed

	1890 basis, now operating	National-origins basis [1]
Armenia	124	100
Austria	785	1,413
Belgium	512	1,304
Czechoslovakia	3,073	2,874
Danzig, Free City of	228	100
Denmark	2,789	1,181
Estonia	124	116
Finland	471	569
France	3,954	3,086
Germany	51,227	25,957
Great Britain and North Ireland	34,007	65,721
Australia	121	100
The following countries are British mandates or possessions, and under both the 1890 and the national-origins basis of immigration are entitled to 100 each: Arabian Peninsula, British Cameroon, Nauru, New Guinea, Samoa, Southwest Africa, British Tagoland, Bhutan, India, New Zealand, Palestine, South Africa, Tanganyika (13 countries, at 100 immigrants each)	1,300	1,300
Greece	100	307
Hungary	473	869
Irish Free State	28,567	17,853
Italy	3,845	5,802
Latvia	142	236
Lithuania	344	386
Netherlands	1,648	3,153
Norway	6,453	2,377
Poland	5,982	6,524
Portugal	503	440
Rumania	603	295
Russia	2,248	2,784
Spain	131	252
Sweden	9,561	3,314
Switzerland	2,081	1,707
Syria and the Lebanon	100	123
Turkey	100	226
Yugoslavia	671	845
All of the following countries are entitled to a quota of 100 immigrants each under both the 1890 and national-origins basis of immigration: Afghanistan, Andora, French Cameroon, Egypt, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Morocco, Persia, San Marino, French Tagoland, Albania, Bulgaria, China, Ethiopia, Irsq (Mesopotamia), Liberia, Luxemberg, Muscat, Nepal, Ruanda, Siam, Yap (24 countries, at 100 immigrants each)	2,400	2,400
Total	164,667	153,714

[1] According to latest official estimates.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, on Monday when discussing this question I made reference to the suggestion of hyphenated Americanism that has entered into the propaganda in support of the national-origins clause, and gave notice that I should desire to speak upon that subject on the following day. The situation yesterday, however, did not offer an opportunity for me to continue my remarks, and so at this time I want to state that the propaganda which has been sent forth endeavors to make it appear that many of those, indeed I might say almost all of those, who are advocates of the repeal of the national-origins clause of the immigration act are not of a high patriotic type of American citizens, rather that they are hyphenated Americans. I say that to question one's patriotism in this controversy is nothing short of cowardly. I do not say that such charges have been made here on the floor, but in the propaganda which has been disseminated they have been repeatedly made. I have before me an advertisement taken from a recent edition, the edition of May 21, of the Chicago Tribune over the signature of the Immigration Restriction Association of America, and I want to read from that advertisement one paragraph, as follows:

The bulk of the opposition to national origins was and is of hyphenated inspiration and organization. Two kinds of hyphenates are involved—(1) those opposed to all restrictions who want to knock out national origins as the first step toward breaking down all restriction, and (2) those somewhat unassimilated groups who desire to retain for the nation of their derivation the special privileges they are enjoying under the present temporary 1890 "foreign-born" (and quite un-American) quotas. Both groups are people whose bodies are in America but whose hearts are in Europe.

Then I find at the end of the same advertisement this language:

How long will you tolerate foreign propaganda as an agency in molding American legislation? The time has come for the American people to end hyphenism.

Let Washington hear from the American people—

I want to remind the Senate that this advertisement appears in the Chicago Tribune, an Illinois paper—

Let Washington hear from the American people. Write or wire to-day the President of the United States and your Senators, CHARLES S. DENEEN and OTIS F. GLENN, that you are opposed to the repeal or suspension of the national-origins clause of the immigration act of 1924.

Keep America American!

Mr. President, I repeat that in many respects propaganda of this kind is cowardly, because it is a well-known fact that there are many men and many women and many organizations whose Americanism is not in any degree questioned, who are heart and soul in this cause to repeal the national-origins clause in the immigration act of 1924.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. NYE. I yield.

Mr. GLENN. How large an advertisement is that which the Senator from North Dakota has just read?

Mr. NYE. It is at least a full half page.

Mr. GLENN. The net result, so far as I am concerned, has been, I think, about four letters from Illinois.

Mr. NYE. I thank the Senator. What he says is highly complimentary to the people of Illinois who are reading this sort of propaganda.

I might call attention to the fact that an officer of the association represented here is one Demarest Lloyd, who played a rather prominent part in the hearings conducted by the Committee on Immigration of the Senate; and it is rather interesting to follow Mr. Lloyd's argument as advanced in the course of his presentation to the Senate committee. On pages 31, 32, and 33 of the record of that hearing I find at various places this manner of language. The chairman asked Mr. Lloyd:

Do you not think that our immigration law at present has been generally acquiesced in?

Mr. LLOYD. I do not think, sir, this question has been at all understood. I think there are a great many people who are opposed to the national-origins basis, who are temporarily lending lip service to the 1890 basis; but in a great many instances those people have the objective of breaking down restriction, and as soon as you get the national origins out of the way, then those people who are rendering lip service to the 1890 basis will turn and attack it on those grounds I have mentioned.

Again, I find him saying:

We are just simply asking that this patriotic law be put into effect, because we regard that as best for restriction, and restriction is best

for the country, which is our only concern; and on that subject we invite comparisons with organizations which have appeared or will appear on the other side.

At which point I asked Mr. Lloyd:

Do you question the patriotism of the two late candidates for President of the United States?

Mr. Lloyd replied:

No, sir.

I asked again:

Do you not suppose there might have been some real, genuine, patriotic reason that caused them to advocate the repeal of the national-origins clause?

To which Mr. Lloyd responded:

I would not say that it was a patriotic reason.

Mr. President, the question of patriotism is involved in more issues than in this one, of course, and it is raised generally on the part of people who do not approve what others are doing. If they can not agree with what one is proposing or what one is endeavoring to accomplish, immediately it becomes the easiest thing in the world to say, "Well, his patriotism is not beyond reproach." Mr. President, I insist that those who are endeavoring to bring about the repeal of the national-origins clause of the immigration act are as patriotic as are those who insist that we must not alter, must not change, the status which will permit the national-origins provision of the immigration act to become effective on July 1 of this year.

The Immigration Restriction League, to which the Chicago Tribune advertisement to which I have just referred has further reference, is also responsible for the little folder which I have before me. It is not dated, but is a very recent argument. In it I find language further indicating the narrowness of not all of those but many of those who, like Mr. Lloyd, are insisting that we must not repeal the national-origins clause. They are exceedingly narrow when they resort to language of this kind. And I find Mr. Lloyd's name connected with this particular pamphlet, from which I continue to read:

Like thieves in the night—

Like thieves in the night—

ready to slay, if necessary, to accomplish their purpose of taking something that does not belong to them, so we find many of our un-Americanized residents still fighting national origins and urging its repeal, even though it is admittedly the fairest method ever devised. They would even repeal all immigration laws if connivance, political trickery, and other questionable methods could bring it about. It is the same crowd that always opposes restrictive legislation. Line them up, read their records, and you will find them to be thoroughly anti-American and proforeign on immigration matters.

I submit, Mr. President, that propaganda of that kind is cowardly, for the attempt is made to place under a cloud of suspicion those who propose to repeal the national-origins clause of the immigration act. So much for that.

I want to say now that there has been some little effort made—and it has accomplished results in some quarters, I find—to appeal to the American public and prevail upon them to believe that the national-origins clause of the immigration act is a clause which is aimed to do away with slackers here in the United States, as we came to know slackers during the late war. At page 76 of the hearings before the committee I find this language:

During the World War 2,000,000 persons resident in America of foreign birth claimed exemption under the draft because of their alienage. Yet, should we continue to base our quotas upon the foreign-born population, the countries of which these slackers are natives would be allowed to send additional immigrants to America on their account, although no account would be taken in immigration quotas of the native-born Americans who responded so admirably to the call of their country.

The same witness declared:

The issue can be brought squarely between patriotism and slackerism—shall slackerism be represented in selecting our immigration over patriotism?

So I submit again, Mr. President, that the patriotism of men who dare to speak in opposition to the retention of the national-origins clause of the immigration act is questioned.

I presume that every Member of this body has close contact with that element of people who have been brought under this cloud of suspicion. Not all Senators, however, have had the same contact with them that is afforded those of us who reside in the Northwest and have a wide acquaintance with the class of people who are either foreign born or are the children of foreign-born parents, who have gone into the Northwest and made it largely what it is to-day. Its progress, its general well-being, its development, its community life, have all been made what they are by that very element of people who are now brought under this cloud of suspicion and whose patriotism is questioned.

I had occasion 10 or 12 years ago to observe the nature and the measure of patriotism which flowed from that very class of people when their country most needed their services, and I can not recall the sacrifices that were then made, the things that were done by foreign-born parents, the sacrifices made by them and the sacrifices made by their children, without feeling that at least this charge of lack of patriotism is deserving of severe challenge.

There were slackers, Mr. President, in the late World War, but I have not seen the advocates of national origins demonstrating who they were and from what countries these slackers came during the late war. They have not endeavored to show in any sense or in any manner what specific country contributed these slackers. I insist that there were slackers in the late war, but there is nothing to demonstrate that those slackers came from the countries which are being penalized and which are being discriminated against under the national-origins clause contained within the immigration act. Until that is done let us not aim to accomplish legislation that is going to do away with slackers and is going to cut off immigration from those countries which contributed the slackers in other days.

Mr. President, if we are going to base immigration quotas upon a patriotic basis, if we are going to endeavor to accomplish limitation of immigration from slacker countries, I think it at least interesting to raise the question at this time as to what the result might have been in the late war, during the draft, had the United States declared war against Great Britain instead of against Germany. Would the proportion of slackers, or the proportion in numbers of people who were claiming exemption because of lineage, have been one iota different than it was under the circumstances that then prevailed? I believe not. If we are going to make this matter of immigration a question of patriotism, and if we are going to base immigration quotas upon figures and upon facts that are going to bring us the kind of people who have rallied most patriotically to the cause of their country in times past, then, I say, let us go back to the late war, if you will, to the World War. Let us take all the names that appear upon the rolls of the United States Army during that period. Let us trace the nativity of all of those boys, of all of those men; and I venture to say that the quotas of immigration that would be derived from such a study would be altogether different from what is disclosed under the national-origins basis of immigration quotas.

But if we are going to be really patriotic, why stop at the World War? Why not go back to that war which gave us life as a nation? Why not go back to that war which gave us origin as a nation? Why not go back to that very period when the matter of national origins first became a reality? If we do, Mr. President, if we do go back to the Revolutionary War period, and take the rolls of the Continental Army, of Washington's Army, trace the nativity of that army, and base immigration quotas upon those statistics, we are going to admit for the most part, under such a basis of quotas, Irishmen, and Irishmen alone; because the records of the Revolutionary War period disclose, if they disclose anything at all, that the people who rallied to the cause of the Colonies and who saved a prolonging of that war were the Irish people. I have figures here to-day which I want to use to demonstrate the point I am endeavoring to make.

Of course it is impossible to go back to the record of enlistments in the late war and to trace the nativity or the national origin of each one of the men who fought in that war. It is impossible for the very reason that it is impossible, and has been demonstrated to be impossible, for more than a very small part of the Members of the United States Senate to determine what their national origin is.

A very energetic newspaper correspondent some months ago, during the past winter, endeavored to ascertain the national origin of Members of this body. She waited personally upon the Members of the Senate, and could not succeed; she came nowhere near succeeding in ascertaining what the national origin of Members of this body was. And yet here we are, under the national-origins clause, attempting to determine what percentage of our population to-day traces its ancestry to this country, that country, or the other country!

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. NYE. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not wish to take issue with the Senator in his argument; but it seems to me that the Senator has just

made a statement which contradicts a previous statement. He said a moment ago that a large number of those who saved the outcome of the Revolutionary War were Irish, or of Irish extraction. Then he said it was difficult to tell the nationality of those engaged in the Revolutionary War. It seems to me that if the figures for the Irish could be obtained, the figures for the other nationalities engaged in that struggle could also be obtained.

Mr. NYE. But, Mr. President, I have not maintained that the facts which have been dug up with relation to the Irish in the Revolutionary War are in any measure complete or in any measure accurate.

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not wish to disparage or belittle the services of the Irish in that war; but I was interested in knowing how the Senator could know how one nationality had contributed to it and not know the proportion that other nationalities had contributed.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. NYE. I yield.

Mr. ASHURST. In the latter part of the year 1778 and in the early part of the year 1779, during our American Revolution, there was dissatisfaction in England, and especially in Parliament, with reference to some of the movements of the British officers.

Severe strictures were made in Parliament against Sir William Howe, of the British forces on the American Continent, and a parliamentary investigation was had.

Joseph Galloway, who had been for some 12 years speaker of the House of Delegates or the House of Assembly of the Pennsylvania Legislature, was called upon to testify before a joint committee of the two houses of Parliament. His testimony was published in the Royal Gazette, then printed by James Rivington, printer to the King, and in the issue of the Royal Gazette of Wednesday, October 27, 1779, an original of which is in the Congressional Library, the following testimony was given by Mr. Galloway:

Q. That part of the rebel army that enlisted in the service of the Congress, were they chiefly composed of natives of America or were the greatest part of them English, Scotch, and Irish?

Mr. Galloway answered as follows:

A. The names and places of their nativity being taken down, I can answer the question with precision. There was scarcely one-fourth natives of America; about one-half Irish; and the other fourth were English and Scotch.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I have upon my desk that evidence, which I had expected to offer at an opportune moment.

Mr. ASHURST. I am sorry I anticipated the Senator.

Mr. NYE. I thank the Senator, though, for making reference to it.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. NYE. I do.

Mr. TYDINGS. I assume that General Howe did not count or know any too well the complexion of the Revolutionary Army. I suppose this was only an estimate and an opinion, not based on facts; but if I may say so rather humorously, the Irish having a fine reputation for fighting, perhaps the quality rather than the quantity of their resistance was what the general had in mind. [Laughter.]

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, one can not go into any history of the Revolutionary War period and the make-up of the Continental Army without being convinced of the very material part played by people of Irish and by people of German extraction in that conflict and in the great emergency that existed at that time. We have the record of Thomas McKean, who participated in the signing of the Declaration of Independence. We have the records of Steuben and of De Kalb and of the many Germans who recorded their parts, and recorded them well, during that period. We have but to take the rolls of the Continental Army to see how preponderant is the element of German and Irish strains which went to make up that army.

One Member of this body the other day referred to a recent visit which he had made to Valley Forge and to the enjoyable study that he had made there of the many monuments which had been there erected, and how the names of Germans and of Irish stand out all through that great national ground, indicating the German and the Irish strength that was brought into our cause during the Revolutionary period.

It is a matter of interest, of course, to know that Washington's bodyguard during the Revolutionary period was a bodyguard of Germans who could not speak a word of English, according to one authority—who could not speak a word of English. Taking that as a record, of course, some will argue that Washington wanted a bodyguard that could not understand what was going on about him; but it seems to me that is rather far-fetched.

Mr. REED. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. NYE. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. REED. I think the Senator must be in error in his reference to Washington's bodyguard, because I find that in a letter written on April 30, 1777, General Washington says this:

I want to form a company for my guard. In doing this I wish to be extremely cautious, because it is more than probable that, in the course of the campaign, my baggage, papers, and other matters of great public import may be committed to the sole care of these men. This being premised, in order to impress you with proper attention in the choice, I have to request that you will immediately furnish me with four men of your regiments; * * * I think it [fidelity] most likely to be found in those, who have family connections in the country. You will therefore send me none but natives and men of some property if you have them.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, that does not necessarily say that at some time or other during the course of that period Washington's bodyguard was not entirely German, and could not speak a word of English.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. NYE. I do.

Mr. TYDINGS. Undoubtedly the Senator is making a speech based upon facts, and I do not wish to question that at all; but, as one Member of the Senate, I should appreciate it, in reading over his speech afterwards, if he would insert in the RECORD the authorities for the remarks he is now making, so that we may estimate the worth of those authorities.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I shall gladly do that.

Now I turn, to show who our saviors were in the Revolutionary period, to a memorandum which I have compiled showing the part that the Irish played in the Revolutionary War.

We find that John Barry, the "Father of the American Navy," was born in Ireland.

We find, too, that Gen. Stephen Moylan, an Irishman by birth, as muster master general, or adjutant general, organized the first army of the united Colonies and helped to fit out the first armed naval force of the united Colonies. He also acted as aide to General Washington.

John Moylan, a brother of his, was commissioned clothier general during the Revolution.

Col. John Fitzgerald, an early settler of Alexandria, Va., and personal friend of Washington, was also a native of Ireland and served during the Revolutionary War as aide to the general.

Thomas Fitzsimons, a native of Limerick, Ireland, served as a captain during the Revolutionary War and was also a member of the Constitutional Convention, signed the Constitution, and became a Member of the First Congress.

Ædanus Burke, a native of Galway, Ireland, served during the Revolution with the Carolina troops and was a justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina in 1778.

Also serving with the Continental Army were such outstanding individuals as Gen. William Irvine, a native of Ireland; Gen. John Shea, another native of Ireland; Col. Walter Stewart, a native of Ireland; Generals Morgan, Hogan, Hand, Greaton, Thomas, Maxwell, Lewis, Butler, and Sir Richard Montgomery, all of them natives of Ireland. Charles Thomson, of County Derry, Ireland, a native of that county, was the first secretary of the Continental Congress.

I turn to a compilation of the officers of the American Army and Navy of the Revolution of Irish birth or descent, and I find that something like 1,440 officers of the Revolutionary War were natives of Ireland or direct descendants of natives of Ireland.

It is not necessary to read all of those names. I will, however, state the volume from which I obtained the information. It is a volume entitled "A Hidden Phase of American History," disclosing Ireland's part in America's struggle for liberty, written by Michael J. O'Brien. I am ready to concede that a volume of that nature may be in some degree prejudiced, is quite apt to be prejudiced, and yet, if it is necessary to print the authority of those who might be prejudiced in competition and in opposition of so violent and unjustifiable a basis of immigration quotas, as is that gained under the national-origins provision, it seems to me to be quite in keeping with the situation.

Mr. President, we look upon foreigners as a people who have brought no patriotic advantage to America. We look upon foreigners as being people who never in times past have done things worth while as native Americans have done. Out of 83 Congressional Medal of Honor men in the late World War, 10 of them were foreign born. How many more of those 83 were direct descendants of foreign born I do not know, but 10 of those 83 were foreign born. One came from Serbia, one came from Finland, one came from Austria, one came from Greece, a second one came from Austria, one came from England, two came from Norway, one came from Montenegro, and one came from Holland.

Mr. President, the record that has been written by foreigners in all the great emergencies which this country has suffered is a record which is bound to win praise, and certainly ought to win consideration when we are dealing with so vital a thing as the immigration question now before us.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] made reference a moment ago to a record disclosing the number of Irish who participated in the Revolutionary War, and referred to certain testimony which had been given before the House of Commons. I have before me upon my desk a photostat from the British Royal Gazette, of Wednesday, October 27, 1779, disclosing the examination of Joseph Galloway, Esq., late speaker of the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania, before the British House of Commons in the committee on the American papers. Mr. Galloway was asked, "That part of the rebel army that enlisted in the service of the Congress, were they chiefly composed of natives of America, or were the greatest part of them English, Scotch, and Irish?" To which Mr. Galloway responded, "The names and places of their nativity being taken down, I can answer the question with precision. There were scarcely one-fourth natives of America—about one-half Irish—the other fourth were English and Scotch."

Mr. President, I submit, in conclusion of that issue, that we do well to leave that alone as a basis of our consideration in the laying of any foundation upon which we are going to base immigration quotas.

The regrettable thing to me in this entire controversy is the position taken by the American Legion and by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and other well-intended and well-intentioned patriotic organizations here in America. The attitude of the American Legion is doubly regrettable because of the lack of understanding which is so largely true of members of the Legion itself, a lack of understanding as to just what would be accomplished under immigration based upon the national-origins provision.

I have had several letters from leading men in the American Legion, seeking to show where I was in grave error in championing or having anything to do looking to the repeal of so fine a thing as the national-origins basis of immigration quotas.

I took particular pains in answering these letters, and went at length into an explanation from the record as to precisely what would be done under national origins to our immigration quotas, sending along such statements of facts as were then available, including a record of the hearings before the Senate committee, and in one case in a few days I received from the individual to whom I had written a letter apologizing for ever having asked me to do anything other than support the move to repeal the national-origins provision within the immigration act. Before this debate is over I hope to have permission to incorporate in the RECORD the letter which I wrote and the answer which I received, to which I have just referred. It is not generally known—it is not known in this body, at least it has not been until more recent days—just what national origins would accomplish. Yet we are led to believe, and there are those who would cause us to believe, that the great and fine American Legion knows just what would be done, and that they are all for the national-origins clause within the immigration act.

Mr. President, I have deep regret, too, over the position taken by the Daughters of the American Revolution in this controversy. I have seen a letter this morning written by one of the leading members of that patriotic order in Illinois which, in substance, apologizes for having recommended to some one else that national origins was the thing upon which to base immigration quotas. The writer did not realize, she said in this letter, what it was all about, and did not realize just what was going to be accomplished and what was not going to be accomplished under national origins.

These things are regrettable. The American people have not had that opportunity which they ought to have to realize, to study, and to come to appreciate just what national origins is intended to do and just what national origins would accomplish.

It is said, and with feeling in many quarters, that immigration quotas based on national origins would bring us a splendid counterpart of our present population here in the United States. A comparison of the two bases under consideration, the 1890 basis and the national-origins basis, by one with average intelligence, it seems to me, demonstrates that there is a grave doubt as to whether under national origins we would bring in a serious counterpart of our real selves as we are constituted here in America at this time. Indeed, I look upon national origins, in so far as it may bring us a counterpart of our real selves, as something of a fallacy.

In view of the representation which has been made that under national origins we are going to bring in this element of immigration each year which is going to be so much a picture and so much a counterpart of what we really are—I am driven to ask, if so fine a thing as that is going to be accomplished, what is going to happen if one country falls down and fails to send us its entire quota? Here we are, bringing into the country under national origins this perfect mixture, this fine, perfect mixture of all Europeans. We are bringing them in in just those numbers that are going to represent just what we are to-day. Mr. President, what is going to happen if one country which enters into the making of that perfect mixture falls down and does not send a full quota under national origins? Immediately the whole theory goes to smash, and we will bring in a mixture, instead, that is going directly against the grain, according to the theory advanced by certain proponents of the national-origins basis.

Further, what right have we to assume to-day that because Great Britain sent us, back in the colonial period, a given percentage or a given number of people who have brought and engendered the strain which is ours to-day, that that same country would now send us the same kind of people they sent us back in that period? No one, surely, would be foolish enough to say that the make-up of the populations in the European countries to-day is precisely what it was back in 1776, back in the colonial period, back when the first census was taken in America, in 1790. No one would be foolish enough to insist that that was the case.

Mr. President, the accuracy of the national-origins basis of quotas I think I challenged sufficiently on day before yesterday, and raised serious doubt as to the advisability of resorting to national origins as the basis for immigration quotas.

I would like to point out at this time a thing that was laid before Congress a matter of three years ago, an article written by David Maier, and offered for the RECORD, I understand, but I have not been able to find the place in the RECORD. Here is Mr. Maier's story:

> In the calculations cited from pro-English sources it will be observed that the Swedes, who settled Delaware, are not even referred to.

That is, in the census of 1790, I think.

> Comparatively recent studies of the number of Irish in the Revolution have established the fact that their number has been greatly underestimated, as in the case of the Germans, and similar underestimates have been made with regard to other elements of the population than those hailing from England.
>
> To these considerations must be added the important circumstance that the large number of Tories were recruited entirely from the English element. Not counting the English loyalists, who remained in the country but did not take up arms against American independence, there were 29 or 30 regiments, composed entirely of Tories, fighting on the side of the enemies of the American Colonies, outdoing the English and Scotch in ferocity and in many instances leading the Indians against their former neighbors. These and their children make up a considerable number of the estimated population of 1790, upon which the present legislation is based.
>
> It is surely important to take into account this pregnant historical circumstance in a project to determine immigration quotas, having in view the welfare and security of the United States. On this subject John Adams declared:
>
> "New York and Pennsylvania were so evenly divided, if their propensity was not against us, that if New England on the one side and Virginia on the other had not kept them in awe they would have joined the British. Marshall, in his Life of Washington, tells us that the Southern States were nearly equally divided. Look into the Journals of Congress and you will see how seditious, how near rebellion were several counties of New York and how much trouble we had to compose them. * * * Upon the whole, if we allow two-thirds of the people to have been with us in the Revolution, is not the allowance ample?"
>
> In 1815 Adams wrote:
>
> "I should say that fully one-third were averse to the Revolution." Replying to this, Thomas McKean, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, indorsed this estimate. "On mature deliberation," he wrote, "I conclude you are right, and that more than a third of influential characters were against it."
>
> It follows, then, that if we deduct one-third from the most reliable estimates of the population of the Colonies obtainable for the Revolutionary period, there were but 1,400,000 loyalists, and if from these we

deduct the Germans, Irish, Dutch, Swedes, and the Huguenot stock, the imaginary 83 per cent of English who fought for American independence dwindles rapidly and probably did not greatly exceed a million.

If place of birth or "racial origin" alone is to determine who is to be excluded, and under this conception immigrants of English, Scotch, and Welsh stock are to benefit by our hospitality and another pioneer stock is to suffer the pains of discrimination, the stock so favored should be recorded in our history as rendering proportionate service to their adopted country in time of need. If we drop the "racial-origin" theory and apply the yardstick of performance in the emergency arising during the Civil War for soldiers to defend the Union, we find the ratio fixed by the Carnegie Foundation completely reversed—37 per cent of the foreign-born soldiers in the Union Army were of German and only 8 per cent of English birth, according to the officially published Investigation in the Statistics of American Soldiers, by B. A. Gould (1869). Gould's table credits the Germans with 187,858 and the English with only 45,508. We then find that the racial stock to be especially favored was not as important during the Revolutionary War as represented by the biased interests referred to, and was not a material factor in the next ensuing crisis of our national existence.

This refers to the Gould statistics, and I am going to ask that at this point in my remarks the table indicated as Table No. 3, appearing on page 27 of the volume which I hold in my hand, may be incorporated in and made a part of the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The table referred to is as follows:

TABLE III.—*Nativities of United States Volunteers*

Place of enlistment	Native Americans	British Americans	English	Irish	Germans	Other foreigners	"Foreigners" not otherwise designated	Total number different whites soldiers
Maine	48,135	3,217	779	1,971	244	454	----------	54,800
New Hampshire	19,759	2,362	1,147	2,699	952	881	----------	27,800
Vermont	22,037	2,713	325	1,289	86	208	142	26,800
Massachusetts	79,560	2,917	2,306	10,007	1,876	1,591	7,243	105,500
Rhode Island and Connecticut	37,190	1,697	2,734	7,657	2,919	2,129	1,074	54,900
New York	203,622	19,985	14,024	51,206	36,080	11,555	728	337,800
New Jersey	35,496	2,692	2,491	8,880	7,337	2,051	353	59,300
Pennsylvania	222,641	1,339	3,503	17,418	17,208	3,532	5,859	271,500
Delaware	8,306	45	127	582	621	130	189	10,000
Maryland	22,435	155	403	1,490	3,107	400	----------	27,900
District of Columbia	9,967	54	152	698	746	156	227	12,000
West Virginia	21,111	35	248	559	869	284	203	23,300
Kentucky	38,988	67	117	1,303	1,943	181	501	43,100
Ohio	219,949	1,589	2,619	8,129	20,102	3,149	4,363	259,900
Indiana	141,454	760	1,248	3,472	7,190	1,374	902	156,400
Illinois	168,983	4,404	5,953	12,041	18,140	7,379	----------	216,900
Michigan	54,830	3,136	1,316	3,278	3,534	1,251	4,661	72,000
Wisconsin	47,972	3,371	3,703	3,621	15,709	5,124	----------	79,500
Minnesota	11,977	1,371	614	1,140	2,715	2,183	----------	20,000
Iowa	48,686	995	1,015	1,436	2,850	1,618	----------	56,600
Missouri	46,676	359	761	4,362	30,899	2,343	----------	85,400
Kansas	13,493	269	429	1,082	1,090	437	----------	16,800
Grand total	1,523,267	53,532	45,508	144,221	176,817	48,410	26,445	2,018,200

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I have made considerable reference to the make-up of our population back in 1790 and back in the Revolutionary War period. I have also made reference to the part which the population statistics of 1790 are playing in the laying of the basis for immigration purposes under the national-origins clause.

An extensive basis in the building of the national-origins quotas is the 1790 census, that being the first census taken in the history of our country, a census involving only the enumeration of names and numbers. From this census of names and numbers the Census Bureau some years ago compiled a volume known as A Century of Population Growth. This volume also has played a very important part in the considerations of the experts who have estimated the quotas to which each country is entitled under the national-origins clause of the immigration act of 1924. According to this volume, A Century of Population Growth, the total white population of 1790 in the United States is divided as follows:

	Population	Per cent
English	2,345,844	83.5
Scotch	188,589	6.7
German	156,457	5.6
Dutch	56,623	2.0
Irish	44,273	1.6
French	13,384	.5
Hebrew and all others	5,078	.1
Total	2,810,248	100.0

These figures when carried out in division of the German and Irish totals therein shown demonstrate beyond a shadow of doubt the inaccuracy and unfairness of the conclusions reached in this volume, A Century of Population Growth.

Take the case of the Irish. According to these census figures, there are shown to have been in the State of Massachusetts in 1790, 3,732 people of Irish descent. Yet the records in the city of Boston alone disclose nearly 2,000 persons bearing Irish names married there in Boston during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is further shown through the published vital records that 53 other Massachusetts towns and cities had 1,700 entries covering marriage and births of people of Irish name prior to the year 1790. Add to these totals of known Irish residents in Massachusetts in 1790 the approximate 10,000 Irish names appearing in the Colonial Records published by the New England Historical Society, in the probate and land records of Massachusetts, and in the town and country history and historical collections like those of the Essex Institute, and the mystery deepens with relation to this thing called national origins, particularly when these figures are compared with the 3,732 lone persons of Irish descent indicated by our census records.

The Century of Population Growth shows there to have been 8,614 people of Irish descent in Pennsylvania in 1790. If this conclusion be true, what in the world became of the descendents of Irish immigrants, numbering, according to authentic historical documents, 12,000 per year, who came to the Province of Pennsylvania between the years 1726 and 1750? More than that, what became of the 18,000 Irish immigrants who came to America during the first half of the year 1773 alone?

The census records upon which the national-origins basis of immigration quotas is builded shows there to have been 5,008 persons of Irish descent in Maryland, and yet the records of the Continental Army show that upward of 4,600 Revolutionary soldiers of Irish names enlisted in Maryland. An exact count of Irish names shown in the land records of Maryland of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries brings a total of 2,100. The descendents of all of these people had entirely disappeared at the time the first census was taken, seemingly.

New York is shown by the Century of Population Growth to have had 2,525 people of Irish descent in 1790. If this be true, what explanation is there to offer when it is pointed out that several thousand Irish names were listed in the marriage, land, military, and court records published by the New York Historical Society.

Let us revert for the moment to the manner in which this Government document which plays so large a part in the building of a basis of quotas under the national-origins plan has to say about the matter of names. It is represented that there were 73 heads of families named O'Brien in the United States in 1790, and that since the average size of the family of O'Briens is given at 5.2 the total number of O'Briens in the entire country, males and females of all ages, is given at 376. Yet, Mr. President, there are found approximately 250 O'Briens on the Revolutionary muster rolls alone. Of the McCartys it is shown there to have been a total of 625 in the United States in 1790, and yet the number of soldiers named McCarty recorded on the muster rolls of the Revolutionary Army is 335.

Mr. President, what a miserable attempt is this which has been made to determine the origin of the population found in

the United States in 1790! To arrive at any conclusion at all it has been necessary to resort to a determination of names. This in itself has been an impossible task, as has been so clearly demonstrated. But more than that in importance is the demonstration which has been offered of the failure of the 1790 census to fairly disclose the numbers who were then in America.

It must be clear to anyone that this question of national origins is hazy, that it is not possible to even approach accuracy in determining what was the origin of that part of the population which was found resident in America in 1790.

Mr. President, it is an easy matter to attack the national-origins basis of quotas, but it is quite unfair to attack without having something to resort to to take its place, something as accurate or more accurate, something at least that is acceptable, and so to that extent to-day I want to argue that it is far better to take the present basis of immigration quotas under which we are working, that it is a more accurate basis than would be the national origins.

It has been represented that the 1890 basis under which we are building our quotas now is open to attack and will always be open to attack. I expect that any immigration basis will be open to attack, and always will be open to attack, but I insist that the national-origins basis is open to broader attack, is open to more violent attack than is the 1890 basis under which we are operating at this time. The 1890 basis is not all that it could be, is not as accurate and fair as it might be, but I insist that it is more accurate than the national-origins plan, I insist that it is fairer than the national-origins plan, and I insist above all else that the 1890 basis is more understandable than is the national-origins plan. The 1890 plan may be arbitrary, it may be quite arbitrary, and yet it is not without its good points. Mr. Harry H. Curran, speaking before the Economic Club in New York on March 25, 1924, declared:

If we drop the 1910 measure and take up the 1890 measure, we come, with a few minor differences in the case of individual nations, to a measure that almost exactly gives each part of Europe that to which it is entitled—no more and no less.

That is why I am for the 1890 measure. It helps us to become more homogeneous by sending to us every year a miniature or replica of that which we are already, according to original national stock.

The 1890 measure is the soundest, the healthiest, the fairest, and the best. I hope you will write to your Senators and Congressmen and tell them so.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator suffer an interruption?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. NYE. Certainly.

Mr. REED. Is it not true that Mr. Curran said that before the national-origins plan had been suggested?

Mr. NYE. Oh, I think not.

Mr. REED. That quotation was from something he said in March, 1924.

Mr. NYE. It was March 25, 1924.

Mr. REED. I think that was before the national-origins amendment had been adopted.

Mr. NYE. Yes; that would be quite true.

Mr. REED. I believe Mr. Curran is now one of the strongest advocates of national origins.

Mr. NYE. Yes; and I quoted day before yesterday Mr. Madison Grant as an authority on the nature of the population that came to America from Britain in colonial days and showed it was not an English stock which then came to us from Britain. I want it also to be known that Mr. Madison Grant is also one who now declares himself for the national-origins plan of immigration quotas, a basis which credits that colonial immigration to Britain.

I ask to have incorporated in the RECORD at this point a chart which is like that which hangs upon the wall at the back of the Senate Chamber at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The table is as follows:

Table showing immigration from certain countries during first 70 years of immigration statistics, 1820–1890, and comparison with existing and national-origins quotas

	England, Scotland, Wales	Belgium	Italy	Russia	Greece	Germany	Ireland	Denmark	Norway	Sweden
1820–1830	27,489	28	439	89	20	7,729	54,338	189	94	----------
1831–1840	75,810	22	2,253	277	49	152,454	207,381	1,063	1,201	----------
1841–1850	267,044	5,074	1,870	551	16	434,626	780,719	539	13,903	----------
1851–1860	423,974	4,738	9,231	457	31	951,667	914,119	3,749	20,931	----------
1861–1870	606,896	6,734	11,725	2,513	72	787,468	435,778	17,094	71,631	37,667
1871–1880	548,043	7,221	55,759	39,284	210	718,182	436,871	31,771	95,323	115,922
1881–1890	807,357	20,177	307,309	213,282	2,308	1,452,970	655,482	88,132	176,586	391,776
Total 70 years	2,756,613	43,994	388,586	256,452	2,706	4,505,096	3,484,688	142,537	379,669	545,365
Average per year	39,380	628	5,551	3,663	39	64,359	49,781	2,036	5,424	7,791
Quota on 1890 basis now in effect	34,007	512	3,845	2,248	100	51,227	28,567	2,789	6,453	9,561
Quota on national-origins basis to be effective July 1, unless repealed	65,721	1,304	5,802	2,784	307	25,957	17,853	1,181	2,377	3,314

Mr. REED. Mr. President, would the Senator be willing to carry out the figures to the next three decades?

Mr. NYE. Not for the purposes for which I have prepared the chart.

Mr. President, I am sure that Members of the Senate have given considerable thought and study to the chart which hangs upon the back wall of the Senate Chamber at this time. I want to say before proceeding with any discussion regarding those figures that it ought to be noted that in the case of Ireland, for example, where there is shown a total immigration from Ireland for 70 years and where there is shown the British for 70 years and where there is shown the quotas to which they are entitled under the present basis and where they are shown as to the number who could come from that country under the national-origins plan, that in part those figures belong to England; in other words, that the quota on the 1890 basis instead of being 28,567 ought to be in all probability less than that, because the 1890 basis has not fully succeeded in eliminating the number of Irish who might be included under the English quota.

Mr. President, the 1890 basis is of a rather arbitrary nature. It was determined that for temporary purposes it would be fair to say that in 1890 we had a given percentage of immigration from the various countries of Europe and that in so far as those percentages could be carried out they should prevail in the making of the 1890 basis of quotas. It was felt that, according to the 1890 census of the foreign-born population in America, if Italy was shown to have had a given percentage of the foreign-born population in 1890, then Italy should have that same percentage of the total immigration which would be permitted under the 1890 basis. So while that was rather arbitrary it is, indeed, surprising to find out how very well it has worked out in proportion and in justice to the people who came to us over the period of the 70 years preceding 1890, the first 70 years of immigration statistics.

The first records of immigration were those of 1820. Taking those records through 10-year periods, starting from 1820 leading up to 1890, we find the total 70-year immigration from the leading countries of England, Scotland, Wales, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Greece, Germany, Ireland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. My authority for these figures, Mr. President, is the annual report for 1926 of the Commissioner General of Immigration, and the figures are found at page 168 of that report. Finding the total for that 70-year period, it is not difficult to ascertain what the average immigration from those countries was during that 70-year period.

In the case of England, Scotland, and Wales we find that the average was 39,380, and under the 1890 quota basis, which is now in effect and which rests upon the number of foreign born from a given country who were found in the United States according to the census of 1890, we find that those countries are entitled under the present immigration law to 34,007, or about 5,000 less than their average for the 70-year period.

Then, considering Belgium, we find that her 70-year average was 628, and that she is entitled to a few less than that number under the 1890 basis—she is entitled to 512.

In the case of Italy, we find that Italy sent an average of 5,551 for that 70-year period, and under the basis now in effect that country is entitled to 3,845 immigrants each year.

As to Russia, we find that that country sent an average of 3,663 to us each year, and that under the present basis of quotas, which I declare is fairer than the national-origins basis, she is entitled to 2,248, less by quite a considerable number than that country had sent on the average.

Greece sent us an average during that 70 years of 39, yet under the present basis of immigration quotas we are letting her have 100 in an arbitrary manner.

Germany sent us during that 70-year period an average of 64,359 a year, while on the present basis she is sending us less than that number—only 51,227. If the 1890 basis discriminates against any people, then the discrimination is against Germany rather than England; and yet we do not find any discontent noticeable at this time with the 1890 basis.

Ireland sent us an average for 70 years of 49,781, and we are letting her send us now, under the present basis, 28,567. The Irish are discriminated against in a broader way than is even Germany by comparison with the British quotas.

Denmark sent us an average of 2,036 for the 70-year period, and yet we are permitting her now to send 2,789.

The average sent from Norway during the 70-year period was 5,424, yet under the present basis we are permitting her to send 6,453.

Sweden sent us an average of 7,791 during that 70-year period, and under the basis now in effect she sends us more than that number, namely, 9,561.

In the case of those three Scandinavian countries, Mr. President, the discrimination, according to the 1890 basis, is all in their favor; of that there can be no denial. However, I wish to show now that at any time we can take that 70-year period as a basis and build up immigration quotas upon it, and do it thoroughly, do it in an understandable manner, and do it in a way that will invite far greater confidence than the national-origins plan can possibly bring.

On the bottom line of the table hanging on the wall of the Chamber, which, however, is so low that Senators in their seats can not succeed in seeing it, I have given the figures of quotas which would prevail in the event the national-origins clause should become effective, as it will in the event the Congress does not repeal that clause of the immigration act before July 1 of this year.

In the case of England, Scotland, Wales, again, they each sent us, during that first 70-year period of immigration statistics, 39,380 immigrants annually. They are going to have under the national-origins plan pretty nearly twice that number, namely, 65,721.

Mr. REED. Mr. President——

Mr. NYE. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. REED. Of course, that quota of 65,721 applies also to North Ireland.

Mr. NYE. That applies also to North Ireland, which I sought to make, but perhaps I did not succeed in making, perfectly clear, some moments ago.

Belgium, which sent us an average of 628 immigrants during that first 70 years of immigration statistics, will be entitled to 1,304 under the national-origins plan.

Italy, which sent us 5,551 on the average for 70 years, will send us 5,802 under the national-origins basis.

Russia, which sent us 3,663 during the 70-year period, will send us, under the national-origins plan, 2,784.

Greece, which sent us 39 on the average for the 70-year period, will be privileged to send us 307, instead of 100 as is now provided on the 1890 basis.

Germany, which sent us 64,359 on the average for 70 years, is going to be unmercifully cut to 29,957 a year, while Great Britain will increase its percentage largely over what she sent in the way of an average during the 70-year period.

The case of Ireland is inviting severe and deep criticism, Mr. President, for it sent us on an average, for the 70 years, 49,781 immigrants, while under the national-origins plan that country will be entitled to but 17,853.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CONNALLY in the chair). Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. NYE. I yield.

Mr. HEFLIN. The Senator is speaking now of Ireland. A little while ago something was said about the percentage of those who came over from Ireland in colonial days, and some Senator stated that about half of those who served in the Revolutionary Army were Irish. Those troops came from northern Ireland, and no Irishmen of any consequence came here from southern Ireland until about 1850.

Mr. NYE. O Mr. President, I think the Senator is drawing a line that can not be substantiated when he says that none came from southern Ireland until 1850, because the pages of our history disclose that many of them came.

Mr. HEFLIN. Very few came.

Mr. NYE. Many of them came from southern Ireland.

Mr. HEFLIN. But the Senator does not deny that the bulk of those who were here in Revolutionary days came from northern Ireland, does he?

Mr. NYE. I think the division was quite even, Mr. President, or that the greater number came from southern Ireland rather than from northern Ireland.

Mr. HEFLIN. Oh, no; the Senator is entirely mistaken about that.

Mr. NYE. Be that as it may, Mr. President, Denmark, which sent us an average of 2,036 for the 70-year period, is going to be cut under the national-origins basis to 1,181.

Norway, which sent us an average of 5,424 during the 70-year period, will under the national-origins provision be privileged to send only 2,377; and Sweden, which sent us an average of 7,791 during the 70-year period, will be cut more than in two; it will be cut to 3,314.

Mr. President, I do not maintain, as I have said, that the 1890 basis of immigration is as accurate as it might be or as fair as it might be, but I do insist that we can take the 1890 basis and continue it in effect for another year at least and have a far more acceptable plan than would be the national-origins basis. Then when time is more ample let Congress return here and take the recognized figures shown by the 70 years of immigration statistics, starting in 1820 and ending in 1890. Those statistics are not derived from a resort to the tracing of names to ascertain the origin of people, but are obtained through more reliable sources. Let us base immigration quotas upon figures of that kind. It would reduce, to be sure, the number who are now permitted to come from Norway and Sweden and Denmark; but it would not materially reduce that number, and, on the whole, basing immigration quotas upon that 70-year period of immigration to America, would bring us an immigration very similar to that which is coming under the 1890 basis.

Mr. President, there has been grave doubt raised as to the advisability of employing the national-origins basis. The commission composed of Secretaries Hoover, Kellogg, and Davis in one of their reports to Congress, only a matter of two years ago—not more than two years ago at any rate—declared:

> The report of the subcommittee is self-explanatory and is stated to be a preliminary report; yet, in the judgment of that committee, further investigation will not substantially alter the presentation. Although this is the best information we have been able to secure, we wish to call attention to the reservations made by the committee, and to state that, in our opinion, the statistical and historical information available raises grave doubts as to the whole value of these computations as a basis for the purpose intended. We therefore can not assume responsibility for such conclusions under the circumstances.

Mr. President, this commission authorized by Congress——

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. NYE. The Senator from Massachusetts will wait for just a moment, I am sure. This commission which was authorized by Congress to compute the quotas which would prevail under the national-origins clause has made it very clear that it is unanimously of the opinion that the national-origins basis is not practicable, is not accurate, and is going to work unnecessary hardship. Yet we are receiving information supplied us by the experts named by this very commission, and we accept what they have to say as being the last word in the controversy. I now yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I should like to inquire of the Senator if President Coolidge did not also entertain those grave doubts, and was not his position in accord with that of President Hoover?

Mr. NYE. I think that is the case, and I hope the Senator has the record as to that fact on his desk.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator tell us what evidence he has that such is the case?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senators will address the Chair when seeking to interrupt the Senator having the floor.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. NYE. I yield.

Mr. REED. Will the Senator from Massachusetts tell us what his authority is for the statement he has just made?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. The action of President Coolidge in asking Congress to extend the time before the national-origins provision of the immigration law should go into effect.

Mr. REED. Does not the Senator know that that was after the quota board had stated that additional time for study would be an assistance to it?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I do not recall the exact time, but I do know that on one occasion at least, if not on more than one occasion, President Coolidge requested of Congress an extension of time before the national-origins provision should go into effect; and I also know that he took no step to have the national-origins provision become operative during his administration.

Mr. REED. But at no time did he make any effort to secure its repeal.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I think that is correct.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I have heard Senators wonder why it was that there have not been more protests received by them from their constituents than have been received during this special session of Congress. Many of them say that in the last session of Congress they received many more protests than they are receiving now. It is not difficult to understand why that should be the case, because the people of the United States during the late campaign were prevailed upon to believe, and with good reason, that when the special session of Congress was convened the national-origins feature would be repealed, because both candidates for the Presidency pledged themselves to its repeal, and the successful candidate for the Presidency in his first message to Congress asked for at least a delay in the effectiveness of the national-origins clause. It is not surprising that under those circumstances the people should feel that with the election over the fate of national origins had been sealed; and they have not been concerned about writing to their representatives and letting their wishes be known, because they had already done that a year ago; and yet in spite of that, Mr. President, there have been countless protests filed against national origins even with Members of Congress during this special session.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. NYE. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. TRAMMELL. The Senator states that the successful candidate and also the Democratic candidate pledged themselves to the repeal of the national-origins clause. I do not know that either one of them made himself very plain upon that subject; but the successful candidate, as far as all of his speeches are concerned, certainly did not make it plain that he was in favor of repealing the national-origins plan.

I know he has recommended it; but I think that throughout the country, especially in my part of the country, the Democrats who voted for Mr. Hoover thought that they were supporting a man who was in favor of maintaining the national-origins plan instead of a man who favored repealing it. Has the Senator any statement from him on the subject during the campaign that was plain, that a man could read as he runs, and know how he stood on the question?

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, anyone who heard or who read what President Hoover said in his acceptance speech with relation to the national-origins clause and then went off and voted for Mr. Hoover because he did not understand that he was against the national-origins clause—well, I will tell the Senator frankly that such a man ought to be examined, because no man could have made his position upon national origins plainer than President Hoover made his position in his acceptance speech. Let me read it. I have read it before, but it will do no harm to read it again:

> No man will say that any immigration or tariff law is perfect. We welcome our new immigrant citizens and their great contribution to our Nation; we seek only to protect them equally with those already here. We shall amend the immigration laws to relieve unnecessary hardships upon families. As a member of the commission whose duty it is to determine the quota basis under the national-origins law I have found it is impossible to do so accurately and without hardship. The basis now in effect carries out the essential principle of the law and I favor repeal of that part of the act calling for a new basis of quotas.

Can there be any excuse for misunderstanding that kind of language? Hardly, Mr. President.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield further to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. NYE. I yield.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Those who were championing the cause of Mr. Hoover during the campaign in my part of the country took the position that Mr. Smith was in favor of the repeal, and that Mr. Hoover, while he had criticized the national-origins plan, had not stated that he favored the repeal of it. A great many of them thought that he was in favor of continuing it.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I know nothing of what representations were made; but in the face of that acceptance speech which preceded the campaign throughout the United States there is little excuse for anyone to have drawn the conclusion that there was any doubt in Mr. Hoover's mind as to what ought to be done about the national-origins clause.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. NYE. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. And President Hoover, up to date, has not changed his mind?

Mr. NYE. He has not, Mr. President.

The real strength which comes to the movement in favor of national origins comes because of the representation that has been made, and for which there is some little ground, that the national-origins clause will serve as a further restriction of immigration to the United States annually. In a very, very small way that is true; but, Mr. President, proponents of repeal of national origins have declared here on the floor their intent to move an amendment to the bill to repeal national origins, when it shall come before the Senate—as it will come if we are successful in discharging the committee from the further consideration of that bill—that will bring down the total immigration on the 1890 basis, now effective, to a point that will be no greater and to a point that may be less than that which would be permitted under the national-origins basis of immigration quotas. In all seriousness we shall endeavor to bring about the adoption of such an amendment to that bill calling for repeal of the national-origins clause; and with that done, Mr. President, what becomes of the argument that the national-origins clause is purely and simply a measure of further restriction of immigration into America? It does not exist at all.

Americans as a whole are in favor of restricted immigration, and, as a general thing, would be for a measure, I think, to-day, that perhaps reduced the present total of immigration to this country annually in some small way; but, Mr. President, when they know what this is all about, they can not turn to national origins as a basis and call it a purely restrictive immigration issue, because it is not that at all.

Why do not those who quibble about the further restrictions that national origins bring devote their time, their energy, and their attention to some restriction against the immigration that is coming into the United States annually from Mexico, where an opportunity is afforded to restrict immigration to the extent of fifty or sixty thousand a year—fifty or sixty thousand coming from Mexico every year, without the semblance of restriction against that measure of immigration? If we are going to be sticklers for restricted immigration, there is the place to start in; not upon the people of Sweden and of Norway and of Denmark and of Germany and of Ireland, but upon the people of that country which has contributed so much less to our well being, to our progress, and to the history of our country, than those other people I mention have afforded.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. NYE. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I should like to ask the Senator if the investigations made by the Labor Department do not show that unfortunately the living conditions of the immigrants from Mexico are the poorest of any of the immigrants to this country?

Mr. NYE. I should not venture to answer the Senator's question positively; but, from general information, I should say that that was the case.

Mr. President, in conclusion I think the Senate ought to do its part at this time in bringing about repeal of the national-origins clause. The President has asked for a vote and for a decision upon that matter. I hope it may be accorded.

I think we ought to oppose national origins for the reasons which I have stated at some length:

First. Because the national-origins basis of quotas is inaccurate and unfair.

Second. Because the national-origins basis does not accomplish and does not do what its proponents insist it will do.

Third. We ought to oppose national origins because it penalizes the races which have contributed the finest that is in us here in America to-day.

Fourth. We ought to oppose national origins because it is not an understandable basis, and because it is not an explainable basis.

Fifth. We ought to oppose national origins here as a body because it works unnecessary hardships upon a people, as was declared by President Hoover.

Sixth. We ought to oppose national origins because it does not invite the confidence of people whose confidence is necessary to the success of any immigration measure.

Seventh. We ought to oppose national origins because of the incompleteness of the records upon which immigration quotas are builded under the national-origins plan.

Eighth. We ought to oppose national origins because it attempts to base quotas upon facts and figures which in large part have been destroyed by fires engendered by the British back in 1814.

Ninth. We ought to oppose national origins because it is too largely based upon names; and names have been demonstrated as meaning so little here in America.

Tenth. We ought to oppose national origins because of its complication as well as because of its inaccuracy.

Albert Bushnell Hart, in the June number of Current History, declared this:

> The difficulty of the national-origins plan is that it is necessarily based not on recorded numbers but on calculations.

"Not on recorded numbers but on calculations!" And such is the case as many of us see it, Mr. President.

Eleventh. We ought to oppose national origins because it offers no improvement whatsoever over the basis which is now in effect. I insist that we ought to give very serious thought, and I want to point that out again, to the manner in which these various estimates have been submitted to the Senate by the experts upon whom has devolved the job of ascertaining what the quotas would be under the immigration law. We ought to look to the five estimates that have been made, three of them by this board of experts, and see how they have wabbled, how they have varied from one estimate to another.

I discussed this matter at some length on Monday; and I now ask permission to have incorporated in the RECORD at this point a table of immigration quotas printed for the use of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives on February 28 of this year, showing the various estimates which have been submitted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Immigration quotas

(Printed for the use of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives, Feb. 28, 1929)

(1) National-origin quotas submitted Feb. 21, 1929	Country or area	(2) National-origin quotas submitted Feb. 27, 1928	(3) National-origin quotas submitted Jan. 7, 1927	(4) National-origin quotas estimated in 1924	(5) Present quotas based on 1890 foreign-born population
100	Armenia	100	----------	100	124
100	Australia, including Papua, etc.	100	100	100	121
1,413	Austria	1,639	1,486	2,171	785
1,304	Belgium	1,328	410	251	512
2,874	Czechoslovakia	2,726	2,248	1,359	073
100	Danzig, Free City of	137	122	100	228
1,181	Denmark	1,234	1,044	945	2,789
116	Estonia	100	109	325	124
569	Finland	568	559	517	471
3,086	France	3,308	3,837	1,772	3,954
25,957	Germany	24,908	23,428	20,028	51,227
65,721	Great Britain, North Ireland	65,894	73,039	85,135	34,007
307	Greece	312	367	384	100
869	Hungary	1,181	967	1,521	473
17,853	Irish Free State	17,427	13,862	8,330	28,567
5,802	Italy, including Rhodes, etc.	5,989	6,091	5,716	3,845
236	Latvia	243	184	384	142
386	Lithuania	492	494	458	344
3,153	Netherlands	3,083	2,421	2,762	1,648
2,377	Norway	2,403	2,267	2,053	6,453
6,524	Poland	6,090	4,978	4,535	5,982
440	Portugal	457	290	236	503
295	Rumania	311	516	222	603
2,784	Russia, European and Asiatic	3,540	4,781	4,002	2,248
252	Spain	305	674	148	131
3,314	Sweden	3,399	3,259	3,072	9,561
1,707	Switzerland	1,614	1,198	783	2,081
123	Syria and the Lebanon (French)	125	100	100	100
226	Turkey	233	233	100	100
845	Yugoslavia	739	777	591	671
[1] 153,714	Total	[1] 153,685	[1] 153,541	[2] 150,000	[1] 164,667

[1] Includes 37 minimum quotas of 100 each.
[2] Includes 16 minimum quotas of 100 each.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, the facts being what they are—and I hope they are facts as I have presented them; I have tried to confine myself to truths and to facts—let us let well enough alone, at least until we have something to adopt in which there can be more confidence than in that which we already have and use, and which has been quite generally accepted and quite generally approved. The present basis may not be altogether fair; but it at least affords a fair and understandable basis, and one which affords an insight into a truly fair basis, and one that is bringing us now a splendid balance of the kind of people who have contributed much worth while in virtually every step of pioneering and every step of progress of which this Nation has enjoyed the benefits in other days.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE].

Mr. REED obtained the floor.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, will the Senator yield in order that I may make the point of no quorum?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I desire first to make a statement. I am not fully prepared to go ahead to-day. I should prefer to speak in reply to the Senator from North Dakota to-morrow. So I should like to give notice that as soon as I can obtain recognition after the convening of the Senate to-morrow I shall speak in reply to the Senator from North Dakota on this subject.

I understand that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] has a request in mind.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I do not, of course, want to interfere with the measure that is pending. If, however, it is agreeable to the Senator from North Dakota and the Senator from Pennsylvania, I should like to call up Order of Business No. 1, the proposed amendment to the Constitution similar to one which has passed the Senate two or three times and went over yesterday when reached on the calendar because of the absence of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. NYE rose.

Mr. NORRIS. I would like to consult the wishes of the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. NYE. Unless some one wishes to speak upon the immigration question, I certainly would have no objection to the Senate taking up the joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment. As far as I know, it is not the desire of anyone to speak at this particular time on the immigration question.

Mr. NORRIS. Then I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 3, introduced by me, providing for an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, before that request is submitted, I desire to lay before the Senate a matter which I had overlooked.

Mr. NORRIS. Very well, Mr. President; I yield the floor to the Senator.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I have a letter written by Charles Nagel, of St. Louis, a member of the immigration committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, to Senator ROSCOE C. PATTERSON, of Missouri. The Senator from Missouri offered it yesterday for the RECORD, but I desire that the letter may be read to the Senate. I ask now that when the matter to which the Senator from Nebraska has referred, the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment, shall have been disposed of, the clerk may read this letter to the Senate.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NYE. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Is the Senator offering the report of the committee on immigration of the United States Chamber of Commerce?

Mr. NYE. No; this is not the report of the committee.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I realize that little remains to be said, in view of the admirable presentation against the adoption of the national-origins provision of the immigration law as a national policy, embraced in the informative and able address of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE]. He has covered every aspect of the question so fully that, of necessity, whatever may be said by those who follow him in debate advocating the repeal of the national-origins provision, will be largely repetition.

It seems to me, however, the Senate and the country will be interested in having the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on this question. A very exhaustive report of the immigration committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which committee was composed of 13 of the best-known and ablest business and industrial leaders

of the country, representative of every section of the country, was made public at the annual meeting of this organization, held in Washington, D. C., April 29–May 3. This report surely represents the opinion of a group whose patriotism and impartiality can not be questioned.

It was the judgment of this committee that the quota-limit system now in operation, based upon 2 per cent of the foreign-born living here in 1890, be made a permanent national policy. This conclusion was reached after a study of—

First. What the national-origins provision is;

Second. What the 1890 census quota-limit system is;

Third. The relation of the national origins and 1890 census quota-limit system to a national policy of restricted immigration; and

Fourth. Reasons for the Immigration Committee's recommendation.

Speaking of the national-origins quota basis the report states:

The technical methods employed to accomplish this [quota allotment based on national origins] are from the layman's viewpoint complicated and involve difficulties, which in the judgment of the immigration committee [of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States] have not yet been solved.

The committee further says:

The difficulty is that the national-origins plan requires apparently the use of a very fine tool to try to accomplish what can only at best be a very rough judgment of the relative importance of European seed stocks in our present white population.

In view also of the presentation for the RECORD of various petitions and memorials from patriotic societies favoring the maintenance of the national-origins provision of the immigration law, I present a communication, similar to others received, from the Tenth District Council of the American Legion, district of Massachusetts, representing 32 posts, located in southeastern Massachusetts.

Mr. President, I ask that the letter of the president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, the report of the immigration committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, and the communication from representatives of the American Legion of southeastern Massachusetts be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, May 8, 1929.

Hon. DAVID I. WALSH,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WALSH: In order that you may be more fully informed with reference to the position taken on the national-origins plan by the delegates in session at the national chamber's recent seventeenth annual meeting, I am inclosing a copy of the report of the chamber's immigration committee.

This report contains the resolution proposed by the immigration committee, which in substance was approved by the delegates, recommending the repeal of the national-origins provision of the 1924 immigration act and the continuance of the quota-limit system at present in operation. The exact text of the resolution as adopted by our seventeenth annual meeting is likewise inclosed.

I might add that this report was in the hands of the chamber's member organizations in ample time (40 days) prior to the annual meeting, to insure a considered action. You will find of interest, I am sure, the committee's statement explaining and supporting the resolution.

A sound and practical basis of immigration restriction is a matter of great importance to the entire country. I very much hope that the judgment of American business on this question, as expressed through the national chamber, may have your careful thought.

Yours very truly,

WM. BUTTERWORTH, *President.*

NATIONAL IMMIGRATION POLICY—A RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY THE IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE RECOMMENDING THE REPEAL OF THE NATIONAL-ORIGINS PROVISION OF THE 1924 IMMIGRATION LAW AND THE CONTINUANCE OF THE QUOTA LIMIT SYSTEM NOW IN OPERATION

REPORT OF IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES

The committee on immigration of the national chamber, in accordance with authority granted by the board of directors, presents to the chamber's constituent membership for their consideration at the seventeenth annual meeting, April 29 to May 3, 1929, the following resolution dealing with the country's immigration policy, which the committee recommends should be adopted:

"The provisions of the immigration law of 1924 which apply the quota-limit system to the countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia, on the 1890 census basis of foreign born, have been in operation now for nearly five years. These provisions have become an accepted part of our national policy. Our industrial and social life, our citizens, and our foreign-born residents, as well as foreigners abroad who are contemplating coming to this country for permanent residence, have largely adjusted themselves to this policy. During this period the so-called national-origins provision of the 1924 immigration law, which originally was intended to replace on July 1, 1927, the quota-limit system based on the 1890 census, referred to above, has not been in operation.

"This provision proposes to limit immigration from Old World countries to about 150,000 (this number is raised to 153,714 (last report) by admitting 100 immigrants each from several small countries), as compared with the 164,667 at present admissible, and to allow an annual quota to any nationality equal to a number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of people living here in 1920 deriving from that nationality bears to the total number of our inhabitants. The operation of this provision has been twice postponed by Congress in the face of problems, as yet unsolved, connected with the development of a satisfactory plan for the accurate determination of the racial content of the country.

"It would be a mistake, in our opinion, to disrupt the adjustments which have been made under the actual operation of the law to date, and by changing the basis of present quotas unnecessarily to stir up racial antagonisms. We, therefore, recommend the repeal of the national-origins provision of the immigration law of 1924 and urge the continuance of the quota-limit system now in operation based upon 2 per cent of foreign born living here in 1890."

While there is a general familiarity with the subject matter of this proposed resolution, it seems desirable to the immigration committee, in order that the action on this important matter at the annual meeting may be well considered, to explain:

1. What the national-origins provision of the 1924 immigration law is.

2. What the quota-limit system, now in operation, based on 2 per cent of the foreign born living here in 1890 is.

3. The relation of the national origins and the 1890 census quota-limit systems to a national policy of restrictive immigration.

4. Reasons for the immigration committee's recommendation that the national-origins provision be repealed and the 1890 census quota-limit system be continued."

(1) WHAT THE NATIONAL-ORIGINS PROVISION IS

When our present immigration law was passed in 1924 it contained a provision that by July 1, 1927, the immigration quotas from Old World countries should be determined on the basis of the contribution which each of these countries has made to our total white population from these quota countries as shown by the census of 1920.

The Old World or quota countries are the countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia. According to the 1920 census, 89,332,158 of our total white population originated in these countries.

The national-origins provision sets the total number of quota immigrants we would admit from Old World countries at 150,000. Each Old World country then is to have a proportion of that 150,000 equal to the proportion of its contribution to our total white population (excluding that originating in North and South America, which was left unlimited by the quota legislation). In other words, if a country has contributed one-fourth of the 89,332,158 white people living here in 1920, then it can send one-fourth of 150,000 immigrants each year.

While the 1924 immigration law contemplated that this national-origins plan should go into operation by July 1, 1927, the effective date of this provision of the law has been twice postponed by Congress—first, until July 1, 1928, and then until July 1, 1929, which is now the effective date. That means that unless Congress either again postpones the effective date until July 1, 1930, or repeals the national-origins provision of the law, we will change over on July 1, 1929, from the quota-limit system now in operation to the quota-limit system which has just been described.

The following is the exact statement, taken from section 11 of the immigration law of 1924, which provides for this national-origins quota-limit system:

"(b) The annual quota of any nationality for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1927, and for each fiscal year thereafter, shall be a number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920 having that national origin (ascertained as hereinafter provided in this section) bears to the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100.

"(c) For the purpose of subdivision (b) national origin shall be ascertained by determining as nearly as may be, in respect of each geographical area which under section 12 is to be treated as a separate country (except the geographical areas specified in subdivision (c) of section 4) the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920 whose origin by birth or ancestry is attributable to such geographical area. Such determination shall not be made by tracing the ancestors or descendants of particular individuals but shall be based

upon statistics of immigration and emigration, together with rates of increase of population as shown by successive decennial United States censuses and such other data as may be found to be reliable.

"(d) For the purpose of subdivisions (b) and (c) the term 'inhabitants in continental United States in 1920' does not include (1) immigrants from the geographical areas specified in subdivision (c) of section 4 or their descendants, (2) aliens ineligible to citizenship or their descendants, (3) the descendants of slave immigrants, or (4) the descendants of American aborigines.

"(e) The determination provided for in subdivision (c) of this section shall be made by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor jointly. In making such determination such officials may call for information and expert assistance from the Bureau of the Census. Such officials shall, jointly, report to the President the quota of each nationality, determined as provided in subdivision (b), and the President shall proclaim and make known the quotas so reported. Such proclamation shall be made on or before April 1, 1927. If the proclamation is not made on or before such date, quotas proclaimed therein shall not be in effect for any fiscal year beginning before the expiration of 90 days after the date of the proclamation. After the making of a proclamation under this subdivision, the quotas proclaimed therein shall continue with the same effect as if specifically stated herein and shall be final and conclusive for every purpose except (1) in so far as it is made to appear to the satisfaction of such officials and proclaimed by the President that an error of fact has occurred in such determination or in such proclamation, or (2) in the case provided for in subdivision (c) of section 12. If for any reason quotas proclaimed under this subdivision are not in effect for any fiscal year, quotas for such year shall be determined under subdivision (a) of this section."

(2) WHAT THE 1890 CENSUS QUOTA-LIMIT SYSTEM IS

The provision of the 1924 immigration law which went into effect July 1, 1924, and has since been in effect, determines the immigration quotas of Old World countries on the basis of the foreign-born people from these countries who were living here in 1890. Each such country is allowed 2 per cent of those born in that country, counted in our 1890 census. For example, if there were 1,000,000 born in a particular Old World country counted in our 1890 census, then that country can send 2 per cent of 1,000,000 immigrants each year, or 20,000.

Section 11 of the 1924 immigration law provides for this 1890 census quota-limit system in the following subdivision:

"(a) The annual quota of any nationality shall be 2 per cent of the number of foreign-born individuals of such nationality resident in continental United States as determined by the United States census of 1890, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100."

(3) RELATION OF NATIONAL ORIGINS AND 1890 CENSUS QUOTA-LIMIT SYSTEMS TO A NATIONAL POLICY OF RESTRICTIVE IMMIGRATION

Following the war there developed a strong public sentiment that America could not go on indefinitely accepting an unlimited number of aliens each year without suffering economic, social, and political injury. An emergency restrictive immigration law was passed by Congress in 1921. This law limited yearly immigration from Old World countries to 3 per cent of the foreign born from each living here in 1910.

There also developed a feeling that in addition to restricting the yearly number of immigrants we should also devise some practical plan whereby those entering would come from countries akin in race and tradition to those from which the earlier settlers had come. For example, in 1923 the national chamber, through resolution adopted in annual meeting by its constituent members, stated that in its opinion it is in the national interest that the principle of selection should be a controlling factor in any immigration legislation that may be passed by Congress. The chamber was interested in this principle of selection from the viewpoint of insuring "the maintenance of a strong, virile, and essentially homogeneous people that will permit the United States to measure up to its economic, political, and social possibilities."

In 1924 Congress enacted the present immigration law, which embodies a policy of restrictive immigration which not only limits the number admitted each year but allocates that number among Old World countries in a way which tends to favor the immigrants from northern Europe as distinct from southern Europe.

The proposal of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to accomplish this was through the use of the 1890 census, at which time the proportion of foreign-born residents coming from northwest Europe was much larger than in later censuses.

The proposal of the Senate Committee on Immigration to accomplish this was the national-origins plan. It was felt that use of the 1890 census of foreign born was arbitrary and deficient, in that it failed to take into account the native born in addition to the foreign born in determining quotas. Out of this feeling developed an alternative plan for basing quotas on a racial analysis of the entire population.

Both proposals were written into the immigration law of 1924. It was possible to put the 1890 census method into effect at once, and hence it was made the immediate operating method for effecting the policy of restrictive immigration. Time was required, however, to discover whether it was possible to make a satisfactory analysis of the national origins of the white population, and hence this alternative plan was delayed from going into operation until July 1, 1927, and later, by supplemental acts, until July 1, 1929.

In the meantime an opportunity has been afforded to see what could be done in determining the country's racial content. The Secretaries of State, Commerce, and Labor set up a board of Government experts, which has gone into the matter in a thoroughgoing way and submitted three analyses, one on January 7, 1927, one on February 27, 1928, and the third, and final one to date, on February 27, 1929. The chamber's immigration committee understands that this last analysis and the quotas based on it represent a completed work; that any additional revisions as the result of subsequent research would be of a very minor character. In other words, we now have, as we did not have in 1924, when the immigration law was passed, a knowledge of the practical difficulties involved in making a racial analysis, the methods which have been employed in an attempt to overcome these difficulties, and what the quotas of various countries will be if the national-origins plan goes into operation. We are thus in a position to decide whether this alternative plan does in fact remove the objections which were raised against the use of the 1890 census of foreign born.

It might be added that this 1924 law divides the world into three parts:

First. The Asiatic barred zone, which contains many peoples, chief among them the Chinese, Japanese, and Hindus.

Second. The Western Hemisphere, immigration from which is controlled by the prequota law of 1917.

Third. The quota countries of Europe, the Near East, Africa, and Australasia.

The allocations of quotas under the 1890 census plan and under the national-origins plan, as set forth in the following tabulation, will show the relation of these two plans to our restrictive immigration policy from the viewpoint of the limitation of the number admissible and the distribution of this number admissible among the several countries:

	Present quotas based on 1890 foreign-born population	National-origins quotas submitted Feb. 27, 1929
Northwest Europe:		
Belgium	512	1,304
Denmark	2,789	1,181
France	3,954	3,086
Germany	51,227	25,957
England, Scotland, Wales and North Ireland	34,007	65,721
Irish Free State	28,567	17,853
Netherlands	1,648	3,153
Norway	6,453	2,377
Sweden	9,561	3,314
Switzerland	2,081	1,707
Other northwest Europe	200	200
Total northwest Europe	140,999	125,853
Southeast Europe		
Austria	785	1,413
Czechoslovakia	3,073	2,874
Finland	471	569
Greece	100	307
Hungary	473	869
Italy	3,845	5,802
Lithuania	344	386
Poland	5,982	6,524
Portugal	503	440
Rumania	603	295
Russia	2,248	2,784
Yugoslavia	671	845
Other southeast Europe	1,225	1,304
Total southeast Europe	20,323	24,412
Total Asia	1,624	1,749
Total Africa	1,200	1,200
Total Australasia	521	500
Grand total	164,667	153,714

Percentage of the total quota immigration

	Under 1890 census plan	Under national-origins plan
Northwest Europe	85.6	81.2
Southeast Europe	12.3	15.88
Asia	.99	1.137
Africa	.72	.78
Australasia	.31	.325

(4) REASONS FOR THE IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

A policy must be judged by its results. Does our present restrictive immigration policy, as based on the 1890 census, give us the results we want? In the judgment of the chamber's immigration committee it does. It gives us a limited number of immigrants, 164,667, and the

bulk of this number, 140,999, from countries which are racially closely akin to the older social interests in the United States.

For that reason the committee recommends the continuance of the quota limit system now in operation based on 2 per cent of the foreign born living here in 1890.

The national-origins provision, if put into operation, would likewise give us a limited number of immigrants, 153,714, a large majority of whom, 125,853, would come from countries similarly akin to ours.

The difference in the total number admitted under the two plans is of comparatively little consequence. The major difference between the two plans is a change in the quota allotments as between northwest European countries. The quotas of the Irish Free State, Germany, Norway, and Sweden would be materially reduced and the quotas of Great Britain and North Ireland and the Netherlands would be materially increased under the national-origins plan.

The advantage, if any, in this change is greatly outweighed, in the judgment of the immigration committee, by the following considerations:

First, our industrial and social life, our citizens and our foreign-born residents, as well as foreigners abroad who are contemplating coming to this country for permanent residence, have largely adjusted themselves to the present 1890 census quota-limit system.

Second, the putting into effect of any restrictive immigration policy is bound to stir up racial antagonisms and misunderstandings. There is plenty of evidence that changing over to the national-origins plan would revivify these antagonisms without any large commensurate gain to our final purpose, which is the building of a homogeneous and united nation.

There has been considerable controversy over the possibility of arriving at a reasonably accurate analysis of the racial content of the country. Such a determination must, of course, be made before quota allotments can be based on national origins. The technical methods employed to accomplish this are, from the layman's viewpoint, complicated and involve difficulties which, in the judgment of the Immigration Committee, have not yet been solved.

For example, the question which the average man of mixed ancestry asks is: How am I going to be counted as of English origin, Irish origin, or German origin if my ancestors, for illustration, came from all three countries?

The answer is that the national-origins plan does not contemplate segregating individuals into those of English origin, of Irish origin, of German origin, etc., but, through a study of the "statistics of immigration and emigration, together with rates of increase of population as shown by the successive decennial United States censuses and such other data as may be found reliable," determining the relative contribution which the immigrants from Old World countries, beginning with the colonial settlements, have made to the creation of the white population living here in 1920. Having made this statistical analysis, the proportionate contribution of the several countries are translated into the abstraction of so many living here of English origin, so many of Irish origin, so many of German origin, etc., which is simply a statistical device necessary to determine the quotas.

While that is the answer to the average man's question, it is obvious that it is hard for him to understand a method which involves such statistical and philosophical abstractions. The difficulty is that the national-origins plan requires apparently the use of a very fine tool to try to accomplish what can only at best be a very rough judgment of the relative importance of European seed stocks in our present white population.

It is only fair to say that the Government experts who made the analysis are satisfied that the statistical and historical research methods employed have given reasonably accurate results. On the other hand, the Secretaries of State, Commerce, and Labor, charged by the law with the responsibility for determining national origins, have refused either individually or collectively to express any opinion on the merits or demerits of the methods employed for arriving at national-origins quotas.

The Immigration Committee gave some weight to these difficulties in arriving at its decision to recommend the repeal of the national-origins provision. They were by no means, however, the deciding factor in its decision. The committee feels that the essential point is to get the kind of immigration restriction which will further the best interests of the United States, and that the technical method of executing this policy is of secondary importance.

Thus it seems relatively unimportant to the committee whether the desired result is arrived at by the 1890 census plan, basing quotas on foreign born residing here or by the national-origins plan, counting not only the foreign born but the native whites living here in 1920. The committee can not help but feel that these plans have no merit other than as they may prove to be practical methods for carrying out a policy of restrictive immigration, and that it is the policy and not the method which is of major importance.

The committee did recognize the fact that the national-origins provision, based on the 1920 census, could be revised each 10 years and be based on the latest census, without changing materially either the number of quota immigrants who would be allowed to enter and without changing the relative proportion who would come from northwest and southeast Europe.

In order to maintain the same kind of immigration policy, based on 2 per cent of the foreign born living here, it is necessary to retain the 1890 census as the basis for allocation of quotas. If later censuses are used, such as 1910 and 1920, or 1930 when it is available, the number of quota immigrants would be greatly increased (unless the 2 per cent is lowered) and in any case the proportions who would come from northwest Europe and southeast Europe would be changed.

It was the judgment of the committee, however, that it is entirely practical to retain the 1890 census and make the quota-limit system which is now in operation a permanent national policy. It has five years of operation behind it, and with the support of an informed and sympathetic public opinion, each year will make it more secure. The committee, therefore, recommends the repeal of the national-origins provision of the immigration law of 1924 and the continuance of the quota-limit system now in operation.

The following members of the immigration committee have approved the foregoing report:

KARL DE LAITTRE, *Chairman.*
WALLACE M. ALEXANDER.
R. B. BEACH.
THOMAS EVANS.
CHARLES R. HOOK.
C. W. LONSDALE.
CHARLES NAGEL.
HENRY D. SHARPE.
EDWARD L. STONE.
W. M. WILEY.
WILLIAM H. WOODIN.

PERSONNEL OF IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE

Karl De Laittre, chairman, president Bovey-De Laittre Lumber Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Wallace M. Alexander, president Alexander & Baldwin (Ltd.), San Francisco, Calif.; R. B. Beach, president Republic Realty Mortgage Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur S. Bent, president Bent Bros. (Inc.), Los Angeles, Calif.; Stanley H. Bullard, vice president Bullard Machine Tool Works, Bridgeport, Conn.; Thomas Evans, vice president Merchant & Evans Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles R. Hook, vice president American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, Ohio; Charles W. Lonsdale, president Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Charles Nagel, Nagel & Kirby, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry D. Sharpe, president Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I.; Edward L. Stone, Stone Printing & Manufacturing Co., Roanoke, Va.; W. M. Wiley, vice president Boone County Coal Corporation, Sharples, W. Va.; William H. Woodin, president American Car & Foundry Co., New York, N. Y.; F. Stuart Fitzpatrick, secretary, manager Civic Development Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.

TENTH DISTRICT COUNCIL,
DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS,
THE AMERICAN LEGION,
Rockland, Mass., May 19, 1929.

Hon. DAVID I. WALSH,
House of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting held in Brockton, Sunday, May 12, 1929, of the Tenth District Council, the American Legion, 32 posts, representing Plymouth, Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket Counties, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas it has been brought to our attention the many injustices contained in the so-called national origins bill clause of the immigration law: Be it

"*Resolved*, That we petition our Senators and Representatives in Congress that they use their influence to have this clause repealed."

We ask your consideration of the sentiment contained within our resolution.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. PARKER,
Secretary Tenth District Council, the American Legion.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, does the Senator from North Dakota prefer to have the letter which he has sent to the desk read before I make the point of no quorum?

Mr. NYE. No; I prefer to have it read when next the immigration matter is taken up for consideration.

CHANGE IN DATE OF INAUGURATION

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I renew my request that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 3.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 3) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice President and Members of Congress and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 2, line 3, to strike out "2d" and insert in lieu thereof "15th"; on line 5, to strike out "15th" and insert in lieu thereof "2d";

on line 18, to strike out the words "where the Vice President has not been chosen," and insert in lieu thereof the words "of the failure to choose the Vice President"; and on line 20, after the word "shall," to insert the word "then," so as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of said Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 15th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 2d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 2d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

"SEC. 3. If the House of Representatives has not chosen a President, whenever the right of choice devolves upon them, before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The Congress shall by law provide for the case of the failure to choose the Vice President before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the House of Representatives chooses a President or until the Senate chooses a Vice President.

"SEC. 4. This amendment shall take effect on the 15th day of October after its ratification."

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Glenn	Metcalf	Steck
Ashurst	Goff	Moses	Steiwer
Barkley	Greene	Norbeck	Swanson
Blease	Harris	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Borah	Harrison	Nye	Thomas, Okla.
Bratton	Hastings	Oddie	Townsend
Broussard	Hatfield	Overman	Trammell
Burton	Hawes	Patterson	Tydings
Capper	Hayden	Phipps	Tyson
Connally	Heflin	Pine	Vandenberg
Couzens	Howell	Pittman	Wagner
Cutting	Johnson	Ransdell	Walcott
Dale	Kean	Reed	Walsh, Mass.
Deneen	Keyes	Sackett	Walsh, Mont.
Dill	King	Sheppard	Warren
Edge	La Follette	Shortridge	Waterman
Fletcher	McKellar	Simmons	Watson
Frazier	McMaster	Smith	Wheeler
Gillett	McNary	Smoot	

Mr. HEFLIN. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. BLACK] is necessarily detained by illness.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I would like to ask the author of the joint resolution [Mr. NORRIS] a question, but I do not see him in the Chamber just at this moment. I intend to vote for the joint resolution, but I would like to point out that it would be possible to secure the same result without amending the Constitution. The apparent object of the measure is to eliminate the lame-duck session of Congress.

Mr. NORRIS entered the Chamber.

Mr. TYDINGS. I am glad the Senator from Nebraska has come into the Chamber. I had just said, may I say for his benefit, that I intend to vote for the joint resolution, but I want to ask the Senator if he does not think that much of what is sought to be obtained in the form of a constitutional amendment could be obtained by a mere change of the statute?

I would like to cite this possible set-up: Suppose that Congress would come into session on the 4th of March following a presidential election and would stay in session until the 4th of June, three months, whereas now it comes into session on the first Monday of December and adjourns on the 4th of March, so that the 3-month session would still be had, as is now the case, except that it would be had with the new Congress instead of the old one; that the limitation for its meeting at the first session, if the Congress desires, could be fixed for three months for Members of either House if a long and unlimited session for any reason was undesirable; and that following that session the next Congress would meet in December and would remain in session as long as it desired to do so, just as it now does through a long session of Congress.

It has seemed to me that a change in the statute would secure what the Senator seeks to secure in his amendment, and I wondered whether or not he had considered the possibility of amending the present law fixing the time for the convening of Congress so that a constitutional amendment would not be necessary.

I know the Senator will answer that question in a moment, and before he does I would like to point out the fact that it may be that in the next 50 or 75 years the time fixed in the Senator's amendment would not be as desirable as it is to-day, just like the old construction placed on the Constitution as to the time fixed in it has been outgrown for present-day conditions, and that by putting those dates in the Constitution it would be necessary to amend it again in the event in the future the set-up contained in the joint resolution now pending was not desirable or best for the conditions then unfolding. I thought if we could obtain the same end, and it does seem to me to be possible to obtain it—perhaps not in so nice or as complete a way as the amendment would make it—we would have the language in an elastic shape, so that in the future if the dates set out in the pending amendment were for any reason deemed to be inadvisable or ill fitted we could again merely amend the statute instead of having to amend the Constitution.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, let me say before I answer the Senator's question that I was called to the telephone by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM], who is opposed to the joint resolution and wants to have an opportunity to be heard on it. That accounts for my momentary absence from the Chamber. Senators will remember that on yesterday I was about to get the joint resolution before the Senate when I discovered that the Senator from Connecticut was not here, and so I ceased from my attempt. I saw the Senator from Connecticut in the Chamber this morning and when I asked that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of my joint resolution I was under the impression that he was still here, and after the absence of a quorum was suggested I supposed, of course, in response to the call he would come into the Chamber. But I discovered that he was down in the city on semiofficial business attending a luncheon having to do with the Philippine question. He called me on the telephone. I told one of the clerks to call him when I found out where he was and then went to the telephone myself. He can not be here for an hour or so. I dislike very much to take up the resolution in his absence unless some one else wants to occupy the intervening time. I wanted to explain to the Senate the present parliamentary situation.

Now, I want to answer the question of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], and it is a very proper question, too. In answer to the Senator I will say that if under the Constitution as it now exists we change the date of meeting, which we could do, and had Congress convene on the 4th day of March instead of the first Monday in December, it would put Congress to work in March after its election and it would be the new Congress; that is true. There are two or three objections to that course, however.

First—and in this I think I will be borne out by every Senator who has been compelled to work in the atmosphere of Washington during the summer time—we would always run into the hot summer months of the Washington climate. We would not be in session from January until the 4th of March, the best time of the year for Congress to operate, the best time in the year to do good work, so we would really be confronted with a short session during the heated term, and when the hot weather came it would be almost impossible to keep Congress here. It would be impossible to do really good legislative work during the hot part of the year here in Washington.

The time between the election and the time when Congress would go into active work would be from November until March, more time, in my judgment, than ought to exist; the best time in the year when legislators ought to be working and operating. It would be impossible for a new Congress under the present Constitution ever to assemble until the 4th of March, because the newly elected Members do not come into office until that time.

I note what the Senator said about putting the dates of meeting in the Constitution and that in 50 or 75 years from now conditions which we can not now foresee may exist which would make that undesirable. If the Senator will look at the amendment and compare it with the present provision of the Constitution, he will find that the amendment itself provides, as does the Constitution now provide, that Congress can fix any other date of meeting. If the time of election were changed, then a condition might arise in which it would be desirable to change the time of meeting. If we could conceive of the time when we would not hold the election in the fall, that suggestion would be worthy of consideration.

All the amendment does is to change the date of the beginning of the term of the President and Members of Congress.

Some lawyers of great ability have argued in times past that we could make that change without an amendment to the Constitution, because the term of office is not fixed in the Constitution; but we are confronted with the dilemma that the Constitution does fix a definite term for Members of the House and of the Senate and of the President. The beginning of that term is not fixed in the Constitution, and neither is the end. The beginning of Congress, as I remember the history of it, was fixed by a statute. In other words, after the Constitution had been adopted fixing a definite term, the beginning of the term was fixed by statute. That being true, a man now in office in the House or a President in office having the beginning of his term fixed and a constitutional limitation as to the length of his term, necessarily under the Constitution his term expires at a certain fixed date. I think it must be conceded by constitutional lawyers that we can not by legislative act shorten the term of the President of the United States nor of Members of the Senate nor of Members of the House of Representatives. My amendment does all three of those things—very slight, it is true, but necessary in order to get the Congress to convene soon after the election and in order to put the new Congress instead of the old Congress to work.

I would like to ask the Senator from Maryland if I have answered his question?

Mr. TYDINGS. I think the Senator not only has answered it completely but so logically that I am inclined to agree that his amendment rather than that a change by statute should be had.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I should like to say further in answer to the question of the Senator from Maryland that there would be no Congress in session to receive the election returns and to elect a President in case the Electoral College failed to make a choice.

Mr. NORRIS. That is true; and I thank the Senator for the suggestion.

Mr. TYDINGS. Of course, the Senator will realize that Congress could meet for just one day and we could amend the Constitution in that respect without changing the whole machinery of government, which would be a much simpler amendment than the one the Senator from Nebraska sponsors. I had not lost sight of that, but I was dealing with the Congress itself.

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator, I think, misspoke himself. We could arrange for a session of Congress without an amendment to the Constitution so as to take care of that.

Mr. TYDINGS. Oh, yes.

Mr. NORRIS. But, in the first place, that would necessarily have to be the old Congress.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. NORRIS. And unless——

Mr. TYDINGS. Unless some candidate had received a majority vote the old Congress might pick out a new President.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. DILL. When this measure was before the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress I recall it was defeated largely because of the argument that there was not sufficient time afforded within which to organize the House and elect a President in case the Electoral College should fail to elect. Is there anything in the proposed amendment now that changes the situation in that respect?

Mr. NORRIS. No; the amendment as amended by the committee—and the committee amendments have already been agreed to by the Senate—is in the exact form in which the joint resolution passed the Senate the last time, and in practically the same form in which it has passed the Senate on four different occasions.

I realize, Mr. President, that that argument has been made; but, under the proposed amendment, Congress would have two weeks' time before the beginning of the term of the President in which to count the votes. I presume that in most States, as is the case in mine, no such time as that is allowed to canvass the votes for governor. The terms of the governor and members of the legislature begin at the same time in most of the States—on the same day and at the same hour. The legislature canvasses the votes.

No matter what we might do, we can imagine a case where the best government might fail; we can imagine that all kinds of things might happen; but I can not conceive, Mr. President, of Congress not being able to canvass the votes in two weeks' time. If I were to follow my own inclination I myself would shorten that time to one week instead of two weeks. The subject was debated very seriously several years ago, when the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee had the matter in hand, and we fixed two weeks' time, on the theory that we could not conceive of more time than that being necessary. So I am not anticipating any difficulty as to that.

All the arguments, Mr. President, which are made against the proposed amendment are not, in my judgment, always made in good faith. To begin with, I want it understood that I am not criticizing any man for opposing the amendment, and I am conceding that those who oppose it do so conscientiously; but I have very often come in contact during the last six years in the consideration of this measure with Members of Congress who have urged objections to it which to my mind were only excuses on which to base opposition, and they were really opposed to the amendment for other reasons which to my mind were clear but which no one would probably give as reasons for opposition to the amendment.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield further to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. DILL. Regarding the matter which I mentioned a moment ago as to the inability of the House to act, the one argument which seemed to me to have considerable basis was that there might be a failure to organize the House—it has happened in the past that the House was unable to organize for some time—and therefore it would not be in a position to do business because it had not been organized, and consequently would not be able to elect a President. I myself do not think that is a very serious danger, but it seemed to be the argument that had the deciding weight in the fight that was made in the last session of Congress when the proposed amendment was defeated in the other House.

Mr. NORRIS. My judgment is that argument did not have the deciding weight. I do not know of any argument that did have the deciding weight. I will state what I think the real reason for opposition was.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. NORRIS. I will yield in just a moment.

There are a good many people, and very fine people, too, in this country—some of them are Members of Congress—who are constitutionally opposed to amending the Constitution. They will say so frankly. I know on one occasion when we voted on this very amendment after a roll call a Member who had voted against it told me that he could not see any objection to the amendment; that he thought it would bring about a very necessary reform, and he was sorry it was not in the Constitution. "But," he said, "I would not vote for any amendment to the Constitution, and that is the reason why I voted against the joint resolution."

Mr. DILL. I wish to say to the Senator that I am not advancing this argument as my own.

Mr. NORRIS. I understand that.

Mr. DILL. I am extremely anxious to see the joint resolution proposing the amendment passed, not only by the Senate but by the House of Representatives, but I wanted to get any suggestions the Senator from Nebraska might have to make in answer to that argument, in the hope that they might be persuasive on the minds of those who have attached weight to it.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, in the first place, the time might come when the House of Representatives could not organize; the time might come when the Senate could not organize. I can imagine a good many things that might happen over a term of years. We might have such a condition right now. If the President and the Vice President of the United States should both die or should both be killed, for instance, in an automobile accident, we might have a great deal of difficulty in knowing just what to do about the selection of their successors, although we have provided for a succession in office by law. I do not believe a constitution can be adopted that will provide for every possible contingency that may arise. Besides, all such contingencies exist now and always have existed. I do not know of any way to escape them. Now I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I regard this amendment, if it should be adopted, as providing a tremendous improvement on the present system, and it is really difficult to understand what reason can be advanced against such a very necessary amendment to the Constitution. Certainly the present condition is one that ought to be remedied, and I imagine that every person who has ever thought about the situation must realize that it is necessary that some other plan should be adopted. It is so obvious that I can not understand why the House of Representatives has never voted on the proposed constitutional amendment. I do not believe it has ever voted on it.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; it has voted on it.

Mr. McKELLAR. It did vote on it at one time?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; in the last Congress.

Mr. McKELLAR. And voted it down?

Mr. NORRIS. It carried by a large majority, but it did not have the necessary two-thirds majority.

Mr. McKELLAR. So the Senator's purpose now is to have the proposed amendment to the Constitution adopted by the Senate as soon as possible, so that the House may have ample time in which to give it consideration with a view to its final submission to the States at the present session. I certainly hope the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Senator will be adopted by the Senate; that it will be sent over to the House, and that, upon reconsideration and reflection, that body will also adopt the amendment.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President——

Mr. NORRIS. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. BRATTON. I want to join with the Senator from Tennessee in his expression of commendation of the proposed amendment to the Constitution and in urging that its adoption by Congress be hastened. In my opinion, should the proposed amendment finally become a part of the Constitution, it will improve the present situation and lessen the hazard of difficulties which might easily be conceived under the present legal status. Although the pending proposal may not be perfect, it will make a substantial improvement over the present arrangement. I hope the joint resolution will be passed by the Senate forthwith, and that it will receive the approval of the body at the other end of the Capitol during the present session of Congress, in order that it may be submitted to the several States for their approval.

Mr. NORRIS. I have no doubt that if it were submitted to the States there would not be a State which would reject it.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will give me a few minutes to express my commendation of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. NORRIS. I shall be glad to yield the floor and let the Senator speak in his own time.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, I think the reform embodied in the joint resolution now pending proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States is one of the most valuable that has been presented for the consideration of Congress in a long time. I believe such an amendment to the Constitution is needed and that it will correct some of the worst abuses from which we suffer in connection with legislative procedure.

First. It will prevent a man being potential in speaking for the country when his constituency shall have repudiated him. It will let the living legislator and not the dead pass on the legislation of Congress, which is a fundamental principle which should be adhered to by a progressive and up-to-date government.

Second. The constitutional amendment, if finally adopted, will prevent filibusters and legislation by blackmail. It will put an end to that condition under which in a short session an individual Senator may prevent the enactment of desirable legislation unless some measure in which he is interested is also allowed to pass.

I have been here for a great many years, and I know that at short sessions of Congress the judgment of the Senate and the judgment of the House have frequently been coerced and both bodies have been made to record themselves in a manner contrary to the wishes of the majority.

Under present conditions a Senator may come upon the floor of the Senate and say, "If you do not consent to a certain amendment in which I am interested, I will filibuster against the pending bill." All the filibustering which we have occurs in short sessions; and it frequently happens that rather than let a measure fail, necessitating a call for an extra session of Congress, legislation that ought not to be enacted is accepted by the Senate and by the House on account of the coercion which may be employed during a short session. Filibusters do not occur at long sessions of Congress, because the filibusterers wear themselves out. During a long session all that is necessary is to continue in session for a sufficient length of time, and thus let a filibuster exhaust itself.

Two evils grow out of short sessions of Congress: First, legislation by blackmail; that is, legislation is forced on bills contrary to the judgment of the Congress; and second, legislation is defeated which in the judgment of Congress should be enacted.

These have been the two evils which have brought the Senate, more than the House, into disrepute.

The constitutional amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska would prevent such a situation arising. No Senator could come on the floor and force the adoption of an amendment or else defeat the legislation which was pending. I think the complaints and criticisms which have been directed against Congress, and especially against the Senate, would be eliminated by the adoption of such a constitutional amendment as is here proposed. I do not know of a measure which has in it greater hope of bringing about a valuable reform of insuring honest legislation and the carrying out of the convictions and will of a majority of the Senate and the House than the measure now before us, which has been so persistently advocated by the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS].

I have been astounded that the House of Representatives has repeatedly defeated the consideration and passage of the joint resolution proposing the constitutional amendment. I hope the pending joint resolution will be passed by the Senate and sent over to the House in time to enable the Members of the House, who complain of the Senate and of its delays and filibusters, to put it through, so as to prevent any recurrence in the future of the evils to which I have referred.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, I have not any doubt that if the present President of the United States had the politicians here and those over yonder at the other end of the Capitol at home and could turn back the flight of time to about the 4th of March he would get great pleasure in leaving them at home. I thought, so far as I was individually concerned, that he was making a mistake in calling the extra session of Congress, and I so expressed myself to several people. Just coming into office, as he was, under the conditions and circumstances existing, I thought he would take nine months to put everything in good shape and working order, and then Congress would meet in regular session, instead of bringing Congress here in extraordinary session. I repeat, I think if he had it to do over, possibly that is the course he would pursue.

I am glad that the statesmen at the other end of the Capitol have each time seen fit to kill the political work of this body as exemplified in the pending joint resolution, and I hope there will be sufficient statesmen over there to kill it again as soon as it reaches their door.

The distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] has just spoken of filibustering. Mr. President, I do not suppose filibustering was so bad when Thomas F. Bayard and Arthur P. Gorman stood upon the floor of the Senate for days and nights and filibustered to keep the heel of the negro from being placed upon the white man's neck in the South. I do not suppose filibustering was so bad when men like Henry Cabot Lodge, whose equal in brains and in intelligence has not been reached in this body for some years, stood here and engaged in a filibuster. I suppose filibustering was not so bad when John C. Calhoun, one of the greatest statesmen who ever sat in this body, engaged in filibustering. I do not suppose it was quite so bad when John Warwick Daniel, of Virginia, stood here and engaged in filibustering to keep again the heel of the negro voter from being placed upon the white women of South Carolina and Virginia and other Southern States. I think filibustering very often is very worthy; and it may be possible that the distinguished Senator from Virginia himself will be a filibusterer before this extra session adjourns if the House sticks to what it did yesterday afternoon between 6 and 7 o'clock p. m. And possibly it was not so bad to carry on a filibuster when, a few years ago, an antilynching law was brought into this body which would have been a disgrace and an insult to every white woman in the Southern States and in any other State of the American Union.

I shall not vote for this measure. I do not believe it is a good measure, and I have never believed it. I may be mistaken; I may have read wrongly; I may have been taught wrongly; but I do not believe the Senate and House of 1929 have, as a body, the brains and the intellect that was in the Constitutional Convention that wrote the Constitution of the United States of America. I know that South Carolina has not got it here, and I do not believe that any other State in the Union is represented here by a man who would be so egotistical as to stand upon this floor and state that he thinks himself a greater statesman than the men who wrote the Constitution of the United States of America. If there is such a man, I should like to see him. I will see that he is awarded a medal for being the greatest egotist that this country has ever produced.

Another thing I do not like, Mr. President, is this way of contemptuously referring to "lame ducks." I do not want to say anything to hurt anybody's feelings, but I should like to have somebody tell me if they consider that James A. Reed, of Missouri, was less worthy to represent Missouri on the floor of the Senate, after his 18 years of service, from December, 1928, until the 4th of March, 1929, than he was at any other time?

I should like to ask if any man will tell me that William Cabell Bruce, who sat here—the greatest scholar who has been in this body, so I have understood, since Henry Cabot Lodge

left it—was any less worthy from December, 1928, until the 4th of March, 1929, or any less able to represent the State of Maryland than he was when he came here?

In this connection, Mr. President, I may say that William McKinley—in my estimation one of the best Christian Presidents this country ever had—was twice a "lame duck"; once in 1884, when his election was successfully contested after he had served in the House of Representatives up to that time; and again in 1890, when he was defeated for reelection to the House after the passage of the famous McKinley tariff bill. And yet this great man, whom some persons would call a "lame duck," was subsequently honored with two terms as President of the United States; and many other men of great talent have been defeated and later returned to the House and Senate.

I should like to ask, if I could do so without drawing comparisons and hurting anybody's feelings, if there are not some other States here that would admit that the men they have here to-day are not as competent and as worthy in some respects to represent their States as the men who formerly were here, because the men who are here to-day are new men. They have not had the experience, they have not had the training, they have not had the opportunity that their predecessors had. They may make greater men than the "lame ducks"; but who is more competent to represent this Government—those men, with their 12 and 18 years of service, from the 1st of December until the 4th of March, or a man who has just come here, with no experience?

As I say, I do not say one word against one of them, and I do not want any of them to think so; but it takes experience in this body, it takes age in this body, it takes men to study in this body; and I think one of the worst rules we have in it is this rule of seniority. I think the ablest man on a committee should be its chairman and not the man who has been there the longest; and there are other reasons why I think this joint resolution is a dangerous measure.

"Lame ducks!" Why slur a Senator who has sat here by calling him that? It reminds me of some people I hear talk in this same town about the "kids"—instead of calling them children, calling them "kids"—billy-goat babies! [Laughter.] I should imagine any man would hate mighty bad, if a doctor was at his home with his wife, and the man was pacing up and down the hall, if the doctor should come out and say, "Yes; your wife has come through all right. She has a kid"; and I am the same way about this "lame-duck" business. I do not believe in it. I think it is an insult to the woman and to the child, and I think it is an insult to the Senator and to his mother.

I do not know whether I shall ever be complimented by being called a "lame duck" or not, and I care very little, so far as that is concerned. It makes very little difference to me either way; but, if I should be, I certainly would go out of this Chamber with the full knowledge that I have more sense, more intelligence, and that I have profited by having the honor and the privilege of associating with the gentlemen here instead of going out and thinking that I was more ignorant than I was when I got here, and a "lame duck." I do not believe in those things; and I do not propose to sit here and let this joint resolution go through and not voice, so far as I am individually concerned, my protest against the reference to filibustering and against the reference to "lame ducks" as applied to Senators who are as able and as distinguished as any man in this body to-day.

Oh, it is said, "They were defeated." Why, yes; some of the best men in the world have been defeated. Wade Hampton was defeated in South Carolina. A man almost unheard of outside of his own State was sent here to take his place. That man is dead. You very seldom ever hear his name mentioned. The man whom he defeated will in a few days have a statue placed in that hall out yonder to commemorate his memory as one of the greatest sons South Carolina ever had.

Gen. Matthew C. Butler was defeated—another very able man and a very distinguished man. He was defeated by Benjamin R. Tillman, who came here and served longer than any man from South Carolina, I think, with the exception of one, has ever served. Was Senator Butler, after 18 years of service, any less worthy to represent that State? "Lame duck!" Yes; he was lame. He had only one leg; the other one was shot off in the Confederate war, leading a cavalry charge in the defense of the Southern Confederacy.

I could mention other States in the Union where the same thing occurred; but, as I say, I do not wish to hurt anybody's feelings. I do not wish anybody to think I am drawing comparisons; but you can think in your minds of men who have gone out of here and have been succeeded by men who lacked a whole lot of being as brainy as the ones they succeeded. Why slur them as "lame ducks"? Why say that they shall be so spoken of?

Another thing, Mr. President: Some people want to change the Constitution at every little whim; it does not make any difference what comes along. That is so in my State, I am sorry to say. We have some people in South Carolina who say, in connection with everything that comes up, and some one says they think it is unconstitutional, "Well, let us change the constitution. Let us switch it about and change it around."

If the Constitution needs amending, if we think we have the brains to put more in it than is in it, if we think we have the intellect to write a greater law than that, let us call a constitutional convention like men; let them assemble here in Washington; let them write a constitution of the up-to-date variety, and let them write a constitution to suit the Power Trust. Let them write a constitution to suit the Newspaper Trust. Let them write a constitution to suit everybody. Let them bow down to every power and to every little sniffle whim, and change the Constitution of the United States to suit some condition that happens to appear to-day.

I say we should stand by the Constitution. We can pass laws to correct any evil that the Constitution has failed to correct. I never heard anybody make any speech about it that has offered any suggestion that would improve it.

Oh, yes; they put in the whisky amendment. I have not anything to say about that. Everybody knows my position on the whisky business. I put an article in the RECORD here yesterday from one of the "big Ikes" of the prohibition movement in which he said there was more crime in this country to-day than in any country in the world where we were spending our money to send missionaries. I see, under the constitutional amendment, young boys and girls drinking whisky at public entertainments. Very recently I saw two beautiful girls and two very handsome boys come into a dining room. They sat down at the table. The waiter came up, and one of the boys deliberately reached back in his hip pocket and pulled out a silver flask, wrapped it up in his napkin, and passed it to the waiter. The waiter carried it out of the dining room, and came back in a few minutes to these people, sitting right at the table near me, with four highballs. They drank that. In a short while that was repeated. When the young man went to pay his bill, this waiter came back and had this flask wrapped up as he had carried it out. The boy put it back in his pocket, paid his bill, and two boys and two girls from two of as good families as there are on this earth walked out of that dining room staggering.

I never saw that before the Constitution was amended. I never heard a girl ask a boy when she started out with him if he had anything on his hip before the Constitution was amended. There are a good many other things I could call attention to; and I say that you had better let that old Constitution alone as it was written. Pass your laws if you want to; then, when emergencies arise, you can change them to meet that issue.

The Constitution has been changed in another particular—woman suffrage. Mr. President, I am not so sure that they did such a great piece of work when they did that. I lack a good deal of giving my full support and my hearty congratulations to woman suffrage when I see some things that are going on to-day. Down in my State some people said, "Oh, yes; woman suffrage has passed now. Such-and-such a class of women"—what they call the aristocrats, the "big Ikes"—"would not go to the polls." They said, "Oh, the southern women would not vote. They were not going to register." What happened? They were the first ones that went. Many of the farmer boys' wives and the cotton-mill boys' wives refused to register in South Carolina. They said they were not going to vote. I have heard men make the statement that if their wives registered and voted they never could eat at their table any more; they did not propose to marry a woman or live with a woman who wanted to go around and mess up in politics and mess about with the men all over the country. They said they would not do it.

Now, what did I have to do? I had to go around among my folks and tell them, "Why, you are acting foolishly. These opponents of ours over here, these people on the other side, are all registering. For instance, a fellow over yonder has a wife and two daughters and himself, voting 4 votes, and you are sitting over here with your wife and two daughters and yourself and you are just voting 1 vote." Finally I convinced them that if the other side was going to vote our side must vote; and then I got to the Senate. [Laughter.] Still, Mr. President, I do not give my approval to that change.

If I had my individual way, I would cut the woman suffrage and prohibition amendments out of the Constitution and leave each State of the American Union to do as it pleased about such matters. If I had my way, I would put woman back on the

pedestal where she belongs—at home, the mother, God bless her; high above everything else on this earth, too far superior to some men even to look at them, much less to touch them. If this country is saved, Mr. President, it will be by the women and at the family altar.

Woman is the greatest creation that God ever made, and the proof of that is that all of His creations were in the ascending scale, and He made woman last. That is high proof of the fact that she is the grandest and the noblest of them all. I would love to see her stay in the high place where she belongs.

If it had not been for the woman suffrage amendment, Mrs. Willebrandt would not have left her job and gone home broken-hearted and disappointed. If it had not been for that amendment, some other good folks who will be put on the scrap heap would never have been drawn out of their homes to be looked at for a while and admired and then discarded because their political acts, or something else, did not please some little Ransy Sniffles running around carrying messages.

I know this resolution will not pass the House. I call on the statesmen over in the other body to kill this resolution again, and to keep it killed, and let the Constitution of this Government stand, and let us abide by it. If we would abide by it closely and make less effort to change it, this country would be a great deal better off from every standpoint.

As I have said, I know the resolution will pass in the Senate. I can not help that. I can only voice my own sentiments about it. I hope that when it does pass here, however, the statesmen of the House will rise in their majesty and set aside the acts of the politicians.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COUZENS in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the first amendment reported to the joint resolution.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Glenn	Norbeck	Thomas, Idaho
Bingham	Goff	Norris	Townsend
Blease	Harris	Nye	Trammell
Bratton	Hastings	Oddie	Tydings
Broussard	Hatfield	Overman	Tyson
Burton	Hawes	Phipps	Vandenberg
Connally	Hebert	Ransdell	Wagner
Couzens	Heflin	Reed	Walcott
Cutting	Johnson	Sackett	Walsh, Mass.
Dale	Kean	Schall	Walsh, Mont.
Deneen	Keyes	Sheppard	Warren
Dill	King	Shortridge	Waterman
Edge	La Follette	Simmons	Watson
Fletcher	McKellar	Smith	Wheeler
Frazier	McMaster	Steck	
Gillett	Metcalf	Stelwer	
Glass	Moses	Swanson	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. BINGHAM obtained the floor.

Mr. BURTON rose.

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask the Senator from Ohio if he desires to proceed this afternoon. If so, I shall be glad to yield the floor for the present.

Mr. BURTON. I shall be entirely willing to go on at this time if that is agreeable to the Senator.

Mr. BINGHAM. Certainly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I rise to support this resolution. It seems to me very clear that the fundamental principles of popular government will be promoted by the adoption of the amendment proposed. I do not regard it as necessary to make any extended remarks, as the Senate has on previous occasions passed a resolution similar to the pending resolution.

There are several fundamental facts which it might be well, however, to mention. In the first place, the present arrangement as to the meeting of the Congress and the inauguration of the President was due to conditions entirely different from those which now prevail—the absence of rapid means of transportation; the absence of any method for the ready transmission of news; a custom, quite universal at the time, of giving to those elected to public positions ample time for the adjustment of their own private affairs in preparation for a considerable absence. The Continental Congress, on the 13th day of September, 1788, providing for the selection of presidential electors and Representatives in Congress, fixed the first Wednesday in January for the selection of electors in the respective States, the first Wednesday in February for the electors to assemble and vote for President and Vice President, and the first Wednesday in March for commencing proceedings under the Constitution.

The first Wednesday of March of the succeeding year, 1789, was the 4th of March, and by an act passed by Congress in March, 1792, it was provided that the terms of President and Vice President should close on the 4th day of March after election. That was the manner in which that date was fixed, and it has been continued from that time to this.

With the very great difference in modern conditions, it can be seen that there is no reason for the long interval between the election and the induction of the President into office, and more especially is it true that there is no reason for the long interval between the election and the first Monday in December of the following year before the Congress shall meet.

I wish to call attention to the custom in divers other countries in regard to the time after the election when a legislative body meets. In England the Parliament usually convenes in two or three weeks after election. I believe the 25th of June has been fixed for the meeting of Parliament at this time, slightly over three weeks after the election.

In Canada there is no definite time fixed by law, but the time has generally been short, conditions being analogous to those prevailing in England.

In France the Chamber of Deputies, in the case of a new election, is convened within 10 days following the close of the election.

The German constitution of August, 1919, provides that the Reichstag shall assemble for the first meeting not later than 30 days after the election.

In Hungary the date of assembly is within six weeks; in Australia 30 days after the day fixed for the return of the writs of election.

In Brazil the interval is somewhat longer. Elections are held on the first Sunday in February, except when they occur in the same year with the elections for President and Vice President, which are held on the 1st of March. Congress must assemble May 1. In the first case there is an interval of three months, and in the second of two months. The conditions which exist in Brazil are somewhat similar to those which existed in the United States in the days of the formation of our Government. The Netherlands State Assembly must convene within three months. The Polish Parliament must convene on the first Tuesday after election. In Argentina the elections take place on the first Sunday in March, and the constitution requires Congress to meet on May 1.

There is nothing like this long interval in the constitution or laws of any State of the Union. The usual time for the meeting of the State legislature after the November election is at a very early date in January. It seems to me the custom sanctioned by our present order of things is altogether incongruous. Congress could itself, by legislation, remedy the existing order of things except for the fact that any such legislation would, contrary to the wording of the Constitution, shorten the terms of the President and Vice President, shorten the terms of Senators, which by the Constitution are fixed at six years, and by implication shorten the terms of Members of the House of Representatives.

I might mention one reason for the later meeting of Congress which did exist until the passage of the amendment for the popular election of Senators, and that is that in most States—though there were some exceptions as there was for a time in the State of Ohio where the election was the second January before the Senator took his seat—the election of Senator was held in the early part of the year following the general election. That made it practically impossible for the Congress to meet early in January following the November election.

While no illustration has been stated of what might happen under the present system, nevertheless it is possible that if one party should be in power at the date of the November election and that organization should be dislodged by an adverse vote, under the present system with the Congress meeting for the short session from December to March following the outgoing Congress and administration could enact legislation which would make it utterly impossible for the incoming administration, at least for the first two years, to follow out the mandates of the people.

Mr. President, I believe I have nothing more to say on the subject. It seems to me the present system is entirely incongruous, is not in accordance with the best ideas of popular government, and, if we mention the matter of popular support, that the change has the overwhelming support of the people of the country.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, first I want to express my thanks to the author of the resolution, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], for the great courtesy that he has shown me on two or three occasions, when the matter might have come up and I was kept from the floor of the Senate by other business, in not pressing it.

On yesterday there was a very solicitous inquiry on the part of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] as to my where-

abouts. I am sorry that he is not in the Chamber at this time, for I would like to tell him that I was making a speech in Massachusetts. I am sure that he would sympathize with me under the circumstances.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution which has passed the Senate several times has had a rather interesting history. With it there has been coupled the agitation for a change in the date of the inauguration of the President. That has gone along with the movement to change the time of the sessions of Congress. There have been many attempts to change the date of the inauguration and they have been based mainly upon two grounds: First, in order that the inauguration date might come at a more favorable season of the year.

Those of us who were in Washington when President Taft was inaugurated will remember the terrible storm that took place, which caused a great deal of illness and several deaths. Those of us who were here on March 4 of this year will remember the sympathy we had for the noble red Indian who was so lightly clad and rode a horse in the cold, cold rain. It has been felt that it would be wise if we could have it at a time when we would be more likely to have better weather in Washington.

The other reason is that it is believed by some that it would be wise to have the President's term fit logically into the plans for changing the beginning and ending dates of the meeting of Congress. Of course, as has been said repeatedly by opponents to the amendment to the Constitution, it is not necessary for an amendment to the Constitution to take place in order to change the date of the meeting of Congress. That can be done by law; and a great many of the arguments which have been raised in regard to the date of the meeting of Congress and the necessity for an amendment to the Constitution on that account fall by the wayside in view of the fact that Congress could change that law.

It may be of interest to Senators to remember that in 1876 a resolution was introduced in Congress to change the date of the inauguration to May 1. In 1886 an attempt was made to change the date to April 30, so as to have it fall on the anniversary of Washington's first inauguration. In 1889 another amendment was introduced fixing the last Tuesday of April as inaugural day, it then occurring on April 30 of that year, the object being to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's first inaugural.

It is worth noting that since 1889, 81 amendments have been presented in some form or other attempting to change the date of Inauguration Day. Eighteen of them have designated April 30 as the date, 5 have designated the last Wednesday in April, 14 the last Thursday in April, 2 the first Tuesday in May, 22 some date in the early part of January, as is done in the resolution now before us, 19 designating a day in the latter part of January, and 1 the second Monday of December.

Although March 4 has generally proven itself a bad day, as Washington newspapers told us recently in working out the history of the weather on that date, and frequently the weather has spoiled ceremonials and pageants attendant upon the installation of the new President, the difficulty of any change of date has been in the inability of Congress to agree on any specific date in the spring as being more certain to furnish good weather than any other date.

In the consideration of Senate Resolution 83 on May 10, 1898, after that very distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, the late Senator Hoar, had spoken of the inclement and disagreeable weather of the preceding inaugurations and had pleaded for the more agreeable date provided in his resolution, which called for the last Wednesday in April, Senator Perkins, of California, showed by reports from the Weather Bureau that from 1873, when the Weather Bureau was established, until 1897, inclusive, the year before Senator Hoar's speech was made, the only advantage of the last Wednesday in April over the 4th of March seemed to be that on three of the April days there were high winds and threatening weather instead of snow or sleet, whereas the other days matched up quite evenly with good and bad.

Another objection to the last Wednesday in April or any particular day of the week is that it would cause a change from term to term in the exact number of days in the term of the President. The Constitution states that the President's term shall be four years, but as the week days by name advance from year to year, the term of one incumbent would be less than four years while, of course, his successor would have more than four years.

In answer to the contention of those who have sponsored this and other similar resolutions that it would obviate the difficulties and inconvenience consequent upon March 4, it was shown that in about 200 years that date occurred on Sunday but six times, this infrequency being ascribed to the peculiar results attendant upon Inauguration Day coming in the year following leap year.

There has been much discussion in Congress as to whether it is necessary to change the date of Inauguration Day by a constitutional amendment, the Constitution proper specifying no exact date for the inauguration. Those in favor of the constitutional amendment maintain that since the President's term was fixed at four years by the Constitution, an extension or curtailment of that period, which would be necessitated by a change in the inaugural date, could only constitutionally be effected by an amendment.

During recent years the resolutions seemed to tend to have the President's term end sometime in January, irrespective of weather conditions. This seems to be due to the fact that in nearly all our States the governors are inaugurated as early in January as possible, so as to begin their terms as early in the calendar year as may be. It is also due to the fact that in unusually severe weather the inaugural ceremony can be held in the Senate Chamber, as was done on March 4, 1909, when Mr. Taft was inaugurated.

An interesting objection to having the inauguration occur in January was presented in the Sixty-eighth Congress in the minority report opposing the passage of the House joint resolution. This minority report declared that as the President, by reason of the intensive campaigning, is subjected to severe physical strain prior to the election, and as after the election he is compelled severely to exert himself in preparing his message to Congress, supervising the Budget, planning governmental policies, selecting the Cabinet, making speeches, and answering a great mass of correspondence which always falls to the lot of a newly elected President, it is dangerous for him to take up the burdens of the presidential office only two months after election. The present system, which permits four months' preparation, is more humane.

Senators will remember that the present occupant of the White House took occasion during the four months' period between his election and his inauguration to go on a good-will journey to our sister Republics to the south. There seems to be no question whatever that this trip was of mutual advantage both to the President and his country and to the other countries concerned. They all recognized him as the new man in office. In the South American Republics there is no particular interest at any time in the President who is going out of office. The new man is the one to whom all honor is paid, and they appreciated very greatly his visit. They felt that it gave them an opportunity to present matters to him which they would never be able to present in such a way and under such favorable circumstances to an actual President, and they welcomed his visit as being a sign of his interest in the Latin-American Republics, and it did a great deal of good. It is to be hoped that it might be repeated in the future.

At any rate there is certainly much weight in the position which has been taken that following the strenuous election and with all that must precede a President's immediate induction into office, to give him no vacation at all, but to bring him practically immediately after election into the busy days of picking out his Cabinet, writing his inaugural address, preparing his Budget, collecting his advisors and meeting all the thousands of callers, office seekers, and friends, and those who have some message which they would like to incorporate in his inaugural address, would be a very unfortunate thing.

The history of resolutions on this subject indicates the impossibility of a constitutional amendment ever being adopted merely for the purpose of furnishing a pleasant day for inaugural ceremonies, since there is rightly so much objection to tinkering with the Constitution. It is probable, however, that in adjusting the congressional term, a subject previously discussed, the date of the inauguration will be changed for the benefit of the new plan finally chosen, and this was done in the last four resolutions on the subject which passed the Senate.

Before taking up a discussion of those, Mr. President, I should like to read a portion of the remarks made by Mr. TILSON, the Representative from the third Connecticut district, and the majority leader of the House, at the last session when a joint resolution, virtually the same as the one now before us, was being debated by the House.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MCKELLAR in the chair). Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the junior Senator from Utah?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. KING. Will the Senator give the date of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD where the address from which he is reading may be found?

Mr. BINGHAM. I have the matter in the form of a reprint, I will say to the Senator, but it was published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for Thursday, March 8, 1928. I am sorry that

I have not the exact page of the RECORD here, because the reprint from the RECORD has been differently paged. Mr. TILSON said:

Mr. Chairman, it is a matter of sincere regret that I find myself in opposition to a report and recommendation of one of the fine committees of this House.

May I say at this point, for the information of the Senate, that the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], who has just spoken in favor of the joint resolution, had the duty of presenting the resolution to the House, of which he was then a distinguished Member. But referring to what Mr. TILSON said:

I should not allow myself to take this position if I could by any proper means bring myself to support the proposition recommended. This is not a party matter, however, in any sense whatever, but it is a matter which each Member must square with his own conscience, and this is what I must do. Hence my attitude.

Changing the time for the meeting of Congress is not the most important matter in the world. During all the 140 years under the Constitution no Congress has ever deemed it a matter of sufficient importance to even legislate upon the subject, although during all those years Congress has had full, complete, unlimited power to legislate and to fix as the date of meeting any day in the year. If it be a matter of so great consequence that Congress convene on any particular day of the year, why was not the discovery made long years ago and that day selected by an act of Congress?

I am sorry that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] does not happen to be in the Chamber, because I should like to ask him—perhaps some of the Senators here present can answer the question—whether there has ever been introduced into the Senate any proposed legislation seeking to change the date of the opening of Congress without changing the Constitution.

Mr. KING. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the junior Senator from Utah?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. KING. When one of these resolutions was under consideration several years ago I offered a bill as a substitute for the resolution then pending which called for a change of the date of the meeting of Congress. Aside from that, I am not advised as to whether any other such measure has ever been offered. I submitted that bill not because I deemed there was any great necessity for the change but as a foil to the measure which was being urged, because I was opposed to the constitutional amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM. Can the Senator from Utah tell us what became of his bill?

Mr. KING. My bill was offered at the same time the resolution was under consideration, and, of course, it received but little consideration. It did not go to a committee, and I did not ask that, because I saw how futile it would be with the predetermined view of Senators to urge the adoption of a measure which would mitigate some of the supposed evils that existed under the present system, evils which I do not admit are sufficient to warrant the adoption of a constitutional amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM. Did the Senator from Utah offer his bill as a substitute for the joint resolution?

Mr. KING. I have forgotten the parliamentary procedure. I think I offered the bill as a substitute for the resolution, although I am not sure. If I did so, no vote was taken upon the motion to substitute the bill which I presented for the resolution which was then under consideration.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I should like to say to the Senator from Connecticut that probably one reason why a bill has not been introduced to change the time for the meeting of Congress is that under the constitutional limit as to the terms of the President, Members of the Senate, and Members of the House, it would be difficult to fix a time to better advantage than that now provided under the Constitution as it is. But if the amendment were adopted with the latitude as to sessions in the winter and the summer, a change in the time of the meeting of Congress after the beginning of the terms of the Members of the House and of the Senate would be much more feasible. The reason why it probably has not been done is that without a change in the limitation prescribing the beginning of the term on March 4 and its ending on March 4, it was difficult to arrange the time.

May I point out to the Senator that when I was a Member of the House I was a member of the committee which had jurisdiction of the measure, and we tried to frame a statute to change the time of the convening of Congress. The reason the time was not changed was that unless the session was limited to the 4th of June, assuming that it would begin on the 4th of March and end on the 4th of June, it would run into the hot weather, and there seemed to be a pretty well-founded conviction that if we considered legislation during the very hot months it would not be as satisfactory or be as conducive to the best results as if Congress were in session in the wintertime, nor would it be as possible to keep the attention of the Senate and the House on legislation under consideration. For that reason that plan was abandoned; but it has been considered by practically all of the committees recently which have had to consider this proposed amendment. It has not been introduced in the form of a bill because it was difficult to arrange the time with the terms commencing on March 4 and ending on March 4.

Mr. BINGHAM. Will the Senator tell us what position he, himself, favors?

Mr. TYDINGS. At that time I did not favor the amendment to the Constitution, although I took no position upon it, because we never had a vote on it while I was in the House. I did write a minority report, which set out the possibility of making the change by statute; but even in that report, if I remember correctly, I did not oppose the amendment. I stated that I was in favor of what the amendment sought to accomplish, but thought if we could accomplish it by a statute rather than by an amendment, we should use that means of procedure.

Mr. BINGHAM. I thank the Senator.

May I ask the Senator from Nebraska whether there has ever been before his committee a proposal to change the date for the meeting of Congress by statute?

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I think there has been. Bills to that effect have been introduced several times, but, so far as I know, none has ever been reported out of the committee.

Mr. BINGHAM. Would the Senator mind telling why the committee did not report any of them?

Mr. NORRIS. I can only speak, as the Senator from Maryland has, of my own idea of it, which I think was also the idea of the committee, that they did not consider it a practical proposition. An amendment to the law to be effective would have to provide that Congress should meet on the 4th of March, or at least not earlier than that, in order to convene the new Congress in session. Some bills have been introduced providing for two different dates for the convening of the two sessions of a Congress, making the first session of a Congress convene on the 4th day of March, and the other session of the same Congress, the last session, at a different time. For instance, we could by law provide that the first session of Congress should begin on the 4th of March—that would be an unlimited session—and the next session should begin, as it does now, on the first Monday in December, and that session could run then over to the 4th of March. However, that arrangement would retain the old Congress in existence after an election for one session of Congress.

May I ask the Senator from Connecticut a question while I am answering his question, if I have answered it?

Mr. BINGHAM. Certainly.

Mr. NORRIS. When does the term of the Governor of Connecticut begin?

Mr. BINGHAM. My recollection is that it begins on the Wednesday following the first Monday in January.

Mr. NORRIS. It begins early in January, it is safe to say?

Mr. BINGHAM. As near the 1st of January as possible.

Mr. NORRIS. When does the term of the members of the legislature who are elected in November begin?

Mr. BINGHAM. On the same day.

Mr. NORRIS. That is the case in my State, except the term begins on Thursday instead of Wednesday.

Can the Senator not see an analogy between that and the Federal Congress and the President? Would the Senator be in favor in his State of having the governor take office on the 4th of March and of providing by law for the old legislature to begin its session in December after the election, although the successors to the members of that legislature had been elected?

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, of course there is a very great difference between a small State of a million and a half people, with a limited amount of business which must come before the State legislature, and a government of 120,000,000 people. There is a great difference between the governor, with the limited number of appointments which he must make, and the President with thousands of appointments.

Mr. NORRIS. Does not the Senator think that that is another reason why we ought to adopt the proposed constitutional amendment? In the case of the Federal Government there is so much more business to transact than it is necessary to transact in a State such as Connecticut, does not the Senator think that we ought to get at it a little bit quicker in

order to transact it? Does the Senator see any reason why the Federal Congress should hold a session after their successors have been elected that would not apply to the Legislature of the State of Connecticut?

Mr. BINGHAM. Well, Mr. President, I have never been convinced that any harm has come from the method which we have followed for over a century. The fact that Congress has delayed meeting after the election as long as it has has never done any serious harm. Furthermore, it has given opportunity for a more careful preparation on the part of Members of Congress; it has given an opportunity also for more careful preparation for his work with Congress on the part of the President, except in cases where the President has called an extra session, and whenever, in the opinion of the President, it has been absolutely necessary for Congress to meet promptly an extra session has been called. The Senator will remember that during war times Congress was in session nearly all the time.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; I realize that. It seems to me that is another reason why we ought to adopt some machinery similar to this amendment, if not the amendment itself, because of the magnitude of the business that the Federal Government has.

I remember that 25 or 30 years ago, when I first came to Congress, it was not deemed necessary to close your house at home. You spent more than half of your time at home. But as the public business accumulated and became greater it was necessary for Congress to be in session most of the time, and Members of Congress had to spend more of their time in Washington than they did at home. Is not that one reason why it is important that the new Congress, instead of waiting 13 months before it goes to work, should get to work as soon as possible, as your legislature does in Connecticut? Is it fair to a Member of the House of Representatives to say that more than half of his term shall have expired before he is sworn into office? Yet that is what happens.

Mr. BINGHAM. On the face of it, of course, the Senator from Nebraska is correct; but the answer to that is, in the words of Congressman TILSON, from whose speech I have just been reading, that if the situation were as bad as it seems, the Congress might have changed it a long while ago by act of Congress.

Mr. KING. Mr. President——

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. KING. The Senator from Connecticut a few moments ago made inquiry as to whether a bill had been introduced dealing with this question. I stated that at one of the former sessions I had introduced a measure which I thought substantially met the points that were contemplated by the Senator from Nebraska; and, with the permission of the Senator, I should like to call attention to the bill, and what I stated at the time it was introduced.

I may say that I introduced the bill some time in March, 1924. The bill reads as follows:

> That the first annual session of each Congress shall be upon the 6th day of April next following the election of such Congress; the second annual session of Congress shall be upon the 2d day of January next following; and the third annual session of the Seventieth Congress and of each alternate Congress thereafter shall be upon the 2d day of January next following the appointment of the electors of the President and the Vice President.

A few days afterwards, and when a joint resolution similar to this one was under consideration, I submitted these observations:

> I offered this measure for the purpose of avoiding, if we possibly could, a constitutional amendment, as I am very much averse, in the language of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Reed], to constantly tinkering with the Constitution of the United States. In support of this measure, and as a reason for it, I ask to be permitted to offer a few observations.
>
> The Constitution provides that—
>
> "Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."
>
> The bill to appoint the days for the annual sessions of Congress fixes the date for the first annual session upon the 6th day of April next following the election of such Congress, and the date for the second annual session upon the 2d day of January next succeeding. Provision is also made for a third session on January 2, following the election of the President of the United States, this short session before the end of a presidential term being necessary in order to canvass and declare the vote of the Electoral College for the President and Vice President. This short third session will only be held by alternate Congresses.
>
> The four months intervening between the election in November and the inauguration of the President in March is not too great a time to enable the outgoing President to clear up the work of his administration and to afford the new President time to select his Cabinet and prepare for the assumption of the duties of the presidential office. The short session of the old Congress preceding the change in administrations will also be of advantage for disposing of pending business.
>
> But the interval of 13 months between the election and the first annual session of Congress is too great, and the bill shortens this interval to five months. This interval could be further shortened by providing for the election of Congress in January, which might also cool the judgment of the people. The new Congress assumes office on the 4th of March, and one month later, on the 6th of April, meets in regular session. This affords the new President one month for the preparation of his message and is as early a date as would be proper for the assembling of Congress.
>
> April 6, 1789, was the day upon which the first Congress assembled in the city of New York, canvassed the vote of the Electoral College, declared that George Washington had been chosen President, and organized the Government of the United States under the Constitution. This date, April 6, instead of March 4, should have been accepted as the date for the beginning of the terms of office prescribed in the Constitution, as the Government under the Constitution, both in the de facto and dejure sense, had its beginning upon that day.

Mr. BINGHAM. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, if I may continue, I should like to read a little further from a speech of Congressman TILSON, made on the 8th of March, 1928, when a resolution similar to the one now before us was being considered by the House. He said:

> While fixing the date on which Congress shall meet is not of vital importance, changing the Constitution for this or any other purpose is a serious matter. Of the amendments adopted since the first 10—which were to all intents and purposes a part of the original Constitution—some were unnecessary, some have not worked as expected, some have worked badly, and some have not worked at all.
>
> Doubtless I am somewhat old-fashioned in this respect, but I have a deep, sincere affection and admiration for that old document, and I hate to see it changed without the best of reasons. Our experience in changing this precious instrument has not been such as to encourage further experiment along this line, except for reasons clear and compelling. I do not believe that the reasons given for the proposed change are sufficient or convincing, but, on the contrary, that when analyzed they become untenable.
>
> What are the alleged reasons for adding the proposed amendment to the Constitution? The one argument upon which the demand for a change in the meeting date of Congress is based is that the time is too long between the election and the meeting of the new Congress. Looked at superficially, this is a plausible argument, especially when made to appear that 13 months must elapse after the election before the newly elected Member actually takes his seat; but even this formidable charge can be met and readily answered. In the first place, this charge is not true as I have stated it and as it is usually stated. Under our present Constitution only four months must elapse before the new Member may take his seat. Any longer time than four months is only because Congress, in its wisdom, has not seen fit to fix March 4 as the date for the new Congress to meet. Then we are called upon to pass a constitutional amendment in order to have Congress meet 60 days earlier than it could otherwise. And even then, in the case of a new President, he will not come in for 20 days longer, so that in reality the new Congress will gain only 40 days by meeting January 4 instead of March 4.
>
> But we are told in all seriousness that it will never do for the new Congress to meet as late as March 4, which can be done by a simple resolution, because that would mean running into midsummer, and it is hot in Washington during June and July. Shades of our illustrious predecessors! Shall we amend the Constitution of our country in order to avoid a few days of personal discomfort?

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LA FOLLETTE in the chair). Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. BINGHAM. I should like to finish Mr. TILSON's speech.

Mr. NORRIS. I want to interrupt Mr. TILSON's speech. He is speaking now, and I want to ask his representative here a question about it.

It is not true, as alleged there, that we want to avoid the hot weather; but it is true that Senators and Representatives who want to change the meeting date to March or April are running us into the hot weather.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] with his bill, and the Senator from Connecticut in advocating that it ought to be done by an amendment of the law rather than an amendment to the Constitution, are the people who are insisting that we should run into the hot weather. They are admitting, I think, that too long a time elapses between the election and the actual swearing into office; and when they admit that it seems to me that they have admitted themselves out of court. They have

admitted, then, taking the present conditions, that the Members of the old Congress are going to legislate after their successors have been elected—a condition that does not exist in any State of this Union or anywhere else in the civilized world; not even in the State of the Senator from Connecticut or the Senator from Utah. Neither one of them would go into his State and advocate such a condition, and yet they are defending such a condition in the Federal Government.

Mr. BINGHAM. Yes, Mr. President; and we are defending it because, although it does not exist in any other country "in the civilized world," it has existed for over 120 years in the country that we believe is the most prosperous and the leading country in the world to-day.

Mr. NORRIS. Does the Senator believe that between the election of any official and his going into office 13 months ought to expire, in order to give him a cooling-off season?

Mr. BINGHAM. It seems to me that the burden of proof lies on the Senator from Nebraska and not on me to show wherein the United States has suffered from the practice which now prevails.

Mr. NORRIS. That has been shown over and over again. I can show it again; but I ought to satisfy the Senator from Connecticut by stating that his own State does not follow such a foolish practice as that, and he has never advocated a change in his own State. If he loves it so well, he ought to be in Connecticut telling his constituents, "You ought to elect your governor and your legislature in November, and not permit your governor to take office or your legislature to be sworn in until a year from the following December."

Mr. BINGHAM. I know that my good friends the people of Connecticut will feel very highly honored to have the Senator from Nebraska place them in the same position as the people of the United States as a whole; and I am sure that the governor will feel highly honored to know that the Senator from Nebraska regards him as being the equal of the President, and therefore that their terms of office should be identical, and that what is good for one is good for the other.

Mr. NORRIS. I am glad. I am also glad to bear testimony to the people of Connecticut that they ought to insist that the Federal Government should do the same with its officials as they insist on doing in Connecticut.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, so far as I know the majority of the people of Connecticut never have been in favor of this amendment.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. KING. The Senator from Nebraska ascribed to me a desire to have Congress sitting during the hot weather. May I say that, having been in the Senate for 12 years and having participated in many hot-weather sessions, I am not very much averse to them. Speaking for myself, I rather like warm weather in preference to cold. But, speaking now seriously, under the scheme which I have suggested—and it is not novel by any means—Congress has the power by legislation to determine when it shall meet. It may provide for the convening of Congress on the 1st day of April—April fool's day—and it would then have April, May, and June for legislation, without projecting it into the hot-weather period; and, if necessary, of course it could sit during July.

There is no necessity of our waiting until December. Congress has the power now, without amending the Constitution of the United States, without tinkering with it, to advance the meeting of Congress after the election in November until the 1st day of April. I think meeting on the 1st day of April, as we would have the authority to do by congressional enactment, we could obviate some of the evils of which my learned and dear friend complains, and would satisfy substantially, I think, the needs of the people, even with the progressive views which my friend possesses and with which I have so much sympathy.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator again?

Mr. BINGHAM. Certainly.

Mr. NORRIS. Let me say, in the same spirit in which the Senator from Utah expressed himself about the hot weather. He says he has been here during the hot weather so often, and seems to like it. That explains to me clearly why the Senator is not more religious than he is. It makes plain also why, since I have been through several of those experiences myself, I am more religious than I used to be before I came to Congress.

Mr. KING. Mr. President——

Mr. NORRIS. I want to avoid that kind of dilemma, especially if it goes through eternity.

Mr. KING. Mr. President will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. NORRIS. I was not quite through.

Mr. KING. I just want to say, the Senator from Nebraska being such a profound theologian and being so wonderfully religious, I shall be very glad if he will advise me and the other Senators how we may obtain some of that fine fervor which he possesses, instead of going down to Bishop Sims, as I have so often done.

Mr. NORRIS. It depends on how far the Senator has advanced in his religious ideas. He may have reached such a stage of education along religious lines that it is proper for him to go to Bishop Sims, and he may have gone beyond Bishop Sims's theological views, and would have to have a different kind of instructor to get any benefit. But, Mr. President, it is a serious matter to legislate in Washington, or any other place, during the hot season. No matter what we may think about it, that is not the time when we do good work. That is the time when Members of Congress may die if they insist on working. That is the time when we send men to the hospital. That is the time when we have to attend senatorial funerals on account of hot weather. A man can not do good work, especially mental work, when the weather becomes unbearable, as it does in this city. It is only a fair sample of what is going on all over the United States.

All our States are providing and have provided for the meeting of their legislatures in January, early in January, soon after election. The men who are elected in December take office in January. The men who are elected to transact the business of the Nation wait 13 months before they are sworn into office, and Members of the House, before that time arrives, are in the midst of a campaign for renomination, another reason why they can not do good work. They are not able to go before their own constituencies and say, "Here is my record, and upon that record I stand." They have not made any record. They are in the midst of a campaign for renomination before they have even been sworn into office. In the meantime men who have been defeated, perhaps, are legislating.

If it should come to a time when the House of Representatives was to elect a President of the United States because of the failure of an election by the Electoral College, under the present conditions the President would be elected in part by men who had been defeated for reelection. A new Congress will be elected during the campaign in which the presidential candidates are seeking the votes of the people, but if the Electoral College should fail to elect a President, it would not be the new Congress that would elect the President, it would be the old one, some of the Members of which had been defeated for reelection, possibly half of them, on the issues in the campaign. The President they would elect would go into office for four years, notwithstanding the fact that in the campaign fought out before the people it might be that the theories of government represented by the man elected would be rejected by the people of the country.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. BINGHAM. I will be glad to yield in just a moment; but before I yield I would like to make this observation: That the matter to which the Senator from Nebraska has just referred, namely, the matter of the necessity of having the Representatives elect a President following an election of the sort implied, would be quite likely to bring into being a House of Representatives unable promptly to elect a Speaker. If my recollection serves me, there have been occasions when the House went for a considerable number of weeks before they were able to organize, and if the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska should become a part of the Constitution, and the House of Representatives should meet on the second day of January after the election, and the term of the President should end 13 days later, on the 15th day of January, and the House of Representatives should have been unable to organize in that time, then it would be impossible to elect a President, and yet the term of the retiring President would have expired.

I yield now to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. NORRIS. Will not the Senator from Michigan permit me first to refer to the particular point the Senator has made?

Mr. VANDENBERG. Certainly.

Mr. NORRIS. In the meantime the election of a Vice President would have been thrown into the Senate, and if the House failed to elect the President and the Senate elected a Vice President, that Vice President would become President, just the same as the Vice President would now in case of the death or disability of the President.

Mr. BINGHAM. Yes, Mr. President; but if my recollection serves me, the Senate of the United States took some weeks to organize only a very few years ago.

Mr. NORRIS. No; the Senate of the United States never failed to organize, as far as the Senate was concerned, sufficiently to vote on the question of the election of a Vice President, if there had been any necessity for that. No such instance has ever occurred, and the Senator must remember that under the Constitution, in the case he puts, where the House has failed to elect, the Constitution provides that the Vice President shall be elected from the two highest on the list, and that the Senate shall elect him. The Constitution itself provides for a Presiding Officer of the Senate, the Vice President of the United States. It is not necessary for the Senate to elect a President pro tempore. He is not a constitutional officer. They could go on and elect a Vice President, and it would be practically an impossibility for them to be tied up, because they have to select a Vice President from the two highest on the list. The only time when there would be any difficulty about that would be when there was an absolute tie in the vote.

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator has indicated that he has found no period of menace involved in this presidential interlude between elections in November and inaugurations in March. I wanted to remind him that the chief initial crisis in the Civil War occurred between the election of Lincoln in 1860 and his inauguration in 1861. The Confederacy was formed on February 4 and elected its President on February 9. He was inaugurated on February 18. I am wondering whether the Senator does not feel that the Nation's situation thus was tragically complicated, and that results might have been more safely handled if the strong hand which was to succeed to the Presidency a few weeks later had been actually in control of the ship of state, as would have been the situation under the amendment urged by the Senator from Nebraska. Was not that interlude and that state of flux in the Government desperately hazardous at that critical moment? Was not that a period of poisonous menace?

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska would not do away with an interlude. There would be an interlude between the election the first week in November and the inauguration of the President in the middle of January. There would be an interlude of two months and more. Of course, what the Senator from Nebraska and those who think with him have in mind is something like the British system, the working of which we have just seen within the last few days, where, an election having taken place, and it being evident that the party in control of the Government had lost its majority, the Premier immediately resigned, and the King called into office a new Premier, and a new cabinet is formed, and within a very few days the new Government goes into effect. That may have its justification, but that is not even what is proposed here.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The proposal here at least is to reduce the span of the interlude, and the Senator has been indicating that there is no danger in that interlude.

I will ask him, bringing the matter down a little closer to date, to contemplate another situation. If, for the sake of the argument, President Wilson had failed of reelection in 1916, and there had been a new administration pending in 1917, would not the fact that we found it necessary to break off our diplomatic relations with Germany on February 3, 1917, which was right in the middle of the interlude, have precipitated an extremely delicate and serious situation which would have caused complications that we would have given almost anything to avoid? Would it not have been supremely embarrassing for an outgoing President to have handled the challenge in Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare which began on February 1?

Mr. BINGHAM. Not any more so than if the complications had arisen on the 1st of December.

Mr. VANDENBERG. But they did not; they happened to arise in both instances within the static period that would be cured by the proposed amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. BINGHAM. But they would be just as likely in the future to arise within a week or 10 days after the election.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Then the Senator's answer is that because we can not cure the whole thing it is not wise to cure any of the trouble.

Mr. BINGHAM. My answer is that there is no serious danger in the present situation; that we have functioned under this arrangement for 122 years and have prospered; and although on the face of it the arguments appear to lie with the Senator from Nebraska, it seems to me that actually the very fact that nothing serious has occurred, and that we have enjoyed the benefits of the arrangement proposed by the fathers and never changed by the Congress, show the wisdom of the present arrangement.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Will the Senator from Connecticut permit me one more exhibit?

Mr. BINGHAM. I should like to finish reading Mr. TILSON's speech, but I do not think he has any objection to being interrupted further.

Mr. VANDENBERG. My recollection is that the Mexican crisis broke in 1913 in precisely the same interlude, and, unless my memory plays me false, President Taft specifically stated to the country that he felt it would be unfair to his successor to deal affirmatively and aggressively with the difficulty then involved because of the fact that he was on the final lap of his term and was not entitled to bind his successor, whereas if he had been free to act with affirmative effect, that situation might not have been permitted to drift into the difficulty which subsequently occurred. Does not the Senator think there is some possibility of advantage in that direction, at least through a reduction in the span of this interlude, and thus a reduction in the period of jeopardy?

Mr. BINGHAM. Again the Senator proposes something which might just as well have happened in the early weeks of November.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Except that it did not.

Mr. BINGHAM. The only solution which would suit the Senator would be the English system, so that as soon as an election was held the new government would take office. But that has not been our plan, and we have not actually suffered from what the fathers laid down.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one further question?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. BRATTON. Do I understand the Senator to take the position that he wants to wait until some disaster of that kind does occur before he will give his consent to a new system which might obviate it?

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I think the advantages of the present system far outweigh the possibilities of disaster which the Senator from New Mexico so gloomily contemplates.

Mr. BRATTON. I should like to hear the Senator portray them.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I will continue to read from the speech of Mr. TILSON in the House of Representatives on the 8th of March, 1928:

> The practice in foreign countries of early assembling is cited, but there is no real similarity, and any argument based on such an analogy is not well grounded but is altogether misleading. In other countries governments fall and cease to function, carrying in their fall both executive and legislative authority, which are not separated, so that a new government must be formed to carry on. There is no such thing in our system of government. Our executive and legislative powers are distinct and our terms of office are fixed by law or the Constitution. And, on the whole, has not the plan worked reasonably well, even as compared with foreign countries?
>
> But it is not necessary to amend the Constitution in order to have an early meeting of the new Congress, and if it be believed that this is what is needed and what the people are demanding, let it be done by an act of Congress. As it stands to-day, Congress can fix any date of meeting it may deem best; and if it should turn out that the day fixed is not the best date, it can be changed and go back to the old date that has served satisfactorily throughout our history. But once fix the date by the Constitution, and it must stand whether satisfactory or not, whether it work well or ill.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. WATSON. Would the Senator agree to fix a time to vote?

Mr. BINGHAM. I should prefer not to do so at this time.

Mr. WATSON. The Senator could not be persuaded to do that?

Mr. BINGHAM. I will remind the Senator, my distinguished leader of whom I am very fond, that this matter was brought up in my absence by unanimous consent, and if anyone should call for the regular order it must give way to the regular business.

Mr. TILSON continued:

> Let us consider for a moment whether any real harm comes from postponing the date of convening the new Congress even the full limit of 13 months. We are now under a Budget system and it is working well. During the summer and autumn the President, through the heads of executive departments and the Director of the Budget, prepares the estimates of the several departments and makes up the Budget. It is sent to Congress the first week in December. As at present, the old Congress is organized and before January 4 is well under way in the consideration of the supply bills. The Cabinet heads, who under the

outgoing President have submitted their estimates, now come before the committees of Congress and explain each the portion of the Budget which relates to his department. Before March 4, if Congress attends to business, all the supply bills and other necessary legislation is passed, and the old Congress and the old President, with his Cabinet heads and their assistants, all go out together. The new President comes in on March 4 with a new Cabinet and assistants and begins at once to prepare for the new estimates and the new Budget to be submitted in the autumn.

Meanwhile, the new Congress on and after March 4 stands ready to meet in case of need to pass emergency or any other legislation deemed necessary for the public interest. Time after time the new Congress has been called together early for one reason or another, and there is no danger that the public interest will ever suffer for want of a Congress ready to serve.

Let us see what would be the situation under the proposed amendment. The old President and his Cabinet must make up the Budget as before, but can not submit it before January 4. It is then submitted to a new Congress, not thoroughly organized and without committees. Meanwhile the "lame-duck" President holds on for 20 days. Whether he delivers a message on the state of the Union to the new assemblage, now cleansed of its "lame-duck" contamination, is not specified in the resolution.

Having organized—if no deadlock interferes—and counted the electoral vote, if there is time, the now pure congressional aggregation, out of deference to the new President soon to come in, will probably twiddle their thumbs until January 24 arrives. And now work must begin—on the supply bills, at any rate. A new Cabinet will have taken the place of the old and without time to learn anything whatever about their several departments, with no knowledge whatever of the estimates or the Budget, they must appear before the committees of Congress to explain and defend the provisions of their several bills. The new President must take on faith the Budget of his "lame-duck" predecessor, for surely he is not in position to make up one of his own; and so throughout the first year of his term, the most important year of all for him, the benefits of the Budget system may be nullified, so far as he is concerned. Can you imagine anything worse than such a situation? And yet I have not in the least overdrawn what must inevitably happen in case this amendment should be ratified.

Right here I should like to interrupt the speech of Mr. TILSON to remind the Senate of the fact that he speaks as one having had very long experience in Congress and as one who has been the majority leader in the House, now in his third term as such, he speaks with authority.

Continuing to quote from his speech—

Can we afford to take such a step which, once taken, can not be retraced? It matters nothing to me personally. It matters little to any of us older Members, whose time here after this amendment is in effect at most will not be long; but it does matter very much to the people of the country through all the years to come and to those who follow us here in giving service to the country. I have one boy of my own, dearer to me than my own life, as every father will understand. He is only a schoolboy now, but in the dreams of a fond father touching his son I have seen him standing here in my place, giving himself to the service of his country as his father has faithfully tried to do. I would not for this right arm do anything by my vote that would make his path more difficult or render his service and that of the others who will then stand where we now stand less effective or useful.

I can not vote for this resolution. Neither can I allow it to pass without giving voice to my opposition and utterance to my conviction that its adoption will be an unfortunate mistake which those responsible for it should never cease to regret. And remember, when we give our vote for it and send it on its way all the harm of which it is capable throughout the years to come will have been done, so far as we are concerned.

Mr. President, I send to the desk a letter from a distinguished attorney of the city of Washington, Mr. Phil P. Campbell, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, which was written in regard to the resolution which passed the Senate in the last session and which was similar to the one now before us. Because it puts in very convincing language the argument against the resolution, I ask that the clerk may read the letter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will read, as requested.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

HON. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Re House Concurrent Resolution No. 18, proposing change in date of convening of Congress and inauguration of President.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This resolution tinkers with our governmental structure at its most vital part. The Constitution provides for a representative government by sober second thought. The proposed amendment would give us government by first impression. It approaches a democratization of the Republic—a dangerous adventure. As a republic we may endure; as a democracy we could not. If even our smallest political subdivision, the school district, should attempt to operate as a democracy, it would result in discord and failure, with less and less chance of success as political subdivisions enlarge. Congress, with ample opportunity for its Members to think, after their election, before they are called into action, has grown for 140 years in the confidence of our own people and in the estimation of the world. The State legislatures, whose members go into action before they have had an opportunity to think of their duties as lawmakers, or of the kind of laws that would be beneficial to the people (as the resolution proposes Congress shall do), are gradually losing their once proud place in our political system.

There are many reasons why this resolution should not be agreed to. The strongest reason against it is the principal reason urged for it. It is urged that Members of Congress sometimes fail to secure the enactment of legislation in which they are interested as a result of filibuster in the closing hours of the short session, a session in which some Members take part who are not to be Members in the next Congress. More serious complaints should be established against the short session than flippantly calling it a "lame-duck" session, or that it has within recent years made it possible for a Vice President to save himself from the obscurity that usually falls to the lot of the occupant of that office, by raising an issue against filibuster. The record of the short session of Congress throughout our history fully vindicates it. Many of our most salutary laws have been enacted during the short session. And it may well be that the defeat of one law may be as great a service to the country as the enactment of another law. Advocates of the resolution indeed would have difficulty in pointing to serious injury to the country from failure of the enactment of laws. The personal disappointment of the author of a bill that fails is not generally shared by the people. Anyhow, it should not be necessary to have a constitutional amendment, changing many provisions of the present Constitution and a score of legislative enactments in order to prevent filibuster in one of the coordinate branches of Congress.

It is stated in support of the resolution that State legislatures meet soon after the election of their members. Attention should be called in this connection to the many ill-considered laws that are enacted in large numbers growing out of temporary conditions, conditions that often adjust themselves before the laws are printed. It is entirely safe to say that it would greatly improve the nature and wisdom of our State laws if the members of the legislature were required to wait a year before going into action, thus giving time for temporary conditions to adjust themselves, and for the members to think of themselves as lawmakers rather than as partisan politicians in a campaign for election. It would result in fewer and better laws and the States would hold their place of honor and responsibility in our political system.

It is also urged that Congress should meet as soon as possible after election in imitation of the parliamentary governments of Europe. These parliamentary governments differ from the constitutional government of the United States. They go to the country when the party in power fails to get a majority vote on a major question. But even so, as in the case of the State legislatures parliamentary government in Europe in many countries is a sad disappointment. In a notable instance—I refer to France—the many failures of the parliamentary government were so grievous that chaos and national calamity were averted only by the national assembly yielding its functions to a premier with the powers of a dictator. In two other countries, Spain and Italy, parliamentary government so completely failed as to make it possible for dictators to walk in and seize power. All this is current history.

In this connection, also, it is well to recall that the convening of Congress soon after election, as often happens when a new President calls Congress in extra session and submits suggestions for legislation growing out of conditions incident to the campaign for his election, that the Congress enacting such laws as he suggests is defeated at the next ensuing election. The people on second thought repudiate what may well be called campaign legislation.

It has been asserted in support of the resolution that war would have been averted in the sixties if President Lincoln would have been inaugurated in January instead of March. Such speculation does injustice to the seriousness with which the people of the Southern States considered the questions involved in the assertion of their rights at that time. Indeed, it is more reasonable to speculate that war would have occurred in February instead of in April if President Lincoln had been inaugurated in January instead of in March. But it is not at all improbable that war would have ensued if there had been an attempt to inaugurate a President of the United States in January, 1877, as a result of the Hayes-Tilden election in 1876. The time between the date of the election and the following 4th of March enabled Congress by extra constitutional means to avert a national calamity. Again, in the case of Jefferson and Burr, there was a controversy that threatened the dissolution of the Government. It has been said that the country escaped from civil war only by the cooling-off process that the lapse of time brought about in Congress. If the inauguration of a President had been attempted in January instead of in March, it is morally cer-

tain that war could not have been averted and that the young Republic would have gone upon the rocks.

The one great purpose and the ill effect of the proposed amendment is to speed the politician in hot haste from the political forum to the legislative chamber to enact more laws. The need of the country is not more laws, but less. The facilities for enacting laws are now so ample that our books are filled with them, so that no man can number them, much less understand them or meet their requirements.

The demand for this resolution is in response to an insistence by a persistent minority that began some years ago to insist upon the constitutional amendments and the enactment of laws for the regulation and control of every activity of mankind. Since then many constitutional amendments have been agreed to, volumes of laws have been enacted by municipalities, State legislatures, and the Federal Government in response to the noisy demands of this minority. One of the serious results is the expenses of State governments have increased from 150 to 1,665 per cent, and the expenses of the Federal Government have enormously increased. Rapidly increasing from year to year the expense of the Government to the people of the United States last year—1927—was over ten and a half billions of dollars. The proposed amendment to the Constitution would facilitate the enactment of additional legislation of the same kind, that would result in vexing the people and in enormously increasing their already too heavy burdens of taxation.

The dangers to the country in the proposed amendment are so great that if it is agreed to, another amendment to the Constitution becomes all-important. As a partial security to the people, if this amendment is submitted, another should be submitted along with it providing that no law of a general character that directly or indirectly effects the purse or the normal life of the people shall become effective until it has been submitted to and ratified by the people at the next ensuing election. Such a provision would help to save the people from the hasty enactment of laws immediately following political campaigns.

If the resolution is acted upon it should be so considered as to allow ample time for mature deliberation and debate. The subject matter of the resolution is of greater importance than any question of legislation.

Very truly yours,

PHIL P. CAMPBELL.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the Senate to a very able speech delivered in the House of Representatives by the Representative from the fourth district of Connecticut, Mr. MERRITT, with regard to a similar joint resolution to the one now before us, which was before the House at the last session of Congress. Mr. MERRITT said:

Mr. Chairman, during the past 10 years the attention of the country, so far as the Constitution is concerned——

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. BINGHAM. The Senator from Nebraska is very fond of interrupting Members of the House when they are having their remarks read, but I have no objection to yielding, Mr. President.

Mr. NORRIS. If the Senator is not engaged in a filibuster, will he not permit the remarks which he is about to read to be printed in the RECORD for the second time; they are already in the RECORD? If he is simply carrying on a legitimate debate, does he insist on reading the entire CONGRESSIONAL RECORD?

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I am not engaged in a filibuster, and I should like to make some comments on the address of Mr. MERRITT as I go along.

Mr. MERRITT said:

Mr. Chairman, during the past 10 years the attention of the country, so far as the Constitution is concerned, has been so much taken up with the eighteenth amendment, commonly known as the prohibition amendment, and the nineteenth, known as the woman suffrage amendment, that little attention has been paid to the far-reaching effect of the seventeenth amendment, which provided for the election of Senators by popular vote. This amendment, with the very general adoption throughout the country of the direct primaries for nominations, marked, in my opinion, the most far-reaching departure from the basic ideas on which the Constitution was founded which has occurred in the history of the Nation.

I am not bold enough, and it is not necessary before this House, which contains so many eminent constitutional lawyers and students, to discuss in detail the story of the Constitution. But all will agree that what the founders intended to produce was a representative Republic and not a strict democracy. The arguments which were used to change the method of election of Senators and change the method of nominations were that the changes would give the people more direct voice in the election of their representatives, and also that it would do away with the influence of individuals and corporations of great wealth in the choice of Senators and Representatives.

I think it will be conceded that whether or not these changes have made the action of the people more direct, the result has not been any substantial improvement, but perhaps rather the reverse, in the average character of the Members of the other body. Certainly the seventeenth amendment has not removed either the influence of individuals and corporations of great wealth, but rather has made it impossible for men without great wealth of their own or who are not backed by great wealth to conduct a primary campaign in any of the large States.

Most, if not all, the scandals which have occupied the attention of the country in connection with the election of Senators in the past few years have been connected with direct primaries.

I mention these facts for the purpose of illustrating the danger of changes which alter or tend to alter the frame of our Government, which was founded by men of great wisdom and who were profound students of the history of government throughout the world. Assuming, as I think we safely can assume, that human nature has not fundamentally changed, we can not safely ignore the teachings of history.

A reading of the Constitution and the debates of the Constitutional Convention will show that the founders were anxious to provide proper checks and balances not only to preserve the rights of individuals against the action of government and the rights of sovereign States, but also the rights of minorities against oppression by majorities.

They also intended to guard against hasty legislation and to provide for due consideration of measures before they should be passed. The result of their labors was to produce a Constitution which has been the admiration of the world, and under which this country has grown from a union of weak and straggling colonies along the Atlantic seaboard into a nation of continental extent and with more than a hundred millions of people. It has provided a stable local government by sovereign States and an efficient central government by an indestructible union of those States.

At that point I should like to call attention to the fact to which Representative MERRITT refers—that one of the great merits of the present system is that it prevents hasty legislation and affords an opportunity for due consideration of measures before they shall be passed. It often happens in the history of countries operating under the parliamentary system, where the voters are wrought to a great pitch of excitement by the election, that the results of that election are immediately translated into statutes, frequently to the great disadvantage to the country, whereas, with us the very fact that a long period of time intervenes between the election and the normal meeting of the Congress gives opportunity for cool consideration and mature thought and prevents the enactment of hasty and ill-considered legislation.

I continue reading from Mr. MERRITT's speech:

What I am contending for is that with this history of 150 years, and knowing the dangers and the troubles which have come from several of the amendments which have already been made in the Constitution, the least that can be said to-day is that those who propose changes in the Constitution should, in the first place, be able to show actual evils and actual harm which have come to the Nation by reason of existing provisions and prove also that their suggested change would not only cure evils they allege but not produce other evils in their place which may be even greater.

So far as I have seen, the arguments on which this proposed amendment is based are, first, that a new Congress should meet almost immediately after its election to carry out any supposed mandates of the people; and, second, that evils may occur in the present short session from so-called lame ducks. As to the first argument, if there is any mandate from the people which should be promptly carried out, history has shown that in case of a great emergency, like the World War, party lines are obliterated and any Congress will, as a matter of course, carry out the policy of the ruling administration and the mandates of the people.

(At this point Mr. BINGHAM was interrupted by Mr. MCKELLAR, who raised a point of order.)

Mr. BINGHAM subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the remarks of Representative MERRITT be printed in the RECORD in the place in my speech when I was interrupted by the Senator from Tennessee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The matter is as follows:

But supposing that, even in time of peace, there should be a very distinct overturn in the membership of Congress, and supposing that the then existing Congress, under present arrangements, should not be willing to vote in accordance with the results of the election, the greatest necessary delay under existing conditions would only be 60 days, because the President could call an extra session, as was done several times during the war, to meet on the very day after the Congress in office had ended. And it is inconceivable that a delay of 60 days, except in case of war, when it could not possibly occur, would be

of any importance to a great nation. It should be pointed out here that, as a matter of history, overturns in Congress have usually occurred in the midst of a presidential term, there having been many instances where the majority of Congress and the President did not agree. This was anticipated by those who founded the Constitution and was intended as a matter of conservatism so that the policies of the country should not be rudely and frequently overturned, as they appreciated might be the case if we followed the continental system of making the Executive dependent on the legislature.

As to the second objection, about the danger from the presence in Congress of lame ducks, I am not aware of any serious or lasting injury which has ever happened to the Nation because of them.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MERRITT. Yes.

Mr. CELLER. Is the gentleman aware that three presidential elections in the House of Representatives were determined by lame ducks? I refer to the election contests between Burr and Jefferson, and John Quincy Adams and Jackson, and Tilden and Hayes. Does the gentleman think that was a fair proposition, to let lame ducks participate in that election in the House?

Mr. MERRITT. I said I was not aware of any lasting or serious injury that would happen, or that had happened.

Mr. CELLER. Was not that lasting and serious?

Mr. MERRITT. It was not. It appears to me that in ordinary times it is an advantage to the country that the newly elected Congress should not meet for several months after it has been elected. With modern methods of communication, favoring, as they do, all kinds of propaganda, it is easy to stir up popular movements which, on further consideration, may prove to have no just basis. It is much better, after the excitements of an election are over, to have time for careful consideration of matters which have been agitating the public mind. There is not the slightest fear that general public opinion which persists will not be duly embodied in the law.

There are a number of instances where hasty legislation has caused great confusion and, I believe, harm to the Nation. But, as I have said before, I am not aware of any case where delay in legislation has caused any lasting injury.

With the changes to which I have referred, which have been in the direction of strict democracy and direct action by the people, the necessity for reasonable delay and reasonable consideration of important measures has greatly increased.

Where a man has been through an intense campaign, first in the primary for the nomination and then for an election in a congressional district and, still more, throughout a whole State, his attention and energies have naturally been centered on winning votes for himself. Under these circumstances there is a great temptation to advocate measures and to make promises which will attract the greatest number of votes, and these measures under such conditions will be framed not primarily because of their wisdom or not because they appeal to the judgment of the candidate himself but, on the other hand, they will be such as lend themselves to some popular slogan and which appeal to the masses.

After an election of this sort not only do the people themselves need some time to consider the questions more calmly but a successful candidate will after a few months be better qualified to form a cool and unprejudiced judgment if he has to consider the matters which he so glibly supported during the heat of an election when the catching of votes was the great consideration.

It is certain that history has not shown that referendum votes are governed by the calmness or reason which should govern a Representative in the consideration of his vote which directly affects the law. And therefore, as I have said, after the excitement of a great popular contest and election the country and Members of Congress would be better for a considerable delay before beginning their actual work of lawmaking.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MERRITT. Yes.

Mr. GIFFORD. As a matter of opinion, does not the gentleman agree that the other things contemplated in the proposed amendment ought to be remedied and remedied now?

Mr. MERRITT. I will speak of that later. Let me repeat my last sentence.

So far as I have been able to observe, there has not been in the country at large any strong opinion or decided movement for the change in the Constitution which is now under consideration. It seems to have been based on purely theoretical grounds which has no basis in history or in fact; that is to say, no evils have been shown, and the country has suffered no harm from the present practice, and therefore there is no cause for any change. The movement has been pushed by a persistent and active minority, who base their argument on suggested evils that may occur, and it has been acquiesced in to some extent by those who think that it probably will do no harm.

Mr. LOZIER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MERRITT. I yield.

Mr. LOZIER. Do I understand the gentleman's position to be that the American people, after they have considered and voted upon a proposition, have no right to have their will written into law under our system of government, and that a Congress which has been rejected shall serve as a wet nurse for the American people for a period of 13 months? Is that the position of the gentleman?

Mr. MERRITT. The old Congress goes out in three months.

Mr. LOZIER. But under the present system the American people have no absolute right to have a session of Congress reflect their will for 13 months after the election?

Mr. MERRITT. They have under the Constitution, if the President thinks best.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. May I interrupt the gentleman for a moment?

Mr. MERRITT. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. If Congress wishes to do it, Congress can provide for a new Congress to come in on the 4th of March?

Mr. MERRITT. They can.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Which will only mean a difference in time, as provided in the proposed amendment, between a date in January and the 4th of March.

Mr. MERRITT. Yes; less than 60 days.

Mr. LOZIER. And will it not save the damage that a Congress can do that has been rejected by the American people?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has again expired.

Mr. WHITE of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. LEAVITT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MERRITT. Yes.

Mr. LEAVITT. Is it not provided in the present Constitution that in case of a national necessity the President may call Congress in session on the 4th of March?

Mr. MERRITT. It is.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Would it interrupt the gentleman if I suggested that since the Sixty-fifth Congress the average turnover has been 12 per cent of the Members of the House?

Mr. MERRITT. That is true.

Mr. MONTAGUE. And of that turnover fully 70 per cent has been by voluntary retirement?

Mr. MERRITT. That is true.

But no change in the Constitution should be undertaken on any such grounds; that is, on the theory and on the ground that no harm may result, because history has shown that changes have produced evils which have not been anticipated and that therefore any additional changes should be based only upon the proof of positive present evils and upon sound reasons for hoping for future benefit. In this case, in my opinion, the reasons both from history and from theory are against the adoption of sections 1 and 2 of the joint resolution.

There may be some reason for the adoption of sections 3 and 4, although the country has thus far suffered no harm from the absence of these sections, but conceivably there might be confusion under certain conditions set forth. But they form no necessary or inferential reasons why sections 1 and 2 should be adopted.

I hope therefore, Mr. Chairman, that the joint resolution, and especially sections 1, 2, and 5 thereof, may be not adopted. [Applause.]

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield for a question, Mr. President.

Mr. McKELLAR. I desire to make a point of order. I do not suppose that it is necessary for the Senator from Connecticut to yield for that purpose. I presume I have a right to make a point of order and that is what I desire to do.

Mr. BINGHAM. I presume that a point of order may be made at any time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee will state his point of order.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is that under Rule XI—

When the reading of a paper is called for, and objected to, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate.

I desire to object to the reading of the speech; and I call the Presiding Officer's attention to page 263 of the rules, which is a part of Jefferson's Manual, as follows:

For the same reason, a Member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the House. But this rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the House.

A Member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time, and therefore is not refused but where that is intended.

I do not mean to say that what the Senator is doing is a gross abuse, but it certainly is an effort to consume time. After a Congressman has prepared a speech and put it into the RECORD, or where he has delivered it on the floor of the House and it has been taken down and printed in the RECORD, and every Senator has had an opportunity to read it, and where there is no point in the world in reading a speech except to take time, it

seems to me that if that rule is ever applicable it surely is applicable now. So I object to the reading of the Congressman's speech, and make the point of order that under the rules it is not in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LA FOLLETTE in the chair). In the opinion of the present occupant of the chair, Rule XI applies to the reading of papers from the desk by the Secretary or clerk. It has been held again and again that Jefferson's Manual is not a part of the Rules of the Senate, and it has been held again and again that Senators may read from papers in connection with their arguments on the floor; therefore the present occupant of the chair holds that the point of order is not well taken.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I have always understood that the opinion held by the present occupant of the chair was the opinion generally held by the Senate. I am reading this speech of Mr. MERRITT's for more than one reason. In the first place, it was delivered in the last Congress and quite a number of the Members of the present Senate probably neither heard it nor read it. In the second place, a great many Members of the Senate do not have time to read that which occurs in the House. This was the first speech in a long time to be delivered against the amendment; and being made by a gentleman of the standing of Congressman MERRITT, and putting the arguments in a way which appealed to me, it seemed to me eminently fitting for the Senate to hear it at this time, and particularly for the newer Members of the Senate to have a chance to read his remarks. And in view of the fact that my very good friend the Senator from Tennessee has implied that I am doing this merely to take up time, and not for the proper information of the Senate or for the purpose of influencing the Senate in legislation of a very important nature now before it, may I say that this resolution was brought up very suddenly, and I did not have the opportunity to prepare myself as I should have liked to do. I supposed that it would come up normally some day in the morning hour following an adjournment, and in that case I should have had time the better to prepare my remarks. It was brought up to-day unexpectedly, however, during my temporary absence from the floor under unanimous consent. Accordingly, Mr. President, I call for the regular order, and then I shall yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order having been demanded, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, Senate Resolution 37.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum having been suggested, the Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Barkley	Glenn	Moses	Smoot
Bingham	Goff	Norris	Steiwer
Bratton	Harris	Nye	Townsend
Brookhart	Hatfield	Oddie	Trammell
Burton	Hawes	Overman	Tydings
Capper	Hebert	Phipps	Tyson
Connally	Heflin	Pine	Vandenberg
Couzens	Howell	Reed	Wagner
Cutting	Johnson	Sackett	Walcott
Deneen	King	Schall	Walsh, Mont.
Dill	La Follette	Sheppard	Warren
Edge	McKellar	Shortridge	Waterman
Fletcher	McMaster	Simmons	Watson
Frazier	McNary	Smith	Wheeler

Mr. HEFLIN. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. BLACK] is absent on account of illness.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Fifty-six Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that to-morrow after the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that Senate Joint Resolution 3 be laid before the Senate; that 30 minutes after it is laid before the Senate the Senate shall proceed to vote upon its passage; and that the 30 minutes before the vote is taken be given to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM].

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, that course, I understand, would prevent any other Senator from making a few remarks if so disposed, would it not?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. If all the time should be consumed by the Senator from Connecticut.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is in doubt whether such a unanimous-consent request can be entertained under the circumstances. Under the rule a request for unanimous consent to fix a time for a final vote should be made, and then a roll call taken. However, in the absence of objection, it may go on.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. In order that I may fully understand the request, I do object until I understand more thoroughly the situation. It may well be that some Senator might desire to speak 3 or 4 or 5 minutes on the proposed amendment.

Mr. NORRIS. I do not want to preclude any Senator who may desire to speak, if there is such.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Why not fix the time at an hour?

Mr. NORRIS. I will change the request and ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, that Senate Joint Resolution 3 be laid before the Senate, and that a vote be had upon it after debate not to exceed one hour.

Mr. REED. Of which the first 30 minutes will be given to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. NORRIS. Of which the first 30 minutes shall be given to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, this very great generosity, giving me 30 minutes in the middle of the luncheon hour, is something I fully appreciate, but I would scarcely take up any time at all at that hour of the day. My only object in speaking on the joint resolution was not to filibuster against it, as has been so courteously implied by the Senator from Tennesee and the Senator from Nebraska, but rather to bring the matter to the attention of the new Senators, who have not heard the previous debate and who have not committed themselves on the measure. I assume that the great majority of the Senators who voted in favor of the joint resolution during the last session, and the session before, and the session before that, will see no reason for changing their votes, and that the only hope those of us who are opposed to the measure may have is that of winning the support of a few of the Senators who have not listened to the debate previously or committed themselves by their votes.

I would have no objection whatever to entering into an agreement if I might have the opportunity of speaking the first thing Friday morning. I shall promise not to take more than half an hour if I may be recognized at that time for that purpose.

Mr. NORRIS. I will change the request. I ask unanimous consent that on the convening of the Senate Friday, day after to-morrow, the unfinished business, if any, shall be temporarily laid aside, that Senate Joint Resolution 3 shall be laid before the Senate, that the Senator from Connecticut shall be given 30 minutes to debate the question, and that the Senate shall vote upon it one hour after it is taken up.

Mr. REED. Not more than one hour?

Mr. NORRIS. Not more than one hour.

Mr. McNARY. May I say this to the Senator: If my opinion is sustained, the House conferees will to-morrow present to the House the farm relief bill in the shape of a conference report, and it is my intention to call it up for consideration in the Senate as quickly as it is received here. I do not expect it before 3 o'clock on that day.

Mr. NORRIS. The order under this request would expire at 1 o'clock.

Mr. McNARY. Very well; I have no objection to fixing 1 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair wants to get the matter straight in its mind——

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Why not make it applicable to to-morrow?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The form of the unanimous-consent agreement submitted by the Senator from Nebraska might be contingent upon the fact whether the Senate adjourned or recessed to-morrow until Friday.

Mr. NORRIS. I hardly think so, if we had that unanimous-consent agreement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair did not understand the Senator from Nebraska to couple his request with the condition that the Senate should take a recess from to-morrow until Friday.

Mr. NORRIS. If it will help the Chair any, I will ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of business to-morrow the Senate take a recess until Friday at 12 o'clock; that at that hour the unfinished business, if any, shall be temporarily laid aside and that Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 shall be laid before the Senate; that a vote on the passage of the resolution shall be had not later than one hour after it is laid before the Senate; and that the first 30 minutes of that time shall be given to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM].

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I want to thank the Senator for his courtesy in changing his unanimous-consent agreement and to say that I hope the Senate will agree to it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and the unanimous-consent agreement is entered into.

RECESS

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate take a recess until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) took a recess until to-morrow, Thursday, June 6, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, *June 5, 1929*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

While our days are passing by, our Heavenly Father, we praise Thee. How lovingly Thou dost brood over Thy children. The glories of Thy kingdom are love and joy and rest. Thy mercy, O God! The amazing wonder of it! Time does not breathe upon it; it stretches far beyond the tomb and the cloud. How the thought stirs and rejoices us. Merciful and gracious, here and now and forevermore. Hear us, Father. By candor and by courage may the right prevail to-day. Renew our strength and freshen our intellects by fellowship with the good, the true, and the beautiful. In the name of Jesus our Savior. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 1648. An act to amend section 5 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills, a joint resolution, and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1142. An act to continue, during the fiscal year 1930, Federal aid in rehabilitating farm lands in the areas devastated by floods in 1927;

S. 1312. An act to amend sections 182, 183, and 184 of chapter 6 of title 44, of the United States Code, approved June 30, 1926, relative to the printing and distribution of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD;

S. J. Res. 5. Joint resolution amending the act entitled "An act authorizing the erection for the sole use of the Pan American Union of an office building on the square of land lying between Eighteenth Street, C Street, and Virginia Avenue NW., in the city of Washington, D. C.," approved May 16, 1928; and

S. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution to print and bind the proceedings in Congress, together with the proceedings at the unveiling in Statuary Hall of the statue of Wade Hampton, presented by the State of South Carolina.

SENATE BILL AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A bill and concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1312. An act to amend sections 182, 183, and 184 of chapter 6 of title 44 of the United States Code, approved June 30, 1926, relative to the printing and distribution of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; to the Committee on Printing.

S. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution to print and bind the proceedings in Congress, together with the proceedings at the unveiling in Statuary Hall of the statue of Wade Hampton, presented by the State of South Carolina; to the Committee on Printing.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. J. Res. 61. Joint resolution to amend the appropriation "Organizing the Naval Reserve, 1930";

H. J. Res. 82. Joint resolution making appropriations for additional compensation for transportation of the mail by railroad routes in accordance with the increased rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission; and

H. J. Res. 84. Joint resolution extending until June 30, 1930, the availability of the appropriation for enlarging and relocating the Botanic Garden.

ARTICLE BY HON. CHARLES G. EDWARDS, OF GEORGIA

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing an article written by my colleague the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. EDWARDS] on the subject of the battle field of Gettysburg.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, under consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I insert the following article written by my colleague, Mr. EDWARDS, of Georgia:

[From the Savannah Press]

A VISIT TO GETTYSBURG

All my life I have wanted to go through the battle fields in Virginia and over the one at Gettysburg. In returning to Washington recently, accompanied by my family, it was our pleasure to see a great many of the battle fields in Virginia. Last Sunday, accompanied by Mrs. Edwards; our son, Beach Edwards; a niece, Miss Evelyn Edwards, of Claxton, and my very dear friend Judge CHARLES R. CRISP, we drove from Washington to Gettysburg to see the battle field at that place, which marked the high tide of the Confederacy and which was the point farthest north reached by the Confederate soldiers during the war between the States.

This is said to be the best-marked battle field in the United States and perhaps in the world. It covers approximately 16,000 acres, and to see it all one has to drive several miles, which we gladly did, under the direction of a guide. We were quite fortunate in getting a good guide. I forgot his name, but he is the son of a Union soldier who was wounded in the Gettysburg fight. This guide seemed quite fair toward the South, and only twice riled our party by referring to the war as the "rebellion."

Judge CRISP's distinguished father was a Confederate soldier, and so was mine. That he might not make any mistake and say things he should not, we let him know we were from Georgia, which furnished her share of troops to the Confederacy, and that we were both sons of Confederate veterans. By the way, digressing just a bit, the elder Crisp, who was later Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and made for himself a large place in the history of American politics, entered the Confederate service when he was but 16, and was in prison for six months, most of the time at Fort Pulaski, where he was almost starved to death, he having told his son that a "house cat was a delicacy when one could be gotten." So it will be seen that the Union forces did not feed or care for their prisoners so well.

Gettysburg is about 100 miles from Washington. The roads are paved all the way and quite good. We went out by the way of Rockville and Frederick, Md., through a beautiful rolling country, and on to Gettysburg. The town of Gettysburg is an old town. It was a town of only 3,000 in 1863, when one of the fiercest battles ever waged was fought in and around it.

My father, the late Hon. Thomas J. Edwards, entered the Confederate service quite young—he was but little more than a boy of 18. He served the entire time in Wheeler's cavalry. He had five brothers who wore the gray, two of whom were killed in battle and another who was severely wounded lived a few years and died as the result of wounds he received at Gettysburg. The brothers were not in the same commands. My mother's brother, Rev. W. M. C. Conley, served through the entire war and had often told me of leaving his tracks from his bare and bleeding feet on the rocks in the "valley of death" at Gettysburg. He had told me how the battle had raged, how the Confederates won for the first two days, and then how on the third day the tide turned and Pickett's men were slaughtered; how there had been some confusion in the orders given General Longstreet, and how the Louisiana Tigers charged the batteries of the Union soldiers and had been mowed down by artillery. I had heard stories as a child from my father, my uncles, and other brave men who wore the gray, and I had read history books and accounts of the cruel and unfortunate war; but my visit to Gettysburg brought it so close to me that I could find myself listening for fear the firing that had ceased all these years might start again, and somehow a fear crept over me, as the guide told us so graphically of the battle and showed where Meade stood and directed the forces of the Union troops; and, by the way, where a magnificent equestrian monument stands in his memory; and as he pointed across some open fields to a point on a small hill, in a clump of woods, where the beloved Lee, on old Traveler, stood, where the State of Virginia has erected a magnificent monument to Lee and his horse.

Lee and his horse, Traveler, were both beloved by his men, and so it occurred to me it was a monument to both of them. There are but two—just two—monuments there to the Confederates—the one I have referred to that reflects great honor upon Virginia and one by the State of Maryland to a Maryland regiment. The troops from the latter State were about equally divided between the Union and Confederate forces, and so Maryland has erected two monuments—one to her sons who wore the blue and one to her sons who wore the gray. I was glad to see these monuments, but pained to find there were no more there to the

Confederate soldiers. North Carolina is just now preparing to erect one to the memory of her sons who fought there. Georgia had many sons there—many of them who fell asleep during the battle in the "valley of death"—they sleep a long, glorious sleep. They fell in the land of the enemy, in the thick of battle, they died fighting for Georgia and the South. Gordon, the most commanding figure on horseback I ever saw, was there, and there were Longstreet, Thomas, Wright, and other great Georgians. It thrilled me when the guide had us stop and pointed to a bronze marker upon which was written language indicating that the spot upon which it stood was the position of Gen. John B. Gordon. It was not far from where Lee stood. From the spot where Gordon stood, one can look a short way across the line and see the beautiful stone and bronze monument erected to the spotless Lee riding his beloved horse Traveler. Along the line the cannon are arranged as they were during the battle.

The battle opened on July 1; it went all through the 2d and up to 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon of July 3. The first two days were won by the Confederates. The Union soldiers were routed and driven back through the city. Meade ordered fresh troops and supplies and gave battle again on the 3d. I will not go into the question of the mix-up in the Longstreet orders. There are questions about that. One thing is certain. If they wanted Longstreet and his men to cross that open field in the face of the battery of 72 large guns and the other engines of death, I can not, at this calm period, much blame him for not wanting to go into that death trap. Just what the plans were I will not attempt to relate, for I have what approaches a reverence for all the Confederate officers and soldiers and I do not want to be misunderstood. I am not criticizing anyone, for they were there that awful day, July 3, and they knew what was taking place and what took place, and, of course, they did what they thought and knew to be best, all of them, God bless their noble memories. Down in my heart, I thank God I was not there, for I hardly see how any living thing escaped alive. While I was thrilled to hear and read of the bravery and daring of our men, and I confess I was at times proud of the bravery shown by the Union soldiers, for it is now a common heritage and at this late day we, as Americans, are proud of brave deeds of Americans, no matter whether they wore the blue or the gray. I frankly confess, more often I was sad, for I knew our men were not equipped or as well clothed or fed as were the Union soldiers. We were told by our guide, who seemed to know the history of the battle very well, that there were 85,000 Confederate soldiers and 90,000 Union soldiers engaged in that fierce battle.

I fear I am making this too long to be readable, and yet there is so much about that awful battle one could write almost a week and not tell half the story. I will condense and hasten along. I was anxious to see the "valley of death" that lies between little round knob and Devils Den—I think that is what the guide called it. Anyway, the latter place is a heap of rough and rugged rocks, where many Confederate sharpshooters were stationed, and from which point they picked off the gunners at the Yankee batteries on the knob or hill to such an alarming extent they almost silenced the guns, and it became so serious the general in command of that part of the Union troops had to retaliate by hurriedly calling on General Meade to send him a lot of the best sharpshooters he had, and in this why he was able to offset the horrible work the southern marksmen were doing. They then began to pick off the Confederate sharpshooters, and I saw a cliff in the rocks where 17 Confederate sharpshooters were picked off, one after another. The soldiers of both sides charged over and across the valley of death, back and forth, several times, until on the third day, when the battle was over, thousands of dead men of both armies were piled up, until it was impossible to walk in that valley without stepping upon dead soldiers. The little rivulet, a mere ditch, but a little stream of water, runs down through this valley. It was called the "river of blood." The poor, wounded, bleeding, and dying soldiers of both sides, thirsty and fainty, craving water, tried to drink, but in the opening of the battle the little stream became red like blood, flowing from the veins of brothers grappling in the greatest fratricidal strife history has ever known. They saw their blood flowing down the rivulet and commingling as it went on its way to the sea.

Then we were shown where the Louisiana Tigers, 1,700 of them, charged on the other side of town, trying to take a Yankee battery on the hill. Slocum's field artillery was shifted around on a point of vantage and opened fire upon them down the valley. It swept them like a rain of destruction.

Out of the 1,700 who made the desperate charge and who were fired upon from the flank only about 400 survived. This was on the same day Pickett's men made their charge across an open field. It is impossible to describe just how it looked, but evidently Pickett's men were led into a trap. The guide told us that his father and other Union soldiers told him that Meade's men ceased firing in order to cool their guns and to conserve ammunition, and that evidently Pickett's men thought they were preparing to retreat or were out of ammunition, since they no longer answered Lee's batteries, and then it was that Pickett's division of 4,800 men, then the flower of the southern army, began its charge across the open field, coming out as if on dress parade, many of them carrying their rifles across their necks. When within a few hundred yards of the Union batteries the big guns, as well as the light artillery on the Union side, opened up on them, in the open and mowed them down unmercifully. The objective was a small clump of trees where Meade himself stood. Some of the gallant Confederate soldiers reached the objective. General Armistead scaled the stone wall behind which Meade and his men were fighting and, with his gray cap on his sword, shouted, "Give them the cold steel, boys!" And then he was shot dead, and his lifeless body fell across the tongue of one of the Yankee gun carriages. A few Confederate soldiers also scaled the wall and engaged, hand to hand, in battle, but were captured. When this particular charge was over out of the 4,800 who went into the charge there were only about 400 who survived. Nothing like it on record before. It was not equaled by the charge of the Light Brigade.

We were shown places where hand-to-hand fighting, with fists, clubs, gun butts, and even with rocks, took place. We went to the old spring where men on both sides drank.

There are several thousand monuments erected there to Union soldiers. Some are very handsome. There are at present but two to Confederate soldiers. Georgia ought to have one to its soldiers who fought there. I hope a movement will be started to that end and carried to a conclusion. The Daughters and Sons of the South ought to erect one great master monument there to our men.

It was a trip worth while for me. Everyone who can ought to go and see the battle field at Gettysburg. I came off prouder than ever of my heritage as a son of the South.

HON. THOMAS C. M'RAE

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for two minutes to announce the death of a former Member of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas asks unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen, it is with a great degree of sadness that we announce to you the death of a former Member of this House, the Hon. Thomas C. McRae, of Arkansas, who died at Prescott, Ark., on the 3d of this month at the age of 77 years.

Mr. McRae was elected to the Legislature of Arkansas in his early young manhood, at the age of about 26 or 27, and served in the general assembly of that State for more than 20 years. Many of the laws of Arkansas that we have in force to-day were bills introduced by him, which were passed and became the law. After he had served for 20 years in that body he was elected to the Congress in 1885 and served in this body for 18 years, until 1903. After this he was elected in 1920 as Governor of the State of Arkansas, and was reelected to that office in 1922 and served for four years.

He has had an active service in the Congress of the United States and in Arkansas in office for more than 50 years.

I am glad to say for him that there is not a stain either on his private or public record. He was a man who numbered his friends by those who knew him. He was a Democrat of the old type. Many of you, I presume, who are here now have served with him in this body.

I move you, Mr. Speaker, that the Speaker be authorized and directed to send a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Thomas C. McRae at Prescott, Ark., expressing the condolences of this body to her in her sad hour of grief and bereavement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

FARM RELIEF

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the part of the House from the Committee on Agriculture may have until midnight to-night to file their conference report in the hope that we may have a vote to-morrow.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that the conferees on the farm bill be given until 12 o'clock to-night to file a conference report. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF THE SECOND LIBERTY BOND ACT

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1648) to amend section 5 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, ask for a conference, and appoint conferees.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oregon asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 1648, with a Senate amendment, disagree to the Senate amendment, ask for a conference, and appoint conferees. The Clerk will report the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. HAWLEY, TREADWAY, BACHARACH, GARNER, and COLLIER.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. HAWLEY] when he hopes to get the conference in action so as to dispose of this matter?

Mr. HAWLEY. Just as soon as possible. The Senate will have to appoint conferees.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman try to hasten the matter as much as possible?

Mr. HAWLEY. As much as possible; yes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, June 6, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 3687) to amend section 102 of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3688) to provide for the construction of the Deschutes project in Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3689) authorizing the construction of a canal for the diversion within the city of Klamath Falls, Oreg., of the main canal of the Klamath project; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 3690) to authorize the Comptroller General of the United States to audit post funds of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and its branches, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. SABATH: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 99) proposing an amendment to the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida, favoring the removal of the debenture plan from the farm relief bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida, relative to the Gulf Coast Highway in the State of Florida; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. DRANE: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida, relative to the Gulf Coast Highway in the State of Florida; to the Committee on Roads.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BRAND of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 3691) for the relief of Citizens Home & Savings Co.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 3692) for the relief of George Press; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARTER of California: A bill (H. R. 3693) for the relief of Frank R. Carpenter, alias Frank R. Carvin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3694) for the relief of Bert H. Libbey, alias Burt H. Libbey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3695) for the relief of William Smerden; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3696) for the relief of Charles W. Langridge; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3697) for the relief of Douglas B. Espy; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3698) to place Sprague B. Wyman on the retired list of the United States Army as a captain; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHINDBLOM: A bill (H. R. 3699) for the relief of William J. McKenna; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CROWTHER: A bill (H. R. 3700) granting a pension to Isabella M. Playford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3701) granting an increase of pension to Lena Kemmis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANLOVE: A bill (H. R. 3702) granting a pension to Sarah E. Tillery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3703) granting a pension to George W. Williamson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3704) granting a pension to Nancy J. Tarter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3705) granting a pension to Martha E. Robbins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3706) granting a pension to Mary E. Parnell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3707) granting a pension to Mary A. Myers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3708) granting an increase of pension to Esther J. Long; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3709) granting a pension to Agnes P. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3710) granting a pension to Bertha C. Hammer Rentfrow Quick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3711) granting a pension to Jane Mosier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3712) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Edwards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLIGAN: A bill (H. R. 3713) granting a pension to Aaron McIntosh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 3714) for the relief of Howard Emmett Tallmadge; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 3715) granting an increase of pension to Alice M. McCoy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 3716) for the relief of Lewis M. Haupt; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

610. By Mr. BOYLAN: Communication from Loose Wiles Biscuit Co., protesting against increase in duty on figs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

611. Also, communication from the United Swiss Societies of Greater New York, in re immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

612. Also, copy of resolution adopted by executive committee of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, opposing any enlargement of Federal authority, etc.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

613. By Mr. SMITH of West Virginia: Petition of citizens of Kanawha County, W. Va., urging the passage of the Civil War pension bill, with rates as proposed by the National Tribune; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

614. By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: Evidence in support of House bill 3683, granting a pension to Mary J. Wells; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

615. By Mr. THURSTON: Petition of 120 citizens of Osceola, Iowa, petitioning the Congress to enact legislation for the increase of pensions allowed to Civil War veterans and their dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE

THURSDAY, *June 6, 1929*

(*Legislative day of Tuesday, June 4, 1929*)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will receive a message from the President of the United States.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL

A message from the President of the United States by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, announced that to-day the President had approved and signed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 34) authorizing the Smithsonian Institution to convey suitable acknowledgment to John Gellatly for his offer to the Nation of his art collection, and to include in its estimates of appropriations such sums as may be needful for the preservation and maintenance of the collection.

FLOOD-CONTROL PLANS OF LOUIS WARNER

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from Louis Warner, of Chenoa, Ill., transmitting his general plans, in the form of a brief, to overcome river floods, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida, requesting the en-

actment of legislation to place the uncompleted portions of the Gulf Coast Highway in the Federal 7 per cent system of highways, which, with the accompanying highway map, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. (See memorial printed in full when presented by Mr. FLETCHER on June 5, 1929, page 2370 of the RECORD.)

He also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Florida, which was ordered to lie on the table:

House Concurrent Resolution 23

Whereas the House of Representatives of the United States Congress on April 25 passed a farm relief bill, known as H. R. 1, by a nonpartisan vote of 367 to 34; and

Whereas the bill as it passed the House provided very wise and helpful assistance to the agricultural interests of Florida; and

Whereas we understand that this bill has been substantially amended in the Senate of the United States in ways detrimental to the interests of Florida, and particularly through the insertion therein of the debenture provision, the purpose of which is to increase the cost of those commodities of agriculture consumed by the people of Florida without benefiting in any way the prices of the major commodities raised in the State: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That the Senators from Florida in the United States Senate be requested to support the bill substantially as passed by the House of Representatives, and particularly to vote for the removal of the so-called debenture provision thereof; and

Resolved further, That the secretary of state of Florida be directed to send a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the United States Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from Florida.

Approved by the governor, June 3, 1929.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Concurrent Resolution No. 23, as passed by the Legislature of Florida, session 1929, approved by the governor June 3, 1929, and filed in this office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Florida at Tallahassee, the capital, this the 3d day of June, A. D. 1929.

[SEAL.] H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing Congress for Federal aid in the construction of a breakwater at or near the city of Trinidad, Calif., which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. (See joint resolution printed in full when presented yesterday by the Vice President, page 2368 of the RECORD.)

He also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, inviting the President of the United States and Mrs. Hoover to attend the California State Fair and Western States Exposition at Sacramento August 31 to September 9, 1929, which was referred to the Committee on the Library. (See joint resolution printed in full when presented yesterday by the Vice President, page 2368 of the RECORD.)

He also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, protesting against any change in or relocation of surveyed lines affecting in any manner the Klamath River within the State of California, as being an attempt to modify and annul the solemn act of the people of that State in creating the Klamath River fish and game district, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. (See joint resolution printed in full when presented by the Vice President yesterday, pages 2368–2369 of the RECORD.)

He also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, favoring the passage of farm relief legislation, and including relief to the growers and producers of fruits and vegetables, etc., which was ordered to lie on the table. (See joint resolution printed in full when presented by the Vice President yesterday, page 2369 of the RECORD.)

He also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, favoring the passage of legislation providing Federal appropriations for the building and maintenance of highways over unappropriated or unreserved public lands and other Federal reservations, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. (See joint resolution printed in full when presented by the Vice President yesterday, page 2369 of the RECORD.)

He also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, protesting against the continuance of the present unrestricted immigration from the Republic of Mexico, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Immigration. (See joint resolution printed in full when presented by the Vice President yesterday, page 2369 of the RECORD.)

He also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, favoring the passage of legislation to restrict immigration from the Philippine Islands and to prevent Filipinos from entering the United States who are afflicted with communicable diseases, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration. (See joint resolution printed in full when presented by the Vice President yesterday, pages 2369–2370 of the RECORD.)

WORKING CONDITIONS IN SOUTHERN TEXTILE MILLS

Mr. WHEELER. I ask unanimous consent, out of order, to file minority views with reference to Senate Resolution 49.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the views of the minority will be received and printed (Rept. 28, pt. 2).

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 1417) for the relief of Dr. S. M. Strong; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1418) for the relief of M. T. Stark (Inc.);

A bill (S. 1419) for the relief of W. K. Webster & Co.;

A bill (S. 1420) for the relief of Messrs. Stein & Blaine;

A bill (S. 1421) for the relief of Etna Watch Co.;

A bill (S. 1422) for the relief of Epstein Underwear Co.;

A bill (S. 1423) for the relief of Sorenson & Co. (Inc.);

A bill (S. 1424) for the relief of Bengol Trading Co. (Inc.);

A bill (S. 1425) for the relief of Schapiro Bros.; and

A bill (S. 1426) for the relief of B. Lindner & Bro. (Inc.); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 1427) for the relief of C. W. Seitz (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1428) to provide for the appointment of additional district judges to be known as associate district judges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1429) for the relief of Presly Holliday, quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Reserve Corps, on the retired list, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1430) authorizing certain Indian tribes and bands, or any of them, residing in the State of Washington, to present their claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SHORTRIDGE:

A bill (S. 1431) for the relief of Michael Kelly; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1432) for the relief of E. O. McGillis; and

A bill (S. 1433) authorizing the Secretary of War to award a congressional medal of honor to Henry M. Brinkerhoff; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WATSON:

A bill (S. 1434) granting an increase of pension to Mary Richardson (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1435) granting a pension to Julia A. Payne (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 1436) for the relief of St. Claire Livingston Dodd; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1437) for the relief of Emil Sauer; and

A bill (S. 1438) for the relief of C. N. Markle; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FRAZIER (by request):

A bill (S. 1439) to provide for final settlement of the claims of J. F. McMurray and J. F. McMurray, as assignee of Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish against the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations or Tribes of Indians for legal services rendered and expenses incurred. The first four items in this bill, namely, (1) The J. Hale Sypher case; (2) the Eli Ayers case; (3) Choctaw citizens case, fees and expenses from 1904 to March 4, 1907; and (4) Choctaw-Chickasaw tribal taxes, having been considered by the United States Court of Claims in case No. 33996, but final judgment was not entered, the court holding in these said items it had no jurisdiction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ALLEN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 54) to further amend subdivisions (b) and (e) of section 11 of the immigration act of 1924, and creating a joint select committee to study the immigration question; to the Committee on Immigration.

PRINTING OF TARIFF HEARINGS

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I submit a concurrent resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the concurrent resolution for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 15), as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That, in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the printing act approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Finance be, and is hereby, empowered to have printed 1,000 additional copies of the consolidated hearings held before the committee relative to "tariff act of 1929" during the current session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

Mr. HARRISON. The resolution provides for 1,000 copies?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes.

Mr. HARRISON. Does the Senator think that is a sufficient number to take care of the needs?

Mr. SMOOT. I think so. In 1922 we had 2,500 copies printed, and we did not distribute them all; so as to those not distributed it was simply a waste of money. I think now we can get along with a thousand copies; but if that number is not sufficient, we shall have some extra copies printed later.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

TARIFF COMMISSION REPORTS

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I would like to inquire of the Senator from Utah about the publication of the reports submitted by the Tariff Commission to the President and later submitted to the Senate because of my resolution. The Senator and I have been in conference about the matter, and he will recall that I informed him the Tariff Commission have had no funds with which to print certain reports which they would ordinarily print, and that there are other unprinted reports which would not be made public except for the fact that they were transmitted to the Senate under my resolution. Can not some arrangement be made for the printing of a thousand copies of each of these tariff reports for the use of the Finance Committee and others interested from available committee funds?

Mr. SMOOT. The difficulty about that is to have the contingent fund of the Senate used to pay for a report made by an agency of the Government. The mistake was made by the Tariff Commission in not asking for the amount of money that is necessary for that purpose. The reports have all been printed with the exception of three, as the Senator said, and the commission would like to have those printed. I have been trying to find some way by which we could have them printed.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. The Senator is mistaken about the number. Will the Senator name for the RECORD, from the memorandum which I gave him, the subject matters on which reports have been made, but which have never been printed for distribution?

Mr. SMOOT. The report on flaxseed, the report on milk and cream, and the report on window glass are the three reports which have not been printed.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Those are the reports which have been acted upon by the President, but the Tariff Commission have not funds with which to print them?

Mr. SMOOT. That is true.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Will the Senator name the reports which have been transmitted from the Tariff Commission to the Senate which have not been printed and upon which the President did not act?

Mr. SMOOT. There is still one report, a report on halibut, unprinted, in the possession of the Tariff Commission, as well as the three I named. On May 24 a report on cotton hosiery was submitted, but it has not been printed. All the others, I understand, have been printed.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. The Senator is again in error. Will the Senator name the other reports submitted, please?

Mr. SMOOT. The report on logs of fir, spruce, cedar, or western hemlock; the report on maple sugar and maple sirup; the report on whiting or ground chalk; the report on precipitated chalk; and the report on monumental granite.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Those reports have not been printed and it seems to me the Finance Committee ought to print them. The information should be available in the construction of tariff rates, and it should be available for historic purposes, if for none other. Long and expensive research has been made into those questions, and the valuable information contained in them will be lost unless it is preserved in printed form.

Mr. SMOOT. I think we can get a copy of the reports on more than one of the subjects for the use of the committee.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Will not the Senator give the matter further consideration within the next day or two and see if there is not some way by which we can have these reports printed?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes. If it were not for the mere fact of creating a precedent, I would not hesitate for a moment to ask authority to pay for them out of the contingent fund.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. What will happen will be the presentation of a resolution to make these reports a Senate document, and they will be printed in that way, but I think the Finance Committee itself ought to order the printing in separate pamphlets, for then the expense will be less and the number printed will be fewer.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I trust the Senator from Utah will consider the fact that there are many Members of the Senate who are not on the Finance Committee who would like to secure copies of the reports, and that if the committee prints them a sufficient number should be printed to make them available for the use of all Senators.

Mr. SMOOT. Not only for Senators, but if they are printed we want enough copies so that they may be sent out for general use because of the information they will contain.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I hope the Senator will consider the matter favoraby.

LAW-ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION

Mr. HAWES. Mr. President, George W. Wickersham, head of the commission created by Congress when it appropriated $250,000 for the purpose of creating a commission to go into the matter of prohibition, according to press dispatches from New Haven, Conn., proposes that the commission shall hear witnesses and take testimony in closed executive session. At the time the $250,000 was appropriated the matter of prohibition was before the Senate, involving not only the expenditure of the $250,000 to finance the commission but involving at that particular time even a larger sum. The commission therefore is a creature of Congress, and Congress is in a sense responsible for the method of its procedure.

The United States has frequently shown its approval of open covenants openly arrived at, and has declared its opposition to secret treaties. Our Tariff Commission must hold its hearings openly, and the testimony before it is subject to public scrutiny. The Federal Trade Commission conducts its hearings in the open. There is no department of the United States Government to-day which can conduct its business behind closed doors or in secrecy. Personally I am convinced that a large majority of the Senate will at the first opportunity decide in favor of considering presidential nominations in open session and all treaties in open session except where request is made by the President or the State Department for their consideration in executive session.

During the recent campaign there was much discussion of the debatable question of prohibition. Mr. Hoover at that time stated that he would appoint a commission to examine into the subject and to report to Congress. He described prohibition as a "noble experiment." It was a diplomatic designation. All of the extreme drys were pleased with the word "noble." It expressed one thought to them. All of the extreme wets were very much pleased with the word "experiment," which meant an entirely different thing to them. So I hope and I know the country has hopes that when the commission meets it will decide for the American people or for the President what portion of prohibition is noble and what portion of it is an experiment.

The commission also announces that it will conclude its hearings within a period of two years. It is making its program for two years, when the Congress, in the act giving to the commission $250,000, limits the appropriation for the period of 1929–30, a period of one year. In order that there may be no misunderstanding about this being an act of Congress and not a commission appointed by the President of the United States of his own authority, I invite attention to the RECORD of January 22 last, where will be found the original amendment offered to the law by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS]. It reads as follows:

For the purpose of a thorough inquiry into the problem of prohibition under the provisions of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution and laws enacted in pursuance thereof, $250,000, or as much thereof as may be required, to be expended under the authority and by the direction of the President of the United States.

Later, when the matter came up for final passage, the Senator from Virginia, having first offered it as a substitute for the measure then pending, offered it as an amendment, and it was adopted, and the law to-day reads this way:

For the purpose of a thorough inquiry into the problem of the enforcement of prohibition under the provisions of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution and laws enacted in pursuance thereof, together with the enforcement of other laws, $250,000, or as much thereof as may be required, to be expended under authority and by direction of the President of the United States, who shall report the results of such investigation to Congress, together with his recommendations with respect thereto, said sum to be available for the fiscal years of 1929 and 1930, and for each and every object of expenditure connected with such purposes notwithstanding the provisions of any other act.

Mr. President, the new commission created by Congress is about to meet. The newspapers announce that its first two witnesses will be Mr. Lowman and Mr. Doran, of the Prohibition Unit, and that they are to be heard in closed executive session. If the commission is to impress the country with its findings, it should pursue the adopted policy of all the departments of our Government. It should pursue the policy now being urged upon the nations of the world by our Government for open treaties and publicity. If the commission does not do that, its report will not have the binding effect that it would have if the sessions were open.

In addition to this, the people of the United States should have the right to consider the method of propounding questions and the character of questions submitted to the witnesses. I am not criticizing the commission and the able men who are upon it, but the public should know whether there is a bias, a strong bias for prohibition or against prohibition. They should know by the character of the questions asked and by the character of the witnesses summoned whether this is an impartial fact-finding commission.

I think Senators will agree with me that the appropriation of $250,000 is limited to the year 1929-30, so that the commission can not arbitrarily and in advance determine that it will remain in existence for a period of two years.

I trust, Mr. President, that the newspaper article, which I have in my possession, is incorrect. I hope that the commission will not hold its meetings with closed doors. I hope the report is untrue. In view of the fact that the commission seems to be under the impression that it has a tenure of two years, I should like to impress upon it the thought that it is a creation of Congress and not a creation of the President of the United States.

REORGANIZATION OF FEDERAL BUREAUS FOR PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT (H. DOC. NO. 31)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which will be read.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	George	La Follette	Smoot
Ashurst	Gillett	McKellar	Steck
Barkley	Glass	McMaster	Steiwer
Bingham	Glenn	McNary	Swanson
Blease	Goff	Metcalf	Thomas, Idaho
Borah	Goldsborough	Moses	Thomas, Okla.
Bratton	Greene	Norbeck	Townsend
Brookhart	Hale	Norris	Trammell
Broussard	Harris	Nye	Tydings
Burton	Harrison	Oddie	Tyson
Capper	Hatfield	Overman	Vandenberg
Caraway	Hawes	Patterson	Wagner
Connally	Hayden	Phipps	Walcott
Copeland	Hebert	Pine	Walsh, Mass.
Couzens	Heflin	Pittman	Warren
Cutting	Howell	Ransdell	Waterman
Dale	Johnson	Reed	Watson
Deneen	Jones	Sackett	Wheeler
Dill	Kean	Sheppard	
Fletcher	Keyes	Shortridge	
Frazier	King	Smith	

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE], and will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. BURTON. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. FESS] on account of illness. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. HEFLIN. I wish to announce the necessary absence of my colleague the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK] on account of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

In order to secure the utmost expedition in the reorganization and concentration of responsibility in administration of the Federal bureaus connected with prohibition enforcement, so greatly needed to improve their effectiveness, I recommend that the Congress appoint a joint select committee to make an immediate study of these matters and to formulate recommendations for consideration at the next regular session.

I shall be glad to appoint a committee from the departments to cooperate with such a committee of the Congress. The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement will also cooperate through their studies of the departmental organization.

The subject involves the transfer of parts of various bureaus and agencies from certain departments to others and it includes as well the necessity for the unification and strengthening of our border patrols both in connection with prohibition and illegal entry of aliens. As the question embraces numerous laws and regulations in several bureaus, it will require extensive consideration which, if given jointly by such committees of the Congress and the departments prior to the regular session will save many months of delay.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 6, 1929.*

The VICE PRESIDENT. The message of the President will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. JONES introduced a joint resolution (S. J. Res. 53) to create a joint congressional committee relating to the reorganization and concentration of the agencies connected with prohibition enforcement, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ACTION OF BRITISH AMBASSADOR AS TO LIQUOR SHIPMENTS

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, I desire to take my hat off and bow to the British ambassador. I must congratulate him and his fellow countrymen on his action in saying that he will abide by the Constitution of the United States. I ask to have published in the RECORD an article from this morning's Washington Post, containing a recital of the action of the British ambassador.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Thursday, June 6, 1929]

BRITISH AMBASSADOR WILL REFUSE TO SIGN REQUESTS FOR LIQUOR—EMBASSY LOOMS AS DIPLOMATIC DRY SPOT WHEN SIR ESME INFORMS MEMBERS OF STAFF THAT HENCEFORWARD APPROVAL WILL NOT BE GIVEN FOR SHIPMENTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

The British Embassy loomed as one of the dry spots of the Capital yesterday when it became known that Sir Esme Howard, the British ambassador, had informed members of the embassy staff that from now on he will refuse to sign requests for shipments of alcoholic liquors.

This virtually means that as soon as supplies now on hand in the cellars of British diplomats are exhausted, the British envoy will in fact have fulfilled the promise he made recently in a letter to James T. Carter, prohibitionist, of Lynchburg, Va., that he would surrender the well-recognized diplomatic privilege of importing alcoholic liquors should the United States intimate a desire to cancel the privilege.

In fact, by waiving the diplomatic privilege of his own accord before receiving any intimation, formal or informal, that the Hoover administration desires diplomats to forego their rights of importing wines, he has gone a long step farther than his promise to the Virginia prohibition leader called for.

The ordinary course followed by Washington diplomats when they wish to restock their cellars with choice vintages from their own lands is to inform the State Department that a shipment is expected by such and such a boat arriving, say, in Baltimore on a given day. The State Department in turn informs the Treasury Department, which issues instructions to the customs authorities to pass the shipment on to a representative of the embassy in question, who will come armed with the proper credentials.

The crates, carefully guarded, are then loaded on a truck and, with the diplomat perched atop, are hurried to his chancery in Washington, where distribution is made to the members of the staff, according to the orders they have placed.

The hitch is that the original request to the State Department must be signed by the chief of mission desiring the shipment passed, in the case of the British Embassy, Sir Esme Howard. Should he refuse to make the request, he is perfectly within his rights, it is explained, as much so, for instance, as if he should request the members of his staff to stay away from a certain club—a situation which has frequently arisen in the course of our own diplomatic history, usually as the result of some unpleasantness or slight.

In that event the ruling becomes an issue strictly between the ambassador and the members of his own staff. His subordinates face the alternative of abiding by their chief's decision or requesting a transfer, or, in the case in point, of getting transferred or "going dry."

Elsewhere in the Diplomatic Corps the process of "drying up" the British Embassy is followed with hardly veiled suspicion.

Diplomats deny heatedly that the British ambassador's "dry" view is theirs, in spite of his being dean of the corps. The French ambassador recently authorized the statement that he "differs fundamentally with the view of the British ambassador," and it is said that he has already heard from the Bordeaux wine merchants, who are alarmed at the prospect of losing the trade of Washington's Diplomatic Corps, which amounts on an average to $50,000 annually. Although other chiefs of missions have refrained from expressing their feelings publicly, they do not hesitate to emphasize in private that it would be impossible for them to permit their immunity to be infringed in this manner.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER SENATOR JOSEPH WELDON BAILEY

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a tribute to the late former Senator Joseph Weldon Bailey by Judge Reese Tatum.

There being no objection, the tribute was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ORATOR, STATESMAN, AND LAWYER, EX-SENATOR JOSEPH WELDON BAILEY

By Judge Reese Tatum

At the dawn of day, October 3, 1863, in Copiah County, State of Mississippi, a male baby was born and his parents christened him Joseph Edward, afterwards changing his middle name to Weldon. His father and mother were humble people, but very honorable and highly respected. Little perhaps did they dream or anticipate that this infant boy would become one of the great orators, statesmen, debators, lawyers, and intellects of a nation. He held no diploma from any academic college or university. He drank at the legal fountain of Judge Green and Judge Martin, deans of the law department of the Cumberland University of Lebanon, Tenn. He received his degree, bachelor of law, before he reached his majority. He was endowed with an intellect that few possess. He was able to look into the future, observe, analyze, and discern what the effects and results would be. From early manhood he was a profound student of government. He was made a presidential elector at the age of 21. He came to Texas in 1885, selecting Gainesville, Cook County, as his home. When he left Mississippi it was his intention to locate at Helena, Mont., but on his way to Montana he stopped over at Gainesville to visit a friend, and becoming acquainted with the people and being impressed with the country he was persuaded and finally induced by his friends and others to locate at Gainesville. He engaged in the practice of law, first forming a partnership with Judge George Bell, and later with Messrs. Stuart and Harris, the firm name being styled Bailey, Stuart, & Harris. Judge Stuart is now located in Oklahoma City and is regarded as a great lawyer. Judge Harris is a son-in-law of ex-Governor Lowry, of Mississippi. Senator Bailey continued in the practice of his profession up to 1890, at which time he became candidate for Congress in the old fifth congressional district. He made the race against that exalted character and astute statesman, Judge Silas Hare, who had served a number of years in Congress. He defeated Judge Hare for the nomination. He carried every county in the old fifth congressional district with the exception of Grayson County, this county being Judge Hare's home county. At the time Mr. Bailey was elected to Congress he was only 27 years old. Upon presenting himself to take the oath of office a distinguished Member of Congress, who had been a Member of that body for a number of years, asked why the people had elected that young boy over Judge Hare. To this Judge Hare remarked, "Although he is a very young man and has a boyish appearance, you old Members will find him to be the equal of any Member of this Congress before he will have served out his first term." He took his seat in Congress in 1891. He was reelected five consecutive terms, serving his district as a Member of the Lower House of Congress for 10 consecutive years.

At the Democratic State convention held at Galveston in 1898 he made that famous speech against expansion which is so well known. On this question he stood practically alone against a great array of talent and the leading men of this State and of this Union. In 1900 he became a candidate for the nomination of United States Senator, making the race against that clean and dignified statesman, Hon. Horace Chilton, of Tyler, Tex., who was at that time a Member of the Senate. Those days the primaries were not held in the respective counties on the same day as they are now. The result was that Mr. Bailey carried so many of the counties in the State, many of them being around and adjacent to Senator Chilton's home county, Senator Chilton admitted his defeat, withdrew from the race, thereby assuring Mr. Bailey's nomination. Mr. Bailey became the leader of his party in the lower House of Congress at the age of 34. He also became the leader of his party in the United States Senate at the age of 42. He was reelected to the Senate, but resigned on his own volition to engage in the practice of law. He returned to Texas, located at Dallas, forming a partnership with Judge Luther Nickels and Joseph W. Bailey, jr., his son, under the firm name of Bailey, Nickels & Bailey. He was recognized by both political parties as a great orator, a forceful debater and statesman. When it was known that he would address Congress the galleries were filled beyond their capacity. It is said no other Member of either branch of Congress has ever been able to attract the people to the galleries like he did. He possessed a rare trait that so many people are lacking in, i. e., he had the courage of his convictions. He was frank, firm, and outspoken on all occasions and on all public questions, although he was tolerant. At times he was reluctant to take advice from his friends and would not tolerate any dictatorial policy on their part. He feared no foe. He did not pause to feel the pulse of the people and did not stop to ascertain the sentiment of the public before he declared himself on public issues. To say he was a politician would be doing him an injustice. It would be casting an aspersion and stigma on his fair name and character. He was not a politician, but a statesman. He, like Jefferson, Jackson, Calhoun, Benton, Houston, Douglas, Harris, and Lincoln, had many loyal friends and adherents and many bitter enemies. Whether they admired him personally or whether they differed with him on public questions, they recognized his courage and ability. No one has had the audacity to charge him with evading or sidestepping any public question or retreating from any public issue. He did not know what the word "retreat" meant. He was an adherent of State rights. He believed too much power was invested in the Federal Government; that to centralize the power in the Federal Government meant destruction to a republican form of government.

He believed, spoke, and taught the doctrine of Jefferson, Jackson, Calhoun, Hayne, Benton, Douglas, Hill, Vallandigham, Davis, Toombs, Alexander H. Stephen, Houston, Benjamin, and John H. Reagan that all powers not specifically designated in the Federal Constitution were reserved to the respective States and should be retained by them. He opposed plutocracy and despised aristocracy. He was very affable. He was kind in disposition and charming in manner. He was a true friend and was charitable in time of need. Morally his life was above reproach. He was as sedate as Sumner, Hill, or Blaine, but under certain conditions and circumstances he was as sarcastic as Roscoe Conkling, John J. Ingalls, or James A. Reed. For repartee he was the equal of William Pitt or Benjamin Disraeli. To those unfamiliar with the details of the affairs of government he was a cicerone. As an orator he was the equal of Prentiss, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benjamin, or Bryan. As a debator he was as logical as Douglas, Webster, Blaine, Hill, or Beck. As a constitutional lawyer he could well be classed with William Pinkney, Horace Binney, John Sergeant, Daniel Webster, Augustus H. Garland, Matthew Carpenter, or Elihu Root. His portrait should and will occupy a conspicuous place in the national gallery of fame, and when the history of this Government is revised the great service that he rendered to the people will be written and recorded therein. In the great debate between Spooner, of Wisconsin, that great constitutional lawyer, and Senator Hale, of Maine, on the affirmative and Senator Bailey on the negative on the bill granting to Federal courts the power to issue mandatory injunctions on a petition without first giving the opposite party the right to be heard Senator Bailey single handed opposed this bill against a great array of talent. After he had concluded his argument against the bill Senator Hale walked over to the Democratic side of the Senate, took Senator Bailey by the hand, and said to him: "Senator, I want to congratulate you; you have thoroughly convinced me that we are wrong and you are right." The bill was defeated. I take leave to mention another instance, when the bill to prohibit rebating by common carriers was introduced in the lower House of Congress, and when it reached the Senate Senator Bailey and Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, offered an amendment to the bill to include pipe lines. This amendment brought forth a bitter fight in the Senate and was vigorously contested by the big oil interests, but Senator Bailey and Senator Tillman were successful in getting it enacted into law.

After these years of service rendered to the public in national affairs, while in the performance of his duty to his client, on the 13th day of April, at high noon, 1929, while sitting in the district court room at Sherman, Tex., listening to the argument of opposite counsel, the Omnipotent beckoned him to come, calling him away from his professional duties, his clients, the court, the bar, and his friends—he calmly surrendered to the call.

> Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him,
> And lies down to pleasant dreams.

Whether his journey thither was but one step across an imperceptible frontier, or whether an interminable ocean, black, unfluctuating, and voiceless, stretches between these earthly coasts and those of invisible shores, we do not know. Whether at high noon on this April day after death he saw a more glorious sunrise with unimaginable splendor above a celestial horizon, or whether his apathetic and unconscious ashes sleep in cold obstruction and insensible oblivion, we do not know. Whether his strong, subtle energies found instant exercise in another forum, whether his dextrous and disciplined faculties are now contending in a higher tribunal for supremacy, or whether his powers were dissipated and dispersed with his parting breath, we do not know. Whether his passion, ambitions, and affection still sway, attract, and impel; whether he yet remembers his friends and adherents as they remember him, we do not know. These are the unsolved, the insoluble problems of mortal life and human destiny, which

prompted the troubled patriarchs to ask that momentous question for which the centuries have given no answer—if a man dies shall he live again?

In his demise the Nation has suffered the loss of a great public servant, the bar a great advocate, the State a noble citizen, society a kind and charming individual and Christian, his family a devoted husband and father, his admirers and the common people a great advocate and loyal friend.

"The hand of the reaper
Takes the ears that are hoary,
But the voice of the weeper
Wails manhood into glory."

With more than a hero's courage, with more than a martyr's fortitude, he welcomed the approach of the invisible hour and passed beyond.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) to amend section 5 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended.

AMENDMENT OF SECOND LIBERTY BOND ACT

Mr. SMOOT submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) to amend section 5 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"(b) All certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills issued hereunder (after the date upon which this subdivision becomes law) shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except estate and inheritance taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority; and the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States shall be considered to be interest within the meaning of this subdivision."

And the Senate agree to the same.

REED SMOOT,
JAMES E. WATSON,
DAVID A. REED,
F. M. SIMMONS,
PAT HARRISON,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

W. C. HAWLEY,
ALLEN T. TREADWAY,
ISAAC BACHARACH,
JNO. N. GARNER,
J. W. COLLIER,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will not the Senator explain what was done with the Senate amendment?

Mr. SMOOT. The Senate amendment was agreed to, with one amendment, adding the words "or by any local taxing authority," which words were left out inadvertently. The amendment does not change the present law one iota, but those words were left out of the bill by mistake.

Mr. REED. It was a printer's mistake.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; it was a printer's mistake.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It does not affect the meaning of the Senate amendment?

Mr. SMOOT. Not at all. The House yielded to the Senate.

The report was agreed to.

FARM RELIEF—CONFERENCE REPORT (S. DOC. NO. 17)

Mr. McNARY. I submit the conference report on House bill 1 and ask that it be printed for the use of the Members of the Senate.

There being no objection, the conference report was ordered to be printed, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1) to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"DECLARATION OF POLICY

"SECTION 1. (a) That it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, so that the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries, and to that end to protect, control, and stabilize the currents of interstate and foreign commerce in the marketing of agricultural commodities and their food products—

"(1) by minimizing speculation.

"(2) by preventing inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution.

"(3) by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations or corporations under their own control for greater unity of effort in marketing and by promoting the establishment and financing of a farm marketing system of producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative associations and other agencies.

"(4) by aiding in preventing and controlling surpluses in any agricultural commodity, through orderly production and distribution, so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent such surpluses from causing undue and excessive fluctuations or depressions in prices for the commodity.

"(b) There shall be considered as a surplus for the purposes of this act any seasonal or year's total surplus, produced in the United States and either local or national in extent, that is in excess of the requirements for the orderly distribution of the agricultural commodity or is in excess of the domestic requirements for such commodity.

"(c) The Federal farm board shall execute the powers vested in it by this act only in such manner as will, in the judgment of the board, aid to the fullest practicable extent in carrying out the policy above declared.

"FEDERAL FARM BOARD

"SEC. 2. A Federal farm board is hereby created, which shall consist of eight members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and of the Secretary of Agriculture ex officio. In making the appointments the President shall give due consideration to having the major agricultural commodities produced in the United States fairly represented upon the board. The terms of office of the appointed members of the board first taking office after the date of the approval of this act shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, two at the end of the first year, two at the end of the second year, one at the end of the third year, one at the end of the fourth year, one at the end of the fifth year, and one at the end of the sixth year after such date. A successor to an appointed member of the board shall have a term of office expiring six years from the date of the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy in the board occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. One of the appointed members shall be designated by the President as chairman of the board and shall be the principal executive officer thereof. The board shall select a vice chairman, who shall act as chairman in case of the absence or disability of the chairman. The board may function notwithstanding vacancies, and a majority of the appointed members in office shall constitute a quorum. Each appointed member shall be a citizen of the United States and shall not actively engage in any other business, vocation, or employment than that of serving as a member of the board; nor shall any appointed member during his term of office engage in the business (except such business as is necessary to the operation of his own farm or farms) of buying and selling, or otherwise be financially interested in, any agricultural commodity or product thereof. Each appointed member shall receive a salary of $12,000 a year, together with necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, within the limitations prescribed by law, while away from his official station upon official business.

"ADVISORY COMMODITY COMMITTEES

"SEC. 3. (a) The board is authorized to designate, from time to time, as an agricultural commodity for the purposes of this act (1) any regional or market classification or type of any agricultural commodity which is so different in use or marketing methods from other such classifications or types of the

commodity as to require, in the judgment of the board, treatment as a separate commodity under this act; or (2) any two or more agricultural commodities which are so closely related in use or marketing methods as to require, in the judgment of the board, joint treatment as a single commodity under this act.

"(b) The board shall invite the cooperative associations handling any agricultural commodity to establish an advisory commodity committee to consist of seven members, of whom at least two shall be experienced handlers or processors of the commodity, to represent such commodity before the board in matters relating to the commodity. Members of each advisory committee shall be selected by the cooperative associations from time to time in such manner as the board shall prescribe. No salary shall be paid to committee members, but the board shall pay each a per diem compensation not exceeding $20 for attending committee meetings called by the board and for time devoted to other business of the committee authorized by the board, and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, within the limitations prescribed by law for civilian employees in the executive branch of the Government. Each advisory committee shall be designated by the name of the commodity it represents, as, for example, the 'cotton advisory committee.'

"(c) Each advisory committee shall meet as soon as practicable after its selection, at a time and place designated by the board. Each advisory committee shall meet thereafter at least twice a year upon call of the board, and may meet at other times upon call of a majority of the members thereof. Each advisory committee shall select a chairman and secretary.

"(d) Each advisory committee may by itself or through its officers, (1) confer directly with the board, call for information from it, or make oral or written representations to it, concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the board and relating to the agricultural commodity, and (2) cooperate with the board in advising the producers through their organizations or otherwise in the development of suitable programs of planting or breeding in order to secure the maximum benefits under this act consistent with the policy declared in section 1.

"GENERAL POWERS OF BOARD

"SEC. 4. The board—

"(1) shall maintain its principal office in the District of Columbia, and such other offices in the United States as in its judgment are necessary.

"(2) shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

"(3) shall make an annual report to Congress upon the administration of this act and any other matter relating to the better effectuation of the policy declared in section 1, including recommendations for legislation.

"(4) may make such regulations as are necessary to execute the functions vested in it by this act.

"(5) may appoint and fix the salaries of a secretary and such experts, and, in accordance with the classification act of 1923, as amended, and subject to the provisions of the civil service laws, such other officers and employees, as are necessary to execute such functions.

"(6) may make such expenditures (including expenditures for rent and personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books, periodicals, and books of reference, and for printing and binding) as are necessary to execute such functions. Expenditures by the board shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman of the board.

"(7) shall meet at the call of the chairman, the Secretary of Agriculture, or a majority of its members.

"SPECIAL POWERS OF BOARD

"SEC. 5. The board is authorized and directed—

"(1) to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing of agricultural commodities and food products thereof.

"(2) to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations.

"(3) to keep advised from any available sources and make reports as to crop prices, experiences, prospects, supply, and demand, at home and abroad.

"(4)to investigate conditions of overproduction of agricultural commodities and advise as to the prevention of such overproduction.

"(5) to make investigations and reports and publish the same, including investigations and reports upon the following: Land utilization for agricultural purposes; reduction of the acreage of unprofitable marginal lands in cultivation; methods of expanding markets at home and abroad for agricultural commodities and food products thereof; methods of developing by-products of and new uses for agricultural commodities; and transportation conditions and their effect upon the marketing of agricultural commodities.

"REVOLVING FUND

"SEC. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $500,000,000 which shall be made available by the Congress as soon as practicable after the approval of this act and shall constitute a revolving fund to be administered by the board as provided in this act.

"LOANS TO COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

"SEC. 7. (a) Upon application by any cooperative association the board is authorized to make loans to it from the revolving fund to assist in—

"(1) the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and food products thereof;

"(2) the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical marketing facilities for preparing, handling, storing, processing, or merchandising agricultural commodities or their food products;

"(3) the formation of clearing house associations;

"(4) extending membership of the cooperative association applying for the loan by educating the producers of the commodity handled by the association in the advantages of cooperative marketing of that commodity; and

"(5) enabling the cooperative association applying for the loan to advance to its members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to the association than is practicable under other credit facilities.

"(b) No loan shall be made to any cooperative association unless, in the judgment of the board, the loan is in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1 and the cooperative association applying for the loan has an organization and management, and business policies, of such character as to insure the reasonable safety of the loan and the furtherance of such policy.

"(c) Loans for the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical facilities shall be subject to the following limitations:

"(1) No such loan for the construction or purchase of such facilities shall be made in an amount in excess of 80 per cent of the value of the facilities to be constructed or purchased.

"(2) No loan for the purchase or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that the purchase price or rent to be paid is reasonable.

"(3) No loan for the construction, purchase, or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that there are not available suitable existing facilities that will furnish their services to the cooperative association at reasonable rates; and in addition to the preceding limitation, no loan for the construction of facilities shall be made unless the board finds that suitable existing facilities are not available for purchase or lease at a reasonable price or rent.

"(d) Loans for the construction or purchase of physical facilities, together with interest on the loans, shall be repaid upon an amortization plan over a period not in excess of 20 years.

"MISCELLANEOUS LOAN PROVISIONS

"SEC. 8. (a) Loans to any cooperative association or stabilization corporation and advances for insurance purposes shall bear interest at a rate of interest per annum equal to the lowest rate of yield (to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per cent) of any Government obligation bearing a date of issue subsequent to April 6, 1917 (except postal-savings bonds), and outstanding at the time the loan agreement is entered into or the advance is made by the board, as certified by the Secretary of the Treasury to the board upon its request: *Provided*, That in no case shall the rate exceed 4 per cent per annum on the unpaid principal.

"(b) Payments of principal or interest upon any such loan or advance shall be covered into the revolving fund.

"(c) Loans to any cooperative association or stabilization corporation shall be made upon the terms specified in this act and upon such other terms not inconsistent therewith and upon such security as the board deems necessary.

"(d) No loan or insurance agreement shall be made by the board if in its judgment the agreement is likely to increase unduly the production of any agricultural commodity of which there is commonly produced a surplus in excess of the annual marketing requirements.

"STABILIZATION CORPORATIONS

"SEC. 9. (a) The board may, upon application of the advisory commodity committee for any commodity, recognize as a stabilization corporation for the commodity any corporation if—

"(1) the board finds that the marketing situation with respect to the agricultural commodity requires or may require the

establishment of a stabilization corporation in order effectively to carry out the policy declared in section 1; and

"(2) the board finds that the corporation is duly organized under the laws of a State or Territory; and

"(3) the board finds that all the outstanding voting stock or membership interests in the corporation are and may be owned only by cooperative associations handling the commodity; and

"(4) the corporation agrees with the board to adopt such by-laws as the board may from time to time require, which by-laws, among other matters, shall permit cooperative associations not stockholders or members of the corporation to become stockholders or members therein upon equitable terms.

"(b) Any stabilization corporation for an agricultural commodity (1) may act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members in preparing, handling, storing, processing, and merchandising for their account any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products, and (2) for the purpose of controlling any surplus in the commodity in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, may prepare, purchase, handle, store, process, and merchandise, otherwise than for the account of its stockholders or members, any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products, whether or not such commodity or products are acquired from its stockholders or members.

"(c) Upon request of the advisory committee for any commodity the board is authorized to make loans from the revolving fund to the stabilization corporation for the commodity for working capital to enable the corporation to act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members as hereinbefore provided. Not less than 75 per cent of all profits derived by a stabilization corporation each year from its operations as such a marketing agency shall be paid into a merchandising reserve fund to be established by the corporation. No such payment shall be required whenever the fund is in such amount as, in the judgment of the board, constitutes a sufficient reserve for such operations of the corporation. Out of the remainder of such profits for the year the corporation shall repay any outstanding loan made under this subdivision and the accrued interest thereon, or if all such loans and accrued interest have been fully repaid, then it may distribute a patronage dividend to its stockholders or members. Such patronage dividend shall be paid to each stockholder or member on the basis of the total volume of the commodity or its products for the year marketed for his account through the corporation.

"(d) Upon request of the advisory committee for any commodity the board is authorized to make loans from the revolving fund to the stabilization corporation for the commodity to enable the corporation to control any surplus in the commodity as hereinbefore provided and for meeting carrying and handling charges and other operating expenses in connection therewith. The board shall require a stabilization corporation to establish and maintain adequate reserves from its profits from its surplus control operations before it shall pay any dividends out of such profits. All losses of the corporation from such operations shall be paid from such reserves, or if such reserves are inadequate, then such losses shall be paid by the board as a loan from the revolving fund. Any amounts so loaned for payment of losses shall be repaid into the revolving fund by the corporation from future profits from its surplus control operations. Any stabilization corporation receiving loans under this subdivision for surplus control operations shall exert every reasonable effort to avoid losses and to secure profits, but shall not withhold any commodity from the domestic market if the prices have become unduly enhanced, resulting in distress to domestic consumers. Stockholders or members of the corporation shall not be subject to assessment for any losses incurred in surplus control operations of the corporation.

"(e) A stabilization corporation shall keep such accounts, records, and memoranda, and make such reports with respect to its transactions, business methods, and financial condition, as the board may from time to time prescribe; shall permit the board to audit its accounts annually and at such other times as the board deems advisable; and shall permit the board, upon its own initiative or upon written request of any stockholder or member, to investigate the financial condition and business methods of the corporation.

"(f) No loan shall be made to any stabilization corporation unless, in the judgment of the board, the loan is in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1.

"CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATIONS

"SEC. 10. Upon application of any cooperative association handling an agricultural commodity or of producers of an agricultural commodity, the board is authorized, if it deems such association or producers representative of the commodity, to assist in forming producer-controlled clearing house associations adapted to effecting the economic distribution of the agricultural commodity among the various markets and to minimizing waste and loss in the marketing of the commodity, if such assistance, in the judgment of the board, will be in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1. The board may provide for the registration, and for the termination of the registration, of any clearing house association in accordance with such regulations as the board may prescribe. Such clearing house associations are authorized to operate under rules adopted by the member cooperative associations and approved by the board. Independent dealers in, and handlers, distributors, and processors of, the commodity, as well as cooperative associations handling the commodity, shall be eligible for membership in the clearing house association: *Provided*, That the policy of such clearing house association shall be approved by a committee of producers which, in the opinion of the board, is representative of the commodity. Clearing house associations shall utilize the market news service and other facilities of the Department of Agriculture as far as possible.

"PRICE INSURANCE

"SEC. 11. The board is authorized, upon application of cooperative associations, to enter into agreements, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, for the insurance of the cooperative associations against loss through price decline in the agricultural commodity handled by the associations and produced by the members thereof. Such agreements shall be entered into only if, in the judgment of the board, (1) coverage is not available from private agencies at reasonable rates, (2) the insurance will be in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, (3) the agricultural commodity is regularly bought and sold in the markets in sufficient volume to establish a recognized basic price for the market grades of the commodity, and (4) there is available with respect to the commodity such market information as will afford an accurate record of prevailing prices for the commodity covering a period of years of sufficient length to serve as a basis to calculate the risk and fix the premium for the insurance. The agreements shall require payment of premiums so fixed and shall include such other terms as, in the judgment of the board, are necessary. The board may make advances from the revolving fund to meet obligations under any insurance agreement, but such advances together with the interest thereon shall, as soon as practicable, be repaid from the proceeds of insurance premiums.

"ADMINISTRATIVE APPROPRIATION

"SEC. 12. For expenditures in executing the functions vested in the board by this act (including salaries and expenses of members, officers, and employees of the board and per diem compensation and expenses of the commodity committees), incurred prior to July 1, 1930, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $1,500,000. No part of the moneys appropriated in pursuance of this authorization shall be available for expenditures, including loans and advances, for the payment of which the revolving fund or insurance moneys are authorized to be used.

"AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION

"SEC. 13. (a) The board shall, in cooperation with any governmental establishment in the executive branch of the Government, including any field service thereof at home or abroad, avail itself of the services and facilities thereof in order to avoid preventable expense or duplication of effort.

"(b) The President may by Executive order direct any such governmental establishment to furnish the board such information and data as such governmental establishment may have pertaining to the functions of the board; except that the President shall not direct that the board be furnished with any information or data supplied by any person in confidence to any governmental establishment in pursuance of any provision of law or of any agreement with a governmental establishment.

"(c) The board may cooperate with any State or Territory, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or with any person.

"(d) The board shall, through the Secretary of Agriculture, indicate to the appropriate bureau or division of the Department of Agriculture any special problem on which a research is needed to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act.

"(e) The President is authorized, by Executive order, to transfer to or retransfer from the jurisdiction and control of the board the whole or any part of (1) any office, bureau, service, division, commission, or board in the executive branch of the Government engaged in scientific or extension work, or the furnishing of services, with respect to the marketing of agricultural commodities; (2) its functions pertaining to such work or service; and (3) the records, property, including office equipment, personnel, and unexpended balances of appropriation, pertaining to such work or services.

"EXAMINATION OF BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS OF BOARD

"SEC. 14. Vouchers approved by the chairman of the board for expenditures from the revolving fund pursuant to any loan or advance or from insurance moneys pursuant to any insurance agreement, shall be final and conclusive upon all officers of the Government; except that all financial transactions of the board shall, subject to the above limitations, be examined by the General Accounting Office at such times and in such manner as the Comptroller General of the United States may by regulation prescribe. Such examination, with respect to expenditures from the revolving fund pursuant to any loan or advance or from insurance moneys pursuant to any insurance agreement, shall be for the sole purpose of making a report to the Congress and to the board of expenditures and of loan and insurance agreements in violation of law, together with such recommendations thereon as the Comptroller General deems advisable.

"MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

"SEC. 15. (a) As used in this act, the term 'cooperative association' means any association qualified under the act entitled 'An act to authorize the association of producers of agricultural products,' approved February 18, 1922. Whenever in the judgment of the board the producers of any agricultural commodity are not organized into cooperative associations so extensively as to render such cooperative associations representative of the commodity, then the privileges, assistance, and authority available under this act to cooperative associations shall also be available to other associations and corporations producer owned and producer controlled and organized for and actually engaged in the marketing of the agricultural commodity. No such association or corporation shall be held to be producer owned and producer controlled unless owned and controlled by cooperative associations as above defined and/or by individuals engaged as original producers of the agricultural commodity.

"(b) It shall be unlawful for any member, officer, or employee of the board to speculate, directly or indirectly, in any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or in contracts relating thereto, or in the stock or membership interests of any association or corporation engaged in handling, processing, or disposing of any such commodity or product. Any person violating this subdivision shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

"(c) It shall be unlawful (1) for any cooperative association, stabilization corporation, clearing house association, or commodity committee, or (2) for any director, officer, employee, or member or person acting on behalf of any such association, corporation, or committee to which or to whom information has been imparted in confidence by the board, to disclose such information in violation of any regulation of the board. Any such association, corporation, or committee, or director, officer, employee, or member thereof, violating this subdivision shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

"(d) The inclusion in any governmental report, bulletin, or other such publication hereafter issued or published of any prediction with respect to cotton prices is hereby prohibited. Any officer or employee of the United States who authorizes or is responsible for the inclusion in any such report, bulletin, or other publication of any such prediction, or who knowingly causes the issuance or publication of any such report, bulletin, or other publication containing any such prediction, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500 or more than $5,000, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both: *Provided*, That this subdivision shall not apply to the members of the board when engaged in the performance of their duties herein provided.

"(e) If any provision of this act is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person, circumstance, commodity, or class of transactions with respect to any commodity is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the applicability of such provision to other persons, circumstances, commodities, and classes of transactions shall not be affected thereby.

"(f) This act may be cited as the 'Agricultural marketing act.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

CHAS. L. MCNARY,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
JOS. E. RANSDELL,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

G. N. HAUGEN,
FRED S. PURNELL,
T. S. WILLIAMS,
J. B. ASWELL,
D. H. KINCHELOE,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator tell us when he expects to call up the conference report?

Mr. MCNARY. Mr. President, under the rule the conference report must lie over one day in the House. It will be submitted to the House to-morrow, and it is thought by the House conferees that action can be taken by 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I may state that it is my desire to call it up as soon as it is transmitted to the Senate.

Mr. REED. That is, some time to-morrow?

Mr. MCNARY. Yes; to-morrow; provided it meets with the pleasure and I have the consent of Members of the Senate.

NATIONAL-ORIGINS CLAUSE OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 37) submitted by Mr. NYE April 23, 1929, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Immigration be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 151) to repeal the national-origins provisions of the immigration act of 1924.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I mean to speak as briefly as I may upon the resolution which is pending as the unfinished business.

The question of immigration has agitated the Congress for more than 20 years. Back in 1913 Congress passed a bill to restrict immigration. It was vetoed by President Taft. Later it passed a bill to restrict immigration and imposed the literacy test. That bill likewise was vetoed by President Wilson. Only the outcome of the World War impressed upon the Executive as well as Congress the thought that it was vitally necessary for the welfare of America that the unlimited inflow of aliens from every country must be stopped if American prosperity and American standards of living were to be maintained. So in 1921 the first such law was enacted. It limited temporarily immigration into the United States to 3 per cent of the number of foreign-born persons reported at the last census, the census of 1910. It gave quotas which bore no resemblance to the make-up of the United States as it then stood. It was wholly unsatisfactory, and not only those who were concerned with the quality of immigration which we were getting but those who were concerned with the quantity of immigration we were getting sought the enactment of a permanent law.

In 1924 such a bill was introduced in each House and was debated at great length. In the Senate it was the unfinished business for more than six weeks and was constantly under debate during that time. It was the impression of nine-tenths of the Senators and, as I recall, nine-tenths of the Members of the House of Representatives—I think that was substantially the vote—that immigration must be more sternly limited and that, so far as possible, each year's immigration ought to bear the same proportion as to nationality as the population of the United States already here.

The enactment of that law in 1924 was hailed with approval by every student of biology and of population problems, by every patriotic organization and every labor association, and it was regarded by many people as America's second Declaration of Independence. If throughout the future that law can be kept impartial so that we may say to every man who challenges it, "We have restricted immigration for the national good, but we have done it impartially, according to the statement of the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal," then its permanency is more assured than if great groups of people can come and say that the stock from which they sprang is discriminated against in this law of the Congress. That is the reason why this question seems to me to be important.

I am attracted by the fact that the national-origins basis will reduce the aggregate of immigration by about 11,000 persons below the number admitted on the 1890 census basis. It pleases me and others who think as I do that the annual inflow is throttled down just that much more; that under the national-origins scheme we will get only 153,000 as a maximum, instead of 164,000 under the 1890 census basis. But much more important than that seems to me to be the element of impartiality, which will serve as an armor for the protection of that law through the decades to come, when it is bound to be challenged as the pressure for admission to the United States increases; and I think it is bound to increase from year to year.

Mr. President, in all that I have ever said—and I am afraid I have said a great deal—on the subject of immigration, I have tried to begin with the statement that in dealing with a subject like this we must consider all men equal.

When we remember that the architecture of the world still pays its tribute to the genius of Greece, and that the sculpture of the world has never known anything so fine as that which came from Greece, we can not speak slightingly of the Greek race.

When we remember that brush never touched canvas with such genius as in Italy, we can not speak slightingly of that nation, whose art so far surpasses our own.

When we remember that the great music of the world comes from Germany, no man in America has a right to speak slightingly of them.

When we remember that the literature that marks the world's high point in human thought was written in the tongue which we jointly own with the British, we have no reason to speak slightingly of that race.

Let us, in considering this question, not get into the morass of national antipathies, and undertake to say that the Dane is better than the Swede, or the German is better than the Briton, or the Italian is better than the Greek, or make any other such contrast which can only lead us into a maze of contradictions and disagreements; but let us consider the subject as if these nationalities were all, in some way, desirable stocks.

If we are going to divide our annual inflow of immigrants according merely to the foreign-born of some particular census, it means an unending fight to adopt some other census than the one that at the moment is the basis. That is not a prophecy on my part. Mr. Smith began his campaign last year with the statement that he thought it was wholly unfair to resort to a census 38 years old, meaning 1890, and implying and stating in subsequent conversations that he would like to base it on the census of 1920. If Senators have time to regard the chart that hangs by the door, they will see just what that would do to the annual immigration of the United States, giving Poland more than Great Britain, giving us an annual inflow of immigration that would bear no resemblance whatsoever to the population that lives here to-day. And yet we are going to have that strife, we are going to have that bid for the votes of alien blocs, indefinitely unless we can establish some basis upon which we must rest for all time, saying, "This is impartial, and you have to admit it." Then, when we have done that, we may regard the question as settled.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON in the chair). Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. NYE. Just for the sake of clarity, does the Senator know of any Member of this body who is urging the 1920 census as a basis for immigration?

Mr. REED. No, Mr. President; I do not. I can imagine, however, that many Senators will follow the example of Governor Smith in time to come if this be an open question.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. REED. Yes; I yield.

Mr. CARAWAY. I am curious to know where the Senator got his information that Governor Smith ever said that he wanted to base the quota on the 1920 census.

Mr. REED. I read in one of his very first statements—I do not remember whether it was his acceptance speech or not—that he resented basing the quotas on a census 38 years old.

Mr. CARAWAY. I know that; but I refer to the other part of the statement. I do remember that the Republicans made a campaign on the ground that they were going to stand for national origins, and that Smith wanted to flood the country, and that Mr. Hoover was opposed to it; and the first thing Mr. Hoover did was to send in a recommendation to abandon national origins.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I did not mean to get into a political discussion; but before I get through I want to talk about the atittude of both of the candidates for the Presidency.

Mr. CARAWAY. I think when the Senator has talked about his own candidate he will find that he will have a day or two of talk.

Mr. REED. I shall not forget to mention my own candidate, Mr. President; but I am not ready to do it yet.

The resolution which is pending before the Senate is a resolution to discharge the Committee on Immigration from a repealer bill now lying in that committee. It is an unusual procedure in the Senate, Mr. President. I have had the precedents looked up, and I find that not since 1924—five years ago to-day, June 6, 1924—was a similar effort made, except by unanimous consent where a bill had been wrongly referred and the committee was discharged merely to transfer the bill to another committee. But, against resistance, I find no effort to follow such a course as is attempted now since June 6, 1924, at which time an effort was made by Mr. La Follette, then Senator from Wisconsin, to discharge the Committee on Foreign Relations from a resolution for the relief of German women and children; and the motion failed by a vote of 23 to 53.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. COPELAND. Is there not another unusual matter in connection with this? Is it not customary also to have a poll of the committee taken, so that the absentees may express their views?

Mr. REED. Sometimes.

Mr. COPELAND. In this particular instance I happened to be absent from the city when the vote was taken, and I had no opportunity in the committee to express the view I held in regard to the matter.

Mr. REED. The committee, Mr. President, held extensive hearings in February of this year. It heard all the witnesses that presented themselves against national origins, and it heard a good many who were in favor of national origins; but it did not have time enough to hear all of the proponents of the national-origins scheme.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

Mr. REED. Just a moment. After extended hearings, the committee voted 7 to 4, last February, to maintain the national-origins scheme, and to postpone indefinitely the bill for its repeal.

In the present Congress, when this resolution was introduced by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], the committee again held a meeting to consider it; and at that time, by a vote of 4 to 2—there were only 7 members present—the vote was 4 in favor of national origins, 2 against it, and 1 not voting.

Mr. NORRIS and Mr. COPELAND addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. REED. I yield first to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. In order that I may get a clear understanding—I am asking purely for information, I will say—did the Senator look up the records, while he was looking up the precedents, in order to ascertain how often a committee had refused to act where there was a perceptible and reasonable demand on the part of Members of the Senate that they should take some action either one way or the other?

Mr. REED. No, Mr. President; I did not look that up. We have all known it in our experience.

Mr. NORRIS. Is it not the custom almost universally that where even one Member, particularly the introducer of a bill or a resolution, asks the committee to act, even though it may be adversely, the committee takes either one horn or the other of the dilemma in order to put the bill before the Senate?

Mr. REED. I do not think so, Mr. President. My observation has been that adverse reports were used by the committees almost exclusively in cases where bills were clearly unworthy, and it was desired to report them out and have them indefinitely postponed.

Mr. NORRIS. Perhaps I have not the right understanding. Did the committee take adverse action?

Mr. REED. Oh, yes. The committee voted in each case, in February and in April, indefinitely to postpone these resolutions. A vote was taken.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Something was said about the political side of the matter, and I wish to call attention to the provisions of the two platforms of 1928.

Mr. REED. Will not the Senator indulge me in that? I have the Republican platform here, and I meant to come to it later, but I want first to explain the subject. A good many of the Senators now here have never heard a full discussion of this plan of immigration, and I should like them first to understand what it is all about.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will permit me, I think they might look to their own platforms as the guiding star. Both platforms absolutely provide for the present restrictive immigration laws, except modifications as to family ties.

Mr. REED. Absolutely.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is the only exception in the Democratic platform and that is the only exception in the Republican platform.

Mr. REED. And both candidates forgot the platforms, shut their eyes to what their parties had done, and went off wooing strange gods.

Mr. McKELLAR. At all events, whatever the candidates may have done, it seems to me it is our duty to stand by the platforms of our respective parties and keep the restrictive laws

as they are, with the exception purely of family ties, which are not in issue in this particular matter.

Mr. REED. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for just a moment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. COPELAND. I want to refer again to the vote in the committee. Frankly, I felt very much chagrined that I was not present and not recorded, because, as the Senator knows, I have been in opposition to the national-origins plan. There are 12 members of the Committee on Immigration, and the figures shown by the Senator indicate that 6 voted.

Mr. REED. And one was present and not voting.

Mr. COPELAND. Yes; but my thought is that if the entire committee had been polled it is possible that the verdict might have been different. I speak of this merely because the Senator has called attention to the fact that it is unusual that an effort should be made to discharge a committee; but, likewise, I think it is unusual that so small a vote in the committee should have determined the final action.

Mr. REED. The committee had changed in only one case, I think, since the previous Congress; and in that Congress, just two months before, the vote was 7 to 4 against a change in the law; and it was a natural assumption that the Senators regarded the matter as settled.

Mr. COPELAND. Yet, after all, this is a new Congress; and my own thought is—I do not want to be disagreeable about it—that there should have been a more representative number present when the final action was taken. Of course, however, I am not finding any fault with the Senator.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I had nothing to do with the calling of the meeting or with the bringing up of the resolution at that time, and I could simply vote my belief, as it turned out.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. NORRIS. Pursuing my line of inquiry further, the Senator informs us that the committee actually took a vote on the matter.

Mr. REED. Yes, Mr. President.

Mr. NORRIS. The majority was against it. The thing that I do not understand—and I have asked several Senators about it, and they have given me no information—is why after that vote was there not an adverse report made and the matter put on the calendar of the Senate?

Mr. REED. Because the vote was indefinitely to postpone the resolution in the committee—a very common practice.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

Mr. REED. May I go on a little while without interruption?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will not the Senator yield to me?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. KING. The Senator has called attention to the votes in the committee on the resolution when it was under consideration last. I am the ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Immigration. I had another committee meeting that morning, and after completing my work upon the other committee I hastened to the room of the Committee on Immigration, anticipating that the committee would be in session for some little time. I arrived there just as the committee had recessed or adjourned and the action was taken as indicated by the Senator.

I have had no opportunity to indicate that had I been at the committee meeting I should have voted against the position taken by the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania. I was in favor of suspending the operation of the national-origins provision of the law, or further investigation, or if that were not possible I should have been willing to vote for a repeal of it in order that a more just allocation of the quota may be made. I am not in favor of raising the limit at all. I am entirely satisfied with 150,000 or 162,000 or 163,000, as now provided, but I think there should be a different allocation. The only thing that would have induced me to vote for a suspension of the measure for another year before it goes into operation or for its repeal would have been a desire to see those injustices in the national origins law cured.

I rose, with the consent of the Senator, merely to state that if I had been at the committee meeting I should have voted in favor of the resolution.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, let me now go back, if I may, for a moment without interruption, to the question of the quota distribution. When the emergency law of 1921 was passed, which, by its terms, was to endure for only a year, and was extended by subsequent resolution so that it finally lasted three years, there were available about two weeks for the calculation of some kind of numerical distribution of the total.

It was suggested, I think, by the Commissioner of Immigration at that time, that one method that could be used was to take the statistics of foreign-born persons in the 1910 census, the latest census that had then been published, and to split up the number arbitrarily according to that list of foreign born. There was not any other method available at that moment. Nobody has since then been able to suggest an alternative method, other than this national-origins scheme.

The committees and the two Houses of Congress accepted the suggestion unhesitatingly; they took the 1910 census, which had these figures of foreign born in it, and they said, "We will let in a number equal to 3 per cent of the foreign-born people here in 1910."

The 1910 census, of course, was made on a basis of pre-war geography. There was not time, in the space of two weeks, to calculate the distribution of those figures according to postwar geography, and with all these new countries that had emerged from the peace conference, with all of the countries which had lost territory in the war, and those that had gained, it was almost a wild guess, based on the number of square miles of territory switched, as to how they would divide up those quotas. It can readily be seen that nothing else but a guess based on square miles of territory acquired would do for Yugoslavia, or Czechoslovakia, or Estonia, or Lithuania, or Finland, or any of the new countries.

That was not satisfactory, as I have said. The quotas were all lopsided. So, when the 1924 bill came along the suggestion was made by Professor Garis, of Vanderbilt University, that a much better way, and the way to get an immigration that was much more like the American population, was to go back to the 1890 census, which was a point about midway between what was called the old immigration and the new, when the tide set in from southern Europe.

Professor Garis suggested that instead of basing the quotas on 1910 or 1920, the latter of which was then available, we should go back to 1890, and that is what Congress decided to do, thinking that the figures were quite readily available. I will show in a few minutes, Mr. President, how utterly unreliable were the figures then presented to the Congress for the 1890 basis. But that idea was accepted as a temporary expedient, and the Congress then, in 1924, after days of debate, after a great amount of discussion pro and con, adopted the national-origins plan as the permanent scheme which, being impartial, should endure for the future, as soon as the figures could be calculated.

I had the honor of introducing the national-origins amendment, and in my exuberance of hope I thought that two years would be enough to make the calculation; and in the amendment as introduced I allowed only two years to make the calculation of the quotas under national origins. It was suggested very wisely by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] that the time be extended to three years, and that the date be made 1927, so as to give them another year to do the calculating.

In practice we found that it took five years, because it is not a matter of basing it merely on the 1790 census, as so many people think, but it has required a study of county histories, of county records, of statistics of emigration, which fortunately are preserved in many of the countries of Europe, particularly in continental Europe, where there are careful records of emigration and destination of emigration going back for a couple of centuries.

All that had to be consulted, and the quota board, made up of the best scientists we have in the Bureau of the Census, the Department of Commerce, and the State Department, have worked steadily for five years, and that was the real reason for the postponements of 1927 and 1928. It was only this year when the chairman of the quota board, the Assistant Director of the Census, Doctor Hill, came before us and said, "Our work is finished. No further extension will enable us to improve on the work. We have gone through all the sources of information, and we are ready now to say that our figures are final." When he said that, the committee said, "Then postponements shall stop."

That is why the law has not been changed, by approval of the committee, and that is why the President has made his proclamation of the national-origins quotas, and that is why they will go into effect on the first day of next month.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. NYE. Does the Senator mean to say that because the experts have declared that their figures are final, the President has issued his proclamation?

Mr. REED. The President has issued it because the law requires him to.

Mr. NYE. Not because the experts said that was the last word?

Mr. REED. Not at all; I did not mean to imply that.

It is noticeable, I think, in the very able discussion made by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] during the two days that he spoke, that he confined himself entirely to a condemnation of the national-origins quotas, and he has not at any time undertaken to defend the 1890 basis. He has spoken of the inaccuracy in the national-origins calculations, and admittedly in any statistics that deal with 120,000,000 people there will be inaccuracies.

There are inaccuracies in every census, there are inaccuracies in every election, there are inaccuracies in any statistical work that deals with a population so vast as this. He has not called attention, however, to the glaring inaccuracies which characterized the 1890 basis and which exceed manyfold any possible inaccuracy in the alternative method. It is those to which for a moment I would like to call the attention of the Senate.

Let me first say a word about the quota board and refer to the membership of that board. The chairman is Dr. Joseph Hill, the Assistant Director of the Census, many, many years a Government employee, one of the foremost statisticians of the United States, a man as impartial as the multiplication table or the calendar, utterly without bias one way or the other in this matter. This is what was said of him last month by the Assistant Secretary of State, who came before us to give the attitude of the State Department. He said:

> Doctor Hill, of the Department of Commerce, has been chairman of the committee that has worked on that matter—
>
> Meaning the quotas—
>
> and I think all of us are prepared to say that we have absolute confidence in him and his colleagues and are prepared to take their statement as to the accuracy of their conclusions and the sufficiency of the information upon which those conclusions are reached.

Mr. President, I want next to call the attention of the Senate to the statement by Mr. Boggs, the geographer of the State Department, who is another member of the quota board. I read from page 8 of the hearings before the Committee on Immigration on February 4 last:

> Q. To sum it all up, which, in your judgment, involves the greater uncertainty, the greater possibility of error, the national origins as now determined or 1890?
>
> Mr. BOGGS. Without having carefully recomputed—using the latest material we have—the present quotas, I could simply give my impression——
>
> Q. That is what we want.
>
> Mr. BOGGS (continuing). And that is that the national-origins quotas as they have been computed, or as they will be slightly revised in the final report, are, taken as a whole, at least as accurate as the present quotas. Many of the quotas are more accurate.

Then turning back to the statement of Doctor Hill, the greatest authority on the subject, which we find on page 11 of the hearings of the committee on March 15, 1928, I call attention to this:

> Q. If the question be raised of the element of uncertainty due to changes in political boundaries in Europe, it is true, is it not, that the element of uncertainty pertains as much to the 1890 basis as to the national origins?
>
> Doctor HILL. Quite true.
>
> Q. There is a necessary factor of guesswork there?
>
> Doctor HILL. Or of estimates; yes.
>
> Q. In the effort to determine what portion of German immigration, let us say, came from German Poland?
>
> Doctor HILL. Yes. I think there is perhaps a somewhat erroneous impression about that. Most people, I believe, have the idea that the 1890 basis rests upon exact figures, but that is rather far from being the case, because the 1890 census does not show how many people there were in the United States in 1890 who were born in that portion of Europe which is now Czechoslovakia. That had to be estimated. It does not show how many people there were in the United States in 1890 who were born in that portion of Europe which is now Yugoslavia; that had to be estimated. It does not show how many people there were from that portion of Europe which constitutes the present Germany or the present France or the present Irish Free State; although that had to be estimated. The law contemplates that. It provides that where there have been transfers of territory, the number of people born in the transferred territory shall be estimated. So there is a pretty large element of estimates in the 1890 basis.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. NYE. The Senator has, during the course of his remarks, spoken of the inaccuracy in the 1890 basis and has just recently quoted Mr. Boggs as an authority. I find in that same testimony from which he is quoting Mr. Boggs being asked by Senator REED:

> Now, Mr. Boggs, turning to the 1890 method—that is, the basis of determining the quotas according to the foreign born, shown by the census of 1890—is that certain, definite, and accurate?
>
> Mr. BOGGS. I take it that the figures as reported are accurate. We have no reason to question them.

Mr. REED. Since that testimony was delivered I have learned that the State Department has made even a further recalculation of the 1890 basis, and that the figures that would be in use next year are different from those which are being used this year; but that will come later.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I was wondering if the Senator was going to put into the RECORD not only the table which is now on the wall but the amount of immigration from 1890 to 1900, from 1900 to 1910, from 1910 to 1920, and from 1920 up to the present, so that at some place we might see either by actual figures or by estimates what the present composition of the population of the United States is at this time?

Mr. REED. Yes; I expect to do that, but in passing I might call attention to the fact that it is rather misleading to stop the chart at the point at which the chart now on the wall of the Senate Chamber stops. For example, the immigration from Germany which is shown there as 1,450,000 in the decade ending in 1890, dropped in the following decade to 505,000 and went on dropping until in one decade it got down to 143,000. I shall call attention to that later.

Mr. TYDINGS. Will the Senator's table show as nearly as it is possible the national derivation of the present population of the United States?

Mr. REED. Yes; as determined by the quota board.

Now I will finish with the statement of Doctor Boggs. As I said before, he is recognized by authorities on both sides of this matter as the greatest statistician in dealing with population problems now alive in the United States. On page 17 of the testimony of March 15, 1928, I find this:

> Question. I would like to ask Doctor Hill, who is a census expert, what, in his opinion, is the fairest way to all of the nationalities involved of calculating the distribution of the aggregate quota of immigration that Congress sees fit to admit.
>
> Doctor HILL. I am not sure that my qualifications as a census expert or a statistician make my judgment on that question of more value than other peoples. I will say, however, that no proposition has been brought to my attention that seems to me fairer than this one of national origin. There seems, indeed, to me to be a rather marked absence of alternative proposals, except the 1890 basis; that is about the only alternative I have had brought to my attention as against the national-origins plan.

Now, let me call attention to just what happened to the 1890 basis since Congress was willing to put it in effect as a temporary expedient. In the debates in the House it seemed as if almost every Member of the House had to make a speech on the subject, and most of them put into the RECORD a calculation of the quotas that had been obtained from the Census Bureau under the 1890 basis. The same table occurred about twenty-five times in the debates in the house. It was used in the House report, Report No. 350 of that same session, and it was used here in the Senate. This is what we were told when we based the law on the Census Bureau's estimates was going to be the effect of it. Mention is made about the uncertainty and inaccuracy of the 1890 basis, and that the President would have difficulty if he thought the 1890 basis is an accurate basis and not open to the variations of national origins.

We were told by the Census Bureau in 1924 that, for example, the quota for Czechoslovakia would be 1,873 persons, but when in the following year they put the 1890 basis in effect they had almost doubled that number and made the quota 3,073. We were told when we passed the law that under the 1890 basis Germany would get 45,129 and Great Britain would get 41,672, substantially the same to the two countries; but when they came to put into effect the absolutely certain 1890 basis, they boosted the

German quota to 51,227 and reduced the British quota to 34,007. The German quota was raised over 6,000 and reduced the British quota over 7,500.

Then we were told in 1924 that using the 1890 basis the Irish Free State quota would be 20,786. When they came to put it into effect they raised that without explanation to 28,567. Italy, it was represented to us, would have 4,589 and that was reduced to 3,845. We were told that Poland would be 8,872, and that was reduced without explanation to 5,982. Russia, they said, would be 1,792, and when the figures came out in the proclamation we found they had raised the Russian quota under the 1890 basis to 2,248—and then Senators talk about the inaccuracy of national origins.

I have taken the sum of the variations between the official census estimate in 1924 for the 1890 basis and Mr. Trevor's wholly unofficial estimate of the division of the population on the basis of national origins, with the following result: National origins as finally proclaimed after five years of expert study are within 7.3 of conforming with the estimates we had in 1924, whereas the 1890 quotas in effect until the end of this month are 9.8 per cent inaccurate as compared with the Census Bureau estimates of 1924—and then it is said that there is inaccuracy in national origins.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question at that point?

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. CARAWAY. Is it not true that this is largely a fight on restricted immigration that is being conducted, masquerading as an attempt to modify the immigration law?

Mr. REED. That is why I have it so much at heart. I think this is the first attack; it is the first breach in the wall of restricted immigration. If we once get away from a basis admittedly impartial into the realm of controversy that surrounds the selection of our future population, we will be in endless difficulty.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. TYDINGS. I was wondering if the table about which I was speaking a few moments ago, which the Senator says he will put in the RECORD, will take into consideration the fact that Poland, Czechoslovakia, and a few other countries have only been created since the treaty of Versailles, and whether or not an allowance would be made, for example, in the population of Germany and Hungary and Austria of the number that came in prior to the creation of those two countries, so that at least a proportion of the so-called Hungarian population would be reflected in Czechoslovakia.

Mr. REED. Yes; that is just what the quota board has been studying. Let me illustrate just how that will work.

Mr. TYDINGS. In other words, the Senator's table will show the complexion of the United States as of its present-day population, notwithstanding the fact that some of those countries which have contributed to that population are only 10 years old?

Mr. REED. Precisely; though our present-day population, we must understand, is the 1920 basis, which is the latest census on which we could work.

Mr. TYDINGS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. KING. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. KING. I apologize for projecting myself into the debate and do not desire to engage in any controversy with my able friend from Pennsylvania nor my dear friend from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY]. But the statement was just made, as I understood it, that this was an effort to secure larger immigration to the United States and that we were masquerading under an attempt merely to modify the law. As I understand the Senator from Pennsylvania, he assented to that view.

I want to say to the Senator, though I am the ranking Democratic member upon the committee and perhaps hundreds of persons have spoken to me in regard to the measure, that not a single one from any part of the United States has asked me to support any measure increasing the number of those coming to the United States. The only opposition that has been expressed to me by many who have visited me has been with respect to the allocation of the number which we now are admitting into the United States.

I will say further that where there have been 10 who have spoken to me in favor of modifying the national-origins scheme there have been 100 or more of those proponents of the national origins who have spoken with a vehemence and fanaticism that scarcely is to be appreciated, it is so intolerant. I was amazed that there should be so much venom and intolerance manifested by those who have been back of the proposition for which the Senator is contending.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I hope I have not shown venom. I will admit that I have taken this question most seriously for myself and I think the various patriotic societies have also done so. I believe that there is nothing before us that compares in importance with the proper solution of this question. I remember—I think I have told the story before——

Mr. STEIWER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to me?

Mr. REED. I shall yield to the Senator in a moment.

When this law was passed the late Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge, rose from his seat and, as he passed by the front row where I was sitting he said to me, "Young man, that is the most important act of the American Congress in the 31 years I have been in it, with only the possible exception of the declaration of war against Germany." I feel that way about this question, and if I am vehement, as the Senator has said the patriotic societies are vehement, I make no apology, because my earnestness comes from that sincere belief. Now I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. STEIWER. I did not rise to comment upon the earnestness of the Senator from Pennsylvania, because I am entirely in accord with him as to the tremendous importance of the subject which he is discussing, and I concede his right to be earnest with respect to it; but, as I understood, a moment ago the Senator made some reference to the attitude of the President. He said that the President asserted that the 1890 census as to the foreign-born population was an accurate basis. I am wondering upon what authority the Senator makes that statement with regard to the attitude of the President? Before the Senator answers, I wish to remind him that we all know the President criticized the national-origins provision of the law and suggested in effect that it was unworkable. I had not known, however, that he had declared himself for the 1890 census as a basis for immigration, and I had not known that he had made a statement concerning the accuracy of that basis. I should be glad, indeed, if the Senator from Pennsylvania could tell me on what he bases his statement.

Mr. REED. It is a necessary implication from the President's statement that under the national-origins clause it is impossible to calculate the quotas accurately and without hardship, and his later statement that he believes in retaining the present features of the law. He made that statement in his acceptance speech, and he said nothing more about it until after the election.

Mr. STEIWER. If I may make a further observation, I think I very distinctly recall that later in the campaign the President went so far as to say that as between the 1920 census and the 1890 census he preferred the 1920 census. That was after something else had been said by some one in the campaign; but it seems to me it could hardly be said because the President criticized one method that he meant to commit himself to another. I have been told—I have no right to quote the President in the matter—that, perhaps, the President desires to study the question and that possibly neither of these plans is the one which he wants Congress to consider as the final solution of this great question.

Mr. REED. Then it was an unfortunate misunderstanding that I derived from the President's statement in his acceptance speech that the basis now in effect carries out an essential principle of the law. However, we need not quarrel about that. What we have to determine is not whether Mr. Hoover is right or wrong but what our position is going to be on this most important of all questions.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TOWNSEND in the chair). Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the junior Senator from New York?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. WAGNER. I am anxious to hear the Senator's further discussion of the question of the accuracy of the figures of origins. The Senator made a statement a moment ago which suggested to me that he regarded the national-origins method as essential for the preservation of America, and he quoted a statement made by the late Senator Lodge. Has the Senator from Pennsylvania considered this aspect of the case? Under the national-origins plan it is proposed to divide the population of America into groups, beginning with the very formation of our Government—the Anglo-American group, the German-American group, the Italio-American group, and so forth—in order to ascertain the basis of the quotas of nationalities entitled to admission. Does not that very separation of our people into

groups revive, may I say, Old World consciousness in all of us? Does it not belie the very thought of an America, with a definite culture of its own, and rather divide us up into groups transplanted from the Old World and still surviving?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, if the Senator from New York has ever read the declaration of the oath-bound association which is known as the Steuben Society, I do not think he will believe race consciousness needs much revival. It is already entirely too lively. I am coming to that a little bit later. Any system or distribution of immigration inevitably means a distribution among nations. So long as we are going to permit any immigration from abroad, or are going to apportion it among nations, the opportunity is afforded of invoking foreign national consciousness. That is a great misfortune, and some of the people who advocate the total restriction and prohibition of all immigration have that argument to support their claim.

Now, Mr. President, I wish to discuss further the matter of inaccuracy. Let me first tell just what the national-origins idea is. I have been asked by some Senators to describe it. In substance it is this: We take the entire population of the United States, native born, foreign born, American citizens, and unnaturalized aliens, every human being living in continental United States, according to the census of 1920, with the single exception of those whose ancestors came here in involuntary servitude. We take the white population according to the latest available census.

I might say, parenthetically, that our negro citizens accept that gladly; they have no desire that they should be counted in or that there should be any quota given to the regions from which their ancestors came. There has been no dispute about that. Taking the whole white population according to the latest census, not discriminating against aliens, not discriminating against foreign born, but treating all alike, we give it to the quota board as their task to discover the national origins—not the racial origins, but the national origins—of the entire white population; and in the law we tell them that, of course, they must not do the absurd thing of undertaking to run back the genealogy of the 105,000,000, or whatever the number may be, of white inhabitants. That is manifestly impossible. Instead of that, we say they shall start with all of the historical and statistical data available and bring it down from the past to the present, and in that way do as they have already done, determine definitely the composition of our present Nation. I say "as they have already done." They made a study of a century of population growth back in 1910, and it was published as an official document by the Census Bureau. As a result of that study in cold blood, before any immigration issue had arisen, they divided the population then in the United States according to its national origins at that time. The study which they devoted to that problem then was relatively small compared to the study they have devoted to it since that time. They did not then go abroad and dig up all the emigration statistics from foreign countries, and they did not run down all of the county histories which are extant in the United States; they did not then go to the directories in the old towns and do all of the research work which they have done since; but they had gone far enough to show that it was not an absurd thing that we are asking them to do. So we gave them their task, and when they approached it they found that the problem divided itself into four parts. I think it might interest the Senate to describe what they were. They took the census of 1920, and found right off that there was one element of population which had been born abroad and which had emigrated to this country, and it was a very considerable number of millions of people. The birthplaces of those people were stated in terms of postwar geography. They knew the exact location of the farms from which they came; they knew whether they were in Poland or Russia or Germany. So, as I have said, they could give their birthplaces in terms of modern geography, and they are so reported. As to that group the inquiry was finished. It required no calculation, no geographical knowledge, no estimate of any kind.

Mr. STEIWER. Mr. President, will the Senator permit an interruption?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. STEIWER. As to that particular group, was not the problem identical with that of calculating the quotas on the 1890 census basis?

Mr. REED. No; because the 1890 census basis is all in prewar geography. One-sixth of the area of Europe has changed sovereignty since 1890, and all that had to be estimated. I will come to that in a moment. There are only three countries in the entire list—Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland—whose quotas are 2 per cent of the figure of foreign born shown from those respective countries in the 1890 census. Every other quota under the 1890 basis requires some estimate as to change of territory under the treaty of Versailles or the accompanying peace treaties with other countries.

Mr. STEIWER. But in considering national origins and confining ourselves for the moment to the particular group which the Senator is discussing, if a foreigner included in that group who came to this country prior to the war still resides in America, how can he be classified with respect to postwar geography.

Mr. REED. Because he was asked, "What country do you come from?" He replied, "I came from Austria." "What town in Austria did you come from?" The very place of his birth was determined, and if that town in Austria has by operation of the peace treaty been ceded to Poland or to Czechoslovakia, he is assigned to Poland or Czechoslovakia, as the case may be. It is all in terms of postwar geography.

Mr. STEIWER. I appreciate that; but is there any difference between that case and the case of some foreign-born individual who had been enumerated in the 1890 census. Is not the place of his origin as readily ascertained?

Mr. REED. Of course, in the 1890 census he appears as a citizen native of Austria. We can not go back and find that man who in 1890 said, "I was born in Austria," and we can not get him to say in what town he was born.

Mr. STEIWER. Is that information to be found anywhere in the records of the Government?

Mr. REED. Not at all. It would be necessary to take the whole census over again and to ascertain the facts as to those who were then here, and that would be a manifest impossibility. Consequently, they had to estimate what proportion of the people who in 1890 stated they were born in Austria were not in fact born in postwar Austria. That is where the element of estimate comes in, and that is where all the variations to which I have called attention have arisen.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. REED. I do.

Mr. NYE. But the Senator has told us earlier in the day that there were very complete records of emigration existing in the European countries, which would certainly determine and make available to us the information we should want as to the sections or the parts of each country from which that immigration came.

Mr. REED. It is entirely likely that it would be possible to check up the 1890 figures further and make further changes in them by applying to them a study of the emigration from those countries that have preserved their county and parish records. One example is Croatia, a Province which used to be Hungarian, and is now part of Yugoslavia. They have kept rather remarkably complete records of emigration from that Province; but that has never been done, nobody has ever attempted to apply that to the reading of the 1890 census. In any event, it would be only partially complete.

However, let me go on.

I have shown how group No. 1 of our population in 1920 has its national origin definitely fixed in a way that requires no estimate, no study, no analysis.

Group No. 2 consists of children of foreign-born parents—that is, those native Americans who had one or both parents born out of this country—and in that group the place of birth, for obvious reasons, had to be stated in pre-war geography. Very many of the children of foreign-born parents could not specify the exact point of birth of their parents; so that group, the so-called children class, had to be treated in exactly the same way that the 1890 census had to be treated, with a measure of estimate in dividing the whole countries up into postwar geographical terms. It required a lot of research to do that; and let me explain an instance that will illustrate better than a general statement could.

In Germany, as you see there, there was a considerable emigration to America back before 1850. The fact was, I am told, that most of that emigration went from southwestern Germany, from Saxony. At one time there was scarcely a house there that did not have a representative in America. Then about the middle of the century that flow of emigration seemed to dry up, and in its turn came a great outpouring of persons from a district that had not been represented before at all, and that was up in East Prussia, around the neighborhood of Posen and Konigsberg; and from that source this desire to migrate seemed to spread like an epidemic. The extreme northeastern corner of Germany began to send its throngs over here. Since the World War the extreme northeastern corner of Germany has suffered territorial disasters in the making of the Polish corridor and in ways like that. The extreme east of Germany, what

used to be called Polish Germany, has all been lopped off. The changes on the western frontier of Germany are familiar to all of us, and there had to be calculations made of all that, and it was necessary to understand those varying trends and sources of immigration in order to apportion it intelligently; and the degree to which that controlled the figures is shown in the wild aberration of these census estimates in 1924 under the 1890 basis. To that extent that factor of uncertainty which pervades all of the 1890 basis applies to this second group, the children class of the 1920 population that we are considering.

Then there was the third class. That was what was called the postcolonial. They have been hard put to it to invent labels for these groups; but they have united in calling this third group either the grandchildren class or the postcolonial immigrants. There we were dealing with much smaller figures. Fortunately, that is so, because as we go back toward the early years of the nineteenth century the records are less definite, and an error in them is of less importance, because the numbers are small.

Take these, for example: In the decade between 1820 and 1830, 7,700 persons came from Germany. A difference of 600 people in the 1920 census makes a difference of only 1 person in the quota. So you can see that if this quota board had been so inaccurate as wholly to ignore the existence of that 7,700—and I assure you that they did not—nevertheless the difference in the final quota would be microscopically small when we are dealing with a quota of 30,000 or 25,000 persons. Those errors, as in all statistical work, counterbalance one another; and the statisticians are very confident, and have told us so, that the margin of error in their calculation in that group is infinitesimal.

That brings us, then, to the fourth group, about which so much controversy has raged—what is called the colonial group. It is a surprising thing to know how little immigration we got into this continent in the first three centuries after Columbus came. I have been told that less than 80,000 immigrants came here in all the centuries down to 1750. It is criticized that perhaps a German came on a British ship. It is not enough to know the nationality of the ships that came; but when we think back to it and remember how few persons came on any one ship, and how those voyages were organized in a sense as local enterprises, we can be reasonably sure that there, too, any possible errors have pretty well balanced themselves in the calculation of the origin of those people.

The first census we ever took was made in 1790, seven years after peace with Great Britain; and, as we look back at it now, while it did not get all the information that it might have, it got the names of the heads of all the families, and those names, many of them, were very significant in telling the national origin of the person who was listed. If you found a man named Schneider, it could be reasonably assumed that he came from somewhere in western Germany. If you found a man of my name, it is a fair assumption that he came from somewhere in Great Britain, either directly or by way of North Ireland. There was not very much difficulty in most of them. But the Council of Learned Societies of America had been studying that matter for a long time, and there had been many analyses made of the 1790 census; and we had the benefit in the quota board of two scientists who were specially detailed by the Council of Learned Societies to help the quota board in its study of this analysis of the 1790 population.

I do not remember whether I said that that census comprised families totaling 3,000,000 people. There were not 3,000,000 names in the 1790 census by any means; but the families of those who were named comprised that many persons.

Doctor Hill was asked how the accuracy of the 1790 census compared with our more modern censuses; and, rather to my surprise, he replied that he believed that it was at least as accurate, and he explained that by saying that it was made at leisure. It was not endeavored to be gathered up all within a couple of weeks, as we make it now. It was not a great national spasm, trying to catch everybody in a very few days, and pin them down like butterflies on a board, and in that way get the population. The 1790 census took months to make, and it was made with a stable population that did not travel around so much, and it was made by neighbors who already probably could have answered a good many of the questions for themselves. The enumerators knew the people whom they were counting in a way that is impossible to-day; and so Doctor Hill expresses it as his opinion that that census probably was quite as accurate as the census of 1930 will be, or the census of 1920 was.

Then in the study of this colonial population a great storm has been raised about the muster rolls; and I dare say every Senator has heard that the findings of the quota board can not be reconciled with the muster rolls of the Continental Army. I want to explain that for a moment.

We all remember the way the war went between 1776 and 1783. Men went into the service for a few weeks, and then went back to complete their farm work. Men were called out to a sudden alarm when an attack was expected at a particular place and, the alarm disappearing, they went back to their homes; and the same individual who made a short enlistment and reenlistment, staying in the Army all the time, would appear over and over again. At the end of each short enlistment his name would occur afresh.

Now, experience shows us that when a country is in a major war, if 10 per cent of the population is in the military service, it has given about all of its man power. In the World War we had less than 5 per cent of our population in the military service. Hardly any country has ever been known to have more than 10 per cent in the service; and yet if you contrast the number of names on the muster rolls with the population of the country at that time it would indicate that every male, from babies in arms to men of 95, was in the Army, and 20 per cent of the women besides.

Take the State of Massachusetts, for example, where it is claimed that there were 24 Caseys mentioned in the muster rolls and only 6 Caseys in the 1790 census. The fact was——

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SWANSON. If the Senator will permit me, how were those muster rolls obtained? What are those muster rolls? What is the historical connection of them?

Mr. REED. The muster rolls have been printed. They are a compilation of the muster rolls of all of the regiments of the Revolutionary Army.

Mr. SWANSON. How were they obtained?

Mr. REED. They have always been preserved. They were kept here in the War Office for a long time after the war, and then Congress directed them to be printed; and they are printed in full detail, so that it is possible to tell the name of every man who was in every company of every regiment in the war; and, of course, the pay rolls were based on them.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, is that document available for distribution?

Mr. REED. It is available for distribution; but I should advise the Senator to take a truck if he is going to attempt to distribute it.

Mr. OVERMAN. Could I get any number of copies of it?

Mr. REED. Yes; but it is an enormous compilation. Let me illustrate.

In the State of Massachusetts alone, whose population at that time was 307,000 persons, men, women, children, and little babies—307,000 persons—the muster rolls show 161,800 names.

Mr. CARAWAY. And that notwithstanding the fact that there were a great many people who were out of sympathy with the cause?

Mr. REED. Disregarding all the Tories and all the people who were sick in bed and all the girl babies, the fact remains that every male aged from 1 day to a hundred years must have been in the Army, if their argument is right, and about 20 per cent of the women.

In those days men's names were spelled strangely. There were lots of people named Cassidy in the Army. People of that name seem to get into armies. But Mr. Cassidy's name was spelled in 24 different ways, with one "s" or with the vowels in different places, and if it is argued that every one of those Cassidys was a different human being we would get the preposterous result that as one Cassidy got out of Company A of such and such a regiment another Cassidy was there on the same date to take his place. It must have been the same man. Yet the variation in names is obvious. When we contrast the totals, as in Massachusetts, we get inevitably to the conclusion that those muster rolls give no reliable information either of the total population or of its ancestry.

Now, just a word about that. Here on the wall the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] has put a chart which shows an immigration from Ireland in the decade beginning in 1820 of 54,000 persons, and in the next decade of 207,000, and in the decade which ended in 1850 of 780,000. We all know there were lots of so-called Scotch-Irish who were not Irish at all, who came from King James colony there in Ulster, back in the previous century. They are all ascribed to Ireland. But every mother's son of them came from North Ireland, from that part of Ireland which ought, in fairness, to be included in the British quota, which of course belongs to England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and all of the Dominions. That is the quota ascribed to Great Britain, and every one of those persons ought

to be reflected in that quota, and not in the quota of the Irish Free State.

If I am asked for my authority on that, I quote the same authority that was quoted by the Senator from North Dakota at the beginning of his own argument here this week, Mr. Madison Grant, one of our greatest American students of population matters. He said, speaking of that Irish immigration which on this chart is ascribed to the Irish Free State:

> The Scotch-Irish, who were numerous on the frontier of the middle colonies, were of course of pure Scotch and English blood, although they had resided in Ireland for two or three generations. They were quite free from admixture with the earlier Irish, from whom they were cut off socially by bitter religious antagonism, and they are not to be considered as "Irish" in any sense.
>
> There was no important immigration of other elements until the middle of the nineteenth century, when Irish Catholic and German immigrants appear for the first time upon the scene.

So, as it is with Germany, we have to be careful of the use of the word "Irish" in discussing the subject.

Mind you, in all this I imply no discrimination, no preference for one group of Irish over the other, and lest there be misunderstanding, I do not mean to imply any preference for the religion of the one over the other. I am trying not to discriminate. I am trying merely to state the facts as they were.

Now, I want briefly to call attention to some more of the reasons why the 1890 quota list has been so shockingly inaccurate. As I said a while ago, there are only three countries in the whole quota list—Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland—only three countries in the entire list, whose quotas under the 1890 basis are 2 per cent of the figures appearing in that census. There were some countries—and Spain is a good example of them—whose boundaries were not changed, but whose colonies had to be taken into consideration in fixing these quotas, because of the number of people we had had migrating here from Spanish colonies, for example, and nothing of that sort is shown in the 1890 census, and it all had to be guessed at. That goes to explain why even the Spanish figures estimated by the census in 1924 were wide of the mark.

When we get to central Europe, the countries affected by the war, we discover, to our amazement, that 66 per cent of all of the immigration now coming into the United States comes from countries whose boundaries were changed by the war in such fashion as to make it an element of guess as to what they should get under the 1890 quotas. Sixty-six per cent of the 1890 list is guesswork. Nobody has yet said that that was true of national origins.

The result of that has been, as I tried to explain a while ago, that when we take the Census Bureau's estimates of 1924 and compare them with the 1920 quotas, we find that the additions or the subtractions—taking it either way one pleases—amount to 9.8 of the total. The variations of to-day's list from that precise estimate which they thought they were giving us five years ago show errors aggregating 9.8 per cent, while the very unofficial estimates produced by Mr. Trevor at that time—of course, there could be no official estimates—have been shown to be just 7.3 per cent wrong on national origins. When we talk about inaccuracy it is well to remember those comparative figures.

Mr. President, I do not intend to fall into the same error I have tried to point out in the Senator from North Dakota. I am not going to try to defend my side wholly by attacks on the other side.

Let us compare the quotas given here with the claims that were made by these same nationalities before this question became acute. I want to turn, first, to the claims made by the Irish as to the proportion which their element constitutes in the population of the United States.

Probably the best study of the Irish citizenship of the United States made up to the present time was made by Rev. Gerald Shaughnessy, who was formerly professor of theology in the Marist College here in Washington. He wrote a book called "Has the Immigrant Kept Faith? A Study of Immigration and Catholic Growth in the United States, 1790–1920." This book was published in 1925 under the sanction of the Archbishop of Baltimore. It is studious, thoughtful, and well worth reading.

Doctor Shaughnessy estimates that about 35,000 persons in the population of 1790 were members of the Catholic Church. He goes on to estimate the number of Irish, and says:

> In sad contrast with the latter figures stands the estimated number of Catholics actually present in the United States at the end of the War of Independence, 35,000 or about one-fourth the number of Irish Catholics alone who should have been enumerated at the time. If the Irish element among the American Catholics of that day be estimated at 25,000, there appears to have been a loss to the church of 125,000 among the Irish immigrants to this country previous to 1790.

He also says:

> Accordingly, in view of the facts adduced in the first chapter, it may be estimated that of the above-mentioned 550,000—

That is, the number he had given earlier in his book for the aggregate of the Irish population in the United States at that time—

> About 400,000 were of Protestant stock—

Meaning the Ulstermen, from Northern Ireland—

> While probably between 100,000 and 150,000 were of Catholic origin or descent.

I am giving only brief extracts, but it comes down to this: That he, the most thorough student of Irish migration to the United States, fixes the number as between 100,000 and 150,000.

The actual number apportioned by the quota board to Ireland at that time is 140,000. Testing them by their own representations, the quota board has given them much more than the average they claim.

With the Germans it is even clearer. In 1909 the Houghton Mifflin Co. published a book called "The German Element in the United States," by Prof. Albert Bernhardt Faust, of Cornell, a recognized scholar, a recognized historian on this subject. He estimates the number of Germans in the United States in 1775 as 225,000. Then he carries that on down to 1790 and makes two different estimates, by two different methods, one of them 345,000, one of them 375,000, and he adopts what he calls a mean of 350,000—that is, persons not of German birth but of German blood. And, mind you, that includes a large number of people born in Poland, a large number born in Austria—we all know the predominant stock in Austria is German—a very large number born in Alsace and Lorraine, and in Bohemia, in Russia, in Switzerland, in Holland, in Belgium, and in Luxemburg, and he fixes the total number at 350,000.

If every one of those persons, including all those born in the low countries and in Luxemburg and Poland and Russia and all the others, were added to the national-origins stock, if every one of them was assumed to be born in modern Germany of to-day, it would operate to increase the German quota only 2,800 persons over the present German quota given under national origins.

What possible justification can they have, when that is their claim, in demanding a quota of 51,000 persons, when their own claims would justify only twenty-seven thousand and odd, providing every person of German blood who was born in Austria and Belgium and Russia and Holland and Luxemburg was counted in as a native of postwar Germany of 1924? When we test them by their own figures, we can readily see how closely the quota board has come to what they demand.

Under the 1890 basis, to-day 31 per cent of all the immigration into the United States comes from Germany. By their own figures they have never claimed over 17 per cent of the white population of continental United States.

Senators and others talk about inaccuracy. Could anything be more inaccurate than to give Germany, who claims 17 per cent and probably has between 16 and 17 per cent, 31 per cent of the immigration into this land? The obvious unfairness of it, the obvious partiality, the indefensible partiality of it seems to me to be only too apparent. How could we ever maintain a system of restricted immigration open to attack as that is open to attack by anyone of any other nationality?

I have no complaint to make of the Germans. We are at peace with them. The immigrant stock that we get from Germany is an admirable stock. I have no war to fight with Germany on this question. The people who have come to America from there have made law-abiding citizens on the whole. But just because that is true is no reason for giving them so much more than their proportion in our national population would justify.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator if there are more applicants now from Germany than their quota under the 1890 basis?

Mr. REED. Yes. I have the figures and I want to give them both as to Germany and England. I am sorry to talk so long, but it is impossible to condense it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senator will give the figures. I would like to have them.

Mr. KEYES. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. KEYES. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	George	La Follette	Smoot
Ashurst	Gillett	McKellar	Steck
Barkley	Glass	McMaster	Steiwer
Bingham	Glenn	McNary	Swanson
Blease	Goff	Metcalf	Thomas, Idaho
Borah	Goldsborough	Moses	Thomas, Okla.
Bratton	Greene	Norbeck	Townsend
Brookhart	Hale	Norris	Trammell
Broussard	Harris	Nye	Tydings
Burton	Harrison	Oddie	Tyson
Capper	Hatfield	Overman	Vandenberg
Caraway	Hawes	Patterson	Wagner
Connally	Hayden	Phipps	Walcott
Copeland	Hebert	Pine	Walsh, Mass.
Couzens	Heflin	Pittman	Warren
Cutting	Howell	Ransdell	Waterman
Dale	Johnson	Reed	Watson
Deneen	Jones	Sackett	Wheeler
Dill	Kean	Sheppard	
Fletcher	Keyes	Shortridge	
Frazier	King	Smith	

Mr. BURTON. I desire to announce that my colleague the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. FESS] is absent on account of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Senator from Pennsylvania will proceed.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, a good deal has been said about the quality of the immigration we are getting now and which we will get under the enlarged quotas. A good deal has been said about the fact that various nations are not using the quotas that they get now. For example, I have heard the argument made many times, "What is the use of enlarging the British quota? They do not use what they have." Upon making some inquiry as to the facts I have definite information from the State Department which reveals rather a peculiar situation.

Every nation in Europe is now and has been in the past using its quota to the last unit in the issuance of visas, but in every nation, due to illness perhaps, to deaths, to inability to raise passage money, the actual number of arrivals is less than the aggregate number of quota visas that have been issued. That is true of Great Britain, it is true of Germany, and it is true of every other country on the list, so that what is true of Great Britain in this regard is similarly true of Germany. I say again that every one of those countries has exhausted its quota each year to the utmost in the issuance of immigration visas. It is only because of the wastage, which averages about 6 per cent, that occurs between the issuance of the visa and the actual physical arrival of the immigrant, that it is correct to say that any country does not use its quota. If that is said, it is true of every other country just as it is true of any one.

At the present time, the Department of State estimates in a letter to me dated May 3, 1929, that the total number of applicants waiting for British visas was 111,940 on March 15, 1929, which is sufficient to exhaust the British quota for more than three years to come under the 1890 basis and sufficient to exhaust it for nearly two years under the national-origins basis.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, will the Senator kindly repeat the figure? I am not sure that I understood it correctly.

Mr. REED. Certainly. There were 111,940 persons waiting on March 15, 1929, on the list to get their visas from Great Britain. On the other hand, a similar estimate was made for Germany which shows that the registered demand against the German quota is 54,816 and the estimated number who would apply if there were no restrictions is 46,014, or a total estimated admission of 100,830 persons, which is sufficient to absorb the present 1890 quota of Germany for nearly two years and would be sufficient to absorb the German national-origins quota for nearly four years.

It is correct, therefore, to say that every nation gets all the visas now that our law permits, that there is a wastage of about 6 per cent in the arrivals, and that the number of waiting applicants in Germany and in Great Britain is enough to exhaust the quota for several years to come. In other countries the demand is greater. I do not know that we need to go into the detail of it very much, but the fact is that in some countries the estimated demand is sufficient to exhaust the quota for the next 1,200 years. That sounds absurd; but in Turkey, which has a quota of 100, the demand is registered at 120,000, or 1,200 times the quota. In Greece the demand is 140 times the annual quota; in Austria it is 38 times the annual quota; in Bulgaria it is 150 times the annual quota. In Italy the estimated demand is 78 times the present quota, and even at that I figure it is an underestimate. I was told by the Italian commission of immigration—and they make a careful study of immigration in that country—that he believed the demand there was sufficient to exhaust the present quota for more than 200 years if everybody desiring to emigrate lived, which, perhaps, they will not do.

As to the quality of immigration, it has been suggested that England has many people now on the dole, who are out of work, and that if we increase the British quota the result is going to be that we shall get the least desirable of the British population; that we shall get people who are on the dole, people who either do not want to work or are not desirable for employment. The implication which goes with that is that that is not the case in Germany. I have two sources of information on that subject; one of them the statement of unemployment in those two countries which is rather significant. On December 31, 1928, in Germany there were 748,760 trade-unionists wholly unemployed and 1,702,342 persons receiving unemployment doles. While in the whole United Kingdom of Great Britain the number of persons similarly on the list for doles was 1,333,611, the unemployment in Germany being about 50 per cent greater than in great Britain. Obviously, that is no argument against the readjustment of the quotas as provided in the national-origins plan.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. CARAWAY. Does it seem unreasonable to suggest that the man who does not want to work would not leave England, where he had a dole, and come to America, where he would get no dole?

Mr. REED. I think it is pretty obvious that he would not do so.

Mr. CARAWAY. Of course, it is.

Mr. REED. There was a good chance afforded to try that out last year in England. The Canadian wheat farmers were in desperate need of harvest hands. An invitation was sent for the immigration temporarily of several thousand unemployed British coal miners. There was a world of trouble in making up the quota, although those men were unemployed. When they got to the farms most of them left in less time than they had agreed to serve. Some of them would not even go to the farms when they got to Canada, and some of them took a look at them and turned right around and went back to the cities. The experiment was a dismal failure. Those people do not want to emigrate.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. Not only that but the British Government offered these men higher wages on public works in their own country, and they declined the offer.

Mr. REED. Exactly. We are not going to get that kind of immigrants. Generally speaking, the kind that we shall get from both of these countries are the more enterprising, those who have more vision, those who have intelligence enough to compare our living standards and wage standards with their own. We are going to get, I think, from both countries a very much better quality of immigration than those on the present dole list. Here is what the British themselves think about it. I am reading now from an article which was published in the Christian Science Monitor on April 2 last, a telegram from London:

> British employers find themselves in somewhat of a quandary regarding the new American immigration quotas, which practically double the number of immigrants the United States will accept from Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
>
> The British quota is increased on July 1 next from 34,007 to 65,721. It is realized that a larger volume of emigration is an urgent necessity for the densely populated United Kingdom, and while there is a certain satisfaction that American lawmakers have seen fit to grant an increase of British applicants, while cutting down the quotas from other nations, there is a feeling that such a high grade of immigrants as will be insisted upon by the United States ought to be diverted to Canada and other parts of the British Empire.
>
> It is recognized that the American consuls will grant visas only to people of character and respectability. This means that expert British mechanics now comprising the backbone of the country's industry have the best chance of acceptance and will naturally be attracted by the high wages and prosperity of America. Those who have been unemployed many months or years, however, will have small chance, it is said, of coming up to the standards of moral character, physical capacity, and industrial fitness which the new American law requires.

That is what they think is the likelihood regarding British immigration.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator this question: How is a man who is out of employment and living on a dole going to meet the requirements as to paying his passage over to this country?

Mr. REED. He can not do it; and if some one else pays his passage he would be barred for that reason. If he has been on the dole, at about a pound a week, he is very unlikely to have on his person the amount of money that we require as evidence that he will not become a public charge.

Mr. CARAWAY. He has been a public charge in his own country.

Mr. REED. He has been a public charge there, and that is the best evidence that he would be one here. The consuls are not going to give visas to people such as that. The consul does not want to have himself criticized by the State Department here by sending over a lot of people who meet with rejection. The figures are very carefully kept; every consul's work is checked against the admissions here; and if he passes a lot of people who are bound to become public charges, and, therefore, are rejected at the port of entry, it tells on his own efficiency record. For their own sakes the consuls will not do that. So I say people on the dole, if they had the initiative and energy to emigrate, could not find the steamer fare on which to come, and if they did come they would not get in.

Mr. President, there is a certain significance in contrasting the proponents and the opponents of this resolution which we are now considering. Let me read to the Senate the names of just a few of those who have stirred up this agitation. Of the organizations that are opposed to the national-origins clause, I find on the list the Steuben Society of America. I presume Senators know what that organization is. It is an oath-bound secret society, to which only Americans of German blood are eligible. It was inaugurated at a meeting in New York in May, 1919, for the purpose of arousing a spirit of greater solidarity among German-Americans. The program of the society, as proclaimed by one of its members, who writes about it in the Progressive Magazine—and that is where I take the statement I am reading—calls for—

> A revision of the treaty of Versailles; return of German property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian; reversal of the verdict that Germany was responsible for the World War; revision of the treason texts in the school books; the protection of naturalized Germans; the restoration of the German language in the public schools—

And then, I am glad to say—

> The defense of the Constitution and independence of the United States—

And next—

> To show the Germanic contribution to American civilization—

And, finally—

> To repeal the national-origins provision of the immigration act of 1924.

That is the Steuben Society, secret, oath bound, to which only German-Americans are eligible.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. COPELAND. It is only fair to say of this organization that it numbers many citizens of very high character.

Mr. REED. I am sure of that.

Mr. COPELAND. And it is not to be wondered at that immediately after the World War they felt ostracized and separated, in a sense, from the rest of Americans. My observation of the activities of this organization, as I have seen it in New York, is that it has been loyal and devoted. Of course, all of us feel, or many of us at least, that we were a little slow about the return of alien property.

Mr. REED. Yes; but we are the only nation of all the allies which has returned alien property.

Mr. COPELAND. I am glad that we are. It shows our generous spirit. However, I am sure the Senator does not desire at all to reflect upon the organization to which he has referred.

Mr. REED. Not at all, and before the Senator came into the Chamber I took occasion to say that I admired the Germans as immigrants; I have no fight against them; my fight against them ceased with the armistice. They have made good citizens; they make good citizens; but I disapprove intensely the preservation of this kind of German national consciousness among American citizens, and I would disapprove it just as intensely if it were British or Italian or French or any other nationality.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. COPELAND. I venture to say that whatever need there may have been for this society at the time it was organized, perhaps, it has passed away now; but we can quite understand how persons coming from an enemy country during the World War—and we recognized it and saw it in our own contacts—felt that there was a bitterness between our people and the Germans. I know a great many fine German citizens, friends of mine, who felt depressed and unhappy over the situation. So, if they did fly into an organization of this kind, possibly they were fully justified at the time. My own judgment is that whatever grievance they had or thought they had has now disappeared to a great extent, certainly, and there is not now the same reason for the organization as there then was.

Mr. REED. Does the Senator think that the justification for this society had disappeared on the 12th of last July?

Mr. COPELAND. Of course, when once an organization is started, there are always those who continue active in it. I should say frankly that I feel at this time there is no occasion for any organization for some of the objects mentioned.

Mr. REED. I agree with the Senator. Now, let me tell the Senate what happened. On the 12th day of last July a committee of the Steuben Society visited Mr. Hoover, and after they had left a statement was given out by the national chairman that the Steuben Society expected to vote as a unit for Mr. Hoover; that they were very happy about his announced intention of repealing the national-origins clause. So the Steuben Society's reason for existence apparently was still in full force last July. My authority for the statement I have just made is the New York Times of July 13 last.

Mr. COPELAND. If the Senator will bear with me——

Mr. REED. Surely.

Mr. COPELAND. There was an announcement—and, of course, I may say that, as a Democrat, I was somewhat disturbed by the announcement I saw—that the Steuben Society was going to support the Republican ticket.

Mr. CARAWAY. They seem to have kept their word.

Mr. COPELAND. I think they did, to a great extent; and there were other groups who did. The farmers, for instance, voted the Republican ticket, and they are now reaping the reward of it.

Mr. REED. If the Senator will permit me to interrupt him, he must have taken great comfort from the subsequent statement by the Steuben Society's executive committee that on further reflection—this was along in September or October—they had decided to support Governor Smith.

Mr. COPELAND. Of course, there was comfort in that.

Mr. REED. They are versatile, if nothing else.

Mr. COPELAND. But my observation about all such organizations is that after all they rarely vote as a unit, and the voters vote about as they would under ordinary circumstances.

Mr. REED. I hope so.

Mr. COPELAND. But there was a very strong element in that society for Mr. Hoover; there was another element for Mr. Smith; and then, when they got through, the Republicans voted the Republican ticket, and the Democrats voted the Democratic ticket.

Mr. CARAWAY. Oh, no, no, no! If they did, somebody counted them wrongly.

Mr. McMASTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. McMASTER. Whatever may be the objects and purposes of the particular society that the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania mentions, it is also true that every nationality takes a natural pride in its home country, its language, its history, its traditions, its literature; and I dare say, in regard to the measure which is under consideration here now that every nationality in this country is interested in this matter in one way or another, and it has a natural right to be.

I want to say, however, in a general way in regard to the Germans and the Scandinavians in the Northwest that they have constituted one of the most powerful forces in building up that country. They are one of the finest types of citizenship that we have in that section to-day; and I can not conceive that they are in any way associated with any element or have any intent or purpose which is not good toward our institutions in any shape, manner, or form. If this particular society is interested in this law, it is also true that every nationality that is represented in the United States is likewise trying to exert its influence in a beneficial way for the particular nationality which it represents.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, if the Americans of British descent were to form an oath-bound secret society, to which only that kind of Americans were eligible, for the purpose of controlling the action of Congress, I hope to Heaven I should be among the first to discover it and denounce it here.

Mr. McMASTER. Mr. President, that does not represent the entire German population in the United States. There may be other organizations in this country of other nationalities that are trying to do the same thing so far as this law is concerned.

Mr. REED. Surely, Mr. President.

Mr. McMASTER. The mere fact that you criticize an organization that has certain purposes does not mean that the entire nationality of which that organization may be a part coincides with the views of that organization, nor is it anything that reflects upon that particular nationality.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, if the Senator had been here a little while ago he would have heard my statement that I yield to no one in my admiration for the German immigrant as a law-abiding citizen and as a desirable part of the composition of the United States, and nothing that I have said is intended to reflect on him; but I say that when any national group forms secret and oath-bound societies to swerve the action of this Congress, the quicker we get it out into the daylight the better.

Now, I want to go ahead with some more lists.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for just a moment?

Mr. REED. Yes; I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. COPELAND. Would the Senator make the same application to the churches that are seeking to influence the action of the Congress?

Mr. REED. The churches? I am not talking about the churches.

Mr. COPELAND. Not on this matter, but on any other?

Mr. REED. I have troubles enough on this matter without going out to look for more.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DENEEN in the chair). Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. HARRIS. The Senator from Pennsylvania is more familiar with this legislation than anyone else and is more largely responsible for it than anyone else. May I ask him if it is not a fact that every one of the organizations to which he is now referring as opposing the national-origins plan was before our committee urging against any legislation and saying that it would discriminate against "their country"?

Mr. REED. Absolutely.

Mr. HARRIS. Not one of them made the statement that the legislation we were trying to enact would discriminate against this country; but they said "their country."

Mr. REED. Always; always. The consciousness of the dual nationality was always present in their arguments, and I sometimes wondered which was the paramount allegiance that they owed; but they talked about "their country"—meaning their country of origin—as if there was still a distinct allegiance.

Mr. CARAWAY. I think they mentioned the Constitution about the last thing in their decalogue, did they not?

Mr. REED. That comes just before national origins.

I read the first name on the list of supporters of the resolution now under consideration, the Nye resolution. The first is the Steuben Society of America.

The next the Czecho-Slovakian National Alliance.

The next the Lithuanian Alliance of America.

The National Croatian Society.

The National Polish Alliance.

The Order of the Sons of Italy.

The Polish Citizens' Club.

The Ukrainian National Association.

The Clan-na-Gael.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The United Irish-American Societies.

The American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic.

The Swedish-American Societies.

The Order of the Sons of Norway.

The Church Council of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church.

And so it goes. Those are all opposed to national origins.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President——

Mr. REED. Now let me read a list of a few that urge our support of national origins, and then I will yield to the Senator from Illinois:

The Allied Patriotic Society of New York and the same society of Washington.

The American Defense Society.

The American Legion.

The American War Mothers.

The American Legion Auxiliary.

The American Gold Star Mothers.

The National Allied Veterans' Patriotic Organization.

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

The Chicago Association of Commerce.

The Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century.

The Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

The Daughters of the Cincinnati.

The Daughters of the Colonial Wars.

The Daughters of the Union Veterans of the Civil War.

The Government Club of Chicago.

The Order of Independent Americans.

The Immigration Study Commission of California.

The Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

The Military Order of the World War.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. WHEELER. Does the Senator think that any of those organizations gave any very serious thought to this subject?

Mr. REED. Yes; they sent a deputation here which testified most intelligently to an understanding of it. It was one of the principal subjects on the agenda of the last conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I know they have given thought to it.

Mr. WHEELER. The Senator does know that nine-tenths of these organizations simply pass resolutions without ever giving any thought or any study to them. I am sure the Senator does not want to give the Senate the impression that because some organization sends some propaganda down here to the Senate he feels that we ought to vote blindly simply on that account.

Mr. REED. Not a bit; but I wanted the Senate to contrast the list of proponents and opponents of this law, and I will show the Senator presently some evidence that they have done real thinking about it.

Mr. WHEELER. Let me say to the Senator that the truth about the matter is that this is getting to be a government by propaganda of one sort or another. We are constantly citing to one another that this organization or that organization wants certain legislation, and that we ought to be guided because this organization or that organization wants it. I think the views of the Senator from Pennsylvania or the other members of the committee who have given the matter thought ought to carry much more weight than the views of any propaganda organization of any kind or character.

Mr. REED. I thank the Senator; but let me read a few names from the list. I want to abbreviate this as much as I can. The list is two pages of fine typewriting:

The Sons of the American Revolution.

The National Woman's Relief Corps.

The Naval Order of the United States.

The New York Board of Trade. That is a different body from the New York Chamber of Commerce, which I read awhile ago.

The Society of Colonial Wars.

The Blind Veterans of the World War.

The Women's Overseas Service.

The Patriotic Order of the Sons of America. They have given thought to it, all right. At almost every meeting the matter has been discussed by them. All of us have had hundreds of letters from them about it.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans, Eastern Division.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. COPELAND. Just one question. The Senator spoke about an organization that had taken up this subject at every meeting. Does not the Senator think that the popular idea is that this national-origins law is really a provision for the restriction of immigration?

Mr. REED. I think everybody knows that it further restricts immigration by 11,000; yes.

Mr. COPELAND. I think the reason why this law has made such a strong appeal to many patriotic societies is because of the belief that it restricts immigration, and materially so. I believe that any measure that is presented here seeking to lessen the number of immigrants would be a popular measure with the societies mentioned by the Senator; and, perhaps, if it were on the same basis as the present law, it would be popular even with some of the societies on the other side.

For myself, I feel that the country wishes restriction of immigration—I have not any doubt about that—and that any measure that has in it the hope of restriction is bound to be popular; and, frankly, I think that is the chief reason why the patriotic societies and high-minded organizations mentioned

by the Senator are for it—because they think it has in it the hope of material restriction of immigration.

Mr. REED. The best answer to that is to read to the Senate just what the American Legion said about it in its statement to us at the last hearings on the subject in April of this year. It occupies about a page of the record.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. WHEELER. I heard the Senator read a lot of names, but I did not hear him read the name of an organization known as the Ku-Klux Klan. Did they say that they were in favor of this resolution?

Mr. REED. I have never heard from the Ku-Klux Klan. I started my public career by a public denunciation of them as un-American, and they do not write letters to me any more.

Mr. WHEELER. I appreciate that the Senator has not any affiliation at all with them in any way, shape, or form. I did not mean to imply that he had; but I understand that they are carrying on a very strong propaganda in favor of the national origins law.

Mr. REED. Then, if they are, to that extent they are right.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. NYE. I have not heard the Senator refer to the association known as the Children of Italy, who have indorsed national origins.

Mr. REED. Have they? I did not know it.

Mr. NYE. They have, Mr. President.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, we will see whether these organizations have indorsed this blindly or not. This statement of the American Legion is only one of many. We have all had letters from them. We have all had telegrams, I think, from the national commander of the Legion—I am going to read one in a moment—but when it is suggested that they support this national origins blindly because it cuts down immigration a little more, I would like to have the Senate hear just what the American Legion has said about it. I read now from page 75 of our last hearings:

> The Legion believes firmly in restrictive immigration. We believe that this is our country and that we are entitled to be the judge of whether we shall allow people to come here from foreign countries to make their home with us or to say to them, "We now have sufficient persons of other races within our shores."

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. Yes; I yield.

Mr. GLENN. Does anybody question that we have that right? Is anybody disputing that fact?

Mr. REED. It seems to be disputed by the Steuben Society. Perhaps, instead of dissecting this statement by arguments, the Senator would better let me finish it. I think it is one of the clearest patriotic calls I have heard in many a long day.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. REED. I again yield to the Senator. I wonder what this RECORD is going to look like when we are all through? I hope that whoever tries to read it will pick out my remarks like the plums from a cake.

Mr. WHEELER. I presume the reason the Senator is stating that he favors this is because it cuts down immigration.

Mr. REED. That I favor it for that reason?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes.

Mr. REED. I favor it because it goes to the integrity of the whole policy of immigration restriction.

Mr. WHEELER. I was going to say——

Mr. REED. During the time the Senator was lunching at his comfort I was trying to explain that, but I will be glad to explain it again.

Mr. WHEELER. I heard the Senator. I presume the Senator will be lunching at his comfort before the afternoon is over. Would the Senator favor excluding all immigrants for a period of two or three years?

Mr. REED. If we can not keep it impartial, I would favor an utter exclusion of all immigration; yes.

Mr. WHEELER. I was going to say to the Senator that, as far as I am concerned—and I think a great many other Senators feel the same way—I would like to see all immigrants excluded for a certain period of time, excepting those who have to come into the United States on account of their families being here.

Mr. REED. There are only two plans which are impartial. One of them is to take all the population, as we try to do by this, and the other is total exclusion. That is impartial. If I can not get one, I am for the other.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. SWANSON. I have been listening to the Senator, who is making a very able, eloquent, and convincing speech. It seems to me the difference between the Senator and his opponents is this: He thinks the percentage of immigration ought to be based on the total number of people who came to this country from the beginning of the Government up to 1920. His opponents think we ought to select a special class, special favorites, as shown by the census of 1890. Is that true?

Mr. REED. That is exactly correct.

Mr. SWANSON. And base the percentages only on those people?

Mr. REED. That is exactly it, Mr. President. They would make an aristocracy out of foreigners who were here in 1890.

Mr. SWANSON. Those who are to be made special, to be approved, revered, and honored, are the foreigners who were here in 1890, and they alone will be given the privilege of furnishing the basis for immigration from their countries.

Mr. REED. That is just what it comes down to.

Mr. SWANSON. As I understand, the position the Senator takes is this: That every man in this country at the foundation of the Government, every Revolutionary soldier, every man who fought for the country, the people who came into the country in 1810, in 1820, in 1890, or any other year, are entitled to be counted equally and have the immigration based on that count, and that is what the Senator means when he speaks of equality and justice?

Mr. REED. Exactly.

Mr. COPELAND and Mr. GLENN addressed the Chair.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I do not yield to anybody for the moment. I want to speak to that last suggestion.

If the argument as to 1890 prevails, then there will be an aristocracy in this country which will determine the question of immigration, and because in 1890 there was a large number of Germans here in comparison with the other foreign born, in the next hundred years we will get about 6,000,000 more people of German blood into the population of the United States than we otherwise would. While that group of the 1890 foreign born, including the most recently arrived, illiterate, unnaturalized immigrant from some back region in Russia, are considered in the future policy of the United States, at the same time men who fought for their country and the descendants of the men who fought for their country in the Revolution; the men who colonized this country in the beginning, when colonization was hard; the men who framed the Constitution; the brave men who fought on both sides in the Civil War—all of those are to be disregarded and ignored in favor of the recently arrived Russian peasant.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. That is what would be done if the quotas were based on the 1890 census.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield?

Mr. REED. I do not yield to anybody for a moment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania declines to yield.

Mr. REED. I say that we Americans who were born here are as much entitled to be recognized as that most recently arrived immigrant. I do not say that we are to assume to ourselves any superiority, but I say this is my country and that I, who have lived here all my days, am just as much entitled to be considered as is the man who walked down the steamer gangplank in time to be counted in 1890.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, I am not a member of the Committee on Immigration and I have not heard the entire discussion of this matter, but I would like to have the Senator from Pennsylvania state the reasons why anyone thinks that the foreigners who came here in 1890 are deserving of more privilege in the count than foreigners who came in 1800 or 1810. What reason do the opponents give for insisting on a preference being given to those people, and all quotas being based on them?

Mr. REED. The only reason I have heard is that national origins is supposed to be inaccurate, and I have shown it is not anywhere near as inaccurate as is the 1890 basis, that the variations between these quotas on the chart and the estimates given us by the Census Bureau in 1924, when we passed the law, are far greater than any variations that have been shown in national origins.

Mr. President, now let me turn to more eloquent lips than mine. Let me take the statement I started to read of the American Legion, and I want to begin at the beginning; and while I am reading I beg that I be not interrupted.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will not the Senator allow me to say a word to the Senator from Virginia before he leaves the Chamber?

I was much interested in what the Senator from Virginia said about giving preference to those who fought in the Revolutionary War. That would mean, then, that half our immigrants would be Irish.

Mr. SWANSON. If they fought in the war, they are entitled to it. I would not favor excluding them if they were here at that time. Is the Senator trying to reduce their percentage?

Mr. COPELAND. I think we are safe in assuming that in the Revolutionary War half the soldiers on the American side were Irish.

Mr. SWANSON. Then they ought to have credit. Anybody who stood up for our country in those perilous times ought to have credit in determining the matter of immigration.

Mr. REED. Just to answer the suggestion made by the Senator from New York, a little while ago I quoted from the authority invoked by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] to show that down to 1850 we had no immigration from southern Ireland.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN. I just want to ask a question for information. It seems to me that the meaning of the Senator's recent statement is that it is based upon those who came in in 1890. Are we to understand that literally, or is it based on those who had come up to and including 1890? Does it not take into consideration those who came in 1848?

Mr. REED. If they were still alive and were listed among the foreign born in 1890, they are included and considered; that is correct. But if the immigrant of 1848 had died and had a son born in this country, that son would be excluded.

Mr. ALLEN. I just had in mind an old man I know who came to this country when he was very young, who is very old now. He came to escape military service in Germany, and before he had learned to talk our language he joined the Union Army and fought four years for the salvation of the Union. He is included in this list that now is being excoriated, because he is within the 1890 period.

Mr. REED. Yes; he is included, and all his comrades in his company who fought shoulder to shoulder with him are excluded, because they had what, under the contention, would be the misfortune to be born in this country.

Mr. ALLEN. Why are they excluded? They are not concerned.

Mr. REED. Because it is limited to foreign born.

Mr. ALLEN. The Senator is excluded, but he would not ask any other fate than to be excluded. He is not concerned in this problem.

Mr. REED. I am very vitally concerned in the nature of the immigration that comes to my country; of course I am.

Mr. ALLEN. Of course, the Senator is; but he can not say that because this man has been taken into consideration, having been born an alien, it is unjust to me that I am not being taken into consideration as to my rights touching the matter.

Mr. REED. That is exactly what I do say. I say to use him as a basis for the quota and to exclude me is profoundly unjust to me.

Mr. ALLEN. But we do not exclude the Senator.

Mr. REED. But you do. You base the quotas only on the foreign born who were here in 1890.

Mr. ALLEN. We are talking about foreign born, whether they came in 1890 or prior to 1890, within the range of the years—of the foreign born who came here in the early days.

Mr. REED. I am afraid the Senator and I do not start with a common understanding. I am talking about the basis on which immigration quotas are calculated.

Mr. ALLEN. I think the Senator has answered the question I desired to have him apply his mind to for a moment—that is, when you get down to the consideration of the merits of the problem—the Senator is basing his objection to basing the quotas only upon those who came in 1890. He is basing it upon all who came prior to 1890 within the range of their present life.

Mr. REED. The national-origins plan bases the quotas on the entire white population of the country in 1920.

Mr. ALLEN. So I understand.

Mr. REED. The 1890 basis apportions the quotas according to the number of foreign born who were listed in the 1890 census. Basing it on that only, and excluding everybody who was born in this country and everybody who has come since 1890, does those latter groups a profound injustice. That is what I object to.

Mr. ALLEN. Very well. The thing that stands out clearly seems to be that after all we expect some foreign immigration, and that this is no deeper a problem than to decide just the best basis for foreign immigration.

Mr. REED. I wish I could agree with that. If we apportion our immigration impartially, the system will endure. If we discriminate unfairly, the system will be constantly open to attack.

Mr. ALLEN. Now, I want to ask the Senator this question: Would it not be better, as a matter of merit, as a matter of arriving at a scientific certainty, if we should delay this problem for a year, making it subject to the study of a joint committee, in order that we may add to the basis of immigration features which the law does not now provide—for example, a better system of selectivity, in order that we might have set up certain priorities subjecting themselves to the quotas in the various countries—so that when we do come to the final determination of this question men will not rise as ignorantly as I did a moment ago to present a problem to the Senator that goes back to the very beginning, to the meaning of the words "national origins"? I am asking for the Senator's opinion upon the advantage of a better study than the problem has had up to this time, and so far as the presentation of this debate has exposed that subject.

Mr. REED. Delay was indicated in 1927 and 1928 because the quota board experts showed that they wanted more time to study the subject. Those same experts tell us now that their researches are finished, that further investigation will not alter their conclusions in any material degree, and the act contains power for the correction of any error that may in the future be found in the calculations.

Mr. ALLEN. Is it not true that nothing in the act, or in any other act, makes any provision for a program of selectivity in reference to tradesmen provisions? We may want a farmer and get a chimney sweep from the streets of London.

Mr. REED. The act gives preference to agricultural laborers.

Mr. ALLEN. But would we not have a more scientifically poised basis of immigration if there existed a scientific method of selecting, through priorities, those we wanted in this country and needed at the moment?

Mr. REED. The chimera which every student of this subject has chased is this idea of selective immigration.

Mr. ALLEN. Why should there be a chimera?

Mr. REED. Because the 96 of us who are in this body could never agree on the standard upon which that selection shall be made. We never could agree whether males were preferable to females, for example. We never could agree whether farm laborers were preferable to more educated clerks. We never could agree whether a professor was better than a skilled mechanic. We would be in a maze of disagreement.

Mr. ALLEN. Would it be possible to have a special study with special ability to answer a special need? There have been times when that has been the case.

Mr. REED. That matter has been the subject of special study and most intense study by many students for a long time.

Mr. ALLEN. I grant that.

Mr. REED. The very bill that is now the law was for weeks before the Congress.

Mr. ALLEN. But the methods of study have all been upon upon the quantity theory of immigration more than upon selectivity of the immigration. It has only been in recent years that we have talked about the hope of some scientific selectivity. My objection to both provisions is that neither goes far enough, that there is opportunity for still greater limitation with benefit to the country, with all due respect to national origins, and that there is an opportunity to make a better immigration bill by a deeper study of the processes of selectivity and by the establishment of priorities which do not now exist in the law.

Mr. REED. Far be it from me to oppose any improvement in the bill, but I think pending that scientific study we had better keep on going as far as we can, and we had better not revert to something that we know is wholly unfair. I am willing to join the Senator in any amount of study, but I am unwilling to postpone further the going into effect of the law which we wrote in 1924 after most intense study at that time. If we can improve on it, well and good, but no reason has yet been stated why we should not let it go into effect in accordance with the President's proclamation on the 1st of next month, and I think it is going into effect.

Mr. President, as I said, a more eloquent tongue than mine has told why these patriotic societies are interested in and

agressive on this subject. I want to begin again at the first of the American Legion's statement made to us by Colonel Taylor at our meeting on February 4 last, and I ask to be allowed to finish it without interruption:

(1) The Legion believes firmly in restrictive immigration. We believe that this is our country, and that we are entitled to be the judge of whether we shall allow people to come here from foreign countries to make their home with us, or to say to them, "We now have sufficient persons of other races within our shores."

(2) As we favor restrictive immigration, the question of how the immigrants should be chosen is of paramount importance. The selection of immigrants upon the basis of the foreign-born population resident in America at any selected date is manifestly unjust, and opens such a basis to the charge of discrimination. This discrimination must inevitably exist, regardless of the census upon which it may be based.

(3) The theory of the national origins of the entire population of the United States is therefore the fairest basis upon which immigration quotas may be based. It comprehends our entire population, just as the selective service act of 1927 included the entire young manhood of the Nation, regardless of race or creed.

(4) During the World War 2,000,000 persons resident in America of foreign birth, claimed exemption under the draft because of their alienage. Yet, should we continue to base our quotas upon the foreign-born population, the countries of which these slackers are natives would be allowed to send additional immigrants to America on their account, although no account would be taken in immigration quotas of the native-born Americans who responded so admirably to the call of their country.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President——

Mr. REED. I decline to yield

Page 90, Table 23, of the second report of the provost marshal general, 1919, shows that 1,703,000 aliens were registered in the draft up to September 11, 1918. Page 452 of the same book, paragraphs E and F, shows that 914,950 aliens were deferred and exempted because of their alienage. These were:

Alien enemy exempted, 334,949; resident alien, not enemy, claiming exemption, 580,003; total, 914,952.

This was more than one-half—to be exact, 53 per cent—of those registered, claimed exemption, or were exempted or placed in a deferred classification because of their alienage, and were never called.

What better argument for the national-origins provision could be advanced?

The issue can be brought squarely between patriotism and slackerism—shall slackerism be represented in selecting our immigrants over patriotism?

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I beg the Senator that he may let me finish. I made that request before I started reading. After that I will yield to him indefinitely.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLEASE in the chair). The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. NYE. Very well.

Mr. REED. I continue:

The American Legion has more than 860,000 members and our auxiliary 350,000 members. We number within our membership all races, creeds, and nationalities. It is a crosscut of the Nation. We are not the advocates of immigration from any special nation or groups of nations, but we emphatically uphold the theory underlying the national-origins provisions, which is that immigration quotas, based upon the entire population of the Nation is not only the fairest method for selecting immigrants but is the most certain method of retaining for the future the blend of population and racial mixtures as they exist in America to-day.

The national-origins provision is a part of the basis law of the act of 1924. The temporary basing of the quotas upon the census of 1890 was an arbitrary expedient placed in the law until such time as—and only until—the national-origins provisions could become effective. This required additional study in order to determine the quotas which would be provided under it.

The charge has been made that national origins as a basis for quota immigration is unworkable. Nothing could be farther from the truth than this statement. The Congress can set up arbitrary quotas for any foreign countries, regardless of population and census figures—can choose immigrants or exclude them as it sees fit.

Any system of selecting immigrants based upon the foreign-born population at any particular period is open to the charge of discrimination, and justly so. But to base these quotas upon the national origins of the entire Nation can not be open to the charge of discrimination, for under such a plan the newest immigrant coming to our shores stands upon the same footing as the descendants of those who came here 300 years ago and founded this Nation in the wilderness.

That in general, Mr. Chairman, is our attitude on the national-origins provisions of the 1924 act. It is in the law now. The 1890 census was an expedient. The national origins has been twice extended.

We earnestly beseech you, Mr. Chairman and this committee, to use your best efforts in seeing that now the national-origins clause of the immigration act be put into effect.

Is there any doubt that that society has thought about the subject and is not merely "cackling out a lip service" because somebody has asked it to do what it did not understand?

Mr. NYE. Mr. President——

Mr. REED. I yield now to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. NYE. That they had not given it deep study is indicated by the very language which was resorted to in the hearing from which the Senator read. From what the Senator has read I repeat this:

The issue can be brought squarely between patriotism and slackerism. Shall slackerism be represented in selecting our immigrants over patriotism?

Then:

During the World War 2,000,000 persons resident in America of foreign birth claimed exemption under the draft because of their alienage. Yet, should we continue to base our quotas upon the foreign-born population, the countries of which these slackers are natives would be allowed to send additional immigrants to America.

I want to ask how in the world national origins is going to cut off immigration from those so-called slacker countries?

Mr. REED. Of course, no system wholly stops immigration in any country.

Mr. NYE. Of course not.

Mr. REED. But to base our quotas on the foreign-born with that record of response to this country's needs seems to me to be a very poor reply to make to the men who defended the country and ask only that they be treated exactly alike.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN. Is the Senator from Pennsylvania entirely satisfied with the basis of representation provided by national origins?

Mr. REED. Yes; entirely.

Mr. STEIWER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. STEIWER. I regret that I am not more fully in accord with the Senator from Pennsylvania. I know his earnest and deep interest in the subject. After he had concluded reading the statement from Colonel Taylor, the representative of the American Legion, made before the Committee on Immigration, he asked a question of the Senate if anyone could say that that society representing the Legion had not made a deep study of the subject. I think, in the interest of clear thinking and correct understanding, some challenge ought to be made to the implication suggested by the question.

The American Legion early became interested in the question of restriction. Many legionnaires deeply had the idea of exclusion. It was natural, I think, that those who had served abroad during the World War and had come in contact there with the elements of the French Army which included the French territorial Asiatics and the French territorial Africans, and who had seen something else of the foreign element there, should look with alarm upon the idea of a great influx of those people or any of the foreign people to our shores. The Legion therefore very early took up the idea of restriction. It is true the Legion is committed, not only by its national organization, but through its State departments and meetings of posts throughout the land, to the idea of restriction of immigration. I do not think it follows, however, and I say this with all respect to the opinion just expressed by the Senator from Pennsylvania, that because Colonel Taylor, who is a representative of the Legion here at the National Capital, has taken up the idea of national origins, that the Legion itself has made a study of the subject.

Let me tell the Senator of an incident called to my attention yesterday or the day before. I received in the mail a newspaper clipping relating to how a speaker had appeared before a Legion post and how he had argued against national origins as a basis of admission into our country, how he had made the argument against it upon the ground that it took into consideration not only the American citizens, but it took into consideration the foreigners within our shores just as the Senator from Pennsylvania has so many times pointed out during the course of the debate to-day. He criticized that as being unfair to Americans and as being unfair to the foreigner who comes here and attains American citizenship and as putting a premium upon the for-

eign-born immigrant who comes here and does not even seek to attain American citizenship.

According to the newspaper story, this speaker suggested that, after the next census, when the total number of American citizens was again brought down to date, we should revise our immigration law by the utter repeal at this time so far as that is concerned of national origins, and then that we should base it wholly upon the origin of the different groups who have attained citizenship as Americans in order to put a premium upon Americanism.

That suggestion, which I am not proposing here as my own, according to the newspaper reports, the members of the post stood up and applauded. Let me say that that was merely an appeal, of course, to their patriotism, but it would indicate to me that, so far as that particular post was concerned, they were not very deeply wedded to the idea of national origins.

Mr. REED. What does the Senator think they would have said if the 1890 method had been described to them, which includes all native-born Americans?

Mr. STEIWER. I think they probably would have disapproved of that. Let me go a little farther, if I may without trespassing too seriously upon the Senator's time.

I hold the Legion in just as high honor and pay it as deep reverance as the Senator from Pennsylvania. I am very, very proud indeed that I am permitted to be a member of that body. I have attended many meetings of its posts. I have attended numerous meetings of the departments and department conventions.

I have heard literally scores of discussions of the question of immigration; I have heard literally scores of men suggesting that there should be either exclusion or restriction; but I can state very truthfully to the Senate that I have never yet heard there one man expressing himself as being in favor of the national-origins system; and I think it is literally true that outside of those circles where its representatives are working at the National Capital the Legion has given but little consideration to the mechanics of the law of restriction, for after all whether the 1890 census or the national-origins plan shall be used as a basis just goes to the question of the mechanics of the restriction; it is just the means or the mode by which we arrive at the thing in which we are interested.

Mr. REED. The Senator will be interested, then, in having me read this telegram to him.

Mr. STEIWER. Of course, I shall be glad to hear the Senator's further explanation; but I wish to say just one other word and then I shall take my seat. It seems to me, if I may say so to the Senator, that the question after all ought not go to the arithmetic of the method or to the mechanics of the method; it ought not to be determined altogether by what is most fair—though, of course, we do not want to be unfair—and it ought not to be determined altogether by the right of any other nation. I should like to hear the Senator from Pennsylvania before he concludes his very able and interesting speech say to the Senate, "I favor this method because it is best for America." I should like to hear him say and I should like to hear others who are debating this important question say that they favor a certain proposal because they feel that it is best for America; for I think that there is no obligation that we owe either to England or to Germany or to any other nation that is comparable, even in the slightest degree, to our obligation to our own country.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I have been saying at intervals for the last three hours that I thought the national-origins plan was best for America, and I am very glad to reaffirm it.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. REED. I shall do so in just a moment. I should like first to read this telegram in reply to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. STEIWER], who said that he did not think the American Legion as a whole had given any thought to this matter:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *May 20, 1929.*

Hon. DAVID A. REED,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

The American Legion strongly urges the retention of the national-origins provision of the immigration law. The American Legion from the very first has supported the present immigration law, and at the tenth annual national convention in San Antonio last October the organization positively reaffirmed its stand by the adoption of the following resolution:

"Be it resolved by the American Legion in convention assembled, That we favor and recommend the continuance of the method of restriction upon immigration in the 1924 immigration law, with its fundamental national-origins provision."

I respectfully and emphatically request that you exert every effort to support the American Legion's position.

PAUL V. MCNUTT,
National Commander.

If the word of the national commander, in response to the action of the national convention, does not come pretty near to showing what the attitude of the American Legion is, I can not imagine what would do so.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. FLETCHER. I desire to say to the Senator from Pennsylvania in regard to the attitude of the American Legion in favor of the national-origins system that the Florida branch of the Legion adopted a resolution to that effect, which I placed in the RECORD.

Mr. REED. Many such resolutions have been put into the RECORD.

Mr. CARAWAY. Has there been any resolution from any American Legion post opposing the national-origins proposition?

Mr. REED. I think there have been one or two in Boston, but I know of none other. Now I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, what I rose to say is, perhaps, not so timely now as it was prior to the reading of Commander McNutt's message by the Senator from Pennsylvania; but it was my good fortune to hear National Commander McNutt address a large and enthusiastic audience in my home city of Albuquerque, N. Mex., about the 15th of April last. He devoted a part of his address to a discussion of this question. It was an able and clear discussion of the subject. He urged the national-origins plan in a most earnest and convincing way. My observations of the legionnaires present was that they were almost unanimous, if not entirely so, in joining their national commander in supporting and urging the retention of the national-origins provision in the present law.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, just to conclude that subject, I have a letter which is dated to-day from Col. John Thomas Taylor, vice chairman of the national legislative committee of the Legion, which I send to the desk and ask to have read at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will read, as requested.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1929.

Hon. DAVID A. REED,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: An examination of yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, June 5, page 2440, shows that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], in discussing the national-origins clause of the immigration act, referred to my testimony for the American Legion on this subject, quoting in part from page 76 of the hearings before the Senate Committee on Immigration, in particular reference to alien slackers during the World War.

A portion of the Senator's comment upon this is as follows:

"There were slackers, Mr. President, in the late World War; but I have not seen the advocates of national origins demonstrating who they were and from what countries these slackers came during the late war. They have not contributed these slackers * * *."

I wish to say that the Senator is entirely correct in thus commenting upon my testimony. The American Legion contains men with blood strains from all the nations involved in the present issue—the Legion is a crosscut of our Nation just as our World War army was.

For this reason, if for no other, the Legion would not make a charge of "slacker races." As a matter of fact, the alien slackers referred to came from all nations—cobelligerent, neutral, and enemy or allied enemy—and the figures quoted comprehend the nationals of all European and American nations other than our own.

The specific point the Legion had in mind is that where the foreign born alone count as a basis for immigration quotas, slackers who sought and obtained exemption from military service in our Army on the ground that they were aliens, would contribute to the quotas of the countries from which they came—and this contribution would be an element of importance.

On the other hand, the national-origins basis counts native born as well as foreign born in determining quotas—and, of course, the native born far outnumber the foreign born in the United States.

Should an immigration plan be advocated which based the quotas solely upon the native born, and wholly excluded the foreign born from

contribution thereto, the foreign born would justly have cause for protest at thus being ignored.

The national origins comprises all—native born, foreign born, patriot, slacker, and alien as yet unnaturalized. Could any basis than this be fairer to all? Could the alien within our shores ask for any more generous treatment than that which places him side by side with the native-born American citizen and foreign-born American citizen in determining what countries shall contribute to the future population growth of the United States of America?

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN THOMAS TAYLOR,
Vice Chairman National Legislative Committee.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. GLENN. I have been impressed by the fact that among the comparatively few Members of this body who belong to the American Legion there is apparently a decided difference of opinion as to the two plans now under consideration. I recall having been advised by some one connected with the American Legion that in the national convention of that organization, which was made up of more than a thousand delegates, the resolution which the Senator has recently read was adopted by a unanimous vote. That leads me to believe that there was not full and ample consideration of this grave question, because if eight or nine Members of the Senate who belong to the American Legion, after having heard the question discussed and debated ably at length day after day, can not agree as to which of the two plans is the better, I do not understand how a thousand men, coming from every State in the Union, including those of German, English, Italian, French, and practically all other nationalities, can unanimously agree after full debate. So I think there is something in what the Senator from Oregon [Mr. STEIWER] has said. In this debate we have heard much discussion about which is the fairer plan of these two; which is fairer to the Revolutionary fathers, to the Pilgrims who came across on the *Mayflower*, and which is fairer to England, Germany, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, and all other countries. At least nine-tenths of the discussion on the pending question has been along those lines. I give great credit to the able manner in which the debate has been conducted upon both sides, but I think the main consideration for us to have in mind in our vote upon this question is, as the Senator from Oregon has said, Which is the fairer plan to the present population and the future population of the United States of America?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, before the Senator sits down will he give us a single reason why the 1890 basis of quotas is fairer for America?

Mr. GLENN. I will attempt to do so.

Mr. REED. I hope the Senator will.

Mr. GLENN. I asked the Senator, who has made a great study of this question, to explain why it is that the national-origins plan is the fairer plan, and he said because it takes into consideration every element of our people who are here from wherever they may have come and whenever they came, be they Germans, British, Irish, Scandinavians, Swedes, Italians, Lithuanians, or of whatever nativity. The gentleman whose letter was just read asked what plan can be fairer than one which considers and counts everyone of every race who is here now. If that is the goal the Senator from Pennsylvania seeks, I ask him why is it that there have been deliberately excluded from consideration and from the count twelve or fifteen million other citizens?

Mr. REED. For the very good reason that the twelve or fifteen million negroes of this country do not want to be included. They do not want to have a quota assigned to the Congo, and we do not want one.

Mr. GLENN. Certainly; and yet the Senator says he included everybody. This man says, "We will count everybody; we will take them all in, no matter where they are from."

Mr. REED. Does the Senator advocate giving a quota to the Congo?

Mr. GLENN. I do not advocate it; but if the Senator claims that his plan considers everybody, he has no right upon that basis to say that 15,000,000 of our people should be excluded. He should count them all or not claim that he is counting them all under this plan. I say that the Senator can criticize the colored people all he wants to——

Mr. REED. I have not criticized them at all.

Mr. GLENN. No; the Senator is not criticizing them; he is excluding them without criticism. The Senator can talk about those that fought upon the various battle fields in all our wars; he can talk about "slackers" all he wants to; but upon that basis he has no right to exclude the men—colored men, black men, negroes—who wore the American uniform, if it is upon the basis of patriotism.

Mr. REED. I am afraid I do not understand the Senator. Does he or does he not want to have a Congo quota?

Mr. GLENN. I want this: I want the Senator either to say, "Our plan counts everybody," as he has day after day; I want him to say to the Senate, "In this national-origins plan we have gone to every country from which any man has come who is here to-day, and we have taken into consideration every man," or I want him to say frankly to the Senate, "National origins is not national origins. National origins is just a part of national origins." Let not the Senator parade his plan as one thing when in fact it is another.

So far as I am concerned, I would just as soon have negroes as I would have some of the people whom the Senator's plan would admit to America, and with whom we have had fully as much trouble as we have had with negroes.

Mr. REED. Will the Senator specify the people whom he would rather substitute? [Laughter.]

Mr. GLENN. Oh, no; I am not going to specify them. The Senator knows that. He does not expect me to do that. Will the Senator tell me why he excludes the negroes? As a great Republican from a great Republican State, filled with Republican colored voters, why does he, under his plan, exclude the negroes? Will the Senator tell me that? If he will tell me that, perhaps I will answer his question.

Mr. REED. I shall be delighted to do that. We will have an exchange of information that is going to enlighten everybody. [Laughter.]

In drafting the immigration law—both the 1890 basis, for which the Senator has developed this sudden affection, and the national-origins plan—we have excluded from quotas the Chinese, the Malays, people in the barred zone of southern Asia, and the negroid tribes of central Africa; and by almost universal consent it was to the best interests of America that we should. The colored people of this country—and I make no reflection whatsoever on them——

Mr. GLENN. Certainly not.

Mr. REED. The colored people of this country have acquiesced in that.

Mr. GLENN. By whom?

Mr. REED. By whom? By every colored man who ever discussed the subject with me. They do not want any more immigration from the Congo. I do not want any more, if the Senator wants my opinion.

Mr. GLENN. Does the Senator want more immigration from Turkey?

Mr. REED. I should be interested in having the Senator from Illinois tell us frankly whether he does or does not want any more. If he does not, we have nothing to fight about. If he does, I should like to debate the matter with him.

Mr. GLENN. Will the Senator name some of the other countries?

Mr. REED. No; let us start with the Congo. How does the Senator feel about that?

Mr. GLENN. I should like the Senator to answer my question first.

Mr. REED. I asked the question first, and I have the floor, and it seems to me that the Senator might answer my question. He has brought up this question about a Congo quota. Now, I should like to find out what his position is in regard to it.

Mr. GLENN. I would just as soon have a Congo quota as I would an additional quota from some of the other countries or nations.

Mr. REED. Did the Senator say "Dalmatians"?

Mr. GLENN. No; I did not say "Dalmatians"; I said "nations."

Mr. REED. Oh! If the Senator would tell us which nations he has in mind, we could debate it; but we are stuck at the Congo.

Mr. GLENN. The Senator knows that there are other places besides the Congo.

Mr. REED. Does the Senator want 2 per cent of the number of negroes who were here in 1890 to come in each year from the Congo? And if so, does he want them to come to Illinois?

Mr. GLENN. I want the Senator to designate his plan under the right name. I do not want him to appeal here day after day and hour after hour, saying, "This plan is fair because we have gone clear back to the Revolution, clear back to the *Mayflower;* we have selected the stock, and we have designated national origins. Nobody is discriminated against. It is the only fair plan. We take everybody that is here. We do not discriminate against anybody. We take everybody that is here. That is our plan—national origins."

Mr. REED. I am very much flattered. The Senator must have been listening to me.

Mr. GLENN. I have listened very attentively to the Senator, so far as I could.

Mr. REED. Will not the Senator, before he sits down, answer my first question as to why he thinks the 1890 basis is fair to anybody?

Mr. GLENN. I will tell the Senator why I think it is fair.

I do not think we owe anything to Great Britain now because some one came over in 1880. I do not think we owe anything to Great Britain or Italy or any of the other countries because some one came in 1890, or because some one fought in some war. I think the question is, Under which plan will America get the better class and grade and character of immigrants from now on? The Senator from Pennsylvania has discussed that matter very briefly. I say to him that in my judgment there is no better class of immigrants coming to America than those who have come from Germany, from Sweden, from Norway, from Denmark, and from south Ireland. I do not think there are any better immigrants.

Who are the people who have developed the great West and Northwest of ours—the most virile, live, vigorous part of America to-day? The Scandinavian people, whom the Senator's plan would reduce some 50 or 60 per cent.

I say that the Senator can talk all he wants to; he can praise as greatly on this floor as he has set forth his love for the German people, and how much he thinks of them——

Mr. REED. I have no love for the German people, and have not stated it. The Senator perhaps had better quote accurately while he is about it.

Mr. GLENN. Well, then, the Senator's great respect and admiration for them, and the fact that he has no feeling against them.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GLENN. I say to the Senator that back of this whole fight, in my judgment, is a feeling against the German people. You can cover it up all you want to; you can deny it all you want to; I do not charge the Senator with it, but I do charge against certain of the people who are back of this fight that it is very largely a feeling against the German people—a feeling that has not quite died out after the war 10 years ago.

Mr. REED. The Senator has made this very interesting. Will he explain to us why the German people, for whom he has this affection, should have a quota nearly double that of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland combined? Why is that just, Mr. President?

Mr. GLENN. I think, in the first place, that the class of German immigrants we are getting now and have been getting in recent years is a class superior, generally, to some of these others. We might as well deal frankly with each other about this matter. We are all talking here about our admiration for these various nations and how we respect all of them; and yet back in our minds, in our real and deliberate judgment, we know that there are people who will be admitted under either plan that we would much prefer not to have here at all. I think there is a better class of citizens coming, in a general way—more frugal, more industrious, more thrifty—from those who will be reduced under the national-origins plan than from the other countries that the Senator mentions. That is what I believe.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield; and to whom?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. NYE. It ought to be at least interesting, in connection with what the Senator has said, to note this fact: We are discriminating to a degree, or at least the German, the Irish, and the Scandinavian people are given reason to feel that there is a discrimination against them under the national-origins clause. Is it any wonder that they should feel that it is discriminatory, in view of the fact that while we are limiting the number who can come from their countries we are not raising our finger against the 50,000 or 60,000 people who are coming into our land each and every year from Mexico?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, we have raised our finger many times against the Mexican immigration; and it is just dragging a red herring across the trail to use that as an excuse for maintaining the present discrimination of the 1890 basis.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. HEFLIN. In reply to what the Senator from Illinois [Mr. GLENN] said about being prejudiced against Germany, I desire to say that I am in hearty sympathy with the position of the Senator from Pennsylvania. I have discussed this question with many Senators on both sides. I have never heard one of them at any time mention the subject that the Senator from Illinois has injected into this debate.

Prejudice against Germany has not operated at all with me in considering this question. We all regard the German people as a great people; and I believe, as President Wilson said toward the close of the war, that the war was not a war of the German people but was a war of the Kaiser and his military crowd.

There is no prejudice in this matter so far as I have been able to ascertain; and the Senator from Illinois is the very first one to inject that subject into the debate. I have not heard it suggested in cloakrooms, on the floor of the Senate, in private conversation, or anywhere else; and I believe the Senator from Pennsylvania can bear me out in that suggestion.

Mr. REED. I think so; and to-day is the first time I have heard it suggested that we might adopt a quota for the Congo regions of Africa. [Laughter.]

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? I did not make that suggestion.

Mr. REED. The Senator has refused to say that he does not believe in it.

Mr. GLENN. I said that the Senator has no right to parade his plan as a plan that is eminently fair, that takes into consideration all elements of our people, from whatever country they came, of whatever race or creed or nationality, when in fact it does not do that. That is all I said about it. I have not passed on the advisability of a quota from the Congo, or anything of the kind.

Mr. REED. The Senator says I am wrong in saying that it is fair, and he says that I am wrong in that because it excludes all these Congo regions. Does the Senator think it would be more fair if it did include them?

Mr. GLENN. No; I say this: I say the Senator is not fair when he says he takes into consideration all classes and all nationalities of our people. That is the reason why the Senator says it is fair—because it takes them all in; but it does not take them all in. It leaves out 15,000,000; so the Senator's argument that it is fair, on that basis, falls.

Mr. REED. But I can not make out whether or not the Senator thinks it is unfair. He says I am wrong in saying that it is fair.

Mr. GLENN. The Senator is wrong in saying that it is fair on that basis. Instead of saying it takes in everybody, no matter where he came from or when he came, or whether he is a Methodist or a Catholic or a Jew, or what his nationality or race is, the Senator should say, "It takes in everybody but 15,000,000 of us, so it is fair." That is all; let the Senator go ahead and make his argument on the real basis on which the plan is founded.

Mr. REED. The Senator is very helpful. I started by saying that this plan included the entire white population shown in the census of 1920. Now, the Senator from Illinois says that is not fair. I am absorbed by the interest of his suggestion. What would we do with this quota from the Congo?

Mr. GLENN. I have not advocated it.

Mr. REED. I understood the Senator to suggest it, but he was not ready to advocate it?

Mr. GLENN. I have not advocated it. They might settle in Pennsylvania, or they might go wherever they want to. They might go where the Turks go, or the Syrians go, or the Russians go, or they might go to any of those places, just as they like. I have not advocated it; but when the Senator says his plan is fair——

Mr. REED. The Senator is right. He has not advocated it. He has merely suggested it repeatedly. Would the Senator similarly suggest a Chinese quota, and a Malay quota, and an Indian and Afghanistan quota?

Mr. GLENN. As long as the Senator does not protest at all in his great immigration plan against Mexican immigration, I might come around to that idea.

Mr. REED. I am beginning to understand Chicago. [Laughter.] Would the Senator want a Chinese quota, too?

Mr. GLENN. I say that I would about as soon have the Chinese here as the Mexicans.

Mr. REED. Now I fully understand Chicago. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, reverting to the subject of discussion, I want to read a very thoughtful memorandum that was sent to the Senate by a group that probably includes the most distinguished professors of biology and the most distinguished scientists of America. It is all well enough to argue this matter on the basis of recent questions, it is all well enough to discuss it from more or less of a political slant, but I think we can all agree that Professor Lowell, of Harvard, the faculty of biology of Princeton, the faculty of biology and political economy at Yale, and Columbia, and the University of Wisconsin, and such places, are not playing politics when they send an expression of opinion

to us on this great question. Their message is a brief one, and I make no apology for reading it. It is a memorial addressed to the President of the United States, to the Senate, and to the House of Representatives. It is as follows:

We, the undersigned, all citizens of the United States, impressed with the vital importance to the country of maintaining and perfecting the present system of immigration restriction, respectfully submit to the President of the United States, to the Senate, and to the House of Representatives the following expression of our views with respect to specific aspects of this question.

1. We urge the extension of the quota system to all countries of North and South America from which we have substantial immigration and in which the population is not predominantly of the white race. We believe that without such extension the present restriction of immigration is already inadequate and will become increasingly so in the near future. During each of the last two fiscal years we have been admitting upwards of 75,000 immigrants from Mexico, the West Indies, Brazil, and elsewhere who are, for the most part, not of the white race and who, because of their lower standards of living, are able to compete at an advantage with American workers engaged in various forms of agricultural and unskilled labor.

2. We further urge the prompt putting into effect of that provision of the immigration act of 1924 whereby the quotas after July 1, 1927, at present determined by the number of foreign born of each nationality here in the year 1890, are to be adjusted so as to conform to the officially estimated number of persons now in the country of each national origin, either by birth or descent. We believe that this permanent basis for fixing the quotas, already provided for by law, is sound in principle and fair to all elements in the population. Only by this method can that large proportion of our population which is descended from the colonists and other early settlers, as well as the members of the newer immigration, have their proper racial representation in the quotas. We believe that Congress wisely concluded that only by such a system of proportional representation in our future immigration could the racial status quo of the country be maintained or a reasonable degree of homogeneity secured. Without such basic homogeneity, we firmly believe, no civilization can have its best development.

That expression was signed by Professor Conklin, professor of biology at Princeton; Ulric Dahlgren, professor of biology; L. R. Cary, assistant professor of biology; Kenneth P. Stevens, Walter M. Rankin, E. G. Butler, C. F. W. McClure, E. Newton Harvey, William Starr Myers, Philip M. Brown, and Edwin S. Corwin, of the Princeton faculty of biology and political economy.

It is signed by President Lowell, of Harvard; by Robert DeCourcy Ward, of the Harvard faculty, one of the greatest authorities on immigration in this country; by their professors of biology and anthropology; by J. N. Carver, of their staff of economics; and by several others of the Harvard faculty.

It is signed by Irving Fisher, professor of political economy at Yale, and when he speaks on statistical matters how silly it is for those who are not experts to say that this is statistically unsound.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President——

Mr. REED. I want to read a few of the names and then I will yield. This is signed by Professor Yerkes; by Professor Huntington, professor of geography; by Professor Edward Bliss Reed, and by several other professors of the Yale faculty.

Going to Columbia University we find that it is signed by Professor Giddings, professor of sociology and history; by Professor McBain, of constitutional law; by Robert E. Chaddock, professor of statistics at Columbia; and by Henry E. Crampton, professor of zoology.

So it goes down through the other colleges. Senators will find that reported in full at pages 160 and 161 of the latest hearings.

With such expressions as that from scientists who have no political interest whatsoever, how can we doubt the soundness of the scheme?

The other day the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] quoted from Madison Grant and his book on the Passing of the Great Race as if to imply that what Mr. Grant said was in some way an argument against national origins.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, I may say that I quoted Madison Grant purely and simply as a matter of proving that the element which came to us in colonial days from Great Britain was not British immigrants, and I quoted him for that purpose alone. Since that time I have announced that Madison Grant is a proponent of the national-origins clause.

Mr. REED. Then the Senator must have been misunderstood by Mr. Grant, too, because I have this telegram from him:

I am informed that statement was made in Senate yesterday I oppose national origins. This is incorrect. I support national origins because it does justice to native Americans. English and Scotch are far more Nordic than Germans.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, does the Senator appreciate what I might have said from which Mr. Grant could have drawn that conclusion.

Mr. REED. I got the impression that the Senator deduced a favorable attitude on Mr. Grant's part, but on looking over what the Senator had said, I saw that his words did not justify that conclusion.

Mr. NYE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. REED. I referred to Irving Fisher. He is known to all of us as one of the great economists of America. Let me read a telegram that has just come from him:

Senator DAVID A. REED:

Urge your opposition to further postponement of national-origins provision of immigration act. National-origins formula offers fairest way of distributing total allotment, which is scientifically and statistically sound, devoid of all emotional or racial bias, and wholly just to all elements of our present population.

Mr. President, I have almost finished. One or two things, however, remain to be mentioned. I have explained to the Senate, and have given the figures showing the demand, both in England and in Germany, to absorb the quotas under either system for several years in advance, quoting figures furnished by the State Department which conclusively put an end to the story that has persisted so long that there is no use giving a quota to Great Britain, because she does not use what she has now. The applicants for quota visas there far exceed any visas that will be available for a couple of years to come.

There is one country that does not use its present quota, and that is the Irish Free State, which is among the groups clamoring for the 1890 basis. I read the names of a number of Irish societies that are fighting national origins because it reduces the present quota of the Irish Free State, and let me show the Senate the present situation in that regard.

In Germany there remained on April 30 of this year, with one-sixth of the year still to go, only 1,500 visas out of 51,000. Obviously, they are using their quota.

In Great Britain there remained only 64 for issuance during the last six weeks of this year—my figures are dated May 17—out of a quota of 34,007. Obviously, England is using her quota.

The Irish Free State quota is 28,567, and on the 30th day of April of this year, with only two months left to go, there were remaining unused 11,155 visas. She is limited to 10 per cent a month, as I recall the law. So that the one country of importance that is not using her present quota is the Irish Free State, and from the Irish Free State come some of the most vociferous and vehement attackers of national origins.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. COPELAND. If I may ask the Senator, does he consider that the memorial signed by the various university professors is an unqualified indorsement of the national-origins plan?

Mr. REED. I do.

Mr. COPELAND. I wish they had made it a little more clear-cut. The first part of it is devoted to immigration from Mexico. How would the Senator, according to the national-origins plan, propose to fix a quota for Mexico, if that were deemed advisable?

Mr. REED. That could be done. The quota would be a very small one. But I do not want to spend too much time to-day discussing Mexico. Let me say briefly, however, that the situation is this: I believe ardently that we are going to have to restrict Mexican immigration. I do not believe it is necessary to change the law to do it; it is all a question of border patrol. The literacy test, the health test, the test about being a public charge, and the contract-labor sections are all four of them sufficient to keep out 98 per cent of the Mexican immigration, if we are able to guard the border, but obviously we can not do that now. We have not enough border patrol. There is no use talking about changing the law until we are able to enforce it. I do not think there is any good in discussing Mexican immigration at this time simply because, even if we did decide to change the law, we could not enforce it.

Mr. President, there is a certain advantage, in discussing this subject, in stating how other countries have treated us, and seeing what they permit our workmen to do who might seek positions in their countries.

The junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK], who unfortunately is now in the hospital, but who has taken an ardent interest in this subject, put into the RECORD on May 25 last, at page 1904, a statement regarding the present laws of European countries which are clamoring for us to admit their nationals. I am not going to take the time of the Senate to read it, but it suffices, I think, to say that Germany, for example, whose na-

tionals are demanding that we should admit them in unlimited numbers, prohibits our workers from taking positions held by Germans in that land. Germany fixes every year beforehand the number of immigrant land workers to be admitted, and every alien worker must get a permit from the German Government.

The whole matter is too long for me to read it at this time, but if Senators will read it I think it will be observed that the entire continent of Europe closes its doors against any immigration from us, while at the same time demanding, as if they had a qualified ownership in our country, that their people shall be admitted here.

Before I finish I think it only fair to those Senators who have been troubled by the President's attitude in the matter to call to their attention the difference between the Republican platform declarations and the President's own expression. The Republican platform says nothing whatsoever about a change in the immigration law or a repeal of national origins. The plank was this:

> The Republican Party believes that in the interest of both native and foreign-born wage earners it is necessary to restrict immigration. Unrestricted immigration would result in widespread unemployment and in a breakdown of the American standard of living. Where, however, the law works undue hardship by depriving the immigrant of the comfort and society of those bound by close family ties, such modification should be adopted as will afford relief. We commend Congress for correcting defects for humanitarian reasons and for providing an effective system of examining prospective immigrants in their home countries.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. NYE. Certainly the Senator is not going to maintain that the Republican Party, meeting in national convention once every four years, is going to dictate what shall and what shall not be done by its representatives in Congress during the next four years?

Mr. REED. Not at all.

Mr. NYE. The platform admittedly, then, is neither pro nor con on the national-origins question?

Mr. REED. The platform expresses satisfaction with the selection we made on the immigration question.

Mr. NYE. It could well be accepted as being an expression of satisfaction with that part of the law which has been in effect since 1924.

Mr. REED. The Senator agrees with me that there is no party obligation to work for a repeal of national origins, does he not?

Mr. NYE. I maintain that the platform of the party has no reference to the question of national origins whatsoever.

Mr. REED. That is sufficient. I agree with the Senator on that point.

Mr. McKELLAR and Mr. COPELAND addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. REED. I yield first to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Where the platform expresses satisfaction with the present law, it then makes a single exception:

> Where, however, the law works undue hardship by depriving the immigrant of the comfort and society of those bound by close family ties, such modification should be adopted as will afford relief.

The undoubted meaning of that paragraph in the Republican platform is that the convention indorsed the present law, which included the national-origins plan, and merely made an exception for family reasons where families were separated, suggesting that some modification should be made in that regard.

Mr. REED. I read the plank at that time and construed it as the Senator from Tennessee now construes it. Otherwise I should have made some effort to change it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Why, of course.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. NYE. The Senator from Pennsylvania is a member of the Immigration Committee. The Senator from Tennessee is not. The Senator from Pennsylvania therefore knows that there have been a great many bills and a great deal of legislation before the Committee on Immigration looking for a loosening up that would lessen the hardships which have been created by the law itself, and I wonder if that is not what the platform has reference to? Does it not refer to those numerous bills and those numerous efforts which have been made to loosen up the strings wherever they have worked a hardship under the law enacted in 1924?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me further to make just a brief statement?

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. McKELLAR. It was argued throughout my State and with some degree of success that if Mr. Hoover was elected upon this platform there would be an absolute restriction of immigration, whereas if he was not elected we might have a greater number than ever of immigrants coming into the country.

Mr. REED. That was the construction I put on it.

Mr. McKELLAR. That was the argument used in every State by Republican orators so far as I know.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, if the Senator from Pennsylvania will permit me——

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. NYE. I think with his approval we may rejoice in the Senator from Tennessee, who has now become translator of the Republican platform.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. CARAWAY. I was interested in the declaration of the Senator from North Dakota that the platform had nothing to do with legislation. I had always so understood it, but I never heretofore heard it declared to be the Republican platform that one could be elected on the platform and then disregard it when it came to enacting laws.

Mr. REED. I beg the Senator from Arkansas not to accept the Senator from North Dakota as a conclusive exponent of Republican policies.

Mr. CARAWAY. He speaks for the President, does he not?

Mr. REED. I think so. [Laughter.]

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. COPELAND. I am sure the Senator from Pennsylvania is aware of the fact that regardless of what the platform declaration may have been, certainly in my State, and probably in his State, it was talked from the platform, and certainly privately, that Mr. Hoover was in opposition to the national-origins plan. It was the teaching in my State, and I believe it was in Pennsylvania, that Mr. Hoover was in opposition to the national-origins plan, and that if he had his way he would have it wiped off of the statute books. That was clearly the teaching in New York.

Mr. REED. It was very hard to tell. No two of the candidates for President or Vice President seemed to agree. Certainly there was no correspondence in the views of Governor Smith and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON]. The Senator from Arkansas believed, I know, in the immigration law as it stands, including national origins. He is on his way back now from Arkansas to testify to that belief, making a special trip back here to arrive to-morrow to work for the national-origins clause as it stands, and yet Governor Smith, as far as we could make anything intelligible out of his declarations, was in favor of basing the quotas on the 1920 census. It was chaos, and no one could make sense out of it.

Mr. COPELAND. Let us see if we can make sense out of the Republican attitude.

Mr. REED. I have not been much more successful there. [Laughter.]

Mr. COPELAND. May I ask the Senator whether Mr. Hoover was against the national-origins plan or was he for it during the campaign?

Mr. REED. Mr. Hoover declared himself against it in his acceptance speech and then, so far as I could learn, relapsed into an impenetrable silence on the subject until his message to this session of Congress.

Mr. CARAWAY. He grew very intelligent on the question after he made his acceptance speech. [Laughter.]

Mr. REED. The attitude of Mr. Hoover, I think, is known. So far as I can discover, Mr. Hoover took that attitude back about 1927 without consultation with any Senator or Congressman who had worked on the subject and without consultation with any member of the quota board. I have asked members of the quota board—men who did the studying and the work on the matter—whether they had been consulted by him on the question, and I was told within 10 days that he has never discussed it with them even yet. He certainly has not discussed it with any Member of Congress that I know of who has studied the subject. So that I think perhaps an expression from the President as to the workability of the act is not exactly conclusive.

Mr. COPELAND. But this is true, is it not, that Mr. Hoover in his speech of acceptance did declare himself?

Mr. REED. That is true.

Mr. COPELAND. The Republican orators in my State certainly said that that was his attitude, and I had no question that hundreds and perhaps thousands of people in New York State voted for Mr. Hoover in the expectation that he would take a firm stand against the national origins, as he did in his declaration of acceptance.

Mr. REED. And no doubt hundreds and thousands of them in other States voted for Mr. Hoover in the firm belief that he would do exactly the contrary.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am able to say that that is what was done in Tennessee: The Republican orators there all claimed that if the Democratic Party was successful the immigration gates would be broken down and immigrants would teem into this country, and it had a very considerable effect in my State and in other States with which I was familiar.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. BROOKHART. The Senator from Pennsylvania now admits that he is leading an insurgent movement against the President of the United States?

Mr. REED. If I am an insurgent or pseudo, we will have to make the best of it. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROOKHART. I remember when I was a pseudo and when I got kicked out of the Republican caucus for an offense something like that.

Mr. REED. I perhaps might remind the Senator that I took this position back in 1924, when the bill was passed and became the law now on the statute books, long before Mr. Hoover ever expressed an opinion and before he, so far as I know, ever had an opinion on the subject. I am merely being consistent with the position I took then and have taken ever since.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator from Pennsylvania took that position before Mr. Hoover found out to which party he belonged, did he not?

Mr. REED. I am not sure about that. This matter is so much bigger than politics that I should be sorry to finish my protracted talk about it to-day in any such atmosphere as that of badinage about being regular or irregular in this attitude.

Mr. President, the permanency of the immigration restriction law determines the quality of America in the generations to come. It is the America not of our day but of our grandchildren and their grandchildren that we are to decide in what we do in this matter. All of us will be dead before the ill effects of a wrong decision will begin to show themselves. If we can keep this measure in what seems to us to be an impartial form—if we can keep it so as to say to any attacker, "We have made it as impartial as we know how to do it"—then just so much the longer will this policy be the policy of the America that we love and will be an everlasting factor in America's life.

We spend a lot of time in the country talking about farm relief and tariff, but 25 years from now there will not be any agricultural surplus, and we will be stimulating irrigation schemes so that America may feed herself on what she grows. We talk about the tariff, and 10 years from to-day nobody will know or care what we have done on the tariff back in 1929. These are bread and butter questions of the day. But the question of immigration which we work so hard to call to the people's attention and get such a poor response oftentimes determines the very make-up of the America of future centuries. It is infinitely more important than all the tariff and farm bills that any Congress could ever enact, and yet it is disposed of with one quick line in the concluding paragraph of the President's message. When pages are given to the bread and butter questions that precede it, this question, which goes to the heart of America, is given one line, and we are supposed to follow a representation unsupported by argument, unsupported by any kind of proof, merely the staccato assertion that it is unworkable, when every expert says it is not. America in the days to come will depend upon the decision of the Senate now.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I assume the Senator has concluded for the day. I should like to make inquiry as to what the prospect might be for agreement as to a time to vote upon the resolution which is now the unfinished business before the Senate?

Mr. REED. As I said a while ago, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] is coming back especially for this matter. He can not get here until 1 o'clock to-morrow. Giving him a reasonable time to unpack and get to the Senate, he ought to be here in time to express his thought on the matter before we vote.

Mr. NYE. Then the Senator feels——

Mr. REED. I would rather not make any agreement until the Senator from Arkansas is here.

Mr. NYE. The Senator feels there is a possibility of a vote on this question to-morrow?

Mr. REED. I do not think it is very likely, if the farm bill conference report shall be taken up in the middle of the afternoon. I inquire of the Senator from Oregon when he expects to ask for the consideration of that report?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I conferred with the House leader this afternoon, and probably the report on the farm relief bill will reach the Senate about 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon—somewhere around that time.

Mr. REED. That would scarcely give us time to thresh this question to a conclusion to-morrow. I do not believe there can be a vote to-morrow.

Mr. NYE. Does the Senator from Oregon anticipate pressing for immediate action upon the conference report?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I have frequently stated that I am very anxious that the report shall be considered by the Senate at the very first opportunity. Of course, if some arrangement could be reached by the Senator from North Dakota and the Senator from Pennsylvania for a definite time to vote on the pending question, I would be willing to defer the consideration of the conference report for a reasonable length of time.

RECESS

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate take a recess, the recess being, under the previous order, until to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 17 minutes p. m.) the Senate, under the order previously entered, took a recess until to-morrow, Friday, June 7, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, *June 6, 1929*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We close the door of the busy world as we approach the altar of prayer, where our Heavenly Father waits forevermore. In Thy mercy Thou hast kept us, O Lord, and Thy might hast preserved us. Thou, who art the living God and the God of the living, hast overshadowed us with Thy fatherly presence. As our country needs the strong soul and the high endeavor, do Thou enable us to fill every position with honor and perform every duty with fidelity. We praise Thee "so long Thy power hast blest us, sure it still will lead us on." Yes; lead us on to the deeper rest and the better life; on and on to youth's immortal day while we grow old. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On April 26, 1929:

H. R. 1412. An act making appropriations for certain expenses of the legislative branch incident to the first session of the Seventy-first Congress.

On May 2, 1929:

H. J. Res. 56. Joint resolution to provide funds for the eradication, control, and prevention of the spread of the Mediterranean fruit fly.

On May 9, 1929:

H. R. 2158. An act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the United States Marine Band in attending the Confederate Veterans' reunion to be held at Charlotte, N. C., June 4 to 7, inclusive, 1929.

On May 17, 1929:

H. J. Res. 59. Joint resolution to extend the provisions of Public Resolution No. 92, Seventieth Congress, approved February 25, 1929.

On May 23, 1929:

H. R. 22. An act to provide for the study, investigation, and survey, for commemorative purposes, of battle fields in the vicinity of Richmond, Va.

On June 5, 1929:

H. J. Res. 84. Joint resolution extending until June 30, 1930, the availability of the appropriation for enlarging and relocating the Botanic Garden; and

H. J. Res. 92. Joint resolution to provide an appropriation for payment to the widow of John J. Casey, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3083. An act to amend subsection (a) of section 26 of the trading with the enemy act, as amended by the settlement of war claims act of 1928, so as to authorize the allocation of the unallocated interest fund in accordance with the records of the Alien Property Custodian.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 1648) entitled "An act to amend section 5 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. SMOOT, Mr. WATSON, Mr. REED, Mr. SIMMONS, and Mr. HARRISON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on June 5, 1929, present to the President, for his approval, joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 61. Joint resolution to amend the appropriation "Organizing the Naval Reserve, 1930";

H. J. Res. 82. Joint resolution making appropriations for additional compensation for transportation of the mail by railroad routes in accordance with the increased rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission;

H. J. Res. 84. Joint resolution extending until June 30, 1930, the availability of the appropriation for enlarging and relocating the Botanic Garden; and

H. J. Res. 92. Joint resolution to provide an appropriation for payment to the widow of John J. Casey, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR GUY D. GOFF, OF WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and incorporate therein a speech delivered by Senator GUY D. GOFF, of West Virginia, before the graduating class of Linsly Institute on the occasion of its one hundred and fifteenth annual commencement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, Linsly Institute, one of the oldest collegiate institutions in the State of West Virginia, on Tuesday last held its one hundred and fifteenth annual commencement. This institution numbers among its alumni many men who have attained honored and distinguished prominence in their respective communities, professions, and vocations. Linsly Institute, I am proud to state, is located in my home city, Wheeling, W. Va.

On this occasion of its one hundred and fifteenth annual commencement a notable audience assembled to hear an address suitable to the event delivered by a Member of the United States Senate, the senior Senator from the State of West Virginia, the Hon. GUY D. GOFF. Before appending the splendid address of Senator GOFF, I desire to refer to an editorial "leader" which appeared in the Wheeling Intelligencer, one of the oldest and most influential newspapers in my home State, whose support and advocacy of the Union cause before and during the Civil War constitutes one of the important features of West Virginia's history covering that period. This editorial, which presently follows, was inspired by Senator GOFF's visit to one of the most populous and prosperous groups composing his constituency, and was a deserved tribute to this distinguished native son of West Virginia upon his arrival in Wheeling to address this year's graduates of historical Linsly Institute and their friends. It correctly reflects the favorable sentiment with regard to him personally and officially held by the people of his and my State.

The editor of the Intelligencer wrote:

Wheeling will be honored by the presence of a genuine statesman to-day, with the coming of United States Senator GUY DESPARD GOFF to deliver the commencement address to the Linsly graduates this evening.

For many years West Virginia was fortunate in having stalwarts in the United States Senate, men who met the traditions of that august body. Gen. Nathan Goff, Stephen B. Elkins, Charles James Faulkner, Johnson N. Camden, Henry Gassaway Davis, and Nathan Bay Scott were of true national reputation.

Then, for a period, West Virginia's representation in the Senate fell short of such commanding ability. It was not until 1924, when the son of one of the founders of State Republicanism followed his father's footsteps to the Capitol, that West Virginia had another statesman to match the giants of these days in service and accomplishments.

From the day of his induction into the higher chamber of the National Legislature Senator GOFF's achievements have been sound, brilliant, and many. He has served his party well, often leading and winning sharp parliamentary contests for the administration. He served his country well, with an unflagging energy and prodigal use of his fine intellectual powers in the exacting work of the Committees of Judiciary and of Foreign Relations. He has served his constituents well by always defending successfully their economic and social interests in the dispatch of public business and by giving the country a correct impression of the quality of West Virginia citizenship.

In these days of many noisy demagogues seeking high office, and of many efforts to substitute cheap expediency for enduring statesmanship, the visit of Senator GOFF to this community is an especially happy and welcomed event.

Mr. Speaker, Senator GOFF's address, delivered at Linsly Institute, Tuesday evening, June 4, 1929, was as follows:

I deem it a privilege to have this opportunity of again addressing the graduating class of Linsly Institute. You have a right to feel consciously and gratefully proud that you have completed your studies in this institution and I congratulate each and all of you. Many years ago I also was a member of the graduating class of a military school, where I prepared for the larger life beyond in the university and the schools of art, literature, science, history, and the law. I faced then the same problems which you face to-day. I had to decide upon my vocation. I have frequently looked back upon that period of experiences and ambitions and thanked God for His guidance, and also my parents and the members of the faculty of the academy I then attended for their most helpful, encouraging, and far-sighted suggestions.

It is sincerely my pleasure this evening to offer you some definite suggestions along those lines. I feel that I could not talk on a more vital subject and I shall aim to counsel with you rather than speak to you in the hope that we may reason together in the solution of your problems. Too many young men are actuated by thoughts and suggestions that should have absolutely no bearing upon the choice of their future career. Too many of the students in our schools are not giving the matter of their respective pursuits the serious attention and patience they deserve. As a result we have in the world to-day lawyers who should have been doctors, doctors who should have been lawyers, clerks who should have been electricians, engineers who should have been clergymen, and clergymen who should have been captains of industry. They are misfits in the intricate machinery of our present-day civilization. They have avocations, not vocations. They will never be successful in their chosen professions, callings, and employments because their hearts are not in their work, and therefore they do not give them the time and study they must have if they are to be successful men in their particular lines of endeavor. They are misfits because when they made their choice of a profession they were actuated by the wrong motives. They do not love their work because they did not dare. They take no pride in their profession, and they are satisfied to eke out an existing living.

You should not select a vocation merely because of the money you may earn; you should not rely solely upon the judgment of your parents; you should not be attracted to a calling merely because of the short hours of employment; and you should not, above all, pick out an occupation and decide to follow it merely because it is a so-called white-collar job. On all sides we hear people say that this profession or that calling is overcrowded. Never permit such views to influence you in making your decision. There is always room at the top of the ladder for the man who will tenaciously apply himself and who in his climbing does not watch the clock. As Lucretius saw it, "A falling drop at last will carve a stone"; and Shakespeare, recognizing the invincibility of perseverance, said: "Much rain wears the marble and beats its way within." However, you should always realize this fact: There is no easy road to success in any profession and that after all the virtue lies in the struggle and not the prize. The crown is only beautiful to those who see it—not to those who wear it. The summits are not easy to reach. The bypaths of real merit are beset with difficulties over which the finest and the best minds have ever struggled.

It is fabled in story that a man wished to reach a mountain top; unable to walk, he crawled. "Shame," cried a passer-by. "But it is a mountain top I reach," said the climber. He had the courage to endure; was possessed of an objective, balance, so to speak, between the highest purposes and the finest ideals. He paid the price of courage. He, too, knew the disturbing loneliness of doubt, suspicion, and timidity that lead to failure and distress, but he always heard the wings of joy and hope far above the valleys of fear, where he knew, and where you

and I know, that the race only can find its economic efficiency, its social justice, and its individual liberty.

Those who succeed do not attain success by luck, pull, or favor; they win their laurels by going into partnership with God, and burning the midnight oil while their less ambitious coworkers, the men who complain that the professions are overcrowded, are spending their time in dance halls, in theaters, in playing cards, and all too often ruining their health by indulging in depleting dissipations. No man can stand all work and no play, and I do not approve of this. But neither do I approve or recommend all play and a minimum amount of work; that is to say, to use an expression you may have heard among some of your fellow students, just enough work "to get by."

Too often we hear parents say to a young man, "Enjoy yourself while you are young. You will be old soon enough and then you can settle down." As a result of such advice they waste the best hours of their lives when their minds are the most receptive. When they should be laying the foundation for future success, they are wasting their evenings in the idle pleasures of the hour, while those who make the best use of their time have none to spare. These are the men who call the successful man lucky; these are the men who always find a profession crowded because they can only do what the average man can do; these are the men who are always looking for pleasure and never find it because the only true pleasure, and this is the law of life, is found in work.

Life accepts no deputies coming down the by-roads when it calls the roll. It demands that its men and women answer in person—not what others have done for them, but what they have done and can do for themselves.

Everyone recognizes that learning is a valuable asset, that knowledge is power, and that an education is to the human soul the noblest of the many gifts which modern times have plucked from the grasp of the few and placed within the reach of the many.

Disraeli was once asked what was the best and the sublimest thought of his mind. He replied, "A portion of a speech I delivered in Manchester in 1844." Then taking a pen, he wrote:

"Knowledge is like the mystic ladder in the patriarch's dream. Its base rests on the primeval earth, its crest is lost in the shadowy splendor of the empyrean, while the great authors who for traditionary ages held the chains of science and philosophy of poesy and erudition, are the angels ascending and descending the sacred scale maintaining as it were the communication between man and heaven."

Are they not inspiring, these golden and charming thoughts of ancient and modern days, and do they not commit us to the pledge so to develop our minds that we, too, may have such accomplished thoughts even though we may never attain the power of such beautiful and graceful expression? Have you ever considered that many, if not most men, neglect the precious opportunities that a college course offers? This is not surprising, as every age is to its generation the climax of the world's civilization. The spirit of indifference and prejudice is at work everywhere, paralyzing effort and undermining our native as well as our acquired convictions.

"Be not deceived. God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

What we call fate is only the effect of causes we have unconsciously or ignorantly set in motion and which we have not yet learned how to antidote. We must learn the lessons of harmony, and we must form our characters if we would approach closer to or even vision our destiny. If we are constructive and harmonious within ourselves we will antidote the negative energy our bad habits have generated. And if we do the affirmative things of life over and over until we do them unthinkingly, then we shall acquire habits that lead to character and presage the confidence to see ourselves in the things we desire and strive to be. Thus only can we capture the objects we crave, as they will not come by force. You have observed these facts in your small college world. Every life makes its own laws, the laws under which it shall live, and it makes those laws solely through the thoughts it thinks. So learn to think wisely and to act charitably. "Charity hopeth all things, believeth all things," for he who has this love for humanity is far more likely to obtain true estimates of men and things than the man who measures them by rigid rules and theories. It is all the difference between thought and feeling. Thought tends to realize itself in deeds, while feeling has a tendency to luxuriate in itself and to be content. So avoid those emotions, affections, and the desire which intellectually cause the mind to feed on itself rather than to suggest helpful courses of action. Professor James criticizes this type thus:

"Every time a resolve or a fine glow of feeling evaporates without bearing practical fruit, is worse than a chance lost; it works so as positively to hinder future resolutions and emotions from taking the normal path of discharge. There is no more contemptible type of human character than that of the nerveless sentimentalist and dreamer who spends his life in a weltering sea of sensibility and emotion, but who never does a manly, concrete deed."

How many men can you recall who have consistently and persistently done the best intellectual work of which they were capable or who have stood uncompromisingly against the things which no dispassionate judgment could approve or who have rendered their best service and always been strenuously in earnest about everything? To count them would not tax one's mathematics. Man has within himself all the creative powers of mortal achievements. Like builds like and like attracts like. Man must first have his castles in the air before he can have them on the ground—realize them in objective form. So the thinking of vicious thoughts generates an energy that causes us to assimilate on the objective plane with conditions that are hurtful and wrong. Often, too often, we fail to distinguish between an impression and an intuition. Impressions have their origin solely in the objective, while intuitions come always from within. Impressions are not always safe to follow unless we know their origin. Their danger lies in the fact that they may come from deductions learned years ago and stored up in the subconscious mind.

The great majority of American students drift comfortably along, predisposed toward certain theories of life, without any undue exertion in the way of either work or sport. We must concentrate to succeed. We must vividly create the vision, the image of the thing we want or desire to be. Intellectually we must hold fast to these thought pictures, and by doing our duty, doing the things nearest at hand, constructively, harmoniously, and without resentment or resistance, they will soon become fixed habits in our lives, and as such a part of our characters. It has been said that every man is born either a Platonist or an Aristotelian—that is, he has a mental drift in the direction of the one or the other, an affinity for thought or action. The college boy, unfortunately, is not unique among his fellow countrymen. They are not vicious; they are merely indifferent, like the overwhelming majority of us, who, as their elders, ought to be their betters, and too frequently we are not. If one could be sure that in turning his back on the college he would leave behind him the indifferent and the irresponsible spirit that may have impeded his development there, one might feel thankful that the college had been beneficently provided as an escape, and look forward with confidence and hope to the future of both the individual and the Republic.

The life of every nation rests on what may be called its fixed ideals, the ideals which have become axioms in the souls of its citizens. They are stronger than the fundamental laws, because they give to fundamental law its spirit and its strength. The law of this Nation to-day is not only the expression of its character but the sole and only factor in its character.

And the church, if its influence is to be widely and lastingly good, must preach the gospel of love, loyalty, faithfulness, and humility as exemplified in the perfect life of Jesus Christ. It must appeal to the intellect of man. It must arouse and then realize his ideals and always touch the best in every human soul. As Kant so well puts it: "Moral culture must begin with a change in the way of thinking and with the founding of a character." The philosophy of Kant may appear dreary and unprofitable, but there is a noble passage in it which I always read and recall with a new and helpful meaning.

"There are two things which the more I contemplate them the more they fill my mind with admiration—the starry heavens above me and the moral law within me."

In that great thought we have mortal proof of the physical and the divine—the vision of life everlasting—transient though our earthly existence may be. And if the men and women of to-day do not carry with them into life some enthusiasm, zeal, and conviction, they are not likely to acquire any, for smug contentment, indifference, as I have said, is a trait that the schools share with the great outside, educated and uneducated alike.

There is one department of life in which you will learn and must master your lesson, and that is in the professional and the business world. The struggle for a livelihood is too grim, lean, and anxious to admit of indifference. A man must work feverishly, ardently, enthusiastically, and think, weigh, and ponder if he is to succeed; for new, daring, and inspiring ideas are engendered only in a clear, sober head over a glowingly honest heart. The conditions of modern life compel earnestness, seriousness, devotion, and consuming interest on the part of those who labor. To attain even a modicum of success, with which most men must be content, is a task which requires conviction, industry, and self-sacrifice. It is the way our hours of freedom are spent that determines our efficiency.

The subject is as old as the hills, but of perennial interest. As Ovid said, "To wish is of slight moment; thou oughtest to desire with earnestness to be successful." And George Eliot expressed it: "The only failure a man ought to fear is failure in cleaving to the purpose he sees to be best." Take the word "success"—what is it? It connotes something tangible, energetic, and ingenious in its everyday meaning. We open a dictionary and read, "a favorable or prosperous determination of anything attempted." If the lexicographer is correct, a man may be successful, though not distinguished, if he do well his appointed task, even as a hewer of wood and a drawer of water.

Man must have an ideal. It is as natural as it is for him to indulge in hope. What heredity begins environment completes, forming our characters and shaping our careers. The ideal is imaginary and perhaps unattainable, but the highest type of excellence is never reached without it. The ideal is a growth, but it leads to great truths and eternal laws. It keeps man patient when the world ignores him, and

calm and unspoiled when it praises him. Unconsciously, as you know, we must create mental pictures of what our work is to be, but to do good work we must never forget that our best efforts are but an imperfect expression of what we wish to do. People seldom improve who copy after no higher ideal than themselves. Let me urge you to lose self in an ideal. Admiration of great men living and dead evokes an imitation of their qualities. Time is of no moment with great ideas, since they are the most lasting products of human thought.

Homer will never die. Plato will ever teach his transcendent philosophy. Horace, Virgil, and Dante will ever sing; and the mind of Shakespeare is a more active force to-day than when he lived, and thought. Emerson fittingly expressed it in the embalmed thought, "Institutions are only the lengthened shadow of a man." "Tell me whom you admire," said Sainte-Beuve, "and I will tell you what you are." "Do you admire mean men? Your nature is mean. Do you admire rich men? You are of the earth—earthly. Do you admire men of title? You are a tuft hunter. Do you admire brave and manly men? You are yourself a brave and a manly spirit." Such is the power of inspiring example and stimulating suggestion. They are the greatest forces in human life. They are the school of mankind. They guide us and teach us all that has been thought, said, and accomplished.

Speaking roughly, as we well know, there are two classes of men; men of thought and men of action. Neither can be spared, for life is ideal as well as real. Temperament is destiny, but it is the mentality inventive and practical man who wins first place. The secret lies in being alert, hopeful, and alive to all that is going on around you, in adjusting yourself to your conditions, in being sympathetic, receptive, and having forethought.

Buxton says: "The longer I live the more certain I am that the difference between strong and weak men lies in the fact that the strong man has invincible determination, an indomitable will, a purpose once fixed and then victory or death." We never arrive at our destination. We are always journeying. If we are wise, we always change our mind, because when we reach the goal we set, we see another just a little bit ahead. You will be misjudged by the ignorant, but be not discouraged and do not lose your temper. When the world sees chips on a man's shoulder they are apt to think they fell off a blockhead. Man should not make a virtue of humility; that is wrong, just as it is absurd to assume a blustering and domineering attitude of mind. Strength does not exhibit itself, but weakness always swaggers and blusters to conceal itself.

Emerson told the truth when he said: "Good luck is another name for tenacity of purpose." In order to do great things it is necessary to live as if one was never to die and to appreciate that men succeed less by their talents than by their characters. Character is greater than ability. It is the diamond that scratches every other stone, and no man therefore need plead average ability as an explanation of his failure. Lecky in that most inspiring book, The Map of Life, sums it all up as follows:

"One of the most important lessons that experience teaches is that, on the whole and in the great majority of cases, success in life depends more on character than on either intellect or fortune. Many brilliant exceptions no doubt tend to obscure the rule, and some of the qualities that succeed the best may be united with grave vices or defects; but on the whole, the law is so well defined that it can not be questioned, and it becomes more and more apparent as civilization advances. Temperance, industry, integrity, frugality, self-reliance, and self-restraint are the means by which the great masses of men rise from penury to comfort, and it is the nations in which these qualities are most diffused that in the long run are the most prosperous. Even the most splendid successes of life will often be found to be due much less to extraordinary intellectual gifts than to an extraordinary strength and tenacity of will, to abnormal courage, perseverance, and work power that springs from it, or to the tact and judgment which makes men skillful in seizing opportunities, and which of all intellectual qualities are most closely allied with character."

I recall an epitome in verse of life's opportunity with and without action:

"Isn't it strange that princes and kings
And clowns that caper in sawdust rings,
And common folks like you and me
Are builders for eternity?
To each is given a bag of tools,
A shapeless mass and a book of rules,
And each must make, ere life is flown,
A stumbling block or a stepping stone."

Let me also impress upon you this fact: Don't disparage or indulge in carping criticism. If you have merit, you do not increase it by pointing out its lack in others; and if you lack it, you can not obtain it by criticizing others who may also be lacking. If you must search for it, the most inviting field is oneself. So do not indulge in these weaknesses. They not only become vices but they will consume your time and destroy your energy. It is therefore well to realize this constant experience: That every man's life is a race with the wolves, and that whoever outstrips his fellows is a mark for their hungry teeth.

Young men, you have reached the time in your lives when you must think for yourselves. The coming man will and must be a specialist. Expert knowledge carries with it the supply and demand, the sum, the concretion, the result of the influence of the present time. Most of you no doubt have already decided upon your life's work. You who have made this decision should firmly resolve to love your mission and never to stop until you have reached the top rung of the ladder. You who have only half decided upon the profession you are to follow should consult your parents, your teachers, and your more mature friends concerning the opportunities open and presented in all fields of endeavor. It will not take long to narrow your choice to one, two, or possibly three. You should talk to those who are engaged in these professions; you should procure literature explaining the opportunities for advancement and read it; and before deciding on any one particular vocation you should study yourself and be sure after such introspection that you have the personal characteristics necessary for success in any such calling. It would be a mistake for a man to be a soldier if he has a poor physique; a man can not be a singer if he can not sing or has no ear for music; and a man who dislikes figures should not be an auditor or an accountant. So do not fail to analyze yourself carefully.

If you do these things, I am confident you will not be misfits; that you will be proud of your professions or occupations, and the road to success, although steep and difficult to ascend, will always be open to you. Success will make enemies, but pay no heed to criticism, always forge ahead, never forgetting that slander spells achievement, while sympathy may mean failure or be a sop to weakness. Don't take things too seriously, but be cheerful and cultivate a sense of humor; for did not Mark Twain lose all his money and joke his way back to competency?

And then, too, remember the value of tact, courtesy, adroitness, and patience. They are the mind to conceive conditions as they are—the understanding to express and the hand to refrain. "Tact," says Lecky, "is not merely shown in saying the right thing at the right time and to the right people; it is shown quite as much in many things that are left unsaid, or lightly or evasively touched." A weak man will call another a liar on insufficient evidence; a strong man avoids such vanity and conceit and by restraining his speech keeps a patient, a client, or a customer. La Bruyere, with his accustomed insight, aptly remarks that "it is a misfortune not to be able to speak well, nor to have sense enough to hold one's tongue."

Mental capacity resolves itself into genius, talent, and average ability. The majority of us have neither genius nor talent. We belong to the thousands who possess average ability, but other things being equal—and they are not always so—the best brains win. Business or professional success is to-day difficult enough of attainment, but it is worth aiming at. There are already too many "keys" and "secrets," the result being that the keys do not fit and the secrets do not reveal. There is no legitimate work or industry, from plowing to administering the state, which is not worthy of man's whole-hearted enthusiasm and devoted, honest exertion. The world always adjusts itself to the age, and always adjusts the men and the women in it to the period in which they exist. Therefore every man—every young man—should enter his chosen career with an eager desire to achieve an eminent success, even though it be the reward of the very few. Not every man can make a distinguished success, but he can try, and if he fail, as most of us do, let it be because of defect in capacity and not because of moral deficiency, indifference, or mental laziness. To work is the law of life and a man's part in this modern world. Not every man can do the work that shows in the great fabric of the intellectual and material prosperity of the Nation, but if one's contribution must be small because his capacity and his opportunities are humble he has no right to make it humbler still by not even doing his small best.

You will find your place in life by tracing your strongest desires on the map of life, as Sydney Smith phrased it, "Be what nature intended you for, and you will succeed." This means that strong minds are often those whom the noisy world hears least. Energy—that is what we all need. Are we ready for hard and unsparing work; the work of planning improvements and overcoming stern obstacles? Are we willing to allow a moderate margin for recreation, instead of a gospel of half work and half play? Do we believe in ourselves, and do we self-reliantly trust ourselves? The man who does not believe in himself sufficiently to strike out an individual course and follow his own conclusions must be written down as a failure. Self-reliance and self-knowledge go together. So, make it a point to observe your habits, analyze your tastes, curb your desires, and control your appetites, and in that way know what you can and what you can not do. And whether you succeed or not, be serious, hard-working, industrious men, for seriousness and industry are the sterling moral qualities, and such qualities, thank God, are within reach of every man among us. And whether you take a seat in the high places or astonish the world you will reap the rich reward of industry and the still greater reward of an honored and friendly name in what should be to you a wholesome, beautiful, and righteous world.

To you who will soon receive the diploma that makes you real sons of Linsly Institute, representatives in whom the outside world may properly judge of the aims and standards of those illustrious halls of learning, I wish to repeat to you the warnings of a great teacher: "That we henceforth be no more children tossed to and fro and carried about with every wind of doctrine," or as Mr. Kipling emphasizes it, "We are neither children nor gods, but men in a world of men." The educated man can do no greater service in this generation than by showing stability and temperate enthusiasm in the midst of the general whirlwind. You have been taught how to think, and it is your duty as chemists in the great laboratories of thought, native and acquired, to analyze clearly and as seriously as you can, undeterred by the perplexing difficulties of the task, and unappalled by the certainty of intellectual and logical precipitants differing from your associates and friends. You are and you always must be intellectually free, but without courage and conviction you will be the slaves of other minds. And never allow yourselves to be deceived ever by catchwords or be caught or entangled by specious phrases. Distrust any doctrine that can be summarized by a terse phrase or slogan. Such advice costs nothing and all too often it is worth what it cost. It may be sound, but the probabilities are against it. The truth is generally too complex to be comprised in a phrase. Macaulay is not the only man who has sacrificed truth to an epigram, so beware of popular shibboleths.

Flash the light of penetrating insight and reality upon it. Bring every new proposal under the scrutiny of your judgment and consider it in the light of its history. Only thus does one view things in their true proportion and in their real perspective. Only thus can one estimate the magnitude and the importance of any subject which may arise in our lives and require our well-reasoned judgment. As educated men you will see in history not a mere sequence of events but an eternal process in which rule those divine laws of which Sophocles says, "Not to-day nor yesterday were they created, but from all time, and no man knows when first they were brought forth," and so you will, and may you never pause, grow in faith and realize that no one generation ever revolutionized the world, and that genuine truth begetting progress is of necessity slow.

May I leave with you a concluding and, I trust, a helpful, thought. There is no truer success in this mortal struggle than to find the truth and contribute a little toward the betterment of human affairs. Such an ideal brightens victory and makes us more resigned in defeat. There will be moments of doubt, days of weakness, but if we are fit we will answer the exactions of life and survive, an honor to ourselves and an example, perhaps, to others. You will come in contact with the broad instincts of humanity. You will learn to know the heart throbs and the actual needs of men and women. You will feel and you will experience, you will appreciate each other, and the world will have your sympathy. From you much will be expected, and from you much will be received, if you live honorably, advise fairly, act honestly, and always do your duty in the succession of the little and the great things.

If I should be permitted to name the most resplendent ideal in your life, I would unhesitatingly answer, love of duty. After all is said and all is done, when the play is over and the player gone, duty alone remains, not success for its own sake, but the doing justice between man and man, our brother and the stranger within the gates. This may seem the commonplace, but there is no lasting action except duty accomplished. There may be nothing heroic in it; the incentive will often be lacking and at times it will cost us the admiration and the respect we crave. Yet if we but have faith in common chances, be content with our part and our share in the common hope, be true to the highest ideals, our lives will be worthy of record, even though they remain unwritten. "Follow thy star, thou can'st not miss the glorious port."

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting a letter from the Third Assistant Postmaster General to Mr. William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House of Representatives on the franking privilege of Members of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 23, 1928.

Mr. WILLIAM TYLER PAGE,
Clerk, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PAGE: In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, in regard to the franking privilege of Members of Congress, I have to say that section 85 of the act of January 12, 1895 (28 Stat. 622), embodied in sections 479 and 481, Postal Laws and Regulations, provides as follows with regard to the franking by Members of Congress of public documents and mail upon official or departmental business:

"The Vice President, Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives may send and receive through the mail all public documents printed by order of Congress; and the name of the Vice President, Senator, Representative, Delegate, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House shall be written thereon, and the proper designation of the office he holds; and the provisions of this section shall apply to each of the persons named therein until the 1st day of December following the expiration of their respective terms of office. (Sec. 479, Postal Laws and Regulations.)

"The Vice President, Members and Members elect of, and Delegates and Delegates elect to Congress shall have the privilege of sending free through the mails, and under their frank, any mail matter to any Government official or to any person, correspondence, not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, upon official or departmental business. (The limit of weight for official correspondence under this paragraph was increased to 4 ounces by the act of April 28, 1904, 33 Stat. 441, sec. 481, Postal Laws and Regulations.)"

Except as indicated in the preceding paragraph, the limit of weight of public documents and matter on official or departmental business mailed under the frank of a Member of Congress is governed by the law embodied in section 450, Postal Laws and Regulations, which, in so far as it is applicable to matter mailed under the frank of a Member of Congress, provides that the limit of weight of mail matter "is hereby declared to be not exceeding 4 pounds for each package thereof * * * except for books and documents published or circulated by order of Congress."

It will be seen from the foregoing that the 4-pound weight limit does not apply to public documents. However, in order that a package may be exempt from this restriction as to weight and be mailable under frank, it must contain public documents only. If a package or box weighs more than 4 pounds and contains any matter in addition to public documents, it is not frankable. A package containing stationery and correspondence constituting the official files of a Member of Congress addressed to himself, to be mailable under frank, must not exceed 4 pounds in weight. Correspondence sent by a Member of Congress upon official business to other than a Government official can not be mailed under frank if it exceeds 4 ounces in weight.

If matter which is not frankable should be inclosed in a package or box with public documents, the whole would be thereby rendered unfrankable.

The foregoing is the law which governs the mailing of all public documents and official matter by Members of Congress, and is applicable regardless of whether the matter is deposited for mailing at Washington, D. C., or at any other post office.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISSOURI SOLDIERS IN OVERSEAS CEMETERIES

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a brief letter from the Quartermaster General, together with a copy of the list setting forth the names, organizations, and burial places of Missouri soldiers in the World War, who lie in overseas cemeteries.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a letter from the Quartermaster General, together with a list of the organizations and burial places of Missouri soldiers in the World War who lie in overseas cemeteries.

The letter and list are as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, May 31, 1929.

Hon. W. L. NELSON,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. NELSON: Supplementing my letter of May 10, 1929, please find inclosed herewith a copy of a list setting forth the names, organizations, and burial places of Missouri soldiers who were in the World War and who lie in overseas cemeteries.

Very truly yours,

B. F. CHEATHAM,
Major General,
The Quartermaster General.

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.
No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.
No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).
No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.
No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waeregham, Belgium

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Missouri buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Montgall, Rufus F	Capt. QM. Hq	636	13	14	C
Baudry, Chas. L	Sgt. Co. I, 16 Inf	1232	37	1	B
Blahovec, Vincent J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 16 Inf	636	16	12	C
Bonnett, David E	Pvt. Co. E, 16 Inf	1764	30	1	B
Entight, Jas. D	Cpl. Co. M, 16 Inf	608	3	8	C
Goodwin, Jas. D	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf	1232	2	18	E
Grafton, Homer E	Pvt. M. G. Co. 16 Inf	636	14	7	A
Kinnaman, Wm. C	Pvt. Hq. Co. 16 Inf	34	26	8	A
Lichterman, Abe	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf	1232	36	13	A
Mitchell, Clarence	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf	636	7	18	C
Vaughn, Pink	Pvt. Hq. Co. 16 Inf	1233	33	11	C
Yetter, Geo	Cpl. Co. L, 16 Inf	1232	20	20	B
Hand, Russell C	Lt. Co. 18 Inf	1764	57	9	A
Burke, John	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf	608	31	15	D
Burnett, Luther L	Pvt. Co. F, 18 Inf	608	11	17	A
Cheatham, John T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 18 Inf	608	27	23	A
Craig, Cecil C	Pvt. Co. L, 18 Inf	636	8	15	D
Crim, Ernest H	Musn. 3 cl. Hq. Co. 18 Inf	1232	22	17	E
Easter, Roy R	Pvt. M. D. 18 Inf	1232	4	29	B
Erickson, Gunnard	Pvt. Co. F, 18 Inf	608	13	22	C
Francisco, Alfred T	Pvt. Hq. Co. 18 Inf	636	7	19	D
Glader, Ferdinand P	do	1232	21	25	B
Jackson, Ellec	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf	636	14	18	B
Kunz, Thos	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf	608	26	7	C
Richards, Fitzhugh L	Cpl. Co. A, 18 Inf	1232	37	19	C
Roehring, Richard	Pvt. Co. L, 18 Inf	608	4	37	A
Sager, Raymond D	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf	1232	20	40	C
Scharnell, Peter	Cpl. Co. I, 18 Inf	636	3	17	B
Shaw, Walter G	Musn. 2 cl. Hq. Co. 18 Inf	1232	9	12	E
Thornburg, Roy E	Sgt. Co. C, 18 Inf	1232	3	22	F
Tillman, Anthony J	Pvt. Co. C, 18 Inf	1232	21	35	H
York, Hugh N	do	1232	10	19	H
Caw, Clarence H	Pvt. Co. K, 26 Inf	636	4	14	C
Hall, Cuit R	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D. 26 Inf	1232	35	39	A
Hilger, John	Sgt. Co. M, 26 Inf	1764	13	7	A
Kolar, Jas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. Tn. Bn. 26 Inf	608	9	15	C
Swan, John	Mech. Co. K, 26 Inf	1232	26	29	D
Wiseman, Chas. W	Pvt. Co. H, 26 Inf	506	36	14	D
Baker, Emery L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 28 Inf	34	28	8	B
Baker, Jas. T	do	608	4	18	B
Benton, Oscar A	Pvt. Co. G, 28 Inf	1232	5	21	E
Gill, Theo K	Pvt. Co. B, 26 Inf	608	4	3	D
Gray, Edw. W	Cpl. Co. M, 28 Inf	636	2	10	C
Morrison, Roy W	Pvt. Co. F, 28 Inf	1233	29	23	B
Gordon, Frank A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 2 MG. Bn	1232	8	30	G
Klein, Harry	Pvt. M. D. 5 F. A	1232	24	17	C
Pontelich, Nick	Cook Bty A, 5 F. A	1232	22	23	B
Helm, Julius	Pvt. Bty F. 6 F. A	1232	31	37	E
McMunn, Cleatus H	Cpl. Bty E, 6 F. A	636	3	18	C
Smith, Ben	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty C, 6 F. A	1232	32	21	C
Urban, Bruno	do	1232	3	21	D
Davidson, John M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 1 Engrs	636	2	21	C
Doyle, Arthur L	Pvt. 1 cl. 2 F. S. Bn	1232	15	14	C
Langley, Harry	Pvt. Co. C, 1 Sup. Tn	34	6	4	B
White, Thos. A	Pvt. 13 Amb. Co. 1 Sn. Tn	1232	18	21	B
SECOND DIVISION					
Thompson, Kenneth O	Cpl. Hq. Tp	1232	20	28	F
Burns, Edw. Lee	Pvt. M. D. 9 Inf	1233	26	13	B
Davis, Chas. F	Sgt. Co. F, 9 Inf	34	29	11	B
Fowler, Henry C	Pvt. Co. M, 9 Inf	1232	21	19	F
Mattingly, Frank Jas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 9 Inf	1233	7	3	B
Milleson, Harry C	Pvt. Co. K, 9 Inf	1764	72	3	B
Rombeck, Wm. J	Cpl. Co. F, 9 Inf	1232	13	7	E
Shurron, Jeffry	Sgt. Co. G, 9 Inf	1232	40	16	F
Walter, Otto	Pvt. Co. L, 9 Inf	1232	10	14	H
Wurth, Jos., jr	do	1232	24	14	A
Woodbury, Chas. P	1 lt. Co. M, 23 Inf	1233	4	12	A
Barham, Emmett C	Pvt. Co. H, 23 Inf	1232	22	12	F
Christian, Pleasant T	Sgt. M. G. Co. 23 Inf	1232	5	32	G
Hughes, Elmer P	Pvt. Hq. Co. 23 Inf	1232	1	34	F
Martin, Henry L	Pvt. Co. C, 23 Inf	1232	1	36	H
Carter, Omer Ralph	Pvt. 45 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	23	35	G
Jarosik, Jacob Frank	Pvt. 55 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	61	3	A
Mattingly, Randel Augustus.	Pvt. 20 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	60	13	A
Nolan, Wm. Thos., jr	Pvt. 51 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	88	5	A
O'Connell, Daniel Jos	Pvt. 45 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	76	12	A
Peers, David Kennett	Cpl. 47 Co. 5 Regt. U. S.	1764	76	3	A
Reynolds, Leland Merriam.	Pvt. 20 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	29	1	A
Schulz, Fred	Pvt. 67 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	47	13	A
Schwab, Vincent Martin.	Sgt. 8 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	83	10	A
Shelton, Grayson	Pvt. 8 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	13	14	H
St. Louis, Roland Gerry	Sgt. 49 Co. 5 Regt. U .S.	608	18	18	A
Ware, Arthur Finnel	do	1764	79	9	A
Warren, Edw. Geo	Gy. Sgt. 45 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	3	24	B

Deceased soldiers from Missouri buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Call, Geo	Sgt. 96 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	28	29	E
Colley, Milford Raymond.	Pvt. 73 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	34	5	C
Dean, Jas. Leonard	Pvt. 96 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	4	9	A
Greene, Arch	Pvt. 76 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	42	6	B
Jackson, Norman Richard.	Cpl. 74 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	8	32	F
Jones, Clarence Dockry	Cpl. 79 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	2	32	E
La Barge, Palmer Jos	Pvt. 97 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	9	9	B
Lease, Frank Vernon	Pvt. 76 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	10	12	A
Le Pere, Walter Henry	Sgt. 75 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	1	3	H
May, Walter Adolph	Pvt. 74 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	60	1	A
McKeehan, Gay John	Pvt. 75 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	27	20	D
Mesplay, Victor Edwin	Pvt. 79 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	50	11	A
Peebles, Robt. Barclay, jr.	Pvt. 80 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	27	15	B
Phelps, Wm. Ernest	Pvt. 84 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	1	37	A
Rawlings, Russell	do	1764	52	9	A
Simpson, Jas. Young, jr	Pvt. 82 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	33	6	A
Sissler, Jos. Aloysius	1st Sgt. 96 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	25	30	C
Wells, Edw. Henry	Pvt. 74 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	40	36	E
White, John A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 5 M. G. Bn	1764	17	7	A
Kelly, Edw. Michael	Sgt. 15 Co. 6 M. G. Bn. U. S. M. C.	1232	37	10	D
Bernard, Stanley E	Cpl. Bty E, 12 F. A	1232	40	6	A
Chrisman, Fay F	Rglr. Bty B, 17 F. A	1232	39	10	C
Bowling, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 2 Engrs	1764	54	2	A
Fleming, Wm	Cpl. Co. B, 2 Engrs	1764	31	3	A
Showers, John V	Sgt. Co. C, 2 Engrs	1764	51	5	B
Burks, Delbert	Pvt. 1 Amb. Co. 1 Sn. Tn	1232	15	37	F
THIRD DIVISION					
Bollman, Chas. E	Pvt. Co. D, 4 Inf	1232	2	30	A
Buckley, Edw. R	Pvt. Co. H, 4 Inf	1232	32	27	D
Bunch, Elbert Leroy	Pvt. Co. F, 4 Inf	1232	5	13	F
Carter, Orvel Winfield	Pvt. Co. H, 4 Inf	1232	15	33	F
Caylor, Jas. H	Pvt. Co. G, 4 Inf	34	25	11	A
Cleveland, Baker B	Pvt. Co. K, 4 Inf	1233	5	25	A
Eckhoff, Theodore F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 4 Inf	1232	23	22	F
Fischer, Everett L	Pvt. Co. H, 4 Inf	1232	34	36	H
Hoyle, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. G, 4 Inf	1232	28	34	F
King, Chas. W	Pvt. Co. K, 4 Inf	1232	16	17	E
McClary, John D	do	608	16	2	B
Moore, Novia L	Pvt. Co. I, 4 Inf	1764	7	10	A
Moreland, Claude D	Cpl. Co. I, 4 Inf	608	26	29	A
Owings, Willard	Pvt. Co. C, 4 Inf	1232	26	12	H
Pahlman, Claud	Pvt. Co. I, 4 Inf	608	20	2	A
Peery, Franklin W	Pvt. Co. K, 4 Inf	1764	7	13	A
Trent, John W	Pvt. Co. I, 4 Inf	1764	62	2	B
Wood, Albert J	Cpl. Co. K, 4 Inf	1232	25	18	A
Worms, Geo. T	Pvt. Co. M, 4 Inf	1764	46	1	B
Yagel, Chas	Pvt. Co. L, 4 Inf	1232	25	41	F
Cumbo, Jas. S	Sgt. Co. G, 7 Inf	1232	14	34	B
Erzfeld, Martin A	Pvt. Co. H, 7 Inf	1232	13	30	G
Gildehaus, Jos	Pvt. Co. L, 7 Inf	1764	35	6	B
Kurka, Jos. F	do	1232	38	30	D
Lusher, Eudell M	Sgt. Co. E, 7 Inf	1764	57	1	A
Park, Walter Chandler	Pvt. Co. G, 7 Inf	34	16	9	B
Rode, Richard T	Pvt. Co. C, 7 Inf	34	39	9	B
Rueter, Fred F	Pvt. Co. G, 7 Inf	1232	18	17	E
Sievers, Bernard H	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf	1232	10	15	D
Speyer, Harry G	Cpl. Co. D, 7 Inf	1232	9	19	E
Taylor, Eddie C	Pvt. Co. F, 7 Inf	608	23	24	A
Walker, John D	Pvt. Co. D, 7 Inf	1764	6	1	A
Bamert, John F	Sgt. Co. F, 30 Inf	1232	24	13	G
Bradley, Fred Thos	Pvt. Co. E, 30 Inf	1232	33	31	C
Haddox, John E	do	1764	22	6	A
Landwehr, Arthur J	Pvt. Co. K, 30 Inf	1232	34	27	H
Marshall, Payton W	do	1232	38	6	A
McLin, Edw. H	Pvt. Co. E, 30 Inf	1764	54	9	A
Obrinski, Florian	Pvt. Co. K, 30 Inf	1232	9	15	B
Seymour, John D	Pvt. Co. D, 30 Inf	608	31	4	C
Sullivan, Thos. A	Sgt. Co. E, 30 Inf	1232	1	13	C
Trussell, Charlie	Pvt. Co. E, 30 Inf	608	17	14	A
Tunnell, Claude D	Pvt. Co. D, 30 Inf	1232	38	9	E
Vinson, Sassel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 30 Inf	608	25	23	A
Allen, Fred	Pvt. Co. M, 38 Inf	608	19	3	B
Blum, Herman R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 38 Inf	608	31	37	A
Chase, Neal	do	1764	43	1	B
Marino, Filippo	Pvt. Co. K, 38 Inf	608	5	16	A
Raglin, Chas. L	Pvt. M. G. Co., 38 Inf	1232	11	12	E
Thompson, Columbus C.	Cpl. Co. M, 38 Inf	1232	9	12	D
Unicke, John	Pvt. Co. E, 38 Inf	1232	28	38	A
Villmer, Albert A	Pvt. Co. M, 38 Inf	608	28	14	A
Weigel, Fred M	Wag. Sup. Co., 38 Inf	1764	18	6	A
Weller, John H., jr	Pvt. Co. E, 38 Inf	1232	33	15	A
Zumwalt, Thos. B	Pvt. Hq. Co., 38 Inf	1232	17	12	E
Smith, Lawrence E	Pvt. Co. A, 7 M. G. Bn	1764	57	2	B
Harris, Jas. C	1 Lt. Bty B, 10 F. A	608	27	28	A
Adkins, Fred	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty A, 10 F. A	1232	21	10	G
Jones, Herbert L	Mech. Bty C, 10 F. A	608	22	28	A
Corbett, Albert V	Cpl. Bty E, 18 F. A	1232	19	20	B
Grob, Elmer J	Pvt. Hq. Co. 18 F. A	1233	14	11	A

Deceased soldiers from Missouri buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FOURTH DIVISION					
Koenig, Christ	Pvt. Co. H, 39 Inf	1232	26	11	G
Patterson, Jas. R	Sgt. Co. I, 47 Inf	608	32	5	C
Bond, Gilbert	Pvt. Hq. Co. 58 Inf	1764	32	5	A
Philapy, Joe Belle	Pvt. Co. H, 58 Inf	608	8	34	C
Schmidt, Carl C	Pvt. Co. N, 58 Inf	608	6	12	D
Worrell, Wait Frank	Pvt. Co. C, 58 Inf	1232	26	44	B
Joyce, Rector G	Mech. Co. L, 59 Inf	1232	31	37	H
Cohn, Chas. (McKone, Robt.).	Pvt. Co. F, 59 Inf	1764	9	3	A
Leake, Lesker F	Pvt. Co. L, 59 Inf	608	30	22	B
Buechlein, John H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 12 M. G. Bn	608	24	23	D
Mautino, Tony	Pvt. Co. C, 4 Amm. Tn	1764	6	11	A
FIFTH DIVISION					
Courtney, Robt. S	Pvt. Co. L, 6 Inf	1232	13	23	B
Fidler, Wm. C	Pvt. Co. I, 6 Inf	1232	39	44	D
Marler, Edd	Pvt. Co. M, 6 Inf	1232	36	7	E
Palma, Guiseppe	Cpl. Co. F, 6 Inf	1232	26	41	B
Bennett, Carl L	Pvt. Co. F, 11 Inf	1232	10	16	D
Benson, Oscar L	Pvt. Co. E, 11 Inf	1233	7	9	D
Besgrove, Ollie E	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co. 11 Inf	1232	12	13	A
Bibb, Thos. W	Cpl. Co. C, 11 Inf	1232	7	36	G
Boyer, John C	Pvt. Co. E, 11 Inf	1232	29	31	G
Cadwallader, Arthur W	Pvt. Co. C, 11 Inf	1233	1	28	D
Freyermuth, Earl P	Pvt. Co. A, 11 Inf	34	10	7	A
Gipson, Arthur D	Pvt. Co. I, 11 Inf	1232	14	3	E
Hagemanolakes, Nicholas.	Pvt. Co. H, 11 Inf	1232	12	18	B
Hibdon, Arthur	Sgt. Co. I, 11 Inf	1232	35	17	A
Lohman, Edw. H	Pvt. Co. C, 11 Inf	1232	18	38	G
Mescher, Edw. J	Pvt. Co. E, 11 Inf	1232	5	28	C
Shopkouski, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 11 Inf	34	22	12	B
Swagger, Harry L	Pvt. Co. E, 11 Inf	1232	29	2	B
Ziel, Jos. (Englemann, Jos., alias).	Pvt. Co. C, 11 Inf	1232	6	37	H
Clark, John B	Pvt. Co. C, 60 Inf	1232	14	20	H
Feaster, Wilbur T	Pvt. Co. F, 60 Inf	1232	40	39	G
Harden, Lawrence H	Pvt. Co. B, 60 Inf	1232	11	22	C
Hart, Wm. R	Pvt. Co. A, 60 Inf	1232	4	9	D
Lenon, John H	do	1233	26	11	A
Parres, Jos. V	Pvt. Co. H, 60 Inf	1232	13	7	B
Sly, Lee	Cpl. Co. B, 60 Inf	1233	30	29	B
Toense, Alfred C	Pvt. Co. A, 60 Inf	1232	10	23	G
Bunton, Allen	Pvt. Co. F, 61 Inf	1232	1	11	B
Callahan, John, jr	Pvt. Co. I, 61 Inf	1232	20	14	B
Hoffman, Emil H	Pvt. Co. C, 61 Inf	1232	23	20	C
Jackson, John G	Pvt. Co. M, 61 Inf	1232	21	32	F
Purvis, Mont	Pvt. Hq. Co. 61 Inf	1232	34	21	F
Shagon, Theodore	Pvt. 1cl. Co. C, 61 Inf	1232	28	7	A
Smith, Jesse S	Pvt. Co. L, 61 Inf	1232	35	1	E
Smith, Lester	Pvt. 1cl. Co. B, 61 Inf	1232	7	19	B
Vestal, Jim	Cpl. Co. L, 61 Inf	1232	5	42	F
Fischer, Richard A	Pvt. Co. A, 13 MG Bn	1232	10	33	F
Coffman, Ralph L	Sgt. Co. B, 15 MG Bn	1232	38	44	D
Lupton, Ellis A	Pvt. Bty. E, 21 F. A	1233	10	2	D
SIXTH DIVISION					
Wilson, Claude W	Pvt. Co. E, 51 Inf	608	3	10	C
Eads, Wm	Hrshr. Hq. Co. 53 Inf	34	26	10	A
Egermayer, Jas. E	Pvt. Co. I, 53 Inf	1232	2	42	E
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Franklin, Jas. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 34 Inf	1233	5	15	B
Hawkins, Frank	Pvt. Co. M, 34 Inf	1233	10	3	C
Murphy, Eddie	Pvt. Co. F, 34 Inf	1233	7	2	D
Burke, Chas. L	Cook Co. G, 34 Inf	1233	15	11	D
Ismert, Albert H	Cpl. Co. L, 34 Inf	1233	2	1	A
Giltner, Rolla A	Sgt. Co. F, 64 Inf	1233	20	13	D
Belknap, Clanie C	Pvt. Co. C, 21 M. G. Bn	1233	5	14	C
Garcia, Celestino	Sdir Bty F, 8 F. A	1233	26	19	H
Kenney, John F	Pvt. Bty D, 80 F. A	1233	6	5	C
Hays, Theodore A	Sgt. Co. A, Mil. Pol	1233	28	16	A
EIGHTH DIVISION					
Ely, Bonnie B	Pvt. Co. A, 8 Inf	608	32	35	A
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Buck, John Roy	Pvt. Co. D, 101 Inf	1232	27	28	G
Campbell, John H	Pvt. Co. A, 101 Inf	34	13	1	A
McCallon, Chas. D	Pvt. Co. B, 101 Inf	1233	27	2	D
Rollo, Emilio	Pvt. Co. C, 101 Inf	1232	29	42	B
Branch, Arthur M	Pvt. Co. K, 102 Inf	1232	32	43	G
Davis, Geo. A	Pvt. Co. B, 102 Inf	1232	34	15	F
Devereux, Leo W	Pvt. Co. I, 102 Inf	1233	7	26	D
Rugg, Romeo P	Cpl. Co. D, 102 Inf	1232	27	27	E
Sokolich, Wm. V	Pvt. Co. I, 103 Inf	608	17	42	D
Quinn, Paul	Pvt. Co. A, 104 Inf	1232	39	33	E
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Hartman, Louis	Pvt. Co. F, 109 Inf	1232	5	20	E
Robbins, Herbert R	Pvt. Co. K, 109 Inf	1232	15	37	C
Horn, Leslie Wm	2 Lt. Co. D, 110 Inf	1232	23	33	A
Winfield, Oliver	Pvt. Co. A, 112 Inf	1232	36	6	B
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Ainsworth, Fred H	Pvt. Co. B, 104 F. S. Bn	1232	14	36	H
Schneider, Leo C	Pvt. Co. G, 104 Amm. Tn	608	16	28	B

Deceased soldiers from Missouri buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Hell, Forrest L	2 Lt. Co. L, 119 Inf	1252	17	4	D
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Bauer, Gustave H	Pvt. Co. D, 125 Inf	1232	16	28	F
Erhe, Garrett	Sgt. Co. E, 125 Inf	1232	24	22	A
Langkop, Walter T	Pvt. Co. A, 125 Inf	608	2	9	C
Paithel, Otto G	Pvt. Co. L, 125 Inf	1232	4	31	E
Raymer, Geo. R	Pvt. Co. A, 126 Inf	1232	22	32	F
Washburn, Earl	Pvt. Co. C, 126 Inf	1232	27	37	B
Matney, John W	Pvt. Co. E, 127 Inf	1232	12	41	F
Arms, Jas. W	Pvt. Co. K, 128 Inf	1232	24	16	H
Browning, Lewis A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 128 Inf	1232	22	46	C
Clark, Racine	Pvt. Co. I, 128 Inf	1233	34	21	A
Cook, Lewis C	Sgt. Co. L, 128 Inf	1232	31	33	E
Dudley, Newton J	Pvt. Co. A, 128 Inf	608	13	25	D
Kaparos, Nicholas P	Pvt. Co. C, 128 Inf	608	27	12	B
Kumbera, Albert W	Pvt. Co. B, 128 Inf	1232	33	8	H
Pickering, Oscar	do	1232	29	19	F
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Hutson, Clarence M	Pvt. M. G. Co. 129 Inf	1232	28	35	F
Cope, Laverne G	Cpl. Co. F. 131 Inf	636	11	15	C
Allen, Alford N	Pvt. Bty B, 124 F. A	1232	6	3	C
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Williams, Henry A	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Tp	1232	31	19	D
Buschemohle, Edw. W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 137 Inf	1232	6	41	B
Ehmke, Emil H	Pvt. Co. F, 137 Inf	1232	31	12	D
Grannemann, Otto C	Pvt. Co. D, 137 Inf	1232	17	10	A
Johnson, Andrew	Pvt. Co. M, 137 Inf	1232	15	12	F
Munson, Chas. D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 137 Inf	1232	14	34	A
Newland, Robt. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 137 Inf	1233	9	13	A
Simpson, Albert F	Pvt. Co. K, 137 Inf	1233	25	6	A
Watson, Percy L	2 lt. Co. F, 138 Inf	1232	30	46	B
Wingate, John R	2 lt. 138 Inf	1232	22	44	C
Allen, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. A, 138 Inf	34	35	3	C
Batdorf, Montgomery S	Cpl. Co. M, 138 Inf	1232	32	3	E
Baum, Wm. T	Pvt. Co. C, 138 Inf	1232	32	35	C
Berlin, Clay	Pvt. Co. G, 138 Inf	107–E	17	1	C
Brashers, Chas. J	Pvt. Co. D, 138 Inf	1232	33	32	C
Brennan, Jas. F	Sgt. Co. D, 138 Inf	1232	29	32	G
Britton, Joe	Sgt. Co. I, 138 Inf	1233	21	21	B
Brooks, Norman E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 138 Inf	1232	29	27	E
Bykowski, Stanislave	Pvt. Co. I, 138 Inf	1232	27	9	E
Conover, Chas. C	do	1232	13	9	C
Cordia, Michael	Cpl. Co. E, 138 Inf	1232	14	16	D
Corrigan, Andrew B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 138 Inf	1232	22	26	B
Daffern, Jas. A	Mech. Co. M, 138 Inf	1233	13	8	B
Davidson, Stewart	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 138 Inf	1232	13	37	H
Dixon, Carl A	Pvt. Co. M, 138 Inf	1232	18	8	E
Drescher, Donald N	Cpl. Hq. Co., 138 Inf	1232	36	34	D
Fleming, Patrick E	Pvt. Co. M, 138 Inf	1232	21	17	D
Flori, Oscar A	Cpl. Co. C, 138 Inf	1232	6	40	H
Fowler, Wm. R	Pvt. Co. G, 138 Inf	608	7	2	D
Gallagher, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 138 Inf	1232	12	17	F
Gayeski, Theodore E	Pvt. Co. B, 138 Inf	1232	32	11	F
Goddard, Stimson W	Cpl. Co. H, 138 Inf	1232	10	29	C
Hammett, Jas. A	do	1232	10	42	D
Helling, Martin H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 138 Inf	1232	5	11	B
Hornick, John H	Pvt. Co. L, 138 Inf	1233	15	5	A
Jacobs, Monroe B	Musn. 2 cl. Hq. Co., 138 Inf	1232	37	18	A
Kazban, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 138 Inf	1232	24	25	B
Kelly, John J	Cpl. Co. M, 138 Inf	1233	10	25	C
Kuntz, John C	Sgt. Co. K, 138 Inf	1232	27	44	D
Martens, Chas	Sup. Sgt. Co. G, 138 Inf	1232	12	28	F
Mathes, Wm. G	Pvt. Co. C, 138 Inf	1232	34	30	H
Matthews, Arton	Pvt. Co. I, 138 Inf	1232	39	19	D
Matthews, Stanley A	Cpl. Co. A, 138 Inf	1232	30	19	H
McCarver, Chas. F	Pvt. Co. E, 138 Inf	1232	11	11	C
McGowan, Chas. T	Pvt. Co. C, 138 Inf	1232	26	30	H
Meier, Herbert C	Sgt. Co. E, 138 Inf	1232	4	33	C
Meitner, August C	Pvt. Co. H, 138 Inf	1232	34	16	F
Mullins, Cornelius A	Cpl. Co. E, 138 Inf	1232	14	19	G
Pfeifer, Oliver H	Pvt. Co. E, 138 Inf	1232	2	29	C
Polette, Daley	do	1232	4	10	C
Potter, Harry N	Pvt. Co. C, 138 Inf	1232	37	34	B
Rakey, Walter	Pvt. Co. I, 138 Inf	1232	23	35	A
Rausch, Ira A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 138 Inf	1232	28	28	D
Reaksecker, Warren W	Pvt. Co. D, 138 Inf	34	2	4	A
Richardson, Harold A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 138 Inf	1232	16	22	B
Schmidt, Irvin	1st Sgt. Co. F, 138 Inf	1232	5	14	C
Schuler, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 138 Inf	1232	20	37	F
Scott, David	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 138 Inf	1232	9	22	F
Scott, Gus	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 138 Inf	1232	12	40	A
Slevin, Edw. T., jr	Sgt. Co. L, 138 Inf	1232	19	12	H
Snyder, Martin M	Pvt. Co. M, 138 Inf	1232	6	5	E
Stanley, Warren P	Cpl. Co. D, 138 Inf	1232	18	6	D
Stark, Morris J	Cpl. Co. I, 138 Inf	1232	16	2	E
St. James, Robt. J	Pvt. Co. M, 138 Inf	1232	14	4	D
Upson, Wm. C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 138 Inf	1232	5	27	E
Van Valer, Wm. R	Pvt. Co. A, 138 Inf	1233	1	29	C
Vaughn, Samuel R	Cpl. Co. F, 138 Inf	1232	38	16	D
Watts, Wm. O	Pvt. Co. C, 138 Inf	1232	1	27	G
Whitley, David, jr	do	1232	24	21	B
Wilcox, John G	Pvt. Co. D, 138 Inf	1232	21	31	E
Williams, Arthur H	Cpl. Co. H, 138 Inf	1232	26	37	G
Williams, Isaac P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 138 Inf	1232	18	13	C
Withington, Eugene S	Mech. Co. L, 138 Inf	1232	33	30	H
Worms, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. D, 138 Inf	1232	25	6	D
Youngblood, Clyde L	Cook Co. A, 138 Inf	1232	2	3	F
Zerillo, Dominik	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 138 Inf	1232	35	21	H
Zoller, Herbert T	Pvt. Hq. Co., 138 Inf	1232	6	40	E
Brown, Sanford M., jr	Capt. Co. G, 139 Inf	1232	11	21	E

Deceased soldiers from Missouri buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION—continued					
Ellett, Alexander M	Capt. Co. I, 139 Inf	1232	38	35	D
Wilson, Carlisle R	Capt. Co. G, 139 Inf	1233	20	11	A
Bragg, Harley W	Pvt. Co. A, 139 Inf	1232	5	18	H
Chuning, Edwin F	Cpl. Co. L, 139 Inf	1232	19	10	A
Clark, Ora	Cpl. Co. I, 139 Inf	1232	13	34	A
Cowan, Clarence E	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 139 Inf	1232	6	46	C
Crist, Angelo	Pvt. Co. F, 139 Inf	1232	39	3	H
Crockett, Chas. A	Pvt. Co. K, 139 Inf	1232	8	45	C
Curtis, Samuel D	Cpl. Co. E, 139 Inf	1232	33	18	C
Duncan, Roy P	Pvt. M. G. Co. 139 Inf	1232	5	3	E
Fleming, Claude D	Pvt. Co. L, 139 Inf	1232	17	2	A
Glick, Vernon R	Sgt. Co. I, 139 Inf	1232	28	35	A
Goodwin, Ray	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 139 Inf	1232	3	15	A
Hatfield, Marcus H	Pvt. Co. C, 139 Inf	1232	5	44	A
Holmes, Clyde E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 139 Inf	1232	27	7	F
Lake, Stephen	Sgt. Co. E, 139 Inf	1232	35	34	A
Lowe, Mannie M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 139 Inf	1232	36	24	A
MacDougall, Hubert	Sgt. Co. C, 139 Inf	1232	28	37	G
Marshall, Geo. E	Cpl. Co. E, 139 Inf	1232	20	21	D
Miller, Wm. F	Pvt. Co. K, 139 Inf	1232	19	40	E
Nelson, Nels T	Mech. Co. E, 139 Inf	1232	4	32	D
Phillips, Burl	Pvt. Co. H, 139 Inf	1232	17	28	B
Richards, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 139 Inf	1232	19	40	D
Seifert, Fred H	Cpl. Co. M, 139 Inf	1232	11	16	C
Shumate, Gerald	Pvt. Co. C, 139 Inf	1232	21	38	D
Sibert, Harvey L	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co. 139 Inf	1232	37	21	B
Southern, Walter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 139 Inf	1232	1	43	B
Suess, Albert Elmer	Cpl. Co. M, 139 Inf	1232	22	8	C
Tate, Alfred	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 139 Inf	1232	8	30	C
Wagle, John H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 139 Inf	1232	34	29	C
Wagner, Antone F	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co. 139 Inf	1232	37	4	D
White, Dudley H	Pvt. Co. F, 139 Inf	1232	6	13	C
Woodworth, Jas. R	Pvt. Co. K, 139 Inf	1232	9	21	E
Adams, Samuel T	1 lt. Co. C, 140 Inf	1232	2	24	E
Holden, Geo. D	1 lt. Co. D, 140 Inf	1232	4	22	H
Scott, Wm. E	1 Lt. Co. E, 140 Inf	1232	17	35	C
Champion, Cloyd B	2 Lt. Co. M, 140 Inf	1232	38	11	F
Compton, Letcher C	2 Lt. Co. D, 140 Inf	1232	28	43	H
Anderson, Roy	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 140 Inf	1232	14	19	E
Arr, Olvie	Pvt. Co. I, 140 Inf	1232	24	36	A
Baker, Robert H	Sgt. Co. H, 140 Inf	1232	38	39	A
Barnett, Chas. J	Pvt. C. K, 140 Inf	1232	17	7	C
Bateman, Wm. D	Sgt. Co. K, 140 Inf	1232	14	24	F
Baughman, Arthur B	Pvt. Co. F, 140 Inf	1232	8	44	A
Blackburn, David E	Cpl. Co. A, 140 Inf	1232	12	13	C
Burk, John C	Cpl. Co. D, 140 Inf	1232	15	7	E
Busackino, Martin	Pvt. Co. I, 140 Inf	1232	2	4	E
Caldwell, Lon S	Pvt. Co. H, 140 Inf	1232	33	20	G
Campbell, Eugene O	do	1232	7	12	B
Casteel, Harve	Cpl. Co. E, 140 Inf	1232	18	37	D
Clement, Darius	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 140 Inf	1232	10	8	F
Cook, Edgar B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 140 Inf	1232	39	33	C
Cowgill, Walter W	Cpl. Co. L, 140 Inf	1232	19	25	C
Crook, Thos. C	Cook M. G. Co. 140 Inf	1232	2	7	D
Cullom, Geo. T	Pvt. Co. A, 140 Inf	1232	36	41	D
Dabney, Frank W	Cpl. Co. D, 140 Inf	1232	26	23	A
Darrah, Loyd E	Cook M. G. Co. 140 Inf	1232	25	19	E
Davidson, Wilton W	Pvt. 1 cl. Sup. Co. 140 Inf	1233	8	1	C
Deis, Jas. F	Sgt. Co. M, 140 Inf	1232	13	31	B
Dillon, Jos	Sgt. San. Det. 140 Inf	1232	7	17	B
Dowey, John	Sgt. Co. C, 140 Inf	1232	29	26	D
Downing, Richard B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 140 Inf	1232	22	13	A
Dumas, Hugh L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 140 Inf	1232	13	2	F
Easter, Joe T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 140 Inf	1232	35	31	D
Elliott, Graham	Pvt. Co. H, 140 Inf	1232	30	9	D
Floyd, Samuel D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 140 Inf	1232	39	38	A
Gabriel, Wm. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 140 Inf	1232	40	41	E
Garnett, Hervy	Pvt. Co. E, 140 Inf	1232	11	11	H
Geyer, Geo. D	Sgt. Co. C, 140 Inf	1232	27	10	A
Gibbons, Austin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 140 Inf	1232	4	1	C
Hanks, Claude	Pvt. Co. H, 140 Inf	1232	8	27	D
Harris, Jack	Cpl. Co. C, 140 Inf	1232	8	22	C
Head, Wm. R	Pvt. Co. A, 140 Inf	1232	3	3	G
Henkel, Anthony	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 140 Inf	1232	38	19	F
Holterman, Anthony J	Pvt. Co. D, 140 Inf	1232	23	4	H
Hosterman, Roland R	Pvt. M. G. Co. 140 Inf	1232	5	8	E
Huffman, Chas. E	Cpl. Co. K, 140 Inf	1232	13	11	G
King, Roy U	Pvt. Co. L, 140 Inf	1232	40	41	C
Lacy, Wm. C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 140 Inf	1232	9	17	B
Langan, Harry W	Pvt. Co. I, 140 Inf	1232	25	42	A
Layman, Ray	Musn. Co. M, 140 Inf	1232	36	25	B
Lee, Charlie E	Cpl. Co. M, 140 Inf	1232	40	21	A
Manning, Jos. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 140 Inf	1232	25	30	B
McClure, Marvin	Pvt. Co. M, 140 Inf	1232	1	29	G
McGee, Lee L	Cpl. Co. E, 140 Inf	1232	36	32	G
Mead, Alva Levi	Pvt. Co. I, 140 Inf	1232	35	15	D
Melly, Guy O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 140 Inf	1232	6	22	D
Mott, Marvin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 140 Inf	1232	14	2	C
Mounts, Roy E	Cook Co. E, 140 Inf	1232	8	16	H
Munden, Louis E	Pvt. Co. B, 140 Inf	1232	4	34	A
O'Sullivan, Allen	Cpl. Co. K, 140 Inf	508	4	8	C
Perkinson, Jas. C	Pvt. Co. L, 140 Inf	1232	23	17	B
Peterson, Wilhelm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 140 Inf	1232	3	42	F
Phelps, Geo. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 140 Inf	1232	3	17	C
Platt, Jilson S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 140 Inf	1232	36	29	D
Ponder, Hubert L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 140 Inf	1232	34	3	D
Pride, Jack S	Sgt. Co. L, 140 Inf	1232	28	34	B
Pullam, Frank L	Pvt. Co. K, 140 Inf	1232	31	30	B
Rasico, Paul E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 140 Inf	1232	38	18	A
Robertson, Fred R	Pvt. Co. K, 140 Inf	1232	29	29	D
Schwerdt, Louis R	Pvt. Co. E, 140 Inf	1232	3	42	C
Smith, Fred G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 140 Inf	1232	4	10	E
Snipes, Talbert Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 140 Inf	1232	35	35	D
Sparks, Jas. R	Pvt. Co. I, 140 Inf	1232	23	19	B
Spencer, Jas	Pvt. Co. M, 140 Inf	1232	3	15	E
Sprague, Arthur L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 140 Inf	1232	16	34	B
Spry, Walker	Cpl. Co. B, 140 Inf	1232	25	28	G

Deceased soldiers from Missouri buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION—continued					
Stephenson, Hugh	Pvt. Co. B, 140 Inf	1232	26	5	C
Stevenson, Rowland H	Cpl. M. G. Co., 140 Inf	1232	35	43	B
Stedham, Wm. H	Cook Hq. Co., 140 Inf	1233	11	17	D
Thackston, Curtis	Pvt. Co. H, 140 Inf	1232	39	41	D
Thibeault, Wilfred	Pvt. Co. L, 140 Inf	1232	6	15	E
Thompson, Jas. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 140 Inf	1232	40	25	B
Tippen, Roy E	Cpl. Co. H, 140 Inf	1232	2	22	D
Tracy, Ralph E	Pvt. Co. C, 140 Inf	1232	26	18	G
Tucker, Jas. I	Cpl. Co. K, 140 Inf	1232	24	11	E
Tyra, Jos. R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 140 Inf	1232	2	10	D
Vaughn, Lawrence T	Pvt. Co. D, 140 Inf	1232	17	21	D
Waltman, Chester A	Sgt. Co. L, 140 Inf	1232	31	6	E
Watson, John W	Cpl. Co. K, 140 Inf	1232	21	43	H
West, Jim L	Pvt. M. G. Co. 140 Inf	1232	18	20	A
Williams, Edw. V	Pvt. Co. A, 140 Inf	1232	27	8	E
Wilson, John H	Pvt. Co. K, 140 Inf	1232	25	10	E
Wilson, Ralph H	Pvt. Co. C, 140 Inf	1232	21	39	E
Wirth, Chas. C	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co. 140 Inf	1232	20	25	C
Wright, Jas. M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 140 Inf	1232	32	29	C
Edwards, Chas. S	Sgt. Co. A, 128 M. G. Bn	1232	32	13	F
James, Wm. Wesley	Pvt. Co. A, 128 M. G. Bn	1233	25	25	C
Price, Thos. A	Pvt. Co. B, 128 M. G. Bn	107–E	14	4	D
Ross, Benj. F	do	1232	13	3	C
Wiggins, Edwin W	Sgt. Co. A, 128 M. G. Bn	1232	36	19	G
Wilson, Wm. D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 128 M. G. Bn	1233	26	25	C
Everson, Ludwig L	1 Lt. Co. B, 129 M. G. Bn	1232	19	30	G
Bagby, Hubert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 129 M. G. Bn	1232	9	16	H
De Witt, Lawrence	Pvt. Co. B, 129 M. G. Bn	1232	23	23	B
Hays, Oben E	Pvt. Co. A, 129 M. G. Bn	1232	8	19	G
Kirtley, Arthur	do	1232	5	32	A
Towers, Russell	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 129 M. G. Bn.	1232	11	38	G
Weatherman, Chas	Pvt. Co. A, 129 M. G. Bn	1232	25	14	E
Allen, Clay C	Pvt. Co. A, 130 M. G. Bn	1232	27	42	B
Beyer, Raymond H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 130 M. G. Bn.	1232	35	41	D
Breeden, Hobert	Pvt. Co. A, 130 M. G. Bn	1232	5	16	F
Cunningham, Frank	do	1232	37	15	A
Dewitt, John E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 130 M. G. Bn.	1232	6	43	B
Dunn, Russell B	Pvt. Co. C, 130 M. G. Bn	1232	7	32	A
Enloe, Roscoe	Mech. Co. C, 130 M. G. Bn	1232	32	18	B
Gardner, Earl	Pvt. Co. C, 130 M. G. Bn	1232	34	25	F
Janss, Harold Peter	Pvt. Co. B, 130 M. G. Bn	1232	40	33	D
Jones, Henry	Pvt. Co. A, 130 M. G. Bn	1232	14	15	E
Long, Walter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 130 M. G. Bn.	1233	28	25	C
McCullough, Clarence	do	1232	21	4	H
Meyer, Leo	Pvt. Co. D, 130 M. G. Bn	1232	32	40	H
Opel, Andrew M	Cpl. Co. C, 130 M. G. Bn	1232	17	30	C
Woodmansee, Leslie E	Cpl. Co. A, 130 M. G. Bn	1232	27	30	G
Workman, Jesse	Pvt. Co. A, 130 M. G. Bn	1232	3	10	A
Fisher, Edgar C	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty D, 128 F. A	1233	23	20	B
Fournier, Jos. M., jr	Sgt. Bty B, 128 F. A	1232	17	28	F
Gorman, John C	do	1233	17	4	C
McCarthy, John D	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty A, 128 F. A	1232	28	40	H
Montgomery, Wm. F	Wag. Bty F, 128 F. A	1232	28	16	E
Timpo, August F	Cook Bty B, 128 F. A	1233	16	8	C
Vowels, Anthony J	Pvt. Bty A, 128 F. A	1233	8	12	B
Binkley, Otto	Pvt. Bty F, 129 F. A	1233	12	10	A
Cantoni, Edw. J	Cpl. Bty E, 129 F. A	1232	11	36	E
Ford, Tirey J	Sgt. Bty C, 129 F. A	1232	7	10	C
Keenan, Leo F	Cpl. Bty D, 129 F. A	1233	11	25	C
Kyle, Ralph B	Cpl. Bty C, 129 F. A	2132	1	20	B
Love, Jas. O	Cpl. Bty. B, 129 F. A	1233	18	21	A
Warner, Wm	Pvt. Bty. E, 129 F. A	1233	3	10	C
Barnett, John W	Pvt. Co. B, 110 Engrs	1232	32	24	A
Burton, Francis A	Pvt. Co. D, 110 Engrs	1232	13	19	G
Hirsh, Emil	Pvt. Co. E, 110 Engrs	1232	12	19	G
Merrill, Starr S	Cpl. Co. E, 110 Engrs	1233	19	25	C
Pisoni, Giovanni	Sgt. Co. F, 110 Engrs	1232	31	8	C
Shackelton, Fred J	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. C, 110 Engrs	1232	37	3	A
Shelton, Wm. F	Pvt. Co. E, 110 Engrs	1232	16	18	B
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Webster, Richard C	Pvt. Co. L, 152 Inf	107–E	5	1	C
THIRTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Bell, Earnest M	Pvt. Co. B, 153 Inf	608	28	11	C
Hill, Roy	Pvt. Co. F, 153 Inf	1233	21	28	A
Kent, Geo	Pvt. Bty. D, 141 F. A	608	26	16	C
Burt, Floyd F	Cpl. Co. D, 114 Engrs	1233	21	15	A
Cary, Edgar C	Pvt. Co. B, 114 Engrs	1233	13	5	A
FORTIETH DIVISION					
Denney, Ennis C	Wag. Co. B, 115 Engrs	1233	12	11	D
Horton, Ernest C	Pvt. Co. B, 115 Engrs	1233	15	4	D
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Ellerbruch, Geo	Pvt. Co. C, 161 Inf	608	1	35	B
Webb, Benton	Pvt. Co. M, 163 Inf	608	29	26	C
Cox, Altus W	Pvt. Co. L, 164 Inf	1233	27	29	C
Edwards, Fred L	Pvt. Bty. B, 147 F. A	1232	27	40	B
Tassaro, Chas. E	Pvt. Sup. Co., 1 Tn. Regt	608	25	2	D
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Clements, Edward	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf	1232	3	19	C
Forbout, Nahib	Pvt. Co. K, 165 Inf	1232	19	22	B
Gean, Henry	Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf	1232	28	11	A
Gilfoyle, Martin E	Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf	1232	26	3	F

Deceased soldiers from Missouri buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FORTY SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Kappa, Alphonse	Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf	1232	20	37	B
Kinkel, Edward	do	1232	11	33	G
Leach, Wm. A	Pvt. Co. K, 165 Inf	1233	34	5	B
Moyers, Roy G	Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf	1232	30	27	D
Zeiss, Edward	Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf	1232	36	37	B
Clolinger, Jas. D	Pvt. Co. I, 166 Inf	1232	37	26	B
Skiliman, Lewis H	Pvt. Co. K, 166 Inf	1232	37	17	E
Bruce, Elmer B	Pvt. Co. K, 168 Inf	1764	45	2	B
Gustine, Clyde	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 168 Inf	1232	7	18	H
Truemper, John F	Pvt. Bty A, 151 F. A	1232	14	17	F
Simpson, Robt. M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 117 F. S. Bn	1232	19	21	E
Boughton, Leroy H	Pvt. Co. A, 117 Amm. Tn	1233	15	4	C
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Sexton, Jas. J	1 lt. Co. F, 305 Inf	1232	16	4	D
Sellers, Elmer O	Pvt. Co. B, 307 Inf	1232	11	27	B
Rogers, Harry	2 lt. Co. D, 308 Inf	1232	13	21	E
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Jenkins, Evert M	Pvt. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232	38	16	F
Lowder, Robt. F	Pvt. Co. F, 316 Inf	1233	17	24	A
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Warren, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. A, 321 MG Bn	1232	12	28	B
Ostmeyer, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 307 F. S. Bn	34	14	5	A
Summersby, Kenneth J	Cpl. Co. C, 307 F. S. Bn	1232	30	30	H
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Betz, Jas. O	Pvt. Co. A, 329 Inf	608	28	19	D
EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Lee, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 311 Amm. Tn	34	15	5	A
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Fine, Sam. H	Sgt. M. G. Co. 349 Inf	1232	27	23	E
Frieberger, Frank E	Pvt. Co. C, 349 Inf	1232	39	39	B
Heremann, Wm. A	Pvt. Co. K, 349 Inf	1232	1	24	G
Hogan, Robt	do	1232	40	35	A
Talbott, Bert K	Pvt. Co. B, 349 Inf	1232	38	26	E
Adams, Douglas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 350 Inf	1232	16	24	H
Caldwell, Ellis	Pvt. Co. K, 350 Inf	1233	35	10	C
Frederick, Chas. A	Pvt. Co. L, 350 Inf	1232	34	15	D
Patterson, Guy R	Pvt. Co. G, 350 Inf	1232	12	21	H
Shipp, Wm. R	Pvt. Co. F, 350 Inf	1232	35	45	D
Wood, Chas. H	Pvt. Co. I, 350 Inf	1232	19	45	D
Fairley, Porter M	Pvt. Co. G, 351 Inf	1232	27	2	F
Street, Velpo W	Cpl. Co. G, 351 Inf	1232	31	23	E
McCarty, Jas. B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 352 Inf	1232	40	21	E
Siegle, Fredk. C	Pvt. Co. A, 352 Inf	1232	11	40	D
Williams, Floyd W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 352 Inf	1232	32	25	G
Kittel, Alvin R	Pvt. Co. B, 338 M. G. Bn	1232	35	28	D
Lewis, Benj. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 339 M. G. Bn	1232	40	27	G
Plumlee, Chas. H	Pvt. Bty E, 338 F. A	34	13	3	A
Stonebraker, Hubert	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty B, 338 F. A	34	3	16	A
Kester, Wm. E	Pvt. Bty D, 339 F. A	1764	31	7	B
Murray, Harley	Pvt. Sup. Co. 339 F. A	1764	30	6	B
Stratton, John H	Pvt. Hq. Co. 339 F. A	1764	1	7	B
Todd, Fredk. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty A, 339 F. A	1764	32	7	B
Wood, Elba N	Pvt. Bty B, 339 F. A	1764	17	8	B
Knoder, Ward L	Pvt. Co. B, 313 Engrs	1232	15	24	G
Papin, Lambert S	Pvt. Co. F, 313 Engrs	1232	34	22	E
Phelps, Lloyd	Pvt. Co. B, 313 Engrs	1232	8	24	G
Stone, Guy O	do	1232	9	9	F
Thomure, Clarence J	Pvt. Co. F, 313 Engrs	608	26	25	D
Riddle, Edward	Pvt. Co. E, 313 Amm. Tn	1232	36	28	D
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Shaw, Chas. Albert	1 Lt. Co. E. 353 Inf	1233	31	6	B
Mueller, Paul G	Pvt. Co. E, 353 Inf	1232	37	28	G
Kessel, Oscar	1 Lt. 354 Inf	1232	12	41	C
Barney, John T	Pvt. Co. L, 354 Inf	1233	3	19	D
Boyer, Clive A	Cpl. Co. B, 354 Inf	1232	15	19	F
Bradshaw, Benj. H	Pvt. Co. H, 354 Inf	1232	38	43	H
Brock, Clarence J	Cpl. Co. L, 354 Inf	1232	34	33	F
Campo, Fred	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 354 Inf	1232	20	31	B
Clingan, Wm. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 354 Inf	1232	1	37	G
Cubiery, Robt. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 354 Inf	1232	10	1	A
Dickson, Chas. H	Sgt. Co. D, 354 Inf	1232	35	20	G
Dingfelder, John M	Pvt. Co. G, 354 Inf	1233	13	19	C
Dumey, Albert G	do	1233	8	19	C
Dyke, Allie B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 354 Inf	1233	29	9	D
Elder, August G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 354 Inf	1233	28	18	D
Estes, Cephas	do	1232	37	37	G
Finkelstein, Samuel	Pvt. Sup. Co. 354 Inf	1232	5	30	H
Ford, Alexander L	Pvt. Co. K, 354 Inf	1232	35	5	D
Frankowski, Josef	Pvt. Co. M, 354 Inf	1232	12	34	H
Goforth, Luther B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 354 Inf	1232	1	4	C
Hall, Marechal E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 354 Inf	1232	23	18	H
Hartung, John A	Pvt. Co. B, 354 Inf	1232	16	33	H
Harvill, Wm. A	Pvt. Co. C, 354 Inf	1232	1	40	C
Higdon, John T	Pvt. Co. H, 354 Inf	1233	1	10	D
Hinghaus, Wm. J	Wag. Hq. Co. 354 Inf	1233	26	23	B
Igo, John T	Pvt. Co. I, 354 Inf	1232	9	20	H
Kennedy, Leo J	Pvt. Hq. Co. 354 Inf	1232	10	33	H
Kreibaum, Geo. F	Cpl. Co. C, 354 Inf	1233	28	11	C

Deceased soldiers from Missouri buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION—continued					
Lepore, Louis	Pvt. Co. B, 354 Inf	1232	28	15	D
Loftus, Michael	Cpl. Co. H, 354 Inf	1232	16	33	F
Lott, Fred G	Cpl. Co. E, 354 Inf	1232	21	34	D
Maupin, Amos	Cpl. M. G. Co. 354 Inf	1232	7	29	C
Shelton, Joe	Pvt. Co. B, 354 Inf	1232	7	15	E
McVey, Wm. C	Pvt. Co. C, 354 Inf	1232	3	29	F
Milbourn, Chas. E	Pvt. Co. D, 354 Inf	1233	34	13	B
Mitchell, Dorsey E	Cpl. Co. D, 354 Inf	1232	16	36	C
Niederjohn, Louis H. M.	Pvt. Co. D, 354 Inf	1232	13	19	B
Pacini, Luigi	Cook Co. E, 354 Inf	1232	21	12	B
Payne, John T	Pvt. Co. M, 354 Inf	1233	29	13	D
Pugh, Wm. W	Pvt. Co. E, 354 Inf	1232	37	11	D
Rizzuto, Francisco	Pvt 1 cl. Co. K, 354 Inf	1232	8	14	G
Royster, Geo. R	Sgt. Co. H, 354 Inf	1232	38	27	H
Smith, Samuel A	Pvt. Co. E, 354 Inf	1232	23	25	H
Staley, David R	Cpl. Co. K, 354 Inf	1232	18	23	H
Stavrianos, Stamatis N	Pvt. Hq. Co. 354 Inf	1232	17	31	H
Steele, Aubrey T	Wag. Sup. Co. 354 Inf	608	13	5	D
Tatum, Bee	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B., 354 Inf	1232	8	39	E
Tatum, Oscar W	Cpl. Co. B, 354 Inf	1232	32	40	E
Tennis, Fred N	Pvt. Co. H, 354 Inf	1232	30	36	H
Thompson, Otto	Pvt. Co. C, 354 Inf	1232	11	32	A
Wallace, Wm. N	Pvt. Co. K, 354 Inf	1232	22	32	A
Wells, Curt	Sgt. Co. H, 354 Inf	1232	11	31	B
Wengert, Bernie	Pvt. Hq. Co. 354 Inf	1232	19	22	F
White, Benj. R	Pvt. Co. A, 354 Inf	1232	38	28	C
White, Jack A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 354 Inf	1232	38	30	F
White, Travis B	Pvt. Co. G, 354 Inf	1232	21	23	H
Wolf, Erwin G	Pvt. Co. E, 354 Inf	1232	7	22	D
Zink, Louis F	Pvt. Co. G, 354 Inf	1232	19	4	D
Bruce, Noah	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 355 Inf	1232	3	26	H
Gipson, Clyde Allen	Pvt. Co. C, 355 Inf	1232	11	2	H
Gowen, Jas	do	1233	26	23	C
Janzen, Gustave	Pvt. Co. B, 355 Inf	1232	36	21	H
Lesieur, Freamon E	Wag. Sup. Co. 355 Inf	1233	5	8	B
McFadden, Odus E	Cook Co. C, 355 Inf	1232	24	41	F
Murry, Henry R	Pvt. Co. C, 355 Inf	1232	8	34	H
O'Connell, Dennis	do	1233	15	23	C
Painter, Chas. E	do	1233	19	14	B
Smith, Elmer W	Pvt. Co. K, 355 Inf	1232	23	28	G
Solomon, Guy F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 355 Inf	1233	11	6	D
Wunsch, Chas. H	Pvt. Co. C, 355 Inf	1233	26	10	C
Hania, Mark	Maj. 356 Inf	1232	32	21	G
Wear, Arthur Y	Capt. 356 Inf	1232	13	37	B
Moore, Jerome E	1 Lt. Co. I, 356 Inf	1233	8	2	D
Adams, Lloyd L	Cpl. Co. E, 356 Inf	1233	30	7	D
Billott, Leonard W	Pvt. Co. I, 356 Inf	34	20	11	A
Boone, Jasper A	Cpl. Co. F, 356 Inf	1232	25	23	G
Brannan, Lee	Pvt. Co. F, 356 Inf	1232	37	1	H
Branstetter, Reaves	Pvt. Co. A, 356 Inf	1232	24	14	H
Brendle, Chas. H	Cpl. Co. H, 356 Inf	1232	26	46	D
Broemmer, August R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 356 Inf	1232	33	31	E
Cohn, Samuel	Pvt. Co. A, 356 Inf	1233	10	11	D
Colvin, Carl L	Cpl. Hq. Co. 356 Inf	1232	19	33	F
Cox, Archie	Pvt. Co. G, 356 Inf	1232	25	27	H
Crader, Ray T	Cpl. Co. H, 356 Inf	1232	36	11	F
Crutchfield, Guy B	do	1232	1	6	A
David, Jesse W	Cpl. Co. B, 356 Inf	1232	24	11	F
Dean, Alvin R	Pvt. Co. H, 356 Inf	1232	16	13	A
Dunning, Hardaman	Cpl. Co. G, 356 Inf	1232	24	10	H
Ellis, Leonidas	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co. 356 Inf	1233	16	13	D
Erwin, Arthur	Pvt. Co. H, 356 Inf	1232	29	8	F
Farrar, Guy S	Cpl. Co. M, 356 Inf	1232	36	43	E
Haller, Richard W	Pvt. Co. I, 356 Inf	1233	33	21	D
Hodge, Arnold	do	1233	25	21	D
Holtmann, Geo. P	Pvt. Co. B, 356 Inf	1232	27	25	D
Kingery, Lloyd	Pvt. Co. G, 356 Inf	1232	40	13	F
Martin, Clyde R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 356 Inf	1233	7	14	B
Martin, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. I, 356 Inf	1233	3	26	C
McAllister, Jas. L	Bn. Sgt. Maj. Hq. Co. 356 Inf	1232	12	46	A
McGarry, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 356 Inf	1232	40	43	H
McNutt, Geo	Pvt. Co. C, 356 Inf	1232	7	37	E
Mikalajewski, John	do	1233	21	13	B
Miller, Ernest C	Pvt. Co. A, 356 Inf	1232	1	38	C
Neil, David W	Pvt. Co. M, 356 Inf	107-E	3	7	D
Niederjohann, Arnold H.	Mech. Co. C, 356 Inf	1233	27	8	D
Nunn, Burrell S	Pvt. Co. B, 356 Inf	1232	19	9	D
O'Farrell, John Arthur	Cpl. Co. E, 356 Inf	1233	35	11	B
Ogiesby, Carl R	Cpl. Co. B, 356 Inf	1232	40	39	B
Oliver, Ray M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 356 Inf	1232	36	27	F
Pearson, Floy R	Cpl. Co. F, 356 Inf	34	3	7	B
Rendle, Herman J	Mech. Co. M, 356 Inf	1233	12	7	D
Roach, John D	Sgt. Co. A, 356 Inf	1232	29	29	B
Rowland, Roy	Pvt. Co. E, 356 Inf	1232	38	2	F
Ryan, Wm. C	do	1233	12	5	D
Sanders, Arthur F	Cpl. Co. E, 356 Inf	1232	31	21	G
Silk, Elmer	Pvt. Co. C, 356 Inf	1233	1	15	B
Wells, Lawrence G	Cpl. Co. D, 356 Inf	1232	35	2	D
Wideman, Alfred Carlston.	Pvt. Co. D, 356 Inf	34	7	11	B
Willcut, Kibbie V	do	1233	19	16	C
Willoughby, Jas. W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 356 Inf	1233	33	3	B
Young, Roscoe D	Cpl. Co. D, 356 Inf	1232	28	21	G
Brooks, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. A, 342 M. G. Bn	1233	16	14	B
Johns, Wm. K	Pvt. Co. D, 342 M. G. Bn	1232	38	42	D
Stewart, Ray E	Pvt. Co. C, 342 M. G. Bn	1233	4	10	D
Creek, Hosea	Cpl. Bty. A, 340 F. A	1233	29	16	B
Cullison, Arthur	Pvt. Bty. D, 340 F. A	1233	20	23	D
Marcus, Tom	Cook Co. A, 314 Engrs	1233	3	27	C
Brandell, Edwin T	Cook Amb. Co. 314 Sn. Tn	1233	31	14	D
McElfish, Roy C	Pvt. F. H. 353, 314 Sn. Tn	1232	39	37	H
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Casey, John A	Pvt. Co. G, 358 Inf	1233	33	18	B

Deceased soldiers from Missouri buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Hassett, John S.	Pvt. Co. L, 362 Inf.	1252	3	2	A
Huckett, Edwin	Pvt. 1 cl. MD 362 Inf.	34	33	2	C
Morris, Dennis T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 363 Inf.	1232	32	5	F
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Hunley, John	Cpl. Hq. Tp.	1233	35	13	C
Jackson, Larney	Pvt. Co. B, 368 Inf.	1233	6	21	D
Reid, Major	Sgt. Co. E, 317 Engrs.	1232	4	21	F
Hunter, Nobie	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 317 Am. Tn.	608	8	18	D
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
McKenzie, John J.	2 Lt. M. G. Co. 369 Inf.	1232	11	9	C
McNish, Ernest Alfred	2 Lt. Co. D, 369 Inf.	1232	37	4	F
Worsham, Arch D.	2 Lt. Co. G, 369 Inf.	1232	17	39	A
Hill, Wm.	Pvt. 369 Inf.	1764	48	8	B
Hyde, Calvin	Pvt. Co. I, 369 Inf.	1232	23	25	F
Tebbs, Ulysses	Pvt. M. G. Co. 369 Inf.	1232	38	3	C
Anderson, Alexander L.	Pvt. Co. F, 370 Inf.	608	1	25	D
Clay, Rhodes, jr.	Pvt. Co. H, 370 Inf.	608	6	40	D
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
Morse, Guy Edw.	2 Lt. 135 Aero Sq.	1233	33	19	B
Clark, Virgil E.	Pvt. 307 Aero Sq.	107–E	3	5	B
Igo, Milton M.	Pvt. 1 cl. 468 Aero Sq.	34	35	7	B
Anderson, Clim	Pvt. 66 Dep. Serv. Co. ASC.	608	22	37	A
Coombs, Eddie H.	Sgt. 53 Regt. C. A. C.	1232	33	29	F
Larose, John W.	Sgt. Bty A, 61 Regt. C. A. C.	(1)			
Blalock, Jas. M.	Sgt. Bty B, 64 Regt. C. A. C.	608	9	2	D
Watts, Chas. N.	Sgt. Hq. Co. 67 Regt. C. A. C.	34	3	4	A
Bostrom, Carl	Pvt. Bty B, 1 Tn. Art. C. A. C.	1233	36	1	C
Fair, Wilford A.	Capt. M. D.	1232	3	14	G
Fitzsimmons, Wm. T.	1 Lt. M. D.	636	14	9	B
Evatt, Humphrey L.	Sgt. B. H. 21	636	2	17	A
Ashbrook, Bryan E.	Pvt. 1 cl. B. H. 28	34	35	4	A
Johnston, Frank J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Evac. Hosp. 9	1232	24	43	B
Clapper, Carl J.	Pvt. 314 Mob. Vet. Sec.	1233	24	28	C
Blackburn, Floyd L.	Pvt. 1 cl. 47 Med. Rpl. Unit.	608	30	21	D
Chrisman, Luther C.	Pvt. 44 Med. Rpl. Unit.	608	10	30	D
Hannah, John W.	Pvt. 18 Med. Rpl. Unit.	608	19	38	B
Nimmo, Wert D.	Pvt. 63 Med. Rpl. Unit.	608	6	26	A
Green, Thos.	Pvt. 1 cl. 202 Mil. Pol. Co.	34	4	10	B
Edwards, Geo. L., jr.	1 Lt. Pr. Co. C, Amer. Mis. M. T. C.	608	3	6	D
Clowdis, Glen H.	Pvt. 1 cl. 305 Mtrcl. Co. M. T. C.	34	6	2	C
Brown, Basil W.	Pvt. 312 Mtr. Rep. Unit	34	20	9	B
Brune, Edwin H.	Sgt. 116 Mob. Ord. Rep. Sh.	1233	15	19	A
Hardesty, Jas. W.	Pvt. Post. Exp. Serv.	34	7	19	B
Phillips, Sheridan	Pvt. 397 Cas. Co.	608	29	3	C
Murphy, Wm. J.	Cpl. Tp. E, 3 Cavalry	1232	36	9	A
Butts, Fred	Sgt. Tp. G, 15 Cav.	1233	4	2	B
Hansen, Fredk. P.	Pvt. Co. G, 3 Dep. Div.	608	33	10	C
Heady, Virgil F.	Pvt. 24 Co. Cp. McA. S. A. R. D.	608	16	22	D
Hurst, Henry	Pvt. 22 Co. S. A. R. D.	608	23	31	A
Mella, Enrico	Pvt. 17 Co. Cp. McA. S. A. R. D.	608	27	15	C
Mitschele, Henery P.	Pvt. 31 Co. Cp. McA. S. A. R. D.	608	35	31	A
Phillips, Archie	Pvt. 17 Co. Cp. McA. S. A. R. D.	608	29	18	C
Smith, Walter L.	Pvt. 9 Co. Cp. McA. S. A. R. D.	608	11	21	A
Sparkman, Acie	Pvt. Co. L, 51 Pion. Inf.	1233	4	26	A
Bumgarner, Clint	Pvt. 56 Pion. Inf.	1233	17	8	B
Duel, Granville H.	Pvt. Co. E, 57 Pion. Inf.	608	25	3	C
Coleman, Phillip N.	Pvt. Co. F, 804 Pion. Inf.	1233	24	13	D
Blair, Charlie	Pvt. Co. C, 805 Pion. Inf.	1232	27	5	A
Briscoe, Arch L.	Pvt. Co. B, 805 Pion. Inf.	1233	3	8	B
Campbell, Eugene	do	1232	22	39	C
Chandler, Elmer	Pvt. Co. I, 805 Pion. Inf.	1233	9	12	B
Harris, Estelle C. L.	Pvt. Co. G, 805 Pion. Inf.	1233	8	29	A
Howard, Benj. M.	Pvt. Co. F, 805 Pion. Inf.	1232	16	10	H
Marshall, Jas.	Pvt. Co. C, 805 Pion. Inf.	1232	35	28	A
McCleary, John W.	do	1232	35	40	C
Thurman, Jos. C.	Pvt. Co. D, 805 Pion. Inf.	1232	31	2	D
Underwood, Clyde S.	Pvt. Co. B, 805 Pion. Inf.	1232	21	42	B
Vaughn, Chester	Pvt. Co. C, 805 Pion. Inf.	1233	9	1	C
Webb, Grandville M.	Pvt. Co. E, 805 Pion. Inf.	1233	24	8	A
Brownrigg, Willie	Pvt. Co. G, 806 Pion. Inf.	1233	34	22	C
Gallaway, Louis	Pvt. Co. L, 806 Pion. Inf.	608	9	30	D
Greene, Rufus S.	Cpl. Co. K, 806 Pion. Inf.	608	30	7	A
Jackson, Arthur J.	Pvt. Co. L, 806 Pion. Inf.	608	3	22	A
Jones, Wm. L.	Pvt. Co. D, 806 Pion. Inf.	1233	14	6	C
Lann, Jasper T.	Pvt. Co. I, 806 Pion. Inf.	608	32	34	A
Shapp, Oscar	Pvt. Co. G, 806 Pion. Inf.	1233	34	3	B
Shockley, Ernest	Cpl. Co. H, 806 Pion. Inf.	34	21	7	B
Taylor, Geo. E.	Pvt. Co. M, 806 Pion. Inf.	1233	23	20	D
Winslow, Wesley	Pvt. Co. G, 806 Pion. Inf.	1233	23	20	C
Brown, Decordia A.	Pvt. Co. K, 809 Pion. Inf.	608	1	32	B
Burris, Benj. H.	Pvt. Co. I, 809 Pion. Inf.	608	31	15	C
Simpson, Jas.	Capt. 816 Pion. Inf.	1233	2	28	A
Gardner, Eugene	Pvt. Co. F, 816 Pion. Inf.	636	8	24	B
Jones, Chas. Elmer	Pvt. Co. I, 816 Pion. Inf.	608	19	38	D
Edwards, Geo. H., jr.	1 lt. Amer. Food Comm. Q. M. C.	34	15	1	B
Reilly, Terrance C.	Pvt. 320 Bak. Co. Q. M. C.	1233	22	25	A
Boyd, Albert	Pvt. Co. B, 309 Lab. Bn.	608	7	32	A
Cooper, Clyde H.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D. 327 Lab. Bn.	1233	35	10	A
Keith, Henry P.	Sgt. 308 Sup. Co. Q. M. C.	34	1	15	A

[1] To be interred.

Deceased soldiers from Missouri buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—contd.					
Lowell, Loranzy B.	Pvt. 1 cl. 313 Sup. Co. Q. M. C.	608	35	10	C
Parker, Marshall L.	Pvt. 1 cl. 11 Co. 302 Stev. Bn.	34	19	9	A
Taylor, Homar	Sgt. Co. F, 303 Stev. Bn.	1233	29	27	A
Angel, Everett	Pvt. 18 Co. Cp. McA., S. A. R. D.	608	12	21	A
Begley, Clyde E.	Pvt. 51 Co. Cp. McA. S. R. D.	608	17	26	B
Boyce, Samuel H.	Pvt. 39 Co. Cp. McA. S. R. D.	608	12	39	D
Brouk, Oscar	Pvt. 22 Co. Cp. McA. S. R. D.	608	23	40	D
Brown, Louis A.	Pvt. 12 Co. Cp. McA. S. A. R. D.	608	15	31	D
Clark, Carey W.	Pvt. 18 Co. S. R. D.	608	14	39	D
Farrar, Jesse M.	Pvt. 18 Co. Cp. McA. S. R. D.	608	24	3	C
Hickman, Lee M.	Pvt. 23 Co. Cp. McA. R. D.	608	8	25	A
Lowry, Harley M.	Pvt. 29 Co. Cp. McA. S. R. D.	608	20	26	B
Marsh, Jas. R.	Pvt. 30 Co. Cp. McA. S. R. D.	608	13	24	A
McCormick, Rex	Pvt. 22 Co. S. R. D.	608	3	31	B
Meyer, Geo. H.	Pvt. 21 Co. S. R. D.	608	34	20	C
Nelson, Jos. E.	Pvt. 23 Co. Cp. McA. S. R. D.	608	2	20	D
Parker, Wm. E.	Pvt. 9 Co. Cp. McA. S. R. D.	608	50	21	C
Ridlon, Guy	Pvt. 16 Co. Cp. McA. S. A. R. D.	608	15	29	A
Tankersley, Benj., jr.	Pvt. 21 Co. Cp. McA. S. R. D.	608	24	11	C
Underwood, Claud I.	Pvt. 29 Co. Cp. McA. S. R. D.	608	5	30	D
Upton, Tom	Pvt. 27 Co. Cp. McA. S. A. R. D.	608	3	40	D
Crowder, Ernest C.	Pvt. Co. C, 323 F. S. Bn.	34	11	18	A
Connelly, Jos. L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 12 Engrs.	1233	35	4	D
Dennison, Edgar	Pvt. Co. A, 12 Engrs.	1232	7	11	A
Cariker, John A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 17 Engrs.	608	1	22	B
Carlson, Carl G.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 22 Engrs.	1232	23	28	B
Easly, Lee Roy G.	Pvt. Co. L, 23 Engrs.	1232	28	16	C
Sievers, Chas. P.	do	1232	5	20	G
Brown, Chas. A.	Pvt. Co. F, 27 Engrs.	1232	39	27	B
Easterbrook, Albert Thos.	Pvt. Co. A, 28 Engrs.	1232	32	37	A
Eaton, Clifford R.	Pvt. Co. F, 32 Engrs.	34	31	5	A
Jones, Ira	do	34	16	20	A
Keune, Carl A.	do	34	26	10	B
English, Allie E.	Pvt. Co. C, 505 Engrs.	1233	22	7	C
Johnson, Frank H.	Sgt. Co. A, 545 Engrs.	608	10	42	D
Games, Alfred H.	Pvt. Co. A, 2 Cp. Sch. Det.	1232	39	6	B
Snider, Wm. Bryan	Pvt. Sup. Co. 13 Marines	608	3	26	B
Adams, Solomon Henry	Cxsn U. S. N.	608	18	39	D
Jamison, Roland Ray	Ph. Mate 1 cl. U. S. N.	1232	6	7	F
Weed, Earl Myron	Sm. 2 cl. U. S. N. R. F.	608	19	42	D
Appelgate, Richard	Pvt. Co. A, 302 Bn. T. C.	1233	30	6	B
Hartman, Edw. F.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 326 Bn. T. C.	107–E	12	1	C
Walker, Wm. P.	Pvt. 804 Co. Tr. Cps.	608	29	23	C

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the agricultural relief bill may have until midnight to-night to file their report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that the conferees on the agricultural bill may have until midnight to-night to file their report. Is there objection?

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to add that we are assured that the committee will have it ready to-night and, if so, it will be taken up to-morrow.

Mr. GARNER. Reserving the right to object, I want to say that I see by the morning paper that Senator McNARY announces that to-morrow at 3 o'clock he hopes to take up the conference report. I assume that he expects that the conference report will be passed by the House and sent over to the Senate before 3 o'clock.

Mr. TILSON. I hope so.

Mr. GARNER. Can the gentleman give us any information as to when we may expect them to get through with the conference report?

Mr. TILSON. The gentleman might ask me something easy. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARNER. The gentleman knows that every Member is interested in that matter. Many Members would like to leave immediately after the conference report is agreed to, and many will leave. Can the gentleman tell us when the Senate will pass the resolution and send it to the House providing for a recess?

Mr. TILSON. I have no definite information that would be worth anything. I have been in conference with the leaders of the Senate and others, but we have not reached a conclusion. There is nothing definite to be said on the subject, and what I have to say might mislead rather than enlighten.

Mr. GARNER. Is it not understood that as soon as the farm relief bill is out of the way the Senate will undertake to pass a resolution for a recess?

Mr. TILSON. That is my information.

Mr. GARNER. That was the reason I asked the gentleman when, in his opinion, the Senate would agree to the conference report.

Mr. TILSON. I hope that it will do so on Friday.

Mr. CRISP. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman a question. The floor leaders of the House have been limiting legislation to certain matters involved in the President's call. When the farm relief bill is disposed of we will have completed practically the program. If the Senate does not agree to a recess resolution, is it the gentleman's intention to have the House adjourn three days at a time, the House transacting no other business, until the Senate has disposed of the tariff bill?

Mr. TILSON. That would be my purpose in case no agreement is reached.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The gentleman does not mean to say we have completed the whole program as soon as the conference on the farm relief bill is agreed to?

Mr. TILSON. All except a few little things that must be cleaned up.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

BUREAU OF PROHIBITION (H. DOC. NO. 31)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Rules and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In order to secure the utmost expedition in the reorganization and concentration of responsibility in administration of the Federal bureaus connected with prohibition enforcement, so greatly needed to improve their effectiveness, I recommend that the Congress appoint a joint select committee to make an immediate study of these matters and to formulate recommendations for consideration at the next regular session.

I shall be glad to appoint a committee from the departments to cooperate with such a committee of the Congress. The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement will also cooperate through their studies of the departmental organization.

The subject involves the transfer of parts of various bureaus and agencies from certain departments to others and it includes as well the necessity for the unification and strengthening of our border patrols both in connection with prohibition and illegal entry of aliens. As the question embraces numerous laws and regulations in several bureaus, it will require extensive consideration which if given jointly by such committees of the Congress and the departments prior to the regular session will save many months of delay.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 6, 1929.*

TREASURY BILLS

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I present for printing under the rules the conference report upon the bill H. R. 1648, to amend section 5 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) to amend section 5 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"(b) All certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills issued hereunder (after the date upon which this subdivision becomes law) shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except estate and inheritance taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority; and the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States shall be considered to be interest within the meaning of this subdivision."

And the Senate agree to the same.

W. C. HAWLEY,
ALLEN T. TREADWAY,
ISAAC BACHARACH,
JNO. N. GARNER,
J. W. COLLIER,
Managers on the part of the House.

REED SMOOT,
JAMES E. WATSON,
DAVID A. REED,
F. M. SIMMONS,
PAT HARRISON,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) to amend section 5 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended, submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House bill increased the tax exemptions of the present law so as to exempt any gain from the sale or other disposition of certificates of indebtedness or Treasury bills, and also denied any loss. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision of the House bill and grants an exemption only as to principal and interest, as under the present law, and adds a provision that the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States shall be considered to be interest within the meaning of the subdivision. Although the House bill would result in considerable simplification, would result in interest rates more favorable to the United States, and in the end would very likely not affect the revenues, the Senate took the position that the provision was an entering wedge toward the exemption of capital gains.

Under the present law, when tax-exempt securities are sold at a discount in lieu of interest, any increase in value realized by the original purchaser is tax exempt, but no exemption is granted a subsequent holder. In order to prevent the application of this rule, the Senate amendment provides for the computation of interest at the original discount rate for the period during which the security is held, whether by the original purchaser or any subsequent holder. In other words, the original discount rate at which the security is sold is substituted for the interest rate fixed by the security itself in the case of an interest-bearing obligation. The amount of tax-exempt interest is apportioned among the holders according to the periods of their holdings. Any gain in excess of this amount is taxable and any loss resulting from a sale or other disposition is allowed as a deduction.

The House recedes with an amendment correcting a typographical omission.

W. C. HAWLEY,
ALLEN T. TREADWAY,
ISAAC BACHARACH,
JNO. N. GARNER,
J. W. COLLIER,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the conference report on the bill H. R. 1648, and consider the same at this time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oregon asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the conference report upon the bill H. R. 1648 and consider the same at this time. Is there objection?

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman will reserve a little time, because I want to make a short statement in respect to it. I have no objection to its present consideration.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, may we have the conference report read before the objection stage is passed?

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendment.

Mr. BEEDY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand that the consideration of this conference will not pass thereby the unanimous-consent stage.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk is reporting it now for information.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BEEDY. Mr. Speaker, again reserving the right to object, I see another gentleman standing here with a unanimous-consent request. I have a unanimous-consent request. I have no objection to the consideration of the report, but I do not want the stage for unanimous-consent requests to be passed.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize both gentlemen at the proper time. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the conference report.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, the Senate amendment proposes to change the original proposal of the House by making taxable gains arising out of transactions in these proposed Treasury bills. That is the extent of the amendment. It proposes to make taxable gains arising out of transactions in Treasury bills. If anyone buys these bills and makes an excess over the interest or discount provided in the issue, that excess becomes taxable.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I understand the original bill as it passed the House, it exempted those gains from taxation.

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. And this follows more or less the Senate amendment.

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes. And it amends the Senate amendment by inserting a line omitted in the bill as printed.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CLARK of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that to-morrow, after the reading of the Journal and the disposal of business on the Speaker's table, I be permitted to address the House for 35 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think the gentleman should wait until to-morrow to make that request. There is important business pending before the House that we are anxious to take care of. We also have the farm relief bill before us. I wish the gentleman would withdraw his request now and make it again to-morrow.

Mr. CLARK of Maryland. If it would gratify the wishes of the gentleman I will be glad to withdraw my request and repeat it to-morrow.

ORDER OF BUSINESS—FOLLOWING LEADERSHIP

Mr. BEEDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEEDY. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I rise for a brief moment to call the attention of the House to something which I think is important, inasmuch as it affects the rights of the Members of the House.

On Tuesday evening, as we had completed an arduous day's work in this Chamber, the leader of the majority side rose and said he thought we ought to have some understanding as to the order of business on the next day, and thereupon, because he thought of the convenience of Members, as he stated, he moved that the committee rise. The committee rose, and subsequently we came into the House, and thereupon the leader on the majority side of the House proffered a unanimous-consent request that Calendar Wednesday business be dispensed with in order that we might go on with the census and apportionment bill. Now, my interpretation of that procedure is that it amounted to an agreement between the leaders and the membership of this House as to what would be the procedure on Wednesday.

On Wednesday, when the House convened, after the reading of the Journal, the chairman of the Committee on the Census took his seat at the table over yonder, and the leader of the House, without one word of explanation, moved to adjourn, and, according to the habit by which we follow a leader, we proceeded like so many dumb animals, to adjourn, whereupon the chairman of the Committee on the Census—I do not think he said it to me, but I at least heard him say it—said: "What is all this for?"

I recognize the necessity of leadership, and I submit the leadership of the House recognizes that it is rather a convenient thing to have a following; but I want to suggest to the leadership, if I may, in all humility of spirit, that that is not the proper way to try to lead us, without giving us some slight intimation as to where we are going.

The membership of the House was entitled at that time to a word of explanation. We want to follow, but we want to know why we follow. A word of explanation as to the reason for that action would have been very much appreciated by at least one Member of the House.

I for one take great pride in this House. I resent the phrase "rubber stamp" which is sometimes applied to the House of Representatives.

Mr. WYANT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEEDY. Not just now.

I take great pride in the standing of this body, and I wish to suggest to the House that if the House does not wish to deserve the title "rubber stamp," it is incumbent on the Members of the House to be alert in the protection of their rights. [Applause.]

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] has to-day called our attention to the unwisdom of precipitate action. I should perhaps blame myself for too great willingness to follow under all circumstances. We sometimes put too much confidence in leaders. Leaders sometimes make mistakes. It is our duty to assist them, lest mistakes be made. Some of us are becoming to feel that it is not altogether to our credit to be classed as "inevitably regular." I submit that we ought to be informed by our leaders as to what we are doing and where we are going. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Maine has expired. Does the gentleman from Connecticut desire recognition?

Mr. TILSON. No, Mr. Speaker. The gentleman from Maine has scolded the House for its action on yesterday. I hope that he is satisfied. I do not see that what he says hurts the House at all. It was entirely within the power of the House not to adjourn if it so desired.

Mr. BEEDY. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. TILSON. No; I have not the floor.

Mr. BEEDY. I do not wish to be put in the position of having scolded the House, but rather to have criticized the leadership for yesterday's tactics.

TOBACCO TESTIMONY OF EMERSON ELA

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for half a minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Emerson Ela, a constituent of mine of prominence, feels aggrieved at a statement made by our colleague Congressman YON with reference to his testimony before the Ways and Means Committee on the tariff on tobacco of a certain kind.

Mr. Ela has wired me to have a statement inserted in the RECORD setting him right. I have conferred with Congressman YON and would like to insert Mr. Ela's letter to Mr. YON in the RECORD, if he does not object. If he should object, then I ask permission to insert the telegram which I have received, which is not offensive, I think, to Congressman YON. May I do so?

Mr. YON. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to extend his own remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Wisconsin received the consent of the gentleman from Florida to extend his remarks by inserting a certain document, but the Speaker did not put that part of the request. I do not know whether it is necessary or not.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is this letter? Is it from some man in the gentleman's district?

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. A prominent man in my district was mentioned by name in the RECORD by Congressman YON. He did not wish, I am sure, to misrepresent him, but he is very greatly grieved at this language of Mr. YON's:

> That the evidence produced by one Mr. Ela as to what he purported to be the wishes of binder and filler growers toward this schedule was not warranted.

He has made a reply in a letter to Congressman YON, but Congressman YON does not want that letter in the RECORD and has objected, but I understand Congressman YON does not object to the telegram going in the RECORD.

Mr. SABATH. Is not this setting a bad precedent?

[Cries of "Regular order."]

The SPEAKER. The regular order is, Is there objection?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. I do not wish to take the time of the House on a personal matter of this kind; but I affirm, on good authority, that Mr. Ela did not misrepresent the binder and filler growers. The board of directors of the Northern Wisconsin Cooperative Tobacco Pool authorized his appearance before the committee. This board consists of 16 growers of tobacco from every part of the tobacco-growing area of Wisconsin, and largely in my district, and I believe that he did speak officially as counsel and attorney for about 5,000 growers of tobacco who belong to this very successful organization.

Moreover, as for Mr. Ela himself, although we have differed politically, I have known him for 30 years, as a regular Republican, civic leader, and prominent attorney at law, and can assure the House that he is a man of such character that he would not misrepresent anything or anybody before a legislative committee or elsewhere.

CENSUS APPORTIONMENT

The SPEAKER. Under the rule the House automatically resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of Senate bill 312. The gentleman from Illinois, Mr. CHINDBLOM, will kindly take the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of Senate bill 312, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the committee rose on Tuesday, the last section of the bill had been read and debate upon that section and all amendments thereto had been limited to 10 minutes. The gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] had offered an amendment, to which the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'CONNOR] made a point of order. The point of order was pending at the time the committee rose. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard upon the point of order?

Mr. REED of New York. If the Chair pleases.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I suppose I should address the Chair. I would like to have, however, the whole committee hear the discussion because there may be others who will wish to discuss the point of order, if the Chair permits.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, I have but a very few minutes and, of course, I realize the temper of the committee at the present time and know you are very impatient and are not anxious to hear a discussion, even on a point of order.

I stand here before you to-day as the unfinished business and I probably will be finished very shortly, so far as this amendment is concerned; but I want the committee to understand just the purpose of this amendment. Prior to 1911——

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I make a point of order against any discussion pertaining to the merits of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is well taken. The gentleman from New York, however, has not proceeded far enough as yet for the Chair to know what he is laying a foundation for in the matter of an argument on the point of order.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Chairman, may we have the point of order stated again?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will suggest, if there is no objection, and in the interest of orderly procedure, that the Clerk be permitted to read the amendment. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will again report the amendment.

The amendment was again reported.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, prior to August 8, 1911, the apportionment act of that year, it was always provided in the matter of redistricting that this should be done by the legislature of the State in accordance with Article I, section 4, of the Constitution of the United States, which gives the legislature the power to fix the time and places, but reserves to the Congress the right at any time to make, alter, or amend such regulations. In 1911, in order to take care of a situation in Ohio and in some other States where they had the referendum, they changed this language that had been used for more than half a century to the language that it should be by the laws of the State.

Now, here is the practical situation under the law as it now stands. Unless my amendment is passed you would have this situation: After the enumeration is made it will probably develop in my State that instead of 43 Members of Congress we will have 42, and this means that if there is a deadlock between our legislature and our governor 42 Members of the Congress would have to be elected at large. Every one of them could be nominated in the city of New York, and I am casting no reflection, but these men would not accurately reflect the sentiment of the rural section of the great State touching prohibition, immigration, and other important public questions.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. REED of New York. Yes.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. As I heard the amendment read, it provides that the legislature may by concurrent resolution take this action at any time after the approval of this act.

Mr. REED of New York. Yes; at any time after the approval of the act.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. This bill is supposed to go into effect, or you desire it to go into effect, during this special session, which would be before the census is taken. Therefore, this proposed amendment would provide that without the governor's signature the legislature could redistrict the State at any time after the signing of this bill and before the census has been reported.

Mr. REED of New York. Something that should have been done nine years ago and has not been done. The legislature should have the right to do it now, if required to insure justice to the people of my State.

I now want to call your attention to the point of order, and I ask you gentlemen, if you have the bill before you, to turn to section 21 of the bill. The point of order has been made that this proposed amendment is not germane and that it does not relate to the subject in any shape or form. Let us see what has happened. I think every one of you has an interest in this question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry. Is the gentleman addressing his argument on the point of order to the House or to the chairman of the committee?

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, it is being addressed to the Chair and the Chair is hearing the gentleman.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It seemed to me the gentleman was making an argument to the House rather than to the Chair, and I did not think the House ought to pass on the question at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is following the gentleman, both with respect to the present bill and the law to which the gentleman is referring.

Mr. REED of New York. I realize that the point of order is not well taken. I just hope the House will be patient with me. I do not think you need to feel any particular alarm about what may happen when I get through, but I just want to call your attention to a very important and practical question touching representation.

I want you to read the last sentence in section 21:

That the act entitled "An act to provide for the fourteenth and subsequent decennial censuses," approved March 3, 1919, and all other laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

This was never intended to be in the present bill. This was in the Senate bill. They never changed it. Perhaps, under a strict construction by the courts they would not have to change it, but it leaves it open to considerable doubt, because the language is "all other laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed," and this includes section 22.

It happens that if it is construed in this way it means that sections 3, 4, and 5 of the apportionment act of August 8, 1911, which provides as follows:

That in each State entitled under this apportionment to more than one Representative, the Representatives to the Sixty-third and each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts composed of a contiguous and compact territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants. The said districts shall be equal to the number of Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress, no district electing more than one Representative.

SEC. 4. That in case of an increase in the number of Representatives in any State under this apportionment such additional Representative or Representatives shall be elected by the State at large and the other Representatives by the districts now prescribed by law until such State shall be redistricted in the manner provided by the laws thereof and in accordance with the rules enumerated in section 3 of this act; and if there be no change in the number of Representatives from a State the Representatives thereof shall be elected from the districts now prescribed by law until such State shall be redistricted as herein prescribed——

Mr. CROWTHER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. Yes.

Mr. CROWTHER. Does the gentleman from New York think that sections 3 and 4 in the 1911 act are really inconsistent with the present act?

Mr. REED of New York. They are now the law and what I am pointing out to the House is that under section 21 of this bill there is a possible construction by which they may be repealed, and we will go out to the country with an apportionment act that leaves it absolutely free to the legislature to put in shoestring districts, saddleback districts, and achieve all the vicious things of the gerrymanders in the days of old.

Mr. CROWTHER. Does not the language in the present bill call attention to the sections that are inconsistent, and I ask the gentleman again whether he considers sections 3 and 4 inconsistent?

Mr. REED of New York. I say there is that possible construction.

Mr. CROWTHER. Oh, possible construction!

Mr. REED of New York. I will say this, that when we pass an act we should make it as clear as possible, and not leave anything to conjecture.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I do not desire to cut the gentleman from New York off, but he has conceded the point of order made by the gentleman from New York. He is not discussing the point of order. He is not addressing the Chair. If he desires to be heard further, I think it should be by unanimous consent, because it is not in accordance with the provisions of the rules of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks the point of order is well taken with this exception, that notwithstanding the concession of the point of order by the gentleman from New York that it may be well taken, he then proceeded to claim that the repeal of certain provisions of the prior law might make his amendment in order. The Chair is prepared to rule.

Mr. REED of New York. I want to say that inasmuch as this bill may be passed repealing the provisions to which I have referred, my amendment proposes to save the situation by making it possible to prevent a deadlock in the legislature. I will yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear from the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, I wish to address myself for a moment to the point of order. I have in mind the provision to which the gentleman from New York has referred, namely, the language of section 21, but I take a different point of view as to the effect of the pending bill upon sections 3, 4, and 5 of the act of 1911.

What does the pending bill provide? It provides, first, for taking the census; and, second, it provides for an apportionment of Representatives in Congress. The measure carries language, to which the gentleman from New York has referred in section 21, providing for the repeal of certain specific laws and any other law inconsistent with the pending bill. Evidently the pending bill provides for the repeal of section 1 of the act of August 8, 1911. It unquestionably provides for such repeal. I do not think that it provides directly or indirectly for the repeal of other sections of the act.

Now, if that is true, it would seem that the remaining provisions of the act of 1911 ought to be subject to amendment. That is precisely what is proposed by the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The act of August 8, 1911, provides for two contingencies in the districting of the different States. One is that in event the representation in the different States should not be disturbed by the census of 1910 and the State legislatures do not undertake to redistrict, then the act itself would provide that the districting in existence at the time of the passage of the act shall continue. The other contingency provided for was in States that would receive additional representation in Congress. The act provides that in such contingency if the States fail to redistrict the number of Representatives gained by the States over that which they already had would be elected at large.

In the pending bill you are providing a third contingency not referred to in the act of 1911, namely, the situation that would arise should some States suffer reduced representation. Should any State, as a result of the census and apportionment we are providing for, suffer a reduction in representation, then in the absence of laws in the States providing for new arrangements of districts there would be no provision whatever for election of Representatives in Congress from such States.

So, then, it would seem reasonable that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York is in point and that it is germane to a portion of an act that we are not repealing, though we are repealing part of such act.

So, bringing the matter to a head, I submit that the pending bill provides for the repeal of section 1 of the act of August 8, 1911, as this section is in conflict with definite provisions of the pending bill, but it does not provide for the repeal of sections 2, 3, 4, and 5. If that is true, it seems to me that the amendment of the gentleman from New York is germane.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard on the point of order. I want to call the Chair's attention to a different phase of the subject. We are operating at the present moment under unusual and extraordinary conditions by reason of the fact that the committee which would ordinarily have had jurisdiction of the bill has not been appointed by the House, and therefore the bill is now before the House and the Committee of the Whole under a special rule, never having been considered by a committee.

The rules of the House which would ordinarily guide the Chair in deciding the germaneness of this amendment can not be applied, because the rules of the House contemplate that every bill which comes from the Senate goes through the ordinary legislative channels of the House, one of which is to be referred to a committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter, and from that committee reported to the House and from the House considered in the Committee of the Whole. That is not the fact here. Therefore, the Chair can not approach this question under the ordinary rules or precedents of the House established when we have committees and a committee has considered the bill. The Chairman in this instance is exactly in the same position that a chairman of a committee would be. If this amendment were offered in the Census Committee and the point of order were made, clearly the chairman of that committee would hold that it is germane, that it is related, that it does pertain to the subject matter of the bill, and would hold it in order. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole in this instance is in exactly that position, because the Committee of the Whole is acting in the capacity of a House committee considering a bill in the first instance. We have no Census Committee functioning. It was therefore necessary to bring in a special rule setting aside all the rules of the House in order to bring this bill properly before the House and for consideration in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. Whatever might have been the jurisdiction of a House committee in framing a House bill, as I understand it, a House committee, if there had been one to consider this bill, would have been subject to the same rules as to germaneness that the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] now is. That being true, I can not see that the fact that we have no House Committee on the Census makes any difference in this question whatever. The rule of germaneness is the same as to the amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] as it would have been if the House Committee on the Census had reported the same amendment to a Senate bill.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, in reply to that, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] knows, and surely the present occupant of the chair knows, that there is more latitude allowed in amendments to perfect a bill coming from the other body in a House committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter than there is on amendments offered by Members on the floor of the House, and I say to the gentleman from Michigan that the amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] would have been germane in the committee because it relates directly to the subject matter covered by section 21 and to the whole purpose and scope of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. With reference to the suggestion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA] the Chair will say that in the view which the Chair takes of the present situation there is no difference in the application of the rules of the House in regard to the subject of germaneness by reason of the fact that this bill has not been considered by the standing committees of the House. The Chair thinks that the effect of the special rule adopted by the House for the consideration of this bill was merely to bring the bill before the House without the intervention of the action of a standing committee, and, of course, in contravention of the ordinary rules of the House. In that connection the Chair is very distinctly of the opinion that all amendments, whether made by a standing committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter to either a House bill or a Senate bill or offered on the floor of the Committee of the Whole, are equally subject to the rule of germaneness.

On Tuesday last the Chair ruled upon this same amendment when offered at another point, and stated that there is nothing in the present bill which relates to the subject matter of the amendment, which subject matter is the action of State legislatures and of State authorities in redistricting a State upon the basis of a reapportionment of Members of the House made

by Congress. No argument has been made to-day which controverts the position which the Chair took at that time. The Chair takes it that no one now is prepared to claim that there is anything in the bill pending before us—S. 312—which directly relates to the matter of the redistricting of the States.

However, the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] now claims that the provision in section 21 is applicable, which reads as follows:

That the act entitled "An act to provide for the fourteenth and subsequent decennial censuses," approved March 3, 1919, and all other laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The gentleman from New York calls attention to that provision and claims that that relates to certain sections of the act of August 8, 1911, which bore on the subject of redistricting by the States, but it seems to the Chair that the gentleman overlooked the effect of the words—

all other laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

If there is nothing in this bill relating to redistricting, then there can be nothing in it which is inconsistent with the act of 1911 on that subject. There can be no repeal by this bill of any law or parts of laws which are not inconsistent with that act on the subject of redistricting by State legislatures.

Furthermore, the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH] stated that in his opinion section 1 of the act of August 8, 1911, is repealed by the words which the Chair has just quoted in section 21 of the pending bill; but he said that sections 2, 3, and 4 are not so repealed. If they are not repealed, of course they are not affected by S. 312, now before us; and if section 1 is the only one that is affected, the only one that is repealed, it seems to the Chair that the gentleman's argument is without avail.

In addition, the Chair calls attention to the language of the act of August 8, 1911, in section 4:

That in case of an increase in the number of Representatives in any State under this apportionment, such additional Representative or Representatives shall be elected—

And so forth. And to the language in section 3:

That in each State entitled under this apportionment to more than one Representative—

And so forth.

All the way through every provision of the act of August 8, 1911, relates to "this apportionment"; that is, the apportionment provided for in the act of August 8, 1911.

Therefore, it seems to the Chair very clearly that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] is not germane to the pending bill; and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York moves to strike out the last word. Upon that he is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DYER. How much debate is left on this section?

The CHAIRMAN. Ten minutes.

Mr. DYER. It is understood that five minutes will be left after the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] has consumed his five minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, on June 3, 1929, when S. 312, a bill to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress, was under consideration in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, I served notice that at the proper time I would offer the following amendment:

Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the legislature of any State (subject, however, to the initiative and referendum law in any State wherein such a law exists), at any time after the approval of this act, in order to secure contiguous and compact territory and equalization of population in accordance with the rules enumerated in section 3 of the apportionment act, approved August 8, 1911, by concurrent resolution, redistricting the State for the purpose of electing Representatives to Congress, and upon each and every such redistricting the Representatives to Congress shall in any such State be elected from the new districts so formed.

It is my opinion that this amendment would be quite unnecessary were it not for the fact that the apportionment act of 1911 changed the language usually found in the reapportionment acts. Prior to 1911 the authority to redistrict was specifically delegated to the legislatures of the States, but in the apportionment act of 1911, to meet the referendum situation in Ohio, the authority to redistrict was given in this language: "In the manner provided by the laws thereof."

The amendment which I am offering does not disturb the referendum laws of any State but it places the authority to redistrict where it belongs—with the legislatures of the States. I want to call the attention of the House to the language of Article I, section 4, of the Constitution:

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

I want to refresh the recollection of the Members of the House by explaining that at the very time the convention was considering Article I, section 4, and using the word "legislature" the members of that convention had fresh in their memory the unpopularity of the royal governors because of their abuses of the veto power. The bitterness of the people toward the arbitrary abuse of this power by the royal governors must have produced some reaction upon those who were using the word "legislature" in a document which sought to protect the liberties of the people. Not only this, it is significant in considering the use of the word "legislature" in this section and in other sections of the Constitution to keep in mind that only three States—Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New York—had seen fit to grant the veto power to their governors.

Let me put it another way: At the very time that the convention was considering the word "legislature" the legislatures alone in eight States were concerned in enacting statutes. Surely in view of these facts the framers of the Constitution, in providing that "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof," never contemplated that the governor's approval would be required to give force and effect to such action as any State legislature might take in the premises.

The meaning of the term "legislature" as used in the United States Constitution has been construed by the courts. Let me quote from the Supreme Court:

What did the framers of the Constitution mean in requiring ratification by "legislatures"? That was not a term of uncertain meaning when incorporated into the Constitution. What it meant when adopted it still means for the purpose of interpretation. A legislature was then the representative body which made the laws of the people.

The term is often used in the Constitution with this evident meaning.

Article I, section 2, prescribes the qualifications of electors of Congressmen as those "requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature."

Article I, section 3, provided that Senators shall be chosen in each State by the legislature thereof, and this was the method of choosing Senators until the adoption of the seventeenth amendment, which made provision for the election of Senators by vote of the people, the electors to have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

In Article IV the United States is required to protect every State against domestic violence upon application of the legislature, or of the executive when the legislature can not be convened.

Article VI requires the members of the several legislatures to be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States.

By Article I, section 8, Congress is given exclusive jurisdiction over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be.

Article IV, section 3, provides that no new States shall be carved out of old States without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned.

There can be no question that the framers of the Constitution clearly understood and carefully used the terms in which that instrument referred to the legislature of the States. (Hawke *v.* Smith, 253 U. S. 221.)

The purpose of an apportionment act is to apportion or allocate among the several States the entire representative power of all the people in the Union according to their respective numbers. The bill (S. 312) provides for the whole number of which the House of Representatives is to be composed, viz, 435 Members, and a method is then provided to ascertain how much of this representative power each State is entitled to, based upon its population.

The representative power of all the people in the Union and its proper allocation to the several States, as directed by the Constitution, goes to the very root of free government. It was sought by those who framed the Constitution to distribute this power of all the States on the basis of the population of the

several States, and to that end they directed an enumeration be made every 10 years.

Article I, section 2, clause 3 of the United States Constitution provides that—

> The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of 10 years, in such manner as they shall direct.

In obedience to this constitutional mandate the Congress has provided by legislation for a decennial census and a reapportionment of congressional representation from 1790 to 1910. It is now nine years since the 1920 census was taken, and although the House has performed its constitutional duty by passing a reapportionment act, the Senate has failed to act until the first session of the Seventy-first Congress. This deadlock has broken a precedent of legislative regularity and obedience to a constitutional mandate covering a period of 120 years.

The present bill (S. 312) seeks to anticipate a similar legislative situation on the subject of apportionment and by its provisions prevent a future legislative deadlock on this subject, the provisions to become operative, however, only in the event that the Congress fails to act. The remedial provision to which I refer is section 22 of S. 312, as follows:

> SEC. 22. That on the first day, or within one week thereafter, of the second regular session of the Seventy-first Congress and of each fifth Congress thereafter, the President shall transmit to the Congress a statement showing the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, as ascertained under the fifteenth and each subsequent decennial census of the population, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the existing number of Representatives made in the following manner: By apportioning the existing number of Representatives among the several States according to the respective numbers of the several States as ascertained under such census, by the method used in the last preceding apportionment and also by the method of equal proportions, no State to receive less than one Member.
>
> If the Congress to which the statement required by this section is transmitted fails to enact a law apportioning Representatives among the several States, then each State shall be entitled, in the second succeeding Congress and in each Congress thereafter until such apportioning law shall be enacted or a subsequent statement shall be submitted as herein provided, to the number of Representatives shown in the statement based upon the method used at the last preceding apportionment; and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the last House of Representatives forthwith to send to the executive of each State a certificate of the number of Representatives to which such State is entitled under this section. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk, or of his absence or inability to discharge this duty, then such duty shall devolve upon the officer who, under section 32 or 33 of the Revised Statutes, is charged with the preparation of the roll of Representatives elect.
>
> This section shall have no force and effect in respect of the apportionment to be made under any decennial census unless the statement required by this section in respect of such census is transmitted to the Congress within the time prescribed in this section.

There is another situation that may arise to cause a miscarriage of justice with respect to the reapportionment of Representatives among the States. Provision is made in S. 312 to prevent a deadlock between the House and the Senate with respect to apportionment legislation, but no provision is made in the Senate bill to prevent a possible deadlock in the States when the legislature attempts to redistrict. Let us take New York State as an illustration of what may happen. It is predicted that under the reapportionment based upon the 1930 census New York State may and probably will lose a Representative. A deadlock between the legislature and the executive might prevent a redistricting of the State. This, if it should occur, would require that all of the Members, 42 in number, be elected at large. This would be manifestly unfair to the people of the State and the Nation.

The whole principle of representative government, as disclosed by the debates of the framers of the Constitution, was to make it possible for the various interests, such as agriculture, industry, finance, commerce, navigation, to have a voice in the national councils. Congress recognized the fact in 1842 that this could best be accomplished by providing for congressional districts composed of contiguous territory which would enable a Representative to be known to his constituents, and he in turn to be familiar with the conditions in that district, so that he could legislate intelligently and effectively. The selection and election of the 42 Representatives at large, without due regard to the agricultural, industrial, financial, and other interests of the State, would deprive a large portion of the State from any voice in the national councils. It is to avoid any such calamity as this that I am urging this amendment.

This situation I wish to meet by offering the following amendment:

> SEC. 23. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the legislature of any State (subject, however, to the initiative and referendum law in any State wherein such a law exists), at any time after the approval of this act, in order to secure contiguous and compact territory and equalization of population in accordance with the rules enumerated in section 3 of the apportionment act, approved August 8, 1911, by concurrent resolution, redistricting the State for the purpose of electing Representatives to Congress, and upon each and every such redistricting the Representatives to Congress shall in any such State be elected from the new districts so formed.

This brings us to a consideration of the scope of the power of Congress in this matter of reapportionment of Representatives. As clearly stated in the case of Prigg *v.* Pennsylvania (1842, 16 Pet. 619), while there is no express power in the Constitution authorizing Congress to reapportion, the whole purpose of the enumeration, as provided for in the Constitution, would be nullified if the means to accomplish the ends were denied to Congress:

> Although the Constitution has declared that Representatives shall be apportioned among the States according to their respective * * * numbers, and for this purpose it has expressly authorized Congress by law to provide for an enumeration of the population every 10 years, yet the power to apportion Representatives after this enumeration is made is nowhere found among the express powers given to Congress, but it has always been acted upon as irresistibly flowing from the duty positively enjoined by the Constitution.

Following is Article I, section 4, of the United States Constitution:

> Control of congressional elections.—I. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.

This constitutional provision was adopted on Thursday, August 9, 1787. The debate shows clearly that the purpose the framers of the Constitution had in mind was to keep sufficient control of the election of Representatives to prevent any State legislature from obstructing or interfering with the orderly and equitable apportionment of the representative power of the people.

> The Committee of Detail had provided in its report that—
>
> "The times and places and manner of holding the election of the Members of each House shall be prescribed by the legislature of each State; but their provisions concerning them may, at any time, be altered by the Legislature of the United States."
>
> Madison and G. Morris thought that this provision ought at least to be confined to election of Members of the House of Representatives; since, as to the Senate, the right of the legislatures to elect Members of that body must necessarily include the right to regulate the times, places, and manner of election. The convention, however, did not concur with his view. Charles Pinckney and Rutledge moved to reject the power of Congress to alter the provisions made by the States; Madison, Gorham, King, and G. Morris contended that such a power was absolutely necessary, for, as Madison said:
>
> "The necessity of a general government supposes that State legislatures will sometimes fail or refuse to consult the common interest at the expense of their local constituency or prejudices * * *. The legislatures of the States ought not to have the uncontrolled right of regulating the times, places, and manner of holding elections. These are words of great latitude. It was impossible to foresee all the abuses that might be made of the discretionary power * * *. It seemed as improper in principle * * * to give over the election of the Representatives of the people in the General Legislature as it would be to give to the latter a like power over the election of their representatives in the State legislatures."
>
> The convention supported Madison's view.
>
> Read, of Delaware, then suggested an amendment to vest in Congress the power not only to alter the provisions of the States but to make regulations in case the States should fail or refuse altogether, and this was adopted.—The Making of a Constitution, by Charles Warren.

More than a quarter of a century after the adoption of Article I, section 4, of the Constitution William Rawle, discussing this provision in his work on the United States Constitution, had this to say:

> It only remains to observe that to guard against a refractory disposition, should it ever arise in legislatures of the States, in respect to times, places, and the manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, Congress is empowered at any time to make or alter by law such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.

Kent, commenting on Article I, section 4, in his Commentaries, in connection with the apportionment act of 1842, which for the first time provided that Representatives should be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory * * * said:

This direction [referring to election by districts composed of contiguous territory] was authorized by the provision in the Constitution (Art. I, sec. 4) that the time, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

Continuing, Kent expressed the reason and the wisdom of the legislation:

The election of Members of Congress by districts had been heretofore adopted in some of the States and not in others. Uniformity on this subject was desirable, and the measure itself was recommended by the wisdom and justice of giving, as far as possible, to local subdivisions of the people of each State a due influence in the choice of Representatives, so far as not to leave the aggregate minority of the people in a State, through approaching perhaps to a majority, to be wholly overpowered by the combined action of the numerical majority, without any voice whatsoever in the national councils.

THE POWER OF CONGRESS TO REDISTRICT

An examination of the reapportionment acts from 1790 until the act of 1842 shows that nothing was said about laying out congressional districts. The power to do so, however, was delegated to Congress in section 4 of Article I of the Constitution.

The history of apportionment legislation and the power of Congress to delegate authority to the States to redistrict was carefully compiled by a distinguished former Member of this House, Hon. Marion E. Rhodes, a Representative from Missouri. The brief is as follows:

BRIEF OF HON. MARION E. RHODES, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ON THE QUESTION OF THE RIGHT OF CONGRESS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION TO DELEGATE TO THE STATES AUTHORITY TO REDISTRICT

Section 2, Article I, of the Constitution, provides that Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers.

Section 2, Article I, of the Constitution, also provides that the actual enumeration of inhabitants of the United States shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, under the Constitution, and within every subsequent period of 10 years in such manner as Congress shall direct. This same section 2 provides that the number of Representatives shall not exceed 1 for every 30,000. This is all the constitutional authority there is on the subject of taking the census and fixing the basis of representation in Congress, except what appears in section 2 of the fourteenth amendment, and from 1790 down to the present time Congress has in various acts, but not always in the same way, provided for taking the census once in 10 years and fixing by law the basis of representation.

It is clear under the provisions of section 2, Article I, of the Constitution, that the object of taking the census was for the purpose of apportioning direct taxes and Representatives in Congress among the several States. Inasmuch as the census is to be taken once within each period of 10 years, it is also clear this requirement was put into the Constitution in order to equitably apportion Representatives in Congress among the several States and to provide for an increase in the number of Representatives in Congress, from time to time, as the population might increase.

Following the decennial census of 1790, Congress passed its first apportionment act, effective April 14, 1792. This was a very brief act, consisting of but one short paragraph, conforming to the requirements of the Constitution above mentioned. All Members of Congress under this act were evidently elected at large, because there is no reference therein to the question of congressional districts. The act provided for one Representative in each State for every 33,000 persons, determined according to section 2 of Article I of the Constitution. (1 Stat. L. 253.)

Following the census of 1800, effective January 14, 1802, Congress passed the second apportionment act, providing for one Representative in Congress for every 33,000 persons in each State, determined according to the Constitution. This act, like the preceding, consisted of but one short paragraph and made no reference to the election of Members of Congress by congressional districts. In fact, it was a verbatim copy of the act of 1792. (2 Stat. L. 128.)

Following the census of 1810, by act of Congress effective December 21, 1811, the third apportionment act was passed. The only difference in this act and the two preceding acts was that the ratio was changed to one Member for every 35,000 persons in each State, determined according to the Constitution. (2 Stat. L. 669.)

Following the census of 1820, by act of Congress effective March 7, 1822, Congress passed its fourth apportionment act, which was substantially the same as those preceding, except the basis of representation was fixed at one Representative for every 40,000 persons in each State, determined according to the Constitution, no reference being made in this act to the question of congressional districts. (3 Stat. L. 651.)

Following the census of 1830, by act of Congress effective May 22, 1832, Congress passed its fifth apportionment act, which was substantially the same as each of the preceding acts, except the basis of representation was increased from one Member for every 40,000 persons to one Member for every 47,000 persons, to be determined according to the Constitution, no reference being made to congressional districts. (4 Stat. L. 516.)

Following the census of 1840, by act of Congress effective June 25, 1842, Congress passed its sixth apportionment act, fixing the ratio at one Representative for every 70,683 persons in each State having a fraction greater than one moiety of the said ratio. This act consists of two paragraphs, the first being substantially the same as in the preceding apportionment acts, except the basis of representation is increased. Section 2 provides as follows: "That in every case where a State is entitled to more than one Representative in Congress the number shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory equal in number to the number of Representatives to which such State may be entitled, no one district to be entitled to more than one Representative." This is the first time in the history of apportionment legislation any reference is made to congressional districts. Members of Congress having been prior to this time either elected at large in the several States or elected by districts fixed by the several States independent of congressional action. In most cases, however, they were elected at large. (5 Stat. L. 491.)

By act of Congress effective May 23, 1850, provision was made for taking the seventh decennial census. In this act Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior to apportion Representatives in Congress among the several States and fixed the number of Members at 233. This act provided for electing one Representative at large for each major fraction of the ratio. This act also provided for taking of the census by the United States marshals of the several States. This is the first time in the history of our Government (and I think the only time) that Congress provided for taking the census and determining the representation in Congress in the same act. Under the provisions of this act the Secretary of the Interior was not only directed to apportion Representatives in Congress among the several States, but he was also directed to certify the result to the House of Representatives and to the governors of the several States. (9 Stat. L. 433.)

However, supplementary to this act, Congress passed an act, effective July 30, 1852, directing the Secretary of the Interior to enforce the provisions of the above-mentioned act. It appears the census returns from the State of California were incomplete, which had resulted in delay on the part of the Secretary of the Interior in complying with the law. The act further provided for an increase of the total membership, previously fixed at 233, to 234. (10 Stat. L. 25.)

By act of Congress, approved March 4, 1862, it was provided "that from and after the 3d day of March, 1863, the number of Members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States shall be 241; and the eight additional Members shall be assigned one each to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Vermont, and Rhode Island." This act was silent as to the question of laying States out into congressional districts. (12 Stat. L. 353.)

By act of Congress, approved February 2, 1872, Congress fixed the number of Representatives at 283 Members, to be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants. Under this act provision was made for electing Members at large in the States in which an increased number of Representatives had been given under the law, providing that the other Representatives to which the State was entitled should be elected by districts then provided for until the legislature of said State might otherwise provide before the time fixed by law for the election of such Representatives. This act also fixed the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, beginning with the year 1876, as the day for electing Representatives and Delegates in Congress. This act also provided a method of filling vacancies on account of death or resignation in Congress. Section 6 of the act provided for the enforcement of the fourteenth article of amendment. (17 Stat. L. 28.)

By act of Congress approved February 25, 1882, the House of Representatives was to be composed of 325 Members, there being no reference to the ratio of representation. Section 3 of the act provided that Representatives should be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory and each containing, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants. The conclusion of this section follows in the nature of an amendment: "That unless the legislature of such State shall otherwise provide before the election of such Representatives shall take place as provided by law, where no change shall be hereby made in the representation of a State, Representatives thereof to the Forty-eighth Congress shall be elected therein as now prescribed by law. If the number as hereby provided for shall be larger than it was before this change, then the additional Representative or Representatives allowed to said

State under this apportionment may be elected by the States at large, and the other Representatives to which the State is entitled by the districts as now prescribed by law in said State; and if the number hereby provided for shall in any State be less than it was before the change hereby made, then the whole number to such State hereby provided for shall be elected at large unless the legislature of said State has provided or shall otherwise provide before the time fixed by law for the next election of Representatives therein." (22 Stat. L. 5.)

By act of Congress, approved February 7, 1891, the number of Representatives was fixed at 356 Members, apportioned among the several States according to the provisions of this act, without reference to the ratio of representation as in the preceding reapportionment act. This act also provided for the election of Representatives by districts composed of contiguous territory and containing, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants. Section 4 of the act, which is very similar to section 3 of the preceding act, is as follows: "That in case of an increase in the number of Representatives which may be given to any State under this apportionment, such additional Representative or Representatives shall be elected by the State at large, and the other Representatives by the districts now prescribed by law, until the legislature of such State, in the manner herein prescribed, shall redistrict such State; and if there be no increase in the number of Representatives for the State, the Representatives thereof shall be elected from the districts now prescribed by law until such State be redistricted as herein prescribed by the legislature of said State." (26 Stat. L. 735.)

Following the census of 1900, by act of Congress approved January 16, 1901, the number of Representatives was fixed at 386 Members, apportioned among the several States as in the two preceding acts without reference to the ratio. This act contained substantially the same provision, both with regard to laying out the States into congressional districts and electing Representatives at large. Section 4, however, contains this provision: "If the number hereby provided for shall in any State be less than it was before the change hereby made, then the whole number in such State hereby provided for shall be elected at large, unless the legislatures of the said States have provided or shall otherwise provide before the time fixed by law for the next election of Representatives therein." (31 Stat. L. 733.)

Following the census of 1910, by act of Congress approved August 8, 1911, the number of Representatives was fixed at 433 Members without reference to ratio. This act contains the same provisions with regard to the method of electing Members of Congress and laying States out into congressional districts composed of contiguous territory as in the act of 1901. Under section 4 of this act the same provision was enacted in relation to electing Members at large as in the preceding reapportionment act, except no provision was made for electing Members at large on account of a reduction of membership, because under this act no State lost a Member. This act contained an additional section relating to the method of nominating candidates for Congress at large. (37 Stat. L. 13.)

Under the apportionment act of February 25, 1882, Maine and a few other States each lost a Member of Congress. This act provided specifically for the election of Members of Congress at large, in the event a State lost representation, until such time as the legislature might redistrict the same. While the reapportionment act of January 16, 1901, contained the same provision concerning the election of Members of Congress at large, in the event a State lost membership, as was provided in the act of February 25, 1882, yet under this act no State lost membership. It will be observed from the foregoing history of reapportionment legislation that Congress did not exercise its power, under the Constitution, in directing the several States in the formation of congressional districts during the first 50 years of our national life. In other words, the States were left free to either elect Members of Congress at large or to elect them from local congressional districts of their own making.

Reviewing the history of congressional elections, it is found that in a vast majority of cases Members of Congress were elected at large in all the States prior to 1842. In that year, however, Congress for the first time provided that in every case where a State was entitled to more than one Representative in Congress, the number to which such State was entitled should be elected by congressional districts composed of contiguous territory, equal in number to the number of Representatives to which such State was entitled according to the provisions of the act.

In the reapportionment act of February 2, 1872, Congress not only provided that congressional districts should be composed of contiguous territory, but that such districts should be composed as nearly as practicable of equal population. From that day to this, in every reapportionment act, Congress has provided that the several States should be laid out into congressional districts composed of contiguous territory and of equal population.

Under the apportionment act of May 23, 1850, Congress delegated authority to the Secretary of the Interior to reapportion Representatives in Congress according to the census herein provided for, and to certify the result to the House of Representatives and to the governors of the several States.

It is clear from the above-cited cases that Congress from time to time could just as easily have provided that the governors of States might lay out the States into congressional districts as for the legislatures to have done so, because it is from the reapportionment act itself the States derive their authority to lay out congressional districts, and not from the Federal Constitution. Hence, Congress can delegate such authority either to the legislatures or to the governors of the several States.

As this question of reapportionment following each decennial census will arise to plague others who have not had to deal with this legislation, I have attempted to throw as much light as my limited ability will permit on this question. An interesting sidelight is thrown on Article I, section 4, of the Constitution, which will be found in Elliot's Debates, volume 1, page 361. A letter by "Cornelius" in the Hampshire Gazette (Mass.), December 11, 18, 1787, expressed the fear that this section of the Constitution be used to injure the rural districts. The letter reads:

> This power being vested in the Congress may enable them from time to time to throw the elections into such particular parts of the several States where the disposition of the people shall appear to be the most subservient to the wishes and views of that humble body * * * should it so happen (as it probably will) that the major part of the Members of Congress should be elected in and near the seaport towns, there would in that case naturally arise strong inducements for fixing the places for holding elections in such towns within their vicinity. This would effectually exclude the distant parts of the several States and the bulk of the landed interest from an equal share in that Government in which they are deeply interested.

Now, after 140 years, the effects of Article I, section 4, of the Constitution, so much feared because it was then thought that it might favor the large cities at the expense of the rural sections, can be invoked to protect the rural districts from urban domination in the choice of Representatives.

Without the adoption of the amendment which I have offered making clear the power of the legislature to redistrict, the entire representative power of the State of New York may be thrown into the cities. On the other hand, the entire representative power might be thrown into the rural portions of the State. In either event a very large portion of the population of the State would be without representation as contemplated by the Constitution.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, and ask that it be read.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TILSON: Page 16, beginning with line 21, strike out all of section 22, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SEC. 22. (a) On the first day, or within one week thereafter, of the second regular session of the Seventy-first Congress and of each fifth Congress thereafter, the President shall transmit to the Congress a statement showing the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, as ascertained under the fifteenth and each subsequent decennial census of the population, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the then existing number of Representatives made in each of the following manners:

"(1) By apportioning the then existing number of Representatives among the several States according to the respective numbers of the several States as ascertained under such census, by the method used in the last preceding apportionment, no State to receive less than one Member;

"(2) By apportioning the then existing number of Representatives among the several States according to the respective numbers of the several States as ascertained under such census, by the method known as the method of major fractions, no State to receive less than one Member; and

"(3) By apportioning the then existing number of Representatives among the several States according to the respective numbers of the several States as ascertained under such census, by the method known as the method of equal proportions, no State to receive less than one Member.

"(b) If the Congress to which the statement required by subdivision (a) of this section is transmitted, fails to enact a law apportioning Representatives among the several States, then each State shall be entitled, in the second succeeding Congress and in each Congress thereafter until the taking effect of a reapportionment under this act or subsequent statute, to the number of Representatives shown in the statement based upon the method used in the last preceding apportionment. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the last House of Representatives forthwith to send to the executive of each State a certificate of the number of Representatives to which such State is entitled under this section. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk, or of his ab-

sence or inability to discharge this duty, then such duty shall devolve upon the officer who, under section 32 or 33 of the Revised Statutes, is charged with the preparation of the roll of Representatives elect.

"(c) This section shall have no force and effect in respect of the apportionment to be made under any decennial census unless the statement required by subdivision (a) of this section in respect of such census is transmitted to the Congress within the time prescribed in subdivision (a)."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi reserves a point of order.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, there is no point of order to be made against this amendment.

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts reserves a point of order.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DICKINSON. Do I understand there is only five minutes left for debate on this section?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Connecticut yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. TILSON. I do not yield any time for it.

Mr. DICKINSON. The gentleman has not been recognized yet for debate, only for offering an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa has not been recognized. The amendment has been offered by the gentleman from Connecticut, and to it the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TINKHAM] have reserved points of order. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON].

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. I prefer not to yield. I am willing to yield for a parliamentary inquiry, but it must not be taken out of my time. I insist that the point of order should be passed upon.

The CHAIRMAN. Only five minutes remain of debate on this section.

Mr. TILSON. Again I insist that the point of order be passed upon.

Mr. STAFFORD. Regular order!

The CHAIRMAN. The regular order would be the disposition of the point of order. Does the gentleman from Mississippi desire to argue the point of order?

Mr. TILSON. It is perfectly clear that the amendment is not subject to a point of order.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the gentleman from Connecticut a question.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I demand to know whether the point of order is made or reserved. I demand the regular order.

Mr. WINGO. I will make the point of order, Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman is so meticulous. The gentleman will have to come back here 40 years from now to keep me from asking these questions under the rules.

Mr. STAFFORD. I was perfectly conscious of what I was doing when I made the point of order.

Mr. WINGO. I apologize to the gentleman. I thought he was unconscious.

Mr. STAFFORD. I was just as alive and just as awake as the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. RANKIN. I reserved a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi has reserved a point of order. Does the gentleman make it? Does the gentleman from Massachusetts make it? The Chair thinks he should say to the gentleman from Arkansas that the Chair should make the inquiry first.

Mr. WINGO. I want to ask the gentleman from Connecticut about his amendment. Some gentlemen call for the regular order when they do not know what it is.

Mr. SNELL. When the regular order is demanded and the Member reserves a point of order, he must make it.

Mr. TILSON. My amendment is not subject to a point of order.

Mr. WINGO. I thought at first that the gentleman from Connecticut was saying that unconsciously, but he has given us his word.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Massachusetts on the point of order.

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Chairman, this motion contravenes a well-known rule of parliamentary procedure in this House, namely, that no legislation can be effected by indirection that can not be effected by direction.

On the day before yesterday amendments were adopted to section 22 which are now sought to be stricken out. The method is indirect, supervenes and sets aside the action of this committee. This is a subterfuge, without authority and without precedent. [Cries of "Rule!"]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

Mr. WINGO. Is the Chair going to rule it out of order? If he is, I want to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman care to be heard?

Mr. WINGO. Is the Chair familiar with the amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is familiar with the amendment.

Mr. WINGO. It does nothing under the sun except to eliminate two amendments that the committee has already adopted. Is not that true?—and I submit that as a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that is not a parliamentary inquiry, but the Chair will state that in his opinion there is more in the amendment than that.

Mr. WINGO. There are two rulings here. Champ Clark, when he was Speaker, overruled me in a well-considered opinion when I tried to do the same thing that the gentleman from Connecticut is doing. Let us be candid about it. You are proposing to come in here, after the committee has adopted two amendments to the section, and do by indirection that which you can not do by direction. You have changed one word here and there, but you are restating the substantial part of section 22 and leaving out the two amendments which the committee has already acted upon; in other words, you reconsider the vote by which the committee adopted the Hoch amendment and the Tinkham amendment. The gentleman from Connecticut and some gentlemen upon the Democratic side are in, if I were parliamentarily permitted to say so, a "hell of a fix," but that does not mean you have the right to override parliamentary law in order to pull them out of the hole. There is a way to get at this, in keeping with parliamentary precedents, and I protest seriously and with all the force I can against this subterfuge in overriding the rules of the House by attempting to do by indirection that which you can not do by direction. [Applause.]

Mr. STEVENSON rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. STEVENSON. I do. I am opposed to the point of order. It is well established here that when a section is under consideration and a motion is made to strike it out that motions which are made to amend the text are in order and precede the motion to strike out. You can then go ahead and add a lot of amendments to the section; then the motion to strike out comes up and wipes the whole thing out, and that is what is proposed to be done here. Then there is nothing in the rules which prevents this House from turning around and inserting something in the place of that which is stricken out. [Applause.]

Mr. DOWELL rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman desire to discuss the point of order?

Mr. DOWELL. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman briefly.

Mr. DOWELL. Day before yesterday two amendments were adopted to this section, the Hoch alien amendment and the Tinkham amendment, and this section has just now been restated in this amendment, omitting these amendments. As I understand from the reading of this amendment of the gentleman from Connecticut he is seeking now to strike out the two amendments referred to. Under the rules of the House these amendments having been adopted in the Committee of the Whole a few days ago, he must go to the House to have the House pass upon them. He seeks to strike them out by this amendment. That is what it means. This amendment, interpreted as it should be correctly interpreted, would mean to strike out the two amendments that have been adopted by this committee, and I maintain this is contrary to the parliamentary rules, and it never has been done in this House. [Applause.]

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from North Dakota briefly.

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Chairman, there is just one suggestion that I want to make in addition to the one already made by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOWELL], and particularly in reply to the suggestion made by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. STEVENSON]. Of course, it is true that all amendments proposed to any section and adopted are in the nature of perfecting amendments and that after they have been adopted it is perfectly in order to move to strike out the entire section. If that were the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut, I take it the point of order would not have been raised, but that was not the motion.

The motion of the gentleman from Connecticut was to strike out all of the section and then reinstate substantially—not word for word, it is true—but to reinstate substantially the original section carried in this bill plus two or three committee amendments that have been adopted and are in the sections at the present time. Until something can be said which would show that the amendment is substantially different from the original language of this section, together with the minor committee amendments not in dispute, then this amendment accomplishes exactly what the gentleman from Massachusetts said to do by indirection what can not be done directly.

It seems to me the point of order should be sustained.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I should like to submit a parliamentary inquiry. If the Chair should hold the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] to be in order, would it then be in order to offer the Hoch amendment to the Tilson amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would not wish to answer that in advance. That will raise questions of germaneness and questions of the time for opening it to amendment.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Would the Chair hold that the fact that this amendment in effect wiped out the perfecting amendments previously adopted by the committee would preclude such perfecting amendments from again being offered?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not think the time is ripe for answering that question.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Of course, if the substitute offered by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] is adopted in the Committee of the Whole, that ends the so-called Tinkham amendment and the Hoch amendment, and the question I desire to propound to the Chair is this: If the substitute is defeated and both amendments stay in the bill, would not any Member of the House, when it comes from the Committee of the Whole, have the right to demand a separate vote on every amendment adopted in the committee?

The CHAIRMAN. That will be for the Speaker of the House to pass upon, but the present occupant of the chair would rather think that any Member may ask for a separate vote.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule unless the parliamentary inquiry relates to the matter of procedure.

Mr. GREEN. It does, Mr. Chairman. In the event the amendment is adopted, then it will be in order, will it not, for the minority to move to recommit and insert the Hoch amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. No motion to recommit can be made in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. GREEN. I know that; but will not that motion to recommit be in order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. The Chair has examined the amendment and compared it with the text of section 22 and finds a considerable number of changes in form and to some extent in substance, which, in the opinion of the Chair, would make the amendment in order.

The only question, it seems to the Chair, that might remain to be determined would be whether the fact that this proposed substitute omits some of the amendments already adopted by the committee has any bearing, and upon that question the Chair has a very complete and distinguished precedent and authority which is within the recollection of the present occupant of the chair. It occurred on June 28, 1922. The Committee of the Whole had before it a bill relating to certain land offices and amendments had been adopted eliminating certain such offices and adding others, when the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Mann—recognized, I think, by all of us as one of the greatest parliamentarians and legislators in the history of this body—offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute which struck out everything after the enacting clause and inserted in lieu thereof the original bill as amended by amendments offered on behalf of the standing committee, but eliminated an amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH], which had been adopted in the Committee of the Whole, and had materially changed the principal section of the bill. Mr. Mann stated frankly that his purpose was "to give the committee an opportunity to practically pass upon this same question again, but in a parliamentary way and one that is in order." Mr. Mann stated that if the House should adopt the French amendment he was afraid that no opportunity would be afforded for voting on some of the committee amendments. As a matter of fact, the French amendment, which had been adopted by the committee, itself struck out some of the committee amendments which had previously been approved by the Committee of the Whole.

A point of order was made to the substitute by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] and he argued it very ably. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole at the time was the distinguished gentleman from Iowa, Mr. Towner, now the Governor of Porto Rico. After much discussion the Chairman, Mr. Towner, said:

> The Chair is ready to rule. There are two methods by which substitutes for the entire bill may be offered. The first is to offer, after the first paragraph has been read, a substitute for the entire bill, with the notice that with regard to the succeeding sections of the bill, as they are read, a motion will be made to strike them out. That method has been used in a good many instances. In that case gentlemen will notice that, of course, there is no opportunity for amending any subsequent section of the bill, providing the substitute is agreed to.
>
> The other method is to offer the substitute for the entire bill at the conclusion of the reading of the entire bill, as was done in this instance by the gentleman from Illinois. Of course, in that case all of the amendments that have been adopted by the committee, whatever they may be, are stricken out if the substitute is adopted. If the substitute contains in effect or in actual language some of the amendments that are already agreed to, that does not deprive the mover of the substitute of the consideration of his substitute. That applies practically to the case that we have before us, in the opinion of the Chair. No matter what the effect of this substitute may be, it is the right of the committee to vote down or to support the motion of the gentleman from Illinois. The point of order is, therefore, overruled.

While the decision of the Chair in that instance related to a substitute for an entire bill, in the pending case the substitute relates to an entire section and proposes a substitute for that section, and in this particular case, as the Chair has already observed in rulings upon section 1—and this may become important hereafter—this bill is composed of two parts. Sections 1 to 21 relate entirely to the taking of the census. Section 22 relates entirely to the apportionment of the Members of the House among the States. So that, to all intents and purposes, section 22 is a bill all by itself; in fact, it is well known that in the Senate the census bill and the reapportionment bill were consolidated and section 22 is practically the reapportionment bill which this House passed in January of this year.

Therefore the Chair is constrained to the conclusion that the question now before the Chair is practically on all fours with the case decided by Chairman Towner in 1922, and the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, there is no need for extended debate on this provision, because all the matters it contains have been debated for several days. The amendment introduces no new matter except some clarifying provisions in section 22 of the Senate bill.

Mr. DICKINSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. I yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. DICKINSON. A great many Members of the House do not realize, however, that if they vote for this substitute there will be no opportunity whatever to vote on either the Hoch amendment or the Tinkham amendment in the House of Representatives, and if this amendment is defeated in the House the language of the original bill is restored in the legislation.

Mr. TILSON. I think the membership of the House understands perfectly, but I shall spend a few moments in explaining it.

There is no need to dodge the question. The principal thing it does is to eliminate the two provisions that were put into the bill the other day. [Applause.] That is the effect, frankly stated, and that is the object of it.

Mr. GARBER of Oklahoma. To what provisions does the gentleman refer?

Mr. TILSON. I refer to the Hoch amendment and to the Tinkham amendment.

Mr. GARBER of Oklahoma. This amendment would preclude any vote on the Hoch and Tinkham amendments.

Mr. TILSON. The adoption of this amendment strikes out section 22 and substitutes new language. The new language does not embody either the Hoch amendment or the Tinkham amendment, but it does embody the clarifying amendments put in by the Committee of the Whole House the other day. The whole point of it is that if this amendment is carried it makes possible a census and reapportionment bill. I think it would be most unfortunate if this extra session of the House should take a recess without having passed a census bill and an apportionment bill. [Applause.] And this is the only way we can secure the passage of a census bill and an apportionment bill.

I hope that the Members on both sides—as this is not strictly a party question—that the Members on both sides will lay aside

petty differences on immaterial things and let us pass through the House a census bill and an apportionment bill, a duty which we have too long delayed. [Applause.]

Mr. CROWTHER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. CROWTHER. Is it not true that both of these amendments are on highly controverted matters and do not belong in the bill?

Mr. TILSON. They ought both to be treated in separate bills where they can be considered on their merits. I do not believe in bringing in here and attaching to this bill matters that do not belong to it.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Would not the adoption of your amendment be in effect an admission on the part of the House that it is unable to legislate and feels that a special committee appointed by the Speaker can better legislate on this subject than the House itself?

Mr. TILSON. It would be a clear demonstration that the House is able to legislate. That is the object of bringing this amendment before you. [Applause.]

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment to the substitute of the gentleman from Connecticut by adding it at the end of the Tilson amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the Tilson amendment insert a new paragraph, as follows:

"The word 'persons' as used in this section shall not be construed to include aliens. If any provision of this section is declared unconstitutional the validity of the remainder of the act shall not be affected thereby."

Mr. TILSON. To that, Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that it is not germane.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. I make a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Kansas desire to discuss the point of order?

Mr. HOCH. I certainly do desire to discuss the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, I do not rise to criticize the distinguished leader, for whom I have an affectionate regard. I did not particularly find fault for his action yesterday which was disturbing to many Members because he had a disturbing situation to meet. But I do object if any strong-arm methods are to be used to prevent the House from passing on this proposition.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that all time has expired.

Mr. HOCH. I shall address myself directly to the question of germaneness.

Mr. TILSON. I object to the gentleman's statement as to strong-arm methods.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that up to the present moment the gentleman from Kansas has not discussed the point of order. The Chair would like to hear the gentleman on the point of order.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, I will discuss the point of order. The question is as to the germaneness of the amendment. What is this amendment? It provides an interpretation of a word which has been used in the very section. Can anyone say that to interpret a word which has been used in the section is not a germane amendment? If that is not germane, I do not know what in the world could be germane. We have used the word "persons" in this section, and my amendment simply provides that the word "persons" as we intend it to be used here shall not be construed to include aliens. If that is not germane, I ask my good friend from Connecticut, what is germane? Is it not germane to interpret a word which you have just used in the language which precedes my amendment?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. If the interpretation of a word which the gentleman seeks to inject into the section is such an interpretation as to entirely change the meaning of the word, then his amendment is not necessarily germane.

Mr. HOCH. The gentleman is addressing his remarks to what he conceives to be the logic of the matter. I do not agree with him on that.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, my suggestion was absolutely with reference to the question of germaneness.

Mr. HOCH. Let me proceed for a moment upon the question of germaneness.

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. HOCH. Yes.

Mr. CRISP. On the point of order strictly. The amendment we are now considering is a substitute offered by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] for the original section 22 of the bill. Under the rules a germane amendment is in order to a substitute. This substitute is practically the same as section 22 of the bill. When we were considering section 22 this identical amendment was offered and was held germane and adopted by the committee.

Mr. TILSON. Oh, no point of order was made against it, although a point of order should have been made.

Mr. CRISP. Whether a point of order was made or not, the House by not making it acquiesced in it.

Mr. HOCH. The gentleman from Georgia is undoubtedly correct on that point. This language is already in section 22, which the House has passed on; but getting to the other question, Mr. Chairman, I want to address myself to one other suggestion that was made upon the question of germaneness. The suggestion has been made that this adds another class, that the language in the bill says "excluding aliens," and that you can not add another class. Suppose instead of the word "persons" we had used these words, "all male citizens, all female citizens, all male aliens, all female aliens." Does anyone mean to suggest that it would have been out of order, not germane, to strike out two of those classes? When we strike out simply one class, even proceeding on that phase of the argument, we certainly have not done a thing which has ever been held not to be germane. I submit that the House ought to be permitted to pass directly on this issue, and if we are beaten we are willing to take our medicine without complaint and get ready for another day. The opponents should be willing to do the same.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard in support of the point of order.

The amendment of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOCH] refers not to the persons to be counted, but adds to the class of people to be excluded. The exclusion in the amendment now before the House refers to but one class, namely, Indians not taxed. There is a long line of precedents in the House holding that where a provision in a section of a bill refers to one class or one type, an amendment adding to that class is not germane. One individual proposition may not be amended by another individual proposition.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. HOCH. My amendment is to the substitute of the gentleman from Connecticut, and the language is not in that substitute at all.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The language of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut provides:

The whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed.

That is in the amendment. The exclusion refers to one class, and under a long line of precedents an amendment to add to the one class is not germane. Of course, if the Chair should rule that this is in order, two classes being included, then, certainly, the Tinkham amendment is in order. [Applause.] But we are confronted now with the proposition that you have an exclusion of but one class, and the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas refers to that one class, and the point of order should be sustained. Just one precedent is necessary to sustain this point of order. It is exactly in line and to the point. Speaker Cannon held on January 8, 1904, an amendment to a bill providing for the eradication of boll weevil, adding gipsy moth not germane, and sustained a point of order. That decision is sound, has been followed innumerable times, and is binding on the Chair

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Has the point of order been specifically made upon the ground of germaneness?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understood it was made upon the ground of germaneness.

Mr. GRIFFIN. If the point of order so far made has been confined to germaneness, I want to add that I make a further point of order upon the ground that this amendment is unconstitutional. It violates the language of the fourteenth amendment, which prescribes that all persons in each State are entitled to be enumerated.

The only exception made is in the case of "Indians not taxed." All other persons in the State must be counted. No other exception is made. If any other exception was intended, it would have been put in the Constitution, either in the fourteenth amendment or elsewhere. No other exception can be

found anywhere in the Constitution as it is written. If it is sought to add another exception, it must be incorporated in the Constitution and not slipped into a statute.

Section 2 of the fourteenth amendment is precise and explicit. It reads:

> Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed.

The amendment of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOCH] arrogantly assumes to limit the meaning of the word "persons" as used in the Constitution. It does not help his case or disguise his purpose by using in his amendment the words "persons as used in this section" (of the bill), because the term "persons" as used in the section sought to be amended must necessarily be used in the sense in which it is employed in the Constitution. You can not amend or alter the intent of the language of the Constitution in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

Mr. CANNON rose. [Cries of "Rule!"]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be very glad to hear from the gentleman from Missouri, a distinguished parliamentarian.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I remember more than a dozen years ago the minority leader—at that time sitting on the other side of the House—making the statement that the facility with which parliamentary propositions were analyzed was determined not by a knowledge of the rules but by the application of that knowledge. That statement applies with particular force to the argument just advanced by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA]. He is correct in his citation of the rule providing that one individual proposition may not be amended by another individual proposition of the same class. There is such a rule. But that rule is not applicable to the pending point of order. The proposed amendment is not upon a subject different from that under consideration. On the contrary, it is a part of the subject under consideration. What is the subject under consideration? It is "persons"—all persons, male and female, white and black, naturalized and unnaturalized, alien and American. The amendment deals with only one of those classes, the aliens. And the proposition of the amendment is to remove that class from the other classes of "persons."

Therefore the rule which applies here is the rule under which any part of a subject under consideration can be restricted, limited, or eliminated by amendment. [Cries of "Vote"!]

Mr. Chairman, I would like to digress for a moment to address a parliamentary inquiry to the Chair. I would like to inquire if it is in order for Members sitting in their seats to demand a vote while a colleague has the floor?

The CHAIRMAN. It is not.

Mr. CANNON. It is thoughtlessness on the part of Members, of course, but it is both discourteous and out of order. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, the rule governing the situation presented by the point of order is the rule that any part of the subject matter under consideration can be removed by amendment. And any amendment to eliminate any portion of the subject matter under discussion is germane. It is known as the doctrine of limitation and is established by a long line of decisions uniform in character and on all fours with the case at bar.

For example, in 1919, when the bill for the termination of Federal control of railways was under consideration, the clerk read the section providing that the Interstate Commerce Commission should determine rates and should have the power to change rates. An amendment was offered providing that while the Interstate Commerce Commission could change rates, it could not change them upward. It limited the power sought to be conferred on the commission—that is, it limited the subject matter under discussion. The point of order was made that the amendment was not germane, and the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Walsh, the only Member to be formally elected Speaker pro tempore by the House in the last 25 years, held that it was a mere limitation; that it limited the subject matter under consideration, and was therefore in order.

Going back to the Democratic régime, in the Sixty-fifth Congress, during the consideration of the bill to establish a Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the proposition before the House was to insure all American ships, of all classes and character. An amendment was offered to exclude from the ships eligible to insurance under the bill all ships which charged exorbitant rates; and the Chairman of the committee held that that was simply a limitation; that it only took from the subject before the House a portion of the subject matter proposed to be affected, and was therefore germane and in order.

In 1923, coming down to more recent times within the memory of all of us, we were considering a bill for the regulation of radio communication. The proposition before the House included all radio communication, both interstate and intrastate. The gentleman from Texas, Mr. Blanton, offered an amendment excluding from the operation of the bill all intrastate radio communication. A point of order was made that it was not germane, and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD], whom I welcome back to the House most heartily, not only because of his great ability but especially because of his profound knowledge of the law of the House, was sitting as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. In a well-considered opinion, which ranks as one of the important precedents of the House, he held that the proposed amendment to exclude intrastate communication merely took from the subject matter before the House a portion of a subject matter already under consideration, and was therefore germane and in order.

At the risk of being somewhat tedious I shall take the time to cite just a few more decisions on this point.

This is an important question and an important decision, and the law is so well established and the decisions so clear that it is only necessary to call attention to them.

In 1921 the House was considering a bill to establish the Veterans' Bureau. We had before us the Senate bill which excluded from participation in the benefits of that legislation all alien soldiers. My friend from Indiana, Mr. HICKEY, proposed an amendment exempting from the inhibition those aliens who had served honestly and faithfully. A point of order against the amendment was made by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], but the chairman held that those aliens sought to be exempted from the operation of the section constituted a part only of those aliens comprising the subject matter under consideration and the amendment was therefore germane.

Another bill was before us in the Sixty-sixth Congress, a bill to extend the operation of the emergency tariff law, which was in effect at that time and which automatically expired unless revitalized by statute.

The bill proposed to continue in effect all tariff rates of the old law. In other words, the subject matter under consideration embraced every rate at that time in force. Mr. NEWTON, of Minnesota, offered an amendment to except one of those rates—the rate on flaxseed.

Our distinguished Speaker, Mr. LONGWORTH, of Ohio, at that time a member of the committee, made the point of order that it was not germane, and Mr. BURTON, of Ohio, now a Senator from that State, who was presiding as Chairman on that occasion, ruled that the proposition to exclude one of the rates merely limited the subject before the House, the House having before it the entire schedules in the tariff bill, and overruled the point of order.

Permit me to refer to just one more case. The House was considering in the Committee of the Whole a bill to deport aliens convicted of crime. An amendment was offered to exclude from the operation of the bill all aliens whose property had been seized by the Alien Property Custodian and whose property rights were then in process of adjudication. Mr. Towner, the Chairman of the committee, now Governor General of one of our insular possessions, held that the subject before the House was the deportation of all aliens convicted of crime and the proposition to exempt those awaiting litigation simply proposed to remove one class of the general subject under consideration. And he properly held the amendment to be germane and in order.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let us apply this doctrine of limitation to the case before the House.

The subject under consideration is "the whole number of persons"—all persons, without limitation, restriction, or reservation whatever. That is the proposition before the House. What does the amendment refer to? Is it a different subject from that under consideration? Most assuredly not. On the contrary, it is a part of the subject matter already under consideration. It is one class of "the whole number of persons." Who can deny that in consideration of "the whole number of persons" you are thereby and simultaneously considering all aliens in that "whole number of persons"? The amendment is merely a limitation, and as such it is undoubtedly germane and is unquestionably in order. [Applause.]

Mr. LEHLBACH. Will the Chair hear me for one minute?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman.

Mr. LEHLBACH. The gentleman from Missouri states that the object of the amendment is to exclude from consideration a certain portion of the subject matter of this paragraph, but it does not do that. It includes in the paragraph all persons, but it adds to one single class that is treated separately another class to be treated separately, and there is no subject matter excluded.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Chairman, will the Chair hear me for a moment?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Chairman, let us see just what this section does. This section provides for the securing of the whole number of persons in each State. That is the purpose of this amendment, the whole number of persons. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas is an interpretation of the word "persons" in this section, telling who these persons are that are to be counted in each State. It seems to me there can be no question that the amendment excluding aliens from those being counted, as designated in this section, is entirely in order, and I can see no reason whatever why it should not be held in order.

The gentleman from New York suggested cases where a territory was being offered as a State and that the addition of others was not in order. This case is not to be compared with those in any way, because this is merely a definition of the word "persons" when it comes to counting the number of persons in a State and provides that aliens shall not be counted. I think there is no question of its being in order.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard just a moment?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOCH] is, it seems to me, an attempt, deliberately, to enact legislation in direct contradiction of the express command of the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] The Constitution requires that Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. "Counting the whole number of persons, excluding only Indians not taxed." That is the language of the Constitution. But the pending amendment provides that the word "persons" in the bill shall not be construed to include aliens.

Mr. Chairman, for a thousand years the word "person" has never had but one meaning, and that is a human being. The word "alien" and the word "citizen" each denotes simply a political status, and the word "person" includes both the citizen and the alien, because both are human beings. The rule of constitutional interpretation is that words are to be considered as having been used in their ordinary meaning. Here is what Webster gives as the correct definition of the word "person," and this agrees with the definition in every other dictionary:

> Person. A living, self-conscious being as distinct from an animal or a thing; a human being; a man, woman, or child.

Thus the Constitution, in requiring the counting of the whole number of persons, excluding Indians not taxed, plainly requires the counting of all men, women, and children, excluding only Indians not taxed.

Now, is an amendment in order which proposes by statute to attempt to destroy the long-established, well-understood, and only proper meaning of the vitally important word "persons" in the Constitution of the United States? It would seem to me that anything which seeks to override the plain, unambiguous mandate of the Constitution of the United States is not in order, and that is exactly what the pending amendment does.

Now, I want to read one more thing, and that is the statement made the other day by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOCH]. You will find it on page 2362 of the RECORD. In discussing his amendment he said:

> It is true that when the Constitution was framed the word "persons" would have been construed at that time to include aliens.

Well, if "persons" included aliens when the Constitution was framed, it includes them now. It has been held to include aliens for more than a hundred years—always, to this day. Never has there been a census taken without the enumeration of aliens. What, I ask, as a matter of ordinary logic and common sense, and remembering our oaths to support the Constitution of the United States, what has happened that would justify us in voting for this amendment proposing to change the meaning of the word "persons" as it was used by the men who framed the Constitution and as admitted by the gentleman from Kansas? [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. With reference to the point of order made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GRIFFIN] that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOCH] is violative of the Constitution, the Chair is of the opinion that the Chair can not pass upon the question of constitutionality in determining a point of order. (Chairman TILSON, November 27, 1922.) The constitutionality of a legislative proposal is not properly submitted for a ruling by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and as to that phase of it the Chair overrules the point of order.

Reference has been made to the fact that this amendment was offered on Tuesday to the original text and that it was then permitted to be adopted without the intervention of a point of order. Of course, the fact that no point of order was made can not affect the decision of the Chair at this time. Neither was a point of order made Tuesday upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TINKHAM]. The Chair is of the opinion that both of these amendments are of the same character, of the same class, and subject to the same rules with reference to germaneness.

The Chair will, therefore, since there is a precedent directly in point, refer to the action heretofore had upon the so-called Tinkham amendment. The Chair might say first that it has been argued that the proposal of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOCH] is merely a definition. The Chair will read a portion of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON]. It says:

> SEC. 22 (a). That on the first day, or within one week thereafter, of the second regular session of the Seventy-first Congress and of each fifth Congress thereafter the President shall transmit to the Congress a statement showing the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, as ascertained under the fifteenth and each subsequent decennial census of the population.

The language of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas is this:

> The word "persons" as used in this section shall not be construed to include aliens.

In other words, the gentleman might as well have said the word "persons" as used in this section shall be construed to exclude aliens.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, the Chair has stated——

[Cries of "Regular order!"]

I merely want to suggest this correction to the Chair: The Chairman stated there was no point of order made against the Tinkham amendment when it was offered the first time. I made a point of order against the amendment, and the present occupant of the chair overruled it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is very glad to differentiate. The Chair thought he did differentiate that situation a moment ago. The first portion of this bill relates to the taking of the census. Section 1 provides that a census of population, agriculture, irrigation, drainage, distribution, unemployment, radio sets, and mines shall be taken by the Director of the Census in the year 1929 and every 10 years thereafter.

There are half a dozen or more different subjects that shall be included in the taking of the census and included in the enumeration and the statistical data which are provided by the census. Of course, when offered to that kind of language any amendment almost is in order, and the Chair held that the Tinkham amendment was then in order as adding another subject to a large number already named for the taking of the census. Upon reflection, however, it now occurs to the Chair that there was no point of order made on the Tinkham amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; there was, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order was made on the Bankhead amendment with reference to aliens.

Mr. RANKIN. No; I made a point of order on the Tinkham amendment the first time it was offered.

Mr. BUSBY. Mr. Chairman, I call attention to page 2348 of the RECORD, where the point of order is recorded.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. The Chair remembers now that the Chair ruled on both of them with reference to the provisions in section 1 in regard to the taking of the census, but we are now considering the matter of reapportionment, section 22, which is entirely a reapportionment measure.

The Chair just referred to the language of the Hoch amendment, "the word 'persons' as used in this section shall not be construed to include aliens." In other words, the effect is that it shall be construed and held to exclude aliens. The language, it seems to the Chair, might just as well have been offered in the form in which it was first offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. THURSTON] on Tuesday, after the words "Indians not taxed," so as to read "excluding Indians not taxed and aliens."

Of course the amendment now offered and offered on Tuesday by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOCH] contains a further clause to the effect that if any provision of the section is declared unconstitutional, the validity of the remainder of the act shall not be affected thereby, but the Chair thinks every member of the committee will concede that that has no bearing upon the present question.

The Chair, therefore, is constrained to the view that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas is an additional exclusion to that of Indians not taxed of the whole number of persons which shall be transmitted to Congress by the President in the statement which he is required to make in section 22.

The gentleman from Massachusetts offered a similar amendment on Tuesday. This amendment was the subject of consideration in this House on January 9 of this year, 1929. At that time the gentleman from Massachusetts offered an amendment after the words "Indians not taxed" to read as follows:

And inhabitants in each State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, whose right to vote at an election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, has been denied or abridged except for rebellion or other crime.

This amendment was offered at the same point to which the amendment offered now by the gentleman from Kansas would apply and at the same point to which the amendment offered yesterday by the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. TINKHAM, would apply. The chairman, who was the present occupant of the chair at that time, in January, sustained a point of order to the amendment and cited an exactly similar case which arose on January 19, 1921, when the House passed an apportionment bill based on the 1920 census.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TINKHAM], diligent then, as now, in trying to secure the adoption of this amendment, at that time offered exactly the same amendment which he offered last Tuesday. The Chair then referred to the argument in the debate upon the point of order by the present Speaker of the House, Mr. LONGWORTH, by the former majority leader, Mr. Mondell, and by the former minority leader, Mr. Garrett of Tennessee, who argued very strongly that the Tinkham amendment was not in order upon the reapportionment bill then pending, which was in practically the same language as the reapportionment section in this bill. The gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Garrett, called attention to the various phases of the rule on germaneness, citing what was then, and is yet, section 778 of the House Manual, and directing particular attention to the principle that one individual proposition may not be amended by another individual proposition, even though the two belong to the same class; that a specific subject may not be amended by a provision general in nature, even when of the class of the specific subject, and further, that two subjects are not necessarily germane because they are related.

The decision at that time was rendered by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules, Mr. Campbell of Kansas.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] sought to differentiate the present situation from other like situations, and the Chair has in his hand "Cannon's Procedure in the House of Representatives," by the Hon. CLARENCE CANNON, the gentleman from Missouri.

On page 124 the Chair reads. This is the general proposition laid down:

One individual proposition may not be amended by another individual proposition even though the two may belong to the same class.

The gentleman from Missouri in this splendid manual has collected a large number of cases in which this principle has been applied, and the Chair asks the indulgence of the committee while he cites them.

In a bill admitting a Territory an amendment admitting another Territory was held out of order.

In a bill amending a law in one particular an amendment amending it in another particular was held out of order.

In a bill for the relief of one individual an amendment for similar relief to another individual was held out of order.

In a resolution providing for a special order for a bill an amendment including another bill was held out of order.

In a bill for the extermination of the boll weevil an amendment including the gypsy moth was held out of order.

In a bill prohibiting cotton futures an amendment prohibiting wheat futures was held out of order.

In a bill relative to prison labor an amendment relating to child labor was held out of order.

In a bill providing for an additional judge in one Territory an amendment for additional judges in other Territories was held out of order.

In a bill to increase salaries for one year an amendment to extend the increase to another year was held out of order.

In a bill for relief of dependents of men in the Regular Army an amendment extending the benefits of the act to dependents of men in the National Guard was held out of order.

In a bill for the erection of a statue to General Von Steuben an amendment substituting a statue of Gen. George Washington was held out of order.

In a resolution providing special order for consideration of a bill an amendment substituting another bill was held out of order.

In a bill providing for the sale of Friar lands in the Philippines an amendment including the Crown lands in the Philippines was held out of order.

In a bill providing for vocational rehabilitation in the United States an amendment extending the benefits to Hawaii was held out of order.

And so, the Chair might go on almost without end to show that where a particular proposition is before the committee or the House a second proposition, adding another specific item, is not germane.

Mr. CANNON. Will the Chair permit an interruption just at this point?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. The Chair is citing a very eminent authority. [Laughter.] However, the quality of an artisan's product is judged not by the excellence of his tools but by the skill with which he utilizes them. [Laughter.] May I respectfully suggest to the Chair that if he will turn to page 131 he will find the law which applies to this case. The citation quoted does not apply. I would be glad to have the opinion of the Chair on the germaneness of the pending amendment as a limitation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has examined the authorities on page 131, and does not think it necessary to cite cases which apply to different facts and to different situations.

In the pending amendment the general subject matter is "persons," but the Chair will not enter upon a discussion of the meaning of the word "person." That is a general term, and to that there is one single exception, and that one single exception is "Indians not taxed." To that the gentleman from Kansas proposes to add one more exclusion, another exception, namely, "aliens." The Chair does not think it can seriously be contended that the gentleman's amendment is merely a definition. The Chair conceives it to be his duty and the duty of the committee to consider the substance and not the shadow of the amendment. The Chair therefore sustains the point of order. [Applause.]

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas appeals from the decision of the Chair, and the question is: Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the committee. As many as are in favor of sustaining the decision of the Chair will rise.

Mr. RANKIN (during the count). Mr. Chairman, there will undoubtedly be tellers, and I ask for tellers now.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not understand that it is proper to demand tellers in the midst of a vote, but if there is no objection the Chair will order tellers.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I object.

The committee divided; and there were 202 ayes and 129 noes.

So the decision of the Chair was determined to be the judgment of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON].

The question was taken; and on a division there were 212 ayes and 102 noes.

So the amendment of Mr. TILSON was agreed to.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment to the Tilson amendment, which I send to the desk.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that it is too late to offer an amendment to the Tilson amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is well taken. The committee has agreed to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON].

Mr. BANKHEAD. This is a perfecting amendment to the amendment just adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. It should have been offered before it was adopted.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I submit the amendment to the decision of the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair feels that the amendment is now out of order.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Upon what ground?

The CHAIRMAN. On the ground that the proposition to which the amendment is offered has just been agreed to, and has been adopted by the committee as a substitute for section 22 of the bill.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, the committee rises automatically under the rule.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the committee will automatically rise.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CHINDBLOM, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (S. 312) to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress, and he reported the same back to the House, under the rule, with sundry amendments, for the action of the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered. The question is on agreeing to the amendments. Is a separate vote demanded upon any amendment?

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote upon the Bankhead amendment, on page 1 of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded upon any other amendment?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Dickinson amendment striking out the word "unemployment" in section 1.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote upon the amendment striking out the words "to unemployment," in line 20, page 5, of the bill.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote upon the Tilson amendment to section 22.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I also demand a separate vote upon the similar amendment on page 5, section 4, striking out the words "to unemployment."

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross. The question is on agreeing to the other amendments.

The other amendments were agreed to.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request for a separate vote upon the Tilson amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DICKINSON: Page 1, line 4, after the word "distribution," strike out the word "unemployment."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 188, nays 189, answered "present" 1, not voting 49, as follows:

[Roll No. 9]

YEAS—188

Ackerman	Dickinson	Hopkins	Parker
Adkins	Doutrich	Hudson	Perkins
Aldrich	Dunbar	Hughes	Porter
Allen	Dyer	Hull, Morton D.	Pratt, Harcourt J.
Andresen	Eaton, Colo.	Jenkins	Purnell
Andrew	Eaton, N. J.	Johnson, Ill.	Ransley
Bacharach	Elliott	Johnson, Nebr.	Reece
Bachmann	Ellis	Johnson, S. Dak.	Reed, N. Y.
Bacon	Englebright	Johnson, Wash.	Robsion, Ky.
Baird	Esterly	Johnston, Mo.	Rogers
Beedy	Evans, Calif.	Kahn	Sanders, N. Y.
Beers	Fenn	Kaynor	Sears
Blackburn	Fish	Kearns	Seger
Bolton	Fitzgerald	Kendall, Ky.	Seiberling
Bowman	Fort	Kendall, Pa.	Selvig
Brand, Ohio	Foss	Ketcham	Shaffer, Va.
Brigham	Free	Kiefner	Shott, W. Va.
Britten	Freeman	Kiess	Shreve
Brumm	French	Korell	Simmons
Burdick	Garber, Okla.	Kurtz	Simms
Burtness	Garber, Va.	Lambertson	Sloan
Butler	Gifford	Lankford, Va.	Smith, Idaho
Campbell, Pa.	Glynn	Leech	Snell
Carter, Calif.	Golder	Lehlbach	Snow
Carter, Wyo.	Graham	Letts	Sparks
Chase	Guyer	Luce	Speaks
Chindblom	Hadley	McClintock, Ohio	Sproul, Ill.
Christopherson	Hale	McLaughlin	Sproul, Kans.
Clague	Hall, Ill.	McLeod	Stalker
Clark, Md.	Hall, Ind.	Mans	Stobbs
Clarke, N. Y.	Hall, N. Dak.	Magrady	Stone
Cochran, Pa.	Hancock	Manlove	Strong, Kans.
Cole	Hardy	Mapes	Strong, Pa.
Colton	Hartley	Martin	Sullivan, Pa.
Cooke	Hawley	Menges	Swanson
Coyle	Hess	Merritt	Swick
Craddock	Hickey	Michener	Taber
Crail	Hoch	Miller	Taylor, Tenn.
Cramton	Hoffman	Moore, Ohio	Temple
Crowther	Hogg	Morgan	Thurston
Culkin	Holaday	Murphy	Tilson
Darrow	Hooper	Nelson, Me.	Timberlake
Dempsey	Hope	Newton	Treadway
Underhill	Walker	Whitley	Wood
Vestal	Wason	Wigglesworth	Woodruff
Vincent, Mich.	Watres	Williams, Ill.	Wyant
Wainwright	Watson	Wolfenden	Yates

NAYS—189

Abernethy	Dickstein	Kading	Pittenger
Allgood	Dominick	Kelly	Pou
Almon	Doughton	Kemp	Prall
Arentz	Douglas, Ariz.	Kerr	Quayle
Aswell	Douglass, Mass.	Kincheloe	Quin
Auf der Heide	Dowell	Knutson	Ragon
Ayres	Doxey	Kopp	Rainey, Henry T.
Bankhead	Doyle	LaGuardia	Ramey, Frank M.
Barbour	Drane	Lampert	Rankin
Bell	Drewry	Lankford, Ga.	Rayburn
Black	Eslick	Larsen	Robinson, Iowa
Bland	Evans, Mont.	Lea, Calif.	Romjue
Bloom	Fisher	Leavitt	Rowbottom
Box	Fitzpatrick	Lee, Tex.	Rutherford
Boylan	Frear	Lindsay	Sabath
Brand, Ga.	Fuller	Linthicum	Sanders, Tex.
Briggs	Fulmer	Lozier	Sandlin
Browne	Gambrill	Ludlow	Schafer, Wis.
Browning	Garner	McCloskey	Schneider
Brunner	Garrett	McCormack, Mass.	Short, Mo.
Buchanan	Gasque	McCormick, Ill.	Sinclair
Busby	Gibson	McDuffie	Sirovich
Byrns	Glover	McKeown	Smith, W. Va.
Campbell, Iowa	Goldsborough	McReynolds	Somers, N. Y.
Canfield	Goodwin	McSwain	Stafford
Cannon	Green	Michaelson	Steagall
Carew	Gregory	Milligan	Stedman
Carley	Griffin	Montague	Steele
Cartwright	Hall, Miss.	Mooney	Stevenson
Chalmers	Halsey	Moore, Va.	Sullivan, N.Y.
Christgau	Hammer	Morehead	Swing
Clancy	Hare	Mouser	Tarver
Clark, N. C.	Hastings	Nelson, Mo.	Thatcher
Cochran, Mo.	Hill, Ala.	Nelson, Wis.	Thompson
Collier	Hill, Wash.	Newhall	Tinkham
Collins	Houston	Niedringhaus	Tucker
Connery	Howard	Norton	Vinson, Ga.
Cooper, Ohio	Huddleston	O'Connell, R. I.	Warren
Cooper, Tenn.	Hull, Tenn.	O'Connor, N. Y.	Whitehead
Cooper, Wis.	Hull, Wis.	O'Connor, Okla.	Whittington
Crisp	Igoe	Oldfield	Williams, Tex.
Cross	Irwin	Oliver, Ala.	Wilson
Crosser	James	Oliver, N. Y.	Wingo
Cullen	Jeffers	Palmer	Woodrum
Dallinger	Johnson, Ind.	Palmisano	Yon
Davis	Johnson, Okla.	Parks	
Denison	Johnson, Tex.	Patman	
DeRouen	Jones, Tex.	Patterson	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Sumners, Tex.

NOT VOTING—49

Arnold	Edwards	McClintic, Okla.	Summers, Wash.
Beck	Estep	McFadden	Taylor, Colo.
Bohn	Greenwood	McMillan	Underwood
Buckbee	Griest	Mansfield	Welch, Calif.
Cable	Haugen	Mead	Welsh, Pa.
Celler	Hudspeth	O'Connell, N. Y.	Williamson
Connolly	Hull, William E.	O'Connor, La.	Wolverton, N. J.
Corning	Jonas, N. C.	Owen	Wolverton, W. Va.
Cox	Kunz	Pratt, Ruth	Wright
Curry	Kvale	Pritchard	Zihlman
Davenport	Langley	Ramseyer	
De Priest	Lanham	Reid, Ill.	
Driver	Leatherwood	Spearing	

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Buckbee (for) with Mr. Spearing (against).
Mr. Connolly (for) with Mr. McMillan (against).
Mr. Davenport (for) with Mr. Edwards (against).
Mr. Beck (for) with Mr. Arnold (against).
Mr. Jonas of North Carolina (for) with Mr. O'Connell of New York (against).
Mr. Wolverton of New Jersey (for) with Mr. Corning (against).
Mr. Reid of Illinois (for) with Mr. Mead (against).
Mr. Wolverton of West Virginia (for) with Mr. Celler (against).
Mr. Bohn (for) with Mr. O'Connor of Louisiana (against).
Mr. Pritchard (for) with Mrs. Owen (against).
Mr. McFadden (for) with Mr. Wright (against).
Mr. Griest (for) with Mr. Cox (against).
Mr. Curry (for) with Mr. King (against).
Mr. Welch of California (for) with Mr. Driver (against).

Until further notice:

Mrs. Langley with Mr. Taylor of Colorado.
Mr. Cable with Mr. Lanham.
Mr. Haugen with Mr. Greenwood.
Mr. Leatherwood with Mr. Kvale.
Mr. Welch of Pennsylvania with Mr. McClintic of Oklahoma.
Mr. Summers of Washington with Mr. Hudspeth.
Mr. Ramseyer with Mr. Mansfield.
Mrs. Ruth Pratt with Mr. Underwood.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote "aye."

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman present when his name was called?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. No.

The SPEAKER. Then the gentleman does not qualify.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BANKHEAD: Page 1, line 6, after the period, insert the following:

"In taking such census the Director of the Census shall cause to be registered the names and addresses of all aliens and shall have entered upon such registration a statement by each alien showing by what right or authority of law he had entered the United States."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. A division, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama demands a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 130, noes 185.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The yeas and nays are demanded. Those who favor taking the vote by yeas and nays will rise and stand until they are counted. [After counting.] Fifty Members have arisen, not a sufficient number.

So the amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WOOD: Page 5, lines 19 and 20, after the word "distribution," strike out "to unemployment, to radio sets."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, is not that a different amendment. We are now in a different place. It has nothing to do with radio sets. I call for a division.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York calls for a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 210, noes 108.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays. And I want to make a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. TILSON. What is the parliamentary inquiry?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois will state the parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. This amendment strikes out the words "to unemployment" on page 5. This is simply a perfecting amendment to the other amendment that the House has just adopted.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I suggest that the conferees can take care of that.

Mr. WOOD. The amendment we have just voted on includes not only the words "to unemployment" but also the words "to radio sets."

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GARNER. The amendment adopted a while ago referred to unemployment in taking the census next year. Is that correct?

The SPEAKER. The Chair was not present when that amendment was offered.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The vote just taken defeats the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DICKINSON] to strike out "to unemployment." Therefore the words "to unemployment" are not now in the bill.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, will the Chair answer the parliamentary inquiry?

The SPEAKER. As the Chair understands it, the amendment was defeated. Therefore the words "to unemployment" remain in the first section. This amendment is to strike out the words "to unemployment, to radio sets."

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, when the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA] asked for a separate vote on the amendment to strike out the word "unemployment," on page 1, I called attention to the fact that the word also appeared on page 5. He amended his request to include a separate vote on the amendment on page 5. I think the reporter's notes will show that he asked for a vote on both amendments. I am sure the gentleman from New York made a motion for a separate vote on both amendments. The House, on the roll call, provided that "unemployment" should be kept in the bill, and that vote should apply to both page 1 and page 5.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, the word "unemployment" in the first section remains in the bill. The radio set was stricken out of the bill. I suggest that the matter be left to the conference in order that the conferees may strike out the one and leave the other.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. If this word in conference should be stricken out, when they take the census would they take the census of all unemployment?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I am not prepared to pass on that.

Mr. GARNER. The object of the House a while ago in reinserting the word "unemployment" was to take a census of unemployment in this country. If it is necessary to defeat this amendment in order to do that, I think the House ought to follow suit and defeat the amendment.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. If the Chair will permit, it is very clear that the provision in section 4 only amplifies section 1. The House having voted on that and expressed its will to include unemployment, surely the conferees would have to carry out the will of the House.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, evidently the word "unemployment," was stricken out in the Committee of the Whole on this page, because it had been stricken out in the Committee of the Whole on page 1. The word "unemployment" having been reinstated in the House, it seems to me we should by unanimous consent leave the word "unemployment" in section 4 on the fifth page.

Mr. TILSON. Why not let it go to conference?

Mr. DOWELL. It has been settled by a vote of the House; so if the word "unemployment" remains in one place, it should remain in the other. I ask unanimous consent that the word "unemployment" may remain in section 4, in accordance with the amendment reinserting the word "unemployment" on page 1 of the bill.

Mr. TILSON. That ought to go to conference.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, let us have the yeas and nays and find out whether it goes to conference. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays on this amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to prefer a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER The Chair thinks it is too late to entertain a unanimous-consent request or a parliamentary inquiry, the yeas and nays having been ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 191, nays 179, answered "present" 1, not voting 56, as follows:

[Roll No. 10]

YEAS—191

Ackerman	Dyer	Kaynor	Seiberling
Adkins	Eaton, Colo.	Kearns	Selvig
Aldrich	Eaton, N. J.	Kendall, Ky.	Shaffer, Va.
Allen	Elliott	Kendall, Pa.	Short, Mo.
Andresen	Ellis	Ketcham	Shott, W. Va.
Arentz	Esterly	Kiefner	Shreve
Bacharach	Evans, Calif.	Kless	Simmons
Bachmann	Fenn	Knutson	Simms
Bacon	Fort	Korell	Sloan
Baird	Foss	Kurtz	Smith, Idaho
Beedy	Free	Lambertson	Snell
Beers	Freeman	Lankford, Va.	Snow
Blackburn	French	Leavitt	Sparks
Bolton	Garber, Okla.	Leech	Speaks
Bowman	Garber, Va.	Lehlbach	Sproul, Ill.
Brand, Ohio	Gifford	Letts	Sproul, Kans.
Brigham	Glynn	Luce	Stalker
Britten	Goodwin	McClintock, Ohio	Stobbs
Brumm	Graham	McLaughlin	Strong, Kans.
Burdick	Guyer	McLeod	Strong, Pa.
Burtness	Hadley	Maas	Sullivan, Pa.
Butler	Hale	Magrady	Summers, Wash.
Campbell, Pa.	Hall, Ill.	Manlove	Swanson
Carter, Calif.	Hall, Ind.	Mapes	Swick
Carter, Wyo.	Hall, N. Dak.	Martin	Taber
Chalmers	Hancock	Menges	Taylor, Tenn.
Chase	Hardy	Merritt	Temple
Chindblom	Hartley	Michaelson	Thompson
Christopherson	Haugen	Michener	Tilson
Clague	Hawley	Miller	Timberlake
Clancy	Hess	Moore, Ohio	Treadway
Clark, Md.	Hickey	Morehead	Underhill
Clarke, N. Y.	Hoch	Morgan	Vestal
Cochran, Pa.	Hoffman	Murphy	Vincent, Mich.
Cole	Hogg	Nelson, Me.	Wainwright
Colton	Holaday	Newton	Walker
Cooke	Hooper	O'Connor, Okla.	Wason
Coyle	Hope	Palmer	Watres
Craddock	Hopkins	Parker	Watson
Crail	Houston	Perkins	Whitley
Cramton	Hudson	Pratt, Harcourt J.	Wigglesworth
Crowther	Jenkins	Purnell	Williams, Ill.
Culkin	Johnson, Ill.	Reece	Wolfenden
Darrow	Johnson, Nebr.	Reed, N. Y.	Wood
Dempsey	Johnson, S. Dak.	Rogers	Woodruff
Dickinson	Johnson, Wash.	Sanders, N. Y.	Wyant
Doutrich	Johnston, Mo.	Sears	Yates
Dunbar	Kahn	Seger	

NAYS—179

Abernethy	Barbour	Briggs	Canfield
Allgood	Bell	Browne	Cannon
Almon	Black	Browning	Carew
Andrew	Bland	Brunner	Carley
Aswell	Bloom	Buchanan	Cartwright
Auf der Heide	Box	Busby	Christgau
Ayres	Boylan	Byrns	Clark, N. C.
Bankhead	Brand, Ga.	Campbell, Iowa	Cochran, Mo.

Collier	Glover	Lindsay	Ramey, Frank M.
Collins	Goldsborough	Linthicum	Rankin
Connery	Green	Lozier	Rayburn
Cooper, Ohio	Gregory	Ludlow	Robinson, Iowa
Cooper, Tenn.	Griffin	McCloskey	Robsion, Ky.
Cooper, Wis.	Hall, Miss.	McCormack, Mass.	Romjue
Crisp	Halsey	McCormick, Ill.	Rowbottom
Cross	Hammer	McDuffie	Rutherford
Crosser	Hare	McKeown	Sabath
Cullen	Hastings	McReynolds	Sanders, Tex.
Dallinger	Hill, Ala.	McSwain	Sandlin
Davis	Hill, Wash.	Milligan	Schafer, Wis.
Denison	Howard	Montague	Schneider
DeRouen	Huddleston	Mooney	Sinclair
Dickstein	Hughes	Moore, Va.	Sirovich
Dominick	Hull, Morton D.	Mouser	Smith, W. Va.
Doughton	Hull, Tenn.	Nelson, Mo.	Somers, N. Y.
Douglas, Ariz.	Hull, Wis.	Nelson, Wis.	Stafford
Douglass, Mass.	Igoe	Newhall	Steagall
Dowell	Irwin	Niedringhaus	Stedman
Doxey	James	Norton	Steele
Drane	Jeffers	O'Connell, R. I.	Stevenson
Drewry	Johnson, Okla.	O'Connor, N. Y.	Sullivan, N. Y.
Eslick	Johnson, Tex.	Oldfield	Swing
Evans, Mont.	Jones, Tex.	Oliver, Ala.	Tarver
Fish	Kading	Oliver, N. Y.	Thatcher
Fisher	Kelly	Palmisano	Tucker
Fitzgerald	Kemp	Parks	Vinson, Ga.
Fitzpatrick	Kerr	Patman	Warren
Frear	Kincheloe	Patterson	Whitehead
Fuller	Kopp	Pittenger	Whittington
Fulmer	LaGuardia	Pou	Williams, Tex.
Gambrill	Lampert	Prall	Wilson
Garner	Lankford, Ga.	Quayle	Wingo
Garrett	Larsen	Quin	Woodrum
Gasque	Lea, Calif.	Ragon	Yon
Gibson	Lee, Tex.	Rainey, Henry T.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Sumners, Tex.

NOT VOTING—56

Arnold	Edwards	Leatherwood	Reid, Ill.
Beck	Englebright	McClintic, Okla.	Spearing
Bohn	Estep	McFadden	Stone
Buckbee	Golder	McMillan	Taylor, Colo.
Cable	Greenwood	Mansfield	Thurston
Celler	Griest	Mead	Tinkham
Connolly	Hudspeth	O'Connell, N. Y.	Underwood
Corning	Hull, William E.	O'Connor, La.	Welch, Calif.
Cox	Johnson, Ind.	Owen	Welsh, Pa.
Curry	Jonas, N. C.	Porter	Williamson
Davenport	Kunz	Pratt, Ruth	Wolverton, N. J.
De Priest	Kvale	Pritchard	Wolverton, W. Va.
Doyle	Langley	Ramseyer	Wright
Driver	Lanham	Ransley	Zihlman

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Buckbee (for) with Mr. Spearing (against).
Mr. Connolly (for) with Mr. McMillan (against).
Mr. Davenport (for) with Mr. Edwards (against).
Mr. Beck (for) with Mr. Arnold (against).
Mr. Jonas of North Carolina (for) with Mr. O'Connell of New York (against).
Mr. Wolverton of New Jersey (for) with Mr. Corning (against).
Mr. Reid of Illinois (for) with Mr. Mead (against).
Mr. Wolverton of West Virginia (for) with Mr. Celler (against).
Mr. Bohn (for) with Mr. O'Connor of Louisiana (against).
Mr. Pritchard (for) with Mrs. Owen (against).
Mr. McFadden (for) with Mr. Wright (against).
Mr. Griest (for) with Mr. Cox (against).
Mr. Curry (for) with Mr. Kunz (against).
Mr. Welch of California (for) with Mr. Driver (against).
Mr. De Priest (for) with Mr. Kvale (against).

Until further notice:

Mrs. Langley with Mr. Taylor of Colorado.
Mr. Cable with Mr. Lanham.
Mr. Ransley with Mr. Greenwood.
Mr. Leatherwood with Mr. Underwood.
Mr. Welsh of Pennsylvania with Mr. McClintic of Oklahoma.
Mr. Estep with Mr. Hudspeth.
Mr. Ramseyer with Mr. Mansfield.
Mrs. Ruth Pratt with Mr. Sumners of Texas.
Mr. Englebright with Mr. Doyle.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the remaining amendment, on which a separate vote was demanded and subsequently withdrawn, be considered as having been agreed to, together with the amendments which were previously agreed to en gros.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that the remaining amendment, on which a separate vote was demanded and subsequently withdrawn, be considered as having been agreed to, together with the amendments which were previously agreed to en gros.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what amendments are under consideration?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I will relieve the gentleman from Connecticut of any embarrassment and say it is the amendment of the gentleman from Connecticut. Is the gentleman now satisfied?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time and was read the third time.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The Chair assumes the gentleman is opposed to the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. I am.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi offers a motion to recommit, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RANKIN moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Census when raised or organized.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 126, nays 253, answered "present" 1, not voting 47, as follows:

[Roll No. 11]

YEAS—126

Allgood	Drewry	Johnson, Nebr.	Robsion, Ky.
Almon	Edwards	Johnson, Okla.	Romjue
Aswell	Elliott	Kemp	Rutherford
Ayres	Eslick	Kendall, Ky.	Sandlin
Bankhead	Fisher	Kincheloe	Sears
Bell	Fuller	Kopp	Shaffer, Va.
Blackburn	Fulmer	Lambertson	Simmons
Bland	Garber, Okla.	Lankford, Va.	Sinclair
Brand, Ga.	Garner, Tex.	Lee, Tex.	Sloan
Brand, Ohio	Garrett	Letts	Snow
Brigham	Gasque	Lozier	Sparks
Browning	Gibson	Ludlow	Sproul, Kans.
Burtness	Glover	McDuffie	Steagall
Busby	Green	McKeown	Stevenson
Byrns	Gregory	McReynolds	Stone
Campbell, Iowa	Guyer	McSwain	Strong, Kans.
Canfield	Hall, Ill.	Manlove	Swanson
Cannon	Hall, Ind.	Milligan	Tarver
Cartwright	Hall, Miss.	Montague	Thatcher
Christopherson	Hall, N. Dak.	Moore, Va.	Thurston
Collier	Halsey	Morehead	Tinkham
Collins	Hare	Nelson, Mo.	Tucker
Cooper, Tenn.	Hastings	Newhall	Vinson, Ga.
Craddock	Haugen	Oldfield	Walker
Crisp	Hill, Ala.	Oliver, Ala.	Whitehead
Davis	Hope	Parks	Whittington
DeRouen	Hopkins	Patterson	Wilson
Dickinson	Howard	Quin	Wingo
Dominick	Huddleston	Ragon	Woodrum
Dowell	Hull, Tenn.	Rankin	Yon
Doxey	Jeffers	Rayburn	
Drane	Johnson, Ind.	Robinson, Iowa	

NAYS—253

Abernethy	Cramton	Hoch	Martin
Ackerman	Cross	Hoffman	Menges
Adkins	Crosser	Hogg	Merritt
Aldrich	Crowther	Holaday	Michaelson
Allen	Culkin	Hooper	Michener
Andresen	Cullen	Houston	Miller
Andrew	Dallinger	Hudson	Mooney
Arentz	Darrow	Hughes	Moore, Ohio
Auf der Heide	Dempsey	Hull, Morton D.	Morgan
Bacharach	Denison	Hull, Wis.	Mouser
Bachmann	Dickstein	Igoe	Murphy
Bacon	Doughton	Irwin	Nelson, Me.
Baird	Douglas, Ariz.	James	Nelson, Wis.
Barbour	Douglass, Mass.	Jenkins	Newton
Beedy	Doutrich	Johnson, Ill.	Niedringhaus
Beers	Doyle	Johnson, S. Dak.	Norton
Black	Dunbar	Johnson, Tex.	O'Connell, R. I.
Bloom	Dyer	Johnson, Wash.	O'Connor, Okla.
Bolton	Eaton, Colo.	Johnston, Mo.	O'Connor, N. Y.
Bowman	Eaton, N. J.	Jones, Tex.	Oliver, N. Y.
Box	Ellis	Kading	Palmer
Boylan	Englebright	Kahn	Palmisano
Briggs	Esterly	Kaynor	Parker
Britten	Evans, Calif.	Kearns	Patman
Browne	Evans, Mont.	Kelly	Perkins
Brumm	Fenn	Kendall, Pa.	Pittenger
Brunner	Fish	Kerr	Porter
Buchanan	Fitzgerald	Ketcham	Pou
Burdick	Fitzpatrick	Kiefner	Prall
Butler	Fort	Kiess	Pratt, Harcourt J.
Campbell, Pa.	Foss	Knutson	Purnell
Carew	Frear	Korell	Quayle
Carley	Free	Kurtz	Rainey, Henry T.
Carter, Calif.	Freeman	LaGuardia	Ramey, Frank M.
Carter, Wyo.	French	Lampert	Ransley
Chalmers	Gambrill	Lankford, Ga.	Reece
Chase	Garber, Va.	Larsen	Reed, N. Y.
Chindblom	Gifford	Lea, Calif.	Rogers
Christgau	Glynn	Leavitt	Rowbottom
Clague	Goldsborough	Leech	Sabath
Clancy	Goodwin	Lehlbach	Sanders, N. Y.
Clark, Md.	Graham	Lindsay	Sanders, Tex.
Clark, N. C.	Griffin	Linthicum	Schafer, Wis.
Clarke, N. Y.	Hadley	Luce	Schneider
Cochran, Mo.	Hale	McClintock, Ohio	Seger
Cochran, Pa.	Hammer	McCloskey	Seiberling
Cole	Hancock	McCormack, Mass.	Selvig
Colton	Hardy	McCormick, Ill.	Short, Mo
Connery	Hartley	McLaughlin	Shott, W. Va.
Cooke	Hawley	McLeod	Shreve
Cooper, Ohio	Hess	Maas	Simms
Cooper, Wis.	Hickey	Magrady	Sirovich
Coyle	Hill, Wash.	Mapes	Smith, Idaho

Smith, W. Va.	Sullivan, Pa.	Treadway	Williams, Ill.
Snell	Sullivan, N. Y.	Underhill	Williams, Tex.
Somers, N. Y.	Summers, Wash.	Vestal	Wolfenden
Speaks	Swick	Vincent, Mich.	Wood
Sproul, Ill.	Swing	Wainwright	Woodruff
Stafford	Taber	Warren	Wyant
Stalker	Taylor, Tenn.	Wason	Yates
Stedman	Temple	Watres	Zihlman
Steele	Thompson	Watson	
Stobbs	Tilson	Whitley	
Strong, Pa.	Timberlake	Wigglesworth	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Sumners, Tex.

NOT VOTING—47

Arnold	De Priest	Lanham	Ramseyer
Beck	Driver	Leatherwood	Reid, Ill.
Bohn	Estep	McClintic, Okla.	Spearing
Buckbee	Golder	McFadden	Taylor, Colo.
Cable	Greenwood	McMillan	Underwood
Celler	Griest	Mansfield	Welch, Calif.
Connolly	Hudspeth	Mead	Welsh, Pa.
Corning	Hull, William E.	O'Connell, N. Y.	Williamson
Cox	Jonas, N. C.	O'Connor, La.	Wolverton, N. J.
Crail	Kunz	Owen	Wolverton, W. Va.
Curry	Kvale	Pratt, Ruth	Wright
Davenport	Langley	Pritchard	

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Spearing (for) with Mr. Buckbee (against).
Mr. McMillan (for) with Mr. Connolly (against).
Mr. Arnold (for) with Mr. Beck (against).
Mrs. Owen (for) with Mr. Davenport (against).
Mr. O'Connor of Louisiana (for) with Mr. Underwood (against).
Mrs. Langley (for) with Mr. Corning (against).
Mr. Ramseyer (for) with Mr. O'Connell of New York (against).
Mr. Driver (for) with Mr. Reid of Illinois (against).

General pairs:

Mrs. Ruth Pratt with Mr. Sumners of Texas.
Mr. Bohn with Mr. Taylor of Colorado.
Mr. Cable with Mr. Lanham.
Mr. Curry with Mr. Greenwood.
Mr. Welsh of Pennsylvania with Mr. McClintic of Oklahoma.
Mr. Estep with Mr. Hudspeth.
Mr. Golder with Mr. Mansfield.
Mr. Jonas of North Carolina with Mr. Kunz.
Mr. McFadden with Mr. Celler.
Mr. Wolverton of West Virginia with Mr. Cox.
Mr. Welch of California with Mr. Mead.
Mr. Wolverton of New Jersey with Mr. Wright.
Mr. Crail with Mr. Kvale.

Mr. CRAIL. Mr. Speaker, I have been present, but I had just stepped out into the hall.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not qualify.

Mr. CRAIL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the RECORD show that if permitted to vote I would vote "no."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 271, nays 104, answered "present" 1, not voting 51, as follows:

[Roll No. 12]

YEAS—271

Abernethy	Chindblom	Ellis	Hoffman
Ackerman	Christgau	Englebright	Hogg
Aldrich	Clague	Esterly	Holaday
Allen	Clancy	Evans, Calif.	Hooper
Andresen	Clark, Md.	Evans, Mont.	Houston
Andrew	Clark, N. C.	Fenn	Hudson
Arentz	Clarke, N. Y.	Fish	Hughes
Auf der Heide	Cochran, Mo.	Fitzgerald	Hull, Morton D.
Ayres	Cochran, Pa.	Fitzpatrick	Igoe
Bacharach	Cole	Fort	Irwin
Bachmann	Colton	Foss	James
Bacon	Connery	Frear	Jenkins
Baird	Cooke	Free	Johnson, Ill.
Barbour	Cooper, Ohio	Freeman	Johnson, Okla.
Beedy	Cooper, Wis.	French	Johnson, S. Dak.
Beers	Coyle	Gambrill	Johnson, Tex.
Bell	Crail	Garber, Okla.	Johnson, Wash.
Black	Cramton	Garber, Va.	Johnston, Mo.
Bloom	Crisp	Garrett	Jones, Tex.
Bolton	Cross	Gifford	Kading
Bowman	Crosser	Glynn	Kahn
Box	Crowther	Goldsborough	Kaynor
Boylan	Culkin	Goodwin	Kearns
Brand, Ga.	Cullen	Graham	Kelly
Briggs	Dallinger	Green	Kendall, Pa.
Britten	Darrow	Griffin	Kerr
Browne	Dempsey	Hadley	Ketcham
Brumm	Denison	Hale	Kiefner
Brunner	Dickstein	Hall, N. Dak.	Kiess
Buchanan	Doughton	Hammer	Knutson
Butler	Douglas, Ariz.	Hancock	Korell
Campbell, Pa.	Douglass, Mass.	Hardy	Kurtz
Cannon	Doutrich	Hartley	LaGuardia
Carew	Doyle	Hastings	Lampert
Carley	Drane	Haugen	Lankford, Ga.
Carter, Calif.	Dunbar	Hawley	Larsen
Carter, Wyo.	Dyer	Hess	Lea, Calif.
Cartwright	Eaton, Colo.	Hickey	Leavitt
Chalmers	Eaton, N. J.	Hill, Wash.	Leech
Chase	Edwards	Hoch	Lehlbach
Lindsay	Niedringhaus	Schafer, Wis.	Taber
Linthicum	Norton	Schneider	Tarver
Luce	O'Connell, R. I.	Seger	Temple
Ludlow	O'Connor, N. Y.	Selberling	Thompson
McClintock, Ohio	O'Connor, Okla.	Selvig	Timberlake
McCloskey	Oliver, N. Y.	Short, Mo.	Tinkham
McCormack, Mass.	Palmer	Shott, W. Va.	Treadway
McCormick, Ill.	Palmisano	Shreve	Underhill
McKeown	Parker	Simms	Vestal
McLaughlin	Patman	Sirovich	Vincent, Mich.
McLeod	Perkins	Smith, Idaho	Vinson, Ga.
Maas	Pittenger	Smith, W. Va.	Wainwright
Magrady	Porter	Snell	Warren
Mapes	Pou	Somers, N. Y.	Wason
Martin	Prall	Speaks	Watres
Merritt	Pratt, Harcourt J.	Sproul, Ill.	Watson
Michaelson	Purnell	Stafford	Whitley
Michener	Quayle	Stalker	Wigglesworth
Miller	Rainey, Henry T.	Stedman	Williams, Ill.
Mooney	Ramey, Frank M.	Steele	Williams, Tex.
Moore, Ohio	Ransley	Stobbs	Wolfenden
Morgan	Reece	Stone	Wood
Mouser	Reed, N. Y.	Strong, Pa.	Woodruff
Murphy	Rogers	Sullivan, N. Y.	Wyant
Nelson, Me.	Rutherford	Sullivan, Pa.	Yates
Nelson, Mo.	Sabath	Summers, Wash.	Yon
Nelson, Wis.	Sanders, N. Y.	Swick	Zihlman
Newton	Sanders, Tex.	Swing	

NAYS—104

Adkins	Drewry	Kemp	Robinson, Iowa
Allgood	Elliott	Kendall, Ky.	Robsion, Ky.
Almon	Eslick	Kincheloe	Romjue
Aswell	Fisher	Kopp	Rowbottom
Bankhead	Fuller	Lambertson	Sandlin
Blackburn	Fulmer	Lankford, Va.	Shaffer, Va.
Bland	Gasque	Lee, Tex.	Simmons
Brand, Ohio	Gibson	Letts	Sinclair
Brigham	Glover	Lozier	Sloan
Browning	Gregory	McDuffie	Snow
Burtness	Guyer	McReynolds	Sparks
Busby	Hall, Ill.	McSwain	Sproul, Kans.
Byrns	Hall, Ind.	Manlove	Steagall
Campbell, Iowa	Hall, Miss.	Milligan	Stevenson
Canfield	Halsey	Montague	Strong, Kans.
Christopherson	Hare	Moore, Va.	Swanson
Collier	Hill, Ala.	Morehead	Taylor, Tenn.
Collins	Hope	Newhall	Thatcher
Cooper, Tenn.	Hopkins	Oldfield	Thurston
Craddock	Howard	Oliver, Ala.	Tucker
Davis	Huddleston	Parks	Walker
DeRouen	Hull, Tenn.	Patterson	Whitehead
Dickinson	Hull, Wis.	Quin	Whittington
Dominick	Jeffers	Ragon	Wilson
Dowell	Johnson, Ind.	Rankin	Wingo
Doxey	Johnson, Nebr.	Rayburn	Woodrum

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Garner

NOT VOTING—51

Arnold	Driver	McClintic, Okla.	Sears
Beck	Estep	McFadden	Spearing
Bohn	Golder	McMillan	Sumners, Tex.
Buckbee	Greenwood	Mansfield	Taylor, Colo.
Burdick	Griest	Mead	Tilson
Cable	Hudspeth	Menges	Underwood
Celler	Hull, William E.	O'Connell, N. Y.	Welch, Calif.
Connolly	Jonas, N. C.	O'Connor, La.	Welsh, Pa.
Corning	Kunz	Owen	Williamson
Cox	Kvale	Pratt, Ruth	Wolverton, N. J.
Curry	Langley	Pritchard	Wolverton, W. Va.
Davenport	Lanham	Ramseyer	Wright
De Priest	Leatherwood	Reid, Ill.	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Tilson (for) with Mr. Garner (against).
Mr. Buckbee (for) with Mr. Spearing (against).
Mr. Beck (for) with Mr. Arnold (against).
Mr. Davenport (for) with Mr. McMillan (against).
Mr. Underwood (for) with Mr. O'Connor of Louisiana (against).
Mr. Corning (for) with Mrs. Langley (against).
Mr. O'Connell of New York (for) with Mr. Ramseyer (against).
Mr. Connolly (for) with Mr. Driver (against).

General pairs:

Mrs. Ruth Pratt with Mr. Sumners of Texas.
Mr. Reid of Illinois with Mrs. Owen.
Mr. Bohn with Mr. Taylor of Colorado.
Mr. Cable with Mr. Lanham.
Mr. Curry with Mr. Greenwood.
Mr. Welsh of PePPennsylvania with Mr. McClintic of Oklahoma.
Mr. Estep with Mr. Hudspeth.
Mr. Golder with Mr. Mansfield.
Mr. Jonas of North Carolina with Mr. Kunz.
Mr. McFadden with Mr. Celler.
Mr. Wolverton of West Virginia with Mr. Cox.
Mr. Pritchard with Mr. Mead.
Mr. Wolverton of New Jersey with Mr. Wright.
Mr. Griest with Mr. Kvale.

Mr. SEGER. Mr. Speaker, I want to announce that my colleague the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. WOLVERTON, is unavoidably absent. If present, he would vote for the bill.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to withdraw my vote of "no" and answer "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. FENN, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) entitled "An act to amend section 5 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution providing for the printing of 1,000 additional copies of the consolidated hearings held before the committee relative to the tariff act of 1929.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3083. An act to amend subsection (a) of section 26 of the trading with the enemy act, as amended by the settlement of war claims act of 1928, so as to authorize the allocation of the unallocated interest fund in accordance with the records of the Alien Property Custodian.

THE TARIFF BILL

Mr. BACHARACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD a statement in regard to the new tariff bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. BACHARACH. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following statement in regard to the new tariff bill. This tabulation was prepared by the experts of the Tariff Commission; and while it has not yet been officially approved by the commission, I think it will be found substantially correct.

EQUIVALENT AD VALOREM RATES UPON ARTICLES DUTIABLE UNDER H. R. 2667 OR THE TARIFF ACT OF 1922

NOTE.—In calculating the ad valorem rates, transfers from the dutiable list to the free list, or from the free list to the dutiable list, have been taken into consideration. In the sundries schedule, for example, large imports of hides and skins, and leather and shoes made therefrom, previously free but now dutiable under H. R. 2667 at 10 to 20 per cent, have been included. These items materially reduce the ad valorem equivalent duties for the schedule as a whole. The equivalent ad valorem rates of duty of the tariff act of 1922 are based upon import statistics for the calendar year 1928. The ad valorem rates for H. R. 2667 are calculated from the quantity and values of imports for the same year—that is, 1928.

Schedules	H. R. 2667	Tariff act 1922	Increase over act of 1922
Manufactured products: [1]	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
1. Chemicals, oils and paints	32.37	29.35	10.29
2. Earths, earthenware and glassware	54.88	45.45	20.75
3. Metals and manufactures of	39.46	35.07	12.52
4. Wood and manufactures of	25.40	15.95	59.25
9. Manufactures of cotton	43.58	40.26	8.25
10. Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of	18.26	17.61	3.69
11. Manufactures of wool	63.07	53.26	18.42
12. Manufactures of silk	59.40	56.56	5.02
13. Manufactures of rayon	54.55	54.05	.93
14. Papers and books	26.15	24.52	6.65
15. Sundries [2]	28.11	20.40	37.79
Average for manufactured products	35.29	29.78	18.50
Agricultural products: [3]			
5. Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of	92.36	67.85	36.12
6. Tobacco and manufactures of	66.96	63.09	6.13
7. Agricultural products and provisions	34.11	23.10	47.66
11. Wool	46.82	42.68	9.70
Average for agricultural products	57.83	43.76	32.15
The following schedule is not included in the above averages: 8. Spirits, wines, and other beverages	43.90	35.89	22.32

[1] Includes in some cases products of mines and forests as well as manufactures of these products.

[2] Included in Schedule 15 are hides and skins, the equivalent ad valorem rates on which are as follows: H. R. 2667, 10 per cent; act of 1922, free. The rates in Schedule 15, exclusive of hides and skins are, in H. R. 2667, 34.53 per cent, and in the act of 1922, 27.63 per cent.

[3] Includes agricultural and marine products and manufactures thereof.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a table and statement given me concerning the tariff bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I wish to call your attention to some of the features of this tariff bill which I believe indefensible and which are in direct conflict with the purposes expressed by President Hoover in calling this special session of Congress for securing some measure of relief for agriculture.

I realize, and I believe every Member of this House realizes, that practically every agricultural section of this country has felt the effects of the discrimination against agriculture which has been practiced in recent years in the formulation of tariff rates. Ever since 1920 the Republican candidates in the agricultural districts have held out their biennial promise to do something to relieve this situation. The Republican Party has had unlimited opportunities to place agriculture upon an equitable basis with industry and manufacture, but has failed to do so; and the measure now before the House is what might be termed merely another political gesture—an effort to evade the national duty to agriculture, a duty which the Republicans of Congress have ignored in former tariff bills and which is ignored in this.

I represent an agricultural district. I know that the farmers of the lower Rio Grande Valley and those of the rest of south Texas whom I represent are entitled to tariff relief. Year after year this relief has been denied them, and it is again denied in this bill. It is true that the rates on some of their products—tomatoes, onions, green beans, potatoes, citrus fruits, wool, and mohair—have been increased. It also is true that the rate on practically every manufactured commodity they are forced to buy has been increased. An analysis of the bill indicates that for every dollar that it may put into the farmer's pocket it will take many more dollars out. And this is the character of tariff relief you are extending them.

You have advanced the rates on cement and other building materials; on clothing, on sugar, on practically every article the farmer is compelled to buy. A study of tariff benefits reveals that very rarely has any agricultural product received the maximum benefit of the rate on that commodity, and that very rarely does a manufactured product fail to receive the maximum benefit. As an illustration, the placing of cement on the dutiable list at 8 cents per 100 pounds signifies that practically every user of cement in the United States will be compelled to pay an increased price for that commodity.

In one section of the fifteenth district—the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas—famed for its citrus fruits and winter vegetables, grown under irrigation, various irrigation districts have voted bonds in an aggregate amount exceeding $10,000,000 to place concrete linings in their canals or to construct concrete pipe irrigation systems. In that section additional millions of dollars will be expended in the construction of concrete highways over which the growers will transport their products to market. This 8-cent rate on cement is a direct levy upon them.

In that section practically all agricultural products are shipped in wooden containers, for which the cost of the materials will be increased by the rates in this bill, adding thousands of dollars annually to the cost of marketing their products. The increased rates applied to building materials, clothing of every description, greatly adds to their burden.

Agriculture is not organized and its production is not controlled as is the production of manufacture. Competition prevails in all branches of agriculture, and as a result the benefits which will accrue from the increases granted agriculture in this bill will be almost negligible as compared with the profits which will accrue to those manufacturers who control their production and are in position to increase domestic prices to the full height of the tariff wall this bill will erect.

The tomato, potato, and bean growers of the lower Rio Grande Valley, the onion growers of the Laredo section, Winter Garden and Willacy Counties, the sheep and goat raisers, have each received an increase in the tariff rates on their production. But to offset these increases, to which they were entitled, and to preserve for industry and manufacture the privilege of further exploiting these farmers as well as all other American consumers, the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have reported a bill extending to industry and manufacture rates which are entirely out of line with those granted agriculture.

The bill makes no attempt to bring relief to the farmers of the United States. In no instance does it reflect an honest effort to equalize such benefits as may be secured through application of the protective policy. It is, in my judgment, the most indefensible piece of tariff legislation ever presented in Congress—a travesty, designed to thwart the demands of agriculture and the great mass of American consumers.

While the rates contained in this bill are in direct conflict with the pledges of both the Democratic and Republican Parties, and fail to comply with the expressed purpose of the President in calling this special session of Congress, I do not consider the rates the most vicious feature of the bill. The proposal of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, contained in the administrative provisions of this measure, to surrender to the executive branch of the Government the power of taxation which by the Constitution is reposed in the legislative branch, is unthinkable. With these administrative provisions retained I could not support this bill even if it carried every rate that I would write.

Remember, when the legislative body surrenders its taxing tariff power and its obligations to the Executive you can never recover them except by a two-thirds vote of the House and Senate. When you surrender this power of taxation you surrender it for all time to come or until the two bodies, by a two-thirds vote, can take it away from the Executive.

If an ambitious man is in the White House he will not surrender it. If a wise and patriotic man is in the White House he may have a lack of confidence in the Congress, so neither of them will be willing to give up the power; and in this bill you are forever surrendering to the President of the United States the power to increase or decrease, to the extent of 50 per cent, the rates you are establishing.

In addition to this provision you also have provided a wonderful way of giving the President information. This is about the way it is done: You say to the President of the United State and the Tariff Commission, "You just go out now and pursue this or that policy—I think there are three or four of them—and when you get through, if you do not know anything about it, guess at it and tell them what to do."

There is no definite formula by which they are to ascertain even the value, much less exercise the right of increasing the rate.

There is another feature in the administrative provisions even more vicious. You have in this bill given to the Secretary of the Treasury and his subordinates power to determine by domestic means the value of any imports brought into this country. It is their duty to find out what the value is, but they have the authority, under the provisions of this bill, to ascertain the value by domestic measurements. I believe that provision was written up in the Treasury Department and sent down to the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee for the sole purpose of extending the powers of that department.

This is what you have in this bill: First, you have surrendered your right for an indefinite period to raise or lower the rates, because there will be no occasion for another tariff bill until the American people rebel against the iniquities of this measure, which I believe to be the highest and most inequitable ever imposed upon the statute books. And you make the Secretary of the Treasury the absolute arbiter, and you have taken away from the courts the opportunity of the parties affected going into court and having them review the action of the Treasury Department.

Did you ever have this in any other law? Do you think this is good law? Do you Republicans think if you persuade yourselves you had better surrender your rights in order to let the President put the rates up or down that you also want to surrender the right of the judiciary to function? In one provision you not only surrender the right of one branch of the Government to a second branch, but so far as the Constitution will permit, you destroy the right of the third branch, the judiciary, to function in the matter.

You are delegating to the Secretary of the Treasury, Andy Mellon, the authority to set the values upon which those rates will be applied, and you know what that means. Do you believe that Andrew Mellon or his subordinates in the Treasury Department will have the cause of agriculture and the consumers at heart when they set those values? Would the history of that Pennsylvania Republican machine indicate that they are greatly concerned over the condition of the farmers and that great mass of consumers who for years have been forced by the Republican-made tariff rates to pay tribute to the industrialists and manufacturers who control Pennsylvania politics?

I tell you on my honor that when I approached this question at the beginning of the session and at the hearings I did it with the hope I might vote for this bill. I wanted to vote for it, and every Member of the House knows it. I was anxious to vote for it because I thought the tariff should be taken out of politics; I wanted to get rid of it as a political issue. But the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, not satisfied with having failed to give agriculture equitable tariff rates, have added to the measure these indefensible administrative provisions which will give the tariff barons of the industrial centers the means whereby they may secure still greater concessions and further power in exploiting the American farmers and consumers.

I contend that the Congress, instead of surrendering its powers to the executive branch of the Government, should create in lieu thereof a fact-finding body which would function under the direction of the House and Senate. I have repeatedly stated that it will be impossible to establish tariff making upon a scientific, nonpolitical basis unless such a body is created.

The membership of such a body should be bipartisan, appointed by the House and Senate. Its function would be to investigate tariff rates and to render its reports to the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate. This would make possible the revision of rates to meet changing conditions, the rates to be based upon the investigations of this fact-finding body.

There is no necessity for the legislative branch to surrender its taxing power to the executive branch; there is no necessity for all this cumbersome, awkward machinery set up in the bill now before the House—machinery which is evidently designed to operate only for the benefit of those interests which have been, and which under the provisions of this bill will still be, the principal beneficiaries of our tariff system.

However, the tariff barons and their very able champions here are not in favor of a scientific, nonpolitical tariff. They do not want a fact-finding body, the sole function of which would be to maintain constant investigation of tariff rates. They know that under such system equalization of rates would be inevitable; that the reports of the fact-finding body would be conclusive evidence of the discriminations under the present tariff and the bill the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have reported, and that in the face of such evidence the Congress would be forced, by the weight of public opinion, to adjust rates upon an equitable basis.

So long as the Republican Party is permitted to build up and maintain this inefficient and one-sided machinery for the administration of the tariff, the tariff barons will prosper and the American farmers and the great mass of consumers will have no recourse.

I had hoped that the Republican leaders, knowing as they do the abuses, the discriminations, the heavy burdens the present tariff has imposed, would be in accord with the program to establish tariff making upon a sound economic basis. I was not prepared for this atrociously vicious administrative provision they have submitted, which, if adopted, will serve only to increase the burden of the many for the benefit of the few. I do not believe the American people expected such action, and I am confident that when they fully realize the viciousness of this provision they will voice their resentment in no uncertain terms.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BECK] recently pointed out some of the most vicious features of the administrative provisions of this bill. He said:

> Having had some experience with the executive branch of the Government I suspected that this proposal did not originate in the Committee on Ways and Means. I suppose it arose in the minds of one of those theoretical economists who had recently been a professor in some college—and they are as full of ideas as a dog is of fleas—who first persuaded the Tariff Commission to do what every other Government bureau does, namely, having acquired power, to reach out for more power. Having persuaded the Tariff Commission, and the Tariff Commission having persuaded the Treasury Department, the Treasury Department then sends the recommendation to the Committee on Ways and Means, and, as an administrative measure, the committee concludes that the greater wisdom of the executive branch of the Government should prevail, and thereupon this provision to transfer almost unlimited power of taxation upon the determination of no precise or tangible facts, but upon a simple economic theory, makes possible the transfer of this almost unprecedented power.
>
> The provision, if adopted by this House, will ultimately be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, and I am not prepared to say that the proposed law may not receive the pontifical absolution of that great court, for the very obvious reason that that court from the beginning, as it must be in a democracy, assumes any state of facts, however far-reaching, however far from reality, or any method of reasoning that does not do plain violence to common sense, in order to sustain what it regards as the will of Congress.
>
> That is the vicious circle in this and many other respects around which we are moving in this country. One individual in an executive bureau conceives that greater powers ought to be given to the executive, and then the appropriate department approves it, and then your committees approve it because the department did, and then the Congress enacts it because the committee approves it, and then the judiciary adds its final sanction out of respect for the legislative will. Ever thus a new innovation in our laws is made a part of our system of government which gravely affects the future of American institutions.

I doubt if any great number of the American people understand these administrative provisions. They understand the rates, but the number who will attempt to analyze the administrative provisions will be comparatively small. They have not received widespread publicity; at least not to the same extent as the rates; but they will know all about these provisions and the menace contained therein before many months after this tariff becomes a law.

The Republican leaders may stifle their consciences by the fact that the people back home are making no vigorous protest against these administrative provisions, but they can rest assured that the time will come when they will hear that protest, and it will be couched in no uncertain terms, a protest which will voice the indignation of an outraged and indignant constituency. So much for the administrative provisions.

I wish to review briefly what the rates in the measure mean to the American farmers and consumers, those who are expecting this Congress to equalize tariff rates and extend to agriculture the same privileges and profits industry and manufacture have enjoyed for years.

According to an estimate by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. ESLICK], the new rates will increase the cost of living approximately $700,000,000 annually. He states that out of this the farmer will receive approximately 5 cents of the increase, and the balance, 95 cents, will go to the industrial interests. For every dollar this measure increases the farmer's income it will take from him two to five times that amount, and yet this bill is what the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have submitted to the House in response to the national demand for an equalized tariff.

Building material, cement, lumber, shingles, brick are taken from the free list and put on the dutiable list with a substantial tariff. Leather and leather goods and shoes are taxed. They were formerly on the free list.

The necessities the farmer must buy have received increases in these rates. Furniture, glassware, earthenware, table and kitchen ware, woolen goods, cotton and rayon cloth, clothing, materials entering into farm implements—even aluminum, in which the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, is so greatly interested—have each received very generous increases at the hands of the Republican framers of this bill.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. ESLICK] asserted that this measure will increase the tariff on sugar 64 cents per 100 pounds, or nearly $102,000,000 per year. This would indicate that the American consumers of sugar will be required to pay $385,000,000 each year additional on the sugar they consume. And the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have the audacity to assert that this is a tariff designed to relieve the farmers. Wheat, corn, and rice are protected, but that tariff is not effective, because we are heavy exporters of those commodities. Cotton is on the free list, yet on a percentage basis we import three times as much cotton as steel. Long-staple cotton should have been placed on the dutiable list, but that would have kept out some of the cheap foreign long staple, and the textile manufacturers would have been compelled to pay the American growers a fair price for the long staple. Consequently the Republican brand of tariff relief for agriculture was again applied and long-staple cotton was kept on the free list.

The advocates of this bill are greatly worried over the condition of labor, stating that it must receive full measure of protection, with which I heartily agree. But I wish to call attention to the fact that the tenant farmer who grows cotton earns for himself and his children an average of 34 cents per day, and the average wage of the industrial worker is $4.95 a day.

Is this equalization of tariff benefits? Is this extending to the farmers of the United States that measure of tariff relief the Republican Party so generously promised prior to the presidential election? Is this in accord with the recommendation of the President that the tariff be adjusted with a view of extending to agriculture the same privileges and benefits which industry has enjoyed for years?

The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE] in discussing the bill states that an analysis reveals that the increase on manufactured products averages 25 per cent more than the increase on farm crops. If the farmer were to receive the maximum benefits of the increases granted him, which he will not, due to the fact he is producing a surplus of most of the commodities, he would still be the loser to the extent of 25 cents in the purchasing power of every dollar he receives in exchange for his crops. In view of this fact is there any relief in sight for the farmer if this tariff bill is enacted?

The Republicans now are practicing the same camouflage they used so effectively in 1922, when the Fordney-McCumber bill was under consideration. That bill, the present tariff, was repeatedly referred to as a measure designed to aid American agriculture, and the history of agriculture for the past six years should be sufficient to prove to everyone that it placed an unbearable burden upon the farmers. Mr. Fordney, author of the bill, stated on this floor while the bill was under consideration:

> My friends, as far as rates are concerned, this is purely an agricultural bill, covering the articles described in this bill.

We know what that bill did to agriculture. The evidence is before our eyes to-day. From the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas to the Canadian line and from Maine to California agriculture has felt the effects of the increases that bill extended to industry and manufacture; and this bill proposes to further extend the power of industry to exploit agriculture.

The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE] gave an excellent illustration of how the bill now under consideration will further reduce the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar. He called attention to the fact that the farmer will pay 20 cents on every dollar's worth of plows, 35 cents on every dollar's worth of wire nails, 60 cents on every dollar's worth of aluminum ware, $3.50 on a $10 set of work harness, $11.25 on a suit of clothing valued at $20, $2.40 on a wool blanket valued at $3. If he wishes to enjoy hunting during the winter, he will pay $6.70 tariff on a single-barrel shotgun valued at $6, and if he should decide to secure a better gun, he will pay $23.50 tariff on one valued at $30.

Here are a few examples, cited by the gentleman from South Carolina, setting out the articles and the tariff provided in this measure and showing how it will affect the farmers of the United States:

Paint, valued at $5	$3.50
1 ton cement	1.60–14.00
Cups, saucers, etc., $3 value	1.80
Plow, valued at $20	4.00
Nails, valued at $10	3.50
Aluminum ware, valued at $8	4.80
Crosscut saw, valued at $5	1.00
1 set wagon harness, $10	3.50
2 horse collars, $5 each	3.50
Pocketknife, valued at $1	.50
Suit, valued at $20	11.25
10 pair shoes, valued at $5 a pair	10.00
3 hoes, valued at $1 each	.90
Shovel, pitchfork, rake, value $1 each	.90
2 hats for wife, value $4 each	2.00
1 ½-inch wrist watch	2.50
1 doll for child, valued at $1	.90
Tombstone, valued at $100	50.00

These are merely a few of the many items the farmer is compelled to purchase. In fact, an analysis of this bill reveals that regardless of how economical he may be, how modestly he and his family may live, the tariff-protected industries will demand and receive their toll. Even the little child is not exempt from the rapacious greed of those who have waxed prosperous as a result of the discriminations contained in the Republican tariff, and which will be continued if this bill is enacted. The child's doll must be taxed to satisfy that greed for gain which appears to dominate the highly protected interests of the United States.

Under the provisions of this bill the American farmer will be taxed to the extent of $50 to $200 per annum for each member of his family, which in a family of five would run a total of $250 to $1,000 per year. Is there a Member of the House who can honestly assert that he believes the small measure of protection granted agricultural products can to any degree mitigate the burden this tariff places upon the farmers? In view of these facts, I would ask: Upon what grounds can the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee claim that this tariff is designed to relieve agriculture, or in what manner can it prove beneficial to any class within the United States other than those directly engaged in manufacture?

I stated when the tariff bill was reported by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee on May 9 that from a hurried survey of the rates I was convinced that the bill was decidedly sectional—designed to protect eastern industry and opposed to western and southern industry and agriculture. Further analysis of the bill has served to strengthen this conviction that it is purely sectional. I pointed out at the time the bill was reported that a majority of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee represent that section of the United States east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio River—the great industrial area of the Nation. That they ably represent the major interests of that section is disclosed by the rates contained in this tariff bill, rates which obviously discriminate in favor of the industrial area the majority of the Republican members of the committee represent. The Democratic members of the committee were not permitted to participate in the formulation of these rates. We were excluded, the Republican members intimating they would be responsible for the bill and that they would employ their

own peculiar methods to arrive at what they term equitable rates.

The South is not the only section against which this bill discriminates. Throughout the Northwest, the so-called "granary of the United States," the farmers are vigorously protesting against its unfair provisions. Their indignation was expressed by the following open telegram, which was recently forwarded to Hon. REED SMOOT, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. The signers of that telegram are residents of Minnesota and the two Dakotas. The telegram follows:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *May 27, 1929.*

Hon. REED SMOOT,
Chairman Senate Finance Committee,
Washington, D. C.:

We, business men and farmers of the agricultural Northwest, had certain definite promises from the Republican Party and the Republican candidate for President last fall in the present tariff bill, especially in regard to the proposed tariff on the farmer's building material and the lack of sufficient increases in the tariffs on what the farmer has to sell. We see a failure of the Republican Party to keep those promises so solemnly made.

We understand quite distinctly that the present special session of Congress was called primarily and exclusively to help the farmer. The tariff was to be amended to the interests of the farmer. Yet we find what we consider wholly unjustifiable increases in the tariffs on the farmer's building material. The sum total of the farmer's trouble, as everyone knows, is the spread between the cost of that which he buys and the prices of that which he sells. Instead of narrowing the spread, the tariff on shingles, lumber, fence posts, brick, cement only increases it. The farmer is the country's chief user of shingles. Any increase in the cost of shingles will come largely out of the farmer's pocket. The farmer is probably the sole user of fence posts. The farmer must pay the increased cost of these. The farmer is a large user of cement; he uses cement in the construction of his farm buildings, for fence posts, and pays his share of the cost of cement roads.

The cement industry is one of the most highly organized in the country and is organized chiefly in the interests of the industry. We can not understand that this industry needs help at the expense of the already distressed farmer.

With due appreciation of the labors of your committee we can not see how these proposed increases square with the campaign pledges of the Republican Party and of the President. We earnestly urge that all building material in which the farmer is chiefly interested be put on the free list. We also urge increases in duties on agricultural imports such as are advocated by the northwest Congressmen. We feel that we have a right to ask this in good faith in view of the promises made to us during the last campaign.

Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, representing all county farm bureaus in Minnesota; Greater North Dakota Association, representing all business, professional, and agricultural interests of North Dakota; Northwest Agricultural Foundation, representing combined business and agricultural interests of Northwest; Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, representing more than 5,000 Minneapolis business and professional men; Ten Thousand Lakes Greater Minnesota Association, representing combined business and agricultural interests of Minnesota; Twin City Milk Producers' Association, composed of more than 7,000 farmer members; Minnesota and South Dakota Retail Hardware Association, representing all progressive hardware merchants in these States; Pipestone Civic and Commerce Association, Pipestone Minn.; Halstad Commercial Club, Halstad, Minn.; Chicago County Farm Bureau, North Branch, Minn.; Detroit Lakes Business Men's Association, Detroit Lakes, Minn.; Detroit Lakes Tribune, Detroit Lakes, Minn.; Detroit Lakes Record, Detroit Lakes, Minn.; Chatfield Commercial Club, Chatfield, Minn.; St. Cloud Chamber of Commerce, St. Cloud, Minn.; Alvah Eastman, publisher St. Cloud Journal-Press, St. Cloud, Minn.; William Rau, A. C. Carlson, E. E. Clark, C. S. Sutton, Victor Fandel, H. C. Bowing, Frank Jung, W. N. Nickern, C. H. Tanner, C. S. Olds, Martin Molitor, Henry Breen, and C. H. Lien, all of St. Cloud, Minn; North Dakota Farmer Grain Dealers' Association, representing more than 40,000 North Dakota farmers; Fargo Chamber of Commerce, Fargo, N. Dak., representing more than 1,200 business and professional men; Watertown Chamber of Commerce, Watertown, S. Dak.; Mitchell Chamber of Commerce, Mitchell, S. Dak.; Austin Business Men's Association, Austin, Minn.; Moorhead Chamber of Commerce, Moorhead, Minn.; Lindstrom Commercial Club, Lindstrom, Minn.; Chisago County Press, Lindstrom, Minn.; Central Cooperative Association, South St. Paul, Minn., representing farmer livestock raisers; Valley City Civic and Commerce Association, Valley City, N. Dak.; Brookings Commercial Club, Brookings, S. Dak.; Kenyon Commercial Club, Kenyon, Minn.; Piers Commercial Club, Pierz, Minn.; Perham Chamber of Commerce, Perham, Minn.; J. H. Shea, president State Bank of Perham; the Marckel Co., Drahmann Bros., B. A. Lucking, Paul Miller, B. A. Schoeneberger, and Globe Flour Mills Co., all of Perham, Minn.; Northwood Commercial Club, Northwood, N. Dak.; A. E. Streenstrup, D. L. Campbell, A. E. Skordahl, A. B. Dandt, Thor Lieberg, A. A. Halverson, P. A. Evanson, J. C. Bilden, Ed. Halverson, G. P. Johnson, C. H. Tufte, B. H. Johnson, Gunder Nygard, Verne Pendergase, N. S. Nelson, E. A. Loe, John E. Peterson, Albert Hagen, H. N. Halverson, E. O. Swanson, E. E. Pendergast, M. T. Savrs, A. O. Trageton, E. Lieberg, R. J. Grotte, Ross L. Mutchler, L. C. Hanson, William Lee, S. O. Nelson, Nicolai Eddie, Sondre Halvorson, William Korstad, and 30 other farmers, merchants, bankers, and professional men members of Northwest and Commercial Club, Zumbrota News, Zumbrota, Minn.; Valley City Times-Record, Valley City, N. Dak.; Albert Lea Tribune, Albert Lea, Minn.; North Branch Lion Club, North Branch, Minn.; also North Branch Mercantile Co., North Branch Milling Co., Nordstrom Lumber Co., the Splottstoser Co., Satterstrom Erickson Co., Anderson Drug Co., J. E. Bergwell & Son, North Branch Realty Co., Herreid Mercantile Co., and North Branch Review, all of North Branch, Minn.; Avon Community Club, Avon, Minn.; Eagle Bend Commercial Club; Eagle Bend Cooperative Creamery; Eagle Bend Produce Co.; Redfield (S. Dak.) Chamber of Commerce, C. E. Stutenroth, president; U. G. Johnson, secretary; E. C. Ernst, publisher Lester Prairie News; A. H. Schultz, vice president Lester Prairie Farmers Bank and State Bank of Lester Prairie; Henry Schmidt, Lester Prairie Cooperative Dairy Village of Lester Prairie, E. C. Ernst, president; Lester Prairie Community Club, W. Kuhlman, president; West Winsted Cooperative Creamery Association, G. W. Smith, president; Henry McNeil, secretary; Aitkin Commercial Club, B. W. Kelly, president; Aitkin Lions, C. S. Lind, sheriff; B. R. Hassman, banker; C. Nash, county agent; R. J. Bolin, real estate; C. P. DeLaittre, banker; MacGregor, Dennly Co.; Frank Hense, probate judge; D. A. Scott, attorney; A. L. Hamilton, publisher Republican Aitkin Independent, agent Aitkin Oil Co., all of Aitkin, Minn.; Montgomery Commercial Club, Joseph T. Rynda, P. X. Kennedy, Adams, Minn.; Business Men's Association, A. M. Fried, A. J. Krebsbacj, Adams Review, Fred J. Barter, publisher, Sebeka, Minn.; Commercial Club, Robert R. Ryti, Arthur E. Olson, Nevis, Minn.; Commercial Club, W. P. Ballard, C. B. Talbot, H. Gronner, Farmers State Bank, Henry Robertson, Underwood Lumber Co., Edman Bojornstead, Underwood Auto, C. J. Morse, Farmers Mercantile Corporation, F. Salmonson, First State Bank, Cecil Nelson, publisher Independent; G. Haukebo, merchant; Eng & Larson, merchants; John Gronner, jr., Lars Olson, Andrew Hauckbo, and W. E. Johnson, of Underwood, Minn.; Canton (S. Dak.) Chamber of Commerce; Canton Farmers Leader Visergutten Publishing Co.; Canton Farmers State Bank; Twin Valley (Minn.) Civic and Commerce Association; R. A. Le, J. B. Hovden, W. C. Starr, Redwood County, Minn., Sun, Stillwater, Minn.; Association of Public and Business Affairs, Florence Curtis, St. James, Minn.; Commercial Club; A. J. Ueberg, president; A. J. Engleman, secretary; W. C. Wagner, J. J. Curtis, M. K. Hegstrom, Mrs. Will Curtis, H. E. Swennes, G. L. Curtis, Mrs. J. H. Curtis, L. E. Hudson, J. E. Hegstrom, Wantonwan Farm Bureau, County Plain Dealer, all of St. James; Willmar (Minn.) Chamber of Commerce; N. H. Tallakson, president; H. B. Lidstone, secretary; Willmar Kiwanis Club; D. T. Carlson, president; Ed. M. Elkjer, secretary; Kandilvohi Agricultural Society; Robert M. Thompson, president; Senator Victor E. Lawson, Representative Harry L. Wahlstrand, W. O. Johnson, chairman county commissioners; Edwin Selvig, mayor; W. M. Stanford, city attorney; Solon L. Benton, Bank of Willmar, First National Bank, Kandiyohi State Bank, Daily Tribune, Republican Gazette-Journal, W. H. Chard Lumber Co., Standard Lumber Co., Lampert Bros. Lumber Co., all of Willmar; Frankfort (S. Dak.) Commercial Club; C. L. Adams, secretary; Frankfort News-Messenger, Brookings, S. Dak.; Industrial Collegian; Albert D. Evepson, Winthrop, Minn.; Commercial Club; C. C. Eaton, president; John R. Schisler, secretary, Tracy, Minn.; Commercial Trade Association; D. T. Evans, president; John F. Fox, secretary; Tracy Headlight Herald, J. D. Gilpin, publisher, Goodhue, Minn.; Tribune, L. E. Cook, editor; Der Nordster, George L. Rosenberg, publisher, St. Cloud, Minn.; Osakis (Minn.) Commercial Club; H. D. Fearing, secretary; Osakis Review, C. H. Bronson, pub-

lisher, Osseo, Minn; Commercial Club; W. P. Helsen, president; Brookings (S. Dak.) Register, Paul Dutcher, editor; Minneapolis Tribune, F. E. Murphy.

The Minneapolis Tribune, the great conservative newspaper of the Northwest, voices the indignation of the farmers of that section in the following editorial:

A WARNING TO THE INDUSTRIAL EAST

The fight now being waged over the tariff focuses attention upon the antagonistic elements within the Republican Party.

Agriculture is asking that the tariff be so readjusted that it confer upon the western farmer the same benefits that in the past it has conferred upon the eastern industrialist. This is what agriculture was promised by the Republican Party in the last campaign. Mr. Hoover declared that if elected President he would devote his energies to the achievement of that objective. That he spoke with sincerity is beyond dispute. He called a special session of Congress for the purpose of fulfilling his and the party's pledges. Yet now, with the session fairly well advanced, it becomes apparent that agriculture is not getting what was promised it, and that the farmer is winning advantages as a seller only by forfeiting advantages as a buyer.

What force within the Republican Party is it that is persistently thwarting agriculture?

The first answer to that is that it is not President Hoover.

And the second answer is that it is mainly the industrial East.

Who opposes agriculture on casein? Chiefly the industrial East. Who opposes agriculture on vegetable oils and fats? The industrial East. Who opposes agriculture on butter? The industrial East. Who seeks to impose higher cement costs on the farmer? The industrial East. Who seeks to turn the present farm relief session into a session designed to increase the farmer's all-round living costs? The industrial East. Who seeks to repudiate the pledges President Hoover made the farmer? The industrial East. Always the industrial East.

Every time agriculture tries to realize for itself one of the tariff advantages promised it, the industrial East looms up as a hostile and opposing force. Directly or indirectly, the industrial East, in nearly every instance, will be found to be furnishing agriculture's opposition with its sinews of war. It is true that the movement to "soak" the farmer in the matter of building costs originates with the Pacific coast lumber interests. But the strength of the movement lies in the fact that the Pacific coast group entered into a coalition with the industrial East. The Pacific coast group, alone and unsupported, would never have got anywhere. Yet, when Pacific coast lumber supports eastern cement, and eastern cement, in exchange, supports Pacific coast lumber, the alliance to hurt the farmer becomes formidable.

Philosophic observers of the American scene have often noted that, in including the agrarian West and the industrial East under the same broad head, the Republican Party had within its fold two groups of opposed economic interests.

Never before, within our recollection, has the cleavage had such high visibility.

If the Republican Party's intention to give the agrarian West a degree of tariff protection equal to that enjoyed by the industrial East is not lived up to, the reason will not be far to seek. The industrial East will have been the force which torpedoed the administration program. It will then be clear that the industrial East never gave anything more than lip homage to Mr. Hoover's promises, that it ignored the party pledges, that it is the determined and militant enemy of the agrarian West, and that the Republican Party is impotent to aid agriculture as long as the industrial East continues to dominate it.

Some immensely serious consequences are attached to the foregoing conclusions.

The Tribune is not, in general, an advocate of sectionalism; in fact, deplores the spirit of sectionalism, but who can be so blind as not to see what is bound to happen in the event that the industrial East continues to smother and stifle the agrarian West?

We hardly need say that a time will come when the party will be too small to hold both groups.

We wish it understood that this is noted objectively, and not thrown out in an admonitory spirit. The point is one which should become apparent to anyone on a moment's reflection. It is our belief that the East has not yet fully comprehended the seriousness of the situation, and that it does not yet completely grasp what the reaction will be once the agrarian West arrives at the fixed conviction that, no matter what the Republican Party promises, it is powerless to aid agriculture because the industrial East is in a position to enforce its will upon the party.

The industrial East can well afford to give some thought to the game it is now playing. We grant the industrial East its great political strength. We concede that, if it is absolutely bent on fighting the agrarian West, it can probably prevent the West from achieving the tariff equality now asked for by the West. But can not it also see that by following such a course it is courting the danger of driving the agrarian West right out of the Republican Party?

The industrial East, which has never been called deficient in intelligence, should be able to perceive the point that the future of the Republican Party itself hinges to no inconsiderable extent upon the outcome of the present tariff fight. The Republican Party now represents an alliance between the industrial East and the agrarian West. The tariff has become a bone of contention between the two. This means that at the moment the alliance is directly threatening. It means that the danger of a schism is real. If the industrial East chooses to be enlightened, conciliatory, tactful, and well-disposed toward its partner in the alliance, the danger of a schism is naturally minimized. President Hoover, obviously, is doing his best to keep the industrial East in that frame of mind. But if this same industrial East chooses to be porcine, grasping, insular, and pertinaciously obstructionist as regards the agrarian West's efforts to lodge itself on a sound economic foundation, the East is doing nothing less than initiating a sectional and civil war within the ranks of the Republican Party.

These are the considerations which we wish to call to the thoughtful attention of the industrial East. The implications are far-reaching and calculated to give deep concern to everyone interested in the future of the Republican Party. We believe that the time has come for plain speaking. Is the industrial East ready to court the split up of the Republican Party in its endeavors to hold for itself a privileged position as regards the tariff?

We earnestly ask the industrial East to think carefully about what it is doing in ignoring President Hoover's admonitions.

Now let us look at this tariff bill from another angle—that of its effect upon the home. Under the caption "HAWLEY'S Home-killer Tariff," Mercer C. Johnson, editor of The People's Business, issued by the People's Legislative Service, says:

During the recent presidential campaign the national air of the G. O. P. was "Home, Sweet Home."

As a savior of the American home, high heaven itself was to be discounted by the Republican candidate. Providence was told, in substance, that it could go way back in the universe and sit down and leave the home and the home folks to home-loving Herbert and his hosts.

The eyes of American voters, anointed with magic salve, were shown a new heaven and a new earth. Across the face of that new heaven was written "Home, Hoover, Happiness." On that new earth all tears were wiped away and sweet music rang everywhere.

To save its face the promised land did a quick fade out.

It was a beautiful campaign program, and the people fell for it as if it had been manna in the wilderness. The white-washed elephant won in a walk, doing a little lamblike skipping on the side as it strolled down the home stretch.

Then came the special session of Congress, big with promised blessings. Throughout the homes of the land happy expectancy was on tiptoe. What if God were on a holiday! Is not Hoover in the White House? Let joy be unconfined. The feast of fat things is here. Three cheers and a hallelujah for "Home, Hoover, Happiness."

But even while the hallelujah was sounding, the "Home, Hoover, Happiness" sponsors swatted the American home with all their studied might. Out of the secret majority chamber of the House Ways and Means Committee came the Hawley home-killer tariff.

We call it the home-killer tariff because it says in upward of a thousand acts that speak harsher than words, "To hell with your homes and your happiness. We have special interests to serve—campaign debts to pay."

Under the pretext of bringing relief to the farmer the Hawley-Smoot bill lays down upon the American home a veritable brigand's barrage. It shoots into it from every point of the compass, and from earth, water, and air. As to the farmer, we have here but space to say that only the farmer who is "pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw" will be satisfied with the apples of Sodom that this bill brings to his door. The eastern high priests of protection are playing him for a sucker. The rare exceptions will prove the rule.

Henceforth, if this bill becomes a law, between the rank and file of the people and the kind of homes in which they ought to dwell there will be a new economic Death Valley.

It will cost far more to build a home, to shingle a home, to paint a home, to furnish a home with necessities or simple decencies, to provide essential food and clothing for the home folks, not forgetting the baby, to care for the sick. Never in the history of legislation was so large a premium put upon hard-faced human greed.

Does this aggravated assault and battery of the home disturb Mr. Hoover? Not so you could notice it. Indeed, even while it is in progress, with an impatient upward flex, he puts the big-city baby's milk farther away from its hungry mouth.

And this bill proposes to endow this man and his successors with such autocratic power over the ways and means of life as even the God of nations would prefer not to exercise alone in a democratic age.

The Washington Daily News, a Scripps-Howard publication, which vigorously supported the Republican candidate for President last year, expresses the following editorial view of this

tariff bill, which, it asserts, is a direct violation of the Republican platform:

The tariff bill is a mess. It is almost everything President Hoover said it must not be. The Republicans in Congress have put the President in a bad political hole.

The President was elected on a specific pledge to limit tariff changes to agriculture and a few industrial schedules. This bill is a general revision. It revises more than 1,000 rates, less than 100 of which are agricultural.

The President pledged adjustments to equalize tariff benefits. This bill makes practically no reductions; it is a wholesale increase.

It will add uncalculated millions to the living cost of the American people in cities, towns, and country.

It will not help the farmers as a class. What benefit to the farmer is a 66 per cent increase in corn tariff when imports are less than 1 per cent of consumption? Or a 100 per cent increase on dairy products when imports are less than 2 per cent? Or a 300 per cent increase on swine when imports are insignificant?

It will hit the common people and hit them hard. It will boost the prices of food, clothing, and shelter. Sugar is raised 60 per cent. Clothing, blankets, wool are increased. The basic building materials, such as cement, lumber, brick, are pushed upward.

And that is not the half of it. The bill's administrative changes are as bad as the rate revisions. It makes the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of the Customs Court, the final judge in evaluation disputes, and thus opens the way for "American valuation" increases. It eliminates the bipartisan character of the Tariff Commission. It makes the Tariff Commission more subservient to the President instead of an independent congressional agency. It extends to dangerous limits the flexible system under which the President can fix tariff rates, the constitutional function of Congress.

The bill's threat to our diplomatic relations and foreign trade is alarming. Already 13 foreign governments have protested to the State Department in one way or another against past and prospective tariff barriers. Our best foreign customers are bitter and are proposing reprisals—Canada, Argentina, Cuba, France, Great Britain, and a dozen others. And this foreign trade of ours is what President Hoover and economists describe as the margin of our national prosperity.

Not content with causing a prospective increase in the cost of living, with putting the President in a political hole, with sabotaging the independent Tariff Commission, with embarrassing diplomatic relations, with threatening our foreign trade, the framers of this bill also side-swiped our civil liberties. It would ban economic, philosophical, and literary classics under a broad prohibition against alleged obscene and seditious publications, making customs officials the sole judges and censors.

We hope an alliance of intelligent Democrats and intelligent Republicans will succeed in defeating the bill in its present form. If it passes, we hope the President will veto it as a violation of the campaign pledges made by himself and his party.

But if the bill becomes law the people may not be the only ones to suffer. What about the party? What about the party's experience in the past?

When the Republican protectionists ride too high, they ride for a fall.

In conclusion I wish to say that I had hoped most sincerely that a tariff measure would be presented which would not be sectional, which would equalize to some extent at least the existing disparity between agriculture and industry, and which would eliminate for all time this system of political log-rolling tariff making by removing the tariff from politics.

This bill is a great disappointment to me, and it will be a great disappointment to those millions of consumers and farmers who under its provisions will be forced to continue for an indefinite period to pay their daily tribute to the tariff barons and those interests for whom the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have seen fit to erect an insurmountable tariff wall and who in return will no doubt continue to make liberal contributions to the Republican campaign fund.

CITING UNITED STATES CODE IN CENSUS AND APPORTIONMENT BILL

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be directed to insert in the census and apportionment bill just passed reference to the United States Code where the statutes are cited.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that, in engrossing the bill, the Clerk may insert the proper references to the United States Code. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE TARIFF

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the tariff bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks I include a speech delivered by myself before the Home Market Club of Boston, Mass., on March 9, 1929. The speech is as follows:

INTRODUCTION

When our fathers undertook the establishment of homes and a civilization on the North American continent it was practically a vacant land. It is believed that there were then fewer Indians in the vast domain of what was to be the United States than there are to-day. It was an unoccupied land, open and ready for the last great experiment in human government—that of the people, by the people, and for the people. To this form the governments of modern nations are gradually being more or less conformed, but are hindered by their historic backgrounds.

Two great policies sprang up as if indigenous to this soil: That we should be a self-governing people unhampered by foreign influences in our political life, and that we should be a self-sustaining people to the end that economic necessity should not cause our dependency on any other nation or nations. A people economically dependent can not in its fullest sense be a people politically free.

The first of these policies was given expression in various ways, culminating in the Declaration of Independence, the Federal Constitution, and Washington's Farewell Address. The second, in the first act of general legislation approved by President Washington—a protective tariff. Political independence and economic sufficiency make a perfect union.

The product of this union is the present United States, still in its young and vigorous manhood. From colonies discordant and tending to be belligerent, comparatively poor in this world's goods, continually disturbed by Europe's variant ambitions and financial policies, has arisen the greatest Nation in all the tides of time.

Having set a political standard of a new kind, far above those of existing nations, they began to establish other standards on a corresponding plane, including economic independence and standards of living. Since the citizens had supplanted the monarch in the control of government, every citizen shared in the sovereign power. This was at that time an experiment in government, and economic independence was essential to its success. The country must become self-contained and its people self-supporting, dependent upon no other country for the essentials of life.

They set out on what was and is the great political, social, and economic adventure of all time in this world. Its success has far exceeded the fondest expectations of its founders and utterly confounded the prognostications of its opponents in other countries who freely predicted its downfall. In invention, in enterprise, in manufacture, in labor, in agriculture, in wealth, in all material progress, in standards of living, in opportunity, in mental and spiritual development, in efficiency, ability, and character our country and our people are unsurpassed, and, I think I can safely say, also unequaled in this or any other age. Separated from the rest of the world by oceans, our country was a land apart. Washington and his advisers had the inspiration to make it economically independent that no foreign domination of any kind, political or economic, could interfere with the fulfillment of its high destiny.

Other nations have sought aggrandizement through the rapacities of war, but we have shown them a more excellent way.

Many things have contributed to our present greatness as a nation and people, but the greatest of these is protection.

IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE TO A PEOPLE POLITICALLY FREE

Economic or commercial independence means that this country is to be self-contained and self-supporting; that we shall raise or produce as nearly as possible all the things we need, selling our surpluses abroad as occasion may require and importing such articles as at any given time we do not have the climatic conditions to produce or which at such time we are not prepared to manufacture in sufficient quantities; that we reserve our domestic market primarily for the products of our own people; that we establish and maintain standards of living becoming to a free people, of which every citizen is a sovereign, under conditions that make that standard ever rising; and that we advance our civilization.

What will it profit our people if under free trade or its various aliases we pawn our birthright and lose that distinction we have so long labored to attain, namely, better conditions of life, which are the soul of a people. We have set for ourselves the economic standards we deem vital to our perpetuity. A mighty Nation, with a destiny to which no one can set the limit of attainment, must of necessity have a people strong in themselves and in the material advantages essential to their support. We were the first great representative Government. Others have emulated our example in government by the people. We were the first Nation to declare as uncompromisingly for economic independence and for those better standards of living requisite to the public welfare.

THE AMERICAN MARKET, GREATEST IN THE WORLD, DUE TO PROTECTION

What is the American market? The American market is a place in which national wealth has been increased from $88,500,000,000 in 1900

to an amount approximately $300,000,000,000 at this time, giving us capital to do business on a giant scale. It is a place where 117,000,000 people are living better than anywhere else in the world; a Nation able to stand the shock of the World War without a tremor and afford its allies aid in hitherto unbelievable amounts; the only great Nation whose Government by free men now rests firmly on its foundation. Here we produce yearly nearly $90,000,000,000 of new wealth or wealth in new and usable forms, $15,000,000,000 from the industries depending on the soil, $6,000,000,000 from mines, $63,000,000,000 from industry, and other amounts from lesser sources. What is done with this annual output exceeding in value the public wealth of some other nations after deducting their indebtedness? Our people consume more than 90 per cent of the products of manufacture, 91 per cent of all the products of the soil except cotton, and 85 per cent including cotton, and a considerable proportion of the mineral products. It is a market having an enormous purchasing power, in part for use and in part for saving, and is a market in which 27,000,000 wage earners, exclusive of those employed in agriculture and public services, receive wages three or more times greater than those of other nations. The universal opinion of thoughtful men everywhere is that this truly magnificent result is founded on the protective tariff.

PURPOSES OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF

The protective-tariff policy is intended to protect the American producer of commodities of all kinds and all the persons interested in such production from unfair competition from abroad. It deals solely with sales made in the United States. It has no purpose to deal with sales of American-made goods when they are exported to other countries. There is no way by which we can extend the advantages of a protective tariff to cover sales made in foreign lands. Neither does the protective tariff propose to deal with conditions in the markets of this country when the question at issue does not arise from unfair competition from abroad. All industries at times find that their production exceeds the domestic demand, and market must be found for them elsewhere. But such sales do not come within the purview or scope of operation of a protective tariff. When surpluses occur, as is now the case in agriculture, and provision for their disposal becomes necessary to relieve a basic industry, that, in my judgment, should be effected by legislation independent of the tariff.

TARIFF—A DOMESTIC QUESTION

The protective tariff is a domestic question. Foreign interests have no inherent right to trade in our markets. The admission of imports is an act of comity between nations and we have the right to prescribe the conditions on which they shall enter this country and our markets. Several foreign governments and interests requested that their representatives be heard before the committee at the hearings. It was ruled, however, that the appearance of foreign governments or foreign interests before a committee of the legislative body on a domestic question was inadvisable for several reasons. Only citizens of the United States or persons doing business in the United States were heard. However, representations made by foreign governments, through the Department of State, were received as matters of information. The committee desired to obtain all available information.

Several foreign governments are taking a very active interest in the pending readjustments. We have no desire or intention of interfering with or preventing a proper flow of international trade. The endeavor to obtain opportunities for the trade of its nationals is a commendable policy for any government to pursue. Under the existing tariff our foreign trade has greatly increased—approximately 100 per cent. What we have in mind is that Americans should have the primary or preferential right in our markets which they have created by their industry, ingenuity, and foresight. We made it and it belongs to us. From information I have received, our domestic trade totals approximately $90,000,000,000 annually. It is the richest market in the world. It is a cash market. It absorbs enormous quantities of goods, wares, and commodities in infinite variety. Naturally foreigners desire to offer their products here, but this, in my opinion, should not be done to the disadvantage of our people who are properly managing their several businesses.

EARLY CONSIDERATION

It is the intention of the Committee on Ways and Means to have the readjusted tariff ready for consideration by the House by April 15, but not later than April 20, 1929. It should be passed by the House by May 1 and by the Senate and become law before July 4, 1929

Early action will cause the least disturbance in business and enable farmers to receive its benefits during the coming crop season.

So far as rates of duties are concerned, all producers should be on an equality as their respective needs appear. This is the intent and purpose of a protective tariff. And in the pending readjustment the evidence submitted by witnesses and verified by official agencies will be carefully considered and readjustments proposed where such are proven necessary and justified.

PROCEDURE IN PROPOSED READJUSTMENT—1929

The existing tariff law has in general resulted beneficially to the industries of the United States. But in a growing country, in an age of great industrial development, where new methods are continually being adopted, improved machinery installed, new articles manufactured, and where new sources of foreign competition are continually arising, such advancements necessitate modified readjustments in tariff structure, and it is such readjustments that the Committee on Ways and Means is now engaged in preparing.

In daily hearings extending nearly eight weeks we heard 1,131 witnesses, while many others filed briefs but did not appear orally. Our hearings consist of some 11,000 pages of printed matter.

About a month prior to the hearings the chairman designated each Republican member as the chairman of a subcommittee, the duty of which will be to make the initial examination of the evidence submitted in the hearings, with the aid of experts of the Tariff Commission, the Departments of the Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce, and other Federal agencies. A subcommittee consists of three members, each being the chairman of a specified schedule. The findings of the subcommittees will be reported to the 15 Republican members, with a statement of the evidence in support of any proposed readjustment. The final conclusion as to what rates of duty will be proposed and what paragraphs will be affected rests with the 15 Republican members so far as the Committee on Ways and Means is concerned. No further hearings will be held. Decisions will be based upon the public record, tested and proven as above indicated. The Republican members of the committee fully appreciate the responsibilities they have and the difficulties involved and propose so to perform their work that readjustments will be made where they are necessary and justified in the interest of the general welfare of the whole country.

EFFECT OF DUTIES

Duties cause foreigners to contribute, in proportion to the business done, to the common treasury for the privilege of trading in the American market. In recent years this amount is approximately $600,000,000 per annum. Duties collected are really taken out of the profits that would otherwise have left this country to find their way into the pockets of foreign producers. The sale of foreign products in our markets is not a philanthropic movement in behalf of the American consumer. Imports are sold to the best advantage for the best price that can be obtained and maintain their markets, and, since their costs of production are much below those in this country, they constitute a menace to our labor, agriculture, and industry.

After years of consideration, I do not see any possibility that our people would benefit if imports were allowed to come in practically duty free. We would be charged all the traffic could bear and have less with which to buy. It would also sap the foundations of our standards of living, which is one of the outstanding features of Americanism. The protective tariff has so fostered our economic life in all its phases, reduced costs of production, reduced prices to the consumer, maintained our high and advancing standards that it offers the sure hope of continued prosperity and progress for all our people.

EFFECTIVENESS OF A DUTY

In general, it may be said that the effectiveness of a duty depends largely on the market. No academic reply is possible, nor can any rule be prescribed for measuring the effect of a given duty on a specified commodity in the absence of information on the market conditions. For this reason we study the past history of goods, wares, and commodities, the quantities produced in this country and where produced, domestic competition, domestic prices, quantities consumed in the United States, and all costs of production; also imports as to quantities, prices, distribution, countries of origin, costs of production, and possibilities of increases in quantities imported. From these and other factors a conclusion may be reached as to the probable course of the market and consequently the rates of duties necessary to afford proper protection. The effectiveness of a duty will vary with the market.

Speaking generally, a rate of duty expresses the difference between production costs at home and abroad for that material part of the total production with which foreign competition is most effective and in which management is fairly efficient. It may be sufficient in the case of better-managed or more favorably located plants and at times insufficient for less effective management or inferior location. Tariffs can not take the place of sound management or suitable location.

QUESTIONS ARISING IN DETERMINING DUTIES

It would appear that these questions are more in evidence than at former hearings.

In determining the rate of duty to be imposed it is necessary to decide what conditions of American production will form the basis. I speak especially concerning manufacturing enterprises. Plants are located in various parts of the country. Each section has advantages and disadvantages of which four may be cited:

First. Proximity to raw material.

Second. Proximity to fuel or power.

Third. Proximity to markets.

Fourth. Facilities of transportation.

Presupposing management to be equally efficient in the several instances, a plant so located as to be near raw material, close to its

supply of fuel or power, near to markets and with moderate freight burdens, and near to an adequate labor supply, other things being equal, has a distinct advantage; and one distant from labor, from raw materials, from fuel and power, and from markets, with consequent high freight burdens has a distinct disadvantage. Plants having only some of the advantages will be beneficially located in proportion to the advantages possessed. Production costs will vary with the advantages availed of. A duty sufficient only for the most favorably located plants might tend to their benefit at the expense of their less favorably located domestic competitors. Plants least favorably located have the status of marginal producers who tend to disappear. That is, unless careful consideration is given, a tariff may have a tendency to redistribute production. Our opponents charge that a high tariff promotes monopoly. It seems to me that our experience proves the contrary so far as domestic production is concerned. A low tariff might tend toward monopoly under the conditions cited above. No general rule can be stated. Each such situation must be studied on its merits, and the rate of duty fixed to foster sufficient production without unnecessary interference with domestic conditions. Overproduction involves problems in the solution of which the tariff is only one factor.

Experience indicates, however, that in the great majority of instances foreign competition is keener in certain localities than in others. When such storm centers are accurately located, whatever rate of duty will be sufficient for them will also take care of all the others. Problems stated above cause tariff makers many difficulties and serious hours of investigation and study, for tariffs deal not alone with foreign competition but also may affect domestic competition.

MARGINAL PRODUCERS

Industries which establish the sites of their plants without proper reference to the sources of their raw materials, markets for their products, and without due consideration for transportation and freight rates and the opportunity to employ suitable labor, have assumed unusual risks.

Those producers who have their raw materials, including fuel or power, their markets and labor supply near at hand, and whose transportation costs are low, are most favorably located. But these are few; those who have one of the three are probably at an advantage, and those who locate without reference to markets, materials, including power or fuel, or labor, are usually at the greatest disadvantage. The above are general statements, to all of which it is possible to find striking exceptions. Well-located businesses may be poorly managed, and those disadvantageously located may be brilliantly conducted.

The point I am emphasizing is both the difficulty and necessity in determining what rate of duty should be imposed for any industry or product as a whole, that it may operate fairly and promote a production adequate for our needs, country-wide.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF—AN ILLUSTRATION OF COMMUNITY OF INTEREST

The producers of America include miners, farmers, wage earners, manufacturers, and industry generally, who purchase the products of each other. The farmer sells generally raw products for immediate consumption or to be processed by industry. His largest ultimate market is the 27,000,000 of our people who derive their livelihood by being on some pay roll. The farmer's prosperity depends largely on the prosperity of industry which provides the pay rolls. Immediately after the World War industries processing farm products found this unprofitable under the tariff then existing and the farmer's sales fell off by hundreds of millions of dollars. Wage earners were out of employment and their consumption was curtailed. On the other hand, farmers who comprise approximately 30 per cent of our population, purchase freely the outputs of labor and industry. They furnish the materials that feed and clothe the Nation. Cities and towns are markets which effect interchanges of goods, wares, and commodities. For instance, after one year's operation, the present tariff had caused such a revival in business that 1,832,380 workers were restored to pay rolls in certain lines of industry in which labor received an increase of wages of $2,808,973,000; industry had increased its purchases of materials for manufacture by $9,363,101,000, and the farmers' sales had increased about $2,000,000,000.

Time will not permit further comment on our economic solidarity, except to say that while individually our interests are diverse and competitive, generally our interests are common and a universal prosperity is the goal toward which we all strive.

LABOR

A number of the representatives of labor and labor organizations appeared at the hearings, and without exception, as I recall, earnestly urged the levying of duties adequate to protect the manufacturer and the wage earner, affirming that in this their interests were mutual. Recent investigations have shown that labor abroad receives only 40 per cent or less of the American wage scales. The American working man is unable to maintain our standard of living on foreign wage scales. His fight to protect his home and fireside is entirely justified and characteristically American.

FOREIGN COMPETITION

In the consideration of successive tariff acts it is to be noted that the number of effective foreign competing countries is steadily increasing. In 1922 Japan was added to the list, with Italy a decided factor. At the recent hearing both Italy and Czechoslovakia have appeared as important sources of competition. The several countries do not compete in all the items in the schedules, but each is very active in a number. The attractiveness of the American market is making a strong appeal, and goods in considerable quantities are being produced especially designed for the American market. In a number of instances goods popular in our markets have been so duplicated that there is little difference in the articles. It appears that wages paid in foreign countries average less than 40 per cent of those paid in this country. The wages in the several competing countries very materially being highest in England and lowest in Italy, Japan, and Czechoslovakia as a rule.

One item of especial significance appeared at this hearing: The efficiency of foreign labor is greatly increasing. The introduction in competing countries of machinery like ours, the training of foreign workmen employed in our factories who return to their home countries to manage plants, and the numbers of skilled Americans who are employed abroad is bringing the efficiency of foreign labor up toward the standards of American labor. This is a serious matter. An instance of its working may be cited in the case of raw materials purchased in the United States, shipped to Europe, manufactured there, and returned to our country in the form of completed articles at cost prices materially below those of the American producers.

ECONOMIC INVASION NO LESS DANGEROUS THAN POLITICAL INVASION

The Colonies, which became the United States, resisted the attempted domination of their business enterprises. Resistance to such domination became a material factor in forming a sentiment which led to the war of 1776 and to independence. Since that great day the foot of the hostile invader has come in only to go out in haste. In pursuance of our policy to be free from foreign control in every respect, the first general law adopted under the Constitution was a tariff act for the protection of our industrious people. If we resist political invasion, why not economic invasion? Both are equally harmful to the liberties of our people. Protection has been the policy of statesmen whose great names and illustrious service to the Union adorn the pages of our history. But few times, and those to the sorrow and disaster of our people, has the economic hand of the foreigner been given opportunity to control our economic life and the standards of living. Wise men of all parties in the past have upheld the policy of a protective tariff. We pay tribute to none. Washington's advice of continuing wisdom and permanent value counseling "entangling alliances with none but friendship to all" is as important to economics as to political entanglements. When in the convocation of the world older states and nations, boasting their long struggles to attain their economic independence and to establish their own national standards of living, shall raise their voices and say, "With a great price bought we this freedom," America shall lift her queenly head with the yet prouder answer, "But I was free-born."

FORGET PARTISANSHIP

Mr. KADING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a short editorial from the Sheboygan Press.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. EDWARDS. Reserving the right to object, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL] has been objecting to the insertion of these editorials in the RECORD, and I do not see him here.

Mr. RANKIN. I hope the gentleman will not object. The Wisconsin papers up there have been discussing the farm-relief Congress.

Mr. EDWARDS. I withdraw the objection.

Mr. KADING. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following short editorial from the Sheboygan Press:

FORGET PARTISANSHIP

Congress is facing perplexing problems in a special session called by President Hoover. The tariff and farm relief bills have so divided the groups that there is bitterness even among the administration forces.

We would very much regret to see either of these bills made a party measure. Republicans and Democrats should get together on a common ground, forgetting party differences, and enact a law that will be beneficial to the farmer, and at the same time be fair to the country as a whole. There can be no continued prosperity unless the farmer shares in that prosperity.

Personally we regret to see the tariff injected into Congress at any time. It tends to upset and undermine business and has a demoralizing effect. Just as soon as there is a tariff bill reported out, it invites criticism. You can not, in the heat of a debate on the floor of Congress, enact any kind of a tariff bill that will be beneficial. We had hoped

long ago to see the tariff studied by a commission with power to remedy after fruitful discussion and consideration.

It should not be a political football in an arena as it is now.

THE TARIFF

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the tariff bill by making some comments on the table which was inserted by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. BACHARACH], which, in fact, is supplemental to a table I inserted during the discussion of the bill.

Mr. WINGO. What is it?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. A table from the Tariff Commission.

Mr. WINGO. Is that the table which put in so many manufactured products under the head of agriculture, like silk, and so forth?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Silk was included in the manufactures.

Mr. WINGO. Table 17 in the hearings carried a list of things as agricultural products, and about one-half of them were not agricultural products.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. When the first paragraph was read I inserted a table which had been furnished me by the Tariff Commission. A moment ago the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. BACHARACH] inserted a supplemental table, of which I have received a copy, which can well be compared with the table I inserted during the debate.

Mr. WINGO. In view of the table inserted by the gentleman from New Jersey, I think the gentleman ought to explain further.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST $25,000 PRIZE-WINNING PLAN

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by incorporating the plan which won the $25,000 Hearst prize in the prohibition contest.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the courtesy extended by the House in granting my request for an extension of remarks on the prohibition question and the inclusion of the $25,000 prize-winning plan submited by Hon. Franklin Chase Hoyt in the nation-wide contest sponsored by that sterling American citizen, Mr. William Randolph Hearst.

The operation of the existing prohibition laws has convinced Mr. Hearst that a liberalized modification of these laws must be effected if the best interests of our Republic and its people are to be maintained. Each day's tragic news brings to the attention of the American people the failure of the existing prohibition laws. Under these sumptuary laws, rights guaranteed to our people under the Constitution have been flaunted and ignored, such as the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures; and also that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

The excessive, wanton toll of human lives taken by Federal officers charged with enforcing prohibition laws, culminating in the assassination of Henry Wirkkula near International Falls, Minn., has even caused the citizens of the Republic to be fearful that their lives may be snuffed out at any time they traverse the highways. Prohibition has failed in the open field and has reached the stage of guerrilla warfare. In time of peace in a peaceful Nation it even violates the rules of war among the civilized nations of the world. The sniping of peaceful law-abiding American citizens from ambush by prohibition-enforcement agents parallels the atrocities of the most savage and uncivilized tribes in the history of the world. Under the existing system the Federal killers are tried in Federal courts and defended by Federal officials, notwithstanding the fact that the people desire a trial in the local courts where the cards are not stacked in advance for acquittal. A great majority of the American people—including some of the most zealous advocates of prohibition—have reached the realization that the Anti-Saloon League, which was mainly responsible for the enactment of the prohibition laws, should be held in disrepute. The hired men of this organization, receiving their bread and butter from a half million dollar subsidy of the notorious 5-and-10-cent-store magnate, surely should be the last to convince decent, respecting American citizens that prohibition should continue, from a moral standpoint.

The plan which received the first prize in the Hearst nation-wide contest for the solution of the highly important prohibition question should be tried out. It can not be denied that the consumption of distilled spirits created the situation which brought about the enactment of the existing prohibition laws.

This plan confirms the view, which I have repeatedly stated, that the immediate objective to overcome the deplorable situation caused by the prohibition laws was not the repeal or change of the eighteenth amendment but a reasonable and sensible amendment of the Volstead Act.

The first-prize plan can be supported, without apology, by all of those who believe in temperance, including the most rabid prohibitionists, who, if they are honest with themselves, must admit that a deplorable situation exists at the present time due to the sumptuary prohibition laws. William Randolph Hearst is to be commended for the patriotic purpose in launching the contest for a plan to cure the existing evil. The prize-winning plan, if enacted into law, will solve the problem and again inculcate in the hearts of the American people respect and obedience to law and order, and such a measure can be passed by Congress without fear of being construed as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

When Congress reconvenes I shall introduce a bill carrying out the prohibition modification plan as embodied in the prize-winning plan in the Hearst contest, as I believe that a great majority of the American citizens favor this plan of modification as against the existing prohibition laws favored by the notorious 5-and-10-cent-store magnate who has subsidized the Anti-Saloon League to the tune of half a million dollars. I appreciate the sterling character and the high ideals of American citizenship as practiced and expounded by William Randolph Hearst and would rather be a private soldier in the ranks of his crusaders than a general in the ranks of the crusaders of the Anti-Saloon League.

President Hoover's Crime Investigating Commission is searching for a remedy for the present breakdown in law enforcement as the result of the unworkable prohibition laws. This commission should certainly give Justice Hoyt's plan its most careful consideration. The issue has gone beyond the question of prohibition. We are now faced with the problem of law enforcement and how to obtain respect for law. Justice Hoyt's plan points the way out.

The following is the full text of the $25,000 prize-winning temperance plan:

TEXT OF PLAN SELECTED AS BEST CURE FOR PROHIBITION EVILS

By Franklin Chase Hoyt, presiding justice children's court, city of New York

The object of this competition, as I understand it, is to offer a plan which will promote temperance and which will reestablish respect for the law in all sections of our country. In other words, to suggest a workable, honest, and sensible substitute for the existing scheme of national prohibition as we know it to-day.

The limitations of this contest obviously prevent any discussion of the failures of the present system or of the conditions which now prevail throughout our land. Such discussion, however, is hardly necessary, since these facts are known to all. But, passing over the moralities (or immoralities) of the present situation and coming directly to the practical problems which must be faced before a change in our system can be effected, I believe that many thoughtful Americans, dry or wet, who have studied this problem will agree on these three propositions:

1. That the eighteenth amendment can not be replaced for many years to come. It would appear impossible to secure the consent of 36 States to such action in the near future, and that impossibility becomes all the more apparent when it is considered that many opponents of prohibition in the wet and doubtful States would not tolerate a possible return to the conditions which prevailed in bygone days.

AVOIDS STATE DISPENSARY

2. That the proposal to permit the States at their option to dispense liquor will never prove acceptable. The idea of a State becoming a partner in the sale or distribution of liquor would prove repugnant to many who oppose prohibition.

3. That a possible modification of the Volstead Act as to the alcoholic content of beverages offers no real solution of the problem—a trivial increase would undoubtedly prove ineffective as an honest substitute for the present system, while a large increase presumably would be condemned by the courts as long as we have a Federal statute prohibiting "alcoholic beverages" as such.

If the system is to be changed, such change must be based squarely and honestly upon sensible definitions and not upon unsatisfactory tinkerings with alcoholic percentages.

Assuming these three premises to be true, can any solution be found which will promote temperance and unite all sections of the country in support of the law? Can a better plan be proposed than that which prevails to-day? I for one believe so.

The eighteenth amendment prohibits "the manufacture, sale, and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes." Despite popular belief it does not refer to "alcoholic beverages." What it bans is "intoxicating liquors," and if these two words could be defined intelligently it would solve the whole problem.

OFFERS SUBSTITUTE LAW

I, therefore, submit this plan: Let Congress repeal the Volstead Act and substitute a law defining the words "intoxicating liquors" as "all alcoholic products of distillation." Let it ban the manufacture, sale, and transportation of such products throughout the country, except for commercial and medicinal purposes, but at the same time let it permit each State to regulate and control the manufacture and sale of all malt, brewed and fermented beverages within its own borders.

The word "liquor" in the past was very generally applied to distilled spirits in contradistinction to fermented products, and in common parlance, even at the adoption of the eighteenth amendment, the word "liquor" usually meant spirituous drinks, such as whisky, gin, brandy, etc. Even to-day our dictionaries define "liquor" as an especial product of distillation and as one of a spirituous character, as distinguished from beer, wines, etc.

Would the Supreme Court acquiesce in this interpretation of the eighteenth amendment? Why not? It is scarcely believable, if Congress should pass a law defining its interpretation of the constitutional amendment as suggested, that the Supreme Court would take it upon itself to nullify the will of the representatives of the people.

It must be remembered that the ablest court decisions generally recognize and respect the necessity of interpreting the law in accordance with changing social ideas and conditions.

Even if the Supreme Court should finally condemn this proposed interpretation of the eighteenth amendment, thus requiring another constitutional amendment to put it into effect, such an amendment would at least be simple to understand and easy to act upon.

The insertion of the word "distilled" before the words "intoxicating liquors" would settle the whole question. Surely such an amendment would be easier of passage than any complicated provisions relating to State dispensation or the regulation of alcoholic content.

Space forbids any dissertation contrasting the products of distillation and fermentation. It suffices to say that distillation is the act of man and has been responsible for practically all the evils which "liquor" has inflicted upon the human race, while fermentation is the act of nature, and that to many must mean, in the most reverential sense, the act of God.

It is inconceivable that any government can carry on a successful war against nature and force unwilling communities to obey sumptuary laws which they reject and despise. Such laws, as Blackstone has pointed out, are "regulations destructive of liberty." If our Federal Government persists in denying any latitude to the States in their regulation of fermented products, the States in their turn may refuse, one by one, to support the present illogical scheme of prohibition.

If, on the other hand, the Federal Government should confine its jurisdiction as suggested, what would be the result? I believe that every State and every decent citizen would loyally support our Government in this respect. I believe that the prohibition question would disappear from national politics and that traffic in distilled liquor would eventually come to be regarded as shameful as that in drugs and narcotics.

Finally, I believe that the cause of true temperance would be promoted and that, at least, there would be some end to the disillusionment, discouragement, and disrespect for the law which to-day, unfortunately, are so widespread throughout our land.

ADDRESSES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Mr. BEERS. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged resolution for immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 44

Resolved, That the addresses delivered on April 25 and April 26, 1929, in the auditorium of the United States Chamber of Commerce Building at a meeting held in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of discussing the development of the National Capital, be printed, with illustrations, as a House document, and that 5,000 additional copies be printed, of which 1,000 copies shall be for the use of the House document room and 4,000 copies for the use of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House.

Mr. STAFFORD. I would like to ask the gentleman why the disparity in the distribution of these documents?

Mr. GARNER. I would like to ask the gentleman what the cost of this is?

Mr. BEERS. Two thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars and forty-three cents.

Mr. GARNER. I want to call attention to this request. These documents will be absolutely worthless as far as being of any value to the Congress or anything else except the matter of art.

I do not think you ought to spend $2,200 for that purpose. You have the power to pass it. I understand that it is privileged, and you have the votes; but I want the House to understand what it is doing—spending $2,200 without any reason on the face of the earth, in my opinion, for it, and without any benefit to Congress or to the people of the United States.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEERS. Yes.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I want to know whether I understand the resolution correctly. Is it 4,000 copies for the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and 1,000 copies to the document room?

Mr. BEERS. Yes. A great many requests are coming from the architects of the country.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, let me call the gentleman's attention to this fact. There are about 20 members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. It is proposed here to give those members 4,000 copies, and the remaining 400 Members 1,000 copies. We have some architects in our districts, the same as do the gentlemen who happen to be on this committee.

Mr. BEERS. They can get all they want by simply applying to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. WINGO. But why should we have to go to them? Why should we not have them as a matter of right? If the gentleman makes it 1,000 to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and 4,000 to the other Members of the House, I think then the proportion will be pretty large for the committee. I am very fond of the distinguished chairman of that committee, and I know that he is a very capable gentleman to trust with the distribution of art objects.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEERS. Yes.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Permit me to make a suggestion. A certain number of these documents should be placed where they can be handed to the architects of the country. There is no way that we can direct that they be given to some individual outside of Congress. What I would like to do in the matter would be to have 1,000 of these placed in the hands of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, so that I could distribute the proper amount of them to the architects, and let the rest of them be distributed through the folding room.

Mr. WINGO. My suggestion was to that effect, and if that be done I shall not object to it.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I think that will be proper.

Mr. WINGO. That is entirely satisfactory to me.

Mr. BEERS. I am satisfied to make that change.

Mr. WINGO. Then, I suggest that the gentleman offer that as an amendment.

Mr. BEERS. Mr. Speaker, I offer that as an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. BEERS: Line 7, strike out the word "one" and insert in lieu thereof the word "four," and in line 8, strike out "document" and insert in lieu thereof "folding," and in line 9, strike out the word "four" and insert "one."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

AMERICAN MILITARY CEMETERIES IN EUROPE—KENTUCKY AND THE WORLD WAR

Mr. THATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD touching the subject of military cemeteries in France, and to include therewith as a part of my remarks certain War Department data.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on military cemeteries in France, including certain data. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. THATCHER. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the blood and the dust of American soldiers, sailors, and marines will render forever sacred the soil of World War battle fields and various military cemeteries of Europe. During that unprecedented struggle thousands of the flower of our American youth, in one form or another, paid the "supreme penalty," and exercised the noblest prerogative of patriotism by yielding up life itself in defense and protection of the principles symbolized by their flag and embodied in the laws and institutions of their Government. If the significance of the sacrifice thus made by these, our deathless dead, shall be kept in mind by the living of this day, and by those who shall live in the days to come, the sacrifice, though incalculable, shall not have been made in vain; but if forgotten, or treated lightly, it shall prove itself to have been of no avail.

Kentucky, my own beloved State, as in every war during our national life, made, to this, the greatest conflict of history,

her full contribution. In treasure of money and life and effort she met and overmet every demand and obligation of that frightful period.

As typical of her indomitable and patriotic spirit it may be recalled that in one of her counties, Breathitt, the World War draft was rendered entirely unnecessary for the reason that the required quota was more than filled by volunteers. This record, I believe, was unmatched by any other county in the entire Nation.

With other States and with the Territories and possessions of our country, Kentucky finds in the American military cemeteries of Europe a common bond or touch, for there lie buried in those hallowed places many of Kentucky's knightliest sons. All told, there are nearly 500 of her youth who sleep to-day in those cemeterial spots. The Quartermaster General of the United States Army has very kindly furnished me a list setting forth the names, organizations, and grave locations of the deceased members of the American military forces from Kentucky, who served in the World War and whose remains are thus interred. The names and locations of these cemeteries follow:

FRANCE

No. 1232, Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764, Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34, Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636, Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608, Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233, St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252, Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E, Brookwood American Cemtery, Brookwood (near London), England.

The indicated list of Kentuckians in these cemeteries, together with other valuable information, as shown by the records of the War Department, is set forth as follows:

Deceased soldiers from Kentucky buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Baughn, Robert O	Sgt. Co. G, 16 Inf	1232	23	11	G
Courcier, Louis H	Cpl. Co. F, 16 Inf	608	15	33	D
Evans, Herman L	Cpl. M. G. Co. 16 Inf	636	14	15	D
Lightfoot, Cullie	Sgt. Co. A, 16 Inf	608	14	25	A
McDonough, Robt. H	Pvt. M. G. Co. 16 Inf	1232	12	14	E
Mink, Orville L	Pvt. Co. M, 16 Inf	1232	12	13	B
Mullins, Elijah	Pvt. Co. G, 16 Inf	608	16	1	D
Sanders, Charlie	Pvt. Co. C, 16 Inf	608	28	31	A
Sherry, Claude	Cpl. Co. H, 16 Inf	608	20	13	D
Slack, Billy B. (Burns, Billy B., alias).	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 16 Inf	1232	25	30	A
Snell, Admiral D	Pvt. Co. G, 16 Inf	34	11	17	B
Warren, Guy E	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf	34	6	19	A
Wilson, Claude D	Pvt. Co. M, 16 Inf	1232	11	4	C
Winkler, Robt. E	Cpl. Co. F, 16 Inf	608	21	7	C
Woods, Martin W	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf	608	6	37	A
Aivey, Thos. E	Pvt. Co. E, 18 Inf	1764	26	13	B
Barger, Milton	Cpl. Co. C, 18 Inf	1232	20	2	F
Brown, Johnie	Pvt. Co. H, 18 Inf	1232	25	27	D
Chappel, Lemuel A	Pvt. Co. M, 18 Inf	608	24	23	C
Coyle, Thos. Ellsworth	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf	1232	34	33	D
Cunningham, Harry W	do	1232	30	12	E
Curry, Earl	Pvt. Co. I, 18 Inf	1232	6	31	A
Divine, Ernest	Pvt. Co. L, 18 Inf	34	10	6	B
Kinnaird, Jas. H	Pvt. Hq. Co., 18 Inf	1233	35	14	B
Mullins, Troy	Cpl. Co. A, 18 Inf	636	12	24	D
Rutledge, Harry	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf	1232	39	39	G
Williamson, John	Pvt. Co. E, 18 Inf	1232	33	33	B
Gardner, Chas. T	2 lt. Co. L, 26 Inf	608	17	32	D
Arthur, McKinley	Pvt. Co. B, 26 Inf	1232	27	25	B
Hensley, John D., jr	Pvt. Co. H, 26 Inf	608	15	14	D
Jackman, Clarence T	Cpl. Co. F, 26 Inf	608	17	21	B
Kelly, John	Cpl. Co. A, 26 Inf	1232	24	26	A
Meadors, Caney A	Pvt. Hq. Co., 26 Inf	1232	20	35	D
Meadors, Lon	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 26 Inf	636	4	16	C
Moore, Leslie	Cpl. Co. A, 26 Inf	1232	21	15	E
Sheppard, Edward D	Cpl. Co. D, 26 Inf	1764	3	2	A
Yates, Jas. L	Sup. sgt. Co. G, 26 Inf	636	6	21	C
Blakeman, Fred M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 28 Inf	636	7	21	C
Dryden, Thos	Pvt. Co. H, 28 Inf	636	16	5	C
Earls, Curd W	do	636	6	12	C
Eskew, Paul K	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 28 Inf	636	15	18	C
Fields, Clarence	Pvt. Co. E, 28 Inf	636	14	29	A
Fischer, Lewis E	Pvt. Co. B, 28 Inf	1233	30	10	C
French, Chas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 28 Inf	1764	58	9	A
Hanks, Chas	Sgt. Co. L, 28 Inf	636	13	18	C
Hansel, Wm. W	Pvt. Co. E, 28 Inf	1232	19	43	G
Miller, Geo. R	Pvt. Co. H, 28 Inf	608	12	15	D
Turner, Thos. Evan	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 28 Inf	1232	31	15	A
Wilson, Gilbert	Pvt. Co. F, 28 Inf	636	14	12	A
Hutchens, Geo. D	Pvt. Co. D, 2 M. G. Bn	636	9	20	C
Lynch, Sandusky	Pvt. Co. C, 2 M. G. Bn	636	1	14	C
Caudill, Wm. E	do	1232	15	29	G
Griffitts, Sherman	Bglr. Co. C, 2 M. G. Bn	1232	31	24	A
Rayburn, Clen	Pvt. Co. B, 3 M. G. Bn	1764	44	5	A

Deceased soldiers from Kentucky buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION—contd.					
Vance, Jefferson	Pvt. Bty. C, 6 F. A	1232	23	34	B
Lapchuk, Wesily	Pvt. Co. B, 1 Engrs	608	26	2	D
Meece, Lee	Sgt. Co. A, 1 Mil. Police	608	21	1	D
SECOND DIVISION					
Barnes, Luke	Cpl. Co. M, 9 Inf	608	13	23	C
Casani, Luigi	Pvt. Hq. Co., 9 Inf	1232	39	27	D
Crowe, Jesse	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf	1232	22	18	C
Devore, Miles R	Pvt. Co. K, 9 Inf	1232	20	18	D
Horseman, Herbert B	Sgt. Co. L, 9 Inf	1233	20	23	A
Love, Paul J	Cpl. Co. E, 9 Inf	1232	4	13	C
Martin, Robt	Sgt. Co. F, 9 Inf	1764	74	11	A
Schaefer, Oscar Paul	Sgt. Co. M, 9 Inf	1233	34	8	C
Smith, Goebel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 9 Inf	1232	39	35	E
Stillings, Garnard	Pvt. Co. M, 9 Inf	1764	17	1	B
Garrett, Edward L	2 lt. Co. B, 23 Inf	1764	42	13	A
Baker, John	Sgt. M. G. Co. 23 Inf	608	33	16	C
Conn, Elisha	Pvt. Co. G, 23 Inf	1232	40	11	F
Downey, Edgar	Sgt. Co. M, 23 Inf	1764	50	9	B
Wilson, Chas. W	Pvt. Co. E, 23 Inf	608	26	30	D
Humphrey, John Thos	Sgt. 73 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	29	33	H
Langley, Chas. Erl	Pvt. 17 Co. 5 Reg. U. S. M. C.	1233	18	11	D
McDowell, Irvin Bryan	Sgt. 66 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	4	30	G
Ouzts, Jos. Percy	Pvt. 51 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	73	13	A
Parrott, Stephen O., Jr	do	1764	80	4	A
Wilkerson, Sterling Robt.	Pvt. 47 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	30	28	D
Costigan, Jas. Wallace	Pvt. 96 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	46	3	A
Kudell, Ernest Chas	Pvt. 75 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	38	4	D
Laws, Douglas Kent	Cpl. 75 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	44	13	A
Lesher, Denver Arnold	Pvt. 76 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	22	7	B
Page, Percy Sherman	Pvt. 83 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	3	29	A
Whitson, Fred Albert	Pvt. 95 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	18	38	A
Willmott, Noah Stark	Pvt. 84 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	16	28	H
Martin, Jesse N	Cpl. Co. C, 5 M. G. Bn	1233	28	13	B
Freant, Heavrih N	Cpl. Bty. D, 12 F. A	1233	1	12	B
McCarthy, Daniel E	Pvt. Bty. E, 12 F. A	1232	16	41	E
Sidebottom, Calvin J	do	1232	1	6	B
Oakley, Auda	Cpl. Co. A, 2 Engrs	1764	6	9	A
Wells, John W	Pvt. Co. C, 2 Engrs	1232	28	27	B
Stickrod, Wm. W	Sgt. Co. C, 1 F. S. Bn	1232	27	27	F
THIRD DIVISION					
Bryan, Robt	Pvt. Co. A, 4 Inf	1232	30	38	C
Caldwell, Hulen	do	1232	2	28	H
Carpenter, Jesse	Pvt. Co. G, 4 Inf	1764	28	11	A
Hayden, Forrest	Pvt. Co. K, 4 Inf	1232	9	5	D
Jackson, Amas	Pvt. Co. N, 4 Inf	1764	47	1	B
Kraus, Albert	Cpl. Co. F, 4 Inf	1232	25	10	A
Messer, Garney	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 4 Inf	1232	37	14	B
Potts, Mason	Cpl. Co. K, 4 Inf	1764	24	4	A
Smith, Frank	Pvt. Sup. Co. 4 Inf	1233	8	13	A
Asbill, Chas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 7 Inf	1764	2	4	A
Balimann, Wm. John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 7 Inf	608	35	27	B
Carius, Edward A	Pvt. Co. K, 7 Inf	1232	37	9	E
Edwards, Oliver Dixon	do	1764	21	6	A
Finn, Ernest E	Pvt. Co. E, 7 Inf	1232	14	27	E
Fisher, Geo	Pvt. Co. C, 7 Inf	1764	57	8	A
Fronk, Earl F	Pvt. Co. G, 7 Inf	1232	10	15	E
Harld, Pete T	do	608	31	25	A
Harrison, Everett	Pvt. Co. E, 7 Inf	1232	28	23	H
Humble, John C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 7 Inf	34	19	15	B
Kersy, Everett R	Pvt. Co. D, 7 Inf	608	37	23	C
Knight, Carl B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 7 Inf	1232	20	8	F
Latham, Charlie Brewster.	Pvt. Co. K, 7 Inf	608	10	20	A
Mason, Wm. N	do	1232	1	11	D
Page, John C	Pvt. Co. F, 7 Inf	1232	10	43	D
Ping, Perry	do	608	26	28	A
Riley, Mike	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf	1232	4	13	F
Rodgers, Shellie	Pvt. Co. H, 7 Inf	1232	15	33	C
Russell, Jessie E	Pvt. Co. K, 7 Inf	1764	31	11	A
Singer, William	Pvt. Co. F, 7 Inf	1232	15	43	C
Smith, Burrel	do	608	24	23	B
Smith, John	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf	608	26	19	B
Streible, John C	Pvt. Co. C, 7 Inf	1232	19	31	H
Barker, Willie	Pvt. Co. C, 38 Inf	1232	28	25	B
Campbell, Charley	Pvt. Co. H, 38 Inf	1232	4	4	E
Crawford, Richard L	Pvt. Co. G, 38 Inf	1232	10	3	E
Fields, Ezra L	Pvt. Co. F, 38 Inf	608	17	14	C
Holoman, Odie	Pvt. Co. B, 38 Inf	1232	35	32	E
Jackson, Charlie	do	1232	20	29	E
Kidd, Henry M	Pvt. Co D, 38 Inf	1232	34	32	G
Leonard, Joe	Cpl. Co. A, 38 Inf	1232	40	14	C
Lichliter, Alva L	Pvt. Co. I, 38 Inf	1232	20	10	E
Mahorney, Jas	Pvt. M. G. Co. 38 Inf	1232	22	42	A
McMinn, David	Sgt. Co. F, 38 Inf	608	36	9	A
Morgan, Delbert D	Pvt. Co. M, 38 Inf	1232	4	27	C
Reffitt, Wm. R	Pvt. Co. E, 38 Inf	1232	10	32	H
Wagers, Lourance	Pvt. Co. M, 38 Inf	1232	40	15	A
Bell, Wm. F	Pvt. Co. B, 7 M. G. Bn	1764	66	11	B
Bramel, Arthur Glenn	do	1232	10	34	B
George, Howard	Pvt. Co. E, 7 M. G. Bn	1232	18	12	E
Hester, Leroy	Pvt. Co. B, 7 M. G. Bn	1232	26	32	C
Adams, Geo. L	Pvt. Co. C, 8 M. G. Bn	1232	18	34	D
Haycraft, Chas. H	Pvt. Co. D, 8 M. G. Bn	1232	31	27	E

Deceased soldiers from Kentucky buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRD DIVISION—contd.					
Marksberry, Dave	Pvt. Co. C, 8 M. G. Bn	1232	21	10	F
Stevens, Virgil J	Pvt. Co. B, 8 M. G. Bn	1232	21	31	G
Ball, Basil	Pvt. M. D. 9 M. G. Bn	1232	11	18	F
Cook, Temple D	Pvt. Co. C, 9 M. G. Bn	1232	24	20	G
Sullivan, John P. (Shannon, John, alias).	Pvt. Co. A, 9 M. G. Bn	608	34	14	A
FOURTH DIVISION					
Cornell, Harry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 47 Inf	608	29	25	A
Whitton, Grover C	Cpl. Co. D, 47 Inf	1232	36	22	F
Wilkinson, Philip M	Pvt. Co. A, 47 Inf	1232	21	40	H
Wilson, Jesse J	Pvt. Co. C, 47 Inf	608	12	4	C
Woody, Dewey	Pvt. Co. A, 58 Inf	1232	6	17	F
Brown, Jas. O	Pvt. Co. G, 59 Inf	1232	25	33	C
Myers, Basil E	Sgt. Hq. Co., 59 Inf	1232	40	32	A
Ryan, Leo J	Pvt. M. D., 59 Inf	1232	9	29	F
Shephard, Clarence	Pvt. Co. G, 59 Inf	1764	4	2	A
Walters, Wm	do	1764	2	12	A
Montague, Jack W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 11 M. G. Bn.	1232	19	36	G
Hurt, Roscoe C	Sgt. Co. C, 12 M. G. Bn	1232	14	26	E
Perkins, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. 33 Fld. Hosp. 4 San. Tn.	34	10	19	A
FIFTH DIVISION					
Armstrong, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 6 Inf	1232	32	1	E
Ballard, Dan	Pvt. Co. H, 6 Inf	1232	33	4	G
Boitnott, Eura	Pvt. Co. A, 6 Inf	1232	33	26	D
Burgin, Leonard	Pvt. Co. B, 6 Inf	1233	25	15	C
Canada, Thos. R	Pvt. Co. H, 6 Inf	1233	24	24	C
Conley, Curtis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 6 Inf	1232	5	34	A
Davis, Jim B	do	1233	2	4	B
Davis, Riley L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 6 Inf	1232	14	15	D
Duggins, Willie	Pvt. Co. L, 6 Inf	1233	2	20	C
Durall, Jas. O	Pvt. Co. K, 6 Inf	1232	35	22	A
Foster, Scott B	Pvt. Co. C, 6 Inf	1233	22	25	D
Gamblin, Cordus E	Pvt. Co. F, 6 Inf	1232	14	4	E
Gray, Edward L	Pvt. Co. I, 6 Inf	1232	22	5	E
Harbin, Abel	Pvt. Co. D, 6 Inf	1233	29	26	D
Hill, John E	Pvt. Co. L, 6 Inf	1233	31	4	D
Hoffman, Albert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 6 Inf	1232	6	34	B
Jordan, Wm. M	Pvt. Co. M, 6 Inf	1232	15	16	D
Justice, Henry W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 6 Inf	1232	21	37	B
Kirkman, Geo. E	Pvt. Co. G, 6 Inf	1232	40	3	H
Lovan, Leslie R	Pvt. Co. E, 6 Inf	1232	34	17	B
McCarty, Jas. D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 6 Inf	1232	19	10	D
Moore, Thos. B	Pvt. Co. G, 6 Inf	1232	38	17	A
Nicely, Tonie L	Pvt. Co. K, 6 Inf	1232	39	24	B
Oldham, John H	Sup. Sgt. Co. G, 6 Inf	1232	1	37	B
Osborn, Monroe	Pvt. Co. I, 6 Inf	34	32	7	B
Reed, Chester	Cpl. Co. B, 6 Inf	1232	32	29	D
Rigsby, Thos	Pvt. Co. L, 6 Inf	1232	25	7	C
Ross, John	Pvt. Co. K, 6 Inf	1232	21	16	C
Warren, John E	Cpl. Co. D, 6 Inf	1232	40	3	B
Wash, Louis	Pvt. Co. K, 6 Inf	1232	31	7	C
Whitlow, Albert L	Pvt. Co. A, 6 Inf	1232	27	29	B
Whitworth, Fulton	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 6 Inf	1232	10	14	D
Wilson, Jas. W	Pvt. Co. G, 6 Inf	1232	22	37	B
Crosetto, John Baptiste	Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf	1232	37	20	E
Mills, Pitman	Pvt. Co. H, 11 Inf	1233	16	17	C
Canup, Rudy	Pvt. Co. D, 60 Inf	1232	8	39	G
Routt, Thos	Cpl. Co. B, 60 Inf	1232	9	4	F
Stewart, Vannie	Pvt. M. D. 60 Inf	1233	21	16	C
Cahoe, Russell	Pvt. Co. F, 61 Inf	1232	19	15	B
Gerhauser, John A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 61 Inf	1232	22	20	B
Hargis, Willis	Sgt. Co. D, 61 Inf	1232	19	25	F
Lewis, McCoy	Cpl. Co. F, 61 Inf	1232	37	23	H
Luttrell, Taylor Z	Pvt. Co. K, 61 Inf	1233	34	19	B
Mullen, Claude C	Cpl. Co. C, 61 Inf	1232	4	13	G
Sidebottom, Simeon	Mech. Co. A, 61 Inf	1232	5	21	G
Sydnor, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 61 Inf	1232	18	32	H
O'Daniel, Nick	Pvt. Co. B, 13 M. G. Bn	1232	36	17	A
Purvis, Willis	Sgt. Bty. A, 20 F. A	1233	4	8	C
Fendel, Geo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 7 Engrs	1232	40	21	C
SIXTH DIVISION					
Garrison, Thos. J	Pvt. Co. G, 51 Inf	1232	37	34	D
Jungkind, Otto D., jr	Pvt. Co. M, 52 Inf	1233	23	24	A
Smith, Martin	Pvt. Co. B, 52 Inf	1233	15		B
Lamaster, LeRoy V	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 52 Inf	1232	3	30	B
Miller, Chas. F	Pvt. Co. D, 52 Inf	636	8	11	A
Hadjimichel, Pelopidas T.	Wag. Hq. Co., 6 Am. Tn	1233	25	20	A
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Stivers, Luther	Pvt. 1 cl. Co., B, 103 Inf	1764	14	3	A
White, Wm. Harrison	Pvt. Co. B, 103 Inf	1764	76	1	A
Floyd, Add	Pvt. Co. B, 104 Inf	1764	49	12	A
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Lovell, Jas. W	Pvt. M. G. Co., 109 Inf	1232	30	1	A
White, Jeff D	Pvt. Co. E, 109 Inf	1232	16	20	G
Bale, Montie Trent	Pvt. Co. A, 111 Inf	608	20	34	D
Mastin, Calvin C	Pvt. Co. L, 111 Inf	608	12	39	B
Strickland, Geo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 111 Inf	1232	7	18	F
Kelly, Cecil	Pvt. Co. B, 112 Inf	1232	3	26	D
Marr, Wesley	Pvt. Co. A, 109 M. G. Bn	34	33	5	B
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Pitts, Coon	Pvt. Co. D, 113 Inf	1232	38	42	G
Sturgell, Joe	Pvt. Co. F, 113 Inf	1232	1	44	E
Sproles, Edw. K	1 lt. Co. H, 114 Inf	608	19	10	C
Shoopman, Other A	Pvt. M. G. Co., 115 Inf	1232	18	10	F
Shutt, Clifford D	Pvt. Co. H, 115 Inf	1232	7	12	D

Deceased soldiers from Kentucky buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Ballou, Carley	Pvt. Co. G, 120 Inf	636	8	6	A
Flanary, Oliver H	Cpl. Co. D, 120 Inf	636	4	18	B
Mitchell, R. L	Pvt. Co. H, 120 Inf	636	6	9	A
Nelson, Lottie	Pvt. Co. B, 120 Inf	636	11	24	B
Rapier, Wm. T	Pvt. Co. F, 120 Inf	636	1	33	B
Royce, Bryan	Pvt. Hq. Co., 120 Inf	636	10	26	A
Smith, Deed	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 120 Inf	636	9	19	A
Smothers, Alva T	Pvt. Co. K, 120 Inf	636	3	30	B
Thompson, Horrie C	Pvt. Co. D, 120 Inf	636	6	6	A
Weatherford, Everett F	Pvt. Co. C, 120 Inf	636	3	22	A
Williams, Walter A	Pvt. Co. A, 120 Inf	636	4	12	A
Wise, Curt T	Pvt. Co. M, 120 Inf	636	8	4	B
Wolf, George	Cpl. Co. K, 120 Inf	636	10	19	A
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Ingram, Hamilton, W	Pvt. Co. H, 125 Inf	1232	1	37	A
Marks, Howard	do	1232	1	29	A
Newman, Robt. E	Pvt. Co. A, 125 Inf	1232	5	44	B
Smith, Benj. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 125 Inf	1232	5	26	D
Stone, Mas	Pvt. Co. H, 125 Inf	1232	1	33	F
Swiney, Nath	Pvt. Co. G, 125 Inf	1232	40	6	D
Witten, Wm. M	Pvt. Co. B, 125 Inf	1232	8	17	B
Barnett, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. L, 126 Inf	1232	33	37	E
Cutsinger, Wm	Pvt. Co. G, 126 Inf	1232	4	38	B
Dant, Taylor S	do	1232	16	41	C
Edwards, Geo .W	Pvt. Co. K, 126 Inf	608	18	25	D
Emerson, Paris	do	608	22	25	D
Gray, Schuyler	do	608	21	35	D
Jobe, Derea	Pvt. Co. M, 126 Inf	1232	21	45	C
Rineberger, Jas. W	Pvt. Co. H, 126 Inf	608	3	29	D
Skaggs, Emery	Pvt. Co. G, 126 Inf	1232	58	46	C
Skaggs, Otto R	Pvt. Co. K, 126 Inf	1232	4	5	B
Casey, Wm. M	Pvt. Co. K, 127 Inf	1233	24	25	A
Cook, George	Pvt. Co. F, 127 Inf	1232	14	29	G
Jewell, Harvey	Pvt. Co. K, 127 Inf	1232	23	38	G
Pence, John	Pvt. Co. F, 127 Inf	1232	8	22	A
Stovall, Shelby T	Pvt. Co. L, 127 Inf	1232	29	30	E
Summers, Wm	Pvt. Co. G, 127 Inf	1232	12	37	G
Blandford, Robt	Pvt. Co. A, 128 Inf	1232	3	3	H
Clinkebebard, Harlan J	Pvt. Co. M, 128 Inf	1232	39	34	E
Fritz, Alfred J	Pvt. Co. A, 128 Inf	1232	35	37	C
Huggins, Robt. C	Pvt. Co. H, 128 Inf	1232	7	27	D
Miller, Ulysses	do	1232	2	21	C
Owens, James	do	1232	2	4	C
Radcliff, Lilburn	Pvt. Co. A, 128 Inf	1232	9	14	C
Scherrer, John Chas	Pvt. Co. M, 128 Inf	1232	23	31	H
Swift, Lonnie	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 128 Inf	1232	4	21	C
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Ingram, Pete	Pvt. Co. L, 131 Inf	1233	5	22	D
Hunsaker, Geo. R	Sgt. Co. A, 132 Inf	636	15	11	C
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Dickey, Jas. H	Lt. col. Hq. 69 Inf. Brig	1232	21	42	C
Neal, Jas. W	1 lt. Co. E, 137 Inf	1233	30	12	C
Boblitt, Chas. R	Pvt. Bty. A, 129 F. A	1232	6	10	A
Fraas, Frank X	Pvt. Bty. C, 129 F. A	1233	32	23	A
Sargent, Virgil	Pvt. Bty. C, 130 F. A	1232	14	10	B
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Holton, Dan	Pvt. Co. E, 144 Inf	1233	1	16	A
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Henry, Raymond F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 147 Inf	1232	13	30	E
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
French, Roy O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 138 M. G. Bn.	107–E	7	11	C
Smith, Hugh K	Bglr. Co. C, 138 M. G. Bn	636	5	3	A
Alsip, Samuel	Cpl. Hq. Det. 139 M. G. Bn	107–E	4	2	D
Crum, George	Cpl. Bty. E, 138 F. A	107–E	3	4	B
Ellis, John E	Pvt. Bty. B, 138 F. A	107–E	2	4	D
Gamble, James	Pvt. Bty. F, 138 F. A	608	22	30	D
Lucas, Chas	Cpl. Hq. Co., 138 F. A	608	21	33	B
Miley, Hugh L	Sgt. Hq. Co., 138 F. A	608	25	13	C
Tucker, Jas. N	Pvt. Hq. Co., 138 F. A	608	15	16	C
Waldin, Chas. B	Wag. 113 Engr. Tn	608	34	5	D
Craig, Buford G	Bn. Sgt. Maj. Hq. Co., 113 Am. Bn.	608	32	13	C
Kleinjohn, Herbert A	Pvt. 1 cl. Amb. Co., 113 San. Bn.	107–E	10	1	D
THIRTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Eshman, Christopher J	Pvt. Co. L, 155 Inf	34	20	9	A
Baker, Joe F	Pvt. Bty. A, 141 F. A	608	28	8	B
Thornberry, Clarence	Pvt. 1 cl. 156 Amb. Co., 114 San. Tn.	1233	20	27	A
FORTIETH DIVISION					
Slater, Ben	Cpl. Co. A, 115 Engrs	1233	10	2	C
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Martin, James	Pvt. Co. D, 163 Inf	608	4	17	A
Barnes, Geo. H	Pvt. Sup. Co. 146 F. A	1232	14	4	H
Steele, Wm. H	Pvt. 2 Bty. F. A. Repl. Regt.	34	26	15	A
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Ellett, Andrew L., jr	2 lt. Co. E, 165 Inf	1232	12	1	F
Barr, Fred	Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf	1232	4	26	H
Bingham, Emet	Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf	608	6	1	B

Deceased soldiers from Kentucky buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Cundiff, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 165 Inf	1232	2	25	D
Gabbert, Clarence A	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf	1233	29	5	C
Karrick, Preston	Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf	608	11	2	A
Loughary, Cosby	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf	608	20	1	B
Belew, Oakley F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 166 Inf	1232	27	21	G
Fox, Robert	Pvt. Co. M, 166 Inf	608	21	6	B
Pitman, Henry	Pvt. Co. H, 166 Inf	608	10	19	B
Roland, Clay	Pvt. Co. L, 166 Inf	1232	35	29	E
Arms, Lester A	2 Lt. Co. H, 167 Inf	1232	16	23	G
Baxter, Daniel	Pvt. Co. A, 167 Inf	1233	22	23	C
Belcher, Jonas E	Pvt. Co. K, 167 Inf	1232	11	17	E
Buckles, Geo. C	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf	1232	11	46	D
Yealen, Thos. N	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf	1764	62	3	A
Goben, John W	Pvt. 1 cl., 168 Inf	1764	7	12	A
Higgs, Methias	Cpl. Co. B, 168 Inf	608	30	19	B
Rison, Guy	Pvt. Co. A, 168 Inf	1232	22	20	B
Tudor, John	Pvt. Co. L, 168 Inf	608	35	7	B
Leonard, Hewitt	Pvt. Co. D, 150 M. G. Bn	1232	8	35	E
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Woody, Wallace McIver	1 lt. Co. D, 307 Inf	608	18	25	C
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Maggard, Henry	Pvt. Co. G, 310 Inf	1233	35	22	D
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Hill, Herbert McD	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 316 Inf	1232	14	25	F
EIGHTIETH DIVISION					
Hester, Virgil C	Pvt. Co. K, 320 Inf	1232	14	24	B
Schuchter, Albert G	Pvt. Co. C, 320 Inf	1232	17	27	B
Gary, John C	Pvt. Co. D, 315 M. G. Bn	1232	17	21	A
McKnight, Dillard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 305 Engrs	1232	33	21	A
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Timme, Leroy B	Pvt. Co. C, 327 Inf	34	21	10	A
Lawrence, Armstead E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 307 Engrs	1232	31	10	G
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Rewald, George	Pvt. Co. K, 332 Inf	34	16	19	A
Wood, Jas. E	Pvt. Hq. Co., 332 Inf	34	28	1	B
Curtis, Robt. K	Pvt. Hq. Co., 322 F. A	1232	8	29	H
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Curry, Wm	Pvt. Bty. E, 326 F. A	34	27	7	A
Denison, Miles L	Pvt. Bty. C, 326 F. A	34	26	7	A
Myers, Harrell A	Pvt. M. D., 326 F. A	34	16	14	A
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Campbell, Samuel A	1 lt. Co. K, 355 Inf	1232	7	20	A
Burch, Corbett J	Pvt. Co. G, 355 Inf	1232	4	44	D
Crowder, Jos. A	Pvt. Co. C, 355 Inf	1232	22	27	D
Allen, Horace H	Pvt. Co. E, 356 Inf	1232	7	38	A
Blair, Robt	Pvt. Co. H, 356 Inf	1232	20	38	H
Block, Henry J	Pvt. Co. E, 356 Inf	1232	31	21	E
Fulner, Lewis G	——do	1233	27	4	D
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Brashear, Sampson B	2 lt. Co. A, 358 Inf	1232	14	17	A
Lawton, Dan	Pvt. Co. M, 360 Inf	1232	29	16	C
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Goodman, Roy L	Pvt. Co. C, 361 Inf	1252	4	4	C
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Oliver, Rollis	Pvt. Co. H, 366 Inf	608	3	24	B
Ross, West	——do	1233	26	11	B
Henderson, Chas. L	Pvt. Co. C, 325 F. S. Bn	608	3	19	D
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Bell, Theodore R	Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf	1232	3	7	G
Judy, Moton	Pvt. Co. F, 369 Inf	1764	64	9	B
Mills, Benj. J	Pvt. Co. I, 369 Inf	1253	28	14	A
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
Harrison, Waller L	2 lt. Air Service	1233	15	28	A
Kinne, Howard I	1 lt. 99 Aero Sq	1232	21	44	B
McCarty, Jess E	Cook, 643 Aero Sq	1232	30	40	B
Van Sant, Jas. A	1 lt. 13 Adm. Serv. Co. A. S. C.	1232	2	20	G
Wicks, Harrison	Cpl. 29 Dep. Lab. Co. A. S. C.	608	26	20	C
Fines, Jesse T	Pvt. 25 Dep. Serv. Co. A. S. C.	34	27	3	C
Cochran, Griffin	Capt. R. R. & C. Serv. A. S. C.	608	20	28	B
Allen, John W	Pvt. Bty. F, 82 Regt. C. A. C.	1233	15	4	B

Deceased soldiers from Kentucky buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—continued					
Cullen, Robt. E	Sgt. Bty. C, 64 C. A. C	34	11	6	C
Barnes, Jesse H	1st sgt. Co. A, 2 Cp. Art. Pk.	608	34	29	D
Ratcliff, Wm. M	Pvt. Ft. Moultrie S. A. R. D. No. 2.	608	5	2	D
Ross, Jas. E	Pvt. Ft. Barrancas S. R. D. No. 2.	608	10	20	C
Fredland, Nestor L	Pvt. Bty. B, 7 Prov. Regt. C. A. C.	1233	16	14	A
Martin, Louis	Pvt. Base Hosp. No. 53	1233	22	21	B
Bowling, Wm. O	Pvt. 1 cl. Base Hosp. No. 115	1764	34	8	B
Belton, Edgar B	Pvt. Camp Hosp. No. 35	608	36	22	C
Thomas, Chas. H	Cpl. Camp Hosp. No. 33	34	4	2	C
Bishop, Tennessee J	Pvt. Trn. Sch. for San. Troops.	608	4	15	C
Gray, Louis E	Cook, 240 Mil. Police Co	34	2	11	A
Bridges, Leonard C	Sgt. 301 Mech. Rep. Shop	1232	32	37	C
Howard, Lacy	Pvt. 2 Co. 5 Prov. Ord. Dep. Bn.	1233	20	6	A
Richardson, Sherman	Pvt. 390 Cas. Co	107–E	4	1	C
Williams, Robt. Lytle	Pvt. 4 Cas. Co. Cp. Forrest	608	3	41	D
Woodcock, Thos	Cpl. 396 Cas. Co	107–E	13	1	C
Downs, Horace	Sgt. Tr. I, 2 Cav	1232	28	6	H
Daniels, Monroe	Pvt. Co. B, 1 Pion. Inf	608	6	10	C
McNerney, Jos. J	Pvt. Co. F, 1 Pion. Inf	608	38	21	A
Fest, Preston	Pvt. Co. D, 1 Pion. Inf	1233	5	11	A
Jones, Ben, jr	Pvt. Co. F, 51 Pion. Inf	1233	14	8	A
Allen, Geo. B	Pvt. Co. I, 801 Pion. Inf	1233	27	1	C
Haynes, Arthur E	Pvt. Co. H, 801 Pion. Inf	608	36	29	C
McGuire, Luther	Pvt. Co. I, 801 Pion. Inf	1233	9	11	A
Tucker, Wm., jr	Cpl. Co. K, 801 Pion. Inf	1233	22	17	B
Summers, Houston	Pvt. Co. D, 805 Pion. Inf	1232	14	34	H
Calvert, Jos. N	2 lt. Co. E, 313 Pion. Inf	608	15	21	D
Wilson, Elijah W., jr	Sgt. Co. F, 814 Pion. Inf	608	16	25	B
Staley, John E	Pvt. M. D. 318 Fld. Rem. Sq	1233	9	22	A
Buckner, Wm	Pvt. Co. B, 313 Lab. Bn	1233	16	20	D
Flemming, Thos	Pvt. Co. C, 313 Lab. Bn	608	35	18	D
Blakely, Herbert E	Pvt. Co. D, 316 Lab. Bn	1233	1	3	A
Elzie, Jim	Pvt. Co. C, 317 Lab. Bn	1233	35	20	A
Morris, Jasper	Pvt. Co. B, 317 Lab. Bn	1233	25	15	A
Faulkner, Reubin	Pvt. Cas. Co. Q. M. C	608	10	28	B
Reid, Walter P	Pvt. Cas. Depot Q. M. S	608	8	15	C
Bottom, Alvin L	Pvt. 3 Co. 1 Cps. Repl. Bn	1233	20	14	D
Cassidy, Howard G	Pvt. 4 Co. Cp. Hancock S. R. D.	608	14	29	D
Farley, Garland	Pvt. Col'd. Repl. Bn	608	35	11	C
Mefford, John W	Pvt. 5 Co. Cp. Hancock S. R. D.	608	36	33	C
Helm, Garland	Pvt. Co. L, 22 Engrs	1233	21	26	C
Hunt, Stephen E	Cpl. Co. H, 23 Engrs	1233	3	5	B
Dodd, Jos. C	Cpl. Co. A, 30 Engrs	636	8	33	A
Becknell, Wm. C	Pvt. Co. M, 34 Engrs	1233	7	8	A
Littleton, Arthur	Pvt. Co. E, 34 Engrs	1233	13	2	A
Morgan, Harrison	Pvt. Co. M, 34 Engrs	1233	6	4	A
Dean, Earnest	Pvt. Co. A, 532 Engrs	1232	31	20	E
Hay, Perce	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 532 Engrs	608	1	14	C
Jackson, Geo	Pvt. Co. A, 532 Engrs	608	29	32	B
Mitchell, Jim	Pvt. Co. D, 532 Engrs	1233	24	17	A
Teague, David	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 532 Engrs	608	3	14	C
Brison, Geo	Pvt. Co. D, 541 Engrs	608	13	18	C
Coleman, Willie C	——do	608	28	39	D
Collins, Sanders	——do	608	18	10	D
Ware, Genie	Pvt. Co. C, 541 Engrs	608	1	22	A
Williams, Roger	Pvt. Co. A, 541 Engrs	1764	48	12	B
Woods, Geo	——do	608	21	29	B
Ward, Geo. W	Cpl. 467 Pontoon Tr. Engrs	608	8	40	D
McGuire, Albert	Pvt. 78 Co. Transp. Cps	608	5	25	B
Smith, Frentis H	Capt. 472 Mr. Tk. Co. 418 Mr. Sup. Tn.	608	8	35	A

The Congress of the United States by act approved March 2, 1929, Public Law 952 of the Seventieth Congress, has made provision for pilgrimages to be made to these European cemeteries by mothers and widows of members of the military and naval forces of the United States whose remains rest in these cemeteries. Such pilgrimages may be made at the expense of the United States under the conditions as set forth in section 2 of the act. The act is as follows:

Public Law No. 952, Seventieth Congress (S. 5332)

An act to enable the mothers and widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines of the American forces now interred in the cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to these cemeteries

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to arrange for pilgrimages to cemeteries in Europe by mothers and widows of members of the military or naval forces of the United States who died in the military or naval service at any time between April 5, 1917, and July 1, 1921, and whose remains are now interred in such cemeteries. Such pilgrimages shall be made at the expense of the United States under the conditions set forth in section 2.

SEC. 2. The conditions under which such pilgrimages may be made are as follows:

(a) Invitations to make the pilgrimages shall be extended in the name of the United States to the mothers and widows for whom the pilgrimages are authorized to be arranged under section 1.

(b) Upon acceptance of the invitation the mother or widow shall be entitled to make one such pilgrimage; but no mother or widow who has

previous to the pilgrimage visited cemeteries described in section 1 shall be entitled to make any such pilgrimage, and no mother or widow shall be entitled to make more than one such pilgrimage.

(c) The pilgrimages shall be made at such times during the period from May 1, 1930, to October 31, 1933, as may be designated by the Secretary of War.

(d) For the purpose of the pilgrimages the Secretary of State shall (1) issue special passports limited to the duration of the pilgrimage, to mothers and widows making the pilgrimages and to such personnel as may be selected to accompany and/or arrange for the pilgrimages, if such mothers, widows, and personnel are citizens of the United States, and (2) issue suitable travel documents, if aliens. No fee for either of such documents or for any application therefor shall be charged. Such alien mothers, widows, and personnel shall be permitted to return and be granted admission to the United States without regard to any law, convention, or treaty relating to the immigration or exclusion of aliens, if the return is made within the period covered by the pilgrimage of the particular group or, in the case of personnel, within such times as the Secretary of War shall by regulation prescribe; except that in any case of unavoidable detention the Secretary of War may extend in such case the time during which return may be made without regard to such laws, conventions, or treaties.

(e) The pilgrimages shall be by the shortest practicable route and for the shortest practicable time, to be designated by the Secretary of War. No mother or widow shall be provided for at Government expense in Europe for a longer period than two weeks from the time of disembarkation in Europe to the time of reembarkation in Europe. In the case of any mother or widow willfully failing to continue the pilgrimage of her particular group, the United States shall not incur or be subject to any expense with regard to her pilgrimage after such failure.

(f) Vessels owned or operated by the United States Government or any agency thereof shall be used for transportation at sea wherever practicable.

(g) Suitable transportation, accommodations, meals, and other necessities pertaining thereto, as prescribed by the Secretary of War, shall be furnished each mother or widow included in any pilgrimage for the entire distance at sea and on land and while sojourning in Europe and while en route in the United States from home to port and from port to home. Cabin-class accommodations shall be furnished for all transportation at sea. No mother or widow shall be entitled, by reason of any payment made by or for her, to be furnished by the Government with transportation, accommodations, meals, and other necessities pertaining thereto different in kind from those prescribed by the Secretary of War for the pilgrimage of the particular group.

(h) All pilgrimages shall be made in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of War may from time to time prescribe as to the time, route, itineraries, composition of groups, accommodations, transportation, program, arrangements, management, and other matters pertaining to such pilgrimages.

SEC. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act. The Secretary of War is directed to make an investigation for the purpose of determining (1) the total number of mothers and widows entitled to make the pilgrimages, (2) the number of such mothers and widows who desire to make the pilgrimages and the number who desire to make the pilgrimages during the calendar year 1930, and (3) the probable cost of the pilgrimages to be made. The Secretary of War shall report to the Congress not later than December 15, 1929, the results of such investigation.

SEC. 4. As used in this act—

(a) The term "mother" means mother, stepmother, mother through adoption, or any woman who stood in loco parentis to the deceased member of the military or naval forces for the year prior to the commencement of his service in such forces.

(b) The term "widow" means a widow who has not remarried since the death of the member of the military or naval forces.

The action of Congress in the enactment of this legislation was a tender and considerate one; but it was in no wise above or beyond the obligations imposed by the situation presented. Our war mothers and widows have been irreparably bereft by reason of the loss of their sons and husbands through the fate of a foreign war. It is therefore wholly just that the American Nation should make due provision for these pilgrimages to be made, so that these mothers and wives who yet survive may know the holy comfort which may be theirs, when, at last, after long years of yearning, they shall stand at the graves of their sacred dead.

THE PILGRIMAGE OF GOLD-STAR MOTHERS TO EUROPE—NEW JERSEY AND THE WORLD WAR

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, within a short time plans will have been perfected for the pilgrimage of Gold-Star Mothers to the foreign lands where their loved ones "still hold the ground they won."

Just a few days ago many of us stood with uncovered heads in our cemeteries at home. As the impressive Memorial Day services were read in memory of those who have valiantly marched beyond the horizon to answer the soldier's last roll call there were many whose thoughts were carried beyond the seas where under foreign skies there sleeps a son, a husband, a brother, a loved one who will never return to the land he loved.

In marble-monumented cities of the dead, loving hands placed flowers and the beautiful colors of our country upon the graves of the soldier and sailor dead who lie where their last resting place may receive the tender ministrations of their dear ones, but as the plaintive, throbbing notes of the bugle resounded throughout the land the strains of the soldier's farewell—"Taps"—we thought of comrades overseas under the blue skies of France and Belgium, silently yet gloriously holding ground that will be forever American.

Of the soldier dead upon the battle field that brilliant young poet, Joyce Kilmer, who went from my district singing bravely down the road that led to a soldier's death, said:

There is on earth no nobler grave,
To hold the body of the brave,
Than this, the spot of pain and pride,
Where they nobly fought and nobly died.

During the last session of Congress it was my privilege, as a member of the Military Affairs Committee, to join in recommending to the House of Representatives the passage of legislation that will permit the mothers and widows of those members of the American Expeditionary Forces who are still buried abroad to visit the foreign lands where their loved ones rest. With due appreciation of the sacrifices that were made, and under the inspiration of lofty patriotism that is all too rare in days when selfish pursuits carry us far from the thoughts that prompted our people, in 1917, to give of their time, their fortunes, and even the blood of those they loved, so that America might not go down, the Congress enacted the law that will make possible the fulfillment of the Gold Star Mothers' hopes, the most sentimental and sacred pilgrimage in the history of our Nation.

This is the law:

Public Law No. 952, Seventieth Congress (S. 5332)

An act to enable the mothers and widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines of the American forces now interred in the cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to these cemeteries

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to arrange for pilgrimages to cemeteries in Europe by mothers and widows of members of the military or naval forces of the United States who died in the military or naval service at any time between April 5, 1917, and July 1, 1921, and whose remains are now interred in such cemeteries. Such pilgrimages shall be made at the expense of the United States under the conditions set forth in section 2.

SEC. 2. The conditions under which such pilgrimages may be made are as follows:

(a) Invitations to make the pilgrimages shall be extended in the name of the United States to the mothers and widows for whom the pilgrimages are authorized to be arranged under section 1.

(b) Upon acceptance of the invitation the mother or widow shall be entitled to make one such pilgrimage; but no mother or widow who has previous to the pilgrimage visited cemeteries described in section 1 shall be entitled to make any such pilgrimage, and no mother or widow shall be entitled to make more than one such pilgrimage.

(c) The pilgrimages shall be made at such times during the period from May 1, 1930, to October 31, 1933, as may be designated by the Secretary of War.

(d) For the purpose of the pilgrimages the Secretary of State shall (1) issue special passports limited to the duration of the pilgrimage, to mothers and widows making the pilgrimages and to such personnel as may be selected to accompany and/or arrange for the pilgrimages, if such mothers, widows, and personnel are citizens of the United States, and (2) issue suitable travel documents, if aliens. No fee for either of such documents or for any application therefor shall be charged. Such alien mothers, widows, and personnel shall be permitted to return and be granted admission to the United States without regard to any law, convention, or treaty relating to the immigration or exclusion of aliens, if the return is made within the period covered by the pilgrimage of the particular group or, in the case of personnel, within such times as the Secretary of War shall by regulation prescribe; except that in any case of unavoidable detention the

Secretary of War may extend in such case the time during which return may be made without regard to such laws, conventions, or treaties.

(e) The pilgrimages shall be by the shortest practicable route and for the shortest practicable time, to be designated by the Secretary of War. No mother or widow shall be provided for at Government expense in Europe for a longer period than two weeks from the time of disembarkation in Europe to the time of reembarkation in Europe. In the case of any mother or widow willfully failing to continue the pilgrimage of her particular group, the United States shall not incur or be subject to any expense with regard to her pilgrimage after such failure.

(f) Vessels owned or operated by the United States Government or any agency thereof shall be used for transportation at sea wherever practicable.

(g) Suitable transportation, accommodations, meals, and other necessities pertaining thereto, as prescribed by the Secretary of War, shall be furnished each mother or widow included in any pilgrimage for the entire distance at sea and on land and while sojourning in Europe and while en route in the United States from home to port and from port to home. Cabin-class accommodations shall be furnished for all transportation at sea. No mother or widow shall be entitled, by reason of any payment made by or for her, to be furnished by the Government with transportation, accommodations, meals, and other necessities pertaining thereto different in kind from those prescribed by the Secretary of War for the pilgrimage of the particular group.

(h) All pilgrimages shall be made in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of War may from time to time prescribe as to the time, route, itineraries, composition of groups, accommodations, transportation, program, arrangements, management, and other matters pertaining to such pilgrimages.

SEC. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act. The Secretary of War is directed to make an investigation for the purpose of determining (1) the total number of mothers and widows entitled to make the pilgrimages, (2) the number of such mothers and widows who desire to make the pilgrimages and the number who desire to make the pilgrimages during the calendar year 1930, and (3) the probable cost of the pilgrimages to be made. The Secretary of War shall report to the Congress not later than December 15, 1929, the results of such investigation.

SEC. 4. As used in this act—

(a) The term "mother" means mother, stepmother, mother through adoption, or any woman who stood in loco parentis to the deceased member of the military or naval forces for the year prior to the commencement of his service in such forces.

(b) The term "widow" means a widow who has not remarried since the death of the member of the military or naval forces.

Approved, March 2, 1929.

Without boastfulness, and in due appreciation of the fact that other States made sacrifices that were equal to those of New Jersey, we are proud of the fact that the little "garden State"—small in territory, yet mighty in its contribution to the Nation's progress—upheld in 1917 the glorious traditions that had their inception in the dark days when the struggling little colony was known as the Highway of the Revolution.

The people of the State of New Jersey will march in memory beside the mothers and widows as they make their journey to kneel beside the graves of the young Jerseymen who sleep in the national cemeteries of Europe. With them we will renew our pledges of allegiance to the ideals that carried them overseas to fight by the side of their faltering Allies and to offer up the last full measure of devotion to the country whose altruism and devotion aided in saving the civilization of the world.

Through the cooperation of Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, the Quartermaster General, I am enabled to offer the following list of the resting places of New Jersey soldiers abroad, so that they may be permanently inscribed into the records of the Nation.

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from New Jersey buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Bennett, Chester L.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 16 Inf.	1764	51	9	A
Dzulinsky, Stephen	Sgt. Co. L, 16 Inf.	608	17	9	C
Tragwski, Albert	Pvt. Co. L, 16 Inf.	636	12	22	C
Groogan, Earl J.	1 lt. Co. B, 18 Inf.	608	30	33	D
Brenner, Wm. A.	Cpl. Co. A, 18 Inf.	1232	35	39	H
Campbell, Francis E.	Pvt. Co. C, 18 Inf.	608	9	15	D
Czaja, Stanislau	Sgt. Co. K, 18 Inf.	608	18	15	D
Dell, Geo. Wm.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 18 Inf.	636	9	22	A
Diekhaus, Wm. A.	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	608	21	2	D
Erdwein, Wm. G.	Pvt. Co. H, 18 Inf.	608	22	22	B
Gola, John	Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf.	1232	12	40	H
Gonder, Amos R.	Pvt. Co. B, 18 Inf.	608	15	17	D
Kellington, Jas. A.	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	1232	3	21	C
Kraft, Wm. C.	Sgt. Co. L, 18 Inf.	1232	2	27	A
Lippincott, Leon A.	Pvt. Co. H, 18 Inf.	1232	20	45	A
Molono, Angelo	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	1764	35	11	B
Pecora, Alphonse	do	1232	38	19	B
Rogers, Frank, jr.	Pvt. Co. C, 18 Inf.	1233	12	5	C
Schlick, Peter J.	Cpl. Co. H, 18 Inf.	1232	29	31	D
Schottinger, John J.	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	1232	10	39	G
Smullen, Daniel J.	Pvt. Co. C, 18 Inf.	608	11	26	D
Streng, Louis A.	Pvt. Co. B, 18 Inf.	608	30	4	D
Veneziale, Giovanni	Pvt. Co. E, 18 Inf.	608	28	35	B
Braun, Geo. W.	Cpl. Co. C, 26 Inf.	608	28	38	C
Budzynski, Wm.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 26 Inf.	636	10	17	C
Duncikas, Jos.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 26 Inf.	608	18	23	C
Hrenko, Mike	Cpl. Co. B, 26 Inf.	1232	28	20	A
McConnell, Wm. O.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 26 Inf.	608	10	15	D
Murtha, Jas.	Pvt. Co. K, 28 Inf.	1232	1	14	C
Niczyporek, Jos.	Cpl. Co. D, 28 Inf.	608	21	15	D
Hudeau, Alexander J.	Pvt. Co. B, 28 Inf.	34	27	14	B
Hubbard, Eugene Phinius.	2 lt. 1 M. G. Bn.	636	14	31	B
Kane, John J., jr.	Cpl. Co. D, 2 M. G. Bn.	608	33	14	D
Roberts, Alfred H.	Cpl. Co. D, 3 M. G. Bn.	1232	29	15	A
Seyman Sky, Martin	Hrshr. Bty D, 6 F. A.	1232	36	35	C
Greaves, John G.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D. 7 F. A.	1232	11	15	G
Brown, Edw. J.	Cpl. Co. A, 1 Engrs.	1764	47	6	B
Broshanco, Harry	Pvt. Co. F, 1 Engrs.	608	3	36	B
Palmer, Edw. R.	Sgt. Co. B, 1 Mil. Pol.	608	13	33	D
Haiman, Adam	Pvt. Co. A, 1 Amm. Tn.	1233	13	3	C
Varney, Armand F.	Pvt. 2 Amb. Co. 1 Sn. Tn.	1232	3	21	B
SECOND DIVISION					
Herr, Wilmer E.	2 lt. Co. L, 9 Inf.	1233	27	3	D
Baikow, Walter	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf.	608	31	10	C
Heddow, Abe	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 9 Inf.	608	3	32	D
Brochu, Geo. A.	Pvt. Co. B, 9 Inf.	1764	61	11	A
Cihocki, Tadeucy	do	1764	59	4	A
Cuff, Harry M.	Cpl. Co. L, 9 Inf.	608	15	35	D
Dadzinski, John C.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 9 Inf.	1232	33	21	G
Damiano, Tony	Pvt. Co. C, 9 Inf.	608	23	3	D
Dineen, Wm. E.	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf.	1764	57	5	B
Duffield, Samuel E.	Cpl. Co. D, 9 Inf.	1232	36	8	D
Fallucca, Thos.	Pvt. Co. L, 9 Inf.	608	21	31	A
Fox, Patrick J.	Pvt. Co. A, 9 Inf.	1232	30	3	F
Goalairtch, August G.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 9 Inf.	608	29	24	B
Geddes, Alfred	Cpl. Co. G, 9 Inf.	1232	23	30	D
Goulais, Jos.	Mech. Co. K, 9 Inf.	608	28	21	D
Gucat, Gus.	Pvt. Co. I, 9 Inf.	608	37	13	D
Hermanek, Wm.	Pvt. Co. B, 9 Inf.	1232	7	28	D
Karapetoff, Mike	Pvt. Co. K, 9 Inf.	34	7	4	B
Kirdzik, Willem	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 9 Inf.	34	2	13	A
Kuzmisky, Mike	Pvt. Co. I, 9 Inf.	1233	15	12	B
Macki, Antonio	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf.	608	12	36	B
Maye, Michael J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 9 Inf.	608	10	21	B
McCarthy, Terry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 9 Inf.	1233	21	11	D
Michalowsky, Branislaw.	Pvt. Co. B, 9 Inf.	1233	23	22	C
Palma, Louis	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf.	1764	63	12	A
Saduci, Bardosi	Pvt. Co. E, 9 Inf.	1764	87	7	A
Samberger, Rudolph	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf.	1764	55	11	A
Smith, Geo. S.	Cpl. Co. A, 9 Inf.	1232	34	39	E
Spisak, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 9 Inf.	608	1	22	C
Steeple, Harry A.	Pvt. Co. E, 9 Inf.	1764	58	5	B
Brass, Robt.	Pvt. Co. A, 23 Inf.	1233	11	10	A
Dayton, Lester B.	Pvt. Co. K, 23 Inf.	1764	52	5	A
Flanafan, Patrick	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 23 Inf.	1232	18	1	E
Grant, Jos. C.	Pvt. Co. L, 23 Inf.	608	29	8	C
Kennedy, Thos.	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf.	1764	5	5	A
Lasiak, Jos.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 23 Inf.	608	14	30	A
Mannis, Jacob	Sgt. Co. L, 23 Inf.	608	37	10	C
Olszewski, Waclaw	Pvt. Co. E, 23 Inf.	1764	38	11	A
Richardson, Thos.	Cpl. Co. E, 23 Inf.	1764	57	10	B
Sissons, Geo. A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 23 Inf.	1764	70	4	A
Conover, Kenneth Sayles.	Pvt. 43 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	11	24	F
Dutcher, Allen Van R.	Pvt. 1 cl. 67 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	17	7	B
Finnegan, Gerald Robt.	Gy. Sgt. 49 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	82	13	A
Hopta, Jos. Lee	Sgt. 55 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	36	18	E
Kemble, Frank Wesley.	Pvt. 47 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	60	11	B
Lyon, Russell Gillson	Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	23	38	H
Morgan, Robt. Darling.	Cpl. 49 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	75	2	E
Mullen, Russell Wash.	Pvt. 55 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	71	2	A
Haden, Edward	Cpl. 66 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	88	12	A
Rhodes, Robt. Jefferson.	Pvt. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	75	2	A

Deceased soldiers from New Jersey buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Riska, John Johnson	Pvt. Hq. Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	59	6	A
Rose, Richard Wigley	Cpl. 67 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	23	9	B
Schnarr, Geo. Benj. H.	Pvt. 18 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	28	2	C
Toulson, Jos. Clark	Cpl. 49 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	67	6	B
Weisbaker, Alfred Earl	Pvt. 49 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	78	12	A
Davidson, Chas. Jos	Pvt. 23 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	12	20	A
Goodeve, Fredk. Weaver	Pvt. 74 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	32	30	E
Hall, Milton Fredk	Pvt. 79 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	11	17	H
McCormick, Jas. Jay	Gy. Sgt. 73 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	3	16	C
Mead, Leroy Smith	Pvt. 83 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	66	13	A
Prindle, Sidney Edwin	do	1232	26	36	H
Ross, Wm. Robt	Pvt. 1 cl. 75 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	30	17	D
Weir, John Wm	Pvt. 76 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	17	32	G
Aftyka, Standly	Pvt. Co. A, 5 M. G. Bn	1764	9	9	B
Bush, Jos	Pvt. Co. D, 5 M. G. Bn	1232	4	22	G
Smith, John Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 5 M. G. Bn	1764	43	3	B
Overland, John Albert	Drummer 15 Co. 6 M. G. Bn. U. S. M. C.	1764	46	6	B
Porter, Ernest Wash	Pvt. 23 Co. 6 M. G. Bn. U. S. M. C.	1233	14	25	D
Wenz, Albert L	Pvt. Bty C, 12 F. A	1764	32	6	B
Pryor, Edw. W	Pvt. Bty B, 15 F. A	1232	23	5	D
Hanley, John W	Mess Sgt. Co. B, 2 Engrs	1764	30	3	A
Pietromonuco, Antonio	Pvt. Co. D, 2 Engrs	1764	50	8	A
Lauer, Edw. G	Pvt. Co. B, 2 Amm. Tn	34	2	15	B
THIRD DIVISION					
Bosalavage, Jos. M	Pvt. M. D. 4 Inf	1232	38	26	F
Gressmann, Fredk. P	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 4 Inf	1764	1	6	A
Sanford, Peter, jr	Pvt. Co. A, 4 Inf	1764	21	9	A
Southwick, Chester M	Pvt. Co. B, 4 Inf	1232	31	16	H
Wilkins, Wm. H. G	do	608	38	14	A
Fiske, Newell Rodney	Capt. 7 Inf	608	30	28	A
Nabb, Malvern Jesse	1 Lt. Co. K, 7 Inf	608	28	4	A
Bonin, Jos	Pvt. Co. F, 7 Inf	608	38	6	A
Crissman, Berton Marshall	Pvt. M. G. Co. 7 Inf	608	20	3	B
Di Buo, Antonio	Pvt. Co. L, 7 Inf	1232	27	24	H
Dykstra, Jurjen	do	1232	27	31	A
Fegely, Byron S	Pvt. M. D. 7 Inf	1232	8	28	E
Golish, Nicholas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 7 Inf	1232	8	2	D
Jones, Jas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 7 Inf	1232	32	5	A
Patrio, Sebastiano	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co. 7 Inf	1232	31	11	E
Pouzenc, Chas. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 7 Inf	1232	38	6	C
Trentacosta, Rosario	Pvt. Co. I, 7 Inf	1232	33	30	D
Valenti, Jas	Pvt. Co. E, 7 Inf	1232	9	22	C
Scarr, Jas. B	1 lt. 30 Inf	1764	55	10	A
Alberts, John A	Pvt. M. G. Co. 30 Inf	608	28	10	B
Baines, Robt. E	Pvt. Co. G, 30 Inf	608	30	23	A
Boncarewicz, Wislanty	Pvt. Co. A, 30 Inf	1232	10	11	B
Cappola, Antonio	Pvt. Co. C, 30 Inf	1764	62	4	A
Eckerson, John T	Pvt. Co. H, 30 Inf	1232	16	27	E
Green, John A	Cpl. Co. B, 30 Inf	608	57	28	A
Gross, Edwin F	Pvt. Co. D, 30 Inf	1764	28	5	A
Gurski, John	Pvt. Co. A, 30 Inf	1232	31	21	C
Kefalos, Eustathios	Pvt. Co. F, 30 Inf	608	31	26	B
Moran, Thos	Pvt. Co. G, 30 Inf	608	14	33	B
Sachrobsky, Timothy	Pvt. Co. D, 30 Inf	1232	35	15	G
Santoro, Jos	Pvt. Co. A, 30 Inf	1232	11	14	A
Sebastiano, Leone	Pvt. Co. H, 30 Inf	608	19	20	A
Szuflik, Michael	Pvt. Co. A, 30 Inf	1232	14	13	A
Best, Harry F	Sgt. Co. M, 38 Inf	1232	2	20	B
Brussi, Antonio	Pvt. Co. F, 38 Inf	608	9	15	B
Christensen, Edw. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 38 Inf	608	36	10	C
Deponeo, Peter	Cpl. Co. M, 38 Inf	1232	14	22	A
Drozd, Adam	Pvt. Co. M, 38 Inf	1232	27	20	G
Dunn, Jas	Pvt. Co. H, 38 Inf	1232	28	13	C
Fiore, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 38 Inf	608	6	13	B
Hassenforder, Jos	Cpl. Co. A, 38 Inf	608	33	2	B
Juengst, Ernest	Pvt. Co. H, 38 Inf	1232	4	43	A
Kane, Patrick Jos	do	1233	27	19	A
Krasnohira, Krizma	Pvt. Co. F, 38 Inf	608	27	27	A
Leeker, Garrett	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 38 Inf	1232	14	27	C
Matnik, Pete	Pvt. Co. B, 38 Inf	1232	5	7	D
Maul, August C	Cpl. Co. B, 38 Inf	1232	22	19	H
McGovern, Thos	Pvt. Co. G, 38 Inf	1764	23	5	A
O'Rourke, Peter	Pvt. Co. C, 38 Inf	1232	22	23	E
Patrick, Thos	Pvt. Co. A, 38 Inf	1764	31	12	A
Preisig, Fredk	Sup. sgt. Co. B, 38 Inf	608	11	25	C
Redlecki, John	Pvt. Co. G, 38 Inf	608	24	10	B
Schneider, Roman	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 38 Inf	1232	12	16	C
Schultz, Chas	Mech. Co. B, 38 Inf	608	28	19	B
Sieklucki, John	Pvt. Co. H, 38 Inf	1232	12	3	H
Sokol, Peter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 38 Inf	608	22	15	B
Toth, John H	Pvt. Co. B, 38 Inf	608	37	8	B
Tracy, Clarence	Pvt. Co. G, 38 Inf	608	10	16	B
Wroubel, Andrew	Pvt. Co. M, 38 Inf	608	30	10	B
Zdenoski, Adam	Pvt. Co. F, 38 Inf	608	27	25	A
Cunningham, Jas. (Watson, Jas. alias).	1st sgt. Co. D, 8 M. G. Bn	1233	15	13	A
Bjorkman, Albert A	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 9 M. G. Bn	1232	36	11	E
Crandall, Jos. B	Sgt. Co. B, 9 M. G. Bn	608	33	13	A
Loughry, Jos	Pvt. Co. A, 9 M. G. Bn	1232	38	33	A
Wehrkamp, Henry	Pvt. Co. B, 9 M. G. Bn	608	29	23	A
Cormier, Jos	Pvt. Bty. F, 10 F. A	1233	30	27	C
Manning, Vincent R	1 lt. Sup. Co. 18 F. A	1764	21	1	B

Deceased soldiers from New Jersey buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRD DIVISION—con.					
Brown, Francis J	Sgt. Bty. F, 18 F. A	1764	53	4	B
Materna, Jos	Pvt. Bty. F, 18 F. A	1232	7	26	D
Wenner, Horace J	Pvt. Hq. Co. 18 F. A	1233	18	14	D
Barrett, Walter J	Pvt. Co. C, 6 Engrs	608	20	20	A
Coughlin, John H	Cpl. Co. A, 6 Engrs	1232	5	40	A
Jaroni, Martin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 6 Engrs	608	23	2	B
Maloney, Willard P	Pvt. Co. A, 6 Engrs	1232	15	39	H
McMahon, Chas. J	Pvt. Co. D, 6 Engrs	1232	34	13	E
Olson, Rudolf E	Pvt. Co. A, 6 Engrs	608	14	12	A
Peterson, Fredk	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 6 Engrs	608	31	20	A
Roche, Michael A	Pvt. Co. E, 6 Engrs	1764	15	5	B
Scanlan, Wm. F	Pvt. Co. A, 6 Engrs	1232	2	18	G
O'Reilly, Wm	Pvt. Co. C, 3 Sup. Tn	1232	40	12	H
FOURTH DIVISION					
Ferri, Gabriel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 39 Inf	1232	19	13	G
Kelly, Richard R	Pvt. Co. E, 39 Inf	608	18	33	A
Kimball, Paul G	Pvt. M. D., 39 Inf	1232	35	7	H
Kosso, Peter A	Pvt. Co. F, 39 Inf	1232	19	33	E
Loeser, Alexander	Pvt. Co. H, 39 Inf	1764	56	8	B
Ferraro, Giuseppe	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf	1232	4	38	A
Lewis, John	Cpl. Co. M, 47 Inf	1764	9	9	A
Marfaro, Anthony J	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 47 Inf	1233	1	11	A
Testani, Antonio	Pvt. 1 cl Co. E, 47 Inf	608	13	7	D
Zankowich, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 47 Inf	608	17	9	D
Ebbert, Peter W	Capt. Hq. Co., 58 Inf	608	9	5	C
Budish, Mike G	Pvt. Co. A, 58 Inf	1232	3	10	B
Cotrell, Wm. R	Pvt. Co. M, 58 Inf	1232	37	25	F
Foy, Martin D	Sgt. Co. G, 58 Inf	608	18	12	A
Hayes, Edw. E	Pvt. Co. G, 58 Inf	1232	25	31	F
Stephens, Chas	1st sgt. Co. H, 58 Inf	608	33	8	D
Webster, Curtis S	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 58 Inf	1232	27	15	E
Osborne, John P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 11 M. G. Bn	608	8	9	D
Cooney, Frank	Pvt. Co. D, 12 M. G. Bn	608	15	17	A
Pegg, Donald A	Pvt. M. D., 12 M. G. Bn	1232	31	11	H
Duffy, John F	Pvt. Bty. A, 16 F. A	1764	3	7	B
Pechota, Geo	Pvt. Bty. D, 16 F. A	1232	21	26	G
Zannette, Julius	Pvt. Bty. G, 16 F. A	608	23	28	C
Butvilowich, Stanley	Wag. Sup. Co., 77 F. A	1232	34	26	H
Lundstrom, Carl A	Pvt. Co. D, 4 Engrs	1232	5	27	F
Halpin, Jas. (Dugan, Jas., alias).	Cpl. Co. A, 4 Amm. Tn	608	11	7	B
Stevens, Henry C	Sgt. Qmb. Co. 33, 4 San. Tn	1232	7	2	F
FIFTH DIVISION					
Apple, Emil F	Cpl. Co. K, 6 Inf	1232	28	37	B
Peterson, Rudolph	Pvt. Co. M, 6 Inf	1232	27	30	C
Strandberg, Cornelius F	Pvt. Hq. Co., 6 Inf	1233	3	12	D
Collard, Geo. D	Pvt. Co. A, 11 Inf	1233	32	3	B
Giordano, Baptist	Pvt. Co. G, 11 Inf	608	4	14	C
Hunter, Geo. J	Pvt. Co. C, 11 Inf	1232	17	3	A
Montesi, Tony	Pvt. Co. F, 11 Inf	1233	21	18	D
Philips, Jas	Sgt. Co. A, 11 Inf	1233	21	5	B
Rusecki, Michael	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 11 Inf	1233	34	23	B
Styler, Frank A	Cpl. Co. C, 11 Inf	1232	2	2	A
Bradley, Jas. A	Bn. sgt. maj. Hq. Co. 60 Inf	1232	21	26	F
Britton, Geo. D	Pvt. Co. G, 60 Inf	1232	7	10	D
Davis, Harry J	Cpl. Co. D, 60 Inf	1232	29	6	A
Johnson, Celvin O	Pvt. Co. E, 60 Inf	1232	31	18	B
Wendt, August	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 60 Inf	1232	12	13	G
Alfonso, Joe Y. P	Pvt. Co. F, 61 Inf	1232	2	24	C
Boettner, Clarence	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 61 Inf	1232	19	16	B
Ditmars, Geo. K	Pvt. Co. F, 61 Inf	1233	32	1	B
Eisenhart, Herbert	Pvt. Co. M, 61 Inf	1232	6	16	E
Flaherty, Patrick	Pvt. Co. F, 61 Inf	1232	14	37	G
Fleming, Dayton	Pvt. Co. B, 61 Inf	1232	2	9	G
Hennessy, Jas. Clayton	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 61 Inf	1232	6	14	B
Hoffman, Samuel R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 61 Inf	1232	15	26	B
Korten, Albert	Pvt. Co. L, 61 Inf	1233	2	28	D
Lambert, Michael A	Pvt. Co. B, 61 Inf	1232	23	7	F
Mekie, John	Pvt. Co. L, 61 Inf	1764	21	9	B
Miklos, Michael	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 61 Inf	1232	36	34	E
Miller, Raymond L	Pvt. Co. A, 61 Inf	1232	3	39	G
Newman, Harry J	Cpl. Co. M, 61 Inf	1232	21	23	C
Petros, Geo	Pvt. Co. G, 61 Inf	1232	18	29	A
Pullen, Willard F	Pvt. Co. H, 61 Inf	1232	13	6	H
Smith, Jas. E. P	Pvt. Hq. Co. 61 Inf	1232	17	6	D
Solomon, Sidney	Pvt. Co. F, 61 Inf	1232	15	8	B
Stokey, Clarence	Cpl. Co. D, 61 Inf	1232	18	18	D
Terradell, Russell J	Pvt. Co. K, 61 Inf	1232	21	5	F
Edwards, Austin B	Sgt. Bty D, 21 F. A	1233	36	23	D
Coburn, Hugh	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 7 Engrs	1232	28	14	B
Troiano, Peter	Pvt. Co. G, 5 Amm. Tn	1233	7	22	D
SIXTH DIVISION					
Goldstein, Robt	Pvt. Hq. Co. 53 Inf	1233	32	18	D
Conklin, Wm. R	Cook Co. L, 54 Inf	1232	8	15	F
Callahan, John J	Pvt. Bty. C, 3 F. A	1232	9	35	C
Patrick, Michael	do	1232	12	11	A
Robinson, Luke	Musn. 3 cl. Hq. Co. 11 F. A	1232	20	41	E
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Clamser, John	Pvt. M. G. Co. 34 Inf	1233	28	24	C
Garner, Robt. E	Cook Co. K, 34 Inf	1233	15	5	C
Kalnik, Steven	Pvt. Co. M, 34 Inf	1233	36	2	D
Bunkowski, Edward	Cpl. Co. M, 56 Inf	1233	34	9	C
Sowchuk, Phillip N	Cpl. Co. B, 21 M. G. Bn	1233	6	15	C
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Schoonmaker, Stephen T.	Capt. Co. K, 101 Inf	1232	17	44	C
Valentine, Frank H	Pvt. M. G. Co. 102 Inf	1232	2	43	H
Barczek, Stanislaw	Pvt. Co. B, 102 M. G. Bn	34	14	2	C
Higgins, Matthew M	Pvt. Co. C, 102 M. G. Bn	1232	1	20	E

Deceased soldiers from New Jersey buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION—continued					
Street, Walter A	Pvt. Co. A, 102 M. G. Bn	1233	8	29	B
Behm, Henry J	Pvt. Bty. C, 101 F. A	1764	10	1	B
Buikema, Henry	Pvt. Bty. E, 101 F. A	608	22	25	B
Doyle, Jos. J	Pvt. Bty. E, 102 F. A	1233	31	15	B
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Eller, Wm. J	Cpl. Co. D, 105 Inf	636	5	7	B
Fisk, Clinton E	Capt. 107 Inf	636	2	10	D
Gow, Kenneth	1 lt. M. G. Co. 107 Inf	(1)			
Hall, Percy M	1 lt. Co. I, 107 Inf	636	13	23	B
Willis, Edward	1 lt. M. G. Co., 107 Inf	636	12	8	B
Hellquist, Oscar E	2 lt. Co. D, 107 Inf	636	13	28	A
Boag, Geo. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 107 Inf	636	5	11	D
Bonnell, Edw. C	Pvt. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	5	6	C
Boyer, Morris S	Cpl. M. G. Co., 107 Inf	636	7	20	A
Brown, Fredk. H., jr	Sgt. Co. I, 107 Inf	636	1	6	B
Cadmus, John A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 107 Inf	636	1	4	A
Chard, Geo. C	Pvt. Co. F, 107 Inf	636	2	24	B
Conner, Thos. W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 107 Inf	636	6	14	B
Dymock, Gilbert B	Cpl. Co. K, 107 Inf	636	15	18	A
Elias, Robt. H., jr	Pvt. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	6	23	A
Everett, Thos. H	Cpl. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	9	30	A
Gross, Cassius C	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 107 Inf	636	9	30	B
Kelly, Nicholas E	Cpl. M. G. Co., 107 Inf	636	8	14	B
Leader, Arthur L. B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 107 Inf	636	3	18	B
MacKenzie, Fredk. A	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 107 Inf	636	10	14	B
Malone, Christopher C	Cpl. Co. K, 107 Inf	636	13	1	C
O'Shea, Thos. E	Cpl. M. G. Co., 107 Inf	636	14	6	B
Rapkin, Edmund L	Pvt. Hq. Co., 107 Inf	608	33	27	C
Tenney, Levi S., jr	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 107 Inf	1252	16	3	A
Westcott, John H., jr	do	636	5	22	B
Wilcox, Russell	Cpl. Co. I, 107 Inf	636	5	5	B
Winslow, Geo. W	do	636	12	4	B
Winslow, Herbert L	Cpl. Co. L, 107 Inf	1252	5	1	C
Kerr, Thos. T	2 lt. 108 Inf	636	5	27	B
Kraft, Wm. E	Sgt. Co. M, 108 Inf	636	7	26	B
Kovar, Albert F	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 105 F. A	608	22	18	C
La Pointe, Frank	Pvt. Co. C, 102 Engrs	636	1	8	D
McWhirter, Edw. W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 102 Engrs	636	4	20	B
Gaillard, Oscar	Cpl. 107 Amb. Co., 102 Sn. Tn	636	14	1	C
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Gould, Harold E	Sgt. Co. K, 109 Inf	608	24	14	A
Hamilton, Ervin V	Sgt. Co. G, 109 Inf	34	10	12	B
Jones, Lawrence E	Cpl. Co. L, 109 Inf	608	24	7	B
Leeds, Harry B	Pvt. Co. L, 109 Inf	608	38	15	B
Toomey, Vincent F	Pvt. Co. I, 109 Inf	1232	27	30	F
Feldman, Jacob	1 lt. Co. D, 110 Inf	608	21	12	D
Degitlo, Alesandro	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 110 Inf	608	24	25	B
Privato, Filiberto	Pvt. Co. B, 110 Inf	1232	30	25	F
Whyte, Chas. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 110 Inf	1232	22	15	C
Grady, Vivian G	Pvt. Co. B, 111 Inf	1764	19	12	A
Guylefuss, Burton B	Pvt. Co. F, 111 Inf	1232	10	16	C
Ranucci, Louis	Pvt. Co. K, 111 Inf	1232	31	44	B
Romanowich, Stenly	Pvt. Co. H, 112 Inf	1233	30	24	C
Peacock, Chas. S	Cpl. Co. F, 103 Engrs	1232	17	26	H
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Jones, Wm. H	1 lt. Co. C, 113 Inf	1232	22	15	G
McLoughlin, Edw. J	1 lt. Co. D, 113 Inf	1232	26	8	A
Trestrail, Fred J	1 lt. Co. M, 113 Inf	1232	2	18	A
Backes, Frank M	Pvt. San. Det. 113 Inf	1232	24	20	D
Baldwin, Ralph N	Sgt. M. G. Co., 113 Inf	1232	33	43	H
Bannan, Jas. L	Pvt. Co. D, 113 Inf	1232	15	21	H
Beaumont, John K	Cpl. Co. A, 113 Inf	1232	1	42	B
Blysnatis, Adam	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 113 Inf	1232	30	3	C
Bornike, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 113 Inf	1232	38	23	F
Brady, Alexander M	do	1232	5	24	G
Brand, Fred C	Cpl. Co. A, 113 Inf	1232	4	34	B
Callahan, Geo. C	Pvt. 1 cl. Sup. Co., 113 Inf	1232	10	32	A
Campbell, John A	Cpl. Co. C, 113 Inf	1232	15	5	B
Christie, Gus M	Pvt. Co. B, 113 Inf	1232	11	33	B
Coar, Geo. E	Pvt. Co. M, 113 Inf	1232	37	39	E
Conrad, Chas. C	Pvt. San. Det. 113 Inf	1232	3	27	E
Costales, Carlos R	Cpl. Co. F, 113 Inf	1232	38	33	G
Courtney, Alexander	Sgt. Co. I, 113 Inf	1232	24	34	F
Cullen, Simon P	Pvt. Co. B, 113 Inf	1232	19	43	F
Cunningham, Thos. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 113 Inf	1232	6	42	H
Disibbio, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. M, 113 Inf	1232	22	2	C
Esker, John J	Cpl. Co. K, 113 Inf	1232	40	39	D
Ferrino, Peter	Pvt. Co. G, 113 Inf	1232	12	45	A
French, Ralph L	Pvt. San. Det. 113 Inf	1232	28	4	B
Gill, Dominick	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 113 Inf	1232	24	26	G
Gowen, Arthur L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 113 Inf	1232	5	35	G
Griffith, Jos. E	do	1233	27	9	A
Grigg, Fred W	Cpl. Co. E, 113 Inf	1232	30	26	G
Hampton, Wm. C	Cpl. Co. H, 113 Inf	1232	26	37	A
Hanley, Jas. W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 113 Inf	1232	35	23	H
Hanna, Alexander L	Rgtl. Sup. Sgt. 113 Inf	1232	38	5	B
Hezmalhalch, Arthur	Cpl. Co. A, 113 Inf	1232	25	6	B
Horbelt, John	Cpl. Co. M, 113 Inf	1232	1	4	D
Johnson, Henry	Sgt. Co. K, 113 Inf	1232	7	32	D
Keenan, Wm	Pvt. Co. I, 113 Inf	1232	31	43	A
Kemp, Francis W	Cpl. Co. L, 113 Inf	1232	28	12	A
Kennedy, Jos. A	Pvt. Co. I, 113 Inf	1232	15	22	E
Kirch, Jos. E	Cpl. Co. F, 113 Inf	(2)			
Klinger, Walter W	Sgt. Co. B, 113 Inf	1232	32	20	G
Krakolakos, Nicholas	Pvt. Co. M, 113 Inf	1232	33	36	C
Krotik, Thos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 113 Inf	1232	27	35	A

[1] British Military Cemetery, St. Souplet, Nord, France.
[2] To be interred.

Deceased soldiers from New Jersey buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION—continued					
Laucks, Walter A	Band Sgt. Hq. Co., 113 Inf	1232	10	26	H
Le Duc, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. A, 113 Inf	1232	40	28	H
Mack, Francis F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 113 Inf	1232	27	31	C
McGotty, John J	Pvt. Co. A, 113 Inf	1232	19	10	H
McMillians, Wm	Hrshr. Hq. Co., 113 Inf	1232	2	31	A
Nelis, Alexander	Pvt. Co. B, 113 Inf	1232	18	43	F
Partlow, Chas	Pvt. MG Co., 113 Inf	1232	24	43	F
Patrick, Jos	Pvt. Co. H, 113 Inf	1232	22	34	G
Patterson, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 113 Inf	1232	37	24	A
Rabe, Robt. D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 113 Inf	1232	31	25	G
Roach, Edw. P	Cook Co. K, 113 Inf	1232	29	1	H
Ross, John E	Cpl. Co. H, 113 Inf	1232	30	39	B
Sardoni, Frank	Pvt. Co. M, 113 Inf	1232	39	29	H
Schweitzer, Wm	Pvt. Co. I, 113 Inf	1232	40	18	A
Sharrott, Chas	Pvt. Co. H, 113 Inf	1232	27	25	A
Smith, Chas. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 113 Inf	1232	14	20	G
Smith, Jos. H	Pvt. Co. L, 113 Inf	1232	33	22	E
Smith, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. C, 113 Inf	34	24	13	A
Spahn, Walter	Pvt. Co. I. 113 Inf	1764	39	9	B
Storr, Harold E	Mach. Co. F, 113 Inf	1232	15	10	F
Tervay, Frank	Cpl. Co. D, 113 Inf	1232	18	7	C
Tezzi, Louis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 113 Inf	1232	25	42	G
Thumm, Wm. M., jr	Cpl. Co. L, 113 Inf	1233	16	8	D
Tice, Raymond S	Cpl. Co. H, 113 Inf	1232	33	40	A
Tully, Francis B	Pvt. M. G. Co., 113 Inf	1232	28	6	B
Verbist, Jas. J	Pvt. Co. M, 113 Inf	1232	20	23	D
Wood, Geo. H	Pvt. Co. H, 113 Inf	1233	14	19	A
Yakabowsky, John	Pvt. 1. cl. Co. A, 113 Inf	1232	36	24	C
Doremus, Harry B	Capt. Co. C, 114 Inf	1232	37	40	B
Shoemaker, Ralph E	Capt. Co. F, 114 Inf	636	4	29	A
Bull, Wm. S	1 lt. M. D., 114 Inf	1232	27	35	B
Aaron, John D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 114 Inf	1232	15	36	B
Ackerman, Wm	Cpl. Co. D, 114 Inf	1232	6	26	A
Alexander, John	Pvt. Co. H, 114 Inf	1232	13	21	H
Amrhein, Frank E	Pvt. Co. G, 114 Inf	1232	30	16	E
Bachmann, Fred C	Wag. Sup. Co., 114 Inf	1232	40	39	E
Barringer, Harold	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 114 Inf	1232	32	31	D
Bauer, Wm. E	Cpl. Co. B, 114 Inf	1232	8	38	G
Baynes, Fredk. H	Sgt. Co. G, 114 Inf	1232	29	23	F
Beegle, Henry B	Sgt. Co. E, 114 Inf	1232	2	10	G
Berges, Harold R	Pvt. Co. L, 114 Inf	1232	11	4	H
Bielarski, Julian	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 114 Inf	1232	40	32	B
Borzellino, Cosmo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 114 Inf	1232	24	26	H
Brookes, Cyrus R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 114 Inf	1232	22	20	G
Browne, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. B, 114 Inf	1233	19	12	A
Burgess, Wm. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 114 Inf	1232	13	43	F
Butler, Virnel	Cpl. M. G. Co., 114 Inf	1232	16	5	F
Campbell, Alexander P	Pvt. Hq. Co., 114 Inf	1232	19	36	F
Cappendyck, Harry	Pvt. Co. F, 114 Inf	1232	25	2	F
Carrigan, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. C, 114 Inf	1232	17	44	A
Cudney, Edw. F	Pvt. Co. I, 114 Inf	1232	25	1	H
Curti, Emanuel	Pvt. Co. L, 114 Inf	1232	5	10	F
De Brown, Leonard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 114 Inf	1232	4	20	G
Delfavero, Peter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 114 Inf	1232	21	17	F
Devlin, Hugh C	Pvt. M. G. Co., 114 Inf	1232	37	22	E
Dickson, Jas	Pvt. Co. A, 114 Inf	1232	26	26	H
Dolan, Bernard J	do	1232	17	23	D
Duffield, Robt. V	Pvt. Co. F, 114 Inf	1232	34	37	G
Duffy, Jas. T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 114 Inf	1232	17	2	B
Dunn, Frank P	Pvt. Co. D, 114 Inf	1232	8	11	F
Dunn, Wm. T	Pvt. Sup. Co., 114 Inf	1232	11	8	A
Elder, Ralph B	Cpl. Co. E, 114 Inf	1232	29	39	E
Ellison, Jas. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 114 Inf	1232	8	17	F
Ford, Edw. T	Bglr Co. F, 114 Inf	1232	32	3	B
Gemmell, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 114 Inf	1232	17	27	H
George, Wilson D	Pvt. Co. M, 114 Inf	1232	30	29	H
Glacken, Wm. H., jr	Cpl. Co. H, 114 Inf	1232	30	26	H
Glennon, John T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 114 Inf	1232	22	9	F
Godlarski, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 114 Inf	1232	23	11	A
Gorman, Albert E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 114 Inf	1232	28	23	E
Grapentine, Fredk	Cook Co. C, 114 Inf	1232	37	7	A
Griep, Jacob H	Cpl. Co. C, 114 Inf	1232	13	7	G
Hand, John	Pvt. Co. F, 114 Inf	1232	17	10	G
Hartmann, Frank J. P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 114 Inf	1232	9	27	H
Heer, Raymond L	Cpl. Co. E, 114 Inf	1232	35	7	B
Hey, Wm. S	Cpl. Co. G, 114 Inf	1232	33	33	F
Hintzen, Walter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 114 Inf	1232	28	42	F
Hoeger, Jack J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 114 Inf	1232	2	43	F
Hook, Leonard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 114 Inf	1232	26	9	F
Hubbard, Alvin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 114 Inf	1232	27	14	D
Juistina, Mayo	Pvt. Co. A, 114 Inf	1232	20	3	B
Kaminsky, Toni	Pvt. Co. I, 114 Inf	1232	18	9	H
Karabanik, Jim	Pvt. Co. K, 114 Inf	1232	14	14	D
Kaufman, Reuben	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 114 Inf	1232	29	13	D
Kos, Jos	Pvt. Co. A, 114 Inf	1232	7	34	B
Kurowski, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 114 Inf	1232	25	42	E
Lamantia, Salvatore	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 114 Inf	1232	28	38	E
Lefferts, Russell	Cpl. Co. E, 114 Inf	1232	30	19	G
Liechty, Jos	Cpl. Co. L, 114 Inf	1232	30	34	G
Martin, Chas	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co. 114 Inf	1232	7	21	F
McChesney, Edw. D	Pvt. Co. B, 114 Inf	1232	25	26	H
McKewen, Robt. J	Pvt. Co. D, 114 Inf	1232	7	9	H
Morf, Wm	Cpl. Co. D, 114 Inf	1232	22	33	G
Morrison, Harry P	Pvt. 1 cl. San. Det., 114 Inf	1232	31	4	B
Nelson, Chas. D	Cpl. Co. A, 114 Inf	1232	1	15	D
Nixon, Edw. O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 114 Inf	1232	21	35	E
Nociti, Anthony	Pvt. Co. H, 114 Inf	1232	23	33	G
Obly, Stephen	Cpl. Co. C, 114 Inf	1232	9	31	F
Paitola, Armas	Pvt. Co. C, 114 Inf	1232	17	44	B
Pasquarillo, Tony	Cpl. Co. D, 114 Inf	1232	22	11	F
Pegg, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. G, 114 Inf	1232	24	3	B
Phillips, Jacob E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 114 Inf	1233	8	21	A
Pieri, Libor	Pvt. Co. H, 114 Inf	1232	40	30	G
Reichard, Samuel J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 114 Inf	1232	19	31	F
Reighn, Richard L. A	Pvt. Co. F, 114 Inf	1232	33	39	E
Riker, Timothy	Pvt. Co. K, 114 Inf	1232	7	11	D
Rogacky, Louis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 114 Inf	1232	33	34	G

Deceased soldiers from New Jersey buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION—continued					
Russell, Donald J	Cpl. Co. C, 114 Inf	1232	5	18	F
Rydell, Chas. K	Cpl. Co. K, 114 Inf	1232	8	46	A
Schmelz, Fredk. W	Cook Co. K, 114 Inf	1232	40	16	H
Shields, Edward	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 114 Inf	1232	32	42	D
Sibov, John	Pvt. Co. A, 114 Inf	1232	32	33	G
Smack, Romeyn	Sgt. Co. F, 114 Inf	1232	18	35	D
Smith, Edw. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 114 Inf	1232	12	32	E
Thompson, Jas. S	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 114 Inf	1232	23	21	F
Trotta, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. L, 114 Inf	1232	29	38	B
Tucker, Walter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 114 Inf	1232	36	22	E
Turano, Umelo	Pvt. Co. G, 114 Inf	1232	34	38	F
Umbreit, Lawrence C	Mech. Co. B, 114 Inf	1232	34	32	H
Van Horn, Walter	Cpl. Co. D, 114 Inf	1232	17	32	B
Walling, Martin	Cpl. Co. E, 114 Inf	1232	38	19	G
Watts, Wm. H	Cpl. Co. H, 114 Inf	1232	26	34	G
White, Thos. W	Cpl. Co. A, 114 Inf	1232	17	9	H
Windecker, Chas	Pvt. Co. F, 114 Inf	1232	15	2	H
Jobes, Leslie J	1 lt. Co. A, 115 Inf	1232	18	3	A
Gardner, Grover A	Mus. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 115 Inf	1232	36	40	D
Fabricatoro, Satorius	Pvt. Co. D, 116 Inf	1232	37	26	C
Hersh, Austin H	Musn. Hq. Co., 116 Inf	1232	35	6	D
Butcher, Geo. S	Capt. Co. B, 111 M. G. Bn	1232	24	34	B
Anderson, Ernest M	Pvt. Co. C, 111 M. G. Bn	34	12	11	A
Cirbus, Anthony	Pvt. Co. A, 111 M. G. Bn	1232	29	30	F
Harssel, Geo. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 111 M. G. Bn.	1232	34	5	B
Jacobus, Clarence E	Pvt. Co. C, 111 M. G. Bn	1232	2	3	H
Jianfeancesco, Albert	do	1232	36	40	G
Marenzi, Giovanni	Cook Co. B, 111 M. G. Bn	1232	3	42	B
McLaughlin, Chas	Pvt. Co. A, 111 M. G. Bn	1232	20	30	C
Monahan, Peter T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 111 M. G. Bn.	1232	1	43	F
Rath, Victor C	Cpl. Co. B, 111 M. G. Bn	1232	25	40	D
Scanlon, Geo. L	Pvt. Ord. Det., 111 M. G. Bn	1232	33	4	B
Vunck, Malden E	Pvt. Co. C, 111 M. G. Bn	1232	16	22	C
Baldwin, Julian W	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 112 F. A	34	18	6	C
Hankinson, Leon A	Pvt. Bty. F, 112 F. A	1233	14	11	B
McManus, Wm. P	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 112 F. A	34	13	9	A
Roach, Jos. A	Pvt. Bty. F, 112 F. A	1232	25	16	E
Slingerland, Raymond M.	Pvt. Bty. E, 112 F. A	608	10	24	A
Bruttel, Louis J	Cpl. Co. F, 104 Engrs	1232	39	22	E
Flack, Robt	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 104 Engrs	1232	1	9	F
Hill, Horace F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 104 Engrs	1232	30	12	B
Williams, Horace W	Sgt. Maj. Hq. Sup. Det., 104 F. S. Bn.	1232	24	8	F
Norris, Jos. C	Sgt. Co. B, 104 Mil. Pol	1232	9	35	B
Roehr, Edw. H	Pvt. Co. B, 104 Mil. Pol	1232	35	37	A
Wolf, Jos. P	do	1232	22	8	F
Heitman, Walter C	Sgt. 116 Amb. Co., 104 San. Tn.	1233	36	25	A
Foote, Henry A	1 lt. M. G. Co., 117 Inf	636	7	18	A
Small, Harry	Pvt. Co. L, 118 Inf	636	11	16	D
Oliphant, Elkins	1 lt. Co. B, 119 Inf	636	11	2	D
Alvord, Richard B	2 lt. Co. H, 119 Inf	608	13	18	D
Thorne, Howard O	1 lt. Co. C, 105 Engrs	636	2	25	A
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
McGee, Archie D	1 lt. Co. G, 127 Inf	1232	13	26	E
Champion, Horace R	Sgt. Co. D, 127 Inf	1232	25	25	D
Maifsky, Peter	Pvt. Co. C, 128 Inf	608	36	21	B
Krug, Edw. A	Cpl. Bty. B, 119 F. A	1232	33	29	D
Terhune, Elmer Stanley	1 lt. Bty. B, 121 F. A	1232	16	3	A
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Averse, John	Pvt. Co. H, 131 Inf	1233	30	12	D
Price, Harry T	Pvt. Hq. Co., 122 F. A	1232	15	19	G
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Ruscih, Frank	Pvt. Co. L, 146 Inf	1232	15	18	E
Bledenthal, Jacob L	Pvt. Co. C, 147 Inf	1233	28	2	A
Giugliano, Carmine	Pvt. Co. H, 147 Inf	1233	20	14	C
Impaglizzo, Nicola	Pvt. Co. F, 147 Inf	34	25	2	C
Jordan, Benj	Pvt. Co. H, 147 Inf	1232	11	34	G
Kamalski, Tony	Pvt. Co. C, 147 Inf	1232	39	24	C
Ninik, Philip	Pvt. Co. F, 147 Inf	1232	37	29	F
Rudewicz, Ignacy	Pvt. Co. D, 147 Inf	1233	9	12	C
Smith, Jas. H	do	1233	13	22	C
Stewart, Jas	Pvt. Co. I, 147 Inf	1232	22	5	A
Barcellona, Ciro	Pvt. Co. C, 148 Inf	1232	17	13	C
Beasty, Jas. F	Pvt. Co. E, 148 Inf	1232	15	13	C
Bolton, Byram B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 148 Inf	1232	14	20	B
Brandt, Chester F	Pvt. Co. A, 148 Inf	1233	4	24	D
Cavallo, Giovanni	Pvt. Co. K, 148 Inf	1232	26	13	A
Dattolo, Sabino	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 148 Inf	1252	14	1	C
Dileo, Rocco	Pvt. Co. K, 148 Inf	1252	4	1	C
D'Occhio, Luigi	Pvt. Co. I, 148 Inf	1232	21	12	C
Domanoski, Alexander	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 148 Inf	608	30	26	D
Flanagan, John Jos	Pvt. Co. D, 148 Inf	1233	2	21	A
Gadonsky, Geo	Pvt. Co. L, 148 Inf	1232	29	18	G
Gillan, Samuel	Pvt. Co. I, 148 Inf	1232	21	2	B
Guarino, Antonio	Pvt. Co. B, 148 Inf	1252	8	3	A
Kuleson, Ignac	Pvt. Co. L, 148 Inf	1232	22	11	B
Paglia, Alfonso	Pvt. Co. D, 148 Inf	34	32	11	A
Ramatowski, Felix	Pvt. Co. L, 148 Inf	1232	23	20	A
Schaur, Otto O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 148 Inf	1252	18	2	D
Stalter, Chas	Pvt. Hq. Co., 148 Inf	1252	9	4	D
Van Orden, Geo. H	Pvt. Co. L, 148 Inf	1232	34	5	E
Wilkinson, Albert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 148 Inf	1232	13	19	A

Deceased soldiers from New Jersey buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Haring, Morris C	Pvt. Co. M, 116 Engrs	608	4	2	D
Karam, Darwin I	Pvt. Co. D, 116 Engrs	608	24	2	D
Pennington, Bertie	Pvt. Co. F, 116 Engrs	608	32	3	D
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Caulfield, Patrick	Cpl. Co. K, 165 Inf	608	6	2	A
Dearing, Harry A	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 165 Inf	1232	16	15	G
Falkner, Chas. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 165 Inf	1232	26	33	F
Gill, Harry A	Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf	1232	39	8	C
Hoblitzell, Geo. W	Cpl. Co. M, 165 Inf	608	8	5	B
Irons, Chas. C	Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf	1233	5	17	D
Kerr, Geo. S	Sgt. Co. L, 165 Inf	608	3	4	A
O'Neill, John	1st sgt. Co. B, 165 Inf	608	2	14	A
Reed, Jas. B	Mech. Co. E, 165 Inf	1233	26	17	B
Rodewald, Winthrop V	Cpl. Co. H, 165 Inf	1232	23	13	H
Heney, Geo	Cpl. Co. K, 168 Inf	1232	2	36	A
Zendzian, Jos	do	1764	18	7	A
Dubois, Norman D	2 lt. Bty. D, 149 F. A	(1)			
McVay, John W	Pvt. Co. D, 117 Engrs	1232	2	34	F
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Montgomery, Chas. S	2 lt. Co. F, 305 Inf	1232	36	30	D
Nelson, Ernest R	Pvt. Co. H, 305 Inf	608	19	23	D
Randolfo, Domenico	Pvt. Co. E, 306 Inf	1232	1	29	B
Cieslinski, John T	Sgt. San. Det., 307 Inf	608	24	20	B
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Van Dorn, Philip K	2 lt. Co. M, 309 Inf	608	2	31	D
Amey, Earl B	Pvt. Co. E, 309 Inf	1232	32	22	G
Bagg, Burton D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 309 Inf	1232	38	20	B
Behrend, Chas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 309 Inf	1233	22	8	C
Bonadies, Nick	Pvt. Co. D, 309 Inf	1232	6	1	H
Brennan, Thos. F	Pvt. Co. I, 309 Inf	1232	26	32	E
Briody, Cornelius J	do	1232	1	26	C
Broderick, John J	Pvt. Co. L, 309 Inf	1232	8	16	D
Bruno, Concezio	Cpl. Co. M, 309 Inf	1232	40	2	A
Buchner, Andrew V	Pvt. Co. L, 309 Inf	1232	7	40	G
Cadmus, Theodore	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 309 Inf	1232	28	21	C
Carr, Frank P	Pvt. Co. E, 309 Inf	1233	34	1	A
Carter, Austin P	Pvt. Hq. Co., 309 Inf	1233	9	29	D
Cassatt, Chas. T	Pvt. M. D., 309 Inf	1233	30	15	A
Catane, Marc	Pvt. Co. L, 309 Inf	1232	2	2	D
Chiallas, Louis	do	1232	1	40	F
Ciseco, Jos	Pvt. Co. I, 309 Inf	1232	29	2	C
Cline, Raymond	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 309 Inf	1232	39	8	B
Conners, Jos	Cpl. Hq. Co., 309 Inf	1233	27	23	B
Coscio, Lodovico	Pvt. Co. I, 309 Inf	1232	37	29	C
Coughlin, Edwin A	Pvt. Co. L, 309 Inf	1232	12	18	D
Cowell, Wm	Pvt. Hq. Co., 309 Inf	1233	9	5	C
D'Esposito, Aniello	Pvt. Co. K, 309 Inf	1233	17	25	D
Domenick, Louis	Cpl. Co. I, 309 Inf	1232	7	17	D
Donzelli, Armando	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 309 Inf	1232	10	3	C
Drago, Cologgia	Pvt. Co. K, 309 Inf	1233	30	21	D
Ducas, Bernard A	Pvt. Co. L, 309 Inf	1232	12	29	D
Flanagan, Jos. P	Pvt. Co. M, 309 Inf	1232	37	15	C
Freeman, Frank	Pvt. Co. E, 309 Inf	1232	24	3	E
Gerger, Henry F	Pvt. Co. G, 309 Inf	1232	25	41	G
Giele, Francis J	Pvt. Co. M, 309 Inf	1232	30	23	C
Graves, Clifford T	Pvt. Co. I, 309 Inf	1232	14	39	F
Horbacz, Bronislaw	Pvt. Co. L, 309 Inf	1232	5	25	C
Hotalen, Peter S	Pvt. Co. B, 309 Inf	1232	4	12	B
Hummer, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 309 Inf	1233	25	25	D
Igoe, Edmund J	do	1233	35	17	A
Jollett, Edmund P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 309 Inf	1232	1	11	E
Kane, Thos. J	Pvt. Co. I, 309 Inf	1232	4	4	D
Katz, Adolph	do	1232	14	41	E
King, Chas. N	Cpl. Co. L, 309 Inf	1232	36	15	C
Klein, Chas. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 309 Inf	1232	6	40	G
Koerner, Edw. E	Cpl. Co. L, 309 Inf	1233	23	26	D
Koslap, John G	Pvt. Co. M, 309 Inf	1232	30	16	A
Kushnekti, Otto	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 309 Inf	1232	11	18	D
Lacklin, Jesse B	Sgt. Co. E, 309 Inf	1232	34	23	C
Littell, Martin W	Sgt. Co. H, 309 Inf	1232	18	5	C
Looker, Horace R	Pvt. M. G. Co., 309 Inf	1233	13	3	D
Maciewsky, Boleslaw	Pvt. Co. I, 309 Inf	1233	26	22	B
Mailley, Edward	Pvt. Co. L, 309 Inf	1233	34	24	A
Marnzrevrii, John	Pvt. Co. C, 309 Inf	34	11	8	A
Martini, Antonio	Pvt. Co. I, 309 Inf	1232	16	40	G
Mascanz, Jos	Pvt. Co. A, 309 Inf	1233	3	4	B
Mazzocca, Jos	Pvt. Co. M, 309 Inf	1232	34	22	C
Morrison, Geo. H	Cpl. Co. E, 309 Inf	1233	36	1	B
Mullane, Jas. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 309 Inf	1232	15	41	E
Naudin, Chas	Pvt. Co. I, 309 Inf	1232	18	13	B
Nigro, Michael	Pvt. Co. L, 309 Inf	1232	2	30	G
Osapio, Giovanni	do	1232	10	40	G
Patalano, Vincent	do	1232	38	42	H
Peltz, Leo C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 309 Inf	1232	9	24	C
Petroccaro, Angelo	Pvt. Co. L, 309 Inf	1233	8	14	D
Pihlman, Fred R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 309 Inf	1232	34	40	F
Renehan, Michael G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 309 Inf	1232	34	16	G
Rooney, Alfred B	Cpl. Co. L, 309 Inf	1232	35	2	A
Saunders, John	Cpl. Co. D, 309 Inf	1232	33	15	B
Scamantzalis, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 309 Inf	1233	8	15	D
Schaffer, Chas. S	Pvt. M. D., 309 Inf	1232	37	8	C
Schucker, Wm	Pvt. M. G. Co., 309 Inf	1232	31	17	A
Seifert, Oswald	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 309 Inf	1232	33	16	A
Senson, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. I, 309 Inf	1233	13	24	D
Shickwa, John	do	1232	9	40	F
Sikora, Jos	Pvt. Co. L, 309 Inf	1232	2	18	D
Silbetovitch, Tony	Pvt. Co. I, 309 Inf	1322	7	22	C

[1] French Communal Cemetery, Marne, France.

Deceased soldiers from New Jersey buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Sullivan, Patrick J	Pvt. Co. D, 309 Inf	1232	29	5	E
Sutter, Herman A	Cpl. Co. F, 309 Inf	1232	12	15	C
Swain, Wm. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 309 Inf	1232	16	24	C
Swanson, Oscar W	Sgt. M. G. Co., 309 Inf	1233	26	29	D
Swenarton, Frank B	Cpl. Co. L, 309 Inf	1232	39	17	A
Swik, Franciszek	Pvt. Co. I, 309 Inf	1232	27	34	C
Thompson, Chas	Pvt. Co. C, 309 Inf	1232	33	2	E
Tribastone, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. F, 309 Inf	1233	12	9	D
Ulozas, Wm	Pvt. Co. E, 309 Inf	1232	7	7	E
Vanvolkenburgh, Chas. E.	Pvt. Co. D, 309 Inf	1232	38	29	A
Vento, Domenico	Pvt. Co. M, 309 Inf	1232	2	15	D
Vincigaerra, Gastano	Pvt. Co. D, 309 Inf	1233	21	21	D
Voskuyl, Geo. G	Pvt. Co. L, 309 Inf	1232	23	39	F
Wagner, Fredk. W	Pvt. Co. M, 309 Inf	1232	16	12	D
Wilcox, Chas	Pvt. Co. L, 309 Inf	34	13	15	B
Zuber, Jos. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 309 Inf	1232	36	19	B
Afarian, Harnotun	Pvt. Co. A, 310 Inf	1764	11	11	B
Agresta, Raffaels	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 310 Inf	1233	3	13	B
Ball, Geo. R	Cpl. Co. G, 310 Inf	1233	32	14	B
Becker, Fred A	Cpl. Co. A, 310 Inf	1233	31	25	B
Biondi, Thos	Cpl. Co. D, 310 Inf	1232	3	29	C
Both, Emil	Pvt. Co. D, 310 Inf	1233	22	12	D
Brophy, Henry E	Mech. Co. G, 310 Inf	1232	11	31	H
Brown, Harry L	Pvt. Co. M, 310 Inf	1232	14	22	C
Brownlee, Jos	Cpl. Co. M, 310 Inf	1233	23	4	D
Busch, Gustav A	Pvt. Co. K, 310 Inf	1233	12	7	C
Campbell, Theo. H., jr.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 310 Inf	1232	13	6	A
Cappelletto, Nazzareno	Pvt. Co. I, 310 Inf	1233	17	3	D
Carnevale, Tony	Pvt. Co. C, 310 Inf	1232	17	18	F
Civitella, Vincenso	Pvt. Hq. Co., 310 Inf	1232	27	42	C
Clarke, Jas	Sgt. Co. D, 310 Inf	1233	33	2	B
Cohendet, Louis C	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 310 Inf	1233	6	7	D
Connelly, Harry L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 310 Inf	1233	9	18	A
Cook, Jos. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 310 Inf	1233	1	6	D
Di'Amico, Allesandro	Pvt. Co. G, 310 Inf	1233	7	1	A
Dinnichele, Ruggiere	Pvt. Co. B, 310 Inf	1232	16	5	C
Dixon, Arthur S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 310 Inf	1232	19	4	E
Dobrowolski, Stanislaw	Pvt. Co. C, 310 Inf	1232	31	2	E
Dorward, Thos. O	Pvt. Co. I, 310 Inf	1233	15	10	D
Earl, John Y	Pvt. Co. M, 310 Inf	1233	33	15	B
Fanello, Nicolo	Pvt. Co. E, 310 Inf	1233	28	7	D
Feniello, Guiseppe	Pvt. Co. H, 310 Inf	1232	13	14	B
Ferrarese, John	Pvt. Co. L, 310 Inf	1233	7	5	D
Flanagan, John G	Pvt. Co. M, 310 Inf	1232	23	39	G
Galletta, Mario	Pvt. Co. I, 310 Inf	608	7	27	C
Germond, Alfred T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 310 Inf	1232	38	1	B
Grover, Walter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 310 Inf	1232	28	19	B
Herbert, Wm	Cpl. Co. H, 310 Inf	1232	39	3	F
Hockey, Ralph W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 310 Inf	1232	33	1	B
Johnson, Hilding G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 310 Inf	1232	30	1	B
Kavanagh, Thos. J	Cpl. Co. L, 310 Inf	1232	26	3	C
Kratz, Adam J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 310 Inf	1233	3	18	B
Leibold, Owen	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 310 Inf	1232	38	12	C
Lewis, John	Pvt. Co. F, 310 Inf	1232	10	11	C
Lookhoff, John H	Pvt. Co. M, 310 Inf	1232	28	18	C
Lynch, Thos. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 310 Inf	1233	27	23	D
Macecsko, Jos	Pvt. Co. K, 310 Inf	1232	14	10	C
Makarczyk, Jos	Pvt. Co. F, 310 Inf	1232	28	35	C
McCool, Patrick J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 310 Inf	1232	6	29	C
McGovern, Jas. J	Cpl. Co. I, 310 Inf	1252	39	7	A
Micelotta, Nicola	Pvt. Co. H, 310 Inf	1764	55	10	B
Miller, Fredk. S	Cpl. Co. B, 310 Inf	1232	15	15	B
Molandrino, Luigi	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 310 Inf	1233	6	10	D
Moretti, Santi	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 310 Inf	1232	14	16	A
Muller, Michael	Cpl. Co. D, 310 Inf	1232	20	7	E
Ostrosky, Leo	Cpl. Co. I, 310 Inf	1232	19	31	B
Perone, Michael	Pvt. Co. D, 310 Inf	1233	20	15	C
Pine, John	Pvt. Co. G, 310 Inf	1232	6	29	E
Riley, Frank L	Pvt. Co. A, 310 Inf	1233	10	20	C
Rogers, Leslie B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 310 Inf	1232	11	40	F
Ruggerio, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 310 Inf	1233	24	2	A
Ruggiero, Augustino	Pvt. Co. O, 310 Inf	1232	30	42	G
Russo, Vincent	Pvt. Co. B, 310 Inf	1233	27	4	B
Schmitzer, Wm. A	Pvt. Co. H, 310 Inf	1233	4	6	D
Skrebtienko, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 310 Inf	1232	40	7	A
Stancarone, Pasquale	Pvt. Co. D, 310 Inf	1233	34	11	D
Straffi, Adolfo	Pvt. Co. F, 310 Inf	1232	7	15	G
Suydam, Charlton R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 310 Inf	1232	39	11	B
Suznowski, Alexander	Pvt. Co. I, 310 Inf	1232	32	9	A
Tluchoski, Stanislaw	Pvt. Co. K, 310 Inf	1233	28	17	C
Truccano, Jos	Pvt. Co. F, 310 Inf	1233	35	9	D
Uszenski, Stanislaw	Pvt. Co. K, 310 Inf	1233	20	11	D
Van Fleet, Paul	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 310 Inf	1233	21	4	D
Van Harren, Henry T	Pvt. Co. L, 310 Inf	1232	1	15	G
Willard, Wm. F	Cpl. Co. K, 310 Inf	1232	38	44	C
Woodruff, Thos. H	Cpl. Co. F, 310 Inf	1232	10	12	D
Yaramchuk, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 310 Inf	1232	38	9	F
Youmans, Elbert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 310 Inf	1233	25	23	D
Barnabei, Louis	Pvt. Co. L, 311 Inf	1232	39	16	G
Beyer, Wm. J	Sgt. Co. C, 311 Inf	34	24	7	A
Bismar, Vincent J	Cpl. Co. D, 311 Inf	1233	13	22	D
Bosco, Vitt	Pvt. Co. I, 311 Inf	1232	6	19	B
Butler, Wm. G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 311 Inf	1232	10	17	B
Cahill, Jas. E	Pvt. Co. B, 311 Inf	1233	25	26	B
Carantella, Gonaldo	Pvt. Co. M, 311 Inf	1232	1	22	B
Clark, Salter Storrs, jr	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 311 Inf	1232	7	1	G
Couch, Marshall H	do	1232	23	14	B
Czesnuiewicz, John	Pvt. Co. H, 311 Inf	1232	17	18	G
Dermody, Edw. F	Pvt. Co. A, 311 Inf	1232	25	17	B
Dibenedette, Donato	do	1233	28	24	D
Donnelly, Frank I	Cpl. Co. G, 311 Inf	1232	1	12	D
Dow, John L	Pvt. Co. A, 311 Inf	1232	7	9	B
Drumm, Robt. I	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 311 Inf	1232	32	9	G
Dunn, Thos. J	Wag. Sup. Co., 311 Inf	1233	18	2	A
Dziengelekski, Stanislaw	Pvt. Co. D, 311 Inf	1233	3	2	C
Effingham, Harry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 311 Inf	1233	23	5	B

Deceased soldiers from New Jersey buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Franzblau, Edw. W	1st sgt. Co. D, 311 Inf	1232	30	17	B
Gallagher, Alex	Pvt. Co. E, 311 Inf	1233	24	22	D
Gianetta, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 311 Inf	1233	21	23	C
Hanford, Robt. C	Sgt. Co. G, 311 Inf	1232	3	35	A
Harris, Russell S	Pvt. Co. L, 311 Inf	1232	16	3	E
Hart, Israel R	Mech. Co. E, 311 Inf	1232	3	2	F
Hofer, Benj. K	Cpl. Co. M, 311 Inf	1232	19	29	B
Hyslip, Edward	Cpl. Co. A, 311 Inf	1232	31	14	C
Kaczmarek, Frank J	Pvt. Co. G, 311 Inf	1232	12	13	F
Kantz, Clarence	Sgt. Co. K, 311 Inf	1232	17	26	A
Kazimir, Stephen	Pvt. Co. K, 311 Inf	1232	10	2	E
Kelly, John F	Pvt. Co. C, 311 Inf	1232	26	13	F
Kelly, Michael A	Pvt. Co. A, 311 Inf	1232	14	1	C
Kisley, Anton	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 311 Inf	1233	7	27	A
Korgel, Wm	Pvt. Co. B, 311 Inf	1233	1	26	C
Kruskop, Wm	Pvt. Co. A, 311 Inf	1233	22	16	D
Kusnetz, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 311 Inf	1232	19	8	B
Lancaster, Grover J	Sgt. M. G. Co., 311 Inf	1233	12	26	D
Larson, Wm. T	Cpl. Co. M, 311 Inf	1232	20	14	F
Leach, Willard J	Mech. Co. G, 311 Inf	1233	12	13	D
Lehy, Howard C	Sgt. Co. B, 311 Inf	1232	12	20	F
Maggio, Guiseppe	Pvt. Co. C, 311 Inf	1232	5	11	B
Martin, Richard T	Sgt. Co. B, 311 Inf	1233	1	24	C
Matthews, Jas	Pvt. Co. E, 311 Inf	1232	35	25	E
McGovern, Jas. P	Cpl. Co. C, 311 Inf	1233	3	6	B
Mezzi, Aurelio	Pvt. Co. E, 311 Inf	1232	22	29	C
Mundy, Arthur F	Pvt. Co. D, 311 Inf	1232	33	4	A
Murray, Peter	Pvt. Co. E, 311 Inf	1232	5	24	H
Newell, Clendenon S	Sgt. Co. B, 311 Inf	1232	20	15	C
O'Hara, Wm. F	Pvt. Co. B, 311 Inf	1233	1	8	C
O'Riordan, Daniel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 311 Inf	1232	10	6	G
Pecoroni, Angelo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 311 Inf	1232	21	19	D
Perkins, Walter	Pvt. Co. A, 311 Inf	1232	33	18	B
Perrine, Wm. D	Pvt. Co. H, 311 Inf	1232	2	15	B
Perry, Spencer B	Sgt. Co. G, 311 Inf	1232	40	19	C
Petersen, Ingvor	Sgt. Co. F, 311 Inf	1232	4	10	B
Pless, Thorwald	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 311 Inf	1232	26	42	D
Plotnick, Isador	Pvt. Co. M, 311 Inf	1232	3	4	E
Pucci, Toney	Pvt. Co. K, 311 Inf	1232	40	16	G
Quine, Fredk. M	Pvt. Co. A, 311 Inf	1232	5	10	B
Robbins, Archibald E	Sgt. Co. K, 311 Inf	1232	31	19	A
Rothberg, Louis	Cpl. Co. A, 311 Inf	1232	30	12	A
Servinski, Stanislaw	Pvt. Co. L, 311 Inf	1233	3	20	A
Sier, Chas	Pvt. Co. E, 311 Inf	1232	35	16	G
Slauson, Alfred T	Cpl. Co. A, 311 Inf	1233	27	6	B
Smith, Orien W	Cpl. Co. I, 311 Inf	1232	11	5	G
Stancievitch, Geo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 311 Inf	1232	37	17	G
Stiles, Morton H	Sgt. Co. A, 311 Inf	1232	8	9	B
Stipa, Francesco	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 311 Inf	1232	1	9	D
Surico, Vite	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 311 Inf	1232	26	9	E
Sweeney, Hugh J	Sgt. Co. B, 311 Inf	1233	9	1	C
Terry, Herbert L	Sgt. Co. A, 311 Inf	1233	13	4	B
Tisci, Jos	Pvt. Co. H, 311 Inf	1232	14	33	D
Tyszkewyc, Jan	Pvt. Co. K, 311 Inf	34	6	8	B
Urbanowitz, Jos	Cpl. M. G. Co., 311 Inf	608	20	33	A
Waishko, Geo., jr	Cpl. Co. A, 311 Inf	1232	6	4	C
Wolcott, Geo. T	Cpl. Co. B, 311 Inf	1233	20	16	D
O'Brien, Donat G	2 lt. Co. C, 312 Inf	1233	30	8	C
Adams, Frank P	Pvt. Co. C, 312 Inf	1232	9	15	C
Bamford, Robt. J	Cook Co. I, 312 Inf	1233	10	23	A
Blum, Raymond	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 312 Inf	1232	32	28	B
Boehm, Jas. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 312 Inf	1232	21	16	D
Bohnert, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. H, 312 Inf	1232	11	26	C
Byrne, Hugh A	Sgt. Co. F, 312 Inf	1232	40	7	C
Calleri, Domenico	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf	1232	22	1	D
Carlsen, Chas	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf	1233	28	15	B
Carroll, Arthur F	Sgt. Co. K, 312 Inf	1233	12	9	A
Caruccio, Carmen	Pvt. Hq. Co., 312 Inf	1232	34	18	B
Cavallo, Constantino	Pvt. Co. M, 312 Inf	1232	10	22	B
Conroy, Jos. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 312 Inf	1232	29	16	A
Crooke, Jas. G	Pvt. Co. M, 312 Inf	1232	18	1	A
Davidson, Tasker H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 312 Inf	1232	4	21	A
De Poni, Louis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 312 Inf	1232	11	28	B
Diaz, Philip	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 312 Inf	1232	31	5	G
Dirner, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 312 Inf	1232	29	4	F
Dumbiauskas, Ignos A	Pvt. Co. H, 312 Inf	1233	32	13	D
Egan, Leo L	Sgt. M. G. Co., 312 Inf	1232	18	43	G
Eitel, Chas. A	Wag. Sup. Co., 312 Inf	1233	17	9	A
Elphick, Wm	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf	1232	30	2	E
English, John A	Pvt. Co. H, 312 Inf	1233	16	26	D
Essig, Harry	Pvt. Co. I, 312 Inf	1232	8	26	F
Eyre, Geo	Pvt. Co. E, 312 Inf	1232	12	8	E
Feinberg, Samuel	Sgt. Co. D, 312 Inf	1232	28	27	G
Foree, Mike	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 312 Inf	1233	4	24	C
Genovese, Giro	Pvt. Co. H, 312 Inf	1232	9	19	D
Giammorco, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. K, 312 Inf	1232	25	25	F
Heitz, Jos	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf	1232	36	18	B
Hitchcock, John A	Pvt. Co. K, 312 Inf	1233	27	20	A
Hudders, Wm. L	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf	1232	33	12	B
Kaiser, Geo. T	Sgt. Hq. Co., 312 Inf	1232	10	8	D
Kalvio, Geo. J	Pvt. Hq. Co., 312 Inf	1233	29	19	A
Kaplan, Herman	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 312 Inf	1232	34	28	B
Keller, Fredk. W	Msun. 3 cl. Hq. Co., 312 Inf	1232	37	37	F
Kuchinsky, Harry	Pvt. Hq. Co., 312 Inf	1232	30	6	C
Lauenstein, Wm. A	Cpl. Co. B, 312 Inf	1232	3	10	E
Lenahan, John	Sgt. Co. K, 312 Inf	1232	37	1	E
Likens, Isaac	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 312 Inf	1232	40	24	B
Lorino, Jos	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf	1232	40	1	A
Malone, Edw. J	Sgt. Co. M, 312 Inf	1232	35	6	C
Maresca, Chas. F	Cpl. Co. H, 312 Inf	1232	40	28	B
Miller, John A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 312 Inf	1232	18	5	D
Moller, John	Pvt. Hq. Co., 312 Inf	1232	39	25	D
Moschell, Frank J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 312 Inf	1233	18	4	A
Murphy, Edw. C	Cpl. Co. E, 312 Inf	1233	10	14	C
Murray, Chas	Pvt. Co. H, 312 Inf	1233	22	27	D
Muth, Benj. H	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf	1232	31	1	E
Nahm, Edward	Pvt. Co. H, 312 Inf	1232	35	19	B

Deceased soldiers from New Jersey buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Norton, Jos. P.	Cpl. Co. I, 312 Inf.	1232	14	14	A
Nowaskosky, Walenty.	Pvt. Co. K, 312 Inf.	1233	8	18	A
Olstrum, Irving C.	Sgt. Co. E, 312 Inf.	1233	23	5	C
Orchard, Harry H.	Bn. Sgt. Maj. Hq. Co., 312 Inf.	1233	5	9	B
Pasmucski, Ignatz	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf.	1232	4	28	B
Policastro, Frank J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 312 Inf.	1232	30	5	A
Pressler, Fred.	Wag. Co. H, 312 Inf.	1232	1	2	A
Quabeck, Geo.	Cpl. M. C. Co., 312 Inf.	1232	20	19	D
Reichie, Fred.	Pvt. Co. I, 312 Inf.	1233	23	18	A
Reynolds, Albert J.	Cpl. Co. D, 312 Inf.	1232	32	41	A
Sawelson, Wm.	Sup. sgt. Co. M, 312 Inf.	1232	33	9	C
Schroeder, Oscar S., jr.	Pvt. 1 cl. San Det., 312 Inf.	1232	24	37	F
Scott, Kenneth J.	Cpl. Co. G, 312 Inf.	1232	28	29	B
Smith, Wm. T.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 312 Inf.	1232	37	20	B
Stiles, Lionel R.	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf.	1233	25	20	C
Stulso, Guiseppe.	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf.	1232	21	3	D
Sullo, Benisio P.	Pvt. Co. I, 312 Inf.	1232	23	14	C
Szalyko, John.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 312 Inf.	1232	32	23	C
Tosopowich, Tony J.	Pvt. Sup. Co., 312 Inf.	1233	15	6	C
Trano, Paul.	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf.	1232	30	15	A
Tubbs, Raymond E.	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf.	1232	15	11	E
Wade, Jos. P.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 312 Inf.	1233	22	9	A
Zamarra, Paul.	Pvt. Co. G, 312 Inf.	1232	10	26	C
Zellers, Ralph.	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf.	1232	27	32	H
Kohler, Chas. I.	Pvt. Co. B, 307 M. G. Bn.	1233	6	4	C
Mahon, Peter J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 308 M. G. Bn.	1232	4	14	B
Hersh, Russell.	Pvt. Co. A, 309 M. G. Bn.	1233	16	4	A
Lonergan, Jas. F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 309 M. G. Bn.	1232	10	9	E
Rainey, Herbert J.	Pvt. Co. B, 309 M. G. Bn.	1233	4	28	A
Whitehead, Chas. E.	Cpl. Co. C, 309 M. G. Bn.	1232	22	19	C
Herrue, Harold.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 307 F. A.	1233	5	25	C
Dancer, Geo. W., jr.	Pvt. Bty. A, 307 F. A.	1233	2	9	A
Reisner, Chas. M.	Pvt. Bty. C, 307 F. A.	1232	19	30	A
Steigerwald, Edw. J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 307 F. A.	1232	35	32	F
Bocchino, Geo.	Pvt. Bty. B, 308 F. A.	1233	36	20	A
Coonrod, Wm.	Pvt. Bty. A, 308 F. A.	1233	12	17	A
Crowe, Edw. E.	Sgt. Bty. C, 308 F. A.	1233	34	20	B
Lane, Jos.	Pvt. Sup. Co., 308 F. A.	34	5	19	A
Leonhardt, Wm. F.	Wag. Sup. Co., 308 F. A.	1233	34	9	A
Moon, Jas. S.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 308 F. A.	1233	14	9	A
Adams, John R.	Pvt. 303 Tn. Mtr. Bty.	1232	32	36	G
Roth, Wm. G.	Pvt. Co. C, 303 Engrs.	636	4	12	B
Swannell, Thos. B.	Pvt. Co. A, 303 Engrs.	1233	17	2	D
Nightengale, Walter T.	Cpl. Co. C, 303 F. S. Bn.	1232	27	21	F
Waldherr, Clarence O.	Pvt. Co. D, 303 Sup. Tn.	1232	20	2	D
Cunningham, John.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 303 Am. Tn.	1233	9	20	A
Veech, Wm.	Pvt. Co. E, 303 Am. Tn.	1233	17	2	A
Backer, Samuel A.	Pvt. 310 Amb. Co. 303 San. Tn.	1232	39	20	B
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Krapish, Michael.	Pvt. Co. D, 313 Inf.	1232	18	34	C
Bates, Chas. H.	Pvt. Co. H, 315 Inf.	1232	17	5	B
Citko, Jan.	Pvt. Co. F, 315 Inf.	1232	14	24	D
Dolbow, Bryant M.	Pvt. Co. A, 315 Inf.	1232	32	43	A
Forsthoffer, Anthony M.	Pvt. Co. L, 315 Inf.	1232	10	5	F
Scholler, Theodore G.	Pvt. Co. F, 315 Inf.	1232	36	17	G
Serago, Nick.	Pvt. Co. C, 315 Inf.	1232	28	18	G
Stepuikowski, Ceslaw.	Pvt. Co. B, 315 Inf.	1232	15	28	A
Burrage, Percy F.	Capt. 1 Bn., 316 Inf.	1232	5	24	C
Hayden, Louis B.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 316 Inf.	1232	2	15	G
Amendola, Fioravanto.	Pvt. Bty. A, 310 F. A.	34	18	15	A
Arnold, Chas. G.	Pvt. Bty. B,, 310 F. A.	34	28	15	A
Lippman, Reuben.	do.	34	38	8	A
Burger, Curvin A.	Pvt. Co. A, 304 Sup. Tn.	1232	7	9	C
EIGHTIETH DIVISION					
Dugan, Daniel A., jr.	1 lt. Co. D, 317 Inf.	1232	27	3	F
Niven, Maurice P.	1 lt. 3 Bn., 318 Inf.	1232	3	34	D
Croker, Byron Pennington.	2 lt. Co. F, 318 Inf.	1232	24	4	A
Crosson, Jas. H.	1 lt. Co. K, 319 Inf.	1232	18	45	C
Burnett, Geo. H.	1 lt. M. G. Co. 320 Inf.	1232	17	8	A
Manning, Vincent Sebastian.	2 lt. Co. D, 320 Inf.	636	7	32	B
Shepard, Francis B.	Capt. 313 F. A.	34	7	19	A
Groff, Willard H.	Pvt. Bty. C, 314 F. A.	1232	35	23	G
Wojtkowiak, John.	Pvt. Co. E, 305 Engrs.	1232	23	22	B
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Bracco, John.	Sgt. Co. A, 325 Inf.	1232	12	2	C
Dicicco, Theodore.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 325 Inf.	1232	31	36	F
Feeley, Frank.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 325 Inf.	1232	28	16	B
Fox, Harry.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 325 Inf.	1232	4	11	E
Gordon, Julius.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 325 Inf.	108	10	16	C
Hallberg, Simon P.	Pvt. Co. M, 325 Inf.	1232	33	18	E
Howell, Miller.	Pvt. Co. H, 325 Inf.	1232	26	3	A
McDevitt, Jas. J.	Pvt. Co. C, 325 Inf.	1232	1	29	D
Petroselli, Felice.	Pvt. Co. E, 325 Inf.	1232	32	30	C
Pierce, Jesse.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 325 Inf.	1232	8	23	B
Skarpek, Jos.	Pvt. Co. D, 325 Inf.	1232	8	29	D
Zaleski, Julius.	Pvt. Co. F, 325 Inf.	1232	20	15	C
Boisa, Beneke.	Pvt. Co. D, 326 Inf.	1233	5	3	B
Cunnane, Jos. A.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 326 Inf.	1232	33	46	A
Paluzzi, Rocco.	Pvt. Co. G, 326 Inf.	1233	29	10	C
Robinson, Edw. C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 326 Inf.	1232	23	22	C
Roehrick, John.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 326 Inf.	34	34	5	A
Sperruzzi, Mauro.	Pvt. Co. D, 326 Inf.	1232	26	19	B

Deceased soldiers from New Jersey buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Connolly, Patrick.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 327 Inf.	1232	26	10	G
De Luca, Oliva.	Pvt. Co. M, 327 Inf.	1232	17	27	C
Jensen, Geo. F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 327 Inf.	1232	1	16	G
Knudson, Oscar.	Pvt. Co. F, 327 Inf.	1232	39	2	A
Liddane, Dennis.	Pvt. Co. B, 327 Inf.	1232	33	28	D
Malvani, Domenico.	Pvt. Co. M, 327 Inf.	1232	34	6	B
Mancini, Euginio.	Pvt. Co. B, 327 Inf.	1233	20	24	A
Moneczkowski, Victor.	Pvt. Co. L, 327 Inf.	1232	39	35	G
Pepe, Marion.	Pvt. Co. D, 327 Inf.	1232	30	24	A
Quigley, Delmar.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 327 Inf.	1233	20	11	B
Sager, Oscar.	Sgt. Co. D, 327 Inf.	1232	6	13	C
Smith, Alfred.	Pvt. Co. M, 327 Inf.	1233	23	6	B
Caruso, Mike.	Pvt. Co. M, 328 Inf.	1232	14	2	E
Chrzanowski, Wladyslaw.	Pvt. Co. D, 328 Inf.	1232	2	21	E
Commini, Daniel M.	Pvt. Co. C, 328 Inf.	1232	18	34	E
Graf, Frank.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 328 Inf.	1232	14	33	G
Kazel, Nicholas.	Pvt. Co. C, 328 Inf.	1232	19	36	A
Kobes, John.	do.	1232	15	45	D
Makymonck, Fred.	Pvt. Co. L, 328 Inf.	1233	15	29	D
Morf, Jacob, jr.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 328 Inf.	1232	30	42	D
Osszanski, Peter.	Pvt. Co. D, 328 Inf.	1232	19	20	D
Thornton, Raymond J.	Sgt. Co. E, 328 Inf.	1232	15	25	E
Trego, Wm.	Pvt. Co. L, 328 Inf.	1233	7	29	D
Whittaker, Ralph G.	Pvt. Bty. B, 321 F. A.	1232	23	13	A
EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Donohue, Peter.	Pvt. Co. C, 345 Inf.	608	23	13	C
Crawshaw, Wm.	Pvt. Co. I, 346 Inf.	608	15	22	B
Pierson, Thos. S.	do.	608	31	24	C
Coulson, Chas. W.	Pvt. Co. G, 347 Inf.	1233	27	8	A
Dillon, Francis J.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 347 Inf.	608	1	23	A
Dudko, Nick.	Pvt. Co. B, 347 Inf.	608	14	17	C
Peer, Jas. A.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 347 Inf.	608	2	18	D
Roman, Patrick.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 347 Inf.	608	16	28	A
Feiner, Walter.	Cpl. Co. B, 348 Inf.	34	26	1	A
Longmore, Harry F.	Pvt. Co. M, 348 Inf.	34	8	16	A
Nolan, Thos. A.	Pvt. Co. G, 348 Inf.	34	3	22	A
Whitcombe, Arthur B.	Pvt. Co. D, 348 Inf.	10 -E	10	5	A
McCourt, Frank P.	Pvt. Bty. C, 334 F. A.	34	7	8	A
Peterson, Edwin C.	do.	34	1	18	A
Haymart, Felix.	Pvt. Bty. B, 336 F. A.	1764	13	13	B
Ellis, Geo. A.	Pvt. Co. A, 312 Engrs.	34	3	9	A
Fanning, Clarence V.	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Engrs.	34	12	12	B
Fuller, Chas. D.	Pvt. Co. E, 312 Engrs.	34	17	3	C
Futterer, Frank J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 312 Engrs.	34	16	7	A
Killeen, Jas. F.	Pvt. Co. C, 312 Engrs.	34	11	2	A
Marcazzan, Angelo.	do.	34	19	12	A
Simonetti, Angelo.	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Engrs.	34	9	16	A
Smith, Hugh J.	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Engrs.	34	37	5	A
Stocker, Nicholas J.	Pvt. Co. C, 312 Engrs.	34	10	9	A
Carner, Walter R. L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 312 Sup. Tn.	608	3	22	D
Bauer, Geo. A.	Pvt. Co. C, 312 Amm. Tn.	34	22	12	A
Williams, John A.	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Amm. Tn.	34	29	8	A
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Pedersen, Tom.	Pvt. Co. G, 350 Inf.	1232	24	38	C
Tryo, Victor.	Pvt. Co. E, 350 Inf.	1232	21	18	E
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Botsford, Arnold.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 358 Inf.	1233	34	19	D
Gallie, Geo. W.	Pvt. Co. H, 358 Inf.	1232	5	11	A
Kufall, Wm.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 360 Inf.	34	30	8	A
NINETY-SECOND					
Jones, Geo.	Pvt. Bty. C, 349 F. A.	608	2	38	D
Palmer, Noah J.	Pvt. Bty. D, 349 F. A.	1233	5	26	C
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Anderson, Jas. A.	Pvt. Co. K, 369 Inf.	1232	23	27	F
Barnes, Austin.	Cpl. Co. G, 369 Inf.	1232	2	4	D
Crews, Crawford.	Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf.	1232	38	20	C
Jackson, Jas.	Pvt. Co. M, 369 Inf.	1232	36	25	D
Mallory, Blauveit S.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 369 Inf.	608	24	11	C
McNeil, Wm. F.	Pvt. Co. M, 369 Inf.	1232	7	39	E
Middleton, Parker.	Cpl. Co. D, 369 Inf.	1232	3	36	E
Powell, Wm.	Pvt. Co. F, 369 Inf.	608	7	22	B
Stout, Ebin M.	Pvt. Co. M, 369 Inf.	1232	14	41	C
Watt, Conrad.	Pvt. Co. B, 369 Inf.	1232	21	41	E
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
Fox, Franklyn G.	2 lt. Hq. Bn. Genl. Hdqrs.	1233	19	22	B
Bulkley, Harold Kidder	Cadet Air Serv.	(4)			
Shoemaker, Harold G.	1 lt. 17 Aero Sq.	636	3	29	A
Merrill, John F.	1 lt. 28 Aero Sq.	1232	9	37	B
Mulligan, Norman L.	Pvt. 92 Aero Sq.	107-E	1	3	C
Rummell, Leslie J.	1 lt. 93 Aero Sq.	1233	14	14	C
Nutt, Alan.	1 lt. 94 Aero Sq.	1232	2	43	C
Heller, Ernest, jr.	Mstr. Sig. Elec. 94 Aero Sq.	34	9	6	A
Cronin, Edw. M.	1 lt. 96 Aero Sq.	1232	28	34	C
Dowd, Meredith L.	2 lt. 147 Aero Sq.	(5)			
Edgar, Stuart E.	1 lt. 103 Pursuit Sq.	(5)			
Jenkinson, Harry, jr.	1 lt. 148 Aero Sq.	536	15	4	D
Miller, Alek.	Pvt. 148 Aero Sq.	636	16	16	C

[4] Heston Churchyard Cemetery, Hounslow, England.
[5] Lafayette Escadrille Memorial.

Deceased soldiers from New Jersey buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—continued					
Breuer, Chas	Sgt. clc. 314 Aero Sq	107–E	15	5	A
Denie, Geo. R	2 lt. 638 Aero Sq	1233	7	22	B
Hill, Maurice M	1 lt. 3 Avi. Instr. Cen	34	6	17	B
Capen, Wm. V	2 lt. 3 Avi. Instr. Cen	1233	21	15	A
Preyer, Arthur	2 lt. 3 Avi. Instr. Cen	1233	32	15	A
Metzger, Alfred R., jr	1 lt. 7 Avi. Instr. Cen	1764	36	10	B
Reid, Kenneth M	2 lt. 7 Avi. Instr. Cen	1764	37	7	B
Taber, Arthur R	1 lt. Avi. Acpt. Pk. 1	34	3	16	B
McKenna, Geo. E	Pvt. 15 Co. 2 M.M. Regt. A.S.	34	8	9	B
Murphy, Jas. J	Pvt. Serv. Pk. 1 Unit 336	(5)			
Cleave, John C	1 lt. 11 Pr. Guard Co. A. S. C.	608	27	36	A
Watts, Edward	Bgir. Hq. Co. 44 C. A. C	1232	27	34	G
Bradbury, Samuel H., jr	Capt. 49 C. A. C	608	12	18	C
Connell, Wm. A	Pvt. Bty C, 57 C. A. C	1232	39	18	A
Figula, Teofil	Cook Bty A, 58 C. A. C	1233	20	27	D
Hutchinson, Laurence W.	1 lt. 72 C. A. C	34	18	11	A
Sulley, Francis	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty D, 2 Trn. Art	1232	30	39	A
Bising, Albert J	Maj. Med. Dept	1233	14	4	D
Hidden, Irad M	Pvt. U. S. A. Sec. 601	1232	25	29	A
Hoyle, Wm	Cook U. S. A. A. Sec. 504	34	10	5	B
Osborn, Paul G	S. S. U. 28 U. S. A. A. Serv	608	7	13	A
Paul, John	Pvt. 1 cl. S. S. U. 524	1764	60	3	B
Rittenhouse, Wm. S	Cpl. Sec. 584 U. S. A. Serv	636	13	32	A
Stout, Alfred C	Cpl. Sec. 577, U. S. A. Serv	1764	31	10	B
Suarez, Miles A	Pvt. 1 cl. Sec. 517 U. S. A. Serv.	1764	64	11	B
Bradley, Edw. J	Pvt. B. H. 214	608	20	38	B
Forman, Lewis	Pvt. 24 Med. R. D	608	24	29	D
Sullivan, Stephen F	Pvt. 1 cl. Pr. Mil. Pol. 2 Army.	1233	12	4	D
Davey, Otis	1 lt. 104 Mob. Ord. Rep. Sh	1232	7	23	E
McConnell, Louis	Pvt. 432 Cas. Co	608	2	39	D
McKenna, Jas. P	Pvt. 406 Cas. Co	107–E	1	3	A
Speck, Walter	Pvt. Tp. E, 3 Cav	1233	2	26	A
Lane, Ralph J. G	Pvt. Co. D, 1 Gas Regt	1232	16	14	E
Compton, Samuel H	2 lt Inf. R. R. & S. C	1764	15	11	H
Sirlyn, Eugene A	Pvt. Co. L, 49 Inf	1232	11	45	D
Coon, John Gifford	Pvt. Co. D, 1 A. A. M. G. Bn.	1233	14	1	B
Prone, Jos. P	Pvt. 1 AA MG Bn	1233	4	10	C
Mason, Jas. W	Sgt. Co. K, 1 Pion. Inf	1232	11	5	E
Corse, Jas	Cpl. Hq. Co. 2 Pion. Inf	1233	30	17	A
Hall, Silas B	Cpl. Co. A, 4 Pion. Inf	608	20	10	C
Hearon, Jos. G	Pvt. Co. B, 4 Pion. Inf	606	27	20	C
Massey, Alfred Geo	Mech. Co. G, 4 Pion. Inf	608	30	18	C
McNish, Edward	Pvt. Co. B, 4 Pion. Inf	608	9	24	B
Murphy, Edw. Jos	Cpl. Co. F, 4 Pion. Inf	608	35	16	C
Cioccolini, Oresto	Pvt. Co. B, 52 Pion. Inf	608	11	42	D
Booth, John	Pvt. Co. G, 53 Pion. Inf	1233	13	21	C
Fitzgerald, Harvey P	Pvt. Co. D, 54 Pion. Inf	1233	2	11	A
Brophy, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. A, 59 Pion. Inf	34	20	14	B
Pattwell, Michael	Pvt. Co. I, 59 Pion. Inf	1233	21	19	D
Poletti, Felice	Pvt. Co. G, 59 Pion. Inf	608	12	7	C
Procopio, Francesco	Pvt. Co. K, 59 Pion. Inf	1233	23	1	B
Harden, Wm. H	Sgt. Hq. Co. 807 Pion. Inf	1233	24	6	D
Drinkwater, John J	Pvt. Hq. Co. 809 Pion. Inf	606	19	39	A
Blackston, John F	Pvt. Co. M, 811 Pion. Inf	608	1	33	A
Laschiver, Jacob J	2 lt. Q. M. Corps	1233	28	16	D
Clarke, Wm. J	Cpl. 337 Bak. Co. Q. M. C	1233	36	26	A
Taylor, Harold L	Sgt. 308 But. Co. Q. M. C	34	7	4	C
Conway, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. 313 F. Rem. Sq	34	10	3	C
Demarest, Wm	Pvt. 313 Fld. Rem. Sq	34	14	6	C
Fisher, Wm. E	Cook Hq. Co. 327 Lab. Bn	1233	29	28	A
Hearn, Geo. T	Pvt. 301 Sup. Co. Q. M. C	1233	2	4	A
Russo, Jos	Pvt. 316 Sup. Co. Q. M. C	1233	4	7	A
Byrnes, John B	Wag. 6 Pr. Co. Op/Hancock S. R. D.	608	9	10	D
Harvey, Albert	Pvt. Co. G, 301 Stev. Regt	608	21	30	A
Moon, Fredk	Cpl. Hq. Co. 302 Stev. Regt	34	27	6	A
Brown, Robt	Pvt. Co. D, Cp. Upton S. R. D.	608	12	26	A
Liberato, Maresea	Pvt. 14 Co. Cp. Humphreys S. A. R. D.	608	14	10	D
Schutte, Wm. H	Sgt. Co. A, 318 F. S. Bn	636	16	2	A
Coggins, Daniel A	Pvt. 1 cl. 12 Serv., Co. S. C	1233	29	5	D
Bridge, Williams	Sgt. 35 Serv. Co. S. C	34	17	12	B
Mingle, Roy C	Mstr. Sig. Elec. Co. E, 413 Tel. Bn.	608	13	1	B
Petisx, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 418 Tel. Bn	608	5	38	B
Cairula, Raymond J	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. E, 11 Engrs	636	5	33	A
Gerquest, Edw. L	Pvt. Co. F, 11 Engrs	1232	27	5	H
Noppel, Harry Chas	Pvt. Co. C, 14 Engrs	1232	36	13	E
Snodgrass, Elisha K	Mstr. Engr. J. G. Hq. Det., 23 Engrs.	34	16	4	C
Leighton, Alexander W	Pvt. Co. C, 25 Engrs	1232	25	25	B
Varetoni, Angelo T	Pvt. Co. D, 26 Engrs	34	13	16	A
Clark, Geo. K	Pvt. Co. G, 29 Engrs	107–E	10	2	B
Wolfe, Van Horn D	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. A, 40 Engrs	34	14	19	A
Shea, John J	Pvt. Co. A, 65 Engrs	34	4	8	A
MacGregor, Chas. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 301 Engrs	1233	36	9	C
Bigelow, Roland	Wag. Co. A, 502 Engrs	1233	16	28	A
Cobb, John W., jr	Sgt. Co. D, 502 Engrs	1233	14	1	A
Romanoski, Anthony	Pvt. Co. A, 502 Engrs	1233	7	3	A
Van Kirk, Harry S	do	1233	28	23	A
Wright, Chas. C	do	608	23	7	A
Sordon, Armydis	Pvt. Co. B, 541 Engrs	608	16	29	D
Williams, Wm. Lewis	Cook Co. F, 605 Engrs	107–E	16	4	B
Grosskurth, Carl	Cpl. Hq. Co., 13 U. S. M. C	608	13	21	C
Taylor, Elmer Bowden	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	(6)			
Halstead, Harold Norman.	Ldsmn for QM., U. S. N	34	17	3	B
Hughes, Leonard Francis.	Fm. 3 cl., U. S. N. R. F	608	23	37	D
Manley, Geo. Herbert	Ldsmn for QM., U. S. N	608	1	24	A

[5] Lafayette Escadrille Memorial.
[6] French Communal Cemetery, Ancy-le-France, Yonne, France.

Deceased soldiers from New Jersey buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—continued					
Burke, Clarence F	Pvt. Co. A, 330 Bn. T. C	1233	11	6	B
Wagner, Fredk. J	Pvt. Co. A, 345 Bn. T. C	1232	10	36	E
Whitney, Jas. M	Cpl. Co. A, 345 Bn. T. C	1232	28	9	C
Beckley, Edward	Pvt. Co. B, 64 Regt. Tr. Cps	608	23	11	C
Dunbavin, Richard	Pvt. 81 Co. Tr. Cps	34	19	9	B
Greenstein, Samuel A	Cpl. 125 Co. Tr. Cps	34	6	4	C
Winner, Wm. A	Cpl. 468 Mr. Tk. Co., 417 M. S. T.	1232	36	41	C
Christensen, Martin M.	Pvt. 504 Mr. Tk. Co., 422 M. S. T.	107–E	5	9	C

PAYMENT OF ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATES

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD upon a bill which I introduced.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced in Congress H. R. 3493, providing that the Government shall pay all ex-service men in cash the face value of their adjusted-service certificates. When this bill is presented to the Committee on Ways and Means, to which it has been referred for hearings thereon, I will ask the committee to amend the bill so that it will provide for the payment in cash of four-fifths of the face value of the certificates to each ex-service man desiring a cash settlement, but permitting those who desire to keep the insurance the privilege of doing so.

The World War adjusted compensation act of 1924, as it is officially entitled, provided adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War at the rate of $1.25 a day for each day of oversea service, and $1 a day for each day of home service rendered subsequently to April 5, 1917, and prior to July 1, 1919, in excess of 60 days—obviously 60 days deducted because each soldier had received $60 at time of discharge and he was required to account for it in this act. If the amount due the veteran was $50 or less, he was paid in cash; if it exceeded $50, he received from the United States Veterans' Bureau an adjusted-service certificate computed in the following manner: $1 or $1.25 per day, as above stated. Twenty-five per cent of the total amount due was added by the Government, and in addition to the 25 per cent an amount was added which was equal to approximately 4 per cent interest on the actual amount due for 20 years. If $400 was the amount due the soldier, $100 was added, making the amount $500, and what was equal to interest at the rate of 4 per cent for 20 years on $400 was also added, which increased the amount to $1,000. A certificate for that amount was delivered to the soldier, payable in 20 years, providing that a small amount may be borrowed each year—the exact amount of the adjusted-service certificate was determined by ascertaining the amount of an endowment insurance policy payable in 20 years $500 would purchase.

The law was intended to and did acknowledge a debt the Government owed its defenders. Practically 100 per cent of those in need of money have borrowed on their policies and they will continue to do so. The Government is giving the soldier 4 per cent interest for his money, but charging him 6 per cent interest compounded annually for every dollar of his own money loaned to him, never giving to him a sufficient amount in a lump sum to be of real assistance. After the initial small loan is granted, the holder of a $1,000 policy can not average more than $2 a month thereafter.

One thousand and fourteen dollars and eleven cents is the average value of the adjusted-service certificates issued by the Government to soldiers of the World War in compliance with the law of 1924.

The following figures represent what the soldier will receive if he borrows the maximum amount each year and repays none of the principal. It is based upon an assumed age of 35.

	Additional amount borrowed (limit permitted by law)	Interest paid on old loan, at 6 per cent by veteran	Net amount of cash received by veteran after payment of interest
Jan. 1—			
1925 [1]			
1926 [2]			
1927 [2]			
1928	$32.09	$5.29	$26.80
1929	33.55	7.21	26.34
1930	35.08	9.23	25.85

[1] Adjusted-service certificate for $1,000 delivered to veteran.
[2] No loan or cash value.
[3] Borrowed on certificate (limit), $88.15.

	Additional amount borrowed (limit permitted by law)	Interest paid on old loan, at 6 per cent by veteran	Net amount of cash received by veteran after payment of interest
Jan. 1—			
1931	$36.70	$11.33	$25.37
1932	38.40	13.53	24.87
1933	40.19	15.84	24.35
1934	42.06	18.25	23.81
1935	44.05	20.77	23.28
1936	46.15	23.42	22.73
1937	48.37	26.19	22.18
1938	50.73	29.09	21.64
1939	53.24	32.13	21.11
1940	55.92	35.33	20.59
1941	58.84	38.68	20.16
1942	61.96	42.21	19.75
1943	65.39	45.93	19.46
1944	69.13	49.85	19.28
1945		54.00	
Total		478.28	475.72
Received in loans			475.72
Interest			478.28
Cash at end of 20 years			46.00
Total			1,000.00

The figures are taken from information received from the U. S. Veterans' Bureau.

It will be noted that during the time the veteran is receiving $475.72 in loans, the bank or the Government, the one carrying the loan, will receive $478.28. Then the veteran is given a $46 cash settlement and he has received all that the Government has promised to pay.

The above figures represent a typical case of veterans who have been and are really in need, and the advantages and disadvantages of the law should be viewed from their viewpoint.

During the war the Canadian enlisted men were paid $33 a month, the enlisted men of New Zealand $37.50, and in Australia $45 a month.

Alien slackers and alien enemies in America made more money during the war helping to build ships and military camps than they had ever made before, and financially they were treated much better than our soldiers. One negro made $70 per day in the shipyards and also escaped military service.

The railroads were drafted into the service during the World War, but the owners were guaranteed the largest profit they had ever made in the history of railroading in America.

Property being guaranteed a handsome return, and the ship workers having received such enormous wages and escaped military service, the men who bared their breasts to enemies' bullets and brought victory to our country should likewise receive a fair return for their services. Out of the $30 or $33 our soldiers received, he was compelled to pay out of this sum $6 to $10 a month for insurance for the risk incident to his services in protecting the flag and conserving the wealth of his country. Soldiers were also compelled to make allotments of their pay to dependent relatives and, in addition to this, were compelled to pay for altering and mending their own clothing and shoes and for laundry work and other incidentals. The average soldier drew $7.50 per month after making all these payments, and with that he was required to buy Liberty bonds or be called a slacker.

Every country allied with the United States during the war paid their soldiers a liberal bonus. Canada paid her soldiers from $600 to $4,500 each. England borrowed money from the United States and paid her own soldiers a bonus of from $280 to $4,758 each. France paid her soldiers a large bonus. The United States paid $60 to each soldier as a bonus, but required them to pay it back in arriving at the amount of adjusted-service certificates.

The whole cost of war to the United States was $36,000,000,000 and eighteen billions went to make millionaires; 23,000 millionaires were made during the war, and from settlements with the Government in and immediately after the war. Thousands of men made enough money from the Government on war contracts to permit them and their families for the next five generations to live in peace and comfort and enjoy all the luxuries of this world without so much effort as the turn of the hand, while soldiers who fought in the trenches for $1.10 a day will have to work and help pay the bill.

Suppose the Government had decided to confess a debt to the veteran of $400 instead of giving him a $1,000 insurance certificate. The $400 would have been due during his service. Accept a date which is one-half way between the beginning and ending of his service and for the average soldier, it will be about January 1, 1918. If the Government will now give the soldier the $400 with interest compounded annnually at 6 per cent from January 1, 1918, the veteran will be entitled to $800 before the end of this year 1929, or four-fifths of his service certificate. Certainly it would not be unfair for the Government to pay the soldier 6 per cent for the money that the Government owes the soldier if it is fair for the soldier to pay the Government 6 per cent for his own money.

Foregn governments have received money from the United States Government for less than 1 per cent interest; the railroads and war contractors have received from the Government their billions of dollars in adjusted compensation. Shipbuilders are borrowing money from the Government for 3 per cent interest; more than $10,000,000,000 have been given to foreign countries by our Government. In view of these facts, our Government should not quibble about paying the veterans the amount confessed as due.

Many of the veterans are paying 10 per cent interest on their homes. Many do not own their own homes and the amount due, if paid, will probably cause them to be home owners. A great many could use the money to help finance their business and be helped at a time in life when they need help the most. A great majority of the ex-service men are married and have children; having come out of the service broke financially and without employment, it is a struggle for many of them to keep the home fires burning. The Government has what is to them a large sum of money; why should not at least a part of it be paid to them while they are living? It will be contended that some will spend their money foolishly. Suppose they do; it is theirs. They earned it and should have a right to spend it in any way they see fit. Why should the Government insist upon being the guardian for the soldiers and for no other class? The Government has confessed that it owes the boys the money and has confessed the amount. It is all right to give an insurance policy to those who want the insurance, but to those who need the money and do not need the insurance, an option should be given for cash settlement. Practically all of the boys are now middle-aged men and know the value of a dollar and could spend the money to a good advantage.

It will not cost the Government a great deal more to liquidate this indebtedness now rather than wait over a period of years and cause the soldier to pay out $2 for every dollar that he receives in cash.

If the insurance feature is insisted upon, the date of each policy should be changed by law to January 1, 1918, instead of January 1, 1925. Why cause the soldier to lose seven years' interest on his money?

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. DUNBAR, for three days, on account of illness in family.

To Mr. MCKEOWN, for 10 days, on account of important business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS—CENSUS AND REAPPORTIONMENT

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, if there are any Members of this House in doubt as to their duty to-day I suggest that they read the Constitution of the United States, as well as the oath administered when they assumed office.

The Constitution provides for the taking of the census every 10 years and for the reapportionment of Members of Congress among the various States. Our oath binds us to support the Constitution.

Congress has never failed to perform its constitutional duty in so far as taking the census is concerned, but it has failed to reapportion the Members of this body among the various States, as no reapportionment measure has been passed since the taking of the census in 1920.

The State I have the honor in part to represent will, it is predicted, lose three or four Members when reapportionment takes place. Regardless of this fact, I feel it my duty to support a proper reapportionment bill. Heretofore I have voted against the reapportionment measure for the sole reason that a function delegated to the Congress by the Constitution was transferred to the executive branch of the Government. I was opposed to such action then and I am opposed to it now; but you have attached the reapportionment bill to the bill providing for the taking of the census in 1930, and rather than shirk my duty as I see it, I intend to support this bill, even though the reapportionment feature provides that the executive branch of the Government shall carry out the provisions of the Constitution in the event the Congress fails to perform its duty.

I find consolation in the fact that Congress is given ample opportunity to reapportion the membership of this body before the executive branch can act.

No Member of this body could be more vitally affected by reapportionment than I will be, as when it becomes effective

my service in this body will probably terminate. I know the political situation in the city of St. Louis, and it is absolutely impossible to redistrict, place the required number of people in a district, and rearrange the lines of any district in St. Louis that will not make it 10,000 Republican.

At the present time my district is from 3,500 to 5,000 Republican, but by serving the people as I believe they desired and deserved to be served, regardless of whether they were Democrats or Republicans, I have succeeded in being elected to the Sixty-ninth and each succeeding Congress. While I deeply appreciate the loyal support of my many Republican friends, I know that I could not expect to win in an election—after reapportionment—in a district which will then be, to say the least, 10,000 Republican.

Our personal or political future should receive no thought when it interferes with the performance of our constitutional duty.

What happened here Tuesday clearly indicates what will happen when the time comes for Congress to reapportion after the taking of the 1930 census. Thinking only of their personal welfare, Members—Republican and Democratic alike—introduced and secured sufficient votes to place amendments in the bill for the registration of aliens and for the elimination of aliens from the population in making the reapportionment. Regardless of the merits of the two amendments, neither had any place in the bill. Both should be considered by committees under the proper procedure of the House and brought in as separate legislation for consideration when the question involved would be the sole issue. The constitutionality of the amendment eliminating aliens from the count when reapportionment is made has been attacked. This should be settled by a constitutional amendment.

The amendment to eliminate from consideration all persons over the age of 21 years who have been deprived of the right to vote was directed at the South, and its adoption was due solely to the attitude of southern Members in forcing objectionable amendments which affected the large cities.

I compliment the Republican leaders who secured the elimination of these amendments to-day, thus saving the bill.

I predict that Congress will never reapportion but that a deadlock will result. Therefore, if equal representation is to be secured, the only way it ever will be secured will be by the passage of the pending bill.

The large cities have been deprived of the representation to which they are entitled for nearly 10 years. St. Louis and St. Louis County, Mo., are entitled to at least four Representatives. We have but three. Kansas City alone is entitled to a Representative, but in that district Jackson County is included, one Congressman now representing nearly 400,000 people.

Failure of Congress to reapportion after the census of 1920 has resulted in over 30,000,000 being deprived of proper representation. These people reside in the cities where the population has steadily increased.

Let me cite the situation in my own State as an example. The population, by districts, as shown by the figures of the census of 1920 published in the Congressional Directory, is as follows:

First district	161,085
Second district	165,266
Third district	151,884
Fourth district	176,591
Fifth district	367,846
Sixth district	138,931
Seventh district	217,713
Eighth district	138,807
Ninth district	177,668
Tenth district	521,587
Eleventh district	210,383
Twelfth district	141,664
Thirteenth district	160,692
Fourteenth district	312,540
Fifteenth district	206,149
Sixteenth district	155,249

Those figures will be greatly changed by the 1930 census. I am sure my colleague, Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS, whose district surrounds mine, both on the north and west, is representing at this time at least 700,000 people.

The question will be asked why the State legislature has not rearranged the congressional district. The answer is simply politics.

Why has Illinois failed to redistrict since the census of 1910? This State gained two Representatives by reason of reapportionment following the census of 1910, but the two Representatives elected at large did not come from Chicago, where the population increased, but from out State. Is that fair to Chicago?

Regardless as to whether the cities or rural districts will gain by reapportionment, it should be done every 10 years as the Constitution provides. My only regret is that it is not mandatory upon the States to rearrange congressional districts so as to provide an equal number of people in each district instead of permitting States to elect at large if additional representation has been granted, and the State is not redistricted.

While a great deal of criticism has been directed at the Congress for various reasons—some warranted and others not justified—it has been more severely and I will also say more justly criticized for failing to do its constitutional duty in this respect than for any other act it might have or have not performed.

How can the Congress expect the people to obey the laws of the land when its Members refuse to do so?

Regardless of its almost certain effect on my political future, I propose to vote for the measure.

Mr. YON. Mr. Speaker, ladies, and gentlemen, I had not anticipated making any more remarks this special session, but I feel so disappointed, and that the South, of which my district forms a part, has been so outraged, that I can not restrain myself.

I will say in the beginning that I thought all the way since the alien amendment has been discussed that it was ill-advised, but even though it was offered and adopted I will maintain that foreigners ought to become American citizens, or the Representatives of their districts ought not want to penalize a portion of this Nation because they do not or can not for one reason or another become American citizens.

The South has since 1860 been treated first as traitors and rebels, until '65, and for 10 years thereafter prey for carpetbag politicians, and since 1875 to 80 as an Alsace and Lorraine, or even worse, for all the time that these mentioned Provinces were lost to France there was an eternal hope always burning in the breast of their inhabitants that they some day would be reclaimed by that nation, and this hope became a reality in 1918. But what of the South? You have insisted, you, the majority of the Northeast, Northwest, and North, that we have passed laws that would prevent, on account of race, to them the right of suffrage; and in so far as the rest of the Southern States are concerned—I know not but as for mine—I do know that is the same suffrage requirements for all and all color; that is, 21 years or over, poll tax paid, and registered according to law, for white, black, red, or yellow.

But it is amusing now to observe the party mechanism of my State, of the Republican Party endeavoring to kick out the negro, and you in the North denouncing we people of the South for endeavoring to maintain the supremacy of our race. How are you going to permit your party leaders to raise up a white man's party in Florida, thereby casting aside your child, and the charge you have so scrupulously undertaken to care for, and at the same receive him as a brother, with open arms north of the Mason and Dixon line? Is the negro of the North any better than the negro down South? I say not; for the negro of the old South, cared for and nurtured by the people that knows his nature, and whom he has lived with for over 300 years, is the best cared for and protected of all the colored race. This amendment that was offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TINKHAM] is grossly unfair and unjust. He might feel that the negro down South has been treated unjustly, but has he visited down South? If not, I invite him down to my State and district and will let him see.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the so-called Tinkham amendment adopted by the committee during the consideration of the census-apportionment bill on June 4, 1929, as shown by page 2364 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, is in violation of both the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States and is a serious invasion of the sovereignty of the States of the Union. The amendment provides that, in showing the whole number of persons in each State, inhabitants in each State over 21 years of age and citizens of the United States whose right to vote has been denied or abridged, except for rebellion or other crime, shall be excluded.

The language is substantially the language of section 2 of the fourteenth amendment. This section, dealing with apportionment and the right to vote, was changed and virtually repealed by the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, as well as by the adoption of the nineteenth amendment, which provides that the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex.

The agitation of the amendment by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TINKHAM] can serve no good purpose. It is intended to promote racial and sectional strife and discord. It is calculated to perpetuate sectionalism.

THIRTEENTH, FOURTEENTH, AND FIFTEENTH AMENDMENTS

The Civil War resulted in the abolishment of slavery. The thirteenth amendment forever prohibits slavery and involuntary servitude. In the reconstruction period following the War between the States, when passions, prejudices, and sectional feelings were high, Congress endeavored to grant the right of franchise to negroes. Section 1 of the fourteenth amendment

provides that all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens. It defines due process and gives to all the equal protection of the laws. Section 2 of the fourteenth amendment undertook to grant the negro the right to vote, and to reduce apportionment if the right is abridged or denied, except for rebellion or other crime. The power has never been exercised by Congress, and a study of the debates in the Senate and the House at the time of the submission of the fourteenth amendment clearly shows that the purpose of the proponents would not be accomplished by the adoption of the amendment.

Section 3 of the fourteenth amendment prescribes disqualification of officers, which may be removed by Congress. This section is of little importance, as Congress by the act of June 6, 1898, removed the disabilities.

Sections 4 and 5 of the fourteenth amendment deal with the public debt and authorize Congress to enforce the provisions of the amendment.

It was conceded that the fourteenth amendment was not effective to confer suffrage on the negroes of the South. Thereupon the fifteenth amendment was adopted, and it provides that the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

It is well to keep in mind that section 2 of the fourteenth amendment deals with the denial of the right to vote to "male inhabitants." Undoubtedly the nineteenth amendment, conferring upon women the right to vote, repeals this provision, if it had not already been repealed by the fifteenth amendment. I maintain that section 2 is now inoperative and was changed by the fifteenth amendment.

The so-called Tinkham amendment is a boomerang. Its adoption is a Pyrrhic victory. It can do Mississippi no more harm than it can Massachusetts.

The thirteenth amendment, while it abolished slavery, did not confer upon the negro the right of suffrage.

The fourteenth amendment made the negro a citizen of the United States, with all the privileges and immunities of a citizen, but the right of suffrage was not given. That is left to the control of the States.

The Supreme Court, in repeated decisions, has held that the right of suffrage is not "a privilege or immunity," and that the amendment does not vest suffrage in the negro or anyone else. Under the terms of the second section, the right is recognized as belonging absolutely to the States. The thirteenth and fourteenth amendments left unchanged the exclusive jurisdiction of the States respecting the exercise of the right to vote. Under section 2 of the fourteenth amendment the South retained the right to disfranchise the negro. The option was given of either permitting him to vote or suffering reduction in Congress. This section was very offensive to some Republicans, like Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts. It was offensive, because it conferred on the States of the South the power to disfranchise the negro. The Southern States refused to confer suffrage on the negro. They declined the offered bribe of complete representation in Congress, and thereupon the fifteenth amendment was submitted on February 27, 1869, and it was intended as a settlement of the question of negro suffrage in the South. Until the fifteenth amendment was adopted the States had absolute control of suffrage. By the adoption of this amendment that control is still retained, subject to the condition that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The fifteenth amendment did not confer the right of suffrage. It did prevent discrimination.

EDUCATIONAL AND PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS

At the time of the adoption of the three amendments mentioned it was conceded by all that any State could impose property or educational qualifications, and that this might practically deprive negroes of the right of suffrage. No one doubted that such a procedure would be perfectly permissible upon the adoption of the said amendments. Congress repeatedly refused to prohibit discrimination for any purpose except "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The States now have exclusive jurisdiction of suffrage, subject only to the inhibition of the fifteenth amendment.

The State of Massachusetts about 1855 amended its constitution so as to provide educational or intelligence qualifications. A similar provision still obtains in the constitution of that State. The purpose was to exclude aliens. There are similar provisions in Connecticut and Vermont.

More than one-third of the States to-day have educational qualifications. If an educational qualification such as exists in Mississippi and other States is an abridgment of the right to vote, then the Representatives in all those States, including the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, would be proportionately reduced.

The educational qualification is an abridgment of the right to vote. The requirement of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that voters must pay taxes is an abridgment. In fact, section 2 of the fourteenth amendment is abortive. If the Tinkham amendment is retained in the pending bill, it will operate to exclude all those in Massachusetts and in other States whose right to vote is denied or abridged by educational or property qualifications.

Moreover, section 2 of the fourteenth amendment is a penalizing section. It is not a suffrage-conferring section. If it were, the word "male" would not have been eliminated by the nineteenth amendment. Those who live in glass houses can not throw stones. The narrow, partisan, and prejudiced view advanced by the gentleman from Massachusetts falls on unsympathetic ears. Neither the race problem nor any other great national question can be settled in prejudice or malice.

UNDERSTANDING CLAUSE

Section 244 of the constitution of Mississippi, adopted in 1890, provides "that every elector shall be able to read any section in the constitution of the State; or shall be able to understand the same when read to him, or give a reasonable interpretation thereof." Substantially the same amendment had obtained in the constitutions of Massachusetts and other New England States for more than 40 years. The purpose of the provision was to correct the abuse of an ignorant and debased suffrage. The provision was adopted by Mississippi after a study of the constitutions of other States. Mississippi had jurisdiction in the exercise of the right of suffrage. Every man and every woman can vote in Mississippi on the reading test alone who can vote in the State of Connecticut, and many men and women can vote in Mississippi on the educational test alone who can vote in Massachusetts, because Massachusetts requires them to be able to write their names, as well as read. Those who are denied the right to vote in Massachusetts because of this qualification will be excluded along with the citizens of Mississippi who can not vote on account of a much easier qualification, under the Tinkham amendment.

In more than one-third of the States of the Union those who are prevented from voting on account of educational or property qualifications, such as obtain in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Vermont, would likewise be excluded if the Tinkham amendment is retained.

MISSISSIPPI CONSTITUTION AGREEABLE TO FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

The understanding clause of the Mississippi constitution has been reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States. It was approved in the case of Williams *v.* Mississippi (170 U. S. 213, 47 L. Ed. 1012). Similar provisions in the other 11 Southern States composing the Confederacy have been approved by the Supreme Court. The so-called grandfather clauses in the constitution of Oklahoma and in the statutes of Maryland were declared unconstitutional because in violation of the fifteenth amendment. Guinn *v.* United States (238 U. S. 347); Myers *v.* Anderson (238 U. S. 368).

The primary election law of Texas was declared unconstitutional at the October term, 1926, because of the violation of the amendment.

These cases clearly establish the right of suffrage in the States. They also clearly prove the right to impose qualifications and conditions requisite to its exercise, provided they do not discriminate on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Senator WILLIAM E. BORAH recently made the statement in substance:

> I have gone through the laws of the Southern States and I am unable to find that they in any wise nullify the fifteenth amendment.

SECTION 2 OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT REPEALED BY THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT

Under section 2 of the fourteenth amendment the right of the States to deny suffrage was expressly recognized. The penalty was reduced apportionment. The fifteenth amendment was intended to prevent discrimination against the negro. Its adoption repealed said section 2. By adopting the fifteenth amendment the South was deprived of the alternative furnished by said section 2 of the fourteenth amendment. This view is maintained by all the well-considered opinions of the most thoughtful students, and it is found in the proceedings of Congress upon the submission of the amendments.

The principle is fully established that where rights are withdrawn to the exercise of which penalties are attached, the penalties disappear with the withdrawal of the rights. When the fifteenth amendment destroyed vital rights theretofore enjoyed

by the States, the attaching penalty of the fourteenth amendment disappeared.

The fifteenth amendment destroyed vital rights previously enjoyed by the States and the attaching penalty of reduced apportionment disappeared.

If the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts remains, the exclusions in Massachusetts and other States will be as large as the exclusions in Mississippi. The qualifications for voting in the two States are quite similar. The Southern States stand on an equal footing with other States. They will not be intimidated by threats. They will not be moved by criticism. They will not permit a debased, debauched, and corrupt suffrage. The suffrage provisions of the Southern States are similar to those contained in many other States, and if there are any violations of the Constitution, the citizen had his remedy. It is silly to give census enumerators the right to pass upon suffrage or other constitutional questions.

The States of the South have equal rights and equal responsibilities with the other States of the Union. All of the States are the sole judges of the qualifications of their voters. Mississippi and the other Southern States stand for the Constitution. The suffrage provisions of their constitutions have been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States. If the right to vote is denied the negro, it is likewise denied to the white man, and for the same reason. There is no discrimination. Neither ignorance nor prejudice can obscure truth and obstruct justice.

I quote from Bryant on the Constitution of the United States, page 333:

> The fourteenth amendment is prohibitory upon the States only, and the legislation authorized to be adopted by Congress is not direct legislation on the matter respecting which the States are prohibited from making or enforcing certain laws or doing certain acts, but is corrective legislation, such as may be necessary or proper for counteracting or redressing such laws.

The prohibitions of the fourteenth amendment are directed against the States, and they are restrictive of State power.

I have quoted substantially from Eleventh Federal Statutes, Annotated, page 1096, and I now quote the Supreme Court of the United States as found in Third Federal Statutes, Annotated, page 109:

> Until some State law has been passed or some State action through its officers or agents has been taken adverse to the rights of the citizens sought to be protected by the fourteenth amendment, no legislation of the United States under said amendment, nor any proceeding under such legislation can be called into activity for the prohibitions of the amendment are against State laws and acts done under State authority.

James G. Blaine was a Member of both the House and Senate during the reconstruction period, and at the time of the submission and passage of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and I quote from his Twenty Years of Congress. Mr. Blaine said:

> Its prime object was to correct the wrongs which might be enacted in the South, and the correction proposed was direct and unmistakable—namely, that the Nation would exclude the negro from the basis of apportionment whenever the States should exclude him from the right of suffrage.

I further quote from Mr. Blaine:

> When, therefore, the Nation by subsequent change in its Constitution declared that the State shall not exclude the negro from the right of suffrage, it neutralized and surrendered the contingent right before held to exclude him from the basis of apportionment.

Again Mr. Blaine says:

> Congress is thus plainly deprived, by the fifteenth amendment, of certain powers over the representation in the South which it previously possessed under the provisions of the fourteenth amendment. Before the adoption of the fifteenth amendment if a State should exclude the negro from suffrage, the next step would be for Congress to exclude the negro from the basis of apportionment. After the adoption of the fifteenth amendment if a State should exclude the negro from suffrage, the next step would be for the Supreme Court to declare that the act was unconstitutional and therefore null and void.

The conclusion is inevitable that the fifteenth amendment certainly changed and virtually repealed the second section of the fourteenth amendment.

CONCLUSION

The fifteenth amendment gives Congress no power to legislate against individuals. The prohibition is confined to the United States and the States. States act through their judicial, executive, and legislative departments. Watson, on the Constitution, says, quoting many authorities to sustain him:

> The fifteenth amendment has reference only to acts of the United States and States and not to any action of private individuals.

It left the power to determine the qualifications of voters to the several States.

It is conceded that suffrage is for the States and that there can be no discrimination "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The constitution of Mississippi makes no discrimination. Its understanding provisions are substantially those that obtain in Massachusetts and other States.

If any State constitutions or any election laws discriminate against the negro, they are held null and void by the Supreme Court.

By the adoption of an amendment to the pending bill the House has to-day eliminated the Tinkham amendment. It was really subject to a point of order. It is unconstitutional. While it is substantially the language of section 2 of the fourteenth amendment, it is the language that has been repealed by the fifteenth amendment.

There is no necessity for any further suffrage legislation by Congress. Protection is accorded to all under the Constitution of the United States, to which the constitutions of Mississippi and other Southern States conform.

TINKERING WITH RACE HATRED

Mr. LANKFORD of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, during the present consideration of the census reapportionment bill we have had some more "tinkering" with the race question, with the usual resultant injury to the colored people.

Since I came to Congress I have discussed this question rather fully on several occasions and shall content myself at this time with only a very few observations.

The Negro race is in the minority in this country and will always constitute a very small fraction of our population, and therefore can only secure and keep such rights and privileges as the majority determines the colored race is worthy to enjoy. The white man will determine what the negro is to receive, and the negro can not determine what he will demand and take contrary to the wishes of the white man. This can not be otherwise, and for these reasons it is for the best interest of the negro that only those things be done that will create and perpetuate the good will of the white man for the colored race. The white race can not and will not like the colored race with the negro as a race hating the white man.

That which causes a better feeling of each race for the other is worth while, and especially is this sympathy of real value to the colored race. The negro suffers because of race hatred much more than the white man.

It naturally follows that whatever is done either in Congress or out of Congress to engender race hatred is a part and parcel of the ultimate destruction of the good will which is so essential to the protection of the colored people. If the propagandists, both white and colored, in the press and out of the press, who are all the while saying mean things about the white race and unfairly urging the colored people that they are being mistreated, are bringing about a more sympathetic understanding, then they are patriots, but if not, then they are the negro's worst enemies and the Nation's worst traitors. If such "tinkering" with the race question as has just taken place causes better race understanding, then it is well, but if it causes race hatred, as I firmly believe it does, then it should not take place for political purposes or for any other cause.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, the Chair has sustained a point of order to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOCH]; and the decision of the Chair having been appealed from, I have voted with the majority and that decision has stood.

I can not let the occasion pass without an emphatic protest of disapproval of the reason stated by the Chairman for his decision. I am convinced that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas to define and limit the word "persons," as used in the bill and the Constitution, to exclude aliens, is an attack upon and attempt to subvert the Constitution and for that reason was out of order. I can not agree with the statement of the Chair that in administering the rules of the House and applying them to parliamentary procedure he can close his eyes to the statute law and much less to that fundamental law, the Constitution, which we have solemnly sworn as Members of this body to "preserve, protect, and defend." If it were not for the plain violation of the Constitution, the amendment offered would be germane to the bill before us, as is obvious from the unanswerable arguments of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and by reference to the Manual of Legislative Procedure, of which he is the author, pages 124 to 132.

The failure of the Congress since 1920 to fulfill its constitutional duty to reapportion the membership of the House will, of course, justify overriding all technicalities in efforts to right

the wrong being done to representative government. However, since rulings on points of order serve as precedents for future rulings, it seems best to know that one or more Members in voting to sustain the ruling of the Chair believed the reason given to be as untenable as the ruling itself was correct.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, on April 15, 1929, I raised my right hand in this House of Representatives and took the following oath, which you, sir, administered to me:

> I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter. So help me God.

To-day I have an opportunity to show how much I love the Constitution of the United States. I have an opportunity to show whether my devotion to it is a rope of sand or whether I bear true faith and allegiance to it.

I believe the Constitution of the United States is the greatest chart of liberty ever struck from the brain and conscience of man. It brought us out of the darkness of bondage into the white light of freedom. To it we owe all that we are and all that we can ever hope to be. It guarantees to us and to our contemporaries the dignity of free men and women and it is the sheet anchor of safety to countless millions yet unborn.

In a brief span of two decades we have seen the map of the earth change. Thrones have tottered, dynasties have crumbled, the doctrine of the divine right of kings has been shot to death on a hundred battle fields, but in all of this tumult that has rocked the world our Government has remained serenely stable and secure, because the Constitution of the United States is founded on God's eternal justice.

Believing these things as I do, I can not help realizing how serious is any situation, how deplorable is any trend of action or inaction, that opens a breach in our Constitution.

Such a breach has been started by the failure of Congress to obey the plain mandate of the Constitution in the matter of congressional reapportionment. To my mind the lapse of Congress in this respect is the most tragic dereliction on a large scale in the history of America. I doubt whether Members of Congress who have staved off reapportionment year after year realize the meaning of their course against the security of the country which we all love. They have been like wayward children, recreant to parental love and unmindful of the hand that feeds them. Some have been so blind they are unable to see the effect of their actions. I hesitate to say that others were motivated by unbridled selfishness, but circumstantial evidence is against them. Because, forsooth, their States were likely to lose a paltry Representative or two in Congress they were willing to stop the machinery of the Constitution itself. When we think of the consequences of their conduct, actual and possible, how fatuous, how awful their error becomes! How can Members of Congress denounce the disrespect of law that unfortunately exists in America when we violate the Constitution ourselves?

Mr. Speaker, the Constitution stands, or nothing else matters. Therefore when we twist it or warp it or sap its strength, we sin unpardonably against human society. That is what I fear Congress has been doing for eight or nine long years, or since the census of 1920 was taken. The very first article in the Constitution—Article I—says:

> Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States and within every subsequent term of 10 years.

This is a constitutional mandate that ought to be binding on Congress. It ought to be accepted as being automatically operative, so that every 10 years, just after the decennial census statistics are ascertained, the national lawmaking body will proceed to fix the unit of reapportionment and certify it to the States. For 120 years in our solemn history this provision of the Constitution actually was binding on Congress, and automatically operative, but after the census of 1920 a strange obsession came over our lawmakers. They balked. They knew that public sentiment would not stand for any increase in the size of the House, which already is too large by at least 100 Members. They knew that any increase over the present membership of 435 would mean an unwieldy House, in which individual responsibility would be submerged; a House incapable of working efficiently, in addition to being an enormous burden on the taxpayers. An impasse in the size of the House having been reached, the alternatives were reduced representation of a number of States or no apportionment legislation at all. Congress took the latter horn of the dilemma and scrapped the Constitution for eight long years, and meanwhile time and shifting currents of population have worked almost unbelievable inequalities of representation in Congress and the Electoral College, so that now we have the amazing spectacle of one Member of Congress representing 1,500,000 souls, and others representing fewer than 150,000; with an Electoral College so much out of joint that, like a bad meter, it is likely, if we do not look out, to register a President that we never intended to elect at all!

Mr. Speaker, the stalemate caused by this remarkable—and, to my mind, indefensible—disregard of the constitutional mandate will end within a few minutes when we pass the congressional reapportionment bill which the Senate has sent over to us. It has been said to me that I ought not to vote for this bill because under it Indiana will lose two Members of Congress. I would vote for it if a reapportionment based, as is this bill, on absolute equalities should lose Indiana 10 Members of Congress instead of 2, because I love my country and I believe the Constitution should be inviolable, for without the Constitution we can have no country worthy of the name. To defer apportionment legislation would mean nothing from Indiana's standpoint. There never will come a time when Indiana would not lose, and it would be a crime to continue to murder the Constitution while we chase an ignis fatuus like that.

Mr. Speaker, this reapportionment bill may retire me from Congress and send me back to the press gallery, where, as James Whitcomb Riley would say, I used to be "So happy and so poor." It will mean a general redistricting of Indiana, and in all probability the redistricting will be done by our Republican friends, who may not hesitate to run the scalpel into my Democratic vitals; but that will be all right. The country can survive the loss of my services, but it can not stand any further impairment of the Constitution.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Speaker, under the rule for extension I desire to submit the following, relative to the passage, and my vote thereon, of the combined census and apportionment bills:

Criticism of the combination of these two measures, each as a crutch for the other, would be very pertinent, but probably bootless. I shall therefore content myself with giving certain reasons for my support—first, of the two amendments which were adopted by a substantial majority in the Committee of the Whole.

First, the Rankin amendment, which in laying out a basis for apportionment of the Congressmen to the several States all aliens were to be excluded. That included, first, Chinese and Japanese, neither of whom can ever become citizens of the United States; second, persons who have come to this country and have neither shown inclination nor effort to become citizens of this country, and whose allegiance lies toward the country from which they came, and the sovereigns of their natal countries would be the powers to whom they would resort for protection if they should become involved in any way with our laws.

The large number of Chinese and Japanese are on the Pacific coast, there being nearly enough in the State of California to give it, as they will have under the bill now, an additional Representative. And yet not one of them could vote for a Congressman.

The other class come from many countries and are found in the great cities of the East and West and those large centers touching the Great Lakes. We have comparatively few of these in Nebraska. The foreign born among the district made up of those coming from the British Isles, Scandinavian countries, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and other northern European countries have nearly all made strong efforts, and usually successful, to become naturalized as American citizens.

This is true to a large extent in Iowa, the Dakotas, Minnesota, rural Missouri, and rural Illinois and Indiana. These States and divisions being those with the lowest rate of illiteracy will lose under this bill about one-half of the total loss in the country, which is 23.

The second amendment was the Tinkham amendment, which would have deprived a number of the Southern States of about 35 Members of the House under the constitutional provision that any States denying its citizens the right of suffrage should lose proportional representation in Congress.

These two amendments would not only have not deprived Nebraska of one Representative, but if the alien amendment were carried through it would leave Nebraska with the six congressional districts she has now. The Tinkham amendment remaining in would have given Nebraska at least seven Members.

The members of the Nebraska delegation in the House had supported these amendments, and were ready to vote for the measure as the bill had been amended when the time came. Overnight there were many changes of mind in the membership

of the House. In the exercise of that prerogative I did not participate, but in any event these two amendments were later voted out of the bill. I, for one, while I was in favor of a census bill, and the bill, as agreed upon, so far as it relates to the census was satisfactory, did not propose by my vote to surrender Nebraska's right to fair representation in the House and the Electoral College in the interest of those States which had large numbers of people who, under the bill, would be counted to make representation but in the matter of citizenship, including voting, they were entirely devoid of any rights.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FENN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, June 7, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

30. Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation amounting to $3,000,000 for beginning the municipal center in the District of Columbia (H. Doc. No. 32), was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 3717) to add certain lands to the Fremont National Forest, in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CRAIL: A bill (H. R. 3718) to enact a uniform pension law for war service and granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses who served the United States in time of war, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 3719) to declare Inauguration Day a legal public holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 3720) to provide for the protection and development of the Umatilla Rapids in the Columbia River; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. GARBER of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 3721) for the relief of the distressed and starving people of China and for the disposition of wheat surpluses in the United States; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H. R. 3722) authorizing appropriations for cooperating with States granting old-age and disabled-persons pensions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. ROGERS: Resolution (H. Res. 50) for the appointment of a committee of three Members of the House to investigate the action of the United States Shipping Board in declining to reduce ocean-freight rates out of Boston, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California relative to Federal aid in the construction of a breakwater in Trinidad Harbor at or near the city of Trinidad, Calif.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California relative to restricted immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to the California State Fair and the Western States Exposition; to the Committee on the Library.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, favoring legislation for the restriction of Filipino immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relating to resurvey of north boundary of Hoopa Indian Reservation and modification of Klamath River fish and game district initiative act; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BECK: A bill (H. R. 3723) for the relief of Samuel J. D. Marshall; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOWMAN: A bill (H. R. 3724) granting a pension to Mary Simmons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3725) granting an increase of pension to Antoynette Bolyard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUCKBEE: A bill (H. R. 3726) for the relief of New Milford Consolidated School District No. 123 of Illinois; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 3727) for the relief of Wallace E. Ordway; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CARTER of California: A bill (H. R. 3728) for the relief of Benjamin F. Jones; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3729) for the relief of Arthur Richter; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CARTER of Wyoming: A bill (H. R. 3730) for the relief of Ralph H. Lasher, whose name appears in the Army records as Ralph C. Lasher; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 3731) granting an increase of pension to William E. Kavanaugh; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DAVILA: A bill (H. R. 3732) for the relief of Fernando Montilla; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HAMMER: A bill (H. R. 3733) granting a pension to Sarah A. Hattman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOGG: A bill (H. R. 3734) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Weldon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3735) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Arthur; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 3736) granting a pension to George M. Corns; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3737) granting an increase of pension to Emma Ridgeway; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENDALL of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 3738) granting a pension to Emily Spicer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOZIER: A bill (H. R. 3739) granting a pension to Nancy D. Tobey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLIGAN: A bill (H. R. 3740) granting a pension to Jacob W. Wyman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 3741) granting a pension to Alice Elliott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3742) granting a pension to Catharine McLaughlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3743) granting a pension to Maude A. Sarbaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3744) granting a pension to Elizabeth Francis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3745) granting an increase of pension to Hester Benjamin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 3746) for the relief of F. P. Gillingham; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STOBBS: A bill (H. R. 3747) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Weeden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3748) to extend the benefits of the United States employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, to Louisa D. Ball, widow of John R. Ball; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SWANSON: A bill (H. R. 3749) granting an increase of pension to Almira C. Rock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 3750) granting a pension to Anna B. Hussey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WALKER: A bill (H. R. 3751) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Racener; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMSON: A bill (H. R. 3752) granting a pension to Mary C. Halls; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

616. By Mr. BLOOM: Petition of the United Swiss Societies of Greater New York, requesting that the immigration restriction should be kept at the present quota limitations or even increased beyond that, and that the United States Congress and the President of the United States should be respectfully urged to change, alter, and modify said proposed quota restrictions, thereby increasing the quota to permit at least as many immigrants from Switzerland as are permitted under the present

quota restriction; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

617. By Mr. BOYLAN: Protest of the Friedlaender Co., New York, against increased duties on lighting fixtures and lamps; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

618. Also, protest of the Gould Coupler Co., New York City, against increased duty on manganese ore; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

619. Also, communication from Stalker Manufacturing Co., New York City, protesting against increased duty on saddles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

620. Also, communication from N. L. Lederer, New York City, protesting against increased duty on glues and gelatins; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

621. Also, communication from Hutcheson & Co. (Inc.), protesting against increased duty on fresh tomatoes, pineapples, alligator pears, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

622. Also, protest of Hormiguero Central Corporation, New York, against increased duty on sugar; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

623. Also, protest of the New York Lumber Trade Association against increased duty on Canadian birch and maple lumber and on Canadian cedar lumber and shingles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

624. By Mr. CELLER: Petition of the United Swiss Societies of Greater New York, opposing any change in the present quota in immigration restriction; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

625. By Mr. CULLEN: Petition of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, stating that they are unalterably opposed to any enlargement of Federal authority by the creation of new agencies or the enlargement of the authority of present agencies whereby the regulatory authority of the State commissions would be interfered with in a field where they are now adequately functioning; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

626. Also, petition of the United Swiss Societies of Greater New York, requesting that the immigration restriction should be kept at the present quota limitations or even increased beyond that, and that the United States Congress and the President of the United States should be urged to change and modify proposed quota restrictions, thereby increasing the quota to permit at least as many immigrants from Switzerland as are permitted under the present quota restriction; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

627. By Mr. GARBER of Oklahoma: Petition of Cecil Munn, president Enid Terminal Elevator Co., Enid, Okla., indorsing House bill 17165, to create a department of education; to the Committee on Education.

628. By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Petition of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, opposing any enlargement of Federal authority by the creation of new agencies or the enlargement of the authority of present agencies whereby the regulatory authority of the State commissioners would be interfered with in a field where they are now adequately functioning; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

629. Also, petition of the United Swiss Societies of Greater New York, with reference to the national-origins plan; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

SENATE

FRIDAY, *June 7, 1929*

(Legislative day of Tuesday, June 4, 1929)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 312) to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 3083) to amend subsection (a) of section 26 of the trading with the enemy act, as amended by the settlement of war claims act of 1928, so as to authorize the allocation of the unallocated interest fund in accordance with the records of the Alien Property Custodian, and it was signed by the Vice President.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	George	McKellar	Smith
Ashurst	Gillett	McMaster	Smoot
Bingham	Glass	McNary	Steck
Blease	Glenn	Metcalf	Steiwer
Borah	Goff	Moses	Swanson
Bratton	Goldsborough	Norbeck	Thomas, Idaho
Brookhart	Greene	Norris	Thomas, Okla.
Broussard	Harris	Nye	Townsend
Burton	Harrison	Oddie	Trammell
Capper	Hastings	Overman	Tydings
Caraway	Hatfield	Patterson	Tyson
Connally	Hawes	Phipps	Vandenberg
Copeland	Hebert	Pine	Wagner
Couzens	Heflin	Pittman	Walcott
Cutting	Howell	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Dale	Johnson	Reed	Warren
Deneen	Jones	Robinson, Ark.	Waterman
Dill	Kean	Sackett	Watson
Edge	Keyes	Schall	Wheeler
Fletcher	King	Sheppard	
Frazier	La Follette	Shortridge	

Mr. BURTON. I desire to announce that my colleague the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. FESS] is absent on account of illness.

Mr. SCHALL. I wish to announce that my colleague the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is ill.

Mr. HEFLIN. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. BLACK] is detained from the Senate by illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

CHANGE IN DATE OF INAUGURATION

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 3) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice President and Members of Congress, and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the joint resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments which were agreed to May 6, 1929.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM] is entitled to the floor.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, under the unanimous-consent agreement entered into day before yesterday, at the suggestion of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], the unfinished business has been temporarily laid aside, and there has been taken from the calendar and laid before the Senate the joint resolution, known as the Norris amendment to the Constitution, providing for a change in the time of the meeting of Congress and the time of the inauguration of the President of the United States.

This amendment has been debated in recent years, chiefly on the floor of the House during the last session. Since I have been a Member of the Senate it came up early in the Sixty-ninth Congress, was reported out of committee among the very first measures to be considered, was placed early on the calendar and with less than an hour's debate the proposed amendment to the Constitution was adopted so far as the Senate could do so. In the Seventieth Congress a similar procedure was followed without any hearings being held by the committee; again, early in the session, before the new Members of the Senate were entirely familiar with the situation, it was once more made the business of the Senate, and with less than an hour's debate was passed by a very large majority. It now comes before us under similar circumstances, early in the session of the Seventy-first Congress, and we are informed that there is no great necessity for debating it, the reasons having all been given previously.

As a matter of fact, Mr. President, the last time it was really debated on the floor of the Senate was in March, 1924, more than five years ago, and since then the complexion of the Senate has changed, so that 45 Senators who were here at that time are now no longer in the Senate; in other words, 45 Members of this body to-day have really never listened to a debate on the subject, unless we call a "debate" the few minutes given to it in the early days of the Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Congresses, when it was "debated" for perhaps three-quarters of an hour or less.

I know that those who have already recorded themselves as being in favor of the joint resolution are not likely to change their votes. We, all of us, hate to be accused of inconsistency.

When any one of us has had occasion in the past to take a different attitude on a public question from that which was previously announced it has always been a source of embarrassment. It has frequently been held against us by our enemies or those desirous of confusing us that we have changed our views. As a matter of fact, several Senators have changed their views on the amendment from time to time, two or three of those first voting against it having been converted to vote in favor of it, and two or three of those voting for it having been converted to vote against it. In the last Congress, in March, 1928, Mr. President, it was made the regular order of business in the House of Representatives which had not previously voted upon this proposed amendment, although it had been passed by the Senate on several occasions. A debate lasting three days was held. The debate was considered of sufficient importance to be printed as a special House document (No. 331, 70th Cong., 1st sess.), in which the proceedings and the debate occupy some 87 pages, taken from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The House of Representatives, after a three days' debate, refused to give the necessary two-thirds vote. Two hundred and nine Members voted for the joint resolution and 133 voted against it. Of the 133 who voted against it, 24 are no longer Members of the House of Representatives. I suppose the advocates of this measure would be inclined to say that one of the reasons why they were not returned was that they ventured to vote against the joint resolution proposing the constitutional amendment; but, as a matter of fact, Mr. President, of the 209 who voted for the measure 36 were not returned; so if there is anything in that argument more of those who voted for the joint resolution were not returned than of those who voted against it.

Of the present Members of the House of Representatives only 173 are actually recorded as favoring the proposed amendment, and it is very doubtful whether the pending joint resolution can now pass the House of Representatives, because obviously almost one-third of the present Members of the House are opposed to it. Fewer than half of the Members of the House actually voted for it the last time it came before Congress.

Consequently, Mr. President, it seems to me a little strange that those in favor of the joint resolution, instead of again attempting to secure an amendment to the Constitution, should not have introduced a bill providing for the change by law. The Constitution gives to Congress the power to change the date of the meeting of Congress. According to the Constitution, Congress meets on the first Monday in December unless that date is changed by a vote of the Congress.

It is obvious that the proponents of the change have a majority who would vote with them here in the Senate, and it is quite likely they could secure a majority vote in the other House, if the last vote on the joint resolution proposing the submission of the amendment is any criterion as to what the House would do.

It has been stated, however, on the floor of the Senate by the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], the author of this proposed amendment to the Constitution, that it is doubtful whether such an act changing the time of the meeting of Congress would be constitutional. The reason he gives for that contention is that the Constitution, according to the Senator from Nebraska, provides for a 2-year term for Members of the House of Representatives, for a 6-year term for Members of the Senate, and a 4-year term for President, and that, therefore, any act of Congress changing the date of meeting of Congress would change the length of those terms and therefore would be unconstitutional.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator is mistaken when he states that I argued that the changing by Congress of the date of meeting of Congress would be unconstitutional. I have never made that kind of argument.

Mr. BINGHAM. No, Mr. President; the Senator from Nebraska misunderstood me. According to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the Senator from Nebraska said the other day that anything which would change the length of the term of Members of the House of Representatives would be unconstitutional.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; but that is entirely different from what the Senator just stated as being my position. I agree to that.

Mr. BINGHAM. That is what I endeavored to say. I am sorry I did not make myself entirely plain. Anything, however, that proposes to change the term of Members of the House of Representatives by shortening it or, I presume, by lengthening it, would be unconstitutional. I assume the Senator from Nebraska so holds.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. BLEASE. I should like to ask the Senator from Connecticut whether or not he thinks that what the Senator from Nebraska is attempting to accomplish can be accomplished by act of Congress?

Mr. BINGHAM. I think so, and I shall take a few moments in endeavoring to show that. Furthermore, I should like to show why the argument of the Senator from Nebraska in regard to the length of the term of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives is not tenable.

In the first place, there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which provides that the term of a Member of the House shall be two years. In the second place, there is nothing in the Constitution which provides that the term of a Senator shall be six years. In the third place, there is something in the Constitution which provides that the term of the President shall be four years. Where the Constitution refers to the election of Members of the House it provides that they shall be elected every second year; where it refers to the election of Members of the Senate it provides that they shall be elected for six years. It does not, however, say that they shall be elected for a term of six years; but where the Constitution refers to the President, it provides, in so many words, that he shall be elected for a term of four years. It is therefore obvious, Mr. President, that, in view of the fact that the Constitution specifically provides that the date when Congress shall be convened may be changed by Congress, it was not in the minds of the fathers when they wrote the Constitution that that provision should not be carried out, due to the fact that Members of the House have a certain definite term of two years and the Members of the Senate a certain definite term of six years. Had they so intended, the words "term of" would have been used in each of those cases, as they were used in the case of the President, and no provision would have been made for changing it after it had once become established.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. JONES. Will the Senator yield to have a conference committee appointed?

Mr. BINGHAM. I hope, Mr. President, any such action will not be taken out of my time or out of the time allowed to the discussion of this subject.

Mr. NORRIS. It will either come out of the Senator's time or the time of somebody else.

Mr. BINGHAM. I did not ask that it be taken out of my time. I did not want it to come out of the time allotted to this subject, which is one hour.

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator has half of the time, and the remainder of the time is divided amongst all of us. If it shall not come out of the Senator's time, it will out of somebody else's time.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield further to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BLEASE. I merely wish to say that I think the Senator from Connecticut is absolutely correct in his view, and I have heard a great many others who have studied this question very thoroughly say that they thought what the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] is attempting to accomplish could be accomplished by act of Congress.

Mr. BINGHAM. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, no serious effort to accomplish this change by resolution was made for a long time, although in 1808 a resolution was presented providing that the Congress should sit but for one year and that the term should expire on the first Tuesday in April. In 1840 a resolution declaring December 1 as the commencement of the term of Members was proposed. From 1889, however, until 1928, 93 attempts have been made to change the beginning and ending of the terms of Congress. Obviously there is not time at my disposal to describe those attempts further than to say that a considerable number of them had to do with an effort to change the Constitution.

Mr. President, a great many efforts to change the Constitution have been made from time to time; they run up into the hundreds. Except for the first 10 amendments, which were adopted almost at the time the Constitution was adopted, only 9 of them have been successful. Of those nine, I know that many Senators who come from south of Mason and Dixon's

line feel that at least two were inadvisable and were adopted under the excitement following the Civil War and might to advantage have been worded differently. Of the others, the people of my State, by not accepting them, have shown that they did not believe the amendments were wise; in fact, the people of Connecticut are rather proud of the fact that Connecticut was one of the two States which did not accept the eighteenth amendment, believing that it had no place in the Constitution, and was one of the three States which did not accept the amendment giving to Congress the power to lay and collect taxes without apportionment among the several States of the Union.

Be that as it may, however, Mr. President, we are actually asked to propose to the people of the United States, through their State legislatures, a change in the Constitution which virtually is merely a mechanical change in the operation of the Congress, a change in the date of its meeting. The people of the United States are not greatly interested in this subject. Those of them who have thought about it know that the Constitution provides that the Congress might make a change itself if, in its wisdom, it should decide to do so.

Furthermore, they know that one of the principal reasons for this change is held to be the prevention of filibusters in the short session. Mr. President, filibusters in the short session have frequently prevented the passage of legislation, but I think it is generally agreed that more good than harm has resulted by the use of filibusters for that purpose. Whenever, however, a majority of the Senate, in its wisdom, decides that the filibuster shall no longer prevail, and that the will of the majority shall prevail, at any time it is perfectly possible for a majority of the Members of this body, by a change in its rules, to introduce majority cloture; and when majority cloture shall be introduced there will be an end of all filibustering, as everybody knows; so that it is not necessary for an amendment to the Constitution to be adopted in order to secure majority cloture and an end of filibustering.

Furthermore, everyone knows that when both Houses of Congress decide, by a majority vote, to change the date on which the Congress assembles, it can be done. It is provided for in the Constitution. On the other hand, Mr. President, the arrangement under which we have been operating is distinctly to our advantage.

The argument has been advanced, both in the House of Representatives and on the floor of the Senate, that one of the strong reasons for changing it was to give an opportunity for us to become more like foreign nations in our parliamentary procedure. It is said that we are the only country in the world which follows the extraordinary practice of not having the Congress actually forced to assemble until 13 months after the date of the election. The cases of France, England, Germany, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Australia, Argentina, Brazil, and many other countries have been cited in the debates in the House of Representatives.

Mr. President, perhaps I may be pardoned for thinking that there is nothing in their legislative history to lead us to believe that they have passed any better laws than we have. No one will pretend that they are enjoying any greater prosperity than we are; no one can believe that their people are enjoying any more happiness or any more peace than the United States has enjoyed during the past 122 years when we have been following the existing practice. Furthermore, the fact that they do not provide for this practice in their constitutions would seem to me, Mr. President, with all respect, to be an argument why they should adopt our system rather than why we should adopt their system. What greater advantages have they to offer, as a result of having followed a different system, which should persuade us to change ours? None have been mentioned here, so far as I know.

Mr. President, it has been suggested that we ought not to let the "lame ducks" have a chance to say what shall be the law of the country. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska to the Constitution has been frequently referred to as the "lame duck" amendment. A wag in the House at one time said it was better to have laws passed by "lame ducks" than by "unhatched eggs." Of course, that is neither an argument one way nor the other.

Mr. President, who are the "lame ducks" who have taken part in legislation in the House after they have been either defeated at the polls or not elected to a new term? In the debate in the House Mr. UNDERHILL gave a list of some of the more distinguished of them. They included some of the most distinguished Members of this body, including the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT], former Senator New, and former Senator John W. Weeks. They included also Mr. Everett Sanders, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, William McKinley; and, to come down to very recent times, Ogden Mills. No one will pretend, Mr. President, that the country suffered from having them serve as legislators while they were "lame ducks." As a matter of fact, they did their duty just as well during the last session when they were in the House as before. It is quite obvious that some others might be more inclined to vote according as their own judgments dictated and less inclined to vote according to the popular will of the moment by reason of the fact that they could act entirely independently, and that, no matter how they voted or spoke, the result would be the same for them at the end of the session.

As a matter of fact, Mr. President, the reason for our present system is that this Government is not a pure democracy; but it is a Republic based on a representative system of government. The countries of the world have been more and more tending to become pure democracies. This amendment is a distinct effort on the part of those who favor that system to enable this country to come nearer to being a pure democracy.

It has been stated over and over again that the reason for this amendment was to permit the people to have a more direct influence on legislation, in order that as soon as they elected a Member of Congress he might carry out their wishes.

Mr. President, I know that that is a very popular theory; but I venture to assert that the success of this Government during the past century and a quarter has been due in large measure to the fact that we are not a pure democracy; that our ancestors, having seen the obstacles to the success of pure democracy as laid down by such writers as Aristotle and others from time immemorial, did not adopt that system of government, but did adopt the representative system of government.

In a representative system the people of a community elect or select those men whom they know and believe to be representative citizens, whom they can trust to spend time in studying the new laws proposed, in studying the old laws now in existence, in studying the operation of their government, and in acting upon those studies. Our theory of government is not that a Senator or a Representative is elected directly to go to the Congress and carry out the direction of people back home who have no time to study the great mass of laws that are presented. We are not here simply as the mouthpiece of the electorate, to carry out their wishes willy-nilly. According to the theory on which this Government was founded, we are here to exercise our own judgment, and, after careful study, vote as we believe to be right. We are selected because the people at home believe that we are capable of exercising good judgment under the circumstances, and, having carefully studied the laws which are proposed for passage, to use the best of our judgment in adopting them.

That may sound strange to some ears. It may sound like a very old-fashioned theory, but it is the theory on which this Government has been run, and it has been successful; and I believe it to be one of the reasons why our form of government—a government of the people, by the people, and for the people—has been more successful than any other popular government the world has ever seen.

Hundreds of years ago Aristotle pointed out the dangers that came when the people directed the government; when pure democracy, swept off its feet by the eloquence of some demagogue or some popular orator, would adopt a measure which the wiser heads knew was not for the interest of the country. Consequently, Mr. President, this very thing in the Constitution, our very practice, has led to a situation making it easier for us to carry out a representative system of government.

The advantages of the present system are many.

In the first place, it has been stated that a Member of Congress has to wait 13 months after election before he can take his seat. That is not true, Mr. President. The Members of the present Congress did not wait 13 months. Whenever the President of the United States decides that it is time for an extra session, that the public exigency demands it, the Congress may be called in session four months after it is elected. The change now proposed in the Constitution would only reduce that four months to two months. On the other hand, whenever the President finds that there is no great exigency, no great necessity for an extra session, the Congress does not meet until 13 months after it is elected. What happens, Mr. President? What are the advantages of that long wait?

In the first place, as regards the President of the United States, he has just gone through a great election. Under our system, he is tired out with the job that he has undertaken of traveling up and down the country, of making an intensive campaign. He needs some time for rest and recuperation. Furthermore, he has to pick out his executives, his aides, his Cabinet; he has to interview hundreds of people who are inter-

ested in jobs for themselves or for their constituents or for their friends. I am sure that no President of the United States and no secretary to any President would tell us that the four months' period that now elapses between election day and the 4th of March is any too long for the President to adjust himself to the new conditions which confront him.

In the second place, under our present system the President selects his Cabinet; and the Cabinet officers have from the 4th of March until the first Monday in December to acquaint themselves with the business of government, to learn what is in their departments, and to make inspections. For instance, if Secretary of War, he has time to inspect Army posts and learn the needs of the Army; if Secretary of the Navy, to go on an inspection trip of the different fleets and navy yards, and thoroughly learn the business of his department; if Secretary of the Interior, to travel widely over those parts of the country which come more directly under him, public lands, and so forth, possibly the Territories, and learn his job. As a result, Mr. President, when the Congress finally meets in December, and we have appropriation bills presented to us, those appropriation bills come from an administration that has learned its job.

Of course, in the British system the government comes right into power. Why does that work in England? The reason is that the Premier in England, corresponding to the President here, and the members of the cabinet, are practically all trained in Parliament—people who have been in direct touch with the Government for years and years. They are not, as with us, persons like President Wilson, who had scarcely been in Washington for years, or like many members of many Cabinets, who are brought in from private life and have never had anything to do with the executive departments or the legislative department.

Our present system gives the President and his Cabinet adequate time to learn their job; and when they come before the committees of Congress, instead of having to rely upon the wisdom of a bureau chief, upon the direction of assistants in the departments who tell them what to do and how to do it and when to do it, they have a chance to make up their own minds; and that is one reason why we have benefited from this system. Whenever an exigency occurs, it is perfectly possible to bring the new Congress into existence within four months after the election; but, under normal conditions, there is an opportunity for the President to get in shape for his job and to learn his job, for the Cabinet to learn their job and to prepare their budget more effectively, and, in the third place, for Members of Congress themselves who come to it new to learn their jobs and to come into Congress better qualified.

Actually, Mr. President, even when an extra session has not been called, the Members of Congress take their places in their offices on the 4th of March, and are there during the next nine months, able to attend to the business with the departments that their constituents desire to have them take up. They learn about the Federal Government before it is their duty actually to pass upon laws. It has been the history of many extra sessions that the legislative business has not gone so well as it has in a regular session.

May I ask how much more time I have?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Three minutes.

Mr. BINGHAM. Finally, Mr. President, there is the question of the choice of President—perhaps one of the most important of all questions. In order that I may get that argument into the three minutes at my disposal I should like to read the words of the great Bourke Cockran, spoken in the House of Representatives on January 10, 1893, when a similar amendment was proposed, in which he said:

> The superiority of the Constitution as it stands as against the Constitution as it would be under the operation of this amendment is that the Congress which under the existing Constitution must pass upon all questions relating to a presidential succession has been chosen two years before the question can arise. It has organized by the election of a Speaker. Nobody can dispute its authority. No question of unfairness in its organization can be raised two years after the election of the Congress. It has already received the sanction of the loyalty of the people of the entire country. Its statutes have been recognized. That is the body which ought properly to pass upon all questions arising out of the presidential election. My friend from Texas would substitute for that well-settled and undisputed authority a body chosen in the very contest out of which has arisen the dispute with regard to the presidential succession.
>
> Mr. CHAIN. A Congress chosen by the people.
>
> Mr. COCKRAN. Chosen by the people, but chosen in the very contest out of which the presidential dispute arises. The circumstances attending the presidential election would be the circumstances attending the election of Members of Congress. The questions upon which the validity of the election of presidential electors would be disputed would furnish grounds for disputing the election of Members of the House of Representatives. And when the debate came before the people of the country they would find themselves confronted not alone with the question of a disputed presidential succession but, moreover, with the question of a disputed congressional succession. That dispute would be injected into the emergency by a force which no power could withstand, because of the great question which the Congress would be called upon to decide.

And later in the same debate he cogently said:

> By this proposition you substitute the unsettled for the settled; you substitute for the body which has received the unquestioned loyalty and assent of all the people of the country a body whose very existence and complexion would be the subject of dispute. Instead of having a well-ordered, well-regulated method, which has settled more than one question of presidential succession; which has given to this country from the day of its foundation a long line of rulers whose authority was never questioned by any department of the Government, you are going to open wide a breach in the constitutional system through which disputes of every character may enter—disputes which may cast a doubt for years upon the title of a President, and which may even array the people of the country into hostile camps warring against each other to settle by arms a question which there will be no tribunal to settle by peaceful methods.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> The important question here, the one that underlies the entire debate, is the propriety of submitting disputed presidential succession to a Congress that has received the assent and support of the whole people for a period long anterior to a presidential election or to a Congress chosen at the very election whose validity may be questioned.
>
> Now I desire to say to gentlemen on the other side of this question that in the history of the decay of republican institutions, we find many instances of disputed elections, of struggles that involve the perpetuity of representative government, arising from just such provisions as this amendment seeks to incorporate into the Constitution. The whole tendency of the fabric of government devised by our fathers has been a system of divided responsibilities, of divided powers, of divided opportunities for the exercise of popular power.
>
> The scheme has resolutely set its face against staking the stability of any more than a portion of the Government upon any one election. Look over the history of republican forms of government that have perished in the struggles that have arisen through disputed elections, and in every one of them you will find that the cardinal error that brought about disaster was the insertion in the constitutional scheme of provisions for elections involving the entire structure of government in one exercise of popular sovereignty.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from Connecticut has expired.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM] starts out by the assertion that Congress has the power to shorten the terms of President, Senators, and Members of the House of Representatives by an act of Congress; and without quoting, except in one instance, the Constitution itself, he satisfies himself with that statement.

Let me read what the Constitution says about the term of the President of the United States.

Article II, section 1, of the Constitution reads as follows:

> The exective power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Now, let us see what it says about Senators.

Amendment XVII to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people, in part reads as follows:

> The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. BINGHAM. The Senator will notice, right there, that it does not say "for a term of six years."

Mr. NORRIS. Of course it says "six years"; but even if the Senator were right, what is he going to say about the provision that I read in regard to the President, where it does say that he shall hold his office for a "term of four years"? And in order to inaugurate the President in January, and have the terms of Senators and Members of the House begin in January, we must, therefore, shorten their terms of office by a couple of months. It will therefore require a constitutional amendment. It seems to me that an eighth-grade student could understand that. It is too plain for anybody to be mistaken about it.

It was argued at length also, and is in the records of the Senate, and if he will look at the first report of the Judiciary Committee on this subject, or the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, where it was first referred—I have forgotten which one it is—the Senator will find an extended argument on the question. There can be no longer any doubt in anybody's mind about it.

Of course, we can, by statute, change the time of the meeting of Congress, but we can not fix that time prior to the 4th of March without the result that the old Congress, many Members of which may have been defeated and will be holding over after election, will be the Congress that will enact the laws. So that if by legislative act we changed the time of meeting to the 4th of March, or any time previous to that, we would not be able to have the new Congress in operation, because under existing conditions the terms of office of the Members begin on the 4th day of March.

I want to refer to what the Senator said about "lame ducks." I realize that that term is often abused. I am not casting any insinuation, and this amendment does not cast any insinuation. against any man who has been defeated for reelection. But nobody has ever applied the term "lame duck," so far as I am aware, to anyone who was not defeated, and none of those whose names the Senator has read would be "lame ducks" under that kind of an interpretation.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator permit an interruption?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. BINGHAM. In order to correct the record, I am sure the Senator, who was, I think, here at the time, will remember that Uncle Joe Cannon was defeated and was a "lame duck" in that sense, and his was one of the names I read.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; he was at one time; he was defeated. The Senator referred to Senator GILLETT, a Member of this body, He was not defeated. The Senator referred to other men who came from the House of Representatives. That applies to me, I may say; I was one of those. Nobody ever thought of such a thing as applying the term to that class.

It does not follow that because a man is defeated he has been dishonored or that any aspersion is cast upon his character or his ability or his patriotism. But since I have been a Member of this body disgraceful things have occurred. In a short session, after Members have been defeated for reelection, we have seen them subserviently coming to the patronage trough and imbibing of the patronage which the President of the United States was giving to them. We know of many instances where during the entire session they were as subservient to the wish of the President of the United States as a slave is to his master. We have seen the Congress adjourn, and we have seen those who have followed their masters get the fat jobs when the people at home had taken their positions as Representatives or Senators away from them. They were legislating after they had been defeated. Good or bad, wise or foolish, no man ought to be permitted to continue to legislate for 120,000,000 people after he has been defeated at the polls. He may even be right in the long run; that makes no difference; but under present conditions we have an election in November and we have a meeting of Congress in December. It is the old Congress, not the new Congress, and they legislate.

The Senator referred to the election of a President by the House of Representatives. Again there is an argument which no man can refute why this amendment should be agreed to. Suppose the election of the President is thrown into the House of Representatives and the election of the Vice President is thrown into the Senate. What House and what Senate is it that elect? It is the old ones. In the House it might be possible for every single one of the Members to have been defeated at the same presidential election taking place in November, and yet they would be the ones who would elect a President to serve over the United States for four years.

Mr. President, there is not a civilized nation on earth, not one, that has such an antiquated method of providing for its legislative body. There is not a State in the Union, Connecticut not excepted, that has such an outworn method. In the State of Connecticut they elect the legislature in November and the members go into office in January. They elect a governor in November and he goes into office in January. The old legislature never has another session after the election. If this amendment shall be agreed to and shall become a part of the Constitution, that is the system that will be applied to the Federal Government.

Mr. President, in the few minutes which I want to take, I desire to speak of another thing which was mentioned in the debate yesterday, I think, in regard to the filibuster. It has been said, and it was said to-day, I think, by the Senator from Connecticut, that a filibuster is often a good thing. It is sometimes a good thing because there are serving in the Senate and sometimes in the House Members who have been defeated for reelection, and who are carrying out the will and command and the wish of somebody else; it may be the President; it may be a political boss somewhere. That has often occurred; we have seen it time and again. At some sessions there is none of it, and sometimes there is a great deal of it.

A filibuster comes at the end of the short session, when Congress must adjourn at noon on the 4th day of March, when everybody knows that everything unfinished at that time will be dead in a legislative sense. Hence a few men, if they undertake it a sufficient length of time before the 4th of March, can cripple the legislative business of the country. We have seen it happen in almost every short session, where we are in session two or three nights, and if it is Sunday, all day on Sunday, until noon of the 4th of March, with a few men filibustering.

I have taken part in some of those filibusters. A filibuster has come about often because the President of the United States, with the assistance of men who have been defeated for reelection, was trying to put something through Congress. In the instance I am about to cite I am not referring to the arguments for the legislation involved either pro or con, because it was a two-sided question, but in a short session which occurred while President Harding was President of the United States there was a noted illustration of what takes place by the use of the so-called "lame ducks" carrying out the President's policy. There was a certain bill which did not pass the House of Representatives in the long session, and everybody knew it could not have passed, but in the short session it passed. Everybody knew it could not have passed the Senate before election, but they had the votes here to pass it during the short session. Many men honestly and conscientiously were for the bill, it is true; the votes were somewhat evenly divided, but with the addition of those who had been defeated for reelection, its passage was made certain. A filibuster was engaged in in order to prevent its passage, and we defeated the bill by that filibuster. In the Congress which followed, when the new men had come into office, that bill was not even suggested by the President, and it was never heard of during that Congress.

Mr. President, when that session of Congress was over, we saw those men getting jobs better than those the people had taken away from them, one here and one there, some here and some there. The natural conclusion was drawn—the country has drawn it—that it was in recompense for the faithfulness with which they tried to help carry out a program which would never have been attempted if it had not been in a short session of Congress, with enough defeated Members there holding the balance of power.

It does not mean that every defeated Member is susceptible of that kind of influence. I am not charging that, and I am not giving any names, but Senators who have been here for a long time know that such things often happen, and the country knows it. The contrary is likewise often true. Men who have been defeated stand as firmly for the things they believe in after election as they did before, and it is no discredit to them to have been defeated.

Mr. President, this amendment only puts the United States on a basis, as far as its Federal Congress is concerned, with the best thought of the civilized age in which we live. There has never been a single argument produced against this amendment which, to my way of thinking, has any weight whatever. Why is it that there is any opposition to it? I am not charging any wrong motive, or anything of that kind, but I will state who gets the benefit of the present condition. It is the political machine, the political bosses. Whenever we get into a jam in the short session of Congress, who has the advantage? It is the machine that is in control. They can see to it that this comes up and that is held back, and the result is that those who are controlling political machines are the ones in that kind of a contest who always have the advantage. As far as I know, that is the only argument against this amendment.

Mr. President, there are still a few minutes left, but perhaps some other Senators want to say just a word, and I will yield the floor, although I have not finished. I ask unanimous consent to insert, at the conclusion of my remarks, the report of the committee on the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The report, submitted by Mr. NORRIS from the Committee on the Judiciary, April 22, 1929, is as follows:

The Committee on the Judiciary, having had under consideration the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 3) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice President and Members of Congress and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress, report the same to the Senate with the recommendation that the same be amended as follows:

On page 2, line 3, strike out the word "2d" and insert in lieu thereof the word "15th." Line 5, strike out the word "15th" and insert in lieu thereof the word "2d." Line 18, strike out the words

"where the Vice President has not been chosen" and insert in lieu thereof the words "of the failure to choose the Vice President." Line 20, after the word "shall," where it first appears in said line, insert the word "then."

As thus amended, the resolution is in exactly the same form as it passed the Senate in the Seventieth Congress and practically the same form as the Senate has passed this resolution in four preceding Congresses. There is practically unanimous sentiment of the country in favor of this amendment. No logical objection has ever been made to the constitutional changes suggested and its passage again by the Senate will only be a response to a patriotic sentiment country wide for the proposed constitutional change. We append extracts from the report made in the Seventieth Congress, which explain in detail just what would be accomplished by the adoption of the proposed amendment.

It passed the Senate the first time on February 13, 1923. On the 22d day of February, 1923, it received a favorable report from the House committee and was placed on the House Calendar. No action was taken by the House, and it died on the 4th day of March, 1923, because of the adjournment of Congress. It passed the Senate the second time on the 14th day of March, 1924, and on the 15th day of April, 1924, it was favorably reported by the House committee. It remained on the calendar of the House, without any action being taken thereon, from the 15th of April, 1924, until the expiration of the Sixty-eighth Congress on the 4th day of March, 1925. It again passed the Senate, in the Sixty-ninth Congress, on February 15, 1926. It was again favorably reported by the House committee, on the 24th day of February, 1926, and remained on the House Calendar, without any action thereon, from said date until the expiration of the Sixty-ninth Congress on the 4th day of March, 1927. In the Seventieth Congress the resolution passed the Senate on January 4, 1928, was referred to the House Judiciary Committee, from which it received a favorable report, and on March 9, 1928, the House acted, and, while it received a large majority of those voting, it failed to receive the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution.

The resolution proposes to amend the Constitution of the United States by fixing the beginning of the terms of President and Vice President at noon on the 15th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 2d day of January following their election in the preceding November. Under existing conditions a new Congress does not actually convene in regular session until a year and one month after its Members have been elected. When our Constitution was adopted there was some reason for such a long intervention of time between the election and the actual commencement of work by the new Congress. We had neither railroads nor telegraphic communication connecting the various States and communities of the country. Under present conditions, however, the result of elections is known all over the country within a few hours after the polls close, and the Capital City is within a few days' travel of the remotest portions of the country.

Originally, Senators were elected by the legislatures, and as a rule the legislatures of the various States did not convene until after the beginning of the new year, and it was difficult and sometimes impossible for Senators to be elected until February or March. Since the adoption of the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution, however, Senators have been elected by the people at the same election at which Members of the House are elected. There is no reason, therefore, why the Congress elected in November should not be sworn in and actually enter upon the duties of office at least as soon as the beginning of the new year following their election.

The only direct opportunity that the citizens of the country have to express their ideas and their wishes in regard to national legislation is the expression of their will through the election of their representatives at the general election in November. During the campaign that precedes this election the great questions demanding attention at the hands of the new Congress are discussed at length before the people and throughout the country, and it is only fair to presume that the Members of Congress chosen at that election fairly represent the ideas of a majority of the people of the country as to what legislation is desirable. In a Government "by the people" the wishes of a majority should be crystallized into legislation as soon as possible after these wishes have been made known. These mandates should be obeyed within a reasonable time.

Under existing conditions, however, more than a year elapses before the will of the people expressed at the election can be put into statutory law. This condition of affairs is not only unfair to the citizenship at large, who have expressed their will as to what legislation they desire, but it is likewise unfair to their servants whom they have elected to carry out this will. It is true that it is within the power of the President to call an extraordinary session of Congress at an earlier date than the one provided by law, but the new Congress can not be called into extraordinary session until after the 4th of March, which would not give the new Congress very much time for the consideration of important national questions before the summer heat in the Capital City makes even existence difficult and good work almost impossible. It is conceded by all that the best time for legislatures to do good work is during the winter months. Practically all the States of the Union recognize this fact and provide for the meeting of their legislatures near the 1st of January. Moreover, the wishes of the country having been expressed at an election should not be dependent for their carrying out upon the will of the President alone. Provision should be made by law so that the new Congress could begin the performance of its important duties as soon after election as possible and under conditions that are most favorable for good work. Under existing conditions a Member of the House of Representatives does not get started in his work until the time has arrived for renominations in his district. He has accomplished nothing and has not had an opportunity to accomplish anything, because Congress has not been in session. He had made no record upon which to go before his people for election. It is unfair both to him and to the people of his district. In case of a contest over a seat in the House of Representatives, history has shown that the term of office has practically expired before the House is able to settle the question as to who is entitled to the contested seat. During all this time the occupant of the seat has been drawing the salary, and if it is decided in the end that the occupant was wrongfully seated, then the entire salary must again be paid to the person who has been unjustly deprived of his seat. Double pay is therefore drawn from the Treasury of the United States and the people of the district have not been represented by the Member whom they selected for that purpose. No reason has been given why a new Congress elected at a general election to translate into law the wishes of the people should not be installed into office practically as soon as the results of the election can be determined.

Another effect of the amendment would be to abolish the so-called short session of Congress. If the terms of Members of Congress begin and end in January instead of on the 4th of March, as heretofore, and Congress convenes in January, there would be no such thing as a short session of Congress. Every other year, under our Constitution, the terms of Members of the House and one-third of the Members of the Senate expire on the 4th day of March. The session begins on the first Monday in December, and because of the expiration of such terms it necessarily follows that the session must end not later than the 4th of March. Experience has shown that this brings about a very undesirable legislative condition. It is a physical impossibility during such a short session for Congress to give attention to much general legislation for the reason that it requires practically all of the time to dispose of the regular appropriation bills. The result is a congested calendar both in the House and the Senate. It is known in advance that Congress can give attention to but a very small portion of the bills reported from the committees. The result is a congested condition that brings about either no legislation or illy considered legislation. In the closing days of such a session bad laws get through and good laws are defeated on account of this condition and the want of time to give proper consideration to anything, and the result is dissatisfaction not only on the part of Members of Congress but on the part of the people generally. Jokers sometimes get on the statutes because Members do not have an opportunity, for want of time, to give them proper consideration. Mistakes of a serious nature creep into all kinds of statutes which often nullify the real intent of the lawmakers, and the result is disappointment throughout the country. Such a congested condition in the National Legislature can not bring about good results. However diligent and industrious Members of Congress may be, it is a physical impossibility for them to do good work. Moreover, it enables a few Members of Congress to arbitrarily prevent the passage of laws simply by the consumption of time. In every way it brings about an undesirable legislative condition, and it is not surprising that results are so often disappointing.

There is another very important reason why this change should be made. Under the Constitution as it now stands, if it should happen that in the general election in November in presidential years no candidate for President had received a majority of all the electoral votes, the election of a President would then be thrown into the House of Representatives and the membership of that House of Representatives called upon to elect a President would be the old Congress and not the new one just elected by the people. It might easily happen that the Members of the House of Representatives, upon whom involved the solemn duty of electing a Chief Magistrate for four years, had themselves been repudiated at the election that had just occurred, and the country would be confronted with the fact that a repudiated House, defeated by the people themselves at the general election, would still have the power to elect a President who would be in control of the country for the next four years. It is quite apparent that such a power ought not to exist and that the people, having expressed themselves at the ballot box, should, through the Representatives then selected, be able to select the President for the ensuing term. If the amendment we have proposed is adopted and becomes a part of the Constitution, such a condition could not happen, and in such a case the new House of Representatives, fresh from the people, would be the one upon which would devolve the power to select the new President.

Section 3 of the proposed amendment gives Congress the power to provide by law who shall act as President in a case where the election of a President has been thrown into the House of Representatives and the House has failed to elect a President and the Senate has likewise failed to elect a Vice President. The importance of this can be understood when we realize that under the present Constitution if the election of President and Vice President should be thrown into Congress on account of a failure of the Electoral College to elect, and that the House should fail within the time specified in the Constitution to elect a President, and the Senate should likewise fail during such time to elect a Vice President, the country would be left entirely without a Chief Magistrate and without any means of selecting one. This condition has, it is true, never happened in the history of the country, and while it may never happen it does seem very important that some constitutional provision be enacted by which this most dangerous emergency may be avoided. The present Constitution gives power to Congress to provide who shall act as President when there is a vacancy both in the President's office and the Vice President's office caused by death, removal, or resignation, but there is no provision in the present Constitution that gives to Congress or any other authority the power to select an acting President in cases where the election has been thrown into the House of Representatives and where the House of Representatives has failed to elect a President, and the Senate has likewise failed to elect a Vice President. If such a contingency should occur, and it is liable to occur after any presidential election, the country would find itself in a condition where it would be impossible for a Chief Magistrate to be selected. The committee has corrected this defect by giving to Congress in section 3 of the proposed amendment the authority to select the acting President in such an emergency.

The question is sometimes asked, Why is an amendment to the Constitution necessary to bring about this desirable change? The Constitution does not provide the date when the terms of Senators and Representatives shall begin. It does fix the term of Senators at six years and of Members of the House of Representatives at two years. The commencement of the term of the first President and Vice President and of Senators and Representatives composing the First Congress was fixed by an act of Congress adopted September 13, 1788, and that act provided "that the first Wednesday in March next be the time for commencing proceedings under the Constitution." It happened that the first Wednesday in March was the 4th day of March, and hence the terms of the President and Vice President and Members of Congress begin on the 4th day of March. Since the Constitution provides that the terms of Senators shall be six years and the term of Members of the House of Representatives two years, it follows that this change can not be made without changing the terms of office of Senators and Representatives, which would in effect be a change of the Constitution. By another act—the act of March 1, 1792—Congress provided that the terms of President and Vice President should commence on the 4th day of March after their election. It seems clear, therefore, that an amendment to the Constitution is necessary to give relief from existing conditions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution is as in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the joint resolution will be reported to the Senate.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

Mr. NORRIS. On that question I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HEFLIN (when Mr. BLACK's name was called). My colleague [Mr. BLACK] is absent on account of illness. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE (when Mr. BLAINE's name was called). My colleague [Mr. BLAINE] is unavoidably absent from the Senate. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. BURTON (when Mr. FESS's name was called). My colleague [Mr. FESS] is absent on account of illness. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. ASHURST (when Mr. HAYDEN's name was called). My colleague [Mr. HAYDEN] is unavoidably absent from the Chamber. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. WATSON (when the name of Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana was called). My colleague [Mr. ROBINSON] is absent on an important engagement. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. SCHALL (when Mr. SHIPSTEAD's name was called). My colleague [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is detained from the Senate by illness.

Mr. OVERMAN (when Mr. SIMMONS's name was called). My colleague [Mr. SIMMONS] is unavoidably absent. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. HARRISON (when Mr. STEPHENS's name was called). My colleague [Mr. STEPHENS] is unavoidably detained on account of illness in his family. He has a general pair with the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON],

Mr. WHEELER (when the name of Mr. WALSH of Montana was called). My colleague [Mr. WALSH] is unavoidably absent. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. OVERMAN (after having voted in the affirmative). Has the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That Senator has not voted.

Mr. OVERMAN. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Wyoming, and not knowing how he would vote I withdraw my vote.

Mr. McMASTER. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. NORBECK] is unavoidably absent. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. BURTON (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], who, if he were present, would vote "yea." Therefore I will allow my vote to stand.

Mr. JONES. The senior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] is necessarily absent on account of illness. If present, he would vote "yea." Also the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. GOULD] is absent on account of illness in his family. If he were present and permitted to vote, he would vote "yea."

Mr. SHEPPARD. The Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] is necessarily absent on official business. If present, he would vote "yea."

I also desire to announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK] is necessarily absent from the city.

The result was announced—yeas 64, nays 9, as follows:

YEAS—64

Allen	Edge	Keyes	Sheppard
Ashurst	Fletcher	La Follette	Shortridge
Barkley	Frazier	McKellar	Smith
Borah	George	McMaster	Steck
Bratton	Gillett	McNary	Steiwer
Brookhart	Glenn	Moses	Swanson
Broussard	Goff	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Burton	Goldsborough	Nye	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	Harris	Oddie	Trammell
Caraway	Harrison	Phipps	Tydings
Connally	Hatfield	Pine	Tyson
Copeland	Hawes	Ransdell	Vandenberg
Couzens	Heflin	Reed	Wagner
Cutting	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	Walsh, Mass.
Deneen	Johnson	Sackett	Watson
Dill	Jones	Schall	Wheeler

NAYS—9

Bingham	Greene	King	Patterson
Blease	Hastings	Metcalf	Waterman
Dale			

NOT VOTING—22

Black	Hayden	Pittman	Townsend
Blaine	Hebert	Robinson, Ind.	Walcott
Fess	Kean	Shipstead	Walsh, Mont.
Glass	Kendrick	Simmons	Warren.
Gould	Norbeck	Smoot	
Hale	Overman	Stephens	

So the joint resolution was passed, two-thirds of the Senators present voting in the affirmative.

The joint resolution as passed by the Senate is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of said Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 15th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 2d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 2d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

"SEC. 3. If the House of Representatives has not chosen a President, whenever the right of choice devolves upon them, before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The Congress shall by law provide for the case of the failure to choose the Vice President before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the House of

Representatives chooses a President or until the Senate chooses a Vice President.

"SEC. 4. This amendment shall take effect on the 15th day of October after its ratification."

Mr. GLASS subsequently said: Mr. President, I merely want to state that due to the fact that the bells are out of order, that I had to respond to a telephone call a moment ago during the recording of the vote which was taken on the joint resolution of the Senator from Nebraska, and that I encountered an elevator man more intent upon accommodating the crowd than accommodating and responding to the signal of a Senator, I reached the Chamber after the vote was announced. Therefore I take this occasion to have the RECORD show that had I been present I would have voted for the joint resolution of the Senator from Nebraska.

DECENNIAL CENSUS AND APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 312) to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress, which were, on page 1, line 4, to strike out "radio sets"; on page 1, line 5, to strike out "1929" and insert "1930"; on page 2, to strike out line 6 and down to and including the word "act" in line 7 and insert "1st day of January in the year 1930 and every tenth year thereafter"; on page 2, line 12, to strike out "12 months" and insert "six months from the beginning of the enumeration"; on page 3, line 5, to strike out all after the word "him" down to and including the word "service" in line 7; on page 3, line 12, to strike out all after the word "transfer" down to and including the word "positions" in line 20; on page 3, line 22, to strike out all after the word "rules" down to and including the word "women" in line 25; on page 4, line 7, to strike out all after the word "made" down to and including the word "engaged" in line 12 and insert "without reference to the civil service or the classification acts, but preference shall be given to disabled veterans of wars in which the United States has been engaged and wives of disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines who themselves are not qualified, but whose wives are qualified for appointment"; on page 4, to strike out all after the word "census," in line 21, down to and including the word "them" in line 24 and insert "and, when so employed, shall not be subject to the provisions of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes or to the act of May 10, 1916, and August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. p. 120, sec. 6, and p. 582, sec. 6; title 5, secs. 58 and 59, U. S. C.)"; on page 5, line 19, to strike out all after the word "distribution" down to and including the word "sets" in line 20; on page 7, line 3, to strike out the word "November" and insert "May"; on page 10, line 20, after "$1,000," insert "or be imprisoned for not exceeding one year, or both"; on page 14, line 3, to strike out "1934" and insert "1935"; on page 14, line 10, to strike out "November" and insert "January"; on page 15, line 9, to strike out "satistical" and insert "statistical"; on page 16, to strike out lines 21 to 25, inclusive, and all of page 17 and lines 1 to 9, inclusive, on page 18 and insert:

SEC. 22. (a) On the first day, or within one week thereafter, of the second regular session of the Seventy-first Congress, and of each fifth Congress thereafter, the President shall transmit to the Congress a statement showing the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, as ascertained under the fifteenth and each subsequent decennial census of the population, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the then existing number of Representatives made in each of the following manners:

(1) By apportioning the then existing number of Representatives among the several States according to the respective numbers of the several States as ascertained under such census, by the method used in the last preceding apportionment, no State to receive less than one Member;

(2) By apportioning the then existing number of Representatives among the several States according to the respective numbers of the several States as ascertained under such census, by the method known as the method of major fractions, no State to receive less than one Member; and

(3) By apportioning the then existing number of Representatives among the several States according to the respective numbers of the several States as ascertained under such census, by the method known as the method of equal proportions, no State to receive less than one Member.

(b) If the Congress to which the statement required by subdivision (a) of this section is transmitted, fails to enact a law apportioning Representatives among the several States, then each State shall be entitled, in the second succeeding Congress and in each Congress thereafter until the taking effect of a reapportionment under this act or subsequent statute, to the number of Representatives shown in the statement based upon the method used in the last preceding apportionment. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the last House of Representatives forthwith to send to the executive of each State a certificate of the number of Representatives to which such State is entitled under this section. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk, or of his absence or inability to discharge this duty, then such duty shall devolve upon the officer, who, under section 32 or 33 of the Revised Statutes, is charged with the preparation of the roll of Representatives elect.

(c) This section shall have no force and effect in respect of the apportionment to be made under any decennial census unless the statement required by subdivision (a) of this section in respect of such census is transmitted to the Congress within the time prescribed in subdivision (a).

Mr. JONES. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, ask for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. JONES, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. VANDENBERG, Mr. FLETCHER, and Mr. SHEPPARD conferees on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. JONES, and by unanimous consent, it was

Ordered, That the bill (S. 312) to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress, be printed showing the amendments of the House of Representatives numbered.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 1440) for the relief of the owners of the coal hulk *Callirene;* to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HARRIS:

A bill (S. 1441) for the relief of Lieut. Col. Fred W. Boschen; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HATFIELD:

A bill (S. 1442) granting a pension to Hannah C. Oliver; and

A bill (S. 1443) granting a pension to Ulysses G. Snodgrass; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 1444) for the conservation of rainfall in the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1445) including dependent sisters within classes of persons entitled to automatic insurance under the war risk insurance act; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1446) to amend section 213, act of March 4, 1909 (Criminal Code, title 18, sec. 336, U. S. C.), affixing penalties for use of mails in connection with fraudulent devices and lottery paraphernalia; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. REED:

A bill (S. 1447) for the relief of Pasquale Iannacone; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. METCALF:

A bill (S. 1448) granting a pension to Mabel M. Bessette Henderson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A bill (S. 1449) to repeal section 8 of the District of Columbia appropriation act, approved March 4, 1913, as amended, creating the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 1450) to amend the act entitled "An act for the control of floods of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and for other purposes," approved May 15, 1928, in respect of lands overflowed or damaged by reason of the construction of levees; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ASHURST (for Mr. HAYDEN):

A bill (S. 1451) granting a pension to Carrie Henger; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOFF:

A bill (S. 1452) to authorize the State of West Virginia to acquire a bridge over the Kanawha River at Cabin Creek in said State and to acquire the right to construct a bridge over said river at or near St. Albans in said State; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 1453) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of certain bridges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. PHIPPS:

A bill (S. 1454) to provide for the better definition and extension of the purpose and duties of the Bureau of Education,

and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BROOKHART (for Mr. METCALF):

A bill (S. 1455) to amend the immigration act of 1924 in respect of quota preferences; to the Committee on Immigration.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

On motion of Mr. BRATTON, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 1329) granting a pension to Joseph H. Greer, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

AMENDMENT TO TARIFF BILL—MANGANESE ORE OR CONCENTRATES

Mr. ODDIE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 2667, the tariff revision bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED STATUES ON ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I submit a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 85) as follows:

Resolved, That the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission be, and it is hereby, directed to take into consideration in the completion of the Memorial Bridge the placing at the north end of the bridge a heroic figure of Ulysses S. Grant, facing south, and at the south end of the bridge a heroic figure of Robert E. Lee, facing north, and in the center two figures of women, clasping hands representing the North and South, to perpetuate the memorable saying of General Grant, "Let us clasp hands across the bloody chasm"; and any such other figures as the commission may recommend; and to report its findings and recommendations on the practicability of erecting said statues on the bridge, together with the costs of the erection of such figures and the appropriation which will be necessary; and such other recommendations as in its judgment may be proper in carrying into effect this patriotic sentiment; all of which shall be reported to Congress at the next session.

"As we are united in life, and they united in death, let one monument perpetuate their deeds, and one people, forgetful of all asperities, forever hold in grateful remembrance all the stories of that terrible conflict."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Carolina asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution. Is there objection?

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, this is not a joint resolution?

Mr. OVERMAN. No; it is a Senate resolution.

Mr. JONES. I do not believe the Senate itself can direct what the resolution directs. I think it ought to go to a committee.

Mr. OVERMAN. It is merely a suggestion to the Memorial Bridge Commission.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution is a direction to the commission to take into consideration the placing of certain statues on the bridge?

Mr. JONES. I am inclined to think the resolution should go over until to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will go over.

ADMIRAL THOMAS P. MAGRUDER

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the other day I interrogated the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs [Mr. HALE] with reference to Admiral Magruder and the reasons for his being relieved of duty and the reasons for the department failing to reassign him to duty. I offer a resolution at this time dealing with the question, and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received and so referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 86) was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, as follows:

Whereas there appeared in the Saturday Evening Post of September 24, 1927, an article entitled "The Navy and Economy," by Rear Admiral T. P. Magruder, which discussed the administration of the Department of the Navy; and

Whereas, on October 3, 1927, the Secretary of the Navy addressed a communication to Admiral Magruder, who was then commandant of the fourth naval district, with headquarters at Philadelphia, requesting him to submit to the department further information relative to certain statements contained in said article; and

Whereas, after an interchange of correspondence between the then Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Magruder, the former issued an order dated October 29, 1927, relieving Admiral Magruder from his command of the fourth naval district, effective November 5, 1927; and

Whereas there appeared in the Washington Evening Star of October 27, 1927, an article relative to Admiral Magruder being relieved of his command, which quoted the Secretary of the Navy as saying, "The order to Admiral Magruder in not punitive; it is administrative"; and

Whereas Admiral Magruder has not, since being relieved of his command of the fourth naval district, been reassigned to active duty by the Department of the Navy, and it is currently reported that such nonassignment is the result of the publication of the article referred to; and

Whereas Admiral Magruder is at present on the active list of officers of the Department of the Navy, drawing the full pay and allowances of a rear admiral in the United States Navy, and is by reason of his ability and experience qualified for further service as a naval officer: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and directed to make an investigation as to the cause of Admiral Magruder being relieved of his command of the fourth naval district, and the reason why he has not been assigned to any duty whatever since being relieved of such command; and whether it is the purpose of the Secretary of the Navy to not further assign Admiral Magruder to any command, position, or service in the Navy, and whether the relieving of Admiral Magruder from his command and not assigning him to any duty since the date he was relieved was for the purpose of punishing him; and if so, what acts or omissions on the part of Admiral Magruder justified said action by the Secretary of the Navy, and to report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, the result of its investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation dealing with the matter herein referred to, and questions relating to cognate matters.

For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions and recesses of the Senate in the Seventy-first Congress, to employ such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require, by subpœna or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses, and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic service to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words.

The expenses of the committee or subcommittee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

CERTAIN PRINCIPLES OF THOMAS JEFFERSON—ADDRESS OF HON. JOSEPH B. SHANNON

Mr. HAWES. Mr. President, I ask permission to have inserted in the RECORD an address by Hon. Joseph B. Shannon, of Kansas City, Mo., on the subject of Certain Principles of Thomas Jefferson.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The address is as follows:

My subject to-night is Thomas Jefferson. A mere general speech concerning the life of this great man would have to be a most perfunctory performance, the subject being too great to cover in one speech. Hence, I have selected a few things in his life that I want to talk to you about with a view to giving at least to a part of his life and doctrines a present-day application.

Let me call your attention first to Jefferson's views on the slavery question—a phase of his liberal and comprehensive democracy almost wholly misunderstood or entirely forgotten.

Jefferson was an abolitionist; he couldn't have been otherwise and been the great humanitarian that he was. He could not have been the great apostle of freedom and equality and remained blind to human slavery, existing as it did in the Colonies. Let us turn to his record upon this great issue, which it took a civil war to settle a half century later.

First. Jefferson was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses when he was about 25 years of age. He undertook, by enactment, to repeal the expulsion law then in effect in the Colonies. The expulsion act required that a slave that had earned his freedom through the kindness of his master should instantly leave the Colony, the theory being that the presence of free negroes would promote discontent amongst the slaves. This idea was repulsive to Jefferson. He believed that where one had earned his freedom he should be permitted to remain where he was born and had lived his life. This was the human side of the question, not the property side. Of course, his measure was defeated.

Second. When Jefferson prepared the Declaration of Independence, in addition to writing that all men are created equal he also wrote in the original draft of this nationally sacred document a terrific indictment of the English King and the British Government in the following language: "He, the King, has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him, capturing and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare is the warfare of

the Christian King of Great Britain, determined to keep open a market where men could be bought and sold." Jefferson's colleagues in the Continental Congress suppressed this particular indictment of the King and Great Britain for the reason that New England had hundreds of ships engaged in the slave trade, and the South was making use of slave labor. In the making of the Declaration of Independence there were 18 such suppressions, 6 additions, and 10 alterations from the original draft of Jefferson.

JEFFERSON FORESHADOWED LINCOLN

Third. Jefferson proposed a gradual emancipation of the slaves; that the children born after a certain date were to be free, but to remain with the parents, the duty of the State to be to educate these children in all lines, especially in the trades, farming and such pursuits, and then, after the period had been reached when they were able to take care of themselves, the State was to furnish a habitation somewhere in a country in which they could live and be free.

Fourth. Jefferson succeeded in having Congress pass a bill prohibiting the further importation of slaves after the year 1808.

Fifth. When Jefferson was appointed chairman of a committee to organize the Territories out of which the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky were subsequently carved, he proposed a plan which would have given to the slaves their freedom. This plan of his lost by a single vote. The vote was taken by States, 7 votes being required to decide the proposition affirmatively. It only received 6. Jefferson said: "Thus we see the fate of millions unborn, hanging on the tongue of one man, and heaven was silent in that awful moment." Writing a friend he said: "We must await with patience the workings of an overruling Providence and hope that it is preparing the deliverance of these our suffering brethren. When the measure of their tears shall be full, when their groans shall have involved Heaven itself in darkness, doubtless a God of Justice will awaken to their distress." When Jefferson died he had on his plantation 143 slaves, more than 50 of them were over 90 years of age, and less than 15 were under 45. The truth of it is, his plantation was a home for aged negroes.

Sixth. In his Notes on Virginia, Jefferson said concerning slavery: "Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and that His justice can not sleep forever. The abolition of slavery," he said, "is not impossible, and ought never to be despaired of. Every plan should be advocated and every experiment tried which may do something toward the ultimate object." He also said: "Remember, it is written in the book of fate that these people [referring to the Negro race] shall be free."

Thus we have chronologically set out the record on slavery of the founder of the Democratic Party, a position taken by him when it was the unpopular side; much of it long before Abraham Lincoln was born, and all of it before Lincoln had obtained any prominence in public affairs.

THE NATION'S BIRTHDAY PARAMOUNT

Next I shall discuss Jefferson on national birthdays. Nothing could more aptly illustrate the departure from the teachings of Jefferson than the holding of Jefferson birthday meetings. While Jefferson was President he refused even to let it be known upon what day he was born. When citizens of Boston proposed to make his birthday a holiday he wrote them that he did not approve of transferring the honor and veneration due the great birthday of our Republic to any individual, or of dividing its commemoration with that of mere individuals. Jefferson, of course, in this like in everything, was much wiser than his time, and he foresaw the danger that would come from a forgetting of America's great natal day—the Fourth of July. Unlike Jefferson, John Adams did not have the vision of a day when this great holiday of liberty might be forgotten, for in his speech urging the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, eloquent and masterful as it was, he drew a picture of its future which showed that he was more of an orator than a prophet. He said:

"Through the thick gloom of the present I see the brightness of the future as the sun in heaven. We shall make this a glorious, an immortal day. When we are in our graves our children will honor it. They will celebrate it with thanksgiving, with festivity, with bonfires, and illuminations. On its annual return they will shed tears, copious, gushing tears, not of subjection and slavery, not of agony and distress, but of exultation, of gratitude, and of joy."

How many here to-night saw a bonfire on the last Fourth of July? How many were present when any tears were shed? How many of you have ever even heard the reading of the Declaration of Independence? Jefferson was alive to the danger of trusting to fleeting and forgetful generations to keep alive America's great birthday and what it stood for, especially when burdened by numerous other national holidays.

OPPOSED GIFTS TO OFFICIALS

Next let me refer to a trait of this great statesman that may seem, perhaps, trivial to you, but which will illustrate his zealous regard of the least act that would seem to suggest approval of prejudice or privilege. I refer to Jefferson's views on gifts. When the late Woodrow Wilson was in Europe the press informed us that he was the recipient of many gifts. President Hoover toured South America shortly after his election. Upon his return many were startled by the information that it took three freight cars to transport his gifts.

The press of Missouri for several days has been full of information concerning gifts made to a Cabinet officer from Missouri. The gifts were almost as numerous, according to the printed inventory, as the number, which was nine, that composed the committee presenting the gifts to this eminent Cabinet officer. Two days later there was a little but significant aftermath to the gifts to the Secretary—an announcement in the press that the chairman of the giving committee "may decide to become an applicant for a district attorneyship."

There is in a prison cell in Los Angeles at this moment a former district attorney who, it turned out, shortly after he took office began receiving gifts. His first gift was some personal wearing apparel. It was the opening wedge—the "feeler." His next gift was a Victrola, then an automobile, then a house and lot, and then it was shown that he took $50,000 in a criminal proceeding; and then, not least even if it was last of all, he was given and received 10 years in the penitentiary.

Thus is presented the gift practice of the present day as viewed from many angles. How out of variance to the teachings of Jefferson! How startlingly it bears out the wisdom of his far-seeing judgment! In 1806 a bronze bust of Emperor Alexander of Russia was presented to him, and he said: "I had laid down as a law for my conduct in office, and have heretofore scrupulously observed it, to accept no present beyond a book or a pamphlet, or other curiosity of minor value." He accepted the bust with the foregoing explanation and with perhaps good diplomatic reasons. Even to the last days of his Presidency he returned insignificant presents made to him by admiring friends. Three months before he went out of office Samuel Hawkins, an admirer, undertook to present him with an ivory cane. He wrote a courteous letter in returning the gift, mentioning again the rule that he had adopted for himself, and pleading his wish to retain that "consciousness of a disinterested administration of the public trust which is essential to perfect tranquillity of mind," a tranquillity of mind and conscience such as, I am afraid, is not the proud ambition of present-day holders of public trusts, as it was of Jefferson's entire official career.

It matters not who it is that accepts gifts while in public office, it is such a departure from the teachings of Jefferson that it can not but be inimical to the spirit of sincere democracy and the ends of good government. Jefferson not only adhered to this rule inflexibly while he was President, but after retiring from office he refused compensation of any kind for any employment that might carry with it the inference that his former holding of the great office of President was being capitalized.

How beautifully a similar feeling was carried out by the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, who, though impoverished almost to the point of destitution, declined a connection with an insurance company at a vast salary, lest it be said that he was bartering away the name of Lee. Contrast the action of Jefferson and Lee with that of many of the modern office-holders, who are hardly out of office until the name and fame that was attained in office is capitalized in a corporation employment.

AN ENEMY OF INTOLERANCE

Next let me touch upon a timely theme—Jefferson's views on religion. This subject can not be covered briefly. I will not attempt to go into it at any great length. Suffice for me to say that from the moment he engaged in the movement to separate the Colony of Virginia from the state church of England clear up to the time of the enactment of his statute of religious freedom of Virginia he never wavered or hesitated for a moment in his great fight for the separation of state and church and for freedom of religious worship. To-night I will confine myself to two quotations from him. In a letter to Miles King, September 26, 1804, he said: "Our particular principles of religion are a subject of accountability to our God alone. I inquire after no man's and trouble none with mine.

"Let us not be uneasy, then, about the different roads we may pursue as believing them the shortest to that of our last abode." In his original bill for the establishment of religious freedom he said: "Our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions any more than our opinions in physics or geometry, therefore the proscribing any citizen as unworthy of public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to office of trust and emolument unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow citizens, he has a natural right; that it tends also to corrupt the principles of that very religion it is meant to encourage by bribing, with a monopoly of worldly honors and emoluments, those who will externally profess and conform to it; and that though, indeed, these are criminal who do not withstand such temptation, yet neither are those innocent who lay the bait in their way."

The Victorian period in British history followed many years after Jefferson said this. Queen Victoria had a Premier, Benjamin Disraeli, who was the grandson of a Jewish merchant, who had emigrated from Italy to England. This ancestor was very rich. His wife was beautiful.

Due to these two possessions, wealth and beauty, she believed she was entitled to a high social position. It was denied her because she was a Jewess. There was a son of this couple who, when he attained manhood, dropped out of trade and became a scholar. He in turn had a son and a daughter. He realized that certain things were denied his people by reason of their faith. While his children were of tender age he had them avow membership in the Church of England. The grandmother urged it for the reason that she did not want the ban that was placed upon her to be visited upon the grandchildren. How valuable politically this profession of membership in the Church of England proved itself was shown in the very Parliament in which Disraeli was admitted as a member wherein he had taken the oath as a Christian. One of the house of Rothschild was denied membership in the Parliament because he could not take the oath. Thus we see perfectly exemplified the evil that Jefferson in his foresight sought to guard against in the great Commonwealth of Virginia. This specious profession of religion upon the part of Disraeli, who by ancestry, by birth, and by training was of Jewish race and traditions, was successful not only in overcoming English prejudice but English laws as well.

Jefferson's greatest hobby was for the general dissemination of education among all classes. "He wanted an aristocracy founded on education rather than wealth and ancestry."

THE FOUNDER OF THE TRUSTS

In the early formation of this Government there sat in Washington's Cabinet alongside of Jefferson a statesman of a different stripe—Alexander Hamilton—who was "the father of plutocracy, the trust, and the lobby." "The people are a great beast," said Hamilton; and one of his modern disciples exclaimed, "The public be damned."

Jefferson left the Cabinet of Washington because of the differences between him and Hamilton. He believed that, notwithstanding his previous views that this Government should be without parties, it finally became necessary to have one to protect the masses from the so-called "well born" and the rich who were so well represented in the person of Hamilton, whose basic doctrine was that the people who owned the country should govern it. Jefferson believed that all the people who inhabited the country should have a share in its Government. Hamilton for a time even poisoned the mind of Washington against Jefferson by spreading reports that Jefferson had not been a supporter of the Constitution. Jefferson, in a letter to Washington, said: "I acknowledge and avow that in private conversation I have disapproved of the system of the Secretary of the Treasury. His system flowed from principles adverse to liberty. Colonel Hamilton and I have not drawn together. I had some misgivings concerning the Constitution, for the reason it contained no Bill of Rights securing freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom from a standing army, and a constant habeas corpus act. Colonel Hamilton, likewise, was unfriendly to the Constitution because he wanted a king and a house of lords." Jefferson also, in other writings, said he was fearful of the Constitution because it provided no fixed tenure of office and no proper regulation of monopoly. Without Jefferson there would not be to-day any Bill of Rights in the Constitution.

Jefferson was the friend of the farmer, the first to raise his voice against discriminative tariff regulations. Concerning tariff enactments he said that it was unfair to "lay these heavy taxes upon agriculture for the benefit of the manufacturer."

MELLON THE MODERN HAMILTON

How easy it is to see, if one stops seriously to think, that the fight between Hamilton and Jefferson has a counterpart in the fight that is going on to-day in Washington. Senator NORRIS and others are leading forces exactly similar to those led by Jefferson against the encroachments of the big rich, who have as their leader the modern Hamilton, the third richest man in the world, Andrew Mellon, occupying the key place of government in the present national administration.

One of the tricks of those in control of government is to divert attention by giving the public something to chew upon. Just now it is law enforcement, and we are warned of the importance of the citizen obeying the law, and especially not to ignore some law because he does not believe in it. The good citizen is urged to respect and obey the obnoxious law and to ask his relief by agitating its repeal. But it is poor doctrine, as well as a poor rule, that only works one way. Let us see how that applies to some present-day conditions.

All America can't help but be cognizant that the little fellow in trade is being wiped out by the big interests, and everyone knows that nothing is happening in Washington to prevent these consolidations in violation of the antitrust laws, which means that the little merchant will soon be a relic of the past, and all that will be left in the local community will be a mere remittance agent of the big rich interests.

A traveling man made the statement to me the other day that when Peet Bros. consolidated with Palmolive there were 300 traveling men discontinued, and later when Palmolive consolidated with Colgate there were 600 traveling men who lost their jobs, making a total of 900. I met a young man who traveled for J. B. Williams in California, making the barber shops, who said that 82 of the traveling men of J. B. Williams in this particular line of work were laid off, and that he was now living with his brother, and his wife with her mother; and yet the price of soap remains the same as before consolidation. There have been hundreds of such consolidations in the last 15 years, and with every single one of them large groups of wage earners and their families were left without means of support.

I am as well satisfied as that I am alive that the laws that official Washington doesn't want enforced are the antitrust laws, and that the late Senator La Follette was right when he said there hadn't been one hour's honest enforcement of them since they were put on the books.

Official Washington has come to believe that any assault upon the big rich or powerful by those in office would be an assault on government; hence the enforcement of antitrust laws is quietly slumbering while the little business man is being wiped out. Why prosecute the little fellows for ignoring the prohibition law and wink at the big monopolists when they ignore the antitrust laws?

BIG BUSINESS MASKS THE ISSUE

Official Washington makes up for its laxity in enforcing the antitrust laws by a vigorous prosecution of those engaged in the making and sale of a bottle of beer, especially in the South, where the firms usually consist of a white man and a negro. I am told that the purpose of this strange combination of a white man and a black man is that occasionally one of the firm has to go to jail, and for that reason a negro is kept close at hand, so that public opinion and the majesty of the law will be satisfied, and official Washington be able, by facts and figures and percentages, based upon the jailing of unfortunate negroes, to make statistics that will justify officialdom in reporting that it is doing full service at law enforcement.

They tell us, "The worst evil of the disregard for some law is that it destroys respect for all law." What public official at Washington, executive or ministerial, has ever cried out in this fashion against any law aimed at the regulation of big business? If big business does not like the antitrust laws directed against monopolies in restraint of trade and those trust laws that were intended to protect the public which includes the small business man, then is it not the duty of the agents of big business, as honest men, to urge the repeal of these laws and not to encourage their violation by procuring laxity or neglect of enforcement on the part of public officials whose duty it is to enforce these laws, and whose failure to do so thereby creates a contempt for all laws?

Many see evil times ahead. I feel that the remedy is to be found in the teachings of Jefferson. Had his plans on the slave question been followed, there would have been no war between the States. A return to the principles of Jefferson, which would mean the taking the control of government out of the hands of big business and returning it to the people, will prevent something more serious in the way of a disturbance.

Jefferson was always a safe reference in the hour of distress in government. Lincoln found him such. In the great battle of the giants—Lincoln and Douglas—in 1858, Lincoln in the seven debates frequently referred to Jefferson as an authority for what he was doing. In the first debate at Ottawa on August 21, 1858, Lincoln said, in reply to Senator Douglas, "I am fighting upon the original principles; fighting it in the Jeffersonian, Washingtonian, and Madisonian fashion." You will notice that he placed Jefferson before Washington on this occasion, for the reason, I am sure, that he recognized the principles he was fighting for as those of Jefferson primarily.

LETHARGY, FREEDOM'S DEATH KNELL

Jefferson, the great teacher of government, realized that the ear of government was frequently deaf to the call of the people, but he also knew that the people had a remedy that they could make use of in great emergency; when the people were ground to dust by the abuses of the governing power he made no bones of saying, "Let them revolt." He was a staunch friend of the revolutionary principle as an ultimate resort—peaceful if possible; forcible if necessary. Revolution served a double purpose: It kept the government's ear open to a master's voice, and it also sharpened popular attention to what the government was doing. When he got news of Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts and New Hampshire in 1786 he wrote, "I like a little rebellion now and then." This he wrote to Mrs. Adams: "The spirit of resistance to government is so valuable on occasions that I wish it always to be kept alive. It will often be exercised when wrong, but better so than not to be exercised at all. If the happiness of the mass of the people can be secured at the expense of a little tempest now and then, or even of a little blood, it will be a precious purchase." Mr. Jefferson, in Paris with a revolution of the first magnitude, based upon liberty, fraternity, and equality, on the point of breaking about his ears, was scanning the latest accounts of Shay's uprising and writing earnestly to W. S. Smith, "God forbid we should ever be without an occasional rebellion. The people can not all be always well informed. The part which is wrong will be discontented in proportion to the importance of the facts they misconceive. If they remain quiet under such misconceptions it is a lethargy, the forerunner of death to the public liberty."

Big business is always well informed, but it should take notice that if there is a quiet at this period in America's life it is an ominous quiet and one they would do well to heed. Let big business have no misconception concerning the apparent lethargy, because once the people are aroused it will not be death to the public liberty that will ensue, but

death to the strangle hold that big business has upon government at Washington, and the result which may well follow would be the taking from those who have so much of this country's wealth in excess of a just and fair proportion for a more equitable distribution. It may also be written in the book of fate that the people will take their Government out of the hands of organized monopoly and privilege, in whose control it has so long been imperiously maintained, and place it again where Jefferson believed it belonged, in the hands of the people of this great commonwealth.

RETIREMENT OF CHAIRMAN OF REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, I ask permission to have published in the RECORD an article from yesterday morning's Washington Post.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Thursday, June 6, 1929]

RACE IS NARROWING FOR HOOVER POSTS—WITH RETIREMENT OF DOCTOR WORK, ONLY FOUR ARE LEFT IN INNER GROUP—SUPPORTERS FALLING OFF

With the retirement of Chairman Hubert Work, that inner group of zealous workers that elected President Hoover has now apparently narrowed down to the survival of the fittest.

One by one persons who either spent the campaign close in Hoover's private councils or rent the countryside with their eulogies have dropped away. First there was Senator BROOKHART, of Iowa, who made more than 200 speeches asserting that Mr. Hoover was the farmers' best friend and then in the Senate a few weeks ago blatantly acknowledging his disappointment.

He was followed by Senator BORAH, and there is reason to believe that the Idaho Senator's defection is to be more pronounced in a few days.

In succession Col. William J. Donovan, Col. Horace Mann, and Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt have withdrawn from the official fireside.

ALWAYS WELCOME AT LUNCH

One and all they are welcomed at the White House for luncheon or dinner almost any time; but thwarted ambitions, disappointments, and the general keenness of the race have caused them to step out of the official picture.

Indeed, only four of the crowd remains. They will compete for the final honors, so to speak, and it is a question who will emerge victorious.

Walter Newton, of the White House secretariat, is holding his own, hotfooting it between the executive offices and Capitol Hill as he does, going out of nights and mixing with the right kind of people, and generally about as active as anyone who ever came down the pike.

Secretary of War Good has not been much heard of since becoming a Cabinet member, and on appearances would seem to be at a political disadvantage, but no one who knows him doubts that his sage counsel is ever at the President's ear.

BROWN STRENGTHENS HOLD IN SOUTH

Quietly and seemingly alone, Postmaster General Brown has gone out in his practical way to build up a Southern organization for 1932, undoubtedly for Mr. Hoover's use in the first instance, and maybe for himself as Vice President.

But he has made a debacle out of Mr. Hoover's idealistic southern situation. With one exception, he has turned his back on the original Hoover workers who were massed in these States under Colonel Mann, and has recognized groups set up as blinds by the forces that Mr. Hoover originally intended to disown. And with this one exception, instead of the Republicans building up a strong organization in the various States, there has developed more factionalism than ever before. The exception is Florida, where order has been fairly established in spite of Mr. Brown.

Texas and Virginia have, of course, not come under his wing.

There was nothing in the day's development to change the first conclusion that Doctor Work's withdrawal, while not in a huff of any sort, was influenced by a general weariness with the way things were going, together with the philosophy that, after all, he was getting too old to worry about them.

DECLINE CABINET POSTS

There was an authoritative statement that he had been offered either the postmaster generalship or another Cabinet place, and declined. There is no reason to believe that this is not true.

Another story that was given considerable credence was that he disapproved of the policy of sending Cabinet members out to attack the Senate. This, of course, was not serious enough to provoke his resignation, but it is entirely possible that in his practical way the doctor disapproved of the attacks on the Senate.

Representative FORT, of New Jersey, more vigorous and younger, and used to seeing the big stick wielded in the House, is said to be the author of the plan.

Whoever the plan belongs to, the first attack delivered by Secretary of the Navy Adams has done no good. It has been explained by administration explainers that it could have possibly done no harm in that the only Senators who would take offense are the Progressives and Democrats, who are against the administration anyhow.

ATTACK INCREASES RESENTMENT

But it has done this harm. It has heightened their resentment. It has, to cite a case in point, increased their determination for the debenture in the farm bill. There may be a break in their ranks after a while, but the debenture proposal is in for a good delay because of their attitude.

There is considerable speculation concerning Work's successor, but inasmuch as it is two months or more off before he retires, it is doubtful if the President has given it much thought. And speculation to-day runs the hazard of further eliminations that may come as the race for the place at the right hand of the throne enters its final phase.

INTERFERENCE WITH THE RIGHTS OF SENATOR HEFLIN

Mr. HEFLIN, in presenting the petition, given below, said: Mr. President, these petitioners reside in 56 towns in Massachusetts. I ask that the petition, including the names and list of towns, be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

We, the undersigned citizens of Massachusetts, do hereby respectfully petition United States Senator from Massachusetts GILLETT to support and vote for the passage of the resolution of Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN, Senator from Alabama, which calls upon the Senate of the United States of America to condemn and repudiate the reprehensible and criminal conduct of those who sought to assault and do violence to the person of said Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN when he spoke in Brockton, Mass., on March the 18th, 1929:

Robert W. Waterman, 539 Plain Street, Brockton, Mass.
Bendix L. Peterson, 79 Wheeler Avenue, Brockton, Mass.
Leslie Simpson, 535 Pleasant Street, Brockton, Mass.
Aaron Burr, 20 Martin Place, Brockton, Mass.
Russell L. Hayden, 19 Rutland Street, Brockton, Mass.
Clara I. Waterman, 539 Plain Street, Brockton, Mass.
Julia M. Young, 135 Prospect Street, West Bridgewater, Mass.
Fritz Plahn, 20 Fulton Street, Brockton, Mass.
Carl O. Winblad, 11 Sheppard Street, Brockton, Mass.
James Cochrane, 18 Webster Square, Brockton, Mass.
A. M. Mills, South Easton, Mass.
George H. Northcott, Middleboro, R. F. D., Mass.
George W. Higgins, 67 West Ashland Street, Brockton, Mass.
Thomas K. Perry, 22 Exchange Street, Brockton, Mass.
Isabell Currier, 83 Hillcrest Avenue, Brockton, Mass.
Glenna Clough, 83 Hillcrest Avenue, Brockton, Mass.
Charles L. Merritt, 57 West Street, Whitman, Mass.
Lillian M. Merritt, 57 West Street, Whitman, Mass.
Edgar C. Hill, jr., Hillview Avenue, Holbrook, Mass.
Russell M. Thayer, 102 Hancock Street, Whitman, Mass.
Forest N. Smith, 27 Hall Street, Brockton, Mass.
Thomas H. Bouldry, Crescent Street, East Bridgewater, Mass.
C. S. Thomas, 61 Wyman Street, Brockton, Mass.
Theodore C. Tripp, 541 North Central Street, East Bridgewater, Mass.
Ray Sampson, 35 Sunset Avenue, West Bridgewater, Mass.
Ralph A. Bird, 36 Tremont Street, Campello, Mass.
Jennie G. Porter, 85 Forest Street, Middleboro, Mass.
Harold P. Hayden, 704 North Main Street, Brockton, Mass.
Florence L. Hayden, 704 North Main Street, Brockton, Mass.
R. Steinhilber, jr., 195 Torrey Street, Brockton, Mass.
R. Steinhilber, sr., 195 Torrey Street, Brockton, Mass.
Harry Parkinson, Central Square, Brockton, Mass.
C. Reginald LeBuff, 29 Garfield Avenue, Medford, Mass.
P. Harding, 204 Springvale Avenue, Everett, Mass.
R. E. Harding, 204 Springvale Avenue, Everett, Mass.
L. E. Harding, 204 Springvale Avenue, Everett, Mass.
Charles A. Briggs, 111 Park Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Fred Young, 1573 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Jos. Wilbarman, New Bedford, Mass.
Earl Monis, 130 Brown Street, Waltham, Mass.
Alfred L. Woodbridge, 21 Goddard Road, Brockton, Mass.
A. Arnott, 841 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.
Helen A. Greenleaf, 72 Mill Street, Abington, Mass.
Charles A. Dorr, jr., 601 Summer Street, Brockton, Mass.
Albert H. Tourtellotte, 245 Market Street, Brockton, Mass.
Charles W. Wikdahl, 190 Nilsson Street, Brockton, Mass.
Roy A. Newcombe, Box 44, Montello, Mass.
Harry M. Morse, 93 Florence Street, Brockton, Mass.
William R. Mcleod, Box 64, Easton, Mass.
Charles H. Pratt, 537 Pleasant Street, Brockton, Mass.
Harold C. Bouldry, Chestnut Street, East Bridgewater, Mass.
Augustus E. Bouldry, Chestnut Street, East Bridgewater, Mass.
F. S. Currier, 83 Hillcrest Avenue, Brockton, Mass.
John H. Bartlett, 115 Berkside Avenue, Brockton, Mass.

Elmer G. Harlow, 10 Cross Street, West Bridgewater, Mass.
J. Sumner Knapp, 306 Whitman Street, East Bridgewater, Mass.
J. F. Neal, 58 Kingman Avenue, Brockton, Mass.
Leon W. Littlefield, 254 Green Street, Brockton, Mass.
Lawrence E. Burt, 770 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.
Davis Kingman, 174 Summer Street, Brockton, Mass.
Dana S. Morton, Washington Street, Canton, Mass.
Maynard Stadig, 46 Northfield Avenue, Quincy, Mass.
Willard V. Joyce, 655 Summer Street, South Weymouth, Mass.
Cecil W. Olson, 20 Bedford Street, Quincy, Mass.
Carl F. Dunbar, 24 Highland Place, South Weymouth, Mass.
Albert C. Reed, 139 Park Avenue, South Weymouth, Mass.
Colin C. Brown, 501 Washington Street, Canton, Mass.
C. R. Fuller, 22 Holbrook Road, North Weymouth, Mass.
James W. Ross, 63 Division Street, Atlantic, Mass.
Hilda Wannie, Hyannis, Mass.
Hilda Wannie, Centerville, Mass.
G. C. Sherburce, Pleasant Street, Hyannis, Mass.
Clara Harris, Prine Street, Hyannis, Mass.
Dora Helstrom, Pleasant Street, Hyannis, Mass.
Albion V. Helstrom, Pleasant Street, Hyannis, Mass.
Henry M. Eldredge, Chatham, Mass.
William C. Tayhr, Wellfleet, Mass.
Carl M. Jennison, 1209 Pleasant Street, Canton, Mass.
Howard L. Shaw, 723 Pleasant Street, Canton, Mass.
Harry F. Holmes, 44 Messenger Street, Canton, Mass.
Lillian Holmes, 44 Messenger Street, Canton, Mass.
E. S. Taber, 299 Washington Street, Canton, Mass.
Alger J. G. Stadig, 20 Lind Street, Quincy, Mass.
Sumner F. Shaw, 31 School Street, Weymouth, Mass.
Clinton C. Stadig, 20 Lind Street, Quincy, Mass.
Henry H. Nelson, Phillips Street, South Weymouth, Mass.
F. C. Dean, 442 Union Street, South Weymouth, Mass.
Harry W. Jordan, Provincetown, Mass.
Edwin W. Rich, 8 Court, Provincetown, Mass.
Charles Nickerson, Town Hill Road, Provincetown, Mass.
Charles B. Smith, Provincetown, Mass.
Edna G. McLeod, 25 Poganticut Avenue, Easton, Mass.
Edward C. Hall, 150 Clifton Avenue, Brockton, Mass.
Irma H. Hall, 150 Clifton Avenue, Brockton, Mass.
Erhest H. Small, North Truro, Mass.
Elberton R. Ingraham, North Truro, Mass.
Emma V. Smith, North Truro, Mass.
Katherine M. Small, North Truro, Mass.
Jennie E. Smith, 27 Hall Street, Brockton, Mass.
Etta M. Collins, Orleans, Mass.
Sylvanus P. Collins, Orleans, Mass.
Sarah A. Snow, Wellfleet, Mass.
W. J. Hendiescie, Wellfleet, Mass.
Osborne Lamborne, Wellfleet, Mass.
Basil Oliner, Peakham Road, Sudbury, Mass.
Telfair Minton, 72 Pinckney Street, Boston, Mass.
Bruce A. Phelps, 11 Lewis Street, Canton, Mass.
Robert J. Shaw, Pleasant Street, Canton, Mass.
Charles C. Partridge, jr., 291 Lamartine Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
George W. Christie, Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
Louis Layhitis, 18 Beed Street, Somerville, Mass.
Paul A. Dunbar, 15 Danforth Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Edward F. Foster, 603 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
Roy L. Whiddon, 48 Mall Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Guy A. Stevens, 57 Central Street, Saugus, Mass.
Sadie E. Stevens, 57 Central Street, Saugus, Mass.
Lila F. Wilder, 3 Henry Street, Saugus, Mass.
Carl E. Wilder, 3 Henry Street, Saugus, Mass.
Arthur Blakney, Quincy Avenue, Dedham, Mass.
George H. Robinson, Light Street, Lynn, Mass.
Roland W. Percy, Centerville, Mass.
G. L. Palmer, Boston, Mass.
Edith L. Palmer, Boston, Mass.
Ada C. Palmer, Boston, Mass.
Grace L. Nichols, Framingham, Mass.
William E. Wadsworth, Framingham, Mass.
Fred C. Love, Lynn, Mass.
Jacob A. Overs, Lynn, Mass.
Harold A. Bamford, 14 Ellis Street, Lynn, Mass.
R. D. Miller, 263 Essex Street, Lynn, Mass.
Tillie Starrett, 263 Essex Street, Lynn, Mass.
Belding E. Bingham, 148 Russell Street, Waltham, Mass.
W. Emerson, 8½ Elizabeth Street, Attleboro, Mass.
H. A. Deane, 19 East Street, Attleboro, Mass.
P. C. Blatchford, Rehoboth, Mass.
Frank O. Adler, Attleboro, Mass.
Harry Dunbar, 79 Montgomery Street, Boston, Mass.
Frances Sullivan, 493 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Henry Gester, 493 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
W. E. Bender, 28 Concord Square, Boston, Mass.
Nellie Bender, 28 Concord Square, Boston, Mass.
Carl W. Colton, 28 Concord Square, Boston, Mass.
E. T. Bruce, 30 Jerome Avenue, West Newton, Mass.
Walter A. Taylor, Main Street, Wellfleet, Mass.
Savillion F. Dolby, Holbrook Avenue, Wellfleet, Mass.
A. E. Brown, Eastham, Mass.
George E. Bassett, Mill Hill Road, Wellfleet, Mass.
J. P. Ellis, Brewster, Mass.
E. A. Chipman, North Harwich, Mass.
Bessie E. Chipman, North Harwich, Mass.
Willie F. Eldridge, Chatham, Mass.
Caroline M. Smith, Chatham, Mass.
Anna M. Eldridge, Chatham, Mass.
J. Howard Nickerson, Chatham, Mass.
Laurie H. Nickerson, Chatham, Mass.
Mrs. Greta Brown, Hyannis, Mass.
Roy D. Brown, Hyannis, Mass.
Clifford Hayden, 19 Rutland Street, Brockton, Mass.
N. R. Morton, 310 Derby Street, West Newton, Mass.
T. Walter Wannie, Barnstable, Mass.
A. E. Slade, 135 Bradford Street, Provincetown, Mass.
Hewey Beckman, Cedar Street, Chatham, Mass.
Alice Holyoke, West Street, West Bridgewater, Mass.
Stephen B. Lewis, Barnstable, Mass.
Paul D. Warner, 129 Bradford Street, Provincetown, Mass.
George B. Lovell, 129 Bradford Street, Provincetown, Mass.
Katherine Burch, 298 Commercial Street, Provincetown, Mass.
Dorothy Burch, 11 Pearl Street, Provincetown, Mass.
Mary A. Bryant, Bradford Street, Wellfleet, Mass.
Walter M. Remis, Wellfleet, Mass.
Robert C. Halliday, Holmes Road, North Attleboro, Mass.
Lillian D. Halliday, Holmes Road, North Attleboro, Mass.
Ethel M. Waterman, 11 Watson Avenue, Attleboro, Mass.
Louise R. Rose, Truro, Mass.
Florence A. Fenderson, 221 Turnpike Street, South Easton, Mass.
Ethel Burt, 770 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.
Lawrence Burt, 770 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.
Grace B. Waterman, Chartley, Mass.
Mildred M. Hammond, 365 Fulton Street, Medford, Mass.
Rose M. Adams, 68 Woods Avenue, West Somerville, Mass.
Hazel E. Dolby, 99 West Adams Street, West Somerville, Mass.
Alicia LeDrew, 74 Waverly Street, Everett, Mass.
Annie L. Greenwood, 66 Hobart Street, Brighton, Mass.
Lillian M. Gray, 70 Corwell Avenue, West Somerville, Mass.
Hildreth W. Paylor, 2 Tonis Avenue, Medford, Mass.
Annie C. Young, 35 Bates Street, Brockton, Mass.
Florence A. Eaton, 408 Centre Street, Brockton, Mass.
Edna Chandler, Lowell, Mass.
Freda Nelson, Lowell, Mass.
Almeda A. Stanley, 7 Fairmount Street, Medford Hillside, Mass.
Ethel M. Massie, 82 Bailey Road, Somerville, Mass.
Elvira M. Chute, 105 Green Street, Lynn, Mass.
Anna M. Clark, 185 Essex Street, Cliftondale, Mass.
Minnie M. Medros, 45 McKinley Street, Everett, Mass.
Winifred Stevenson, 1004 Washington Street, Lynn, Mass.
Florence M. Dane, 119 Winthrop Street, Medford, Mass.
Vera Grace Bell, Tyngsborough, Mass.
Edith K. Connell, Tyngsborough, Mass.
Edith M. Bell, Tyngsborough, Mass.
Marguerita B. Sternfelt, Allston, Mass.
Hazel E. Richardson, Allston, Mass.
Mildred L. Bamford, Bessoms Beach, Marblehead, Mass.
Mrs. John D. Rusden, 112 Summer Street, Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. Mabel E. Dewhurst, 119 O Street, South Boston, Mass.
Buleah S. Wentzel, 25 Astor Street, Boston, Mass.
Leah E. Bell, Worcester, Mass.
Roberta E. Whittemore, New Bedford, Mass.
V. Vivian Cox, 51 Russell Street, Medford, Mass.
Ruth V. Nash, 425 Fulton Street, Medford, Mass.
Lucy Bouldry, Chestnut Street, East Bridgewater, Mass.
Alice Sliff, 1 Goswold Street, Provincetown, Mass.
Annie T. Slade, Bradford Street, Provincetown, Mass.
Myrtle C. Wiley, North Eastham, Mass.
Raymond A. Eldridge, Chatham, Mass.
Alice M. Perry, Fisk Street, West Dennis, Mass.
Lillian L. Perry, Fisk Street, West Dennis, Mass.
Laura E. Dunham, East Bridgewater, Mass.
Everatt E. Walker, Somerville, Mass.
George T. Morse, Somerville, Mass.
George A. Whiting, North Eastham, Mass.
Ralph A. Chase, North Eastham, Mass.
Albert A. Baker, Orleans, Mass.
Harry C. Stowell, 391 Park Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Hanson L. Snow, Main Street, Wellfleet, Mass.
Albert O. Rose, 1153 Penniman Street, Truro, Mass.

Edwin W. Cook, New Bedford, Mass.
Frank E. Brown, 40 Roosevelt Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Ensley P. Wheaton, box 247, Hyannis, Mass.
G. C. Spaight, Chatham, Mass.
G. K. Richardson, 1399 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Bert J. Rideout, 154 Lexington Street, Auburndale, Mass.
Edward L. Spaulding, 69 Webster Park, West Newton, Mass.
Merrill A. Love, Stonebridge Park, Brookfield, Mass.
Idell A. Love, 33 Apricot Street, Worcester, Mass.
Robert L. Allen, Main Street, Chatham, Mass.
Winfred E. Harris, 29 Pine Street, Hyannis, Mass.
Eva Kanbegian, 505 Central Street, East Bridgewater, Mass.
Harry Kanbegian, 505 Central Street, East Bridgewater, Mass.
Ernest H. Small, jr., North Truro, Mass.
Lottie E. Tripp, 541 North Central Street, East Bridgewater, Mass.

LIST OF 56 TOWNS AND CITIES WHERE SIGNERS OF PETITION RESIDE

Abington, Atlantic, Attleboro, Allston, Barnstable, Boston, Brockton, Brighton, Canton, Chatham, Chartley, Campello, Centerville, Cliftondale, Dedham, Everett, Eastham, Easton, East Bridgewater, Holbrook, Hyannis, Jamaica Plain, Lynn, Medford, Medford Hillside, Marblehead, Montello, Middleboro, New Bedford, North Weymouth, North Truro, North Attleboro, North Eastham, North Harwich, Orleans, Provincetown, Quincy, Roxbury, Rehoboth, Saugus, Somerville, Sudbury, South Boston, South Easton, South Weymouth, Truro, Tyngsborough, Whitman, Waltham, Wellfleet, Weymouth, Worcester, West Bridgewater, West Newton, West Somerville, and West Dennis.

FRANCO-AMERICAN FILM CONTROVERSY

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, I send to the desk and ask to have read a telegraphic dispatch from Paris which appeared in the New York Times on June 3 and a news item from the Washington Herald of June 6, after which I desire to submit a few remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the clerk will read, as requested.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

[From the New York Times of June 3, 1929]

FILM QUOTA AT ONCE PARIS'S REPORTED AIM—PRODUCERS PRESS GOVERNMENT TO ENFORCE 4 TO 1 PLAN—INTERPELLATION TO BE MADE IN CHAMBER

PARIS, June 2.—The Franco-American film controversy, which is now in the hands of the respective Governments, took a more serious turn to-day with strong but unconfirmed rumors that the French Government was preparing to place in effect in the near future the 4 to 1 contingent or quota measure to which the American industry, backed by the State Department, has taken such strenuous exception and by which American producers would have to buy one French picture for every four American pictures exhibited in France. A 7 to 1 quota is now in effect.

The film question was discussed at cabinet meetings both Friday and yesterday, and it was understood that under ordinary procedure the recommendations of the French Cinema Syndicate urging the contingent plan would have been referred to a committee for further discussion before any action was taken.

[From the Washington Herald, June 6, 1929]

FILM MAKERS HINT BOYCOTT IN FRANCE

The State Department, at the request of domestic motion-picture film interests, yesterday instructed the American Embassy in Paris to inform the French Government that American films will be withdrawn from the French market if the 4 to 1 quota goes into effect.

The quota at present is 7 to 1, whereby for every 7 American films introduced into France 1 French film must be accepted in the United States.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, the clerk has read two excerpts from the New York Times and the Washington Herald of and concerning a matter of very grave importance to American industry.

It is gratifying to note that our State Department is giving attention to this altogether indefensible interference with legitimate commerce between friendly nations. It is to be hoped that our Government will make it perfectly plain to France that we do not look with indifference on this threatened attack on a great American industry, and that if that great industry is discriminated against and barred out of France by regulations and demands amounting to an embargo, we shall find ways and means to convince that Republic of the unwisdom and folly of her legislation.

The motion-picture industry is one of the outstanding phenomena of our age, remarkable as that age is for advancement in discovery and invention, in science and the useful arts. Although but little over 30 years old, that industry directly employs in America more than 325,000 people. In the manufacture, distribution, and exhibition of motion pictures it gives employment to over a million and a quarter Americans.

A great army of artists and skilled workmen carry on this American industry, and by their genius and labor contribute not only to the education and pleasure of the people but to the material benefit of allied industries and to the Nation at large.

A vast amount of capital is invested in this industry, in the making of pictures, in their distribution, in theaters specially designed for their exhibition.

Nor is this all that may be said to show the importance of this American industry. The American motion picture is America's most efficient commercial agent, spreading abroad into foreign lands information as to our resources and the salable products of our factories and fields.

It is because of the immense importance of this American industry, thus briefly—and, of course, only briefly—suggested, that I call attention to the threatened attack on it, an attack which, if not averted, means the barring out of American pictures from France.

Senators will naturally ask me what is the nature of this attack. What is this "4 to 1" quota plan that France threatens to put into operation? It is this: Each producer of a motion picture in France, whether the picture be good, bad, or indifferent, will receive four licenses to import foreign films. This plan is known as the "4 to 1" contingent or quota system. American producers will be required to purchase—note this—one French picture for every four American pictures exhibited in France. In other words, for every four American pictures imported into France for exhibition, one French picture must be purchased by the American producers.

Now, it so happens that our superior motion pictures are very popular in France; there is a market for them there; whereas the French motion pictures do not attract American audiences.

Hitherto we have been compelled to buy at exorbitant price 1 French picture, however valueless, for every 7 American pictures sent into France for exhibition. This was bad enough, but now we are called on to buy 1 French picture for every 4 American pictures sent to that country for exhibition.

If this ingenious plan, scheme, system—call it what you will—is enforced a French embargo on American motion pictures is declared!

I concede the unquestioned and unquestionable right of France to impose such a tariff on American imported pictures as she thinks necessary for the protection and encouragement of her motion-picture industry. Indeed, to-day—this day—in the exercise of that right France imposes a tariff on our motion pictures substantially twice the amount our Government imposes on imported French pictures.

I concede her equally recognized right to impose license and internal taxes on American pictures and to make rules and regulations for their exhibition in France, placing our pictures on an equality in these respects with those of other nations; but I protest against her attempt to force American producers to purchase her pictures at arbitrary prices and regardless of their exhibition value as a precedent condition for the entry of American pictures into France.

I indulge in the belief that upon a little reflection France will see the unwisdom, perhaps danger, of her 4 to 1 plan to encourage her motion-picture industry.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. COPELAND. May I ask the Senator, does he know of any other instance in the history of commerce or trade where such a condition has been imposed?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I am not aware of any nation which has ever adopted or undertaken to enforce such a scheme, plan, or system to aid its export trade.

Mr. COPELAND. It seems to me an amazing thing that a nation by such a condition should attempt to force another people to take something which perhaps they do not want—I am not speaking at all in disparagement of the French pictures—and to require them to buy, whether they wish to do so or not. I think the Senator is to be commended for making the statement to the Senate and to the country, in order that all concerned may be advised of what the situation is.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. KING. I am somewhat surprised at the attitude of my friend the Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND]. I do not see any difference in morals—indeed, if moralities exist they would be in favor of France—between measures which we have enacted oftentimes which were a complete embargo of

goods and products from foreign countries and a proposition which says, "We shall not embargo your products but we ask some little reciprocity."

Mr. Taft, when President of the United States, favored a reciprocity treaty with Canada under the terms of which our exports to Canada were to be reciprocally benefited by an exchange of commodities between the two countries. We have many evidences of American legislation constituting an embargo against foreign imports. France is not embargoing American films; she merely says, "Permit us to have some reciprocity."

I am very glad to welcome my friend from California to the list of those who believe that embargoes are not for the best interests of any country; and I shall be glad to have him join hands with some of us, when the tariff bill comes before the Senate, in opposing the embargoes which the House bill contains, and which some American manufacturers desire to increase.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his very thoughtful and courteous remarks. If he heard me—and I take pleasure in thinking that he did—I stated that I very cheerfully concede the unquestioned and, with me, unquestionable right of any sovereign nation to impose such a tariff on imports as it thinks makes for its benefit. That is not a concession but the admission of a manifest recognized right of any nation; and I believe in that doctrine as applied immediately to the United States. But that is not the question here involved at all; and I do not desire to digress or be diverted into a colloquy or discussion of collateral or unrelated matters. I am calling attention to a situation which injuriously affects an American industry.

At the expense of time, I will repeat. I indulge in the belief that upon a little reflection France will see the unwisdom—perhaps danger—of her 4 to 1 plan to encourage her motion-picture industry. Suppose other nations should adopt a like plan or policy and enforce it against France. Suppose that for every four Michelin tires imported into the United States one American-made tire, at any price the manufacturer might demand, had to be purchased by the French. Suppose that for every four articles of French manufacture—dresses, hats, perfumes, and so forth—one like article of American manufacture, regardless of merit or price, had to be purchased by the French.

Why, Mr. President, if the United States, or any other industrial nation, should adopt such an unwise and uneconomic plan or policy, the tears of France would cause the Seine to overflow its banks.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma in the chair). Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Yes.

Mr. BURTON. I am asking merely for information. The regulation, as I understand it, is that for every four films brought in from the United States, one French film shall be purchased. How is the selection made of that one? Is it at the option of the American producer?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. That is left somewhat indefinite, I may say.

Mr. BURTON. Then, the American producer might purchase the very cheapest film on the market; might he not?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. It is subject, however, to rules and regulations put in force by France; and just whether we would be obliged to buy a particular picture or not I am not able now definitely to answer.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator suffer an interruption? I apologize for taking his time further.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Certainly.

Mr. KING. Does the Senator know that the Film Trust—and it is a trust—of the United States has been under investigation for some time by the Department of Justice and by the Federal Trade Commission, and one of the allegations of its delinquency rests upon the proposition that in order for the purchasers, the exhibitors in the Senator's town and in my town and in the little towns to get an up-to-date picture, they are compelled to buy a large number of worn-out and effete pictures, and that practice is engaged in and indulged in by this trust which the Senator is now eulogizing?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. No; I am not eulogizing a trust, nor am I at present concerned with the subject matter referred to by my distinguished friend, the Senator from Utah. Whether this great industry, in which many corporations and individuals are interested, is doing anything in violation of our laws, I am not now asserting or denying, nor discussing. I assume that those having jurisdiction over the matter will seek the truth, and that the truth will be fully sufficient to exonerate—I indulge in that thought—this industry from the charges made.

Mr. KING. Let us hope the truth will prevail.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. And the truth shall make us free.

On reliable information from French sources I am warranted in asserting that the "7 to 1" quota plan to enforce exports was not helpful but hurtful to the French industry; that it resulted in inferior French pictures that found no natural market in foreign countries; and therefore I am justified in predicting that if this proposed "4 to 1" plan is enforced it will not only bar American pictures from France but will practically destroy the French industry.

If France wants good pictures—and undoubtedly she does—we have them to sell.

Mr. SMOOT. In California.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. And, as my scholarly friend from Utah says, we have them in California for sale and exhibition. If France, I say, wants good pictures—and undoubtedly she does—we have them here, manufactured in the United States; and if she ever learns to make superior pictures, America will buy them. But we have set a high standard, and will not be forced to buy her pictures, silent or speaking, that our people do not enjoy and will not patronize.

Mr. President, I have taken the liberty of calling attention to this matter in no spirit of hostility to France, the country we owe so much, but which owes us vastly more.

Without any feeling or spirit of hostility I have made these brief remarks preliminary to offering the resolution which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution will be read.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 87), as follows:

> Whereas the French Government is considering the enforcement of a plan known as the "4 to 1" contingent or quota measure applying to the importation into France of American-made motion pictures, and the State Department has instructed the American Embassy in France to protest such plan: Therefore be it
>
> *Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be, and is hereby, requested to transmit to the Senate a copy of such protest and copies of any and all communications or correspondence relating thereto.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the Senator does not ask that the resolution be considered now, I understand.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Oh, no.

Mr. KING. Because, if so, I want an opportunity to have it amended.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator from California did not ask for its immediate consideration.

Mr. KING. I feel that we should, perhaps, ask for information with respect to measures which we propose for an embargo upon imports brought into the United States. If we are going to go into the matter of any tariff by other nations which may impede our sales in foreign lands, let us consider at the same time what we are doing and may do and propose to do for the purpose of cutting off our trade with other nations, and preventing a reasonable exchange of our commodities with our friends across the seas who may have commodities to sell to us.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will go over under the rule.

SCHEDULE OF TARIFF HEARINGS

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, in answer to the thousands of letters and the hundreds of personal inquiries that I have received as to when the hearings on the tariff shall begin, and the schedules of the subcommittees, I have prepared a statement which I wish to have go into the RECORD. I also wish at this particular time—it will take just a few minutes—to call attention to the dates of the hearings and the membership of the subcommittees:

MEETING DATES FOR HEARINGS OF SUBCOMMITTEES OF FINANCE COMMITTEE ON THE TARIFF BILL

	Commence hearings on—
Valuation, full committee	June 12
SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1—ROOM 212, SENATE OFFICE BUILDING	
Schedule 1—Chemicals, oils, and paints—Smoot, Edge, Reed, King, Barkley	June 14
Schedule 2—Earths, earthenware, glassware—Edge, Reed, Smoot, King, Barkley	June 19
Schedule 3—Metals and manufactures of—Reed, Smoot, Edge, King, Barkley	June 24

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2—ROOM 312, SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

	Commence hearings on—
Schedule 6—Tobacco and manufactures of—Shortridge, Watson, Smoot, Harrison, Connally	June 13
Schedule 8—Spirits, wines, and other beverages—Shortridge, Smoot, Watson, Harrison, Connally	June 14
Schedule 7—Agricultural products and provisions—Watson, Smoot, Shortridge, Harrison, Connally	June 17
Schedule 5—Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of—Smoot, Shortridge, Watson, Harrison, Connally	June 24

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3—ROOM 303, SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Schedule 9—Cotton manufactures—Bingham, Greene, Sackett, Simmons, George	June 14
Schedule 10—Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of—Greene, Sackett, Bingham, Simmons, George	June 19
Schedule 11—Wool and manufactures of—Bingham, Greene, Sackett, Simmons, George	June 24
Schedule 12—Silk and silk goods—Sackett, Bingham, Greene, Simmons, George	July 1 (2 p. m.)
Schedule 13—Rayon manufactures—Sackett, Bingham, Greene, Simmons, George	July 8

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 4—ROOM 412, SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Schedule 14—Papers and books—Deneen, Keyes, Couzens, Walsh (Mass.), Thomas (Okla.)	June 13
Schedule 4—Wood and manufactures—Couzens, Deneen, Keyes, Walsh (Mass.), Thomas (Okla.)	June 17
Schedule 15—Sundries—Keyes, Deneen, Couzens, Walsh (Mass.), Thomas (Okla.)	June 24

NOTE.—All meetings will commence at 9.30 a. m. unless otherwise noted. Free list (Schedule 16) will be considered by full committee after conclusion of subcommittee hearings.

Administrative and miscellaneous provisions will be considered by full committee at conclusion of subcommittee hearings.

I wish to say to the members of the subcommittees that I have arranged to have a stenographic reporter present to report the hearings before each subcommittee.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

Mr. OVERMAN. May I ask the Senator what committee will consider the question of importations of manufactured machinery?

Mr. McKELLAR. Machinery for textile mills, and so forth.

Mr. SMOOT. That comes under metal and manufactures of metal. It is Schedule 3; and the subcommittee consists of Senators REED, SMOOT, EDGE, KING, and BARKLEY. The hearings on Schedule 3 will begin on June 24, and will be held in room 212, Senate Office Building.

Mr. McKELLAR. On June 24?

Mr. SMOOT. On June 24.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator read again the names of the members of that committee?

Mr. SMOOT. Senators REED, SMOOT, EDGE, KING, and BARKLEY.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I think my colleague should state that these schedules—that is, so far as the assignments of Democrats are concerned—were prepared by my colleague and by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] after the latter had conferred with the Democratic members of the Finance Committee; so that those assignments and allocations are made with the approval of the Democratic members of the Finance Committee.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senate that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] handed me personally the names for each of the subcommittees just as I have read them.

Mr. KING. I wanted to acquit my colleague and my Republican friends from the charge that they had autocratically made up these schedules and these assignments of Democratic Members.

Mr. SMOOT. No, Mr. President; that never can be charged against the Republican Party. The only autocratic action taken in regard to the tariff bill is taken when the Democrats have a bill in their hands. Then the Republicans are never allowed to see the bill until it is ready to be voted upon.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, my colleague must not make that statement. I was complimenting him and my Republican friends, in order that no newspaper man or others might feel, in view of his first statement, that this presentation was solely the product of the Republicans. I wanted to say that the Democrats assented to these assignments; and I was paying a compliment to him and to my Republican friends, instead of criticizing them.

Mr. SMOOT. Perhaps I misunderstood the statement. I took it in rather a different spirit, and that is the reason why I made the answer that I did.

Mr. KING. I think my friend ought to have perceived the compliment which I intended to convey.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House insisted upon its amendments to the bill (S. 312) to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. CHINDBLOM, Mr. FENN, Mr. McLEOD, Mr. RANKIN, and Mr. LOZIER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

NATIONAL-ORIGINS CLAUSE OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 37) submitted by Mr. NYE April 23, 1929, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Immigration be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 151) to repeal the national-origins provisions of the immigration act of 1924.

Mr. BURTON obtained the floor.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. BURTON. I do.

Mr. NYE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum being suggested, the Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Frazier	King	Sheppard
Ashurst	George	La Follette	Shortridge
Barkley	Gillett	McKellar	Smith
Bingham	Glass	McMaster	Smoot
Blease	Glenn	McNary	Steiwer
Bratton	Goff	Metcalf	Swanson
Brookhart	Goldsborough	Moses	Thomas, Idaho
Broussard	Greene	Norris	Thomas, Okla.
Burton	Harris	Nye	Townsend
Capper	Harrison	Oddie	Trammell
Caraway	Hastings	Overman	Tydings
Connally	Hatfield	Patterson	Tyson
Copeland	Hawes	Phipps	Vandenberg
Couzens	Hebert	Pine	Wagner
Cutting	Heflin	Pittman	Walcott
Dale	Howell	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Deneen	Johnson	Reed	Warren
Dill	Jones	Robinson, Ark.	Waterman
Edge	Kean	Sackett	Watson
Fletcher	Keyes	Schall	Wheeler

Mr. BURTON. My colleague [Mr. FESS] is necessarily absent on account of illness.

Mr. SCHALL. My colleague [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is detained on account of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, on the 29th of April last the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] made some remarks here in the Senate of a disparaging nature in regard to immigrants from western Asia and southeastern Europe. I read the pertinent portion:

> For a long time before the war broke out in Europe this country was the trash basket of Europe. We were sent thousands of immigrants who were excused from penitentiary sentences on condition that they would emigrate to America. We got the trash of the Mediterranean, all that Levantine stock that churns around through there and does not know what its own ancestry is. It came here in large numbers from Syria and the Turkish Provinces and from different countries of the Balkan Peninsula and from all that part of southeastern Europe.

This sweeping condemnation seems to include the Syrians, and very naturally the community of Syrians in northern Ohio have protested against such an attack as this. Of my own acquaintance with them I shall wish to speak in a few minutes, but I would ask at this time that the clerk read the protest filed by the Syrian American Club of Cleveland.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the clerk will read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

THE SYRIAN AMERICAN CLUB,
Cleveland, Ohio, June 3, 1929.

Hon. THEODORE E. BURTON,
Senate of the United States, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Beg to call your attention to a certain discussion which is reported in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 29, 1929, issue, on page 638, while the Committee on Immigration was considering and proposing remedies and solutions on the question involving the adoption of an ultimate ratio with respect to controlling the flow of immigration into this country.

We note with much surprise and indignation that during that discussion the Hon. Senator DAVID REED, in expressing his views on the imme-

diate question and in pointing out nationality preferences, desirables, and undesirables, uttered and cast a most insulting and disparaging remark against the Syrian people when he referred to them as being "the trash of the Mediterranean."

The undersigned committee, on behalf of the Syrian American Club of Cleveland, Ohio, and as representing the Syrians in the State of Ohio, desires to voice through you, as our able and skilled representative in the Senate from this State, their vigorous protests against the Senator's injudicious and violent attack upon the Syrian people.

We are unaware and have not been able to place our finger tips on any excusable fact or theory upon which the Senator might have based his indiscreet statement, and, moreover, the Senator did not adduce any reason or cause as a motive for such an utterance.

It can not be contradicted that the Syrian element in these glorious United States is one of the most loyal, peaceful, and law-abiding citizens constituting the long-sought and continued ideals of this country and preserving its Constitution, nourished and sponsored by our noble and great American forefathers.

Can the Senator's condemnation of the Syrian people be based on any immoral, criminal, disloyalty, or deviations from the cardinal principles binding this country? No; he can not.

Therefore, Hon. THEODORE E. BURTON, the Senator's statement is biased, prejudicial, ungrounded, and irrational.

Further, for your own information, and should you desire to search the judicial dockets and records of every branch of the judiciary, you will marvel at its disclosure, for you will find the number of Syrian criminals or penal violators of Syrian parentage very negligible. You will neither find many more than what you can count on your fingers dependent upon our benevolent American eleemosynary institutions. With these facts facing us and the whole world, can any prudent or diligent person justifiably attack or denounce the worthiness of any Syrian who is willing to swear fidelity and allegiance to the Stars and Stripes of a great, united, and God-loving country as America?

Trusting that we have submitted to you our cause and complaint in good faith on behalf of the Syrian people, not only in this State of Ohio but all over the Nation, for the unjust wrong that has branded them, we remain ever loyal and citizens of a great democracy, the United States.

Very truly yours,

THE GOOD AND WELFARE COMMITTEE,
JESS N. SABA, *Chairman.*
JAMES SOLOMON.
MICHAEL CARABOOLAD.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, as I said, I am acquainted with many of the Syrian people in northern Ohio, and I may say for them that their names very rarely appear in the criminal court records. They are industrious, law-abiding, and patriotic. As soon as possible they become naturalized American citizens. Their children are taking an honorable place in the public schools and they, whether as merchants, laborers, or in whatever capacity, are becoming an integral and helpful part in our cosmopolitan population. I much regret the statement made by the Senator from Pennsylvania, and at the same time I must say that the letter just read is a little stronger in some of its adjectives than I would altogether approve, but it is very natural that the writers should be extremely sensitive about the attack and should answer with some degree of bitterness.

In regard to the general proposition pending, it seems to me best that we adopt legislation postponing the operation of the national-origins plan and give to the subject of immigration a very careful consideration. Our immigration laws and policies are seriously in need of adjustment. I can not see my way clear to vote for the national-origins plan. It seems to me that the plan based on the census of 1890 is, in the first place, very much more practicable in its application and is more thoroughly representative of the citizenship of the United States at this time. An unfortunate issue has been raised in the way of accusation that racial prejudice is involved in one plan or the other. I am not going to take the time of the Senate to eulogize this or that nationality. In the adjustment of immigrants coming to this country and to American life there has been a very wide difference in the promptness with which those coming from abroad have become real American citizens. Indeed there are certain classes, especially from Asia, that we felt it necessary to exclude altogether. But no man can deny that in peace and in war in all the various activities of American life the immigrant who has come to this country through all the period of American growth has made a very valuable contribution to the upbuilding of the country.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, it seems to be impossible to discuss immigration restriction without arousing the feelings of a great number of sensitive groups and hypersensitive groups. I never said that the Syrian people were the trash of the Mediterranean, and anyone who reads my statements will see that I did not. I said that from all around the shores of the Mediterranean came the trash of that region and that they came from the Turkish Provinces and from Syria and from all the other countries which I could have listed. That is true. Everyone who hears my voice at this moment knows that it is true. But it is equally true that I made no reflection whatsoever upon the Syrians as a race or as an immigrant strain.

Anyone who undertakes to debate the subject of immigration restriction will find himself the unlucky victim of that kind of misconstruction. He will be accused of a racial prejudice of which he is wholly unconscious. Sometimes the accusation will be made to curry favor with the people in question and sometimes it will be made because of their hypersensitiveness. I have said in every speech I have ever made on immigration that we can treat this question only in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence that all men were born equal, and that remark is always included, and invariably an effort is made to introduce questions of race prejudice. If America is to legislate soundly on this subject it can not be done in that spirit.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, the discussion of this question has at least served one good purpose. It has brought to the attention of the American people the fact that there is a strong and a powerful organized effort to break down restricted immigration into the United States. Certain foreign forces are at work. Their influence is being felt here at the Capitol. They have become so bold and arrogant that they dare now to tell the people of the United States who shall come and how many shall come each year to this great Government that we call ours.

I hold in my hand a copy of the issue of the Chicago Tribune of May 21 last, and the headline of the article from which I shall quote reads: Hands off Immigration Law. Then the article says:

> Restriction of immigration is necessary for the welfare of this country, and has become the corner stone of American nationalism.

Mr. President, that does not appeal to the person who is going to be influenced by foreign elements, but the day is coming and it is not far distant when the people of the Nation are going to rise up and demand of their Senators that they represent them and that they look to the welfare of this country and that they shall not be coerced and intimidated by foreign elements already here, and by the force of a foreign element that hopes soon to be here.

At another place in the article it says:

> Immigration into our country is no other country's business.

And that is true. We are to determine who shall come here, and just how many shall come. We have a right to shut them all out if we want to do so, and I do not know but that the day is near at hand when we will do that, at least for a time, until we can find out just what we have in the United States.

Senators, this is a serious question. When I first came to Congress there were being shipped into this country over a million foreigners a year. They were coming from southern Europe more than from any other section. I have been in Congress 24 years. At that rate we would have had poured into our country in my brief time in public life fully 25,000,000 of those people. I, with others in the House from the South and West, saw the necessity for restricted immigration.

I had not been in the House very long until under the leadership of a brave Alabaman, John Burnett, of the seventh congressional district, who had become chairman of the Committee on Immigration, we started a vigorous fight to restrict immigration. We passed the bill, but President Taft vetoed it, and I do not hesitate to say to you that I believe it was the Roman influence here and foreign influences that caused him to veto it.

Then later, when the Democrats were in power, we passed another immigration bill and President Wilson vetoed it, and I do not hesitate to say that the same Roman and foreign influences caused him to veto it. Senators, this influence is tremendous and dangerous in the United States. The time is here for all good Americans to wake up and demand that the American citizen be considered in questions of this kind. What right have any group to sit in their secret councils in foreign lands and dictate the immigration policy of the United States? Do they do it? Let me read to you further from this article:

> 1. That the campaign for the postponement or repeal of the national-origins provision of the immigration act was begun by persons formerly associated with a publication subsidized by a foreign government.
>
> 2. That the publication which claims the credit for arousing the foreign-language press in the United States against the national-origins quota system is actively engaged in promoting the political interests of a foreign nation to-day.

Senators, do you get the full meaning of what this paper is suggesting? Are you giving consideration to the problem

it presents—"promoting the political interests of a foreign nation in the United States?"

3. That foreign language press and foreign bloc leaders who can only thrive on a continuing fresh supply of immigrants who do not speak our language have spread numerous gross misrepresentations about the national-origins provision among their followers.

4. That foreign steamship companies have lent their facilities for the organization of political opposition to the national-origins provisions.

Senators, do you get the full purport of that statement? Well do I recall our experience in the House with the steamship companies when we first began the fight for restricted immigration. Why, America had become the dumping ground for the criminal refuse of every country on the globe and they were being sent here at the rate of a million and a quarter a year. America was furnishing means for the steamship companies to make hundreds of thousands of dollars. They were bringing shipload after shipload and they were dumping them in upon our shores and adding to our troubles and increasing our burdens while the steamship companies were making money hand over fist. I recall that it developed in the debates in the House that they had their agents in foreign countries who were going through foreign countries with pictures of savings banks in the United States and of boys and girls who had recently come over from the foreign lands working in factories here, making money, running with their hands full of bills to deposit them in the banks. "America is the land of milk and honey. Get your tickets and go to America." They were flooding our country. Such an influx of foreigners had never come to this land before. We said something must be done to stop it. We went to work to stop it.

As I have said, we passed a bill to stop it, but President Taft vetoed it. We kept on fighting. We rallied our forces, Democrats and Republicans alike, from the West and the South, and we passed it again, and President Wilson vetoed it. But we fought on and on and succeeded in passing the immigration bill again and President Coolidge signed it.

It is the best immigration law that we have had in 50 years. It protects the rights and interests of the American people, and we are now trying to keep American guards at the gates to prevent this influx of foreigners from coming again. But here they are coming again in a round-about way, making the shrewdest sort of attempt, as the Senator from Pennsylvania said, to break down the barrier against immigration, to tear down the law that we now have.

I well remember the speech of Representative Burnett of Alabama in the House of Representatives. He told about being in Sicily years ago and asking the natives, "What has become of all the bandits that used to give you so much trouble?" And they answered, "They have all gone to the United States."

Mr. President, those were dangerous days for our country, and we are still suffering from the loose immigration laws that afflicted our people in those evil days. The agents representing the steamship companies, as I said, and other interests, were going through foreign lands and telling the people, "The ship will sail at a certain time; get ready; get your tickets and go to America." They were drumming them up until immigration reached the enormous figure of 1,300,000 a year. I have no apology to make for the part I played in the House of Representatives and in the Senate in preventing such a colossal and inexcusable number of foreigners from coming into our country.

Now that we have a law that is a good law, in the name of our country and all that is dear to us as Americans let us stand by that law.

I desire to ask who is it now that is fighting this national-origins plan? We find the steamship companies on that side. I had a letter the other day—the first one of the kind that I have received from my State—urging me to vote for the repeal of the national-origins clause. It was from a steamship company at Mobile, Ala. Mr. President, the great steamship companies along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts want to get back into the lucrative business which they had in the days to which I have referred when they were bringing hundreds and thousands of shiploads of foreigners and dumping them into the body of our citizenship, trafficking in the transportation of foreigners to the hurt and injury of our own country. We found organized bands of criminals emerging from many of these newly arrived foreign groups—kidnapers, blackhanders, gangsters, and racketeers. And they are robbing and terrorizing legitimate business in the United States, and making life miserable for hundreds and thousands of our people. Still a group of those people in somebody's State brings pressure to bear to vote to change the national-origins provision of the immigration law.

Senators, the people are reading the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD more than they have ever before read it in my lifetime; they know what is going on here. Because we do not hear much from them some Senators take it as a matter of course that the people do not know the situation here and that they will vote for them, but when the citizens of America see that this outside influence, this foreign element, is dominating Senators here and controlling their vote on this important American question, they are going to want somebody else to come here who will speak the American language and stand by American ideals and institutions. They are not going to be imposed on in this fashion always. This paper continues:

5. That the ambassador of a foreign nation to the United States in an address delivered while on a visit to his own country credited the first postponement of national origins to the hyphenated Americans of his own nationality.

He boasted that this foreign influence was strong enough in the United States to prevent the national origins act from going into effect for two years. Think of that astounding situation! The ambassador of that nation back home boasting to his people when perhaps he thought we would never hear of it that he and they were responsible for keeping an American law, enacted by the Congress, from going into effect for two years because they did not want it to go into effect.

Then the paper further states:

How long will you tolerate foreign propaganda as an agency in molding American legislation? The time has come for the American people to end hyphenism! Let Washington hear from the American people. Wire or write to-day the President of the United States and your Senators—CHARLES S. DENEEN and OTIS F. GLENN—that you are opposed to the repeal or suspension of the national-origins clause of the immigration act of 1924. Keep America American.

Mr. President, the statement that I have read discloses the need for a general awakening on the part of Americans everywhere. Foreign intrigue and alien influences are becoming more active and more dangerous every day. The time to combat these un-American influences is now.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; being on guard eternally is what is going to preserve this Government in its true American form. We can not do it in any other way. We have got to put wide-awake, strong Americans on guard here and in other important places.

If Senators will not reflect the American sentiment then their constituencies ought to send Senators here who will. If a Senator in this body is going to be influenced by a group in his State that represents the foreign viewpoint, who want him to vote to repeal the present immigration law, then it is time for the people of his State, those who are actuated by American principles and interests, to deal with him at the polls and send somebody here whose dominating desire and purpose is to serve and safeguard the interests of his own country. Senators, some of you do not seem to know what is going on in this country. The red-handed Mussolini of Rome now has his Fascist organizations at work in this Nation. I told the Senate once before about a convention of Roman Catholics, Italian Fascists, held at Philadelphia a few months ago. These so-called American citizens in a Mussolini Fascist convention at Philadelphia sent Mussolini a cablegram pledging him allegiance and stating they were ready at all times to obey his commands.

Here is a press despatch sent me by Italian Protestants in New York. It reads:

Count di Revel accused. Anti-Fascists in the United States protest alleged espionage system.

Letters addressed to President Hoover and Members of the United States Senate protesting against the activities of Count Thaon di Revel, Fascist propaganda agent in the United States, were released yesterday by the American Friends of Italian Freedom, an organization opposed to Fascism.

The letter pointed out that Count di Revel was organizing young Americans, sons of Italians, into junior Fascist organizations and was preventing Americanization of the Italians in the United States.

Think of that, Senators! These foreign agents have intruded themselves into the very temple of American liberty and here at the altar place the Fascist agents of Mussolini are administering a foreign oath to the sons of American Italians and binding them in allegiance to Mussolini, the Catholic tyrant dictator of Rome. That brazen and dangerous performance is going on right here in the United States. Are Senators afraid to discuss it and condemn it, because of the active alien influences in their States? Here are American patriots of Italian

blood, who love our flag, who want to be let alone, and who want their sons let alone by these foreign influences. They are complaining about it and asking to be relieved of it. Their American sons are sought out by the agents of Mussolini of Italy and being organized into Fascist societies, pledging allegiance not to the American flag. No, no; but allegiance to Mussolini and his Roman Fascist régime in Italy. That, Senators, is going on to-day right here in the United States of America. Are we going to close our eyes and submit to such dangerous doing, or are we going to do what we should do and drive these unwelcome, brazen, and dangerous emissaries of Mussolini out of our country?

I want to repeat the last sentence in this statement:

> The letters pointed out that Count di Revel was organizing young Americans, sons of Italians, into junior Fascist organizations and was preventing Americanization of the Italians in the United States.

These Protestant Americans of Italian blood want their boys to be whole-hearted Americans, and they ought to encouraged; they do not want them to be tampered with by these foreign influences; they want to train them up in the way they should go as real Americans; but here is Mussolini's agents interfering with them and preventing the Americanization of these boys in America, sons of American citizens. If an American should go to Italy and attempt to pledge Italian boys to allegiance to the United States, Mussolini would have him shot at sunrise.

The statement I have just read is enough to arouse to determined action every Senator in this body; it is enough to stir with indignation the heart of every Member of the House. Mussolini's Fascist agents over here in the United States actively at work organizing American boys into Fascist societies and interfering with the efforts of their American fathers to make of them good Americans.

We want no divided allegiance here. Mr. Lincoln once said, and said truly, "The Nation can not exist half free and half slave." This Nation will not long do well and prosper with a large portion of its population giving support and holding allegiance to any foreign Pope or power.

The time is coming, Senators, and it will not be long when the American people back in the States that sent us here are going to demand of their Senators singleness of purpose and whole-hearted service—not to foreign groups and countries—but to the American Government. The time will come when he who lifts his voice here for the preservation of his own country will be supported by the Senators who will be here then. My duty to the truth and to my country compels me to say that there are a number of them here now who are a little nervous and gun-shy of this foreign influence. They back off and side-step if possible, if Roman Catholic interests are involved. Some tremble like an aspen leaf, and look as if they were going to have a chill in midsummer. [Laughter.]

Well, that will not be so always, for the people back home are coming to know just what is going on here. The time is not far distant when there must be and will be a different order of things. I want to say, as I have said many times before, that I have no prejudice against anybody's "religion." I do not care what it is.

I want all the people to worship just as they choose to worship, but I do not intend that any religious group, through attempted disguise or otherwise, shall bring its political activities to the point where they endanger the sacred institutions of "religious freedom," "separation of church and state," "free speech," "peaceful assembly," "free press," and the "public-school system" in America. These are the six mighty pillars that rest beneath the great structure of the American Government, and anybody who undertakes to pull out those pillars is an enemy to our Government; I do not care whether he is a Roman Catholic, a Protestant, or a Jew.

Mr. President, when I discuss this subject and point out facts that all patriotic Americans should know, facts that nobody can answer because they are the eternal truth, every Roman Catholic paper in the country says, "Senator HEFLIN attacks the Catholic Church." I have not attacked the church. When they say that, they are admitting for themselves that the Catholic Church is doing the things that I have charged to Roman Catholic political activities. The two may be mighty closely allied. This Roman Catholic political machine may be so closely allied with the Roman heirarchy that it is hard to distinguish the one from the other. But, Mr. President, I repeat, I do not care how a man approaches his Creator, whether on his knees or standing with outstretched hands and uncovered head. I do not care. I would not molest him or permit anybody else to do it. If he wants to confess to a priest, let him do it. If he wants to worship in a synagogue, let him do it. If he wants to worship as Protestants worship in the various branches of the Protestant Church or any other church, let him do it. I would not interfere with the Catholic's mode of worship, but nobody can truthfully say that that is the Roman Catholic attitude toward other religious denominations.

It has been their plan, in every government where the Catholics got control to destroy every other religion. Wherever they have had the power, they have put every other religion out of commission. Wherever they have had the power to do it, they have trampled other religions under foot, and they have set up the Catholic religion by the power of the sword. When strong enough to do so, they have declared it to be the only religion, to the exclusion of all other religions. Nobody can deny that. They have done that in Mexico. They have done it in Spain. They have done it right recently in Italy and in various countries of the world. Yes, over in Italy recently they had a "Roman Concordat," or agreement entered into between the Pope, Pius XI, and Mussolini; and oh! what has happened in Italy? The liberty that Garibaldi and his brave followers achieved for Italy 60 years ago all vanished in a single night. The "Roman Concordat" sounded the death knell of both civil and religious liberty in Italy. Free speech perished in Italy. Free press died in Italy. Peaceful assembly is denied in Italy. Religious freedom has been murdered in Italy. The union of church and state has again lifted its monstrous head in Italy, and the Pope is no longer in disguise as a spiritual ruler, but he is now a temporal monarch or Catholic king. Nobody can deny that. And the hand of his Roman kingly power reaches into every government on the earth where there are Roman Catholics, and Premier Herriot of France says that the Pope is forming Catholic political parties wherever there are Roman Catholics. We found out that there was a Roman Catholic party within the Democratic Party in 1916, when the Roman Catholic group in the United States tried to beat Wilson because he would not go to war for the Catholic Church in Mexico.

Senators, I reminded you, when I led the fight in the Senate defeating the Roman Catholic program for war with Mexico in 1927, that the Pope gave out a statement September 10, 1924, during the presidential campaign, after Alfred Smith had been defeated in the Democratic convention and the Catholics were supporting Coolidge, saying that it was not only his right but his duty to advise Catholics how to vote. I deny that that is a part of his spiritual prerogative, and I deny that any foreign Pope has the right to tell any American citizen how to vote.

You will recall that I showed you here in the Senate the figures, the actual vote, showing how Tammany traded off John Davis, Democratic candidate for President, in a deal to beat Roosevelt for Governor of New York with Al Smith, and how Tammany supported Coolidge and helped to carry New York for him. I showed you that the Catholic program was to defeat the Democratic candidate for President and leave the way clear for a Roman Catholic candidate in 1928. In other words, the Protestant candidate should be defeated so as to leave the field clear for a Roman Catholic in 1928. Because if Davis had been elected in 1924 he would have been indorsed by the party in 1928 and that would have prevented the having of what the Catholic leaders had planned and expected—a Roman Catholic President when the "concordat" was signed by the Pope and his man "Friday," Mussolini, in the early part of 1929, and when the prearranged Catholic rebellion should break out in Mexico. But the American people determined that that should not happen.

Mr. President, I hold that no foreign head, whether he is a pope or a king, has the right to tell citizens of my country how to vote. As an American Senator, I challenge their right to meddle with the governmental affairs of our country. Let them attend to their own business, and confine their political activities to their own country and stay out of our politics as a Roman Catholic political machine.

The Roman Catholic interference in the case in the State of Rhode Island where American citizens of the Roman Catholic faith were denied their rights as American citizens—that was not "religious worship." The confiscation of the newspaper property of an American citizen by an edict in Rome, Italy, was not in any sense a matter of religious worship. What they did over in Rome—in a foreign country—was a matter of injustice to an American citizen and editor of a newspaper who belonged to the Catholic Church in Rhode Island, and when I plead for his American rights I speak for the rights of Americans everywhere and for the good of my country generally. I do not propose that these foreign influences shall control or in any way intimidate any group of citizens in the United States. We might just as well settle that question now. Why, I heard Senators say that the Pope's statement the other day about free speech—opposing it—wanting to suppress it—was one of the most out-

rageous things that had occurred over there. He wrote a letter attacking Mussolini's speech, calling it heretical. Well, you know what they think of a heretic. If you are not a Catholic they hold that you are a heretic; and some of them believe—I do not know whether the enlightened lay members believe that or not—that there is not any harm in killing a heretic; and they also teach that if a Catholic kills a heretic and a priest forgives him, he is all right, free of sin and crime and on his road to heaven.

Think of such a doctrine as that! Think of any church holding such a view! I would ridicule it just as quickly if it were the Protestant Church or the Jewish Church that taught such a ridiculous and dangerous doctrine. The idea of any church teaching anybody that there is no harm in killing any human being—it makes no difference what church he belongs to—and that a priest holds authority from God Almighty to forgive him, is utterly ridiculous and false. No Roman priest holds any such power. I condemn any such heresy as that. They have no right to teach such a doctrine.

The idea of a priest telling some Catholic who has killed a public man, "I absolve you. No crime attaches to you. Your sins are forgiven." "Thou shalt not kill," our Creator said, and yet this contrary and dangerous Catholic doctrine has caused men to be murdered through the centuries that lie behind us. It struck down President Obregon in Mexico, and a Catholic priest dipped his handkerchief in the blood of the red-handed Catholic assassin who struck down Obregon, who led with the brave Calles in giving liberty to Rome-cursed Mexico. For 400 years she had suffered under the curse of Roman rule. For 400 years Mexicans had groped in the darkness. For 400 years their substance had been stripped from them by the priests. They were a priest-ridden people. The priests feasted and fattened upon their substance, and finally Obregon and Calles led the way, and gave liberty to Mexico.

They murdered Obregon, and the assassin said that he was inspired to his deed by Catholic priests and nuns, and now they have sent some of them to the penitentiary, since they executed the assassin, and their pictures are being paraded in the United States for the purpose of arousing sympathy for those who were guilty of the "intellectual" murder of Obregon.

Do you know what they mean by that? That is the Jesuit part of it—putting thoughts in the mind. They made suggestions to the boy to murder Obregon, and kept feeding that thought in his mind—that it was his duty to murder him; that if he did murder him, he would be doing the will of Christ and the priest would absolve him, and he would go straight to heaven. They convicted those who played the part that the Jesuits in Washington play. We have an organization of them here. They are on the job constantly. I do not know whether they have worked on any of your heads or not, Senators. They may have. They claim that they can influence you; they can put thoughts in your mind; they can sway you when you are a little doubtful and make you drop over on the Pope's side on questions involved in the Catholic program. I do not know whether they can or not, but that boy admitted that priests and nuns suggested that it would be doing the service of God to kill Obregon, this brave warrior and great Mexican patriot, and they struck him down.

When I hear a man's speech, if I do not agree with him I want to answer him. But when certain Catholics hear your speech and do not agree with it they want to murder you and put you out of the way.

I was looking just this morning at the bust of McKinley in the President's room while I was there talking to a newspaper man. He was the first President I ever saw. I was on a committee of the legislature of my State designated to call on him in Atlanta when he came to speak at the peace jubilee in 1899. He had the kindliest face; he was an able, courteous, magnificent man, and a great American. They murdered him because they did not like his position on the so-called friar lands of the Philippine Islands. He could neither be persuaded nor intimidated by the Catholics. You Senators remember that. So the noble McKinley perished at the hands of a Catholic.

My friends, the day will have to come in the United States when Catholics have a public man murdered when there must be an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a life for a life. I am in favor of that. They have no right to kill a Protestant Senator or a Protestant public man or any other public man because they do not like what he says and can not answer his arguments. I challenge them to answer my arguments. I demand that they quit their miserable and criminal scheming to do me bodily harm for daring to warn my country of the Roman Catholic dangers that threaten it. They do not frighten me by that. I do not know what may happen to me, but I shall continue to do my duty and to serve my country to the very best of my ability. They have no business planning the death of public men in America because such public men have sense enough and courage enough to see and expose Catholic dangers just as they would any other dangers. They have no business writing letters to public men, annoying them and threatening them because they say things that the Catholics do not want them to say. I have had three such letters within the last two weeks. One of them was read to you here from the clerk's desk. I had another one saying that they planned to assassinate me not later than the 10th of June. The time is drawing near.

Mr. President, I am going to speak at Sterling, Conn., next Sunday afternoon, to the United Protestant Churches on "The Mission of America, or the Blessings of Civil and Religious Liberty in the United States." I have the right as an American Senator to speak, to go where I please to speak, undisturbed by Roman Catholic or anybody else, and without asking permission from the Roman hierarchy in the United States. I do not ask permission to speak of a Catholic priest. I do not ask the permission of the Pope. I ask the permission of none of them. This is not Spain or Italy, nor is it yet a Catholic country. This, thank God, is America, and every American worthy of the name is willing to endure dangers, to fight, and, if need be, to die to keep this American Government true to the purpose of its creation. I would not disturb Catholic discussions anywhere. Let them speak where they please and discuss what they please; and I want them to know that they can not frighten or intimidate me. That is what they want to do. Senators, if you have not the courage to fight them now when you know that they are doing the things here that brought the downfall of governments in other countries, the day will come, I fear, when no Senator will dare make a speech in opposition to the Catholic program in the United States. If he is threatened by this group, he will be afraid, and those are the tactics they have employed to accomplish their purpose through the centuries. They have murdered enough public men, as you who are familiar with their history know, to prove that they have executed their threats against those who have interfered with the Catholic program and purpose.

I am going to repeat in part what I have said here before—if anything should happen to me, I want what I have written and left behind me carried out. It may startle some of you, but I want it carried out for the reasons that I have given. If there are enough red-blooded men in America who love their country and love American ideals and institutions well enough to rise up and put down such anarchy and assassination, let those who institute the assassination pay the penalty with their lives. I shall expect them to do that.

Just think of the conditions that we have in America, a country a little more than a century and a half old, the greatest Government in all the world menaced this early in its history by a foreign group with priests whose names you can hardly pronounce! One of them shot and killed an American girl the other day. And you have not seen any condemnation of him in any big American daily. But if he had been a Protestant preacher or a Jewish rabbi a different story would have been told.

Most of their priests are educated abroad; I think all of them. They do not have the American idea and the American ideal, and this foreign Roman idea is sought to be inculcated in America. They would have us conform, not to the principles of our fathers, but to the new idea of the Catholic Pope-King and help them to make America Catholic and then do the bidding of the Pope. If you do that you are all right with them. They will see that you get favorable publicity in the newspapers controlled by Catholics, and many of them are; and they will have you praised as a great man, and they will vote for you because you are helping them—it may be ignorantly—against your own country. But the minute you show that you are an American, wide awake to the dangers involved in the Catholic desire and the Catholic program and purpose to change the American form of government to the Catholic form of government, and show intelligence enough and American courage enough to oppose it, they attack you as they have me, with every instrumentality at their command.

If you oppose them and delay or defeat their plan and purpose, they seek to injure you in every way possible and, above all things, to drive you from the position in which you preferred to serve your country rather than betray it.

But, Mr. President, many of their queer antics are amusing. I was on the elevator with two Catholic priests at the Congress Hall Hotel not long ago, and what happened was amusing. Just us three on the elevator. One of them evidently knew me. When I got on, one of them nudged the other one and nodded his head to him, letting him know who I was, and that particular priest started to "cross" himself with his forefinger to relieve himself from the contamination and curse that might

come on him from such close contact with a heretic. [Laughter.] When he lifted his finger across his chest, I looked straight at him, and he dropped his hand and looked off innocently. I interfered with his hoodoo gyrations. [Laughter.] He did not get to go through with it.

Last Sunday I spoke out at the Confederate Monument in Arlington, at the Confederate memorial service. A little band of old and feeble Confederate veterans who followed Lee and Jackson marched upon the platform where I spoke. Six weeks or two months ago they had been to my office to request me to deliver that address. I accepted the invitation and went out and spoke at that memorial service. There was a large crowd, the largest, the commander told me, that they had had in 25 years. The old veterans were kind in what they said to me about my speech, and I was happy to have them approve what I had said. But, Mr. President, I did not know until the next morning, when I read the Washington Post, that some Catholic women of Washington had tried to get the veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy to withdraw the invitation to have me speak on that occasion. What do you think of that, Senators? Oh, yes; they objected, but the Confederate women and the Confederate soldiers paid no attention to it. It was not even brought to my attention. I did not know until the story was written and printed that these two Catholic women tried to have "Senator HEFLIN'S name withdrawn as orator of the day."

I attended the exercises out at Arlington on Mother's Day a year ago and I sat in the audience and heard them speaking about the resolution creating Mother's Day, passed in 1914. I was the author of that resolution. I kept listening, thinking they would say something about who introduced the resolution and secured its passage, but they never mentioned my name. They told about President Wilson signing it and about it becoming the law and how the flags were displayed in honor of the mothers of America, but they never once referred to me. After it was all over, talking with some friends about it, I related the incident and found that a Catholic woman had asked them not to mention "Senator HEFLIN'S name" in connection with the Mother's Day service. And out of respect for the wishes of Roman Catholics they did not mention my name.

Where are we; in America or in the Vatican City of Rome? Under what rulership do we live; in a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, or in a Roman Catholic oligarchy, with a Roman Catholic king?

Who is going to rule this country? Who is going to be the master of the destiny of this Nation? Will it be a Pope in Rome or will it be the stalwart, patriotic men and women of America? These are questions that are worth considering—vital questions that concern us as Americans.

In regard to my speech up at Brockton, Mass.—oh, the letters I am getting about the Brockton resolution you Senators defeated here. They would make interesting reading for a lot of Senators, but you have suffered enough in this world already on account of your vote without my reading any of them to you now. There is one master of the Knights of Columbus, one Massicotte—M-a-s-s-i-c-o-t-t-e—whatever it is. This paper says, "Massicotte hits HEFLIN." He made a speech to the Holy Name Society. Among other things he said:

It is time, gentlemen, that we should assert ourselves; belittle and quash anything in the line of the words said by a man like HEFLIN.

What does that mean? Why, to stop, put down, suppress, put an end to, and prevent speeches being made by a man like HEFLIN? This is a land of liberty and free speech. We have a right to speak what we think we ought to say, every man, whether he is a Catholic, Protestant, or Jew. I am going to repeat for their benefit, if they start to using force to destroy these free institutions in America the day will come speedily when they will wish they had not done so. Try to put it up to the Protestant American that he can not speak unless the Roman Catholics give him permission to speak and see how long they will last. I resent and I repudiate their un-American activities in our country.

Mr. President, I hold in my hand a Roman Catholic paper called the Messenger. It is published at Bishop's House, 222 South Third Street, Belleville, Ill. The editor of this paper is a Roman Catholic priest, Edward Dalmus—"damn us," probably. He is the editor. S. F. Lindenberger is the managing editor. Joseph N. Buechler is the publisher. All Roman Catholics. This villainous Roman Catholic sheet carries an article or editorial giving the story of a Catholic attack upon me. They were bold and brazen enough to mail a copy to me Friday, May 10, 1929.

The work of a certain hireling in the United States Senate—

Referring to me. Are we going to permit the use of the mails to these villainous sheets of Roman Catholics that lie about and slander the public men of this Nation, charging a Senator with being hired to speak for his country against the supremacy of Roman Catholicism, which, if permitted to go on unchecked, as we have seen it operate, means the overthrow of free government in America? Among other things it says:

Why do they not lock him [HEFLIN] up? The editor. There is a reason in Senator HEFLIN'S madness.

I should say there is a reason for his alertness and indignation. The Roman Catholics hold that the will of the Pope is the supreme law of all lands. I challenge any Senator to deny that. They hold that the supreme duty of all Catholics is to do the will of the Pope. I challenge any Senator to deny that. They hold that the government has no right to permit the citizen to have the religion of his or her choice. I challenge any Senator to deny that.

Pope Leo XIII—and this is the doctrine of the whole Catholic Church—said it was the duty of all Catholics "to have the constitutions of their states conform to the doctrine of the Catholic Church." I challenge any Senator to deny that.

It is their purpose and plan—Doctor Ryan admits it, and he is an appointee of the Pope of Rome here in the Catholic University of America, a Catholic priest—to make America Catholic. I challenge any Senator to deny that.

I assert that wherever they have been able to make a country Catholic they have crucified other religions, they have destroyed religious freedom, free speech, free press, peaceful assembly, and the public-school system. They have destroyed civil and religious liberty, and I challenge any Senator to deny that.

The facts of history bear me out in these statements. Nobody here has dared to dispute them. Nobody can. Then, Mr. President, I submit that it is high time that every real American in the Senate and in the House was crying out against the present persistent and dangerous program of the Roman Catholics in the United States. Choose ye this day whom you will serve.

This same Catholic paper says:

It is the waste of valuable energy to fly into a temper whenever you read about another of his [HEFLIN'S] attacks on the Catholic Church. Why not give quiet thought to the whole affair?

That, Mr. President, is what I want them to do. If the authorities in that church—I mean the Pope and his college of cardinals—will announce that they are not opposed to "free speech"; that they will never meddle with it any more; that they are not opposed to "free press" and will not interfere with it any more; that they are not opposed to "peaceful assembly" and will not interfere with that any more; that they are not opposed to the "public-school system"; that they are not opposed to "religious freedom"; that they are not opposed to the "separation of church and state," and will in no way interfere with them any more, I promise them that I will have no further quarrel with them. But they will not do that. The Roman program is fixed. It is in their canon laws, centuries old. They say they are going to "make America Catholic." I do not want them to make America Catholic. Have they a right to try to make America Catholic and I no right to try to keep them from "making America Catholic"? That is the logic of their position.

Let me read again from this same Catholic statement:

The editor—

This is the Catholic priest talking—

The editor: The only motive it can be is a motive inspired by politics. Mr. HEFLIN, with 8 or 9 of the 13 who voted with him, are seeking reelection next year.

That is not so. There are more of them who voted with me who are not running for office next year than those who are; but suppose there were more of them, their voting with me would commend them to the American people who want to keep Americans on guard at the Capitol. There were 16 who voted with me. Fourteen voted outright and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] were paired on my side, making 16, and 14 of them were from the South. There were two Republicans, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. SACKETT] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON], who voted to preserve free speech and peaceful assembly in the United States.

Then, again, this same Roman Catholic paper says:

Senator HEFLIN and his 13 helpers do not desire to pose as friends of Rome.

What sort of an attitude is he putting you Senators in who voted with him? Do you desire to be listed as "friends of Rome," and as "enemies of America"?

He says:

They expect to profit by their "anti-Catholic attitude."

I am sorry that there is the necessity in our country for an "anti-Catholic attitude." I have made the proposition to them to abandon their un-American tactics, to quit their program which means ruin to my country unless it is abandoned. Have not I as an American the right to do that? I am, I trust, a whole-hearted American. I am not speaking for myself alone. I am speaking for as fine and patriotic a people as ever lived on this earth, representing in part Alabama, one of the greatest States in the Union. Have I not a right to speak for the good of my State and the good of my country, to try to preserve her institutions and to give warning in time of dangers that threaten? It is the coward who sits idly by and folds his arms and refuses to speak because to speak might endanger his life physically or politically. The American people back home are learning something about what is going on here.

Again, this Catholic paper says:

All the 13 (of those who voted with him) might be happier if Senator HEFLIN were dead and buried and forgotten.

They are still thinking about my death. Oh, they would rejoice, many of them, but what an exciting time Catholic priests, bishops, cardinals, and Catholic politicians would have for a full year following my death. How many of their number who conspired to assassinate me would pay the penalty—and I approve that course.

Here is another statement in this same Catholic paper:

While he lives and talks they must be on their guard. Votes are at stake and votes rank higher than convictions for many a politician.

That is the Catholic conception of American Senators who are trying to do their duty and serve their country. Braver men never sat in the Senate than the men who voted with me on the Brockton resolution. What American citizen can vote to sustain a Senator who votes against a resolution to condemn mob interference with free speech—a resolution that condemned an attempt to do violence to an American Senator for discussing the dangers that threaten the American Government?

Here is another Roman Catholic suggestion. Roman Catholic leaders and Roman Catholic newspapers are talking about opposition to me and they demand that I be defeated for reelection to the Senate. These Roman Catholics up in Illinois and in Boston and in New York and around in Raskob's Tammany circles have all demanded that I be driven from the Senate. They say "Catholic interests demand it." All of them, multitudes of them, are conspiring against me; and then what are they going to do to me? After one of them, discussing me in this Catholic article, expressed a doubt that they could defeat me, what do they say? Listen to this and see if you attach any significance to the language used:

What if HEFLIN is reelected to the Senate?

The editor, the Roman Catholic priest, said:

Let us wait until that happens.

Wait for what? To see what disposition they would then decide to make of me. They are playing with firebrands and do not know it. I want the vigilance committee of Illinois to take the names of those three men.

I have read them into the RECORD and they will have them by day after to-morrow. I want the American vigilance committee in every State in the Union to take their names and to take in that connection this statement with all of the threats that have been made against me. In the face of the mob attack made on me at Brockton, Mass., I want to assert to you that not a single Catholic in public life or a single Catholic priest, bishop, or cardinal, or a single Catholic anywhere has ever offered one word of protest or criticism against their attacks upon me or against their threats against my life, or against any other of the un-American activities of which they have been guilty. If that does not place the responsibility upon the whole Catholic group, I am unable to make myself understood.

This Catholic editor says again, and now he is talking politics:

The Democratic Party might be given an apparently anti-Catholic character if men like Smith and Raskob could be compelled by anti-Catholic agitation to abandon their present leading position in the party.

Do you get that, Senators? My Southern brethren, I want you especially to hear that.

Another Catholic:

Do you mean to say that big and honorable men like Raskob and Smith should step aside in order to pacify HEFLIN, SIMMONS and company?

The editor-priest comes in again:

Of course not, but that seems to be the purpose of the continuance of the anti-Catholic agitation by anti-Smith Democrats.

It goes deeper than that. The American people attended to that last November. Alfred E. Smith was overwhelmingly defeated by them at the polls. They have eliminated him so far as that phase of it goes and now they say that I am seeking to get rid of the leadership of Smith and Raskob for the good of the Democratic Party and they are right about that. Such leadership muzzles and stifles the Democratic Party. It hampers and holds it back in the work it was intended to do in America.

Senators, I love my party. I love its long and glorious record. It has a record for devotion to duty and love of principle as pure as light and stainless as a star. There is not a scandal in all its national history, not one. While I love my party, I put my country first. I would not serve my party to the hurt and injury of my country. I want my country preserved, and then my party will live. But if my country dies, my party is dead and all that I hold dear is dead. This is not a partisan political battle. It is a battle for the preservation of American ideals and institutions, for the liberty of the citizen and the freedom of the press. We are going to preserve those things at any cost in America.

Again this Catholic statement says:

They wish to impress upon the Democratic Party that it will be impossible to reunite the party and make the South solidly Democratic again as long as Catholic men like Raskob and Smith are the highest leaders in the organization. "Out with Smith and Raskob or you will never restore the solid South." The vote of 12 southern Senators in favor of the Heflin resolution had such a ring in it.

There were 15 southern Senators who voted for my resolution.

I am going to assert something now, Mr. President, and I challenge any one to dispute the accuracy of my statement. There is not a Senator in this body from the South who will stand up here now and let the people of the South know this far in advance that he is for Governor Smith for President in 1932. There is not one of them who will do it. There is not a Senator here from the South who will rise in this body and say that he wants Raskob to remain at the head of the Democratic National Committee, that he believes it good for the Democratic Party, that he believes the South can be reunited under his Tammany leadership. There is not one here who will do it. Then what are we going to do to free our party of this dangerous and deadly leadership? We are tied at present to this body of political death. We are going to break the chains that bind us and rid the Democratic Party of the things that hamper and hinder it. The things that produce discord, deep dissension, and disintegration.

Listen to what this editor-priest says about the Ku-Klux Klan. They hate and fear the klan more than they do any other Protestant order in America. He is talking now about the klan moving its headquarters from Washington to Atlanta:

Washington is too expensive and it is becoming too risky for politicians to be greeted or nodded at by wizards and kleagles.

This Catholic priest seems to have the idea that Protestant Senators are afraid for a Roman Catholic to see them speaking to a member of the Ku-Klux Klan about the Capitol. I would speak to a patriotic member of the Ku-Klux Klan just as quickly as I would speak to any other patriotic American. I believe in many of the principles that order stands for. As I have said before, my father was the head of the klan in Alabama in reconstruction days, and knowing the good work done by that order then, I have always had an affectionate regard for the klan. My father and others like him saved the civilization of the white man in the South through the service of the Ku-Klux Klan. They walked the highways in the nighttime with their rifles guarding the widows and daughters of Confederate soldiers dead in battle against negroes filled with lust and carnality and drunk on their new-found freedom. The Ku-Klux Klan has made mistakes, and it has profited by them. And the Ku-Klux Klan has done a great deal of good. It rendered a great service to America in the last campaign. There were 1,700,000 of them who stood last fall in the campaign against Romanism, Tammanyism, wetism, and social equalityism, all typified in Alfred Smith and John J. Raskob.

Mr. President, after the election and Smith was defeated the Tammanyites announced immediately that there was a deficit of $1,500,000. They thought that all out after they heard from the returns. They have no deficit and had none, but when the news came in that Smith was overwhelmingly defeated they decided to say there was a deficit. They said Smith carried only eight States—and my State was listed in that number—but

I do not think that he carried my State. I had some interesting information on the subject to-day. There were, I am reliably informed, more than 25,000 Hoover ballots that the managers in various places did not think were properly marked, but under section 475 of our code they were. Those ballots were laid aside and never counted. The counting of those ballots would have given Hoover the State by 20,000 majority; so Smith carried seven States in all. But when the news came in that he was defeated they said, "Now the cry will go up from southern and western Democrats to get rid of Raskob, and the best way to meet that is to say we have a deficit of a million and a half dollars." So they agreed on the story and figure of this beautiful piece of Tammany fiction. They said, "If we tell them we have a deficit of a million and a half dollars, then they will say "Let Raskob alone until he pays it off and then we will get rid of him."

So they held "Rasky" in his place because of a fictitious million and a half dollars deficit. They passed the word around: "Say nothing about Raskob until he pays off the deficit." That was said to me in the cloakroom. I said, "Raskob has got to go; he must give up the chairmanship of the national Democratic executive committee." They said, "Sh—sh. Do not bother him yet; let him pay off the deficit." I said, "There is no deficit; that is a piece of Tammany deception employed to keep Raskob in." Then they brought Alfred Smith out to say a word about the deficit. He got such a drubbing that he did not want to move; but finally the Roman Catholic leaders went to him and said, no doubt, "What is the greatest political influence in the United States?" "The Republican Party." "What is the next greatest political influence in the United States?" "The Democratic Party." "Are you, a Roman Catholic, going to give up the leadership and control. And is Raskob going to give up the leadership and control of that great political machine? Have we ever had before such a plausible national vehicle to carry forward in disguise Catholic propaganda in the United States? Have we ever had a vehicle on which we could travel so rapidly and in so many different directions as we could while using the Democratic Party behind a Catholic candidate and directing its policies; forget it; the idea of your saying you will not run in 1932 and of the talk of Raskob getting off of the Democratic national committee a little later on."

They said: "Stop all such talk and stay in control." Their continued leadership and control is seriously injuring the Democratic Party.

The Democrats of the South are not going to work under the leadership of Raskob; the Democrats of the West are not going to work under the leadership of Raskob. Go read the returns from the West and see how Democrats by the thousands and tens of thousands voted for Hoover. Go read the returns from the South, the Gibraltar of Democracy, the rock-ribbed Democratic section, which has stood there through the years that have gone, carrying the banner when principle and right and fine leadership were at stake, and see how the South revolted this time. Many of the best Democrats—men and women of the South—refused to support Smith. Many of the best Democrats did support him; they said, many of them, they had better go on and be regular, but others, and I was one of them, said it was best for the party and for the country that he and what he stood for should be defeated.

Nobody can question my Democracy. I have espoused the cause of the party in my State when some of the little whippersnapper critics of mine were in their swaddling clothes.

I battled for white supremacy in Alabama and in other Southern States when many of the now apparently courageous politicians tucked their tails and sought the tall timber. I have been a party man, and I am a party man to-day; but the Democratic Party is not for Smith; the Democratic Party is not for Raskob. I challenge any southern Senator to rise here and say that Smith represents the Democracy of the South or that Raskob represents the Democracy of the South. They will not do it. Then the correctness of my position is admitted.

What has the Democratic Party got tied to it now? It has got Tammany tied around its neck. What is the record and the history of Tammany? Hold your nose and read it. Go ask Grover Cleveland, the stalwart old Democrat of New York. He said, "It is the most corrupt political organization in the United States." Call Woodrow Wilson and ask him to give his judgment upon Tammany. He said, "It is the most corrupt political machine on earth." Go ask William Jennings Bryan, who did more to purify politics than any single force in America for 50 years; ask his opinion of Tammany, and he answers, "It is the hotbed and home of graft and political corruption of every kind." And yet in the face of Tammany's unclean and criminal record Tammany is at the head of and has its hand on the throat of the great Democratic Party. Tammany is at the head of affairs with Raskob, who is a Republican to-day. He is now a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, unless he has resigned within the last few weeks; and yet he is at the head of the Democratic Party in the Nation. My God, where are the statesmen of the old days who answered to the name of Democrat? Oh, think of it, you Democrats from the South! Raskob, the Roman Tammanyite, at the head of our party. He does not speak for, he can not speak for, the white hosts of the Democratic South who have preserved the ark of the Democratic covenant through all the years that are behind us.

Mr. President, I have seen the time when the Republicans swept the East like a cyclone and not a Democratic governor was left in that section; I have seen the time when the Republicans swept the North and not a Democratic governor was left in that section; I have seen the time, during my public service, when the Republicans swept the West and no Democratic governor was left in that section; but the South, God bless her, stood with head erect and light upon her face, with a record for clean politics and honest public service unparalleled in the history of the country. Is the South to stand by her old standards of honesty—of high ideals and lofty principles—or is she to surrender them and become the miserable political agent of corrupt and criminal Tammany? Where is the South to turn to-day? The section that produced Washington and Jefferson, Madison and Monroe and Lee, Jackson, and Wilson and the long line of illustrious men must now turn for leadership to Raskob, who would not know a governmental policy or a Democratic principle from a mouse-colored mule. [Laughter.] All hail! The Roman-Raskobian Tammanyite is the stalwart leader of our party now, and he comes out with the honors of Tammany thick upon him, where graft and corruption constitute the order of the day.

Oh, Mr. President, what is Tammany doing to the South? Tammany was against the South when the antilynching bill was before Congress. Oh, yes; and the other day when in the House some bewhiskered gentleman, a man from Massachusetts with a bosom full of beard, offered an amendment to the apportionment census bill to cut down the South's representation; where was Tammany then? Oh, Senators from the South, where, under the Raskob régime, was Tammany then, when the rights of the South were at stake?

When the South, which had purified the ballot, driven corruption from the polls, established an educational qualification for voters and a poll-tax plan—the Supreme Court having decided that the constitutions of Southern States were right and sound—when the South, which had no apology to make but stood up facing the world, was sought to be humiliated by a negro proposition which was thrust in her face by a northern Republican representative of Roman Catholic Massachusetts, how did Tammany vote? Tammany walked over to the side of those who would punish the South, those who would cripple and humiliate her, those who would deprive her of her fair representation in the Congress. Tammany voted to a man against the South. Then talk to me about that miserable and motley bunch leading the South! It will never be the judgment of the self-respecting and patriotic Democrats of the South.

I charged in the Senate last spring before Governor Smith was nominated that he and his Tammany crowd were for social equality. I quoted the New York World, his warm supporter, saying that Governor Smith was for social equality. I asserted on the floor of the Senate that Governor Smith's record and affiliations showed him to be in favor of mixed schools for white and negro children; that Catholic parochial schools had white children and negro children side by side in the same schoolroom. I asserted on the information that I have that Governor Smith favored marriage between whites and negroes and that he favored whites and negroes worshiping together in the same church. And I charged in the Senate that Governor Smith's church—the Catholic Church—does that very thing to-day and that the doctrine of that church is the same in every State in the Union.

I also charged that Governor Smith permitted in the city of New York, while governor, the operation of "dance halls" where negro men danced with women of white skins, and that while Governor of New York he permitted the marriage of negroes, and helped to pass a bill in the legislature when he was a member of that body to compel all hotels and restaurants to admit on terms of equality whites and negroes alike. I challenged him on the floor of the Senate to deny the charges that I made there, but he made no denial.

I challenged him on the hustings in my State to deny these charges, but, knowing that my charges were true, he made no denial then. And I now most respectfully request him to make denial of any one or all of them. He will not deny them. He can not deny them.

Those of you who believe that the southern men and women of the Democratic faith will surrender their self-respect, their convictions, and their principles to the Roman-Tammany leadership are very much mistaken.

Now, there is being planned a dinner to be given in Washington next Monday night to boost Raskob and this little fellow, Shouse, a Tammany pet from Kansas. Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet! Shouse is another Tammanyite in disguise. He has been in their environment so long that he can almost talk like they can, and he has got to the point where he thinks as they do. Little Mr. Shouse! And he has come down here to take charge of the Raskob régime at Washington. I wonder if he has established connections as yet with the National Catholic Welfare Council. Joe Tumulty is the secretary of his association, I believe, and next Monday night they are to have a feast to boost Raskob and try to continue him as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Of course, they do not say that is what the dinner is for; they say that it is to honor Mr. Shouse. Well, I should like to know the whys and wherefores of that. I have not discovered anything yet in his performance that warrants Democrats in assembling to honor him. What is it all about?

Mr. Shouse is not big enough and broad enough from any standpoint to lead the Democratic Party. We have got to have a new deal; we are going to have a new deal. Mr. Raskob must go; he must get off the Democratic National Committee. Alfred Smith had no right to select him. He is a Republican; he voted at the preceding election for the Republican ticket, and was a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia at the time he became chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He is now a member of that Republican club unless, as I have said, he has recently resigned, because early last fall when the campaign was in progress I was in Philadelphia, and I had a gentleman to call up the Union League Club from my room and ask them to give him Raskob's address. He did so. I said, "Now ask, but do not let them know who you are, if Raskob is still a member of the Republican Union League Club." The question was asked, and the reply was, "Yes; he is still a member." So Raskob still belongs to that Republican club; and yet he is at the head of the Democratic group, leader of the great democracy of the South and of the West and of the Nation. Think of the absurdity of such a thing.

Mr. President, the salvation of this country depends upon an alliance between the Democratic South and the Republican West; those two sections must get together. In 1916 Wilson got them together, and we elected a President, with only two candidates in the field. It shows that the South and the West can control if they will get together.

I have been in the western section of the United States and I never received a warmer welcome anywhere than amongst the western people. The Democrats of the West did not want Smith, and they did not all vote for him, though, of course, some of them did so and they were mighty good Democrats. In the South it was the same way. The cotton-growing South and the grain-growing West, I repeat, must get together.

What has happened to the debenture plan? The House conferees with a little encouragement from certain Senate conferees, have knocked it into a cocked hat; and they did not even let the House vote on it. What sort of a Congress have we got in the United States now? When one body votes to adopt the debenture plan, which would assure the farmers a good price for their wheat and cotton beyond all question, and the measure is taken over to the House; a handful of Members stand before the door and will not let the debenture plan come in and be voted on; and the whole House, representing all the States of the Union, is denied the right to vote at all on the debenture proposition that the Senate put in the bill. Then the conference committee of the Senate backs off and comes into the Senate with the debenture plan stricken from the bill without the House ever having a chance to vote on it.

It is an insult to the Senate; a direct slap at every Senator here who voted on it to permit such an outrageous thing to happen over in the House of Representatives. The Members of the House had a right to vote on it, and their people back home had a right to have them vote on it; but they have not been permitted to exercise that right. New York and Tammany and the other big Eastern interests have done this dastardly thing.

Now, where is our hope? It is in uniting the South and the West. Senators, I believe you had better keep your eye on that combination in 1932. It looks to me as though if you permit the East to kill farm relief and you go away from here with nothing done, the farmers of the West are going to be so disgusted that they will revolt and join with the Democratic South and elect a President.

Mr. President, a word more about the South and the West. We have seen enough here, Senators, those of us who have been here a long time, to know that if you put through a bill for the benefit of agriculture that has teeth in it, before the East get through with it they will extract practically all those teeth and they will leave you with a toothless shell of a thing. It looks like we have reached the point where the special interests, the predatory interests of the country, are literally controlling the Government. They are shaping its policies. They are having done just what they want done. That must be stopped. This Government must be restored to the rule of the people.

It must be made to do what the people want done, and not be a mere rubber stamp in the hands of the sinister interests of this Nation who are using the Government to concentrate the wealth of the Nation in the hands of a few, and at the same time robbing the masses of the people of a fair share of this world's goods. Centralization of power and the concentration of wealth have figured in the downfall of every nation that has perished, and it is time that we were giving attention to these dangers that threaten free government in America.

But some Senators seem to be so much tied up with certain big interests that they are of little value to the great mass of the people when their American rights and interests are assailed. So many Senators and Members rely on certain special interests to help them along in their political ambitions. That ought not to be. No Senator ought to be the enemy of a big corporation. He ought to be the friend of it, if it is a legitimate concern; but he ought not to be the tool of it and the agent of it. He ought to be the friend of every concern, whether it be big or little, and he ought to be big enough to do his duty and be fair to all concerned. He should do justice by the big concern and the little concern. The true statesman is the man who will serve his country at all hazards, and who will dare to defend the weak against the strong and call down a big interest just as he would a little interest.

Before I close I want to mention another one of Tammany's attacks upon the South. Mr. President, I was astounded at this last performance of the Tammany crowd. The Washington Post of this morning says, in reference to the proceedings of the House yesterday:

> Another proposal to have all "aliens" in the United States registered was struck out of the measure.

How shocking was that performance. They would not permit us to eliminate aliens from the basis of population for membership in the House and they would not even let us make a list of them to find out who they are, where they are, and how many of them are now in the United States. Seven millions of aliens; men who do not owe allegiance to this country; hundreds of thousands of them smuggled into our country; men who have not sworn allegiance to the flag; men who have never been naturalized; men who are here eating up the substance that American men and women should have and getting wage-paying positions that they ought to fill. They are here; they are participating in politics; they are penetrating into every nook and corner of the Nation. They are here, seven millions strong, and their influence and the Roman Tammany influence back of them is strong enough to prevent the American Congress from eliminating them from the basis for representation in Congress; and on that 7,000,000 aliens now in the United States 35 Members of this Congress sit, and these "aliens" are not even American citizens! And yet I am called intolerant and fanatical by Roman Catholics because I am demanding a fair deal and a square deal for my own country and exposing the same dangers here that have wrecked many governments in the past.

Should not I and should not you be on guard every day against evils and dangers that are present and active in the very strongholds of our American Government?

Mr. President, I want my country to remain true to the purpose of its creation. I want these aliens eliminated from the basis of representation; and, Senators, you will not be much older until they will be eliminated. If there is any one question that the American people are pretty generally agreed on, it is that aliens should not be counted for "representation" in the other branch of Congress. You have run counter to this will, and this foreign influence and this alien influence here amongst us is strong enough to paralyze the hands of Congress and the American Congress sits impotent in the face of that power. Oh, Mr. President, it is fearful!

These Fascist agents of Mussolini and these criminal aliens must be deported—driven out of our country. Now, Mr. President, I desire to include in my remarks a statement that I issued some time ago in regard to reuniting the Democrats of the South and also a statement as to who it was that first

suggested that I be read out of the Democratic Party. I want the history of this whole movement to be in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Senator HEFLIN is in favor of Democrats getting together in Alabama. In speaking of the Democratic situation in the State to-day, he said:

"Thousands of Democrats in Alabama who voted for Governor Smith did not relish the idea of casting their votes for him for President of the United States. They voted for him reluctantly. The issues were so confused and misleading statements were so numerous during the campaign that thousands of Democrats never got the real truth of what Governor Smith's candidacy represented, or the facts regarding the reprehensible methods employed by those backing him to secure his nomination. There were thousands of Democrats in the State who felt that under all the circumstances it was better for the Democratic Party and better for the country that Governor Smith, with all the foreign and domestic 'isms' that were tied to his candidacy should be defeated.

"On the other hand, thousands of Democrats who did not want to vote for Smith decided that it was best to go ahead and vote for him and remain regular. I have never criticized them for doing what they thought they should do in the premises. I deeply regretted the unpleasant and embarrassing situation that had come upon us. There was no trouble in the Democratic household so far as State candidates and State issues were concerned. The Democrats of Alabama were united and harmonious on the ticket nominated by the party in the State. Our trouble grew out of an unfortunate, dangerous, and deplorable situation that developed in the mismanagement of the party nationally. Coercive and intimidative methods had been employed to secure the nomination of Governor Smith.

"In addition to that he bolted the platform adopted at Houston and went out of the Democratic Party and selected a Republican to be chairman of the Democratic National Committee, a thing distasteful and shocking to seven-eights of the Democrats of Alabama, and unprecedented in the history of the party. It was indeed an extraordinary and an exceedingly trying situation that confronted the Democrats of our State. We were not responsible for the great mistake made in nominating Smith at Houston.

"I voted for every Democrat on the State ticket, but in view of the vital and far-reaching issues involved and his own undemocratic conduct and the alien influences back of him, I could not conscientiously vote for Governor Smith to be President of the United States. I did not vote at all on electors for presidential candidates. At almost every place where I spoke my Democratic friends who supported Smith and my Democratic friends who supported Hoover advised me personally to refrain from voting on the presidential candidates. I had scores of letters requesting that I pursue that course. Some of those who talked to me and wrote to me had already heard a few ambitious fellows and would-be candidates for the Senate boasting that they were going to read me out of the party and prevent me from running as a Democrat to succeed myself in the Senate, and for that reason my friends in both groups wanted me to do as I did. I am not in favor of reading anybody out of the Democratic Party for failing to vote for the Roman-social equality-Raskob-Tammany outfit, and I have had letters from hundreds of Democrats who voted for Smith and as many from Democrats who voted for Hoover, saying they favor the getting together of all Democrats in Alabama as soon as possible. That should be and will be the attitude of every true Democrat in the State.

"Is it not a little strange that in all the other Southern States Democrats on both sides are arranging to get together and move on as before, but in Alabama a few fellows are trying to prevent such an arrangement? I wonder if those ambitious men could be aiming at me. My friends write me that a few political jugglers in the State who imagine that they own the Democratic Party in fee simple want to greatly reduce the party membership so they can handle it to better advantage to themselves personally. That small group is trying to influence the State Democratic executive committee to read all Democrats who opposed Smith out of the party and prevent me from running in the primary. The party must not be controlled by a little coterie of selfish, short-sighted men at Birmingham and Montgomery who would, if permitted to have their way, do permanent injury to the Democratic Party in Alabama.

"The Democrats of Texas, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Florida, and Georgia are working harmoniously in a 'get-together movement.'

"The first demand that I be read out of the Democratic Party came not from Alabama but from Roman Catholics in Massachusetts when they wired Senator ROBINSON, minority leader of the Senate, to call a caucus of Democratic Senators to read me out of the party. Did not that look like these agents of Rome felt as if they owned the Democratic Party? But three-fourths of the Democrats of the Senate let it be known that no such action as the Romanists suggested would be taken against me.

"The next demand came from the same source, when Roman Catholics from Massachusetts wired Governor Graves, of Alabama, demanding that he call the legislature together and have me read out of the Democratic Party. Governor Graves ignored the Roman request.

"Those two requests were made to have me read out of the party because I had led the fight in the Senate to defeat the Roman Catholic program to involve the United States in war with Mexico; and because I exposed the Hearst-Catholic conspiracy to destroy me politically for daring to expose and oppose the Catholic program to use the United States Army and kill American boys in a war to put the Catholic Church back in control of the Government of Mexico.

"When Congress reconvened, Roman Catholics demanded that I be denied committee assignments as a Democrat and not allowed to attend the Democratic conference, and they demanded that I be read out of the party by the Democrats of the Senate who had supported Smith, but more than two-thirds of them were outspoken in their opposition to such a course. And I have been invited to and have attended every Democratic conference and have participated in the conference deliberations just as I had done before. And when the Senate committee assignments were up for consideration at the beginning of this extra session of Congress, since the presidential election of 1928, I received the same committee assignments that I had sought and obtained when I first entered the Senate, and received one additional committee position. The two committees that I sought above all others were the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and Post Offices and Post Roads. I am also on the Civil Service Committee and the Pension Committee.

"Now the same Roman Catholic interests are demanding that I be read out of the Democratic Party in my State by the Democratic Executive Committee of Alabama. These Catholics outside of my State and in it are demanding that I be denied the right to run as a candidate to succeed myself as a Democrat in the primary in Alabama because I have exposed the dangerous activities of Roman Catholics. They act like they own the Democratic Party in every State. They have tried all sorts of approaches and schemes on the Democratic Committee of Alabama.

"Some of the whispered offers made are shocking to contemplate. I don't believe the members of the Democratic State Committee of Alabama can be reached and controlled by any such reprehensible means. I do not believe that the men selected as members of the State Democratic Executive Committee for Alabama two years ago can be intimidated or corruptly controlled to do the bidding of the social-equality Tammany grafters and wet Roman Catholic machine that hate me because I have interfered with their plan and purpose in the United States. The men and women of the South and West who know what Democratic principles are will not follow the leadership of the Roman-Tammany group. Tammany was denounced by Grover Cleveland, Woodrow Wilson, and William Jennings Bryan as the most corrupt political organization in the United States. In 1916, when Wilson denounced and repudiated Tammany, the West united with the South and elected Wilson, a Democrat, President.

"In the last presidential campaign hundreds of thousands of Democrats in the South would not support Smith. There is nothing in common between the Democrats of the South and West and the social-equality, Roman, wet, Tammany Democrats of the East. We ought to profit by the mistake that was made in turning over the party leadership to Tammany, which resulted in nominating Smith in 1928, and we ought to get rid of the Tammany millstone that hangs around the neck of the great Democratic Party. Those who love the party are ready, for the good of the party, to do whatever is necessary to bring about a reconciliation among Democrats. Those who wish to use the party for sordid purposes, to make it the tool of alien influences and Roman Catholicism in the United States, do not want the Democrats who opposed Smith to have any voice in the councils of the party. It is plain that the Roman Catholic hierarchy has determined to use the Democratic Party to carry forward the Catholic program in the United States."

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I hold in my hand—and this, perhaps, will be news to most of you Senators—a picture in a Catholic paper of Alfred E. Smith as President in 1932. This is cut from the Liberty Magazine, a Roman Catholic periodical. It is in competition with the Saturday Evening Post. They are printing a series of stories. Some fellow has drawn tremendously on his imagination—and, my God, what an imagination he has [laughter] that Alfred Smith will be President in 1932! And listen. Here is the picture: With Alfred Smith sitting over on the left with his imaginary cabinet asking some fellow questions about the "red menace." I want them to talk about the "Roman menace" for a while. Here is what it says below the picture:

President Alfred E. Smith and his Cabinet questioning Mr. Gibbons about Karakhan and the red menace. Seated at the President's left—

The wild and reckless imagination is at work again—

Seated at the President's left are Secretary of the Treasury John J. Raskob—

[Laughter.]

Now, is not that enough to jar a wagonload of tadpoles out of a stagnant pool? [Laughter.]

Secretary of the Treasury John J. Raskob; next is Attorney General Frank Comerford, and Secretary of Agriculture RUTH HANNA MCCORMICK.

Why, she is a Republican, so called, and so is Rasky; and Mrs. MCCORMICK is running for the Senate, I understand, in Illinois next year as a Republican. They must intend to bring about some coalition, somehow. Yes; Mrs. MCCORMICK is put down here as Secretary of Agriculture.

In the background are Secretaries Cuneo and Ryan—

Doctor Ryan, the Catholic priest at the Catholic University here in Washington—

and Postmaster General Emory Olds.

And the Smith-Roman Raskob régime is sitting on the neck of the Democratic Party planning for 1932.

What hope have we with such a dead load upon us—like the old man of the sea and Sinbad the Sailor? You have heard the story of Sinbad the Sailor, who was shipwrecked and about to starve. Wandering about on the seashore, he found an old pumpkin and some grapes hanging in purple clusters on the vines near by. He crushed them and put them in the shell of the pumpkin and made some food.

The old man of the sea inveigled Sinbad through his pleadings and great promises to take him on his shoulders and carry him across a little stream and put him down in the shade of a great tree.

Sinbad bowed his back and took the old man on. He sat astride his neck, and when Sinbad got over to the shade of the tree the old man of the sea held on and refused to get off. He held on, but Sinbad the sailor, realizing how he had been deceived and imposed upon, was determined to get rid of his burden, and with one mighty effort he threw the old man of the sea from his shoulders and walked forth a free man again.

Smith secured the nomination through deception and reprehensible practices.

Raskob sits astride the neck of the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party is now getting ready to shake him off, to get rid of her unbearable burden. Shake Raskob off and watch the Democrats of the South get together. They will come back and strike hands about a common center and sit down as friends around the campfires of the party for the good of the party of Jefferson and for the good of the whole United States.

Out with Mr. Raskob! Away with the candidacy of Governor Smith for President on the Democratic ticket in 1932. Let our party have a breathing spell. Let her get back in her ancient virile fighting form, when she stood erect and looked the world in the face and had nothing to fear, nothing to apologize for. Long live the Democracy of Jefferson!

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1) to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 1648) to amend section 5 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended, and it was signed by the Vice President.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MCNARY obtained the floor.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum?

Mr. MCNARY. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. NYE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Burton	Dill	Goldsborough
Ashurst	Capper	Edge	Harris
Bingham	Caraway	Fletcher	Harrison
Blease	Connally	Frazier	Hatfield
Borah	Copeland	George	Hawes
Bratton	Couzens	Glass	Hebert
Brookhart	Cutting	Glenn	Heflin
Broussard	Deneen	Goff	Howell
Johnson	Oddie	Smith	Wagner
Jones	Overman	Steck	Walcott
King	Phipps	Swanson	Walsh, Mass.
McKellar	Pittman	Thomas, Idaho	Warren
McNary	Reed	Thomas, Okla.	Waterman
Metcalf	Robinson, Ark.	Townsend	Watson
Moses	Sackett	Trammell	Wheeler
Norbeck	Schall	Tydings	
Norris	Sheppard	Tyson	
Nye	Shortridge	Vandenberg	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

NATIONAL-ORIGINS CLAUSE OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield further?

Mr. MCNARY. I yield.

Mr. NYE. I assume that the Senator rises to have laid before the Senate the conference report on the farm relief bill. I wish he would withhold his motion just long enough to have it ascertained whether or not it is possible at this time to agree upon an hour on which to vote upon the unfinished business now before the Senate.

Mr. HEFLIN. No, Mr. President——

Mr. NYE. I direct my inquiry to the Senator from Pennsylvania as to whether he thinks we might agree upon an hour within the next few days at which time we would take a vote upon the resolution now the unfinished business.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, on Wednesday last I went to the Senator from North Dakota saying that I thought it would best suit the convenience of Senators if we might have an agreement for a time to vote, but at that time he did not see his way clear to join with me in reaching such an agreement. To suggest it now, when it is obvious that we are going into a considerable debate on the conference report on the farm bill, would be tantamount to an agreement to choke off all debate on the unfinished business.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President——

Mr. REED. For that reason I would not be willing to agree at this time to such an arrangement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made to the request of the Senator. By way of reassurance to the Senator from North Dakota, the Chair will state that if the motion to be made by the Senator from Oregon shall prevail, it will not interfere with the status of the unfinished business.

Mr. NYE. I recognize that, Mr. President, but does the Senator from Pennsylvania mean to say that a proposal was made to me for a given hour to vote upon Senate Resolution 37?

Mr. REED. No; not at all. I asked the Senator on Wednesday if we could not agree to fix some time for a vote on the unfinished business, and he said that he was not prepared to agree in reply to my request.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, my recollection does not carry me back to an understanding of that sort at all.

Mr. REED. There was no understanding.

Mr. NYE. I would have been glad to enter into an agreement as to a time to vote. I wonder if we can not accomplish such an agreement at this time.

Mr. REED. No, Mr. President; not when we are faced with a debate on two conference reports.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I understand from those who have the more important conference report in hand that there will be no endeavor on their part to press for its early consideration, if we can indicate the possibility of our getting a vote upon the unfinished business within the next day or two.

Mr. REED. I am not so advised. I understand that both these conference reports will be pressed as rapidly as possible to a conclusion, and until they are disposed of I do not care to make any such agreement.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NYE. I yield.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oregon has the floor.

Mr. MCNARY. I yield.

Mr. EDGE. I was under the impression that the Senator from Pennsylvania, when the debate opened on the national-origins question about a week ago—I do not recall the date—in answer to an inquiry, I think, from the Senator from North Dakota, as to the time which would probably be consumed, stated that he thought it would take about two days. Senate Resolution 37 has been before the Senate some time longer than that.

Mr. REED. That is true, but most of two days were consumed by the speech of the Senator from North Dakota. I, myself, intended to speak not more than an hour and a half, but the questions put to me extended my remarks to about four hours and a half.

Mr. EDGE. Has the Senator from Pennsylvania concluded his presentation?

Mr. REED. Yes; for the present.

FARM RELIEF—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1) to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut will state it.

Mr. BINGHAM. If the motion made by the Senator from Oregon shall be agreed to, will the conference report displace the unfinished business?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. No; it will simply serve as an interruption to the consideration of the unfinished business.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. McNARY. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. May I inquire of the Senator from Oregon whether it is his intention to proceed this afternoon with the consideration of the report, or merely to bring it before the Senate?

Mr. McNARY. If I am successful in having the status of the conference report fixed, I shall yield to the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON], who desires an executive session, and ask the Senate to proceed to-morrow at 12 o'clock with the consideration of the conference report.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I understand that after the executive session, it is contemplated that a recess or adjournment will be taken. I have no objection.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. McNARY. I yield.

Mr. NYE. Will the Senator from Indiana permit me to make a unanimous-consent proposal, before a motion is made to go into executive session?

Mr. WATSON. Certainly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion made by the Senator from Oregon, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on H. R. 1.

The motion was agreed to.

NATIONAL-ORIGINS CLAUSE OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 3 o'clock on next Monday afternoon debate upon the unfinished business before the Senate shall be limited to five minutes, and that a vote shall follow as soon after that hour as is possible.

Mr. REED. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made.

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will not the Senator withhold his motion and yield to me a moment?

Mr. WATSON. I yield.

Mr. NYE. I ask unanimous consent that, starting at 3 o'clock on next Tuesday afternoon, the Senate be limited in debate to five minutes upon the unfinished business, and that then a vote shall be taken.

Mr. HEFLIN. I object.

Mr. WATSON. I renew my motion.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, before that motion is made I would like to ask those who are opposed to the suggestion of the Senator from North Dakota whether, in view of all that was stated some time ago about the length of time the debate would probably consume, and the possibility of getting a vote on it in the very near future, they would not make some counteroffer of a time when a vote could be had? It does not seem to me that it is quite in keeping with the negotiations which were entered into at that time that objection should be made to any proposal offered by the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. REED. I do not remember any negotiations. I was asked whether I would object to the motion to take up the resolution and I said I would not. I kept that agreement, and made no opposition to taking up the resolution and making it the unfinished business, and I expressed the belief that the debate would last about two days. It is perfectly evident now that it lasted longer than that. I do not want to enter into any agreement at this time.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield further?

Mr. WATSON. A little further.

Mr. BINGHAM. On Wednesday morning last a unanimous-consent request was agreed to that the unfinished business might be laid aside, and another matter taken up, because the Senator from Pennsylvania was not ready to go on with it at that time. We ought to have a vote.

Mr. BORAH. We have all summer.

Mr. WATSON. I hope not.

Mr. MOSES. We have it nominally.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I move——

Mr. NYE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. WATSON. How much longer does the Senator want me to yield?

Mr. NYE. I want just about two minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield?

Mr. WATSON. I do.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I do not believe that the best of faith is being shown in this matter, and the reason for that statement I think it is not necessary for me to call to the attention of the Senate. I want to say that if a vote were permitted at this hour upon the pending resolution it would carry. I can not look upon the opposition to an agreement for an hour to vote upon the resolution as anything other than an admission of defeat and a desire to filibuster it through to the recess which is about to be taken at this special session of the Congress.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield?

Mr. WATSON. I yield.

Mr. REED. I have talked with a number of Members of this body, and I am perfectly certain that if a vote were taken on this matter at this time, the unfinished business would be defeated.

Mr. JOHNSON. Then why not have a vote? I suggest the calling of the roll.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Let the roll be called.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 45 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened; and the Senate (at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) took a recess until to-morrow, Saturday, June 8, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 7 (legislative day of June 4), 1929

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Emil S. Helburn, of Middlesboro, Ky., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Kentucky in place of Robert H. Lucas.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE NAVY

Rear Admiral David F. Sellers to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 7 (legislative day of June 4), 1929

UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE

Joseph P. Cotton.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

To be assistant surgeons

Wiley M. Sams.
John K. Patterson.
Irving J. Warmolts.
Olin C. Hendrix.
Otto L. Burton.
Branham B. Baughman.
Duane F. Hartshorn.
Charles S. Gallaher.
Louis E. Gilje.
Ralph C. Boren.
O. Henry Alexander.
Herman A. Gross.
Edward S. Lowe.
Harold Simons.
Robert J. Vaughn.
John M. C. Covington.
William C. McBride, jr.
Frank P. Gilmore.
Paul Vaughan.
Arthur F. Gardner.
Paul M. Fuller.
Stanton K. Livingston.
Oscar D. Yarbrough.
Andrew A. Love, jr.
Carr E. Bentel.
Charles T. Brown, jr.

James D. Boone.
Warren G. Wieand.
Albert R. Behnke, jr.
Omar J. Brown.
Jasper S. Hunt.
Marshall O. Boudry.
George W. Dickinson.
James J. V. Cammisa.
Francis G. Gleason.
John R. Weisser.
Zack J. Waters.
Francis W. Dwyer.
Harold E. Beasley.
Kenneth H. Vinnedge.
Milton R. Wirthlin.
Thenton D. Boaz.
William L. Berkley.
Warren E. Klein.
Norris M. Hardisty.
Everett N. Jones.
Connie H. King.
Cameron L. Hogan.
Gerard B. Creagh.
Brooks L. Roberson.
Anselm C. Hohn.
Thomas Q. Harbour.
James G. Neff.
Craig B. Johnson.
Clarence L. Blew.
Harold I. Brown.
Herbert G. Shepler.
William P. Stephens.
Jack R. George.
Ferrell H. Johnson.
Edward C. Kenney.
John D. Foley.
Wadeeh S. Rizk.
Garland A. Gray.
Duncan C. McKeever.
Barton R. Young.
Benjamin N. Ahl.
Russell W. Wood.
Charlie M. Mathias.
Roland G. Vaughan.
Rafael A. Vilar e Isern.
Julian M. Jordan.
Lester L. Arntsen.
Charles M. Parker.
William Brecher.
James R. Sayers.
Irving D. Litwack.
William C. Baty, jr.
Vincent Flynn.

MARINE CORPS

Corpl. Alva B. Lasswell to be second lieutenant.

POSTMASTERS

CALIFORNIA

Cecil J. Brown, Albion.
Frank N. Blagen, Calpine.
Margaret E. Bailey, Fort Jones.
John M. Francisco, Los Altos.
John J. Freeman, North San Diego.
Clarence L. Templeton, Palm Springs.
Charles F. Gallmann, Pinedale.
William F. Shuck, Woodlake.

ILLINOIS

Mary A. Hannan, Ohio.

INDIANA

Samuel E. Ellison, Andrews.

MINNESOTA

Martin S. Kindseth, Goodhue.
George W. Hanson, Kenyon.
Roy J. Stroud, Mabel.

NORTH CAROLINA

Olivia J. Prescott, Ayden.
Eula B. Greene, Waterville.

OHIO

Katherine Matson, Maynard.

OKLAHOMA

Zeb King, Avant.
Viola B. Mason, Quapaw.
Clara M. Ingram, Slick.
Sallie M. Cooper, Snomac.
Agnes H. Lockard, Tuskahoma.

OREGON

Adelle M. March, Myrtle Creek.

VIRGINIA

Edgar E. Rawlings, Capron.
Edward F. Raiford, Holland.
Walter W. Blair, Ivanhoe.
Robert W. Grove, Max Meadows.

WITHDRAWALS

Executive nominations withdrawn from the Senate June 7 (legislative day of June 4), 1929

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Second Lieut. William Hill Lamberton, Infantry, from May 23, 1929.

Second Lieut. George William Busbey, Cavalry, from May 29, 1929.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, *June 7, 1929*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, while angels praise Thee we would seek Thy favor. O Thou loving Father, whose open hands give blessings of compassion and forgiveness, lift us into the sunlight and bid us face the open sky; inspire us with the broad vision. Keep us in perfect proportion and in complete contact with Thee. Bless every silent advance, every defense of the truth, every combat with sin, and every triumph over wrong. Dear Lord God, do Thou make the glorified cross the undisputed throne of mankind. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

FREIGHT RATES ON WHEAT FOR EXPORT

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOWARD. A few days ago, erroneously or otherwise, a resolution which I introduced, House Joint Resolution 95, was referred to a nonfunctioning committee. I think the resolution was properly referred, but my parliamentary inquiry is, Would it be right and proper for me now to ask the pleasure of the Speaker to refer this resolution to a functioning committee—for instance, the Committee on Agriculture?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not aware of the subject matter.

Mr. HOWARD. The resolution instructs the Interstate Commerce Commission to immediately put into effect the same rates on wheat for export that are now granted to steel products for export.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks it would not be good parliamentary procedure to make such a reference.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CLARK of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after the reading of the Journal and the disposal of business on the Speaker's table, I be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

ADDRESS OF HON. ROBERT S. HALL

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an address by my colleague, Mr. HALL, of Mississippi, on the 4th day of June before the United Daughters of the Confederacy on Jefferson Davis.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an address by Hon. ROBERT S. HALL, of Mississippi, on June 4, 1929, before the United Daughters of the Confederacy on Jefferson Davis.

The address is as follows:

JEFFERSON DAVIS

To the members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, ladies, and gentlemen, I esteem it one of the greatest honors yet conferred upon me to receive an invitation from you to deliver an address on the one hundred and twenty-first birthday of the greatest Mississippian, Jefferson Davis.

I am mindful there is very little I can say of this great man that has not already been said, and been said by speakers more able than I.

Jefferson Davis stands without a superior as a soldier, statesman, and martyr. He came from a great lineage. He came from two racial stocks unexcelled in the annals of history for bravery, honesty, and fidelity. On his paternal side he came from the Welsh and on his maternal side from the Scotch. His grandfather immigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania. In those early days the trend of immigration was southward, and as an ambitious young man we find him in South Carolina. True to the fidelity of his race, he shouldered arms in defense of America in the American Revolution. He was the father of an only son, Samuel Davis, who grew into manhood during the formation of American ideals and American principles. This son married a Scotch lady, and after the birth of eight children of this union we find he moved to Kentucky and there was born the president of the Confederacy. It is interesting to note that soon after his birth, and within a few miles therefrom, was also born one of the great Presidents of the United States, Abraham

Lincoln. Each was born in the pioneer regions and each grew into manhood during the hardy pioneer days of this Republic. When Jefferson Davis was less than 1 year old his father and the large family left Kentucky and located near Woodville, Miss., where young Jefferson Davis attended the neighborhood school. At the age of 14 he was entered in Transylvania College, Louisville, Ky., and there he remained until he was 17 years of age, when he was appointed a cadet in West Point Military Academy by Congressman Rankin, of Mississippi. It seems that he and Abraham Lincoln were both tutored in the rugged pioneer honesty and virtue that prevailed in that epoch. American history does not record the lives, the service, and the worth of any two characters whose virtue, honesty, and chivalry surpass that of these stars of American genius.

Providence seems to have endowed Jefferson Davis with all the attributes of greatness—in personal appearance, in demeanor, in brilliancy, in oratory, military genius, and statesmanship. He seems to have received his full measure from the Creator and Maker of men. As a student he was ever punctual, studious, and obedient. His great ability seems not to have gone in any particular direction but in all. He seems to have been well balanced at every point or angle. It is said that his love of literature and his constant devotion to it, aside from the regular curriculum of the academy, absorbed enough of his time to prevent him from graduating at the head of his class, although we find he graduated a high medium, well balanced in all the requirements of the collegiate course. After graduating from West Point in 1828 he was commissioned as second lieutenant in the Regular Army, and spent seven laborious years in the military service, chiefly in the middle Northwest. In 1835 he resigned from the Regular Army and married the charming daughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor, one of the beautiful, accomplished southern belles of that day. In his marrying begins the incomprehensible, strange, mysterious thread of tragedy that seems to have woven in and out along with the happiness, successes, and victories of his conspicuous life. It seems that into his life more clouds and showers mingled than in the lives of most other great men. We realize that in the life of all "some rain must fall, some clouds must hover," the nights as well as the days, the Decembers as well as the Junes, must come. We must believe that the decree of Him who guides us in order that the chaff may be separated from the grain, in order that we may render the greatest service to mankind, ordains this mysterious arrangement. It seems a certain way to eliminate self and to augment crystal service. Why General Taylor objected to the marriage has never been revealed by our historians, but his opposition to this union was so expressed and so determined that after this beautiful southern belle and the most promising son of the South were united in wedlock the father and daughter never met.

After their marriage the young couple settled immediately on a plantation of a thousand acres of rich land in south Mississippi near the Mississippi River. He intended to devote his life as a plantation owner, both he and his wife dreaming and planning of the ease of a cultured life beneath the southern skies, amid the natural enchantment of that beautiful section. Yet less than a year after these fond hopes and plans were formed they were both taken suddenly ill and she passed into the beyond.

With his fondest anticipations temporarily blasted and his health impaired, he went to Cuba for a sojourn, but returned later to the plantation of his brother, where seven long years were spent in study and preparation for his great life. Jefferson Davis occupies a unique position in national politics. He voluntarily left the House of Representatives to answer the Nation's call to battle for his country's honor, and later voluntarily left a Senate seat vacated to answer the call of the Southland. One of his master mind, thorough preparation, and exalted statecraft, although apparently in seclusion after his wife's death, was not overlooked by his countrymen, and at the age of 36 he was sent to Congress as a Representative of his congressional district. No young Congressman ever came to Washington more superbly equipped or more readily took leading rank than he. Although occupying this seat less than a year, he became one of the great leaders in oratory and statesmanship. But as much as this Nation seemed so signally to need him in this branch of his country's service, the war with Mexico was on, and Jefferson Davis, believing his country's interest called him to the perilous duty of the battle field rather than the alluring atmosphere of the Halls of Congress, we find him resigning his seat, returning to his beloved Southland, and becoming colonel of the greatest arm of the Republic's Army on the plains of Mexico. His military training had taught him the necessity of equipping and training an army. The unsurpassed valor, discipline, and generalship of his division of that great army saved the day at Monterey and on the fields of Buena Vista, and but for the participation of Jefferson Davis in that struggle the history of the war with Mexico might have been written in chapters much less complimentary to our Republic. Having so signally immortalized himself in this great war, he retired again to his plantation life with the hope that he might live the remainder of his days in quiet and in the peaceful pursuit of his literary delight. But ere long Mississippi called him again to the legislative halls of our Nation. He went this time as a United States Senator and entered the greatest deliberative body on earth when the glory of this great Chamber was at its height. Possibly never at one time had so many illustrious men sat in the highest councils of the Nation. Among the great who sat there were: John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina; Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts; Henry Clay, of Kentucky; Thomas H. Benton of Missouri; Louis Cass, of Michigan; and Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.

In that great company of giants Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, at once took rank among the greatest. "Eloquent among the most eloquent in debate; the most accomplished Member of the body." One of the best authorities of that day says of him: "It is but simple justice to say that in ripe scholarship, wide and accurate information on all subjects coming before the body, native ability, readiness as a debater, true honor, and stainless character, Jefferson Davis stood in the very first rank, and did as much to influence legislation and leave his mark on the Senate and the country as any other who served in his day." He was a consistent advocate of the doctrine of state rights. He took the position that had been taken by Massachusetts and by Connecticut, and by those who afterwards denominated him a traitor, that this Union was composed of separate, independent, sovereign States, and that the Federal power was delegated and limited. He expressed his views in these concise words: "Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled." Time does not permit me to go into detail on the many issues and great debates of that period, but it is sufficient to say that any student of history or those who have taken the pains to read and classify the great men of that assembly, if fair, will accord Jefferson Davis a place second to none. His enemies, who were too ignorant to know the real man, have denominated him a traitor and have accused him of being the prime mover and instigator of the sentiment that culminated in the bloody war of the States. Happy are we who are familiar with his life, who know and understand his great heart beats, and recognize in him the love of peace, and are delighted this base accusation is rapidly fading away, and that the intelligent and informed of our day are rapidly placing him on the high pedestal of a lover of peace and one desiring to avoid this bloody conflict.

The strongest position that he maintained was the South would never surrender its position on State rights, and that if the remainder of the Nation was not willing to dwell in union with the South, maintaining this constitutional guaranty, that it was better that the Union separated and that the discordant elements segregated themselves into independent Commonwealths. During this heated, turbulent debate, and before he bid adieu to the Senate which he so signally honored, he uttered these words, which is conclusive proof of his noble position:

"If the folly and fanaticism and pride and hate and corruption of the day are to destroy the peace and prosperity of the Union, let the sections part like the patriarchs of old and let peace and good will subsist among their descendants. Let no wounds be inflicted which time may not heal. Let the flag of our Union be folded up entire, the 13 stripes recording the original size of our family, untorn by the unholy struggle of civil war."

Jefferson Davis was twice honored with a seat in the United States Senate. During the interregnum between his first service and his last, he was appointed by President Pierce as Secretary of War and served for four years. Our great Nation can not boast of a more efficient, constructive execution of the War Department than the four years under Jefferson Davis. It was under his direction that the beautiful Capitol was completed. It was he who designed and placed on the dome of the Capitol its present emblem. If time permitted, I would like to detail many of the policies he inaugurated for the beautification and completeness of the Capital of our Nation. At the present we read and hear of the services of others in this direction, and I realize that the sectional feeling is not yet so dead but the services of Jefferson Davis in this direction are temporarily eclipsed, but when all the history of the Nation has been written, and all the great men have been fairly numbered, and the great phalanx of American patriots are in full view, then the services of Jefferson Davis will be written high on the scroll of his country's honored.

I haven't the time to recount his varied policies and execution of the presidency of the Confederacy. It has been conceded by his bitterest enemy that no republic was ever blessed with a stronger head than was the Confederate States. In the organization of the civil and military powers in a republic of agricultural States, where plants and factories were unknown and with the ports of the world closed against it, the army that he organized and sent forth in defense of his country is unparalleled and unequaled in all the history of the world.

Hon. B. G. Lowery, for many years a great Congressman of my State, in an address at Arlington Cemetery, well said: "The wonder is not that the Confederacy fell, but that it fell at the end of four years instead of six months. The fact significant is not that there were occasional places where the civil and the military failed to coordinate, but that they coordinated anywhere. The marvel is, and it is one of the marvels of history, that Jefferson Davis, without money, without equipment, with nothing but his own strength and wisdom, beset by malicious critics everywhere and by friendly critics in his own councils, gave to the southern armies a civil backing in which any government might pride itself."

After the fall of the Confederacy upon the surrender of the peerless Lee the brutal treatment of this chieftain by his vicious political ene-

mies will forever remain the blackest blot on the escutcheon of this Republic. Yet his bravery, fortitude, and uncomplaining suffering writes his name in the blood of his fallen army, in fame's eternal history a martyr unsurpassed and, I believe, unequaled.

Not only did Jefferson Davis lose his political prestige, his fortune, and his health in the crash of the South, but during those dark days he lost two of his sons, and soon after the close of the bloody conflict his other son was taken by the cold hand of death. Still his spirit rises buoyant, hopeful, and undaunted. By the generous hand of a wealthy benefactor he was bequeathed a magnificent home on the shore of the beautiful seaboard of Mississippi—the land of flowers and of hope, of brave men, beautiful, virtuous women—eternally wafted by the sea breezes of the Mexican Gulf, amid the enchanting shades of that fair region whose magnanimous people I have the honor to represent as a Member of Congress. There assembled the remnants of his once happy family, retiring for the peace of his old age. This home is now the State home of Confederate veterans and their wives, here, in their declining days, their hearts and lips in attune with the fresh breezes, daily echo in sweet cadence their undying love for the vanquished hero.

But the loving hearts of his adopted Mississippians were not content for him to dwell in ease, but for the third time offered him a seat in the Senate of the United States, but being conscious of the bitterness of other sections of the Nation, he feared his presence again in the Senate would militate against the interest of his Commonwealth. So true to the loyalty of his soul, he declined this honor.

Let me pay a just tribute to the noble women composing the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It is not your purpose to minimize or undervalue the valor or sacred ideals of those who opposed us. Your motives are of higher birth. They are to perpetuate and keep ever afresh the lofty ideals and principles underlying the causes, deeds, and actions of the Confederacy. In doing this you do not dim the luster of those who differed. You, as do I, wish them the most sublime happiness in perpetuating the memory of their cause and their loved ones departed. I am happy that I possess no bitterness toward the victors of this bloody vortex, but I am frank to say the multiplying years augment my belief in the eternal justness of our cause and the rectitude of those who followed the footsteps of the hero of this occasion. I but wish for the dawning of that beautiful day when the small remaining dark cloud of sectional hate which but dulls the otherwise beautiful firmament of this the greatest republic shall have floated far beyond the vision of every American citizen; and there silently yield its blightening gloom in the measureless ethereal of eternity, never to show its repulsive presence anew.

I thank God I am the proud father of five red-blooded American sons whose paternal grandfather wore the gray and whose maternal grandfather wore the blue. In equal proportion they glory in the surpassing heroism of the conflicting causes. They can enthusiastically join in the sentiment so beautifully expressed by George Morrow Mayo:

"Here's to the blue of the wind-swept North
When we meet on the fields of France;
May the spirit of Grant be with you all
As the sons of the North advance.

"Here's to the gray of the sun-kissed South
When we meet on the fields of France;
May the spirit of Lee be with you all
As the sons of the South advance.

"And here's to the blue and the gray as one
When we meet on the fields of France;
May the spirit of God be with us all
As the sons of the Flag advance."

Let me close these remarks with a quotation from an address delivered by Bishop Charles B. Galloway, of Mississippi, at the University of Mississippi on the 3d day of June, 1908, whose brilliant tribute to the life and character of Jefferson Davis was closed with these eloquent words:

"Greatest of Mississippians, the leader of our armies, the defender of our liberties, the expounder of our political creeds, the authoritative voice of our hopes and fears, the sufferer for our sins, if sins they were, and the willing martyr to our sacred cause—we shall ever speak his name with reverence and cherish with patriotic pride the story of his matchless deeds. He died without citizenship here, but he has become a fellow citizen with the heroes of the skies.

"Marvelous, many-sided, masterful man, his virtues will grow brighter and his name be written larger with each passing century. Soldier, hero, statesmen, gentleman, American—a prince of Christian chivalry—the uncrowned chief of an invisible republic of loving and loyal hearts—when another hundred years have passed, no intelligent voice will fail to praise him, and no patriotic hand will refuse to place a laurel wreath upon his radiant brow.

"'Nothing need cover his high fame but heaven,
No pyramid set off his memories
But the eternal substance of his greatness,
To which I leave him.'"

HON. THOMAS C. M'RAE

Mr. PARKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting a sketch of the life and character of the late Thomas C. McRae, of Arkansas, who was for many years a Member of this House and represented the district that I have the honor to represent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PARKS. Mr. Speaker, on June 2, 1929, Hon. Thomas C. McRae, at the age of 77 years, 6 months, 2 days, departed this life at his home at Prescott, Ark. Mr. McRae was born at Mt. Holly, Union County, Ark., December 21, 1851. He attended private school in Shady Grove, Columbia County, Ark., and graduated from the Soule Business School, New Orleans, La., in 1869 and from the law school at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., in 1872. The following year he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Rosston, Nevada County, Ark.

In 1874 he was appointed election commissioner of his home county and served three years. He was elected to the State house of representatives in 1877, in which year he moved from Rosston to Prescott, to which latter place the county seat had been moved. In 1880 he was presidential elector on the Democratic ticket for Hancock and English, and was chairman of the Democratic State convention in 1884 and 1902, was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1884. He was elected to the House of Representatives as a Democrat in the Forty-ninth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. James K. Jones, and was reelected to the Fiftieth and to the seven succeeding Congresses, serving from December 7, 1885, until March 3, 1903, when he voluntarily retired to resume the practice of law and engage in the banking business at Prescott, Ark. He was president of the Arkansas Bankers Association in 1909–10, and chairman of the committee that prepared the Arkansas banking law, and was president of the Arkansas Bankers Association in 1918–19, and a member of the Arkansas Constitutional Convention in 1918. He served as Governor of Arkansas from January 14, 1921, to 1925, and was elected a life member of the Arkansas State Democratic convention in 1926. Governor McRae came to Congress when a very young man and soon became known as one of the ablest and most diligent Members of the House. He was a member of the Committee on Public Lands at a time when the Federal Government held title to enormous areas of the public domain. Many citizens of the United States made claim to ownership of some of these lands. Mr. McRae succeeded in bringing order out of chaos and won a national reputation by the businesslike manner in which he settled the claims for both the Government and the claimants. During the years he was a Member of the House he grew in the affection and esteem of men who knew him.

After 18 years of continuous service here he retired to private life. As a Democrat he was regarded not only as the head of the Democratic Party in Arkansas but an outstanding Democrat nationally. Time after time the party called him in an advisory capacity when his counsel was needed to keep the ship of state properly on its course. Day after day he gave his services without thought of reward or personal benefit to himself. In 1920 the people of the State called him once more to active service, and at an election held at that time he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for governor and on the following November was overwhelmingly elected. He served for four years, and from the time that the State overthrew carpet-bag rule under the leadership of Gov. Augustus H. Garland to the present time no man has served with greater honor, more distinction, or has done more for the State than Gov. Thomas C. McRae. At the end of his term of four years as governor he was strongly urged, for the good of the State, to accept a third term but resolutely declined. During his administration the public-school system of Arkansas was put upon a firm basis. As long as time lasts the great school system in Arkansas that he so materially aided will be a monument to him. No man has ever retired from the office of governor with greater honor and higher esteem of his people than he. The enemies he made because of his courage and strong adherence to duty soon became his most ardent supporters and admirers. At the time of his death his influence was greater than that of any man who lived in the State. He was a man without guile, and in public office his sole purpose was to serve his people without a thought of the possible political effect to himself.

During the administration of President Wilson he attended a meeting of the American Bankers' Association at Boston. Of all the delegates that attended he was the only man who supported President Wilson's Federal reserve policy. He boldly

stood in that convention and raised his voice in favor of the Wilson policy. Throughout his entire life he was an uncompromising Democrat, who loved his party next to his church and his country.

During the recent campaign, even at his advanced age, he gave splendid service for his party and was in the forefront of the battle line from beginning to end. He was the most uncompromising advocate of States' rights that I ever knew. His fight for Democracy began at a time when he was but a boy and his home county had a large third party, and he never quit the fight for Democracy until his party was supreme and unopposed there.

The death of Governor McRae is not only a loss to his friends, family, and State, but a loss to the Nation. After 77 years of his life, in which he had been a leader in the government of his State and had engaged in every battle of his party, he came to the end without a blemish on his character or a scar on his record. Truly he was a giant and his loss will be felt by us all.

For a half century he was a leader in political, religious, civic, and business affairs of his State, and he stood foursquare to every wind that blew, and around him rallied those who fought for a finer civilization, higher ideals, and a better land. By energy and fine business judgment he accumulated a very comfortable fortune and was one of the most charitable and liberal givers in the State. No worthy cause went empty handed from him.

When all that was mortal of him was laid to rest, representatives from every section of the State came to attest the love and esteem in which he was held. The former pastor of his church, Rev. J. C. Williams, said:

During his course of 51 years in statesmanship he stood foursquare to the world. After 18 years in Congress he returned with an unblemished record of public service and a character unsullied. He was a man unaffected by the mad rush for money. He could not be bought, he could not be bribed, he could not be dishonored.

He gave 54 years of love and loyalty to his wife and to his family. The Nation's strength is built on homes like that. Religion was the basis of his great character. For their religious faith, his ancestors in Scotland suffered martyrdom. Religious liberty to them also meant political liberty. There was no hypocrisy, no deceit about Thomas C. McRae. He was a Christian gentleman, kind, courteous, civil, and dignified, but to-day he has entered through the pearly gates and is seated in the house of God.

The Rev. James R. Winchester, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Arkansas, expressed my thought of Governor McRae in this beautiful tribute when he said:

In my judgment, Thomas Chipman McRae was one of the finest characters in our public life, an outstanding figure as Congressman, governor, and chairman of the Democratic Party in Arkansas. It was my privilege to know him as a law student in Washington and Lee University. We were associated in the Washington Literary Society at college. He graduated in the law department in one year, having the esteem of professors and students. When he went to Washington to represent Arkansas in Congress, Judge John Randolph Tucker, his law dean, having a seat in the House of Representatives from Virginia, welcomed him with warmest greeting, saying: "You are the first of my boys to meet me here." He cherished that salutation and kept it in his heart through life. His congressional career fulfilled Judge Tucker's expectations as his distinguished course at college had done. Governor McRae was a splendid type of Christian manhood, as exemplified in his patriotic statesmanship with the highest ideals of true American citizenship. All who came into the circle of his friendship realized his loyal consistency in all circumstances. His life has been a benediction to our Commonwealth, inspiring young men to be true and just in all their dealings. Therefore we thank God for his superb example of justice, purity, and honor. Tom McRae should have a monument erected to his sacred memory in the capital of Arkansas, where his illustrious public life stands as a beacon light to our whole country. I have never seen an inconsistency in his well-rounded, completed life.

A staff correspondent of the Arkansas Gazette, in writing of his funeral, said:

It was a great tribute to this native-born Arkansas patriot. In the solemn interlude that lies between the cradle and the grave he had pitched his career so that when he passed into the obscurity that lies beyond the dark curtain of life the leading men and women from the State he loved so devotedly came to mourn with Prescott over the loss of her great citizen.

The 77 years of his active life were recalled here to-day by his neighbors and friends, who remembered him as a stalwart fighter for the truth as he saw it, an unfaltering Democrat, who was, as the poet said:

"Great in council and great in war,
Foremost captain of his time,
Rich in saving common sense,
And in his simplicity sublime."

Thus was Thomas Chipman McRae laid at rest here in peace, strong in his Presbyterian faith, a pattern of the virtues of his age and race, and "in his simplicity sublime."

Mr. Speaker, a great man has gone; a friend whom I loved has passed; as the last immortelle of honor has been laid by the loving hands of a sorrowing people, we will cherish his memory, while his spirit will live forever in the beautiful land of the Leal.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on prohibition.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, some weeks ago I wrote a letter to the New York Curb Exchange, New York City, N. Y., complaining that they were listing for sale stock in the Gooderham & Worts Co. (Ltd.), of Toronto, Canada.

My complaint was based on the fact that the name of the company as listed by the New York Curb Exchange did not show that it was stock in a company that was engaged in the manufacture of whisky. The truth, however, was that this was a whisky concern. I also complained that this firm was engaged in the manufacture of whisky for the purpose of smuggling it into the United States. This concern is better known as Hiram Walker & Co., although that was not the name listed in the New York Curb Exchange. My complaint was that the New York Curb Exchange, as well as stockbrokers engaged in the selling of this stock, were violating the prohibition enforcement act. The prohibition enforcement officers, however, claim that the New York Curb Exchange is not violating the law in listing Canadian distillery stocks. Evidently an amendment to the prohibition enforcement act is necessary in order to prevent the listing of distillery stock and the sale of it by stockbrokers in the United States. At the time I made the complaint to the New York Curb Exchange I stated that there was nothing to show that the stock mentioned was distillery stock. I also stated that I had bought some of the stock from a stock broker concern on the recommendation of a friend connected with it, and that he did not at the time I bought it state that it was whisky stock. I stated that as soon as I learned that fact I sold it. My complaint was misrepresented throughout the country and it was alleged that I was complaining because I lost money in the transaction. That was not the basis of my complaint. The loss I sustained was a very small one. I complained because Canadian distillers and brewers were able to manufacture and smuggle into the United States liquor and beer in large quantities in violation of our own laws, while our own people were prevented from manufacturing liquor or beer for sale in the United States. When I stated in my letter to the New York Curb Exchange that I had bought some stock and sold it at a loss because it was whisky stock I did this merely as an opening wedge to bring it to the attention of the said exchange and the public. I said it was wrong for American stock exchanges to advertise and sell stock to American investors in these liquor concerns in Canada because by doing that they were assisting the Canadian distillers to violate the law by furnishing them money in the sale of stock and which money they could use in smuggling liquor into the United States.

At the time I made the complaint, officials of the concern known as the Gooderham & Worts Co. (Ltd.), otherwise known as the Hiram Walker Co., of Toronto, Canada, were under indictment in the United States courts for liquor smuggling. If the United States Government wishes to enforce the prohibition law they must find some way through Congress or treaties to prevent liquor and beer smuggling into the United States. To make same effective they must have authority under the law to proceed against not only bootleggers who sell the liquor but all other agencies that combine and assist in making it possible for the Canadian distilleries and breweries to smuggle their liquor and beer into the United States, and it should include stock exchanges and stock brokers, who advertise, offer, and sell brewery stock.

The United States grand jury at Buffalo, N. Y., returned indictments on the 4th of December last but nothing has been accomplished to bring the Canadians indicted to trial. It is stated our treaties with Canada do not permit this being done. Until we are able to negotiate such treaties there will not be a let-up in the smuggling of liquor and beer into the United States from Canada. This is our great difficulty in enforcing

the prohibition law. When these indictments were returned at Buffalo on December 4 the facts showed that these Canadians were indicted in a plot to flood the United States with liquor and beer. Rum running was on a huge scale. The heads of Gooderham & Worts, which control Hiram Walker whisky and other distilleries and breweries, were names in the indictment. Thirty Canadian firms and individuals were charged with smuggling liquor worth $25,000,000 or more into the United States.

The information as given out at the time these indictments were voted by the grand jury was in substance that the division of foreign control of the prohibition department announced that the investigation was just beginning, while it was reported at Washington that under present treaties Canadians can not be extradited. It was stated, however, the State Department was attempting to arrange a conference with the Canadian customs service for an agreement on a treaty making customs-law violations extraditable.

The indictments handed in without comment and received in silence by Judge Adler specifically charged that the firms and individuals conspired to violate the tariff act of 1892 and section 88 of the national prohibition law.

This section relates to conspiracy and carries a term of imprisonment to those found guilty under its provisions.

For weeks the jury had been receiving evidence presented by United States Attorney Richard H. Templeton. The evidence was based on reports submitted by a large number of special investigators who came to Buffalo last summer, when certain customs and immigration men were caught dealing in freight-car seals and participating in a conspiracy to pass liquor-laden cars into this country from Canada.

Foremost among those indicted was Harry C. Hatch, millionaire chairman of the board of Gooderham & Worts (Ltd.), of Toronto, and the Hiram Walker Co., of Windsor. Both companies were recently merged to create the largest distilling organization in the world, and they are named in the indictments. Others indicted are: Herbert C. Hatch and Larry J. McGuinness, members of the liquor brokerage firm of Hatch & McGuinness; Edward T. Sandell, president of the Taylor & Bate Brewery, St. Catherines, Ontario; C. A. Savard, Windsor, Ontario; Jules Thibideau, Port Lambton, Ontario; Stanley B. Sutton, Simcoe, Ontario; Frank S. Harris; Lionel L. Sinclair; John J. Fitzpatrick; A. Smith; D. Chulack; W. Rynols, alias W. Reynolds; J. Meyers; Morris Green; David Caplan; Louis Harris; Fred H. Boyd; James Harris; J. Thompson; J. Penna; James Johnson; R. Robinson; W. Dingman; George McDermott; Charles Curmer; A. Travernor; Joseph Burke; and J. Watson.

The indictments reported were declared to be the opening gun in a major war which the Washington authorities proposed to wage against what is called a big Canadian smuggling ring, said to have shipped into the United States liquor of the value of many millions of dollars.

The Hiram Walker-Gooderham Co. (Ltd.) is listed on the New York Curb Exchange and its shares have been widely purchased by American investors.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HALL of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing some extracts from an article in the Country Gentleman on the Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. UNDERHILL. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

Mr. PURNELL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill H. R. 1.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 1) to establish a Federal farm board, to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries.

Mr. PURNELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the statement.

The statement was read.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1) to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"DECLARATION OF POLICY

"SECTION 1. (a) That it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, so that the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries, and to that end to protect, control, and stabilize the currents of interstate and foreign commerce in the marketing of agricultural commodities and their food products—

"(1) by minimizing speculation.

"(2) by preventing inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution.

"(3) by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations or corporations under their own control for greater unity of effort in marketing and by promoting the establishment and financing of a farm marketing system of producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative associations and other agencies.

"(4) by aiding in preventing and controlling surpluses in any agricultural commodity, through orderly production and distribution, so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent such surpluses from causing undue and excessive fluctuations or depressions in prices for the commodity.

"(b) There shall be considered as a surplus for the purposes of this act any seasonal or year's total surplus, produced in the United States and either local or national in extent, that is in excess of the requirements for the orderly distribution of the agricultural commodity or is in excess of the domestic requirements for such commodity.

"(c) The Federal farm board shall execute the powers vested in it by this act only in such manner as will, in the judgment of the board, aid to the fullest practicable extent in carrying out the policy above declared.

"FEDERAL FARM BOARD

"SEC. 2. A Federal farm board is hereby created, which shall consist of eight members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and of the Secretary of Agriculture ex officio. In making the appointments the President shall give due consideration to having the major agricultural commodities produced in the United States fairly represented upon the board. The terms of office of the appointed members of the board first taking office after the date of the approval of this act shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, two at the end of the first year, two at the end of the second year, one at the end of the third year, one at the end of the fourth year, one at the end of the fifth year, and one at the end of the sixth year after such date. A successor to an appointed member of the board shall have a term of office expiring six years from the date of the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy in the board occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. One of the appointed members shall be designated by the President as chairman of the board and shall be the principal executive officer thereof. The board shall select a vice chairman who shall act as chairman in case of the absence or disability of the chairman. The board may function notwithstanding vacancies, and a majority of the appointed members in office shall constitute a quorum. Each appointed member shall be a citizen of the United States and shall not actively engage in any other business, vocation, or employment than that of serving as a member of the board; nor shall any appointed member during his term of office engage in the business (except such business as is necessary to the operation of his own farm or farms) of buying and selling, or otherwise be financially interested in, any agricultural commodity or product thereof. Each appointed member shall receive a salary of $12,000 a year, together with necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, within the limitations prescribed by law, while away from his official station upon official business.

"ADVISORY COMMODITY COMMITTEES

"SEC. 3. (a) The board is authorized to designate, from time to time, as an agricultural commodity for the purposes of this

act (1) any regional or market classification or type of any agricultural commodity which is so different in use or marketing methods from other such classifications or types of the commodity as to require, in the judgment of the board, treatment as a separate commodity under this act; or (2) any two or more agricultural commodities which are so closely related in use or marketing methods as to require, in the judgment of the board, joint treatment as a single commodity under this act.

"(b) The board shall invite the cooperative associations handling any agricultural commodity to establish an advisory commodity committee to consist of seven members, of whom at least two shall be experienced handlers or processors of the commodity, to represent such commodity before the board in matters relating to the commodity. Members of each advisory committee shall be selected by the cooperative associations from time to time in such manner as the board shall prescribe. No salary shall be paid to committee members, but the board shall pay each a per diem compensation not exceeding $20 for attending committee meetings called by the board and for time devoted to other business of the committee authorized by the board, and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, within the limitations prescribed by law for civilian employees in the executive branch of the Government. Each advisory committee shall be designated by the name of the commodity it represents, as, for example, the 'cotton advisory committee.'

"(c) Each advisory committee shall meet as soon as practicable after its selection, at a time and place designated by the board. Each advisory committee shall meet thereafter at least twice a year upon call of the board, and may meet at other times upon call of a majority of the members thereof. Each advisory committee shall select a chairman and secretary.

"(d) Each advisory committee may by itself or through its officers, (1) confer directly with the board, call for information from it, or make oral or written representations to it, concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the board and relating to the agricultural commodity, and (2) cooperate with the board in advising the producers through their organizations or otherwise in the development of suitable programs of planting or breeding in order to secure the maximum benefits under this act consistent with the policy declared in section 1.

"GENERAL POWERS OF BOARD

"SEC. 4. The board—

"(1) shall maintain its principal office in the District of Columbia, and such other offices in the United States as in its judgment are necessary.

"(2) shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

"(3) shall make an annual report to Congress upon the administration of this act and any other matter relating to the better effectuation of the policy declared in section 1, including recommendations for legislation.

"(4) may make such regulations as are necessary to execute the functions vested in it by this act.

"(5) may appoint and fix the salaries of a secretary and such experts, and, in accordance with the classification act of 1923, as amended, and subject to the provisions of the civil service laws, such other officers and employees, as are necessary to execute such functions.

"(6) may make such expenditures (including expenditures for rent and personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books, periodicals, and books of reference, and for printing and binding) as are necessary to execute such functions. Expenditures by the board shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman of the board.

"(7) shall meet at the call of the chairman, the Secretary of Agriculture, or a majority of its members.

"SPECIAL POWERS OF BOARD

"SEC. 5. The board is authorized and directed—

"(1) to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing of agricultural commodities and food products thereof.

"(2) to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations.

"(3) to keep advised from any available sources and make reports as to crop prices, experiences, prospects, supply, and demand, at home and abroad.

"(4) to investigate conditions of overproduction of agricultural commodities and advise as to the prevention of such overproduction.

"(5) to make investigations and reports and publish the same, including investigations and reports upon the following: Land utilization for agricultural purposes; reduction of the acreage of unprofitable marginal lands in cultivation; methods of expanding markets at home and abroad for agricultural commodities and food products thereof; methods of developing by-products of and new uses for agricultural commodities; and transportation conditions and their effect upon the marketing of agricultural commodities.

"REVOLVING FUND

"SEC. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $500,000,000 which shall be made available by the Congress as soon as practicable after the approval of this act and shall constitute a revolving fund to be administered by the board as provided in this act.

"LOANS TO COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

"SEC. 7. (a) Upon application by any cooperative association the board is authorized to make loans to it from the revolving fund to assist in—

"(1) the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and food products thereof;

"(2) the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical marketing facilities for preparing, handling, storing, processing, or merchandising agricultural commodities or their food products;

"(3) the formation of clearing-house associations;

"(4) extending membership of the cooperative association applying for the loan by educating the producers of the commodity handled by the association in the advantages of cooperative marketing of that commodity; and

"(5) enabling the cooperative association applying for the loan to advance to its members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to the association than is practicable under other credit facilities.

"(b) No loan shall be made to any cooperative association unless, in the judgment of the board, the loan is in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1 and the cooperative association applying for the loan has an organization and management, and business policies, of such character as to insure the reasonable safety of the loan and the furtherance of such policy.

"(c) Loans for the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical facilities shall be subject to the following limitations:

"(1) No such loan for the construction or purchase of such facilities shall be made in an amount in excess of 80 per cent of the value of the facilities to be constructed or purchased.

"(2) No loan for the purchase or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that the purchase price or rent to be paid is reasonable.

"(3) No loan for the construction, purchase, or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that there are not available suitable existing facilities that will furnish their services to the cooperative association at reasonable rates; and in addition to the preceding limitation, no loan for the construction of facilities shall be made unless the board finds that suitable existing facilities are not available for purchase or lease at a reasonable price or rent.

"(d) Loans for the construction or purchase of physical facilities, together with interest on the loans, shall be repaid upon an amortization plan over a period not in excess of 20 years.

"MISCELLANEOUS LOAN PROVISIONS

"SEC. 8. (a) Loans to any cooperative association or stabilization corporation and advances for insurance purposes shall bear interest at a rate of interest per annum equal to the lowest rate of yield (to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per cent) of any Government obligation bearing a date of issue subsequent to April 6, 1917 (except postal-savings bonds), and outstanding at the time the loan agreement is entered into or the advance is made by the board, as certified by the Secretary of the Treasury to the board upon its request: *Provided*, That in no case shall the rate exceed 4 per cent per annum on the unpaid principal.

"(b) Payments of principal or interest upon any such loan or advance shall be covered into the revolving fund.

"(c) Loans to any cooperative association or stabilization corporation shall be made upon the terms specified in this act and upon such other terms not inconsistent therewith and upon such security as the board deems necessary.

"(d) No loan or insurance agreement shall be made by the board if in its judgment the agreement is likely to increase unduly the production of any agricultural commodity of which there is commonly produced a surplus in excess of the annual marketing requirements.

"STABILIZATION CORPORATIONS

"SEC. 9. (a) The board may, upon application of the advisory commodity committee for any commodity, recognize as a stabilization corporation for the commodity any corporation if—

"(1) the board finds that the marketing situation with respect to the agricultural commodity requires or may require the estab-

lishment of a stabilization corporation in order effectively to carry out the policy declared in section 1; and

"(2) the board finds that the corporation is duly organized under the laws of a State or Territory; and

"(3) the board finds that all the outstanding voting stock or membership interests in the corporation are and may be owned only by cooperative associations handling the commodity; and

"(4) the corporation agrees with the board to adopt such by-laws as the board may from time to time require, which by-laws, among other matters, shall permit cooperative associations not stockholders or members of the corporation to become stockholders or members therein upon equitable terms.

"(b) Any stabilization corporation for an agricultural commodity (1) may act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members in preparing, handling, storing, processing, and merchandising for their account any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products, and (2) for the purpose of controlling any surplus in the commodity in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, may prepare, purchase, handle, store, process, and merchandise, otherwise than for the account of its stockholders or members, any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products, whether or not such commodity or products are acquired from its stockholders or members.

"(c) Upon request of the advisory committee for any commodity the board is authorized to make loans from the revolving fund to the stabilization corporation for the commodity for working capital to enable the corporation to act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members as hereinbefore provided. Not less than 75 per cent of all profits derived by a stabilization corporation each year from its operations as such a marketing agency shall be paid into a merchandising reserve fund to be established by the corporation. No such payment shall be required whenever the fund is in such amount as, in the judgment of the board, constitutes a sufficient reserve for such operations of the corporation. Out of the remainder of such profits for the year the corporation shall repay any outstanding loan made under this subdivision and the accrued interest thereon, or if all such loans and accrued interest have been fully repaid, then it may distribute a patronage dividend to its stockholders or members. Such patronage dividend shall be paid to each stockholder or member on the basis of the total volume of the commodity or its products for the year marketed for his account through the corporation.

"(d) Upon request of the advisory committee for any commodity the board is authorized to make loans from the revolving fund to the stabilization corporation for the commodity to enable the corporation to control any surplus in the commodity as hereinbefore provided and for meeting carrying and handling charges and other operating expenses in connection therewith. The board shall require a stabilization corporation to establish and maintain adequate reserves from its profits from its surplus control operations before it shall pay any dividends out of such profits. All losses of the corporation from such operations shall be paid from such reserves, or if such reserves are inadequate, then such losses shall be paid by the board as a loan from the revolving fund. Any amounts so loaned for payment of losses shall be repaid into the revolving fund by the corporation from future profits from its surplus control operations. Any stabilization corporation receiving loans under this subdivision for surplus control operations shall exert every reasonable effort to avoid losses and to secure profits, but shall not withhold any commodity from the domestic market if the prices have become unduly enhanced, resulting in distress to domestic consumers. Stockholders or members of the corporation shall not be subject to assessment for any losses incurred in surplus control operations of the corporation.

"(e) A stabilization corporation shall keep such accounts, records, and memoranda, and make such reports with respect to its transactions, business methods, and financial condition, as the board may from time to time prescribe; shall permit the board to audit its accounts annually and at such other times as the board deems advisable; and shall permit the board, upon its own initiative or upon written request of any stockholder or member, to investigate the financial condition and business methods of the corporation.

"(f) No loan shall be made to any stabilization corporation unless, in the judgment of the board, the loan is in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1.

"CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATIONS

"SEC. 10. Upon application of any cooperative association handling an agricultural commodity or of producers of an agricultural commodity, the board is authorized, if it deems such association or producers representative of the commodity, to assist in forming producer-controlled clearing house associations adapted to effecting the economic distribution of the agricultural commodity among the various markets and to minimizing waste and loss in the marketing of the commodity, if such assistance, in the judgment of the board, will be in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1. The board may provide for the registration, and for the termination of the registration, of any clearing house association in accordance with such regulations as the board may prescribe. Such clearing house associations are authorized to operate under rules adopted by the member cooperative associations and approved by the board. Independent dealers in, and handlers, distributors, and processors of, the commodity, as well as cooperative associations handling the commodity, shall be eligible for membership in the clearing house association: *Provided*, That the policy of such clearing house association shall be approved by a committee of producers which, in the opinion of the board, is representative of the commodity. Clearing house associations shall utilize the Market News Service and other facilities of the Department of Agriculture as far as possible.

"PRICE INSURANCE

"SEC. 11. The board is authorized, upon application of cooperative associations, to enter into agreements, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, for the insurance of the cooperative associations against loss through price decline in the agricultural commodity handled by the associations and produced by the members thereof. Such agreements shall be entered into only if, in the judgment of the board, (1) coverage is not available from private agencies at reasonable rates, (2) the insurance will be in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, (3) the agricultural commodity is regularly bought and sold in the markets in sufficient volume to establish a recognized basic price for the market grades of the commodity, and (4) there is available with respect to the commodity such market information as will afford an accurate record of prevailing prices for the commodity covering a period of years of sufficient length to serve as a basis to calculate the risk and fix the premium for the insurance. The agreements shall require payment of premiums so fixed and shall include such other terms as, in the judgment of the board, are necessary. The board may make advances from the revolving fund to meet obligations under any insurance agreement, but such advances together with the interest thereon shall, as soon as practicable, be repaid from the proceeds of insurance premiums.

"ADMINISTRATIVE APPROPRIATION

"SEC. 12. For expenditures in executing the functions vested in the board by this act (including salaries and expenses of members, officers, and employees of the board and per diem compensation and expenses of the commodity committees), incurred prior to July 1, 1930, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $1,500,000. No part of the moneys appropriated in pursuance of this authorization shall be available for expenditures, including loans and advances, for the payment of which the revolving fund or insurance moneys are authorized to be used.

"AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION

"SEC. 13 (a) The board shall, in cooperation with any governmental establishment in the Executive branch of the Government, including any field service thereof at home or abroad, avail itself of the services and facilities thereof in order to avoid preventable expense or duplication of effort.

"(b) The President may by Executive order direct any such governmental establishment to furnish the board such information and data as such governmental establishment may have pertaining to the functions of the board; except that the President shall not direct that the board be furnished with any information or data supplied by any person in confidence to any governmental establishment in pursuance of any provision of law or of any agreement with a governmental establishment.

"(c) The board may cooperate with any State or Territory, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or with any person.

"(d) The board shall, through the Secretary of Agriculture, indicate to the appropriate bureau or division of the Department of Agriculture any special problem on which a research is needed to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act.

"(e) The President is authorized, by Executive order, to transfer to or retransfer from the jurisdiction and control of the board the whole or any part of (1) any office, bureau, service, division, commission, or board in the executive branch of the Government engaged in scientific or extension work, or the furnishing of services, with respect to the marketing of agricultural commodities, (2) its functions pertaining to such work or services, and (3) the records, property, including office equipment, personnel, and unexpended balances of appropriation, pertaining to such work or services.

"EXAMINATION OF BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS OF BOARD

"SEC. 14. Vouchers approved by the chairman of the board for expenditures from the revolving fund pursuant to any loan or advance or from insurance moneys pursuant to any insurance agreement, shall be final and conclusive upon all officers of the Government; except that all financial transactions of the board shall, subject to the above limitations, be examined by the General Accounting Office at such times and in such manner as the Comptroller General of the United States may by regulation prescribe. Such examination, with respect to expenditures from the revolving fund pursuant to any loan or advance or from insurance moneys pursuant to any insurance agreement, shall be for the sole purpose of making a report to the Congress and to the board of expenditures and of loan and insurance agreements in violation of law, together with such recommendations thereon as the Comptroller General deems advisable.

"MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

"SEC. 15 (a) As used in this act, the term 'cooperative association' means any association qualified under the act entitled 'An act to authorize the association of producers of agricultural products,' approved February 18, 1922. Whenever in the judgment of the board the producers of any agricultural commodity are not organized into cooperative associations so extensively as to render such cooperative associations representative of the commodity, then the privileges, assistance, and authority available under this act to cooperative associations, shall also be available to other associations and corporations producer-owned and producer-controlled and organized for and actually engaged in the marketing of the agricultural commodity. No such association or corporation shall be held to be producer-owned and producer-controlled unless owned and controlled by cooperative associations as above defined and/or by individuals engaged as original producers of the agricultural commodity.

"(b) It shall be unlawful for any member, officer, or employee of the board to speculate, directly or indirectly, in any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or in contracts relating thereto, or in the stock or membership interests of any association or corporation engaged in handling, processing, or disposing of any such commodity or product. Any person violating this subdivision shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

"(c) It shall be unlawful (1) for any cooperative association, stabilization corporation, clearing-house association, or commodity committee, or (2) for any director, officer, employee, or member or person acting on behalf of any such association, corporation, or committee, to which or to whom information has been imparted in confidence by the board, to disclose such information in violation of any regulation of the board. Any such association, corporation, or committee, or director, officer, employee, or member thereof, violating this subdivision, shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

"(d) The inclusion in any governmental report, bulletin, or other such publication hereafter issued or published of any prediction with respect to cotton prices is hereby prohibited. Any officer or employee of the United States who authorizes or is responsible for the inclusion in any such report, bulletin, or other publication of any such prediction, or who knowingly causes the issuance or publication of any such report, bulletin, or other publication containing any such prediction, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500 or more than $5,000, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both: *Provided*, That this subdivision shall not apply to the members of the board when engaged in the performance of their duties herein provided.

"(e) If any provision of this act is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person, circumstance, commodity, or class of transactions with respect to any commodity is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the applicability of such provision to other persons, circumstances, commodities, and classes of transactions shall not be affected thereby.

"(f) This act may be cited as the 'agricultural marketing act.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

G. N. HAUGEN,
FRED S. PURNELL,
T. S. WILLIAMS,
J. B. ASWELL,
D. H. KINCHELOE,
Managers on the part of the House.

CHAS. L. MCNARY,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
JOS. E. RANSDELL,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill (H. R. 1) to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck out all of the House bill after the enacting clause. The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, with an amendment which is a substitute for both the House bill and the Senate amendment. The essential differences between the House bill and the Senate amendment, and the nature of the corresponding provisions of the substitute agreed upon by the conferees, are set forth in the following discussion:

DECLARATION OF POLICY

The House bill (sec. 1) declared it to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce so that the industry of agriculture would be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries. This end was to be obtained by (1) minimizing speculation, (2) preventing inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution, (3) limiting undue and excessive price fluctuations, (4) encouraging the organization of producers into cooperative associations and promoting the establishment and financing of a farm-marketing system of producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative associations and other agencies, and (5) aiding in preventing and controlling surpluses in any agricultural commodity, through orderly production and distribution, so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent such surpluses from unduly depressing the prices for the commodity.

The Senate amendment (sec. 1) declared it to be the policy of the United States to minimize price fluctuations by controlling surpluses, and by encouraging producers to organize effective associations or corporations under their own control for greater unity of effort in marketing. The Senate amendment described a surplus as a "seasonal or year's total surplus, produced in the United States and either local or national in extent; that is, in excess of the requirements for the orderly marketing of any agricultural commodity or in excess of the domestic requirements for such commodity." The substitute (sec. 1) retains substantially the provisions of the House bill, together with the provisions in the Senate amendment defining a surplus. The Senate amendment (sec. 1 (2)) contained a provision declaring that the objects hereinbefore referred to should be accomplished in such manner as to bring about a substantial and permanent improvement in agriculture and promote the best interests of the country as a whole. It also declared (sec. 14 (f)) it to be the purpose of this act to organize, encourage, and utilize existing cooperative farm organizations and farm cooperative marketing agencies. Both of these provisions have been omitted from the substitute.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

The House bill (sec. 2 (a)) provides for a Federal farm board, to consist of a chairman and five other appointed members, the chairman to serve at the pleasure of the President and his salary to be fixed by the President. The House bill also provided that the President should designate any appointed member to act as chairman in case of the absence or disability of the chairman. These provisions are omitted from the substitute.

The Senate amendment (sec. 2) provided for a Federal farm board, to consist of 12 appointed members, 1 from each of the 12 Federal land-bank districts, the chairman to be designated by the President and to be the principal executive officer of the board and the board to select a vice chairman. It also provided that the terms of office and the salary of all appointed members, including the chairman, should be the same, namely, $12,000 a year. The Senate amendment further provided that no appointed member should during his term of office engage in the business of buying and selling or otherwise be financially interested in any agricultural commodity or product thereof, except such business as was necessary in the operation of his own farm or farms.

The substitute (sec. 2) provides for a Federal farm board to consist of eight appointed members and retains the provisions of the Senate amendment providing that the salaries and terms of office of all the appointed members, including the chairman, shall be the same, namely, $12,000 a year. It also contains a provision requiring the President to give due consideration to having the major agricultural commodities produced in the United States fairly represented upon the board rather than to

select them from the several land-bank districts. The provisions of the Senate amendment requiring the President to designate the chairman of the board and authorizing the board to select a vice chairman are adopted in the substitute as well as the provision providing that no appointed member should, during his term of office, engage in the business of buying and selling or otherwise be financially interested in any agricultural commodity or product thereof.

The Senate amendment (sec. 2) contained a clause providing, as a qualification to membership on the board, that each appointed member shall have demonstrated his capacity and fitness by a record of success in agricultural activities. This provision is omitted from the substitute.

ADVISORY COMMODITY COMMITTEES

The House bill (sec. 3 (b)) provided that the board should invite the cooperative associations for any commodity to establish advisory commodity committees to consist of seven members, at least two of whom were to be experienced handlers and processors of the commodity. Members were to be selected by cooperative associations in such manner as the board might prescribe. The Senate amendment (sec. 4 (a)) provided for the establishment of an advisory council for each commodity prior to the first certification of a stabilization corporation for that commodity. Each council was to consist of seven members selected by the board from persons nominated by the cooperative associations for the commodity in such manner as the board should prescribe.

The substitute retains the House provisions with the addition of certain provisions from the Senate amendment (sec. 4) not found in the House bill and covering such details as meetings of the advisory committee, the selection of its chairman and secretary, and an outline of the functions and authority of the committee. Among these latter are conferences with the board, calling for information from it, making oral or written representations to it, and cooperation with it in advising producers of the commodity in the development of suitable programs of planting and breeding.

While the House bill (sec. 3 (a)) and the Senate amendment (sec. 5 (a)) both give the board power to provide for combined treatment of one or more agricultural commodities as one commodity or separate treatment for different classifications or types of a single commodity, neither the House bill nor the Senate amendment defines the term "agricultural commodity." However, the Senate amendment (sec. 1 (3)) provided that the term shall include, among other matters, cornstalks, wheat, oat and rice stalks, cotton stalks, and other like agricultural products. This provision is omitted from the substitute.

GENERAL POWERS OF THE BOARD

The substitute (sec. 4) makes no change from the House bill (sec. 2 (b)) in the general powers of the board except that it omits from the House bill the requirements that the principal office of the board shall be located in the Department of Agriculture and retains the provisions in the Senate amendment (sec. 3 (a) and (f)) to the effect that the board shall have its principal office in the District of Columbia, meet at the call of the chairman, the Secretary of Agriculture, or a majority of its members.

The Senate amendment (sec. 3 (e)) provided that the appointment of experts should be subject to the civil service laws and their salaries should be fixed in accordance with the classification act of 1923. The House bill did not contain these restrictions, and they have been omitted from the substitute.

SPECIAL POWERS

The substitute (sec. 5) contains the identical provisions of the House bill (sec. 4) with the exception of omitting therefrom the requirement that the board shall have authority to make investigations and reports upon the economic need for reclamation and irrigation projects.

REVOLVING FUND

The provisions of the House bill (sec. 5 (a)) and of the Senate amendment (sec. 8) establishing a revolving fund of $500,000,000 were identical. The substitute (sec. 6) of course makes no change.

LOANS TO COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

The House bill provided for loans (sec. 5 (b)) to cooperative associations for effective merchandising, for the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of storage or other physical marketing facilities, for the formation of clearing-house associations, and for the extension of membership of cooperative associations through education in the advantages of cooperative marketing. The Senate amendment (sec. 6 (c)) provided for loans to cooperative associations for the acquisition by purchase, construction, or otherwise of facilities and equipment for preparing, handling, storing, processing, or sale or other disposition of agricultural commodities, for working capital for cooperative associations, and for the purchasing of supplies and equipment by cooperative associations for use in the production of agricultural commodities by their members. The substitute (sec. 7 (a)) retains the provisions of the House bill, except that the provision for the loans for physical facilities is broadened so that physical facilities may be acquired for any phase of marketing, such as preparing, handling, storing, processing, or merchandising agricultural commodities or their food products.

The House bill (sec. 5 (b)) contained certain provisions not found in the Senate amendment restricting the loans for physical facilities to 80 per cent of their value and further restricting them so as to avoid unnecessary duplication of existing facilities if the services of existing facilities were available at reasonable rates or the facilities could be purchased or leased for a reasonable price or rent. The substitute (sec. 7 (c)) retains these House provisions.

In addition to the loans above set forth the Senate amendment (sec. 6 (c)) provided for loans to agricultural purchasing associations (as well as to cooperative marketing associations) for the purchase of supplies and equipment for use in production. The House bill contained no similar provision, and the substitute likewise omits the provision.

The Senate amendment (sec. 6 (d)) also provided for loans to cooperative associations for the purpose of enabling them to advance to their members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to them than is practicable under other credit facilities. These loans were to be secured by a lien upon the commodity and, together with advances made by intermediate credit banks and other agencies upon the commodity, were not to exceed 85 per cent of its market value. The House bill had no such provision. The substitute (sec. 7 (a)(5)) retains the Senate provision, but with modifications eliminating the per cent limitation and leaving the matter of security to the discretion of the board.

MISCELLANEOUS LOAN PROVISIONS

The House bill (sec. 5 (a)) provided that all loans to cooperative associations or stabilization corporations or advances for insurance purposes should be at a rate of interest fixed by the board. The Senate amendment (sec. 6 (f)) provided that such loans and advances should bear interest at a rate of interest per annum equal to the lowest rate of yield of any Government obligation bearing a date of issue since April 6, 1917 (except postal-savings bonds), and outstanding at the time of the loan or advance, provided that in no case should this rate exceed 4 per cent per annum on the unpaid principal. The substitute (sec. 8 (a)) retains the Senate provision with an amendment to clear up a minor administrative difficulty. The House bill (sec. 5 (a)) provided that payments of interest should be covered into the Treasury, while the Senate amendment (sec. 6 (f)) provided that such payments should be covered into the revolving fund. The substitute (sec. 8 (b)) retains the Senate provision.

The Senate amendment (sec. 6) in many cases specified the nature of security upon which the various loans were to be made. The House bill (sec. 5 (b)) and the committee substitute (sec. 8 (c)) leave this matter to the discretion of the board.

The House bill (sec. 5 (e)) required that no loan or insurance agreement should be made by the board if, in its judgment, the agreement is likely to increase unduly production of a commodity of which there is commonly produced a surplus in excess of the annual domestic requirements. The Senate amendment had no such provision. The committee substitute (sec. 8 (d)) retains the House provision with a modification which limits the restriction to commodities of which there is commonly produced a surplus in excess of the annual requirements for orderly distribution among both domestic and foreign markets.

The Senate amendment provided for the allocation of the revolving fund among the various classes of loans for cooperative associations and stabilization corporations by specifying maximum amounts which the amount of the outstanding loans for the particular purpose could not exceed. The House bill contained no such restrictions, and the substitute likewise omits such restrictions.

STABILIZATION CORPORATIONS

Dual functions: Both the House bill and the Senate amendment recognized two main functions of stabilization corporations. First, the stabilization corporation for any commodity was to engage in surplus control operations for the purpose of stabilizing the market for the commodity. This was to be done through purchasing, storing, and merchandising the commodity. In the second place, the stabilization corporations were to act as marketing agents. They were to be central marketing agencies through which their stockholders or members, namely, the cooperative associations, might on their own account dispose

of the commodity produced or lawfully acquired by them, retaining the profits and suffering the losses. (See sec. 6 (b) of the House bill and sec. 5 (d) of the Senate amendment.)

Loans: The House bill (sec. 6 (b)) provided that loans from the revolving fund might be made to a stabilization corporation for working capital for its surplus-control operations. The Senate amendment not only provided for similar loans to a stabilization corporation (sec. 6 (b)) but also authorized the board to subscribe to stock of a stabilization corporation from the revolving fund in order that the corporation might have available working capital for its merchandising operations on account of its members (sec. 5 (f)). The substitute provides for obtaining working capital for both surplus-control operations and merchandising operations by means of loans (sec. 9 (c) and (d)), which will supplement the funds accumulated in its reserves or obtainable from existing banking facilities.

Reserves: The House bill (sec. 6 (d)) required a stabilization corporation to establish and maintain reserves before it could pay dividends out of its profits from any source. Losses which exceed its capital and reserves for all purposes were to be met out of future profits from any source and were not permitted to be assessed against stockholders or members. The Senate amendment segregated the two operations of the corporation, namely, surplus control operations and merchandising operations on account of its members. To this end the Senate amendment provided that 75 per cent of all profits made from surplus control operations should be paid into a surplus control reserve fund so long as that fund was inadequate in the judgment of the board. The remainder of the profits from the surplus control operations could be distributed as a patronage dividend. All losses from surplus control operations were payable from the surplus control reserve fund, or, if that fund was inadequate, then from the revolving fund, subject to repayment with interest from future profits from surplus control operations. The profits of a stabilization corporation from its merchandising operations for the account of its members were in nowise subject to liability for losses from the surplus control operations. On the other hand, the Senate amendment provided that 75 per cent of its profits from merchandising operations for the account of its members should be paid into a merchandising reserve fund so long as that fund was inadequate in the judgment of the board. Out of the remainder of such profits there was required to be paid a cash dividend on the outstanding stock which had been issued in order to obtain working capital, and any balance might be distributed as a patronage dividend.

The substitute (sec. 9 (c) and (d)) retains the segregation principle provided in the Senate amendment. A merchandising reserve fund is established into which go 75 per centum of the profits derived by the stabilization corporation from its operations as a marketing agency for its members so long as that fund is inadequate in the judgment of the board. The remainder of its profits from its merchandising operations are to be used for repayment of the loan (which loan, as above noted, takes the place of the stock issue provided in the Senate amendment) for working capital for its merchandising operations and interest thereon, and thereafter for patronage dividends. As to profits from surplus control operations, these are required to be paid into such reserves as the board may require the stabilization corporation to establish and maintain. Any excess may be paid out in dividends of such character as the corporation may lawfully declare and may in its discretion so declare.

Establishment: The House bill (sec. 6 (a)) provided for the establishment of stabilization corporations only upon application of the advisory commodity committee for the commodity. The Senate bill (sec. 5 (a)) permitted any qualified corporation to make application for certification as a stabilization corporation for a commodity. The substitute retains the requirement of the House bill.

Accounts: The substitute (sec. 9 (e)) retains the provisions found in the Senate amendment (sec. 5 (c)), but not in the House bill, to the effect that the board may prescribe accounts, records, and memoranda of a stabilization corporation, may require it to make reports with respect to its transactions, business methods, and financial condition, may audit its accounts annually and at such other times as the board deems advisable, and may, upon its own initiative or upon written request of a stockholder or member of the stabilization corporation, investigate the financial condition and business methods of the corporation.

The substitute (sec. 9 (d)) also retains the provision found in the House bill (sec. 6 (c)), but not the Senate amendment, to the effect that a stabilization corporation shall exert every reasonable effort to avoid losses and to secure profits, but shall not withhold any commodity from the domestic market if the prices thereof have become unduly enhanced resulting in distress to domestic consumers.

By-laws: The House bill (sec. 6 (a) (4)) required the stabilization corporation, before being recognized as such by the board, to agree with the board to adopt such by-laws as the board may from time to time require and, among other matters, by-laws which permitted cooperative associations not stockholders or members of the corporation to become stockholders of members therein upon equitable terms. The Senate amendment (sec. 5 (a) (3)) required a stabilization corporation to agree with the board, before being certified as a stabilization corporation, to adopt by-laws, and make such changes therein as in the judgment of the board were necessary to enable the corporation effectively to conform to the requirements of the act. The Senate amendment (sec. 5 (a)) further provided that the board shall prescribe the terms upon which a cooperative association should be entitled to admission to membership in a stabilization corporation. The Senate amendment further provided (sec. 5 (b)) that upon becoming a member of the stabilization corporation, a cooperative association should subscribe for shares of stock in the corporation in number equal to the number of members of the cooperative association. The substitute (sec. 9 (a)) retains the provisions of the House bill upon the above matters.

Duration: The charter of a corporation must be satisfactory to the board before the corporation will be recognized by the board as a stabilization corporation. Further, the board controls the by-laws of the corporation. It therefore follows that the surplus-control operations and the merchandising operations of a stabilization corporation are subject to control by the board in the interest of effectuating the declared policy. The Senate amendment (sec. 5 (a)) provided that the authority of a corporation to act as a stabilization corporation would expire at the end of five years unless renewed. The House bill and the substitute omit this provision as unnecessary in view of the control which the board has over the stabilization corporation, as above set forth, and in view of the power of the board to supervise the reserves of a stabilization corporation.

Federal instrumentalities: The Senate amendment (sec. 5 (a)) also declared stabilization corporations to be Federal instrumentalities. The House bill had no similar declaration and it is omitted in the substitute.

CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATIONS

The substitute (sec. 10) retains the provisions of the House bill (sec. 5 (c)) with the exception of a clerical change and the addition of the provisions of the Senate amendment (sec. 9) which required clearing-house associations to utilize the market news service and other facilities of the Department of Agriculture, as far as possible, and which gave the board power to terminate the registration of any clearing-house association.

Under the provisions of the Senate amendment only cooperative associations handling perishable commodities could form a clearing-house association. The House bill and the substitute make possible clearing-house associations for all commodities.

PRICE INSURANCE

The House bill (sec. 5 (d)) authorized the board to enter into insurance agreements with cooperative associations only upon application of the advisory commodity committee for the commodity. It also provided that such agreements should be entered into only if, in the judgment of the board, the agricultural commodity was regularly traded in upon an exchange in sufficient volume to establish a recognized basic price for the commodity and such exchange had accurate price records of sufficient value to serve as a basis to calculate the risk and fix the premiums for the insurance.

The Senate amendment (sec. 7) contained no provision requiring the advisory commodity committee to make application for the insurance on behalf of the cooperative associations for the commodity. The Senate amendment also provided that such insurance agreements should be entered into if in the judgment of the board the agricultural commodity was regularly bought and sold in the markets in sufficient volume to establish a recognized basic price for the commodity and there was available with respect to the commodity such market information as would afford an accurate record of prevailing prices for the commodity of sufficient value to serve as a basis to calculate the risk and fix the premiums for the insurance.

The substitute (sec. 11) adopts the provisions of the Senate amendment.

The House bill (sec. 5 (a)) provided that the interest rate on insurance moneys temporarily advanced from the revolving fund should be fixed by the board. The substitute omits this provision and fixes the rate of interest the same as for loans. (See sec. 8 (a) of substitute.)

ADMINISTRATIVE APPROPRIATION

The House bill (sec. 8 (a)) authorized an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the administrative expenses of the board incurred prior to July 1, 1930, whereas the Senate amendment (sec. 11) authorized an appropriation of $500,000 for the administrative expenses of the board incurred prior to July 1, 1930. The substitute (sec. 12) retains the provision of the House bill.

AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION

Cooperation with governmental establishments: The House bill (sec. 7) and the Senate amendment (sec. 13) were substantially the same in providing for the cooperation with governmental establishments in the executive branch of the Government; authorizing the President to direct any governmental establishment to furnish the board with information and data pertaining to the functions of the board; and authorizing the board to cooperate with any State or Territory, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or with any person. However, the House bill, in authorizing cooperation with any governmental establishment in the executive branch of the Government, included in addition any field service thereof, at home or abroad. The substitute (sec. 13 (a), (b), and (c)) adopts the language of the Senate amendment but includes the provision of the House bill relating to cooperation with the field service of any governmental establishment at home or abroad.

The Senate amendment (sec. 3 (g)) directed the board through the Secretary of Agriculture to indicate to the appropriate bureau or division of the Department of Agriculture any special problem on which a research is needed by the board to aid it in carrying out the provisions of the act. No such provision was contained in the House bill. The substitute (sec. 13 (d)) adopts the Senate amendment.

Transfer of bureaus, etc.: The House bill (sec. 9) authorized the President to transfer to or retransfer from the jurisdiction and control of the board the whole or any part of any office, bureau, service, division, commission, or board in the executive branch of the Government engaged in scientific or extension work, or the furnishing of service with respect to the marketing of agricultural commodities, together with the records, property, personnel, and appropriations pertaining thereto. No such provision was contained in the Senate amendment. The substitute adopts the provision of the House bill with a clerical change.

EXAMINATION OF BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS OF BOARD

The House bill (sec. 10) and the Senate amendment (sec. 12), which provided that vouchers approved by the chairman of the board for expenditures from the revolving fund should be final and conclusive on all officers of the Government and which provided that the General Accounting Office should examine such expenditures only for the purpose of making a report to Congress of expenditures and advances and of loan and insurance agreements made in violation of law, were substantially the same except for a provision in the Senate amendment which related to export debentures. The substitute (sec. 14) retains the provisions of the House bill with clerical changes found necessary in order that the language in this section should conform to the language of other portions of the substitute.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

The definition of the term "cooperative association" and the provisions prohibiting the members, officers, and employees of the board from speculating in agricultural commodities or food products thereof were identical in both the House bill (sec. 8 (b)) and the Senate amendment (sec. 14 (d)), and are therefore adopted in the substitute (sec. 15 (a) and (b)) without change.

The provisions of the House bill (sec. 8 (d)) and the Senate amendment (sec. 14 (c)) prohibiting cooperative associations, stabilization corporations, clearing-house associations, and advisory committees or any director, officer, or employee to which or to whom information has been imparted in confidence to disclose such information in violation of any regulation of the board, were substantially the same. The House bill, however, provided that such prohibition should extend to any member of such association, corporation, or committee, or any person acting on behalf of any such association, corporation, or committee, and except that the penalty provisions of the House bill provided for a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both. The Senate amendment provided for a fine of $2,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. The substitute (sec. 15 (c)) incorporates the provisions of the House bill, except that the penalty provisions are fixed at a fine of not to exceed $5,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

The Senate amendment (sec. 14 (e)) contained a provision which prohibited the inclusion in any governmental report, bulletin, or other publication of any prediction with respect to the prices of cotton. No such provision was contained in the House bill. The Senate amendment is incorporated in the substitute with slight clerical changes. The penalty provisions contained in the Senate amendment have been reduced in the substitute from a fine of not less than $1,000 or more than $10,000 to a fine of not less than $500 or more than $5,000.

The Senate amendment (sec. 14 (a)) contained a separability clause which did not appear in the House bill and which is adopted in the substitute (sec. 15 (e)).

The House bill (sec. 11) provided that the act may be cited as the "Federal farm board act" and the Senate amendment (sec. 14 (g)) provided that the act may be cited as the "Agricultural surplus control act." The substitute (sec. 15 (f)) provides that the act may be cited as the "agricultural marketing act."

EXPORT DEBENTURES

The Senate amendment provided for the issuance of export debentures by the Secretary of Agriculture to exporters of agricultural commodities or their products. The debenture rates were one-half the rate of tariff duty in effect with respect to the particular commodity, except that so long as no import duty was imposed on cotton the debenture rate thereon would be 2 cents per pound. Proportionate rates were provided for products of the commodity. Debentures if presented within one year were receivable at face value in payment of duties collectible against any imported articles. In order to prevent undue stimulation in the production of any commodity by reason of the issuance of debentures, reductions in debenture rates were authorized. The greater the increase in production over the average annual production for the preceding five years, the greater the amount of the reduction in the debenture.

The House bill contained no provision upon this subject, and the substitute likewise omits the debenture provisions.

G. N. HAUGEN,
FRED S. PURNELL,
T. S. WILLIAMS,
J. B. ASWELL,
D. H. KINCHELOE,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, the bill agreed upon in conference is identical with the House provisions, with the exception of a few amendments. I shall refer to a few of the amendments.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. HAUGEN. Yes.

Mr. ASWELL. How much time will we have?

Mr. HAUGEN. I expect to yield 20 minutes to the gentleman, if that is agreeable.

Mr. ASWELL. Yes.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, the bill agreed upon in conference is, as I said, practically the same as it passed the House, with a few amendments. I shall undertake to call attention to a few of the amendments agreed upon in conference.

Section 1, relating to the declaration of policy, is identical with the House provision, except it adds a definition of surpluses in the following language:

> There shall be considered as a surplus for the purposes of this act any seasonal or year's total surplus, produced in the United States and either local or national in extent, that is in excess of the requirements for the orderly distribution of the agricultural commodity or is in excess of the domestic requirements for such commodity.

That is the only amendment. Section 2 of the House bill created a farm board to consist of five members, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; the chairman of the board to be appointed by the President and his term and salary to be fixed by the President; and the Secretary of Agriculture to be an ex officio member of the board. The Senate amendment created a board of 12 members, 1 to be appointed from each of the 12 land-bank districts, the salaries of all to be $12,000. The conferees agreed upon a membership of eight, and the salary of all is fixed at $12,000, the Secretary of Agriculture to be an ex officio member of the board. The board is to appoint a vice chairman, who shall act as chairman in case of absence or disability of the chairman. The conferees agreed upon 8 members, 2 to serve for 1 year, 2 to serve for 2 years, and the remaining members to serve for 3, 4, 5, and 6 years, and thereafter for 6-year terms.

Mr. BYRNS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAUGEN. Yes.

Mr. BYRNS. I want to ask the gentleman if there is any provision in the bill looking to at least a suggestion to the President that these members of the board shall be appointed with

reference to the major agricultural products of the country and also as to the various sections of the country.

Mr. HAUGEN. I will read the provision.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAUGEN. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. In section 2, appearing on page 2 of the report, is a provision that the Federal farm board shall consist of so many members, and so on, and then there is the provision that in making the appointments the President shall give due consideration to having the major agricultural commodities produced in the United States fairly represented upon the board.

Mr. BYRNS. That is the only provision?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. That is the only provision which in any way undertakes to limit or direct the President.

Mr. BYRNS. Is there anything in the bill with reference to the location of the various members of the board?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Nothing at all.

Mr. BYRNS. Nor as to politics?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. That is correct.

Mr. BYRNS. I am sure the gentleman agrees with me that it should be a nonpartisan board?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Absolutely.

Mr. HAUGEN. Section 2 (b), relating to general powers, provided that the principal office of the board shall be located in the Department of Agriculture. The Senate provision provides that it shall be maintained in the District of Columbia. The Senate amendment was agreed to.

Section 3 relates to the designation of agricultural commodities. The House provision is agreed to with an amendment as provided in the Senate amendment as follows:

shall meet at the call of the chairman, the Secretary of Agriculture, or a majority of its members.

The House bill did not specify when the meetings were to be held.

Section 3 (b) relates to commodity advisory committees. The House provision is agreed to, with an amendment as provided in the Senate amendment as follows:

Each advisory committee shall be designated by the name of the commodity it represents, as, for example, the "cotton advisory committee."

(c) Each advisory committee shall meet as soon as practicable after its selection, at a time and place designated by the board. Each advisory committee shall meet thereafter at least twice a year upon call of the board, and may meet at other times upon call of a majority of the members thereof. Each advisory committee shall select a chairman and secretary.

(d) Each advisory committee may by itself or through its officers (1) confer directly with the board, call for information from it, or make oral or written representations to it, concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the board and relating to the agricultural commodity, and (2) cooperate with the board in advising the producers through their organizations or otherwise in the development of suitable programs of planting or breeding in order to secure the maximum benefits under this act consistent with the policy declared in section 1.

That is the Senate provision. As to section 4, the House provision provides that the board shall keep advised from available sources and make reports as to crop prices, and so forth; to make investigations and report upon the economic need for reclamation and irrigation projects, but the words "economic need for reclamation and irrigation projects" were stricken from the bill.

Section 5 relates to the revolving fund. The House provision is agreed to with an amendment to strike out "all such loans shall bear interest at the rate to be fixed by the board," and the Senate amendment is agreed to as follows:

SEC. 8. (a) Loans to any cooperative association or stabilization corporation and advances for insurance purposes shall bear interest at a rate of interest per annum equal to the lowest rate of yield (to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per cent) of any Government obligation bearing a date of issue subsequent to April 6, 1917 (except postal-savings bonds), and outstanding at the time the loan agreement is entered into or the advance is made by the board, as certified by the Secretary of the Treasury to the board upon its request: *Provided*, That in no case shall the rate exceed 4 per cent per annum on the unpaid principal.

Also to strike out of the House provision the following:

Repayment of principal on any loans or advances shall be covered into the revolving fund, and payment of interest of any loan or advance shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

And the Senate amendment is agreed to, as follows:

(b) Payments of principal or interest upon any such loan or advance shall be covered into the revolving fund.

Referring to subsection (3) of section 5, the House bill provides—

that no loans for the construction, purchase, or lease of facilities shall be made unless the cooperative association demonstrates to the satisfaction of the board that there are not available suitable facilities—

And the provision is agreed to with an amendment to strike out the words "the cooperative association demonstrates to the satisfaction of."

Another Senate amendment is agreed to, as follows:

(5) Enabling the cooperative association applying for the loan to advance to its members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to the association than is practicable under other credit facilities.

And as follows:

All losses of the corporation from such operations shall be paid from such reserves, or if such reserves are inadequate, then such losses shall be paid by the board as a loan from the revolving fund. Any amount so loaned for payment of losses shall be repaid into the revolving fund by the corporation from future profits from its surplus-control operations.

Section 5 (c) relates to clearing-house associations. The House provision is agreed to, with an amendment striking out the following:

And provided further, That such clearing-house association shall operate under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the board.

Also inserting after the word "registration" the words "and for the termination of registration," as provided in the Senate amendment.

Also the amendment, as provided in the Senate amendment, as follows:

The association shall utilize the market news service and other facilities of the Department of Agriculture as far as possible.

Section 6. Stabilization corporations: The House provisions are agreed to, except subsection (b), which has been redrafted, embodying certain provisions of the Senate amendment. The time will not permit at this time to go into detail. The redraft of this section is clearly set up on pages 15 and 16 of the report.

The debenture provision has been eliminated.

Mr. WINGO. Right on that point, it has been suggested to me that this farm board could use the debenture plan if it saw fit and found it necessary. Is that true?

Mr. HAUGEN. No; it is not included in the bill.

Section 7 relates to cooperation with Government departments. The Senate provision is agreed to, with an amendment inserting the words "including any field service thereof at home or abroad" after the word "Government" in the third line of the section.

Section 8: For administrative expenses the House bill authorized to be appropriated $1,500,000. The Senate provided an authorization of appropriation of $500,000; and the House provision is agreed to.

Section 9 provided that the President is authorized by Executive order to transfer or retransfer the whole or any part of any office. The House provision is agreed to.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAUGEN. Yes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I understand that if this goes through, then the money will be available so that this law may go into operation immediately?

Mr. HAUGEN. It will be for the Committee on Appropriations and Congress to appropriate the money. It is being authorized in this bill.

Mr. ABERNETHY. That is the gentleman's understanding—it will be made available?

Mr. HAUGEN. My understanding is that it will be; yes.

Mr. CHALMERS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAUGEN. Yes.

Mr. CHALMERS. Do you make any recommendation as to how much of the $500,000,000 shall be made available at once?

Mr. HAUGEN. The recommendation is that the entire $500,000,000 shall be made available and that it may be drawn as needed.

Mr. WINGO. Will the gentleman yield for a question right there?

Mr. HAUGEN. Yes.

Mr. WINGO. On page 6 of your report, subdivision (b), I find this language:

Any stabilization corporation for an agricultural commodity (1) may act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members in preparing, handling, storing, processing, and merchandising for their account any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products,—

A comma, not a semicolon—

and (2) for the purpose of controlling any surplus in the commodity in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, may prepare, purchase, handle, store, process, and merchandise otherwise than for the account of its stockholders or members, any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products, whether or not such commodity or products are acquired from its stockholders or members.

The last few lines, to me, are about as clear as mud. Will the chairman tell us what they mean?

Here is the point I have in mind, I will say to the gentleman; I read subdivision (b) and I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that (1) and (2) in subdivision (b) are separated by a comma.

Mr. HAUGEN. It reads, "may prepare, purchase, handle, store, process, and merchandise."

Mr. WINGO. Yes; I have read that. I imagine what you are trying to do is to authorize unrestricted open-market operations? Is that true?

Mr. HAUGEN. It says to handle, store, purchase, and merchandise.

Mr. WINGO. Notwithstanding what was said in the debate before, the phrase "open-market operations" has a well-understood meaning as used in the Federal reserve act. "Open-market operations" means to purchase and sell without restriction to members of the organization engaging in the operation. It means to buy or sell from or to any person or corporation, whether they are stockholders in the stabilizing corporations or nonmembers, and is this language intended to give them that authority?

Mr. HAUGEN. Merchandising includes selling and purchasing. There is no question about that.

Mr. WINGO. Does subdivision (b) authorize these stabilization corporations to buy and sell in the open market without regard to whether the persons from whom they buy or to whom they sell are members of a cooperative association or not?

Mr. HAUGEN. It simply provides here that the stabilization corporation——

Mr. WINGO. I know what it states; I want to know what it means.

Mr. HAUGEN. It means exactly what it states—merchandising.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAUGEN. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. That refers only to when the stabilization corporation goes out to stabilize the price and to buy in the open market and not to dealing with its members.

Mr. WINGO. In the open market?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. In the open market.

Mr. WINGO. If the gentleman from Iowa will permit, I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois whether there is any restriction upon their open-market operations. Can the stabilization corporations buy and sell in the open market without regard to whether the purchaser, when they sell, or the seller, when they buy, is a member or stockholder of the stabilization corporation or not?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire in whose time the gentleman is speaking?

Mr. WINGO. I was not speaking. I stated that with the permission of the chairman, who yielded, I would ask the gentleman from Illinois a question. I have asked the question. Will the gentleman please answer?

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ASWELL].

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. KINCHELOE].

Mr. WINGO. Will the gentleman yield for a question before he starts?

Mr. KINCHELOE. I want to explain this bill if I can, but I will yield.

Mr. WINGO. Will the gentleman, in the course of his remarks, answer the last question I asked the chairman [Mr. HAUGEN] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WILLIAMS], and which they side-stepped and did not answer?

Mr. PURNELL. Mr. Speaker, nobody is side-stepping anything. That is a very simple question to answer, and I may suggest to the gentleman that if he will wait a moment the question will be fully answered.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Speaker, I do not yield for this discussion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LEHLBACH). The gentleman from Kentucky has the floor and declines to yield.

Mr. WINGO. I admit it was a very simple question that could have been answered, yes or no. I shall await the answer.

Mr. PURNELL. The gentleman might not be able to submit any other kind. [Laughter.]

Mr. WINGO. Even if I were able, I should not think of asking the gentleman any other kind of question.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, in the very short time that we have under the rules on the conference report, if you will indulge me I want to discuss the report and show what changes there are from the original bill as it passed the House, and the only way I know to do it is to follow the bill, and I hope you gentlemen all have before you the bill and the report.

There is no change to amount to anything in the declaration of policy. Consequently I shall not touch upon that.

The House provision with respect to the Federal farm board provided for six members and the Secretary of Agriculture. The conference report provides for eight members and the Secretary of Agriculture. The House bill provided that all the members of the board except the chairman should draw $12,000 a year, of course, all to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, except that the House provision provided that the salary of the chairman of the board and his term of office should be fixed by the President.

The House conferees yielded on that. So we now have a board of eight members and the Secretary of Agriculture and the salary is to be $12,000 a year for the chairman and for each member of the board.

The provision with respect to the advisory commodity committees is just the same as it was in the House except as to its meetings. In the House provision we provided that they should meet upon call of the board except that they should meet at least once a year. We agreed to an amendment that provides they may meet at least twice a year upon the call of the board and may meet at other times when a majority of the members thereof asks for a meeting.

Under the House bill the offices of the farm board were to be in the Department of Agriculture. We yielded on that and provided that the offices of the board should be in the District of Columbia, not necessarily in the Department of Agriculture. Of course, the idea of the House bill was not only to save office rent but that they might be close to the department where they could get information.

Under the special powers of the board the substitute bill contains the identical provisions of the House bill with the exception of omitting the requirement that the board shall have authority to make investigations and report upon the economic needs for reclamation and irrigation projects.

In section 8 (a) we agree to a provision providing for loans to any cooperative associations, stabilization corporations, clearing-house associations, and so forth, and that the rate of interest shall be the same as now provided in the Shipping Board act.

The House bill provided that no loan or insurance agreement should be made to the board if, in its judgment, the agreement is likely to increase unduly the production of any agricultural commodity, of which there is commonly produced a surplus in excess of the annual domestic requirements. When this provision was discussed on the floor of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STEAGALL] offered an amendment to strike out the word "domestic" and insert the word "marketing." Also the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS] made an able speech in behalf of this amendment, but the amendment was defeated.

The conferees of the House, on their own initiative, got the Senate conferees to yield, and they have put in the word "marketing" instead of "domestic."

The stabilization corporation provision, the most important part of the bill, was rewritten.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KINCHELOE. I yield.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman please tell the distinction between a distribution of and excess of domestic requirement and the distribution of any excess in market requirements. What is the difference?

Mr. KINCHELOE. It would take considerable time to explain that, but the reason we changed that is that we always have an excess of domestic requirements of certain commodities, like wheat, cotton, and some tobacco. If we confined ourselves to the language of the original House bill provision, the domestic requirement, it always exists, and therefore, in my judgment, the board would be prevented from making any loans at all on some classes of tobacco, wheat, or cotton, and so we put in the word "marketing" instead of "domestic." In other words, I do not think wheat, cotton, and some parts of tobacco could get any loan at all under the original House provision.

The House bill provided for the creation of stabilization corporations for two purposes: First, to act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members; and, second, for controlling any surplus in the commodity in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1. The conferees rewrote this section, which is section 9 in the conference report, but the stabilization corporation has the same powers as it had in the original bill.

But the stabilization corporation when it borrows money for the purpose of marketing the products of the cooperatives can not borrow money for the purpose of equipment. That is one difference. Secondly, as I say, they borrow for the purpose of controlling the surplus, and taking it off the market, and I want to read this that the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. WINGO] was so anxious about:

(2) For the purpose of controlling any surplus in the commodity in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, may prepare, purchase, handle, store, process, and merchandise, otherwise than for the account of its stockholders or members, any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products, whether or not such commodity or products are acquired from its stockholders or members.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LEHLBACH). The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Has the gentleman from Louisiana any more time?

Mr. ASWELL. The only time remaining that I have not promised is three minutes, and I yield those to the gentleman.

Mr. KINCHELOE. I thank my colleague. So then they can borrow, as I say, for the purpose of taking the products off the market in the case of a glut, and they can buy from an individual or their own members, or anybody else. If they borrow that money for marketing purposes, they must take 75 per cent of their profit and put it into the surplus fund for this purpose, provided there is not already a sufficient surplus fund in there to put this over, and to make it a safe transaction. Then, after they put 75 per cent in there, the other 25 per cent may be used for one of two purposes, or both; first, to pay back to the board any loans outstanding from the revolving fund, from which it was borrowed for the purpose of marketing, and then, if there is anything left in the way of profit, it goes to the stockholders of this stabilization corporation. Personally, if I had my way about it, I would not put the question of marketing in the stabilization corporation at all. I should confine it simply to the purpose of taking the surplus off the market; but we have done it and I think it is safe, because they can borrow only for marketing purposes, they can not borrow for facilities, and, therefore, the member cooperatives of the stabilization corporation, when the stabilization corporation markets for them, must furnish equipment, must furnish all the capital practically; and I do not see how the stabilization corporation would ever lose a dollar in marketing but I was just a little bit afraid that there would be duplication of effort between the member cooperatives and the stabilization corporation itself in this field of endeavor. Under that provision no loss comes out of the Treasury, but it does provide in subsection (d), where they borrow the money for the purpose of relieving a congested market, that they must maintain a reserve, and then if they lose that reserve and they make any more money in subsequent transactions in after years, they have to pay it back, but if they lose entirely, it specifically provides that whatever loss the stabilization corporation eventually suffers by reason of taking any surplus crop off the market in order to stimulate the price, then the loss eventually will come out of the Federal Treasury, if the reserve is all wiped out.

The insurance provision of the House bill was stricken out entirely and the Senate provision was inserted, which is section 11 of the conference report. These, in substance, are the changes made in the House bill. However, all essential features of the House bill have been retained.

Mr. Chairman, the struggle for farm legislation in the House has been a long and tedious one. The first McNary-Haugen bill was introduced in the House on January 16, 1924, and hearings began January 21 of the same year. This bill was defeated in the House. Then what are known as two more McNary-Haugen bills were passed by both Houses of Congress and vetoed by the President. So the Committee on Agriculture, of which I have the honor to be a member, has been making every effort to enact some farm legislation that would redound to benefit agriculture for over five years. I believe that this bill is sound in every particular. It will not, in my judgment, rehabilitate agriculture over night. I have every reason to believe that the President of the United States will appoint a brainy and sympathetic farm board to administer this law. I have gained that impression in every conference that I have had with him. With a brainy and sympathetic farm board and a revolving fund of $500,000,000 to assist in the rehabilitation of agriculture, I think that agricultural products will be stabilized and that seasonal gluts will not occur. As I said in my speech when this legislation was pending before the House, I made up my mind before I came to Washington to attend this extra session that I was going to do everything I could as a member of the Committee on Agriculture to secure the best farm bill possible that would be signed by the President, and that no politics would enter into my activities in this matter. I am glad to say that there has been no politics in the framing of this bill by the Subcommittee on Agriculture, or the Agricultural Committee, and certainly there has been no politics with the five conferees of the House in its deliberations with the conferees of the Senate. If I have been of service in this matter I am happy, because no one in Congress wants to see agriculture rehabilitated any more than I do and I think this is a great step in the right direction. If the bill is imperfect, Congress will be in session all the time and it can be amended. No great constructive piece of legislation was ever perfect in the first law enacted. I sincerely trust that this legislation will be of great service to the farmers of the Nation, and I heartily thank the House for its cooperation with the Committee on Agriculture and the conferees in the passage of this bill. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has again expired.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I think the conferees have very materially improved this bill, but I think they overlooked the greatest opportunity to improve the bill which was offered to them. I do not believe anyone would undertake to offer the so-called debenture plan as an original proposition, but as a part of the tariff system I do not believe a man lives who can deny its logic or its justice. It has been frequently stated that a protective tariff tends to protect the home-market manufacturer against the cheap foreign laborer. The cotton producer, and in large measure the wheat producer, must not only compete with cheap foreign labor but with the added handicap of a higher market in which he must buy his supplies. My chief purpose in rising to-day is to call attention to two or three different forms of export premium. Some of the big newspapers of this country through their editorial columns have pronounced the export premium plan a subsidy. I call attention to the fact that the method, if it be a subsidy, is not new.

A subsidy is a subsidy, whatever its name. For many years the railway rates from interior points to points of exportation have been very much less when the manufactured article was destined to a foreign country than the rates on such articles when intended for domestic use.

I recently asked the Interstate Commerce Commission about these rates, with special reference to some of the items. I find that farm implements, when they are intended for use in this country, bear a rate almost twice as high as the same implements bear when they are intended for use in foreign countries. For instance, farm implements shipped from Chicago, Ill., to San Francisco, Calif., for export trade carry a railway rate of $1 per hundred; if they are intended for domestic use the freight charge is $1.93 per hundred. This is a direct export bounty or premium. If it is all right to pay an export premium in the form of reduced rates which must be made up in the rise of the general rate structure of the country for the exportation of farm implements which the farmer must buy when he produces surplus crops, is it unfair to allow him an export premium on his surplus commodity which he ships abroad and which he produces with those farm implements?

Farm implements shipped from Cincinnati, Ohio, to New Orleans, La., bear a rate of 38½ cents per hundred if intended for the export trade and 69 cents per hundred if they are intended for domestic use.

In other words, loading them at the same station and unloading them at the same station, freight rates are nearly twice as much on farm implements when purchased by the farmers of this country than when they go into export trade. I would like some of these newspapers which have been crying subsidy to think about that, and I appeal to the press gallery to carry that to the country. I know the newspapers want to be fair. Let them tell us editorially just why an export premium on farm products is a subsidy and why an export premium in the form of reduced railway rates for exports of manufactured commodities is merely good business.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order against the gentleman from Texas.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. What is the point of order?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. The gentleman is addressing the gallery and not addressing the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. JONES of Texas. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WILLIAMS] should be an expert in addressing the press gallery, and I yield to his superior wisdom on that. I just want to say this: Two or three times the gentleman who writes the "blister column" for the Washington Post—though I understand now that he has transferred his affections—Mr. George Rothwell Brown, has referred to the debenture as a subsidy. I recognize in Mr. Brown a brilliant and intelligent man, and I pay tribute to brilliance and intelligence wherever I find them. But I would like for him to write in his column what he thinks about the export premium which is allowed in the form of reduced railway rates on export steel of about 50 per cent. I am going to put into the RECORD a number of those steel rates that are reduced around 50 per cent, which have been in effect nearly 30 years.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Texas. I yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Does the gentleman say the foreigner receives cheaper freight rates than the American?

Mr. JONES of Texas. Yes. A foreigner, when he buys an automobile, pays half rates and the American farmer pays full rates; and the same on steel; the same is true of farm implements.

There are no such reduced rates on export cotton. True, only recently a small reduction on export wheat was allowed, but this is an emergency proposition; but the reductions on manufactured products mentioned are woven into the permanent rate structure of the country.

Mr. RAGON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Texas. Yes.

Mr. RAGON. Who is responsible for that? Does the Government have anything to do with it?

Mr. JONES of Texas. The Interstate Commerce Commission—and the Congress created the Interstate Commerce Commission—has the power over these rates.

The United States Steel Co. and other steel companies pay 40 cents a hundred in freight rates from Chicago to San Francisco when intended for export and $1 per hundred when intended for domestic use. The dividends of the United States Steel Co. for the past 26 years have ranged from 4 per cent to above 30 per cent per annum, averaging a dividend of 12.77 per cent on its common stock per annum for the last 26 years. I am not attacking the steel company. I glory in the success of American business institutions. I ask the big newspapers of the country to state editorially whether that export premium is justified. If one is justified, why is not the other? Why has cotton, the greatest export commodity in America, never had these preferential rates?

Mr. ADKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Texas. Not now. Is it just and fair to give these reduced rates to the steel companies when their goods are shipped for export and not do the same for the farmers?

Let me give you a few more instances. On automobiles from Cleveland to New Orleans, La., the rate is $1.04 per hundred for export and $2.46 a hundred for domestic use. From Moline, Ill., to New Orleans the rate for export is 84 cents and for domestic use twice as much. The consumer who lives around New Orleans when he buys a car must pay twice as much freight from Moline to New Orleans as is charged if the car goes to a foreign consumer.

I ask why the controlling authorities who have permitted these export premiums for 30 years are so outraged when a premium is suggested for the farmer. I do not say that in order to stimulate the world trade these preferential rates are not justified. The rate structure of this country is a tremendously intricate one. I would not undertake to pass judgment on that; but I do insist that if it is fair to say to the steel concerns and the automobile concerns and the farm-implement manufacturers that they shall have a subsidy in the form of reduced rates why would it not be fair to say that the farmer in shipping his products abroad should also have reduced rates or an export premium?

I have fought to the best of my ability to secure a farm bill that will place agriculture and industry on an equal basis before the law. While this is not my ideal of a bill, the last opportunity to change it has passed. The gentleman from Kentucky has just stated that subdivision (d) of section 8 has been so changed as to leave no doubt that loans may be made for crops that are annually produced above the domestic requirements. This is also in accordance with my understanding of the language. I therefore withdraw any opposition to the bill. I shall hope for success for the measure and shall be happy to contribute in any way to that success.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert two letters from the Interstate Commerce Commission, giving various rates on which the export rate is cheaper than the local rate, and also to insert a statement showing the profits of the United States Steel Co. since 1901. These merely for the purpose of showing that there is at least no greater need for a premium on export steel than on cotton or other surplus farm commodity.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
BUREAU OF TRAFFIC, SECTION OF TARIFFS,
Washington, May 18, 1929.

Memorandum: Request Hon. MARVIN JONES, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., May 16, 1929.

Present rates on manufactured iron and steel articles, carloads, for export and for domestic use

[Rates apply in cents per 100 pounds]

From—	To—	Rates	
		When for export	When for domestic use
Chicago, Ill.	San Francisco, Calif.	[1] 40	[2] 100 or [3] 125
Gary, Ind.	New York, N. Y.	[4] 34	[5] 56½
Pittsburgh, Pa.	do	[4] 20½	[5] 34

[1] Subject to minimum carload weight of 80,000 pounds.
[2] Subject to minimum carload weight of 60,000 pounds.
[3] Subject to minimum carload weight of 40,000 pounds.
[4] Subject to minimum carload weight of 45,000 pounds.
[5] Subject to minimum carload weight of 36,000 pounds.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.
BUREAU OF TRAFFIC, SECTION OF TARIFFS,
Washington, June 3, 1929.

Memorandum: Request Hon. MARVIN JONES, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., May 28, 1929. Present rates on agricultural implements and automobiles for export and for domestic use.

We have chosen producing points for the two commodities indicated and have compiled present rates therefrom to west coast, Gulf coast, south Atlantic coast, and north Atlantic ports, as follows:

Agricultural implements (including harvesting machinery), carloads

[Rates in cents per 100 pounds]

From—	To—	Export	Domestic
Chicago, Ill.	San Francisco, Calif.	100	193
Waterloo, Iowa	do	100	186
Cincinnati, Ohio	do	100	200
Atlanta, Ga.	do	120	225
Chicago, Ill.	New Orleans, La.	[1] 47½ [2] 41½ [3] 65	73
Waterloo, Iowa	do	[3] 87½	90
Cincinnati, Ohio	do	38½	69
Atlanta, Ga.	do	33½	63
Chicago, Ill.	Savannah, Ga.	[4] [5] 41½ [6] 47½	87
Waterloo, Iowa	do	[6] 55 [7] 69	103½
Cincinnati, Ohio	do	38½	76
Atlanta, Ga.	do	30½	33
Chicago, Ill.	New York, N. Y.	47½	56½
Waterloo, Iowa	do	72½	83
Cincinnati, Ohio	do	41½	49
Atlanta, Ga.	do	53	81

[1] Applies when destined to insular possessions of United States, Panama, Canal Zone all foreign countries other than Europe, Africa, Canada, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.
[2] Applies when destined to Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Philippine Islands, and South America.
[3] Applies when destined to Europe and Africa.
[4] Applies when destined to Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and Philippine Islands.
[5] Applies when destined to Africa, Europe, and South America.
[6] Applies when destined to insular possessions of United States, Canal Zone, and foreign countries other than Africa.
[7] Applies when destined to all foreign countries except as included in reference 4.

Automobiles (passenger), carloads

[Rates in cents per 100 pounds]

From—	To—	Export	Domestic
Cleveland, Ohio	San Francisco, Calif.	210	480
Detroit, Mich.	do	210	465
Moline, Ill.	do	210	450
Cleveland, Ohio	New Orleans, La.	174	242

Automobiles (passenger), carloads—Continued

From—	To—	Export	Domestic
Detroit, Mich	New Orleans, La	174	239
Moline, Ill	do	84½	215
Cleveland, Ohio	Savannah, Ga	105½	218
Detroit, Mich	do	116½	224
Moline, Ill	do	174	218
Cleveland, Ohio	New York, N. Y	75	111
Detroit, Mich	do	82½	122
Moline, Ill	do	123½	182½

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

MAY 21, 1929.

I. ORIGINAL CAPITAL STOCK WHEN INCORPORATED

"The authorized capital stock consists of $550,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred and $550,000,000 common stock. Par value, $100 per share. Listed, July 1, 1901: $508,486,300 preferred and $506,473,000 common stock." (Moody Corporation Securities 1901, vol. 2, p. 712.)

II. PRESENT CAPITAL STOCK

"Common, $711,623,500; preferred, $360,281,100; total, $1,071,904,600."

Quoted from twenty-seventh annual report for the fiscal year December 31, 1928, as given in Commercial and Financial Chronicle, March 23, 1929, volume 128, page 1934.

III. *Total dividends paid for each year since organization*

[Quoted from Poor's Industrials, 1928, p. 1286]

Year	Preferred dividends	Balance for common	Earned on common
			Per cent
1901 [1]	$26,752,894	$34,642,309	9.08
1902	35,720,177	54,586,347	10.74
1903	30,404,173	25,012,479	4.92
1904	25,219,677	5,047,852	.99
1905	25,219,677	43,365,815	8.53
1906	25,219,677	72,908,910	14.34
1907	25,219,677	79,345,887	15.61
1908	25,219,677	20,509,037	4.03
1909	25,219,677	53,854,018	10.59
1910	25,219,677	62,187,508	12.23
1911	25,219,677	30,080,620	5.92
1912	25,219,677	29,020,372	5.71
1913	25,219,677	55,997,309	11.02
1914	25,219,677	[2] 1,722,909	
1915	25,219,677	50,614,155	9.95
1916	25,219,677	246,312,054	48.46
1917	25,219,677	198,999,888	39.15
1918	25,219,677	112,312,700	22.09
1919	25,219,677	51,574,906	10.14
1920	25,219,677	84,474,551	16.62
1921	25,219,677	11,397,340	2.24
1922	25,219,677	14,433,778	2.83
1923	25,219,677	83,487,387	16.42
1924	25,219,677	59,847,515	11.73
1925	25,219,677	65,382,977	12.86
1926	25,219,677	91,447,728	17.99
1927	25,219,677	62,677,159	8.80

[1] 9 months only. [2] Debit.

Dividends for 1928

Preferred, 7 per cent	$25,219,677.00
Common, 7 per cent	49,813,645.00
Surplus net income	39,140,452.74

Quoted from the twenty-seventh annual report for the fiscal year December 31, 1928, in Commercial and Financial Chronicle, March 23, 1929, volume 128, page 1935.

LOUIS R. DEROUEN.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for two minutes.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the attention of the Members of the House, and particularly the attention of the House conferees on this bill.

First I want to express my appreciation of the action of the conferees incorporating in the conference report language which effects a very important improvement in the bill. I understand those changes were effected at the suggestion of the House conferees. I refer to the changes in subsection (d) of section 8 of the conference report which was subsection (e), section 5, of the House bill. I am grateful to those gentleman for that modification.

In view, however, of certain language remaining in the bill and the broad discretion with which the board is to be intrusted, I would like to have incorporated in the RECORD, as a construction of the whole bill before the House votes on the conference report, an answer to this question: Is it a fact that the conference report as agreed upon gives to the producers of exportable surpluses the same benefits under the bill which are given to producers whose sales are limited to the domestic market, and that in practical operation "surplus" as applied to commodities produced for the world market, would be that part of the production in excess of world requirements?

Mr. PURNELL. I think there is no question but that section 8 (d), which retains the House provision as modified, limits the restriction to commodities of which there is an excess in domestic and foreign markets.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. How does the gentleman answer my question?

Mr. PURNELL. Yes.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I am glad to be able now to vote for the conference report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes, the remainder of my time, to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, the farm bill has been improved, in my judgment, by a number of helpful amendments.

The membership of the board has been increased to nine, including the eight members, and the salaries of all definitely fixed at $12,000 per annum.

The bill as it passed the House made a strange departure from our usual method of legislating by making the term of the chairman uncertain and permitting the President to fix the salary. Both of these have been corrected. It is inconceivable to me that any Member should have voted against either of these amendments while the bill was pending in the House. If such a departure had been enacted into this law, the same argument for indefinite terms of service and for authority to fix the salary of any official would have been used during the consideration of practically every piece of legislation to come up hereafter in Congress for consideration. It would have established a dangerous precedent. The responsibility is with Congress. We should assume it, and I am glad that this conference report makes these corrections.

Another helpful amendment which a number of us urged while the bill was under consideration in the House is that contained in subdivision 5, section 7, authorizing loans from the revolving fund to cooperative associations for the purpose of—

(5) enabling the cooperative association applying for the loan to advance to its members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to the association than is practicable under other credit facilities.

I invited attention to the fact, while this bill was pending, that the language was not explicit in this regard and that it would not, in my judgment, authorize these advances to be made and that the language should be more definite and specific. The language of the bill should not be made to conceal the purposes of the legislation, but should always be clear and specific. This provision authorizes these loans to be made for the purpose of making these advances pending the marketing of farm products.

Another helpful amendment is found in subdivision (a) of section 8, fixing the rate of interest on loans made from the revolving fund to any cooperative association or stabilization corporation and advances for insurance purposes which shall bear interest equal to the lowest rate of yield of any Government obligation, with the proviso that in no case should it exceed 4 per cent. This amendment was urged while the bill was in the House for consideration. The House during the consideration of the bill was in no mood for any amendment, and it was found that it was determined by those in charge of the bill to pass it without amendment as reported, and to adopt no constructive suggestions, however helpful, that were offered. This amendment will enable these associations and corporations to figure with certainty and definiteness the amount of interest they will be required to pay.

Another beneficial amendment authorizes the board to maintain its principal office in the District of Columbia and does not require it in the Department of Agriculture. It lifts it from the status of a subordinate bureau dominated completely by the Secretary of Agriculture to the prestige and dignity of an independent board. It will result in greater independence and freedom of action.

One other suggestion which I urged in the House was not incorporated into the bill and that was to authorize the board to enter into agreements of insurance of the stabilization corporations against loss through price decline, the same that is

done with cooperative associations. I see no reason why this insurance should not be extended to stabilization corporations. It would be a most helpful amendment, and I regret it is not incorporated in this bill.

Another constructive criticism which I desire to make is that in my judgment the powers conferred upon the stabilization corporation, if I may use the term, are too hazy and are not sufficiently definite, and I fear that disappointment will be voiced throughout the country by those who read and attempt to analyze the bill, that the authority conferred upon stabilization corporations, and the methods to be used, are not enacted in clearer language or more definite detail.

As I took occasion to say when this bill was before the House for consideration, I regard it as the first step and believe that its benefits are largely educational and that, in my judgment, it would lead to recommendations by the board and to more helpful and beneficial legislation to place agriculture on a parity with industry.

Much will depend upon the personnel of the board appointed to administer the law. If a broad-minded, sympathetic board is appointed, familiar with agriculture and agricultural conditions, it can and will be helpful to agriculture. Everyone appreciates the depressed condition of the farmer, and while I share the opinion that this bill should go much further, I regard it as the first step. [Applause.]

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. COLE].

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I have taken some pains to prepare a statement on the effect of countervailing duties on debentures. I had hoped to get time enough to permit me to present it in connection with this conference report. But the time is limited to one hour, so that we may get this important legislation back to the Senate, and there are many here who are more entitled to that time than I am, men who deserve to be heard, for they have perfected a splendid piece of legislation.

And so I am going to ask permission to extend my remarks on this subject of countervailing duties as offsets for the proposed debentures—and I hope, and I know, you will all want to read my statement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, now that the debentures amendment has been eliminated from the farm bill, it may be pertinent to call attention to the fact that the benefits which would have accrued to producers were more hypothetical than real.

The assumption has been that these debentures would be automatically added to the prices received by the producers. On that assumption a Member from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] stated on the floor the other day that if these debentures were now paid farmers would be getting the benefit of them, and I think he computed these benefits in actual dollars and cents.

He did not take into consideration that these debentures would be paid to exporters, and that they are available only in payment of import duties. In the ordinary processes of business the exporter who receives these debenture certificates, not being an importer, would sell them to an importer, probably through some Wall Street broker. Needless to say there would be discounts and commissions and other coverage charges so well known in the business world. The chances are that there would be little left for the actual producer to be reflected back in the form of higher prices. These gains fluently promised may be likened to the mythical gains of the woman who carried the famous basket of eggs on her head, but stumbled before the chickens were hatched.

But there is a more serious phase of this question that I want to set forth briefly this morning. It is one that has been almost ignored in the debates on this question. I refer to the effect of what are known as countervailing duties, which would be offsets for these proposed debentures. At my request, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce has furnished me with information as to these countervailing duties in the tariff laws of foreign countries. It is disclosed that such duties are provided for in the tariff laws of practically all countries, both in Europe and the Orient, and those who are not so provided can quickly enact them, or have other means of making such countering effective. In Great Britain and in Canada we know that such things can be done through what are called "orders in council," which can be promulgated to meet any contingency and that overnight.

What are countervailing duties? To countervail literally means to oppose with equal power. As used in tariff laws, they mean to offset in an importing country any bounty, privilege, or other benefit granted in an exporting country.

In our own country we are firmly and consistently committed to a system of countervailing duties, and we have repeately made use of them. Such duties have been embodied in tariff acts framed by both Republicans and Democrats. In the tariff act of 1922 they are found in section 303, and this section is copied word for word into the bill which the House has just sent to the Senate. Here is some of the language:

> Whenever any country, dependency, colony, province, or other subdivision of government, person, partnership, association, cartel, or corporation shall pay or bestow, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the manufacture or production or export of any article or merchandise manufactured or produced in such country, dependency, colony, province, or other political subdivision of government, and such article or merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this act, then upon the importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States * * * there shall be levied and paid, in all such cases, in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed.

Note how explicit the language is. It is both water-tight and air-tight. No nation can assist its exporters to get over our tariff barriers, directly or indirectly, without encountering the American customs collector. The amount of the countervailing duties which the collector must add must be the net equivalent of the bounties or benefits paid or bestowed by the exporting country.

It will be recalled that during the McKinley administration our Treasury Department imposed such countervailing duties against somewhat indirectly subsidized sugar from Russia. The importer protested the payment of the additional duty on the ground that the advantage enjoyed could not be construed as a bounty or subsidy. The issue was tried in our courts, not in theirs, with the result that the American Treasury was enriched exactly to the extent that the Russian Government had attempted to assist her exporters of beet sugar. (In the Supreme Court case of Downs *v.* United States.) The bounty went into the Treasury of the United States and did not accrue to the benefit of the Russian sugar producers or the exporter thereof.

I might cite many more cases. The Bureau of Customs informs me that at the present time the United States is levying countervailing duties on sugar, jams, confections, butter, and fencing wire exported from Australia under bounty or other stimulation.

From the same source I have the information that we are levying such countervailing duties on spun silk yarn from Great Britain.

Is it reasonable to suppose that Australia and Great Britain would treat our debenture-fed exports to them more leniently than we do theirs? Or have our political theorists evolved the doctrine that in trade and commerce we do not do unto others as others do unto us?

The iniquity, at least the absurdity, of the proposed debentures consists, in part, in a brazen and unblushing attempt to do to other countries exactly what under both Republican and Democratic tariffs we have effectually prevented from being practiced on us. Is anyone foolish enough to think that we can do this, though we tried it by any manner of subterfuge of phraseology, when nearly all countries have laws like or similar to our own, and that those countries which have no express statutes on the subject have other methods of preventing invasions of their markets by artificially stimulated imports?

Is it reasonable to assume, I repeat, that other countries would permit from us what we prohibit from them? England, for instance, is just as ready to protect her loyal subjects in Canada and Australia against subsidized or bounty-fed or debenture-fed competition in her markets as we are to protect Americans in our own markets. And has not Germany, to cite another instance, ever been ready to go to extreme limits to protect her agriculture against such competition?

It will be recalled that in one case when Germany found herself unable to protect her hog growers under her tariff laws against the hog products of 20-cent corn fed in the Mississippi Valley, that she prohibited the importation of all American pork products on the alleged ground of the unwholesomeness of such products because of the prevalence of trichina, which, as a matter of fact, did not exist.

England is never asleep when trade policies and practices are at stake. Recently when the railroads, at the suggestion of President Hoover, reduced freight rates on wheat from the interior to the seacoast to facilitate disposal of the surplus, the 6 or 7 cents were immediately reflected in the Liverpool prices, thus translating the bounty of our railroad into benefits for the British consumers of wheat.

What Canada's attitude is on such matters we know also. When bounty-fed butter from Australia was offered in her ports she added countervailing duties in equivalent amount to protect her own butter producers.

When New Zealand proposed to offset the increased duty on butter from 8 to 12 cents a pound, under the proclamation of President Coolidge she was notified that any such bounty paid would be added to our existing tariff duty under section 303 of the tariff act.

Let us take a concrete illustration of the operation of such countervailing duties. The duty on lard is 1 cent a pound. The debenture that would be paid to the exporter of lard would be one-half of that duty, or one-half of 1 cent a pound. The packer exports the lard and receives his debenture certificate. At the foreign port he would encounter an equivalent countervailing duty. The benefit which he received on the American side would be offset by an equivalent penalty on the foreign side. He would get no more for his lard by reason of the debenture, and therefore he could not pay more for the hogs from which the lard is derived.

As a matter of fact, the debenture would be a handicap instead of a benefit in such case. The debenture certificates are good only in payment of import duties. But the exporter is not an importer, and so he would have to sell his certificate to some importer, probably, as already stated, through some Wall Street broker. In order to break even he would have to deduct from the price paid to the farmer for his hogs the discount he would be compelled to accept on his debenture plus a reasonable charge for interest on the countervailing duties he would have to pay in advance on the other side of the ocean.

In such transactions the total face value of the debenture would be taken out of the Treasury of the United States in an indirect way and be transferred to the treasury of the foreign country in a very direct way. Does anyone doubt who would be the ultimate loser?

Instead of being styled an amendment for the benefit of agriculture, these debentures might more properly be styled a device to enrich foreign treasuries at the expense of the American Treasury.

Those who put their trust in such promises of politicians may sit down with the psalmist to eat "ashes like bread." [Applause.]

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield four minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. PURNELL].

Mr. PURNELL. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, obviously in four minutes none of us can hope to discuss more than two or three of the high spots of this bill. Personally I am very much delighted that in coming back to the House with this conference report we are able to report the elimination of the so-called debenture plan. [Applause.] For the benefit of the House, as well as the country, and without discussing the merits or demerits of the debenture plan, we recognize the fact that the debenture plan and the equalization fee were not discussed in the last campaign; they were not written into any party platform; and that the incorporation of either in a farm relief bill at this time could result in but one thing, namely, no farm relief legislation.

In addition, the President of the United States, who must of necessity be the head of this great organization and responsible for the success or failure of the board which he creates, has expressed himself as opposed to the debenture plan, and therefore without going into the question of its merits, the House conferees regarded it as an absolute waste of time to discuss it. [Applause.] After five days of watchful waiting on the part of the House conferees, during which time nothing was done, we began the consideration of the other points of controversy in the bill and now bring back to the House what, in my judgment, is the best farm relief bill ever presented to the Congress of the United States. [Applause.]

This bill, in my judgment, is an improvement in many respects over the House bill. We have retained, with one or two exceptions, all of the major features of importance which were in the original House bill. Personally, I reluctantly yielded upon that provision in our bill which gave to the President the power to appoint the chairman of the board and fix his salary. I still think it was a mistake to take out this provision. I wanted the President of the United States to go out into the highways and byways and do exactly what big business does—select the best man to be found and pay him in accordance with his ability [applause], because that man, whoever he may be, will head the greatest marketing organization that has ever been set up in this country.

In my judgment, the next 10 days will see the enactment into law of this farm relief bill and a realization of the dreams of many of us who have worked in season and out for the last 10 years to bring this about. I undertake to predict further, that in a short time farm products in this country will feel very keenly the helpful effect of this new legislation.

Mr. FORT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PURNELL. I yield to my colleague on the committee.

Mr. FORT. I am very much interested in the gentleman's views, as one of the conferees, as to whether it is his sense, and as he understands it, that of the other conferees, that in the stabilization corporation provisions, the board, in approving the by-laws of such a corporation may insist upon such conditions as will protect the Government against undue loss or liability from unwise operations of the corporation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. PURNELL. Mr. Chairman, may I have one minute more, because I think this is an important question?

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. PURNELL. I want to say to the gentleman that if that is not true the House conferees are mistaken. We believe absolutely that the board has the power to so protect the funds in the revolving fund and hedge them about with by-laws, rules, regulations, or whatever else may be necessary so as to reduce such losses to a minimum.

Mr. FORT. The board has that power?

Mr. PURNELL. Yes.

Mr. CRISP. Will the gentleman yield for just a short question?

Mr. PURNELL. I am sorry, but before I sit down I want to express the appreciation that the Republican members of the conference have of the services rendered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Doctor ASWELL] and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. KINCHELOE]. [Applause.] I want to say that in the deliberations in connection with this bill, as well as in the consideration of bills previous to this, there has been no thought of politics on their part or our own, and that at all times they have been most helpful and fair in our common effort to place on the statute books a sound and constitutional farm relief measure. [Applause.]

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WILLIAMS]. [Applause.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I know the House is ready to vote, and, of course, I can not punish you very much in three minutes. I do want to say, however, that, in my judgment, the report of the conference committee which is now before the House brings back to the House a bill which in every vital sense retains the principles of the original House bill.

We have improved the bill. We had a fine conference. The conferees of the Senate and the conferees of the House, during the 10 days we discussed this bill, went over almost every line, especially every paragraph, of the bill, and the bill was improved.

The cardinal differences between the House bill and the Senate bill in which the conferees of the House felt they must sustain the House was with respect to the stabilization corporations and the commodity committees.

The House bill provided that these should be farmer-controlled agencies. The House bill provided that the commodity committees should be selected by the cooperatives themselves, while the Senate bill provided that the board should select the commodity committees. The provisions of the House bill are retained in the conference report.

The House bill provided that the stabilization corporations should be set up by cooperative organizations and that they should own all the stock in the corporations. The Senate bill provided that the board should organize the stabilization corporations and that the Government of the United States should subscribe to stock in the corporations which, in effect, put the Government of the United States squarely into the business of merchandising and marketing farm products. The bill we return to you now preserves the provisions of the House bill. [Applause.]

These agencies, the commodity committees and the stabilization corporations, are not Government instrumentalities. They are instrumentalities created, controlled, owned, and managed by the farmers of the United States themselves.

We bring back this bill in all of its essential features as it was passed by the House of Representatives. In my opinion, it carries out every promise made by the Republican Party at Kansas City covering farm relief legislation. There is written into the bill every pledge of President Hoover in his speech at St. Louis when he addressed himself to the subject of agriculture, and, as the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. PURNELL] has said, it is the finest piece of legislation ever written upon the statute books of any country in the world in behalf of agriculture, and, under proper management, it will work and redeem the pledges of both major parties. [Applause.]

This bill marks the establishment of a definite agricultural program, one that will enable the farmers to control the marketing of their products. It will give them the bargaining power they do not now have. It is the maximum aid the Government can render agriculture. It helps the farmer to help himself and places him on an economic and commercial equality with those engaged in other industries.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one minute more.

Mr. KETCHAM. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. KETCHAM. Referring to section 13, paragraph (e), the language is, "The President is authorized, by Executive order, to transfer to or retransfer from the jurisdiction and control of the board the whole or any part of any office, bureau," and so forth. Does the gentleman interpret that to mean a retransfer of the officers from any department to the board and back to the department?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. If I transfer a thing from one place, I put it in another place, and when I retransfer it I put it back where it was, do I not? [Laughter.] That is what that language means.

Mr. KETCHAM. May I say that that was the interpretation of the committee, and I wanted it in the RECORD.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Yes; that is the plain meaning of the language of the paragraph to which the gentleman from Michigan refers. When the President retransfers an agency or a bureau he puts it back where it was before it was transferred to the board.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for one minute on the conference report.

Mr. CLARKE of New York. I object.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON].

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, it is a very pleasant duty I am about to perform, not in my capacity as majority leader but representing, as I believe, the sentiment of practically the entire House. We are approaching the final vote on one of the major measures which we were called together in extraordinary session to consider. Before we vote, I wish to present the congratulations and thanks of the membership of the House to the committee of conference on the part of the House that has handled so ably and effectively the farm relief bill. These five Members, three Republicans—Messrs. HAUGEN, of Iowa; PURNELL, of Indiana; and WILLIAMS of Illinois—and two Democrats—Messrs. ASWELL, of Louisiana; and KINCHELOE, of Kentucky—have labored long, faithfully, and with excellent results in bringing back here a bill which is deserving of the support of every Member of the House.

The motto of the House conferees must have been while considering this measure in conference, "In nonessentials be always conciliatory, in essentials remain adamant." They have brought back here substantially the bill that the House passed, and under considerable pressure have refused to bring back some provisions which would have made it impossible in the first place for the bill to become a law, and in the next place, if it had become a law, in my judgment, would have been more injurious than helpful to agriculture.

The rest of us, Members of the House who have not taken part in the conference, owe to these five conferees a debt of gratitude for their firmness, their sound judgment and tact, in so handling a difficult problem as to secure an outcome so satisfactory. [Applause.] In congratulating them upon the result of their work, I think that I voice the sentiment of the entire House when I say, Well done good and faithful conferees. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken, and the conference report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. PURNELL, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the conference report was agreed to was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 312) entitled "An act to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JONES, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. VANDENBERG, Mr. FLETCHER, and Mr. SHEPPARD to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

CENSUS AND APPORTIONMENT BILL

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 312) to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked for.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 312, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked for. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Chair appointed as conferees on the part of the House Mr. CHINDBLOM, Mr. FENN, Mr. MCLEOD, Mr. RANKIN, and Mr. GREENWOOD.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GREENWOOD] is unavoidably absent, and I suggest that the Speaker appoint some one in his place.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. LOZIER as one of the conferees in place of Mr. GREENWOOD.

LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS ON THE FARM RELIEF BILL AND CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. PURNELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill H. R. No. 1, and also on the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

MUNICIPAL CENTER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 97, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $3,000,000, to be paid in like manner as appropriations for other expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, toward the acquisition of squares No. 490, 491, and 533, and reservation 10, in the District of Columbia, including buildings and other structures thereon as a site for a municipal center, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a municipal center in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1929, to be available until expended. Of such amount not to exceed $10,000 shall be available for the employment by contract or otherwise for architectural and other professional services as shall be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and without reference to the classification act of 1923, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what committee in the House reported on this?

Mr. WOOD. The deficiency subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. EDWARDS. But, as I understand, there has been no authorization by the House for this.

Mr. WOOD. The legislation was passed at the last session of Congress.

Mr. EDWARDS. I am on the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee and I do not recall that this has been authorized.

Mr. WOOD. Oh, yes. As I understand it, it came from the District Committee.

Mr. EDWARDS. If it has been authorized, very well. I did not recall it for the moment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WOOD: Strike out all the matter in lines 5 and 6 and in line 7 up to the comma preceding the word "toward" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "to be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed for defraying the expenses of the District of Columbia by the District of Columbia appropriation acts for the fiscal years during which payments hereunder may be made."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Not being acquainted with the legislation that was enacted in the last session of Congress, I wish the chairman would state generally what squares have been authorized to be condemned or used for the municipal center.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit, they are the four squares generally between Third and Sixth Streets and north of Pennsylvania Avenue to Judiciary Square.

Mr. STAFFORD. As related in the public press during the last few weeks?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes; that is substantially correct.

Mr. STAFFORD. Including the Ford Building?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. The Ford Building will be a rather expensive building to condemn, will it not? It is the only modern building on the whole site.

Mr. SIMMONS. And it is fortunate for the District of Columbia that the rest of the buildings are not modern.

Mr. STAFFORD. What estimate has been made as to what the total cost will be for condemning these four squares, including reservation 10?

Mr. SIMMONS. Approximately $6,000,000.

Mr. STAFFORD. Of which the United States pays how much?

Mr. SIMMONS. All the purchase price is to be paid out of the surplus now in the United States Treasury belonging to the District of Columbia. No part of it comes direct from the Federal Treasury.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Referring to the provision for architectural and other professional services, I presume that would mean engineering as well as architectural?

Mr. SIMMONS. That is the language to authorize the hiring of special services.

Mr. BYRNS. May I ask the gentleman from Indiana what is the effect of the amendment?

Mr. WOOD. It is the same amendment that has been ordinarily attached to appropriations of this character to be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the United States—

In the manner prescribed for defraying the expenses of the District of Columbia by the District of Columbia appropriation acts for the fiscal years during which payments hereunder may be made.

Mr. SIMMONS. It is the language that is carried in the deficiency appropriation acts, whereas the resolution as originally drawn carried the language used in the annual appropriation bill.

Mr. BYRNS. And the Government contributing a lump sum, of course it comes out of the District revenues.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Is this amount sufficient to pay for the whole of the civic center?

Mr. SIMMONS. Oh, no; it will pay only about half.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Is there any provision in the existing law which would require that the plans for new buildings on the opposite side of Pennsylvania Avenue—that is, on the side opposite to where the new Government buildings are going to be constructed—be submitted to anyone for approval? In other words, we are improving all of one side of Pennsylvania Avenue from the Treasury down to the Capitol and leaving the other side, with the exception of this municipal center, entirely open. In all likelihood the value of that property will greatly enhance, and those buildings there will eventually have to come down. Is there any requirement in the zoning or other laws of the District of Columbia that would compel a proper architectural style to be adopted for any new buildings that may be erected upon that side of Pennsylvania Avenue?

Mr. WOOD. The existing law requires the plans for any Government building to be submitted to the Fine Arts Commission. That should also be extended to private buildings.

Mr. CRAMTON. The existing law is one which ought to be extended in order to properly protect the situation.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Exactly. If we are going to have one style of architecture on one side of Pennsylvania Avenue, and a hodgepodge of buildings on the other, it would simply destroy the beauty of the whole scheme.

Mr. STAFFORD. We are proposing to condemn everything from Third to Sixth Streets on the northerly side of Pennsylvania Avenue. Has any provision been made for the condemnation of property from Second to Third, which faces the Capitol Grounds?

Mr. SIMMONS. That is under another bill.

Mr. WOOD. There is provision being made for that purpose. It is not the intention of the Government to permit any other than Government buildings in any portion of that section down to the Peace Monument.

Mr. STAFFORD. There has been some special legislation carrying out that proposal?

Mr. WOOD. An act was passed at the last session providing for an extension of the Capitol Grounds and to include that area.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution, as amended.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

REHABILITATING FARM LANDS IN FLOODED AREAS

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 3548) to continue, during the fiscal year 1930, Federal aid in rehabilitating farm lands in the areas devastated by floods in 1927, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any unexpended balance of the appropriation to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the purpose of rehabilitating farm lands in the flood areas," approved January 26, 1928, contained in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, and for other purposes," approved May 16, 1928, is hereby reappropriated, and shall remain available for the same purposes during the fiscal year 1930.

Mr. WOOD. The purpose of this measure is to reappropriate a balance of $60,000 of an appropriation made in 1928 of $500,000 for extension work by the Agricultural Department. There is $60,000 of that still remaining. Within the last few weeks there has been another great flood down there in Mississippi and Louisiana, which destroyed all the crops that were planted and growing, and in order that there may be something saved out of the wreck it is recommended by the President and also by the Budget Bureau that this appropriation be made.

Mr. COOPER of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. COOPER of Tennessee. Is that the resolution recently passed?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 3663.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 3663. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. R. 3663

A bill making appropriations for the payment of certain judgments rendered against the Government by various United States courts

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the following judgments, namely:

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

For payment of the final judgments and decrees, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," as amended by the Judicial Code, approved March 3, 1911, certified to the Seventy-first Congress in House Document No. 25, under the following departments and establishments, namely: United States Shipping Board, $17,836.98; Navy Department, $9,433.94; Treasury Department, $6,348.15; War Department, $3,149; in all, $36,768.07; together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on the respective judgments at the rate of 4 per cent from the date thereof until the time this appropriation is made.

For payment of the judgments, including costs of suits, rendered against the Government by United States district courts in special cases and under the provisions of certain special acts and certified to the Seventy-first Congress in House Document No. 26, under the following departments and establishments, namely: United States Shipping Board, $6,089.54; Navy Department, $29,233.03; War Department, $113,219.85; in all, $148,542.42, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on certain of the judgments as and where specified in such judgments.

For the payment of judgments, including costs of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an act entitled "An act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925 (U. S. C. p. 1529, secs. 781–789), certified to the Seventy-first Congress in House Document No. 28, under the following departments, namely: Department of Commerce, $6,844.73; Navy Department, $1,498.32; in all, $8,343.05, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in such judgments.

None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired, except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this act shall not in any case continue for more than 30 days after the date of approval of the act.

JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS

For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-first Congress in House Document No. 27, under the following departments and establishments, namely: United States Railroad Administration, $60,428.39; Navy Department, $877,449.65; War Department, $244,784.92; in all, $1,182,662.96, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on certain of the judgments at the legal rate per annum as and where specified in said judgments.

None of the judgments contained under this caption which have not been affirmed by the Supreme Court or otherwise became final and conclusive against the United States shall be paid until the expiration of the time within which application may be made for a writ of certiorari under subdivision (b), section 3, of the act entitled "An act to amend the Judicial Code, and to further define the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of appeals and of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes," approved February 13, 1925 (U. S. C. p. 900, sec. 288).

Mr. WOOD. I will say to the House that all these judgments have been properly certified and the Budget estimate approved by the President. It will save 4 per cent. We desire to save that 4 per cent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING AT CORINTH, MISS.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 88.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 88, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 88

Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the extension to the post-office building at Corinth, Miss.

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $876.04 for the purpose of providing granite entrance steps for the extension to the post-office building at Corinth, Miss., authorized by the first deficiency act, fiscal year 1928, approved December 22, 1927. Such amount shall be in addition to all other amounts heretofore appropriated for the extension of such post-office building.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the House that this measure is for the purpose of providing the money necessary to complete the post office at Corinth, Miss. The post office there burned down some time ago, and the Supervising Architect, in providing the plans for rebuilding, seems to have omitted the building of granite steps to one of the approaches. I called the attention of Mr. Wetmore to it, and he said the bill ought to pass.

Mr. GARNER. Is this a Budget item?

Mr. WOOD. I do not know whether there was a Budget recommendation concerning it or not. I will ask the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] if there was a Budget estimate.

Mr. RANKIN. I do not know as to that.

Mr. GARNER. The only point about that is that Congress may be charged with appropriating more money than the Budget estimated.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the House joint resolution?

There was no objection.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

PULASKI SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 91.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 91. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 91

Joint resolution to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission

Resolved, etc., That for expenses of the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission created by Public Resolution No. 86, Seventieth Congress, approved February 16, 1929, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $3,500, to remain available until June 30, 1930, for the payment of such expenditures as may be necessary and incident to the duties of the commission, including stationery and office supplies, compensation of a secretary, traveling expenses, and for subsistence expenses of the members of the commission and the secretary when traveling on official business at such rate per diem as the commission may determine.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, this is an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the commission appointed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate to participate in the Pulaski sesquicentennial celebration of the birth of Pulaski.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Where is the celebration to take place?

Mr. WOOD. At Savannah, Ga.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE AT GENEVA, 1929

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consideration of House Joint Resolution 86.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 86

Joint resolution making an appropriation for the International Red Cross and prisoners of war conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1929

Resolved, etc., That the sum of $34,000 is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to remain available until June 30, 1930, for the expenses of participation by the United States in the international conference for the revision of the Geneva convention of July 6, 1906, for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in the armies in the field; and for the study of the revision of the code for prisoners of war adopted at The Hague in 1907, to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, in July, 1929, including travel and subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence (notwithstanding the provisions of any other act), compensation of employees, stenographic and other services by contract if deemed necessary, rent of office, purchase of necessary books and documents, printing and binding, official cards, and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the purpose of this appropriation is to permit the United States Government to participate in a convention to be held at Geneva to revise the treaty or prepare a new treaty for the benefit of the Red Cross in its care for the wounded and prisoners of war. They have not had a convention since 1896.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Who selects the delegates to conventions of this kind?

Mr. WOOD. I asked Mr. Carr that question, and he said the delegates were selected, one from the War Department, and one from the State Department, and one from among our ministers in Europe.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE ST. CLAIR RIVER, MICH.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 3600. It is an amendment to a bridge bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of an act entitled "An act authorizing Maynard D. Smith, his heirs, successors, and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Clair River at or near Port Huron, Mich.," approved March 2, 1929, being Public Act No. 923 of the Seventieth Congress, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. The said Maynard D. Smith, his heirs, successors, and assigns, from time to time may issue bonds, notes, debentures, or other evidences of indebtedness and preferred stock in such principal amount or amounts, and may sell or otherwise dispose of the same at such price or prices as shall have been approved by the Michigan Public Utilities Commission in order to provide funds for the acquisition of real estate and other property or any interest therein needed for the construction of such bridge and its approaches, to provide funds for the construction of such bridge and its approaches, interest during construction, and the costs of financing; and may secure payment of all or any part of said bonds, notes, debentures, or other evidences of indebtedness by mortgage or other lien upon all or any part of said real estate and other property, including said bridge and its approaches and the franchises and rights to operate and maintain the same, together with the tolls therefrom. All or any of said bonds, notes, debentures, or other evidences of indebtedness and shares of preferred stock shall be subject to redemption at any time or from time to time upon such notice and with such premium, if any, as may be provided therein. Not less than two-thirds of all encumbrances or securities other than preferred stock issued against said bridge shall be first-mortgage bonds, and not more than one-third may be debentures. None of said bonds issued against said bridge shall bear interest at a fixed rate in excess of 6½ per cent per annum on the principal amount thereof. None of said debentures issued against said bridge shall bear interest at a fixed rate in excess of 7 per cent per annum on the principal amount thereof. Any preferred stock issued shall be at par, shall represent value, and may be entitled to accumulative dividends at not to exceed 7 per cent per annum."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does this refer to the international bridge for the construction of which we gave permission some time ago?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Does the gentleman's proposed amendment in any way change the good features of his original bill?

Mr. CRAMTON. No. I will say to the gentleman that this is an important bridge between Port Huron, Mich., and Sarnia, Ontario. The bridge is to cost about $5,000,000, and, being an international bridge, it presented certain difficulties that would not exist otherwise. The recapture clause in this bill was particularly favorable to the public in this, that 80 per cent of the net earnings of the tolls go to retire the obligations, and when the obligations are retired the bridge becomes the property of the State of Michigan and the Dominion of Canada. That is a particularly favorable provision, but since we did provide for the taking over of it upon the payment of the obligations, instead of making the cost of the bridge the test for the measure of damages in condemnation it is necessary to give some attention to the securities and see that they are not inflated. The bill as it passed provided that the total securities should not exceed the actual cost of the bridge as determined by the Secretary of War, but his determination is after the bridge is built and the attorneys for the bankers who have agreed to finance the undertaking say they can not sell bonds the validity of which will remain in question until a year or two after the money is spent and also because conditions in the bond market are not as favorable to-day as they were a year ago.

This amendment provides this: That no securities can be issued unless the amount of such securities and the price at which they are sold are approved by the Michigan Public Utilities Commission. While we can not order that commission, a State agency, to act, they have been consulted and they have agreed to accept the responsibility. That is what the amendment does, and if I may make this further statement, I will say that the necessary legislation has been passed by Canada, the plans have been approved by the War Department and the Canadian authorities; they have an estimate from McClintock & Marshall as to the cost of the bridge, and it is just awaiting financing and they can not go ahead in that without this legislation. It will save a year in the construction of the bridge if the House will permit this action now.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I want to say right now—and I am glad the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON], a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and the gentleman from Texas are here—that this bill is a model bill for international bridges, and that in the next session of Congress bills providing for the erection of international bridges will have to meet the requirements of this model bill or there will be objection.

Mr. DENISON. The gentleman from New York must remember that the gentleman from Michigan worked out the provisions of this bill in conference with all the interested parties, and it is the result of an agreement. However, Congress can not impose agreements on people unless they are willing to accept them.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Well, unless these agreements come up to the requirements contained in this bill, there are going to be objections; and the gentleman from Illinois knowing that, will see that hereafter such bills come in with proper agreements to protect the public.

Mr. DENISON. Of course, the gentleman from New York always has the same privilege that all Members have of objecting to any bill.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I know that; but the gentleman will be surprised to know how many Members are now taking that attitude.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman permit this further statement?

A similar bill which was introduced in the Senate was referred to the departments, and the Departments of War and Agriculture have approved the bill.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield for a brief question?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The gentleman mentioned the Michigan Public Utilities Commission. Does the Michigan Public Utilities Commission seem to function generally in the interest of the public or in the interest of the large utilities?

Mr. CRAMTON. We have a very good commission in the State of Michigan, and I have confidence that their action will fully protect the public.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield.

Mr. LEAVITT. I would like a little more time to consider this matter and become more fully informed, and for the time being I object.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Will the gentleman yield to a suggestion? I want to say to the gentleman from New York——

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I expected it.

Mr. DEMPSEY (continuing). That this is not the original or the pioneer bill with these good provisions. The bill providing for the Peace Bridge at Buffalo contained conditions of the same nature and protected the public just as fully as this bill.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Anything that my colleague the gentleman from New York would sponsor, of course, would be in good shape, well drawn, and the public fully protected.

The SPEAKER. Does the Chair understand that objection has been made?

Mr. CRAMTON. If the gentleman from Montana will withhold his objection——

Mr. LEAVITT. I withhold it, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CRAMTON. I want to emphasize for the consideration of the gentleman the importance of this bridge. It will be the connecting link in the northernmost transcontinental highway of the country for traffic coming from the great Northwest, crossing Lake Michigan from Milwaukee to Grand Haven and across through Port Huron and Sarnia and on to Niagara Falls and the St. Lawrence and New England. While it is being built as a toll bridge, through the recapture clause that has been referred to, 80 per cent of the net earnings from tolls goes to retire the obligations. In most of these bridge propositions the bankers require, independent of any recapture clause, that 65 per cent of the net earnings go into a sinking fund to retire obligations, but in this case 80 per cent, or $4 out of every $5 of net revenue, goes to retire the obligations, and when they are retired the bridge is turned over to the State and to the Dominion and becomes a free bridge with no tolls except, perhaps, a nominal amount to take care of the operating cost or something of that kind, but probably an entirely free bridge. It is a matter of very great importance, and I can not conceive of any interest the gentleman might have that would be adverse to the matters I have suggested.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I would suggest to the gentleman that we have several bridges on the Niagara frontier, and they are absolutely invaluable and are of increasing usefulness from day to day, and I think the gentleman's bridge will be invaluable to all that part of Michigan.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield, under the reservation of objection, to explain succinctly just wherein the amendment differs from the original law? As I understand, this is merely an amendment of a minor particular.

Mr. CRAMTON. It is entirely a minor proposition. The fundamental proposition of the recapture clause is not touched. The present law provides that the amount of securities issued must not exceed the cost of the bridge as determined by the Secretary of War under section 8, and this determination by the Secretary of War under section 8 is the determination that he arrives at as to all toll bridges.

Mr. STAFFORD. That is merely an estimate?

Mr. CRAMTON. That finding is not arrived at until after the bridge is built—within three years after its completion—and this provides for immediate action.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, my reservation of objection is due to the fact that I have not understood that matters of this kind could be brought before the House without the action of some committee. I have a matter of my own that is just as vital to a reclamation project in my State as this is to the State of Michigan and I would like to know how I am going to get that matter up. It is merely a question of an amendment to an appropriation bill, but it is just as vital, and I would like to know how it is going to be possible for me to get the matter before the House. Other Members, I think, are interested in the same sort of thing, and I want to know whether we are going to make exceptions in cases of this kind or whether the same opportunity is going to be given to all of us.

Mr. CRAMTON. I may say I have been glad to cooperate with the gentleman from Montana on a great many matters that affected his State even in a more important way than the Glasgow project. This bill has been favorably passed upon by two departments interested. If the Glasgow matter is passed upon favorably by the Interior Department, I have no objection to it. I can not speak for anybody else but myself. I will say that the House has permitted several matters to come up where there was an emergency existing even when there was no committee report.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, with that explanation I withdraw my objection.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to ask the gentleman from Michigan if he has consulted with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON], the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. PARKS], and the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURTNESS], the subcommittee that would have jurisdiction of bridge bills, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. They are better informed on the subject, and I would like to have the RECORD show if he has consulted them.

Mr. CRAMTON. I have consulted the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON], who is in sympathy with it, and have supposed that he consulted with other Members. He has known of it for several days.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, while our committee has not been organized those who are members of the subcommittee I have consulted with, and I think the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan is proper, and in view of the conditions that exist it is more or less of an emergency. I think if our committee was organized and the subcommittee was functioning they would readily recommend the passage of this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; was read the third time and passed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Connecticut how long he intends to proceed to-day. The membership has largely left the House. We understood that no more business would be transacted under the general agreement and understanding at the beginning of the session.

Mr. TILSON. We have been going on by unanimous consent.

Mr. GARNER. I know that, but many Members have left the House and they might want to object. I do not want to take the responsibility of objecting to a bill that I know nothing about.

Mr. CRAMTON rose.

Mr. GARNER. Oh, the gentleman's bill has already passed.

Mr. CRAMTON. I want to call up another one that has already been discussed.

Mr. TILSON. We wish to get these unanimous-consent matters cleared out of the way.

Mr. GARNER. How many more are there?

Mr. TILSON. I believe there is only one more.

Mr. GARNER. All right, go ahead.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL—TURTLE MOUNTAIN INDIAN RESERVATION

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 93.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the House joint resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 93

Amending an appropriation for a consolidated school at Belcourt, within the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, N. Dak.

Resolved, etc., That the provision in the second deficiency act approved March 4, 1929 (Public, No. 1035), making an appropriation for a consolidated day school at Belcourt within the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, N. Dak., is amended to read as follows:

"Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak.: For construction and equipment, including not to exceed $5,000 for motor busses, of a consolidated day school at Belcourt, within the Turle Mountain Indian Reservation, N. Dak., fiscal years 1929 and 1930, $125,000: *Provided,* That such school shall be open for attendance by white children and by restricted or nonrestricted Indian children resident within said reservation if and when the State tuition fund and the county tuition fund, which would otherwise be paid to school districts in said reservation, if functioning, and the proceeds of the usual school levy in the said school districts, shall be paid to the United States to be used to supplement Government appropriations for the maintenance and operation of said consolidated school and for the payment of tuition of any white and Indian children, restricted or unrestricted, residing within said reservation in any high school approved by the superintendent of the Turtle Mountain Agency."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I think I ought to make this explanation. This is a matter in which the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. HALL] is much interested. I visited the reservation last year. An appropriation was carried of $125,000 for the building of a consolidated school to serve two townships where the population is almost entirely Indians. A provision for State cooperation financially has resulted in tying up the appropriation because of a ruling of the Comptroller General, and the language here is an attempt to cut the knot and permit construction to go on. I can make a statement as to the details of it, but I do not want to delay the House.

Mr. GARNER. If the gentleman will yield, if I understand the proposition this would come from the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. Has the gentleman discussed it with the members of the subcommittee?

Mr. CRAMTON. It was brought to their attention and has their approval as well as of the department. As I said, the population is chiefly children of restricted Indians. There are also some unrestricted Indians, a few of the Indians are taxed and some white pay taxes. This will be a school that will serve two townships constituting the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation. There is about $5,000 of State and county tuition money paid out on a per capita basis. About $3,000 school tax is raised by tax on some property in the reservation not owned by restricted Indians. This amendment provides that the State and county tuition and the school tax shall be turned over to the Government to be used in the operation of the school, and in return the Government admits to the school the children of whites and of unrestricted Indians, and if any children of whites or Indians on the reservation are to go to a high school off the reservation the tuition can be paid out of this State and county tuition and school tax.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield.

Mr. STAFFORD. Is the Government here pursuing any new policy or establishing a new policy in regard to the combination schools?

Mr. CRAMTON. This is in harmony with our general policy. I can not say that exactly this thing has been done at any other place, but it is in harmony with the policy that we are following. For instance, in Oklahoma we are paying tuition to enable Indian children to attend white schools and——

Mr. STAFFORD. That has been the established policy for a long time. Here we are attempting to establish a school at the Federal Government's expense for the education of white children domiciled in North Dakota.

Mr. CRAMTON. I am not sure whether you would find exactly these conditions elsewhere. The situation with respect to the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, consisting of two townships, is that the Government, through an excess of zeal for the welfare of the Indians, a number of years ago expedited the removal of restrictions from a number of those Indians. They were given the title to their lands, and the restrictions

against alienation being removed, they, of course, at once disposed of their lands and they are there now in poverty.

Mr. STAFFORD. Here the Government is establishing a policy for the first time of giving education to citizens of a State.

Mr. CRAMTON. Not the first time.

Mr. STAFFORD. Where are there any other instances?

Mr. CRAMTON. All of these Indians are citizens.

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, I mean white children.

Mr. CRAMTON. The number of white children here is very limited. The amount that will come to us from the State tax and the State and county tuition will exceed the cost of the education of these white children.

Mr. STAFFORD. I think it is a questionable policy to launch the idea of the National Government establishing high-school facilities for the education of the people of a State.

Mr. CRAMTON. The only money under this that can be used to pay the school tuition of the white children at the high school is not from the Federal Treasury but is this money that comes in from local school tax or the State and county tuition.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not like the provisions of the bill. I think we should not consider this sort of bill without a report. We know nothing about the facts in advance. They are brought in here and thrown into the well without consideration in a formal way by a committee or a subcommittee. I shall not interpose any objection to it, but it is not the proper way to legislate.

Mr. DE PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I notice the language in the bill is "white children." Are there any black children in that territory there?

Mr. CRAMTON. I think not. I have not heard of any.

Mr. TILSON. It simply means non-Indians.

Mr. DE PRIEST. But that is not what it says.

Mr. CRAMTON. I never heard of any. I was up there and I am sure there are none. There are some that get pretty dark.

Mr. DE PRIEST. I know, and there are a lot of dark ones all around here, but because of the way in which the bill reads I have reserved the right to object, and I do object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. DE PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman to withhold his objection for a moment. Let me make this suggestion: I doubt whether there is anyone in this House, including the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DE PRIEST], who has taken a more active interest in education for the Negro race than I have through my handling of appropriations for Howard University for the last nine years. Year by year I have battled for that appropriation. The gentleman can get confirmation of that very easily. There is no discrimination here. This is an attempt to provide proper education for every child in that township. We do not say anything about the Chinese, because there are no Chinese there, and we do not say anything about negroes, because there are none there.

Mr. DE PRIEST. To the best of the gentleman's knowledge there are none there.

Mr. CRAMTON. But I have been there, and I have made an investigation of the situation there. I went there for that purpose. If the gentleman finds that there are any negroes there, they will be taken care of.

Mr. DE PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, that is assurance enough for me. I withdraw the objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no obection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ADDRESS BY HON. WILLIAM E. HULL, OF ILLINOIS

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting therein a speech delivered by the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. WILLIAM E. HULL, at Omaha, Nebr., on the 3d of June, on the subject of waterways.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include a speech delivered by Hon. WILLIAM E. HULL, of Illinois, at Omaha, Nebr., on June 3, 1929, on the subject of waterways.

The speech is as follows:

DEVELOPMENT OF INLAND WATERWAYS

Herbert Hoover is the confident hope of the inland waterways of the Nation. We, its advocates, must work with the President of the United States and secure from Congress appropriations large enough to complete all of the projects within a 4-year period.

The Illinois, Mississippi, and Missouri River system, including their tributaries, comprises 9,000 miles of channel that will carry our products to the sea, leading from Pittsburgh in the East, Chicago and the Great Lakes in the North, St. Paul and Minneapolis in the Northwest, Sioux City, Omaha, and Kansas City, in the West, the intracoastal canal and the Warrior River in the South, making a network of rivers formulating the greatest inland waterway transportation system in the world, is now an authorized project and its completion will be a great boon to the western country for all time.

The necessity of inland waterway transportation has been brought about by the building of the Panama Canal, which has carried great benefits to our people. But we can not ignore the fact that it has also contributed to distort the competitive relationship of the Mid West and our seaboard industry. The fact that it has drawn the east and west seaboards together by decreasing its transportation costs has practically ruined the central west business to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

By using this canal the ships can carry the products from coast to coast on an average of one-fourth the cost by rail from the Mid West to either coast. Thus, it can easily be seen that it is impossible to compete against such cheap transportation, and therefore this great inland waterway, which has been advocated for years, has now reached a point where the people of the Central West can be assured that in the near future they will have a transportation system by water that will equalize freight rates with the East and the West.

Without this transportation the Mid West must suffer by certain lines of business migrating to the seaboard. It tends to establish the manufacturer nearer the seaboard and farther from the heart of agriculture, to the mutual disadvantage of both. It destroys the Mid West wholesale distribution, as many merchants and manufacturers in the interior will testify. Its serious effect on agriculture and upon business would make it seem reasonable that it is worthy of our best efforts to remedy, and the remedy is cheaper transportation in bulk products of agriculture and raw materials.

Our railroads have reached the highest efficiency in their history but they must maintain this efficiency. With the higher cost of labor and materials they can not reduce their freight rates. The Panama Canal can not be closed; neither can we raise the Atlantic Ocean and other sea freight rates. The standard of living in the rest of the world is so inferior to our own and as they have not increased their wage scale the cost of operating foreign overseas shipping has not been raised to a point that will equalize the expense in this country.

Under such conditions we must turn to our natural waterways which providence has blessed us with. In order to accomplish this we must deepen our rivers to permit modern barge transportation, deepen the outlet to the Great Lakes to permit ocean-going shipping and connect them altogether into a definite transportation system. This would give us 12,000 miles of connected inland water transportation, reaching from Duluth in the North to New York in the East, from Chicago to New Orleans, from Pittsburgh to Sioux City, from New Orleans to Houston, Tex., thus making a network of inland waterways larger than any in the world.

Can you visualize a shipment direct from London to Chicago by water and then from Chicago to St. Paul on the north to Peoria and St. Louis in the Middle West; to Pittsburgh in the East; to Sioux City, Omaha, and Kansas City in the West; and thence on to New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico and across the great State of Texas to Houston and Corpus Christi? Such a water transportation would be of great benefit to the coast cities as well as to the inland part of our Nation.

I can see the oil and fruits coming from California to Chicago, the great textile mills and the eastern manufacturers shipping their products by way of New Orleans to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and Sioux City, all by water and then to be distributed by the railroads over the whole northwestern and western country.

Is there anyone in the United States who would begrudge the Government expending funds out of the Treasury of the country in order to make such a system of waterways? It will be the greatest help for agricultural relief that any Congress will ever pass; it will build a national highway of water transportation, thus giving opportunities of building elevators and warehouses along this great system, which will store the products of the farm for a future delivery and, in my judgment, will give greater farm relief than all of the legislation that Congress will pass.

By completing this great inland waterway within four years, you will save the farmers of this Nation millions of dollars in freight. Every bushel of corn, wheat, or grain exported from this part of the country will receive the benefit of the freight rate to the foreign nations, and, therefore, it is my intention to do everything that I can to bring about an early completion of this great inland waterway system.

It is evident that the farmer will ship his produce by water wherever he can because he realizes that he can save 10 cents per hundred on every bushel of grain that he exports from this Nation through this water transportation. We will never come into a full realization of the services of this great inland waterway until we have completed every section of the system, which will give us full value for cheaper transportation costs. Therefore it is up to those of us who live in the Central West and the West to stand shoulder to shoulder in a solid phalanx until we have convinced those in power at Washington the necessity of a full completion of the channels of the Missouri River, the Mississippi River, the Illinois River, and the intracoastal canal.

By hard and persuasive work your Congressmen of the West, aided by one of the greatest advocates of waterways in the world, Cleveland Newton, of St. Louis, have brought about 60 per cent of the completion of this great system. There is left to be completed yet the following:

Mississippi River, from St. Paul to the mouth of the Illinois River, Grafton, 6-foot channel	$2,500,000
Mississippi River, from the mouth of the Illinois River to St. Louis, 9-foot channel	1,500,000
Illinois River, from Utica to Grafton, 9-foot channel	2,250,000
Intracoastal canal, from New Orleans to Corpus Christi, Tex., 9-foot channel	16,000,000
Missouri River, from St. Louis to Kansas City, 6-foot channel	17,500,000
Missouri River, from Kansas City to Sioux City, Iowa, 6-foot channel	54,000,000
Total	93,750,000

After this is done then the boats can travel over the entire system.

DENISON LAW

Another great advantage that we have accrued in the last two years is the passage of legislation known as the Denison law.

This has forced the railroads to make a joint through rate with the inland waterway system, either voluntarily or they will be directed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to do so. This will make a rail-water-rail rate, giving everybody in the hinterland the same opportunity to use the waterway system as those who live upon the waterway itself.

In order that you may thoroughly understand what I mean, if a shipper was to ship a carload of wheat from Butte, Mont., to Columbia, S. C., the freight rate would be the rail rate to St. Paul, the water rate to Memphis, and the rail rate to Columbia, S. C., thus giving this shipper the privilege of securing the water rate from St. Paul to Memphis.

So, you can understand now that everybody is to participate in the reduction of water freight rates.

In addition to this I quote from the Denison bill, as follows:

"When the improvement of any tributary or connecting waterway of the Mississippi River, not including the Ohio River, shall have been completed or advanced to the point where within two years thereafter there will have been substantially completed a sufficient and dependable channel for the safe operation of suitable barges and towboats thereon; and when the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army shall certify that fact to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of War shall thereupon cause a survey of such tributary or connecting waterway to be made for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of traffic, the terminal facilities, and the through routes and joint tariff arrangements with connecting carriers, that are or will, within such years, probably be available on such tributary or connecting waterway. As soon thereafter as such survey shall have been completed and a sufficient and dependable channel for the safe operation of suitable barges and towboats shall have been substantially completed, the Secretary of War may, if he finds from such survey that water transportation can, in the public interest, be successfully operated on such tributary or connecting waterway, extend the services of the Inland Waterways Corporation thereon as soon as the corporation shall have suitable facilities available therefor."

So it is evident that before long the Government barge line will be operating on the Illinois and Missouri Rivers, as well as upon the Mississippi River.

MISSION OF INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

The mission of the corporation is defined in the policy of Congress "to promote, encourage, and develop water transportation and to foster and preserve in full vigor both rail and water transportation," and its existence is due to the will of Congress to carry on the operations of the Government-owned inland, canal, and coastwise system to the point where the system can be transferred to private operation to the best advantage of the Government.

WATER COMPETITION—RELIEF FROM HIGH RAIL RATES

For 23 years the standard rail and lake routes from New York to Chicago were on a scale of 54 cents per 100 pounds. After the acquisition by the railroads of the lake routes the rates gradually increased. In 1915 they were 62 cents per 100 pounds, and in 1925, $1.42 per 100, an increase of 275 per cent.

In 1915 the Interstate Commerce Commission denied to the railroads permission to continue the ownership by parallel rail lines of the common carriers on the Great Lakes and the lake lines discontinued operation.

The history of the first-class rate by rail from St. Louis to New Orleans shows substantially the same depression and subsequent elevation. Between 1885 and 1887 the competition of the steamboats forced the first-class rate from $1 to 75 cents. By 1887 it had risen to 90 cents, where it remained stationary until the war and the advent of the Railroad Administration. Since then by successive advances this all-rail rate rose, until in 1925 it was $1.73½.

With the close of the war came the development of water traffic through the Panama Canal from which railroad-owned ships are barred by law. To-day the interest of the Mississippi Valley, including the valleys of the Missouri, the Illinois and other tributaries, is focused on the fact of a rail rate on first-class traffic to the Pacific coast approximately twice the rate from New York by sea.

The revival of transportation on the great Mississippi system of natural waterways offers the only possible relief. With these channels opened up, industry on these rivers will be able to ship to and from the east and west coasts on rates comparable with rates enjoyed by coastwise industry. In other words, the advantages of the Panama Canal will be no longer denied to the central portion of the United States.

VARIOUS COMMODITIES MOVING OVER THE LINES OF THE CORPORATION

The corporation distributes freight between all of the States of the Union except five, and has arranged to exchange traffic with nearly 200 railroads and many other land carriers and numerous purely water carriers. Its tows move now from the Twin Cities on the north and New Orleans on the south, from thence to Mobile and thence along the Warrior system of canals to Birmingport, Ala., from which point it connects with Birmingham by a short railroad which it owns.

In it the country now has the means of insuring on the Mississippi and Warrior systems proper at least that kind of water transportation that distributes its benefits to the country at large. Under the law, through the whole Mississippi system, including the Missouri, the Ohio, and the Illinois Rivers, thus connecting the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico. It is true that this system has been working at a great loss to the Government, but that comes from the fact that there has been no absolute connection with all of the different tributaries. My judgment is that whenever they are all connected, it will work to a great profit to the Government of the United States.

I might quote that in 1920 they moved 360,719 tons; in 1921, 672,111 tons; in 1922, 860,013 tons; in 1923, 979,722 tons; in 1924, 1,071,848 tons; in 1925, 1,142,219 tons; and in 1926, 1,341,578 tons, at an average saving to the shipper or the consignee on the Mississippi in 1926 of $1.75 a ton and on the Warrior in the same year of $0.75 per ton. The average saving on the whole system in 1926 was a little more than $1.50 a ton. Of this, grain moving for export in 1926 reached the junction markets alluded to above at a cost of between 3 and 6½ cents per bushel below what it would have paid if the barge-line service had not been available. This grain constituted but a small portion of the exportable surplus of the interior communities which produced it. The Government barge line carried all that its equipment permitted. The day is almost here when the carrier is compelled almost daily to turn away freight offerings. If equipment was available on this stretch of the river to meet all demands, it is probable that the whole exportable surplus of wheat from those communities that raised the portion that moved in the Government barges would reach the seaboard, and the saving on the whole would unquestionably reflect itself by raising the price paid the farmer, if, indeed, this benefit has not already accrued to him.

So much sugar now moves over this line that the price of this commodity in the interior is the price at New Orleans plus the barge-line rate north, so that the hinterlands of Helena, Memphis, St. Louis, and Chicago now have the cheaper transportation reflected in the price they pay for this commodity. When the season of navigation opens on the upper Mississippi the people behind the cities of the upper river will derive this benefit. Arrangements are now being worked out whereby this commodity will move through Cairo via the Ohio River carriers up the river. This will carry this benefit to the people served by the Ohio River.

And now, my friends, what we need is to complete the channels on the Missouri and the Illinois Rivers and give all of the people in the great Mississippi Valley the same opportunity as is given those on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers at the present time.

During the Seventieth Congress we were able to pass in the Denison bill an appropriation of $10,000,000 to build additional barges and towboats. Three million of this has been set aside for the Missouri River and three million for the Illinois River.

So the equipment is now provided for, and those who live upon the Missouri and Illinois Rivers must begin at once to arrange for terminals. Every city of any size, from the mouth of the Missouri River to Sioux City, should begin now to arrange to pass bond issues in order to facilitate the building of terminals. No terminal can be built for less than $300,000, and some of them as high as $500,000. It is not an easy job to raise this amount of money quickly, and so

I would advise all of you along the great Missouri or the Mississippi or the Illinois to immediately begin to make your arrangements for the terminals.

If the barge line was now extended to Chicago, I could produce tables here showing great savings to all of this section of the country. You can realize the necessity, first of all, of making the connection with the Great Lakes and the Gulf. That will be the main trunk line; the Missouri, the upper Mississippi, the Ohio Rivers, and the intracoastal canal will be the tributaries. And so we must all work hand in hand to complete the Illinois part of this project at the earliest possible moment.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSOURI RIVER

We are here to discuss the improvement of the river that carries more water in it than any of the other rivers, and in all probability when completed will be one of the best tributaries of the system.

There is no greater agricultural area in the world than that drained by the Missouri River. There is no soil more fertile and no section capable of sustaining a more healthful, thrifty, or prosperous population than this great interior district, and yet the Missouri Valley, productive as it is, has been held back in its development by the high freight rates which have prevented the equitable transportation of its commodities to the markets in other sections of the United States and to outside markets of the world. The development of industry in the midst of agriculture would contribute immeasurably to the development of this great agricultural section, but high railroad rates, which prevent manufacturers in this area competing with manufacturers located where cheap water rates are available, either along the Great Lakes, the seashore, or the Gulf, have deterred factories from locating in this district.

As an evidence of what cheap water transportation will do we have only to point to the development of industries and factories and the growth of cities as a result of such development around the Great Lakes and along the seashore, while the cities along the Missouri River have struggled with little progress because of the inability of factories and industries to operate successfully in an area where freight rates are so high. The factories can move to the seashore, to the Lakes, or along the banks of already developed rivers, but the only way to bring relief to the great agricultural area of the Missouri Valley is to develop the highways which nature provided, making the Missouri River navigable first with a 6 and then with a 9-foot channel, and when cheap water rates reach the interior of agriculture the factories and industries will follow, and this great section will begin to prosper and grow as it has never done in its history.

Congress has adopted a 6-foot project from the mouth of the Missouri River to Sioux City. Some of the money has been appropriated and the War Department has allotted the money and the improvement of the project from Kansas City to the mouth is going forward with unprecedented speed. The Chief of Engineers advises that a 6-foot channel will be available some time in 1930. An abundance of money has been appropriated and is now available for river and harbor work and a substantial amount should be allocated, and work should be carried on with determination and vigor toward the completion of a 6-foot channel from Kansas City to Sioux City on the Missouri River. The faster this work is carried to completion the quicker cheap water rates will be available and the sooner the farm problem of the Missouri River Valley will be solved.

We have on the Ohio River a 9-foot project almost completed from Pittsburgh to Cairo. We have upon the Mississippi River a 9-foot project nearing completion from St. Louis to New Orleans and out to the sea. We have on the Illinois River a 9-foot project from Utica to the mouth, which I hope to see modified and completed in the near future, making a 9-foot channel from Chicago and the Great Lakes down the Mississippi River to New Orleans and out to the sea. The Missouri River should be made a part of this great system with channel widths and depths sufficient to permit the free interchange of 9-foot barges fully loaded so that freight can be carried in 9-foot barges without transfer from Sioux City, and later beyond, across the United States to Pittsburgh and down the Mississippi to New Orleans, where it will be accessible to ocean steamers for all foreign ports. To permit the Missouri to remain a 6-foot channel will have the effect of keeping the Missouri River Valley upon a narrow-gage railroad while the commerce of the rest of the country is carried upon a wide-gage track.

Congress two years ago authorized a survey of the Missouri River from Kansas City to the mouth with a view to providing for a 6-foot channel. The improvements now going on upon this section of the Missouri for the establishment of a 6-foot channel can all be utilized in the making of a 9-foot channel. This survey should be made and the report should be available for the December session of Congress in order that a 9-foot channel upon the Missouri River from Kansas City to its mouth may be authorized in the next river and harbor bill.

The next river and harbor bill should contain authority for a survey with a view to determining the feasibility of a 9-foot channel upon the Missouri from Yankton to Kansas City, for there is no section of the United States more in need of relief which such a channel would afford than this great Missouri Valley, and if the Missouri River from Yankton to the mouth could be provided with a 9-foot channel, thus making it a part of this great waterway system, which in the near future ought to contain a 9-foot project upon the upper Mississippi from Minneapolis and St. Paul to St. Louis, then a great contribution will be made upon sound and economical lines toward the solution of the perplexing farm problem of the United States.

The products of the Missouri Valley are now tremendously handicapped in reaching the markets of our own country. We have in that part of the United States south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi a great market for the products of the Missouri River Valley. If the Missouri could be improved to Yankton, the enormous reduction of freight rates which would follow would result in the construction of elevators at Cairo, Memphis, and Helena, so that the agricultural and feed products of this great section, utilizing a joint rail and water haul, could supply this southeastern area with profit to both sections of our country.

There is at Pittsburgh and along the upper Ohio River an enormous industrial area which needs the products of the Missouri River Valley. The average rail rate of the country, which apparently can not be reduced, is 11 mills per ton-mile. Commodities are being carried by lake steamers for 1 mill per ton-mile, and now that the Ohio is improved I am advised that coal is being carried upon this great river for 1 mill per ton-mile. This means that with a completed 9-foot channel between the agricultural area in the Missouri Valley and the great industrial area at Pittsburgh and along the upper Ohio steel and other commodities from one district can be exchanged for agricultural products from the other district at great profit to both, and nothing would contribute more to the prosperity and the increase of the taxable wealth of the whole country.

When such a waterway is completed and a dependable 9-foot channel is assured, elevators, flour mills, factories, and industries of all kinds will spring up along the Missouri, the population will increase, the cities will grow and prosper, and the hinterland of this great valley will thrive and develop as nature intended it should.

The Panama Canal from the day of its completion has served as a penalty upon this great Missouri Valley. It has enabled the products of the factories, the shops, and the mills of the Atlantic seaboard to interchange freely over the cheap water routes with the raw materials of the western seaboard, while the products of the Missouri River Valley, because of the excessive freight rates, have been unable to compete in the markets on either coast, with the result that the population of the cities upon the east and west coast have rapidly increased and their people have thrived and prospered while the Missouri River Valley has been stunted and its prosperity has been retarded and virtually destroyed.

To illustrate the hardships which the present rate structure imposes, there is developing in California and along the west coast an enormous poultry industry which consumes large quantities of grain products such as is produced in the Missouri Valley. Because of the present rates, the bulk of these agricultural products is being transported from Argentina by cheap water route along the east coast of South America through the Panama Canal and around to the west coast of our own country. A tariff sufficient to protect that market for the farm products of the Middle West would impose a hardship upon the consumers in California and the west coast. When a cheap water rate is established over nature's highway down the Missouri and Mississippi, through the Panama Canal and to the west coast, then the American producer and consumer of this commodity will both be benefited, and the prosperity of the whole country will be increased.

Our future markets are to the south of us, our trade with the West Indies, Central and South America has grown until it amounts to approximately, $1,400,000,000 annually, while our trade with France, Belgium, Germany, and Russia combined amounts to approximately $400,000,000 annually. The bulk of that trade to the south of us is now enjoyed by American producers along our seashores, and because of the cheap water rates from foreign ports they are practically the only sections of the United States that could meet the competition of the world in this rapidly growing market. If the Missouri Valley is to have its place in the sunshine of the commerce of the world, and especially if it is to enjoy its share of the trade in Central and South America, a dependable 9-foot channel must be provided upon the Missouri and out to the sea, and cheap water rates by the improvement of this dependable channel must be brought to this great agricultural area.

CHANNELS EITHER COMPLETED OR PARTIALLY COMPLETED

We have on the Ohio River a 9-foot project almost completed from Pittsburgh to Cairo; we have upon the Mississippi a 9-foot project to the sea; we have on the Illinois River a 9-foot project from Utica to the mouth, which will be completed within two years.

The Illinois waterway, which is being built by the State, will also be completed within that time, thus making a connection from Chicago to New Orleans by water.

In the present rivers and harbors bill, I have introduced a bill for a project leading from the mouth of the Illinois River to St. Louis, making that part of the Mississippi River a 9-foot channel. When that is completed, then there will be a continuous 9-foot channel from Chicago to New Orleans.

The Missouri River should be made a part of this great system with channel widths and depths so that the barges can be loaded and the freight carried in 9-foot barges without transfer from Sioux City and later beyond, across the United States to Pittsburgh and down the Mississippi to New Orleans, where it will be accessible to ocean steamers to all foreign ports.

A 6-FOOT CHANNEL ON TWO RIVERS

The upper Mississippi River and the Missouri River have won authorizations for a 6-foot channel.

The improvements now going on upon these sections of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers for the estimate of a 6-foot channel can all be utilized in the making of a 9-foot channel. A new survey should be made and the report should be available for the December session of Congress in order that a 9-foot channel upon the Missouri River from Kansas City to its mouth may be utilized for the next rivers and harbors bill and also upon the Mississippi River from St. Paul to the mouth of the Illinois River.

ADDITIONAL SURVEYS

The next rivers and harbors bill should contain authority for a survey with a view of determining the feasibility of a 9-foot channel to Kansas City, for there is no section of the United States more in need of relief which such a channel would afford than the great Missouri Valley, and if the Missouri River from Yankton to the mouth could be provided with a 9-foot channel, thus making it a part of this great inland waterway system when a 9-foot channel is completed from Yankton to the Mississippi River and from St. Paul to St. Louis, then a sound and economic contribution will have been added to the resources of the United States.

THE ST. LAWRENCE TO THE SEA

Some 10 years ago the proposition of developing the St. Lawrence River for ocean-going vessels was taken up in real earnest between the Governments of Canada and the United States. There was an exchange of notes between the two Governments in reference to the engineering phases of the project.

In the spring of 1927 the United States sent a note to Canada suggesting that we were ready to begin negotiating the treaty. Since that time, while some phases of the development have been agreed to, no definite understanding has been reached.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF ST. LAWRENCE

The St. Lawrence developed would be real farm relief, for it would reduce the export rate on wheat from Chicago and Duluth to Liverpool 10 cents a bushel. It would be one of the great instruments of completing the inland waterway system, but until such time as Canada will be willing to be fair with the United States it does not seem possible that it will be developed, and therefore it is my view that unless Canada is willing to do her part we should immediately negotiate with the State of New York and deepen to 12 feet the Erie Canal for a barge system, similar to what we have on the Mississippi system. In doing that you would have a way of shipping your products from Sioux City, Iowa, to Chicago through the Great Lakes, the Erie Canal, and the Hudson River to the Atlantic Ocean.

The policy of the administration is to build the waterways of the Nation. Herbert Hoover is its greatest friend and advocate. He believes in putting the rivers of the Nation to work; he is an engineer and can visualize their worth. He will push this development forward if given the opportunity by the Congress of the United States. We therefore should work in harmony with the President and not embarrass him by advocating impossible projects. We can confidently expect his support, and when every channel is completed we may assume that it was the man in the White House that made it possible.

And now, my friends, in conclusion let me say to you, the completion of this splendid waterway system, which constitutes America's greatest natural resource, will render a great service to the Nation and to the world.

This mighty empire, known as the Mississippi Valley, will become the most prosperous and productive portion of our Nation, the abiding place for happy, prosperous, and contented people, with the beneficent endowment of a generous Government, will encourage those virtues of citizenship and be the guaranty and the perpetuity of this great Republic.

RESTRICTED IMMIGRATION

Mr. BOX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak for five minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOX. Mr. Speaker, the Assembly of the State of California and the senate thereof recently passed Joint Resolution No. 11, which has been presented to the Senate by the President of the Senate and by the senior Senator from that State. I ask unanimous consent that it be read in my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Clerk will read.

There was no objection, and the Clerk read as follows:

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE,
ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION,
Sacramento.

Assembly Joint Resolution 11, relative to restricted immigration

Chapter 95

Whereas the legislature of this State has consistently urged adherence by the United States to a policy of restricted immigration; and

Whereas the present absence of restriction and supervision of immigration across the southern boundary line of the United States opens the door annually to thousands of citizens of the Republic of Mexico, to large numbers of citizens of nations under the quota who would otherwise be excluded, and to many aliens ineligible to citizenship; and

Whereas the standard of living of the great mass of citizens of the Republic of Mexico is such that no good reason exists why the citizens thereof should be given preference as to entry into the United States over the peoples of the European stocks from which the great majority of American citizens are descended; and

Whereas the influx of laborers across the Mexican border causes unfair and unjust competition to American labor, and at the same time abrogates and nullifies the beneficial results to be expected from a national policy of restrictive immigration; and

Whereas the continued unrestricted inflow of Mexican people and the rate of increase of those already here mean the gradual replacement of the American people by those of Mexican blood, and indicate that in the near future the populations of the Southern and Western States of the United States will become predominantly Mexican: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the legislature of this State protests against a continuance of the present unrestricted immigration from the Republic of Mexico; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, respectfully petitioned and urgently requested promptly to provide legislation placing the Republic of Mexico within the provisions of the restrictive immigration laws of the United States and providing a proper annual immigration quota therefor; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative in Congress from the State of California.

EDGAR C. LEVEY,
Speaker of the Assembly.

Attest:

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Mr. BOX. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I have advice from a reliable source that this resolution passed the Assembly of the State of California by a vote of 42 to 6, and passed the senate of that State by a vote of 21 to 4. I had it read for the information of the House.

LIEUT. APOLLO SOUCEK

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute in order to make an announcement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I am sure the House will be glad to hear that the officials of the Bureau of Standards have just finished calibrating the instruments and verifying the sheets of the flight made by Lieut. Apollo Soucek, of the United States Navy, on June 4, 1929, and find that he reached an altitude of 38,560 feet, thereby establishing a new world record for altitude for seaplanes. [Applause.] On May 8, 1929, Lieutenant Soucek established a world record with a land plane, reaching an altitude of 29,140 feet, which record was taken away from the United States a few days later by Germany. The United States Navy is now preparing a plane with which it is expected that we will recapture that record. I feel sure that the applause and congratulations of every Member of the House go to the United States Navy and to Lieut. Apollo Soucek. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1928 AND THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Mr. LEA of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD upon a resolution which I recently introduced.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD upon a resolution recently introduced by him. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEA of California. Mr. Speaker, the presidential election of 1928 again gave a striking demonstration of the crude,

antiquated character and inherent injustice of the Electoral College system of electing the President. It demonstrated that the Electoral College should be abolished and a just, practical system provided in its stead.

Nearly 37,000,000 people voted at that election. Secretary Hoover received over 21,000,000 votes and Governor Smith over 15,000,000. The vote for Hoover was 58 per cent of the vote of the Nation and that of Smith 40 per cent. In the Electoral College Hoover received 444 electoral votes and Smith 87. In other words, Mr. Hoover had over 83 per cent of the electoral vote, or 25 per cent more of the electoral than the popular vote. Smith received a little over 16 per cent of the electoral vote, or about 24 per cent less than of the popular vote. Taking the vote of the Nation as a whole, an electoral vote for Hoover represented 48,180 popular votes and an electoral vote for Smith represented 172,602. In other words, an electoral vote for Smith represented more than three and one-half times as many people as an electoral vote for Hoover.

In 1912 Wilson received 435 electoral votes and Taft received 8. Each electoral vote for Wilson represented 14,451 voters and each for Taft 435,490. Each of Taft's electoral votes represented thirty-one times as many popular votes as an electoral vote for Wilson.

Smith received 15,000,000 votes. In the eight States he carried, he received 1,640,000 votes and their total electoral vote of 87. He received 13,576,000 votes in States from which he did not secure a single electoral vote. In other words, 1,640,000 popular votes gave him 87 electoral votes and 13,576,000 popular votes gave him no electoral vote.

Had the electoral vote of each State been divided between the candidates according to their proportion of the popular vote in each State, the total electoral vote would have been 231 for Smith and 291 for Hoover. As the votes were in fact counted, Smith had 29 that belonged to Hoover and Hoover had 175 that rightfully belonged to Smith.

Hoover received 2,200,000 votes in the State of New York. Smith received 2,100,000. Hoover had less than 50 per cent of the popular vote of New York, but received its entire 45 electoral votes. Smith received over 46 per cent of its popular vote and none of its electoral votes.

In Massachusetts, Smith received slightly over 50 per cent of the popular vote and Hoover over 49 per cent. Smith received the entire 18 electoral votes and Hoover received none.

Had 404,000 Hoover votes been properly dstributed in the eight States carried by Smith, the entire electoral vote would have been for Hoover. Smith, with 15,000,000 popular votes representing over 40 per cent of the popular vote of the Nation, would have been without a single electoral vote.

In the election of 1928, 38 per cent of all the electoral votes cast for Hoover and Smith were counted exactly opposite to the way intended by the people who cast the popular votes, which the electoral votes were supposed to represent. Only 62 per cent of the electoral votes of the Nation were counted in accordance with the will of the people those votes represented.

Manifestly such a system of counting votes is repugnant to any man's sense of fairness and political justice. No man can defend the Electoral College system unless he can defend a practice that takes from a minority candidate all credit for 49 per cent of the popular vote of a great State and gives the majority candidate the whole vote of the State. The only chance the minority candidate has to overcome the injustice of this irrational method of computing the result is to secure from other States of the country a similar or greater number of votes not intended for him but for his opponent. Such a system is not only inherently unjust but is morally vicious and indefensible.

FUNDAMENTAL VICE OF ELECTORAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

The fundamental vice of the Electoral College system is in counting the State vote as a unit. The whole electoral vote of the State goes to that candidate who receives only a part of the vote of its people. The plurality candidate receives the whole vote of the State regardless of whether he receives a majority of the State vote, and regardless of how large may be the minority vote of his opponents.

Let me illustrate the viciousness of the unit system. Suppose two candidates run for President. One candidate carries New York over the other candidate by 5,000 majority, and the other candidate who lost New York, carries Nevada by 5,000. Thus the popular vote of those two candidates would be exactly equal, but the man who carried New York would receive 45 electoral votes and the one who carried Nevada would receive only three electoral votes.

Under the Electoral College system, if the popular sentiment among the voters throughout the Nation was almost equally divided in each State, a candidate who received only 51 per cent of the popular vote in each State would receive all of the electoral vote. The candidate who received the other 49 per cent would not receive a single electoral vote, even though the minority candidate polled 49 per cent of the votes of the country.

You must agree there is absolutely no justice inherent in such a system of election. Whether or not political justice is accomplished is purely a matter of luck, a gamble, and does not depend upon the inherent quality of the law, because the Electoral College system has no inherent quality of political justice.

DISFRANCHISES VOTERS

In other words, the Electoral College system is a method of disfranchising minorities in every State of the Union, so far as the presidential election is concerned. The minority vote is not only not counted for the candidate for whom cast, but is, for every practical purpose, transferred to and counted for the majority candidate against whom it was cast. That is a system without reason or inherent justice. It is a system of legalized political immorality. If it were property instead of votes that was misappropriated, we would call it grand larceny or embezzlement.

Three times in our history, under this system of election, a candidate having the plurality for President has been defeated and a minority candidate selected to the Presidency.

In the election of 1912, in a three-cornered contest, President Wilson received 42 per cent of the popular vote of the country and 82 per cent of the electoral vote. That was a discrepancy of 40 per cent between the electoral and popular vote.

During the last 13 presidential elections the average discrepancy between the electoral and popular vote of the candidate elected has been over 15 per cent. No President elected during that time has received a majority of the popular vote equivalent to 11 per cent of the vote of the country.

In 1916 La Follette received 16 per cent of the popular vote of the country and only 3 per cent of the electoral vote.

DOUBTFUL STATES

Is it possible that a system of allocating electoral votes so in disregard of inherent justice should have no ill effect upon the political life of our country? The selection of a minority candidate over a plurality candidate, as has occurred three times in our history, is a political injustice of the first order. The only legitimate purpose of a popular election is to effectuate the will of the voters. A system that operates to produce a result directly opposite to that intended by the voters is condemned by its own incapacity to do political justice.

Under this system, in practical effect, the presidential election is reduced to a contest in a comparatively few "doubtful States." The result in most States is known and decided in advance. Minority votes are to be disfranchised and counted for the opposition. The whole vote of the State will go to one man. The presidential election in that State is reduced to the contemptible status of a theoretical contest, without minority votes, no matter how great the number, contributing to the final result.

Under this situation the Nation witnesses the evil political influences of the country concentrated in a few "doubtful States," where the unearned electoral votes may be most easily obtained. The turning of a few thousand votes may mean the total electoral votes of great States like Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Illinois, and the election for the whole Nation may thereby be won.

The Electoral College system makes the result of the election dependent on a few "doubtful" States. The effort is to "carry" those doubtful States. Under the proposed plan, whether any particular State was "carried" would be of little consequence. The fundamental effort of the candidates would be to secure as many votes as possible everywhere. The votes would become important in every State. Under the present plan a few thousand votes are of little consequence in the "solid" States. They would become of equal consequence with votes of every State in the Union under the plan I am proposing.

Many deplore the lessened interest of the people in our elections and public affairs. We could help improve general public interest by giving to the voters in presidential elections equal rights and a greater dignity and importance in practically every State in the country.

REASON FOR ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Electoral College system was originally chosen as a means of selecting the President before we had any parties and when it was deemed best that the choice of a President should be left to a limited number of impartial presidential electors chosen by the various States to use their own best judgment. When the party system developed the presidential electors were deprived of all discretion as to whom they should select for President, and the

reason for the Electoral College then ceased to exist. For nearly 140 years we have retained this archaic, antiquated, and inherently unjust system of electing the President.

THE PROPOSED PLAN

I have to-day presented to Congress House Joint Resolution 102 proposing to abolish the Electoral College system of electing a President. This resolution, if adopted, would do these definite things:

First. Abolish the Electoral College system of electing the President and Vice President.

Second. Provide for the direct election of the President and Vice President. Instead of voting for the presidential electors the people would vote directly for the presidential candidates.

Third. Each State would retain its proportion of electoral votes as at present. It would have electoral votes but not presidential electors.

Fourth. Each candidate would be given such proportion of the electoral votes of the State as his popular vote therein bears to the total vote for all candidates. The proportionate vote of the State would be substituted for the present unit vote. Instead of giving the whole vote of the State to the leading candidate, this amendment proposes to give to each candidate the part of the State vote given him by the voters, no more, no less.

Fifth. In the interest of simplicity a simple method of computing the results is provided under which fractional numbers less than one one-thousandth would be disregarded unless a more detailed calculation would change the result of the election.

Sixth. The person receiving the greatest number of electoral votes shall be elected. This avoids the possibility of a deadlock or the necessity of having an election in the House of Representatives or in the Senate.

TABLE ILLUSTRATES PLAN

Under the plan advanced in this proposal both Smith and Hoover would have received part of the electoral votes of every State in the Union. The electoral votes in each State would have been divided between them in exact proportion to the popular votes received by each.

I am presenting herewith a table showing the official results of the last election and also what the results would have been had the proposed plan been in operation.

The table, for purposes of illustrating the proposed plan, also includes the socialist vote for Thomas. Certain other candidates received small numbers of votes which it is unnecessary to include for the purpose of illustrating the proposed plan.

This table shows that had the votes for Hoover and Smith been justly apportioned in each State, according to the vote of the candidates, Hoover would have received 291.398 electoral votes and Smith 231.252, or a majority in favor of Hoover of over 60 electoral votes instead of 357.

Each candidate would have received exactly the number of electoral votes to which he was entitled according to the popular vote of each State. The division of the State vote would have been on a basis manifestly and inherently just to each candidate, and the result would have been an exact expression of the will of the people of the country.

A second table I present shows the relative distribution of the party votes at the last presidential election. An examination of this table will show, with some exceptions, a comparatively close parallel between the relative party strength of the two parties over the Nation.

Two parties of comparable strength are generally regarded as desirable to restrain and prod each other to the ultimate advantage of the country. The fairly comparable strength of one, as compared to the other, although differing greatly in strength, has a wholesome advantage to the country. This advantage is largely lost through the unit system of casting the State vote in presidential elections. Its advantage to the country would be greatly accentuated by an equitable division of the State vote between the two parties.

PUBLIC WELFARE REQUIRES THIS NEW PLAN

If this plan shall be adopted, we will no longer have "solid" sections. Minorities will be disfranchised in no State. The presidential contest will be transferred from the few doubtful States to every precinct in the Nation. Whether the individual citizen lives in Maine, California, Georgia, or Wisconsin, he will have the same motive to vote and help elect his man. Whether he belongs to the majority or the minority, his vote will be counted and be equally effective in determining the result of the election. It will no longer be possible to win the election by corrupting the electorate or stealing a few thousand votes in a few doubtful States. Efforts in that line will become futile. The few thousand votes will be deprived of their fictitious value. The small balance or majority in any State can no longer be used as a means of disfranchising the minority in the State and securing its total electoral vote. That vote will be apportioned according to the popular vote. Who is there interested in the welfare and future of our country, who should not welcome a new system of presidential elections, under which every voter of the Union can have an equal interest and equal part in determining the result of the presidential election? Under this proposed plan, the evils of the present system and of the sectional system will be minimized, if not disappear.

At the present time, the State vote is equally effective in electing a candidate whether his majority be 1,000 or 500,000. How much more wholesome would the political atmosphere be where each State contributes to the success of each candidate according to the proportion of popular support of its people.

WHY ELECTORAL VOTES?

On first impulse one is likely to assume that the proper substitute for the Electoral College system would be the aggregate voting system under which State lines would be disregarded, the whole vote computed and the election given to the candidate receiving the highest aggregate vote. A brief study of the situation will convince anyone of the futility of attempting to secure an amendment providing for such a system.

In the first place, without going into details, we have such an inequality between the States as to voting populations that it would be impossible to secure the ratification of such a proposal by a sufficient number of States. The percentage of people who vote under the different qualifications and conditions of States varies as much as 30 per cent. States of low percentage voting population would naturally be unwilling to place themselves on an equality with other States on a basis of voting population.

The present apportionment of voting strength of the States is based upon population and not on the number of voters. The State which has 2,000,000 inhabitants has a certain number of electoral votes regardless of the percentage of its population who may vote. Whether 10 or 35 per cent of its people vote is immaterial in determining the electoral vote it may have. This amendment does not propose a change in that fundamental basis of apportionment.

In the second place, the Constitution was finally agreed upon with a definite understanding that the little States were to have the advantage of equal representation in the Senate and consequently a superior advantage in the election of a President. Ten States have half the population of the country and 20 Senators. The other 38 have the other half of the population and 76 Senators. Each of these Senators is represented by an electoral vote, which has the effect of giving the little States 10 per cent advantage over the big States in the selection of a President. This power can not be taken from them without their own consent. They were assured that advantage on condition of which they entered the Union. It is impractical to attempt to deprive them of that right now.

The proposed plan abolishes presidential "electors" but retains electoral votes. In this way the relative strength of the States in the election of a President would be retained as at present. The "electoral votes" of the State, instead of being cast as a unit for the plurality candidate, however, would be divided among all candidates according to their popular votes.

COMPUTATION OF RESULTS

This plan would result in fractional votes. The mathematical problem is reduced to the simplest terms by providing that fractional numbers less than one one-thousandth shall be disregarded unless a more detailed calculation would change the result of the election. As illustrated by the annexed table, this means that only three figures are carried beyond the decimal point. Should any rarely close election result, fractions could be carried to the remotest figures to avoid any deadlock. In all human probability, it would never become necessary to tabulate figures beyond the third figure after the decimal point. A child in the eighth grade can compute the result without difficulty.

DEADLOCKS

Every intelligent system of election must provide a method of breaking deadlocks. The constitutional method of breaking deadlocks under the Electoral College system is objectionable as the system itself.

If, under a contest of three or more candidates, or for other reasons, any presidential candidate fails to receive a majority in the Electoral College, the election is thrown into the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives in such an election votes by States, each State having a vote which is cast as a unit, the Representatives from that State determining how such vote shall be cast. A majority of such State votes can elect even though such a majority may be made up of far less than a majority of the membership of the House. Pennsylvania, with 38 electoral votes, has no more power than Wyoming, with 3 electoral votes. New York, with 11,000,000 people, has no more power than Nevada, with 250,000 people.

In case of election in the House, the Members would probably divide, according to their party affiliations. The party control of a majority of the States may be different from a majority control of Congress, or the majority control of Congress may be in a different party from that which received the greatest plurality or even the majority vote at the presidential election. In either event there is no assurance that the candidate selected by the House of Representatives will be selected in accordance with the popular favor, even though the popular choice was clearly demonstrated in the presidential election. The Electoral College system gives no reliable assurance that the plurality candidate will be selected. Neither does the system of breaking deadlocks in the House of Representatives provide any assurance that the popular choice will be selected. This system of breaking deadlocks in the House provides a method by which the will of the people as established at the election may be thwarted.

If a deadlock for the election of the President is accomplished in the House, all presidential candidates are defeated and the breaking of the deadlock is left to the Senate, where a choice may be made between the two highest candidates for Vice President. There a majority vote of the Members prevails. Again there is no assurance that the popular will, which may have been clearly demonstrated in the presidential election, shall be carried out by the election of the people's choice.

Under the plan of election I propose a deadlock of the election between the candidates is impossible. One popular vote in any State in the Union, or even a fraction thereof, can break a deadlock. A separate vote is recorded in each State for Vice President, and even if a deadlock between the presidential candidates were possible, it would not be humanly possible as between the vice presidential candidates, and an election would result. The plurality candidate would be selected.

FOR BETTER GOVERNMENT

Our Electoral College system is crude in its operation, unreliably reflects public sentiment, is totally disqualified to meet the situation at any time when three sizable parties develop. It may at any time again result in the election of a minority over a plurality candidate, or even over a majority candidate. The electoral system tends toward the development of the one-party system in the State, creates indifference in the presidential election, disfranchises minorities in the State, and awards votes to the majority candidate that were in fact cast for the minority. The reason for the system disappeared 140 years ago. Its maintenance to this hour is a reflection upon the progressive intelligence of American statesmen.

I bespeak the interest and support of the friends of clean, efficient, popular government in order that this antiquated, unjust system may be abolished and be substituted by a system inherently just and wholesome in its political consequences.

Election results, 1928, under present and proposed methods

	Popular vote			Percentage of popular vote			Electoral vote		Electoral vote under proposed plan		
	Hoover, Republican	Smith, Democrat	Thomas, Socialist	Hoover, Republican	Smith, Democrat	Thomas, Socialist	Hoover, Republican	Smith, Democrat	Hoover, Republican	Smith, Democrat	Thomas, Socialist
Alabama	120,725	127,797	460	0.484	0.514	0.012		12	5.808	6.168	0.012
Arizona	52,533	38,537		.575	.422		3		1.725	1.266	
Arkansas	77,751	119,196	429	.393	.602	.002		9	3.537	5.418	.018
California	1,162,323	614,365	19,595	.646	.341	.010	13		8.398	4.433	.130
Colorado	253,872	133,131	3,472	.647	.339	.008	6		3.882	2.034	.048
Connecticut	296,614	252,040	3,019	.536	.455	.005	7		3.752	3.185	.035
Delaware	68,860	36,643	329	.640	.346	.003	3		1.920	1.038	.009
Florida	144,168	101,764	4,036	.568	.401	.015	6		3.408	2.406	.090
Georgia	63,498	129,602	124	.277	.565			14	3.878	7.910	
Idaho	99,848	53,074	1,308	.647	.344	.008	4		2.588	1.376	.032
Illinois	1,769,141	1,313,817	19,138	.589	.422	.006	29		16.501	12.238	.174
Indiana	848,290	562,691	3,871	.596	.395	.002	15		8.940	5.925	.030
Iowa	623,818	378,936	2,960	.618	.375	.002	13		8.034	4.875	.026
Kansas	513,672	193,003	6,205	.720	.270	.008	10		7.200	2.700	.080
Kentucky	558,064	381,070	837	.593	.405		13		7.709	5.265	
Louisiana	51,160	164,655		.237	.762			10	2.370	7.620	
Maine	179,923	81,179	1,068	.686	.309	.004	6		4.116	1.854	.024
Maryland	301,479	223,626	1,701	.570	.423	.003	8		4.560	3.384	.024
Massachusetts	775,566	792,758	6,262	.491	.502	.003		18	8.838	9.036	.054
Michigan	965,396	396,762	3,516	.703	.288	.002	15		10.545	4.320	.030
Minnesota	560,977	396,451	6,774	.577	.408	.006	12		6.956	4.896	.072
Mississippi	27,153	124,539		.178	.820			10	1.780	8.200	
Missouri	834,080	662,562	3,739	.551	.441	.002	18		9.990	7.938	.036
Montana	113,300	78,578	1,667	.583	.404	.008	4		2.332	1.616	.032
Nebraska	345,745	197,959	3,434	.631	.361		8		5.048	2.888	.048
Nevada	18,327	14,090		.565	.434		3		1.695	1.302	
New Hampshire	115,404	80,715	455	.586	.410	.002	4		2.344	1.640	.008
New Jersey	926,050	616,517	4,897	.597	.397	.003	14		8.358	5.558	.042
New Mexico	69,645	48,211		.590	.408		3		1.770	1.224	
New York	2,193,344	2,089,863	107,332	.491	.467	.024	45		22.095	21.015	1.080
North Carolina	348,922	287,078		.548	.451		12		6.576	5.412	
North Dakota	131,441	106,648	842	.548	.444	.003	5		2.740	2.220	.015
Ohio	1,627,546	864,210	8,683	.648	.344	.003	24		15.552	8.256	.072
Oklahoma	394,046	219,174	3,924	.637	.354	.006	10		6.370	3.540	.060
Oregon	205,341	109,223	2,720	.642	.341	.008	5		3.210	1.705	.040
Pennsylvania	2,055,382	1,067,586	18,647	.652	.338	.005	38		24.776	12.844	.190
Rhode Island	117,522	118,973		.483	.490			5	2.415	2.450	
South Carolina	3,188	62,700	47	.046	.913			9	.414	8.217	
South Dakota	157,603	102,660	443	.601	.392		5		3.005	1.960	
Tennessee	195,388	167,343	631	.537	.460	.001	12		6.444	5.520	.012
Texas	367,036	341,032	722	.517	.481	.001	20		10.340	9.620	.020
Utah	94,618	80,985	954	.535	.454	.005	4		2.140	1.816	.020
Vermont	90,404	44,440		.668	.328		4		2.672	1.312	
Virginia	164,609	140,146	250	.539	.458		12		6.478	5.496	
Washington	335,844	156,772	2,615	.670	.313	.005	7		4.690	2.191	.035
West Virginia	375,551	263,784	1,313	.584	.410		8		4.672	3.280	.016
Wisconsin	544,205	450,259	18,213	.535	.442	.017	13		6.955	5.746	.221
Wyoming	52,748	29,299	788	.624	.346	.009	3		1.872	1.038	.027
Total	21,392,190	15,016,443	267,420				444	87	291.398	231.251	2.872

Distribution of party votes, 1928

	Popular vote		Percentage of popular vote		Percentage distribution of party votes	
	Hoover	Smith	Hoover	Smith	Republican	Democratic
New England:						
Maine	179,923	81,179	0.686	0.309		
New Hampshire	115,404	80,715	.586	.410		
Vermont	90,404	44,440	.668	.328		
Rhode Island	117,522	118,973	.483	.490		
Massachusetts	775,566	792,758	.491	.502		
Connecticut	296,614	252,040	.536	.455		
Total	1,575,433	1,370,105			0.074	0.091

Distribution of party votes, 1928—Continued

	Popular vote		Percentage of popular vote		Percentage distribution of party votes	
	Hoover	Smith	Hoover	Smith	Republican	Democratic
Eastern:						
New Jersey	926,050	616,517	0.597	0.397		
New York	2,193,344	2,089,863	.491	.467		
Pennsylvania	2,055,382	1,067,586	.652	.338		
Maryland	301,479	223,626	.570	.423		
Delaware	68,860	36,643	.640	.346		
Total	5,545,115	4,034,235			0.258	0.269

Distribution of party votes, 1928—Continued

	Popular vote		Percentage of popular vote		Percentage distribution of party votes	
	Hoover	Smith	Hoover	Smith	Republican	Democratic
Southern:						
Virginia	164,609	140,146	0.539	0.458		
North Carolina	348,992	287,078	.548	.451		
South Carolina	3,188	62,700	.046	.913		
Georgia	63,498	129,602	.277	.565		
Florida	144,168	101,764	.568	.401		
Alabama	120,725	127,797	.484	.514		
Mississippi	27,153	124,539	.178	.820		
Louisiana	51,160	164,655	.237	.762		
Arkansas	77,751	119,196	.393	.602		
Texas	367,036	341,032	.517	.481		
	1,368,280	1,598,489			0.064	0.106
Border:						
Kentucky	558,064	381,070	.593	.405		
Tennessee	195,388	167,343	.537	.460		
Oklahoma	394,046	219,174	.637	.354		
West Virginia	375,551	263,784	.584	.410		
	1,523,049	1,031,371			.071	.069
Central:						
Ohio	1,627,546	864,210	.648	.344		
Indiana	848,290	562,691	.596	.395		
Illinois	1,769,141	1,313,817	.569	.422		
Iowa	623,818	378,936	.618	.375		
Nebraska	345,745	197,959	.631	.361		
Kansas	513,672	193,003	.720	.270		
Missouri	834,080	662,562	.551	.441		
Michigan	965,396	396,762	.703	.288		
	7,527,688	4,569,940			.352	.304
Northwest:						
Wisconsin	544,205	450,259	.535	.442		
Minnesota	560,977	396,451	.577	.408		
North Dakota	131,441	106,648	.548	.444		
South Dakota	157,603	102,660	.601	.392		
	1,394,226	1,056,018			.065	.070
Rocky Mountain:						
Montana	113,300	78,578	.583	.404		
Idaho	99,848	53,074	.647	.344		
Wyoming	52,748	29,299	.624	.346		
Nevada	18,327	14,090	.565	.434		
Utah	94,618	80,985	.535	.454		
Colorado	253,872	133,131	.647	.339		
Arizona	52,533	38,537	.575	.422		
New Mexico	69,645	48,211	.590	.408		
	754,891	475,905			.035	.032
Pacific:						
Washington	335,844	156,772	.670	.313		
Oregon	205,341	109,223	.642	.341		
California	1,162,323	614,365	.646	.341		
	1,703,508	880,360			.079	.059

FARM RELIEF

Mr. LANKFORD of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in connection with my remarks on the farm relief bill, I ask unanimous consent to include in an extension a brief statement made by me before the Committee on Agriculture.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANKFORD of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the farm bill agreed upon by the conferees is an improvement over the bill H. R. 1. It would be a much better bill, though, if it included the export debenture plan, as proposed by the Senate.

Much good may be accomplished by the present bill if good men with the welfare of the farmers at heart are appointed as members of the board; otherwise the scheme provided here will become an awful failure. Nothing that may be said now will in the least change the provisions of the bill reported by the conferees. I sincerely hope the bill may prove to be better than I expect. Let us all hope for the best under its operation.

The farmers and their friends will not be satisfied with the bill unless it helps them get a much better net price for their farm products. In fact, I predict that the export debenture scheme will be later written into law and that the farmers will not be satisfied until Congress not only does this, but fulfills its promise to place the farmer on an economic parity with other industries. I have felt that it was my duty to criticize the House bill. I am glad the conferees eliminated several of the objectionable features of the bill and still feel that the objections urged against the House bill were and are thoroughly proper criticisms.

Mr. Speaker, it has been urged that those of us criticizing the present farm bill—H. R. 1—are inconsistent and making the present fight simply to embarrass the Republican administration, and not because at heart we believe in the merits of the export debenture plan proposed by the Senate.

I much rather a bill worthy of my support to the fullest extent was being passed. I have never sought to embarrass either a Republican or a Democrat fighting for the best interest of the farmer. I shall at all times, though, bitterly oppose those of both political parties, either in or out of office, who are enemies of worth-while farm legislation. The men in Congress who all the while are attempting to embarrass others are themselves most often embarrassed. They had better be discharging their duty rather than setting political traps and digging embarrassing pitfalls for others.

We are reminded of the Biblical injunction:

Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein; and he that rolleth a stone, it will return upon him.

Those who have not remained consistent and who have been setting traps for others are now most embarrassed politically by the present farm program. As usual, they are about to get caught in their own trap. They are about to become impaled in their own pit. Again, as usual, those caught in their own trap are making loud and long protestations of their own innocence. They are declaring some one else set the trap for them. Pitfalls are unfair to all, and ofttimes are more dangerous to those who dig them than to anyone else. It is a part of the eternal plan of justice and right that "he that rolleth a stone" with intent to injure another person shall himself be injured because of the very force he sets in motion, and "Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein."

Mr. Speaker, to more fully show my own consistency, to reinforce my position on farm relief, and to fully demonstrate that my present fight is not to embarrass anyone, but is the same it has always honestly been, I wish to quote from my statement made on February 25, 1928, before the House Committee on Agriculture, as follows:

Mr. ASWELL. Do you think you ought to vote your conviction whether you get a law or not?

Mr. LANKFORD. I am in favor of so amending the bill as to secure the passage of a good law at this time, if possible. I would not be in favor, let me say, of so amending this bill as to make it objectionable simply because we want to secure a law. There is danger always in legislation, as I see it, that goes just far enough to amount to an excuse of a bill, and yet not do what it ought to do for the farmer; and then the American farmer would feel like we had passed something for him, later on become dissatisfied with it and disheartened and not be willing even to have a stronger and better bill passed; and those who oppose real farm relief would later on say, "You have done this. You have passed a bill for the farmer. It is a failure. Why take up more time with farm relief?"

I do favor the passage of a bill which will be real farm relief. I would not favor a bill which I thought would not help the farmer, but which might wreck his hopes for a measure in the future.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. LANKFORD, is the McNary-Haugen bill as it is drawn and pending before the committee, with the equalization fee eliminated, your choice of the bills, so far pending before the committee?

Mr. LANKFORD. No; I would prefer the bill I introduced, Mr. KINCHELOE. But of the bills other than mine to which your committee has given consideration and upon which you had hearings before you came to my bill I would prefer the McNary-Haugen bill with the equalization fee eliminated—I would prefer that to the Crisp-Curtis bill.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Or the debenture plan?

Mr. LANKFORD. I think the debenture plan could be passed along with the McNary-Haugen bill, as they are not inconsistent. You might pass the debenture plan and raise money for the farmer in that way through the sale of debentures and still pass the McNary-Haugen bill. They are not inconsistent at all, as I see it; they could be worked in harmony; they could be worked both at the same time. I do not see that the passing of the debenture plan would prevent the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill. I think you could pass the McNary-Haugen bill, with the equalization fee or without it, and also pass the debenture plan, if you wished.

I like the debenture plan; I think the debenture plan would help the American farmer. I believe it would cause him to get more for his products. I do believe that the debenture plan falls down on one proposition. I do not believe the debenture plan solves sufficiently the question of overproduction, and I think that is the greatest problem of all. The one problem which must be solved eventually is the control of production and marketing in behalf of the farmer.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Do you think the McNary-Haugen bill would do it with the equalization fee eliminated? That is the question which has been bothering my mind a long time.

Mr. LANKFORD. Of course, it would enable the board to take cotton off the market, as has been explained here. I have never been very strong for the McNary-Haugen bill. I voted for it, however, as the best bill in sight.

Mr. KINCHELOE. I mean overproduction. You take the Curtis-Crisp bill and these other bills—and I am not saying that in a criticizing way. I know it is as fundamentally sound as anything in the world that whenever you increase the price of agricultural products in this country—that is, if the seasons are favorable—you are going to increase production.

Mr. LANKFORD. You are going to increase production.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Absolutely.

Mr. LANKFORD. And you wreck the very machinery by which you propose helping the American farmer. So the greatest problem is the control of overproduction or the problem of marketing what has been produced. It would be all right for the American farmer to produce an abundance if he was able to keep it off the market. If he is able to look the world in the face and say, "It does not make any difference what I produce, I am not offering it for sale at all, and you can not get it."

Mr. PURNELL. What, in substance, is your plan?

Mr. LANKFORD. The bill I introduced is H. R. 77, patterned along the line of the War Finance Corporation act. I used the War Finance Corporation act as a basis for my bill. I used the first six or seven sections of that act, simply changing the name of the agency to the farmers' finance corporation.

Section 8 provides—

"that the corporation shall be empowered and authorized to make advances on farm products as collateral security to any bank, banker, trust company, or farm organization in the United States which has rendered financial assistance to any farmer, group of farmers, or farm organizations."

And this plan is a little different from the plan of ordinary bills, and I want to get it thoroughly before this committee.

Let me go over that again. The bill provides for the advance of money to certain banks, provided those banks have made advances to individual farmers of money.

"*Provided—*"

now here is the milk of the coconut and the gist and heart of the bill, if it has any—

"these advances are made through the banks only to the individual farmer: *And provided*, The farmers receiving such financial assistance shall have entered into contract with the corporation, as set out in section 11 of this act, and shall have kept and abided by all contracts so made."

Now this contract, which is set out in the bill, is a rough, crude contract drawn by me—which could be amended by the committee—provides that these farmers shall control their production as dictated and as determined by the cotton advisory council or the wheat advisory council, or other commodity advisory council.

It provides further that not only shall these farmers control the acreage which they plant each year, but they agree and obligate themselves not to sell any cotton whatever after they begin obtaining these loans, unless the cotton advisory council determines that a sale shall be made.

Mr. PURNELL. In other words, they borrow money on their crop and hold it on their own farms?

Mr. LANKFORD. On their own farms, or in warehouses, or in whatever way is necessary, so as to make the cotton to be produced actually for the debt. The plan is simply this, stated in other words, that we will create the farmers finance corporation, which will loan money through the banks, to the individual farmers, to enable them to hold their cotton, provided the planters of 75 per cent of the acreage of cotton in the United States shall have signed the contracts agreeing to the control of their acreage planting, and agreeing to a control of the marketing.

Mr. PURNELL. What percentage of the value of the crop held by each individual farmer would you permit him to draw a loan upon?

Mr. LANKFORD. The bill provides for loans to the full value of the commodities. I say in the bill that he shall be authorized to borrow the average price at which that cotton has sold for the last 10 years.

Mr. ASWELL. Do you think you could get 75 per cent of the planters to sign that?

Mr. LANKFORD. I do not know; I believe we could. I believe you would be offering the farmers so much under this bill that they would sign up. I have great faith in the American farmer signing up contracts if you once offer him something to sign for.

Mr. PURNELL. In other words, you give him a loan on the basis of the full market value at the time the loan is made?

Mr. LANKFORD. No; I would go further, the bill provides for the full market average value for which the commodity sold for the preceding 10 years, which might be higher than the value at time of the loan

I realize this, Mr. PURNELL, that if you loan the farmer the average price at which cotton has sold for the last 10 years or the average price at which wheat has sold for the last 10 years; and cotton is selling at 4 or 5 cents below that, or wheat is selling at several cents below that price, it would be a foolish thing for the Government's agency to make that kind of a loan without additional safeguards.

Mr. PURNELL. Suppose the market price is below that average and a loss is sustained. Who is to pay that?

Mr. LANKFORD. That is a proper question and I am glad to answer it.

If 75 per cent of the producers of a commodity sign contracts that they will control their production, and, furthermore, that not only will they control their production, but that they will not offer for sale a single bushel of wheat or a single pound of cotton when the operation begins, but that they will hold it; if they need money they will borrow it from the bank and only sell for a fair price there will be no loss. The price can not drop below that average price at which they can borrow money. Why? Because the farmer will not sell below a price at which he can borrow money under the provisions of this bill. I provide in the bill that the commodity itself shall be the sole and only collateral for the debt, and that no judgment can be taken against the individual farmer for any loss.

Mr. ADKINS. Will you yield for a question?

Mr. LANKFORD. Yes; I will be glad to, Mr. ADKINS.

Mr. ADKINS. In my own country, where they have only 5 per cent of the storage facilities for wheat and oats, do you think you can get them to go into a contract of that kind?

Mr. LANKFORD. I am not so sure about that in the wheat section. Of course, if they could get them to go into it I believe it would work. You know more about the wheat proposition than I do.

I provide in the bill that there shall be such storage as shall be necessary, and I provide further in the bill that if possible and practical and feasible that the farmer be allowed to keep his commodity and store it himself, by properly insuring it, and making him responsible for it.

Mr. ADKINS. The point I had in mind is that practically all of them have practically no storage facilities for that, whether they would go into a contract of that kind or not and then have to build storage bins.

Mr. LANKFORD. I believe it can be worked out. It can be worked out for them to hold it separately or that wheat to be stored in bins and shipped to places where it could be held, but for the farmer still to retain his title in so many bushels of wheat of a certain grade, stored for his use. He could hold the receipt instead of holding the actual wheat.

Mr. SWANK. Do you make any provision for the acquisition of warehouses?

Mr. LANKFORD. I left that as a matter of detail to be worked out later. If the committee should decide that my bill embodies a good idea, that is properly a matter that can be worked out later.

I provide, if possible, that you would let the individual farmer hold his own commodity. He might conceivably ship it off, but it would be a crime, and I believe the average farmer can be trusted to hold it; and the loans being made through the banks, and the banks, knowing that that commodity is put up as collateral, would keep in touch with the collateral.

Mr. JONES. Just a question there: If you put that plan into operation and had your 75 per cent to sign, what would there be to prevent the other 25 per cent from increasing their acreage or making their sales any time they wanted to and taking advantage and possibly getting a higher price than those who had signed?

Mr. LANKFORD. The bill would prevent that.

Mr. JONES. What would there be to prevent new acreage by people who had not theretofore been in business?

Mr. LANKFORD. The question of new acreage would be solved under provisions in the bill. I provide this, however, that these loans shall only be made when planters of 75 per cent of the acreage for the ensuing year have signed the contract, to control the production and marketing. The bill provides that 10 per cent more must sign within 12 months from the time operations begin, and therefore 85 per cent must come in within 12 months after operation. Then I provide, further, that 10 per cent more must come in within the next year; and then that 7 per cent more shall come in within the next year, running it up to 97 per cent of the planters.

If the bill does work, if the plan is a good one, and if the American farmer finds he can borrow at the average price of his commodity and that there has been an organization perfected which enables him to control his production, which enables him to control the price, and name his price within reason, they will sign up 10 per cent more each year until they have 97 per cent in. The other fellows will be forced in just like labor unions force them in when they cry "scab," "not friends," "not in sympathy with the laboring man," "not dealing fair," etc. In other words, I believe they will sign up these contracts. If they do sign up these contracts, then it would solve the overproduction problem and marketing problem, and would enable the farmer to do exactly what I said that my father could not do in the way of naming the price of his cotton. It would enable the farmers by this organization to get together and simply say, "We will not sell cotton or wheat except at a certain price. We produced this year an alleged overproduction, but that overproduction does not hurt you; it is not for sale." Or, "We have for sale as much

wheat as you need at a reasonably fair price. We have only as much cotton for sale as you are willing to pay us a fair price for."

The farmer for once in the history of the world by this organization could look the rest of the world in the face and say, "Cotton is so much a pound; how much do you want?" Or "Wheat is so much a bushel; how much do you want?" He could not do that to an unreasonable extent; he could not name a price of $5 a bushel for wheat; he could not name a price of a dollar a pound for cotton. But he could name a price for his commodity within reason, just like the producers of steel and the producers of shoes and the producers of hats and clothing name the price of the articles which they produce, within reason.

Mr. JONES. Unfortunately, he could do that, if he could get anything like approximately a hundred per cent, law or no law. If you got 97 per cent in, you would not need any law.

Mr. LANKFORD. This is true, that if it worked at all the Government could not lose any money on it and then, again, in a little while the farmer would be absolutely independent; he would be absolutely master of his own fate and his own destiny.

The bill has another idea, Mr. JONES, and I will come to you, Mr. MENGES, later; I see your hand up for a question.

There is another feature of the bill which I think is really worth while, and that is this: It has a complete referendum in it. If you pass the McNary-Haugen bill, the farmer may say he does not want it. If you pass my bill, it enables 75 per cent of the producers of commodities to sign contracts and organize. Suppose they do not do it? No harm has been done. Suppose they sign up 75 per cent, and then decide they do not want it next year; it goes out of force and out of effect; they determine whether the bill shall go into operation; they determine whether 75 per cent under the bill shall begin operations as to any particular commodity.

They might decide they want to operate as to cotton and let the McNary-Haugen bill apply as to wheat and other commodities. If they liked it, they would get the additional signers; if they did not like it, they would not get new signers and they would repeal the bill. That is a most perfect referendum, not to the voters of the country, but to the producers themselves; not to a majority, but to three-fourths of them. If the bill is not good, it would not go into effect; if it is good and they keep it in effect it provides for the control of production and marketing, not by force, not by low prices, not by an equalization fee, not by anything else, but by a contract entered into mutually for the farmers themselves. All right, Mr. MENGES, I will be glad to yield to you.

Mr. MENGES. Your bill would not go into operation then until 75 per cent of the farmers had signed your contract?

Mr. LANKFORD. It would not.

Later, during the same remarks, I said:

The great trouble with the farmer to-day is that he can not control his sales. He can not control the time when he is going to sell his commodity. Why? Because his taxes are due, his interest is due, or because his bank note is due. He must sell his cotton. But cotton is down in price. He can not wait for it to go up. But if my bill goes into effect he can borrow the average price at which the cotton has been selling for the past 10 years and put his cotton up as the sole security. My bill would stabilize the price at the figure at which he could borrow. He would sign the contract because he would know that unless enough signed it to make it effective, the contract would not go into effect, and he would know that whenever enough signed it to carry it into effect then the price would be stabilized.

On February 25, 1928, I addressed the House Committee on Agriculture, in conclusion, as follows:

The farmers organized and won our independence more than a century ago. They have organized and given their country assistance in every war. They helped to put over the Liberty loan drive during the last war and sent their sons across the seas to fight at the call of their country. So, Mr. Chairman, I am sure they will enter into a plan with their neighbors to win for them and their children a new freedom of naming within reason the price of the products of their own toil. Let us do our part and knowing the farmers as I do, I vouch for their faithful discharge of their duty in full, as they have ever done.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank you and this committee for the courtesies shown me and for your most attentive attention to my presentation of this matter, in which we are all so much interested.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. LANKFORD; your statement is greatly appreciated.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1648. An act to amend section 5 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3083. An act to amend subsection (a) of section 26 of the trading with the enemy act, as amended by the settlement of war claims act of 1928, so as to authorize the allocation of the unallocated interest fund in accordance with the records of the Alien Property Custodian.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS—FARM RELIEF

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the House has to-day adopted the conference report on the farm bill. Under the leave to extend my remarks, I desire to submit a few observations on the export debenture plan, inasmuch as I have gladly cooperated with the administration and other friends of agriculture in passing agricultural legislation at this session. I represent a cotton district and I am thinking particularly of the plan in connection with the marketing of cotton.

There is universal agreement that the tariff can not be utilized for controlling or increasing prices of agricultural commodities of which there is produced an exportable surplus, like cotton, wheat, and corn.

The condition of the farmer can be improved by lowering the costs of goods which he buys or by raising the prices of the products that he sells. Reduction in the tariff generally will benefit the farmer. However, the domestic market is far more important than the foreign market. The United States is definitely committed to a tariff policy that amounts to protection to American industry. That policy will obtain until exports are overwhelmingly industrial. For some time to come the material reduction in tariff rates for the benefit of agriculture might as well be eliminated. Inasmuch as either a tariff or increased tariffs on staple commodities like wheat and short-staple cotton, where we are on an export basis, are not effective, the aim of agricultural legislation for the past decade has been to give to agriculture the unquestioned and equivalent benefits of the tariff.

The farmer asks that the spirit of the tariff be applied to his problem. He maintains that he can not pay the protected price for labor and other production factors and at the same time sell at the foreign price level.

The purpose of agricultural legislation is to place farming on an equality with manufacturing. It is admitted that protection results in great benefits to the manufacturer and his employees. It is axiomatic that the cost of this production is borne by the American consumer, which is the general public. It is maintained that equivalent benefits to agriculture should also be borne by the general public. It is the aim of farm legislation, either to make the tariff effective as to agriculture, or give to farming a benefit equivalent to that accorded to manufacturing.

Various plans have been proposed. The equalization fee has been advocated. It was embodied in the two bills passed by the Seventieth Congress and vetoed by President Coolidge. It is opposed by President Hoover. Its effects are doubtful. Its operations are quite complicated. In the case of cotton, where from 60 to 70 per cent is exported, an equalization fee in and of itself could scarcely be of benefit to the grower.

The export debenture plan is now proposed. It was first suggested by David Lubin, a member of the California Grange, in 1892. It was proposed by Prof. Charles L. Stewart, of the University of Illinois, and embraced in bills introduced in Congress in 1926 and in 1928.

The purpose underlying the debenture plan, according to its proponents, is to increase the domestic price above the world price. My thoughts are centered very largely around the effect on the price of cotton, and it is important to keep in mind that we export a far larger percentage of the cotton crop than we do of any other staple commodity. In truth, our exports always exceed domestic consumption. An increase in the domestic price, without a corresponding increase in the world price, would certainly be of doubtful and most precarious benefit to the cotton grower.

In the present extra session of Congress, the Senate has embraced the export debenture plan as an optional feature in the farm bill passed by the Senate. The plan provides that exporters of agricultural products shall receive from the Federal Treasury certificates that are negotiable and that are intended to represent the difference in the costs of production here and abroad. Such certificates can be used only in the payment of import duties. The purpose is to make the tariff effective on agricultural products.

BOUNTY

It has been suggested that debentures are in substance a bounty. The magic of a great name has been invoked in support of the plan. It is said that Alexander Hamilton in his celebrated Report on Manufactures, advocated bounties for agricultural products. There are but few instances of subsidies in

our history. A subsidy is a direct payment to encourage productions or operations. The American people prefer indirection in such matters. We favor subsidies only indirectly. Indirect subsidies obtain in the merchant marine and in aid of transportation. A direct bounty or subsidy is of doubtful constitutionality. The revenue act of 1890, which was repealed on August 28, 1924, provided a bounty on sugar.

The constitutionality of bounties on production or on exports has not been determined. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in the case of United States *v.* Carlyle (5 App. D. C. 138) held that the sugar bounty of 1890 was unconstitutional. It is true that Hamilton indorsed the principle of bounties. His primary concern was the promotion of manufactures. He favored the application of bounties, only to the extent of encouraging the domestic production of agriculture. Those who argue for the payment of a direct bounty to the farmer overlook the constitutional difficulties. The debenture plan is intended to obviate the constitutional objections. The Treasury would issue debentures just as it now issues drawback certificates, tobacco revenue stamps, and similar instruments under the tariff act. The export debenture plan would be no more a subsidy than the tariff drawback privileges now accorded to many American manufacturers, or the tariff reductions given to Cuban sugar.

The intention is to bring tariff benefits to the grower of crops of which there is an exportable surplus. Certificates of debenture would be issued by customs officials to exporters. Unless tariff benefits corresponding to those enjoyed by other groups are extended to the farmer, there can be no equivalent for agriculture. Those who produce exportable farm surpluses are obliged to pay tariff costs, while they sell their products at the world price.

CRITICISMS

The debenture plan like all bounties must presuppose to be effective, at least an equivalent import duty, otherwise the aim of the debenture or bounty would be defeated, since the entire output of a commodity might be exported and some of it reimported for domestic purposes. A direct bounty or a debenture without proper safeguards would undoubtedly increase production.

Bounties have been used only to increase domestic production so that the country can be economically self-sustaining. They have never been used either to raise the domestic price or to promote the handling of crops where there is produced an exportable surplus. The plan has certainly never been used in handling a crop like cotton, where more than one-half is exported. It is not my purpose to criticize without offering constructive measures. I know that inequality obtains. I am profoundly interested in removing it. Bounties and subsidies are no new things. They have been tried in other countries. We are asked to adopt the debenture because import debentures have been used by Germany, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, and England. The conditions under which the plan was used in foreign countries must be kept in mind. It has only been used to encourage domestic production in modern times.

Production is not our problem. Price is our aim. The purpose of its use in Germany was to encourage the production of sugar beets. It was used to equalize the benefits of the tariff in different sections of Germany. Bounties were abandoned in England almost a century ago. They were undoubtedly used there to encourage exports of agricultural products. The purpose was to increase domestic production. It must be borne in mind that the use of the bounty in England was under vastly different conditions from those prevailing in the United States. There was not quick and easy transportation and communication. The area for the growth of agricultural crops was limited. In the United States vast areas can be utilized in still further cultivation of exportable farm crops. Moreover, even in England there was a price fixed where the bounty became inoperative.

EQUALITY

I have but scant patience with those who advocate high tariffs and oppose the debenture plan because it is a subsidy. The American farmer must compete with cheap foreign labor. He is handicapped by paying for costs of protection to manufactures while he is denied the benefits that they promote. The farmer is no beggar or supplicant. He merely asks for justice. The theory of the debenture is the application of the tariff to agriculture. It is putting the protective policy in reverse, to use an automobile term.

The manufacturer begs the question when he says that the farmer should be more efficient. The manufacturer is selfish when he says that the farmer lacks initiative and that he is wanting in energy.

The manufacturer should be the last person in the world to criticize and denounce the farmer for asking for the equivalent benefit of the tariff. If the manufacturer, with his boasted mass production, with modern machinery, with thorough organization, with efficient labor, can not compete with the foreign manufacturer, without high and prohibitive duties, it does not lie in his mouth to deny equivalent benefits to the farmer. The tariff is in reality a subsidy. The plan of the debenture is to merely reduce the receipts from the tariff. Why deny the farmer the equivalent benefits of the tariff?

I want to give the domestic producer in agriculture equality. Candor compels me to say, however, that those who advocate the debenture plan, by invoking the bounties advocated by Alexander Hamilton, have not produced an argument directly in point. The comparison is superficial. Hamilton stood for protection for infant industries. He stood for bounties to encourage domestic production in agriculture. He did not advocate a bounty to encourage exports of agriculture, nor did he advocate a bounty of agricultural products where exports had been produced for a long time.

COTTON

It is true that there is a debenture of 2 cents a pound on cotton in the Senate farm bill. There are restrictions against reimports and against production. I know the argument is that the debenture will increase the domestic price by the amount of the debenture rate. There is no magic about 2 cents a pound. The bills carrying the debenture plan introduced in 1926 and 1928 provided a rate of from 4 to 6 cents a pound on cotton. I doubt if a debenture that can not be received directly by the grower will be of material benefit to the farmer. It may result in benefits to the exporter alone. It will not suffice to raise the domestic price of cotton unless the world price is increased at the same time.

Again, I am much concerned about the ultimate effects of the debenture. I believe that Congress can pass legislation for the aid of agriculture. I believe that it can promote the interests of the cotton grower. I know there is inequality. It should be removed. I can not get my consent to believe, however, that the debenture plan suggested to Congress but little more than three years ago by a college professor in Illinois, although now fostered by the Grange, is the solution of the problem, and particularly as it relates to cotton. I had rather endure present evils than to embark upon a policy of greater hazards. Neither the Democratic nor the Republican Party has ever advocated the debenture plan. It is without political paternity.

There should be a modification of our national policy to correct the discrimination against farmers. This conclusion, however, carries no presumption in favor of the debenture plan or any other particular mode of correction of policies that discriminates against the farmer. The objections I suggest do not dispose of the problem finally. The debenture plan may be justified, even if many of the arguments in its support are unsound. Surely there is much need for careful examination and thorough investigation of the proposed measure, with its ultimate result, before it is adopted as a national policy. I do not condemn the conferees on the pending farm bill for its elimination. The House has done well to-day to approve the report without the plan.

What is the solution of the problem for the cotton grower? He is more sinned against than any other group. The tariff can not be used for the great body of the cotton crop. It would undoubtedly be of benefit to long-staple cotton, which is approximately 5 per cent of the domestic production.

The chief problems of cotton are the instability of price and periodic surpluses. By surplus I mean periodic overproduction. The great aim of the cotton grower is the stabilization of the price. The chief benefit from agricultural legislation will be loans from the revolving fund, which the Government should provide to prevent unduly the depression of prices resulting from a seasonal surplus, and further to prevent marked declines because of large crops. Cotton can be warehoused. The Federal farm board can do for cotton what the Interstate Commerce Commission has done for transportation. The revolving fund could be utilized to enable the cotton grower to receive the costs of efficient production. It is one of the courses of nature that one large crop is not followed by another. Abundant successive crops are unusual. The Government can aid the cotton grower. The tariff is not the remedy for short-staple cotton. The debenture plan may result in even further depressing the price.

THE REMEDY

The Government can aid by providing a farm board with a large revolving fund to stabilize prices, to iron out the seasonal as well as the periodic fluctuations. Such a program would not be a panacea for all agricultural ills. It would be a great step in the right direction. A further aid would be a reduction in high tariff rates on articles and products that must be used by

the cotton grower. This policy would not involve a complete reversal of the tariff policy that now obtains, but it would be in aid of equality for agriculture, inasmuch as the products used by the cotton grower are largely the products used by other growers of crops of which we produce an exportable surplus. Moreover, if tariffs are maintained to stimulate domestic production by either eliminating or making less effective foreign competition, and if the aim of industrial tariffs is to increase the volume and variety of manufactures, rather than the wealth of the owners of the factories, equivalent or substantial benefits where the tariff can not be effective will result to agriculture by the passage of the farm legislation providing for a central board, with a large revolving fund to stabilize prices of cotton and other exportable crops, and to provide for the surplus.

The American farmer only asks that he be granted the equivalent benefits of the legislation passed for the benefit of manufacturing, transportation, and banking. He pleads for agricultural legislation that will preserve the American farmer as a landowner and a home builder, and that will lead him to contentment and prosperity.

SUBSIDIES FOR RAILROADS, STEEL TRUST, AND FOREIGNERS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, there is a great deal being said against the debenture plan for the cotton and wheat growers on the theory that it is a subsidy to the farmers.

Granting, for the sake of discussion, that it is a subsidy, the farmers are as much entitled, and more, to a Government subsidy as any business or industry in the United States.

Many of the daily newspapers are condemning the debenture plan and saying it is economically unsound and wrong in principle because it is a subsidy. Daily newspapers receive a special postage rate, and in that way receive a subsidy from the Government. No postage is required in the county of publication, and out of the county they receive such a low postage rate that the Government is spending about $50,000,000 each year more than the revenue received from that source. Therefore the taxpayers of our Nation are giving the daily newspapers a subsidy or bounty equal to $137,000 a day.

The Interstate Commerce Commission permits certain industrial concerns and foreigners to receive a special freight rate from the railroads, which is equal to a subsidy. Our freight rate structure in the United States is so arranged that if a commodity is transported for less than cost to the railroads, that other commodities must pay a higher rate in order to make up for this loss and guarantee the railroads a fair return on their investment. Either the railroads are charging 100 per cent too much for freight rates on certain commodities or certain commodities are being transported over railroads 50 per cent too cheap.

In making the following observations we will presume that each carload contains 50,000 pounds.

The freight rate on agricultural implements from Chicago, Ill., to Galveston, Tex., is 41½ cents per 100 pounds if the agricultural implements go to foreign countries, but if they are used by the farmers of Texas, or used in the United States, the rate is $1.05 per 100 pounds. The cost of transporting a carload is $207.50 if intended for export. If intended for domestic use, the freight rate is $525 a car. There is a direct subsidy to the Steel Trust and foreigners equal to $318.50 a carload on agricultural implements.

The rate on cement from Chicago to Galveston, if intended for export, is 23½ cents per 100 pounds, but if intended for domestic use or consumption the rate is 79 cents per 100 pounds. The charges on the car between the two points for export are $117.50; whereas if it is intended to be used by the home owners and farmers of Texas, or by the State to build roads, the charges are $395 a car. Either the export rate is one-third of what it really should be or the domestic rate is three times what it should be. The freight charges on cement from St. Louis to New Orleans are $87.50 a car if intended for export, but $372.50 a car if intended for domestic consumption. Either the export rate is just 25 per cent of what it should be or our American people are charged four times too much. The freight charges on a car of fertilizer from St. Louis to Galveston are $115 a car if intended for export, but $180 a car if intended for domestic consumption.

The freight charges on salt from Indianapolis, Ind., to Galveston are $145 if intended for export, but $390 if shipped for domestic consumption.

Petroleum products can be transported from Chicago to Galveston at a rate of 28½ cents per 100 pounds, or $142.50 a car, if intended for export, but if intended for domestic consumption the rate is $1.05 per 100 pounds, or $525 a car. Such products can be transported from St. Louis to New Orleans for 22 cents per 100 pounds, or $110 a car, if intended for export, but 86 cents per 100 pounds, or $430 a car is charged if intended for domestic consumption.

Packing-house products can be transported from Chicago to Galveston for 39 cents per 100 pounds, or $195 a car, if intended for export, but if intended to be consumed by the American people in the United States the rate is $1.05 per 100 pounds, or $525 a car.

The freight charges on dry goods from Pittsburgh, Pa., to San Francisco, Calif., are $1.44 per 100 pounds, or $720 a car, if intended for export, but are $1.73 per 100 pounds, or $865 a car, if intended for domestic consumption.

The rate on packing-house products from Mason City, Iowa, to Galveston is 53½ cents per 100 pounds, or $267.50 a car, if intended for export, but $1.06 per 100 pounds, or $530 a car, if intended to be consumed by the American people in the United States.

The freight charges on packing-house products from Mankato, Minn., to Galveston, Tex., is 53½ cents per 100 pounds, or $267.50 a car, if intended for export and $1.14 per 100 pounds, or $572.50 a car, if intended to be consumed by Americans in the United States.

The railroad transportation charges on cement from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Galveston, Tex., are 17½ cents per 100 pounds, or $87.50 a car, if intended for export, and 44½ cents per 100 pounds, or $222.50 a car, if intended for domestic consumption.

The railroad freight charges on cottonseed meal from Louisville, Ky., to Galveston are 29½ cents per 100 pounds, or $147.50 a car, if intended for export, and 81 cents per 100 pounds, or $405 a car, if intended for domestic consumption.

The rate on pig iron from Portsmouth, Ohio, to Boston, Mass., is 26 cents per 100 pounds, or $130 a car, if intended for export, and 46½ cents per 100 pounds, or $232.50 a car, if intended for domestic consumption.

The freight charges on iron and steel from Chicago, Ill., to San Francisco, Calif., are 40 cents a hundred pounds, or $200 a car, if intended for export, but $1 per 100 pounds, or $500 a car, if intended for domestic consumption.

The rate on cotton in compressed bales from Oklahoma City to Galveston is 88 cents if intended for export and 83 cents per 100 pounds for domestic consumption. From Little Rock, Ark., to Galveston, Tex., 75 cents per 100 pounds for export and 73 cents per 100 pounds for domestic consumption. From Wichita Falls, Tex., to Galveston, Tex., 65 cents per 100 pounds export rate and 63 cents per 100 pounds domestic rate.

The above information is compiled from data furnished to me by the Interstate Commerce Commission and contains a comparative statement of export with domestic rates in force on May 29, 1929.

With reference to rates on cotton to Galveston, it is seen that where the export rates are higher than the domestic rates, the export rates reflect expenses incidental to delivery to ship side at the port.

It will be noticed that foreigners and industrial concerns, as well as railroads and daily newspapers, are receiving a subsidy from our Government at the expense of the American taxpayers and the farmers and laborers of our Nation. If a subsidy is fair for special interests and big business, it is certainly fair for the people who produce the wealth of our Nation, the ones who build our country in time of peace and who save our country in time of war.

Mr. HALL of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the farm bill now under consideration as it comes from the Senate and House conference and recommended for passage by that conference provides, in my opinion, an agency for accomplishing certain beneficent results for agriculture. Very properly, however, it does not assume the wisdom to know what detailed action will be necessary in the future to attain these objectives. The agency thereby created is the Federal farm board, and will be clothed with sufficient powers and will be provided with ample means to find and to put in effect the methods destined to accomplish the purposes we all so sincerely seek. This is exactly the theory on which the Federal Reserve Board was created to handle the problems arising out of the complexities of business, and upon which the Interstate Commerce Commission was created to regulate transportation. In neither of the latter cases did the initial legislation attempt to foresee or to provide for every condition with which these agencies would be confronted. They had to feel their way, adjust means to ends, and work out details of procedure under their powers as necessity and experience showed the way.

This is just exactly what this new agency, created to put agriculture on an economic equality with industry, must now do. It will have the authority and the money with which to find the way and the degree of success that it shall have in accomplishing its declared purpose depends largely upon the personnel of the board which shall be selected to put it into operation. The bill as now presented is capable of such action as will make the tariff more effective on all farm crops to the end that

periodical surpluses shall not be permitted to depress the domestic price to the world level of prices. The bill is so constructed that the control and disposition of agricultural surpluses may adequately be provided for. The bill contains provisions which are practically automatic in their operation to the end that overproduction may be checked. It provides for farmer-owned and farmer-controlled marketing organizations, and without doubt due consideration to existing cooperative associations will be given by the board. These provisions when in operation and intelligently administered will in the judgment of the studious friends of the farming industry produce the results desired. There are other agencies now in contemplation and in construction that will have a tendency when completed to assist in bringing about these results. One of the most important of these, in my judgment, is the Lakes-to-Gulf waterway system of transportation in connection with the proposed St. Lawrence system which, when in full operation, will bring the agricultural products of the Middle West 1,000 miles closer to tidewater, with a resultant benefit to agriculture approximating 6 to 9 cents per bushel upon its crops.

This fact has already been demonstrated by the barge-line operations in the Middle West which cover rail-river-rail transportation at the present time and which will ultimately develop into complete water transportation from some points and at least rail-river transportation for all points. Even under the present barge-line transportation the saving from Chicago to St. Paul, first class, is 15 cents per hundredweight, or $3 per ton, when shipped by rail to Dubuque and thence by barge. A carload of books from Chicago to Fargo, N. Dak., recently moved by rail-river-rail at a saving of 11 cents per hundredweight, or $2.20 per ton. This system of transportation when completed, as contemplated by the Government, will be an enormous saving to the farmer and will be a wonderful auxiliary assistance to the successful operation of the farm bill now under discussion. The Lakes-to-Gulf waterway will present a satisfactory avenue for water transportation between the great inland waterway systems of the country, the Mississippi and the Great Lakes. It will be adequate for barge traffic not only for present needs but for generations to come. The Illinois portion of the connected waterway passes through the center of one of the most productive sections of the United States, and at its eastern terminus lies the second city of the country, Chicago. Toward the south through the New Orleans gateway exports may be carried by water to all parts of the world, and on the return imports will be able to reach the heart of this great central valley and to the far shores of the Great Lakes.

The Seventieth Congress is certainly to be congratulated in giving birth to such a happy solution of a problem which has occupied the attention of Congress for the last 12 years and which now makes possible the fulfillment of platform and party pledges to the people of the great agricultural States.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. ABERNETHY, by unanimous consent, was granted leave of absence, on account of attendance at the historical pageant at New Bern, N. C., as a member of the committee from the House of Representatives.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 23 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, June 8, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 3753) to apply the pension laws to the Coast Guard; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EATON of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 3754) concerning applications for patent upon oil shale lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 3755) to recognize the heroic conduct, devotion to duty, and skill on the part of the officers and crew of the S. S. *Swiftscout*, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 3756) to continue, during the fiscal year 1930, Federal aid in rehabilitating farm lands in the areas devastated by floods in 1927; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. EATON of Colorado. A bill (H. R. 3757) authorizing the Southern Ute and the Ute Mountain Bands of Ute Indians, located in Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico, to sue in the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 3758) to authorize the State of West Virginia to acquire a bridge over the Kanawha River at or near Cabin Creek in said State and to acquire the right to construct a bridge over said river at or near St. Albans in said State; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COLLINS: A bill (H. R. 3759) extending the franking privilege of members of the legislative branch of the Government; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. UNDERHILL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 100) making an appropriation for the acquisition of lands for an airport or airports for the National Capital and the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HOCH: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 101) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAMTON: Resolution (H. Res. 51) proposing an investigation of the joint-stock land bank situation; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 3760) granting a pension to Annie Wright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWMAN: A bill (H. R. 3761) granting a pension to Marcellus W. Mace; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3762) granting a pension to Francis M. Gibson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3763) granting a pension to Mary Jane Pennington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARTER of Wyoming: A bill (H. R. 3764) for the relief of Ruban W. Riley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EATON of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 3765) granting a pension to Cora Colbert Brewster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIS: A bill (H. R. 3766) granting a pension to Mary E. R. Bridges; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3767) granting a pension to Alice C. McCormick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3768) granting a pension to Dewitt C. Hackley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FISHER: A bill (H. R. 3769) for the relief of James W. Smith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HALSEY: A bill (H. R. 3770) granting a pension to Mrs. M. R. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3771) granting a pension to Mrs. James Power; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JAMES (by request): A bill (H. R. 3772) for the relief of Thomas M. Richardson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KENDALL of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 3773) granting an increase of pension to Lavina Benson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOZIER: A bill (H. R. 3774) granting an increase of pension to Susan E. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3775) granting an increase of pension to Isaac N. Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3776) granting an increase of pension to Jane Darling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3777) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Musser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3778) granting an increase of pension to Irene Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3779) granting an increase of pension to Lida Loten; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3780) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Humphreys; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3781) granting a pension to Louisa C. Redding; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3782) granting a pension to Henry C. Lomax; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3783) for the relief of Elijah Frisby (borne also as Elisha Frisbee and Elijah Frisbie); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LUDLOW: A bill (H. R. 3784) granting a pension to Walter A. Chappell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 3785) for the relief of Cornelia Claiborne; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3786) for the relief of William Fair; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RANSLEY: A bill (H. R. 3787) for the relief of Frank G. Krug; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3788) for the relief of John F. Llewelyn (alias John Fluellen); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3789) for the relief of Joseph M. McAleer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3790) for the relief of Christopher Cott; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3791) for the relief of James McMahon; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SHORT of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 3792) granting a pension to Sarah Lentz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STOBBS: A bill (H. R. 3793) granting an increase of pension to Elvira L. Aldrich; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 3794) granting a pension to Emma E. Frazier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3795) granting an increase of pension to William J. Trevessick; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 3796) granting an increase of pension to Ann Hazelton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3797) granting an increase of pension to Angeline Robison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

630. By Mr. AYRES: Petition of officers and members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, requesting consideration of bill to increase pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

631. By Mr. BOYLAN: Protest of the Maritime Association of New York, against House bill 121, fixing the liability of owners of vessels; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

632. Also, protest from Thurston Fruit Co., New York, against increased duties on perishable fresh vegetables; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

633. Also, protest of Foreign Tile Importers Association of America against increased duty on tiles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

634. Also, communication from Wayne Lumber Co., New York, protesting against duty on hardwood lumber; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

635. Also, communication from Miss M. A. Lewis, New York City, protesting against increased tariff on upholstery and drapery fabrics, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

636. Also, communication from W. E. Miller, New York, protesting against increased duty on gelatines and glues; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

637. By Mr. DEMPSEY: Resolutions of the Buffalo City Council of New York, urging the location and construction of a hospital for disabled veterans in western New York and offering to consider application to furnish free site for said hospital; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

638. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition of the Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 905, Loyal Order of Moose, requesting the passage of Senate bill 476, granting increase in pensions to certain soldiers, sailors, and marines of the war with Spain, and Senate bill 477, to equalize and revise the rate of pensions paid certain soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil War, to certain widows, former widows of such soldiers, sailors, and marines granting pensions and increase of pensions in certain cases; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

639. By Mr. THURSTON: Petition adopted by the Shenandoah Chamber of Commerce, protesting against the placing of a tariff upon the importation of building materials; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

SATURDAY, *June 8, 1929*

(Legislative day of Tuesday, June 4, 1929)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 3548. An act to continue, during the fiscal year 1930, Federal aid in rehabilitating farm lands in the areas devastated by floods in 1927;

H. R. 3600. An act to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act authorizing Maynard D. Smith, his heirs, successors, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Clair River at or near Port Huron, Mich.," approved March 2, 1920, and being Public Act No. 923, of the Seventieth Congress;

H. R. 3663. An act making appropriations for the payment of certain judgments rendered against the Government by various United States courts.

H. J. Res. 86. Joint resolution making an appropriation for the International Red Cross and prisoners of war conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1929;

H. J. Res. 88. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the extension to the post-office building at Corinth, Miss.;

H. J. Res. 91. Joint resolution to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission;

H. J. Res. 93. Joint resolution amending an appropriation for a consolidated school at Belcourt, within the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, N. Dak.; and

H. J. Res. 97. Joint resolution making appropriations toward carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a municipal center in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1929.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Frazier	McKellar	Smith
Ashurst	George	McMaster	Smoot
Barkley	Gillett	McNary	Steiwer
Bingham	Glass	Metcalf	Swanson
Blease	Glenn	Moses	Thomas, Idaho
Borah	Goff	Norbeck	Thomas, Okla.
Bratton	Goldsborough	Norris	Townsend
Brookhart	Greene	Nye	Trammell
Broussard	Harris	Oddie	Tydings
Burton	Harrison	Overman	Tyson
Capper	Hastings	Patterson	Vandenberg
Caraway	Hatfield	Phipps	Wagner
Connally	Hawes	Pine	Walcott
Copeland	Hebert	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Couzens	Heflin	Ransdell	Warren
Cutting	Howell	Reed	Waterman
Dale	Johnson	Robinson, Ark.	Watson
Deneen	Jones	Sackett	Wheeler
Dill	Keyes	Schall	
Edge	King	Sheppard	
Fletcher	La Follette	Shortridge	

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I desire to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE] is necessarily absent. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. BURTON. My colleague the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. FESS] is detained from the Senate by illness. This announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. JONES. The senior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] is absent on account of illness.

Mr. WATSON. My colleague the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON] is necessarily absent on a very important engagement.

Mr. EDGE. My colleague the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN] is absent for the day on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 1456) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Daugherty (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHORTRIDGE:

A bill (S. 1457) for the relief of D. W. Thickstun; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 55) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing the Electoral College; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT—CLAIM OF IOWA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3663) making appropriations for the payment of certain judgments rendered against the Government by various United States courts, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, out of order, I ask unanimous consent to report from the Committee on Commerce the bill (S. 1453) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of certain bridges, and for other purposes. The bill is one incorporating the provisions of some seven or eight bridge bills. The bill simply extends the time for the beginning and completion of certain bridges which have heretofore been provided for. This time would expire before the beginning of the next regular session. I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered at once.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the bill.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, what bridges are embraced within the bill?

Mr. JONES. There are four or five in Arkansas.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I merely wish to say that I am in hearty sympathy with the Senator's request.

Mr. JONES. The second section of the bill relates to an amendment of a bridge act heretofore passed, which is provided for in a bill which has just passed the House of Representatives. I move to amend the bill as reported by striking out section 2.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, I would like to know if there is any change in the language of the original bill?

Mr. JONES. There is none.

Mr. COUZENS. It is merely granting an extension of time?

Mr. JONES. That is all.

Mr. COUZENS. I understood there was one of the bridges in Michigan as to which some changes were made, so that the language is different from the original provision. I would like to know about it.

Mr. JONES. That is the one as to which I move to strike out the second section of the bill.

Mr. COUZENS. The Senator will substitute some language different from that in the original bill?

Mr. JONES. No; I am proposing to strike from the bill all language relating to that matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment offered by the Senator from Washington will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. The Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] moves to amend the bill by striking out section 2, which proposes to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act authorizing Maynard D. Smith, his heirs, successors, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Clair River at or near Port Huron, Mich.," approved March 2, 1929, being Public Act No. 923 of the Seventieth Congress, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., (a) That the times for commencing and completing the construction of the bridge across the Missouri River, between Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr., authorized to be built by the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and the city of Omaha, Nebr., or either of them, by the act of Congress approved May 24, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of the approval hereof.

(b) That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ouachita River at or near Calion, Ark., authorized to be built by the State Highway Commission of Arkansas, by the act of Congress approved March 12, 1928, as amended by act approved May 25, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

(c) That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Red River at or near Garland City, Ark., authorized to be built by the State Highway Commission of Arkansas by the act of Congress approved May 25, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

(d) That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the White River at or near Clarendon, Ark., authorized to be built by the State Highway Commission of Arkansas by the act of Congress approved May 29, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

(e) That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the White River at or near Augusta, Ark., authorized to be built by the State Highway Commission of Arkansas by the act of Congress approved May 26, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

(f) That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the White River at or near Cotter, Ark., authorized to be built by the State Highway Commission of Arkansas by the act of Congress approved May 1, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

(g) That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Ill., and a point opposite thereto in Union County, Ky., authorized to be built by the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing J. L. Rowan, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Shawneetown, Ill.," approved May 1, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from May 1, 1929.

(h) That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Detroit River at or near Stony Island, Wayne County, State of Michigan, authorized to be built by the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing the Detroit River Canadian Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Detroit River at or near Stony Island, Wayne County, State of Michigan," approved May 21, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from May 21, 1929.

SEC. 3 (2). The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, after line 4, it is proposed to insert:

That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across Perdido Bay at or near Inerarity Point, in Escambia County, Fla., to the mainland of Baldwin County, Ala., authorized to be built by the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing the Northwest Florida Corporation, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across Perdido Bay, at or near Inerarity Point, in Escambia County, Fla., to the mainland of Baldwin County, Ala.," approved May 26, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from May 26, 1929.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Florida if the time for beginning the bridge to which his amendment refers expires before the regular session?

Mr. FLETCHER. It does.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Florida.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

ST. CLAIR RIVER BRIDGE

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to hand down a message which just came over from the House of Representatives relative to the St. Clair River Bridge.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill from the House of Representatives.

The bill (H. R. 3600) to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act authorizing Maynard D. Smith, his heirs, successors, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Clair River at or near Port Huron, Mich.," approved March 2, 1929, and being Public Act No. 923 of the Seventieth Congress, was read the first time by its title.

Mr. VANDENBERG. This is precisely the same section which was included in the bill just reported by the chairman of the Commerce Committee [Mr. JONES] and stricken out on his motion. It is the same as Senate bill 1347. It is the same as the second section in Senate bill 1453. In this instance the new provision relates to a limitation upon financing the bridge. In the previous bill the recapture clause required that securities upon the bridge should not exceed the cost of the bridge. It now develops that it is impossible to finance upon that basis because no funds can be advanced until the bridge is completed and the amount of the investment ascertained.

Therefore, as an adequate and effectual substitute, the Michigan interests concerned have secured the consent of the Michigan Utilities Commission to pass upon all these securities. The sole purpose of this change is to transfer to the Michigan Public Utilities Commission control over all of this financing. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. JONES. I do not object, as I understand the bill is in exactly the same form as reported from the Commerce Committee.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is entirely correct.

The bill was read the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of an act entitled "An act authorizing Maynard D. Smith, his heirs, successors, and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Clair River at or near Port Huron, Mich.," approved March 2, 1929, being Public Act No. 923 of the Seventieth Congress, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. The said Maynard D. Smith, his heirs, successors, and assigns, from time to time may issue bonds, notes, debentures, or other evidences of indebtedness and preferred stock in such principal amount or amounts, and may sell or otherwise dispose of the same at such price or prices as shall have been approved by the Michigan Public Utilities Commission in order to provide funds for the acquisition of real estate and other property or any interest therein needed for the construction of such bridge, and its approaches, to provide funds for the construction of such bridge and its approaches, interest during construction, and the costs of financing; and may secure payment of all or any part of said bonds, notes, debentures, or other evidences of indebtedness by mortgage or other lien upon all or any part of said real estate and other property, including said bridge and its approaches and the franchises and rights to operate and maintain the same, together with the tolls therefrom. All or any of said bonds, notes, debentures, or other evidences of indebtedness and shares of preferred stock shall be subject to redemption at any time or from time to time upon such notice and with such premium, if any, as may be provided therein. Not less than two-thirds of all encumbrances or securities other than preferred stock issued against said bridge shall be first-mortgage bonds, and not more than one-third may be debentures. None of said bonds issued against said bridge shall bear interest at a fixed rate in excess of 6½ per cent per annum on the principal amount thereof. None of said debentures issued against said bridge shall bear interest at a fixed rate in excess of 7 per cent per annum on the principal amount thereof. Any preferred stock issued shall be at par, shall represent value, and may be entitled to accumulative dividends at not to exceed 7 per cent per annum."

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 3663. An act making appropriations for the payment of certain judgments rendered against the Government by various United States courts;

H. J. Res. 86. Joint resolution making an appropriation for the International Red Cross and Prisoners of War Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1929;

H. J. Res. 88. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the extension to the post-office building at Corinth, Miss.;

H. J. Res. 91. Joint resolution to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission;

H. J. Res. 93. Joint resolution amending an appropriation for a consolidated school at Belcourt, within the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, N. Dak.; and

H. J. Res. 97. Joint resolution making appropriations toward carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a municipal center in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1929.

INVESTIGATION OF FLOOD-CONTROL PROGRAM

Mr. HAWES submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 88), which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Whereas the flood-control project authorized by the flood control act approved May 15, 1928, is the largest single engineering project ever adopted by the Federal Government; and

Whereas there have arisen controversies over the interpretation of the law and the intent of Congress between citizens of certain areas within the flood-control program and the engineering agencies of the Government designated to carry out this project; and

Whereas there is impending litigation as a result of these controversies to make secure constitutional protection and congressional intent, which forced litigation may delay and retard the completion of the entire flood-control program, such delay presenting a matter of very grave importance, fraught with danger to the citizens of the alluvial valley: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to investigate the plans and proposed execution of plans for the flood-control program authorized under the flood control act approved May 15, 1928, and to report its findings to the Senate not later than October 1, 1929, if Congress is then in session, and if not, at the opening of the next regular session of Congress, together with its recommendations for legislation necessary to avoid controverted issues and to expedite the carrying out of the flood-control program.

For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions and recesses of the Senate in the Seventy-first Congress until the final report is submitted, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpœna or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed $5,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

Resolved further, That the Secretary of War, the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, and the Mississippi River Commission are hereby requested to suspend actual construction operations in the controverted areas pending the outcome of the investigation herein authorized.

PROPOSED STATUES ON ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE

Mr. McNARY obtained the floor.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. McNARY. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator, but I desire to retain the floor.

Mr. OVERMAN. I ask unanimous consent, out of order, to call up Senate Resolution 85, which I submitted on yesterday and which went over for one day because of a defect in the wording. I now desire to modify the resolution by striking out the word "directed" and inserting the word "requested."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution referred to by the Senator from North Carolina, which will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 85) submitted yesterday by Mr. OVERMAN was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission be, and it is hereby, directed to take into consideration in the completion of the memorial bridge the placing at the north end of the bridge a heroic figure of Ulysses S. Grant, facing south, and at the south end of the bridge a heroic figure of Robert E. Lee, facing north, and in the center two figures of women clasping hands, representing the North and South, to perpetuate the memorable saying of General Grant, "Let us clasp hands across the bloody chasm"; and any such other figures as the commission may recommend; and to report its findings and recommendations on the practicability of erecting said statues on the bridge, together with the costs of the erection of such figures and the appropriation which will be necessary; and such other recommendations as in its judgment may be proper in carrying into effect this patriotic sentiment; all of which shall be reported to Congress at the next session.

"As we are united in life, and they united in death, let one monument perpetuate their deeds, and one people, forgetful of all asperities, forever hold in grateful remembrance all the stories of that terrible conflict."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. OVERMAN. I desire to modify the resolution by striking out, after the word "hereby," the word "directed" and inserting the word "requested," so as to read:

Resolved, That the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission be, and it is hereby, requested—

And so forth.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be modified as suggested by the Senator from North Carolina. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as modified.

The resolution as modified was agreed to.

PROPAGANDA IN BEHALF OF NATIONAL-ORIGINS CLAUSE

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, there has been a good deal said about the circulation of propaganda in connection with the national-origins provision of the immigration law. In common with many other Senators, I presume, I received this morning a letter marked "Personal" and signed by the American Vigilant Intelligence Federation, of Chicago, Ill., in which an editorial from the Chicago Tribune is reprinted, which this letter says "sets forth in simple terms the fundamental issue underlying the duty involved upon all loyal Americans to support the national-origins provision," and so forth, and which accuses those of us who are trying to carry out the recommendations of the President with belonging to "not wholly assimilated groups

which are preoccupied with their own national identity," and so forth. I do not intend to read it or to have it printed in the RECORD, but merely wish to call attention to the kind of propaganda that is being issued, and in particular to the veiled threat at the bottom of this sheet which says:

The roll-call vote on the Nye resolution to discharge the Senate Immigration Committee will be tabulated and widely distributed.

In other words, Mr. President, those of us who wish to carry out the recommendation of the President when he said in his message that the enactment of "certain matters of emergency legislation" would be in the public interest, and included in them "the suspension of the national-origins clause of the immigration act of 1924," those of us who are in favor of that question being considered by the Senate and are opposed to the action of the committee in having it pigeonholed in the committee so that an opportunity to vote on the suspension of this provision may be had in the Senate and debate may be had on such suspension or any amendment to the immigration act are to be held up to scorn by those who are connected with the American Vigilant Intelligence Federation and their friends, who remind us that the "roll-call vote on the Nye resolution to discharge the Senate Immigration Committee will be tabulated and widely distributed." In other words, they say, "If you vote to bring this question out of the committee and onto the floor of the Senate, where it may be debated, amended, and voted upon, you are going to be shown up to your constituents as being un-American and not being willing to carry out the duty devolving upon all loyal Americans," and so forth.

That is the kind of propaganda to which some of us are being subjected, and I protest against those who, when the time comes to vote, shall vote in favor of the resolution to discharge the committee being accused of being disloyal Americans, for rather they should be credited with doing something which the President asked us to do when he called Congress in extra session.

NATIONAL-ORIGINS CLAUSE OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT

Mr. NYE and Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. McNARY. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. NYE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] if there might be any use in endeavoring to reach a unanimous-consent agreement at this time relative to fixing an hour for a vote upon the immigration law resolution?

Mr. REED. Not until the conference report on the farm relief bill shall have been disposed of.

Mr. NYE. Has the Senator from Pennsylvania any intention to-day of speaking upon the national-origins question?

Mr. REED. I do not think there will be any opportunity to do so, Mr. President.

Mr. NYE. Does the Senator from Oregon have in mind temporarily laying aside the unfinished business?

Mr. McNARY. The unfinished business is the resolution of the Senator from North Dakota. I am merely obtruding with the conference report on the farm relief bill.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, then I might suggest——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. McNARY. I have yielded to the Senator from North Dakota. One at a time.

Mr. NYE. I merely desire at this hour to give notice that immediately after the farm bill shall have been disposed of I shall insist upon a vote upon the pending resolution, which is the unfinished business before the Senate. As for my own part, if there be those who plan to remain here, if need be, for an extended summer stay in Washington and swelter through the heat in an endeavor to filibuster against the possible adoption of the resolution, I for one am ready to stay and swelter with them and listen to them.

AMENDMENT TO TARIFF BILL—RAYON DUTIES

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH and Mr. HEFLIN addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. McNARY. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. HEFLIN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oregon has not yielded for that purpose.

Mr. HEFLIN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator can not suggest the absence of a quorum without the consent of the Senator having the floor. The Senator from Oregon has the floor.

Mr. McNARY. I refuse to yield for that purpose. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH. Mr. President, out of order, I ask unanimous consent to submit an amendment to House bill 2667, the tariff revision bill. The amendment provides for the insertion at a number of different places in Schedule 13 of words to cover chemical yarns and fabrics which are not generally known as rayon. I ask that the amendment may be printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. McNARY. I yield to the Senator, but not for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum.

Mr. HEFLIN. I will make that suggestion just as soon as I get an opportunity.

SELECTION OF CENSUS EMPLOYEES BY CIVIL SERVICE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WAGNER

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by my colleague, the junior Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], over the radio on Friday evening, June 7, on the subject of the appointment of census employees according to civil-service rules.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.

Senator WAGNER spoke as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen, the United States is about to spend $40,000,000 of the taxpayers' money for the greatest and grandest national inventory known to history. We are about to take the Fifteenth Decennial Census of population.

The most important issue before the public in the conduct of that project is whether we shall use that money to buy $40,000,000 worth of information or whether we shall spend it for the purchase of $40,000,000 worth of political patronage for the party presently controlling the administration. We can buy one or the other, but the same money will not buy both.

There is no great mystery in this issue. It is one which the American public has met before and knows how to meet again. It is but a new chapter in the old conflict between the merit system and the spoils system.

The facts are, briefly, these: Every 10 years, as required by the Constitution, we take a census of our entire population and incidentally secure a great quantity of useful information. To take the 1930 census will require the services of 100,000 employees. How do we desire these 100,000 people to be appointed? There are two available methods. The first method is to have these 100,000 jobs filled by men selected by the politicians of the party in power. Men so chosen are appointed for political reasons and not because they exhibit any fitness for the work to be done. All of the appointees are under obligation to the political leaders who secure their employment. That sense of obligation breeds partisanship in the taking of the census and partiality in favor of the party to which the employee owes his appointment. Incompetence, extravagance, and demoralization are bound to follow. That is the old method of hiring Government employees—the old spoils system that we and every other civilized government have long rejected and discarded. That is the method which the majority of the House of Representatives preferred when it voted to strike out the civil-service amendment from the census bill. Should the view of the House prevail, that is the method that will be employed in the next census and in all future censuses until a more enlightened Congress shall change the law.

What is the other method—the one that I am urging the Congress to adopt in place of the discredited spoils system? My proposal, to which the United States Senate has already agreed, is that we select and hire these 100,000 employees by the same methods that we use in hiring the bulk of the rest of the Government employees. I propose that we permit the Civil Service Commission to provide these employees in accordance with the merit system. That gives every person an equal opportunity to secure the job without political favor, and without placing himself under obligation to a politician. The only requirement is that he convince the Civil Service Commission that he has the ability to do the work as required by law.

If this proposal is written into law it will eliminate at one stroke patronage and politics from the census. Supervisors, special agents, clerks, and enumerators will be selected, because they have the capacity to do the work assigned to them. It follows that the results of such a census will be free of bias and partisanship and free of extravagance and waste.

For 50 years we have been developing and perfecting our civil-service system, until it is now part of the bone and marrow of our Government. Every year the Civil Service Commission fills thousands of positions of every class in the Government service. It has the experience and the machinery to hire the men and women required

to take the census of population. There is to my mind no valid reason why, at this late date, a national census should be diverted from its lofty constitutional purpose and turned into a carnival of patronage.

The fathers of our Government believed the census of population to be of such vital importance that they made explicit provision for it in the Federal Constitution. The intention of the framers of the Constitution was to create a representative democracy and to establish that representation shall depend upon population. On the census of population are dependent how many Congressmen each State shall elect and how many electoral votes it shall have in choosing a President. Upon the accuracy and honesty of the census, therefore, depend the truth and validity of our representative form of Government.

If you are unwilling that the $40,000,000 made available in this bill be used to pay for party services; if you are concerned that your State secure honest representation in Congress; if you desire your State to obtain its fair proportion of the electoral votes, your only course is to join in the demand that Congress restore the civil service amendment to the census bill. Otherwise, you may expect an incompetent, extravagant, and suspected enumeration—yes, even a fraudulent enumeration.

Am I exaggerating the evil effect of a partisan census? Let me read you a page out of history:

In 1890 we had a political census. The Director of the Census, instead of devoting himself to the duties of his office, became the grand dispenser of patronage. He kept a great ledger of over 400 pages in which he entered how many appointments were charged to each Congressman and the salary value of each job. In this way he could tell at a glance whether a Congressman had overdrawn his account or whether there was a balance of appointments at his disposal.

In New York City the supervisor sent out letters reading as follows:

"DEAR SIR: You will please forward to this office a list of the applicants that the Republican organization in your district desires to have named as enumerators."

This letter was sent although the law provided that enumerators be appointed without regard to political affiliation. Naturally, many people were suspicious of the results. Very few had faith in the accuracy or honesty of the count. In New York City a recount was conducted which showed that over 200,000 names, or fully a sixth of the population at that time, had been omitted from the rolls. Why? In order to prevent the city of New York from sending an additional Representative to the Congress.

In 1900 we had another political census. In some of the counties of the State of Maryland the party leaders were interested, for political reasons, in showing an increase in population. What did they do? The politically appointed supervisors instructed the politically appointed enumerators to secure all the names they could and where they could not secure them honestly to use their imaginations. The Federal grand jury investigated the results of that enumeration and found that the enumerators had canvassed the cemeteries and had deciphered the names engraved upon the tombstones generations before. They had canvassed summer hotels and taken the name of every tourist who had spent a day in the country. On the census rolls appeared the name of a woman who had died before the enumeration and also the name of the undertaker who had come from a distant city to bury her. The grand jury summed up its conclusions by saying:

"So long as such appointments are treated as part of the spoils of politics the recurrence of such frauds and scandals as have been revealed by our investigation may be expected."

That warning has not deterred the majority of the House of Representatives. It insists that once again these census appointments shall become part of the spoils of politics.

During the debate upon the bill it was revealed that even before its passage detailed agreements were already made to divide the 100,000 jobs among the deserving without unseemly squabbles.

In 1909 when Congress sent to President Roosevelt a census bill providing for the spoils system he vetoed it. Information was brought to him that to silence opposition the politicians had agreed to distribute some of the jobs between both parties. With characteristic vigor that great President said in his veto message:

"I do not believe in the doctrine that to the victor belong the spoils; but I think even less of the doctrine that the spoils shall be divided without a fight by the professional politicians on both sides; and this would be the result of permitting the bill in its present shape to become a law. Both of the last censuses, the Eleventh and the Twelfth, were taken under a provision of law excluding competition; that is, necessitating the appointments being made under the spoils system. Every man competent to speak with authority because of his knowledge of and familiarity with the work of those censuses has stated that the result was to produce extravagance and demoralization."

The objection has been raised that the Civil Service Commission will not be able to find the necessary number of employees. No one has explained why it should have any difficulty. If the politicians can do it, why can not the Civil Service Commission? In fact, the commission already has upon its lists 60,000 names of persons eligible for appointment and 4,000 boards throughout the country to secure as many more as the Government may require.

Great emphasis has been laid by the opponents of the civil service amendment that the census employees are temporary. What if many of them are? Does that justify a partisan and political census? Furthermore, a substantial number of the employees, particularly the special agents, can, under the law, be employed for long periods of time to gather all sorts of statistics and information. There is no legal limitation upon the term of their employment.

The Civil Service Commission has officially stated that it is able and willing to find 100,000 capable persons to take the census. Numerous public-spirited organizations have taken official action in favor of the civil-service amendment. The majority of the press is supporting it. I can see no valid objection against it.

The truth is that those who are opposed to this amendment believe that to the victor belong the spoils. They look upon the 100,000 jobs as a great and rich opportunity for the party in power to declare a dividend for the benefit of those who helped and are going to help to elect its candidate to office. That reasoning, I am sure, has no appeal to the 120,000,000 of people whose sole interest is that the census be honestly and efficiently accomplished.

When an administration has the opportunity to choose between a census taken by partisan or nonpartisan agencies and it chooses to have the census taken exclusively by the political appointees of its own party, then in the minds of all fair-minded people is planted a suspicion against the integrity of the enumeration. Such a result is intolerable. Following the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, I would rather have no census at all than be a party to one that was under suspicion from the day of its inception.

"THE SAN JUAN DISPUTE"

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I have a short historical statement of the thrilling struggle by which the San Juan Islands were made and kept a part of the United States, and I am going to ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the RECORD, because it recites a tale that is seldom told in history. The story of the bravery and daring of Colonel Pickett—I think he was a colonel at the time—who later led Pickett's charge at Gettysburg and who saved these islands to the United States, is so interesting that I think it might well be placed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SAN JUAN DISPUTE—A THRILLING PERIOD IN UNITED STATES HISTORY—1852–1872

The San Juan dispute forms an interesting chapter in the history of northwest Washington and is worthy of more than passing comment. The story of English camp, which is situated on Garrison Bay, on the northern end of San Juan Island, is full of romance and carries us back to the days of pioneer life.

Up to the date of the signing of the Webster-Ashburton treaty in 1842 which defined the boundary between the American and British possessions in the Northwest as the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, Great Britain had laid claim to all the country at least as far south as the Columbia River, and through the weakness of a vacillating policy at Washington and the privileges of a so-called joint occupancy she had been practically mistress of the vast territory that was then all called Oregon.

When, on the conclusion of the treaty of 1842, the great Hudson Bay Co. were compelled to furl their banners, forsake their great stockaded posts, abandon their enormous fur trade, and withdraw within the boundaries of British Columbia, it was sullenly, wrathfully, revengefully they went. They were in no temper to yield one further foot of land that by any loophole of construction might be still claimed as British soil.

Now, although the treaty had defined the boundary line it was in one detail most clumsily expressed. It proposed that the line after following the forty-ninth parallel of latitude to the Gulf of Georgia should then run along the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver Island and through the middle of the Straits of Juan de Fuca to the Pacific Ocean. But between the continent and Vancouver Island there is a group of islands, the most important of which is San Juan, and there are not one but three channels to the Straits of Fuca. One, the Haro Channel, the largest, most naturally followed and the one undoubtedly intended by the treaty, as was later definitely determined, ran to the west of San Juan. This the United States claimed as the boundary and San Juan as within her exclusive possession. The second, the Rosario Channel, ran to the east of the archipelago, and Great Britain claimed this as the boundary, which would give her San Juan, Lopez, and all the other islands in the group. That she had no faith in the justice of this claim, however, was shown by her alternative proposition that the "treaty channel" was that called the

President, a tortuous, obscure waterway threading its way through the midst of the archipelago, but still leaving San Juan on the British side of the line.

In 1852, however, the young Washington Territory had a legislature composed of men who thoroughly understood their own minds and were not apt to be slow or doubtful in claiming their rights, and this legislature calmly settled the matter so far as they were concerned—and perhaps partly as a spur to the easy-going gentlemen at Washington—by incorporating San Juan as part of Island County. There being no settlers on the island at the time, either British or American, no assessment was made until 1854, in which year the island was placed by the legislature in the boundaries of the newly formed county of Whatcom. But the act was an assertion of American ownership that quickly was taken advantage of and made real by resolute men.

Undoubtedly the British Government was alarmed and irritated by this step, and determined to make a move, if possible, to bolster up its own fraudulent claim of ownership. As usual, it looked to the Hudson Bay Co. to act as its agent in carrying out this purpose, and never had it found that great advance guard of its interests more willing and eager. To baffle the Americans who had driven it from its rich holdings in Oregon was but the desire of its heart.

In December of 1853 the Hudson Bay Co.'s steamer *Beaver* left Victoria with 1,300 sheep, which it proceeded to land on San Juan with the herders in charge of one of their agents named Charles J. Griffin, who long played an important part upon the island.

Early in 1854 the news of this came to the ears of I. N. Ebey, the United States collector of customs for Puget Sound, a man with wide-open eyes and a determined American. He cared nothing about the sheep, but he cared everything that the United States should yield no color or shadow of right to the British claim through neglect or acquiescence.

In March, 1854, he took with him one Henry Webber, a man of his own caliber, and suddenly appeared on San Juan, where he sent for Griffin to come before him. When that gentleman appeared Ebey informed him that he was a United States customs collector, that the sheep upon the island seemed to have carelessly strayed around the customhouse instead of through it, and that he had come to examine into the matter. Griffin demurred to his authority, protesting against his presence and requested his departure. Mr. Ebey reasserted his authority, ignored the protest, and politely refused the request.

While the discussion was still in progress and was approaching an uncomfortable degree of heat, new actors appeared upon the scene. The Hudson Bay Co. had heard of Ebey's departure for San Juan, and now there swiftly approached the beach the company's steamer *Otter*, bearing His Excellency the British Governor Douglas, of Vancouver, and Vice Collector of Her Majesty's Customs Sangster. As a boat was lowered from the steamer and approached the beach, Ebey showed his quick wit by rushing off one of his men to plant an American flag which he had brought with him on a near-by hill, thus making the Stars and Stripes the first of any nation to fly over the disputed territory. As the boat approaching carried a British flag which they had destined to that very honor, the sight failed to improve the temper of the occupants.

Vice Collector Sangster approached Mr. Ebey and curtly demanded what he was doing upon San Juan. Ebey replied that he was there to do his duty in a part of the customs district of Puget Sound of which he was collector under the United States Government. Sangster, in a towering rage, declared that he would not only arrest him but all other Americans found on the island, and that he would even seize any American vessel found navigating any waters west of the Rosario Channel. This bluff seeming to impress Mr. Ebey in not the slightest degree, and he refusing an invitation to go on board the *Otter* for the distinguished honor of a conference with Governor Douglas, the *Otter* finally steamed away, leaving Mr. Sangster with a constable and a boat's crew to deal with the stubborn and recalcitrant American.

Ebey could not remain on the island indefinitely, but he saw that this was no time to withdraw any authority, so he appointed Henry Webber an inspector of customs, in spite of Sangster's threats to arrest Webber and take him to Victoria for trial. The next morning at sunrise Webber was awakened by Griffin, who solemnly informed him that he was under arrest. Mr. Webber laughed at him good-naturedly and demanded to see his warrant. Griffin not having such an article, retired, but a few hours later the constable appeared with an amazing document which purported to be a warrant for Webber's arrest, drawn by Griffin himself, acting as a Hudson Bay Co. magistrate.

The constable had his boat's crew with him and demanded Mr. Webber's immediate company. But by this time that gentleman's patience had evaporated, and he gave his visitors a rude shock by producing one of the cannonlike revolvers of those days and remarked that it contained six allopathic doses of lead, all of which he proposed to administer if his guests did not immediately remove themselves from his vicinity. The constable promptly stepped out of range and commanded his crew to seize the prisoner, which they as promptly declined to do. There was an attempt at further parley which Mr. Webber cut short with a further convincing demonstration with his artillery, and the arresting party retired to appear later with a peace offering of a choice leg of mutton and a proposition for an indefinite armistice, which Webber graciously acceded to. A few months later a sheriff of Whatcom County appeared upon the scene and seized and sold some 30 of the Hudson Bay Co.'s sheep for unpaid taxes under the assessment of that year, and thus for the time ended triumphantly the American assertion of authority over the island of San Juan.

Everything remained in this peaceful and satisfactory condition until 1859, except for frequent resignations and changes among the customs inspectors on the island because of the loneliness of the post and the occasional Indian incursions, against which they were almost entirely unprotected.

In the winter of 1859, however, an incident absurdly trivial in its inception fanned the smoldering embers into a blaze which nearly lighted the torch of war between two great nations. In that year there were 29 actual American settlers on the island and the taxes to be collected by the county amounted to $935. The island had grown to be considered indubitably America. A Hudson Bay officer named Dallas had roaming about the island a hog that he claimed to be of pure blood imported stock that had a fondness for rooting down the fences of the American settlers who were wont to speak of him as an unspeakable, common, old razor-backed shoat. One of these settlers, in a fit of wrath over the loss of a promising collection of "garden truck" shot the brute. In a few days Dallas appeared upon the scene, and though Cutler agreed to pay for the animal killed, refused the offer and insisted that Cutler should be arrested and taken to Victoria for trial. Cutler was no more moved by such a bold threat than Ebey and Webber had been and the warrant, if one existed, was never served; but the Americans, not only on San Juan, but in Victoria, were roused to the highest pitch of wrath at the thought of a United States citizen being arrested on American soil and taken to a British port to await a British trial.

They drew up a memorial reciting the facts of the attempted outrage and asked the protection of United States troops against its renewal or any attempt at a like prosecution on the part of the British authorities, and forwarded it to General Harney, then in command of the Department of the Pacific. No better man could have been found to have had this matter on his hands at this time. To throw American troops into San Juan was a step from which a timid man would certainly have shrunk. It was sure to arouse the jealous antagonism of Great Britain, and British ships and troops in that immediate vicinity outnumbered all that the United States could possibly have opposed to them beyond all comparison. But General Harney was not a man who was given to close calculation of odds where honor was at stake. The very year before he had been in Utah against the Mormons, and when just as winter was coming on he was surrounded by immensly superior forces and implored to withdraw before he should be cut to pieces, he had replied: "Gentlemen, I have orders to winter in Utah and I am going to winter there or in hell."

He responded promptly to the appeal of settlers by sending to San Juan, with orders to stay there and hold the island, a company of the Ninth United States Infantry, under the command of G. E. Pickett, whose temper at that time was no less courageous and ignorant of the hesitation of fear than when he led the immortal charge of his brigades to the Confederate high-water mark at Gettysburg.

Pickett, with his little command, landed on San Juan in July, and on the same day the British man-of-war *Satellite* appeared off the island and landed Major De Courcy as a stipendary magistrate, a step that had clearly the object of granting British processes against settlers who were wholly American. Griffin again came to the front and threatened Captain Pickett himself with arrest under the guns of the British fleet, but this time met with a reception more vigorous than considerate. This final rebuff seems to have done Griffin, for hereafter we hear no more of his threats and bluster, but on the contrary his house seems to have become a hospitable rendezvous for years for British and American officers alike.

But more exciting days were at hand. Pickett's company of 60 men all told had barely settled into their camp on the island before there appeared off the shore and broadside to their tents the British men-of-war *Tribune*, of 31 guns and 325 men, and *Satellite*, of 21 guns and 125 men. Pickett sent a message to Steilacoom, where there was a United States post, and the dilapidated old Navy tub *Massachusetts*, with 3 guns fit for service and a speed of about 6 knots an hour.

Before she could more than get started for San Juan the British ship captains announced to Captain Pickett that they would immediately proceed to land a force of 500 men. Pickett, in the face of their numbers, the batteries of their ships, and the knowledge that the British ship of the line *Ganges*, with 84 guns and 840 men, was on her way to join the British forces, returned the reply that he and his men would fight to the last drop of blood in them before a British soldier should set foot ashore on the island.

On the receipt of this astonishing defiance, Captain Thornby, of the *Tribune*, sent a message to Pickett asking him to come on board his ship for a conference, but Pickett replied that such a meeting must take place in his tent or not at all. This almost arrogant exhibition of determination seems to have puzzled the British officers and made them wonder what could lie behind it, for they made no move, and on

August 10 the *Massachusetts* lumbered into the harbor and landed Lieutenant Colonel Casey with nine companies of reduced ranks and eight 32-pound cannon.

Governor Douglas now issued a sounding proclamation formally claiming everything in the archipelago and surrounding waters for Great Britain. The situation was critical, indeed, for even with the reinforcements under Lieutenant Colonel Casey, the Americans were desperately outnumbered, and the British ships with their 68-pound guns could remain far outside the range of the American 32s and batter them to pieces or land their guns and have the little army of some 600 Americans at their mercy.

But Pickett's magnificent daring and "bluff" had saved the day. Both countries were awakened to the fatal proximity of another war, and when General Harney answered Governor Douglas's proclamation with a ringing letter that he had posted his soldiers on American soil to protect, and that British aggression must cease, old Gen. Winfield Scott hastened to the scene to meet the British admiral, Bayne, and in a few days the two old warriors reached the extraordinary agreement with reference to which this article begun.

Near Roche Harbor 100 men of the British Royal Marine Light Infantry were landed, hoisted their flag, built their blockhouse and comfortable quarters, and settled down to await events. Not many miles south of them precisely 100 American soldiers built their barracks and fortifications under the folds of Old Glory.

The greatest civil war of history muttered, broke into the roar of a devastating whirlwind and died away; Prussia thrust Austria from the map of northern Europe; Italy, after her centuries of political death, was gloriously resurrected; the most splendid, glittering, hallowed empire in the world was forever shattered at Sedan, and a great republic rose from the blood-soaked ashes of the commune; and still those 100 officers and men, under the Stars and Stripes and the 100 under the cross of St. George held their lonely posts in that far-off island of the lonely Northwest.

And when in 1872 old Emperor William of Germany decided, as sole arbitrator, that the Haro Channel was the boundary and that all the islands were American, the Yankee bands played out of camp the British force, which left without a murmur of rancor or hostility.

The property on which the English camp is located was homesteaded by William Crook, and still remains in the hands of the heirs of the family.

To mark the two camps so that their location will never be lost to history, the Washington Historical Society has erected monuments inscribed with words that briefly tell the above story.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC UTILITIES—ADDRESS BY JOSEPH F. NICHOLS

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask permission to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Mr. Joseph F. Nichols, of Greenville, Tex., on the municipal ownership of public utilities, before the 1929 convention of the League of Texas Municipalities.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Mr. Chairman and members of the 1929 convention of the League of Texas Municipalities, I am assigned the subject of Municipal Ownership of Local Public Utilities, which, during these times, is becoming one of the paramount propositions now before the people of this Nation.

Municipal ownership has been decried by politicians, by groups of people owning or seeking to own the right to operate local utilities, and their paid propaganda. For a number of years municipal ownership has been discredited among the people because of this persistent adverse propaganda, and because of local politics and inefficient maintenance and operation.

During preceding 10 years city government, as a governmental and business institution, has itself improved and continues to improve. Under the most recent system of city managership plan city governmental institutions have grown to be very competent and efficient, to the end that a modern city under city managership is conducted and operated as well as any extensive, well-organized, efficient, successful business enterprise.

This efficient development and operation of city government includes the maintenance and operation of local public utilities by such municipalities, so that it is no longer a question for debate whether a municipality can successfully and efficiently maintain and operate a local public utility. It is now a proven and accepted fact that a city can as successfully and efficiently maintain and operate a local public utility as does the most efficient private ownership. Therefore, it is no longer proper and necessary to submit an argument to show that a city can maintain and operate a municipal public utility plant.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP NECESSARY

Private municipal electric light and power, gas, water, and telephone companies as a rule are now burdened by numerous holding companies. For the officers, maintenance, and service of these holding companies the producing utility company must pay considerable sums as operating expense together with the legitimate and necessary capital, maintenance, and operating expense, and reasonable profit on its own investment. The consumer of the service of such producing utility must pay a rate composed of what would be reasonable and just for the producing utility rendering him the service, and added charges to contribute to the service and needs of the holding companies to which the producing utility belongs or is a part.

State regulatory commissions have been unable to protect the consumer against such an unnecessary and unjust rate, as the courts have held that the relation of the holding companies to the producing utility is contractual, and unless there is a direct showing of collusion or fraud, a regulatory commission can not inquire into or amend or annul any such contracts.

The municipal plants are not burdened by such holding companies and are not compelled to pay tribute to the service and needs of such holding companies. The municipal plants are producing utilities, with the rates based on the usual low capital expenditures for installation, extension, and operating expenses. For this reason a municipal utility plant can and does operate at a lower service rate than the modern privately owned utility which can not compete with a municipal utility in rates, and can not operate on as low rate as a municipal utility. This is a fact that is being proven in Texas to-day and in other cities in the United States which enjoy municipal ownership.

The utility consumer should be compelled to pay only a reasonable rate for the economical installation, maintenance, operation, and profit of the producing utility actually rendering service to him, as which can and is rendered him by a municipal utility. Under modern conditions, combinations, and intercompany relations a privately owned producing utility can not render him the service at this just and reasonable rate. For benefit of the consumer and for his protection, and to save him from paying more than he should pay, the municipal-owned utility is not only proper but very necessary, saving the consumer in rates and protecting him from being compelled to contribute to the support of the useless and unnecessary numerous holding companies and intercompany relations, "which toil not, neither do they spin"; yet none gather in such income as does any of them.

THE POWER TRUST AND ITS MASTER

There is existing in the United States to-day an extensive and formidable combination of electric light and power interests which is inimical to the continued prosperity and general welfare of this Nation, which tremendous electric light and power combination is known as the Power Trust.

Facts are being shown, through the Federal Trade Commission investigation, that during 1925 there existed 20 major electric power groups in the United States controlling at least four-fifths of the electric power in this country, and each of these groups control one or more minor groups, which in turn control electric light and power production plants. These combinations and intercorporate relations form pyramids predicated on a producing company, all companies above the production company being holding companies or their subsidiaries. These holding companies generally own the stocks and bonds of the producing companies, and own stock among each other, and their relations with the producing company are contractual.

The Power Trust with its affiliated groups has worked well and long to capture and hold the American people, to bind the electric light and power consumers to pay tribute to this mighty octopus and to contribute amply to defray the stupendous expense of the superholding interests to pay good dividends to the splendid, well bred, cultured aristocracy who conceived this great graft scheme, and thus seek to enslave the American electric consumer and compel his sweat and toil to produce for them.

The evidence is showing that these power groups with other affiliated corporate utility interests have and are expending millions of dollars annually in purchasing newspapers and book publishing concerns, or acquiring interests in same, and in subsidizing the press generally by paid advertising matter to the extent that the press generally has been silent as to the dangerous inroads being made by these power interests in the United States. The evidence shows that the press generally has and does signally fail in its great office and public duty to warn the American people of the stupendous and most dangerous menace confronting the Nation. Large sums of money have been and are being spent in subsidizing colleges and schools and in preparation of textbooks that are written and published in their interest and taught in our schools and colleges, and in paying salaries of educators and expenses of educators to conventions and for travel.

Influential men and women have been, and, no doubt are now, on the Power Trust pay roll, including leaders of civic organizations, business clubs, and woman's organizations. Forsooth, there seems to be no influential organization affording opportunity for the power propaganda that did not or could not receive generous sums from the Power Trust interests. With all the moneys paid in extravagant sums to newspapers, lecturers, textbooks, and educators, with all their propaganda from every source, the Power Trust, reckoned yet without its master, the American people. For the American people through and by Government ownership and operation of electric power and light utilities, including municipal ownership, are saving and can save themselves and will defeat the deep-laid plans of the Power Trust.

State regulatory commissions have proven inadequate to control and to regulate the electric power interests because of the tremendous far-reaching and intercorporate relations, holding companies, and combinations of the power groups: and Government and municipal ownerships are the only recognized potent agencies left and available to protect the people, which agencies the power interests seek by every means to circumvent and to destroy. Government and municipal ownerships are the Verdun to the battle fronts of the armies of the Power Trust, and as long as the Government and municipal ownership lines are not weakened or destroyed, the onward march of the Power Trust forces at Verdun "shall not pass" and will not pass.

Municipal ownership of local public utilities is recognized to-day as not only practicable and proper but protects the people from the exorbitant rates by the power groups, and as the only available means of circumventing the rapacity and greed of the Power Trust, and to be sure and certain defenders and protectors of the best interests and welfare of the people.

During the 1929 Legislature of the State of Texas, the Power Trust sought to obtain legislation to destroy, hamper, or prevent municipal ownership. These interests had purchased, largely at extravagant prices, the great majority of the plants in Texas, leaving only a small comparative number of municipally owned plants that had not been taken over by them. Hence, if the power interest could destroy, curtail, or seriously hamper, any right of any municipality to install and operate a municipal plant in competition with the power group plant, the conquest of Texas would be most complete. But their effort failed in the legislature, and before another legislature convenes, though the press generally remains silent, the people through other means will be better informed as to the situation and will see to it that only safe patriotic men be returned to the legislature, to Congress, and to the governor's office.

Gov. Dan Moody, of Texas, has been impressed with the vast control, danger, and intrigue of the Power Trust, and sought to remedy the existing danger through a State regulatory commission, which preserved and protected the right of cities to own and operate local utility plants. In this proposed legislation the power interests at all times sought to destroy, restrain, and to hamper municipal ownership and to insert in such legislation provisions having such effect.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP LEGISLATION

The Legislature of Texas should enact laws promoting and extending the operation of municipal utility plants, so that a group of cities, towns, and villages may enter into interurban group contracts providing for the location and operation of a central power and distributing plant extending service to and for the urban communities in the group or zone. Such a plan as this will be adaptable for electric light and power, in some instances for water, and in due course of time for gas for fuel purposes. Such a plan is being discussed in the progressive State of Wisconsin. In the electrical field, this plan has proven successful in the big publicly owned electric light and power plant in Ontario, Canada.

Legislation should be had that when a local utility rate is fixed by the municipal government no utility, municipal or privately owned plant, shall prescribe or collect any lower rate than such rate. This will prevent a privately owned plant competing with a municipal plant, reducing its rates below the municipal rate with the intent to destroy the municipal plant, as was done by the Texas power and light plants at Terrell and Garland, Tex, when the rates were placed far below cost of rendering the service in these two cities. Where such is done by a competing privately owned plant, the law should compel a like reduction by it in every other city and town in the State where it is rendering local service.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP GROWING

During the past two years in Texas the municipally owned and operated utility plants—especially electric light and power—have proven their worth to the cities and towns operating them and their superiority in service and rates over the Power Trust plants, and public sentiment is growing to favor such utilities, and the number of such utilities is increasing.

The municipal electric plants in the large cities of Cleveland, Springfield, Los Angeles, and Seattle have shown that not only such big units can be successfully maintained and operated by large cities at low rates, but such plants render other extensive city service at no or little cost, which the privately owned plant can not do.

Los Angeles, Calif., is giving to the country the best and most impressive lesson in municipal ownership, especially as to electric light and power, in its successful maintenance and operation of one of the large electric light and power plants in the United States. Through and by reason of the Los Angeles municipal electric plant reasonable and just rates are maintained, industrial and commercial progress and development of Los Angeles is being had, and there is encouragement and development of private enterprise in many other lines of industrial and business endeavor. There is developed and exists in the Los Angeles citizenship a splendid civic pride in the city, its institutions, and industrial and business enterprises, which has been created by and through this successful ownership and operation of local utilities by the city of Los Angeles.

What has been done and what is being done by and in the great city of Los Angeles, Calif., can and will be done by and in any other city and town in the United States, be it a large city or a small town. For there are many small towns in the United States which have also shown a most successful and pleasing result in their operation and ownership of their local utilities, including light and power plants.

REHABILITATION OF FARM LANDS IN FLOOD-DEVASTATED AREAS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 3548) to continue, during the fiscal year 1930, Federal aid in rehabilitating farm lands in the areas devastated by floods in 1927, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, this is an important bill for those who live in the region along the Mississippi River where great flood devastation occurred two or three years ago. The bill passed the House yesterday; a similar bill passed the Senate a few days ago, and rather than have the House bill go to the calendar, which would cause a delay, I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

If I may say just a word further, the bill does not appropriate any additional funds but continues the appropriation made heretofore by Congress to assist those States and counties in paying county agents where the States are unable to pay on account of the devastation wrought by the flood.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any unexpended balance of the appropriation to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the purpose of rehabilitating farm lands in the flood areas," approved January 26, 1928, contained in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, and for other purposes," approved May 16, 1928, is hereby reappropriated, and shall remain available for the same purposes during the fiscal year 1930.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FARM RELIEF—CONFERENCE REPORT

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1) to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries. The question is on agreeing to the report.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, as a matter of history, the Senate and the House conferees met in conference on Monday, May 20, and continued with slight interruptions until Thursday, June 6. During the first week of the conference the House conferees refused to have the bill read or to discuss any of the provisions of the bill until the Senate conferees should agree to recede from the debenture proposal. For five days that situation obtained, and the conference adjourned temporarily. After the lapse of that period the conferees reassembled and continued their labors. During the latter part of the conference, which occupied nearly three weeks, the House and Senate conferees agreed upon every provision which was in disagreement between the two bodies, except the debenture plan.

The House conferees insisted that the Senate in adopting the debenture provision trenched upon its prerogatives; that the provision was a revenue-raising plan and, under the Constitution, should originate in the House of Representatives. They also stated that the House had expressed itself when it voted for the rule to send the bill to conference, and by that vote, a 2 to 1 vote, the House conferees insisted that the other body had spoken in disapproval of the debenture plan.

As a third argument the House conferees insisted that if they should agree to the debenture provision and the bill should pass both Houses of Congress by the adoption of a conference report containing the debenture plan the President would veto the measure because of the 10 reasons he cited in the letter he wrote in April to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The Senate conferees did not attach great importance to any of the three reasons advanced by the House conferees. We argued at length that in no wise did the attitude of the Senate impinge upon their constitutional prerogatives. We said that the question of whether or not the President would veto the

bill was a question that rested with the President, and a difference of opinion might exist among men having the same advantage respecting the mind and opinion of the President.

It was urged by the Senate conferees with emphasis that the House had not directly expressed itself on the debenture proposal; that we could not construe the vote upon the rule as a free and frank expression upon the debenture proposal. We pleaded very earnestly with the House conferees to take the bill back to the House and get a vote on the debenture plan. The House conferees seemed to be and were, in fact, adamant. We got nowhere. After five days an impasse ensued; hence, the retirement of the House conferees from the conference.

Mr. President, referring again to their return to the conference, the debenture plan was not discussed for several days. The whole time of the conferees was spent in attempting to come to an agreement on the matters as to which the Houses were in disagreement. On the last day of the consideration of the bill, when an agreement had been reached on all other provisions, again the debate recurred upon the debenture proposal. To the majority of the Senate conferees the House managers made it plain, indeed, in their judgment, that they would not recede from their opposition to the debenture plan. As chairman of the conference, I stated on several occasions that I felt a great responsibility would be removed from the shoulders of the chairman of the committee, and probably all of the Senate conferees, if the House would express itself upon the debenture. I realized then, as I do now, that in this particular conference the majority of the Senate conferees assumed and were forced to assume a very large responsibility.

I regret exceedingly that the House conferees did not comply with our request; but a time came in the discussion of this problem of nearly three weeks, in the judgment of the chairman of the Senate conferees, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL], when further insistence would merely result in further delay; further persistence on the part of the conferees would probably destroy the opportunity for legislation at this extra session of the Congress. Probably we acted prematurely; our judgment may be challenged; but the majority of the conferees conscientiously believed it was useless further to insist on the House conferees taking the bill back and getting a vote upon the proposal.

The majority of the Senate conferees agreed to recede from the debenture provision of the bill. The distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] and the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] with equal fervor and zealousness held that we should further insist upon the House expressing itself on the debenture plan.

That, in brief, I think accurately describes the situation in conference, how the debenture plan was finally abandoned, and the reasons for the recession.

I felt, Mr. President, and I feel now, that no rights of the Senate were lost, none of its prerogatives sacrificed, by the action of the majority of the conferees. The report brings back the bill without the debenture. A vote for the report sends the bill to the White House. A vote against the report would send it back to conference with instructions further to insist upon the inclusion of the debenture plan. Consequently, nothing that the majority of the conferees have done has in any way imperiled this legislation. Indeed, I think it has hastened it, if the majority of this body desire early legislation in the field of farm relief.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. McNARY. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. HARRISON. May I ask the Senator, as chairman of the conference, whether there was at any time any discussion or conference between the Senate conferees and the House conferees over the merits or demerits of the debenture plan?

Mr. McNARY. Yes, Mr. President; but not at great length. The parliamentary situation was the one that occupied the time of the conferees.

Mr. HARRISON. That is what I understood the Senator to say; but I was just wondering if the conferees ever got down to a discussion of the merits or demerits of the debenture plan.

Mr. McNARY. I will say frankly to the Senator from Mississippi, not in a way that would thoroughly develop the merits or demerits of the plan.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. McNARY. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SMITH. I do not want the impression to be made even in any degree that the merits or demerits of the debenture were discussed at all in the committee. The attitude of the conferees on the part of the House was that they were not going to continue as a conference if we even considered the House voting on it; and they themselves at no time, so far as I can recall, even discussed the merits or demerits of the debenture as related to this legislation. They laid down their ultimatum, and carried it out to the letter.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, that is an accurate statement of the situation. I think probably, and, in fact, I know, that on several occasions in the conference the Senator from South Carolina spoke enthusiastically of the debenture plan and what it would accomplish, in his opinion.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon further yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. McNARY. I am very glad to yield.

Mr. SMITH. It was a mere casual statement as to my estimate of the debenture plan without referring to a single paragraph in it. I think other Members of the Senate, even some of those who voted against it, expressed the idea that it would be helpful; but the particular features of the debenture were never discussed.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the Senator has made the situation clear. There is no difference, as we look upon the picture, between the two of us. I was going to add, if the Senator had not seen fit to make the statement in advance, that there was not a wide general discussion. There was a discussion, in reply to the statements made by the Senator from South Carolina, by some of the House Members, in which they spoke very disparagingly of the debenture proposition.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. McNARY. I am very glad to yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Was it the position of the House conferees that the insertion of the debenture provision was a usurpation of the exclusive powers of the House?

Mr. McNARY. Yes.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. And therefore that the House conferees would not consider the debenture plan in conference?

Mr. McNARY. That is true.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. So that, as a matter of fact, it has had no consideration in the conference?

Mr. McNARY. They very stoutly insisted on that position.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. McNARY. I am very glad to yield.

Mr. SMITH. I presume the chairman of the committee will give the facts as they developed. That was only one of the objections they had to carrying it back to the House.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I stated originally the three grounds upon which they insisted, and I hope that has been made clear. If it has not been, the Senator in his own time may have an opportunity to restate it in much better fashion.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. McNARY. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BORAH. I understood the Senator to say in his opening remarks that there was a time, some four or five days, during which the House conferees refused to discuss any feature of the bill because the debenture proposition was in it.

Mr. McNARY. Yes; that is true.

Mr. BORAH. How long was that position held by the House conferees?

Mr. McNARY. To be precise, from Monday, May 20, continuing until Saturday of that week, with the exception of Thursday, when the House conferees could not meet with us—practically five days.

Mr. BORAH. And during that entire time they refused to consider any other feature of the bill?

Mr. McNARY. That is correct. They refused to read the bill, provision by provision and section by section, as ordinarily obtains in a conference.

Mr. BORAH. Then they changed their attitude, and were willing to consider other features of the bill?

Mr. McNARY. Later; yes.

Mr. BORAH. Did they state why they changed their attitude?

Mr. McNARY. I do not know that any statement of that kind was made, but I can state to the Senator frankly my view on that subject.

In discussing the matter, I had stated to them several times, the Senate conferees had made it clear, that they would not go forward unless the House conferees did come into conference,

abide by the usual practice, and read the bill, provision by provision. One day on the floor of the Senate two of the House conferees were here, and I discussed the matter with them briefly; and I again made it clear to them that there would be no more conferences until they would come in in the usual way and read the bill section by section. At that time they said they thought they would do that, and they would consider the matter and would let me know later. The morning following, a telephone message came to me saying that they would come into conference. Whether or not they said anything, when they came into conference, in justification of their attitude, I do not know. I do not recall that they did.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. McNARY. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The press carried the statement that the House conferees had announced that they would not participate in a conference on the bill until the Senate conferees announced their willingness to recede from the debenture provision. Is that correct?

Mr. McNARY. I do not remember whether there was an article of that kind or not.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I know there was an article of that kind. I am asking the Senator about the truth of what was said in the article. The press generally carried the statement that the House conferees had announced that they would not participate in any conference on the bill except upon the condition that the Senate conferees would announce their willingness to recede from the Senate amendment incorporating the debenture plan.

Mr. McNARY. So far as I know, Mr. President, that matter was not discussed with the House conferees. I stated, the day the conference opened, that the time to consider what the Senate conferees would do would be after all of the provisions of the bill had been considered and read.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. So far as the Senator knows, then, the House conferees did not serve notice of that kind on the Senate conferees?

Mr. McNARY. Absolutely not.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. What was the reason they gave for refusing to consider the bill in the conference for five days?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I stated a moment ago the three grounds—particularly the ground that it trenched upon the prerogatives of the House. Their first attitude, they claimed, was to refuse to accept the bill, and send it back to the Senate.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. That was because the debenture provision was in it?

Mr. McNARY. Certainly.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. McNARY. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BROOKHART. The Senate conferees, as I understood, did not accede to the claim of the House conferees that the debenture was a prerogative of the House?

Mr. McNARY. Oh, no, indeed!

Mr. BROOKHART. They did not consider the merits of the debenture plan, the Senator said, but finally they receded from the debenture plan. On what ground did they recede—on the merits of the debenture plan or upon the constitutional claim of the House conferees?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, speaking for only one of the Senate conferees—one of the three who receded—I took the position, and I take it now, that the House conferees would go no further in the matter, and we either must take the bill without the debenture or have no bill at all. I exercised my own earnest judgment, and did not take into consideration any of the arguments back of the House conferees. I considered the present situation.

Mr. BROOKHART. Then the Senator just receded by acclamation, and not for any particular reason?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President——

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. McNARY. I yield.

Mr. CARAWAY. I understood the Senator to say that the position of the Senate conferees had been and was that nothing would be done until the conferees of the House agreed to consider every provision of the bill.

Mr. McNARY. I think that was my statement; yes.

Mr. CARAWAY. At what time did the Senate conferees change their position? They did recede without ever having considered the provision incorporated in section 10, I believe.

Mr. McNARY. That is, the debenture provision?

Mr. CARAWAY. The debenture provision.

Mr. McNARY. Yes.

Mr. CARAWAY. I say, at what time did the Senate conferees change their avowed intention of never considering the bill at all unless every provision of it should be considered?

Mr. McNARY. The Senate conferees?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes; at what time did they change?

Mr. McNARY. The Senate conferees refused to take any action on the debenture proposal until the House conferees should comply with the usual practices of conferences.

Mr. CARAWAY. I misunderstood the Senator, then, because I thought the Senator said that the position of the Senate conferees was that they would not proceed until the House conferees agreed to consider every provision of the bill.

Mr. McNARY. Oh, no. It was a situation which I thought needed a display of courage and persistence by the Senate conferees until the bill in its entirety had been considered.

Mr. CARAWAY. But it never was considered in its entirety.

Mr. McNARY. All the provisions save the debenture were gone over and worked out.

Mr. CARAWAY. You could not say it was considered in its entirety when you left out one of the most important provisions.

Mr. McNARY. Very well. The other provisions had been passed on in the House, and were in the Senate bill, and after we had come to an accord on all the provisions that were in the two bills, then the question came up whether we would take the debenture out or leave it in.

Mr. CARAWAY. And the House conferees declined to discuss it with the Senate conferees?

Mr. McNARY. It was not discussed, because of the fact that the House would not consider it on its merits. It never passed the House.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senate conferees finally receded on the sole ground that the House would not consider it?

Mr. McNARY. That is the proposition. I am speaking for myself, and if any other member of the conference entertains a different view I want him to express it.

Here was the situation: We had agreed upon all the provisions of the bill except the debenture. It did appear to me, in the exercise of my honest judgment, that the House would not consider the debenture, and I thought, and I still now urge and insist, that the bill without the debenture will be of considerable assistance in the agricultural situation, and I felt the necessity——

Mr. CARAWAY. At what time in the conference did the Senator reach the conclusion that he had to yield to the House, that it would not consider the debenture plan?

Mr. McNARY. The House made it very plain to the Senator from Oregon from the start that it did not intend to recede from its position in opposition to the debenture proposal.

Mr. CARAWAY. And the Senator consented from the start that the debenture plan never was to be considered—conceded from the beginning that it never was to be considered.

Mr. McNARY. I did not consent to or concede anything.

Mr. CARAWAY. I wanted to know when the Senator reached the conclusion that he would recede.

Mr. McNARY. For five days we were discussing the matter, and the House conferees repeatedly stated that they would not in any way recede from their position in opposition to the debenture proposal. The Senate conferees argued that probably there would be other disagreements than on the debenture, and we wanted to consider those, but fortunately we came to a common agreement on all save the debenture proposal.

Mr. CARAWAY. The fact is that that is all that was in serious dispute?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. McNARY. I yield further to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. CARAWAY. I say that was the only thing that was in serious disagreement?

Mr. McNARY. That was the stumbling block, of course.

Mr. CARAWAY. And the conferees agreed on the rest of it immediately.

Mr. McNARY. Oh, no. We spent five or six days on the other provisions.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McNARY. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Do I understand from the Senator that it was the position of the House conferees that rather than consider the debenture proposal there would not be any legislation?

Mr. McNARY. I interpreted their action to mean that particular thing; yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. Was there ever at any time any private intimation conveyed to the House conferees on the part of the Senate conferees, or any of them, that if they would come in and be good for a while, after a little the Senate conferees would yield, and all would be peaceful?

Mr. McNARY. So far as the chairman of the Senate conferees, the Senator from Oregon, is concerned, no intimation of that kind was ever given to the House conferees.

Mr. BARKLEY. I accept the Senator's word about it, but the newspapers were full of rumors that an understanding, subrosa, or subterranean, was being worked out.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. McNARY. I yield.

Mr. HARRISON. I am curious to know one thing, and I am sure the Senator, with his usual frankness, will enlighten me. From the time the conference was organized, and up to the time that three of the Senate conferees threw up the white flag——

Mr. McNARY. Oh, Mr. President——

Mr. HARRISON. And saw that it was impossible to get the House to agree, was there any intimation, so far as the Senator knows, from the Secretary of Agriculture, or Mr. NEWTON, the Representative in the House representing the administration, or the President himself, as to any change of front with reference to this matter, or giving the conference the benefit of their views?

Mr. McNARY. Not that I know of. I can not speak, however, for the Secretary of Agriculture or the occupant of the White House. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for just one more question?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. McNARY. I am very happy to.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Washington Post—which is the mouthpiece of the administration [laughter]—this morning carries the statement that enough Senators have been brought over to accept the conference report by an agreement that they might be instrumental in naming the farm board. The Senator saw that?

Mr. McNARY. I did not read that.

Mr. CARAWAY. At least, then, the Senator will have something interesting to do to-day after he gets through making his speech. I wish he would tell us, if he pleases, before he is through, which Senator swapped off all the farmers of America for the chance to be instrumental in getting somebody appointed to a job that would pay $12,000 a year.

Mr. McNARY. Am I to speak for the various Members of the Senate, or is that directed to me?

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator now represents the administration, and the Post represents both of them, and I want to know who it was that offered to swap off the American farmer if he might be instrumental in putting one of his friends in a job.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am not conversant with the article in the newspaper to which the Senator refers. I do not hesitate to say that it is groundless.

Mr. CARAWAY. Does the Senator say with authority that it is groundless?

Mr. McNARY. I am speaking of what I know of my own knowledge. I do not know as to the matter about which the Senator inquires.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator always has been that way, but others have changed.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am willing to be interrupted at length to accommodate any Member of the Senate on this subject matter, which I want to discuss a little further. I know this concerning the proposal made to the Senator from Arkansas. A few days ago some folks wanted to talk to the President about members of the farm board, and he said explicitly he would not confer with them until after the bill had run its race in Congress, and had been signed.

Mr. CARAWAY. Was it some Senator who tried to talk to him?

Mr. McNARY. No.

Mr. CARAWAY. Somebody who did not have a vote wanted to talk to him?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am interested in the farm board. I have stated repeatedly that I have no candidates to propose. The appointment of the board will be a responsibility which should fall upon the President. I am only interested in a good board being appointed by the President, and for that we will have to trust to the judgment of the President.

I do not think any Member of the Senate would sacrifice a principle, or vote for or against a conference report, on account of his ability or desire to get an appointment on the board.

Mr. CARAWAY. Let me ask a question, then. If any Senator changed his position, and did not change for that reason, then he would have a ground for suing the Post for damages, and the Post has indicated that it thinks that damages to character are worth a million dollars, because the owner recently sued somebody for having said that he had been excluded from a certain dinner before he had a chance to eat his pie.

Mr. McNARY. I have an exalted opinion of my colleagues, and I know none of them would change in any manner, even if they could appoint all the members of the board, which is to consist of eight.

Mr. President, having discussed the situation as to the debenture, I want briefly to outline the result of the conference report with respect to the other provisions of the bill. If the Senate will keep in mind that the structure of the House and Senate bills was precisely the same, and that the only differences were as to the mechanism and the administrative features, I can run rapidly through the changes that were made, and outline the bill as it is now presented to us in this report.

The Senate bill provided for a Federal farm board to consist of 12 members, to be taken from the 12 land-bank districts. Under the House bill 6 members were to constitute the board. An agreement has been reached whereby the membership board is to consist of 8 appointive members, with the Secretary of Agriculture as ex officio member.

The Senate bill provided that the salaries of the various members of the board should be $12,000. The House bill provided that the chairman should be appointed by the President, and his salary fixed by the President.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McNARY. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. What is the basis for the agreement on eight appointive members? Was there any logical basis, or was that a compromise?

Mr. McNARY. It was a compromise. The Senate conferees felt that the House number was too small to be truly representative of agriculture. The House conferees insisted that 12 was an unwieldy number, and would result in town meetings, rather than an effective business administration of the law.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McNARY. I yield.

Mr. HARRISON. Are these eight members, under the compromise agreement, to be apportioned among the various sections of the country?

Mr. McNARY. If the Senator will bear with me, I shall come to that in just a moment.

The House conferees objected to any direction to the President to consider geographical or political grounds. But there is a provision in the conference report that the President shall give due consideration in appointing the members on the board to having the major commodities fairly represented. That is a mere direction which I presume will be observed by the President.

On the question of fixing the salaries, there was considerable argument. The House conferees insisted for some time that the President should have the right to fix the salary of the chairman. The Senate conferees insisted that that prerogative resided exclusively in the Congress. The Senate conferees prevailed in that matter, and the chairman is to be appointed by the President, and a vice chairman is to be appointed by the board, in accordance with the provisions of the Senate bill, and all of the salaries are to be $12,000.

Under the House bill the principal office was to be in the Department of Agriculture. Under the Senate bill it was provided merely that it should be in the District of Columbia. The Senate's provision was written into the conference report.

The Senate and House provisions on the commodity committee and advisory council were similar, and some of the administrative features of the Senate bill were accepted, such as the one relating to the manner of meeting of the commodity committee and its approach to the board.

In the loan sections the measures were practically the same. There was some elaboration of the loan feature placed in the conference report taken from the Senate and House bills.

The question of the physical facilities discussed here on the floor of the Senate, received modification. In the House bill there was a provision that when any money was used for the purpose of erecting or acquiring physical facilities for processing and storing, the board could not use the money unless

it was shown by the cooperatives that there were no physical facilities or that none could be had at a reasonable rate of rental. The Senate did not place such a provision in the bill. An amendment to that effect was offered by the Senator from New York and was defeated by a small vote. The Senate and the House conferees agreed on a change in the language, providing that no facilities should be duplicated unless the board found that there were inadequate facilities where facilities were needed.

In the Senate bill the $500,000,000 was allocated to the four different purposes. In the House bill there was no allocation whatsoever, and the $500,000,000 was left to be used by the board according to its own judgment.

The Senate receded on that section providing that the insurance clause against the price decline, the clearing-house facilities, the loaning of money to cooperatives and stabilization corporations shall come within the $500,000,000 to be loaned in a manner to comply with the best judgment of the board.

The clearing-house provision was accepted as written in the Senate bill, the insurance provision as in the House bill was accepted, and the miscellaneous provisions are practically the same excepting——

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. McNARY. I yield.

Mr. COPELAND. I observe that in connection with the clearing-house associations the word "perishables" has been omitted. Am I to understand the attitude of the conference committee is that perishables are really included as one of the agricultural products? In other words, the change of the wording does not change the fact that perishables are included within the terms of the bill?

Mr. McNARY. Oh, no; it refers to all agricultural products, and that includes perishables, such as vegetables and fruits. It covers the whole field of agricultural products.

Mr. COPELAND. Of course, there is a change in the language, because originally the clearing-house provision related only to fruits and vegetables.

Mr. McNARY. In the Senate bill the provision pertained to perishables. In the House bill it related to all commodities. It occurred to the Senate conferees that probably it should be made applicable to all agricultural products.

Mr. COPELAND. There is this difference too, is there not: That while the amount to be used for the clearing-house association in the Senate bill was limited to $50,000,000, all of the resources of the board are now back of it?

Mr. McNARY. Yes; all resources are back of every provision of the bill, including the clearing house and insurance against price decline.

Mr. COPELAND. So that fruits and vegetables are just that much worse off than they were before?

Mr. McNARY. That may be the view of the eminent Senator from New York.

In the stabilization provision there was a similarity, except for the fact that the Senate provision was thought more liberal and elastic and would prove more effective to agriculture. In the House provision the activities of the stabilization corporation were mainly limited to handling the surplus, which might be called the surplus-control agency. In the Senate bill there was a provision that it should also act as a marketing agency for cooperative associations. The House receded on that provision and the Senate provision stands with some minor changes only.

I think I have probably covered the major differences. There are some differences in language and wording and arrangement of the provisions of the bill, but that in a general way covers the situation as contained in the bill. I think with that statement I shall rest the matter with Members of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. BURTON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Oregon yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. McNARY. I yield first to the Senator from California.

Mr. JOHNSON. I want to have settled definitely the parliamentary situation. I understood the Senator from Oregon to state—and doubtless he is familiar with the situation—that a vote against the report would send the bill back to conference and that thereupon the Senate conferees would be required again to seek a conference with the House. That is what I shall desire to see done, if it be possible. Will a mere vote against the conference report accomplish that result? I submit that as a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report. If the conference report is not agreed to, the Senate will have to initiate action to secure a new conference.

Mr. JOHNSON. Pardon me——

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is no conference committee to which the bill may now be committed, the House having acted.

Mr. WATSON. The House having acted, its conferees are discharged automatically and there is now no conference committee to which the matter can be recommitted or referred.

Mr. JOHNSON. There must be some way of reaching that situation.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. McNARY. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. That is very simple. It happens hundreds of times in every session of Congress. All that is necessary to do is for the Senate to insist upon its amendment and ask for a further conference and direct the Chair to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair thought he had stated that situation.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Arkansas is entirely correct in that statement.

Mr. JOHNSON. I wanted to have the matter very clear because I feel perfectly certain that if it were not automatically accomplished as suggested, it could be accomplished by appropriate resolution.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama will state it.

Mr. HEFLIN. Suppose the Senate should vote down the conference report and we should ask for a further conference. The House having already, as I understand it, very hastily passed the bill yesterday with the debenture plan out, would it not be necessary then for the House to reconsider the bill as it has passed there before they could have a further conference with the Senate?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair would not think so.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President——

Mr. McNARY. I yield now to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BURTON. I desire to ask the Senator from Oregon if section 8 of the bill as agreed upon in conference was not a Senate provision rather than a House provision? It provides for rates of interest on loans to any cooperative association or stabilization corporation.

Mr. McNARY. Yes. That provision was taken bodily from the Senate bill as it passed the Senate. In the House bill the rate of interest was left to the board.

Mr. BURTON. Has any computation been made as to what could possibly be the rate of interest under that provision?

Mr. McNARY. Yes; 3.8 per cent. I think 3.8 per cent is the lowest rate of yield of any Government obligation.

Mr. BURTON. Lower than the ordinary rate of interest?

Mr. McNARY. Yes.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I want to discuss briefly the conference report and to give the reasons which impelled me to decline to sign the report. I do not know that I shall discuss the merits of any particular amendment or any particular bill. If I do, it will be after I shall have discussed the parliamentary situation and the principle that is involved in it.

In every legislative body in the civilized world consisting of more than one branch, ultimate agreement, in case the two branches of the legislative body disagree on any particular item of legislation, is reached through conference committees. I wish the Senate would bear that in mind. We have two branches of Congress. In dealing with measures of importance, unless we pass each other's bills without amendment, conference committees are necessary, and the very theory of a conference committee is a compromise between the two branches of the legislative body. Without this arrangement there never would be reached agreements that would result in legislation. These things are fundamental, much more important than any one bill.

The House passed a farm relief bill. The Senate amended it by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting the Senate bill. In some respects the two bills were the same. It was the duty of the conference committee when the matter came before them to try to harmonize the two bills. There were many differences between the two bills, some 50 or 60 of them all together, some of them of considerable importance, some of them of minor importance, but everyone knows that the greatest disagreement and the greatest difference between the two bills was what was included in the Senate bill as section 10, known as the debenture plan.

When the Senate passed the bill with the debenture plan included as a part of its amendment to the House bill it then went

to the House. There was some feeling in the House that in putting on the debenture-plan amendment the Senate had transgressed a constitutional limitation, that it was a revenue measure, and that as a matter of fact under the Constitution it could not originate in the Senate.

For the sake of my argument—and for that matter I am willing to admit this without reference to the argument—I concede, to begin with, that that is a question upon which men have a right with some reason to take either side. According to my way of looking at it it is perfectly plain that the position of the House is constitutionally untenable and that the Senate had a right to put on the amendment. When it was taken up in the House the House, differing from the usual procedure, sent it to conference by a House resolution (H. Res. 45) reading as follows:

Whereas in the opinion of the House there is a question as to whether or not section 10 of the amendment of the Senate to H. R. 1 contravenes the first clause of section 7 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States and is an infringement on the rights and privileges of this House, but in view of the present legislative situation and the desire of the House to speedily pass legislation affording relief to agriculture and with a distinct understanding that the action of the House in this instance shall not be deemed to be a precedent, so far as the constitutional prerogatives of the House are concerned: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 1, with a Senate amendment, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate, and that the Speaker shall immediately appoint the conferees.

That resolution was passed by the House, and in accordance with it the motion was made as provided in the resolution. The House disagreed to the Senate amendment, authorized the Speaker to appoint conferees, and the Speaker appointed the conferees.

I think it is fair to say if the House had the idea that the Senate had exceeded its constitutional right it was commendable in the House, on account of the emergency of the situation, to waive that right, and that is what the resolution did, if it did anything. I do not believe anybody can doubt that whatever objections the House might have on account of its belief that the Senate was not constitutionally permitted to add the debenture plan amendment, they waived it for this particular case.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The resolution carries the plain implication, of course, that the House conferees would deal with this conference as they would deal with any other conference.

Mr. NORRIS. Exactly. The Senator has anticipated me.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. Does it not state in the preamble that they waive it in that they state that it shall not be taken as a precedent?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; and they give the reasons for it. I do not believe anyone can doubt the statement that whatever there may be in the controverted proposition as to whether the Senate had a constitutional right to put that amendment on the House bill, the House in this case waived it. If they had not waived it and had stood on the rights that they claimed were theirs, they would not have received the bill; they would not have gone to conference on it. But they waived it and they went to conference. The Senate conferees, it seems to me, had a right to assume when they met the conferees of the House in conference that the question of constitutionality so far as this matter was concerned was entirely eliminated and that it had nothing whatever to do with the conference committee.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. COPELAND. It seems to me the language is unmistakable.

Mr. NORRIS. I think so.

Mr. COPELAND. They raised the question, but, "in view of the present legislative situation, and the desire of the House speedily to pass legislation affording relief to agriculture, and with the distinct understanding that the action of the House in this instance shall not be deemed a precedent," they resolved that "it shall be in order to move" in the usual way.

Mr. NORRIS. "That it shall be in order to move in the usual way"; and that was done.

When we met in conference, to begin with, we were confronted with what I think is fair to denominate an ultimatum upon the part of the House conferees that they would not consider the debenture amendment or any other amendment in dispute between the two Houses unless the Senate conferees should first agree to recede from the debenture amendment, or should agree to take it back to the Senate for another vote in the Senate on the proposition. We immediately called their attention to the fact that we could not take it back to the Senate; that under the parliamentary situation the papers were in the possession of the House conferees; in other words, that the Senate had no jurisdiction, and hence whatever went back in the way of a conference report must first go to the House and be acted on. They saw that point and admitted it. So there was but one thing left. The conferees on the part of the House absolutely refused from the beginning to the end of a 10-day conference to take the debenture provision back to the House and permit that body to vote on it.

Now, I wish the Senate to visualize that picture, that undisputed state of facts, that condition which confronted the Senate conferees. The Senate after full debate, and by a roll call vote, had acted upon the debenture plan; the House had not voted on it, and it has not voted on it to this day. We could not bring it back here under the parliamentary situation if we had been willing to do so without action of the House of Representatives, which body, I repeat, had possession of the papers and had jurisdiction first to act, as subsequent events have shown they did act first upon the conference report.

So the dispute narrowed itself down to this, that the Senate having adopted a particular amendment on which the Senate had voted but the House had not voted, the Senate conferees must recede, and the House conferees refused to do anything until the Senate conferees should recede. Can you imagine, Senators, what would be the condition if that should be established as a precedent for conferences between the House of Representatives and the Senate? If carried to its logical conclusion, it would mean the end of all conferences; it would mean that one House or the other would be taken by the throat and held up by the coordinate body. If Senators will read the report which is in the usual form, they will see that it begins "after a full and free conference." Such a conference would not be a free conference; such a conference would tie the hands of one body of the National Legislature.

Mr. COPELAND. By the action of a very few men.

Mr. NORRIS. I thank the Senator from New York when he interposes the remark that it would do so "by the action of a very few men." Every day for five days the conferees, 10 of us all together, were in session without there being a single sentence of either bill read, without an examination of a single paragraph of either bill being made, without the taking up of any of the disputed amendments running all through the bill. For five days we were deadlocked on that one proposition, the House conferees refusing to do a single thing.

However, in that action the House conferees were not unanimous; they were four to one. We plead, especially after we had been in session for a day or two, with the conferees on the part of the House to forget the debenture amendment for the time being and commence, as conferences usually do, at the beginning of the bill, to run through the amendments and see whether or not we could agree on other amendments as to which the two Houses were in disagreement. In that way, perhaps, we should find other amendments as to which we could not reach an agreement or as to which the conferees might want to go back to their respective bodies for instructions. The conferees on the part of the House refused to do that; they refused to budge, and at the end of the fifth day the conference broke up without any agreement or understanding having been reached that they would ever again meet. There was no disposition on the part of the four conferees of the House of Representatives to compromise in any way.

The debenture plan was not considered on its merits. That situation has been discussed to some extent, and I wish to refer to it. There were casual remarks made about the debenture plan, as there were about other matters as we went along, without reading any of the amendments, without reading a line of the bill, as is usual, the only contention for five days being whether the House conferees were willing to go back to their body and have the debenture plan voted on or whether the Senate conferees, having come from the Senate where a vote had already been had, should recede notwithstanding the vote of the Senate.

Mr. President, the Senate having adopted an amendment to the bill, especially one of great national importance such as the debenture plan, and the measure having gone to the House, that

body having agreed to a conference, which is characterized as a "full and free conference," having said, "We are ready to treat with you gentlemen; we are ready to compromise; we are ready to sit around the table and iron out our differences," what would our condition be in the future if we should on this vote establish such a precedent that when hereafter the two Houses shall meet in conference the other House may say, "Gentlemen, on this amendment we have not voted, it is true, but you must recede, and, unless you do so, there will be no bill; that is the ultimatum; unless you lie down, there will be no bill"?

I want to say in justice to the House conferees that during the course of the five days' discussion they tried to argue, although in the end, I think, they practically admitted that their argument was not logical, that the House had voted on the debenture amendment and had rejected it. In that connection they cited the resolution adopted by the House sending the bill to conference, which disagreed to all of the Senate amendments, 50 or 60 of them, one of them being the debenture amendment. That is the ordinary course which is followed. As we all know, when a bill is sent to conference it is done practically by unanimous consent, one House disagreeing to all the amendments of the other House. That is the only thing that happened in the House, except that they had a vote on the resolution.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, will the Senator permit an interruption?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. SWANSON. The injustice of the procedure followed in the House lies in the fact that by the resolution which they adopted they precluded the priority that would be ordinarily given to a motion to concur, which takes precedence over a motion to disagree.

Mr. NORRIS. Absolutely.

Mr. SWANSON. If the resolution had not been adopted in the House, a motion could have been made to concur in the Senate amendments, but the resolution adopted by the House prohibited anything of that kind from being done and prohibited any amendment being voted on. The resolution really bound and gagged the House, for, as I have said, a motion to concur would have taken precedence over a motion to disagree, and by the action taken on the resolution the Members of the House were prevented from expressing their will.

Mr. NORRIS. I thank the Senator for that suggestion.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. NORRIS. First, let me comment on the suggestion just made by the Senator from Virginia. I hope Senators will get the point he has made. In the House of Representatives the farm relief bill from the Senate was on the Speaker's desk; whenever that bill was laid before the House it would have been in order, unless a special rule had been provided, to move to concur in any Senate amendment or in all the Senate amendments, and such a motion, under parliamentary procedure and likewise under the rules of the House, would have taken precedence over a motion to send the bill to conference, because it would have brought the two Houses together. That is the theory of parliamentary law. By the adoption of the resolution that opportunity was precluded, the hands of the Members of the House were tied; they were not allowed to have a vote upon the debenture amendment or any other amendment; they were prohibited from having a vote; they were prohibited from making a motion to concur, and deprived of the opportunity of getting a roll-call vote on such a motion. They had no opportunity and have had no opportunity up to this hour to vote on the debenture amendment.

While it was not discussed to any considerable extent, this thought was brought out in the conference, that as a result of the procedure which was followed Members of the House of Representatives from all over the United States will be enabled to go back to their constituencies and in their political contests truthfully to say: "I have not yet voted on the debenture plan; I am not on record on it." The procedure taken enables a Member of the House, if he wants to do so, to talk during the next campaign, say, with one who favors the debenture and tell him how he would like to have it, and talk with a man who is against it and tell him a different story. I am not charging that anything of that kind is going to be done, but that can happen as the result of this parliamentary procedure. In other words, the House of Representatives have never been permitted by their leaders to register their will on the debenture plan.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HEFLIN. I have understood that the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from South Carolina, two of the conferees, told the House conferees that if they would permit the House to vote on the debenture proposition, and the House should then vote it out, that would settle it.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEFLIN. And they declined to permit the House to vote?

Mr. NORRIS. They declined to do that.

I say now, Mr. President, that where there are two branches of the legislature, legislation must necessarily be a compromise. I am not objecting to a compromise. I am one of those who favored the debenture amendment; but I should be for this bill if it did not have the debenture amendment in it. I think it will accomplish some good—not nearly as much as a good many think it will accomplish, but in my judgment the debenture amendment accomplishes the one thing that is necessary to give relief to American agriculture, and that is to take care of the export surplus of farm products. Everybody who has studied this matter admits that it will do that to the extent of one-half of the tariff, and give the American farmer the benefit, not of all the tariff, but of one-half of it.

I realize that if I can not get what I want, as a good legislator I ought to be willing to compromise. The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] and I both said, "If you will take this matter back to the House and let the House have a vote on the debenture plan, and the House votes it down, we are then willing to recede and to sign a unanimous conference report"; and I should be willing to do that yet. If the House insists that it will not favor the debenture plan, and will vote it out, I am in favor of passing the bill without it. But we were presented with the fact that the Senate had put it in on a roll call, the House had never had an opportunity to vote on it, and the House had the papers; so, under those circumstances, how could we get it back? Only by having the House vote on it first. Even if the Senate conferees had been willing to come back and let the Senate vote again on it when the House had not voted at all, there was no way in which we could do that. We could not have done it under the parliamentary situation. They would have had to act first.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. The Senator has had a long experience with conferences between the two Houses. I should like to ask him if any move has ever been made to have a stenographic report made of the proceedings of a conference committee?

Mr. NORRIS. No.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I should like to ask the Senator if any move has ever been made to have a record vote of the motions and the action of the various members of a conference committee on questions that arise in a conference?

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I have advocated that for a good many years, and I am not sure but that at some time in my career I have introduced resolutions providing for that to be done; but I am not sure even of that. There is not any record of votes or of anything that is said. I have always believed, and still believe, that conference committees are often compelled, from the very necessity of the situation, to yield to things that are undesirable, and sometimes they unintentionally get into legislation a good many jokers that have never seen the light of day, that have never been held up for public discussion and argument in either branch of the Legislature; so that it is often a very dangerous procedure and results in much bad legislation.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I agree with the Senator as to the undemocratic character of these conferences. I should like to ask the Senator if it is not a fact that if there were to be such rules, providing for a certain amount of publicity and information to the Members of both bodies, they would have to be concurred in by both the House and the Senate?

Mr. NORRIS. They would; yes. They would have to be joint rules.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. DILL. If the Senate should reject this conference report, how long does the Senator think it would delay any action by the House? How long a delay would ensue before the House would take action?

Mr. NORRIS. Of course, I can not tell that. I know what has usually been the case in the past. If this conference report

should be rejected, I assume that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] would immediately rise in his place and say, "Mr. President, I move that the Senate further insist upon its amendments and ask a conference with the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees"; it would go through by unanimous consent, and the conferees would be appointed; the action of the Senate would be messaged over to the House, and they would agree to the conference, and the conferees would go back and take up the matter again.

Mr. DILL. But the Senator was a member of this conference, and he knows something of the rather adamant attitude of the House Members about even taking a vote on the question. I thought possibly the Senator had some opinion as to whether they were willing to go back shortly, or whether they would hold the Congress here for a long period of time on the so-called constitutional theory.

Mr. NORRIS. I do not think that would happen. What I think would be the outcome would be that the House would take a vote. The House never has had a vote yet; and all we are asking is that the House vote on this amendment that we put into the bill. If the House voted to refuse to put it into the bill, to reject the amendment on a roll-call vote, I myself should not be averse to receding then, either in the Senate or in a conference committee; but what I am contending for here is that the House never has taken action. We have an honorable, honest right to ask of them that they shall act upon this amendment that we have put on their bill.

That is true of every legislature on earth consisting of two bodies. If the House had felt that it was going to stand on what it believed to be a constitutional right, then it ought not to have passed this resolution. Then it ought to have said, "We refuse to consider this bill because your amendment is unconstitutional." If they had stood on that, there would have been only one thing for the Senate to do, and that is to withdraw from its position, because from that action of the House there is no appeal. Their discretion can not be mandamused by a court, or anything of that kind; and, so far as their stand is concerned, they are supreme.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. SWANSON. It seems to me, however, that the same principle would apply to the Senate. If we insisted that we had a constitutional right to put on the debenture amendment and that they should surrender their position, we would be in exactly the same position that the House would be in if they insisted that it was unconstitutional.

Mr. NORRIS. Certainly. Then there would have been no bill. That would have been the result. Either House can stand on what it believes to be its constitutional right; but, in my judgment, that never should have had a moment's consideration after the House passed that resolution waiving this right.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Before the Senator leaves the discussion of House Resolution 45, is it not the Senator's interpretation of the "whereas" or the preamble of that resolution that it was an instruction by the House to its conferees to consider the debenture provision in the conference?

Mr. NORRIS. I think so.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. And, if that is the Senator's interpretation, will the Senator state to the Senate whether in his opinion the House conferees did carry out that instruction and consider the debenture upon its merits, on the same footing and with the same procedure that other provisions in disagreement were considered?

Mr. NORRIS. Oh, no! The House conferees and the House itself, on account of the action of the House conferees, have never yet considered the debenture plan on its merits. They have never had any consideration of it.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SWANSON. I understand that the Senator's contention is this: When there are two legislative bodies, it is intended to get the legislative will of the two bodies to agree——

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. SWANSON. And not the legislative will of conferees. They are simply agents; and legislation can only be effected by getting a concurrence of the legislative wills of the two bodies where a legislature or a Congress is composed of two bodies.

Mr. NORRIS. Exactly.

Mr. SWANSON. And where they refuse to test the legislative will, refuse to try to get a concurrence in the will of the two bodies, it is contrary to the genius of our institutions.

Mr. NORRIS. There is no doubt on earth about it.

Mr. SWANSON. It is simply allowing a machine that dominates the will of the people and prevents them from having an opportunity to pass on the matter to thwart what is a constitutional right, as much belonging to the Senate as it does to the House, to try to get an expression of the will of the body and not the will of a few selected leaders or conferees.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. SWANSON. I think the Senator is right in that. Now, the House conferees have refused to permit the House to have a vote on this proposition. Why? Because it would embarrass some people to vote. In other words, the House of Representatives is to be dominated by the cowardice of Members who agree to rules which will prevent them from answering on a roll call to their constituents who elected them.

This seems to me to be the effect of the rules that have been adopted; and the Senate has a right, as the Senator said, to see that the legislative will of the two bodies is obtained by votes in the Senate and votes in the House, and not have means taken to prevent these votes.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, going back for just a moment to the constitutional provision, if the House had taken action as a House and had refused to act on this debenture amendment on the ground that it was their constitutional prerogative to initiate such legislation and that we had no such constitutional authority, while in my own mind I have no doubt whatever that they would have been wrong—I am as satisfied as I am of anything that we had a perfect right to put on the amendment—nevertheless, if the House had taken that stand instead of sending this bill to conference, I think I should have been compelled to admit that they had taken action that they had a right to take. We would have a right to stand on what we believed to be our constitutional privilege to put it in, and the result would have been no bill. As far as I am concerned, if that condition had arisen I would have stated in a minute that I thought the House was wrong, that we had a right to put on the debenture provision, but that I was not going to stand in the way of legislation on it, and I would have receded rather than to kill the legislation.

That would not have established a precedent that would have hurt anybody; but now, if we approve this conference report, we will establish a precedent that will come home to plague us as long as there is a Senate, and it will come home to plague the House, too. The Senate will sometimes be arbitrary, and take such a position; and the result is going to be an injury to the ordinary courtesies that ought to exist between the two Houses to give and to take in getting an agreement in regard to legislation.

If we approve this conference report, we are going to say that where we have voted by roll call on an amendment, and the other House has never had an opportunity to vote, we are going to let two or three men say that they never shall have an opportunity to vote, and the other branch of the Legislature, although having voted, must take back the bill. That is the precedent we are going to establish if we approve this conference report. It means much more than this bill. It means something that will come back to plague Congress in the years that are to come, after we have all gone away. If we are going to establish that kind of a precedent in Congress, concession and consideration and argument and an attempt to get together and to compromise and agree will have disappeared.

Mr. President, after we had been in session five days, and the conference broke up as I have stated, several days afterwards we were called in conference again.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. NORRIS. I do.

Mr. SWANSON. Before the Senator takes up that subject, I desire to call his attention to this fact: I have been on conferences with House conferees. There are certain amendments of the Senate to which they can not agree, but which they must carry back to the House for a vote.

Mr. NORRIS. Exactly.

Mr. SWANSON. That is, if the Senate makes amendments, under certain rules of the House the conferees can not agree to these amendments. They must be carried back to the House for a vote. Here, however, they refuse the Senate the privilege of having a vote, when they prevent their own conferees from agreeing to certain things unless they have a vote in the House.

Mr. NORRIS. They will not permit their Members to have a vote. We wanted to let them vote. They said, in effect, "You have voted, and we have not. We are not going to vote.

Take the bill back. That is our ultimatum." That is just how this conference report gets before the Senate.

Mr. President, as I said, after we were in session five days, and gave up and went away without any agreement to reassemble, in two or three days we were called together again. Remember, up to that time we had never considered a single line of either bill, but we met again, and there was not a word said about debenture. We started in with the bills, and read them over, commencing at the beginning, meeting all the disagreements as they were reached. We discussed them courteously and in a gentlemanly manner, agreed on some things, and compromised on some. Each side would give here or give there. Sometimes new language was put in. Sometimes we were in sharp disagreement, and dropped the subject and said, "We will come back to it," and went on to something else. The next day we would go back and take up again the subject we had dropped.

We proceeded in that way for four or five days, I think five days. There was sharp disagreement on many items. The House conferees and the Senate conferees during that time acted as conferees ought to act; they gave some respect to the opinions of other members of the conference. We gave in and the House conferees gave in, we compromised here, put in new language there, and sometimes we met what we thought at the time might result in disagreements that would make it necessary to take the bill back to the Houses for advice. But finally we reached an agreement on everything, and nothing was said about debenture, the thing we ought to have acted on at the beginning, action on which the Senate conferees had struggled for five days to bring about.

Then, when we got practically to the end of the bill, in the regular course of things we came to the debenture, and then the House conferees got up and said, "We will not consider the debenture. We refuse to take it up." It was not read even then. They got their hats, and one of the Senate conferees suggested, "Let us meet again to-morrow." It was getting along toward closing time. I said, "Let us think this over, and we will take it up to-morrow." They said, "No; this is the time. We will not meet to-morrow. We are not going to meet any more. Surrender on debenture. That is the ultimatum."

Three members of the conference on the part of the Senate deemed it to be their duty, under all the circumstances, to recede on the debenture matter.

Mr. SWANSON. Did they show much belligerency and fight when they made the surrender?

Mr. NORRIS. Oh, no. All through the conference there was no bad blood and no anger. It was conducted in a gentlemanly and courteous manner.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. HEFLIN. I would like to ask if the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from South Carolina received any material assistance from the other conferees on the part of the Senate in supporting the debenture proposition?

Mr. NORRIS. Up to the time of the final surrender the conferees on the part of the Senate were unanimous.

Mr. HEFLIN. They were?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. HEFLIN. But suddenly some of the Senate conferees surrendered?

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, it is not my intention to criticize anybody, or to try to judge anybody. I am not finding fault with anybody, not even with the House conferees, because if we waste our time in life trying to do that, we will find so much to do that we shall be busy with that all the time, and never be able to do anything of a progressive nature.

Three of the Senate conferees, when they reached that point, I think on the tenth day, when the House conferees were about to walk away, and everything had been agreed on in the bill except that, concluded, I take it with perfect satisfaction to their own judgments and consciences, to surrender, notwithstanding they knew then and know now, and will say now, that the action of the conferees on the part of the House was absolutely untenable as a parliamentary or judicial proposition. All three of the Senate conferees who signed the report will say, if they are asked the question now, that they think the House conferees' action was altogether unjustifiable and unprecedented. But they felt that rather than jeopardize this legislation or delay it any longer they would better recede, and they did so.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. SWANSON. Did the House conferees ever give any excuse why they made this distinction? The resolution would allow a vote of the House on anything in disagreement, but did they ever explain why they positively refused to let the House vote on a Senate amendment? Did the Senator ever hear that discussed?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; I did hear it discussed at great length for several days.

Mr. SWANSON. I can not understand, if they waived the right to vote and permitted a vote on any disagreement, why they objected to the Senate conferees insisting on a vote on an agreement.

Mr. NORRIS. The House conferees argued that, in the first place, this amendment was contrary to the Constitution of the United States. They refused to agree to the proposal that the House had waived that point when they passed the resolution. That is one reason.

Then they said that another reason was that if they voted on the debenture plan, and it was agreed to, and put into the bill, President Hoover would veto it. That is the second reason.

Another reason was that a good many of the Members of the House—I think they thought a majority of the House—were opposed to it anyway, and did not want it under any circumstances.

Then, Mr. President, they argued that they had already voted on it in voting for the rule that adopted the resolution which I have read. I do not think they sustained any of those propositions in the argument. Incidentally, everybody must know that the result of this action is to shield the Members of the House from going on record on this important amendment.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NORRIS. In a moment I will yield. Everybody knows and admits that the amendment is important. Everybody knows that it is the most important provision in the bill. Whether it is right or wrong may be a two-sided question, but I hold that any Member of either branch of Congress has no right to conceal from the country, from his constituents, how he stands on this matter, and he ought to be required to vote yes or no.

I do not condemn any man, no matter which way he votes, but I say that where the Senate has a record vote, where an amendment is as important as this one—its importance is conceded by everybody—every Member of the House, as well as every Member of the Senate, ought to go on record, and then we will abide by the result of the vote.

I yield now to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the question I desire to ask of the Senator from Nebraska is this: Am I correct in my interpretation of the Senator's statement that the debenture plan proposes to give the farmer one-half the benefit of the tariff?

Mr. NORRIS. That is correct.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Before I ask my second question let me call the attention of the Senator from Nebraska to two or three brief sentences taken from a publication which at one time was a very high authority. It is the Republican campaign textbook of 1928. I read two sentences appearing on page 23, from the acceptance address of the President delivered at Palo Alto. The first sentence is as follows:

> An adequate tariff is the foundation of farm relief.

The second sentence:

> I would use my office and influence to give the farmer the full benefit of our historic tariff policy.

The third sentence is taken from the Republican platform, and is as follows, quoting from page 87:

> A protective tariff is as vital to American agriculture as it is to American manufacturing.

Having these statements, promises, and pledges before us, the Senate having proposed to give the farmer the benefit of only one-half of the tariff—such proposal being contained in the debenture plan in the farm relief bill—is it true that when this bill went to conference the administration, acting through its leaders in the other body, refused to even permit the Members of such body to vote upon the proposal?

Mr. NORRIS. It is true that the House of Representatives was not permitted to vote and never voted upon it. I think I can place the responsibility, but I would rather not discuss that.

So far as the President's utterances are concerned, he obtained thousands of votes on those utterances. I was one of those who thought he was not explicit enough and who refused to accept those statements as being sufficiently accurate and concrete to answer the questions involved in the matter of the relief of agriculture. Of course, I became an outcast because I took that position.

It develops now that the President is opposed to this plan, which everybody knows and admits would give relief to agriculture, and everybody knows also that he was opposed to the McNary-Haugen bill, the only other measure that has under-

taken to give the farmer the benefit of the tariff. Gentlemen knew that, of course, during the campaign.

Now the proposition is to redeem those words of the President, to redeem that pledge in the party platform. The President of the United States sent his letter to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate denouncing this very plan and without suggesting any other.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield,

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. As I understood the Senator a few moments ago, it is his judgment, after this conference, that the sole reason actuating the members of the conference committee on the part of the House in not submitting the debenture plan to the House was the desire to relieve Members of the House of the embarrassment which would come from voting on the debenture plan.

Mr. NORRIS. I am not expressing an opinion on that, I have given the facts. Let every man draw his conclusion as he wants to.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is the conclusion I drew from the Senator's statement.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. SWANSON. The Constitution provides that on request of one-fifth of the Members of either House the yeas and nays shall be ordered on a question, showing that it was the spirit of the Constitution that there should be direct responsibility between a Congressman, whether in the House or the Senate, and his constituency. If I understand aright the situation presented by the Senator, the House adopted a rule in this matter and have continually made a rule which practically nullifies the provision of the Constitution that one-fifth of the Members of either House can get a recorded vote on a matter before it. Did the House conferees discuss that in conference and explain why they were seeking to destroy the spirit of the Constitution, which compels a vote when one-fifth of the Members demand it?

Mr. NORRIS. There were a good many things said about the Constitution of the United States, but I have been in the House of Representatives, as the Senator from Virginia has been, and we know how that provision of the Constitution is escaped. In the House the roll was called on the adoption of this resolution. Under the Constitution they had a right to do that. But having adopted a special rule, they then tied their own hands, and there was not any way to get a vote. There was no such thing possible as a vote. Hence there was no opportunity to have the roll called.

Mr. SWANSON. They could have a roll call which would carry out the spirit of the Constitution and disagree to all amendments, but by adopting the rule they prohibited a vote on anything else.

Mr. NORRIS. That is the effect of it.

Mr. SWANSON. Do the Members of the House seek by their rule to nullify the Constitution on an important matter like this, which guarantees the right of a constituency to know how its Representatives vote on the demand of one-fifth of the membership of the House? How do they explain the legerdemain by which they nullified the Constitution by the adoption of a rule? Did they ever explain that in conference?

Mr. NORRIS. No; and I do not think they ever will. No one has ever tried to do so, as far as I know.

Mr. President, I do not believe that I am going to take up the merits of the particular amendment. It seems to me it is well understood. Everybody who has studied it concedes, whether we favor it or not, that the debenture plan would do the work to the extent of one-half of the tariff. Pledges have been made in platforms, pledges made, as read by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], by the man who is now in the White House that the tariff is the way to save the farmer, and that he was going to use his influence to give the farmer the benefit of the tariff. There is no other plan which has been laid before Congress that will do it except the debenture plan. I have respect for the man who says, "I am not in favor of legislation in the way the amendment is presented." He has a perfect right to be opposed to it. But if he stands on the proposition that he is going to give the farmer the benefit of the tariff and says he is opposed to this plan and still wants to give the farmer the benefit of the tariff, then in all honesty and in all fairness he ought to come forward with a remedy that will do it. Be constructive as well as destructive.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Is it not fair to assume that the President thinks he will give the farmer the benefit of the tariff by tariff rates fixed on agricultural products in the tariff bill?

Mr. NORRIS. No; I do not think it is fair to assume that. I have too great respect for the intelligence and ability of the President to think that he believes, for instance, that a tariff of 42 cents a bushel on wheat is going to give the farmer 42 cents higher price for his wheat.

To my mind those who are opposed to the debenture plan and still believe in giving the farmer the benefit of the tariff, owe it to the farmer and to the country and to themselves to bring forward their remedy and let us see what it is. Let them either say, "We will not give him the benefit," or that "We can not give him the benefit," or that "We do not want to give him the benefit," and stop this deception and report a measure which will give him the benefit or suggest something else in place of it that will do so.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I want to ask the Senator a very practical question about the matter. I shall first read from an article written by Mr. Carlisle Bargeron in the Washington Post of this morning:

> If the administration leaders did have the situation as well in hand as they claim there would seem no need for the continuance of the hectic trading. The patronage of the farm board which the farm bill sets up even has been brought into play.
>
> Because of the tremendous pressure that is being wielded, the manner in which the question will be presented to the Senate, the general desire for a recess, and quite important fact that Senator KENDRICK, of Wyoming, left the city yesterday without arranging for a pair, and Senator SCHALL, of Minnesota, issued a statement a few days ago that he was inclined to vote for the farm conference report, it does seem that the debenture proponents face a difficult if not ultimately impossible task. Should KENDRICK, a Democrat, not be paired for the debenture, as he was before, and SCHALL, Progressive Republican, switch, that would be all the Republicans need.

Mr. SCHALL. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. McKELLAR. I have not the floor, but I am sure the Senator from Nebraska will yield to the Senator from Minnesota when I conclude.

I am wondering what that statement means. Who is doing the "hectic trading"? What patronage is being offered to Senators to change their votes? Can it possibly be true that this statement in the paper is correct?

Mr. NORRIS. Before I yield to the Senator from Minnesota let me say that I would not place too much confidence in what the paper says. I do not know what the facts are. In all these matters, so far as I know, nothing dishonorable or wrong has been done in opposing the debenture plan. If there has been any offering of an office, or anything of that kind, I know nothing of it. I do not charge anything of the kind. I have no evidence of it. I am not going to find fault with any man even if he changes his vote.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me say to the Senator that I agree to the statement he has just made. I do not suppose influence would be brought to bear upon Senators. It would be a marvelous thing and I can not believe it, and yet the public print under big headlines makes these statements, and I thought they ought to be presented to the Senate.

Mr. NORRIS. I have no doubt that even pressure of that kind is often brought to bear. I have no doubt that even positions and patronage are indirectly, at least, dealt in. So far as I know nothing of that kind has occurred in this case. I think it has occurred a good many times in the past, but I have no evidence of it here now.

I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. SCHALL. Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee has just read into the RECORD a statement from this morning's Washington Post that I am likely to change my vote and accept this report of the conferees. I am likely to do nothing of the kind.

Mr. President, I want the people, through their Representatives of the House, to have an opportunity to express themselves upon the debenture plan. This Government is a government of law and not of men, even though those men be especially anointed by the mysterious and unseen power which seems to be bent on the complete destruction of agriculture. The House has not yet been given an opportunity to vote upon

this debenture plan, and I am going to, as far as I can with my vote, help them to have that opportunity. I know that the people of my State want their Representatives in the House to express themselves, and I know the Representatives themselves want to express themselves, and I have no doubt as to what their expression will be if they get opportunity to do so. If the House votes down this debenture plan, then I am willing to consider what is left in the interest of agriculture. If the House votes down this debenture plan, I consider it my duty as a legislator to hold myself in readiness of compromise; but, Mr. President, it seems to me there is very little in this bill, outside the debenture plan, that is calculated to help agriculture. Almost every feature of it is already enacted into legislation under other departments. Farmers in my State and in North Dakota, under a present law, have borrowed 75 per cent of the value of their grain, and now they find that the price has even fallen below the amount they borrowed.

The debenture plan, as incorporated in this bill, is not arbitrary. It is up to the board as to whether or not they wish to use it. The board is to be appointed by the President, and certainly he will appoint no one that he has not the utmost confidence in; therefore, if the debenture plan is not needed, it need not be applied. The Republican Party, through our President and through its platform, promised equality of agriculture to other industries. The Republican platform and our President promised to make the tariff effective as to agriculture as it now is to industry. There is nothing in this bill as it stands, without the debenture plan, that will make tariff effective to surplus agriculture, and I defy anyone to point out where, under any construction, such conclusion could be arrived at.

Agriculture at present is receiving an average protection of 22 per cent. Industry is receiving an average protection of 46 per cent. The debenture plan seeks to give agriculture one-half the benefit of the tariff and eastern industry hollers subsidy. What else is it than subsidy which the protection of 46 per cent gives them? They are receiving under the present tariff law an average subsidy of 46 per cent, and they are receiving every per centum of it because through combinations of understanding they make the tariff effective up to its limit but because of the great numbers of farmers, combination understanding is impossible, and a surplus agricultural crop is sold in the domestic market not up to the level of the protection but sold in the world's market.

The debenture plan seeks to give agriculture the benefit of only one-half the tariff. Certainly that is not unfair to eastern industry. Agriculture is receiving an average of 22 per cent protection. With half of it effective, through the debenture plan, it would give an average protection to the farmer of only 11 per cent. Certainly that does not look unreasonable when compared to the 46 per cent full protection tariff now collected by other industry.

Like Louis XIV, the House conferees assume the function of, and call themselves the House and refuse to submit the debenture plan to a vote of the House. Mr. President, the assumption of the House conferees in their attitude is only equaled by the patience with which we are expected to endure such a royal dictum. They tell our conferees to tell us that if we do not accept their lordly commands that there will be no agricultural bill. When they depart from the House all wisdom will go with them. If we do accept their dictation whether we have an agricultural bill or not, we will have a fine political machine backed by $500,000,000, which ought easily with this start to indefinitely perpetuate itself.

Already we have seen what eastern industries intend to do to the farmer in the tariff bill which has passed the House under the same kind of gag rule. The present tariff bill as passed by the House leaves the farmer infinitely worse off than as things now stand, so that if agriculture is to be left to the tender mercies of the anointed few who seem to be voting the House on tariff and agricultural bills, we were better off if no legislation of any sort be had. This session was called for the purpose of relieving the farmer. From indications up to date, it seems to me it is making a thorough job. If the present tariff bill as passed by the House and this agricultural bill without the debenture plan is placed upon the statute books, it certainly will relieve the farmer of what little he now has.

Agriculture has depreciated in the last eight years $30,000,000,000. Last year's agricultural production sold for about $12,000,000,000. Had interest been figured even at 4 per cent on the farmer's investment, it should have brought him seventeen billion. The farmer needs to get value for what he produces above the cost of production. This agricultural bill does not even pretend to help him in securing an effective tariff.

The same old bunk is being fed the farmer concerning the debenture plan as was fed him concerning the equalization plan. Eastern industry does not intend to allow the farmer to have equality, does not intend to allow a law that will make the tariff effective to the farmer, insisting on cheap raw material while demanding a high subsidy with protection for the finished product. Of course, eastern industry realizes that so long as agriculture is kept down it will not only get its raw material cheaper but it will make the farmer boy a competitor to city labor and thereby reduce the cost of labor. Every indication so far, which appears to me from 15 years' of service in Congress, indicates that the stage is being set for the same old shell game. If the bill is not passed it will be the fault of the men who wanted the farmers to receive the benefit of the tariff, who wanted the Republican Party to keep its promises. If it is passed the farmer will be told when he finds that there will be no benefit from it that it has not had time to work yet.

I for one do not propose to be coerced either by organization, newspaper propaganda, or the smiles of the anointed to betray agriculture by promises of something that we know is not the truth. If we are going to benefit agriculture, let us do it in a man's way. Everyone knows and admits that it can not be done without making the tariff effective and we can not make the tariff effective without a debenture plan or an equalization plan. The equalization plan was discarded by the incoming administration, but the incoming administration did promise that he would make tariff effective. There is nothing in the present bill that will make it effective except the debenture plan, and we are told that the administration will veto the bill if that effective tariff plan is left in it. I can not believe it. If I can be shown where the agricultural bill makes the tariff effective, then I am willing to cut out the only thing, in my opinion, which does make it effective. I can not understand why the administration or why the East is so insistent that there be nothing in the bill to make tariff effective. Why they want us to cut out the very thing that will make it effective and offer nothing to take its place is beyond my comprehension.

Mr. NORRIS. I thank the Senator for his interruption and for his statement.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. FLETCHER. I would like to get the Senator's view on this phase of the matter. It is said that the President is opposed to the debenture plan. About that there seems to be no difference of opinion. The President will name the farm board. Under the terms of the bill as it passed the Senate the provision is that whenever the board finds it advisable, in order to carry out the policy declared in section 1 with respect to any agricultural commodity, to issue export debentures with respect to such commodities, the board shall give notice of such findings to the Secretary of the Treasury, and so forth. In other words, there is nothing in the bill as passed by the Senate that is mandatory upon the board with respect to putting into operation the debenture plan. It is purely optional. Is it reasonable to expect that a board appointed by the President in those circumstances, with the President's view and the administration's view so bitterly opposed to what they call "this vicious plan," would ever put into operation or into effect the debenture plan as provided in the bill?

Mr. NORRIS. It was put into the bill, I think, in the main, out of respect to the President himself, so that he would have the board to operate in case everything else failed. If the theory were correct that is sometimes advocated, that the balance of the bill would take care of everything else, there would be no occasion for this provision. If they find, as they will, I have no doubt, that the other remedies will not be sufficient they would have the remedy right at hand to put into effect at once, on the theory that if the President, even though opposed to this method himself, found that anything else that he tried did not give the relief which he, as well as the rest of us, had promised the American farmer, he would then take this remedy. It was done out of respect for him. Let him try his other methods first. That is the theory of it.

One of the reasons given by the House conferees why they would not consider the method was because the President would not sign the bill with it in. It may be that is true. I am not advised. We ought not to consider such things in legislating. If we are to do that, then we ought to abolish Congress and let the President legislate. We ought to have a Mussolini here instead of having a legislative assembly. If we are not going to follow our own convictions, if the National Legislature does not represent the convictions of the Members of the House and Senate, but only reflects the idea of somebody else that is carried through them on to the legislative books, then we ought to save the money of the taxpayers by abolishing Congress with all its salaries, including those of the clerks and others, and let the President legislate as well as execute.

If the President should veto this measure, I think it would only be a few days until we could pass it as he wants it. I would like to see it become a law with the debenture plan in it. If we can not get that—although I do not have much faith in getting much relief otherwise—I would be willing that somebody else should have what he thinks would bring relief. I do not want to put any obstacles in the way of bringing about a settlement of the question so we may get relief for the farmer.

If the President should veto the bill with the debenture plan in it, I think in three days' time we would pass the bill again without the debenture plan in it. Some think he will not veto it. Some say the way it is in the bill, not making it obligatory but making it optional, he would not veto it. Some who are close friends of the President have said to me that they do not believe he will veto it; that he would rather have it with that provision out, but that he would take it with the provision in. The President ought to be like we are. He can not always get just what he wants. We never get all that we want. We always compromise in all matters of legislation, and so should the President of the United States.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. In view of the decision of another body on the bill, it seems to me, if there is anything in representative government, the Senate, by receding from the original bill and adopting the conference proposal, would be doing nothing more nor less than putting the stamp of approval on a legislative paradox.

Mr. NORRIS. I think so.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

Mr. NORRIS. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator spoke of statements which had been made by the President that he would veto the bill. I am curious to know whether anybody ever attempted to quote the President directly.

Mr. NORRIS. No one that I know of.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am glad to hear that.

Mr. NORRIS. No one has quoted him to me.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield further to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield again to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. FLETCHER. I am inclined to agree with the views expressed by the Senator. I can not see really any foundation for all the denunciation of the debenture plan and all the opposition to it in view of the language of the bill. It seems to me, if I were President, and the bill came before me, even if I thought the debenture plan was unworkable and unwise, I would not hesitate to sign the bill as an act of Congress, because the board I would appoint would have to determine whether it could be put into operation or not and whether it was wise to put it into operation.

Mr. NORRIS. And they will consult with the President.

Mr. FLETCHER. They will undoubtedly consult with him. If they do not do what he wants, he can deal with them as he sees fit, as he has the power to do and as he has the ways to do. It seems to me it would be perfectly safe to sign the bill even if it was passed with the debenture plan.

The Senator said there is some merit in the bill outside of the debenture plan; that there is some prospect and some hope of benefiting agriculture. I do not know. I have not a great deal of faith in the bill, and I have very grave doubt that agriculture is going to find any very great help or relief through it. I am afraid the farmer will have to go on as he has in the past, working and toiling in season and out of season, taking chances with the elements, and running all the risks and working for everybody but himself. The farmer will go on, pay his taxes, build churches, build school houses, build roads——

Mr. COPELAND. And build poorhouses.

Mr. FLETCHER. Yes; he will build poorhouses; he will devote himself to the good of the community, and obey the law; he will struggle along as best he can, and after this experiment shall have been put into effect, perhaps following two or three years' investigation, study, and research, there may be some plan worked out that will be of some benefit to agriculture.

I have always been most anxious to do what I could to help languishing agriculture; I appreciate most highly the importance of that great industry, which is carried on by those who, in the divine economy, live nearest the fountain of life, who produce the Nation's food and are the burden bearers of the Nation; but I can not see much help for them under this measure as framed by the conferees.

However, pursuing the thought that was in the Senator's mind, if after the farm board has begun to operate, after it shall have looked into the question, made a study of it, and conducted the experiments and demonstrations which it will make, with this enormous fund of $500,000,000, with the unprecedented autocratic power which is invested in it—the most stupendous bureau ever set up by the Government—it shall find that in order to bring relief to agriculture it must apply the debenture plan, and shall so recommend to Congress, is there any doubt but that Congress would proceed at once to enact the necessary legislation?

Mr. NORRIS. Probably not; but it is very much better, it seems to me, to have it enacted now, ready for the board to utilize. As the Senator from Florida has so beautifully and eloquently stated, the conditions of agriculture and of the American farmer are such that while we are proceeding with these years of experiment and research and work, he will lose his farm; he will die; and before the board gets through with its experiments the American farmer will be the American peasant.

Mr. President, let me say that the American farmer is too intelligent to be a peasant; he will not stand being reduced to that condition. He is something more than a slave. He knows that he produces the food that keeps us all alive; he knows that upon his shoulders rests the burden of civilization, and he is not willing to be submerged and to permit everybody else to prosper under a high protective tariff which makes him pay much more than he would otherwise pay for the commodities which he must purchase. The farmer is not objecting to the protective tariff if to him shall be given the right to receive its benefits equally with his fellow men, equally with the manufacturers, and all other classes.

Here is a proposition to give the farmer that benefit; here is a proposition that even its enemies say will work. There is no principle involved in it different from that which is involved in every protective tariff law put upon the statute books. What is the object of putting a protective tariff upon any commodity? It is to give the American producer of that article a higher price; but the farmers, unorganized, numbered by the millions, are unable to organize and combine as a few manufacturers can. The farmers produce a surplus and must sell it upon the world's market, knowing that the price they get upon the world's market fixes as well the price in the domestic market. The tariff in those cases does the farmer no good. Everybody has said, even President Hoover has said, it has been declared by both parties in their platforms that we must give to the farmer the benefit of the tariff the same as we give its benefits to the manufacturer. We must cease to compel the farmer to buy on this side of the tariff wall, in a protected, artificial market, and to sell his products on the other side in the world market. That is what the debenture plan proposes to accomplish, to redeem the promise to give to the farmer the benefit of the protective tariff. If we shall not do it, I should like to say to those who, like myself, believe in a protective tariff, when it is reasonable, that the farmers of America will tear down this structure which has been built up on an artificial basis under the protective-tariff system. We can no longer permit one-third of our population, those who are engaged in the most fundamental business of all, to be borne down by the burdens of the tariff without getting the benefits of the tariff. It is only common honesty; it is only fair play; and the farmers of the country are too intelligent longer to submit to this unjust and wicked system that does not permit them to share in the benefits which come to their fellowmen.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. The Senator from Nebraska has been discussing a subject which prompts me to propound a question to him. It seems to me that the attempt is repeatedly made in this country, especially during the time when we are discussing tariff bills, to create the impression that the levying of duties upon agricultural products is a benefit to the farmer and that by levying such duties the administration will take care of the farmer. I can appreciate that, coming from a manufacturing State, any opinion I might express might be discounted; but I should like to hear some Senator on this floor representing an agricultural State tell the truth, bare the whole story, and let the farmers of the country know to just what extent the levying of tariff duties on agricultural products is of benefit to them.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. If the Senator will pardon me a moment further, the limited number of manufacturers can obtain the full benefit of a protective tariff duty by com-

bining to fix prices and thereby wipe out domestic competition or by organizing into trusts; in that way they can secure the last dollar of increased prices from tariff protective rates. But the agriculturalist, the man who produces eggs, poultry, cattle, corn, wheat, and hundreds of other agricultural products is in a competitive market; there are a million of such producers, and because they are in competition with each other the tendency is to pull down the price. Furthermore, there is very little competition from imports in the agricultural field—practically none except a few products from Canada that come into New England and some citrus fruits. Hence it seems to me that it ought to be clearly and emphatically made known that the levying of tariff rates on agricultural commodities is not expected to render any appreciable benefit to the farmer.

I entertain, though I oppose the principle, great respect for the position which Senators from agricultural States have assumed regarding the debenture plan, but I assume that their attitude in favor of the debenture is based upon the fact that the duties levied on agricultural products do not operate and are not effective; that the farmer must pay the increased prices resulting from the protective tariff duties given to the manufacturer, and that, therefore, the tariff scheme so far as giving the farmer duties on his products is concerned is not effective and beneficial; and so to offset the burden that comes to him because of the protective tariff, they say to the country, "We have proposed and are advocating here the debenture plan as the only plan which will give the benefit of the protective tariff duties to the farmer."

I inquire, Are tariff rates levied on agricultural products to any appreciable degree beneficial to the farmer? If yes, then, is not the farmer trying to get Government aid both by the pending tariff protection bill and by the debenture?

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I have forgotten some of the questions which the Senator first propounded; but I was particularly interested, if I remember correctly, in the Senator's expression of desire to have somebody from the agricultural section of the country tell the truth about the proposition as to whether the farmer receives the benefit of tariff duties levied on farm products. Mr. President, I am going to try to state the truth in answering the Senator's question, and I want to be just as frank as I can with the Senator. With respect to every agricultural product of which the farmer produces an exportable surplus he receives no benefit from the tariff duty levied on that product. I think that is true, and I am wondering if that is an answer to the Senator's question.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. In part it is an answer. But I go further and claim, except in sections of the country like New England, the protective-tariff rates on farm products do not increase prices.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. BORAH. The Senator from Nebraska was going to suggest the other part of the proposition, I presume, that in the case of commodities of which we do not produce a surplus the farmer does get the benefit of the tariff duty.

Mr. NORRIS. That would follow, I think.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. But there, Mr. President——

Mr. NORRIS. Let me say, first, in answer to the suggestion of the Senator from Idaho, that, at least in theory, the farmer would get the benefit if the commodities were of such a nature that their production were widely scattered over the country; but produced by, say, millions of farmers, he might not be able to get the benefit of all the tariff. The manufacturers get the benefit of the tariff in part because there are so few of them that they can combine and raise prices up to the level of the tariff wall. The manufacturers, even if they were not combined and were scattered over the country, would get some benefit from the tariff, but it would not be so steady as when they combine and control the prices all over the United States, or practically so. They would get some benefit, but probably not the full benefit, in my judgment.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield further to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH. I quite agree with the Senator that because of the inability of the farmer to organize he may not be able to get the full benefit of the tariff; but my theory is that with the debenture covering the products of which we produce a surplus, and with a sufficient rate of duty upon those products of which we do not produce a surplus, the farmer will get the benefit of the protective-tariff system.

Mr. NORRIS. I think he will.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, as one of the members of the so-called "full and free conference" who did not sign the conference report, I think it is my duty to the Senate and to the country at large to state my impressions of that conference.

My colleagues here will recall that at the very first one of the five consecutive meetings we had I called attention to the fact that the great difference between the two bodies was in regard to the debenture plan. I insisted that we should reach some agreement, some understanding, as to whether or not it was to be considered. I thought it might expedite matters to have an understanding at the very outset. The House members emphatically declared in the very beginning that they would not consider the debenture plan as a part of the conference.

Mr. President, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] has gone over certain of the outstanding facts. I desire to state—and I am not going to take very much of the time of the Senate to do it—that when we first met, for the first five consecutive meetings the members on the part of the House had determined that they would not continue the conference if we insisted that the debenture plan should be discussed or considered as a part of the conference. The matter finally reached the stage where the Senate conferees made this proposition: I was very insistent on it. I said, "Let us take the bill, starting as we have always started, and go through it, and let all the points of difference, including the debenture, be dealt with as we have done heretofore." They declared emphatically that before they would consider the debenture they would refuse to meet again on any terms—not merely on the merits of the matter, on its constitutional origin, or whether or not the House would vote one way or another, but they would not consider it. That was the ultimatum that was handed to the Senate conferees, and we adjourned sine die.

Members of the other body, if I recall correctly, said that they would prefer having no farm bill at all to considering the debenture plan. They did not say that they would rather have no farm bill at all if the debenture plan was in it; but they said that they would rather defeat all farm legislation in toto than to consider, in conference, the debenture plan. They stated as their principal reason that it was an invasion of the prerogative of the House for us to incorporate the debenture plan in a bill.

We then made the proposition to them that if they would go back to their body and have a full and free expression on that point, we would be willing further to consider the matter, or allow it to influence our vote as to whether or not we would recede. They flatly refused that. They contended that the House was so overwhelmingly against it that it was a loss of time. I said, "Under the procedure that you have in your body it would take you less than a day to carry it back and get an expression." The matter finally boiled itself down to a point where they admitted that they did not propose to give the Members of the House an opportunity to vote on it.

I made this proposition in the conference: I said, "Taking it for granted that what you say is true, that there is an overwhelming majority, have you a moral right to prevent the Representatives of the several States from expressing themselves on a matter that has been discussed in a coordinate body and incorporated in an amendment? Have you a right arbitrarily to forbid them the privilege of expressing themselves, even though they are in the minority?"

For five consecutive meetings every member of the Senate conferees stood firm on the proposition that we had to consider the debenture plan if we were to go on in conference. The House conferees said, "With that understanding we will not go on," and assumed the responsibility of adjourning without any kind of a statement as to when we would meet, and so far as that day's conference was concerned the conference was practically at an end, for we adjourned sine die.

I have not been advised as to what transpired subsequent to that; of course, I was not supposed to be taken into the confidence of anyone in reference to what procedure took place, but several days afterwards we were advised that there would be another meeting. Just prior to that and during that time and at that time it was reported throughout the country in the press that the Senate conferees had agreed that if we would have another meeting they would recede from the debenture. That was printed throughout the country, and I took it upon myself to ask each member of the Senate conferees if any such agreement had been made. I at least had an opportunity to see two of them aside from the Senator from Nebraska and myself, and they emphatically denied ever having given expression to any such statement in the press.

It was evident, however, from the time the conference was called, that notwithstanding what this body had done in the form of farm-relief as expressed in that bill, particularly in

reference to the debenture, the Members representing the other body had determined, and it was so understood in that legislative body by the powers that be, that there would be no farm bill at all rather than even consider the debenture.

I want the Senate to get this point clearly. We did not insist on their taking back the amendment for the purpose of having it incorporated in the bill. We simply asked a specific expression as to the debenture on the part of the body they represented. We went so far as to say to them that if they would take the matter back to the House on its constitutional phase, and decide that we, as a body, had no right to consider it, we would then allow that to influence our attitude. We then made the further proposition to them, if that was not agreeable, that they take it back and have a vote on its merits. They emphatically refused that on the ground that they had heard enough expressions from different Members of the House to convince them that a majority would vote against it.

Then I made this statement in the committee: I said, "Then you propose to legislate for the American people upon rumors as to which way the body that is elected here would vote."

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], the chairman of the committee, in his discussion of the conference report this morning, made the statement, as I understood him, that in that connection it was contended by the House conferees that the House had actually expressed itself on the debenture plan, and had indicated its disapproval of it when the House adopted the rule under which the farm relief bill was considered in the House.

With the Senator's permission, I call attention to that rule, House Resolution No. 21, appearing on page 124 of the RECORD of the House, April 18, 1929. The language of the rule, after providing for general debate, is:

> After the conclusion of the general debate the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and the amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

That is the rule under which the body at the other end of the Capitol disposed of this bill; and I respectfully suggest that there is nothing whatever in the rule, not even an implication that in the adoption of that rule the House was opposed to the debenture plan.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I took it upon myself to make extensive inquiry on the other side as to the interpretation they placed on the vote on this rule in sending this matter to conference; and without a single exception, everyone expressed himself as being in favor of the House having an opportunity to vote on it. They did not consider that that was at all conclusive as to the attitude of the House in reference to the matter.

Mr. President, it was very apparent to me that the conferees on the part of the House were running what I considered a bluff. After we had considered the bill and gotten it in the form it is in, I, for one—and I am only speaking my convictions—believe that had we resolutely stood there and said, "You will either consider the right of the Senate to have a matter that it has honestly and seriously incorporated in this bill considered by the House or you will take the attitude that before you will consider it and vote on it in your body you will absolutely abort and destroy the hope of any legislation," there is no doubt whatever that the House conferees would have carried it back.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. In connection with the resolution under which the bill was considered by the body at the other end of the Capitol, there was also a resolution—House Resolution 45—which I understand was discussed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], expressly providing for the consideration of the bill and the debenture plan.

Mr. SMITH. To be sure.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. It is true that the preamble to the resolution raises some question as to the right of the Senate under the Constitution to originate the debenture plan; but the resolution under which the House acted waived that question, in so far as it could be waived, in the following language:

> *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 1, with a Senate amendment, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to conference asked by the Senate, and that the Speaker shall immediately appoint conferees.

So that instead of the House expressing itself as against the consideration of the debenture provision, it actually, in the adoption of that resolution, squarely and unqualifiedly declared itself for the consideration of the debenture proposal.

Mr. SMITH. And waived all constitutional doubt as to this particular thing and sent the matter to conference.

Mr. President, I state that there is not a man who was in the conference who would not admit that the whole object was to keep the other body from having a vote on the debenture proposal.

Now, I want to call attention to another phase of this question. I asked the conferees if they thought they were justified, in face of the serious situation in which agriculture finds itself, in absolutely ignoring any relief legislation on the ground that some little technicality had not been strictly observed. I said, "Do you feel that you are justified in absolutely bringing to naught an attempt to relieve the farmer because of the question as to whether or not the proper procedure has been observed in getting a vote in the House?"

It was very apparent to me that orders had been given from some source, and religiously obeyed, that this matter should not be voted upon in the House. I want to make just a few observations as to the situation which confronts us.

Before starting on that I will say that I have no way of knowing why there should have been the very remarkable coincidence that we resumed the conference at the very time the press said an agreement had been reached and that the Senate would recede. I state here and now that that is the most humiliating thing to me personally that has occurred to me in my 20 years of service in the Senate. Our conferees, taking a position as representatives of the Senate, have no right to yield on a matter on which the coordinate body has never expressed itself. Mark you, the Senate conferees were not demanding that the House accept the amendment, nor were we demanding that it stay in the bill or there would be no conference; but the House conferees were asserting not only that they would not express themselves, but that they would destroy the legislation if that provision stayed in the bill.

I want the Senate to get the full significance of the attitude of the two bodies. We were instructed by a majority vote to stand by that proposition. The House had never expressed itself even indirectly in reference to it. We thought it was of such importance in the endeavor to afford relief to distressed agriculture that we included in the bill the debenture feature, in spite of the most terrific pressure, as great pressure as was ever brought on this body, to keep it out of the bill.

I will not review the facts to prove that. They are known to all Senators. Yet, in spite of a new administration which has just come in, big with promise of relief to agriculture, having had an expression from one part of this legislative body, it was natural to suppose that every effort would be brought to bear to have that expression incorporated, as nearly as might be, but we, in earnest as to the relief that agriculture should receive, as has been so splendidly analyzed by the Senator from Nebraska, we here in debate, without regard to the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, or without regard to the other body, in our capacity as legislators, debated the proposition up and down, analyzed it, compared, sifted, and then reached the solemn conclusion, on a roll call, that if we were to relieve agriculture even in the smallest degree, we must provide a means of immediate relief. Time is of the essence of this situation. Bankruptcy and ruin had already set in, and if we were to stay that crumbling process and encourage them and bring back hope, we had to have something that would be immediately effective.

After all the debate, in spite of all the pressure, we carried the debenture by a majority. Allow me to digress just here to say that the taunt has been thrown at us, "But you carried it by only two." I reply, "A statute on the books is just as effective once it gets there if it was carried by one as if it were carried by a hundred." But, in spite of that, we said to the House conferees, "Just take it back to your body and have an expression of the Members in view of the situation that has been depicted in reference to agriculture." They said, "No; we will have no legislation at all"—rather than vote this? No; not that. "Rather than take it back and have an expression. We are not going to do it."

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. WATSON. Did not the Senator from South Carolina say to me in the Senate that if the House had voted on the debenture, and had voted it down by any majority, he would have been willing to recede?

Mr. SMITH. As a matter of course, I would have been willing to recede if the great majority of that body, right from the people, after having had a full and free expression had said, "We have considered it, as you have, and by a majority we voted it down." Then I would have had some reason, some ground, based on the preponderance of wisdom of those who represent the people, as I do in part, for receding. But I did not feel that I should recede on account of the dictum of a handful of conferees, who did not have any orders from anybody but their bosses.

Mr. WATSON. The Senator said if a mere majority of the House——

Mr. SMITH. I am not going to stress that. A majority of one or two would be enough. I am talking about the right of those who represent the people to express themselves, and not be choked down by a little handful of parliamentarians and those who represent them; and the Senator from Indiana has no right to do it. He is here as the leader of the majority; and he, as a patriot, should join us and demand, on so serious a proposition, which means the life or death of agriculture, that the whole legislative body shall express itself.

Mr. WATSON. Does the Senator really think that the life of agriculture depends on the passage of this bill with the debenture plan in it?

Mr. SMITH. I do, and I will tell the Senator why; and I will prove by one sentence that the Senator, and those who voted against the debenture plan, do not intend ever to help the farmer. The amendment provided that the debenture plan should not be invoked until and unless any commodity which bore a tariff received less than half of the benefits of the tariff. The debenture amendment would simply insure that the motion made should be at least a half lick, if not a whole lick. But the Senator says, "No; we are not going to write into the bill any kind of assurance that the farmer shall get anything except what we wrote, just a mere motion." The Senator knows, just as well as he knows anything, that the farmer never can get the benefit of a tariff, in the condition in which he finds himself, without any bargaining power, without any organization, without any reserve fund, millions of them, through poverty and necessity, competing in the market places to get some return for their labor. He knows that without the intervention of the strong arm of the Government, taking the place of the strong arm of organizations and trusts and combinations, he will never get relief.

The debenture amendment simply provided that we would guarantee the farmers one-half of the tariff in case this abortion, this motion, this shadow, that we were putting up, which might work some time in the future, should be enacted; that is, if your sons and daughters are too poor to go to the cities or somewhere else, and will be compelled to farm, in the future it may do them some good. We say to the farmers through the debenture, "If one-half of the promise made you is not made good, just go down to the customhouse, where the great wall is put up that guarantees to manufacturers anywhere from 15 to 100 per cent, go there with your export paper and get out of that fund what that paper entitles you to." I do not know who wrote the debenture provision, but the man who wrote it knew a great deal about operation of the tariff. He provided that recourse should be made to the right place, to the customhouse, the great door that shuts out from the farmers relief from foreign countries.

I have a brother who bought a suit of clothes at an establishment in London, came right back to Norfolk, walked into a tailor's shop, and the tailor happened to have identically the same pattern, I suppose made by the same English house. The suit in Norfolk cost him a little over twice as much as the identical suit bought in England.

We all know, every agriculturist here knows, every farmer knows, that nine-tenths of the evils from which the farmers are now suffering are the direct result of the enormous prices, as a result of the imposition of a tariff, the farmer has to pay for what he gets.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a question?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. WATSON. When did my friend discover that the debenture was essential to the salvation of agriculture?

Mr. SMITH. When I saw that the farmers were absolutely being crucified by high protection, and that it looked as if there was no hope ever to get the American people to understand that they must change administrations if they wanted to change their condition. I want to answer the Senator specifically. I am fundamentally and hereditarily and historically a Democrat. In the name of God, if I can go so far as to relinquish my Democratic principles to the extent of voting for a tariff to relieve those who are dying by virtue of the imposition of the tariff on what they have to buy, surely such an apostle of the tariff as the Senator could meet me half way and grant this boon, which action would do no violence to his conscience, even if it does to mine.

Mr. WATSON. Let me continue the question.

Mr. SMITH. I wish the Senator would.

Mr. WATSON. The Senator has made such a long answer that I can not follow my question.

Mr. SMITH. I say that the Senator, as a high-tariff man, has less reason to vote against the debenture than I, a free-trade man, or a tariff-for-revenue man, have, and if I can afford, in the distressed condition of agriculture, to forego for the time being my principles of Democracy in order to relieve the farmer, surely the Senator could extend his principles of Republicanism, and do it freely and willingly and in accordance with his platform.

Mr. WATSON. I will answer that by making the assertion that there is no relation between the debenture and the tariff.

Mr. SMITH. No; not a bit when one applies to the farmer and the other to the manufacturer, but if it were turned right around and the debenture applied to industry, the Senator would vote for it right now.

Mr. WATSON. Oh, no; I would not.

Mr. SMITH. The Senator knows it. There is no use to split hairs in this way.

Mr. WATSON. Let me continue my question after the Senator gets through with his imprecation. The Senator said he discovered in the last little while that the debenture plan was essential to the life of agriculture. Was it mentioned in the campaign by a solitary soul in the world?

Mr. SMITH. Oh, Mr. President——

Mr. WATSON. Wait a minute! Let me ask the question. Did the Republican convention mention it? Did the Republican platform mention it? Did the Republican candidate mention it? Did the Democratic platform mention it? Did the Democratic candidate mention it? Did the Senator from South Carolina mention it? Was there a solitary soul anywhere in the whole campaign who said the debenture plan was essential to the salvation of agriculture in the whole campaign? Let me finish the question.

Mr. SMITH. I want to answer that much of it.

Mr. WATSON. All right; answer it.

Mr. SMITH. Does the Senator pretend to tell me that he is not going to legislate, no matter what condition may be revealed here, if he is not able to find that it was specifically set forth in the platform?

Mr. WATSON. Will the Senator let me answer that question?

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Mr. WATSON. Here is the situation: The Republicans adopted a platform. The candidate stood on that platform and made speeches in line with the declarations of the platform.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Where did the Senator get that information?

Mr. WATSON. From all the speeches made by Mr. Hoover. Every one of them was in entire harmony and in perfect consonance with the platform declarations of the Republican Party, and I challenge the Senator or any other man to show one dissonant note between the platform and the declarations of the candidate for the Presidency.

Furthermore, I want to say to my friend that the bill without the debenture plan is in exact harmony with the declarations of the platform and the declarations of Mr. Hoover as the candidate, and during all that time the Senator from South Carolina knew just as well as he knows anything, and being a wise man he knows a lot of things, that the Republican candidate was going to win and that the platform would be the platform upon which he would act and that his declarations would be the declarations that would be put into a bill, and yet during all that time he made no outcry that the debenture plan was essential to the salvation of agriculture in the Republic. Is not that true?

Mr. SMITH. Oh, no.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALLEN in the chair). Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. I would like to have the Senator from Indiana point to a single item in the bill outside of the debenture plan that redeems the pledge made by Mr. Hoover in the speech from which the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] quoted wherein Mr. Hoover said he would use his influence to give the farmer the benefit of the tariff. Where is the provision in this bill that will do that?

Mr. WATSON. Every platform declaration made and every speech made by Mr. Hoover on the platform are in exact harmony. The bill is designed to carry out that principle.

Mr. NORRIS. But I am asking the Senator to take the bill and point out a single sentence that does it.

Mr. WATSON. Every sentence in it does it, with this exception, I will say to the Senator, and he and I do not disagree about it, that where there is a surplus crop the tariff is not effective.

Mr. NORRIS. And Mr. Hoover said he was going to make it effective, and I ask the Senator now, in all fairness, to take the bill and point out a sentence that does it.

Mr. WATSON. Does the Senator mean that when candidate Hoover made that declaration he had the debenture plan in mind? Does the Senator from Nebraska mean that?

Mr. NORRIS. No. The Senator from Nebraska was not fooled, but there were hundreds of thousands of men all over the country, and some of them are in the Senate to-day, who were fooled by that statement. I said at the time, "You are not specific enough." He promised to make the tariff, if he could, effective to the farmer. He was going to take care of the surplus. He did not say how. That is what I challenged in the campaign. I said, "Be specific. Tell us how you are going to do it," and men like the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART] and other Senators said, "Why, no; we will take his promise. He is going to do it in some way." They criticized me because I said I wanted something concrete. Now we have something here that everybody concedes will give the farmer the benefit of one-half of the tariff, and the Senator says Mr. Hoover has not agreed to do that particular thing. If his pledge is good, if he meant what he said, then if this bill does not do it let him give us something that will do it that is not in the bill. I challenge any man to point out any provision in the bill that does do that thing.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I want to second what the Senator from Nebraska has said. If the Senator from Indiana, or anybody he represents, will bring forward a proposition or an amendment that will do just what was promised in the platform I would like to have it done. I am not asking him even to consider the platform. The Senator from Indiana does not know what is in it, but even if he did he would pay no attention to it. He never has, and nobody else ever has.

Mr. WATSON. That is a very idle declaration, and the Senator ought not to make it.

Mr. SMITH. I know it is true and everybody knows it is true. I want to join the Senator from Nebraska in his challenge to those who oppose the debenture plan to point out in the bill where there is a single line, paragraph, provision, or section that promises any sort of relief outside of the mere authorization of $500,000,000, which could not under the present law be made operative right now.

Mr. WATSON. I will give my view briefly, which is that the $500,000,000 taken, as provided in the bill, by an organization properly officered and properly constituted, after a time will work out in the United States to build up a great agricultural-manufacturing industry in America. I do not say that anybody can wave a wand and cure the ills of agriculture. While I advocated the equalization fee as vigorously as any man here, I never believed it would at once cure the ills of agriculture. I thought that over a series of years it would be wonderfully helpful. I think the provisions of this bill, if worked out in accordance with the views and the desires of the President of the United States, will cure the ills of agriculture, but not in a day.

The series of questions I began to ask the Senator were revolving around the one question as to when he began to advocate the debenture? It was never dreamed of until it was brought up here. There was not a soul ever mentioned it, but all at once, like a flash from the clear sky, came the idea that the debenture plan is essential to save agriculture. When did it come?

Mr. SMITH. It is nothing but another expression of the equalization fee, only a little better.

Mr. WATSON. Oh no!

Mr. SMITH. In my own time I will answer the Senator.

Mr. WATSON. Does the Senator say to me in all seriousness that he distinguishes no difference between the equalization fee and the debenture plan?

Mr. SMITH. There is, and I will give the Senator the distinction.

Mr. WATSON. There is a distinction, of course.

Mr. SMITH. The equalization fee placed back the load on the poor devil of a farmer and the debenture plan loads it on all the people. The debenture plan is better than the equalization fee. The Senator did vote for the equalization fee, and I suspect now that he did it because he thought the poor devil who bears all the other burdens would have the equalization fee loaded on him, but here we propose to eliminate it specifically from his shoulder and let it be borne by all the people like some other burdens; and the Senator is protesting against it.

Mr. WATSON. I am against it for two reasons: First, because it is a direct subsidy and I am opposed to subsidies, and the Senator has been, too; secondly, if I was going to give the farmer a direct subsidy, I would do it directly through the tariff. If I was going into the Treasury and give him a direct subsidy, I would do it through a tariff that would give it all to him and not only half of it.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, did the Senator vote for the ship subsidy bill?

Mr. WATSON. I do not believe I was in Congress then.

Mr. HARRISON. O Mr. President, the Senator was one of the great champions of the Harding administration that brought it here.

Mr. SMITH. This colloquy is getting rather confused.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I make the point of order that Senators are out of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH. I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. WATSON. I asked a question of the Senator from South Carolina, but it has not been answered.

Mr. SMITH. I think if the Senator would answer satisfactorily the question why he voted for the ship subsidy in view of the fact that the shipowners are so poor and have no resources as compared to the farmer, then I could answer his question. I can see no reason why he would favor such a terribly depressed group as that.

Mr. WATSON. I can answer that question.

Mr. SMITH. I know it. I know my friend from Indiana and he knows——

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator?

Mr. SMITH. Certainly.

Mr. HARRISON. Does the Senator believe that the railroads in the shipment of goods abroad should be permitted to charge a less rate than upon those which are shipped in this country for local consumption?

Mr. WATSON. I do not. I believe in uinform rates for all purposes on the railroads. Does that answer the question?

Mr. HARRISON. That is what is being done to-day.

Mr. WATSON. I did not do it!

Mr. SMITH. But the House brought up as one of the cardinal reasons against any discussion of the debenture plan the idea that it was against the request of the President. I understand the President has requested this lowering of rates on certain agricultural products, and now the Senator is getting in the pseudo class.

Mr. WATSON. Oh, no; I am not. I am straight all the time.

The VICE PRESIDENT (rapping for order). Senators must address the Chair and obtain permission before interrupting the Senator having the floor.

Mr. SMITH. I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. WATSON. We have gotten into a good-natured colloquy here, but I have not heard the Senator from South Carolina say when he came to the conclusion that the debenture plan was essential to the salvation of agriculture.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. I would like to have the Senator from South Carolina ask the Senator from Indiana what that has to do with this proposition anyway? What difference does it make when the Senator from South Carolina became favorable to the debenture plan? If the Senator from Indiana is opposed to the debenture plan and still wants to give the farmer the benefit of the tariff, and does not want to do it by way of the debenture plan, why not ask him to propose an amendment that will do it? In other words, instead of being destructive, let me suggest to the Senator from Indiana that he use some statesmanship and give us a constructive proposition that will redeem the promise of the party and the pledge of the candidate.

Mr. SMITH. Oh, the Senator from Nebraska does not want to strain the mentality of my good friend from Indiana by

asking him to be constructive. I want to answer that question, although, of course, I know it is not germane; it has nothing whatever to do with the question at issue as to whether we, as a self-respecting body, should demand that legislation which we in part indorse shall at least have an expression from those who coordinate with us and who are responsible with us for legislation. One reason why I am in favor of the debenture plan is because the condition of agriculture is such that we have got to apply some of the poison to remove the poison which has been injected into it by the high prices resulting from the operations of the tariff.

Mr. President, I want to make one further observation which to me gives the real attitude of the party in power toward agriculture. The expression has gone out all over the country that we must not disturb the present wonderful national prosperity. Actually there was recently published in one of the papers in this city a statement to the effect that the hope was that the conferees would not confuse this matter and by virtue of failure to enact some sort of farm legislation, jeopardize the wonderful prosperity of the country. Let us take the logic of that situation as applied to the present administration and the present party in power.

There are 38,000,000 American citizens now engaged in agriculture. So desperate and horrible was the condition of the farmers that it was thought necessary to call an extraordinary session to secure farm relief; yet mark the distinction which was drawn between farm relief and national prosperity. The condition of agriculture was a matter that, perhaps, ought to have some attention; but it must not be so attended to as to jeopardize "national prosperity." The logic of that is that agricultural interests are not considered as a part and parcel of the national concern and welfare. It is stated on the same page by the same newspaper that we ought to have agricultural relief, but that we ought not so to discuss it as to jeopardize national prosperity. If the 38,000,000 citizens of this country who are bankrupt and ruined do not spell a part of the national welfare, if that be the attitude of those in power, we can understand why they are willing to jeopardize any legislation, whether because of the debenture amendment or otherwise.

Mr. President, I wish to repeat what I have said heretofore that, so far as I am concerned as one of the conferees on the part of the Senate, I would be willing to accede to the conference report, if the necessity arose—as in that event it would—if the coordinate branch of the Congress would express itself, as we have done, by a roll call or other vote, on the debenture plan; but I am not willing, the Senate having expressed itself as a coordinate branch of the Legislature touching a matter that is so very vital to agriculture, that through manipulation under certain rules at the other end of the Capitol, the Members of the other coordinate body who wish to express themselves, should be denied that opportunity, and those who do not want to express themselves on this proposition should be favored.

I knew, from the time we met in the conference room until the day we walked out, that the powers that be at both ends of the Capitol were determined that the House should not have an opportunity to express itself. I do not believe that a Member of the Senate conference committee believed that an argument which was worthy of the notice of a moron was advanced by the conferees of the other House as a reason why they should not carry the debenture proposition back to the House of Representatives. I, for one, feel that the Members of this body, regardless of whether they favor the debenture amendment or not, should insist that the body at the other end of the Capitol, which has the same responsibility as have we, shall express themselves on this vital matter.

Mr. HEFLIN obtained the floor.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. HEFLIN. Not now.

Mr. President, Senators will recall that when the debenture plan was under consideration in the outset the newspapers were full of statements to the effect that the House would not consider it even if the Senate should incorporate it in the farm relief bill. The Senate, one of the coordinate branches of the National Legislature, was told in advance just what it could do and could not do. After due consideration the Senate decided that the debenture amendment was not a revenue-raising proposition; that it was sound and would do what we were seeking to do—afford relief to the distressed farmers of the country. The Senate, by a solemn vote, put the debenture provision into the bill. The bill containing the debenture amendment then went to the House of Representatives for consideration; but days and weeks have gone by, and the House has not as yet had an opportunity to pass upon the question. The House of Representatives has virtually done what it said it would do in regard to the debenture proposal. The Senate has been flouted and insulted by that action.

Why does not the Senate have a right to ask that the House vote on this question? Senators have voted on it; a roll call has been had; the people back in the States know how their Representatives in the Senate stand on this question; but it seems that there are some political agencies at work which are providing a "city of refuge" for Members of the House who must again run for election next year; so that they may be able to stand out of the storm and say, "I never had a chance to vote on the debenture; I would have voted for it," or "I would have voted against it."

Mr. President, I submit that such a course is inexcusable; it is indefensible. No responsible statesmanship would countenance such procedure. The American people have a right to know how their Representatives stand. The Representatives who want to vote on this question have a right to vote on it; and those who do not want to vote on it, but who want to dodge a vote, ought to be forced to vote on it. At least, the Senate has the right to insist that the other body pass on the proposition before we act any further on it, except to reject the conference report.

I appreciate the fight which was made by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] and by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] in behalf of the debenture plan. It seems that they were the only two members of the conference committee who did fight for it. The other conferees on the part of the Senate, it appears, were mild-mannerredly acquiescent in what the House conferees wanted to do; and when the final showdown came they went over to them, and not one of them shed a single tear, but, with a smile on their faces, they acquiesced in the decision of the House conferees.

They come back to us with a bill from which the debenture plan has been extracted; and, as a further slap in the face of the Senate, the House voted on the conference report yesterday before the Senate could have an opportunity to say a word upon the subject. When will the Senate assert itself and stand up for its own rights and its own dignity? Mr. President, if Senators will not stand up now for the rights of the Senate, I do not know how long it will be before the Senate will be merely a "me, too," body for the House.

I do not want to be discourteous to the House; I have a very affectionate regard for the House, for I served in it for a number of years; but I think the House and the Senate ought to treat each other with mutual respect and consideration; and it is as much the duty of one as it is of the other to be considerate and courteous. I would not want the Senate to turn down the House in any such fashion as this, and I do not think the House has the right to do what it has done in this instance. The fact of the matter is that it is not the House itself which has done it; it is the conferees and the powers that be over there who are shielding a large block of Members. It may be that the Members of that block desire to be shielded, and in saying that it is not the House that has done it; I mean that the House has not had a chance to vote on the question. I want the House to have an opportunity to vote on it, and I am going to see to it, so far as I can, that the House shall have an opportunity to vote on it.

The Senate ought to reject the conference report; it ought to send it back to the House, and then let the Members of that body who are coming up for reelection next year take the responsibility of killing farm relief legislation. When anyone undertakes to say that the Senate will be responsible, that is not true. Let the House act—it can do so in an hour—and if the House votes out the debenture plan, then we can take further action here; but, Mr. President, those who favor the debenture plan, and who want real farm relief, are not going to permit this thing to be "put over" until the House has had a chance to express itself upon the subject. The Senate is within its rights, the Senate is doing its solemn duty, when it insists that the House shall vote upon the debenture plan, and, Mr. President, I shall insist by my vote that that course be pursued.

In 1922, as I recall, I helped in the filibuster to defeat the ship subsidy bill. The majority on the Republican side were ready to pass it, and had the votes to pass it, if those opposed to the measure had given them an opportunity to vote on it. It was provided in that measure that private interests might buy for $200,000,000 ships which cost the United States $3,000,000,000, involving a loss of $2,800,000,000 to the Government. It also provided that the Shipping Trust could borrow money from the Treasury at 2 per cent. The Republican majority were not opposed to a subsidy then, but they turn a deaf ear now, when we are asking them to give the debenture plan to the farmers of the Nation, who are losing their homes and farms, who have been driven by the hundreds of thousands, and now up into the

millions, away from the farm into the industrial centers, who are out of money and out of work, helpless and almost hopeless in the world. When we ask the Republican majority to come to the rescue of the farmers, to give them a helping hand, then they rise up and say, "We are against the debenture or a subsidy in any form." I insist that they shall take the responsibility of defeating this legislation, and they have got to take it. Let the House, if it wants to, vote on the debenture; but we can not permit the carrying out of this little monkey-wrench scheme of politics which has been concocted to allow the conferees to stand between the House and the Senate. This issue must be met in the open, and the people who are reading the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and studying the situation here, will know, when it is all over, who was on the side of the farmer and who was trying to fool and betray the farmer.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONVENTION AT GENEVA

Mr. McNARY obtained the floor.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. McNARY. I yield.

Mr. WARREN. From the Committee on Appropriations I desire to report back favorably six separate appropriation bills, of greater or lesser consequence. They are of such a nature that I think it will only take a few moments to consider and act upon them, and I shall be glad to have them passed.

First, from the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably without amendment the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 86) making an appropriation for the International Red Cross and Prisoners of War Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1929. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, let me inquire of the Senator how much money is carried by the joint resolution?

Mr. WARREN. The joint resolution provides an appropriation of $34,000.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I shall not object, but I wish to say a word regarding the joint resolution. About 10 years ago we stopped appropriations of this character proposing to send delegations to Europe at the expense of the Government. It is claimed that the particular convention in this instance is a Red Cross convention, but it is now 10 years after the World War, and if we are going to continue sending delegates to Red Cross conventions, it will mean $34,000 annually merely to enable some individuals to take trips to Europe. I think we ought to stop such things. As I have said, I am not going to oppose the joint resolution; the appropriation proposed is authorized by an act of Congress, and I think that it received Budget approval, but hereafter, when these bills come here to send delegations to Europe, to Geneva, to Rome, to Naples, and to other places, we ought to stop this practice, and save the taxpayers the money that is required to send these people across to Europe.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I shall not differ with my friend as to the future; but the present bill simply fulfills the law.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I am not going to object to the passage of this joint resolution; but I am going to take advantage of this opportunity to refer briefly to a letter from the vice chairman of the American Red Cross, Mr. Fieser. He went down into Arkansas where, according to their own report, 850 families have been driven from their homes by floods and are utterly destitute. The organization said to them, "A similar flood came last year, and this one came this year, and another one may come next year. Therefore you ought to get out somewhere else and abandon your homes and try to find something else to do to make a living." In other words, they refuse to extend any aid to one who has been stricken by a great misfortune simply because it happened to come once before.

The policy is so utterly out of harmony with what the Red Cross has been, and what it is believed to be by people who contribute to it, and it is such an outrageous doctrine to announce that a man having two misfortunes is not entitled to any relief at all, that I merely wanted to call attention to it when the Red Cross is coming here for money to take a trip to Europe.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the sum of $34,000 is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to remain available until June 30, 1930, for the expenses of participation by the United States in the International Conference for the Revision of the Geneva Convention of July 6, 1906, for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in the armies in the field; and for the study of the Revision of the Code for Prisoners of War adopted at The Hague in 1907, to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, in July, 1929, including travel and subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence (notwithstanding the provisions of any other act), compensation of employees, stenographic and other services by contract if deemed necessary, rent of office, purchase of necessary books and documents, printing and binding, official cards, and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION TO POST-OFFICE BUILDING, CORINTH, MISS.

Mr. WARREN. From the Committee on Appropriations, I report back favorably, without amendment, House Joint Resolution 88, making an additional appropriation for the extension to the post-office building at Corinth, Miss.; and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $876.04 for the purpose of providing granite entrance steps for the extention to the post-office building at Corinth, Miss., authorized by the first deficiency act, fiscal year 1928, approved December 22, 1927. Such amount shall be in addition to all other amounts heretofore appropriated for the extension of such post-office building.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MUNICIPAL CENTER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. WARREN. From the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably, without amendment, House Joint Resolution 97, making appropriations toward carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a municipal center in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1929; and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I inquire whether this joint resolution ought not to go to the Committee on the District of Columbia?

Mr. WARREN. The joint resolution provides that the money shall be paid out of the surplus revenues of the District of Columbia.

Mr. KING. Three million dollars?

Mr. WARREN. Three million dollars. Ten thousand dollars of it is made available for early use.

Mr. KING. The inquiry I made was whether or not this joint resolution should be considered by the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, in answer to the Senator from Utah I may say that the bill authorizing this appropriation was considered, as I understand, by the Committee on the District of Columbia at the last session of Congress and was passed by the Congress. So the bill has been considered by that committee, has been passed by the Congress, and this is the normal course of events; the appropriation for it is now being made available.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. This measure is merely to carry out existing law, as I understand.

Mr. BINGHAM. That is it.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The law authorizing this appropriation was passed upon and reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I knew that the matter had been before the District Committee, but I was not sure whether it had been definitely agreed that $3,000,000 should be appropriated for this purpose.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Connecticut whether the city bears any part of the expense at all?

Mr. BINGHAM. It comes entirely out of city funds, money now in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia. None of it is Federal money.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, let the joint resolution go over until Monday. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be placed on the calendar.

JUDGMENTS OF VARIOUS UNITED STATES COURTS

Mr. WARREN. From the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably, without amendment, House bill 3663, making appropriations for the payment of certain judgments rendered against the Government by various United States courts, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the following judgments, namely:

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

For payment of the final judgments and decrees, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, entiled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," as amended by the Judicial Code, approved March 3, 1911, certified to the Seventy-first Congress in House Document No. 25, under the following departments and establishments, namely: United States Shipping Board, $17,836.98; Navy Department, $9,433.94; Treasury Department, $6,348.15; War Department, $3,149; in all, $36,768.07; together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on the respective judgments at the rate of 4 per cent from the date thereof until the time this appropriation is made.

For payment of the judgments, including costs of suits, rendered against the Government by United States district courts in special cases and under the provisions of certain special acts and certified to the Seventy-first Congress in House Document No. 26, under the following departments and establishments, namely: United States Shipping Board, $6,089.54; Navy Department, $29,233.03; War Department, $113,219.85; in all, $148,542.42, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on certain of the judgments as and where specified in such judgments.

For the payment of judgments, including costs of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an act entitled "An act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925 (U. S. C. p. 1529, secs. 781–789), certified to the Seventy-first Congress in House Document No. 28, under the following departments, namely: Department of Commerce, $6,844.73; Navy Department, $1,498.32; in all, $9,343.05, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in such judgments.

None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired, except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this act shall not in any case continue for more than 30 days after the date of approval of the act.

JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS

For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-first Congress in House Document No. 27, under the following departments and establishments, namely: United States Railroad Administration, $60,428.39; Navy Department, $877,449.65; War Department, $244,784.92; in all, $1,182,662.96, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on certain of the judgments at the legal rate per annum as and where specified in said judgments.

None of the judgments contained under this caption which have not been affirmed by the Supreme Court or otherwise become final and conclusive against the United States shall be paid until the expiration of the time within which application may be made for a writ of certiorari under subdivision (b), section 3, of the act entitled "An act to amend the Judicial Code, and to further define the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of appeals and of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes," approved February 13, 1925 (U. S. C. p. 900, sec. 288).

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN INDIAN RESERVATION, N. DAK.

Mr. WARREN. From the Committee on Appropriations, I report back favorably, without amendment, House Joint Resolution 93, amending an appropriation for a consolidated school at Belcourt, within the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, N. Dak., and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the provision in the second deficiency act approved March 4, 1929 (Pub. No. 1035), making an appropriation for a consolidated day school at Belcourt within the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, N. Dak., is amended to read as follows:

"Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak.: For construction and equipment, including not to exceed $5,000 for motor busses, of a consolidated day school at Belcourt, within the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, N. Dak., fiscal years 1929 and 1930, $125,000: *Provided*, That such school shall be open for attendance by white children and by restricted or nonrestricted Indian children resident within said reservation if and when the State tuition fund and the county tuition fund, which would otherwise be paid to school districts in said reservation, if functioning, and the proceeds of the usual school levy in the said school districts, shall be paid to the United States to be used to supplement Government appropriations for the maintenance and operation of said consolidated school and for the payment of tuition of any white and Indian children, restricted or unrestricted, residing within said reservation in any high school approved by the superintendent of the Turtle Mountain Agency."

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

UNITED STATES PULASKI SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Mr. WARREN. From the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably, without amendment, House Joint Resolution 91, to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission; and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That for expenses of the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission created by Public Resolution No. 86, Seventieth Congress, approved February 16, 1929, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $3,500, to remain available until June 30, 1930, for the payment of such expenditures as may be necessary and incident to the duties of the commission, including stationery and office supplies, compensation of a secretary, traveling expenses, and for subsistence expenses of the members of the commission and the secretary when traveling on official business at such rate per diem as the commission may determine.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAMOAN GROUP OF ISLANDS

Mr. BINGHAM. From the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably, without amendment, House Joint Resolution 83, to make available funds for carrying into effect the public resolution of February 20, 1929, as amended, concerning the cessions of certain islands of the Samoan group to the United States, and I submit a report (No. 29) thereon.

I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution; and I call the attention of the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] to it.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I understand that this joint resolution is to carry out an authorization heretofore made.

Mr. BINGHAM. That is true, Mr. President.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I have no objection to its consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That for carrying into effect the provisions of Public Resolution No. 89, Seventieth Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to provide for accepting, ratifying, and confirming the cessions of certain islands of the Samoan group to the United States, and for other purposes," approved February 20, 1929, as amended, there is hereby made available until expended the sum of $25,000, from the unobligated balance of the continuing appropriation "naval emergency fund," Navy Department, to be expended in the discretion of the President by such agency or agencies as he may direct.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNICATION SERVICES

Mr. DENEEN. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I report back favorably, as amended by the Committee on Interstate Commerce, Senate Resolution 80, to investigate certain matters relating to power and communications in interstate and foreign commerce, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment of the Committee on Interstate Commerce will be stated.

The amendment was, on page 2, line 7, after the word "interstate," to insert "and foreign," so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and directed to (1) investigate the relationship existing between the different kinds of communication services used in interstate and foreign commerce, including radio, telephone, telegraph, and all kinds of wireless and cable services so used, and transmission of power by wire or wireless; (2) to investigate the connection, relationship, and ownership and control of corporations and persons engaged in carrying on interstate and foreign communication services and to investigate their trade practices and trade activities, including contracts and stock ownership; and (3) to investigate any and all other connections, relationships, and activities of persons or corporations engaged in interstate and foreign communications by either wire or wireless, as the committee may deem necessary.

The committee is hereby authorized and directed to make the aforesaid investigations for the purpose of reporting legislation to the Senate for the purpose of controlling and regulating interstate and foreign commerce by radio, telephone, telegraph, and/or any or all other form or forms of communication or transmission of power by either wire or wireless.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions and recesses of the Senate until the final report is submitted, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpœna or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, and to take such testimony and make such expenditures as it deems advisable. Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by authority of said committee or any subcommittee thereof, willfully makes default or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the investigation herein authorized shall be liable to the penalties provided by section 102 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee or subcommittee, which shall not exceed $15,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. McNARY. I am advised that there will be no further debate on the pending conference report this afternoon. I therefore move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

RECESS

Mr. McNARY. I move that the Senate take a recess until Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, June 10, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 8 (legislative day of June 4), 1929

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Ferry K. Heath, of Grand Rapids, Mich., to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Carl T. Schuneman, resigned.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Julius Harold Hart, of Alaska, to be United States attorney, district of Alaska, division No. 2, vice William Frederick Harrison, resigned.

Warren N. Cuddy, of Alaska, to be United States attorney, district of Alaska, division No. 3. (Mr. Cuddy is now serving under appointment by the court.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Albert L. Watson, of Pennsylvania, to be United States district judge, middle district of Pennsylvania. (Additional position.)

CONSULS

The following-named Foreign Service officers, now vice consuls of career, to be consuls of the United States of America:

William H. Beach, of Virginia.
Culver B. Chamberlain, of Missouri.
Samuel G. Ebling, of Ohio.
Samuel Green, of Maryland.
William F. Nason, of Massachusetts.
J. Hall Paxton, of Virginia.
C. Warwick Perkins, jr., of Maryland.
John S. Richardson, jr., of Massachusetts.
Robert B. Streeper, of Ohio.
Arthur F. Tower, of New York.
Richard R. Willey, of New York.
Whitney Young, of New York.

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

The following-named persons for promotion in the Foreign Service of the United States as follows:

From Foreign Service officer of class 2 to Foreign Service officer of class 1:
Ray Atherton, of Illinois.
Edwin L. Neville, of Ohio.

From Foreign Service officer of class 3 to Foreign Service officer of class 2:
James Clement Dunn, of New York.
Wesley Frost, of Kentucky.

From Foreign Service officer of class 4 to Foreign Service officer of class 3:
F. Lammot Belin, of Pennsylvania.
Thomas H. Bevan, of Maryland.

From Foreign Service officer of class 5 to Foreign Service officer of class 4:
William C. Burdett, of Tennessee.
Monnett B. Davis, of Colorado.
John Farr Simmons, of New York.
George Wadsworth, of New York.

From Foreign Service officer of class 6 to Foreign Service officer of class 5:
Harry E. Carlson, of Illinois.
John G. Erhardt, of New York.
Clement S. Edwards, of Minnesota.
Charles Roy Nasmith, of New York.
Harold L. Williamson, of Illinois.

From Foreign Service officer of class 7 to Foreign Service officer of class 6:
Philip Adams, of Massachusetts.
John L. Bouchal, of Nebraska.
William P. George, of Alabama.
Augustin W. Ferrin, of New York.
James J. Murphy, jr., of Pennsylvania.
Alexander K. Sloan, of Pennsylvania.

From Foreign Service officer of class 8 to Foreign Service officer of class 7:
Charles H. Derry, of Georgia.
Peter H. A. Flood, of New Hampshire.
Charles W. Lewis, jr., of Michigan.
Horatio Mooers, of Maine.
James E. McKenna, of Massachusetts.
Alfred T. Nester, of New York.
Christian M. Ravndal, of Iowa.
Conger Reynolds, of Iowa.
Francis H. Styles, of Virginia.

From Foreign Service officer, unclassified, at $3,000 to Foreign Service officer of class 8:
William H. Beach, of Virginia.
Culver B. Chamberlain, of Missouri.
Samuel G. Ebling, of Ohio.
Samuel Green, of Maryland.
William F. Nason, of Massachusetts.
J. Hall Paxton, of Virginia.
C. Warwick Perkins, jr., of Maryland.
John S. Richardson, jr., of Massachusetts.
Robert B. Streeper, of Ohio.
Arthur F. Tower, of New York.
Richard R. Willey, of New York.
Whitney Young, of New York.

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY

TO ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

First Lieut. Eugene Désiré Regad, Infantry (detailed in Ordnance Department), with rank from November 1, 1928.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY

To be major

Capt. Richard Gentry Tindall, Infantry, from June 2, 1929.

To be captains

First Lieut. Joseph Kenneth Creamer, Infantry, from May 30, 1929.
First Lieut. Robert Sharp, Infantry, from June 2, 1929.
First Lieut. Leonard Eby Lilley, Infantry, from June 2, 1929.
First Lieut. Doyle Overlton Hickey, Field Artillery, from June 2, 1929.

To be first lieutenants

Second Lieut. Gerald Goodwin Gibbs, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 18, 1929.
Second Lieut. William Hill Lamberton, Infantry, from May 20, 1929.
Second Lieut. George William Busbey, Cavalry, from May 23, 1929.
Second Lieut. Haydon Lemaire Boatner, Infantry, from May 29, 1929.
Second Lieut. Cary Brown Hutchinson, Cavalry, from May 30, 1929.
Second Lieut. Clarence Keith Darling, Cavalry, from June 2, 1929.
Second Lieut. Joe L. Loutzenheiser, Air Corps, from June 2, 1929.
Second Lieut. Zachery Winfield Moores, Cavalry, from June 2, 1929.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. James Arthur Wilson, Medical Corps, from May 30, 1929.
Maj. Morrison Clay Stayer, Medical Corps, from May 31, 1929.
Maj. Robert William Kerr, Medical Corps, from June 1, 1929.
Maj. Lee Roy Dunbar, Medical Corps, from June 2, 1929.
Maj. William Stephens Shields, Medical Corps, from June 2, 1929.
Maj. Addison Dimmitt Davis, Medical Corps, from June 2, 1929.
Maj. William Hope Smith, Medical Corps, from June 3, 1929.

To be majors

Capt. Robert Lancelot Tebbitt, Medical Corps, from May 30, 1929.
Capt. Richard Henry Eanes, Medical Corps, from May 31, 1929.
Capt. Andrew William Smith, Medical Corps, from June 1, 1929.
Capt. James Wesley Duckworth, Medical Corps, from June 1, 1929.
Capt. Henry Edgar Keely, Medical Corps, from June 1, 1929.
Capt. Ralph Hayward Simmons, Medical Corps, from June 1, 1929.
Capt. James Brent Anderson, Medical Corps, from June 2, 1929.
Capt. Jarrett Matthew Huddelston, Medical Corps, from June 2, 1929.
Capt. Albert Bowen, Medical Corps, from June 3, 1929.
Capt. Louis Archie Milne, Medical Corps, from June 3, 1929.
Capt. John Pierce Beeson, Medical Corps, from June 3, 1929.
Capt. Edward Lane Moore, Medical Corps, from June 5, 1929.
Capt. Chares Augustus Pfeffer, Medical Corps, from June 5, 1929.

DENTAL CORPS

To be major

Capt. Beverley Morrison Epes, Dental Corps, from June 5, 1929.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 8 (legislative day of June 4), 1929

MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mason M. Patrick.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

John Laskowski to be aide (with relative rank of ensign in the Navy).
Ross Angus Gilmore to be aide (with relative rank of ensign in the Navy).

COAST GUARD

Searcy J. Lowrey to be ensign (temporary).

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY

Robert Virgil Laughlin to be captain, Judge Advocate General's Department.
Arthur Foster Gilmore to be captain, Quartermaster Corps.
Dover Bell to be captain, Quartermaster Corps.
Alexander Wilson to be major, Chemical Warfare Service.
Walter William Boon to be captain, Cavalry.
Samuel James Simonton to be second lieutenant, Air Corps.

APPOINTMENTS, BY PROMOTION, IN THE ARMY

Archibald Francis Commiskey to be colonel, Cavalry.
William Albert Cornell to be colonel, Cavalry.
Robert Henry Lewis to be lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery.
William Charles Miller to be lieutenant colonel, Infantry.
Walter Alexander Pashley to be major, Infantry.
Roscius Harlow Back to be major, Infantry.
Edward Fondren Shaifer to be major, Cavalry.
George Morris Peabody, jr., to be major, Cavalry.
Hamilton Folts Searight to be captain, Field Artillery.
Ira Woodruff Black to be captain, Infantry.
George Jacob Forster to be captain, Infantry.
John Cawley MacArthur to be captain, Chemical Warfare Service.
James William Darr to be captain, Infantry.
Lloyd Raymond Wolfe to be captain, Infantry.
William Joseph Reardon to be first lieutenant, Cavalry.
Lester Joseph Tacy to be first lieutenant, Field Artillery.
Charles Lanier Dasher, jr., to be first lieutenant, Field Artillery.
Sanford Joseph Goodman to be first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps.
Philip Palmer Green to be major, Medical Corps.
Meredith Rutherford Johnston to be major, Medical Corps.
Francis Carrillo Tyng to be major, Medical Corps.
Otto Montrose Low to be captain, Quartermaster Corps.
Benjamin Arthur Thomas to be captain, Cavalry.
Henry Clay Coburn, jr., to be lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps.
Arnold Dwight Tuttle to be lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps.
William Richard Dear to be lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps.
Daniel Parker Card to be lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps.
Ralph Harvard Goldthwaite to be lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps.
Frederick Starr Wright to be lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps.
Daniel Warwick Harmon to be lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps.
James C. Magee to be lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps.
Norman Lincoln McDiarmid to be lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps.
William Stephen Culpepper to be major, Medical Corps.

APPOINTMENT IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

GENERAL OFFICER

John James Byrne to be brigadier general, reserve, New York National Guard.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Thalia F. Pratt, Carrollton.
James V. Sartain, Jasper.
William K. Cooper, Northport.

MARYLAND

Charles T. Johnson, Germantown.

MISSOURI

Ulysses S. G. Evans, Farmington.
Thomas K. West, Fordland.
Zoe Morris, Liberal.

NEBRASKA

Ruth Harrison, Beemer.

PENNSYLVANIA

Andrew F. Gutekunst, Ardsley.
Floyd C. Downey, Dravosburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Harlyn Hoy, Artesian.
Ambrose B. Blake, Huron.

WISCONSIN

Edward J. Blum, Monticello.
Nellie A. Fahey, Wilson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, *June 8, 1929*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

In this sacred stillness, blessed Lord, let the calmness of Thy Holy Spirit quiet us like a holy incense. Thou who art the best coming to the worst, be with us. Make us a little better and a little bigger for this day. Urge the truth of Him who bore the stainless shield into all our hearts. Remember us, O Mighty One, for we need Thee. The years, the years, sit lightly, sit lightly upon us, and may we never lose the dauntless cheer of youthhood. Ever hold us, O God, with our earthborn faces against Thy radiant light. Through Christ our Saviour. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. J. Res. 3. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice President and Members of Congress, and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 1648. An act to amend section 5 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended.

HISTORICAL CELEBRATION AT NEW BERN, N. C.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following communication:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 8, 1929.*

Hon. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,
Speaker of the House, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: During the Seventieth Congress you were kind enough to appoint me as a member of the commission to attend the historical celebration at New Bern, N. C., on June 11.

I regret very much that matters have arisen which will prevent me from attending the celebration, and I therefore desire to tender my resignation as a member of the commission.

Respectfully yours,

AUG. H. ANDRESEN.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted; and pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 60 of the Seventieth Congress, the Chair appoints the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. THATCHER] to take the place of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN].

FLAG DAY ADDRESS

Mr. KETCHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing an address of my own upon a Flag Day occasion.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing an address delivered by himself. Is there objection?

Mr. KETCHAM. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an address which I delivered at the Flag Day exercises, June 14, 1922, on the steps of the United States Capitol in connection with a program in charge of the District Grand Army of the Republic and allied organizations.

The address is as follows:

"Uncover when the flag goes by, boys,
'Tis freedom's starry banner that you greet;
Flag, that's famed in song and story,
Long may it wave, Old Glory,
The flag that has never known defeat."

One hundred and forty-five years ago to-day Congress, by formal resolution, decreed that the flag of the 13 United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white, and that the Union be 13 white stars in a blue field. In 1794, when the number of States had increased to 15, it was voted that two additional stripes and two additional stars should be added. The flag retained this form until the conclusion of the War of 1812. In 1818 the addition of new States, with the consequent addition of stripes, made it evident that if this plan of enlargement was continued, the flag would speedily become unwieldy and ill proportioned. On March 31, of 1818, Congress passed an act establishing the flag of the United States. This act directed that the flag be made up of 13 horizontal stripes, alternating red and white, and that the blue field should carry a white star for each State in the Union. For 104 years, therefore, the flag has retained this form, changing only as new stars have been added on the 4th of July following the admission of the new States.

The names of Betsy Ross and George Washington are inseparably associated with the making of the first flag, and almost countless stories and traditions are handed down as to its origin. Its name of "Old Glory" is accredited to William Driver, a Massachusetts sailor, who, upon being presented with the flag to fly from the masthead of his brig, christened it "Old Glory." It was first unfurled in battle at Cooch's Bridge, near Newark, Del., during the Revolutionary struggle, and a fine monument marks this significant event. The decisive Battle of Saratoga, in the same war, saw the flag in general use by the American forces. It is not improbable that a large measure of the credit for this splendid victory may be attributed to the fact that the new flag, flying for the first time over the heads of the heroic followers of Gates and Schuyler, symbolized the new feeling of national unity hitherto but feebly sensed by the colonists.

The brief time allotted for these remarks is, of course, too short to attempt in any detail the marvelous story which history unfolds in this chosen land, where for nearly a century and a half this beautiful banner has been the symbol of a free Government for and by a free people. It is not extravagant, however, to say that it speaks in tones that are heard around the world and that it symbolizes a power and prestige little dreamed of in the years when it was first unfurled to the hopeful and courageous band who had dedicated themselves to the great cause of independence and who had mutually pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

It is especially fitting that in view of our Nation's wonderful achievements and marvelous advancement, since the adoption of the flag, we should pause for a brief time to mark this anniversary occasion with appropriate ceremony and to renew our pledge of devotion to it and to the country for which it stands. To-day in a thousand public gatherings and in thousands of public schools, hearts have been stirred as exercises appropriate to the day have been rendered. May I describe one, typical of these thousands of school exercises, that it was my privilege to witness? It took place in a small district school in connection with eighth grade graduating exercises. Six little people participated, each in turn representing one of the other great nations of the world. Each recited a brief tribute to the land he represented and as he did so, waved its flag enthusiastically with his left hand. When all had spoken, at a signal, all the flags came down and up went the Stars and Stripes in their right hands, and six clear voices sang out the real sentiment of their hearts:

"There are many flags in many lands,
There are flags of every hue;
But there is no flag in any land
Like our own Red, White, and Blue."

Simple, do I hear you say? Yes; but wondrously significant. You will be glad to know that one of these fine boys followed the flag overseas in 1918 and had a splendid part in winning that great victory. Who shall say but that the dedication of his life to the service of his country made by this young soldier lad and millions like him does not trace back to the inspiration gained from this simple school or public exercises in honor of the flag.

Of a truth it may be said that the American flag flies before all the world with a meaning closely akin to that which it holds for every citizen of the United States. To the world citizen who thinks in terms of the tangible and practical affairs of life it typifies a land of wondrous resource, of wealth almost to the point of embarrassment, of achievement unparalleled, and of prospects that challenge the imagination. To him who thinks in terms of character it symbolizes an acknowledged world leadership. In terms of power its Army and its Navy have met and matched the best the world has produced. Let the stirring words of Grantland Rice speak from the battle fields of France:

THE BIG THREE DOWN THE FIELD

"The old Tricolor swings to the right,
To the left the Union Jack;
And a new flag comes to the smashing fight
To drive for the next attack.
A flag that has guarded a stainless shield;
A banner of stripes and stars.
And now—when the bugle has once more pealed,
Now—when the three start down the field,
God pity the trench that bars.

"The old Tricolor is dripping red,
And so is the Union Jack.
But a new flag comes to the work ahead
To start for the next attack.
A flag that was never known to stop
At the end of a testing fray;
And now—wherever the shells may drop;
Now—when the three go over the top,
God pity the trench at bay."

As the flag speaks with a new eloquence to the whole world, so likewise does it speak to every loyal citizen of America. It speaks of justice, of opportunity, of privilege, of free institutions, of duty, of responsibility, of accomplishments that challenge at once the wonder and admiration of the world and of a genius and spirit that permits no boundary to be set to its progress. Small wonder then that our hearts are stirred with deep emotion as we gaze on the beautiful colors of the flag and join in this service in its honor.

The day will lose its chiefest significance, however, unless there is renewed in the heart of every citizen a dedication of himself to all that the flag represents. No finer pledge has been penned than the American's Creed by Hon. William Tyler Page: "I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a Republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies."

As the curtains of night fall on this anniversary day which marks a new world place for our flag and a new acknowledgment of our undisputed power and position, may not the words of one of our poets aptly phrase the innermost feeling of every loyal heart and appropriately close the day with patriotic benediction:

"This land of the free is for thee—
Live in it, love in it, work in it, weep in it,
Laugh in it, sing in it, die in it, sleep in it—
For it's free and for thee and for me.
The fairest and rarest that man ever trod,
The dearest and sweetest 'twixt the sky and the sod;
And it's mine and it's thine—thank God."

ADDRESS BY HON. MARVIN JONES, OF TEXAS

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleague [Mr. MCKEOWN] I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks of our colleague from Texas [Mr. JONES] delivered over the radio last night.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma, on behalf of his colleague [Mr. MCKEOWN], asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by printing an address delivered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES] over the radio. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCKEOWN. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks, I call attention to the splendid and enlightening address of my colleague Hon. MARVIN JONES, of Texas, delivered over the nation-wide radio hook-up on the evening of June 7.

This address is of great interest to all persons who have given and are giving thought to the difficult problem of farm relief.

It is a great pleasure to pay a tribute to MARVIN JONES, who is one of the outstanding men in Congress who for the past six years have given their best thought to the farm problem. He is the author of the measure for developing new uses and outlets for cotton, and has continuously worked for the development of the great Southwest.

He is the pioneer, the originator in Congress of the farm debenture plan, which has for its purpose the placing of agricultural products on a price equality with manufactured products.

Mr. JONES is a fighter who never gives up. He urged this plan to his colleagues in the House when he and his followers were in the minority, and it is greatly to his credit that the Senate attached his debenture plan to the farm relief bill when that measure first passed that body.

I therefore commend to the attention of all those who are interested in farm relief this address which follows:

THE NATION'S PROBLEM

I am glad to join with the National Grange and its able master, L. J. Taber, in conveying greetings to its vast membership throughout the Union.

The Grange is conservative. It indulges in no idle gossip. It does not indorse any half-baked ideas. When it speaks, therefore, it speaks with a power that no radical organization could possess.

As individuals we live in different sections of the country and are influenced to some extent by our local economic conditions. But there are certain great basic things that are as broad as the sweep of the Nation. The application of these principles is the same anywhere under the flag.

THE GREAT ESSENTIAL

The greatest of all fundamentals in a free government is equality. The great essential in the life of a democracy is that its citizens should receive equal treatment in the application of its laws.

The producer of surplus crops does not have this equality under existing tariff laws. To correct this discrimination the Grange has indorsed the debenture plan as a part of the tariff system.

Stated in simple terms, the effect of the debenture is to take a part of what the Federal Government collects in tariff duties on foreign goods brought into this country and with that fund to pay an export premium or bounty on wheat and other surplus commodities which are shipped out of this country. Its purpose is to make the tariff effective on products of the farm and ranch, just as it is now effective on manufactured articles.

THE WHEAT SURPLUS

For illustration, let us assume the existence of a surplus of wheat which must be shipped abroad. The exporter, whether farmer, cooperative association, or other person, would receive from the United States Treasury a certificate showing the fact and the amount of such shipment abroad. This certificate would be known as an export debenture. It would be accepted by the Government in payment of any import duty on any commodity whatever coming into this country. The value of the certificate would be 21 cents for every bushel of wheat exported. It would be negotiable and could be used directly or sold to any importer who could use the debenture at its full face value in payment of the customs duties on any goods which he brings from the outside into America. The plan would operate in a similar manner on all other surplus farm commodities.

PRICE INCREASE

Its immediate effect would be to increase the price of all wheat in America 20 cents per bushel, which would mean millions by way of increased prices to the wheat growers of the United States. It would add 2 cents per pound to the price of cotton, which would mean millions in increased prices to the cotton growers of the South and to the growers of other surplus crops.

This has been the effect in every country that has tried it. The whole domestic price level of the commodity immediately raises the amount of the debenture.

As an independent proposition no one would advocate it. But as a part of a system no one can deny its logic and justice. It is merely restoring to the surplus farmer what is now taken away from him by force of law in the form of increased prices on tariff-laden articles.

Since the farmer, because of the tariff, must pay an increased price for the articles he buys, is it unfair to furnish him a correspondingly increased price tied on to the same system for the commodities he has for sale?

THE PRICE OF SUPPLIES

Let any farmer compare the prices he now pays for his farm wagon, his tools, his clothing, his furniture, and his supplies generally with the prices he paid for the same commodities in 1914. A large portion of this increase of the price of the supplies which he must use is due to the tariff system. The purpose of the debenture plan is to turn the tariff half way round and give the farmer a similar increase in the price of his products; in other words, to make the farmer a part of the tariff system. This has been the slogan of the whole farm movement for years.

RAILWAY RATE REDUCTIONS

The railway rate on steel from Chicago to San Francisco when intended for export is 40 cents per hundred. When intended for domestic use the rate is $1 per hundred. This difference is a direct export bounty on steel for the purpose of stimulating world trade. Just why is an export premium on steel sound and an export premium on wheat and cotton unsound? Just why is one a subsidy and the other good business? Is it any more unholy to have an export premium to stimulate world trade in cotton and wheat than on steel? What peculiar charm is there about steel? Is it somebody's pet? Understand, I do not say that an export premium on steel in the form of reduced rates as a stimulus to trade is unwise. The rate structure of this country is a tremendously intricate one. But, if it is justified on steel, why is it not justified on cotton and other surplus crops?

THE NATION'S PROBLEM

The farm problem is the Nation's problem. For years we have, through chambers of commerce, through trade journals, through booster talks, encouraged the building of cities. But, important as this is, we mdy become overindustrialized. We can not crowd all our population into the smoke-laden cities. Our great surplus crops constitute our raw material supply and margin of safety. Without them our smokestacks would rust in idleness. The one can not permanently prosper without the other.

Every objection which has been made against the debenture plan applies with equal force to the tariff system. So long as the protective tariff remains the policy of the country the debenture plan, or some similar one, must also apply in order that there may be governmental justice and democracy of opportunity.

WHEAT

Mr. EVANS of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Montana asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. TILSON. May I ask the gentleman what he is going to talk about?

Mr. EVANS of Montana. About the failure of the Congress to enact legislation on the question of the price of wheat.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. Mr. Speaker, in the few minutes allotted to me I desire to talk about wheat and the price of wheat. If I may, Mr. Speaker, I desire to preface my remarks by reading an Associated Press Dispatch, a brief one, from Chicago:

CHICAGO, *May 31.*

The grain markets went careening down again to-day with new momentum.

Holders of wheat, corn, oats, and rye scrambled to unload their cargo, and the lowest wheat prices in 14 years failed to elicit a show of interest from apathetic buyers. Wheat was 2⅝ to 2¾ cents lower at the finish, contracts for May delivery sagging as low as 93¼ cents a bushel but closing at 94⅝, while July contracts went at 97½ to 97⅝ cents.

Mr. SIMMONS. On what date?

Mr. EVANS of Montana. May 31, 1929.

Mr. SIMMONS. What is the price to-day?

Mr. EVANS of Montana. I do not know what the price to-day is, but I hope it is higher and I think it is somewhat higher.

Mr. MILLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EVANS of Montana. Yes.

Mr. MILLER. I think the gentleman will find that immediately after the telegram was sent which the gentleman has read the price of wheat rose 9½ cents.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. I am very glad if it has risen, but if it has risen at all it has not risen because of any action on the part of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. CLARKE of New York. Does not the gentleman disregard the fact that the farm relief bill and the assurance of its passage was the thing that caused the rise in the price of wheat?

Mr. EVANS of Montana. I would like to yield, but I have only a few minutes. If the gentleman will join with me in defeating this proposed recess, we will have all summer to discuss this question.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there is pending in the Agricultural Committee Senate bill 101, relating to the establishment of stations for the purpose of ascertaining the protein quality of wheat. Bill 101 passed the Senate on the 18th of May, but that bill is nicely packed away in ice in the Agricultural Committee. If provision were made to ascertain the protein quality of wheat, it would raise the price of wheat to thousands of people in Montana, the Dakotas, Kansas, and Nebraska from 6 to 35 cents, and yet wheat to-day is something like $1—probably 80 cents—in my country, and we sit here and twiddle our thumbs and say we are going to take a recess.

Many of you may not understand what this protein proposition is. This bill provides that the Government shall establish agencies to chemically test the quality of wheat. I read briefly from a statement by Congressman BURTNESS, a very well-posted Member of this House from North Dakota. He knows all about wheat, and here is what he says on the question:

For wheat that had a protein content of 11½ per cent, December 20, 1927, the price over the regular December price was from 6 to 10 cents.

For wheat that had 12 per cent protein, the average in price beyond the prevailing wheat not so analyzed was 12 to 17 cents.

For wheat that had 12½ per cent protein there was an increase in price of 18 to 23 cents.

Thirteen per cent protein wheat enjoyed 25 to 31 cents profit; 13½ per cent protein wheat had an average of 30 to 37 cents, and 14 per cent wheat had an average of 36 to 43 cents.

In other words, if people could ascertain the quality of the wheat that might raise the price of wheat to the farmers of this country, particularly in all the arid sections of the country, anywhere from 6 to 35 cents. It appears to me it is absolutely inexcusable that the Congress sits idly here and does nothing. The Agricultural Committee, to which I have appealed personally to take up this matter and pass this bill or pass some bill, or at least investigate the matter, says, "No; we are going to take a recess."

This session was called primarily for one purpose, and that was to render some assistance to the farming people of the country.

This morning I received a telegram reading as follows:

HELENA, MONT., *June 7, 1929.*

Hon. JOHN M. EVANS,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Montana laws provide no funds for protein-testing laboratories. All grain marketing in State is on protein basis. Testing facilities are inadequate for testing farmers' wheat; can any relief be expected through Federal aid in financing the establishment of protein laboratories in this State?

GEORGE H. MORAN,
Chief Grain Inspector for Montana.

Under Senate bill No. 101, to which I have referred and which has twice passed the Senate, it is proposed to establish a group of protein-testing laboratories strategically located in each State where needed. These laboratories are to be operated by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the State agricultural colleges, or in lieu thereof with any other State agency with which cooperation is found practicable and desirable.

The purpose of these laboratories will be twofold: First, to make tests in connection with general surveys of the protein content of the crop prior to harvesting or during the early movement of the crop so that the basic information will be available upon which protein premiums may be established and stabilized; and, second, to provide the facilities by which farmers and others may conveniently have their wheat tested at the time of marketing.

In order that these laboratories may have the widest possible usefulness, educational and extension work will be carried on to inform farmers and elevator managers of the purpose and possibilities of these laboratories. For this reason the bill provides for cooperation with State agencies in an educational program.

Existing laboratories at terminal markets are performing a service for those who trade in grain, but the facilities necessary to insure that protein premiums are paid to the man who produces the grain are, in many instances, not accessible to producers. This bill provides for facilities, research, and education to insure the man who produces high-protein wheat will be paid according to the quality of his product.

This bill has the indorsement of the Department of Agriculture, and when it passed the Senate in February it had the indorsement of former Secretary W. M. Jardine. It has the indorsement of the Budget Bureau. It has the indorsement of Chester H. Gray, representative of the American Farm Bureau, and the leading farm organizations of the country as evidenced by the following correspondence:

MINNESOTA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
St. Paul, Minn., April 23, 1928.

CHESTER H. GRAY,

Washington Representative American Farm Bureau Federation, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. GRAY: I have your letter of the 19th instant, saying that Senator WALSH of Montana is asking our support to his bill (S. 3367) which provides that United States standards of grain shall be fixed and established for wheat to include a class or classes showing protein content.

I desire to say that we are very much in favor of this measure and, if enacted into law, will do away with all the controversy of wheat standards in the Northwest, so far as the farmer is concerned.

I sincerely hope that you can see your way clear to support this bill vigorously and trust we may enact it into law.

Respectfully,

J. F. REED, *President.*

From the Kansas State Farm Bureau of date April 23, 1928, I have this letter:

KANSAS STATE FARM BUREAU,
Manhattan, Kans., April 23, 1928.

CHESTER H. GRAY,

Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. GRAY: Referring to your letter relative to Senator WALSH'S bill providing that the United States grain standards shall include a class or classes showing percentage of protein. It seems to me this would be very desirable if it can be practically carried out.

One of the strong points made for the Kansas wheat pool is that it has established a practice in Kansas of marketing wheat on a protein basis. I think this is one of its greatest accomplishments. The fact that through that organization Kansas farmers can get a price for their wheat based on quality has been to my mind their greatest accomplishment up to date.

However, comparatively little wheat is sold on that basis at the present time in the State of Kansas. It means a great deal to the section of Kansas that grows good wheat. As marketing practices exist at the present time, either the elevator or the mill get the advantage of the high-standard wheat.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH SNYDER, *President.*

The Senate Committee on Agriculture held extensive hearings on this bill. They are available to anyone interested in the subject. With the information before this House and the press-

ing need for relief for the wheat growers of this country, I protest against any recess of this Congress until this matter has had the consideration to which it is entitled.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Montana has expired.

Mr. ADKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be heard for five minutes on the same proposition.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ADKINS. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I was somewhat interested in the gentleman's statement that if the Agricultural Committee would take the protein bill off of ice and bring it before the House and pass it, it would have a good effect on the price of wheat.

Now, as a matter of fact, we sat and listened to the hearings before our committee on the so-called protein bill. There is no contention made even by its proponents that the farmers are not getting paid for the protein content of their wheat, because they are. There is a contention as to who is right in ascertaining the amount of protein in a shipment of wheat and this is a very complicated question.

As a matter of fact, the protein content of wheat is not taken into consideration in the price quotations received by the grain men all over the country on which they buy wheat. Some seasons, when there is a large amount of protein in all the wheat—in other words, when we have a large amount of dry weather—there is, of course, a large amount of protein and the premium paid for protein wheat is very infinitesimal. In other years when the protein content of wheat is small, and there is a small amount of it in the country, a very nice premium is paid. It sometimes runs up as high as 50 cents a bushel for a limited amount of high protein wheat to mix with the other wheat that is milled in order to have a proper balance of protein in the flour. Sometimes we have to import some of this high protein wheat from Canada to meet this demand.

So far as the gentleman's contention is concerned, that if this bill were to pass it would raise the price of wheat, the passage of that bill would not raise the price a dime. We do not produce any high protein wheat in the Middle West anyhow. Such wheat is produced in Oklahoma, Kansas, and the Northwest. All the Canadian wheat is high in protein content.

With respect to passing a bill to establish the exact amount of protein in wheat arriving at the market, that is a controversial question and involves the question of who is right in determining the protein content of wheat. Nobody has determined that yet even from the same batch of wheat or the same car of wheat, and it was disclosed in our hearings that the same chemist would find on two analyses two different results from testing the protein from samples taken from the same car or in some instances from two samples taken from the same field.

There is no disposition on the part of the Committee on Agriculture to put this matter or any other proposition on ice if it is a matter that will be of benefit to the American farmer; and there is no man here who can say that the passage of this bill will raise the price of wheat in Illinois or in any other Central State a dime. It is just a question of ascertaining who is the proper authority to get the exact protein content of the wheat that is analyzed.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ADKINS. I yield.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. Does the gentleman believe that because it will not raise the price of wheat in Illinois that the bill should not be passed to raise the price of wheat in other States?

Mr. ADKINS. It will not raise the price of wheat in any place. It is admitted on all sides——

Mr. EVANS of Montana. I do not admit it.

Mr. ADKINS. The hearings are all available to the gentleman, and if he will read the hearings——

Mr. EVANS of Montana. I have read them. The trouble is the members of the Committee on Agriculture have not read them.

Mr. ADKINS. The committee heard all this from witnesses before it went into the record. The premium paid for protein depends on the scarcity of protein in the crop growing that year. If the crop generally throughout the country has a large protein content, there is very little premium paid on protein. If the protein is short, they will bid up the price for a limited amount.

The only controversy that comes about is when a dispute arises between buyer and seller as to the protein content of a shipment the question is with regard to the advisability of creating a Federal laboratory as a sort of supreme court, the same as we have now with respect to controversies over grades, so that when there comes a difference between the buyer and the seller as to the protein content, one chemist saying one analysis is right and the other saying another is right, we would have a Government laboratory to settle such differences.

It does not affect the price of wheat one penny, and it is a very much controverted question as to whether it would do any good anyhow or not if such laboratories were provided for.

We will probably pass a bill of this kind if the facts show it will help, but so far as advocating it as a farm relief measure is concerned, nobody who knows anything about grain marketing in this country would make that contention at all. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

IMPEACHMENT PROCEDURE

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I want to direct the attention of the House to a concurrent resolution which I introduced some time ago, asking for the appointment of a committee of three Members of the House and three Members of the Senate to investigate, determine, and report back as to whether or not there may be effected improvements in the procedure with regard to impeachment.

That ought to be done now, for the reason that it is within the personal knowledge of a large number of those who constitute the present House and the present Senate the experience had in the English impeachment case and the procedure had and that contemplated in that case. It is sufficient to say in these five minutes that the procedure which now obtains in the American practice is not materially different from the procedure as it had developed in the fifteenth century, at a time when the judgment of the House of Lords could result in the confiscation of property and in the death of the person convicted.

Under the American procedure, and under the American Constitution, impeachment as a matter of fact is an ouster suit, and the judgment can extend no further than ouster, and a possible bar from holding office in the future. It is such an action with such a limitation upon the scope and the possibilities of judgment that ordinarily, under our system, gives responsibility of trial and judgment to the civil courts. In the language of the common understanding it is a civil action conducted under the rules of criminal procedure.

I do not want, in these five minutes, to indicate what improvement, in my judgment, could be effected, further than to say that I see nothing in the judgment to be arrived at, the end to be sought, or the rights and interest involved which would prevent the possibility at least of taking a considerable part of the testimony by deposition.

In the Judge English impeachment case—I see my colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] on the floor, and other Members who were connected with that proceeding—we confronted this probability: If that case had gone to trial in the Senate, it would have been necessary to have brought from St. Louis probably 100 witnesses, to the great inconvenience of the citizens of that country, enormous expense upon the Federal Government, and kept those witnesses in Washington while every detail of the case, of the prosecution and the defense, was developed under the strict rules of criminal procedure. Certainly no injustice could have been done in that case if a considerable part of the record, a considerable part of the case presented to the Senate, could have been presented by deposition.

With the enormous increase in the number of Federal judges and the increasing demand upon the time of the Senate incident to the development of the country and the shift of governmental responsibility to the Federal Government, the suspension of the entire operations of the Senate while the entire body sits as a trier of impeachment charged under a procedure developed centuries ago, when the issues of life and death were involved, becomes more and more important, and comes more and more under the questioning of common sense.

I do not want to go any further; I do not want to indicate what in my judgment could be the improvement effected. Certainly no harm could be done by appointing a committee of three by the Speaker and three by the proper officer of the Senate to study this question. It ought to be done now when this information gotten in the recent case and the experience in that case is fresh in the mind of the present membership of Congress. It ought to be done now when we can be deliberate, and when power and policy can be determined upon the principles of law and of justice, with no possibility that the exigencies of a given situation may unconsciously—I know it would

not consciously—influence in any degree the conclusion arrived at, instead of having to consider procedure when we are going into trial of an impeachment case. I hope that the gentleman of the Rules Committee——

Mr. DENISON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. DENISON. Is an impeachment trial a criminal or a civil proceeding?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. It is regarded as a criminal proceeding.

Mr. DENISON. Then how are you going to get around the provision of the Constitution that a person charged with crime shall be confronted by the witnesses?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. It is my judgment that the Senate is the judge of the method of procedure within reasonable limits. After all, the question is, Is an impeachment under our Constitution a criminal proceeding? Is its object the discovery and punishment of crime? Our Constitution prevents the Senate upon conviction rendering the character of judgment which under our procedure, and under procedure generally, courts with jurisdiction in criminal cases only may render. Crimes which the person impeached may have committed are preceded with reference to in the usual way notwithstanding the impeachment proceeding. By the express language of the Constitution it is provided:

> Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

In five minutes, of course, I can not possibly discuss that matter further, but no harm can be done by appointing a committee to study the question and report back. There would be no expense. It seems to me there is a possibility of improvement in procedure, which would shorten and cheapen the procedure, lessen the burden upon the Senate, and fully protect every right and interest of the accused and of the Government. In any event let us examine the question and see whether or not this can be done.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

FARM RELIEF

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. TILSON. Reserving the right to object, on what subject?

Mr. CANNON. On a magazine article by my colleague the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HAUGEN].

Mr. TILSON. On the general farm subject?

Mr. CANNON. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, while the farm bill was under consideration in the House I asked the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HAUGEN] to explain to us in what way it would be possible under the pending bill to make the tariff effective on surplus farm products. There came to my desk this morning a magazine article written by the gentleman from Iowa in which he elaborates upon the reply which he made on that occasion.

This article is the Madison paper of the farm bill. It is the interpretation placed upon that legislation by the chairman of the committee which reported the bill and by the veteran Member of the House who was in charge of it during its consideration. Officially, he is the last authority on agricultural legislation, and on this bill in particular. The bill bears his name and we are to understand that he supervised its formulation and its enactment.

His opinion, therefore, as to its mechanism and its functions, the powers and authority of the board which it creates, and the general purposes and objectives of the bill as a whole, are of the first importance. I quote that portion of the article in which he replies to my inquiry:

> When I was explaining the bill on the floor of the House previous to its passage I was asked whether the plan would make the tariff effective so as to benefit the farmer.
>
> My reply was: "We are not setting up here any definite plan. We leave that to the board to determine. We must have confidence in the board. We have confidence in the administration; and unless we have I take it that this bill, as is the case with other bills, may not be worth the paper it is written on. Legislation is one thing and the enforcement of it is a different thing. We have many laws which are not carried out, but we must depend upon the executive branch of this Government to carry out the declaration of Congress."
>
> MANY PLANS HAVE BEEN ADVOCATED
>
> A little later I said: "So far as is known, there are only two methods by which to prevent the exportable surplus from unduly depressing the prices of the commodity.
>
> "One, as made effective to organized industry, the equalization plan; to give the producers the full control over the marketing of the whole production, to sell for domestic consumption, at the American price level—the world price plus the tariff—and each producer contributing his ratable share of the cost of equalizing the price and to receive his proportionate share of the profits therefrom. In other words, to make the protective laws effective, as, for instance, the Adamson Act and our immigration laws are made effective through labor organizations to influence the wage scale, and as the Federal reserve act is made effective through the Federal Reserve Board exercising its power in controlling the volume and flow of currency, thus influencing the rate of interest.
>
> "Or a subsidy plan, such as the debenture plan, the allotment plan, the licensing plan, and the withdrawal plan.
>
> "Under the first, the equalization plan, the producer pays the cost of equalizing the price, and under the subsidy plan Uncle Sam pays the cost.
>
> "It will be for the board to determine which plan shall be employed in maintaining advantageously domestic markets, so that the surplus shall not unduly depress the price of the commodity.
>
> "MAKING THE TARIFF EFFECTIVE
>
> "Personally I believe, as I always have, in not only a protective tariff, but also to make it effective all along the line. A tariff to protect American labor and American industry and every worthy and legitimate enterprise, one to maintain the American high standard of living, one that will result in the common good of all the people.
>
> "Undoubtedly, the American producers are entitled not only to an adequate tariff but also that it be made effective; that is, as stated in the declaration of policy, to maintain advantageous domestic markets and to prevent such surpluses from unduly depressing the price for the commodity. In other words, that they be insured the American price level—the world price plus the tariff. * * *
>
> "I believe it is fair to assume that any law operating in the interest of one and against another, as in the case of our tariff laws, should be made effective all along the line. I believe that the farmers are entitled to and in need of farm-relief legislation. As to that, there seems to be little difference of opinion. There are, however, differences of opinion as to by what method it may be made effective. It will be for the board to determine by what method it shall be accomplished."

The statement of the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture is both frank and definite. He construes the new law as directing the farm board to so control the exportable surplus as to maintain the American price level—the world price plus the tariff—and leaves to the board merely the option of determining by what method that result shall be accomplished.

This, then, is the task awaiting the farm board—the effectuation of farm tariffs, insuring American farmers a world price plus the tariff for their products. And certainly its appointment could not come at a more opportune time. Wheat, for example, is to-day at the lowest comparative price in the history of the United States. And it is pertinent to note in passing that this collapse in prices comes in the few weeks that have elapsed since Mr. Hoover sent his bill to Congress and its provisions and the certainty of its passage were assured.

What is the cause of this unprecedented break in the price of wheat? The question may be answered on the highest authority, the Department of Agriculture, which has for the last six years opposed every plan for farm relief supported by the agricultural organizations. This morning's mail brought to every Member of Congress the monthly report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. On pages 1 and 2 appears the following:

> Two factors are spreading like a wave of pessimism over a large section of the country. One is the backward rainy weather which has persisted for two months. The other is the low price of wheat. * * * The decline in wheat prices has been described as one of the most serious in recent years. It certainly has been a cause of discouragement to those farmers who held their wheat until late spring. * * * The level of wheat prices during the coming season will depend largely on how the world wheat yields turn out.

There is the explanation. Farm prices have dropped because the tariff is not effective. The American price is governed by the world price. It is an ideal situation to test the efficacy of the law. All that is needed is for the new board to step in with the power which Chairman HAUGEN says is conferred by the new law and decide which method they will employ to take the surplus off the market, and immediately the tariff will become

effective and the American farmer will receive an American price for his wheat.

Nothing less will fulfill the pledges made to the farmer by both parties in the last campaign. And nothing less will comport with the construction placed by Chairman HAUGEN on the provisions of the bill just passed. Of course, there will be some slight rise in the price of wheat. There is always a reaction to a great break in the market. The price of wheat ordinarily swings like a pendulum. Having gone too far down, inevitably it comes back up on the rebound. And partisans will be quick to attribute the natural reaction to the legislation just enacted.

But we have Mr. HAUGEN's statement here to show that a mere rise in the price of wheat is no indication of the effect of the bill or the work of the board. Under the criterion set by Mr. HAUGEN, the law and the bill, in order to attain the objective which he has set, must give the farmer 42 cents per bushel—the amount of the tariff—above the world market.

When the domestic price of wheat at Minneapolis reaches a quotation of 42 cents a bushel above the price at Winnipeg, then the purpose of the bill, as expressed by Mr. HAUGEN, will have been realized. And until the American farmer is given this price for his wheat the law is a failure and a betrayal of the pledges made to the American farmer in the last campaign.

If the gentleman from Iowa desires to make any revision of his statement as published, or to take issue on the conclusions thus reached, I shall be glad to have him ask time for that purpose.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

WHEAT

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes upon the subject discussed by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. EVANS] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ADKINS] and refer to the protein and gluten content of wheat.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Speaker, I was much interested in the colloquy between the gentleman from Montana [Mr. EVANS] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ADKINS] in reference to the protein content of wheat, which is too frequently overlooked in marketing wheat and in comparing prices of wheat in domestic and foreign markets.

No grain is more important to mankind than wheat. Its history reads like a romance.

The origin of wheat is lost in the mists of antiquity. Of ancient origin, it was cultivated by prehistoric races, as, for instance, the Swiss lake dwellers. Samples practically the same as the modern grain have been found in the tombs of Egypt and other ancient empires. Efforts to germinate grains of wheat found in the wrappings of Egyptian mummies have failed.

In ruins of prehistoric times grains of wheat and barley have been found with the wooden plowshare and the stone hand mill, the latter consisting of a hollowed stone and a circular stone ball. Some of these rude utensils, relics of the Stone Age, have been found in burial places or embedded in the earth near or under which man had his habitation in the morning twilight of the world.

Wheat and barley are the oldest cereals known to have been cultivated by man.

The Chinese claim that wheat was known to and used by them as early as 2700 B. C., while its use in Egypt antedated that period.

Strange as it may appear, we have no record of wheat growing wild or reseeding itself without the help of man. In early ages wheat plowing was done with a bent stick or a wooden plow.

Humboldt says that wheat was accidentally introduced into Mexico with rice brought from Spain by negro slaves belonging to Cortez; and the same writer says he saw at Quito the earthen vase in which a Flemish monk had introduced from Ghent the first wheat grown in South America.

All grains contain nutritious substances of a similar character, although they vary both in quantity and proportion in different grains, namely:

First. Gluten, which affords the tissue-building nourishment for the animal body.

Second. Fecula, or starch, which provides the body heat and energy.

Third. A sweet mucilage, called dextrin, which is more nutritious than starch, but is small in quantity and renders the grain liable to vinous acetous fermentation.

Fourth. A small proportion of fat, ranging from 1 per cent in barley to 6 per cent in oats.

Fifth. A digestible aromatic substance contained in the hulls, which consists of fibrous matter.

Sixth. Moisture, which is prevalent even in dry grains, and increases the weight of the mass, although it lessens the specific gravity. It affords no nourishment and hastens the decomposition of all kinds of grains if they are not kept very dry. This nourishment also influences germination.

Baking is probably the very oldest industry in which man has ever engaged. Bread baking has reached its present high state of perfection through a long process of evolution. First there was the hot stone, then the flat sheet of iron, then the sheet of iron with the edges turned up, and finally the modern baking equipment.

The merit of flour is in the elasticity of the dough it makes. The more elastic the dough, the better it retains the gas generated by fermentation, and the more uniformly distributed is the gas through the loaf. This is due to the protein. The gliadin and glutenin are gradually broken down through the process accompanying yeast fermentation, resulting gradually in the proper ripening of dough in five or six hours, without which the finished product would be tough and rubberlike.

We understand that protein is a generic term and that gluten is a nitrogenous substance, and one of the component elements of protein. We frequently hear reference made to the gluten content of wheat, and it should also be treated as a generic term.

Gluten is that part of the protein content of wheat which is insoluble in water. It is a combination of two proteid substances, gliadin and glutenin. The first contains 17.66 per cent nitrogen and the second 17.49 per cent. These two elements are not chemically combined in the wheat kernel, but the union or combination is initiated by the presence of water.

As found in wheat-flour dough, gluten consists of about two-thirds gliadin and one-third glutenin. This makes the dough "sticky" in trapping the bubbles of gas from the fermentative action of the yeast or the chemical action of the baking powder which results in a lightening of the dough and its conversion into a "sponge."

Some glutens are tough and elastic, while others are soft and "rotten," the latter lack the quality of absorbing water and do not hold the "sponge" made by the yeast, thus making a poorer bread and fewer loaves to the barrel. The strength of the gluten depends on the proportion of gliadin to the glutenin and also to the presence or absence of certain mineral salts. Of two samples of flour containing equal parts of gluten, one may be worth in bread making more than twice the value of the other, because in the first there is a larger proportion of gliadin than in the second.

The great flour milling concerns maintain a staff of experts to analyze wheats and ascertain the proportion of gluten and also to determine what proportion of that gluten is gliadin and what part glutenin; and the value of the wheat for flour-making purposes depends upon the result of these examinations, and this explains why the American millers will pay a premium on Canadian wheat, because it contains a greater proportion of gluten and a larger amount of gliadin content than the American wheats.

About 16 pounds of gluten is obtained from 200 pounds of wheat flour.

The character of wheat as "starchy" or glutinous is determined largely by the soil and climate. A short, forcing growing season and a fertile soil have a tendency to produce glutinous wheat, while the opposite conditions produce "starchy" wheat. When hard glutinous seed wheat is sown in regions which produce "starchy" wheats, the hard wheat gradually changes its character and in about two years becomes "starchy." Whether wheat is hard or soft depends on the amount and character of its gluten. Hard wheat usually contains over 12 per cent of gluten, of which 45 to 60 per cent is in the form of gliadin, which, as I have stated, is an alcohol-soluble protein, while soft wheat contains less gluten, but gluten of a higher gliadin content.

Extensive experiments have been conducted by Lawes and Gilbert, of Rothamsted, England, on the influence of fertilizer on gluten and starch content of wheat, and it has been found that while fertilizers increase the yield, they do not materially, if at all, increase the amount or proportion of starch and gluten. But climatic conditions do affect the composition. Moreover, wheat grown on the same soil in different years show greater variations in composition than wheats grown the same year, but differently fertilized.

In protein content, wheats range from 7 to 18 per cent. The most nitrogenous wheats do not necessarily make the most glutinous flour, as frequently a large portion of the nitrogen is in the germ or offals. It is not possible to make accurate comparisons as to the composition of wheats grown in different

countries. It has been frequently found that wheats grown in different localities in the same country vary as much in composition as do wheats grown in different countries. One of the peculiarities of the wheat plant is that it assimilates its nitrogen and mineral food from the soil at a more rapid rate than the ordinary grain plant. This is especially true in reference to spring wheat. By the time the spring wheat crop is half grown, over three-fourths of the mineral food and nitrogen needed for construction purposes and for the development and maturity of the grain have been taken from the soil. This ought to emphasize the necessity of not allowing the soil on which wheat is grown to become impoverished.

The productivity of the wheat lands in the northwestern area of the United States has been materially reduced by constant cropping and by a withdrawal from our soils of those chemical properties so essential for the production of wheat with a large glutinous-gliadin content. The new lands of the Canadian Northwest and the short forced growing season give to the Canadian wheats a glutinous-gliadin content, largely in excess of the glutenin-gliadin content of our American wheats grown on lands that are being rapidly impoverished by constant cropping and without diversification of crops. The American millers know why they want the Canadian wheats to mix with the American wheat, the combination making a grade of flour which it is impossible to produce from American wheats alone grown in some seasons, for the reason that while we produce some wheat in the United States with as large a glutinous-gliadin content as the Canadian wheat, still we produce that grade of wheat in such limited quantities that some years the supply is wholly inadequate to meet the demand of the American millers.

The great wheat fields in the United States are each year producing wheat of a lower gluten content than in previous years. As I have said, two things are necessary to produce wheat with a higher glutenin-gliadin content: First, the soil must be comparatively new, and there must be a comparatively short growing season. The great bulk of Canadian wheat has a higher gluten and gliadin content than the wheat produced in the United States for the reason that the Canadian soils are comparatively new and the growing season in Canada is much shorter than in the United States. In the great Wheat Belt of the Northwest, when the lands were first cultivated, the wheat grown had a much larger gluten content than now.

I am making these observations to call attention to the indisputable fact that, as the years go on, the wheat produced in the United States will each year contain a smaller gluten content than the year before, although in some years the seasonal conditions may be such as to give the American wheat a higher gluten content than in former years; but as to the gluten content of American wheat the tendency will be downward as the years come and go. Of course, when the Canadian wheat fields have lost their virginity and been cultivated for years the wheat grown thereon will contain a smaller glutenin-gliadin content than that produced at the present time.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ADKINS] seems to think that testing the wheat to ascertain the gluten content will not influence the market price. I am not prepared to say just what the effect will be, but I am of the opinion that if the test is honestly and accurately made it will be beneficial to the wheat growers of the Nation.

It is a well-known fact that sometimes in the great Wheat Belt, especially in the semiarid regions, as the result of drouth or other seasonal conditions the yield and quality of wheat is very unsatisfactory. Frequently the grains are small and shriveled and the wheat does not present a very attractive appearance. The millers have been buying this kind of wheat, sometimes paying only 40 or 50 cents a bushel on the theory that it was inferior wheat. Of course, it is in a sense inferior wheat; but it has a very high gluten content, frequently a much higher gluten content than well-developed wheat. That is to say, the gluten content of this damaged and seemingly worthless wheat is frequently very high, and the farmers have been selling it on the theory that it was not worth much; when in truth and fact it furnished the millers a supply of wheat with a relatively large gluten content, and frequently the farmers receive much less than the real value for this grade of wheat. [Applause.]

CONFERENCE REPORT ON CENSUS AND APPORTIONMENT BILL

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, there is a possibility that the conferees on the apportionment bill may reach a conclusion and have their report ready to file before midnight to-night. In view of that fact I ask unanimous consent that they be permitted up until midnight to-night to file a conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

FREIGHT RATES ON WHEAT AND STEEL FOR EXPORT

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, may I speak on the subject of wheat for a while?

The SPEAKER. The Chair could not use his discretion in respect to that.

Mr. HOWARD. Will the Chair be kind enough to ask the House if I may do so?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent to address the House for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, in the two minutes allotted to me I am going to ask a grave question, one which every one of you must answer, and that question is, If it be right for the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant a low export railroad freight rate on the products of the Steel Trust, why would it not also be right for the commission to grant an identical low export rate on the products of the American farm? [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, I have introduced House Joint Resolution 95, directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to do for the products of the farm what it has voluntarily done for the products of the Steel Trust. When the Interstate Commerce Commission issued an order giving steel products a low freight rate to the sea Congress had not acted; Congress did not direct that body to enter that rate. The Interstate Commerce Commission acted voluntarily. Why should it not act voluntarily now?

Of course, it would be better to get my resolution before the House, and if we could I think it would pass in about two minutes. But under the peculiar conditions that exist our committees are not functioning. Yesterday morning I asked our Speaker if it would be in order to refer my resolution to some committee which is functioning, probably the Committee on Agriculture, and he told me, quite properly perhaps, that my question was not a proper parliamentary inquiry. [Applause.]

Once again I ask that grave question, a question which demands instant answer, If it be right to grant a low export rail rate on products of the Steel Trust, why not exactly the same low export rail rate on products of the American farm?

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, on yesterday the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES] discussed this subject of reduced freight rates for farm products intended for export. Both he and the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD], who has just spoken, left the impression, it seemed to me, that these reduced rates on export products are ordered to be put in by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is not the fact.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. DENISON. I do not mean to say that the gentleman has misrepresented the facts.

Mr. HOWARD. The gentleman has stated that it is not a fact—what I said. What does the gentleman mean by that expression?

Mr. DENISON. I mean simply that the gentleman from Nebraska is mistaken in the inference that he draws from facts which I think are incorrectly stated. I do not want the gentleman from Nebraska to understand that I am reflecting on him at all, because I think too much of him for that. When reduced freight rates are put into effect on products intended for export, it is done on the initiative of the railroads themselves. When the railroads apply for permission to put into effect a reduced rate the commission simply permits it to be done. They do not order it to be done. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES] discussed this subject yesterday as though reduced rates on export products was a bounty given to the manufacturers of steel; or as though it was a Government subsidy.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. DENISON. In a moment.

These reduced rates are given by the railroads in the belief that by so doing they would enable the products to move, whereas if they did not do so, the products would not move at all. It is not a subsidy.

In Germany, for instance, where the railroads belong to the Government and the Government wants to encourage or help the manufacturers by that sort of a plan, instead of by a protective tariff, the Government does often authorize railroad rates for export products that are down even below the actual cost of transportation. That is never done in this country. The railroads sometimes grant reduced rates in order to encourage the export business, but the Interstate Commerce Com-

mission does not allow this unless the railroads get at least some profit from the business.

So it is not in any sense a subsidy in this country, where the railroads are privately owned. It is the carrier and not the Government that grants whatever benefits are granted by reduced rates on export products. The railroads have recently, at the suggestion of the President, it is said, granted rather low export rates on wheat which is now stored in the elevators of the country. It was thought that this would enable the surplus of old wheat to move to the foreign markets before the new wheat crop came onto the market.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. HOWARD. What percentage of reduction has been granted to steel products, and what percentage of reduction has been granted to wheat?

Mr. DENISON. I am not familiar with those percentages.

Mr. HOWARD. For the information of the gentleman I give him the testimony of one of our colleagues, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. GARBER], who tells me that he has investigated the subject and has ascertained that the reductions on steel products are from 45 to 60 per cent. Now, if the gentleman knows what the reduction granted on wheat is, he knows more than I do, but I am informed that it is not in excess of 10 per cent.

Mr. DENISON. I am not able to give that information to the gentleman from Nebraska, although I understood from the newspapers that it is a very substantial reduction. However, in the case of wheat it will not amount to any substantial advantage, because just as soon as it was announced, reduced rates, I am told, were put in from Argentina to Liverpool; so as long as we try to get a market for export American wheat in that way, other countries will resort to the same practice, and it does not do us any particular good in the long run. What the rate on export wheat was I do not know, but I understand it was a very substantial reduction from the regular rates.

But the point I wish to make in reply to both the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES] is that reduced freight rates on manufactured or agricultural products intended for export are not ordered put into effect by the Government or the commission. They are put into effect by the railroads, with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in order to get business which otherwise would not exist, to get freight which otherwise would not move; such reductions in export freight rates do not amount to a Government subsidy in any sense of the word.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I am surprised at the statement of the gentleman from Illinois. While it is true that the Interstate Commerce Commission as a rule does not initiate rates and rate reductions and rate schedules, it may do so if it chooses to do so.

Of course, as a usual thing, when a railway company applies for a reduction that reduction may be allowed without a hearing, but the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to the law, has the right to reduce any rate in the rate schedules and has the right to do it on its own motion. It has plenary power. Of course, it must allow a hearing; but, at the same time, it has that power and has that authority.

In my speech on yesterday I quoted figures showing that steel has been given from 35 per cent to 60 per cent reductions when the same is destined for shipment abroad. That has been the condition for the last 30 years. Cotton is the greatest export commodity in America, but at no time during that 30 years has there been a less rate on cotton when it went into exportation than there has been when it has been used for domestic purposes. True, a small temporary reduction was made on wheat intended for export. But the much larger reductions on automobiles, on farm implements, and on steel have been in the permanent rate structure of the country for many years.

The gentleman says that is not an export premium, but let me tell you that the law of this country and the Constitution of our land forbids our making a general rate structure that will be confiscatory, and whenever you grant one-half rates on the exportation of steel, on the exportation of automobiles, and on the exportation of farm implements to foreign countries you must make that up in the general rate structure of the country. If the Interstate Commerce Commission is going to allow one-half rates when steel goes to a foreign country, it ought also to allow those one-half rates on cotton, on wheat, and on the other farm commodities. If it is not going to do so, it should do away with these preferential rates and thus bring down the whole rate structure of the country.

Of course, if all of these cases—and there are a great many of them I find on investigation—in which this advantage is given were done away with the whole rate structure could be brought down.

Why is it that the American farmer should pay twice as much freight when he buys a cultivator as a foreigner must pay? Why should the southern or western farmer pay twice as much freight on the automobile he buys as the foreigner pays on that same automobile made in this country? Gentlemen, this is a democratic country—or, at least, it ought to be—and it is simply democratic equality that they all be placed on the same basis.

I have offered a similar resolution to the one offered by the gentleman from Nebraska, and there is not a man living who can gainsay the justice of putting these things on a basis of equality. That was the reason for my asking the same freight rates in favor of the men who are working in the far corners of this country trying to make a living as are granted to the concerns that have some of these preferential rates throughout the country. If any of you were not present to hear the disclosures I made yesterday I ask you to look at the RECORD of this morning and see the number of items on which these premiums are allowed. It all comes from the people of the country. I do not care what arguments may be made, it comes from all the people of the country and must be made up in increased rates. [Applause.]

I realize the great work the Interstate Commerce Commission is called upon to do. I know they have great difficulties in adjusting rates to suit the various needs of the country. But the same philosophy underlies the need to stimulate our foreign trade in the products of the farm and ranch as in industry.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS—FARM RELIEF

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, the House has just approved the conference report on H. R. 1, a bill to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries. The Senate, it is expected, will agree to the same conference report, and one of the most important laws ever enacted by any government on behalf of agriculture will be tried out under the wide powers granted by the act.

From the nature of things it is impossible for agriculture as a whole to centralize so as to function like ordinary private business is able to do. Whatever may be the claims offered by different industries in denial of trust agreements and price fixing, it is certain that never in all history have so many combinations occurred with various great business organizations, primarily for the purpose of producing and placing on the market products at the lowest possible cost and thus eventually controlling the price by destroying competition.

Competition has practically ceased in many lines of business and several corporations proudly publish their reports to-day showing a capitalization exceeding $1,000,000,000. With a rapid tendency evidenced since the war it is now likely that within a half century or less practically all separate kinds of business will be organized under one particular head, and combinations of different kinds of business like the average departmental store will be controlled under one manager. Through tariff laws we have placed embargoes on many of our products, thereby preventing competition from abroad. When this product and eventually all products are brought under one control to collect all the traffic will bear, it will bring about an economic change that may well call for study at this time.

Elimination of any real competition in business is a subject which students of economics now look upon with apprehension, if not with actual alarm. It is a new problem in our commercial life. Like that of railways and public utilities, which first engaged in wild exploitation and cut-throat competition until they were controlled by law, both as to profits and service, other lines of business may eventually require similar legislative control.

It is not a matter of theory but one of fact which confronts the business world. When necessity arises, the Constitution, laws, and courts will always provide a way. In the meantime we are drifting along without any well-defined policy of meeting the problem.

A situation diametrically opposite to close-corporation management arises when hundreds of thousands of individual agriculturists without any cohesive agency are placed at the mercy of the world at large by aggressive competition. Growers of wheat in Ukraine and Czechoslovakia now compete with the

growers of grain in the United States, all seeking a common market for surplus goods in Liverpool. No protection can be given the American producer of this surplus by any tariff, however high.

NO TARIFF PROTECTS A GRAIN SURPLUS

A 42-cent duty on $1 wheat is a glaring example of tariff absurdity that does not and can not protect the American farmer. With Canadian rail rates below rates on this side of the border, with heavily increased taxes, labor and farm machinery, and living costs, due in part to conditions described, the American grain farmer has been thrust down far below a "basis of economic equality with other industries."

That situation is uncontrolled, so that some other remedy than a tariff must be provided if agriculture is to receive any real protection. It is attempted under House bill No. 1, which authorizes an appropriation of $500,000,000 to be handled by an administrative board that will seek to prevent any serious calamity to agriculture, and as announced in section 1 of the act—it is the announced policy of the United States in the pending farm bill—

To minimize such price fluctuations by controlling any seasonal or year's total surplus, produced in the United States and either local or national in extent, that is in excess of the requirements for the orderly marketing of any agricultural commodity or in excess of the domestic requirements for such commodity.

For this purpose a $500,000,000 revolving fund is to be made immediately available.

This is a large amount of money to be used, if necessary, for the protection of agriculture, but it should be remembered that agriculture was the backbone of our armies during the World War, and without that support we would have been helpless to finance or maintain our armies in Europe. In fact, but for our farmers and their efforts at that time to produce the war might have been lost, and, in addition, countless thousands of noncombatants, women, and children would have died of famine in the war-stricken countries.

One hundred million dollars a day and more was frequently expended by this Government to carry on the last war. Five hundred million dollars, the amount named in this agricultural bill, was frequently expended in a single week during 1918. Five hundred million dollars was expended for aircraft during the last war without producing a single fighting plane of American manufacture. To cite war losses would present waste that makes insignificant the amount carried in this bill.

Countless millions of expenditures by the Government, including a flood control law last session that will eventually cost the Government far more than the $500,000,000 named in H. R. 1, will be remembered, so we need not be apprehensive over this initial effort to support and protect agriculture in all its different activities.

If agriculture is prosperous, then the great army of American farm consumers, some 30,000,000 in number counting families, will help maintain prosperity for our great manufacturing industries. I believe it is more than a mere experiment. The fact that within 48 hours after it was certain the bill would become law wheat prices jumped approximately 12 cents per bushel on the market affords an argument in favor of the farm relief law's passage.

AN INDEFENSIBLE SUGAR TARIFF

A grotesque illustration of exploitation of the American farmer in the name of agriculture is afforded in the tariff bill recently passed by the House and now before the Senate. One schedule in that bill, the greatest necessity of life, has been increased 40 per cent to the farmer consumer under a plea of helping agriculture and sugar-beet growers.

A few weak domestic sugar manufacturers who can not successfully compete with cane growers have demanded and secured in the bill now before the Senate a boost in sugar prices that will affect every one of 30,000,000 agricultural sugar consumers. For every dollar paid these weak sugar mills the farming communities, based on a 100-pound average per capita consumption, will pay out $3 to $4, while the remaining 90,000,000 consumers will pay three times that amount to sugar mills, a great majority of which are prosperous.

Plainly stated, without successful contradiction, the sugar rate as passed by the House or a sliding sugar scale, now proposed by the Senate, is offered to aid needy sugar mills that produce only 8 per cent of all the sugar we consume, and we must pay this increased tariff in order to give slight help to these weak mills, together with increased profits to highly prosperous mills of the Great Western Co. that produce one-half of all our domestic beet sugar.

The Hawaiian, Porto Rico, and Philippines that produce 33 per cent of all sugar we consume and report large profits annually on sugar imported to us free of duty, will also reap additional profits on their present large earnings. Cuba, that furnishes 50 per cent of our sugar, will pay the increased tariff duty which will be reflected in an increased sugar cost charged American consumers.

When it is remembered that the bulk of labor in the American sugar-beet fields to be "protected" is child and woman labor of the cheapest kind, and it is now proposed to include convict labor in Michigan, according to statements of the Detroit press placed in the RECORD, the extravagance of claims to aid agriculture by this one sugar schedule is apparent. It places a heavy increased burden on every farmer's family in order to help, not one real farmer in a thousand, but a few weak mills that employ Mexican, child, and women cheap labor in the sugar-beet fields. That is the sugar schedule now asking for a 40 per cent increased rate in order to heavily mulct American consumers from $120,000,000 to $240,000,000 annually. Other similar illustrations of tariff protection that fails to protect are known to every farmer in the land.

The purpose of this farm relief bill is to give a moderate increase in value to needy agricultural producers.

The difference between one-dollar and two-dollar wheat was shown to be infinitesimal in any increased cost of a loaf of bread during the war. Labor, and not farm products, largely determines the increased price of such necessities.

In a modest way in past years I have sought to be of some service in supporting just tax laws and measures for the benefit of labor and agriculture that is helpless except where thoroughly organized. For the same reason I have now voted for H. R. No. 1, with a belief that although in some respects it is an experiment, I expect it will give vitality to farm cooperatives, and through education, advice, and financial support will enable agriculture to be placed, as proposed by the bill, "on a basis of economic equality with other industries."

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 51 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, June 10, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

31. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1930, amounting to $35,000, for the expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications, to be held at The Hague in September, 1929 (H. Doc. No. 33); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

32. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the District of Columbia amounting to $500,000 for the acquisition of lands for the development of airport facilities for the District of Columbia (H. Doc. No. 34); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WOODRUFF: A bill (H. R. 3798) to provide for the retirement of disabled nurses of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FRANK M. RAMEY: A bill (H. R. 3799) to authorize and direct the construction and maintenance of a memorial highway connecting the city of Springfield, Ill., with the city of Vandalia, Ill., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Roads.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACKERMAN: A bill (H. R. 3800) granting an increase of pension to Nellie R. Clutter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3801) waiving the limiting period of two years in Executive Order No. 4576 to enable the board of awards of the Navy Department to consider recommendation of the award of the distinguished flying cross to members of the Alaskan aerial survey expedition; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ADKINS: A bill (H. R. 3802) granting a pension to Joseph B. Connors; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BAIRD: A bill (H. R. 3803) granting a pension to John N. Wolf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEERS: A bill (H. R. 3804) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Mellott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRIGHAM: A bill (H. R. 3805) granting an increase of pension to Laura H. Stearns; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUCKBEE: A bill (H. R. 3806) granting an increase of pension to Estelle M. Howlett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRANE: A bill (H. R. 3807) granting an increase of pension to John G. Steffes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HALL of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 3808) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Benson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MENGES: A bill (H. R. 3809) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Kunkel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3810) granting a pension to Octavia M. Stearns; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEWHALL: A bill (H. R. 3811) for the relief of Elmo K. Gordon; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3812) granting a pension to Ollie Rogers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARCOURT J. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 3813) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth C. Whiteman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 3814) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda B. Burbridge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROWBOTTOM: A bill (H. R. 3815) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Carlisle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHREVE: A bill (H. R. 3816) for the relief of James M. Pierce; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 3817) granting a pension to Sarah E. McKevitt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WARREN: A bill (H. R. 3818) to provide for an examination and survey of waterway from Norfolk, Va., to the sounds of North Carolina, including the Dismal Swamp Canal; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 3819) granting a pension to Lou Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

640. By Mr. HOPE: Petition signed by citizens of Hodgeman County, Kans., requesting the House to organize the Committee on Invalid Pensions in order to consider the Robinson bill (S. 477); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

641. Also, petition signed by citizens of Kingman County, Kans., requesting the House to organize the Committee on Invalid Pensions in order to consider the Robinson bill (S. 477); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

642. Also, petition signed by citizens of Kingman County, Kans., requesting the House to organize the Committee on Invalid Pensions in order to consider the Robinson bill (S. 477); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

643. By Mr. SNOW: Petition of 200 members of the Central Aroostook District Sunday School Convention, protesting against advertising campaign now being waged by large manufacturers of cigarettes and urging legislation to prevent such advertising; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

644. Also, petition of the members of the Lyman E. Richardson Relief Corps, of Garland, Me., urging that legislation increasing pensions of Civil War veterans and their dependents be enacted at this special session; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE

MONDAY, *June 10, 1929*

(Legislative day of Tuesday, June 4, 1929)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the approval of the Journal for the calendar days of June 4 to June 8, inclusive.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SMOOT obtained the floor.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield for that purpose?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The absence of a quorum is suggested. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Gillett	McMaster	Smoot
Ashurst	Glass	McNary	Steck
Blease	Glenn	Metcalf	Steiwer
Borah	Goff	Moses	Swanson
Bratton	Goldsborough	Norbeck	Thomas, Idaho
Brookhart	Greene	Norris	Thomas, Okla.
Broussard	Hale	Nye	Townsend
Burton	Harris	Oddie	Trammell
Capper	Harrison	Overman	Tydings
Caraway	Hastings	Patterson	Tyson
Connally	Hatfield	Phipps	Vandenberg
Copeland	Hayden	Pine	Wagner
Couzens	Hebert	Pittman	Walcott
Cutting	Heflin	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Dale	Howell	Reed	Walsh, Mont.
Deneen	Johnson	Robinson, Ark.	Warren
Dill	Jones	Sackett	Waterman
Edge	Kean	Schall	Watson
Fess	Keyes	Sheppard	Wheeler
Fletcher	King	Shortridge	
Frazier	La Follette	Simmons	
George	McKellar	Smith	

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I desire to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE] is necessarily absent. I would like to have this announcement stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] is entitled to the floor.

EXTENSION OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT TO TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, 10 years ago, when in certain quarters of our metropolitan cities a saloon flourished on every corner, when red lights marked houses of infamy, when blazing electric signs reminded the passerby that it was time for another drink of whisky, no tobacco manufacturer, despite the vast license permitted, had the temerity to cry to our women, "Smoke cigarettes—they are good for you." When newspapers were filled with cure-all and patent-medicine advertisements, no manufacturer of a tobacco product dared to offer nicotine as a substitute for wholesome foods; no cigarette manufacturer was so bold as to fly in the face of established medical and health opinion by urging adolescent boys to smoke cigarettes, or young girls—the future mothers of the Nation—to adopt the cigarette habit.

Not since the days when public opinion rose in its might and smote the dangerous drug traffic, not since the days when the vendor of harmful nostrums was swept from our streets, has this country witnessed such an orgy of buncombe, quackery, and downright falsehood and fraud as now marks the current campaign promoted by certain cigarette manufacturers to create a vast woman and child market for the use of their product.

In bringing to the attention of my colleagues in Congress a situation which demands strong legislative remedy if the health and welfare of the Nation are not to be increasingly undermined by an evil which promises to be greater than alcohol I desire to make it clear that no attack is intended upon the tobacco growers of our country, many of whom are in the grip of pernicious cigarette-manufacturing interests; that I realize that many tobacco manufacturers, with a due sense of their social obligations, have refrained and are refraining from exploiting public health in the sale of their products; and that the use of tobacco as a moderate indulgence by adult people is not in question. I rise to denounce insidious cigarette campaigns now being promoted by those tobacco manufacturing interests whose only god is profit, whose only bible is the balance sheet, whose only principle is greed. I rise to denounce the unconscionable, heartless, and destructive attempts to exploit the women and youth of our country in the interest of a few powerful tobacco organizations whose rapacity knows no bounds.

Whatever may be said of the moderate indulgence in the use of tobacco it is clear that the issue raised before the country in some of the current cigarette campaigns is the issue raised by urging excessive cigarette smoking; by flaunting appeals to the youth of our country; by misrepresenting established medical and health findings in order to encourage cigarette addiction.

These great cigarette campaigns, into which millions are being poured in order to create new armies of cigarette addicts, have been accompanied by a barrage of the most patent hypocrisy. "There is not the slightest basis, either in this company's advertising or radio broadcasting, for any suggestion that this or any other tobacco company is planning to create a vast child market for cigarettes," George Washington Hill, president of the American Tobacco Co., has protested in the newspapers. "I should be as shocked," he has declared, "as anybody else if a tobacco company should undertake to appeal to adolescents."

What is to be said for such a statement, when, at the very moment that this is written, the American Tobacco Co. dares to flaunt on the billboards of the Nation posters showing an adolescent girl smoking cigarettes?

What is to be said about such a statement when the American Tobacco Co. stands self-convicted before the country for broadcasting tainted testimonials from professional athletes, urging cigarettes as aid to physical prowess, although it has since been forced by innumerable protests addressed to radio stations to discontinue these claims on the air?

What is to be said for such a statement when to this very day the America Tobacco Co. attacks public health by urging young women to maintain slender figures by smoking cigarettes?

For months the gigantic machine of deception and fraud set up by pernicious cigarette interests has been gathering momentum. Under cover of alleged competition—the "newer competition," as Mr. Hill describes it in an article in the June issue of World's Work—the campaign to place a cigarette in the mouth of every woman and youth in the United States has now been extended to every town and village in the country. Mr. Hill's account of the accidental observation that led to the present cigarette campaign is very illuminating. He writes:

I was driving home from my office one afternoon last fall when my car was stopped by a traffic light. A very fat women was standing on the near corner chewing with evident relish on what may have been a pickle, but which I thought of instantly through a natural association of ideas as a sweet.

This had no great significance until a taxicab pulled in between my car and the curb and blocked my view of the fat woman. I found my eyes resting easily on a pretty and very modern flapper whose figure was quite the last word in slimness. The girl took advantage of the halt to produce a long cigarette holder, filled it with a fag, and lighted up.

But pickle or candy—he did not care which—this flash of vision in the brain of the president of the American Tobacco Co. became, we are told, the basis of a $12,000,000 advertising effort in which football coaches were hired to tell the American boy that cigarettes put vim and vigor into the most strenuous of all physical exercises; in which the alleged testimonials of opera singers were used to persuade the American public that cigarette smoke was soothing to the throat; in which current celebrities were made to say that the cigarette habit was a social asset; in which moving-picture actresses, stage stars, and others were paid to tell the American woman that they retained their lovely figures only by smoking cigarettes.

What a pity Mr. Hill's limousine did not take him farther afield. He might have traveled to Atlantic City on May 29 and heard the appalling reports made at the annual convention of the National Tuberculosis Association. Here is how the New York Times of May 30 heads its account of the meeting:

Find tuberculosis gains among girls; physicians of convention lay rise to smoking, late hours, and inadequate diet; victims of "flapper" age; death rate, 50 per cent greater than among boys five years ago, now is shown to be 100 per cent higher.

In any schoolroom he could have seen the dwarfed body of an habitual boy smoker, ruined in health and morals by being led into the cigarette habit at a tender age.

Mr. Hill might have inquired of any reputable physician who could have told him that intestinal catarrh, ulcer, liver hemorrhages, kidney degeneration, chronic bronchitis, heightened blood pressure, palpitation of the heart, pronounced anemia, Bright's disease, neurasthenia, cancer of the mouth and nose, premature senility are but a few of the ailments of which nicotine poisoning stands convicted by the medical profession.

The evil example set by the most powerful factor in the American tobacco industry has been quick to bear fruit. A widespread advertising campaign is now under way that actually features cigarettes as a newly discovered nerve tonic. In many women's colleges resentment has been caused by the free distribution of cigarettes designed to start girl undergraduates on the road to cigarette addiction. Another company sends congratulatory birthday greetings with a carton of cigarettes to boys who have reached 16 years of age. Every temptation that greed can devise is thus placed in the path of our boys and girls.

No wonder that the serious social problems presented by this huge campaign of miseducation have stirred so many elements of our national life. In the Journal of the American Medical Association of December 8, 1928, the campaign is condemned in the following words:

Who would have thought 10 years ago that cigarettes would be sold to the American public * * * actually by insistence on the healthful qualities of certain brands?

That American womanhood passed during the last five years through one of those periodic crazes that have afflicted womankind since the world began is not a secret. Indeed, women everywhere began to cultivate sylphlike figures, dieted themselves to the point of destruction; and tuberculosis rates, particularly for young girls, rose in many communities. * * *

At the same time the manufacturers of Lucky Strike cigarettes having secured, they claim, statements from 20,678 physicians that Lucky Strikes were less irritating than other cigarettes, are promulgating a campaign in which they assert that these cigarettes do not cut the wind or impair the physical condition, and that Lucky Strikes satisfy the longing for things that make you fat without interfering with a normal appetite for health foods. To which the simple reply is made, "Hooey."

The human appetite is a delicate mechanism and the attempt to urge that it be aborted or destroyed by the regular use of tobacco is essentially vicious.

The Life Extension Institute, whose board is made up of leading American physicians and public-health authorities, is definitely on record with regard to tobacco. In its bulletin headed What it Costs to Smoke Tobacco, it is declared that among 5,000 smokers examined who showed various physical impairments requiring medical supervision, 6 per cent suffered from thickened arteries, 15 per cent from rapid pulse, 15 per cent from decayed teeth, 13 per cent from gum recession, 27 per cent from marked pyorrhea. The Life Extension Institute likewise reports college tests which indicate lower scholarship records by students who inhaled tobacco fumes. The bulletin includes the following statement:

How many deaths have occurred from typhoid and from surgical operations upon those who have injured the nervous mechanism of their circulation by tobacco will never be known. But surgeons have noted instances of failure to rally after operations among cigarette smokers.

No less significant is the fact that at a time when powerful cigarette interests are screaming from every billboard and through millions of radio sets their pernicious advice to the women of our country to maintain a slender figure by smoking cigarettes, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. finds it necessary to warn its policyholders as well as the general public against such harmful dieting.

The desire for extreme slenderness—

Reads its statement—

is bringing serious consequences. When stimulants, sedatives, or drugs are substituted for the food needed to build health or strength the penalty is certain and severe—frequently broken health and sometimes death.

The bibliography of those who have condemned the excessive use of tobacco includes some of the greatest names in medicine and public health in the history of this country—Dr. Alexander Lambert; the late Doctor Janeway, of Johns Hopkins Hospital; Doctor Sheldon, of Cornell University Medical College; Dr. Eugene L. Fisk, medical director of the Life Extension Institute; Professor Pack, of the University of Utah; Prof. M. V. O'Shea, of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. Arthur Deramont Bush, of the University of Vermont; Prof. W. P. Lombard, professor of physiology of the University of Michigan; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley; Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, commissioner of health for Pennsylvania; Dr. J. H. Kellogg, superintendent of Battle Creek Sanitarium; Dr. Francis Dowling; Dr. Elbert H. Burr; Dean Hornell, of Ohio Wesleyan University; Dr. Henry Churchill King, president of Oberlin College; Robert Lee Bates, of the pyschological laboratory of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. L. Pierce Clark, consulting neurologist of the Manhattan State Hospital, New York. A host of other investigators might be mentioned.

But a no more pertinent, timely, and measured condemnation of the current cigarette propaganda can be quoted than the statement made on June 7, 1929, by Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General United States Public Health Service. He said:

The cigarette habit indulged in to excess by women tends to cause nervousness and insomnia. If American women generally contract the habit, as reports now indicate they are doing, the entire Nation will suffer. The physical tone of the whole Nation will be lowered. The

number of American women who are smoking cigarettes to-day is amazing. The habit harms a woman more than it does a man. The woman's nervous system is more highly organized than the man's. The reaction is, therefore, more intense. It may ruin her complexion, causing it to become gradually ashen. Propaganda urging that tobacco be used as a substitute for food is not in the interest of public health, and if practiced widely by young persons will be positively harmful.

It was natural that the great voice of the pulpit should rise in indignant protest against the appalling exploitation of the health and welfare of the American family inherent in the current cigarette propaganda.

The board of Christian education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; the board of temperance, prohibition, and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the board of education of the Reformed Church in America, as well as the Congregational Church extension boards, have denounced the insidious cigarette campaign. The United Presbyterian General Assembly, meeting at Pittsburgh on June 4, 1929, protested in a resolution against the "boldness of the tobacco interests in advertising their wares over the radio, in newspapers, and on billboards."

The World Society of Christian Endeavor, through its president, Dr. Daniel E. Poling, of New York, has issued a stirring call for action. Here is what Doctor Poling says in his open letter addressed to the 1,800 branches of that great organization:

I speak first of all—

He declares—

as an American father who, with an American father's concern for his own children and for all children challenges current cigarette advertising. I speak in the second place as the president of the World Society of Christian Endeavor; as the representative, therefore, of more than 4,000,000 young people who share with me the deep hostility against this advertising. * * * Womanhood is being exploited for trade. Excess is being encouraged as efficiency. Boys and girls in the crucial years of adolescence are being led to stunt their bodies and dwarf their minds.

Nor is the campaign announced by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union against such untruthful and misleading cigarette appeals any less decisive.

Nearly every leading organization concerned with the education of our young, with juvenile delinquency, with the maintenance of public morals, has taken some action to protest against the wholesale attempt to nicotinize the youth of our Nation, including the National Education Association, the American Federation of Teachers, the American Eugenics Society, the American Child Welfare Association, and numerous parent-teacher associations throughout the country.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs declared its views on cigarette smoking at its fifteenth biennial convention in a resolution reading as follows:

Whereas the cigarette is a serious menace to the physical, mental, moral, and spiritual development of the youth of our country: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the women of the General Federation go on record as favoring an educational propaganda against cigarettes, and further indorsing State legislation prohibiting the furnishing of cigarettes to minors.

The contemptuous term "tainted testimonials," coined by leading advertising men to describe the purchased testimony offered by cigarette interests, is sufficient indication of the way in which American business generally views this campaign. What quackery! Overnight, as it were, the old "coffin nail," against which we solemnly warned our young, became the sovereign good. Are you suffering from sore throat? Gargle with cigarettes—there is not a cough in them. Would you be slender and charming? Substitute cigarettes for wholesome foods. Would you gain laurels on the football field? Cigarettes will give you vim and vigor. Would you be a great general? Forget that an army marches on its stomach—it marches on cigarette stubs. Would you be a popular sea hero? Throw the life preservers overboard—and place your trust in a package of cigarettes.

It is a high affirmation of American business standards that the Association of National Advertisers, including the most reputable business interests of the country, at its meeting in French Lick, Ind., during the week of May 27, passed the following resolution repudiating the tainted testimonials now used in the nation-wide cigarette propaganda on the billboards and in the magazines:

Whereas we believe that advertising, in order to be lastingly effective and profitable, must not only be truthful and sincere but must also appear to be; and

Whereas, this being our belief, it naturally follows that we view with disapproval the use of the so-called paid testimonials: Therefore be it

Resolved, That our members continue carefully to scrutinize their own advertising from this standpoint, and that they express this opinion of the association on insincere testimonials, gratuitous or paid for, at every opportunity.

It is important to note, also, that out of 786 advertising agencies and national advertisers which answered a questionnaire from the National Better Business Bureau, 581 expressed emphatic condemnation of tainted testimonial advertising. The cigarette campaign, it is evident, is a libel—a great libel—upon American business ethics.

Lest there be those who may think that the great public interest in this problem is beyond the proportions of the issue involved, let us glance for a moment at the enormous growth of the cigarette habit since the vast machinery of public exploitation has been set in motion by the cigarette industry. Here is a table showing the—

Consumption of cigars, cigarettes, and other manufactures[1] in the United States, 1913–1927; January–July, 1928

Year	Cigars (number)	Cigarettes (number)	Other manufactures (pounds)
1913	8,782,772,995	13,247,891,437	434,728,710
1914	8,478,729,047	14,445,719,463	431,853,666
1915	7,774,012,265	15,900,539,482	433,915,270
1916	8,301,218,340	25,634,845,551	461,669,769
1917	8,911,114,262	37,139,859,157	477,337,971
1918	8,411,560,730	45,226,706,459	490,593,366
1919	8,120,756,725	47,108,458,872	415,472,441
1920	9,238,005,991	42,143,542,307	406,355,149
1921	7,632,994,135	50,225,612,192	377,166,134
1922	7,686,094,913	53,807,973,794	413,915,480
1923	7,921,821,960	64,192,413,906	408,599,129
1924	7,506,558,500	70,370,801,810	409,521,873
1925	7,328,119,403	79,723,266,022	409,224,035
1926	7,272,833,363	88,739,380,851	405,962,611
1927	7,283,132,764	97,307,614,719	391,584,157
1928[2]	8,036,714,162	102,764,698,000	378,874,261

[1] Compiled by adding imports to the production and subtracting exports; the trade of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico is included. Imports of cigars and cigarettes are reported in pounds. They are converted to thousands by assuming 1,000 cigars to weigh 20 pounds and 1,000 cigarettes to weigh 3 pounds. The figures for production from 1916 include manufactures in bonded warehouses, not available prior to that time.

[2] Preliminary.

Source: Internal revenue reports and Census Bulletin 161, Stocks of Leaf Tobacco, for production; Commerce and Navigation of the United States; and Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States for trade.

It will be noted that the consumption of cigarettes in the United States has now reached the enormous total of 102,000,000,000, an increase of 118 per cent during the last decade. In 1901 only 3,000,000,000 cigarettes were consumed by the American public. The increase from that figure to the present annual rate of consumption is more than 3,000 per cent.

What is the bill which the Nation pays for this huge tobacco consumption? In terms of premature death, of disease, of ill health, of lessened efficiency, of loss through fires started by smoking, the sum is incalculable. In the price paid directly in dollars and cents, the following comparative table, compiled by the National Education Association for the year 1926, based on United States Treasury Department tax returns, is illuminating:

Cost of public schools, elementary, secondary, and collegiate, in 1926	$2,255,251,327
Spent for tobacco, 1926	2,087,110,000
Spent for life insurance, 1926	2,624,000,000

It is evident that there is a deeper, more sinister purpose behind the vast machinery of deception created for the cigarette campaign than the "new competition" by which the American Tobacco Co. seeks to cloak its attack upon public health. The cigarette interests concerned in the present campaign are playing for larger stakes than a mere share of the farmer's, the dairy producer's, the baker's, the ice cream man's, the candy man's, the sugar man's, and the grocer's dollar. All producers and purveyors of raw and manufactured food products are well within their rights in attacking such a campaign of unfair competition, when the American public is urged, on the basis of misleading and destructive health claims, to substitute cigarettes for wholesome foods. Farm groups and farm organizations, at a time when Congress is legislating on important problems of farm relief, are fully justified in denouncing a campaign which seeks to increase harmful and destructive dieting habits that have done so much to reduce the per capita consumption of foodstuffs in the United States.

What pernicious tobacco interests really see is the vacant throne created by the deposition of King Alcohol. And well they may. Let me quote from the second volume of Modern Medicine, by Doctors Osler and McCrea:

Many patients (alcoholic) in whom the attack seems to be without exciting cause, if questioned closely, are found to be great tobacco smokers, and the cause of their outbreak is really a recurrent poisoning by tobacco. Usually the history is that they smoke, especially the cigarette smokers, incessantly and to excess. This finally makes them nervous. Then they smoke more to quiet their nervousness until finally they seek another narcotic to quiet them; then they naturally turn to alcohol.

The link between the drink habit and the drug habit inherent in excessive cigarette smoking has been made clear repeatedly by medical authority.

The insidious cigarette campaign now in progress concerns every father and every mother of children in the country; every man and woman responsible for the education of the young; every medical and health authority; every employer of labor; every worker whose efficiency is decreased by the cigarette habit. It concerns every welfare organization, every tuberculosis association, every life and fire insurance company, every property owner, every juvenile protective association.

Are we to be as helpless as China, where the British-American Tobacco Co. has so successfully introduced the general habit of cigarette addiction? The late President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, was eyewitness to the campaign there, which called for the free distribution of billions of cigarettes. "Thus the Christian nations," he exclaimed, "confer the benefits of civilization on the Orient!"

Are the interests of public health here to be completely overridden when this same American Tobacco Co., a heavy advertiser in France, does not dare to offer its cigarettes as a substitute for food products in that country?

The challenge hurled at public health, public welfare, and business decency by destructive cigarette interests must be fairly and squarely met. State legislation is now attempting to cope with the problem.

In Illinois a bill has been introduced in the general assembly for the restriction of advertising which urges young people to smoke cigarettes. A similar measure is before the senate of that State.

A bill to prevent the advertising of cigarettes through the radio and on the billboards, introduced February 12, is now before the Idaho State Senate.

The laws of the State of Maine have put tobacco in the class with poisons and narcotic drugs.

In the State of West Virginia tobacco is placed by statute in the class with opium.

In Michigan a bill has been offered in the lower house against advertising designed to promote the sale of cigarettes to women.

In the State of Utah billboard and street-car advertising of cigarettes has been made a misdemeanor.

In Mississippi Dr. W. F. Bond, State superintendent of education, is calling for a nation-wide effort to combat the millions of dollars that cigarette manufacturers are spending for propaganda.

In California schools are required by law to instruct children as to the injurious effects of tobacco, and the sale of cigarettes is forbidden to any girl or boy under the age of 18.

In practically every other State of the Union public disapproval of cigarettes for minors is expressed by law in one form or another.

At the present time intensive efforts are in progress in various communities against the billboard advertising of the American Tobacco Co., which has dared to feature a poster picturing a girl of tender years actually smoking cigarettes. These community efforts are now in progress in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Tennessee, Washington, and other States.

But the time has come for the Congress of the United States to take definite action. The sale of cigarettes, promoted upon a national scale, is properly a subject of interstate commerce. Cigarettes and many tobacco products are nationally advertised in media which in most cases are subject only to Federal control.

I am convinced that the present great license assumed by certain cigarette interests would have been impossible if tobacco and tobacco products were subject to the same regulations that apply to basic food products or to drug products, in which latter classification tobacco properly belongs.

Only a fine technicality permits tobacco at the present time to escape proper classification and control. In section 6 of the food and drugs act drugs are defined as "all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, or National Formulary, for internal and external use."

In the past tobacco has been listed in the pharmacopœia as a drug, but was dropped in the last revision of this work with the following explanation, which makes the reason for omission self-evident:

Tobacco, the leaves of Nicotiana tabacum, was official in former pharmacopœias, but was dropped in the last revision. It was formerly highly esteemed as a vulnerary, but is little used as a drug by intelligent physicians. A decoction of tobacco in which corrosive sublimate has been dissolved makes a satisfactory bedbug poison.

Although tobacco is thus officially banned as a remedy, despite the claims of the American Tobacco Co. that it promotes the health of the user, the fact remains that tobacco contains many injurious drugs, including nicotine, pyridin, carbolic acid, ammonia, marsh gas, and other products.

While basic food products upon which our great agricultural population is dependent, while any drugs and medicines the use or abuse of which may have a bearing upon public health, are under the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, tobacco, the abuse of which has become a national problem, is not included within the regulations of the food and drugs act, for the merely technical reason that since modern medical practice has abandoned it as a remedy it is no longer listed in the pharmacopœia.

The bill which I now lay before this body, designed to protect public health and public welfare from the further exploitation of irresponsible cigarette interests, provides:

(a) For the inclusion of tobacco and tobacco products within the scope of the food and drugs act.

(b) For the amendment of the food and drugs act so that claims made for food and drug products in any advertising medium subject to interstate-commerce control should be under the same strict regulation now applied to labels or other descriptive matter on, within, or around the container in which the product is packed.

Public interest, efficiency, and economy require the amendment to the food and drugs act empowering the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration to proceed against any manufacturer of a drug or food product whose public sales claims are partly or wholly unjustified by the facts. The Federal Trade Commission, which now cooperates with the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration, has no laboratory facilities and no adequate corps of investigators. Procedure is slow, therefore, and in matters affecting public health vast harm may be done before the Federal Trade Commission is ready or able to take action in the premises.

This measure is proposed, therefore, to remedy this situation and in order to avoid duplication, the overlapping of authority, the diffusion of responsibility, and the dual expense to the Government.

The bill which I now send to the Clerk's desk is designed to meet a problem of such great and immediate importance to public health and of such vital interest to our agricultural producers and business men that I am confident it deserves and will obtain the support of every Member of Congress.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Utah a question before he takes his seat?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

Mr. HARRISON. I did not hear all of the Senator's speech. Did the Senator ask for the appointment of a commission to make an investigation of this matter?

Mr. SMOOT. No; I did not. I asked that tobacco be put under the food and drugs act.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The bill (S. 1468) to amend the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, by extending its provisions to tobacco and tobacco products was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, I suggest and ask that the bill introduced by the Senator from Utah be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the manufacture and sale of tobacco products are matters that affect the public health and welfare of millions of our population; and

Whereas various drug products are contained in tobacco; and

Whereas, because tobacco now abandoned as a medicinal agent is no longer classified as a drug, and thus escapes, through a technicality, the controls set up in the food and drugs act adopted by Congress for the protection of public health; and

Whereas public health would be better served by empowering the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture to exercise the same control over false and deceptive statements made through advertising media, that it now exerts in preventing the use of false and deceptive statements, designs, or devices made on containers or labels: Now, therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906, as amended August 23, 1912; March 3, 1913; March 4, 1913; July 24, 1919; and January 18, 1927, be, and is hereby, further amended as follows:

The words "food or drug," "food or drugs," or "food and drugs," as the case may be, wherever they occur in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 11 of the act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 768), as amended, are changed to read "food, drug, tobacco, or tobacco products."

SEC. 2. Section 6 of the act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 768), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"The term 'tobacco' means the leaves of the plant Nicotiana tabacum. The term 'tobacco products' means the products from tobacco prepared for smoking, chewing, or snuffing."

SEC. 3. Section 7 of the act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 768), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"In the case of tobacco:

"If it contains any added deleterious or added poisonous substance."

SEC. 4. The first general paragraph of section 8 of the act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 768), is amended to read as follows:

"That the term 'misbranded,' as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, articles of food, tobacco or tobacco products, or articles which enter into the composition of food or tobacco products, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein, which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and of any food, drug products, tobacco or tobacco products which is falsely branded as to State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced."

SEC. 5. Section 8 of the act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 768), is hereby further amended by adding immediately following paragraph third of the section beginning "in case of drugs," the following new paragraph:

"Fourth. If, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, it or they, or the ingredients or substances contained therein, are falsely or deceptively advertised, represented, or described, or if the curative or therapeutic effects of a product or the ingredients or substances contained therein are falsely and fraudulently advertised, represented, or described."

SEC. 6. Section 8 of the act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 768), is hereby further amended by adding immediately following at the end of the second proviso of paragraph 4 "in the case of food" a new paragraph as follows:

"Fifth. If, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, it or they or the ingredients or substances contained therein are falsely or deceptively advertised, represented, or described."

SEC. 7. Section 8 of the act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 768), as amended, is further amended by adding immediately after the complete new section dealing with drugs the following new section dealing with tobacco or tobacco products:

"In the case of tobacco or tobacco products.

"First. If labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser or purport to be a foreign product when not so or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part or other contents shall have been placed in such package.

"Second. If the package containing it or them or its or their label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or substances contained therein which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular.

"Third. If, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, it or they or the ingredients or substances contained therein are falsely or deceptively advertised, represented, or described."

SEC. 8. The words "food, drug, or liquor" in the first line of section 10 of the act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 768), be changed to read "food, drug, liquor, tobacco, or tobacco products."

PUBLIC SAFETY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I was very happy to hear the Senator from Utah. I have never before known him to express himself in favor of doing anything that was for the public health; but, since we are on that subject, may I ask what has become of the resolution which passed the Senate three or four weeks ago calling on the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for certain information regarding the rules and regulations in force requiring the opening outward of the doors of all public buildings, the application of fire escapes, the care of explosives and inflammable materials, and other similar matters relating to the public safety? Have we had a reply as yet to that resolution?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. No reply has yet been received.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I express the hope that the commissioners will heed this request of the Senate, and at a very early date give us the information called for. We do not wish to have a repetition in this city of the terrible accident that happened in Cleveland; and I think we should know whether or not the commissioners are taking all the steps necessary to guard against such a calamity, or a similar one.

PROPOSED FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Senate Joint Resolution 65

Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the United States Constitution

Whereas Article V of the United States Constitution provides for the calling of a convention to propose amendments to such Constitution; and

Whereas other States have in the past asked that such a convention be called; and

Whereas there are sections of the United States Constitution that should be amended: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin hereby earnestly requests and petitions Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the United States Constitution; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, properly attested, be forwarded to the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress, to the presiding officers of the legislatures of the other States, and to the Wisconsin Senators and Representatives in Congress.

ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATES

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I have had some correspondence with the Middlesex County Council of the American Legion and the Director of the Veterans' Bureau with reference to the subject of veterans' adjusted-service certificates and loans thereon, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and referred to the Finance Committee.

There being no objection, the correspondence was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL,
DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS,
THE AMERICAN LEGION,
May 29, 1929.

HON. DAVID I. WALSH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR WALSH: In accordance with the vote of the Middlesex County Council, the American Legion, in regular meeting assembled at Malden, Mass., on May 12, 1929, I am transmitting to you herewith a copy of the resolution adopted by the council on the subject of the veterans adjusted-service certificates and loans thereon.

Respectfully yours,

DANIEL J. DOHERTY,
Secretary Middlesex County Council.

377 MAIN STREET, *Woburn, Mass.*

Resolution

Whereas thousands of Massachusetts World War veterans who pledged their adjusted-service certificates with national banks in this State as collateral for loans on said policies prior to the time that Congress authorized the Veterans' Bureau to make loans direct to veterans have been unable to meet their notes when due at said banks; and

Whereas Massachusetts national banks holding notes which were defaulted by the makers at due date have forwarded such notes, together with the respective adjusted-service certificates pledged as security for the loans, to the central office of the Veterans' Bureau at Washington, in accordance with existing law as enacted by Congress, in order that said banks could recover from the Treasurer of the United States the amount of defaulted loan and interest; and

Whereas the Director of the Veterans' Bureau at Washington now holds and will continue to hold thousands of such unredeemed policies until the veterans repay the amount of principal and interest due, thus forcing the veterans to deal directly with the central office of the Veterans' Bureau, in accordance with existing law, in the matter of additional loans, an arrangement which is causing considerable delay and ofttimes hardship to the policy owners who are forced to seek additional loans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Middlesex County Council, Department of Massachusetts, the American Legion, in quarterly meeting assembled at Malden, May 12, 1929, does unanimously request the return to the regional offices of the Veterans' Bureau in the territories where their owners reside of all adjusted-service certificates now held by the director in

Washington, for the reason that owners of such policies are entitled to the same service and privileges as are veterans who secured loans through the Veterans' Bureau and whose policies are retained in the regional office making the loan; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the department commander and the national legislative committee of the American Legion, the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, and the Members of Congress from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. WALSH,
Past County Commander,
Member Department Committee on Compensation and Insurance.

MAY 12, 1929.

UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU,
Washington, June 7, 1929.

Hon. DAVID I. WALSH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR WALSH: With reference to your letter of June 4, 1929, forwarding resolution from the Middlesex County (Mass.) Council of the American Legion in connection with the decentralization of the loan functions as they pertain to notes which have been redeemed from the banks and deposited in the central office, I wish to inform you that this matter has been gone into very thoroughly, and it is not thought practicable to make loans on such certificates through the regional offices.

The principal reason for not attempting to decentralize the notes redeemed by banks is that many of the borrowers are so persistently itinerant as to make it impossible to determine their whereabouts; thus it is reasonable to suppose that a large percentage of the makers of the notes are not now resident within the jurisdiction of the regional office in whose territory the original note was executed. It is interesting to note in this connection that approximately 20 per cent of the notices sent to veterans informing them of the redemption of their notes from banks are returned to the bureau unclaimed, indicating how transient the veterans are. Also it is felt that the certificates can be safeguarded better in the central office than in the regional offices because of the better physical facilities for protection available in the central office.

The proposition has been advanced that the certificates should be decentralized when an application for a new loan is made, but it is felt that this action would not be beneficial to the applicant for the new loan because a check could be drawn in the central office and dispatched much more quickly than the case could be decentralized and the check dispatched from the regional office.

Copy of this communication and the resolution forwarded by you are inclosed.

Very truly yours,

FRANK T. HINES, *Director.*

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 1458) for the relief of the State of Florida (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEAN:

A bill (S. 1459) to authorize the Secretary of War to lend War Department equipment for use at the world jamboree of the Boy Scouts of America; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1460) to provide for a preliminary examination and survey of Raritan Bay, between Staten Island, N. Y., and a point in the northerly part of Monmouth County, N. J.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. WATSON:

A bill (S. 1461) granting an increase of pension to Annie G. Bagg (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. REED:

A bill (S. 1462) to provide for the retirement of enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1463) granting an increase of pension to Edward Sweeney; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 1464) granting a pension to Frank D. Swingle; and

A bill (S. 1465) granting a pension to Henry Vinson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 1466) granting an increase of pension to Willard M. Girton (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1467) for the relief of C. H. Reynolds, assignee of the Bitu-Mass Paving Co., of Spokane, Wash.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BRATTON:

A bill (S. 1469) to quitclaim certain lands in Santa Fe County, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 1470) to provide a code of insurance law for the District of Columbia (excepting marine insurance as now provided for by the act of March 4, 1922, and fraternal and benevolent insurance associations or orders as provided for by the acts of March 3, 1897; June 30, 1902; May 29, 1928; December 12, 1928; and December 20, 1928), and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BRATTON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 56) to amend section 2 of the act of February 25, 1927 (44 Stat. L. pt. 2, p. 336); to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

SENATE MISSISSIPPI ENGINEERING ADVISORY BOARD

On motion of Mr. FRAZIER, the resolution (S. Res. 69) establishing the Senate Mississippi engineering advisory board was taken from the table and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 13) to print and bind the proceedings in Congress together with the proceedings at the unveiling in Statuary Hall of the statue of Wade Hampton presented by the State of South Carolina.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL OF PARIS

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I report back favorably without amendment from the Committee on the Judiciary the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 73) to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the American Hospital of Paris," approved January 30, 1913.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. What is the object of the joint resolution?

Mr. NORRIS. It is a joint resolution amending the act of Congress incorporating the American Hospital of Paris. Under the original act, the act of June 30, 1913, the hospital was limited to hold property not exceeding a million dollars in value. This would amend that one item by fixing the amount at $8,000,000 instead of $2,000,000.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the joint resolution will be received.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution. I may state that the hospital is just beginning a campaign for funds for its nurses' home, and has been offered a large contribution to that end. The joint resolution would have the effect of allowing the hospital authorities to accept that contribution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the proviso contained in section 2 of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the American Hospital of Paris," approved January 30, 1913, is amended to read as follows: "*Provided*, That the total value of the property owned at any one time by the said corporation shall not exceed $8,000,000."

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FARM RELIEF—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1) to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] desires to address the Senate at this time. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Gillett	McMaster	Smoot
Ashurst	Glass	McNary	Steck
Blease	Glenn	Metcalf	Steiwer
Borah	Goff	Moses	Swanson
Bratton	Goldsborough	Norbeck	Thomas, Idaho
Brookhart	Greene	Norris	Thomas, Okla.
Broussard	Hale	Nye	Townsend
Burton	Harris	Oddie	Trammell
Capper	Harrison	Overman	Tydings
Caraway	Hastings	Patterson	Tyson
Connally	Hatfield	Phipps	Vandenberg
Copeland	Hayden	Pine	Wagner
Couzens	Hebert	Pittman	Walcott
Cutting	Heflin	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Dale	Howell	Reed	Walsh, Mont.
Deneen	Johnson	Robinson, Ark.	Warren
Dill	Jones	Sackett	Waterman
Edge	Kean	Schall	Watson
Fess	Keyes	Sheppard	Wheeler
Fletcher	King	Shortridge	
Frazier	La Follette	Simmons	
George	McKellar	Smith	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, the matter which now divides us here is the debenture amendment to the farm relief bill. I want to discuss that subject, and from the viewpoint of one who believes in a protective tariff.

I assume that we are all deeply interested in finding some immediate and effective relief for agriculture. Those of us who are advocates of the debenture feel that it can be demonstrated that that would bring immediate and effective relief.

It is estimated that there are about 6,500,000 farmers in the United States. They represent a population of some 30,000,000 people. It is because of those people that we are here assembled. It was because of their condition that this extraordinary session was called.

It has been estimated by those who have given particular study to the subject that the average income of the farmer of the United States is $736 per annum. The American farmer is upon the lowest rung of the ladder in our economic life. The man who represents the primary industry of the United States receives less compensation, under present conditions, for his annual efforts than the tramp employee.

When we take into consideration that the farmer has a family to rear, children to educate and clothe, and that he must fit them for the obligations of citizenship we must recognize that with that small income he is very near to peasantry. The farmer's is a condition which ought to move, and I think does move, the Congress to give the most candid consideration and the most unbiased thought touching any proposal which may be made for his relief.

In addition to his low income, in estimating his condition we must take into consideration the amount of taxes he has to pay. Prior to the war about one-tenth of the farmer's income, less other expenses, was taken for taxes. At the present time about one-third of his income is required to pay for government. The farmer's taxes are doubled about every 12 years. During the last 18 years that ratio has been maintained.

Aside from the amount which the farmer must pay, it is now well demonstrated that his proportion of taxes, measured by his income, is from 4 to 5 per cent larger than that of any other sector of the community. The farmer's property is in sight. He escapes not at all the vigilant eye of the tax collector, and he must meet in full his obligation as a citizen toward his Government.

When the farmer raises his crop, he must reach the market. Freight rates since the war have increased about 60 per cent, and the recent decision of our highest court indicates that that increase is going to be accelerated.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. SIMMONS. If I understand the Senator, a little while ago he was comparing the income of the farmer with the income of the laborer in the manufacturing industries. Am I right about that?

Mr. BORAH. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SIMMONS. Has the Senator taken into consideration the fact that the laborer in the factory derives his income entirely from his labor, but in the case of the farmer he derives his income from his labor plus his land?

Mr. CARAWAY. And his family's labor.

Mr. SIMMONS. Therefore, in making the comparison, we should consider that the farmer must pay out of his income something to represent the interest upon his investment. In other words, he has an investment in addition to his labor, while the mill operative has no investment in the plant in which he works; his income represents simply his labor. I think that makes the disparity in the comparison much worse for the farmer.

Mr. BORAH. I thank the Senator for his suggestion. I should also have said that the figures which I gave included food and fuel, and what we might call the furnishings of the farm.

But in addition to the situation thus indicated by these figures there has been imported into this country and coming into our market on the average for the last four or five years something like $2,500,000,000 worth of products which the American farmer is prepared to produce. He is brought in direct competition with the cheapest labor in the world, at least that is true in some of the countries producing the things which come in competition with him. He is in competition with cheaper freight rates. He is in competition with people who have a lower cost of living. He is in competition with those who have a much lower wage scale to pay. The farmer to-day, outside of three or four leading commodities of which we now produce a surplus, is in direct competition with the producers who employ cheap labor, have cheaper freight rates, and in some instances newer and cheaper lands.

Mr. President, this is the condition of agriculture. This it is that brought us here in extraordinary session. These are the people whom we are here to serve if it is possible to do so. I repeat, I must assume, with such a condition of affairs confronting us, with agriculture presenting the depression which it does, that no man is going to hesitate to support a proposition which it can be demonstrated will bring relief to that distress. I am not going to assume that the mind of anyone is closed upon the subject. Tom Paine, I think it was, said that arguing to those who had abdicated their reason is like giving medicine to the dead. But I shall assume, and particularly for the party of which I am a member and which has the responsibility for this program, that if a remedy can be presented which will give assurance of relief that remedy will be accepted at the hands of the Congress.

Mr. President, it is just about a year ago that we were assembling at Kansas City. The individual who was most in our minds as we assembled at Kansas City was the American farmer. We were well aware of his condition and we were also aware of the fact that so far no satisfactory remedy had been proposed, or accepted, at least, for his relief. Not only as a political proposition and from political considerations, but I think as a matter of justice to this primary industry, the convention which assembled undertook to deal with the matter in sincerity.

I am going to read a few paragraphs from the declaration of the party at that time:

> The agricultural problem is national in scope, and as such is recognized by the Republican Party, which pledges its strength and energy to the solution of the same.

Something has been said, and often repeated in the Republican press, to the effect that the debenture plan was not specifically discussed in the campaign, as if that closed the controversy so far as the Congress is concerned. But the Republican Party pledged itself to the solution of the problem. Will anyone contend that if the solution is at hand we are foreclosed by the fact that it was not specifically discussed in the campaign? Is the condition of the farmer and the relief of the farmer to be weighed against the technical proposition that it might not have been discussed as one of the issues of the campaign? We were pledged to solve the problem and that covers any plan which will solve it.

> Realizing that many farmers are facing problems more difficult than those which are the portion of many other basic industries, the party is anxious to aid in every way possible.

The subcommittee of which I had the honor to be a member did not know any more than we know the specific adequate and sufficient remedy for farm relief. We realized, I think as all realized, that different remedies may be applied, which as a whole may bring relief, but no man could put his finger upon the specific remedy which would serve as a panacea for all the evils which afflict agriculture, and therefore we, representing the great party of which we were delegates in that convention, pledged ourselves to do everything possible for the relief of the farmer. We were pledged to any plan which would bring relief. That was the pledge which was made by the party as it went into the campaign of 1928. Everything that could be devised that was reasonable and effective, wise and efficient, was the pledge of the Republican Party made at Kansas City on the 15th day of June, 1928.

> The Republican Party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industries to insure its prosperity and success.

Let us ponder for a moment that pledge. We pledged ourselves to do everything possible to place agriculture upon an economic equality with other industries of the United States; and the supporters of the debenture plan in the Senate will maintain, and we think we will be able to show, that the debenture is one of the indispensable steps to placing the farmer upon an economic equality with the other industries so long as other industries are enjoying the protection which we give them through the tariff.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN. Was anything said in the making of the platform at the Kansas City convention touching the advisability of putting the debenture plan in the platform?

Mr. BORAH. I beg the Senator's pardon; I did not understand his question.

Mr. ALLEN. The Senator was discussing the declaration of principles at the Kansas City convention. Was anything suggested about mentioning the debenture plan in the platform? Was there anything said in the making of the agricultural plank which led to the feeling at that time that the delegates would like to have it suggested to them in the convention?

Mr. BORAH. I could not say whether anything was said that would lead the delegates to think so. Some of us who sat upon the subcommittee had in mind the debenture, but we did not put it in the platform. But let me say to the Senator from Kansas that the pledge which we made and upon which we stood in the campaign and which the Senator from Kansas advocated in the campaign, pledges us to do everything necessary that we can to place the farmer upon an economic equality with other industries and what I propose to do later if I may is to demonstrate that the debenture plan is essential to that program, and if it is essential to the program we will certainly not violate the general pledge that we made to do the thing because we did not specifically mention it at the time.

Mr. ALLEN. I have no quarrel with the Senator's declaration that this is a matter of mere opinion as to whether or not it is a good thing. I merely wanted to get from him the admission that the failure of the committee to include the debenture plank was not a violation of our party theory or our party program.

Mr. BORAH. I do not agree with the Senator upon that matter. I maintain that if the debenture plan is essential to placing the farmer upon an economic equality with other industries which enjoy the protective tariff, then our failure to do it would be a profound violation of the pledge we made. Our pledge was to give him economic equality and if the debenture will do that, it is within the pledge.

Mr. ALLEN. I merely called attention to the fact that we did not hold forth and put in the platform that the debenture was a part of the program through which we hoped to relieve the farmer.

Mr. BORAH. But we knew perfectly well there was a vast organization of farmers in the United States who had declared for the debenture, and we appealed to those farmers to support the Republican Party upon the ground that we were pledged to do whatever was necessary to place the farmer upon an economic equality with other members of industry.

Mr. ALLEN. Why, then, did not the Senator advocate putting that idea in the platform? He surely did not hope to fool those people?

Mr. BORAH. No; I did not desire to fool them because I put in the platform that which covers it under any possible conception if we demonstrate that it is the wise and effective thing to do.

Mr. ALLEN. That still remains a matter of opinion.

Mr. BORAH. I presume it is.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. BROOKHART. I desire to call attention to a misstatement in reference to the Committee on Agriculture. The agricultural committee did include the debenture plan as a part of the remedy for the relief of agriculture and it was reported by the committee in the bill, and in the first instance it was reported unanimously.

Mr. SIMMONS and Mr. WALSH of Montana addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. BORAH. I think the Senator from North Carolina rose first. I yield to him.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator declared in his party platform that it was the duty of the party to take action upon the view and to the end of bringing about parity between agriculture and manufacture. I merely wish to ask the Senator if he specified any other method or did he not leave to the Congress the determination of the method to accomplish this purpose?

Mr. BORAH. In a general way we did. I am going to call attention to one or two paragraphs which are a little more specific.

I yield now to the Senator from Montana if he desires.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The question I desired to address to the Senator was the same one asked by the Senator from North Carolina. I do not recall that any other specific form of relief was mentioned in the platform.

Mr. BORAH. Of course, there was no attempt either in the convention or in the campaign to be specific as to remedy. It was a general proposition and had to be largely for the reason that nobody had a specific remedy.

Mr. ALLEN. And yet, if the Senator will yield again——

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN. Specific reference was made to stabilization through the Federal farm board.

Mr. BORAH. Yes; and I think that it will be a part of the Federal farm board's business, if the debenture is adopted, to help make it work. It is a part of any sound scheme of stabilization.

At page 117 of this interesting volume is the following:

> The Republican Party believes that the home market built up under a protective policy belongs to the American farmer, and it pledges its support to legislation which will give this market to him to the full extent of his ability to supply it.

I am familiar with the author of that sentence and it was placed in the platform as a specific pledge to give the home market to the American farmer for those things of which we do not produce a surplus, which we produce in the competitive world. There were two ideas in the minds of everyone dealing with the subject of farm relief. One was the individual who was producing commodities of which we produce a surplus, and the other was the large number of farmers who are producing commodities of which we are not exporters. We had in mind first to deal with those who were producing the commodities of which we produce a surplus, and secondly that class of farmers who must depend upon the home market.

The Democratic Party, I may say, has in its platform this declaration:

> It is a fundamental principle of the party that such tariffs as are levied must not discriminate against any industry, class, or section. Therefore we pledge that in its tariff policy the Democratic Party will insist upon equality of treatment between agriculture and other industries.

The idea which was running through the minds of both conventions and the leaders of both parties was, if possible, through legislation to bring about economic equality between the farmers and the industries of the United States. There was a feeling that the industries had been favored; that under legislation they had had an advantage; there was a further feeling that the American farmer, in order to be placed upon an equality with the industries, must be aided; and both political parties were pledged to that end. We sit here in the Senate of the United States to-day, Democrats and Republicans alike, although arriving at our conclusions over different roads, pledged to put the American farmer upon an equality with industries if it is possible to do so. Will the debenture help to do it? We contend it will.

Men may quibble about other questions, but that proposition was made by both parties and presented to the American people. The real question in the campaign was which party would be most likely to carry into effect this general pledge. The candidate upon the Republican ticket said in his acceptance address:

> The most urgent economic problem in our Nation to-day is in agriculture. It must be solved if we are to bring prosperity and contentment to one-third of our people and to all of our people indirectly. We have pledged ourselves to find a solution.

The solution was not at hand, but we had pledged ourselves to find a solution, and the candidate upon the Republican ticket recognized that fact and dedicated himself to the task of finding a solution. Again Mr. Hoover stated:

> Objection has been made that this program, as laid down by the party platform, may require that several hundred millions of dollars of capital be advanced by the Federal Government without obligation upon the individual farmer. With that objection I have little patience. A nation which is spending $90,000,000,000 a year can well afford an

expenditure of a few hundred millions for a workable program that will give to one-third of its population their fair share of the nation's prosperity. * * *

The working out of agricultural relief constitutes the most important obligation of the next administration.

"The working out of agricultural relief"—not that it is here, not that we are presenting, finished and complete, a panacea for all the evils that afflict agriculture; but, recognizing that it was a great unsolved problem, the pledge was made that its solution was the greatest task confronting the incoming administration.

Mr. President, what is the situation on this almost the anniversary of the meeting of the Republican Party at Kansas City? We know the condition of the farmer; we know his situation; we know the distress of agriculture; and we know that the farmer's situation is worse now than it was a year ago. I say, therefore, that the only question presented to you and to me is to find, if we can, a solution of the problem, or to find, if we can, the means which will put the farmer upon an economic equality with the other industries of the country. That is our task. That is our pledge.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Idaho yield to me for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN. When the Senator from Idaho makes the statement that agriculture is now in a worse condition than it was a year ago I take it that he refers to the fact that the price of wheat is at a lower point than it was a year ago?

Mr. BORAH. That is one item, but it is only one.

Mr. ALLEN. I should like to ask the Senator a question in reference to his judgment as to the operation of the debenture. If the wheat farmers to-day were allowed to export their surplus with the debenture clause in operation, would it bring them relief in the matter of the price of their wheat, both as to that sold in the domestic market and that sold in the foreign market?

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I am going to discuss the debenture proposition in a few moments, and I hope to express myself in regard to the different phases of it. I desire now to say, however, that I do not regard the immediate price of wheat as a permanent condition with reference to the situation of the farmer. When I say that the farmer's condition is worse than it was a year ago I refer to his general condition, to his economic inequality, and not alone because of the effect of the low price of wheat. I shall come to the debenture proposition a little later.

Mr. President, we in this country live under the protective-tariff system. At the present time there seems to be no probability of its being changed. It is a settled policy, so far as dealing with this particular subject at this time is concerned. For myself, I do not desire to tear down the protective system; I have no desire to destroy it; I believe in that system; I know that it is easily and often abused; I know that it is sometimes used for selfish purposes and not for the national good; but, as that policy was announced by Hamilton and magnificently expounded by Clay, it has proven itself a sound policy for the United States.

As they understood this policy it applied to all the people, stimulating their energies and diversifying their genius and building the Nation as a whole. Unless it does that it is indefensible and intolerable. Unless the protective tariff applies and can be made to apply as a system to the Nation as a whole, then it becomes a special privilege, the result of governmental favor, and is intolerable. I think, Mr. President, that the protective system is being tested at this time. The question is whether it can be made to apply to all the people, assisting the Nation as a whole, or whether it is to be the special privilege or the special advantage of a few.

The American farmer, as I understand his position, does not desire to tear down the protective-tariff system. He has been about the most faithful advocate, considering the meager benefits which he has received, that it has had in its long history. He has no desire, as I understand, to destroy it, but he has a desire to share it, and what he is asking for under the debenture and when he seeks sufficient duties to protect the home market is that he may share the protective system which now obtains in the United States. Those who are advocating the debenture are advocating it as a part of a just system of protection, as a part and parcel of a system which we hope to maintain. They are advocating it in no sense, Mr. President, as a gratuity, as a favor, as a particular gift to the American farmer, but for the purpose, as we pledged we would do, of placing him upon an economic equality with those who are enjoying protection.

Let us not be misled in this contest. Newspapers have crowded their editorials with statements that the farmer is here asking for something from the Treasury. The farmer is asking for no gift; he is asking for equality, and he says the debenture is one of the methods by which he can secure equality. The real issue, therefore, is, Shall we share the protective system? Shall the farmer be brought within that system?

After the vote was taken upon the debenture there was an onslaught of editorial attacks from Republican newspapers upon those who voted for the debenture. I have treated myself to the pleasure of reading over a hundred of those editorials. After one wades through the mass of common, ordinary billingsgate and personal attack and vituperation, two principles seem to emerge from those editorials; they reveal two propositions: First, that they are opposed to the debenture; and, second, that they are opposed to adequate duties upon agricultural products.

Mr. President, if you will study those editorials as they have been published since this fight opened, you will find that they are absolutely against the American farmer sharing the protective-tariff system. I repeat, the real conflict here is as to whether the farmer is going to be permitted to enjoy the system. Those newspapers, first, oppose the debenture; and, second, they oppose any adequate duties to protect the commodities which the American farmer produces in competition with foreign countries.

The editorials declare, as I have said, first against the debenture. Mr. President, a debenture or bounty for agriculture is not a new proposition; it is not a thing lately originated, as has been indicated, for the purpose of embarrassing some one politically. It is a principle as old as the protective tariff system. It is not untried; it has been tried in Germany; England had it for 120 years; other countries have tried it, and in some of them it has proved wonderfully satisfactory. It is neither new nor untried, nor, in my opinion, is it unsound.

I call attention to a few paragraphs in the report of Mr. Hamilton on industry and commerce. Mr. Hamilton was really the author of the protective system, although, perhaps, later advocates dwelt more extensively upon the subject and expounded it more in detail. As to whether a bounty as a part of the protective tariff system is any less unsound or any different in principle than the protective system, let us consult the man who was one of the great constructive geniuses in the whole history and science of government. I shall content myself to-day with Hamilton's views and argument. I shall not at this time seek to amplify or comment at length on them. I rest my case with Hamilton.

Speaking of "protective duties—or duties on those foreign articles which are the rivals of the domestic ones intended to be encouraged"—he said:

Duties of this nature evidently amount to a virtual bounty on the domestic fabrics; since, by enhancing the charges on foreign articles, they enable the national manufacturers to undersell all their foreign competitors.

Now, what is the effect of a protective tariff? It has the effect of foregoing a certain amount of revenue in order to build up a particular industry. We favor a particular industry, and favor it to the extent of raising the tariff so high that less revenue comes in than would come in if it were upon a tariff-for-revenue basis. And so Mr. Hamilton correctly said that the effect of a protective tariff is that of a bounty, the nature of it is that of a bounty, for the reason that through the operation and favor of the Government the individual receives a benefit which he otherwise would not receive if it were laid purely as a taxing matter.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. BORAH. I do.

Mr. COPELAND. Before the Senator leaves that point, is it not very easy to demonstrate, taking a given article, that as the tariff rate has increased from year to year the revenue of the Government from the actual importation has decreased, amplifying the point made by the Senator that it really is a bounty, because by the decline of the importation the local manufacturer has benefited to that extent, and at the same time the revenues of the Government have been depleted?

Mr. BORAH. The position of the Republican Party has always been that it was more important to build up industries and develop the country than it was to collect revenue, and that wherever it was necessary to build up an industry we would forego the revenue in order to build up the industry; and in that way work, as Mr. Hamilton says, in effect as a bounty. We are asking no more for the farmer.

Speaking of bounties, Mr. Hamilton says:

It can not escape notice that the duty upon the importation of an article can not otherwise aid the domestic production of it than by giving the latter greater advantages in the home market. It can have no influence upon the advantageous sale of the article produced in foreign markets—no tendency, therefore, to promote its exportation. * * * As often as a duty upon a foreign article makes an addition to its price it causes an extra expense to the community for the benefit of the domestic manufacturer. A bounty does no more. But it is the interest of the society in each case to submit to the temporary expense—which is more than compensated by an increase of industry and wealth, by an augmentation of resources and independence, and by the circumstance of eventual cheapness.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. BORAH. I do.

Mr. EDGE. As a matter of fact has not the practical effect of the system been to accomplish both? It has not only protected industry at home but it has also gradually shown an increase in the actual tariff paid at the various ports of the country, has it not?

Mr. BORAH. No; that is not true, except as we take, perhaps, an entire tariff bill, the sum total; but on particular lines of industry and particular vocations we have constantly been willing to forego the collection of an amount of revenue which we could collect if we would put it upon a tariff-for-revenue basis, and have foregone millions and millions of dollars of revenue in order to build up industries in the United States.

Now, Mr. President, I am a believer in that principle. I do not wish to have it understood that I am attacking it. I am a believer in it. I think it far more important to build up an industry, to diversify our energies and our genius, to diversify our labor, to be a complete nation and a whole nation. I believe in the principle; but I plead with you to include, as Mr. Hamilton did, the agricultural interests of the United States as well as the industries. There is no more reason for refusing the farmer the advantage which he would have by a bounty, because, perchance, it foregoes the collection of revenue, than there is to refuse the Steel Trust its protection, and, at the same time that we do so, to forego the amount of revenue that we would have if we should put the matter upon a tariff-for-revenue basis.

Let me ask these gentlemen who sit about me and are members of the Finance Committee, are they willing to bring a bill into the Senate, when we shall take it up later, that will put the industries of this country upon a tariff-for-revenue basis, upon a basis where we can collect a very much greater amount of revenue, and then let the industries take care of themselves? If we take away the Government protection, the Government favor, they tell us that they will go into bankruptcy. Then, if we keep it there, we are giving them a bounty to keep them in business; are we not? Will you not do the same for the farmer?

Mr. Hamilton says:

Bounties are sometimes not only the best but the only proper expedient for uniting the encouragement of a new object of agriculture with that of a new object of manufacture.

Again, he says:

The true way to conciliate these two interests is to lay a duty on foreign manufactures of the material the growth of which is desired to be encouraged, and to apply the produce of that duty, by way of bounty, either upon the production of the material itself or upon its manufacture at home or upon both. In this disposition of the thing the manufacturer commences his enterprise under every advantage which is attainable as to quantity or price of the raw material, and the farmer, if the bounty be immediately to him, is enabled by it to enter into a successful competition with the foreign material.

Mr. Hamilton, as a part of his scheme for a protective tariff, realized that a protective tariff would elevate the cost of living; that it would increase the cost of production; and that those who had the advantage of it must share with those who did not have the advantage by giving them a bounty instead of a tariff.

Mr. Webster took the same position. When Webster first came into public life he was a free trader. He declared against protection because it was basically a bounty, a Government favor. In after years he came to be an advocate of protection, saying that the policy had been adopted, and New England would not stand out against it; but he never changed his view that the basic principle that a protective tariff is a bounty was true; and so it is, Mr. President. From the viewpoint of those who advocate a debenture, we are doing no more and asking no more than you will do to dozens and dozens of industries when you pass the next tariff bill.

The second proposition which these editorials stressed, as I read them, was the fact that they were opposed to any adequate duties upon farm products. Notice is, in fact, served upon the agricultural interests——

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. BORAH. I do.

Mr. ALLEN. I just wanted to ask the Senator if he would read the list of 100 editorials to which he refers? My reason for asking the Senator to be specific is that I am a great reader of editorials myself. I am sure that I have read more than 200; and I find a singular unanimity of thought running through these editorials touching the matter that we are now discussing. The great editorial papers of the Middle West—I mean by that the molders of opinion—are almost unanimous in their belief that we are making a mistake in this body to endanger the chance of farm legislation by introducing the debenture.

Mr. BORAH. Oh, yes.

Mr. ALLEN. Many were genuinely surprised that it was introduced. From the Senator's own State I have a number of editorials, with which I do not agree, because I do not accuse the Senator of inconsistency; but these papers were singularly unanimous to the effect that the Democrats, joined by a number of the nonconformists, have managed, by this coalition of themselves, to defeat the possiblity of farm legislation in this special session, and that was the real merit of the debenture in the Democratic mind, and somewhat the merit of the debenture in some of the so-called Republican minds.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, there is no doubt about the unanimity of sentiment in these editorials. To read them one would think they were all written by the same editor. The Senator is quite right. They were quite unanimous in their sentiment that it was a mistake to put the debenture in this bill. That is what I said; they were opposed to the debenture. They were also opposed, as I construe them, to any adequate duties upon farm products.

Mr. ALLEN. I did not draw the latter conclusion.

Mr. BORAH. I think the Senator, by the time he gets around to it, will have a different opinion about the matter when he comes to vote on the tariff bill.

Mr. ALLEN. Perhaps so.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Idaho permit me to ask the Senator from Kansas a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield for that purpose?

Mr. BORAH. Yes.

Mr. COPELAND. I should like to ask the Senator from Kansas if he believes the statement of these editorial writers that it is the sole purpose of Democrats and those who are favoring the debenture to embarrass the President or to defeat farm relief?

Mr. ALLEN. I should say that when it comes to the degree of fullness of purpose which actuates them in that line, it is a question for scientific measurement rather than for public discussion.

Mr. CARAWAY. And the Senator is perfectly willing to trade any conviction in order to be with the President?

Mr. ALLEN. No; not so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Idaho has the floor.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, if the Senator from Kansas wants to raise here the question of integrity of mind upon this question, I am perfectly willing to enter the debate with him. I have no desire to engage in personalities; but if the Senator desires to question the integrity of purpose of those who voted for the debenture we will debate that for a while.

Mr. ALLEN. If the Senator will permit me, the integrity which I sought to question for a moment was that of the members of my own profession who are writing the editorials. I thought the Senator from Idaho was doing an injustice to the editorial profession of this country in reading into the hundred editorials an expression which he desired to read, and which is not characteristic of the real intention and the real purpose and the real faith of the editorial writers of the country in general; that was all.

Mr. BORAH. The Senator inferred a few moments ago, as I understood, that the Democrats and a certain contingent upon this side seemed to have the desire of putting the debenture in this bill for the purpose of embarassing the situation politically. I want to say that so far as I am concerned that is a cowardly insinuation.

Mr. ALLEN. I was unfortunate in being misunderstood by the Senator. What I said was that I observed, in a great many of the more than 200 editorials I had read, that the unfortunate

conclusion had been drawn that that was the spiritual condition in reference to the situation at this hour.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one comment?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. COPELAND. I want to add to what the Senator from Idaho said that I consider the statement a cowardly insinuation.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. NORBECK. I just want to call the attention of the Senator from Kansas to the fact that it is a mistake to say that the Democrats were joined by certain others. It was the Republicans who proposed the debenture plan and not the Democrats; and, what is more, every Republican in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry voted for it. They only withdrew their support when the letter came from the White House.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, in order to get the viewpoint of these editorials and sustain the position which I have taken that this is a real contest as to whether the farmer is going to share the protective system, let us go back a little and follow up the history of this idea.

I sat in this Chamber a few years ago and heard read from the desk a message from a Republican President proposing to put farm products upon the free list, in effect, and maintain the protective system for the industries of the United States. I witnessed the Republican Party, some of the members of which had been advocating protection in this country since the organization of the party, turn about and support a measure which had for its purpose and effect the placing of agriculture in the free market and the industries in the protected market, and that idea has never died out of the editorial pages of the eastern Republican press. We western people have had to meet it for 20 years.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. EDGE. Was not the agricultural schedule as contained in the 1922 bill, the present tariff act, practically written by western agricultural Republicans—or at least those representing the agricultural section—and accepted by the Finance Committee and the Senate? Following that suggestion, although I have not made a careful analysis of the tariff bill now before the Senate Committee on Finance, it still further, to a very decided extent, increases the tariff upon practically all agricultural products.

Mr. BORAH. Does the Senator contend that the tariff bill just passed by the House would afford protection to American agriculture?

Mr. EDGE. I contend——

Mr. BORAH. When they have put on 1 cent of protection they have put on 3 cents of burden.

Mr. EDGE. As a matter of common sense, I contend that there is greater protection wherever rates have been raised, and I go back to my first statement—and I think I am entirely correct—the representatives of agricultural States, Members of the Senate in 1922, practically wrote the schedule for agriculture that appeared in that bill.

Mr. BORAH. I do not know anything about that; but if the representatives of agriculture wrote the bill which just passed the House, my conception of protection of American agriculture and theirs are widely different.

Mr. EDGE. The Senator was a member of the Senate in 1922 when the present act became a law.

Mr. ODDIE. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I can answer the Senator from New Jersey to this extent. There were frequent meetings of the western Republican Senators in 1922, led by the former Senator from Idaho, Mr. Gooding. That little body of men secured what they wanted in a number of schedules, relating to agriculture, livestock, and mineral products. They were not able to obtain quite as much as they had hoped for, but they worked hard on these matters for several weeks.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, it is not enough that they put duties upon the agricultural products; the important point is the protection which they give to agriculture compared with the protection which they give industries. That is the fault of this bill which has passed the House. If we take that bill and analyze it in the light of protection for the American farmer, we will find very little protection in the sum-total result.

I was talking about the question of reciprocity, however. Here is a statement made by Senator Root at that time, and, mind you, the same idea appears in these days:

> Mr. President, there is no one here who believes that there is the least possibility that the people of the United States, until another revolution of sentiment has come, will permit the cost of their living to be increased by the imposition of a duty upon ordinary foodstuffs.
>
> I have never thought that the duties which were imposed upon farm products were of any real general benefit to the farmer.

That was the idea which so long encouraged them to vote duties upon farm products. They thought, as we were exporters almost entirely at that time, that it did not really benefit the farmer, and did not change the situation, and therefore they voted that way, but the time came when the American farmer was fighting for the home market against the importations of foreign products, and when he asked to have a sufficient duty placed upon farm products to protect him in the home market, then they changed their viewpoint, and from that time on have either been opposing any duties at all or opposing duties of sufficient moment to protect the home market.

I read again from Senator Root:

> They have been quite indifferent, affecting only several localities here and there, so long as our production ran far ahead of our consumption. But with the increase of our cities as compared with our farming population, and the using up of our waste lands and the fencing in of old cattle ranges and the reduction of the productive power of our lands, we have about come to the point where the continuance of those duties, instead of being a matter of indifference to the people of the country, would result in putting up the cost of food.

In other words, we were told here upon this side of the Chamber that the time had come when the protective system would actually serve the American farmer, and therefore we were to open the markets of the world and permit the manufacturer to buy his food and his free raw materials in any market in the world where he could buy them the cheapest.

Now, you are mistaken, my friends, if you think that idea has not been promulgated in advance through the country in the last 15 or 20 days. They say, in effect, "We will not stand for a duty upon farm products. It will raise the cost of living. The cities will not submit to it. The Republican Party will have to pay the penalty if it agrees to that."

I repeat, as I said in the beginning, the real contest in this fight is whether the farmer is to be brought within the purview of the protective-tariff system. If he is denied a debenture, if he is denied adequate duties, then he is outside the system, its victim and not its beneficiary.

A paper published at that time in the State of Massachusetts, the home of the present Secretary of the Navy, said:

> Massachusetts comes far from feeding itself. In consequence of our extremely small percentage of agricultural workers and the excess of population in proportion to available farm land, the State is mainly dependent on outside sources for its food supplies. If, then, we are sure to buy from two-thirds to five-sixths of our food from producers at a distance; if by no possibility we can get whatever advantage might arise from relying on our own farmers to come anywhere near feeding us, no obligation prevents us from seeking to buy in the cheapest market available. The extension of Canadian reciprocity in the matter of manufacture is, in our belief, for the present out of the question. These will, at least, not be discouraged—

That is, the manufacturers—

> if we can make it possible for our people to buy their food in the cheapest market, if Canada chances to profit by supplying our needs to some small extent, so much the better for both Canada and for ourselves. But there is no reason why we should restrict our new purchases to Canada. If Mexico or Argentina or Australasia can help us out, let us turn to them as well—

And buy our food products in those countries.

A few days ago the Secretary of the Navy went to his home in Massachusetts and denounced the Republican Members of the Senate for voting for the debenture. Massachusetts would be in the hands of a receiver if it were not for the bounty which they receive from the high-protective tariff. I do not wish to withdraw the protection from them, except where they have more than a fair application of the principle would give. That which they have which is reasonable under the old sound principle I am willing for them to have. But the Secretary of the Navy and all his coadvisors must understand that the agricultural interests of the United States have reached the point where they need the protective system, where they need the benefit of the protective tariff, where they must have it applied as a debenture for those things of which they furnish a surplus, and need high duties upon those things in which we are in competition with the rest of the world.

What was the offense alleged against the recalcitrant Members of the Senate?—

> You can not call them Republicans because they are only responsible to certain forces within their own State, a fact that was shown in a

recent agricultural bill when the insurgents joined forces with the Democrats.

It is true, Mr. President, that those of us who come from the agricultural States feel a sense of responsibility to the agricultural interests. Our sole offense is that of having voted to give the same protection to the agricultural interests which the Massachusetts Representatives on this side of the Chamber have heretofore voted to give to their industrial interests.

Mr. President, what, in conclusion, is it the farmer asks? First, he asks the full benefit of the home market. He asks for protective duties which will give him the home market. He is not willing, in order to get those protective duties, to have embargoes placed upon manufactured products. He insists that the time has come when he is in competition with cheap labor abroad, the same as is industry, and that he is entitled to protective duties which will protect him against the competition of such cheap labor.

As I said in the beginning, we are importing some $2,500,000,000 worth of stuff into this country which the American farmer can produce. He insists that that home market, according to the pledge in the platform, shall be given over to him to the full extent of his ability to supply it. Secondly, he asks, as an exporter, to be placed upon an equality with those who enjoy the bounty of a protective tariff. He asks for the doctrine of Hamilton.

In the third place, he asks for a proper marketing system, that he may reach the market without being robbed on the way.

Mr. SACKETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. SACKETT. May I ask the Senator whether he now advocates an embargo against the import of any agricultural commodity?

Mr. BORAH. Oh, no.

Mr. SACKETT. Does he go to that extent?

Mr. BORAH. No; but I would place the duties high enough to enable the American farmer to supply the home market exclusively to the full extent of his ability to do so.

Mr. SACKETT. Would the Senator also go to the extent of saying that there ought to be high enough duties on the products of industry to amount practically to an embargo?

Mr. BORAH. No; but some of them have practically an embargo.

Mr. SACKETT. If they need it, would the Senator go to that extent?

Mr. BORAH. No; I do not go to that extent.

Mr. SACKETT. The Senator would make a difference between agricultural industry in respect to that matter?

Mr. BORAH. No. What I said was that I would give the home market to the American farmer to the extent of his ability to supply it. I would make the duties that high. I would make the duty represent the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production at home, and if that is done the American farmer will be able to supply and to hold the home market.

Mr. SACKETT. There are some branches of industry which also need protection from foreign importations. Would the Senator want to go to that extent with those particular branches of industry?

Mr. BORAH. To what branches does the Senator have reference?

Mr. SACKETT. I do not know that I can recall a particular branch now, but there are branches which are suffering from importations from abroad which have a capacity for overproduction at home.

Mr. BORAH. I would give industry the same protection; that is, the difference between the cost of production here and the cost abroad.

Mr. SACKETT. So that they would practically get an embargo on those products?

Mr. BORAH. Oh, no; I do not think it would amount to an embargo. The true basis of the protective tariff is a tariff which represents the difference between the cost of production at home and the cost abroad, and that is what I want to apply to the American farmer.

Mr. SACKETT. I just wanted to know whether the Senator would make any difference between industry and the farmer. I agree with the Senator that the farm industry ought to have the home market.

Mr. BORAH. I am perfectly willing—and I wish I could induce the industries to adopt the principle of giving industry a tariff which represents the difference between the cost of production at home and the cost of production abroad.

Mr. SACKETT. If we could find out what it was.

Mr. BORAH. Yes. I think if we could have a tariff based upon that principle it would be a just tariff; but I do not think the present tariff is based upon that principle. I voted against the present tariff law, and I voted against it, first, because I thought the duties upon industries were out of all proportion to the protection given the farmer. That was one reason. The other reason was because of the flexible tariff provision contained in the measure, which I think is unconstitutional, and if not unconstitutional, vicious in policy.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. GLASS. Does the Senator from Idaho know any single industry in America that has not protection to the fullest extent as between the cost of production abroad and the cost at home?

Mr. BORAH. I do not.

Mr. GLASS. I doubt whether anybody else does. As a matter of fact, it has been computed that the excess of protection over the difference between the cost abroad and the cost here amounts to about $4,000,000,000.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, if the Senator from Idaho will yield——

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. EDGE. Without attempting to pose as an expert, if the Senator from Virginia will look through the thousands of pages of testimony adduced by the Committee on Ways and Means at its hearings, both as to industry and agriculture, he will find, I know—because I have already looked over quite a bit of it—that many industries give statistics of what are alleged to be facts demonstrating that the tariff does not represent the actual difference between the cost of manufacture abroad and the cost at home.

Mr. GLASS. As I have had occasion to say elsewhere, it is altogether ex parte testimony and we have had seven weeks or more of it before the Senate committee. Nobody ever appeared for the consuming public. Only those people interested in special privilege appeared at the hearings.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. BROOKHART. On that proposition we do know with accuracy that the value of the manufactured products in the United States has amounted to $60,000,000,000 since the agricultural depression, so it seems to me that to assume that only $4,000,000,000 of it is due to the tariff and the bounty we pay because of the tariff is low rather than high.

Mr. BORAH. I have no desire to change the principle as between the manufacturer and the farmer. I am perfectly willing to apply the same principle to both. What I am asking for and what we are asking for is the application of the principle to the farmer the same as to industry.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. GLENN. Does the Senator think it is desirable to extend the debenture plan to industry as well as to the farmer?

Mr. BORAH. If I could imagine a condition where it could apply to industry I should not object. I can not imagine any condition where it could apply to industry, but possibly it might do so.

Mr. GLENN. The particular matter I had in mind was the possibility of applying it, for instance, during a depression in the coal-mining business. I do not know whether it would be possible to apply it to that situation or not.

Mr. BORAH. I do not know about that.

Mr. President, here is the situation: We have two classes of producers in the United States, one engaged in producing commodities of which we produce a surplus, and another engaged in producing commodities where we produce in competition with the outside world. Those who represent the agricultural interests from the viewpoint of myself contend for two propositions; first, for the debenture because we believe that it is the only way by which immediate and effective relief can be given to the farmer. We feel, as Hamilton stated, that that is the only way we can compensate the farmer for the increased cost of the things which he has to buy by reason of the high protective tariff.

We are asked now to give up the debenture. If we give up the debenture we must necessarily place outside of the protective system the farmer who produces products of a surplus character. There is no way by which he can enjoy the protective system if he can not get the benefit from the debenture. He is outside of it. He is producing where he has to sell in the open market, in the world market. He is buying in a protected market. There is no possible way by which he can compensate

himself unless it is, as Hamilton said, by us granting him a compensation in the way of a bounty. We are asked to give up the debenture.

Then, mark what I tell you, when the tariff bill comes before the Senate we will be asked to give up the duties which are sufficient to protect American agriculture as compared with the duties upon industrial items. I say that for the reason that when we analyze the House bill we find that is its effect. The farmer can receive no real benefit from the change in tariff duties as they are found in the House bill if the increases which he gets upon his duties, or the few that he does get, are far more than outweighed by increased duties upon the things which he has to buy. I repeat, therefore, that our contest here is whether the farmer is going to enjoy the protective system. We are contending for no new or untried principle; we are pleading for economic equality. We are asking for nothing in the way of favor; we are asking for simple economic justice. We want no temporary remedies; we want permanent equality in the great struggle for existence.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Gillett	McMaster	Smoot
Ashurst	Glass	McNary	Steck
Blease	Glenn	Metcalf	Steiwer
Borah	Goff	Moses	Swanson
Bratton	Goldsborough	Norbeck	Thomas, Idaho
Brookhart	Greene	Norris	Thomas, Okla.
Broussard	Hale	Nye	Townsend
Burton	Harris	Oddie	Trammell
Capper	Harrison	Overman	Tydings
Caraway	Hastings	Patterson	Tyson
Connally	Hatfield	Phipps	Vandenberg
Copeland	Hayden	Pine	Wagner
Couzens	Hebert	Pittman	Walcott
Cutting	Heflin	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Dale	Howell	Reed	Walsh, Mont.
Deneen	Johnson	Robinson, Ark.	Warren
Dill	Jones	Sackett	Waterman
Edge	Kean	Schall	Watson
Fess	Keyes	Sheppard	Wheeler
Fletcher	King	Shortridge	
Frazier	La Follette	Simmons	
George	McKellar	Smith	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the vote on the conference report is an exceedingly important one. It is my opinion that Members of this body should have, as nearly as we can arrange it, a definite date fixed for voting. Therefore I am going to propose the following unanimous-consent agreement and ask that it be read at the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The proposed unanimous-consent agreement will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

It is agreed by unanimous consent that at 3 o'clock p. m. to-morrow the Senate proceed to vote upon the question of agreeing to the conference report on the pending farm relief bill.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, the Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] I understand expects to speak on the motion to adopt the conference report, but I think ample opportunity will be afforded for him to do so to-morrow after the Senate convenes. I am in hearty sympathy with the proposal of the Senator from Oregon. I concur in the request for unanimous consent.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I suggest, if the agreement is entered into, that we meet at 11 o'clock so as to give everyone time who wishes to be heard.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I do not believe that will be necessary, if the Senator from Alabama will pardon me. I think that between 12 and 3 o'clock to-morrow ample opportunity will be afforded for all the discussion that is necessary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request submitted by the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I would like to have the unanimous-consent agreement read again.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will again read the proposed unanimous-consent agreement.

It was again read by the Chief Clerk.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Oregon to fix the hour at 4 o'clock instead of 3 o'clock, if he can conveniently do so.

Mr. McNARY. I have no objection to that change.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I do not object to the change the Senator from California requests.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to entering into the unanimous-consent agreement as now modified? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The agreement entered into was given the form of an order as follows:

Ordered, by unanimous consent, That at 4 o'clock p. m. to-morrow the Senate proceed to vote upon the question of agreeing to the conference report on the pending farm relief bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. What is the further pleasure of the Senate?

Mr. WATSON obtained the floor.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. WATSON. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. I am not advised that any other Member of the Senate desires to discuss the conference report. If I am in error, I should be glad to be advised.

Mr. HARRISON. To-morrow some one will desire to discuss it.

Mr. McNARY. I meant to-day.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, the unfinished business, the national-origins question, is still before the Senate, and if no one wishes to discuss farm relief we might go ahead with the resolution of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE].

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Gillett	McMaster	Smoot
Ashurst	Glass	McNary	Steck
Blease	Glenn	Metcalf	Steiwer
Borah	Goff	Moses	Swanson
Bratton	Goldsborough	Norbeck	Thomas, Idaho
Brookhart	Greene	Norris	Thomas, Okla.
Broussard	Hale	Nye	Townsend
Burton	Harris	Oddie	Trammell
Capper	Harrison	Overman	Tydings
Caraway	Hastings	Patterson	Tyson
Connally	Hatfield	Phipps	Vandenberg
Copeland	Hayden	Pine	Wagner
Couzens	Hebert	Pittman	Walcott
Cutting	Heflin	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Dale	Howell	Reed	Walsh, Mont.
Deneen	Johnson	Robinson, Ark.	Warren
Dill	Jones	Sackett	Waterman
Edge	Kean	Schall	Watson
Fess	Keyes	Sheppard	Wheeler
Fletcher	King	Shortridge	
Frazier	La Follette	Simmons	
George	McKellar	Smith	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. McNARY obtained the floor.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. McNARY. I do not desire to yield for a moment. Mr. President, I am advised that no Member of the body desires further to discuss the conference report to-day, and I ask unanimous consent, therefore, that it may be laid aside temporarily.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

NATIONAL-ORIGINS CLAUSE OF IMMIGRATION ACT

Mr. NYE. I ask that the unfinished business may now be laid before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 37) to discharge the Committee on Immigration from the further consideration of the bill (S. 151) to repeal the national-origins provisions of the immigration act of 1924.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, a number of Senators are absent, believing that there would be no possibility of a vote on the unfinished business to-day or on the conference report upon the farm relief bill. I would not like to see the national-origins resolution taken up and voted on now. Although I do not know of any Senator who plans to speak at this moment. I think the general expectation was that we would discuss the conference report on the farm relief bill all day.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, there are some Senators on this side of the aisle who desire to vote on the national-origins resolution who are not present to-day. They will be here to-morrow.

Mr. NYE. Then, Mr. President, I should like to inquire if there is any possibility this afternoon of fixing a time for a vote upon the national-origins resolution?

Mr. HEFLIN. I myself would object to that, Mr. President.

RECESS

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, believing that the conference report on the farm relief bill would be discussed all day to-day, and after a conference with the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Arkansas about it, understanding that a vote would probably be taken to-morrow by unanimous consent, I informed a number of Senators who came and asked me as to the situation that no vote of any kind would be taken to-day. Many Senators want to attend the laying of the corner stone of the new Department of Commerce Building, which is to take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon. With the understanding I have, I think the course for us to pursue is to take a recess; and I now move that the Senate take a recess until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Tuesday, June 11, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, *June 10, 1929*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God of love and Father of mercies, Thou alone canst multiply our strength and usefulness many, many times. We seek Thy guidance and help, that we may appreciate the unrecognized blessings of life. Beside every fountain of bitterness Thou dost unveil some star of hope, and in the hour when courage runs low Thou art nigh. Give us sustaining wills to trust Thee, love moral truths, and skill to interpret and enforce them. Bless us with the glow of happiness that comes from a sense of Thy approval. Thou art truth! Thou art infinite truth. O God, may we be followers of that truth that shall stand in the judgment morning and not be ashamed. Through Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3548. An act to continue, during the fiscal year 1930, Federal aid in rehabilitating farm lands in the areas devastated by floods in 1927;

H. R. 3600. An act to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act authorizing Maynard D. Smith, his heirs, successors, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Clair River at or near Port Huron, Mich.," approved March 2, 1929, and being Public Act No. 923 of the Seventieth Congress;

H. R. 3663. An act making appropriations for the payment of certain judgments rendered against the Government by various United States courts;

H. J. Res. 73. Joint resolution to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the American Hospital of Paris," approved January 30, 1913;

H. J. Res. 83. Joint resolution to make available funds for carrying into effect the public resolution of February 20, 1929, as amended, concerning the cessions of certain islands of the Samoan group to the United States;

H. J. Res. 86. Joint resolution making an appropriation for the International Red Cross and Prisoners of War Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1929;

H. J. Res. 88. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the extension to the post-office building at Corinth, Miss.;

H. J. Res. 91. Joint resolution to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission; and

H. J. Res. 93. Joint resolution amending an appropriation for a consolidated school at Belcourt, within the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, N. Dak.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1453. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of certain bridges, and for other purposes.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

Mr. WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr., of the second district of Maine, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office prescribed by law.

STATUE OF WADE HAMPTON

Mr. BEERS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution from the Committee on Printing.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 13

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed with illustrations and bound the proceedings in Congress, together with the proceedings at the unveiling in Statuary Hall upon the acceptance of the statue of Wade Hampton presented by the State of South Carolina, 5,000 copies, of which 1,000 shall be for the use of the Senate and 2,500 for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining 1,500 copies shall be for the use and distribution of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of South Carolina. The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer and shall procure suitable illustrations to be bound with these proceedings.

Mr. BEERS. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION BY THE UNITED STATES

Mr. HULL of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting a memorandum showing the extent and nature of international cooperation by our Government in the promotion of health, communication, international law, and numerous other methods of international cooperation.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HULL of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I desire to insert the following:

AMERICAN COOPERATION WITH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

[The capacity in which the following Americans acted is shown in each instance by the numbers in the right-hand column: 1=official representatives of the Government. 2=representatives of the Government acting in unofficial capacity or as observers. 3=individual acting on invitation of the league.]

HEALTH

1920—April	Conference to plan health committee, Dr. Rupert Blue, former United States Surgeon General.	3
1921—Aug. 25-29; Oct. 20-22.	Provisional health committee, Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, representing League of Red Cross Societies.	3
Dec. 12-14	Conference on sero and serological tests, Dr. Rupert Blue, United States Public Health Service.	3
1922	Provisional health committee—	
	Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Director United States Public Health Service.	3
	Dr. Josephine Baker	3
	Committee to establish permanent health organization, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming.	3
	Subcommittee on inspection of vessels in port, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming.	3
1922—September	Subcommittee on antitetanus and antidiphtheria sera, Dr. George McCoy, director of Hygienic Laboratory, Washington.	3
November	General conference on antipneumococcus and antidysentery sera, Doctor Wadsworth, Rockefeller Institute.	3
1923—January (Russia)	Provisional health committee epidemics commission, Dr. Hane Zinsser, Harvard Medical School.	3
May 26-Jan. 6	Provisional health committee, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming	3
July 19-21	Conference on standardization of biological remedies:	
	Prof. John J. Abel, Johns Hopkins University	3
	Dr. Carl Voegtlin, Hygienic Laboratory, Washington.	3
	Mission of inquiry in Far East, Dr. Howard F. Smith, of Manila, designated by United States Public Health Service.	3
November (Copenhagen).	Meeting of delegates from various State serological institutes:	
	Dr. C. Armstrong, Hygienic Laboratory, Washington.	3
	Dr. R. E. Dyer, Hygienic Laboratory, Washington	3
1924—Feb. 11-21; Sept. 29-Oct. 4.	Permanent Health Committee:	
	Dr. Hugh S. Cumming	3
	Dr. Alice Hamilton, Harvard Medical School	3
	Subcommittee on education in hygiene and social medicine, Dr. William H. Welch.	3
May 24	Commission on quarantine clearance of ships, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming.	3
	Committee of experts to determine death rates, Prof. Edwin B. Wilson.	3
	Committee on age and sex classification for determination of vital statistics, Dr. Raymond Pearl, Johns Hopkins University.	
	Committee on tabulation of primary causes of death, Dr. William H. Davis, Bureau of the Census.	3

1925—Aug. 31-Sept. 3	Conference on Biological Standardization:	
	Prof. C. W. Edmunds, University of Michigan	3
	Prof. Reid Hunt, Harvard Medical School	3
	Dr. Carl Voegtlin	3
Oct. 8-14	Health committee, Dr. Alice Hamilton	3
August	Collective studies of medical statistics, Dr. William H. Davis, Bureau of the Census.	3
March	Malarial commission, Dr. Samuel Taylor Darling, Rockefeller Foundation (corresponding member).	3
April	Commission on tuberculosis mortality, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming.	3
1926—Apr. 26-May 1	Health committee, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming	3
September	Conference of health experts on infant welfare, Dr. Taliaferro Clark, United States Public Health Service.	3
1927	Health committee:	
	Dr. C. E. A. Winslow	3
	Dr. Alice Hamilton	3
1927—January	Conference of health experts on infant welfare, Dr. Taliaferro Clark.	3
April	International rabies conference:	
	Dr. Taliaferro Clark	3
	Dr. Atherton Seidell, United States Public Health Service.	3
	Dr. C. A. Shore, director State laboratory of hygiene of North Carolina.	3
1928—Apr. 30-May 5	Health committee:	
	Dr. Hugh S. Cumming	3
	Dr. C. E. A. Winslow	3
June 25-29	Malarial commission:	
	Doctor Maxey, United States Public Health Service	3
	Doctor Bailey	3
	Doctor Boyd	3
	Doctor Collins	3
	Doctor Ferrell	3
	Doctor Hackett	3
	Doctor Strode	3
	Doctor Taylor, Rockefeller Foundation	3
Oct. 8	Meeting of experts on treatment of syphilis, Dr. J. H. Stokes, University of Pennsylvania.	3
	SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN—OPIUM	
1921—May 2-5	Permanent advisory committee, Mrs. Hamilton Wright, assessor.	3
1922—Apr. 19-29	Permanent advisory committee, Mrs. Hamilton Wright, assessor.	3
1923—Jan. 8-14; May 24-June 5; January, May.	Advisory committee:	
	Mrs. Hamilton Wright, assessor	3
	Dr. Rupert Blue, former Surgeon General	2
	Stephen G. Porter, chairman House Committee on Foreign Affairs.	2
	Bishop Charles H. Brent; Dr. Rupert Blue	2
	Edwin L. Neville, Department of State	2
September	Assembly, fifth committee. (Same delegation as above.)	
1924—Aug. 4-14	Advisory committee:	
	Mrs. Hamilton Wright, assessor	3
	Edwin L. Neville	2
Mar. 6-10; April (Paris).	Preparatory committee for opium conferences:	
	Edwin L. Neville	1
	Second opium conference:	
	Hon. Stephen G. Porter	1
	Bishop C. H. Brent	1
	Dr. Rupert Blue	1
	Edwin L. Neville	1
	Edmond F. Erk, clerk of House Committee on Foreign Affairs.	1
1925—Aug. 24-31	Advisory committee, S. Pinkney Tuck, consul at Geneva	2
1926—May 23-June 8	Advisory committee:	
	Col. Arthur Woods, assessor	3
	S. Pinkney Tuck	2
	Commission of inquiry in Persia:	
	Frederick A. Delano	3
	Archibald McLeish	3
1927—January	Advisory committee:	
	Stanley Woodward, vice consul at Geneva	2
	Col. Arthur Woods, former police commissioner of New York City, assessor.	3
March	Council:	
	Col. Daniel W. MacCormack, technical adviser to Persian Government.	3
1928—Apr. 12-27	Advisory committee:	
	Kenneth Caldwell, assistant chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State.	2
	S. Pinkney Tuck	2
	TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN	
1923—Mar. 22-27	Permanent advisory committee, Miss Grace Abbott, Department of Labor.	2
1924—April, Oct. 3-6	Special body of experts on inquiry into traffic in women and children:	
	Col. William F. Snow, director American Social Hygiene Association.	3
	Maj. Bascom Johnson, Bureau of Social Hygiene, New York.	3
1925—May 20	Permanent advisory committee, Miss Grace Abbott	2
	Advisory committee on protection of children, Maj. Bascom Johnson.	3
1926—Mar. 22, Apr. 1	Advisory committee on child welfare, Miss Julia Lathrop, assessor.	3
1927	Advisory committee on child welfare, Miss Julia Lathrop, assessor.	3
	Special body of experts:	
	Dr. William Snow	3
	Mr. Bascom Johnson	3
1928—Mar. 12-24	Advisory committee on child welfare:	
	Bascom Johnson, assessor	3
	L. W. Carris, American Association for the Prevention of Blindness.	3
	PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE NEAR EAST	
1921	Commission of inquiry, Miss Emma D. Cushman	3
	League of Nations neutral house, Constantinople, Miss Caris E. Mills, director.	3
	SUPPRESSION OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS	
1923	International Conference for the Suppression of Traffic in Obscene Publications:	
1923—Aug. 31-Sept. 12	Alexander R. Magruder, American Legation at Berne	2
	Prof. Manley O. Hudson, Harvard Law School, legal adviser.	3
	INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION	
1925—May 25-28; June 27-29.	Preparatory committee of experts, Col. Robert E. Olds, European delegate of the American Red Cross during the war.	3
1926—Nov. 3-4	Preparatory committee of experts, Col. Ernest P. Bicknell, vice chairman of the American Red Cross.	3
1927	Conference for the formation of the International Relief Union, T. B. Kittredge, secretary-general of the League of Red Cross Societies.	3
1928—Feb. 23-24	Preparatory committee of experts, T. B. Kittredge	3
	REFUGEES	
1922	Committee for the repatriation of Russian refugees:	
	Maj. C. Claflin Davis, American Red Cross	3
	A. C. Ringland, American Relief Administration	3
1923	Inquiry concerning Greek loan:	
	Fred C. Dolbeare, American delegation to Lausanne Conference.	2
	Col. James A. Logan, American unofficial representative on Reparations Commission.	2
1923	President Greek Refugee Settlement Commission:	
	Henry Morgenthau, former minister to Turkey	3
1924	Charles P. Howland	3
1926	Charles B. Eddy	3
	FINANCE	
1920	Brussels Financial Conference:	
	Roland W. Boyden, unofficial representative of United States on Reparations Commission.	2
	Keith McLeod	2
	Col. R. H. Hess	2
	Thomas Shaw	2
1922	Financial reconstruction of Austria: Nelson J. Jay (Morgan, Hayes & Co., trustee for loan).	3
1924	Financial reconstruction of Hungary:	
	Jeremiah Smith, jr., High Commissioner	3
	Royall Tyler	3
1923—April	Committee of experts on double taxation:	
	Prof. Thomas S. Adams, president of the American Economic Association.	1
	Mitchell B. Carroll, chief of tax section, Department of Commerce.	1
	Miss Annabel Matthews, Treasury Department	1
1928—Feb. 27; May 30-June 4.	Financial committee:	
	Jeremiah Smith, jr	3
	Roland W. Boyden	3
Oct. 22	Meeting on double taxation:	
	Prof. Thomas S. Adams	1
	Mitchell B. Carroll	1
	Miss Annabel Matthews	1
	ECONOMIC	
1920	Committee to report on international organization of statistical work, Dr. Royal Meeker.	3
1922	Committee on statistical questions, Dr. Royal Meeker	3
1926—Apr. 26, May 1	Preparatory committee for the international economic conference:	
	Hon. David Houston, former Secretary of the Treasury, former Secretary of Agriculture.	2
	Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, commissioner of agriculture for Massachusetts.	2
	Prof. Allyn Young, Harvard University	2
Nov. 15-19	Dr. A. W. Gilbert	2
	Dr. Thomas W. Page	2
December	Meeting of experts on bills of lading, Ralph Dawson, International Chamber of Commerce.	3
1927—May	International economic conference:	
	Roland W. Boyden, former observer on Reparations Commission.	3
	Basil Miles, International Chamber of Commerce	3
	Edward E. Hunt, International Committee for Scientific Organization of Labor.	3
	Arthur Bullard, liaison with American press	3
	Henry M. Robinson, president First National Bank of Los Angeles.	2
	Norman H. Davis, former Undersecretary of State	2
	John W. O'Leary, president United States Chamber of Commerce.	2
	Alonso E. Taylor, director food research institute, Leland Stanford University.	2
	Julius Klein, Department of Commerce	2
	Dr. Arthur N. Young, economic adviser, Department of State.	2
	Dr. E. Dana Durand, Department of Commerce	2
	Grosvenor Jones, Department of Commerce	2
	Dr. Louis Domeratsky, Department of Commerce	2
	E. W. Camp, Treasury Department	2
	Asher Hobson, permanent American delegate to International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.	2
	Dr. Percy W. Bidwell, United States Tariff Commission.	2
	Henry Chalmers, Department of Commerce	2
	John P. Frey, American Federation of Labor	2
	S. Pinckney Tuck, consul at Geneva	2
January	Committee of legal experts on arbitral awards, Benjamin W. Conner, president American Chamber of Commerce in France.	3
October, November.	Conference on abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions:	
	Hon. Hugh H. Wilson, minister to Switzerland	1
	H. Lawrence Groves, commercial attaché at Vienna	1
	Charles E. Lyon, commercial attaché at Berne	1
	H. F. Welley, Treasury Department	1
	Percy W. Bidwell, European representative of the Tariff Commission.	1
	S. Pinckney Tuck	1

1928—July 3	Second conference on abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions:	
	Hon. Hugh R. Wilson	1
	Percy W. Bidwell	1
	Charles E. Lyon	1
	Jay Pierrepont Moffat, secretary legation at Berne	1
	S. Pinckney Tuck	1
May 14-19	Economic consultative committee:	
	Alonso E. Taylor, director food research institute, Leland Stanford University.	3
	Prof. Asher Hobson, International Council of Scientific Agriculture.	3
	Professor Willetts, University of Pennsylvania	3
	Roland W. Boyden, International Chamber of Commerce.	3
Mar. 26-30	Economic committee, Lucius Eastman, chairman of Merchants Association, New York City.	3
1928—Nov. 26	International conference on economic statistics:	
	E. Dana Durand, Department of Commerce	1
	James F. Dewhurst, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.	1
	Asher Hobson, International Institute of Agriculture	1
	Elbridge D. Rand, consul at Geneva, secretary	1
	TRANSIT AND COMMUNICATIONS	
1923—November	Second general conference on transit and communications:	
	Lewis W. Haskell, American consul at Geneva	2
	Basil Miles, International Chamber of Commerce	3
1925—August	Report on navigation of Danube and Rhine:	
	Walker D. Hines, former Director General of United States Railroad Administration.	3
	Maj. Brehon B. Somervell, United States Army	3
1927—August	Third general conference on transit and communications:	
	Hon. Hugh R. Wilson, American minister to Switzerland.	1
	Chauncey G. Parker, counsel of United States Shipping Board.	1
	Norman F. Titus, Department of Commerce	1
1923—November	Simplification of customs formalities:	
	Lewis W. Haskell, American consul at Geneva	2
	Henry Chalmers, chief Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.	2
	Gilbert Hirsch, United States Tariff Commission	2
	C. B. Wait, customs attaché at London	2
	H. J. Weiley, United States Customs Service	2
	Edgar Carolan, International General Electric Co	3
	Edward L. Bacher	3
	Everit B. Terhune, United States Chamber of Commerce.	3
1925—May 19-20	Subcommittee on reform of the calendar, Willis H. Booth, Guaranty Trust Co.	3
	International Hydrographic Bureau (since October, 1921, under direction of the league), Vice Admiral Albert P. Niblack, United States Navy, retired.	
	DISARMAMENT	
	LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS	
1926—May 18; Sept. 26-27.	Preparatory commission for the disarmament conference:	
	Hugh S. Gibson, minister to Switzerland	1
	Allen W. Dulles, Department of State	1
	Dorsey W. Richardson, Department of State	1
	Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, War Department	1
	Brig. Gen. H. A. Smith, War Department	1
	Maj. George V. Strong, War Department	1
	Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Navy Department	1
	Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, Navy Department	1
	Capt. Adolphus Andrews, Navy Department	1
	Alan F. Winslow, legation at Berne	1
	Subcommission A of the preparatory commission:	
May 28-July 16	Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan	1
	Brig. Gen. H. A. Smith	1
	Maj. G. V. Strong	1
	Maj. B. K. Yount	1
	Rear Admiral H. P. Jones	1
	Rear Admiral A. T. Long	1
	Capt. Adolphus Andrews	1
	Alan F. Winslow	1
Aug. 2-Sept. 9	Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan	1
	Maj. H. V. Strong	1
Sept. 27	Rear Admiral H. P. Jones	1
Nov. 5	Capt. Adolphus Andrews	1
	Alan F. Winslow	1
	Subcommission B:	
May 26	Allen W. Dulles	1
Sept. 27	Hon. Hugh S. Gibson	1
Nov. 29-30	J. Theodore Marriner, legation at Berne	1
	Joint commission:	
1926	Dr. J. E. Zanetti, National Research Council	3
	Preparatory commission:	
1927—March	Hon. Hugh S. Gibson, ambassador at Brussels	1
	J. Theodore Marriner	1
	George A. Gordon, legation at Budapest	1
	S. Pinckney Tuck	1
	Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan	1
	Col. J. W. Dewitt	1
	Maj. G. V. Strong	1
	Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones	1
	Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long	1
	Commander H. C. Train	1
Nov. 30-Dec. 3	Hon. Hugh R. Wilson, minister to Switzerland	1
	George A. Gordon	1
	J. Pierrepont Moffat, legation at Berne	1
	S. Pinckney Tuck	1
1928—Mar. 15-24	Hon. Hugh S. Gibson	1
	Hon. Hugh R. Wilson	1
	Maj. George V. Strong	1
	Maj. J. C. Gruby	1
	Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long	1
	Commander Harold C. Train	1
	S. Pinckney Tuck	1
	TRAFFIC IN ARMS	
1924—Feb. 4-7	Temporary mixed commission:	
	Joseph C. Grew, minister to Switzerland	2
March	First subcommittee:	
	Alan F. Winslow, legation at Berne	2
July	Hugh S. Gibson, minister to Switzerland	2
1925—May 4-June 17	International conference on the control of the traffic in arms:	
	Theodore E. Burton, Congress	1
	Hugh S. Gibson	1
	Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, General Board of the Navy.	1
	Allen W. Dulles, Chief of Division of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State.	1
	Brig. Gen. C. P. Ruggles, Assistant Chief of Ordnance.	1
1925—May 4-June 17	International conference on the control of the traffic in arms—Continued.	
	C. E. Herring, commercial attaché, Berlin	1
	Maj. George V. Strong	1
	Commander A. F. Leary	1
	Alan F. Winslow	1
	PRIVATE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS	
1927	Special commission on the private manufacture of arms, Hugh S. Gibson.	1
	Subcommittee, Hugh S. Gibson	1
1927—February	Committee of experts on civil aviation, H. F. Guggenheim, president David Guggenheim fund for promotion of aeronautics.	2
1928—Aug. 27	Special commission on the private manufacture of arms:	
	Hon. Hugh R. Wilson, minister to Switzerland	1
	Elbridge D. Rand, consul at Geneva	1
	Maj. Barton K. Yount, assistant military air attaché, embassy at Paris.	1
Dec. 5	Special commission on the private manufacture of arms:	
	Hon. Hugh R. Wilson	1
	Elbridge D. Rand	1
	INTERNATIONAL LAW	
1925—Apr. 1-8; 1926—Jan. 12-19; 1927—March; 1928—June 20-28.	Committee for the progressive codification of international law, George W. Wickersham, ex-Attorney General of the United States.	3
1925	Conference on legal aid, Reginald H. Smith, secretary of the national committee on legal aid.	3
	POLITICAL	
1920	Committee of rapporteurs on Aaland Island dispute, Abram I. Elkus, ex-ambassador to Turkey.	1
1921	Upper Silesia boundary, David Hunter Miller, ex-legal adviser to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.	3
1924	Memel Commission:	
	Norman H. Davis (president), ex-Undersecretary of State.	3
	Mr. Arthur Bullard	3
	INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION	
	International committee on intellectual cooperation:	
1922—Aug. 1-5	Prof. George Ellery Hale, chairman National Research Council.	3
	Prof. Robert A. Millikan, California Technical Institute.	3
1923—July 26-Aug. 22	Col. John Wigmore, dean of law school, Northwestern University.	3
	Prof. Paul Perigord	3
Dec. 5-8	Dr. Waldo G. Leland, Carnegie Institute	3
	Dr. Algernon Coleman, director of American University Union in Europe.	3
	Subcommittee on interuniversity relations, Dr. Algernon Coleman.	3
1924—January	International committee, Prof. Robert A. Millikan	3
July 25-9	Subcommittee on interuniversity relations, subcommittee on bibliography:	
	Professor Schramm, Cornell University	3
	Dr. Algernon Coleman	3
Apr. 29-May 3	Expert committee on international exchange of publications, H. W. Dorsey, Smithsonian Institution.	3
1925—May 11-15; July 27-30.	International committee:	
	Mr. Carrington Lancaster	3
	Dr. Vernon Kellogg	3
July	Subcommittee on bibliography, J. David Thompson, former chief of division of documents, Library of Congress.	3
1926—July 26-29	International committee, Dr. Bernon Kellogg	3
1927	International committee, J. David Thompson	3
	Committee of experts on coordination of libraries, William Warner Bishop, American Library Association.	3
1928—Apr. 17-18	Meeting of directors of National University offices:	
	Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of International Educational Institute.	3
	Prof. C. Vibbert	3
July 9-11	Subcommittee on university relations, Dr. Stuart Chapin, Minnesota University.	3
	International committee, Dr. Stephen P. Duggan	3
	MISCELLANEOUS	
1927—June	Committee on the suppression of counterfeit coinage, W. H. Moran, Chief of Secret Service of the Treasury Department.	2
	PRESS	
1926—August	Committee of news agencies:	
	Elmer Roberts, Associated Press	3
	Roy W. Howard, United Press	3

1927—January	Committee of journalists, Paul Scott Mowrer, Chicago Daily News.	3
August	Press conference:	
	Kent Cooper	3
	Joseph E. Sharkey, Associated Press	3
	Karl A. Bicknell	3
	E. L. Keen	3
	E. J. Bing, United Press	3
	M. Koenigsberg	3
	David M. Church	3
	James T. Williams	3
	Robert J. Prew, International News Service	3
	Frederick T. Birchall	3
	Edwin L. James, New York Times	3
	Robert P. Scrips	3
	George B. Parker	3
	Thomas L. Sidlo, Scripps-Howard newspapers	3

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing the speech delivered over the radio Saturday evening on reapportionment by the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG].

Mr. BROWNING. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I wonder if the gentleman would object to my coupling with his request the request that the speech of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] may follow that in the RECORD?

Mr. WOODRUFF. I have not the slightest objection to that, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BROWNING. Then I make that request, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to either request?

There was no objection.

REAPPORTIONMENT—SPEECH OF SENATOR ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a speech over the radio Saturday evening, June 8, 1929, by the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] upon the subject of reapportionment.

Senator VANDENBERG's speech in full follows:

The word "reapportionment" probably sounds academic and colorless and uninteresting to unfamiliar ears. But within it, when adequately understood, is embraced the prime vitality of the representative institutions of American government. The word describes the process through which each State gets its constitutional share of Representatives in Congress and of presidential electors. Such a process is the well spring from which flows the control of our constitutional democracy. Nothing could be more fundamentally important. Therefore honest reapportionment, pursuant to the Constitution's mandate and formula, concerns every prudent citizen who thinks straight enough to realize that the Constitution's preservation is prerequisite to the Republic's perpetuation.

CHARGES POLITICAL SELFISHNESS

From 1790 to 1910 there was a census every 10 years and a reapportionment based upon the resultant enumeration of the American people, as ordered by the first article in the Constitution. It was the clearly expressed purpose of the framers of the Constitution that the House of Representatives thus should accurately reflect the changing trends of our population. Those who now expediently quibble about the intentions of the fathers are answered convincingly by the unbroken record of 120 years—from Washington to Taft—during which no Congress ever permitted more than two years to intervene between each decennial census and its sequent reapportionment. For more than a century this basic function was scrupulously protected. There were no detours from the great main highway of constitutional good faith.

Then commenced an amazing interlude of entrenched political selfishness and of flagrant and contemptuous nullification. There has been no reapportionment since 1911. The census of 1920 never has been reflected in a reassignment of Representatives in Congress and, correspondingly, of presidential electors. The House twice initiated the necessary legislation—once in 1921 and again in the winter of 1928. But the Senate stolidly declined to face its constitutional obligation. It strangled the first House bill in a committee pigeonhole. It killed the second in the windstorm or a perverse Senate filibuster. As a result four Congresses and two Presidents since 1920 have been chosen on a distorted and anticonstitutional basis. According to 1930 census estimates, this decade of trespass and default now produces 23 misplaced seats in the House of Representatives, 23 misplaced votes in the presidential Electoral College, and 32,000,000 defaulted persons who are robbed of the spokesmanship which the Constitution promised and intends. This element of progressive fraud taints the entire legislative and administrative structure.

SEES UNITED STATES TRANQUILLITY THREATENED

Surely it can not be gainsaid—in the face of such alarming exhibits—that reapportionment is of paramount concern, not only to the integrity of the Constitution but also to a just sense of elementary American fair play and good sportsmanship. Nay, more: The perpetuation of such outrage might, in its lengthened shadow, threaten the tranquillity of the Nation. It is not to be wholly forgotten in this connection that the Republic was born in the travail of a war which responded to the significant shibboleth that "taxation without representation is tyranny." It always was tyranny. It always will be tyranny. It is tyranny to-day. Yet that precise tyranny has been recklessly inflicted upon great American constituencies ever since 1920.

The magnified imposition may be personified by a single comparison. There are to-day approximately as many people in one Michigan congressional district, having one Congressman, as there are in the whole State of Mississippi, with eight Congressmen. California likewise has one congressional district equally as large. Such contemplations outrage every tenet of constitutional justice. It must seem almost unbelievable to the casual observer that Congress should have declined to rectify such glaring discrepancies. Yet Congress has thus refused for eight sterile, contemptuous years, and large elements in Congress are continuing this very month to embrace every possible recourse which once more may checkmate reapportionment in 1930.

Ah, they do not meet the issue thus squarely. They profess great sympathy with these disfranchised constituencies and they join the lamentations over ugly nullification since 1920. But the only reapportionment law which they ever seem to favor is some law which is not pending before Congress. The pending proposal is always wrong. They keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope.

Last December—if I may be pardoned a personal word—I announced on the floor of the Senate that since a census has but one constitutional purpose—namely, to provide a reapportionment base—I should do my utmost to prevent a 1930 census unless it could carry within itself the guaranty of a corresponding 1930 reapportionment. Thus the 1930 census law was held back, and thus census and reapportionment are linked together in the bill which now approaches a climax in the present extra session—a climax supported by the logical and patriotic recommendation of President Hoover that the issue is so emergent as to demand this extra-session verdict. At last Article I of the Constitution—first in import as well as in number—gets its belated day in court.

WOULD CURE REAPPORTIONMENT FAULTS

This pending bill aspires permanently to cure all reapportionment defaults in each decennium hereafter. It parallels and authenticates the Constitution for keeps. It provides that when the 1930 census, and each subsequent census, is completed, the President shall report the result to Congress. He shall also report a table showing how the existing sized House (now 435 Members) would be reapportioned by the method used at the last preceding apportionment. If Congress thereupon fails to pass its own reapportionment law, then the table reported by the President becomes automatically effective. Thus the country would be assured that the 1930 census will be validated in a constitutional apportionment. Thus, indeed, action would be guaranteed in every subsequent decade. Congressional inertia no longer could cheat this fundamental constitutional purpose. Such an obstructive, destructive privilege does not rightfully belong to Congress. Congress must be the servant—not the master—of the Constitution. Otherwise we live in an elective despotism and constitutional democracy is dead. Otherwise the ax is laid to the root of the tree of representative government.

Opposition to this bill has come chiefly from States which would lose Representatives if there were a reapportionment. Because I decline to question the motives of my able colleagues in the opposition, I prefer to look upon this as just a strange coincidence. Yet it might reflect a perfectly understandable human emotion. At any rate it would be easier to understand than have been some of the arguments and efforts marshaled in the hostile debate.

It has been urged, for example, that we propose an untoward delegation of power to the President. With entire respect for the good conscience of those who urge this view, yet I am bound to testify that we delegate nothing except a ministerial problem in arithmetic—a problem to which there can be but one answer. There is no actual delegation of any "power" whatsoever—within a rational meaning of that word.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO SENATORS

Again, it has been urged that we should not count aliens. Yet aliens have been counted in every previous reapportionment, and the Constitution requires their inclusion when it calls for a count of "the whole number of persons" in each State. The greatest constitutional lawyers in the Senate—such as Senator BORAH on the Republican side and Senator WALSH of Montana on the Democratic side—declare the inclusion of aliens to be mandatory. Yet all such considerations have been swept aside by those who once more would defeat this latest effort to force a just recognition of representative rights. No expedient has been ignored in the long-time effort to hamper and harass this undertaking.

In spite of bitter opposition, this bill passed the Senate on May 29. I pause to pay my tribute of particular respect to 14 Senators from States which may lose Representatives under the terms of this bill, and on the basis of the 1930 census, yet who, in the face of a constitutional duty, courageously recorded themselves in favor of this insurance policy upon the Constitution's life. I refer to Senators HALE and GOULD, of Maine; WALSH and GILLETT, of Massachusetts; COPELAND and WAGNER, of New York; WATSON and ROBINSON, of Indiana; CAPPER

and ALLEN, of Kansas; REED, of Pennsylvania; SACKETT, of Kentucky; NORRIS, of Nebraska; and PATTERSON, of Missouri.

In all, 17 States seem destined to lose one or more Representatives in 1930, and 11 States seem destined to gain. It is unfortunate that there must be losses. But until the population is static apportionment can not be static—unless the Constitution succumb to paralysis. The real question is not the petty transfer of a few seats in Congress. The real question is whether Congress itself shall preserve constitutional integrity.

The House passed this bill in somewhat amended form on June 5.

The legislation now hangs in conference between the two Chambers. The prospect is for final action in both Chambers during the week to come. If this bill finally joins the statutes, the fateful jeopardy involved in the persistent failure of all reapportionment for eight years past will permanently end. The Constitution once more will mean what it says. Our representative democracy will rest more firmly upon sound foundations.

REAPPORTIONMENT—SPEECH OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN E. RANKIN

Mr. BROWNING. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a speech over the radio Saturday evening, June 8, 1929, delivered by Hon. JOHN E. RANKIN of Mississippi, upon the subject of reapportionment in debate with Senator VANDENBERG, of Michigan.

The speech is as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience, so much misinformation has been disseminated throughout the country relative to the so-called reapportionment bill which was recently railroaded through the House and is now in conference, that I have come to-night, in response to an invitation on the part of the Washington Star, to try to correct some of the erroneous impressions which this propaganda has made, and to refute some of the charges that have been leveled at those Members of the House of Representatives who have been trying to preserve one of the most sacred principles of our American institutions, that of maintaining an independent Legislature unhampered by Executive control.

The advocates of the census reapportionment bill recently passed by the House and the Senate have charged that those of us who opposed it were nullifying the Constitution of the United States. That charge is not true. We are in favor of reapportionment, but we first want an accurate census to base it on.

The proponents of this measure contend that it is mandatory under the Constitution that we reapportion after every census. I do not agree with them. But if their contention is correct, they are the violators of the Constitution themselves. For the bill which they propose does not attempt to reapportion Congress under the census of 1920, as their alleged constitutional mandate would require, but provides for a reapportionment under the census of 1930 and delegates the power to make the reapportionment to the President of the United States.

This concentration of power into the hands of the Chief Executive is one of the greatest steps toward the centralization of governmental powers into the hands of the President ever taken in this country, and surrenders one of the sacred principles of legislative government for which our forbears have fought for a thousand years. Those of us who do not believe that the Constitution requires that reapportionment be made after every census have declined to support reapportionment based on the 1920 census for the reason that it was inaccurate, and reapportionment under it would have greatly discriminated against the agricultural States.

That census was taken at a time when we were just emerging from the World War, when many of our boys were away in the service, and great numbers of our farming people were concentrated into the large congested centers and engaged in those industrial activities incident to the war. Besides, it was taken in the wintertime, when a vast number of our farming people were not to be found at home, when the roads were bad, when it was pouring down rain throughout the Southern States, and when many of the Northern and Western States were wrapped in a shroud of snow.

It was also taken at the peak of high prices, when it was found impossible to secure men to go out and count the country people for the small compensation paid.

As a result a great number of the agricultural States of the South and West—such as Kentucky, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, Iowa, Mississippi, and Missouri—would have had part of their representation taken away from them and transferred to the large congested centers of the East, with large alien populations, if reapportionment had been made under that census.

When this bill finally came before the House last week and an attempt was made to eliminate aliens from the count, or even to take a census of the aliens who are in the United States unlawfully, it met with the most strenuous resistance on the part of Representatives from those localities where these aliens are largely to be found.

The Tinkham amendment to cut down southern representation under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments was merely a vindictive thrust at the South for its stand on immigration and would have had no practical effect even if left in the bill. It was adopted by a combination of eastern Republicans and Tammany Democrats.

It must have been humiliating to President Hoover, and it ought to have been humiliating to him, after the treatment which he received last year south of the Potomac River, to see the leaders of his party taking this insulting jibe at the South, aided and abetted by the representatives of Tammany, whose candidate last year received the only appreciable majorities given him in the Southern States.

Southern Representatives and southern Senators took their political lives in their hands to support the offspring of Tammany in 1928, and in doing so many of our best men in both the House and the Senate went down to their political graves in the greatest landslide this country has seen for more than a hundred years.

The pettiness of this fling at the South renders it the more inexcusable. Congress has no right to interfere with the representation of the Southern States on account of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. The Supreme Court of the United States in the Civil Rights case in 1883, at page 3 (109 U. S.), says:

"Until some State law has been passed or some State action through its officers or agents has been taken adverse to the rights of citizens sought to be protected by the fourteenth amendment, no legislation of the United States under said amendment nor any proceeding under such legislation can be called into activity, for the prohibitions of the amendment are against State laws and acts done under State authority."

In other words, until the State passes a law violating the fourteenth amendment, its penalties can not be invoked. Senator BORAH, of Idaho, said in a speech in the Senate a year or two ago that he had recently examined the laws and constitutions of all the Southern States and had failed to find where a single one of them violated either the fourteenth amendment or the fifteenth amendment.

But even if it should violate the fourteenth amendment, Congress would not be called upon to act, for the Supreme Court would hold it null and void under the fifteenth amendment, which provides that no such law shall be passed.

The Hon. James G. Blaine, the Republican leader for years and who was Speaker of the House of Representatives at the time the fifteenth amendment was adopted, in his Twenty Years of Congress says:

"Its prime object was to correct the wrongs which might be enacted in the South, and the correction proposed was direct and unmistakable, viz, that the Nation would exclude the negro from the basis of apportionment wherever the State should exclude him from the right of suffrage.

"When, therefore, the Nation by subsequent change in its Constitution declared that the State shall not exclude the negro from the right of suffrage, it neutralized and surrendered the contingent right before held to exclude him from the basis of apportionment. Congress is thus plainly deprived by the fifteenth amendment of certain powers over the provisions of the fourteenth amendment. Before the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, if a State should exclude the negro from suffrage, the next step would be for Congress to exclude the negro from the basis of apportionment. After the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, if a State should exclude the negro from suffrage, the next step would be for the Supreme Court to declare that the act was unconstitutional, and therefore null and void."

Thus it will be plainly seen that Congress has no right to interfere with the representation of the Southern States on account of alleged violations of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

This thrust was simply made to gratify the vindictiveness of certain politicians toward the South, because, forsooth, her Representatives joined with those from other sections of the country in an attempt to save America for Americans.

The fight began over an amendment providing for taking the census of the aliens who are in the United States unlawfully. The main controversy arose over the motion to exclude aliens from the count in the reapportionment of representation in the House. It was contended by those opposing the motion that the word "persons" in the Constitution included aliens, and that Congress was powerless to exclude them from the count in making the reapportionment. But our contention was that since it is a Constitution adopted by and for the people of the United States the word "persons" referred to American persons and that Congress had the power to exclude aliens from the count in making its reapportionment.

There are more than 5,600,000 aliens in the United States who have never taken out their first papers. Under the present apportionment they are allotted about 20 or 25 Congressmen, which under a new apportionment would have to be taken away from the agricultural States with their old-line American stocks. Surely the framers of the Constitution did not contemplate such a situation or intend that the Constitution should be so construed.

It is estimated that there are more than 3,000,000 aliens in this country now unlawfully. They are also counted and given between 12 and 15 Representatives in the American Congress, which are in turn taken away from the agricultural States of the South and Middle West and rural New England. Could the framers of the Constitu-

tion, by the wildest stretch of imagination, have contemplated that Representatives would be taken away from States composed exclusively, or almost exclusively, of American citizens, and given to these alien interlopers who are in our country without our consent, against our will, and subject to be deported at any time they are caught?

They come from the riff-raff of the Old World. From them are recruited the gunmen and the gangsters. They not only come in violation of our laws but bring with them a contempt for American institutions. Yet the alien influence is so strong in this Capitol that we are not only prevented from excluding them from the count in apportioning Representatives but we are not able to secure the passage of a law forcing them to register in order that we may deport them or drive them out of the country.

Listen to this: It was stated at Geneva the other day that between 60,000 and 75,000 undesirable aliens are bootlegged into the United States annually as seamen; that many come in from the ports of Bremen, Amsterdam, and Antwerp alone. And I understand the reports of the Secretary of Labor show that many of them are brought in on American vessels. Think of that! American vessels even bootlegging into this country a class of undesirables that will be a burden upon this country, which burden will be passed on down to your children and your children's children for generations yet to come.

Yet this administration not only refuses to exclude those undesirable, unwelcome aliens from the count but proposes to give them representation in Congress by taking it away from the old, settled agricultural States with the largest percentages of old-line American inhabitants.

But the battle is not over. This question is now an issue, and will be until it is settled, in practically every congressional district in the United States. The American people are determined to know who is going to run this country. This is a movement to save America for Americans. It was contended on the floor of the House that the Supreme Court would hold this amendment unconstitutional, which, to me, seemed absurd.

I realize that the Supreme Court of the United States has gone a long way at times in construing various portions of the Constitution, but it will never go so far as to say that it is our duty to give aliens representation in the American Congress or to give representation in that august body or in the Electoral College to men who have come to our shores in violation of law and who have no right to remain on American soil.

FARM RELIEF AND THE TARIFF

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of agriculture and the tariff.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of agriculture and the tariff. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, in obedience to the call of the President of the United States, the Congressmen of the various States have assembled in Washington for the specific purpose of enacting agricultural or farm relief and to enact a tariff bill. This step has been taken to carry out the policies and promises that were advocated in the last election. Of the 37,000,000 people who voted on November 6, 1928, 21,000,000 voiced their approval of the policies of Herbert Hoover.

In the first place, I want to compliment the Committee on Agriculture for the able and valuable services they have rendered in securing expert information from farmers, stockmen, farm organizations, cooperative associations, and every agency that would throw any light on farm problems, not only in the United States but throughout the world.

Mr. HAUGEN, the chairman, is to be highly commended for what he did in framing this farm bill. As we all know, it is very difficult to find a remedy for all the ills that have come to the farmers in the last few years. I wish to say, however, that the bill as written will be of great value to the agricultural districts of the United States, and will go a long way in stabilizing the prices of farm products, thereby stimulating the farming industry.

It has been the attempt of this Congress to restore agriculture to a degree of prosperity on a basis with that of other industries.

The $500,000,000 made available by the Congress to be administrated by the Federal farm board will evidently put the wheels of agricultural industry in motion. This money is to be loaned to cooperative marketing associations of the various industries. This $500,000,000 is a nominal sum when one thinks of the production from agricultural and other resources amounting to more than $90,000,000,000 each year in the United States.

In my judgment the coming slogan will be: "From the city back to the farm." Young men who battled against the adversities of the farm and finally sought a more prosperous industry or occupation are now given a new hope and may return to the soil feeling that the results of their labor will equal that of any other industry. I am, therefore, predicting an era of prosperity.

The farm bill, like every other new law that has been enacted, is an experiment; and while it may not be in every particular as I would have written it, it will serve its purpose in aiding the farmer, I firmly believe.

The domestic products protected against foreign importation under the new tariff bill H. R. 2667, which, in my judgment, will prove to be one of the greatest tariff bills that has ever been enacted, will add new markets. I am reliably informed that during the year 1928 foreign agricultural products were imported into this country over the walls of our present protective laws to such an extent that it would require more than 14,000,000 acres of American land to grow them, which deprived thousands of American workmen of employment. What would become of the American laborer and American products if they were not protected?

At this time I want to congratulate the Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. HAWLEY, the author of the bill, for the splendid and systematic work they performed. I am informed that they had before their committee more than 1,100 witnesses, all representing the various industries of the United States. The hearings alone extended for some 45 days. The committee labored continuously for more than five months gathering information upon the administrative questions, customs practices, the past history of goods and commodities entering foreign trade as exports and imports, where and how produced, import values, sales prices, costs, labor, distribution, and the possibilities of increased production in the United States and foreign countries.

Every American citizen is directly interested in protective tariff. The free trader tells us that the consumer pays the tariff. That, as you know, is not true, for the reason that every man in the United States can manufacture and sell all kinds of articles and goods and the tariff in no way affects him. Who pays the tariff? The foreigner who imports his products through our ports into the United States. He must compete with American products and American labor by paying a tariff that will as nearly as possible make his cost equal to the cost of our production and labor.

In this tariff bill has been placed an adequate protection upon all articles produced in the United States. My district is about half and half agricultural and industrial, with an extensive dairy, poultry, and fruit production. The new tariff bill provides adequate protection upon these articles, as well as upon the articles vital to all other sections of the United States. I might here give a few of the new tariff rates:

Wool	pound	$0.34
Butter	do	.14
Milk	gallon	.05
Cream	do	.48
Eggs	dozen	.10
Tomatoes	pound	.03
Lambs	head	3.00
Veal	pound	.06
Lard	do	.03
Corn	bushel	.25
Hides	per cent	10
Leather	do	12½

This tariff serves to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, and, above everything else, to protect American labor.

THE EXCLUSION OF ALIENS IN THE CENSUS

Mr. BECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BECK. It was a matter of great regret to me that I was not present during the debate and at the time the vote was taken upon the question of census and apportionment.

I had accepted an invitation some months ago to address the members of the Georgia bar, and that must explain my absence. I regret this doubly because it denied me the opportunity of making a reply to the argument that was made on May 1 last by the gentleman from the tenth district of Virginia, Mr. HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, who contended that under the Constitution aliens were excluded from the decennial enumeration and were not "persons" within the meaning of Article I, section 2, of the Constitution.

I have a great respect for Mr. TUCKER's attainments as a constitutional lawyer, and when he favors the House with an expression of his views upon any question of constitutional law he is not only entitled to the careful hearing he had, but if his conclusions seem to any of us erroneous, it seems to me that his very distinction as a constitutional lawyer requires that any reply that can be made should be made. So I have

prepared a reply to show the contrary contention, namely, that the Constitution did intend to include aliens within the word "persons," and for that purpose I have gone into the history of the pertinent provision in the Constitution and traced it back to the Articles of Confederation. It seems to me that if the history of the clause, in its gradual evolution from the Articles of Confederation until its final adoption by the Constitutional Convention, is taken into consideration, the conclusion is irresistible, on the historical argument alone, that the Constitution did intend to include under the name "persons" all human beings, with the exception of Indians not taxed and negro slaves to the extent of the proportion which the Constitution provides.

As I have given some time and thought to the matter, I shall ask unanimous consent of the House to revise and extend my remarks, so that any Member of the House who may care to hear the other side of the controversy from that presented by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia may have that opportunity.

I ask the privilege, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. RANKIN. Reserving the right to object, and, of course, I shall not object, since the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BECK] presented one of the ablest arguments ever heard in this House some time ago against the tendency toward abdicating legislative power into the hands of the President, emphasizing that one of the great principles of representative government for which our forebears have fought for a thousand years is that of maintaining an independent Legislature, free from Executive control, I wonder if the gentleman from Pennsylvania in his extension of remarks would also discuss the advisability of our abdication in this bill and placing in the hands of the President of the United States the right to reapportion Congress, which belongs to the Congress itself, and the danger of continuing the delegation of legislative power to the Chief Executive. I wonder if the gentleman would do this.

Mr. BECK. I will give the suggestion of the gentleman from Mississippi my most careful and conscientious consideration. [Laughter.]

If the House will pardon me, I will answer the gentleman with a story. Disraeli was once asked by a member of the House of Commons if Russia took a certain course, naming it, what action Her Majesty's Government would take. The question was clearly one that should not have been asked. I do not mean that the question of the gentleman from Mississippi should not have been asked. To the great surprise of everyone Disraeli rose and said:

> In my judgment the question of the honorable member is one, in view of the delicate relations between Russia and England, that he should not have asked, but, as he has asked, I propose to give it frank answer, and so answering I say, if Russia takes this course Her Majesty's Government will give it its most careful consideration.

[Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. BECK. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I listened to the address of the distinguished gentleman from Virginia with pleasure, as I always do when he addresses the House, and if he failed to convince me of the soundness of his contention, it was not due to any lack of respect on my part for his ability as a student of the Constitution or because he failed to say anything that could be said in support of his contention. The gentleman from Virginia holds a high and very deserved place in this House as an interpreter of the Constitution. He has brought to the great subject the researches of a lifetime and his auditors have the added satisfaction that any view that he expresses is not actuated by any ulterior or partisan motive but is dictated by his lifelong loyalty to the Constitution.

If I understood his argument correctly, he was, as he says, "driven to the conclusion" that the framers of the Constitution did not intend, when they used the word "persons," in Article I, section 2, of the Constitution, to include aliens. The title of his address, as given in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, might suggest a narrower contention that the framers of the Constitution did not intend either to include or exclude aliens but left it to the discretion of the Congress in making the enumeration.

While this latter contention could, in my judgment, be more plausibly supported, yet I doubt whether the gentleman from Virginia intended to suggest it, for he had been a zealous student of Madison's Debates, and they have doubtless satisfied him, as they must any careful reader, that, whatever else they intended, the framers of the Constitution did not intend to leave the time and the method of enumeration to the discretion of Congress. It was first suggested in the convention of 1787 that it should be left to Congress, but the wise men of the convention speedily saw that this would admit of the same legislative jugglery as the States practice when they so gerrymander districts as to give to one party a wholly disproportionate representation. They rejected the idea of leaving the precise method of the enumeration to the discretion of Congress and required that it be made in a specific way every 10 years.

Notwithstanding the title of his address, I think the gentleman from Virginia will agree with me that the framers of the Constitution intended to either include or exclude aliens from the enumeration, and the only question that seems to admit of discussion is the nature of their decision.

The gentleman from Virginia tells us that he is "driven to the conclusion" that they did not intend to include aliens. I am driven to the conclusion that they did, and I should not regard the question at this late day in the history of the Republic as even debatable, were it not that the gentleman from Virginia has given to his contention which he confesses is "novel," the great authority of his name. Indeed, the fact that it is a novel contention, 140 years after the Constitution became operative, in itself refutes his contention. Undoubtedly, questions may arise in the interpretation of the Constitution, even at this late day, which are novel, although the occasions must necessarily be few. I remember, as Solicitor General, arguing one question as to whether the clause of the Constitution, which prohibits any preference to any port, included the ports of a Territory. This question had never been raised and, in the nature of the case, it could not well be raised until there were Territories that had ports of entry and until Congress sought to discriminate against them.

When, however, a "novel" question has reference to a matter which has arisen every 10 years in the practical workings of the Government and it is clear that, during a period of over 140 years, a uniform construction has been adopted, then it can be fairly said that that construction of the Constitution has been definitely determined by usage and can not at this late day be reasonably questioned. Our Constitution was in its creation an evolution and it has remained an evolution ever since. Its development is due to formal amendment; to usage, which we call practical construction, and to formal judicial interpretation. Of amendments there are few; of judicial decisions there are many, but, far exceeding in importance either amendments or judicial decisions, the practical interpretation of the Constitution by those who conduct the machinery of the Government has always had the most persuasive force.

May I refer to a case which I had the privilege of arguing in the Supreme Court. It was unquestionably one of the greatest cases of this generation in determining the form of our Government. It was the so-called removal-from-office case, in which the question was again raised whether the President had the power to remove any official whom he had appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It was true that the Constitution nowhere vested in express language any power to remove in the President, and it was equally true that very eminent men, at different periods of our country's history, had from time to time suggested a doubt as to whether the power of the President was drawn from his appointing power, which he shared with the Senate, or from his general executive power to see that the laws were faithfully executed. The case was finally decided in the great decision of Chief Justice Taft in Myers *v.* United States (272 U. S.), and it is significant that the Chief Justice rested his decision in large part upon the fact that, in the First Congress of the United States, in which were many men who had sat in the Constitutional Convention, a decision was then reached after prolonged debate that the President's power to remove was a part of the executive power vested in him by the Constitution and that Congress could not either impair or destroy it.

Similarly, in this case it can not be questioned that, in every previous enumeration, in apportioning Members of the House of Representatives aliens have been included in the basis of representation, and if the gentleman from Virginia is correct, then this Nation from the beginning has never been properly organized and there has been no true basis of representation. All of us will shrink from such a conclusion.

It is significant in this connection that another distinguished Member of this House—I refer to the gentleman from the fourth district of Kansas—while himself desiring to exclude aliens from the enumeration, has been unable to concur in the conclusion of Mr. TUCKER that the Constitution already works such exclusion. On February 13 last, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOCH] made a very able argument in support of a proposed constitutional amendment which would work such exclusion, and his argument clearly accepted as an unassailable fact that the Constitution in its present form requires the inclusion of aliens. His views are the more important because he had reached the conclusion that the time had come to exclude aliens from the

enumeration, and it is fair to assume that if he could have construed the Constitution differently he would have done so.

Before passing to a closer discussion of the question, I want to notice two false premises upon which, it seems to me, the argument to which I am replying was based.

The first is that there were no aliens in the United States when the Constitution was adopted and that the question, therefore, had no serious consideration. Three or four times in the course of his address our colleague from Virginia reiterated this statement. Indeed, in his peroration, he said, "Why put in aliens when they were not here? There were not any aliens here; I mean practically none, of course."

The second premise of his argument was the statement that to include aliens was to give them an undue influence in the Government and that it was essential that they should be excluded to prevent such undue influence. Our friend from Virginia linked the presence of aliens in this country to "a splinter in the hand, a cinder in the eye; indeed, any foreign substance in the human body is liable to create irritation, friction, distress, and swelling, and so forth." He continued that any other interpretation would "admit aliens to a large influence in the Government of the United States," and as an illustration of his theory he stated that if two districts had each 500,000 people and one of them consisted wholly of American citizens and the other was equally divided between citizens and aliens, that the latter "would have double power over the other district."

I challenge the soundness of both premises. They seem to me without justification in fact.

Taking his first premise, long before the Constitution was adopted, there had already set in a great tide of immigration to this country. Especially in the Middle States there were many aliens. When the Constitution was adopted aliens were very welcome in this country. It was then recognized that its future greatness would depend to some extent upon migration to this country. The American people were then not as sensitive about aliens as they are now, for they all recognized that all of them were the descendants of men who were once aliens. One of the counts against George III in the Declaration of Independence was this:

> He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners and refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither.

In many of the Colonies there were the most liberal provisions with respect to aliens. Thus in Massachusetts no length of residence was required and in others only an oath of allegiance, while in others any permanent residence qualified a man to vote if he was a freeholder.

Pennsylvania especially had a heterogeneous population. Its chief city was then the true cosmopolitan city of the country. Recognizing the existence of many aliens in America, the naturalization laws of Pennsylvania were so liberal that any alien who had resided in Pennsylvania for one year and owned real estate was made ipso facto a citizen and accorded all the rights of such. The Constitution itself recognizes the necessity of naturalization in more than one passage.

Thus the framers of the Constitution could not have been ignorant of the fact that there were then many aliens in the United States and that many more were to come, and it is a plausible conjecture that, because they were truly a part of the population, subject to the laws of the country, they used the word "persons" in describing whom should be enumerated.

Equally without foundation is the second premise that to include aliens in the population is to give them an undue influence in the councils of the Nation, for that ignores the basic theory of representative government. Aliens are human beings, and as such have rights in any country in which they are domiciled, not only under the principles of natural justice but also by the provisions of the Constitution itself. Aliens help to create the wealth of our Nation; they are subject to its laws and must comply with all its demands of taxation.

The gentleman from Virginia suggested that if all the people of the United States could be called in a town meeting to determine upon questions of common interest aliens would naturally be denied a right to vote. That may be true, but, nevertheless, those who did vote would necessarily act for the common benefit of all the inhabitants, who would be obliged to respect the laws thus enacted. As such a town meeting is impossible, we have adopted the principle of representative government, and while only citizens can vote for such representatives such fact is not inconsistent with both the moral and political obligation of the representatives to act in the common interests of all, as all, whether citizens or not, are affected by such laws and are obliged to obey them. Aliens, therefore, who have become part of our household and who have cast their lots permanently with ours, and who presumably have a wish to become citizens when permitted to do so, have a just right to be represented, although they can not select the representatives, and the framers of the Constitution recognized this when they included them in the enumeration.

The only exception to this fundamental rule of public justice was the nontaxed Indians and the slaves. The former were regarded as sui generis and the right of the latter to be represented, even though they were regarded as property, was recognized by the Constitution by enumerating them to the extent of three-fifths of their number. Why include slaves and exclude alien freemen?

Not only was the argument of my friend from Virginia defective in its fundamental premises, but his method of construing the Constitution was, it seems to me, too narrow. His is the textual method of taking the words of the instrument and trying to determine the true meaning from the words themselves. The Constitution can never be adequately construed by this method and my friend's argument demonstrates the fact, for he himself shows that the word "persons" has been used in the Constitution in 27 different places and that it does not always have the same meaning in any one place. This is probably true. It certainly illustrates the fact that to determine what the framers meant by the word "persons" in Article I, section 2, you must consider not only the text of the Constitution, but also the debates in the Federal Convention and the historic background of that great document. It is therefore a singular fact that my friend from Virginia makes no reference to the debates in the Constitutional Convention and none whatever to the historic controversy between the great and the little States as to the basis of representation, and yet it can not be denied that Article I, section 2, was the final outcome of a controversy which began in the First Continental Congress and which became the greatest source of controversy in the Federal Convention itself.

When that controversy is recalled it seems clear and would be indisputable, but for Mr. TUCKER'S argument, that the word "persons" did include all human beings except those who were specifically excluded from Article I, section 2, and it will not be disputed that there is no express exclusion of aliens from the "persons" to be enumerated.

Words are always an imperfect medium of thought. As Justice Holmes once said, they are but the "skin of a thought." Nearly all the great controversies of history have turned upon the meaning of words, because no words can ever be used that fully express the meaning of those who employ them. Indeed, the meaning of words may often depend upon the inflection of the voice. The sardonic Disraeli was wont to reply to those who sent him the gift of a book, "I shall lose no time in reading your book," and to others he would reply, "I am lying under a sense of obligation to you for the gift of your book." Here the same words are susceptible of two precisely opposite meanings.

For this reason, the textual method of weighing the meaning of a general expression, like "persons," while it must be the first step in any discussion of meaning, is only the first step. To ascertain the true meaning, it is obligatory that we put ourselves in the mental attitude of those who used the words, and to do so we must understand the subject matter of their discussion and the purpose of the debate.

I therefore shall invite your attention in a brief reference to the genesis of Article I, section 2, and I think you will then see that, with the exception of negro slaves and of nontaxed Indians, it was the clear intention to enumerate the entire population, without respect to whether a given person was a full-fledged citizen or only, as an alien, a potential citizen.

Article I, section 2, was the culmination of a long-standing controversy between the Colonies, each of which had become by the act of revolution an independent and fully sovereign nation. The First Continental Congress constituted a provisional government of the most informal character. It was little more than a conference of newly created independent States for the purposes of common defense. It was the "United States" in embryo. It exercised many of the rights of a sovereign power and, among others, issued currency to pay the expenses of the new Government. The obligation to redeem such currency was distributed among the thirteen Colonies by apportioning to each a quota, for which each was individually responsible. Thereafter the expenses of the Government were largely met by requisitions, addressed to each State, but each State reserved the right to honor or dishonor the requisition as it seemed proper.

As to the method of estimating the quota, the Continental Congress had first suggested that it be based upon real-estate holdings, and for this purpose the Congress of 1783 had required the States to make returns of their lands, buildings, and inhabitants. Anticipating that this would not result satisfactorily, they recommended to the constituent States that the

quota be based upon the number of inhabitants. (Journals of Congress, VIII, p. 129.) The difficulty of either method was due to the fact that, in the first place, there was no satisfactory method of estimating the value of taxable real estate, and, on the other hand, there was no authoritative census of the inhabitants.

The result might easily be anticipated. At first some States honored the requisition, and others disregarded it or were tardy in their payment; and as the financial affairs of the inchoate Government went from bad to worse, finally none of the States fully met the requisitions of the Government. This led to very great dissatisfaction, for each State had an equal voice in the new Government, and the injustice of allowing a State which contributed little or nothing to the national expenses or to the recruiting of the armies the same voice as a State which measurably met its share of the common burden soon became the source of great discontent.

Shortly after the Declaration of Independence attempts were made to put the form of the Government into more definite shape, and as a result the so-called Articles of Confederation were proposed in 1777 and tardily adopted in 1781. Under these articles each State was represented in Congress by not less than two nor more than seven Members, but each State was entitled to only one vote. Article VIII provided:

> All charges of war and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common Treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States in proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States in Congress assembled shall from time to time direct and appoint.

This was the first attempt to have an equitable apportionment of expenses, although the relative power of each State in the new Government remained the same, and the cause of the grievance was thereby in no respect removed.

I need not detail the terrible breakdown of the new Government under the Articles of Confederation. Congress attempted to apportion the expenses of government upon the value of the lands in each State, but, as to the costs of the Army and Navy, it was agreed by Article IX that Congress had power—

> to make requisitions from each State for its quota in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in each State.

In this lay the germ of Article I, section 2, of the Constitution. The "white inhabitants," which excluded the Indians and the negroes, were taken as the basis of the quotas, because it was found impracticable to value the taxable real estate and it was believed that the number of white inhabitants would be a fair measure of the relative wealth of the various States.

This method of apportionment proved a complete failure, not because it was not sound in theory but because the conditions of poverty and the general demoralization that followed the treaty of peace made it impossible to carry out any such plan. For example, the Government made a requisition upon the States to raise $8,000,000, and only $400,000 was actually contributed. The receipts of the confederation in the last 14 months of its existence were less than $400,000. It was the so-called "critical period" of our history, and the new Nation nearly died at its birth.

The result of this financial chaos and the conflicting commercial regulations was the calling of the great Federal convention of 1787. The great problem that confronted that convention was due to the facts that I have recited. It confronted far more than the raising of revenue. It involved a question of political justice. Long before the convention met there were two opposite schools of thought in conflict. The one prevailed in the smaller States and the other in the larger. The small States were morbidly conscious of their new dignity as a nation and insisted upon absolute equality between the States that formed the Union. The larger States had a deep sense of the injustice of allowing each of the thirteen Colonies an equal voice when they differed so greatly in wealth and population and contributed so disproportionately to the common fund.

The sense of this injustice was manifested in the First Continental Congress and, as the war progressed and contributions of money and men by the different States varied not merely proportionately but in varying degrees of loyalty to the common cause, the unfairness of allowing a State, which contributed few men and less money the same vote as a State which taxed its resources of treasure and men to the utmost became more glaring. Therefore the great problem of the Federal Convention of 1787 was to reach an adjustment that would satisfy the pride of the little States, as sovereign nations, and the just demands of the larger States that political power should be proportioned to political burdens. Virginia and Pennsylvania were the two largest States, and before the convention met their delegates had met in caucus and formulated what was subsequently called the "Virginia plan." The second section of that plan provided:

> *Resolved, therefore,* That the rights of suffrage in the National Legislature ought to be apportioned to the quotas of contributions or to the number of free inhabitants, as the one or the other rule may seem best in different cases.

This plan, which was our Constitution in embryo, was bitterly assailed in an angry debate of many weeks by the delegates from the little States, which, in turn, submitted the so-called "New Jersey plan," but even that plan made the following provision in section 3:

> *Resolved,* That whenever requisitions shall be necessary, instead of the rule for making requisitions mentioned in the Articles of Confederation, the United States in Congress be authorized to make such requisitions in proportion to the whole number of white and other free inhabitants of every age, sex, and condition, including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and three-fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, except Indians not paying taxes.

It will thus be noted that in the Articles of Confederation and in both the Virginia plan and the New Jersey plan the apportionment was to be based upon the population in language so general as not to exclude aliens. It was a numbering of the people without respect to whether they were citizens or aliens and only the New Jersey plan made the exception of Indians not paying taxes and of three-fifths of the slaves. The Indians were excluded because they were regarded as nomadic, wild tribes, and in no true sense a part of the population, and the real dispute was as to the slaves, which the Northern States claimed could not be regarded as inhabitants, because they were regarded by their owners as property, while the slave-holding States insisted upon their being included in the enumeration. The three-fifths rule, as proposed in the New Jersey plan, which was put forth by the smaller States, was in the nature of a compromise.

I need hardly remind the House of the great discussion, lasting many weeks, with which the convention began and which related wholly to the question whether the States should be represented in both Houses of Congress on an equality or in proportion to their wealth or numbers. It resulted in a grave crisis, which nearly disrupted the convention, but the first and great compromise of the convention was finally reached through the influence of Doctor Franklin, whereby the principle of equality of right was recognized in the Senate and the equity of proportional representation was to be recognized in the constitution of the lower branch of Congress.

After this compromise had been adopted the debate then began as to the basis of representation in this House, and the only question was as to the method of allotment.

When the debate had been concluded the convention, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, on the 13th day of June made their report, and section 7 provided that—

> The rights of suffrage in the first branch of the National Legislature (the House of Representatives) ought not to be according to the rule established in the Articles of Confederation but according to some equitable ratio of representation, namely, in proportion to the whole number of white and other free citizens and inhabitants of every age, sex, and condition, including those bound to servitude for a term of years and three-fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, except Indians not paying taxes in each State.

It will hardly be questioned that aliens were included in the comprehensive expression, "white and other free citizens and inhabitants of every age, sex, and condition."

Unable to agree upon equality in the Senate, the report of the Committee of the Whole was referred to a compromise committee, and that committee reported in favor of equality in the Senate and proportionate representation in the House and recommended that property, as well as persons, ought to be taken into account in order to obtain a just index of the relative rank of the States. This was on the insistence of the larger States, which apprehended a shifting of the population to the West and South, which would ultimately subject the larger States, which would have the greater wealth, to the oppressive demands of the smaller States, and time has verified this prediction. Therefore, the method of apportionment was again recommitted to five members, who proposed a scheme whereby the first House of Representatives should consist of 56 Members, who were to be distributed among the States upon

an estimate of their population, but authorized the Legislature, as future circumstances might require, to increase the number of Representatives and distribute them among the States upon a compound ratio of their wealth and the number of their inhabitants, and this was adopted.

It was then proposed that the first Congress should consist of 36 Members from States which held few or no slaves and 29 from the slave-holding States, and this was objectionable to the latter. Accordingly, a counterproposition was made to return to the principle of numbers alone and to provide a periodical census to adjust the shifting of their population or wealth, and to gain this provision for the future it was agreed to count the slaves on the basis of three-fifths of their numbers.

The subject was long and earnestly debated, and while I have no time to quote from the debates, which would be very illuminating, the fact remains that at no time during the debates was it suggested for a moment that aliens were not to be included among the inhabitants. The culmination of the debate came when the Northern States, speaking through Gouverneur Morris, agreed to accept the principle of the three-fifths rule, provided that direct taxation should be in proportion to representation. It was thought that this would result in an equitable balance, for if the slave-holding States had an undue advantage by the inclusion of three-fifths of the slaves, who were regarded as property, yet they would bear a correspondingly greater burden in the apportionment of direct taxes.

Accordingly a new resolution was referred to a committee of detail, which provided that the first Congress should consist of 65 Members, but that—

> * * * the Legislature of the United States shall possess authority to regulate the number of Representatives in any of the foregoing cases upon the principle of their number of inhabitants, according to the provisions hereafter mentioned, namely, provided always, that representation ought to be proportioned according to direct taxation.

It then provided for a census to be taken within 6 years from the first Congress and thereafter every 10 years "of all of the inhabitants of the United States."

The committee of detail, after considering this proposition, reported that there should be one Representative for every 40,000 inhabitants, but another effort was made to exclude the slaves from the enumeration and the debate broke out afresh. The principle of a three-fifths allotment to the slave inhabitants was, however, retained and suffered no change when the draft of the Constitution was again referred to the committee of style and that committee reported the Constitution in its present form, which provided:

> Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

It is further provided:

> The number of Representatives shall not exceed 1 for every 40,000 people.

This remained unchanged, with the exception that Washington, as presiding officer, then broke his silence by expressing a wish that the number of Representatives should not exceed 1 for every 30,000, instead of 40,000, as theretofore, and this was adopted.

I apologize to the House for this very lengthy statement of the genesis of Article I, section 2, but if there be any who are inclined to support the thesis of the gentleman from Virginia, that the framers did not intend to include aliens in the enumeration, then this lengthy explanation will not be in vain, for it seems to me conclusive that when they deliberately used the expression "persons" in their method of enumeration, they used it in the comprehensive sense of all human beings who were inhabitants of the several States, except in so far as they expressly excluded persons who were Indians not taxed and slaves, the latter being enumerated on a purely artificial basis of three-fifths of their numbers.

It is clear that the framers never intended to leave the matter to the discretion of Congress. They compromised their differences by establishing a hard and fast rule, and they reaffirmed this when they adopted the fourteenth amendment, whereby it was provided that—

> Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed.

To argue that the Congress could at this late day arbitrarily exclude aliens from the enumeration would be a very dangerous step, and happily the Congress has refused to take it. If the Congress can exclude any class of inhabitants, it is difficult to understand where the destruction of the constitutional provision would stop. We have seen in the last nine years that even the positive mandate of the Constitution that there should be a reapportionment every decennial census has been violated. In my judgment, the two most fatal blows which have been struck against our form of government in recent years are the willful refusal for so many years to reapportion on the basis of the Constitution and the asserted right of the Senate to exclude a Senator who has been duly elected because, in its judgment, the State which accredited him had made an unwise choice. That either proposition could be seriously entertained makes one despair of the permanence of a written form of government.

I hope I owe the House no apology for this discussion of a question which for the time being may seem academic.

Can the discussion of any constitutional principle be academic? Certainly the subject assumes a gravely practical character when we reflect upon the wreckage of those portions of the Constitution, which were the basis of the great compact. Macaulay imagined a New Zealander of a later age who, standing upon a broken arch of London Bridge, would survey the ruins of the historic edifices of London, but a New Zealander who would study our Constitution as the fathers designed it and as it now exists would see in the subject matter of this discussion a greater wreckage.

Little is now left of the great compromise of the fathers. The sovereign States were to be represented in the Senate by representatives of their own choice. To-day the accepted doctrine is that the States only nominate Senators and that their final choice must be "with the advice and consent of the Senate." Such Senators were to be selected by the State legislatures. They are now elected in a popular election. Taxation was to go hand in hand with apportionment, but under the sixteenth amendment the larger part of the taxes have been levied for nine years past without apportionment among the several States and without regard to a decennial census or enumeration.

As a result the theory of equitable representation in proportion to the burdens of government, which was the great objective of the fathers, has been impaired.

"Can such things be and overcome us as a summer cloud without our special wonder?"

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 312) to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois calls up the conference report on the bill S. 312, the census and apportionment bill, and asks unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 312) to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendments numbered 2, 6, 11, 13, and 14.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House numbered 1, 5, 12, 15, and 16, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "1st day of July in the year 1929 and every tenth year thereafter"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "12 months from the beginning of the enumeration"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the House amendment insert the following: " : *Provided further*, That in making any appointments under this act to positions in the District of Colum-

bia or elsewhere, preference shall be given to persons discharged under honorable conditions from the military or naval forces of the United States who served in such forces during time of war and were disabled in the line of duty, to their widows, and to their wives if the husband is not qualified to hold such positions"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "without regard to the civil service laws or the classification act of 1923, as amended"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be stricken out and the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be stricken out by the House amendment and in lieu thereof insert the following: "to unemployment" and a comma; and the House agree to the same.

CARL R. CHINDBLOM,
E. HART FENN,
CLARENCE J. MCLEOD,
Managers on the part of the House.

W. L. JONES,
HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
A. H. VANDENBERG,
DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 312) to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress, submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

On amendment No. 1: The Senate bill provided for a census of radio sets. The House amendment struck out this provision; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 2: The Senate bill provided for the taking of the census in the year 1929 and every 10 years thereafter. The House amendment changed "1929" to "1930"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 3: The Senate bill provided for the beginning of the 3-year decennial census period on the 1st of July next preceding the census provided for in section 1. The House amendment changed this date to the 1st day of January, 1930, and every tenth year thereafter. The Senate recedes with an amendment making the date the 1st day of July, 1929, and every tenth year thereafter.

On amendment No. 4: The Senate bill provided that the tabulation of population should be completed within 12 months. The House amendment changed this to six months from the beginning of the enumeration. The Senate recedes with an amendment requiring the completion within 12 months from the beginning of the enumeration.

On amendment No. 5: The Senate bill provided for appointment by the Director of the Census of temporary employees in the District of Columbia for the taking of the census, with compensation not to exceed the compensation received by other civil-service employees engaged in like or comparable service. The House amendment struck out this limitation on the compensation and the Senate recedes.

On amendments Nos. 6, 7, and 8: The Senate bill provided—by the language proposed to be stricken out by amendment No. 6—that in the case of appointments in the executive branch of the Government in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, preference should be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, marines, and their widows, and to wives of injured soldiers, sailors, marines if the husband was not qualified to hold the position. The Senate bill further provided—by the language proposed to be stricken out by amendment No. 7—that in making all appointments necessary to the taking of the census, preference should be given to American citizens and ex-service men and women. The Senate bill further provided—by the language proposed to be stricken out by amendment No. 8—that, in appointments to the field service for taking the census, appointments should be made subject to the civil service laws and that direct preference should be given to disabled veterans of wars in which the United States has been engaged.

The House, by amendments Nos. 6 and 7, proposes to strike out the first two of these provisions, and by amendment No. 8 proposes to strike out the third provision and to insert in lieu thereof the requirement that appointments in the field service should be made without reference to the civil service, but that preference should be given to disabled veterans of wars in which the United States has been engaged, and wives of disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines if the husband is not qualified for appointment.

The House recedes on amendment No. 6, which merely restates existing law, and the Senate recedes on amendments Nos. 7 and 8 with amendments providing:

(1) That in making any appointments under this act to positions in the District of Columbia or elsewhere first preference shall be given to honorably discharged United States veterans disabled in the line of duty during any war, to their widows, and to their wives if the husbands are not qualified for appointment; and

(2) That appointments to the field service under the act shall be without reference to civil service laws.

On amendment No. 9: The Senate bill provided that employees of the departments and independent offices of the Government may be employed and compensated for field work in connection with the fifteenth census, but that when so employed shall not be paid in the aggregate a greater compensation than they would receive for service in the positions held by them. The House amendment strikes out this limitation and inserts a provision that when so employed they shall not be subject to the provisions of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes or section 6 of the act of May 10, 1916, as amended by the act of August 29, 1916, which prohibit a person holding one position from receiving pay beyond a prescribed limit under another appointment or pay in addition to regular compensation unless authorized by law. The Senate recedes with an amendment omitting the limitation of the Senate bill and also the matter inserted by the House amendment, the latter being omitted as surplusage, since the Senate bill already provides that these employees, as well as officers and enlisted men engaged in enumerations at military posts, may be "employed and compensated" for census work.

On amendment No. 10: The Senate bill provided that the fifteenth and subsequent censuses should be restricted to population, agriculture, irrigation, drainage, distribution, unemployment, radio sets, and mines. The House amendment struck out of this list unemployment and radio sets. The Senate recedes with an amendment restoring the word "unemployment" to the list.

On amendment No. 11: The Senate bill provided that the census of population and agriculture should be taken as of the 1st day of November. The House amendment changed this to the 1st day of May; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 12: The Senate bill provided a fine of not exceeding $1,000 for persons offering or rendering any information or suggestion to any census employee engaged in enumeration of population with unlawful intent to cause an inaccurate enumeration. The House amendment provided, as an alternative penalty, imprisonment for not exceeding one year, or both; and the Senate recedes.

On amendments Nos. 13 and 14: The Senate bill provided for the taking of the census of agriculture and livestock in 1934 and every 10 years thereafter, the census to be taken as of the 1st day of November. The House amendment changed the beginning year to 1935 and the month to January; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 15: This is a clerical amendment; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 16: Section 22 of the Senate bill provided for the method of reapportioning the House under the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses. The House amendment strikes out the entire section and inserts a new section covering the same matter. The only differences (other than clerical amendments) are as follows:

(1) The Senate bill provided that the statement to be transmitted by the President to the Congress should contain an apportionment of the "existing number" of Representatives made by apportioning such number among the States according to their numbers as ascertained under the census "by the method used in the last preceding apportionment and also by the method of equal proportions." The corresponding portion of the House amendment provides that the statement should contain the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the "then existing number" of

Representatives made in each of the following manners: By the method used in the last preceding apportionment, by the method known as the method of major fractions, and by the method known as the method of equal proportions.

(2) The Senate bill provided that if the Congress to which the President's statement is transmitted fails to pass a reapportionment law, then each State shall be entitled to the number of Representatives shown in the statement, based on the method used in the last apportionment, until an apportionment law is enacted or a subsequent statement is submitted. The corresponding provision of the House amendment provides that the apportionment shall remain in effect until the taking effect of a reapportionment under this act or subsequent statute.

The Senate recedes on this amendment.

CARL R. CHINDBLOM,
E. HART FENN,
CLARENCE J. MCLEOD,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, this is a complete report from the committee on conference with reference to the census and apportionment bill (S. 312). On the part of the House, three managers signed the report as well as the statement. Two of the managers, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. LOZIER], did not sign either of the documents. Therefore they did not concur in the conference report.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield? Let us have some agreement as to time.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I will say that there is one hour of debate, and, of course, I shall yield to gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman from Illinois yield to me one-half the time, and I will yield to Members on both sides who are opposed to the conference report?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I see no objection to that. I shall yield one-half of the time, reserving the right to control the time at the end of the hour to move the previous question. In the meantime, Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half of the available time to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. GREEN. Will the gentleman from Illinois yield time to those who are in favor of the report?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I shall try to take care of all as nearly as I can.

Mr. Speaker, there were three main points in difference between the two Houses. The first was that relating to the time for taking the census or enumeration. The second was that relating to the provision in the Senate bill under which persons employed in the field work for taking the census were to be selected under civil service laws but without regard to the classification act of 1923. The third point of difference was with reference to two subjects of enumeration, the House having stricken out the item "radio sets" and there being some question as to the result of the action of the House on the subject of "unemployment." I will say as to the latter matter that the Senate conferees receded on the matter of taking the enumeration of radio sets.

With reference to unemployment, while there was some difference of opinion on the subject itself among the House conferees, we took the view that the term "unemployment" having been left in the bill in the first section and stricken out in a later section—section 4—together with "radio sets," there was a serious question whether the subject of including unemployment as a part of the enumeration was a matter of adjustment between the two Houses. The House conferees therefore agreed, the subject of unemployment having been retained by the House in the first section, that it was consistent to restore it in the subsequent section.

With reference to the civil-service provision the House by a very large vote, in fact it seemed to the present Speaker almost a unanimous vote—and he was in a position to observe the situation—the House struck out the provision in the Senate bill, putting the field employees for the census under the civil service.

When the conferees met we found that we wanted some more information from the Bureau of the Census, and we called in Doctor Steuart and Doctor Hill, of the Census Bureau. They gave us very valuable information. They were very closely interrogated by the conferees, particularly with reference to the time for taking the census, and the civil-service provisions or the effect of the civil-service provisions.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I am very anxious not to lose much time. What is the gentleman's question?

Mr. COLLIER. It is not my purpose to ask an impertinent question, but I want to know if the House conferees seriously contended and held out until the last minute on differences in respect to the time of taking the census in the two bills? In other words, whether the House conferees fought as hard as they could and held out as long as they could on that proposition of taking the census in May, which was put into the bill by so tremendous a majority on the part of the House.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, the conferees first convened at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. We continued our deliberations until 12 o'clock. We met again at 3 o'clock and adjourned at 5 o'clock, and practically all of the time in debate and discussion between the conferees was devoted to that particular subject of the time for taking the census. In addition, the gentlemen representing the Bureau of the Census were closely interrogated upon that subject and gave valuable information, which, I think, had some influence with the conferees.

With reference to the civil-service provision, there has been serious criticism of the action of the House in striking out that provision. That criticism has come from respectable sources. I have seen it in some newspaper editorials, for whose views I have a very high regard. I think there is misapprehension as to what this bill really would do in the matter of placing the employees under the civil service. There will be about 575 supervisors and probably a little larger number of assistant supervisors. The supervisors will take about $2,000 each, and probably serve about 8 or 10 months; we do not know positively. The assistant supervisors will earn about $150 for about three months' work. The special agents will not exceed 1,000 in number, and they will do exactly the same work that is done by the enumerators, the supervisors, and the assistant supervisors. They will be used to go out and check up and complete and expedite the work where it lags and where it has been inefficiently done. Most of them will earn from five to six dollars a day for the time they work, and some will be paid upon the piece-price basis. Their probable earnings will be $125 each. There will be 100,000 enumerators, and in the urban districts they will work about two weeks in taking the census and in the rural districts about four weeks. The average earnings of these enumerators will be $125 each. There will be 100,000 of them, to be selected throughout the country in the various districts where they take the census, so that the Civil Service Commission would have to hold an examination for some one in every one of these enumeration districts. Each enumerator will count about 2,000 people. There are, altogether, about 80,000 political subdivisions in the United States in which the enumeration will be made. The Census Bureau already has on hand 40,000 applications for these positions of enumerators. The Census Bureau has prepared all of the necessary papers for holding an examination of its own. Every applicant is required to fill out for himself a census blank or form with reference to himself and also to answer questions relating to the instructions and to certify that he has read them and understands them. The chances are that the Civil Service Commission could not hold any different examination from that, and the chances are also that there would have to be a substantial agreement that the Civil Service Commission would accept the work of the Census Bureau. Therefore, while I am entirely committed personally to the civil-service system in the Federal Government, I think that the action of the House was eminently proper, and it was sustained by the action of the conferees.

Mr. Speaker, with reference to the time of taking the census, the Senators were very insistent on that provision in the bill. They argued it very strongly, and personally I do not believe that we would have had an agreement upon the entire bill if the House conferees had not yielded upon it. Further, during the progress of the deliberations of the committee of conference the position of the Senate became rather more convincing to the majority of the conferees than it had theretofore been. Doctor Steuart and Doctor Hill told us very explicitly that they did not believe they could finish the enumeration and have the census completed so as to be able to prepare the statement which the President is required to file with Congress in December, 1930, for the purpose of preparing the way for apportionment of Members of the House if the census were taken in May, 1930. On that point they were very explicit and conclusive. The purpose of this legislation after all is to secure an apportionment. The Constitution itself provides only for an enumeration of the population. The other things which are added in the bill as subjects for enumeration are within the power of the Congress to require and to cause to be done, but the Constitution requires only an enumeration of the population for the purpose of securing an apportionment. So when the responsible authorities told us that they did not believe that they could complete the work in time in order that the House might have information which the bill itself required in portions which were not in dispute, eventually the majority of the House conferees receded, and I

call special attention to the fact that so far as the apportionment is concerned nothing was in dispute upon that subject. We could not change that; we were bound by the provisions in the bill, and we believed it should by all means be made certain that the statement could be furnished by the Census Bureau during the first week in December in order that the House and the Senate might have material upon which to base an apportionment.

There were other differences between the two Houses in the bill, but as to all of them the Senate conferees agreed substantially to the amendments of the House. There has been some clarification here and there, especially with regard to the so-called Fish amendment in regard to disabled soldiers.

We restored the amendment which provided that all ex-service men should have preference. That is now the law. It was omitted largely because it was merely a repetition of the existing law. The conferees thought it would do no harm to repeat it, and the House conferees agreed to the Senate provision. With reference to disabled men, we found language both in the House amendment and in the Senate bill which was very peculiar. You will find it reads that—

preference shall be given to disabled veterans of wars in which the United States have been engaged.

That is in the original Senate bill, and that is also in the so-called Fish amendment. In other words, a German veteran, for example, who was engaged in a war in which the United States was engaged—because that is the language—might be construed to have the preference here. Fortunately, we found in other provisions, particularly in amendment No. 7, that we were enabled to provide new language which will cover the whole matter properly, so that now, while a general preference is given to all ex-service men and women, special preference is given to disabled ex-service men, to widows of such men, and to the wives of ex-service men where their wives are qualified to perform the work and the husbands are not.

I now yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I will take only five minutes for myself and reserve the balance of my time.

I think the House is aware of the fact that this conference report is the culmination of one of the most unusual proceedings that this House has ever experienced of its kind. But I am not going to take up the time of the House to discuss that phase of the subject. We are going to oppose this conference report in order that we may go back, if possible, and have this date changed back to May.

I know that under pressure the Director and the officials of the Census Bureau finally changed positions and said just what some people wanted them to say with reference to the time for taking the census. But we have gone into that question thoroughly and they contended that the time to take the census would be May in order to get an accurate census of all the agricultural States. Now, they ask us to change it to November.

Do you know what that means? Instead of securing a readjustment of the population from the distortion made in the census of 1920 it will mean the loss of a Representative from Louisiana, 1 from Mississippi, 1 from Alabama, 1 from Tennessee, 2 from Kentucky, 1 from Virginia, 3 or 4 from Missouri, 1 from Kansas, 1 from Iowa, 1 from Nebraska, 1 from South Dakota, 1 from North Dakota, and 1 each from Maine and Vermont. Yet they propose to take this census in the wintertime, which will be most unfavorable to those States; in the wintertime, instead of in the spring, when you would find the farmers on their farms to a greater extent than at any other time in the year.

What goes with that representation? It will go to States with large alien populations. It goes to the large congested cities, if you please, with large alien populations.

Let me tell you gentlemen from those States that if you will reapportion your States according to the doctrine you have been preaching and voting for in the last few days you will strip the agricultural sections of those States of practically any representation at all, and I particularly refer to the State of Michigan.

How are you going to take the census of the farmers in Maine in the wintertime? I do not live in Maine, and you do not expect me to plead the cause of Maine; but when that State is under snow, how are you going to take a census of the potato growers who have been appealing here for relief? In North Dakota and in Nebraska and in the Southern States, particularly in the Cotton Belt, where the ravages of the boll weevil leave us so little cotton to pick that many of our people will be gone from their farms by November.

No, gentlemen: this is an extension of that movement here to increase the power of the large alien-congested centers of this country by reducing the number of Representatives from the agricultural sections of the United States. [Applause.]

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I do not know how many more people there will be on our side who desire to speak. I would like to have the gentleman from Mississippi use the remainder of his 30 minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. How much time has the gentleman left?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois has 15 minutes remaining.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. THURSTON].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Speaker, there is just one phase of this matter to which I want to address myself at this time, and that is the date proposed for the taking of the census of persons. I want to refer to section 2 of Article I of the Constitution and one provision in that chapter. I read:

The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of 10 years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.

Now, we have heard a great deal here about the construction of the Constitution, and, of course, I would not attempt to stand here as a critic or as an expounder of that great instrument; but if we are to follow precedents, we know that all the prior enumerations have taken place within the respective decennial periods. In this respect, your Committee on the Census had this matter under consideration for several months last year, and in a bill presented last session, providing that the enumeration should be taken in the month of May, of course, had this provision in mind. And in the Chamber at the other end of this building a bill was written and brought in carrying the month of November, without the decennial period, so that if we gave consideration to the Constitution, as it has been construed for 130 of 140 years, we would say that it was then intended that the enumeration should be taken within a decennial period, and the 10-year period in this instance will not have elapsed until December 31, 1929; yet this bill proposes to have the enumeration taken two months prior, within the prior decennial period, and then it will be referred to as the census of 1929, instead of the census of 1930. A precedent, indeed! If we are to give fair construction to this great instrument, I believe it will be agreed that the framers thought that the full 10-year period should elapse before the enumeration was had. So if we do want to revere and give weight to precedent and sustain the clear intent of this provision of the Constitution, then we will follow the practice that has been adhered to since the formation of our Government and have the census taken in the zero year.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, this bill was prepared in the Senate without hearings, so we are not obliged to give any great weight or consideration to the deliberations that were had at the other end of the Capitol on this subject, because it was plainly apparent from the bill that was sent over here that the subject matter had not been so thoroughly considered as in this Chamber, because many important amendments were adopted to this bill when it was brought to the House.

The House Committee on the Census determined that the month of May would be the best time for this work, and their judgment was confirmed here last week when by a vote of at least 2 or 3 and possibly 4 to 1 when the Committee of the Whole again amended the bill finding that the month of May would be the best month. What situation has intervened in the meantime that would cause this House to change its position upon this subject? Surely there has been no evidence adduced or offered to this body or to the conferees that would warrant them in making that change. So I feel I am obliged to dissent from the conference report because I believe it proposes a violation of the Constitution and fixes an unsatisfactory date for this work.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. What did the hearings of the committee disclose as to enough time between May and December to take this census?

Mr. THURSTON. It was agreed by the members of the Census Bureau that were sent down to the Census Committee that the enumeration of persons could be concluded in from 30 to 60 days. Now, a great deal of confusion has been thrown into this bill because there is an enumeration of distribution and many other matters that have no direct bearing on the census portion of this bill; the testimony was undisputed before the committee that the enumeration could be had

in at least 60 days, and if that is true, there would be ample time to get it before the Congress by December 1. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. SNOW].

Mr. SNOW. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] has asked how a fair enumeration can be taken in Maine in November and December, and I will answer his question. A fair and accurate enumeration can not be made. Weather conditions in that State during November and December are such that a just, thorough, and complete enumeration can not then be taken. Whether this movement to change date from May 1 to November 1 is actuated by those who wish to favor the large cities at the expense of our agricultural districts, or to favor Doctor Steuart, the Director of the Census, who, by the way, also seems to have the faculty of changing his mind, I do not know and I do not care. But let me say to you in all fairness that if you pass this bill incorporating November 1 in it as the day census enumeration is to begin you will be doing a very unfair thing to my State, and I say it without any fear of contradiction.

Mr. COLE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNOW. Yes.

Mr. COLE. And to all the Northern States. It is an utter impossibility to take the census in those States in November. We tried that in 1920, in January, and it was a complete failure.

Mr. PALMER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNOW. Yes.

Mr. PALMER. I want to ask the gentleman from Maine if it is not a fact that it would discriminate against the farm classes all over the United States?

Mr. SNOW. I am not familiar with conditions in other States, and can only speak for my own State.

Mr. ROMJUE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNOW. Yes.

Mr. ROMJUE. If the bill is passed with this provision in it, would it not result in the condition that existed when they took the preceding census?

Mr. SNOW. I see no other answer to it than yes. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHINDBLOM] has just stated that the conferees called in Doctor Steuart and Doctor Hill. As far as I go, I do not care if they even called in Doctor Bunyan. According to the letter read by the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. GIBSON] on the floor of the House last week, Doctor Steuart was apparently in favor of having the enumeration begin in May or June, as it has begun in all other censuses except one, and why Doctor Steuart has now changed his mind is a mystery. I realize that nothing can now be done, but I simply want to inflict myself upon this House long enough to go on record and protest against an enumeration which, to use a familiar expression of the streets, will "gyp" my State out of thousands of persons in the enumeration. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Maine has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. LOZIER]. [Applause.]

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Speaker, ladies, and gentlemen of the House, in the limited time at my command I can not discuss in detail several objections to this conference report. I think a very much better census and reapportionment bill could have been written, but as the measure has passed the Senate and, as amended, has passed the House, the only problem confronting us is to reconcile the bill as it passed the Senate with the bill as it passed the House. In other words, the disagreement between the House and Senate as to the provisions of this bill must be ironed out if the measure is to become a law, and while there are a large number of very grave objections to this bill the outstanding issue is as to the date on which the census shall be taken.

I have insisted from the beginning that if the census is taken in November, or any other winter month, millions of men and women who live on the farms will be absent from their homes working in cities and industrial centers. It is a well-known fact that there are more people at home on the farms in the spring of the year than at any other time of the year, because the young men who have been working in the cities in the winter return to their farm homes in spring to begin preparations for their crops. A census taken in April or May will show a farm population many millions in excess of what would be shown by a census taken in November or any other winter month. Almost without exception, for 140 years, the census has been taken in the spring or early summer for the simple reason that more people are at home at that time than during the winter months.

On January 1, 1920, when the census was taken, millions of young men from the farms were working in industrial plants in the great cities and, of course, were not counted as a part of the population in the States where they really lived. As a result, the census of 1920 was very unfair to the agricultural population and a reapportionment based on the 1920 census would have unjustly deprived the agricultural States of about 20 Members of Congress and of about 20 votes in the Electoral College, and it can not be denied that if the next census is taken in November and December millions of men who actually live on farms will be temporarily absent in the cities working in industrial plants or temporarily employed in the great centers of wealth and population. It is of very great importance to the agricultural classes to have this census taken at a time when they will all be enumerated, which will mean that agriculture will get its just proportion of the Members of the House and votes in the Electoral College.

If this conference report is adopted and this bill becomes operative, it will deprive the great agricultural States and the agricultural classes of from 20 to 30 votes in the Electoral College and from 20 to 30 Members in the House of Representatives. There is no question in the world as to this being the effect that will follow the adoption of the conference report.

Now, I want to impress this fact upon the Representatives in this House from the great agricultural districts: That your constituents are vitally interested in having this census taken in the spring of the year; otherwise the farming classes will not be accurately enumerated and the agricultural States will have their membership in the House and their representation in the Electoral College unjustly reduced.

In my opinion, no greater calamity could befall the agricultural group than to have its population enumerated in November, at a time when millions of farmers or the members of their families are absent from the farm homes working in the great industrial cities. I have aggressively insisted on the enactment of a worth-while farm relief measure—something that will rehabilitate American agriculture and place the farmer on an equality with the other vocational groups. Congress is about to enact a farm bill. If this bill is unsatisfactory, and it is, we will have a chance to pass another one later on.

I am sure the country will be very much dissatisfied with the tariff bill that recently passed the House, because it will impose additional burdens on the farming class; but this vicious tariff bill may be repealed at an early session of Congress. This census bill in its present form will bring disaster to agriculture. The bad effects flowing from taking the census in November will be more permanent and serious to agriculture than a bad farm bill or a bad tariff bill. If this conference report on the census bill is adopted, the great agricultural States and the agricultural classes of the United States will be deprived of from 20 to 30 Representatives in Congress and from 20 to 30 votes in the Electoral College, to which they are justly entitled under a fair enumeration of population; and this loss will not be temporary, but for all time. These 20 or 30 Members of the House and these 20 or 30 votes in the Electoral College will be taken away from the agricultural classes and given to the industrial States. A census taken in November will give the cities and industrial States a big advantage over the agricultural classes for the reason that several million men who in reality live on the farms and who should be counted as a part of the farm population will be absent from the farms in November.

This is a crisis in the history of American agriculture. It is important to get an accurate census of farm products, crops, yield per acre, distribution, and so forth; but a census relating to these matters sinks into insignificance when compared with the importance of securing an accurate population census of the farming classes in the United States, because if the census is taken at a time when a considerable proportion of the farm population is temporarily absent from the farms and at work in the great cities, such an enumeration will not accurately show the farming population and the agricultural classes will thereby be deprived of a large number of Members of the House and a large number of votes in the Electoral College.

There is no reason why this census should be taken in midwinter. In many States the roads will be covered with snow and impassable. The severity of the weather will render an accurate census almost impossible. On the other hand, in a census taken in the cities and industrial districts in the winter few people would be overlooked or omitted, because it is easy to make an enumeration in the cities even in winter.

Now, why can not this census be taken in May? When the officials of the Bureau of the Census appeared before the committee of the House it was not contended by them that November was a better month than May in which to take the census, and there was no claim made that it would require 8 or 10 months to ascertain the population after the enumeration had

been made, nor was it contended that a census taken in May would be too late to enable the population to be ascertained by the time Congress meets in December following.

Please bear in mind that for the purposes of reapportionment it is not necessary to complete the entire census by the time Congress convenes in December. It is only necessary to complete the population census, and this can be done in six or seven months, because the Census Bureau will have an adequate force and the best possible equipment. The Director of the Census testified that he expects to have the enumeration of the cities completed in two weeks from the time the census starts, and the enumeration of the country districts completed within 30 days; so, according to the undisputed evidence, the Census Bureau will have from June 1 to the first week in December to check over the enumeration lists and ascertain the population. These lists will come from the census districts in sheets containing fifty names, and it will not take long to get the total, as one clerk can count several thousands of these lists in a day.

The census of 1900 was taken June 1, and in November the final revised population was announced by the Director of the Census—within about five months from the time the enumeration began. The 1910 census was taken April 15, and on December 10 the final revised population statistics were published by the Bureau of the Census. The 1920 census was taken January 1, and within a few months the population of the United States was available.

As early as June, 1920, in about five months after the 1920 census was taken, the population census of practically all the great cities of the United States was available and published.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. LOZIER. Will the gentleman from Mississippi yield me three minutes more?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Missouri three additional minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LOZIER. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM. As I understand, the Census Committee of the House, when they considered and reported the census bill in the last Congress, unanimously reported that the census should be taken on the May date; is that correct?

Mr. LOZIER. Yes. There was no disagreement between the Democratic and Republican members of the Census Committee as to the best date to take the census. A winter date would be very unfair to agriculture, and a spring date would be fair to all classes, whether they live in the city or country.

Mr. McLEOD. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LOZIER. No; I have only a few minutes left. Gentlemen, I am tremendously interested in having the census taken in the spring of the year, because more men and women will be on the farms at that time than any part of the year. I want all the farming population to be counted. I want the agricultural States and the agricultural population counted so they may have their share of the membership of the House and their share of the electoral votes. If millions of farmers are counted in the industrial centers when they should be counted on the farm, the agricultural classes will lose representation in the House and votes in the Electoral College. By taking the census in November you are taking from 20 to 30 Members of Congress away from the farming States and giving them to the great cities and industrial States. The future of agriculture is involved in these dates. If the agricultural States lose these Members now, we will never get them back. This next census must be fair to agriculture, and those who belong to the agricultural classes should be counted when they are on the farm and not when they may be working temporarily in some factory in another State.

I appeal to the Democrats and Republicans who come from agricultural States to forget their politics for the time being and stand together in favor of having this census taken at a time when the farm people will be counted and credited to the State in which they live and not counted and credited to a State in which they may be temporarily working during the winter months. You Republicans from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and in fact every Member of this House who comes from an agricultural district should vote to have this census taken at a time that will give to the agricultural classes their true population. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. GREGORY].

Mr. GREGORY. Mr. Speaker, there are many distinguished members of the Republican Party who sit in this body for whom I have the highest personal regard. They hail from that section upon which George Rogers Clark and his intrepid band of Kentucky sharpshooters stamped the genius of American ownership and American civilization. They hail from the great plains beyond the mighty Father of Waters, whose fertile yields are capable of filling the granaries of the world with foodstuffs sufficient to meet the requirements of earth's multiplied millions. They hail from the majestic Rockies, beneath whose splintered peaks and star-daring crags lie untold riches in silver and gold. They hail from the fruitful lands which fringe the sunset sea. I love them all, because their hearts are wonderfully attuned to the needs of the great toiling masses of the Nation, but more particularly to the needs of the downtrodden and oppressed farmer. My heart was thrilled when I heard their clarion demand for this special session of the Congress to enact laws and fashion legislation which would place agriculture upon a basis of economic equality with other lines of human endeavor. I sat here with bated breath and sympathetic heart as I heard these same Republican Members of the House bringing to their command all the blandishments of rhetoric and all of the persuasions of logic, plead for the rights of the farmer and denounce the provisions of the Hawley tariff bill, including the iniquitous sugar schedule. In fact, my heart was almost moved with compassion toward the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TIMBERLAKE] as I saw him, apparently solitary and alone, fighting for the sugar interests. After hearing the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR] and others denounce the Great Western Sugar Co., with its Mexican and child labor, I thought that organization, which produces about 50 per cent of all of the beet sugar made in this country, was almost friendless and that it would have to be contented with a continuation of its annual earning of 45 per cent on its watered stock. But then I did not know the mind of the distinguished majority leader quite so well as the gentleman from Colorado must have understood it. Then the now famous alleged Tom, Dick, and Harry interview had not been given to the press. I thought the Tom, Dick, and Harry representatives of the plain people might vote as they had talked. But the immortal, omnipotent, and omniscient 15 Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee decreed otherwise, and these other Republicans, with good Democratic hearts but with mean Republican heads, who speak so eloquently for the farmer and who vote so consistently against his interests, heard their master's voice and the tariff bill went through with a "big whoopee."

I confess that I do not quite understand the gentlemen who hail from the sections to which I have referred. Their like can nowhere be found among human beings. Their counterpart in one respect, at least, is found in a certain disreputable bug, well known to all youthful students of "bugology." Even the distinguished majority leader, before shaking the dust of sunny Tennessee from his feet and casting his fortunes with the East, must have whiled away some of his youthful hours in observing the habits of this bug. Must I describe it? Well, its chief characteristic is that it looks in one direction while it always pushes in an opposite direction. So it is with these so-called progressive Republicans. They speak eloquently for the farmer on the hustings, in political platforms, and even in this Chamber; but when the whip is cracked above their heads, they always tumble the ball of legislative favoritism into the laps of their big city brethren.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I indulge in no illusions of hope with respect to the fate of the conference report on the pending census and reapportionment bill. Many of these gentlemen on the Republican side bitterly complained against the plan of robbing American farmers of seats in this body by giving to several millions of individuals who acknowledge no allegiance to the flag of our Republic, and who chant the praises of their masters in an alien tongue, representation here. But they voted for this un-American measure. By an overwhelming vote, this House decided to follow the plain mandate of the Constitution and the precedent of more than a century with reference to the year and season in which the census should be taken, namely, at the decennial period in the springtime when farmers are at home and are accessible to the enumerators. The House conferees, headed by a gentleman who was not a member of the Census Committee and who hails from the second largest city in the land, have said by this report that the census must be taken in an off year and at a time when the rural sections can not be conveniently reached, and when the great industrial centers are filled with farmer boys seeking labor until the beginning of another crop season. Is this another plan to increase urban representation in this body? Is this another scheme to further stifle the voice of the American farmer in the affairs of the Government of which he is the chief bulwark and support? Whatever may have been in the minds of the conferees, that is the effect of the conference report.

In the name of the rural sections of the Nation, I protest against the adoption of this conference report; and, unlike

many of the so-called Republican friends of the farmer, I shall take pleasure in voting against it. [Applause.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD].

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I find little consolation in this conference report. This conference report is not in accord with the views expressed by this House upon two very important matters. It is not in accord with the sentiment of the House on the subject of unemployment. It is not in accord with the overwhelming majority opinion expressed in this House with reference to the time for taking the census.

I can not understand why the great agricultural interests of this country have had no consideration in the deliberation on this conference report. There is not a farmer acquainted with farm interests who does not know that the worst time in the year to take a census of farm products and those upon the farm would be in November. There is not a farmer who does not know that the best time for taking the census is in May or June.

I wish every Member of the House would hark back to the census taken in January, 1920. Everybody knows that it was a failure. That failure was attributed to its being taken in the winter, in January. Nobody could rely on it. The urban sections of the country repudiated it and took independent censuses in order that they might not suffer by reason of the unfair report made by the Census Department.

Likewise the country suffered because of the fact that it was an untrue situation with reference to conditions existing in the country, and an untrue situation with reference to the people living in the country. This report should be defeated, and the voice of this House should prevail for the reason that we are the representatives of the people of this country. We are supposed to do that which is best for the interests of the people of the country, and we should not be led astray in the discharge of that duty. I hope this conference report will be defeated. Send it back, and the conferees then, with a renewed determination on behalf of this House, will see to it that the voice of the people is carried out as was so forcibly expressed in this House. [Applause.]

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MCLEOD].

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to some of the facts brought out in the discussion this morning. As a member of the conference committee I say that one of the strongest arguments used in the conference was the fact that every farm organization in the United States which is represented by any official organ took a stand strongly against the early date and advocated that of November. They stated that that is the best time for agriculture, the choicest time. Also it was suggested here a moment ago that the census might be completed if taken in May or June, or possibly back as far as April. Doctor Hill and Doctor Steuart at a conference committee meeting, when they were called to represent the Bureau of the Census, said that they have always done their best to complete the census in six months, but that it never has been done. They did not say that it was impossible but said that the completion of the census had never been accomplished in six months. Therefore they strongly advocated the November date, stating that, in their opinion, this date was by far preferable.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SUMMERS].

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask the Members of this House from the rural districts whether they would prefer to go in November and December to the highways and the byways of the country to find the people or would they go in May, when they could drive any place? I want you gentlemen to vote the way you would do yourselves if you were going to take this census. I believe that not one man from the northern country would undertake to do the work in November, but that if he had his preference he would go in May. The Constitution of the United States says that we shall take this census every 10 years. Are we going to take it according to the Constitution, or are we going to take the census twice within this 10-year period. I am going to do as nearly as I know how what the Constitution directs instead of yielding to expediency. [Applause.]

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. FENN].

Mr. FENN. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say in this connection in regard to the month of November that everyone within the sound of my voice is familiar with the fact that we vote in November. We vote for the President and we vote for other officials in November. We find it an exceptionally good time of the year to vote.

Mr. ROMJUE. And has not one of the greatest complaints been in respect to the exercise of suffrage, that half the vote does not turn out?

Mr. FENN. I never heard that. It is not true in my State.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. And we just go once to vote in November, instead of being at it every day for 30 days.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, all of the Members who voted for the apportionment bill can afford to vote for the motion to recommit that I shall offer to change this date back to May. It will not conflict with, nor will hamper in the slightest, the apportionment bill which passed the House the other day. In respect to the matter of time, if we should take the census in May or June, it has been shown that they would have ample time in which to prepare the figures for the December session of Congress, and they have always said before that they had ample time.

Let me say to you gentlemen who come from States with large cities in them, that if you take this census in November and carry out the apportionment accordingly, it will concentrate your representation into those large cities. I ask the Members from rural Illinois to listen to this: Rural Illinois, Mr. DENISON, will be flagrantly discriminated against if you take this census in the wintertime, as proposed here, and Chicago and the larger cities will benefit. Permit me to say to you gentlemen from Michigan and Wisconsin, you men representing the farmers, the agricultural people, the backbone of the country, that if this census is taken in the wintertime, and then the apportionment is carried out accordingly, it will tend to concentrate the representation from those States into those large cities, and cut down the power and the voice of your agricultural people in this House.

Mr. BROWNE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield for a question.

Mr. BROWNE. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is absolutely mistaken.

Mr. RANKIN. I decline to yield for an argument.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, every agricultural organization in the United States has advocated the taking of this census in November. [Applause.] The former Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Jardine, not only proposed but urged that this census be taken in November.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I am not going to yield until I have stated what I have to say. It is surprising that gentlemen should rise here and try to say to intelligent men and women that November is in the winter. I say to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. COLE] that the month of November is one of the finest months of the year in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. [Applause.] And I do not believe there is much snow in Maine in the month of November.

Mr. SNOW. The gentleman better come up there and see.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Of course, the thought is father to the child. Some States are going to lose representation here and I do not blame them for opposing this legislation, but let us do it upon the merit and not on subterfuge. We hold our elections in November. We make canvasses in all of the election districts in the United States in October and November.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I can not yield. Before the Census Committee a representative of the Agricultural Department appeared who called attention to the fact that the Department of Agriculture had taken typical or experimental censuses in one township in every county, and they found that in the month of November there are more people upon the farms in the United States than in the month of May.

There are 2,000,000 tenant farmers in the United States who change their habitations in March and April, so that by May 1 you have an entirely new population generally on the tenanted farms.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Yes.

Mr. WOOD. The gentleman is mistaken about April, just as he is about May.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I will say to the gentleman from Indiana, who complained about the retention of the word "unemployment," that he knows the rules of the House as well as any other Member. The word "unemployment" was left in this bill in the first section, and therefore it was not within the power of the conferees to omit the word "unemployment" in that section.

Mr. WOOD. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Yes.

Mr. WOOD. Then what was the purpose of having the word taken out in the second section?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Because the gentleman himself introduced a single amendment in the Committee of the Whole to strike out both "radio sets" and "unemployment" in section 4, while in section 1 separate amendments had been offered on each of these items. That caused the confusion. If the gentleman had offered an amendment on each item there would have been no misunderstanding. The vote subsequently in the House was 189 in favor of keeping in the word "unemployment" and 188 against it. The gentleman certainly would not expect a member of the conference to come in here with a conference report that was plainly subject to a point of order.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KETCHAM] spoke upon this matter during the debate and called attention to the attitude of the agricultural organizations. He said:

> In my humble judgment a census taken in November will be fully as accurate from a population standpoint as a census taken in May, and from the standpoint of agriculture there can be no possible reason why anyone should prefer a census taken in May to a census taken in November.
>
> * * * Anyone who is at all familiar with farm conditions will certainly agree that if you go to a farmer in November who has been operating a farm for the past year you will get from him a more nearly accurate picture of his farm operations for that year than you will get from the man who occupies that farm in the succeeding May and, consequently, for the reason that I believe that that census will be very much more nearly accurate I sincerely trust that the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi will be rejected and that the bill as passed by the Senate, where full consideration was given to this proposition, will be adopted in its stead.
>
> In the closing minutes of my time I want to say that not only is the viewpoint expressed by the farm organizations in favor of a census in November, 1929, true, but it is also true that the Secretary of Agriculture and the former Secretary of Commerce, now President of the United States, are on record as favoring the November date for taking of the combined census of agriculture and population.

And he called attention to the fact that the agricultural organizations have uniformly advocated the adoption of the month of November, and he said that he had in his possession the recommendations of those organizations.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain——

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I have not the time to yield.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois declines to yield.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. KETCHAM, our colleague from Michigan, was formerly master of the State grange of Michigan, and I venture to say he knows whereof he speaks. He says here that May would be a better time, so far as the farmer is concerned. I do not profess to have a personal acquaintance with conditions on the farm such as others may have, but I am told that when November arrives the people can conveniently receive the census enumerators, because they have about finished up their work and have not yet begun to leave the farm for the winter.

In addition to that, people in this country who go to winter resorts are still at their homes, and those who go to summer resorts have not yet left their homes. We know the exodus occurs chiefly in the early part of the year. Of course, they begin to go in the winter, but they are not on short vacations, such as we have in the summer time. I am speaking of people who go abroad and who go to the resorts in the early spring.

Some reference has been made in this discussion to the question of constitutionality, with reference to the date for taking the census. I will dwell on that briefly.

The provision of the Constitution in section 2 of Article I is that—

> The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of 10 years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.

The first census was taken as of the first Monday in August, 1790, and the same date was used in the censuses in 1800, 1810, and 1820. In 1830 the date was changed to June 1, and this date was continued up to and including the year 1900. In 1910 the date was changed to April 15, and in 1920 to January 1. It appears plain, therefore, that the decennial period, called in the Constitution "within every subsequent term of 10 years," actually runs from the first Monday in August, 1790, whose corresponding date would be the first Monday in August, 1930, and therefore the dates of May 1, 1930, and November 1, 1929, are exactly on a par, so far as constitutionality is concerned.

The enumeration provided by the Constitution relates exclusively to population and is clearly intended to be the basis for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States. There can be no doubt that the provision of the Constitution is complied with if the enumeration is made at such times and under such circumstances as to furnish such basis for apportionment at the time when such apportionment should be made. The first enumeration or census clearly made possible an apportionment during the life of the first Congress, which ran from March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1791. Clearly a census taken in November, 1929, will provide a basis for an apportionment during the life of the present Congress, the Seventy-first, which runs from March 4, 1929, to March 3, 1931. If by any chance an enumeration were made so late as not to make possible an apportionment based thereon during the life of the Congress directing the enumeration, it would seem that the intent of the Constitution may not have been complied with.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Yes.

Mr. COLE. August 1 is a better time than November. We have never had a census taken in November.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. But this date is in accord with the bill, which provides an arrangement for the possible passage of an apportionment law by Congress at the short session. I think the very purpose of the enumeration provision in the Constitution was to secure an enumeration which would furnish a basis of apportionment during the life of the Congress following the census or enumeration, and when you have complied with that provision you have substantially complied with the requirements of the Constitution. This bill will provide the machinery by which an apportionment may be made by this Congress in the short session of the Seventy-first Congress, and if you change this plan so that it will be impossible for the Census Bureau to finish its enumeration of the population in time you may nullify the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution, because, even if not strictly mandatory, the requirement of the Constitution that an apportionment shall follow a census or enumeration is plainly directory and should be obeyed by the Representatives of the people.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. LOZIER] said that you can take the census of the population within less time than you can all of the other proposed enumerations. That is true, but the enumerators must get all of the information. By the action of the House and Senate at this time we have added two very large subjects—distribution and unemployment—which have never been the subject of enumeration heretofore. That will add more labor to the work of the enumerator than there ever has been before. The subject of unemployment particularly will cause the raising of a great many difficult questions and problems for the Census Bureau to solve. They will have to lay down the rules and methods along which that enumeration shall be made; so also with reference to distribution, the marketing processes, which subject was advocated by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, and which was put in this bill largely in response to his request.

Mr. Speaker, under the general leave to extend remarks on this bill, I will add some observations on the Tilson amendment, which was not in any wise changed by the conferees. It was discussed, however, in our deliberations as to one phase.

In the Tilson amendment, as well as in the original section 22 of the Senate bill, to which the Tilson amendment was offered as a substitute, it is provided that on the first day, or within one week thereafter, of the second regular session of the Seventy-first Congress, the President shall transmit to the Congress the result of the census enumeration and also the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the then existing number of Representatives among the several States according to the respective numbers of the several States as ascertained under such census by the method used in the last preceding apportionment, no State, however, to receive less than one Member. The question has been raised whether the method used in the last apportionment, that of 1911, can be definitely ascertained. Doctor Hill stated before the conferees that the method then used was that of major fractions. In the report submitted by the House Committee on the Census on April 25, 1911, being report No. 12 of the Sixty-second Congress, first session, this language occurs:

> The method of allowing one Member for each full ratio and one for each major fraction thereof was adopted by the committee. This method is easy to understand and is regarded by the committee as approaching as nearly an equitable and uniform distribution of the membership of the House among the several States as can be arrived at by other methods suggested. This method has been denominated the method of "major fractions" and is thus defined:
>
> "The method of major fractions selects a ratio, divides this ratio into the population of the several States, and assigns an additional Representative for each major fraction, disregarding every minor fraction."

In the Senate report submitted on July 6, 1911, on the same bill in report No. 94, Sixty-second Congress, first session, the same language was used in the following portion of the report:

The method of allowing one Member for each full ratio and one for each major fraction thereof was adopted by the committee. This method is easy to understand and is regarded by the committee as approaching as nearly an equitable and uniform distribution of the membership of the House among the several States as can be arrived at by other methods suggested. This method has been denominated the method of "major fractions" and is thus defined:

"The method of major fractions selects a ratio, divides this ratio into the population of the several States, and assigns an additional Representative for each major fraction, disregarding every minor fraction."

Now, Mr. Speaker, just one word in conclusion. I am satisfied that if we want reapportionment now, the way to get it is to adopt this conference report. Notwithstanding the intimations of some gentlemen here, I went into this conference with the determination to secure the retention of as much as was possible of the action of the House, and the House succeeded in this conference in every particular except this single item of the time for taking the census, and I am satisfied the plan proposed by the conference report is workable.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that no motion to recommit is permissible.

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, yes, it is.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RANKIN moves to recommit the conference report to the committee of conference, with instructions to the managers on the part of the House to hold out for the taking of the census in May, 1930, instead of November, 1929.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a motion to recommit is not in order at the present time. The House must first be given an opportunity to either accept or reject the conference report. If it rejects the conference report, then a motion to recommit may be in order to instruct the conferees. The motion to recommit is virtually a motion to instruct the conferees.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, of course, after the conference report is either voted up or down, then it is entirely too late for a motion to recommit. The motion is now in order, and if there is any question I would be glad to be heard on that point.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman does not question the fact that if we voted down the conference report we could instruct the conferees to adhere?

Mr. CANNON. The pending motion carries instructions, and if offered at all must be offered before the vote is taken on agreeing to the conference report.

The motion to recommit a conference report is highly privileged and if the Chair entertains any doubt as to its privilege I would like to cite sections 5645 to 6553, inclusive, and especially a decision by Speaker GILLETT made in the first session of the Sixty-seventh Congress covering this particular form of instruction.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think there is any question at all that a motion to recommit is in order at this stage of the proceedings. The conferees are still in existence, and a motion to recommit can always be made after the previous question has been ordered. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 160, nays 136, not voting 132, as follows:

[Roll No. 13]

YEAS—160

Adkins	Buchanan	Cox	French
Allen	Burtness	Craddock	Fuller
Allgood	Busby	Cross	Fulmer
Almon	Butler	Davis	Gambrill
Andresen	Byrns	Dominick	Garner
Aswell	Canfield	Doughton	Garrett
Ayres	Cannon	Dowell	Gasque
Beedy	Cartwright	Eaton, Colo.	Gibson
Blackburn	Christgau	Edwards	Glover
Box	Christopherson	Elliott	Goodwin
Brand, Ohio	Clague	Eslick	Gregory
Briggs	Cole	Evans, Mont.	Guyer
Brigham	Collier	Fisher	Hall, Ill.
Browning	Cooper, Tenn.	Frear	Hall, Miss.
Hall, N. Dak.	Kopp	Pou	Speaks
Halsey	Lambertson	Quin	Sproul, Kans.
Hammer	Lankford, Ga.	Ragon	Steagall
Hare	Lankford, Va.	Rainey, Henry T.	Steele
Hastings	Leatherwood	Rankin	Strong, Kans.
Haugen	Lee, Tex.	Rayburn	Summers, Wash.
Hickey	Letts	Reed, N. Y.	Sumners, Tex.
Hill, Ala	Lozier	Robinson, Iowa	Swanson
Hill, Wash.	Ludlow	Robsion, Ky.	Taber
Hoch	McDuffie	Romjue	Tarver
Hogg	McSwain	Rowbottom	Taylor, Colo.
Hope	Magrady	Sanders, N. Y.	Taylor, Tenn.
Hopkins	Manlove	Sanders, Tex.	Thurston
Howard	Menges	Sandlin	Tucker
Huddleston	Moore, Va.	Sears	Vestal
Hull, Tenn.	Morehead	Selvig	Vinson, Ga.
Hull, Wis.	Murphy	Shaffer, Va.	Walker
Jeffers	Nelson, Mo.	Short, Mo.	White
Johnson, Ind.	Nelson, Wis.	Shott, W. Va.	Whittington
Johnson, Nebr.	Newhall	Simmons	Williams, Tex.
Johnson, Okla.	Oldfield	Sinclair	Williamson
Johnson, Tex.	Oliver, Ala.	Sloan	Wilson
Kelly	Palmer	Smith, Idaho	Wingo
Kendall, Ky.	Parks	Smith, W. Va.	Wolverton, W. Va.
Kerr	Patman	Snow	Wood
Kincheloe	Patterson	Sparks	Woodrum

NAYS—136

Ackerman	De Priest	Johnston, Mo.	Prall
Aldrich	Douglass, Mass.	Jones, Tex.	Purnell
Arentz	Drane	Kading	Ramey, Frank M.
Bacharach	Dyer	Kahn	Ransley
Bachmann	Ellis	Kaynor	Reece
Bacon	Englebright	Kearns	Rogers
Baird	Esterly	Kiefner	Schafer, Wis.
Barbour	Evans, Calif.	Knutson	Schneider
Beck	Fenn	Lampert	Seiberling
Beers	Fitzgerald	Lea, Calif.	Shreve
Bloom	Fort	Leavitt	Simms
Bolton	Foss	Lehlbach	Snell
Bowman	Free	Linthicum	Stafford
Britten	Freeman	Luce	Stone
Browne	Garber, Va.	McClintock, Ohio	Strong, Pa.
Brumm	Glynn	McCormack, Mass.	Swick
Burdick	Green	McCormick, Ill.	Swing
Cable	Hadley	McLaughlin	Temple
Campbell, Pa.	Hale	McLeod	Thompson
Carter, Calif.	Hancock	Maas	Tilson
Carter, Wyo.	Hardy	Mapes	Timberlake
Chalmers	Hartley	Martin	Tinkham
Chindblom	Hawley	Michaelson	Underhill
Clancy	Hess	Michener	Vincent, Mich.
Clark, Md.	Hoffman	Miller	Wason
Cochran, Mo.	Holaday	Morgan	Watres
Cochran, Pa.	Hooper	Mouser	Watson
Cooke	Houston	Newton	Whitley
Cooper, Ohio	Hudson	Niedringhaus	Wigglesworth
Cooper, Wis.	Hughes	Norton	Wolverton, N. J.
Culkin	Irwin	O'Connell, R. I.	Woodruff
Dallinger	James	O'Connor, Okla.	Wyant
Darrow	Jenkins	Owen	Yates
Denison	Johnson, Wash.	Pittenger	Zihlman

NOT VOTING—132

Abernethy	Davenport	Kendall, Pa.	Perkins
Andrew	Dempsey	Ketcham	Porter
Arnold	DeRouen	Kiess	Pratt, Harcourt J.
Auf der Heide	Dickinson	Korell	Pratt, Ruth
Bankhead	Dickstein	Kunz	Pritchard
Bell	Douglas, Ariz.	Kurtz	Quayle
Black	Doutrich	Kvale	Ramseyer
Bland	Doxey	LaGuardia	Reid, Ill.
Bohn	Doyle	Langley	Rutherford
Boylan	Drewry	Lanham	Sabath
Brand, Ga.	Driver	Larsen	Seger
Brunner	Dunbar	Leech	Sirovich
Buckbee	Eaton, N. J.	Lindsay	Somers, N. Y.
Campbell, Iowa	Estep	McClintic, Okla.	Spearing
Carew	Fish	McCloskey	Sproul, Ill.
Carley	Fitzpatrick	McFadden	Stalker
Celler	Garber, Okla.	McKeown	Stedman
Chase	Gifford	McMillan	Stevenson
Clark, N. C.	Golder	McReynolds	Stobbs
Clarke, N. Y.	Goldsborough	Mansfield	Sullivan, N. Y.
Collins	Graham	Mead	Sullivan, Pa.
Coltin	Greenwood	Merritt	Thatcher
Connery	Griest	Milligan	Treadway
Connolly	Griffin	Montague	Underwood
Corning	Hall, Ind.	Mooney	Wainwright
Coyle	Hudspeth	Moore, Ohio	Warren
Crail	Hull, Morton D.	Nelson, Me.	Welch, Calif.
Cramton	Hull, William E.	O'Connell, N. Y.	Welsh, Pa.
Crisp	Igoe	O'Connor, La.	Whitehead
Crosser	Johnson, Ill.	O'Connor, N. Y.	Williams, Ill.
Crowther	Johnson, S. Dak.	Oliver, N. Y.	Wolfenden
Cullen	Jonas, N. C.	Palmisano	Wright
Curry	Kemp	Parker	Yon

So the motion to recommit was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Montague (for) with Mr. Crowther (against).
Mr. Milligan (for) with Mr. Cramton (against).
Mr. Doxey (for) with Mr. Ketcham (against).
Mr. Ramseyer (for) with Mr. Crail (against).
Mr. Collins (for) with Mr. Wainwright (against).
Mr. Bankhead (for) with Mr. Curry (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. Graham with Mr. O'Connell of New York.
Mr. Parker with Mr. Sabath.
Mr. Davenport with Mr. Warren.
Mr. McFadden with Mr. Corning.
Mr. Kiess with Mr. Hudspeth.

Mr. Buckbee with Mr. Lanham.
Mr. Merritt with Mr. Yon.
Mr. Welsh of Pennsylvania with Mr. Abernethy.
Mr. Treadway with Mr. Cullen.
Mr. Porter with Mr. Wright.
Mr. Estep with Mr. Crisp.
Mr. Dickinson with Mr. McMillan.
Mr. Welch of California with Mr. Carley.
Mr. Thatcher with Mr. Mead.
Mr. Seger with Mr. Connery.
Mr. Griest with Mr. Brand of Georgia.
Mr. Wolfenden with Mr. Carew.
Mr. Perkins with Mr. Kemp.
Mr. Williams of Illinois with Mr. Spearing.
Mrs. Ruth Pratt with Mr. Somers of New York.
Mr. Sproul of Illinois with Mr. Drewry.
Mr. Fish with Mr. O'Connor of New York.
Mr. Moore of Ohio with Mr. McKeown.
Mr. Kurtz with Mr. Griffin.
Mr. Korell with Mr. Quayle.
Mr. Connolly with Mr. Driver.
Mr. Jonas of North Carolina with Mr. Dickstein.
Mr. Kvale with Mr. Lindsay.
Mr. Reid of Illinois with Mr. Celler.
Mr. Golder with Mr. McReynolds.
Mr. Stobbs with Mr. Black.
Mr. Harcourt J. Pratt with Mr. Arnold.
Mrs. Langley with Mr. Greenwood.
Mr. Johnson of Illinois with Mr. Crosser.
Mr. Andrew with Mr. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Kunz with Mr. McCloskey.
Mr. Bohn with Mr. Oliver of New York.
Mr. Kendall of Pennsylvania with Mr. Mooney.
Mr. Leech with Mr. Mansfield.
Mr. Dempsey with Mr. Rutherford.
Mr. Sullivan of Pennsylvania with Mr. Underwood.
Mr. Hall of Indiana with Mr. Whitehead.
Mr. Stedman with Mr. Sullivan of New York.
Mr. Gifford with Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. Nelson of Maine with Mr. Doyle.
Mr. William E. Hull with Mr. Sirovich.
Mr. Chase with Mr. Bland.
Mr. Dunbar with Mr. Igoe.
Mr. Campbell of Iowa with Mr. O'Connor of Louisiana.
Mr. Eaton of New Jersey with Mr. Clark of North Carolina.
Mr. Clarke of New York with Mr. Boylan.
Mr. Doutrich with Mr. Larsen.
Mr. Pritchard with Mr. Auf der Heide.
Mr. Colton with Mr. DeRouen.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota with Mr. Bell.
Mr. Coyle with Mr. McClintic of Oklahoma.
Mr. LaGuardia with Mr. Palmisano.
Mr. Garber of Oklahoma with Mr. Brunner.
Mr. Morton D. Hull with Mr. Goldsborough.

Mr. McCORMACK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am informed that my colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. CONNERY, is absent on important business concerning his district, and I ask unanimous consent that that fact may be noted in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PRITCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote.

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman present and listening when his name was called?

Mr. PRITCHARD. I was not.

The SPEAKER. Then the gentleman does not qualify.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. RANKIN, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion to recommit was agreed to was laid on the table.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. DENISON rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Illinois rise?

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to submit some parliamentary inquiries, but before doing so I want to speak briefly on a question of the privilege of the House. Section 364 of Jefferson's Manual reads as follows:

> It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other House, or the particular votes or majorities on it there; because the opinion of each House should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to a misunderstanding between the two Houses.

I read section 366 also:

> Neither House can exercise any authority over a Member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is, and leave the punishment to them.
>
> Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a Member of another House, it is difficult to obtain punishment, because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words) for the security of Members. Therefore it is the duty of the House, and more particularly of the Speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed which may give a ground of complaint to the other House, and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two Houses, which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder.

Mr. Speaker, in all legislative bodies that are composed of two chambers it is fundamental, I think, that no statements should be made in either chamber referring adversely to the proceedings of the other. All applicable rules of parliamentary procedure are made for the purpose of expediting legislation, of encouraging good feeling, and preventing ill-feeling and recriminations between the two legislative bodies. If the Members of either legislative Chamber should be permitted to criticize or adversely comment on either the proceedings of the other Chamber or the statements or conduct of its Members while engaged in the performance of their official duties, legislation would often be retarded or even defeated.

So we find the parliamentary law well settled in this country, as I have just read from Mr. Jefferson's Manual, that it is improper in either House of our Congress to refer to the debate in the other, to refer to the Members of the other body by name, to adversely comment on the proceedings in the other Chamber, or in any manner to indulge in criticism of either the other Chamber or its Members.

Now, this old rule of parliamentary procedure has been up in both Houses a number of times. Since I have been a Member of this Chamber it has been almost uniformly respected by the Members and enforced by the Speaker. I have never seen or known of many very flagrant violations of this fundamental rule by Members of the House, and I wish to call attention, Mr. Speaker, briefly, because I think this is a matter that ought to be brought to the attention of all the Members of this Chamber as well as of the other Chamber, to a few instances of the application of this principle by Speakers of the House and Presidents of the Senate to show how carefully this wholesome and important rule has been guarded and enforced.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. What is before the House? Why all this lecture?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON] is assuming to present a question of privilege of the House.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I think we have the right to know what it is based on. Of course, we know the rules of the House, most of us, or at least we are supposed to know them; and if there has been any violation of the rules in either House we certainly are entitled to hear the indictment before the trial and the argument of counsel.

The SPEAKER. As the Chair understands the custom, questions of the privileges of the House are raised by the presenting of a resolution. The Chair has been listening to the gentleman to find out whether his remarks were introductory to the offering of a resolution.

Mr. RANKIN. I am in sympathy with the Chair in that respect. I have been listening for the same reason, and in vain.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois will proceed.

Mr. DENISON. I was endeavoring, Mr. Speaker, to call attention to the rule and I stated that I desired to call attention to a few of the applications of it among the precedents of the House as a preliminary to a further discussion of whether or not the rule had been violated in the instances I am going to mention, and with a further view to propounding a parliamentary inquiry to the Speaker. Of course, if the Speaker thinks I should do so in advance, I will now read what I desire to call to the attention of the House.

I find, Mr. Speaker, in reading the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of last Saturday—and I am reading these excerpts from the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, not for the purpose of criticizing anyone, or mentioning any names, because in raising this question I do not myself want to violate the rule that I have just mentioned; but in order to raise a question of the privilege of the House I have to call attention to the parts of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which I think are pertinent.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. As I understand, the gentleman is going to base his parliamentary inquiry and the question of privilege of the House on proceedings that were had in another body.

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. Let me ask the gentleman whether he does not think that intensifies the situation since this body, as I understand it, has no jurisdiction of anything that has happened in another body. If this House is going to undertake to correct the RECORD or assert the privileges of the House with reference to something that happened in the other body, are you not just intensifying the situation?

Mr. DENISON. I am assuming that both Chambers will be controlled by a proper consideration of this parliamentary rule and a generous disposition to respect it if attention is called to it.

Mr. GARNER. If the gentleman will yield further, let me make this suggestion to the gentleman: If anything happens

in the House of Representatives that does not suit the membership of the other body, I know of no remedy that they have, and I know of no remedy that we may have with respect to what is said in another body, and to agitate or to discuss it to any extent, as the gentleman is doing, in my opinion, only brings on the very thing that the gentleman says ought not to happen, and that is, differences of opinion as to what may happen in one body concerning the other.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I prefaced my remarks by stating that I do not rise for the purpose of indulging in any criticism whatever, but if this parliamentary rule which applies to both Houses of the Congress is violated by either or is disregarded by the Members of either, one of the parliamentary inquiries I intended to propound in a few minutes, if the gentleman from Texas had not anticipated me, was to inquire as to what rights the other Chamber has in connection with the matter, and what procedure we ought to take or can take to call the matter to the attention of the other Chamber.

In this connection I merely want to read briefly from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 2565, under date of June 8:

As I understood the Senator——

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I submit a point of order so you may determine the matter yourself. As I understand, it is a violation of the rules of the House of Representatives for any Member of this body to refer to what occurred in another body. If this is true, the gentleman from Illinois is violating the rules by referring to what occurred in another body, because he is undertaking to read it here in order to determine what the House of Representatives will do about it, if anything. This is certainly a violation of the rules of the House of Representatives, because the gentleman is referring to what has happened in another body, which is expressly prohibited by the rules.

Mr. DENISON. The rules, Mr. Speaker, do not prevent a reference to the proceedings of another body.

Mr. WINGO. Will the gentleman yield to permit me to cite him to this provision of the rule——

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman will pardon the Chair for a moment, it seems to the Chair that so far this proceeding has been quite irregular.

The attention of the House has not been called to any specific thing upon which to base a question of privilege of the House. Of course, the gentleman may propound a parliamentary inquiry any time he sees fit; but if we are proceeding now on a question of the privilege of the House, the Chair thinks his attention should be called to a specific subject and that the remedy should be offered at the same time.

It is almost the invariable custom in the House, where a question of privilege of the House is raised, to proceed by resolution.

Mr. DENISON. I do not want to take any action that is not in accordance with the rules of the House, but I want to submit this inquiry: Whether the privileges of the House are involved in any infraction of the rule which I have just read by the other body.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that if a question is raised affecting the dignity of the House of Representatives or the question of comity and amity between the two bodies, it would be proper——

Mr. DENISON. That was my view, Mr. Speaker, and in order to present the matter to the House I wanted to read some extracts from last Saturday's RECORD without comment. I think they violate this rule of proper parliamentary procedure both of the House and of the Senate, and I was going to submit the matter as a parliamentary inquiry to the Speaker, and after doing so to further inquire as to what remedy the House had and what the proceedings should be.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that the House may at any time, when in its opinion the Senate has violated or reflected on the dignity of the House or brought up questions that would affect the comity between the Houses, it would be in order to offer a resolution respectfully calling the attention of the Senate to the matter to which it took exception.

Mr. DENISON. It was my intention to call the attention of the House to these passages in the RECORD which I thought involved the privileges of the House and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Rules with instructions to advise the House whether the rule had been violated.

Mr. DYER. There is nothing to refer to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, in order that we may proceed in an orderly manner, I make the point of order that there is nothing before the House on which to base the motion that the gentleman desires to refer to the Rules Committee. Let him introduce a resolution, for there is nothing before the House at the present time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks it would be in order to refer such a resolution to the Committee on Rules, but would doubt the propriety of such a course in instances like these. The Chair thinks that would go further in destroying amity between the Houses. The Chair thinks the only thing the House could do, if in its opinion certain things said in another body reflected on the dignity of the House and threatened to destroy friendly feeling between the two bodies, would be to send a resolution to the other body calling attention to that fact, and nothing more; then the other body could take such action as it saw fit.

Mr. GARNER. Until that resolution is offered I make the point of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the gentleman's position is correct.

Mr. DENISON. May I inquire if it is proper to call the attention of the House to certain passages in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which I think have violated the rule?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the gentleman can not call the attention of the House to such matters unless they are based on a resolution. Then it would be for the House to decide whether it desired to call the attention of the Senate to those remarks or not.

Mr. DENISON. Then, Mr. Speaker, I want to propound another parliamentary inquiry. Let me say, preliminary to my inquiry, that I think it is of supreme importance that Members of both Chambers ought to see to it that this fundamental rule against criticism of the proceedings of either House or of its Members by the Members of the other is respected and enforced. This is not a partisan question, and I regret that the leader on the other side [Mr. GARNER] is not willing to let me present the matter to the House. Of course, if there is objection, I do not want to do so.

I desire to present this parliamentary inquiry: Does the rule to which I have been referring make it improper to criticize in either Chamber the conferees that are appointed by the other Chamber on account of what they say or do in the performance of their duty as conferees? When conferees are appointed to manage the conference on the part of the respective Chambers, they are usually appointed at the request of the other Chamber and are performing the duties of their respective Chambers. They are representing their respective Chambers. If it is improper to criticize in one Chamber the actions or the words of Members of the other Chamber, I propose the inquiry to the Speaker whether or not that rule would apply to the actions and the words of the representatives of the Chambers when they are engaged in their business in the conference for which the two Houses have appointed them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that if reference be made to the proceedings of conferees on the part of another House which tend to reflect upon them, such reference would not be in order, but the mere discussion of the proceedings the Chair thinks would be in order.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, under the guise of a parliamentary inquiry the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON] has undertaken to violate the rules of the House of Representatives, because he is going to refer to something that happened in another body. I insist that that is contrary to the rule.

The SPEAKER. So far the Chair thinks that the gentleman has only been inquiring as to his own rights.

Mr. GARNER. And he is now proposing to read from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD something that occurred in the other body.

Mr. DENISON. I am not proposing to do anything of the kind. I am merely propounding a parliamentary inquiry. As I understand it, then, Mr. Speaker, this rule which makes it improper, for instance, for Members of this House in debate to refer to the proceedings of the Senate, or to language spoken by a Member of the Senate in the Senate, and to in any way criticize either the other body or its Members for their proceedings, would make it improper for Members of this Chamber to criticize the actions of the conferees of the other Chamber when engaged in the performance of their duties in conference. Am I right about that, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. RANKIN. That would not necessarily follow.

Mr. DENISON. I respectfully suggest to the gentleman from Mississippi that I am addressing my inquiry to the Speaker.

Mr. RANKIN. And I stand upon the same footing that the gentleman does, and I shall address the Speaker also and say that that would not necessarily follow. We have had the question up here where one Member of the House went out to the country and made a speech criticizing Members of the other body. That question has been threshed out here, and it is an entirely different proposition where they criticize the action of conferees and where they criticize Members of the other body acting as such.

The SPEAKER. Of course, the trouble the Chair finds himself in is upon the question whether such criticism was made. Generally speaking, all the Chair can say, until his attention is called to some specific instance, is that it is not proper for Members of either House to criticize Members of the other House, either on the floor or as members of a conference committee. Before ruling any further on the question the Chair thinks the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON] ought to introduce a resolution and call attention to the remarks of which he complains, and it will then be for the House to decide whether or not those remarks invade the rule of comity between the two Houses; and if so, the House may then send a resolution to the Senate respectfully calling the attention of the Senate to that fact.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I shall be very glad to do so if on further consideration I think the rule would apply to the remarks in question. I was uncertain whether or not the preparation of a resolution of that kind would itself violate this rule, and therefore, as I stated in the beginning, I propounded the parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. On the contrary, the Chair thinks that the introduction of a resolution calling the attention of the other body to certain things would not violate the rules of the House, but the Chair himself has not the slightest idea of what the gentleman is referring to, and it is impossible, therefore, for the Chair to say whether it would or would not be proper to set it forth.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I hope the Members will read the proceedings in the other body, as reported in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of last Saturday, because I think some Member ought to present to the House a resolution such as has been suggested. I think this rule has been violated by certain references not only to the House but to the House leaders and to the conferees on the part of the House; and I think, if it should be called to the attention of the other Chamber, that in a generous spirit of fairness to the Members of this Chamber and its conferees, as well as in a spirit of proper respect for this very important old fundamental rule of parliamentary procedure, it would be corrected.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. Do I understand from what the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] said, that the rule that applies in the House itself also applies to such remarks as a Member may make outside of the House.

The SPEAKER. Oh, not at all.

Mr. RANKIN. It is quite the contrary.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN J. DAVIS, SECRETARY OF LABOR

Mr. MENGES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing therein a speech delivered by the Hon. James J. Davis at Gettysburg on the 30th day of May last.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The address is as follows:

MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS

It is with a feeling of deep emotion that I stand here to-day in this Memorial Cemetery at Gettysburg. I was very much impressed in listening to the ritualistic services conducted by those few remaining survivors of the Grand Army of the Republic over the graves of their comrades. Following that came a wave of young boys and girls strewing flowers as they wended their way around the graves of our brave soldiers who died on this field. It is a picture that touched me deeply and it is a picture that no artist could paint. It is an assurance that the future of our country is safe when men are willing to die for a principle and those who come after them are eager to honor their memory and perpetuate the Nation for which they so nobly gave their lives.

As I stand here to-day on this field, sacred to the cause of human liberty, amidst these graves which bear mute witness to the terrible baptism of fire that descended nearly 6 and 60 years ago in a veritable hurricane of shot and shell upon men as brave and noble as any recorded in history, I can almost fancy that I hear the words spoken here so long ago by our martyred President bidding us to dedicate ourselves to the duty of carrying on the work for which our heroes died, "That this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Yet while we pay due tribute to these heroic dead and take new inspiration from their "last full measure of devotion," let us not forget the living who also risked death on this field and fought the battle to victory. To those of you who stood here with musket in hand 66 years ago, what exalted feelings must come over you to-day as you see in your mind's eye the living picture of conflict and then look about you over the great country that has risen since that day when you fought to save it. To you who survived this battle we owe as great a debt as to those who perished here. Let us take the full measure of that debt and give you the full measure of our gratitude.

This is the first time, I believe, that one who represents labor in the Cabinet of a President of the United States has been called upon to speak on this spot which represents some of the holiest ground in the country. So my first thought is: What part had labor in this historic battle, and what did that battle accomplish for labor?

Labor more than played its full part at Gettysburg. The great majority of the men who fought on this field came from the ranks of the gainfully employed—from the farm, the mine, the mill, the shop, factory, and countinghouse. And what this field accomplished was to set all labor free, and with that free labor to create the greatest nation on the face of the globe, with the greatest machinery for the production of wealth that has ever been assembled.

While the Civil War still waged a great President of the United States stood here to dedicate this field as a perpetual memorial to its heroes. With the outcome of the war still in doubt, President Lincoln used that day of dedication to counsel us, in words as solemn as have ever been spoken, that we carry on to give our country a new birth of freedom. I think we may say to-day, more than 60 years afterward, that those who fought here and died here did win for this country a new birth of freedom. They did settle once and for all whether these United States should remain a union and whether human slavery should exist no more.

Indeed, as we look back over the past, we see that this battle settled more than was thought. We see now that the political and social issues then at stake were not the only issues subject to the fiery test of war. Behind the political questions then fought out was a great economic question. The question was whether in this country labor should be free or shackled and bonded. That was the underlying question forever settled here, and settled right, not only for the United States but for the world itself.

A nation may have the noblest of institutions. Politically it may be a model to all mankind. Indeed, no nation can endure unless it truly is politically sound. But neither can any nation live without labor. Without the fruits of toil it will perish. Without millions of honest workers to meet its material wants and provide comforts and happiness for all, the political virtues of a country can be only a skeleton without a body.

It is important that we have our democratic government and our equal rights to all, but it is also important that our people shall have their work, and by that work shall live their happy lives, shall have their homes, shall rear their families. The citizen must think of his government, but he must also think of his right to a livelihood. That right lies at the very basis of human existence. And it was that right to freedom of work, as much as any other issue, which was settled here on this historic field.

It seems to me appropriate, therefore, that a spokesman for labor should be heard on this holy ground. In a sense this battle was fought for the betterment of labor. The men who died here freed 3,000,000 slaves, whose descendants now number more than 10,000,000 free people. But the slavery that here was wiped from the face of the earth was not a bodily slavery only. Since this battle we have stripped away much slavery of the mind, and we shall go on to strip away more. I can not see how any American can fail to be inspired by the great advances that have already grown from the liberalizing forces set free here a generation or two ago.

It has been our habit, when Lincoln's address is read, to feel abashed before its solemnity, as if we were penitent children who had slipped away from the behests of that great and wise man. Let us read his words for once with rejoicing. I believe these dead about us have not died in vain. I believe this country has had a new birth of freedom. I believe we have dedicated ourselves to carry on the cause that was here so nobly fought for.

It seems to me time that we take a new view of the fruits that have sprung in such abundance from the sacrifices made here, fearful as they were. We have thought only of the political and social blessings secured to us on this field. Now we have a right and a duty to sum up, at last, the other great blessings risen from the men who fought here and fell.

In a little more than a year after this decisive turning point in a bloody war, our country settled back into peace and to peace-time labors. Look about you and see what these labors have brought us.

The miners and the mill hands, the farmers and the shop clerks who fought here helped to free new generations of workers from bondage to poverty. They bound together a political Union in which material opportunity and the freedom to use it became more abundant than ever before. Surely the Nation did experience here a new birth of freedom and of a new kind of freedom. It is the freedom to enjoy a richer and fuller life than any people in history have so far been privileged to live. To-day the same type of factory hand who fought here may rise and become the head of a great business organization, enriching us all with new comforts in life and paying thousands of workers the wages to enable them to enjoy those comforts. Surely that is freedom. The man who yesterday struggled and labored in obscurity may become a great scientist, opening new treasures of nature to the enjoyment and

benefit of mankind. Surely that is freedom. The boy born to early poverty and hard work may still rise to be an honored public servant of the people, even in the highest office at their disposal. That also is freedom.

The man who has risen among us from the humblest beginnings to the highest honors is not asked what are his religious beliefs, to what trade organization does he belong, or what are his racial origins. Nothing is asked of him but that he shall have those qualifications of brains and heart that entitle him to our confidence and to the responsibility that we repose in him. Surely that is freedom of a kind such that no one who died to bring us this gift can be said to have died in vain. Every worker in this country lives a richer, fuller life because these workers fought for the preservation of this land of opportunity.

I believe if the sons of toil who lie here sleeping could rise and see what the land they died to save has become they would rejoice at what has been done. But all the more reason have we who benefited so much by these self-giving patriots to come here in reverence and thank them with all our hearts. It is especially becoming for us of the State of Pennsylvania to do so. This tragic battle was fought in the very heart of Pennsylvania. Thousands of those in the battle were sons of Pennsylvania, fighting for her soil. Never shall their glory perish. We can not find words too solemn, too beautiful for their deeds. As one of the most eloquent voices that American has ever heard—the voice of a man who stood under fire on this very field—has said:

"These heroes are dead. They died for liberty; they died for us. They are at rest. They sleep in the land they made free, under the flag they rendered stainless, under the solemn pines, the sad hemlocks, the tearful willows, the embracing vines. They sleep beneath the shadows of the clouds, careless alike of sunshine or storm, each in the windowless palace of his rest. Earth may run red with other wars—they are at peace. In the midst of battles, in the roar of conflict, they found the serenity of death."

Of those who escaped the deadly missiles here only a handful are left, crowned with whitened locks and stooped in gait. But their laurels are bright as ever on their brows, and though their backs be bent, they stand before us with spirit straight and proud. But I believe if Abraham Lincoln could stand here again in this new day in which we live he would utter a new call to still a new dedication.

What really happened on this battle field 66 years ago was an economic clash. It was the conflict of a new economic area, brushing an older one aside. Men may not have known then what moved them. These new economic stirrings were like a wind, moving us without our knowing. These invisible forces are moving us to-day. We are always in the situation of watching a new era brushing out of existence an era that is old and outworn. Every day is a Gettysburg where that battle occurs. It is going on in the field of politics, in legislation. It is going on in business and industry. It is going on within our own minds. So I believe that if Lincoln could stand here to-day he would call us to a new dedication in this endless battle to be rid of old slaveries of thought and prejudice and to unite ourselves for new births of economic freedom.

After the Civil War our country went back to labor in the belief that every doubtful issue had been wisely settled once and for all. Yet in how short a time this supposedly new order had become an old one! Hardly was this Civil War concluded in peace when we fought one economic battle after the other. They were fought because we had come to a sense that a new order was due and that an old one should pass. The old order was the system of poor payment or long and hard hours for the man who toils. That is always an old order, to be outlawed as soon as possible. Yet sometimes it passes only after a struggle.

Not 10 years after the last gun had been fired in the Civil War a small economic war was fought farther north in this very State. It centered about the railroads and the steel mills, where American workers felt that a new order of rewards for their toil should come. They felt they had been slaves to poverty, and they strove for freedom. Our industrial history of that period is dotted with battles over that issue. As we look back on those troubled times we see now that the struggles of that period were as needless as the great fratricidal conflict of the Civil War. In these days of a riper experience and a cooler judgment we can look back on the Civil War and realize that reason and sober sense, if we had waited to call them into play, might have freed the slaves and kept this country whole, without the terrific cost that was paid in human life and blood. So also, we see that the same sober sense might have achieved the same results in dismissing that outworn industrial order of the seventies.

Standing here to-day, we must dedicate ourselves to peaceful abolishment of the last slavery left among us—slavery to poverty, slavery to ignorance, the slavery of intolerance. I believe that Abraham Lincoln would be especially the champion of the worker—the laboring man. I believe it was of the laboring man he was thinking when he said, "God must love them because He has created so many of them." I believe Lincoln would say, "It is well that we have these perfected political institutions, but those who live under them must be enabled to live fuller and happy lives, with the proper rewards for the toil."

Since Gettysburg was fought we have indeed made great strides toward this new freedom of opportunity, this better level of rewards for toil. The laboring man of America enjoys a life unknown to the laborer of the day of Gettysburg. But I believe we must make him even more secure in his present position. I believe Lincoln would be the first to see some of the forces that tend to endanger this position of our workers.

For one thing, we are living just now in a time when science and invention, ever seeking to lessen and save human labor, tend to throw many workers out of their old occupations and send them sometimes on a long search for new ones, with poverty ever ready to render them its slaves for a while. I believe that is one thing we must regard as an old order, to be replaced by a new and better order as soon as we can.

In that one thing alone we need a new order, such that those who employ human workers must think of their fate before installing the new mechanical slaves that will displace them. And as old wrongs always disappear in time, though sometimes not without a struggle, so I believe we shall see this one vanish. But it is an example of the new causes to which I believe we must dedicate ourselves.

While the new era of life which these warriors of Gettysburg ushered in for us so richly and amply justifies the struggle it cost, and while the American people now live this abundant life of to-day, yet nevertheless too many of our people are still insufficiently paid for their toil. Too many of us are still enslaved to a life lacking many of the things that make life worth the living. We must dedicate ourselves to an emancipation of these last remaining slaves to poverty.

We allow ourselves to be guilty, too, of grave injustices even to the best of our workers. I mean those who are dropped from employment merely because they have reached a certain age—50 years, sometimes even 40. This is scarcely the place to go into the reasons why this habit prevails among so many of our employers of labor, but only too many of the skilled and faithful in the great army of labor can testify that the practice of arbitrary discharge for age does prevail among us.

That is slavery to a mistaken principle, slavery to ignorance of plain fact. The laborer at 50 may only have come into his ripest skill, judgment, and experience. His character is settled. He has learned to love his work. All this should make him only the more valuable, the man above all others to be retained at his task and guaranteed his proper payment. Not to regard him in this light means belonging to an old order, which must pass and will pass.

These, my friends, are some of the quiet battles against ignorance and unreason that we must wage in this time of peace. We need to carry into these bloodless struggles of the working world the same heroism and inspiration so freely poured forth by those who fought on this field of Gettysburg. The battle between the right way and the wrong never ceases. Let us be sure that we fight it with the same clear vision, the same unsparing courage, that made history here on the tragic occasion we commemorate to-day. Let us see to it that every day of our lives this country of ours shall have some new birth of freedom—freedom to prosper, freedom to be happy, freedom to know what a great adventure of goodness and charity this life can be made. Let us see to it, above all, that this country remains one great community of equals, equals before the law.

No man in this land should be made to blush for any honest service he gives:

> "All service ranks the same with God
> With God, whose puppets, best and worst,
> Are we; there is no last nor first."

That was the thought in every heart when the plain people whom Lincoln called to action shouldered their muskets and died for a principle. Here on this field of heroic struggle and sacrifice they mingled—the men of every walk of life, from every race. I am proud to pay tribute to those of my people who came here ahead of me and who now lie sleeping on this field. They, too, made the sacrifice necessary to make this country the happy and fortunate field of unlimited opportunity which it has become.

I hope the time has come when great issues will no longer need to be settled on fields of battle. The battles of the future must be battles of the intellect, between reason and unreason. Above all, we must strive for a golden age for labor, for peace and prosperity for employer and employee. It is labor that produces the bulk of the wealth of the world, and there still are workers among us too poorly paid to be at home in a prosperous land. This must not be in a country whose wealth totals up to the staggering figure of $400,000,000,000. These dead of Gettysburg never died for such things as that.

All the history that is inspiring, all the history that we love to read and remember, is the story of how brave men won freedom from some tyrant. And I believe the history of the future will be the story of how labor achieved its final freedom from the tyrants of fear and want, of defeated ambition. I believe the lesson of Gettysburg points in this direction.

ADDRESS OF GEN. HUGH L. SCOTT, RETIRED

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing therein an address delivered by Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, one of the present Indian

commissioners. It has to do with the historic relation of the American Indians to the United States Government.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an address by Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, United States Army, retired, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, broadcast for the National League of Women Voters May 28, 1929, over WEAF, New York City.

The address is as follows:

HISTORICAL RELATIONS OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

My friends, I have been asked to speak to you a few moments about the historical relations of our Indians with the Government. This is a large subject and can not be fully treated in a few minutes.

The act of Congress of August 7, 1789, created our War Department, and among other duties assigned to it were those pertaining to Indian affairs, which remained under the jurisdiction of the United States Army until the act of March 3, 1849, created the Department of the Interior and assigned to it the Indian Bureau, whereupon the affairs of the Indian passed from military to civil control.

The Army and the Indian Service grew up together without being regularly planned—both were added to piecemeal from time to time by acts of Congress, some wise, some less so. Both services were extremely crude and inadequate from the standpoint of to-day and both were the creatures of politics. Each succeeding war improved and purified the Army, but the Indian Service never had a war.

At first the duties of the Indian Service were very simple and related mainly to the regulation of trade and intercourse in the Indian country and with the payment of annuities as compensation for land acquired from the Indians by treaty. Many of these treaties were fraudulent in every way because the Indian was ignorant of our laws and customs, unable to protect himself, as he still is, and he was not protected by his guardian, the Government. Gov. William Clark, for instance, purchased in 1819 all the land from the mouth of the Arkansas River to the Rocky Mountains, occupied by many tribes, for about $2,000 from the Quapaw Tribe, who did not own it, and our Court of Claims has not finished even yet settling with the heirs of the real owners.

Many Indian wars were brought on by the encroachments of white settlers on the lands of the Indian and by the results of the purchase by the Government of land owned by the tribe through negotiations with a few individual Indians without consent of the tribe. Reprisals would follow and the Army would be called upon by the political powers to enforce acceptance by the tribe and remove the Indian from the lands of his forefathers.

The Indians were self-supporting when first known and until the game was destroyed by the white man and the livelihood of the Indian thus taken from him. The fur companies, intrenched in political power in Washington, did much as they pleased in the Indian country, they did most of the management that was done and the morals, education, health, and welfare of the Indians received but scant attention from anybody. Whisky, smallpox, measles, and other scourges unknown to the Indian were introduced into his country and carried off many thousands of individuals and weakened whole tribes. The smallpox epidemic of 1837 was said to have been taken to the Upper Missouri on the boat of the American Fur Co., and allowed to reach the Indians by the utmost carelessness. It was reported to have caused the death of 60,000 Indians and the reduction of the Mandan Tribe to 19 families.

A single agent with headquarters at St. Louis would be appointed over five or six wild tribes, most of whom he never saw. He would take the tribal annuities up the Missouri River in the spring on the boat of the American Fur Co., issue them to the Indians at their nearest fur trading station, if they were there to receive them, otherwise throw them off without proper supervision to prevent later the selling to the Indian of his own goods. This done, the agent would return to St. Louis on the same boat, not to be seen again on the upper river for another year. These conditions continued until after the Civil War with slight improvement, and were little better when I first went to the Indian country in 1876.

The American people expected but little from the Indian Service then and got less. It was honeycombed with graft; its employees were political appointees, isolated, looked down upon, trusted by nobody, and generally despised until they were placed under civil-service rules in the time of President Cleveland, when this misprision generally disappeared. It should be obvious that such a service required but slight appropriations for its maintenance, and most of this money was absorbed in the payment of the tribal annuities.

The first great step in education was brought about by the efforts of Capt. R. H. Pratt, Tenth Cavalry, who started a school for the children of Indian prisoners of war at the military post of Carlisle Barracks, Pa., in 1879. The results of this movement awoke the conscience of the American people to their responsibility for the education of the Indian child. Since those days the great nonreservation schools of Sherman, Haskell, Chilocco, Albuquerque, Phoenix, Chemawa, etc., were slowly established, with boarding schools on the different reservations, and now Indian children attend the public schools of their district wherever possible.

Conditions have improved everywhere during the past 20 years, and more especially during the latter 8. Railways have approached the agencies, many comfortable quarters have been erected with modern conveniences, a health service is growing, with establishment of many hospitals. The American people are interesting themselves more and more in the welfare of the Indian and have enormously increased their demands for betterment. The attempted passage of the Bursum bill that got through the Senate brought out a storm of indignation from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with the formation of new societies for the defense of the Indian from spoliation. Congress is much better acquainted now with conditions and more sensitive to the demands of the people for betterment, and the appropriations have increased year by year until now, when they are higher than at any time in our history.

Notwithstanding all this, they are still inadequate. Ex-Secretary of the Interior Work reported last year that the Indian Service was "starved," as indeed it always has been. The tenure of office and pay are insecure, its employees discouraged, and the whole service is under par. Its operative system is antiquated, costly, inefficient, and unduly affected by politics. It needs reorganization, not with new people, for the vast majority are under the civil-service rules, but more efficient and of far higher quality and character than we have any right to expect under the present conditions of isolation, insecurity, discouragement, with overwork and underpay, undue political interference, and improper operative system. I must take off my hat to many of those men and women of the far places. I rejoice in the fidelity of their work under stress, and am vastly proud of their friendship.

There are forces of evil, both white and red, working to abolish the Indian Service and spoliate the Indian. This abolishment would be like throwing a baby to the wolves. The Indian will require the educating and protecting influences of the Indian Service for at least another generation before he will be able to take care of himself. But this service needs the thorough reorganization from within itself without the upheaval which was experienced by the Army after the Spanish War—a slow deliberative reorganization by its own people that gave the Regular Army the proper administrative system which enabled it to digest and take care of the millions of new, untaught men thrust into its organization suddenly by the Great War; to feed, clothe, pay, equip, train, and transport 2,000,000 men to France, place them in their proper positions at the right moments with the will to win; who by their sacrifices and achievements had much to do with the accomplishment of victory and the placing of our country in the forefront of all the nations of the earth.

Before the war this achievement was considered impossible by all the foreign nations who limited our ability to placing 300,000 men in France, and it would have been impossible if Germany had not been held by France and England while we were in preparation. Even then it would have been impossible if the Regular Army was then acting under the administrative system which was in vogue before the Spanish War. The Indian Service needs just such a deliberate, steady, reorganization by its own people without upheaval, and the friends of the Indian feel that it is near at hand.

The Indian Service has many functions identical with those of the Army. Both are operated from an office of central control in Washington; the elements are scattered over a wide extent of country. Both are administrative bureaus concerned with health, education, promulgation of orders, research, building, printing, sanitation, inspection, purchase and supply, pay and audit, transportation, etc., and both should have very nearly an identical administrative system, reorganized in the same way on modern business principles which have proved their value.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Work brought about a most timely and constructive accomplishment in the recent survey of the Indian field service by the Institute for Government Research, which is entirely without governmental supervision.

The report of this survey is called the Meriam report, in honor of its director, Mr. Lewis Meriam. While it contains little that has not been reported by other services year after year, it has brought the facts in concrete form before the people, unaffected by politics or governmental bias. It shows that the demands of the people for betterment have increased enormously and Congress is awakening to conditions.

The Indian Service has struggled manfully to meet those demands, and has met them successfully so far as the lack of funds and a proper operative system have permitted.

Never before in all our history have conditions been so favorable for reform. The President, the Congress, and the people want it. The new Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs are all men of highest quality, unconnected with politics, men of high position and achievement in their own communities, of independent means, inspired only by high civic consciousness and a warm desire for the welfare of the Indian. Never before have we had so many elements of Government in line at the same time, and now is the accepted time for action—the zero hour.

Let us all get behind those gentlemen and support them to the uttermost, defend them from the vicious attacks we must expect from those

who are out of sympathy with the welfare of the Indian. And we may yet see an Indian Service of which the American people may be justly proud.

THE TARIFF

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes, under the order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. CLARK] for 30 minutes.

Mr. CLARK of Maryland. Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen: On the 22d of May, while the tariff bill was open for general debate, time was granted by the gentlemen on the Republican side in charge of the bill to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BECK]. After the expiration of the time granted, the House, at the suggestion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER], granted unlimited time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania. At the expiration of his time, to my utter surprise, practically the whole House arose in approval. I have interpreted that demonstration as a proper respect for the able gentleman rather than an approval of what he said. What he did was to challenge the constitutionality and wisdom of the flexible tariff section of the Hawley tariff bill then being considered.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the flexible tariff, and in doing so I support a most wholesome and established policy not only of the Federal Government but of every State in the Union; that is, the policy of administrative application of law to changing facts, upon which said law depends. Very early in our history this policy was adopted as a legislative necessity. It has been challenged and defended in a hundred cases.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BECK] a few days ago sought to discredit this policy, as it is proposed to apply it to the Hawley-Smoot bill of 1929. He says this policy in this bill is carried too far; that it is not within the facts, and therefore not within the ruling of the Hampton case of 1928, reported in Two hundred and seventy-sixth United States Reports, construing the flexible provision of the 1922 law, or the Field case, reported in One hundred and forty-third United States Reports, construing countervailing-duty provisions of the McKinley law of 1890, or any other case on record. He says the bill of 1929 enlarges the President's power of revision by making theories instead of facts the basis of changes or tariff revision. From this he draws his conclusion that the alleged extension of power delegated to the President in this bill is a delegation of legislative or taxing power. At the conclusion of his speech I asked for time the next day to answer it, but the bill was not thereafter open for further general debate.

In replying now to the distinguished gentleman [Mr. BECK], it is necessary first to look at the 1922 law and the court's interpretation of it, and then compare it with the corresponding section of the Hawley bill of 1929, which he criticizes as representing an unwarranted extension or enlargement of the flexible provisions of the 1922 law.

What are the differences in the flexible provisions of these two statutes, 1922 and 1929?

1922 says presidential revision up or down must follow differences in costs of production at home and abroad, and so forth.

1929 says such revision must follow variations or differences in competitive conditions of domestic and foreign products laid down in the principal domestic markets, and so forth.

Difference in competitive conditions is the real basis of revision and the real object and purpose of investigation.

Cost of production is laid down as the general rule of revision in 1922 law, and then treated as only one element of the conditions justifying revision.

I understand this defect in stating an element of the thing to be found rather than the thing itself, needed correction, and the proposed language in the 1929 law is perfecting in substance.

Is there change of policy? There is no change of policy, only change of expression. The law providing for ascertainment of differences in costs is about the same as that which directs the finding of differences in competitive conditions, as shown by a parallel reading of the requirements for finding their competitive difference or equalizing figure.

Subsection (c) of section 315 provides—

That in ascertaining the differences in costs of production, under the subdivisions (a) and (b) of this section, the President, in so far as he finds it practicable, shall take into consideration (1) the differences in conditions in production, including wages, costs of material, and other items in costs of production of such or similar articles in the United States and in competing foreign countries; (2) the differences in the wholesale selling prices of domestic and foreign articles in the principal markets of the United States; (3) advantages granted to a foreign producer by a foreign government, or by a person, partnership, corporation, or association in a foreign country; (4) any other advantages or disadvantages in competition.

Act of 1929, section 336, subsection (d):

ASCERTAINMENT OF DIFFERENCES IN CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION

In ascertaining the differences in conditions of competition between domestic articles and like or similar competitive imported articles in the principal market of the United States the President shall take into consideration, in so far as he finds it practicable and applicable; (1) costs of production of the domestic article or the price at which such article is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal market of the United States in the ordinary course of trade and in the usual wholesale quantities in such market; (2) costs of production of the imported article or the price or value set forth in its invoice, or its import cost as defined in subdivision (e) of section 332; (3) other costs of the domestic article and of the imported article in so far as not considered under paragraphs (1) or (2), including (a) the cost of all containers and covering of whatever nature and other charges and expenses incident to placing the article in condition packed ready for delivery, and (b) costs of transportation; and (4) advantages granted to a foreign producer by a government, person, partnership, corporation, or association in a foreign country.

Thus in the act of 1922 changes of established duties may be made by Executive order to equalize differences in production costs at home and abroad.

In the pending bill such changes may be made by Executive order to equalize differences in conditions of competition between domestic and imported articles in the principal market of the United States.

Now, we all know, gentlemen, that there was no mention made of this change in the report of the committee which accompanied the bill, and the one and only purpose of this change was to clarify the language.

Mr. BECK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLARK of Maryland. Yes.

Mr. BECK. I think if the gentleman will look at the report of the Committee on Ways and Means he will ascertain that they did refer to it and recommended the change on the ground that the costs of production could not be ascertained.

Mr. CLARK of Maryland. I am very thankful to the gentleman for that correction. I looked for it but did not see it; but what the gentleman says simply confirms what I have already said. In the 1922 flexible sections there is laid down the rule of the differences in the costs of production in making Executive revisions. That rule was circumvented by importers, and it was hard to understand by those who had to apply the rules. It developed very soon in the application of those rules that really what was necessary to be determined in fixing an equalizing duty was not the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, but the difference in competitive conditions; that the cost of production was only one element of the main thing that had to be determined, and that gave a lot of trouble and made it necessary for the committee to lay down the true fact for determination, namely, the differences in competitive conditions; and you will see that in the rules laid down for the President to follow in arriving at that determination he must take into consideration the differences in the costs of production at home and abroad.

The conclusion, therefore, can not be escaped that no real differences appear except to make the language of the act more conformable to the facts to be investigated and to make effective the equalizing or competitive policy of the bill. I can not see where the President's power is any greater under the 1929 proposal than in the 1922 act. The provision "Any other advantages or disadvantages in competition" in the 1922 act is broad enough to let in every study of competitive conditions mentioned or contemplated in the present or proposed bill. The purpose in both acts is administrative application of the competitive policy in the law to changing facts upon which this law depends. Under the Hawley law foreign circumlocution can no longer defeat investigations and reports within the policy.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, this change of phraseology between the two acts is made not with a view of changing the fact-finding policy to a theory or rainbow-chasing policy, as has been intimated, but to clarify and emphasize the doctrine of equalization of competitive conditions underlying the entire bill. This policy was prompted by necessity and will be retained as an evolution in orderly and effective legislative procedure.

Mr. BRUMM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLARK of Maryland. Yes.

Mr. BRUMM. Does not the levying of all taxes depend upon changing conditions from year to year? All taxes of every kind depend upon changing conditions, and, that being so, would the gentleman say that the President could be authorized to levy taxes according to the changing of conditions from year to year?

Mr. CLARK of Maryland. I am stating a principle that you will find back in our law from the very beginning, and I

refer you to the Brig *Aurora* case in Seventh Cranch, which involves practically the same principle, and the Marshall Field case, in One hundred and forty-third United States Reports, a countervailing duty case, involving the construction of the McKinley Reciprocity Act of 1890.

Mr. BRUMM. But the gentleman has not answered. Does not the levying of taxes depend upon changing conditions constantly?

Mr. CLARK of Maryland. Not in the sense, if the gentleman pleases, that the law of Congress is applied to changing conditions in this matter. I do not mean, nor does Congress mean, that it is possible for the President to follow all changes in facts and to make a duty that will equalize every difference that might arise from time to time. What is attempted here is to have this matter, which needs attention at all times, taken care of in the most logical and the most common-sense way.

Do we want this matter of tariff revision brought back into this House every year?

Mr. BRUMM. Yes; if necessary.

Mr. BECK. Will the gentleman further yield?

Mr. CLARK of Maryland. I will.

Mr. BECK. If Congress passed a law to equalize conditions of competition between those who have property and those who have not, would the gentleman regard a law that gave the President of the United States the power to impose income taxes at pleasure to equalize such competition a delegation of legislative power?

Mr. CLARK of Maryland. I do not regard that, if the gentleman pleases, as an analogous case at all. I am here discussing the question of import duties based upon the competitive theory and take the position that if we want to make our law, which is supposed to involve the policy of protection, effective, we have to lodge in some governmental agency the power to apply the policy to changing conditions, especially so since the World War when economic conditions have been disturbed almost to the point of business revolution, and overnight the very conditions upon which a duty is laid might be changed.

The gentleman concedes that if the facts were ascertainable and tangible, the powers granted would be fact-finding powers, but says that when facts are not definitely ascertainable, such as differences in conditions of competition, then discretion and judgment must be exercised, and that in that instance the powers delegated and exercised are legislative.

The same argument was urged in the Hampton case and it was thrown out the window headlong. Such differences can never be fixed with exactness and it is not expected, but the policy is clear and definite and the plan is sensible and sound.

When the law and common sense are in apparent conflict the conflict is compromised or corrected on the side of common sense. Nearest proximity to fact and not 100 per cent exactness is the rule in sensible law making.

Now, the gentleman drew two conclusions of law from this flexible section of the Hawley Act, and I challenge the defensibility of both.

He says that in this legislation Congress has unconstitutionally and unwisely transferred almost absolute power of legislation to the President.

This criticism contains two independent concepts, to which I call attention:

First. He says there has been a transfer of legislative power.

Second. That this transfer is almost absolute and very portentious.

Anything transferred requires the affirmative act of the transferee to recover it. Congress has no authority to transfer any power granted to it.

It has authority to declare by statute a policy and authorize Executive or administrative adjustments necessary to conform to said policy. It has authority to delegate or commit fact-finding and law-applying power.

Is not this what Congress has done in this case—delegated fact-finding authority only, and then authorized Executive application, and so forth?

Now, why has Congress done this? Was it to avoid responsibility? Was it in sheer cowardly abrogation of its law-making prerogatives?

Mr. BECK. I will only ask one further question and then I will not trespass further upon the gentleman's time. Will not the gentleman, before he leaves this answer to my question, explain the distinction so far as the question of the transfer of legislative power between the power of the President to impose an income tax and the power of the President to levy a duty upon imports? Wherein is the distinction from the standpoint of the constitutional power of Congress to impose either class of taxes?

Mr. CLARK of Maryland. In answering the gentleman I would say that the case presented is not an analogous case.

Mr. BECK. Yes. The gentleman said that before, but in what respect is it not analogous?

Mr. CLARK of Maryland. It is not analogous because here we are dealing with import duties in which we are attempting to set up equalization figures for protective purposes.

Mr. BECK. I know, but import duties and income taxes are two different kinds of taxes, and the power of taxation is vested in the Congress. Now, in what respect is there any distinction between the two in giving the President the power to impose either?

Mr. CLARK of Maryland. I think a complete answer to the gentleman is the fact that all the way through the statutory law of this country the question of the term "tax" and the term "duty" is distinguished, and we do not refer to tax when we refer to duties.

A little further on in my speech I had intended to draw a distinction between the word "tax" and the word "duty," as used in the Constitution, and that is one of the criticisms I understand that the gentleman from Pennsylvania brings against the flexible provisions of the 1929 bill.

The gentleman does not only say that it is an attempt to delegate legislative power, he says that it is an attempt to transfer taxing power.

Now, in the case of United States *v.* 49 Demijohns (39 Fed. 402), decided in 1889, the court very carefully went into the history of these two words, duty under the Constitution and tax under the Constitution, and this is what the court said in conclusion:

> In a careful examination of the numerous instances in which the word "tax" is used throughout the entire statutes of the United States, I have failed to find where it can, with any degree of satisfaction, be applied to duties or imports.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania knows and every Member of Congress knows that it was finally adjudged necessary to make the law flexible to meet rapidly changing conditions. When the law is based on a stable set of facts the law can be rigid, but when based on facts that are shifting and changing, the law must have flexibility to make it effective and serve its purpose.

But the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] says, let Congress take care of flexibility. If competitive conditions change, let Congress change the law after determination of the facts, and so forth. Who wants to throw this fact-finding matter back into Congress?

From the beginning of our legislative history, Congress has applied this identical policy when necessity required it, or wisdom dictated it.

As said in the case of Buttfield *v.* Stranahan (192 U. S.), at page 496, arising under the tea standards act of 1897 involving the same policy:

> Congress legislated on the subject as far as was reasonably practicable, and from the necessities of the case was compelled to leave to executive officials the duty of bringing about the result pointed out by the statute. To deny the power of Congress to delegate such a duty, would, in effect, amount to declaring the plenary power vested in Congress to regulate foreign commerce could not be efficaciously exerted.

It should not be necessary to go back of the Hampton case, 1928 (276 U. S. 394), which directly validates the 1922 law on this point. The court said in part:

> The field of Congress involves all and many varieties of legislative action, and Congress has found it frequently necessary to use officers of the executive branch, within definite limits, to secure the exact effect intended by its acts of legislation, by vesting discretion in such officers to make public regulations interpreting a statute and directing the details of its execution, even to the extent of providing for penalizing a breach of such regulation.
>
> Congress may feel itself unable conveniently to determine exactly when its exercise of the legislative power should become effective, because dependent on future condition, and it may leave the determination of such time to the decision of an executive, or, as often happens in matters of State legislation, it may be left to a popular vote of the residents of a district to be affected by the legislation. While in a sense one may say that such residents are exercising legislative power, it is not an exact statement, because the power has already been exercised legislatively by the body vested with that power under the constitution, the condition of its legislation going into effect being made dependent by the legislature on the expression of the voters of a certain district. As Judge Ranney, of the Ohio Supreme Court, in Cin-

cinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Co. *v.* Commissioners (1 Ohio St. 77, 88), said in such case:

"The true distinction, therefore, is between the delegation of power to make the law, which necessarily involves a discretion as to what it shall be, and conferring an authority or discretion as to its execution, to be exercised under and in pursuance of the law. The first can not be done; to the latter no valid objection can be made." See also Myers *v.* Reading (21 Pa. St. 188, 202; Locke's Appeal, 72 Pa. St. 491, 498).

Quoting Judge Mitchell in the case of State *v.* Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. (30 Minn. 281), the Supreme Court in this Hampton case further says:

If such power is to be exercised at all, it can only be satisfactorily done by a board or commission constantly in session, whose time is exclusively given to the subject, and who, after investigation of the facts, can fix rates with reference to the peculiar circumstances of each road and each particular kind of business, and who can change or modify these rates to suit the ever-varying conditions of traffic. * * * Our legislature has gone a step further than most others and vested our commission with full power to determine what rates are equal and reasonable in each particular case. Whether this was wise or not is not for us to say; but in doing so we can not see that they have transcended their constitutional authority. They have not delegated to the commission any authority or discretion as to what the law shall be—which would not be allowable—but have merely conferred upon it an authority and discretion, to be exercised in the execution of the law, and under and in pursuance of it, which is entirely permissible. The legislature itself has passed upon the expediency of the law and what it shall be. The commission is intrusted with no authority or discretion upon these questions. (See also the language of Justices Miller and Bradley in the same case in this court. 134 U. S. 418, 459, 461, 464.)

This policy was upheld in the countervailing duty case of Field *v.* Clark (143 U. S. Repts.) arising under the McKinley Reciprocity Act of 1890; in the commission cases arising under the Interstate Commerce Commission act of 1887 and amendments thereto; in the Brig *Aurora* case (7 Cranch 382), arising under the nonintercourse act of 1809, and was applied by Congress as early as Washington's administration in 1794, when power was given the President to lay an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports of the United States and suspend said embargo "whenever in his judgment the public safety should require it."

Counsel in the Hampton case, appearing against the flexible provision of the 1922 act, sought to distinguish the above cases as not in point, but the court held that the same principle of administrative application of law to changing facts was involved, and that this principle did not constitute delegation of legislative power. This the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BECK] is willing to concede as the court's interpretation of said act, but criticizes it as the court's pontifical absolution of congressional activities in the delegation of its taxing powers, and then proceeds to condemn the proposed 1929 revision of the flexible provision of said act as a further and constitutionally unwarranted transfer of legislative power.

Now, it was also said that the power delegated to the President was portentious and almost absolute.

Is this true? Did Congress carelessly delegate this power with no limitations? Was nothing done to give the public confidence in the fairness of the President's revisions?

Consider the limitations placed upon the President.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BECK] says that the pending bill gives almost absolute legislative or taxing power to the President. To this it should be sufficient to simply answer that such statement can be only an opinion of the distinguished gentleman, as it is neither a quotation nor even a strained interpretation of any part of the flexible provision section.

The fact is that the law intentionally and expressly puts the responsibility of honest ascertainment of competitive cost conditions in the principal United States markets and the enforcement of this policy upon the President, and then in subsection (e) proceeds to limit these powers to safeguard the public against possible abuse, as follows; listen to this:

1. That no proclamation can be made by the President, i. e., no increase or decrease of duty can be made until a thorough domestic and foreign competitive cost-condition investigation shall have been made by the commission and all differences in competitive conditions ascertained.

2. That the commission shall give public hearings and give reasonable public notice of same.

3. That all parties in interest shall be given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and be heard.

4. That after all this is done, to safeguard the public, and said proceedings have been reported to the President, he may increase or decrease the established duty within the 50 per cent minimum or maximum limit or change the classification, and not until this is done and the amount of duty needed to equalize competitive and cost conditions is determined as provided can the President exercise any duty-changing power under this proposed revision, just as under the 1922 law.

5. The President has no discretion, but is limited to the proclamation of a competitive and equalizing duty, based upon such independent investigation by public authority. This is not a changing of the law by the President but a studied and scientific application of the law.

How, therefore, can the gentleman say that this flexible-tariff section proposes to delegate almost absolute power of taxation to the President?

Now, another major criticism was hurled at this wholesome policy. The gentleman said that this flexible provision was an almost absolute transfer of taxing power.

The Constitution distinguishes between a tax and duty. Loosely, at times tariff duties are referred to as taxes. The proper and restrictive use of the word "duty" all through our statutes and the history of the tariff is that duty refers to tariffs and not to taxes. A tariff duty is not a tax.

In United States *v.* 49 Demijohns, 1889 (39 Fed. 402), the court went very carefully into the history of these two words in legislation. It concluded, as I have already indicated, by saying:

In a careful examination of the numerous instances in which the word "tax" is used throughout the entire statutes of the United States, I have failed to find one where it can, with any degree of satisfaction, be applied to duties on imports.

There is an additional reason why taxes are not contemplated in this flexible provision. Everyone knows that the whole purpose of this section is for protection through an equalizing or competitive duty. No one has mentioned tax in the whole debate. It was never in the mind of a single Congressman except, apparently, the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The fact is that under the surface of this gentleman's effort is an evident purpose to discredit an established and most wholesome policy, one that has become necessary and indispensable in the evolution of reasonable and orderly legislation. In this effort he has the hearty cooperation of traditional and obstructive Democratic assistance. His entire argument contains nothing new, but is a repetition of Democratic thought and argument on this subject since it first arose early in the history of American legislation.

Now this is the common sense of the whole matter: In the administration of a tariff law it is obvious under shifting world-wide economic conditions that it might become necessary in pursuance of a protective policy to make some ad interim adjustments or revisions, depending upon existence or nonexistence of certain facts. This necessity was accentuated after the war, when things happened quickly, when economic conditions were unsettled and uncertain. Is the authority to find these facts and apply the law as this Congress proposes it a delegation of taxing authority? If any Member of this Congress thinks so, I ask him or her to produce a case of last resort sustaining such contention. This is old legislative practice, and just such speeches as the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BECK] has made opposing such practice are just as old. I had hoped that after the Hampton case this policy of administrative application of law to changing facts, after decades of trial and success, had obtained a status of immunity from further Democratic assault and most certainly from responsible Republican assault.

The time has come when Congress can not exercise certain powers intelligently and satisfactorily without the delegation of fact-finding and law-applying authority, and the future will have further delegations of the same character as we progress and business relationships and conditions become more complicated. This policy itself is protective and progressive in character and there is no substantial public opposition to it, and never has been. Whenever abused, it can be easily corrected.

Let me ask you this question: Does the country want railroad rate making thrown back into Congress? The principle is the same. Take the delegation of congressional power to fix railroad rates: The time came when Congress could no longer cope with railroad rate-making requirements. Rate regulation depended upon a complexity of facts pertaining to rates and practices that were shifting and changing with changed conditions. What happened? Congress said we will pass an interstate commerce act establishing the law and create a commission to administer this law. We will, as a part of this law, authorize the commission to determine the facts to which the law applies and fix the rates accordingly. It was originally held by the courts that the commission under said delegation of authority could only declare as unreasonable, rates initiated by the carriers. By the Hepburn amendment of 1906 the commission was given authority to fix maximum rates by applying the law to changed

conditions requiring rate revisions. The rates when fixed were adjudged to be tantamount to congressional enactments.

Congress had never delegated this fact-finding authority until it became necessary to protect the rights and interests of the people. This is true of the flexible tariff. The public wanted it and is satisfied with it, and the public is satisfied with the flexible tariff provisions of the pending bill. Congress will always determine its tariff policy and make its tariff laws, but Congress will more and more find it necessary to delegate the finding of facts, upon which the law depends for its successful administration, to executive or administrative agencies.

I hold in my hand a volume of 125 closely typed pages containing the cost of production facts and figures in a presidential investigation case. The subject is tomatoes, only one of thousands. And yet the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] would throw back into this Congress duty adjustments under the flexible provisions providing for the appointment of a commission of four persons to make investigations and report directly to this body for action. The public does not want any such procedure as it would be a backward step. This would involve constant tariff controversies on the floor of Congress, the result of which would be anything but orderly and efficient legislation all along the line.

What would happen if we were to bring into this Congress the complicated western, southern, and eastern freight classifications and thousands upon thousands of class and commodity rates upon our railway systems? We would not know where to start nor how to start in the direct regulation of fixing of such rates. Or suppose we were to provide that the Interstate Commerce Commission should report its findings upon all rate questions to this Congress for direct action. What would be the result? The fact is that it was hoped that the Tariff Commission would have the effect of taking the tariff out of politics entirely and eventually place it, just as railroad rates are now, in the hands of an expert commission for scientific adjustment based on declared congressional policy or law.

Can it now be said that we have delegated lawmaking power to the Interstate Commerce Commission? Have not the commission cases definitely determined this question? Concerning railroad rates, somewhat different, technically speaking, from tariff duties, we have declared the common law and have established the commission with authority to apply this law to changing facts in the establishment of rates that will yield a fair return on a fair value. But that does not alter the fact that every item of law in the Interstate Commerce Commission act and amendments thereto has been declared by Congress. When the rate is ordered by the commission it is tantamount to and becomes a part of the law, not by what the commission has done in the abstract but by the provision of the law itself. The same is true in principle with respect to the flexible provisions of the tariff law, and I am opposed to any departure from this most valuable, wholesome, wise, and necessary policy until and unless it shall be found to be unworkable as a legislative expedient.

I am just as jealous of the integrity of our Constitution as the gentleman from Pennsylvania or any other Member of the House, but whenever it is possible to reconcile the Constitution with common-sense legislation, such as this is, I believe it strengthens the Constitution in the admiration and affection of the people by favoring such reconciliation. [Applause.]

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, this morning's press carries an article describing another tragedy which indicates that the prohibition law is creating a citizenry of lawbreakers and murderers instead of law-respecting citizens.

The Associated Press report from International Falls, Minn., appeared in this morning's Washington Post, as follows:

BORDER DRY PATROL SHOOTS MAN DEAD—AUTOIST FAILS TO HALT AT ORDER AND FUSILLADE FOLLOWS; INQUIRY IS BEGUN—TWO CHILDREN IN MACHINE

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN., June 9 (A. P.).—Henry Virkula, 41, Big Falls (Minn.) merchant, was shot and killed while driving home in an automobile with his wife and two children near here last night when he failed to stop at the command of border patrolmen assigned to liquor-smuggling duty.

County police who launched an investigation said there was no evidence of liquor in Virkula's automobile. Two empty bottles were found, but proved to have been medicine containers, police said.

Virkula's wife claimed her husband was shot before he had an opportunity to stop his automobile. She said the machine traveled little more than 10 feet after the command was given, when a fusillade of bullets penetrated the car.

E. J. White, appointed to the border patrol forces a few months ago, admitted firing the shots which killed Virkula. White was accompanied by E. V. Servine, also a newly appointed border-patrol man. Both officers have been temporarily suspended while the shooting is being investigated.

County Attorney David Hurlburt, of Koochiching County, declared charges will be preferred against White if a coroner's inquest, scheduled for to-morrow morning, discloses the shooting was without cause.

Virkula was shot through the neck, and death was instantaneous. The shooting occurred about 11.30 o'clock last night. The body was brought by the patrolmen to this city, where Virkula's aged parents reside. The slain man operated a confectionery at Big Falls.

The shooting was done with sawed-off shotguns. The automobile was dented with shot in about 26 places.

Superior officers of the two patrolmen said that officers have been warned to shoot only in self-defense. A report of the affair has been sent to headquarters at Grand Forks, N. Dak.

White and Servine refused to comment on the shooting.

The two patrolmen's duties consisted chiefly of watching for liquor runners from Canada. The shooting occurred about 15 miles south of the Canadian border. The men make their headquarters at International Falls, on the Canadian border.

I rise at this time to ask that the departments in charge of law enforcement in America make every effort to send these murderers to the penitentiary and thereby broadcast to every part of the Nation that peaceful and law-abiding citizens of our Republic can take an automobile trip with their family without being deliberately murdered by some inefficient law-enforcement officer who believes that the prohibition law is the only law of the land and is paramount to the laws that protect human life and prevent murders. [Applause.]

THE SENATE EXPORT DEBENTURE AMENDMENT EXPLAINED

Mr. HASTINGS. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, the Senate export debenture amendment, in brief, provides that when the Federal farm board created under this farm marketing bill finds it advisable to carry out the policy as declared in section 1 of the bill, the board shall notify the Secretary of the Treasury to issue debentures or certificates to the exporters of agricultural commodities and their manufactured products to the amount of 50 per cent of the tariff on these products. There being no tariff on cotton, the amount of the certificates is fixed at 2 cents per pound, or $10 per bale.

I favor this amendment for two reasons:

First, it is optional with the farm board created by the bill as to whether it will go into effect, and, if the board finds that agricultural products can be stabilized under the other provisions of the bill, then this debenture amendment will not become operative; and it goes into effect only when the board finds it advisable and necessary to put it into effect to assist agriculture. Now, just what possbile harm could that do? It gives the authority to the board to be exercised only when the board finds it necessary to accomplish the purposes as set forth in section 1 of the bill to stabilize agricultural commodities and the products processed and marketed thereunder.

Second, I favor the amendment for the reason, as I have attempted to show at length in a general speech I made on the tariff bill May 21, 1929, that the tariff is ineffective so far as those agricultural products are concerned, of which we regularly raise an exportable surplus. This amendment seeks to make the tariff effective as to those agricultural products.

Now, let us illustrate with wheat, cotton, and corn:

We regularly raise an exportable surplus of each of these products. In the calendar year 1928 we exported of wheat and its products 206,258,610 bushels. There is a tariff of 42 cents per bushel on wheat. We imported last year one-fortieth of 1 per cent of the amount of wheat we produced. The tariff therefore is ineffective as to wheat. This debenture amendment would give the exporters of wheat 50 per cent of the tariff, or 21 cents per bushel. The purchasers for export of wheat and its products would therefore not only pay to the producers of wheat the price which the foreign market justified, but in addition the 21 cents per bushel authorized by the debenture amendment.

As to cotton, we exported in 1928, 8,546,419 bales. The exporters would receive debenture certificates of 2 cents per pound,

or $10 per bale, and would, therefore, pay the cotton producers, as they do now, the price which the foreign market justifies and in addition the extra 2 cents per pound.

As to corn, the rate now carried in the pending tariff bill is 25 cents per bushel. We exported last year 25,000,000 bushels of corn. The exporters of corn would fix the price, as they do now, based upon the foreign market and in addition add the amount of the debenture certificate, which would be 12½ cents per bushel.

As to wheat, corn, and cotton, the price would be reflected back, and would increase the amount which the original producer or farmer gets for his products. At present he gets nothing because of the tariff, but he pays higher prices for everything that he buys, and to that extent contributes to the prosperity of the industrialists of the East.

Last year we received the sum of $565,501,000 collected as duties because of the tariff. Those export debenture certificates given to the exporters of agricultural products, including wheat, cotton, and corn, would be receivable at the customhouse at par value. The discount paid for these certificates by importers of other commodities would be very slight, certainly not more than 5 per cent.

Let us illustrate again with these three products. If we exported in round numbers 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and the exporters received certificates for 21 cents per bushel, the exporters in the aggregate would receive $42,000,000 in debenture certificates.

The exporters of cotton, based on the 8,500,000 bales exported, in round numbers, would receive 2 cents per pound, or $10 per bale, or $85,000,000 in debenture certificates.

As to corn, the exporters would receive 12½ cents per bushel, or approximately $3,000,000 upon the approximately 25,000,000 bushels of corn exported last year.

Add the debenture certificates as to each of these three products, and they will approximate $130,000,000; and it is estimated that debenture certificates as to the other products exported may increase this amount to approximately $140,000,000. These certificates will be received and accepted in lieu of money at the customhouse, which would reduce the amount of money received and paid into the Treasury on account of customs duties—which amounted last year to $565,501,000—by the sum of about $140,000,000, or to approximately $425,000,000. This amount will not only benefit the farmers by increasing the foreign price of agricultural products but will raise the domestic price of wheat, corn, and cotton, and the other products consumed, in our own country, because the domestic market will have to meet the foreign market plus the amount of the debenture certificates.

Last year we imported only one-fortieth of 1 per cent of all the wheat grown in this country. We imported only a very small quantity of a special kind of long staple cotton, and about one-fiftieth of 1 per cent of the amount we produced, or a negligible quantity of corn. Hence a tariff or import duty as to these products, as everyone knows, is ineffective. No one who has any respect for his mental integrity now argues in either House that a tariff is effective as to those products of which we regularly raise an exportable surplus.

During campaign years we often hear much talk of how the farmer is to be benefited by the tariff, but the argument is always in general terms and never specific; and how wheat, corn, and cotton are to be benefited is not discussed in detail. Only generalities are indulged in. Every farmer should demand of the speaker just how the producers of cotton, wheat, and corn are to be benefited. Ask him to go into details and you will embarrass him and he will change the subject.

Now this debenture certificate amendment makes the tariff effective as to those farm products of which we regularly raise an exportable surplus, and it is the only way advanced that will do it.

The tariff is effective as to manufactured articles because it raises the tariff wall against competition of foreign manufactured products brought into this country and enables our domestic manufacturers to raise the price to the consumers.

Now, this debenture amendment is an effort to make the tariff effective as to the things which the farmer raises. All Senators from the agricultural States, which are not dominated by large cities, favor the plan because they know that the tariff is not effective as to these farm products otherwise.

It is urged that the tariff makes the manufacturers in the East more prosperous and enables them to consume more farm products. On the other hand, the issuance of debenture certificates will increase the price which the farmer gets for his products and make him more prosperous and will enable him to buy and use more of the manufactured products.

With a moderate tariff there would be no necessity for the issuance of the debenture certificates, but with such an excessive tariff bill as that which recently passed the House and which is now pending in the Senate, raising the rates on practically everything which the consuming public must buy, the debenture certificate amendment will in a small measure tend to equalize the farmers with the industrialists of the East. You call it a subsidy. Well, the tariff is special privilege legislation which enables the manufacturers of the East to force the consuming public to pay a higher price for the goods which they manufacture. This is only rebating back to the farmer a small part you extract from him by special-privilege legislation.

This debenture amendment will enable the farmers to get more for the products they raise, measured by the foreign price plus the debenture certificate, and will advance the price of goods consumed in the domestic market. You can argue around it in every way you choose, but there is no doubt but what the issuance of these debenture certificates will enhance the amount which will be received by the farmers for the products which they raise.

It is urged that the producers will not receive this advanced price. Everyone knows that is not true, because the purchasers for export will pay the price justified by the foreign market, plus the amount of the debenture certificates.

It is urged that this will benefit those who have bought up large quantities of farm products and who are holding them for export. Unfortunately that is true. At the same time, however, it must be remembered that the passing of this tariff bill, raising the duty on manufactured articles, will enable the manufacturers of the East to raise the price on goods already manufactured and held by them.

The National Grange and other organizations composed of more than 800,000 members, have been advocating the export debenture plan for a number of years. There is no question but what it will advance the price of farm products so that the producers will receive more for them. If we are to have a higher tariff on every manufactured product which the consumers of the country must buy, then the debenture certificate is justified in making this tariff effective as to the products produced by the farmers of the country. No other way is proposed to place the producers of agricultural products on an equality with industry. Either lower the excessive tariff duties on the necessaries which the consumers buy or equalize the farmers in the way proposed by this amendment.

CENSUS—REAPPORTIONMENT—ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the part of the House on the census and reapportionment bill may have until midnight to-night to file their report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

Mr. GARNER. Reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman a question—what is the program for the balance of the week?

Mr. TILSON. To clean up such matters as are left and which we should attend to. Then if nothing else happens, we may enter into some sort of arrangement for 3-day recesses.

Mr. GARNER. The gentleman has no hope of anything except the gentleman's agreement in the House for recesses of three days during the summer?

Mr. TILSON. Not so far as has been developed up to this time.

Mr. GARNER. The gentleman uses an expression that covers quite a good deal of territory, when he says to consider such things as ought to be considered. I want to say to the gentleman, so that the RECORD will show it and Members can understand it, that as far as my own individual responsibility goes I am not going to give consent for the consideration of bills except those that have had committee consideration. I understand that there are two propositions before the House that have had joint committee consideration. One is completed and they have made a complete and unanimous report. The other has made a partial report upon which some action should probably be had. I am not in sympathy with the legislation, but I do not feel like taking the responsibility of refusing unanimous consent for its consideration, since it is a complete work, authorized by the Seventieth Congress and reported to the Seventy-first Congress. Outside of those two bills I hope the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] will take the responsibility of saying no to those gentlemen who ask for the consideration of other measures.

Mr. HASTINGS. If the minority leader would be a little more specific in reference to these two bills I think the Members on this side of the House would be very grateful.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I shall be very glad to state to the gentleman just what they are. In the Seventieth Congress we organized a Joint Committee on Aviation for the District of Columbia. As I understand it, that committee has

partially completed its labors. The President of the United States has sent to the Congress a budget of $500,000 in order to get options on land for an airport. That is a unanimous report, as I understand it. It is an emergency measure, according to the President's statement, and I believe it to be a fact that it will be advisable to pass this bill at this time, because it will save the Government money.

The second proposition is this: A joint committee was created by the Seventieth Congress to readjust the salaries of the employees of Congress. As I understand it, that committee has completed its work and has made a unanimous report. While I am not in sympathy with the latter legislation, I do not feel that I ought to stand in the way of its consideration since it is a completed report, and we might as well consider it one time as another.

Mr. HASTINGS. May I ask the gentleman a further question? Some of us on this side are interested in the resolution to postpone the payment by France of the $400,000,000 on August 1. That was to come up in the House for consideration I think last Wednesday, but for some reason it was not called up. We would like to know whether it is the intention to have that resolution called up for consideration before the recess?

Mr. TILSON. I do not know what the gentleman means by "before the recess."

Mr. HASTINGS. Before this agreement for 3-day recesses. As I understand the colloquy between the majority and the minority leaders there is going to be some agreement for some recessing pretty soon.

Mr. TILSON. So far as the resolution to which the gentleman from Oklahoma refers is concerned, that has been regularly reported out by one of the standing committees of the House and is ready for consideration. Of course, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] did not mean to include this particular resolution.

Mr. GARNER. If the gentleman will pardon me, I will say this with reference to that resolution, that it will not be considered by unanimous consent, because I am opposed to it, as the gentleman knows. While I am on that may I say to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS] and the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] that that resolution, in my judgment, will not be passed prior to the 1st day of July, when it must be considered by France.

Mr. TILSON. The 1st day of August is the date in question.

Mr. GARNER. Some gentlemen in another body—in fact, the Senate—have strongly intimated that that resolution would not be passed except after extended debate. I suggest to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON], before he undertakes to force that resolution through the House, that he consult gentlemen in another body and see whether it is necessary to put this House up against the passage of such a resolution without some hope of its becoming a law.

Mr. TILSON. I simply meant not to include this resolution in any agreement made here. As to other matters, I wish to say to the House, as I have stated to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] on repeated occasions, that I am willing to say that, except for the major business for which we came here—which has now gone through the House and most of which is now pending in another body—only emergency matters should come up; and I have indicated upon a number of occasions what I mean by emergency matters. It does not mean legislation that must be passed in order to prevent the death of some one. It simply means that if the Government is to otherwise suffer loss, or if there is to be great inconvenience to the public in case certain legislation fails to pass, or if in some other way it appears that the public interests may suffer if certain legislation be not passed, I should regard it as an emergency.

Mr. GARNER. We might as well have some understanding about it. I think the gentleman's duty is first to take the responsibility. I wish hereafter, if he O. K's a bill, he would put his O. K. upon it and sign his name to it, so that I might know that he has already passed upon it before the matter comes to me.

Mr. TILSON. I shall try to do that, or to at least talk to the gentleman personally about it, if it is some matter that has not before been considered.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Is it the purpose of the gentleman to take up any further matters from the Committee on Agriculture?

Mr. TILSON. I do not know as to that. If any of the measures reported out by that committee can qualify under the term "emergency," as I have described it, I will at least be open to consider whether it shall receive consideration.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. MAPES. I would like to ask the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] a question. The gentleman has referred to the report of the joint committee on salaries for employees in the Capitol. I have been unable to get hold of a copy of any such report. Is that report available?

Mr. GARNER. The gentleman will have to see the committee. I have not seen a copy of it, but I am told that it will increase the cost of running the Congress to the extent of about $860,000 a year. That statement has been made to me, but I will not enter an objection now. It undoubtedly will be considered later on.

Mr. MAPES. Does the gentleman know where a copy of the committee report can be had?

Mr. GARNER. I suggest that the gentleman consult the prospective chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. WOOD]. If he does that, I think he will get it.

Mr. MAPES. One of the pages has just returned from the Committee on Appropriations and told me that he was unable to get it.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, I am interested to know whether this agreement which was referred to in the colloquy between the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] would have anything to do with a bill having to do with an emergency that is really very urgent, about which I am concerned. Of course, I understand I would have to make my case to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. TILSON. I will say to the gentleman that when matters have not been considered by a committee, the gentleman would also need to go to the prospective chairman and ranking member of that committee before coming to me. In other words, it would have to be by general agreement rather than as a matter of right.

Mr. GARNER. I will say that a number of gentlemen, including the gentleman from Montana [Mr. LEAVITT], have been to my office inquiring about legislation. I suggested in each instance that they consult the ranking members of the prospective committees of the House. There is only one other condition to make. I know of only one other Democrat who is to be considered. There is a gentleman on this side, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], who wanted a resolution considered having to do with General Pulaski, and I think I would insist that be considered before I consented to other particular matters receiving consideration.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARNER. Yes.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman propose to consider the report on the national origins?

Mr. TILSON. I can not say as to that.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Would the gentleman feel that the House should stay in session until that is disposed of?

Mr. TILSON. I can not answer that question. The action of the Senate or nonaction on the part of the Senate would determine that question.

Mr. GARNER. As I understand it, when you have completed your reports on the farm relief bill and the census bill, so far as this House is concerned, we shall have completed what we came here to do?

Mr. TILSON. Unless the Senate acts on the national origins bill, that is true.

Mr. GARNER. I understand, but does the gentleman propose that the House should remain in session for an indefinite time awaiting for the consideration of the national origins bill by the Senate? Does the gentleman propose to keep us here waiting for a decision on the part of the Senate on the repeal of the national-origins provision? I think the gentleman ought to try to accommodate the membership by hastening the consideration of things that are necessary.

Mr. TILSON. I shall be glad to do all that is possible to hasten consideration on all of these things, but the delay will not be here.

Mr. SIMMONS. I suggest that on the national-origins proposition the House should pass the same resolution that we have heretofore passed. There is no reason why we should not act on it again when we have acted twice on it heretofore.

Mr. STAFFORD. Is it the purpose of the gentleman to call back the membership of the House to vote on the national-origins proposition in the contingency that the Senate should pass it in the last week in June?

Mr. TILSON. We are here to transact the public business.

Mr. STAFFORD. That is one of the bills which the President says should be considered at this session, and yet we are not acting upon it. What is the objection to the suggestion of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SIMMONS] that we should pass the same resolution that has heretofore been passed and thus

rid us of the responsibility? In my opinion, we should put it up to the other body.

Mr. TILSON. It is already pending before the other body.

Mr. STAFFORD. If the Senate postpones action upon it until the latter part of June, will this body be required to remain here to consider it?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. We should stay here as long as may be necessary to transact public business, even if it runs to July 1 or beyond July 1.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, did I get permission for the conferees on the part of the House to file a report on the apportionment bill?

The SPEAKER. The Chair put it the second time, and there was no objection.

DEATH OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVE GODWIN, OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, information has been received here of the death of Hon. Hannibal Lafayette Godwin, who represented the sixth district of North Carolina for about 12 years. I desire to make that announcement at this time.

FARM RELIEF

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes on the farm bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, if the predictions made by to-day's newspapers are accurate, there is every likelihood that the Senate will reject the conference report on the farm bill and insist that the House vote on the debenture plan.

That is the logical position for the Senate to take. Except in conferences on supply bills, it has always been the custom for the conferees of a House which has not voted specifically on a disputed provision to yield to the House which has voted on it or to return it to their body for further consideration and a record vote.

That is precisely the situation in which the two Houses find themselves on the farm bill. The Senate after days of debate adopted the debenture plan by a yea-and-nay vote. Their conferees are therefore specifically committed to its support. On the other hand, the House leaders have consistently refused to permit a direct vote on the debenture plan, and it is therefore incumbent on its conferees to yield or to bring it back and permit the House also to vote on it.

But the House leadership and the House conferees have been singularly stubborn on this point. They have been so emphatic in their refusal that the Senate conferees report that they finally yielded for the reason that farm legislation could not have been secured at this session of Congress if they had stood on their rights. In other words, Mr. Speaker, the House leadership and the House conferees are willing to see the bill die in conference—willing to see their campaign pledges repudiated and all hope of farm relief lost at a time when farm products are at the lowest level in the history of the Nation—rather than take a vote on the debenture plan.

Now, that is a remarkable situation. It will take only 40 minutes by the clock to call the roll of the House and see how the Members of the House stand on the debenture plan. It is the one greatest issue raised in this session of Congress called to aid the farmer. The Senate has solemnly voted for it. The President has issued two open letters on it. It has been discussed in every newspaper in the United States. It is the one thing that is delaying the farm bill promised by both parties—and at a time when wheat is selling as low as 74 cents a bushel for the first time in a decade. The Senate conferees officially announce that they will promptly recede the instant the House takes a vote on it. And yet the House leadership and the House conferees refuse to give the House that opportunity.

We are about to adjourn in the middle of the afternoon because we have no business to transact. If they will bring the bill in now and let us vote on it we can settle this matter and have the bill on the way to the White House before sundown.

Why will not they let us vote on it? Because they know the conferees do not represent the sentiment of the House. The Republicans on the committee of conference do not represent the Republicans and certainly the Democrats on the committee do not represent the Democrats of the House. They know that the majority of the Members of this House favor the adoption of some method of making the tariff as effective on farm products as it already is on industrial products. And they do not dare permit a vote which would send to the President a bill which would really redeem the promises he made during the campaign of giving agriculture economic equality with industry.

The refusal to permit Members of Congress to vote on this question is subversive of representative government. We have a right to vote on the one issue which is delaying farm relief. And the people at home have a right to know how we vote on it. Refusal to allow a vote on the debenture plan is a travesty on democratic government. But it is more than that. It is a violation of the American spirit of fair play. Never before within the memory of the oldest Member of this House have the rights of the opposition been so flagrantly disregarded as in the consideration of this bill. It began with the introduction of a rule setting aside rules of the House and giving control of all time for debate to those favoring the bill as reported. It is always the rule—and the only fair rule—to divide control of the time for debate equally between those favoring and those opposing a measure. Never before has a major bill been considered under such unfair circumstances. And when the bill came up the power was exercised despotically. A Member criticizing the bill was allowed 15 minutes or no time at all, when entire days were devoted to speeches praising the bill and opposing any change in it.

When amendments were offered to give the farmer the benefit of increased prices points of order were made and unanimous consent was refused, and every care was taken to avoid a direct vote on either the equalization fee or the debenture plan.

When the bill came over from the Senate with the debenture plan added it would have been proper under the rules of the House to have given two opportunities to vote on it in the House. But a drastic rule was brought in again setting aside the rules and sending the bill to conference without a vote on any part of it. And five conferees were appointed, every one of whom was irrevocably committed against the debenture plan, and could be relied on to deny the House a vote on it.

But the most arbitrary violation of the rules of the House came in the consideration of the conference report. It was decided to limit debate on the conference report to one hour. Ordinarily, of course, half the hour would have been controlled by those favoring the conference report and half by those opposing it. But not a minute—not one minute—was allotted to those opposed to the adoption of the report. No man who voted against the conference report was allowed to speak. And the refusal was premeditated and emphatic. It was as if in a court of justice the judge would hear the witnesses and argument of one litigant and then send the case to the jury without permitting the other side to be heard. Even a request for unanimous consent for one minute was refused.

Now, no reference to these excellent gentlemen in charge of the steam roller during the consideration of the farm bill is intended as a reflection upon them, or any of them, individually. Personally they are the finest fellows in the world, and I entertain for every one of them a sincere regard and a deep affection. They are without exception men of the highest character and of unimpeachable integrity. But officially they have shown themselves as ruthless as any pirate that ever scuttled a ship or hoisted the black flag on the Spanish Main.

One of the fundamental passions in the breast of the average American is the love of fair play, for a square deal, the preservation under all circumstances of the spirit of true sportsmanship. And yet the disregard for fair play which has characterized the passage of this bill through the House would, if by a wide stretch of the imagination it could be carried to its logical conclusion, justify a pot shot into a huddled covey of quail or the dynamiting of a pool of black bass.

I trust the Senate will again demonstrate its regard for the immemorial rules of conference and insist that the House vote on the most important question that has arisen in this session of Congress. We are sent here for precisely that purpose—to vote openly and fearlessly on the great questions affecting the welfare of the Nation, not to dodge and scuttle about like creatures of the dark through devious bypaths and underground tunnels.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. CROWTHER (at the request of Mr. HANCOCK), for five days, on account of important business.

To Mr. WAINWRIGHT, on account of important business.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, June 11, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARBOUR: A bill (H. R. 3820) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to provide for stock-raising home-

steads," and for other purposes, approved December 29, 1916; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 3821) to amend the Federal water power act and to more clearly define and declare Federal and State water-power policy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 3822) to regulate interstate commerce by motor vehicles operating as common carriers of persons on the public highways; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. QUAYLE (by request): A bill (H. R. 3823) to provide a simple and sound circulating currency; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SPROUL of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 3824) amending sections 7, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, and 33 of title 2 of the national prohibition act, contained in the amended and annotated Code of Law for the District of Columbia, dated June 7, 1924, and providing certain duties for different officers of the District of Columbia, and penalties for failure to discharge those duties, defining vagrancy, and prescribing penalties within the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3825) providing procedure for the removal of corrupt public officials, and defining certain crimes and prescribing penalties therefor in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 3826) to provide for a 5-year construction and maintenance program for the United States Bureau of Fisheries; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3827) to define more clearly the authority of consular officers of the United States in certain respects; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3828) to amend section 4580 of the Revised Statutes of the United States respecting the liability of vessels for the care of seamen guilty of certain offenses; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3829) to amend section 4581 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to provide more adequately for the discharge, maintenance, and repatriation of seamen in foreign ports; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3830) relating to the carriage of goods by sea; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. JAMES (by request of the War Department): A bill (H. R. 3831) to provide for the retirement of enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LaGUARDIA: A bill (H. R. 3832) to amend section 211 of the Criminal Code (title 18, sec. 334, of the U. S. Code of Laws) relating to mailing obscene matter and as amended exempting from the provisions thereof matter regarding sex hygiene or sex education, providing same is a medical or scientific publication or is issued or approved by an officer or department of the United States, a State or subdivision thereof; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. WOOD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 102) making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications, to be held at The Hague in September, 1929; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CARTER of California: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 103) to ascertain which was the first heavier-than-air flying machine; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRUNNER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 104) making June 14, commonly known as Flag Day, a legal national holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STALKER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 105) to create a joint congressional committee relating to the reorganization and concentration of the agencies connected with prohibition enforcement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MURPHY: Resolution (H. Res. 52) to pay the funeral expenses of Prince Robinson, late an employee of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Accounts.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the United States Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACKERMAN: A bill (H. R. 3833) for the relief of Gilbert P. Chase; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BEERS: A bill (H. R. 3834) granting a pension to Susan C. Aurand; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3835) granting a pension to Gertrude K. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWMAN: A bill (H. R. 3836) granting a pension to Clorinda Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3837) granting a pension to Ellen Judy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CROSSER: A bill (H. R. 3838) to authorize the President to reinstate Guy H. B. Smith, formerly captain, Fourth United States Infantry, in the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS of California: A bill (H. R. 3839) granting a pension to Mary E. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HANCOCK: A bill (H. R. 3840) for the relief of Charles D. Shay; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEECH: A bill (H. R. 3841) for the relief of Isabelle Moody; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOZIER: A bill (H. R. 3842) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Musick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3843) granting an increase of pension to Emma Gray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3844) granting an increase of pension to Clarinda Briggle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3845) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Hawkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3846) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Hale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3847) granting an increase of pension to Roxie Fellows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3848) granting an increase of pension to Christena Warner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3849) granting an increase of pension to Esther Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3850) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Walston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3851) granting an increase of pension to Lelah A. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3852) granting a pension to Nancy A. Lynn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3853) granting a pension to Lillie Belle Engleman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3854) granting a pension to Elizabeth Stark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOREHEAD: A bill (H. R. 3855) granting a pension to Lydia M. Walton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SANDERS of New York: A bill (H. R. 3856) granting an increase of pension to Anna C. Curtis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE of Maine: A bill (H. R. 3857) granting an increase of pension to Winifred Whitney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3858) granting an increase of pension to Evelyn L. Varnham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3859) granting a pension to Julia L. Libby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3860) granting a pension to William F. Campbell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3861) granting a pension to Mary J. Turner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3862) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of John C. Warren, alias John Stevens; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3863) for the relief of Dr. W. H. Parsons; to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

645. Petition from the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, urging Congress to provide sufficient funds to maintain naval strength as agreed to by the Washington treaty of 1922; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

646. Petition from the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, urging Congress to enact a more liberal retirement law; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

647. By Mr. BOHN: Petition of members of Charles A. Learned Post, No. 1, Department of Michigan, American Legion,

urging passage of Senate bill 1222; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

648. By Mr. FOSS: Petition of Horace Mann and 100 other citizens of Massachusetts, protesting against any revision of the calendar; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

649. By Mr. HOPE: Petition signed by members and friends of the Grand Army of the Republic and Women's Relief Corps of Garden City, Kans., urging the early consideration of the Robinson bill (S. 477); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

650. By Mr. JENKINS: Petition signed by 60 citizens of Eureka, Ohio, urging the Congress of the United States to take immediate steps at the special session to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill carrying rates of $72 per month for every Civil War survivor, $125 per month for every Civil War survivor requiring aid and attendance, $150 per month for veterans totally blind, and $50 per month for every Civil War widow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

651. By Mr. MOREHEAD: Petition signed by more than 50 people, urging Congress to consider a bill increasing the amount of pension to Civil War veterans and their widows, as follows: $72 per month for every Civil War survivor, $125 per month for every Civil War survivor requiring aid and attendance, $150 per month for veterans totally blind, and $50 per month for every Civil War widow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

652. By Mr. ROBINSON of Iowa: Petition from John T. Boylan, of Eldora, Hardin County, Iowa, which is also signed by a very large number of other citizens of Eldora, New Providence, Alden, and Hubbard, Iowa, and citizens of Hardin County, Iowa, in support of the Reed-Curtis bill, to create a department of education; to the Committee on Education.

SENATE

TUESDAY, *June 11, 1929*

(*Legislative day of Tuesday, June 4, 1929*)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Mr. JOHNSON obtained the floor.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield for that purpose?

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The absence of a quorum has been suggested. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Frazier	King	Shortridge
Ashurst	George	La Follette	Simmons
Barkley	Gillett	McKellar	Smith
Bingham	Glass	McMaster	Smoot
Blease	Glenn	McNary	Steck
Borah	Goff	Metcalf	Stelwer
Bratton	Goldsborough	Moses	Swanson
Brookhart	Greene	Norbeck	Thomas, Idaho
Broussard	Hale	Norris	Thomas, Okla.
Burton	Harris	Nye	Townsend
Capper	Harrison	Oddie	Trammell
Caraway	Hastings	Overman	Tydings
Connally	Hatfield	Patterson	Tyson
Copeland	Hawes	Phipps	Vandenberg
Couzens	Hayden	Pine	Wagner
Cutting	Hebert	Pittman	Walcott
Dale	Heflin	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Deneen	Howell	Reed	Walsh, Mont.
Dill	Johnson	Robinson, Ark.	Warren
Edge	Jones	Sackett	Waterman
Fess	Kean	Schall	Watson
Fletcher	Keyes	Sheppard	Wheeler

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. My colleague the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE] is necessarily absent. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. HEFLIN. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. BLACK] is necessarily absent owing to illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-eight Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

SUPREME COURT BUILDING (H. DOC. NO. 36)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the executive officer of the United States Supreme Court Building Commission submitting, pursuant to law, the report of that commission, together with estimates of costs and photographs relating thereto, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

NATIONAL ORIGINS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a telegram signed by William Schaumann, secretary of the Nordic Aryan Federation, Portland, Oreg., relative to the national-origins clause of the immigration act, stating in part, "Most of the Nordics live on the European Continent, not in Great Britain, and the original homeland of the Anglo-Saxon is Germany. England and North America are but colonies, new lands of the Nordics," which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

MEMORIAL

Mr. JONES presented a resolution of the Hollingsworth Civic Center Township Association of Washington, remonstrating against the adoption of the so-called debenture plan for farm relief, which was ordered to lie on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. TYDINGS:

A bill (S. 1471) authorizing the President to restore Lieut. Commander William H. Porter, United States Navy, to a place on the list of lieutenant commanders of the Navy to rank next after Lieut. Commander George B. Wilson, United States Navy (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 1472) to provide, in the interest of public health, comfort, morals, safety, and welfare, for the discontinuance of the use, as dwellings, of buildings situated in the alleys of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 1473) granting an increase of pension to Anna Barrett (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BROOKHART:

A bill (S. 1474) granting a pension to Anna Dodge (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1475) granting a pension to Dr. Charles French (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1476) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Blodgett (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1477) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth E. Fulton; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STECK:

A bill (S. 1478) granting a pension to Andrew E. Johnson; and

A bill (S. 1479) granting a pension to Harry Chaney Bosworth; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1480) for the relief of Andrew Hansen; and

A bill (S. 1481) for the relief of John F. Korbel; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEYES:

A bill (S. 1482) to provide for the construction of a building for the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GILLETT:

A bill (S. 1483) granting a pension to Myles McDonogh; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A bill (S. 1484) to extend the civil service to the Library of Congress; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. BARKLEY:

A bill (S. 1485) to reinstate Frank W. Simpson, formerly lieutenant, Coast Artillery, United States Army, as a first lieutenant in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NATIONAL FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Mr. ODDIE introduced a bill (S. 1486) to amend the act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes,' approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes," approved May 26, 1928, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. ODDIE. Mr. President, the bill I have just introduced provides for an increase in the annual appropriation for national forest roads from $7,500,000 to $12,500,000. It is a companion measure to the one I have already introduced at the present session relating to the building of roads on the public domain in national parks and on Indian reservations. I move that the bill I have just introduced be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The motion was agreed to.

BAGGING, SACKCLOTH, ETC.

Mr. RANSDELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 2667, the tariff revision bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

PEAS, PEPPERS, TOMATOES

Mr. ASHURST submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 2667, the tariff revision bill, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

DUTY ON IMPORTATION OF SILVER

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a very able brief filed with the Finance Committee by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] in support of his proposed amendment to the 1929 tariff act, providing a duty of 30 cents per fine ounce on the importation of silver.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

To the FINANCE COMMITTEE,

United States Senate:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following brief in support of my proposed amendment to the 1929 tariff act, providing a duty of 30 cents per fine ounce upon the importation of silver, which proposed amendment was introduced in the Senate and referred to your committee. A copy of such proposed amendment is hereto attached:

Condition of silver-producing industry in United States

	Cents
1913. Average wholesale price of silver per fine ounce	61
1928. Average wholesale price of silver per fine ounce	57
1929. Average wholesale price of silver per fine ounce, as of date of this brief	54

For substantiation of these figures I refer you to page 119 of the annual report of the Director of the United States Mints for fiscal year ended June 30, 1928—last report available—and current market quotations.

Attention is invited to the fact that the price of silver is 12 per cent below the pre-war price, whilst the average wholesale price of all other commodities is 38.7 per cent above the pre-war price of 1913.

I again refer to the said report wherein the Director of the Mint, at page 8, says:

"Silver of domestic production during 1927 totaled 60,434,441 ounces, valued at $34,266,328. This compares with 62,718,746 ounces, valued at $39,136,497 for 1926, and with the record production of 1915, 74,961,075 fine ounces, valued at $37,397,300."

The decrease in the production of mines in the United States, the principal value of whose ores is silver, is even greater than is indicated by the above figures. In some mines the production of silver has increased by reason of increased production of copper, but the decrease in those mines known as silver mines has been very great. In support of this assertion I again quote from the said report, at page 29, wherein the Director of the Mint says:

"Individual States' material differences in silver production as compared with the prior year include decreases of approximately 1,000,000 ounces each in Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada, and an increase of over 1,300,000 ounces in Idaho."

The increase in the production of silver in Idaho was due to the increase in the production of lead and copper mines in that State where silver was produced as a by-product. Taking the total production of the States of Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada for 1927, it will be ascertained from such statement of the Director of the Mint that the decrease in those States represents the following percentages:

	Per cent
Arizona	14
Colorado	20
Nevada	20

The States of Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada, which show such enormous decrease in the production of silver, chiefly contain those mines known as "silver mines," the chief value of whose ores is in silver. Many of the "silver mines" in the United States have closed down by reason of the low price of the metal, the high cost of mining, and the large importation of silver from Latin-American countries, where standards of living are low and labor is cheap. Whilst the production of "silver mines" in the United States has decreased, the production of "silver mines" in Latin-American countries has greatly increased.

The chief production of silver in the United States at the present time is derived from the mining of mixed ores such as copper, lead, and zinc ores in the Western States where the silver occurs as a by-product. While such by-product is comparatively small in value by comparison with the value of the other metals in such ores and does not pay its proportionate part of the cost of the mining and reduction of such ores, it is mixed with the other metals in the ores, and therefore must be mined and separated.

Domestic production, consumption, imports

	Fine ounces
1927. United States production	60,434,441
1927. United States consumption	50,635,383
1927. United States importation	103,941,485

(See pages 8, 9, 41, 46, 47, 78, and 79, Director of the Mint's report before referred to.)

Source of silver imports	Ounces
Mexico	69,607,578
South America	17,498,903
Canada	8,015,890
Other countries	8,819,114
Total	103,941,485

(See pages 78 and 79 of said mint report.)

COST OF PRODUCTION OF SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM WHICH WE IMPORT SILVER

Average wages paid for labor in the leading mines producing silver in the United States, as shown on page 1 of Bulletin No. 394 of United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1924 is 59.9 cents per hour, or for an 8-hour day $4.79. This is the latest report gotten out, and it is well known that wages of miners in the Western States where the metalliferous mines exist were recently increased by reason of the rise in the price of copper, and therefore it is safe to say that the average wage is nearer $5 per day than $4.79, which existed in 1924.

Average wages paid for labor in the leading mines producing silver in the other countries exporting to the United States, other than Canada, $1.21 per day.

I have been unable to obtain the average wage paid miners in Canada, but do not consider it material, as only a small portion of our imports of silver come from Canada.

Take, for instance, the average wage of mine laborers in Mexico, which is approximately the wage paid such labor in other Latin-American countries. I quote from the special report obtained by the Engineering and Mining Journal on January 14, 1928:

"Northern Sonora, 5.27 pesos daily; Chihuahua, 4; Coahuila, 2.85; Lower California, 3.45; Guanajuato, 1.66; Jalisco, 2.07; Zacatecas, 2.88; Hidalgo, 3; Oaxaca, 1.68; Michoacan, 2.10; Guerrero, 1.64; and State of Mexico, 1.65."

These figures are given in pesos. The peso is the standard silver money of Mexico. Its price varies in accordance with the price of silver. At the present time it is worth in our money 41 cents. The highest daily wage paid miners in Mexico is in Sonora, which is 5.27 pesos, which is equal to $2.15 a day in our money. The average wage paid the miners in Mexico according to the above report, in our money, would be $1.21.

The only report that I have been able to obtain, as prepared by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, Mexico, dealing with the wages of miners in Mexico, relates only to the States of Hidalgo and Guanajuato. This report states that the wages paid to miners (peons), based on an 8-hour day and measured in our money is: State of Hidalgo, $1.50; State of Guanajuato, $1.46.

It is hardly probable that a government department of Mexico, who is seeking to maintain her exports to the United States, would underestimate the wages paid to miners. I would give more credence to the report by a special investigator of the Engineering and Mining Journal, which is so conservative and accurate in its statements.

It is not very material, however, which figures we adopt, as the fact remains that the average wages paid in the mines that produce silver in the United States are at least three times the wages paid in similar mines in Mexico. The 8-hour law is not universally adopted in the mines of Mexico as it is in the mines which are the chief producers of silver in the United States. In many cases, and, in fact, in most cases, the day's labor is 10 hours and longer.

I presume that the cost of materials used in mining in the respective countries is similar by comparison to the costs of labor in such countries. This presumption is sustained by the evidence given before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives in the hearings held upon the 1929 tariff act.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF SILVER MINING INDUSTRY

I ask your consideration of the comparative economic condition of the silver mining industry with industries producing other commodities. Taking the wholesale prices of all commodities in 1913 as the basis for determining the increase or decrease of such prices since that date and until the present time we will assume that the price for the product in 1913 was 100 per cent. In other words, the Department of Commerce in making its index figures to determine the average increase or decrease in the wholesale price of a product since 1913 takes the figures of 100. What are the results of the compilation by the Department of Commerce relative to the increase or decrease in the wholesale price of commodities as of date April, 1929? They are as follows:

1913, average of all commodities	100
1929, average of all commodities	138.7
1913, average of farm products	100
1929, average of farm products	146.7
1913, average of all foods	100
1929, average of all foods	152.2
1913, average of textile products	100
1929, average of textile products	166.7
1913, average of building products	100
1929, average of building products	172.7
1913, average price fine silver per ounce	100
1929, average price fine silver per ounce	88.5

I attach hereto letter from the Department of Commerce transmitting to me index number of wholesale prices by major commodity groups upon which the percentages above set out are taken.

So the prices of all products have risen above the 1913 pre-war prices from 38.7 per cent for an average of all commodities to 72.7 per cent for building products, except silver, and that commodity has decreased in price since 1913 12 per cent.

The tariff bill of 1929, to a certain extent, has provided a tariff duty upon certain raw products that have heretofore been upon the free list, and has slightly increased the tariff duty upon other raw products.

For instance, the following duty is provided on the following metals:

Iron in pigs and iron kentledge, $1.12½ per ton.

Manganese ore or concentrates containing in excess of 30 per cent of metallic manganese, 1 cent per pound on the metallic manganese contained therein.

Tungsten ore or concentrates, 50 cents per pound on the metallic tungsten contained therein.

Silicon aluminum, aluminum silicon, alsimin, ferrosilicon aluminum, and ferroaluminum silicon, 5 cents per pound.

Aluminum, aluminum scrap, and alloys in which aluminum is the component material of chief value, in crude form, 5 cents per pound.

Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds, 1½ cents per pound on the lead contained therein.

Lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, antimonial scrap lead, type metal, babbitt metal, solder, all alloys or combinations of lead not specially provided for, 2½ cents per pound on the lead contained therein.

On zinc there is a rising schedule of duties provided.

The manufacture of silver articles and wares is protected. Paragraph 398 provides:

"Articles or wares not specially provided for, if composed wholly or in chief value of platinum, gold, or silver, and articles or wares plated with platinum, gold, or silver, or colored with gold lacquer, whether partly or wholly manufactured, 65 per cent ad valorem; if composed wholly or in chief value of iron, steel, lead, copper, brass, nickel, pewter, zinc, aluminum, or other metal, but not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, or colored with gold lacquer, whether partly or wholly manufactured, 50 per cent ad valorem."

The manufacture of articles or wares made of or containing silver are in competition chiefly with such articles and wares made in such countries as Germany, England, France, and Italy. The average wages paid to laborers in such manufacturing industry in the countries coming in competition with the manufacture of articles and wares containing silver in the United States are not nearly so low by comparison with the American wage in such industry as the wages of miners in Mexico and other Latin-American countries are by comparison with the wages paid in the mines in the United States producing silver.

The value of the silver contained in most of the articles and wares protected in paragraph 398 is only a very small percentage of the total value of such articles and wares.

If silver were placed on an economic equality with the average of all commodities, then the pre-war price of 61 cents per fine ounce would have to be increased 38.7 per cent. If the pre-war price of silver of 61 cents per ounce were increased 38.7 per cent that would mean 23.4 cents, which, added to the pre-war price of 61 cents, would give a price of 84.4 cents per ounce. The difference between the present price of silver of 54 cents and the equalized price of 84 cents would be 30 cents.

If silver were placed upon an economic equality with the average price of all farm products the pre-war price would have to be raised 46.7 per cent, which would mean that the price would be raised 28.4 cents. Twenty-eight and four-tenths cents added to the pre-war price of 61 cents would give 89.4 cents that the price of silver at present would have to be at to be on an economic equality with the average wholesale price of all farm products.

Deducting the present price of silver of 54 cents from 89.4 cents we have 35.4 cents, the price that would have to be added to the present price of silver to place it upon an economic equality with the average wholesale price of farm products.

It is the desire of the administration, and in fact the expressed desire of both great political parties to raise the average wholesale price of farm products to an economic equality with the wholesale price of other more favored products. If the average wholesale price of farm products is raised, then the wholesale price of silver would have to be raised more than 35.4 cents per ounce to be maintained upon an economic equality with the average wholesale price of farm products.

It is evident, therefore, that a duty of 30 cents an ounce is justified under the pledges of both parties to maintain an economic equality as between the various industries.

If the duty on silver is based on the difference in cost of production in the countries from which silver is imported and the cost of production in the United States, then the duty should be more than 100 per cent ad valorem, or over 54 cents an ounce.

I respectfully contend that this request for a duty of 30 cents an ounce is well within the promises made in the platforms of both the Republican and Democratic Parties relative to duties upon imports.

Silver is a valuable product of our country and is used throughout the world as money in the form of coins. Silver is used almost exclusively as the measure of values and the medium of exchange in China and India. As China becomes pacified and develops, our trade with China should increase, and at least be equal to that of any other country in the world. A large production of silver at that time will be of great value to our whole country.

The closing down of our silver mines throughout the West has affected every industry in that section of our country. It has particularly injured the farmers by depriving them of their most valuable market, the local market.

I unhesitatingly say that the silver-producing industry has not only been the most neglected but has been the most outrageously treated industry of any in the United States. Our own Government buys foreign silver at as cheap a price as it can obtain and then manufactures it into dimes, quarters, and halves and sells such dimes, quarters, and halves to banks and to commerce at a value of $1.38 an ounce. During the fiscal year 1928, as the report of the Director of the Mint shows, the Treasury Department purchased several million ounces of foreign silver at an average of 57 cents an ounce, and disposed of such silver at a valuation of $1.38 an ounce in the form of subsidiary coin.

More should be done for the silver-mining industry than is sought in this amendment, but I hope to get immediate action and therefore have made a minimum request.

Respectfully submitted.

KEY PITTMAN,

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE,
Washington, May 28, 1929.

Hon. KEY PITTMAN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of May 24 requesting index numbers showing commodity prices on a 1913 base.

The old series of index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shown in Table 333 of the Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1928, has been discontinued. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is now issuing regularly a series of index numbers on a 1926 base, but has carried this new series back as far as 1913. For your convenience I am sending you, inclosed, a table showing this new series of index numbers converted to a 1913 base. Data are shown by groups for each year since 1913 and for each month since January, 1928.

I trust that these index numbers will be satisfactory for your purpose.

Very truly yours,

O. P. HOPKINS, *Acting Director.*

Index numbers of wholesale prices, by major commodity groups
(1913=100)

Year or month	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building products	Chemicals and drugs	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	97.6	99.6	100.8	104.1	95.3	92.3	88.3	92.9	101.5	100.9	96.6
1915	99.6	100.0	101.9	110.9	94.4	84.5	95.0	94.4	139.7	99.5	93.3
1916	122.5	118.0	117.9	137.2	122.9	121.2	128.3	119.2	200.4	109.1	108.1
1917	168.3	180.4	162.8	181.8	172.3	171.9	165.9	155.6	205.7	131.8	131.1
1918	188.1	207.0	185.5	184.6	239.4	178.1	150.3	173.9	227.3	165.7	144.4
1919	198.6	220.4	201.7	255.7	236.1	170.1	144.2	203.9	195.8	188.1	149.4
1920	221.2	210.8	214.0	251.5	287.6	267.0	164.5	264.7	205.4	251.9	179.9
1921	139.8	123.6	141.1	160.4	164.9	157.9	129.4	171.8	143.4	200.7	117.3
1922	138.5	131.2	136.4	153.6	174.9	175.0	113.3	171.6	125.1	183.8	99.7
1923	144.1	137.9	144.4	153.0	194.2	158.7	120.4	191.7	126.1	193.4	106.1
1924	140.5	139.9	141.7	148.9	186.2	150.1	117.1	180.4	123.3	186.3	102.6
1925	148.3	153.6	156.1	154.8	189.0	157.4	113.7	179.4	126.9	183.1	122.3
1926	143.3	139.9	155.8	146.8	174.5	163.1	110.1	176.4	124.7	177.6	107.4
1927	136.7	139.0	150.3	158.4	167.0	141.1	108.1	164.6	120.4	174.4	96.6
1928	140.0	148.1	157.3	178.7	168.1	135.1	109.9	165.3	119.1	173.0	89.2

Index numbers of wholesale prices, by major commodity groups—Continued
(1913=100)

Year or month	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building products	Chemicals and drugs	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous
1928											
January	138.0	148.4	153.4	177.7	168.8	131.8	108.0	160.1	120.1	175.1	95.6
February	138.1	146.2	153.7	182.2	168.6	132.5	108.3	160.5	119.5	174.8	93.8
March	137.5	144.8	152.6	182.1	168.4	131.8	108.4	160.5	119.2	174.6	93.2
April	139.5	150.5	155.0	186.1	168.4	131.8	108.4	163.1	119.4	173.9	91.2
May	141.3	153.6	157.6	185.5	168.6	133.4	108.6	164.9	118.8	173.7	91.4
June	139.8	149.2	156.2	181.6	168.1	133.9	108.7	165.6	118.3	172.3	88.3
July	140.8	149.8	159.3	182.4	168.9	135.1	108.6	166.5	117.8	172.1	86.8
August	141.7	149.7	162.1	177.7	168.1	138.0	110.6	166.8	118.1	172.6	85.2
September	143.4	152.2	166.5	177.2	166.8	138.8	110.7	167.0	118.6	172.6	85.6
October	140.1	144.8	159.3	172.5	167.7	138.5	111.2	167.5	119.2	171.4	86.3
November	138.5	142.1	155.9	169.6	167.7	137.7	112.0	169.3	119.7	171.2	85.9
December	138.5	144.9	152.6	169.9	167.7	136.2	113.3	170.7	119.8	171.2	86.0
1929											
January	139.3	148.1	153.9	166.8	168.2	134.6	114.1	170.4	119.6	171.6	86.5
February	138.5	147.4	152.8	160.1	167.7	132.6	115.0	172.0	119.8	171.6	86.4
March	139.7	149.8	152.8	159.0	167.7	131.5	117.2	172.5	119.2	171.4	85.9
April	138.7	146.7	152.2	158.4	166.7	131.5	117.2	172.7	118.3	171.8	85.1

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. PITTMAN to the bill (H. R. 2667) to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place insert three additional paragraphs, as follows, to wit:

"PAR. —. Silver-bearing ores and mattes of all kinds, 30 cents per ounce on the silver contained therein: *Provided*, That on all importations of silver-bearing ores and mattes of all kinds the duties shall be estimated at the port of entry and a bond given in double the amount of such estimated duties for the transportation of the ores or mattes by common carriers bonded for the transportation of appraised or unappraised merchandise to properly equipped sampling or smelting establishments, whether designated as bonded warehouses or otherwise. On the arrival of the ores or mattes at such establishments they shall be sampled according to commercial methods under the supervision of Government officers, who shall be stationed at such establishments, and who shall submit the samples thus obtained to a Government assayer, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make a proper assay of the sample and report the result to the proper customs officers, and the import entries shall be liquidated thereon. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make all necessary regulations to enforce the provisions of this paragraph.

"PAR. —. Silver bullion or base bullion, silver dross, reclaimed silver, scrap silver, all alloys or combinations of silver not specially provided for, 30 cents per ounce on the silver contained therein.

"PAR. —. Silver-bearing ores, mattes, base bullion, silver dross, reclaimed silver, scrap silver, and all alloys or combinations of silver imported into the United States for the purpose of processing or refining for export to a foreign country and not for use, sale, or disposition within the United States or any of its possessions, may be imported for such purpose free of duty upon the execution of a bond given in double the amount of the estimated duties that would be charged upon such silver contents so imported if for use, sale, or disposition in the United States, conditioned that such silver contents will not be used, sold, or otherwise disposed of in the United States prior to export therefrom, and upon further compliance with such regulations and guaranties as the Secretary of the Treasury may by regulations require.

JEFFERSON DINNER ADDRESSES

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the addresses made last night before the Jefferson Association of Washington.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The addresses are as follows:

SPEECH OF JOHN J. RASKOB, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, AT A DINNER GIVEN BY THE JEFFERSON ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN HONOR OF JOUETT SHOUSE, CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ON MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 10, 1929

Mr. Chairman and friends, first, let me say that nothing more enheartening could happen to those of us engaged in building the Democratic Party into a strong, virile national organization than your presence here to-night as guests of the Jefferson Democratic Association of Washington, to honor Jouett Shouse.

A great part of the press, which is largely Republican, would make it appear that the Democratic Party is dead. Such is far from the truth. The amazing thing is that with merely a makeshift national organization, we should have accomplished so much. True, the number of votes polled in the Electoral College was relatively small, but no one appreciates better than the Republican organization the fact that this was due to issues injected into the campaign which should have no part in our political life. To a man trained in business, the Democratic Party's lack of organization for conducting a national campaign is appalling. When Mr. Will Hays was elected chairman of the Republican National Committee, he immediately started to build a strong national organization, and worked incessantly to this end. The Republican Party to-day is profiting from the results of his accomplishments. In the last election the Democratic Party polled upward of 15,000,000 votes against about 21,000,000 polled by the Republicans. This is a difference of 6,000,000 votes, and means that had we had a national organization functioning over the previous four years, we would only have had to persuade 3,000,000 out of over 36,000,000 voters to believe in the principles of our great party in order to have secured a majority of the popular vote. It is also true that had the Democratic Party been organized in a manner that could have changed the votes of about 450,000 people, properly located, it would have carried the Electoral College for the Democratic ticket. I cite these figures for no purpose other than to demonstrate the need and power of organization, as that is the job we must address ourselves to now. It is not an intricate job, but it is one that requires strenuous, continuous effort and a tremendous amount of real hard work; it involves securing what you might call Democratic counselors in every one of the 150,000 election districts in the United States, through which Democratic principles may be taught to the citizens of our country. This is no mean task. It involves the creation of a money-raising organization that will result in a natural flow of funds in relatively small amounts from the citizens of the country who will contribute because of their belief in the need of two strong parties to insure a continuation of success in our form of government. Our deficit has been reduced from upward of $1,550,000 to less than $500,000, and with the promises and pledges in hand, I confidently expect a further reduction to under $350,000 during the current month. This $350,000, together with an additional $250,000 to cover expenses of building and conducting a national organization, we contemplate raising through allotting this amount to the States, and if each member of the national committee and each State chairman will do his bit, this means that an average of only about $4 per election district will be needed to free the party entirely of debt and give it a fund of $250,000 with which to operate.

So much for finances and the past.

Now, let us look to the future. The Democratic Party believes in those principles of freedom and liberty which the founders of our Government endeavored to guarantee to posterity when they framed and signed the Constitution of the United States. In this dollar age, in which the present generations are living, so much importance has been attached to the matter of acquiring wealth and success industrially that our people seem to be losing, in part at least, the really fine spirit of patriotism enjoyed by our forefathers, and when we talk of State rights, of which Jefferson was ever a strong supporter and defender, there are countless thousands of our citizens, both men and women under 30 years of age, who have little, if any, understanding of what we are talking about. In my opinion the continuation of the tendency of the Republican Party to centralize greater and greater powers in our Federal Government in Washington, instead of building each of our 48 States into strong sovereignties, is bound to result in a power so colossal as to be unwieldy and incapable of administration. The lack of respect for such a government and the tyranny under which our people will have to live in consequence thereof may well result in a revolution which will divide this country into two or three republics and our posterity will then suffer the ills which the countries of Europe have suffered through jealousies, lack of trust, standing armies, etc., for countless generations.

As a result of the freedom secured for us by our forefathers through declaring their independence from living in tyranny through shedding

their blood in the Revolutionary War, and through setting up a new government, the people of the United States have enjoyed life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to a degree unheard of in the history of the world. But we have reached the crossroads, and, in my opinion, there has never been a time in the history of our country when the States and the Nation more needed the unselfish, intelligent thought and interest of its citizens than now. To awaken this interest and educate our people to the dangers of losing our freedom and liberty is the job of the Democratic Party. No finer example of patriotism and unselfish devotion to a cause can be cited than the life of Jouett Shouse and the great thing he has done in coming down here to Washington and agreeing to devote his entire time and energies to the building of that kind of organization necessary to protect and preserve our party and thus preserve our Government and the liberties and freedom which it guarantees.

SPEECH OF JOUETT SHOUSE, CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, AT DINNER GIVEN IN HIS HONOR BY THE JEFFERSON DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA THE NIGHT OF JUNE 10, 1929

The Jefferson Democratic Association is well named. One hundred and thirty years ago the Democratic Party was organized by the Sage of Monticello, because there was obvious need for such a party. During its long and honorable existence it has fulfilled the useful purposes responsible for its creation. It has lived because it has fought a good fight, because it has been the friend of the common man, because it has voiced the aspirations of the great, struggling, inarticulate masses of humanity. It will continue to live, and never has there been greater need for it to exercise a controlling influence in the affairs of our Government than there is to-day. Never has there been greater need for the country to get back to the teachings and the philosophy of the immortal Jefferson.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, it is a source of gratification that the first public address made by me as chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee is under the auspices of the Jefferson Democratic Association of the District of Columbia. I deeply appreciate the spirit in which other Democratic organizations of the District have joined in making this dinner a success. If we may depend upon your help and your assistance as fellow Democrats during the next three years it will greatly strengthen us in what we are trying to do.

At the outset permit me to say that the ambitious plan which has been undertaken here was conceived by our national chairman, John J. Raskob. Confronted with a deficit of over a million and a half dollars at the close of the last campaign, Mr. Raskob went quietly to work to pay the obligations which the national organization had assumed. So successful have been his efforts, so remarkable the energy and industry with which he has faced the task, that over $1,000,000 of that deficit has now been wiped out. Some weeks ago he conceived the idea that important organization work preparatory to the congressional elections of 1930 and the presidential election of 1932 should be undertaken at this time. The plan was submitted to a number of prominent Democrats in Congress and elsewhere, all of whom enthusiastically indorsed it. It was due to the insistence of Mr. Raskob that after great hesitation I consented to give up virtually my private affairs for the next three years and come to Washington as chairman of the executive committee to take charge of the headquarters established here.

In years past the activities of the Democratic national organization have been largely confined to a period of approximately three months preceding a presidential election. We have had many able and well-intentioned men at the head of our committee. Most of them have earnestly desired to try to carry on through the off seasons the work of necessary organization. They have been hampered by lack of funds, by debts hanging over from past campaigns, and by other circumstances and conditions which have made it practically, if not entirely, impossible to attempt such work on an effective scale. No party can hope, with any degree of certainty, to win elections through mere spasmodic efforts. A political party is in many regards like a business organization, and unless it is run on business principles its chance of success is greatly lessened.

What we propose to set up here is a businesslike national headquarters that will function continuously, day in and day out, week in and week out, month in and month out, to lay the groundwork in every proper way for the building up of an organization of the Democratic Party, for the education of the people as to what is taking place in the conduct of their Government by the party now in power, and for an earnest effort to win them to the support of our party, first in the election of the next Congress and later in the election of the next President of the United States. With this in view, three major activities will be undertaken—organization, publicity, and research. The publicity and research divisions can take care of themselves, but obviously the division of organization can not properly function, and, therefore, the work of the headquarters be made a success, unless we have the cooperation, the helpful counsel, the constructive aid of Democrats everywhere, and particularly of Democratic leaders in every State and every congressional district of the country. No political organization can carry on successfully merely at the top. There must be an adequate national plan. But such plan can not be put into practical effect unless the State organizations will lend the fullest and the most hearty assistance. In turn, the State must look to the county, and the county to the precinct, so that, after all, in building up an effective Democratic machine, if we succeed in doing that, it must reach down to the very precinct unit, involving the support of the precinct committeemen and committeewomen, to enable it properly to carry on. Willingness on the part of the necessary number in the smallest unit to work coordinately and under direction will determine the success or failure of the enterprise.

I am approaching the large task before me with a full realization of its difficulties and with real humility of spirit. Neither I nor any other man alone can accomplish the purpose which is in mind. I shall need, and I earnestly desire, suggestions and advice and help from Democrats and forward-looking men and women everywhere. And only as such help is given the possibility of making the national headquarters successful will be determined.

May I make it very plain to you that I have no exaggerated notion of my province and my responsibilities? It is not for me to determine party policies. The chosen congressional spokesmen of constituencies of the various States and the various subdivisions of States must do that as issues arise. It is, however, entirely proper for me to make suggestions that may seem helpful and to do anything in my power to bring Democrats into harmonious accord. By their willingness to work together, and only thereby, whether in the Congress or in the States, can an effective and appealing party policy be formulated.

In view of this plan and its practical value, I should be utterly lacking in appreciation if I did not pause here to pay tribute to the man who conceived it. During the campaign last fall and in frequent contacts since I have had the opportunity to get to know John Raskob well. From that knowledge I can state positively that without ulterior motive, without selfish design or personal ambition, without reference to the candidacy of any man for any office, but solely with a desire to be of service to his country through the instrumentality of the Democratic Party, he has put into effect the idea of a permanent, working, constructive organization. There is no office that he would accept. There is nothing that he asks of life that he has not attained. His whole thought and his whole being are dedicated in a most definite way to the service of his fellow men, and the only reward that he would have is the knowledge of that service being effective.

There is one thing with which the Washington headquarters will refuse absolutely to have any concern. That is the question of candidacies. It is our duty and our responsibility and our effort to try to build up an effective fighting force to turn over to those who will direct the next campaign. The most unwise, the most destructive action that could be taken would be to lend, even to the slightest degree, any part of the influence or help or encouragement of national headquarters to the candidacy of any of the various men who may aspire to the next presidential nomination. I can not too definitely impress upon you my earnestness in making this statement. I know that Mr. Raskob feels exactly as do I, and I call upon you and upon Democrats everywhere not to embarrass the national headquarters in the constructive work which it will attempt to do by trying even remotely to relate it or its efforts to the plan for a nomination, no matter who may be the man concerned or how outstanding his qualifications. If we have an effective, militant organization of the party forces ready to be turned over at the time the next candidate is nominated, his possibilities of success will be vastly enhanced. To that, and to that alone, our efforts will be dedicated. This is the plan of the national chairman; this is the plan of the executive chairman.

In the presidential campaign of 1920 we heard much of the slogan "A return to normalcy." Just what "normalcy" means I have never been able to discover, but I well know what the American people got when they placed in power the party that advocated this return. From the heights of idealism down to normalcy, and we had the oil scandals of Fall and Doheny and Sinclair; we had the rape of the Veterans' Bureau by Forbes; we had bribery in the Alien Property Custodian's office; we had the debauchery of high officials in the Government of the United States which reached into the very Cabinet of the President itself.

In 1924 the slogan was "A return to silence." What did that "silence" produce? Certainly during the ensuing four years the masses of the people got nothing. Big business got everything.

I have no desire to attempt to prejudge the present administration. If in its policies and program, if in its legislative measures things are accomplished for the benefit of the American people, I shall warmly commend them. Pursuant to an election promise, the President called an extraordinary session of Congress which was designed, according to his explicit statement, to give relief to the farmer. Two avenues were to be used for this purpose: First, constructive measures to deal with the marketing of crops, and, second, a limited revision of certain tariff schedules having direct bearing upon agriculture. There is now pending in conference a definite administration farm relief bill. It will probably become a law within the next few days. I for one shall await

its operation before attempting to criticise it. But let the record be clear—it definitely represents the ideas and the plans of the President. It is enacted by a Congress in each House of which the Republican Party has a large majority. It is in its very essence an administration measure. If it meets the requirements of the farmers' situation, the administration will deserve the credit. If it fails, the administration must accept the responsibility.

As part of the administration's special program a tariff bill was recently passed by the House of Representatives under a gag rule. Remember that the Republican Party has a majority of more than a hundred in the House of Representatives where, under the Constitution, all revenue legislation must originate. Mind you, Congress was supposed to write a tariff bill for the benefit of the farmer with revision of only a limited number of schedules. Instead of that the House of Representatives, with its overwhelming Republican majority, under the direction of Republican leadership, has passed the most reprehensible tariff bill in the history of the country. What will be the final form of that bill remains to be seen. If it is corrected, as I trust it may be, that correction must be at the hands of the Democrats of the Senate of the United States, with the assistance of Progressives from the West.

I congratulate the Democrats of the Senate upon the constructive steps they have already taken to amend the House bill, and I beg, if I may, to voice the earnest hope that they will substitute for the multifarious improprieties of the pending Republican bill schedules which will give proper measure of protection to the farmers at the same time safeguarding the consumers, and will not permit the measure to continue merely a grab bag into which special interests may thrust their greedy fists and pull out what they please at the expense of the great mass of the people. In the fight to correct this threatened legislative evil the Democrats have taken the lead and they are having the support of a great mass of independent newspapers and even many Republican papers. These I commend for their patriotism. If this tariff bill is properly modified, let the country remember to whom the credit is due. Let the country not overlook the fact that without any suggestion of change, although its intolerable schedules had been widely discussed in the press of all sections, the President allowed the overwhelming majority of his party in the House of Representatives to do its part to write this infamous measure into law. If the President wanted the bill changed, he had ample opportunity to make the attempt to have it changed while it was under consideration by the House. If, at this late date, he should make some veiled suggestions of the wisdom of change, is it not fair to think that they may be dictated by a policy of cautious expediency as a result of the widespread revolt?

We hear two vastly different assertions from Republican leaders. One group claims that the Democratic Party is a free-trade party. The other group claims that there is no difference between the Democratic tariff policy and the Republican tariff policy. Both statements are equally false. The Democratic Party recognizes that the capital invested in American industry should be properly safeguarded. It recognizes that the wage scale of the American workingman, for which the Democratic administration of Woodrow Wilson is primarily responsible, must be and shall be maintained. Therefore the Democratic Party stands for a necessary tariff. But the Democratic Party is definitely and unalterably opposed to using the tariff as a smoke screen to allow the favored contributors to Republican campaign funds to rob the masses of the American people under the guise of protection.

In the actions of the Republican Congress in the special session now convened the Democratic Party has an issue of an importance to the American people which can not be exaggerated. Let us, my fellow Democrats, take full advantage of it. Let us agree upon a program and carry through that program. Let us offer constructive measures in place of the selfish measures which the opposition is offering. If we adhere to such a policy we shall stand an excellent chance to win control of the Congress next year, and, should that be done, as certainly as time goes on we shall win the Presidency in 1932.

It is proper at this time, and at all times, for Democrats to pay tribute to the glorious past history of the party. The genius of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence; the wisdom of James Madison, father of the Constitution; the courage of Andrew Jackson, militant leader of the people in both war and peace; the sturdy honesty of Grover Cleveland; and the practical idealism of Woodrow Wilson have left us a heritage which we have a right to acclaim. God grant that we of this generation may dedicate ourselves to the service of our country with the same devotion as did these great figures of the past.

SPEECH OF REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH W. BYRNS BEFORE THE JEFFERSON ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, Democrats were greatly gratified when it was announced by the able chairman of our National Committee that it was his intention to maintain permanent headquarters in Washington. The greatest handicap under which the Democratic Party has labored in past years is either the lack of information or the actual misinformation of the people concerning the conduct of their public affairs.

The opposition party—the party of privilege, which, as a distinguished Democratic nominee for President said a few years ago, always has something to sell to those whom it serves—has controlled and continues to control most of the avenues of publicity, and hence the accomplishments of the Democratic Party under the leadership of that great Democrat, Woodrow Wilson, and likewise those things for which it has stood and fought during eight years of Republican misrule have never been fully understood and appreciated. And so I am sure that I speak the sentiment of Democrats generally when I say to Mr. Raskob that he has rendered a real service to the cause of democracy in the action which he has taken. It has given to the Democrats of the Nation not only a hope but a promise of success in the elections to come. And need I say to you who know him that the chairman displayed that excellent judgment and wise discrimination that have characterized him in the conduct of his private affairs when he chose for the head and active leadership in the headquarters which he has established the honored guest of the evening—the Hon. Jouett Shouse. A product and citizen of the South and the great Middle West, which he at one time ably represented in Congress; possessing an intimate knowledge of the great and constructive work of Woodrow Wilson's administration, of which he was an important part; thoroughly familiar with the history of our party and imbued with an earnest belief in its underlying principles, his appointment was an ideal one, and we rejoice in the selection in the confident belief that active control has been placed in the hands of the right man, and we pledge him our earnest cooperation in the important work before him.

No one can be wholly satisfied with conditions as they exist in our National Government to-day. Congress was called into extra session, we were told, because agriculture needed immediate relief. It was declared that a farm relief bill would be passed and that there would be a limited revision of the tariff with the primary, if not the only, purpose of relieving agriculture from its distressed condition. But it appears that this was made the excuse for bringing about a general revision of the tariff upward on commodities already highly protected and in which special interests are deeply concerned. The House has passed a tariff bill imposing higher tariff rates than were ever carried in any bill in the entire history of the country. It raised rates on certain products of industry which will cost the consumers of these products hundreds of millions of dollars, and the increased duty on sugar will cost the homes of the country three hundred and forty millions a year. Instead of carrying out the declared purpose of equalizing the tariff benefits on agricultural and industrial products, it has increased the difference by raising the rates on industry over 1 per cent more than it did on agriculture.

Under its provisions, the constitutional prerogative of Congress to levy taxes are surrendered to the President by giving him the authority to change the tariff rates to the extent of 50 per cent. We have proceeded entirely too far in the centralization of power here in Washington, to such an extent as to threaten the foundation of our institutions, and now Congress proposes to give into the hands of the President the most important privilege of the people—the power to impose and levy taxes.

The South and the country expected that the distinguished engineer in the White House would have some plan for the prompt utilization for the Government's enormous investment at Muscle Shoals which a Republican administration has permitted to lie practically idle for 10 years. But we are told that this is not to be considered at this session, although there is ample time to do so.

The agricultural West and the country expected that some concrete plan for farm relief would be proposed. But if Mr. Hoover had a plan it was never submitted and Congress was left to work out its own plan. A bill is about to be passed which has had the support of members of both parties in the hope that it will be of some relief, but many farm organizations, as well as many Members of Congress, have declared that it does not go far enough and will not afford the fullest measure of relief that is possible.

And now with the tariff bill pending in the Senate, and with business in suspense on account of the uncertainty; with agriculture still suffering, the Republican leaders are planning for Congress to take a recess of several months with the tasks for which it was actually called uncompleted. An unusual and really distressing situation confronts the country. A Republican President, a Republican Senate, and a Republican House do not seem to be able to agree upon anything. Neither is willing to trust the judgment of the other in solving the problems confronting them. Leadership no longer exists. They are floundering in a sea of doubt and uncertainty. What can we expect for the future prosperity of our country under such circumstances? They do not know what to do or which way to turn and now they propose to go home for a season with the Micawber-like hope that in the meantime some idea will suggest itself or some one may think of a solution for the problems which have arisen under Republican rule to plague the body politic.

It is surprising that evidences of the dissatisfaction of the people have been clearly manifested in the only two elections which have occurred since Mr. Hoover was inaugurated. One in Kentucky, where a Republican majority of 4,000 last November was turned into a Demo-

cratic majority of over 1,000 a few days ago, and the other in a Pennsylvania district, which is over 2 to 1 Republican, but where the Democratic candidate was defeated on the face of returns by only 1,000 votes out of over 60,000 cast, and where a contest is to be instituted because of alleged frauds and the corrupt use of large sums by the Republican machine—a practice which seems to have become a habit in Republican elections in Pennsylvania.

The Democratic Party, although in the minority in both branches of Congress, has an opportunity to render a splendid service to the country, and if it renders that service faithfully and intelligently it is certain to be swept into power by a people who are already disappointed by the procrastination, the failure, and the uncertainty of the present administration and Congress. Let us not waste our energy in wrangling over issues which do not involve the fundamental principles of our party. Let us rather exert ourselves to create a constructive program in the interest of the prosperity of the country and stand together on those principles in which we all believe and which have preserved our party during all the years of our Republic. Why bother now about who will be the candidate and what will be the issues three years hence? No one can say three years in advance who our candidate will be or what the issues will be in the next campaign. Our leader in the last campaign has recently declared that the issues will be made by the Democrats who are in Congress. The Democracy will choose its candidate when the time comes.

Many were led away in the last campaign on issues which had no proper place in that contest, but which were magnified by a subtle opposition and an unfriendly press. We have had and still have lines of cleavage in our party, but true followers of Thomas Jefferson should forget these differences in the fight against the common enemy. The Democratic Party is big enough; its record is glorious enough to embrace among its following everyone who loves his Government and who believes that it should be administered for the benefit of all the people and not alone for the favored few. To everyone who believes in popular government; to everyone who believes in its orderly processes and that all laws on the statute books should be enforced; to everyone who is opposed to the further centralization of power at Washington; to everyone who believes as did Jefferson, Jackson, Cleveland, and Wilson that the benefits of government should be impartially bestowed and that one class of our citizenship should not be preferred over another the call is insistent to lay aside any prejudices we may have and forget any differences which may have swayed us in the past. The restoration of Democratic policies and principles in our Government is too important to be jeopardized by a division in our ranks as we stand facing the common foe. If we resolve to follow this course, then we may confidently look forward to the triumphant success of a united and militant democracy under the leadership of the honor guest of the evening.

LAYING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING CORNER STONE

Mr. ODDIE. Mr. President, I ask that there be printed in the RECORD a statement from the Washington Star of last evening by Mr. Frederic William Wile on the laying of the corner stone of the Department of Commerce Building yesterday, and some very splendid comments on our President and the important part he has played in the building of the Department of Commerce to its present state and in his successful efforts in the planning of this building.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The article is as follows:

[From the Washington Star, Monday, June 10, 1929]

WASHINGTON OBSERVATIONS

By Frederic William Wile

That mammoth pile which some day will surmount the corner stone which President Hoover is laying this afternoon will be called the Department of Commerce, but it's bound to be known in future as the Hoover monument. At least no one could wish a more impressive memento of his fame than such a building. Close by there looms high above the glorious treetops of the Mall the graceful shaft reared to the memory of our other engineer President. The Washington Monument and the Hoover departmental palace are thus appropriate neighbors. In its magnificent dimensions the building is a worthy companion of the Monument. Its length of one thousand and odd feet is nearly twice the height of the world's most beautiful obelisk. Within the yawning space in which the Commerce Building's foundations are being laid the Woolworth Building, tower and all, could be deposited, with plenty of room alongside for the 44-story Equitable Building, in lower Broadway, and the new Madison Square Garden. The Yale bowl could be swallowed up, and so could the Yankee Stadium.

Uncle Sam's most colossal Government building is the product of Herbert Hoover's vision. It was planned under his personal direction. Hoover started out eight years ago to make the Department of Commerce the biggest and busiest branch of the whole executive system, and he did it. In March, 1921, the number of daily services rendered to American business averaged about 700. At present these run to some 11,000 every working day. Of course, no other unit of the Government has undergone so fabulous an expansion of its activities. That's why it was found necessary to put up a 1,000 by 400 foot 7-story and basement structure to house a working staff of 5,000 men and women. Some of the dimensional details of the colossus are staggering. It'll have a cafeteria capable of serving 3,000 persons at one time. Several courtyards within the building will be as wide as Pennsylvania Avenue. The Bureau of Fisheries (always one of Hoover's pets) will install the biggest aquarium in the world, consisting of 40 or 50 specially designed huge tanks, filled with almost everything that swims and has fins. Such is the house that Herbert built.

MUNICIPALLY OWNED POWER IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a copy of the initiative bill which has been proposed by the National Grange of the State of Washington to be voted on at a referendum. This bill is simply in the nature of an enabling act to give the people of the country districts of the State the right to vote to have municipally owned power by voting on the question of establishing public-utility districts in the different counties. It will simply be a question of whether or not the country people of the State have sense enough to decide by their votes whether or not they want to supply themselves with municipally owned power.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

An act relating to and authorizing the establishment of public-utility districts and the consolidation thereof and annexation thereto; providing for the construction, purchase, condemnation, and purchase, acquisition, maintenance, conducting, operation, development, and regulation by such districts of certain kinds of public utilities; providing methods of payment therefor; and providing for the creation of local assessment districts by, and defining, prescribing, and regulating the powers, duties, and government of such utility districts

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. The purpose of this act is to authorize the establishment of public-utility districts, to conserve the water and power resources of the State of Washington for the benefit of the people thereof, and to supply public-utility service, including water and electricity for all uses.

SEC. 2. Municipal corporations, to be known as public-utility districts, are hereby authorized for the purposes of this act and may be established within the limits of the State of Washington as provided herein.

SEC. 3. At any general election the board of county commissioners of any county in this State may, or on petition of 10 per cent of the qualified electors of such county, based on the total vote cast in the last general county election, shall, by resolution, submit to the voters of such county the proposition of creating a public-utility district, which shall be coextensive with the limits of such county as now or hereafter established. Such petition shall be filed with the county auditor, who shall within 15 days examine the signatures thereof and certify to the sufficiency or insufficiency thereof, and for such purpose the county auditor shall have access to all registration books in the possession of election officers within such county. If such petition be found to be insufficient, it shall be returned to the persons filing the same, who may amend or add names thereto for 10 days, when the same shall be returned to the county auditor, who shall have an additional 15 days to examine the same and attach his certificate thereto. No person having signed such petition shall be allowed to withdraw his name therefrom after the filing of the same with the county auditor. Whenever such petition shall be certified to as sufficient, the county auditor shall forthwith transmit the same, together with his certificate of sufficiency attached thereto, to the board of county commissioners, who shall thereupon immediately transmit such proposition to the election board of such county, and it shall be the duty of such county election board to submit such proposition to the voters at the next general election. The notice of the election shall state the boundaries of the proposed public-utility district and the object of such election, and shall in other respects conform to the requirements of the general laws of the State of Washington governing the time and manner of holding elections. In submitting the said question to the voters for their approval or rejection the proposition shall be expressed on said ballot substantially in the following terms:

Public-utility district No. —— YES ☐
Public-utility district No. —— NO ☐

Any petition for the formation of a public-utility district may describe a less area than the entire county in which the petition is filed, the boundaries of which shall follow the then existing precinct boundaries and not divide any voting precinct; and in the event that such a petition is filed, the board of county commissioners shall fix a date for a hearing on such petition, and shall publish the petition, without the signatures thereto appended, for two weeks prior to the date of the hearing, together with a notice stating the time of the meeting when such petition will be heard. Such publication, and all other publications required by this act, shall be in a newspaper published in the proposed or established public-utility district, or, if there be no such newspaper, then in a newspaper published in the county in which such district is situated and of general

circulation in such county. The hearing on such petition may be adjourned from time to time, not exceeding four weeks in all. If upon the final hearing the board of county commissioners shall find that any lands have been unjustly or improperly included within the proposed public-utility district and will not be benefited by inclusion therein, the said board shall change and fix the boundary lines in such manner as it shall deem reasonable and just and conducive to the public welfare and convenience, and make and enter an order establishing and defining the boundary lines of the proposed public-utility district: *Provided,* That no lands shall be included within the boundaries so fixed lying outside the boundaries described in the petition, except upon the written request of the owners of such lands. Thereafter the same procedure shall be followed as prescribed in this act for the formation of a public-utility district including an entire county," except that the petition and election shall be confined solely to the lesser public-utility district.

SEC. 4. Within five days after such election the election board of the county shall canvass the returns; and if at such election a majority of the voters voting upon such proposition shall vote in favor of the formation of such district, the election board shall so declare in its canvass of the returns of such election, and such public-utility district shall then be and become a municipal corporation of the State of Washington, and the name of such public-utility district shall be Public Utility District No. _____, of _____ County. The powers of the public-utility district shall be exercised through a commission consisting of three members, one from each of the three county commissioner districts of the county in which the public-utility district is located, when the public utility district is coextensive with the limits of such county. When the public-utility district comprises only a portion of the county, three commissioner districts, numbered consecutively, having approximately equal population and boundaries, following ward and precinct lines as far as practicable, shall be described in the petition for the formation of the public-utility district, and one commissioner shall be elected from each of said commissioner districts. No person shall be eligible to hold the office of public-utility district commissioner unless he is a qualified voter and a freeholder within such public-utility district, and is and has been a resident for a period of three years, except as hereinafter provided, of the commissioner district from which he is elected.

Public-utility district commissioners shall hold office for the term of three years, and until their respective successors are elected and qualified, each term to commence on the fourth Tuesday in March in each year in class A counties and counties of the first class, and in all other counties on the second Monday in January in each year following the election thereto. At the same election at which the proposition is submitted to the voters as to whether a public-utility district shall be formed three commissioners shall be elected, to hold office, respectively, for the term of one, two, and three years. All candidates shall be voted upon by the entire public-utility district, and the candidate residing in commissioner district No. 1 receiving the highest number of votes in the public-utility district shall hold office for the term of three years, and the candidate residing in commissioner district No. 2 receiving the highest number of votes in the public-utility district shall hold office for the term of two years, and the candidate residing in commissioner district No. 3 receiving the highest number of votes in the public-utility district shall hold office for the term of one year, each of said terms to date from the times specified in this section following the election, but also to include the period intervening between the election and the beginning of the regular terms specified in this section. All expenses of elections for the formation of such public-utility districts shall be paid by the county holding such election, and such expenditure is hereby declared to be for a county purpose, and the money paid out for such purpose shall be repaid to such county by the public-utility district, if formed. Nominations for public-utility district commissioners shall be by petition signed by 100 qualified electors of the public-utility district, to be filed in the office of the county auditor not more than 60 days and not less than 30 days prior to the day of such election: *Provided, however,* That in any public-utility district having a population of less than 4,000 such nominating petition shall be signed by a number of qualified electors equaling 10 per cent or more of the qualified electors of the public-utility district. A vacancy in the office of public-utility district commissioner shall occur by death, resignation, removal, conviction of a felony, non-attendance at meetings of the public-utility district commission for a period of 60 days, unless excused by the public-utility district commission, by any statutory disqualification, or by any permanent disability preventing the proper discharge of his duty. In the event of a vacancy in said office such vacancy shall be filled at the next general election, the vacancy in the interim to be filled by appointment by the remaining commissioners. If there should be at the same time such number of vacancies that there are not in office a majority of the full number of commissioners fixed by law, a special election shall be called by the county election board upon the request of the remainder, or that failing, by the county election board, such election to be held not more than 40 days after the occurring of such vacancies.

A majority of the persons holding the office of public-utility district commissioner at any time shall constitute a quorum of the commission for the transaction of business, and the concurrence of a majority of the persons holding such office at the time shall be necessary and shall be sufficient for the passage of any resolution, but no business shall be transacted unless there are in office at least a majority of the full number of commissioners fixed by law.

The boundaries of the commissioners districts shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and only when all members of the commission are present: *Provided,* That any proposed change therein must be made by resolution and notice of the time of a public hearing thereon shall be published for two weeks prior thereto: *And provided further,* That upon a referendum petition signed by 6 per cent of the qualified voters of the public-utility district being filed with the clerk, the commission shall submit such proposed change to the voters of the public-utility district for their approval or rejection. The checking of said petition as to its sufficiency or insufficiency shall be governed by the provisions in this act relating thereto.

SEC. 5. The term "general election" as used in this act shall be held and construed to mean biennial general elections at which State and county officers are elected, and also public-utility district elections for the election of commissioners. Public-utility district elections for the election of commissioners held in Class A counties and counties of the first class shall be held on the second Tuesday in March in each year, and in all other counties on the first Saturday in December in each year. The election board of the county shall give notice of all elections held under the provisions of this act for the time and in the manner and form provided by law for city, school district, and port district elections. Whenever in the judgment of the election board of the county an emergency exists, and such board is requested so to do by a resolution of the public-utility district commission, it may call a special election at any time in such public-utility district, and at any such special election said board may combine, unite, or divide precincts for the purpose of holding such special election, and every such special election so called shall be conducted and notice thereof given in the manner provided by law.

The chairman of the board of county commissioners, the county auditor, and the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the election is held shall constitute an election board for all elections held under the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of such board to provide polling places for holding elections under this act, to appoint the election officers, to provide their compensation, to provide ballot boxes, and ballots or voting machines, poll books, and tally sheets, and deliver them to the election officers at the polling places, to publish and post notices of calling such elections in the manner provided by law, and to apportion to the public-utility district its share of the expense of holding such election.

The election officers appointed by the election board of the county shall conduct such elections and shall receive and deposit ballots cast thereat in a separate ballot box, and shall count said ballots and make returns thereof to the election board of the county, which board shall constitute a canvassing board for all elections held under the provisions of this act. The manner of conducting and voting at elections under this act, opening and closing of polls, keeping of poll lists, canvassing the votes, declaring the result, and certifying the returns shall be the same as provided by the general election laws governing the election of State and county officers, except as otherwise provided in this act.

The public-utility district commission shall certify to the election board a list of offices to be filled at any election to be held under the provisions of this act, and such commission, if it desires to submit to the voters of such public-utility district any proposition for their approval or adoption, or rejection, at any election held under the provisions of this act, shall require the secretary of such commission to certify the same to the election board at the time and in the manner and form now provided by law for certifying propositions to said board by the governing boards of cities, towns, and port districts.

SEC. 6. All public-utility districts organized under the provisions of this act shall have power—

(a) To make a survey of hydroelectric power, irrigation, and domestic water supply resources within or without the district, and to compile comprehensive maps and plans showing the territory that can be most economically served by the various resources and utilities, the natural order in which they should be developed, and how they may be joined and coordinated to make a complete and systematic whole.

(b) To construct, condemn and purchase, purchase, acquire, lease, add to, maintain, operate, develop, and regulate all lands, property, property rights, water, water rights, dams, ditches, flumes, aqueducts, pipes and pipe lines, water power, leases, easements, rights of way, franchises, plants, plant facilities and systems for generating electric energy by water power, steam, or other methods, plant, plant facilities and systems for developing, conserving, and distributing water for domestic use and irrigation, buildings, structures, poles and pole lines, and cables and conduits and any and all other facilities, and to exercise the right of eminent domain to effectuate the foregoing pur-

poses or for the acquisition and damaging of the same or property of any kind appurtenant thereto, and for the purpose of acquiring the right to make physical connection with plants and plant facilities of any and all persons, corporations, and municipalities, and such right of eminent domain shall be exercised and instituted pursuant to resolution of the commission and conducted in the same manner and by the same procedure as is or may be provided by law for the exercise of the power of eminent domain by incorporated cities and towns of the State of Washington in the acquisition of like property and property rights. It shall be no defense to a condemnation proceeding hereunder that a portion of the electric current generated or sold by such public-utility district will be applied to private purposes provided the principal uses intended are public: *Provided*, That no public utility owned by a city or town shall be condemned hereunder, and none shall be purchased without submission of the question to the voters of the utility district. In any condemnation proceeding under this act the court shall submit to the jury the values placed upon such property by the county assessor or other taxing authority for taxation purposes, and in respect to property, plants, and facilities of persons and corporations using public highways for the furnishing of public service without franchises, shall consider in determining the value thereof the fact that such property, plants, and facilities are subject to be removed from such highways by reason of being so operated without such franchises.

(c) To construct, purchase, condemn and purchase, acquire, add to, maintain, conduct and operate water works and irrigation plants and systems, within or without its limits, for the purpose of furnishing such public-utility district, and the inhabitants thereof, and any other persons, including public and private corporations within or without its limits, with an ample supply of water for all uses and purposes, public and private, including water power, domestic use and irrigation, with full and exclusive authority to sell and regulate and control the use, distribution, and price thereof.

(d) To purchase, within or without its limits, electric current for sale and distribution, within or without its limits, and to construct, condemn and purchase, purchase, acquire, add to, maintain, conduct and operate works, plants, transmission and distribution lines, and facilities for generating electric current, operated either by water power, steam, or other methods, within or without its limits, for the purpose of furnishing said public-utility district, and the inhabitants thereof, and any other persons, including public and private corporations, within or without its limits, with electric current for all uses, with full and exclusive authority to sell and regulate and control the use, distribution, rates, service, charges, and price thereof, free from the jurisdiction and control of the director of public works, and division of public utilities, in all things, together with the right to purchase, handle, sell, or lease motors, lamps, transformers, and any and all other kinds of equipment and accessories of every nature and kind whatsoever necessary and convenient for the use, distribution, and sale thereof: *Provided*, That the commission shall not supply water to a privately owned utility for the production of electric energy, and may supply, directly or indirectly, to privately owned public utilities which sell electric energy or water to the public, any of the surplus electric energy or water under its control, and contracts therefor shall not extend over a longer period than three years: *Provided*, That it must at all times first make adequate provision for the needs of the district, both actual and prospective.

(e) And for the purposes aforesaid, it shall be lawful for any public-utility district so organized to take, condemn and purchase, purchase, and acquire any and all public and private property, franchises, and property rights, including State, county, and school lands, and property and littoral and water rights, for any of the purposes aforesaid, and for railroads, tunnels, pipe lines, aqueducts, transmission lines, and any and all other facilities necessary or convenient, and, in connection with the construction, maintenance, or operation of any such utility or utilities, to acquire by purchase or condemnation and purchase, the right to divert, take, retain and impound and use water from or in any lake or watercourse regardless of whether such lake or watercourse or the water therein be public or private, navigable or nonnavigable, or held, owned, or used by the State, or any subdivision thereof, or by any person or corporation for any public or private use, proprietary or governmental, or any underflowing water within the State; and such public-utility district is hereby authorized and empowered to erect and build, within or without its limits, dams or other works across any river or watercourse, or across or at the outlet of any lake, up to and above high-water mark; and, for the purpose of constructing or laying aqueducts or pipe lines, dams, or waterworks, or other necessary structures in storing, retaining, and distributing water as above provided, or for any of the purposes provided for by this act, such public-utility district shall have the right to occupy and use the beds and shores up to the high-water mark of any such lake, river, or watercourse and to acquire by purchase or by condemnation and purchase, or otherwise, any water, water rights, easements, or privileges named in this act or necessary for any of said purposes, and any such public-utility district shall have the right to acquire by purchase or condemnation and purchase, or otherwise, any lands, property, or privileges necessary to be had to protect the water supply of such public-utility district from pollution: *Provided*, That should private property be necessary for any such purposes, or for storing water above high-water mark, such public-utility district may condemn and purchase or purchase and acquire such private property. Such public-utility district shall have power to build and maintain intertie lines connecting its power plant and distribution system with the power plant and distribution system owned by any other public-utility district, or municipal corporation, or to connect with the power plants and distribution systems owned by any municipal corporation in the district, and from any such intertie line to sell electric energy to any individual, or public-utility district, or any city or town, or other corporations, public or private, and, by means of transmission or pole lines, to conduct electric energy from the place of production to the point of distribution, and to construct and lay said aqueducts, pipe or pole lines, and transmission lines along and upon public highways, roads, and streets, and to condemn and purchase, purchase, or acquire lands, franchises, and rights of way necessary for the same.

(f) To contract indebtedness or borrow money for corporate purposes on the credit of the corporation or the revenues of the public utilities thereof, and to issue general obligation or utility bonds therefor, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent per annum, payable semiannually, said bonds not to be sold for less than par and accrued interest; to purchase with surplus funds local utility district bonds of districts created by the commission and sell the same, giving preference to residents of the district, and to create a revolving fund to insure the prompt payment of all local utility district bonds.

(g) To raise revenue by the levy of an annual tax on all taxable property within such public utility district not exceeding 2 mills in any one year, exclusive of interest and redemption for general obligation bonds. The commission shall prepare a proposed budget of the contemplated financial transactions for the ensuing year and file the same in the records of the commission on or before the first Monday in September. Notice of the filing of said proposed budget and the date and place of hearing on the same shall be published for at least two consecutive weeks in a newspaper printed and of general circulation in said county. On the first Monday in October the commission shall hold a public hearing on said proposed budget, at which any taxpayer may appear and be heard against the whole or any part of the proposed budget. Upon the conclusion of said hearing the commission shall, by resolution, adopt the budget as finally determined, and fix the final amount of expenditures for the ensuing year. Taxes levied by the commission shall be certified to and collected by the proper county officer of the county in which such public utility district is located in the same manner as is or may be provided by law for the certification and collection of port district taxes. The commission is authorized, prior to the receipt of taxes raised by levy, to borrow money or issue warrants of the district in anticipation of the revenue to be derived by such district from the levy of taxes for the purpose of such district, and such warrants shall be redeemed from the first money available from such taxes when collected, and such warrants shall not exceed the anticipated revenue of one year, and shall bear interest at a rate of not to exceed 6 per cent per annum.

(h) To enter into any contract with the United States Government, or any State, municipality, or other utility district, or any department of those governing bodies for carrying out any of the powers authorized by this act.

(i) To acquire by gift, devise, bequest, lease, or purchase real and personal property necessary or convenient for the purposes of the district or any local district therein.

(j) To make contracts, employ engineers, attorneys, and other technical or professional assistance; to print and publish information or literature and to do all other things necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

The public-utility district commission shall appoint a manager, who shall be appointed for an indefinite time and be removable at the will of the commission. Appointments and removals shall be by resolution, introduced at a regular meeting and adopted at a subsequent regular meeting by a majority vote. He shall receive such salary as the commission shall fix by resolution.

The manager shall be the chief administrative officer of the public-utility district, and shall have control of administrative functions of the district, and shall be responsible to the commission for the efficient administration of all the affairs of the district placed in his charge. He shall be an experienced executive with administrative ability. In case of the absence or temporary disability of the manager, he shall, with the approval of the president of the commission, designate some competent person as acting manager.

The manager shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the commission and its committees, and to take part in the discussion of any matters pertaining to the duties of his department, but shall have no vote.

The public-utility district manager shall have power, and it shall be his duty:

To carry out the orders of the commission, and to see that all the laws of the State pertaining to matters within the functions of his department are duly enforced.

To keep the commission fully advised as to the financial condition and needs of the district. To prepare, each year, an estimate for the ensuing fiscal year of the probable expenses of his department, and to recommend to the commission what development work should be undertaken, and what extensions and additions, if any, should be made, during the ensuing fiscal year, with an estimate of the costs of such development work, extensions, and additions. To certify to the commission all bills, allowances, and pay rolls, including claims due contractors of public works. To recommend to the commission salaries of the employees of his office, and a scale of salaries or wages to be paid for the different classes of service required by the district. To hire and discharge clerks, laborers, and other employees under his direction. To perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by resolution of the commission. It shall be unlawful for him to make any contribution of money in aid of or in opposition to the election of any candidate for public-utility commissioner or to advocate or oppose any such election.

(k) To sue and be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction: *Provided*, That all suits against the public-utility district shall be brought in the county in which the public-utility district is located. No suit for damages shall be maintained against such public-utility district except on the basis of a claim therefor filed with the commission of such district complying in all respects with the terms and requirement for claims for damages filed pursuant to general law against cities of the second class.

(l) By resolution to establish and define the boundaries of local assessment districts to be known as local utility district No. —— for the distribution, under the general supervision and control of the commission, of water for domestic use and/or irrigation and/or electric energy, and in like manner to provide for the purchasing, or otherwise acquiring or constructing and equipping distribution systems for said purposes and for extensions and betterments thereof, and to levy and collect in accordance with the special benefits conferred thereon, special assessments and reassessments on property specially benefited thereby, for paying the cost and expense of the same, or any portions thereof, as herein provided, and to issue local improvement bonds and/or warrants to be repaid wholly or in part by collection of local improvement assessments.

The commission shall by resolution establish the method of procedure in all matters relating to local utility districts. Any public-utility district may determine by resolution what work shall be done or improvements made at the expense, in whole or in part, of the property specially benefited thereby; and to adopt and provide the manner, machinery, and proceedings in any way relating to the making and collecting assessments therefor in pursuance of this act. Except as herein otherwise provided, or as may hereafter be set forth by resolution, all matters and proceedings relating to the local utility district, the levying and collection of assessments, the issuance and redemption of local improvement warrants and bonds, and the enforcement of local assessment liens hereunder, shall be governed, as nearly as may be, by the laws relating to local improvements for cities of the first class: *Provided*, That no protest against a local utility district improvement shall be received by the commission after 12 o'clock noon of the day set for hearing.

Any improvement authorized by this act may be ordered only by resolution of the commission either upon petition or resolution therefor. Whenever a petition, signed by 10 per cent of the owners of land in the district to be therein described shall be filed with the commission, asking that the plan or improvement therein set forth be adopted and ordered and defining the boundaries of a local improvement district to be assessed in whole or in part to pay the cost thereof, it shall be the duty of the commission to fix the date of hearing on such petition and give not less than two weeks' notice thereof by publication. The commission may, in its discretion, deny such petition or order the improvement unless a majority of the owners of lands in said district shall file prior to 12 o'clock noon of the day of said hearing with secretary thereof a petition protesting against said improvement; and if the commission shall order the improvement, then it may alter the boundaries of such proposed district and prepare and adopt detail plans of any such local improvement, declare the estimated cost thereof, what proportion of such cost shall be borne by such local improvement district, and what proportion of the cost, if any, shall be borne by the entire public-utility district. Whenever such a petition signed by a majority of the landowners in such a proposed local improvement district shall be filed with the commission, asking that the improvement therein described be ordered, the commission shall forthwith fix a date for hearing on said petition, after which the commission must, by resolution, order such improvement, and may alter the boundaries of such proposed district, prepare and adopt such improvement, prepare and adopt detail plans thereof, declare the estimated cost thereof, what proportion of such cost shall be borne by such proposed local improvement district, and what proportion of the cost, if any, shall be borne by the entire public-utility district, and provide the general funds thereof to be applied thereto, if any, acquire all lands and other properties therefor, pay all damages caused thereby, and commence in the name of the public-utility district such eminent domain proceedings and supplemental assessments or reassessment proceedings to pay all eminent domain awards as may be necessary to entitle said district to proceed with such work, and shall thereafter proceed with such work, and shall make and file with the county treasurer its roll levying special assessments in the amount to be paid by special assessment against the property situated within such local improvement district in proportion to the special benefits to be derived by the property in such local improvement district from such improvement. Before the approval of such roll, a notice shall be published 10 days stating that such roll is on file and open to inspection in the office of secretary of the district and fixing a time not less than 15 days nor more than 30 days from the date of the first publication of such notice within which protests must be filed with secretary of said district against any assessments shown thereon, and fixing a time when a hearing shall be held by said commission on said protests. After such hearing the commission may alter any and all assessments shown on such roll and may then, by resolution, approve the same; but if any assessment be raised a new notice similar to such first notice shall be given and a hearing had thereon, after which final approval of such roll may be made by the commission. Any person feeling aggrieved by such assessments shall perfect an appeal to the superior court of such county within 10 days after such approval in the manner now provided by law for appeals from assessments levied by cities of the first class in this State. Engineering, office, and other expenses necessary or incident to said improvement shall be borne by the public-utility district: *Provided*, That where any municipal corporation included within such public-utility district already owns or operates a utility of like character for which such assessments are levied hereunder then all such engineering and other expenses mentioned above shall be borne by the local assessment district.

Whenever any improvement shall be ordered hereunder, payment for which shall be made in part from assessments against property specially benefited, not more than 50 per cent of the cost thereof shall ever be borne by the entire public-utility district, nor shall any sum be contributed by it to any improvement acquired or constructed with or by any other body, exceed such amount, unless a majority of the electors of such district shall consent to or ratify the making of such expenditure.

(m) It is, and shall be lawful for any public-utility district organized hereunder to sell and convey all the works, plants, systems, utilities, and properties authorized by this act and owned by it after proceedings had as required by sections 9512, 9513, and 9514 of Remington's Compiled Statutes of Washington: *Provided*, That three-fifths of the voters voting for such sale, in lieu of a majority, shall be necessary. Public-utility districts shall be held to be municipal corporations within the meaning of said sections and the commission of such public-utility district shall be held to be the legislative body within the meaning of said sections, and the president and secretary of such district shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as the mayor and city clerk referred to in said sections, and the resolutions of the public-utility districts shall be held to mean ordinance within the meaning of said sections.

(n) The commission of each public-utility district may adopt general resolutions to carry out the purposes, objects, and provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. Whenever the commission shall deem it advisable that the public-utility district purchase, purchase and condemn, acquire, or construct any such public utility, or make any additions or betterments thereto, or extensions thereof, the commission shall provide therefor by resolution, which shall specify and adopt the system or plan proposed, and declare the estimated cost thereof, as near as may be, and specify whether general or utility indebtedness is to be incurred, the amount of such indebtedness, the amount of interest, and the time in which all general bonds, if any, shall be paid, not to exceed 30 years. In the event the proposed general indebtedness to be incurred will bring the indebtedness of the public-utility district to an amount exceeding 1½ per cent of the taxable property of the public-utility district, the proposition of incurring such indebtedness and the proposed plan or system shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said public-utility district for their assent at the next general election held in such public-utility district.

Whenever the commission (or a majority of the qualified voters of such public-utility district, voting at said election, when it is necessary to submit the same to said voters) shall have adopted a system or plan for any such public utility as aforesaid, and shall have authorized indebtedness therefor by a three-fifths vote of the qualified voters of such district, voting at said election, general or public-utility bonds may be used as hereinafter provided. Said general bonds shall be serial in form and maturity and numbered from 1 upward consecutively. The various annual maturities shall commence not later than the tenth year after the date of issue of such bonds. The resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds shall fix the rate of interest the bonds shall bear, said interest not to exceed 6 per cent, and the place and rate of the payment of both principal and interest. The bonds shall be signed by the president of the commission, attested by the secretary of the com-

mission, and the seal of the public-utility district shall be affixed to each bond but not to the coupon: *Provided, however,* That said coupon, in lieu of being so signed, may have printed thereon a facsimile of the signature of such officers. The principal and interest of such general bonds shall be paid from the revenue of such public-utility district after deducting costs of maintenance, operation, and expenses of the public-utility district, and any deficit in the payment of principal and interest of said general bonds shall be paid by levying each year a tax upon the taxable property within said district sufficient to pay said interest and principal of said bonds, which tax shall be due and collectible as any other tax. Said bonds shall be sold in such manner as the commission shall deem for the best interest of the district. All bonds and warrants issued under the authority of this act shall be legal securities, which may be used by any bank or trust company for deposit with the State treasurer or any county or city treasurer as security for deposits in lieu of a surety bond under any law relating to deposits of public moneys. When the commission shall not desire to incur a general indebtedness in the purchase, condemnation and purchase, acquisition, or construction of any such public utility, or addition or betterment thereto, or extension thereof, it shall have the power to create a special fund or funds for the sole purpose of defraying the cost of such public utility, or addition or betterment thereto or extension thereof, into which special fund or funds it may obligate and bind the district to set aside and pay a fixed proportion of the gross revenues of such public utility, or any fixed amount out of and not exceeding a fixed proportion of such revenues, or a fixed amount without regard to any fixed proportion, and to issue and sell bonds or warrants bearing interest not exceeding 6 per cent per annum, payable semiannually, executed in such manner and payable at such times and places as the commission shall determine, but such bonds or warrants and the interest thereon shall be payable only out of such special fund or funds. In creating any such special fund or funds the commission shall have due regard to the cost of operation and maintenance of the plant or system as constructed or added to, and to any proportion or part of the revenues previously pledged as a fund for the payment of bonds or warrants, and shall not set aside into such special fund or funds a greater amount or proportion of the revenues and proceeds than, in its judgment, will be available over and above such cost of maintenance and operation and the amount or proportion, if any, of the revenues so previously pledged. Any such bonds or warrants and interest thereon issued against any such fund, as herein provided, shall be a valid claim of the holder thereof only as against the said special fund and its fixed proportion or amount of the revenue pledged to such fund, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of such district within the meaning of the constitutional provisions and limitations. Each such bond or warrant shall state on its face that it is payable from a special fund, naming such fund and the resolution creating it. Said bonds and warrants shall be sold in such manner as the commission shall deem for the best interests of the district, and the commission may provide in any contract for the construction and acquisition of a proposed improvement or utility that payment therefor shall be made only in such bonds or warrants at the par value thereof. In all other respects the issuance of such utility bonds or warrants and payment therefor shall be governed by the public utility laws for cities and towns.

SEC. 8. The commissioners shall serve without compensation. No resolution shall be adopted without a majority vote of the whole commission. The commission shall organize by the election of its own members of a president and secretary, shall by resolution adopt rules governing the transaction of its business, and shall adopt an official seal. All proceedings of the commission shall be by motion or resolution recorded in a book or books kept for such purpose, which shall be public records. The county treasurer of the county in which such district is situated shall be the treasurer of the district, and all funds of the district shall be paid to him as such treasurer and shall only be disbursed by him on warrants drawn and signed by an auditor to be appointed by the commission upon order of or vouchers approved by the commission. The commission shall have authority to create and fill such positions and fix salaries and bonds thereof as it may by resolution provide.

All materials purchased and work ordered, the estimated cost of which is in excess of $5,000, shall be by contract. Before awarding any such contract the commission shall cause to be published a notice at least 30 days before the letting of said contract inviting sealed proposals for such work, plans, and specifications which must at the time of the publication of such notice be on file at the office of the public-utility district, subject to public inspection: *Provided, however,* That the commission may at the same time, and as part of the same notice, invite tenders for said work or materials upon plans and specifications to be submitted by bidders. Such notice shall state generally the work to be done, and shall call for proposals for doing the same, to be sealed and filed with the commission on or before the day and hour named therein. Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of the commission, for a sum not less than 5 per cent of amount of the bid, and no bid shall be considered unless accompanied by such check. At the time and place named such bids shall be publicly opened and read, and the commission shall proceed to canvass the bids, and may let such contract to the lowest responsible bidder upon plans and specifications on file, or to the best bidder submitting his own plans and specifications: *Provided, however,* That no contract shall be let in excess of the estimated cost of said materials or work, or if, in the opinion of the commission, all bids are unsatisfactory, they may reject all of them and readvertise, and in such case all checks shall be returned to the bidders; but if such contract be let, then and in such case, all checks shall be returned to the bidders except that of the successful bidder, which shall be retained until a contract shall be entered into for the purchase of such materials for doing such work, and a bond to perform such work furnished, with sureties satisfactory to the commission, in an amount to be fixed by the commission, not less than 25 per cent of contract price in any case, between the bidder and commission, in accordance with the bid. If such bidder fails to enter into said contract in accordance with said bid and furnish such bond within 10 days from the date at which he is notified that he is the successful bidder, the said check and the amount thereof shall be forfeited to the public-utility district.

Every contractor and subcontractor performing any work for said public-utility districts or local utility districts within said public-utility district shall pay or cause to be paid to its employees on such work or under such contract or subcontract not less than the minimum scale fixed by the resolution of the commission prior to the notice and call for bids on such work. The commission, in fixing such minimum scale of wages shall fix the same as nearly as possible to the current prevailing and going wages within the district for work of like character.

SEC. 9. The county treasurer of the county in which is located any public-utility district shall be ex officio treasurer of any public-utility district in such county, and he shall create a fund for any public-utility district to be known as public-utility district fund, into which shall be paid all money received by him from the collection of taxes in behalf of such public-utility district, and he shall also maintain such other special funds as may be created by the public-utility commission, into which shall be placed such moneys as the public-utility commission may by its resolution direct.

All such public-utility district funds shall be deposited with the county depositories under the same restrictions, contracts, and security as is provided by statute for county depositories, and all interest collected on such public-utility funds shall belong to such public-utility district and be deposited to its credit in the proper public-utility district funds.

SEC. 10. Two or more contiguous public-utility districts may become consolidated into one public-utility district after proceedings had as required by sections 8909, 8910, and 8911 of Remington's Compiled Statutes of Washington: *Provided,* That a 10 per cent petition shall be sufficient; and public-utility districts shall be held to be municipal corporations within the meaning of said sections, and the commission shall be held to be the legislative body of the public-utility district as the term legislative body is used in said sections: *Provided,* That any such consolidation shall in no wise affect or impair the title to any property owned or held by any such public-utility district, or in trust therefor, or any debts, demands, liabilities, or obligations existing in favor of or against either of the districts so consolidated, or any proceeding then pending: *Provided further,* That no property within either of the former public-utility districts shall ever be taxed to pay any of the indebtedness of either of the other such former districts.

The boundaries of any public-utility district may be enlarged and new territory included therein, after proceedings had as required by section 8894 of Remington's Compiled Statutes of Washington: *Provided,* That a 10 per cent petition shall be sufficient; and public-utility districts shall be held to be municipal corporations within the meaning of said section, and the commission shall be held to be the legislative body of the public-utility district: *Provided,* That no property within such territory so annexed shall ever be taxed to pay any portion of any indebtedness of such public-utility district contracted prior to or existing at the date of such annexation.

In all cases wherein public-utility districts of less area than an entire county desire to be consolidated with a public-utility district including an entire county, and in all cases wherein it is desired to enlarge a public-utility district including an entire county by annexing a lesser area than an entire county, no election shall be required to be held in the district including an entire county.

SEC. 11. Adjudication of invalidity of any section, clause, or part of a section of this act shall not impair or otherwise affect the validity of the act as a whole or any other part thereof.

The rule of strict construction shall have no application to this act, but the same shall be liberally construed, in order to carry out the purposes and objects for which this act is intended.

When this act comes in conflict with any provision, limitation, or restriction in any other law, this act shall govern and control.

SEC. 12. This act shall not be deemed or construed to repeal or affect any existing act, or any part thereof relating to the construction, operation, and maintenance of public utilities by irrigation or water districts or other municipal corporations, but shall be supplemental thereto and concurrent herewith. No public-utility district created hereunder shall include therein any municipal corporation, or any part thereof, where such municipal corporation already owns or

operates all the utilities herein authorized: *Provided*, That in case it does not own or operate all such utilities it may be included within such public-utility district for the purpose of establishing or operating therein such utilities as it does not own or operate: *Provided further*, That no property situated within any irrigation or water district or other municipal corporations shall ever be taxed or assessed to pay for any utility, or part thereof, of like character to any utility owned or operated by such irrigation or water districts or other municipal corporations.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, will the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] yield to me for about five minutes to submit a few remarks before he proceeds?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from New Mexico for that purpose?

Mr. JOHNSON. I shall be glad to do so, provided the Senator does not occupy more than that length of time.

Mr. CUTTING. I assure the Senator I shall not do so.

Mr. JOHNSON. Very well.

OIL-LAND LEASES

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, there began yesterday in Colorado Springs a conference of the governors of the oil-producing States of the Union, called to consider matters of vital national importance. The conference was called by the President of the United States, and, after being opened by the Secretary of the Interior, the chairmanship of the meeting was turned over to Mr. Mark L. Requa. I do not know what took place in that meeting beyond what is reported this morning by the Associated Press. I quote from their dispatch as follows:

An initial attempt at the governors' oil-conservation conference here to obtain action on a resolution favoring rescinding of President Hoover's order barring further prospecting on the public lands fell short to-night when Chairman Mark L. Requa ruled a resolution to that effect out of order.

This was the conference called by the administration to consider all matters concerning in any way the conservation of oil. I challenge the right of Mr. Mark L. Requa or of anyone else to prevent the discussion by the governors or representatives of the sovereign States involved of any matter pertinent to the issue before that conference.

I quote further from the Associated Press dispatch:

If and when the Government has made it possible for the industry to cooperate and conserve—

Said Mr. Requa—

and that cooperation and conservation is not forthcoming, then acting in behalf of national need, no one will be more insistent than myself in urging rigid Government coercive regulation.

The resolution which I understand was sponsored by the Governor of Wyoming dealt with the presidential order of March last concerning the administration of the 1920 leasing act. If that was not germane to the issue before the conference, I can not conceive what matters could be considered germane.

If the 1920 leasing act has outlived its value and its usefulness, it is the duty of the Congress to deal with the matter and provide an alternative which shall be better. I believe a resolution on this subject is at present before the Committee on the Judiciary and I do not want to comment on it further.

I will say, however, that the kind of conference which summons the governors and representatives of nine sovereign States before it and says to them, first, "Anything which you may say which does not agree with the policy of the administration is out of order," and which then goes on to say, "If your deliberations do not produce a result gratifying to the administration, we shall use coercion," is not one, in my opinion, which will further a really satisfactory settlement of the oil situation.

Speaking for New Mexico, and I hope for the other Rocky Mountain States, a policy of coercion will be bitterly resented and repudiated.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President——

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield to me for a moment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CUTTING] has just addressed himself to a question, the importance and significance of which I am afraid, the Senate does not appreciate. The President has spoken much in regard to law enforcement and obedience to the law. All patriotic citizens accept the view that constitutional laws should be observed. The Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress exclusive authority to dispose of and make rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States. It does not give this authority to the President of the United States or to any executive branch of the Government.

Pursuant to this authority Congress in 1920 enacted a law "to promote the mining of phosphate, oil, coal, gas, and sodium in the public domain." Section 1 of the act provides that the minerals mentioned in the act "shall be subject to disposition in the form and manner provided by the act."

The law was enacted, not for the purpose of locking up oil, coal, and other minerals, or conferring upon the Executive the discretion to prevent the development of mineral lands or the disposition of the lands referred to in the act.

Congress did not intend to give nor did it give to the President or the Secretary of the Interior authority to dispose of oil or gas or coal lands. The law contemplated that these lands should be disposed of under the terms of the act. The President of the United States on the 12th day of March of this year made a statement, which has been regarded as an Executive order, which I submit was in violation of the letter and the spirit of the leasing act referred to. It was in effect an attempt to nullify the act of 1920 and to interfere with the rights of thousands of American citizens who were seeking to obtain leases and permits to develop oil lands upon the public domain under the provisions of the act of 1920. In my opinion the President's act was unwarranted, unauthorized, and invalid. The Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to the order of the President, took steps to execute the same; and, abdicating any discretion which he had in the matter of granting permits, ordered the return of applications for permits to thousands of American citizens, and issued other orders, which were ex post facto in character and abridged the vested rights of thousands of other citizens of the United States.

Mr. President, I condemn the course of the President and the Secretary of the Interior in their efforts to set aside an act of Congress. In my opinion their course constitutes a denial of the rights of American citizens and is an attempt to nullify an important law of the land.

Congress, after years of investigation and consideration of the question of dealing with coal, oil, gas, and certain other mineral lands, enacted the leasing act of 1920. The House committee, in reporting the bill in the Sixty-fifth Congress, third session, declared that the measure "was for the development of the West and of the resources of the West." They further stated that the measure in question "will keep open and develop the West and break the deadlock which had existed since the withdrawals of 1909."

Under this law leases have been granted for the development of the minerals embraced in this act and found upon the public domain. Tens of millions of dollars have been expended in this development and in geological explorations for the discovery of minerals upon the public domain. Many citizens have expended large sums in their efforts to discover oil and gas, preliminary to applying for permits. Thousands of applications for permits had been made prior to the date of the President's order and thousands were pending in the various land offices and in the Interior Department on the 12th day of March of this year. I shall not trespass upon the Senator's time to explain the full effects of the action of the President and the Secretary of the Interior, and the serious consequences which have followed and the enormous losses which have been sustained by persons who, in good faith, complied with the law.

A conference of the oil producers of the United States has been called, as I understand, by the President, and it is now meeting in Colorado. Many of the large oil operators have been attempting to secure Executive approval for the organization of further trusts and combinations, ostensibly in the interest of conservation, but in reality to enable them to charge higher prices for crude oil and its derivatives. This conference, in my opinion, is largely in the interest of some plan or scheme that will tend to the creation of a monopoly by the large oil producers in the United States. The various Standard Oil Corporations, the Gulf Refining Co., and other large producing organizations, have their representatives at the Colorado conference, and the press reports referred to by the Senator from New Mexico indicate that they are seeking the adoption of a policy to restrict production with, of course, the ultimate object of securing higher prices for all oil products.

Mr. Mark Requa apparently is the representative of the Executive, and it would seem that the Federal Government is backing the plan suggested by Mr. Requa, who threatens coercive measures against the States if some agreement is not reached in harmony with the purposes of the great oil producers of the United States. There is now an Oil Trust in the United States, and the profits of some members of this trust are already stupendous. The Oil and Gas Journal, under date of January

31, 1929, reports that the dividend record of the Standard Oil group for the year 1928 totals $222,331,221. Authentic reports indicate that the production of oil and its various by-products scarcely keeps pace with the requirements of the country, and that had it not been for imports the domestic production would have been insufficient to meet domestic needs.

Mr. President, in my opinion, some of the purposes of the conference are improper and purely selfish. I regret that the administration is strengthening the hands of those who are seeking an oil monopoly; it is certain that the illegal order of the President and the orders of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant thereto, will contribute to the monopoly sought, and prove of serious injury not only to the public land States but to the American people.

I offered a resolution a few weeks ago, which is now before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. This resolution seeks the judgment of the committee as to the validity of the act of the President and the orders of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant thereto. I shall seek an early opportunity to discuss this resolution and the causes leading to its introduction.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from California has the floor.

Mr. BURTON. Will the Senator from California yield to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will announce that if the Senator from California yields for speeches he will lose the floor, and the Chair will hereafter enforce the rule.

Mr. JOHNSON. I recognize that I can not yield for a speech.

Mr. BURTON. I desire only a moment.

Mr. JOHNSON. The Senator from Ohio will have to pardon me, because the Vice President has just said that if I yield for a speech I shall lose the floor, and I do not want to lose the floor. I will yield for the presentation of a memorial or anything of that sort.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. JOHNSON. I can not yield for a speech.

Mr. BRATTON. I do not intend to transgress upon the rights of the Senator. I simply wish to observe that at the conclusion of his remarks I shall desire to submit some observations in connection with the same subject matter to which my colleague the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CUTTING] and the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] have addressed themselves.

FARM RELIEF—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1) to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I wish to address myself rather briefly this morning to some phases of the conference report on the farm relief bill and to the question which has been in controversy in the Senate during the past few months. The debate yesterday threatened to take something of a sinister course at one time, as voiced upon this floor during that debate were some of the animadversions that we have read expressed in the press of the Nation since the vote was had upon the farm relief bill.

I want to make plain to-day the sequence of events concerning the farm relief bill. I want to leave in every man's mind upon this side of the Chamber an accurate history of what has transpired in relation to farm relief. Then I want to leave with my brethren here the problem of whether they stand as they and I stood last year, as they and I have stood in years gone by, or whether to-day, in connection with the debenture provision which recently was adopted by the Senate, they desire to change entirely the stand that was theirs for years in the past, and that is the stand to-day of certain of those who sit upon this side of the Chamber.

Do you realize, Mr. President, what the bill is that constitutes to-day what is termed the administration bill? It is the Jardine bill of a year or two ago. Do you realize that in the report of the Committee on Agriculture the bill is actually and accurately described as the Jardine bill, which was presented to the Congress of the United States a year or two ago as a bill which should take the place of the relief measure then pending before the Committees on Agriculture of the two Houses? Do you realize also that interlocked with the Jardine bill there is a sort of irony of fate? The bill which to-day it is asserted, upon pain of the displeasure of a united, servile, hypocritical, and subservient press of the Nation, that we must pass else we shall have done something which will return to plague us in the days to come, is the old Jardine bill without the debenture clause.

That bill was not only repudiated by every farming section in this Nation when it was presented but was repudiated by the Congress of the United States and by both the Agricultural Committees of that Congress. It is the bill, indeed, which made the poor former Secretary of Agriculture so unpopular in the farming districts of the Nation that it was impossible for him to continue in his activity as Secretary of Agriculture. Notwithstanding he was one of the original men who fought the fight in behalf of the Republican candidate for President, he was denied a continuance in his office because the Jardine bill had rendered him so unpopular all over the land and had been so generally and universally repudiated that it made him inappropriate from the popular standpoint longer to fulfill the office and perform the duties of Secretary of Agriculture. It is the irony of fate that to-day that is the bill stripped of the debenture clause which it is asserted we must pass at all hazards and concerning which it is asserted that we must not have any opinions or present any amendments on pain of having no farm relief at all. So much for the genesis of the bill.

Then what? Before the Agricultural Committees of the Senate and the House there have been farm relief bills pending for eight long years. No committees with more painstaking care, with greater industry, with greater ability, ever considered legislation. The Committee on Agriculture of the Senate, sitting during the interval before the extra session and thereafter, continued the investigations which have been so well made by that committee in the years gone by. It proceeded with the taking of testimony; it continued its work, and finally there came to the committee sitting as the Committee on Agriculture of the Senate of the United States the debenture clause. It appealed to the Agricultural Committee—not to one member or another, not to a Democratic member or a single individual Republican member, but it appealed to the unanimous judgment of the entire Agricultural Committee of the United States Senate.

Talk to me about politics in the vote that has been given by certain unafraid men upon this side upon this bill! Politics! Why, the Republican Party, as represented in the Agricultural Committee of the United States Senate, unanimously, when it was presented to it, indorsed the debenture provision that is contained in the bill on which we in the Senate voted and which we passed. Every single man upon that committee, Republican and Democrat alike, was for that bill and for the debenture clause.

Then what occurred? After, with unanimity having their judgments convinced of the availability and desirability of the debenture clause, the thought occurred to some upon the committee that it might not be entirely pleasing to the President of the United States—and that was appropriate, of course, for them thus to consider—to pass a bill containing the debenture clause. Then a subcommittee was appointed by the Agricultural Committee to take up the matter with the President. That subcommittee called upon the President, presented to him frankly its view, and asked his. So far as I am able to ascertain from what has been said upon the floor here, the subcommittee was advised by the President that he had substantially at that particular moment no opinion upon the subject, but referred the subcommittee and the Committee on Agriculture to the experts of the Agricultural Department—a perfectly legitimate thing and a perfectly proper thing, of course, to do. Thereafter the Committee on Agriculture called before it the experts of the Agricultural Department and listened to the testimony of those experts upon the debenture plan, and after the experts of the Agricultural Department, presided over by the President's Secretary of Agriculture and under the command of the present President of the United States, had testified before the Agricultural Committee, the Agricultural Committee of the United States Senate unanimously voted to report this bill with the debenture clause in it.

Politics in the action of the Senate! A desire to embarrass the President or somebody else! What politics could possibly be in a bill that was presented with absolute unanimity by the Agricultural Committee of the Senate after the experts of the Agricultural Department had testified and after the President of the United States had been consulted upon the matter?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. I hesitate to interrupt the Senator from California.

Mr. JOHNSON. I am very glad to be interrupted.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator is so just and uniformly fair about matters under consideration in the Senate that I am sure he is not in full possession of the facts in this instance. When the debenture provision came before the Senate Committee on Agriculture I said specifically a great number of times that I was opposed to the debenture in principle; but, in order to report a bill, I voted to report the bill containing the debenture clause, reserving the right to oppose it on the floor of the Senate. That was also the state of mind of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS]. There was no influence used in any way whatsoever, but we carried out the principle which we had said beforehand we had in our minds.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I, of course, accept the correction of the Senator from Oregon; but may I be pardoned the suggestion that the bill which came to us here with a unanimous report, with the debenture plan in it, probably would have found no opposition in this Chamber if there had been no letter written by the President?

May I inquire from the Senator from Oregon: Suppose the President had not written his famous letter to the Senator in which he expressed his opinion upon the debenture plan, would not the bill have gone through with the debenture plan in it, and practically without opposition from the committee?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I do not speak or attempt to speak for any other Member of this body. I have been in principle against the debenture plan for years; and, for one, I would have opposed it and voted against it.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I recall the opening statement of the Senator from Oregon. I do not wish to quote it now from memory. I will obtain it during the course of the day; but, if I am not in error, in the opening argument that was presented by the Senator from Oregon upon this subject he said in so many words that the debenture probably would do the job; and, so far as I recall, there never was an objection voiced in his remarks to the debenture except upon the theory, and the perfectly legitimate theory, that with the debenture in the bill it could not become a law, or it might be vetoed. If I do the Senator an injustice in that repetition, I shall be very glad to have him correct me.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I stated specifically that, in my opinion, the application of the debenture plan would make the tariff partially effective and probably would increase the price level—that I stand upon—but in doing the job it would work disastrously and wreck the agricultural structure in the long run. I shall be very glad to have my speech, or any part of it, inserted in the RECORD at this point in justification of my present remarks.

Mr. JOHNSON. Oh, I would not question at all what the Senator says as to his position; but this is the first time upon this floor that I have heard that position stated by the Senator from Oregon or any other member of the Agricultural Committee.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. JOHNSON. I do.

Mr. NORBECK. I merely wish to call attention to the fact that the hearings disclosed no such remarks on the part of the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry as he has made here now; and we had 23 hearings before the Agricultural Committee. I do not mean to argue from that that he favored the debenture plan as a measure of farm relief, because he has always favored the equalization fee; but certainly, as a member of the committee who attended every session, I was led to believe that the debenture plan with him was all right unless the President objected to it.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. JOHNSON. I do.

Mr. McNARY. The controversy concerning the debenture plan arose in the committee in executive session. I think I made myself very clear in my view. I stated that in order to get the bill before the body I would support it, reserving the right, which is contained in the first report, to vote as I pleased when it came to the floor of the Senate. I also said that if the President of the United States should make it clear that he would veto the bill I should be influenced by that attitude, and I was to that extent.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield further to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. NORBECK. May I add to that that the executive session followed the other hearings?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, we are doing now what ought to have been done in the beginning of this discussion: We are having some real discussion upon the debenture proposition and the attitude of the Agricultural Committee concerning it. Until this instant, sir—although I say I do not question in the slightest degree whatever may be said by the Senator from Oregon—until this instant, sir, the fact or the statement that this committee was unanimous in favor of reporting this bill with the debenture clause, and in favor of the bill with the debenture clause, has never been questioned, so far as I am aware. To-day—to-day, two hours and a half before voting upon the conference report—is the first time upon this floor, and the first time, so far as I am aware, that there has ever been a suggestion that the committee, or any part of the committee, opposed the debenture provision of the bill; but all, I had assumed from what has gone on on this floor, and from what has transpired during the debate, and from what has happened in the committee—all, I assumed, favored the debenture plan, and six were opposed to it ultimately solely upon the perfectly legitimate ground that they would be unable to obtain a farm relief bill, or the bill would be vetoed, if it were passed with the debenture plan in it. The members of the Agricultural Committee know better than I just exactly whether I am accurate in that statement, or what transpired within the committee, I concede.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I have before me the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD containing the seatement of the Senator from Oregon. I do not know whether the Senator from California desires to be interrupted at this point or not.

Mr. JOHNSON. I shall be very glad to yield for that purpose. I want to get all the facts.

Mr. McNARY. I shall be glad to have the Senator read what I said.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. On April 23——

Mr. McKELLAR. What page?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. On April 23, at page 370 of the RECORD, while the Senator from Oregon was making his opening statement concerning the bill, this colloquy took place; and I think it will clarify the situation if I read it:

> Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator?
>
> The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Nebraska?
>
> Mr. McNARY. I am very glad to yield.
>
> Mr. NORRIS. The Senator is giving a very accurate statement as to what took place in the committee; but in order to be of assistance in seeing that it is entirely accurate I should like to call the attention of the chairman of the committee to the fact that prior to last Monday, when the President sent his objections, but after the time the subcommittee had waited on the President, and when they followed his suggestions and brought up some experts of the department, the committee unanimously agreed that the debenture plan should be included in the bill.
>
> Mr. McNARY. That is true, Mr. President.
>
> Mr. NORRIS. I think the Senator, in completing an accurate statement, ought to state that.
>
> Mr. McNARY. I thank the Senator from Nebraska. I must add to that, however, that there were four of those present, including the chairman, the Senator from Maine [Mr. GOULD], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], who reserved the right to present their views in opposition.
>
> Mr. NORRIS. Oh, yes; but, in fact, the action of the committee at that time, with 14 members present, was unanimous.
>
> Mr. McNARY. Yes; that is correct.
>
> When interrupted, Mr. President, I think I was stating that my objection to the debenture plan was first based upon the proposition—a sentiment which is a principle with me—that good legislation can not be effected through a subsidy. I opposed as best I could the ship subsidy bill when it was on the floor of the Senate. I do not think a subsidy applied to the farmers would be permanent legislation.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. JOHNSON. I do.

Mr. McNARY. I thank the Senator. That is precisely what I stated. I did omit the Senator from Maine. The reservation there stated that the four of us reserved the right to act in accordance with our own judgment on the floor; but we did vote to bring out the measure with that reservation.

Mr. JOHNSON. Was not the committee in favor of the debenture plan up to the time that the President wrote this letter?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, this was all prior to the time the letter was written by the President.

Mr. JOHNSON. All right, sir; I am willing to accept the Senator's statement.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. NORBECK. But it did not all happen prior to the time the subcommittee called on the President.

Mr. McNARY. Oh, no; it did not. It was a continuing suggestion. There is really nothing in controversy. The chairman of the committee made it plain—and I am not using it for any influence here—that never in his life had he been in favor of the debenture plan, for the reasons I stated some time ago and a moment ago, and stated to different Members; but I felt, Mr. President, that it was an optional provision; it would do the job immediately, but eventually I was afraid it would act with disaster to the farmers of the country; and I voted with that reservation to bring it on the floor of the Senate, where it could be thoroughly discussed.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, if it will do the job, that is what I want to do. The point is, What will do the job? When the chairman of the Agricultural Committee says that the debenture will do the job, he and I are quite in agreement. Whatever may have been the proceedings in the committee, we agree upon one thing, at least, and that is that the debenture provision of the bill will do the job; and that I should like to do.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, that is hardly fair. I stated over and over again that it would meet the present situation by partially making the tariff effective, but in the end it would destroy the agricultural industry.

Mr. JOHNSON. The Senator makes his position perfectly plain now——

Mr. McNARY. I hope the Senator will finish the thought.

Mr. JOHNSON. But that position was not perfectly plain before, at least to me. Therefore we will proceed. The committee then, we will say, was divided—and I should like to hear from them during the afternoon—upon the question of the debenture clause. At any rate, they unanimously reported it, with the reservation on the part of some of those that they might afterwards act, in accordance with the usual way in which we do upon committees, as they saw fit when the matter came upon the floor.

So far, so good. The committee were acting unquestionably, as everybody in this body is acting, with the desire to do for agriculture what might be essential in order to relieve the disaster and the distress that now exist. How best can we do it? You say, "By the bill that has been presented here," and that you can do it by the bill presented here without the debenture, and that you can not do it with the bill presented with the debenture. Yet no man, sir, knows what the bill is that is presented here by the administration, eliminating the debenture clause. It is all empirical. It is asserted that the President, with the debenture clause, would veto this bill. Who speaks authoritatively for him in that regard? I have heard none upon this floor, although there may be others who can thus speak.

But why should there be a veto because of a debenture clause that is a mere option in a bill which admittedly is empirical in character, which no living soul can tell may ultimately result in one way or another? Its provisions are so far-reaching that none have been heard thus far upon this floor to tell what may be the limits to which the Nation will go in the appropriation of $500,000,000, or in the endeavor to rehabilitate agriculture. None can tell; and yet a particular part of the bill that is optional in character, and which may or may not be adopted by those whom the President appoints to take charge of the bill—that particular part is the subject of the controversy here, and the mandate is put upon all of us that we must not, under any circumstances, pass that optional clause, an optional clause, sir, that admittedly at some time or in some period or for some brief occasion may do the job that we are all seeking to do; but, nevertheless, optional as it is, we must not pass it, because it is asserted by some here, and by some beyond the confines of this Chamber, that the President may veto it if we do thus pass it with the debenture clause.

I again ask, who authoritatively says that the President of the United States will veto a mere option that gives him a right to relieve agriculture if that option shall be appended to a bill that is presented by him to the Congress of the United States?

There are other circumstances, sir, with which we necessarily must deal in a bill of this sort. I have learned this morning that the Senator from Oregon is opposed to the debenture clause, and always has been opposed to it. I learned from him that the Senator from Kansas is opposed to the debenture clause, and always has been opposed to it. Before this morning I never knew the fact. I apologize to them for having suggested that they may have been all the time in favor of the debenture provisions of this bill. Nevertheless, sir, what have we as the background of the bill, and as the background of the promise that is before us in this Congress and upon this side of this Chamber in relation to farm relief?

I recall last year, when it seemed that the political result was trembling in the balance. I remember when apparently there was revolt on in the great Middle West, and none could foresee what the results of the election might be. I remember the services were invoked of two men, distinguished Members of this body, whose aid was sought to carry the contest in the great Middle West upon the one burning issue there, that of farm relief. I remember that during that campaign two men more than any other men in all that trying time bore the burden, and made the fight for the present President of the United States. I remember the success they had in the territory they covered, and I remember, too, how their speeches in relation to farm relief, and concerning the attitude of the Republican candidate upon that subject, were broadcast throughout the land by the million.

Those two men, the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART], bore the burden of the campaign. They pledged not only the Republican Party, but, in substance, the Republican candidate for President, upon the matter of farm relief, to those people in the Middle West.

These two men are known here, known to every man in this body. No man questions their integrity. None questions their character. None would be heard to belittle either their fame or their good conscience.

Those two men, mindful of their activities in the trying time last year for the Republican Party, remembering their endeavors in behalf of the Republican candidate during the last year, these two men upon the floor of the Senate say, in so many words, that in the redemption of the promises of the party which then they wrested from possible defeat, to-day, in the good faith they owe to the people of the United States, to the farmers of the great Middle West, they feel constrained to vote for a debenture provision, and both upon this floor stand advocating that debenture provision.

Talk to me, as somebody said yesterday, about leaving the administration, or uniting with somebody upon the other side, in an endeavor to embarrass somebody or some particular official! These two Senators of the United States are standing to-day where they stood last year before the American people, and I am standing to-day where they stood last year, and where the Republican Party stood last year before the American people.

Somebody else has shifted ground, not the Senator from Iowa or the Senator from Idaho. Ground has been shifted in some other direction.

So, in the story of this bill, you may take it that, first—however, there may have been a reservation of opinion by four or six members of the Committee on Agriculture—the committee reported the bill with the debenture clause in it.

You may take it that in the days gone by, when the Jardine bill was presented to the Committee on Agriculture—and it is the bill that is presented to us to-day, minus the debenture provision—that bill was repudiated by the Committees on Agriculture of both Houses of the Congress, by the Republican Party, and by the entire Congress.

You may take it to-day that the two men who made the great fight for farm relief in the farming districts of the United States in the campaign last year stand here for the debenture because of the necessity which they feel in their consciences of redeeming the pledge made by the Republican Party to the people of the United States in relation to farm relief.

You may take it, too, that there are some of the rest of us who stand here exercising our independent judgment upon a matter of economic difficulty which appears before the Senate and before the Congress.

No man need make any mistake concerning my attitude. In 20 years of public life in the State of California I have ever made plain to the people there that I act as I think I ought to act on every conceivable occasion. No man upon this side of the Chamber need labor under any delusion as to my future actions here or my past. Upon any question that comes here there is no lash of any kind that can deter me from acting exactly as I desire.

I know that there are individuals who respond to one thing and individuals who respond to another. I accuse none and criticize none; but I have found that criticism is rampant in the last few weeks, in the servile press of this Nation, concern-

ing men who dare to vote for the debenture clause, and therefore I turn aside for a moment or two in discussion of the attitude of those who have taken that position.

I realize, sir, that there are those with whom—

The jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that honor feels.

I know that there are some who—

Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee
That thrift may follow fawning.

I realize that there are some who, whenever the party lash is applied, crawl to the one who lashes them.

"I had rather be a toad and live upon the vapor of a dungeon" than sit in this body, or any other body, and take orders upon a question of conscience from any man on earth, no matter how exalted his position.

I would "rather be a dog and bay the moon" than sit here a United States Senator, acting not as a Senator and not as an independent man with a head upon his shoulders that God gave him so he could think for himself, but acting merely as he might be driven to act by the order or the mandate or the ipse dixit of any man on the face of the earth.

Behind me in my office in California for six long years there was a motto, a quotation from the greatest of Americans. In my office in this Capitol that quotation faces me whenever I lift my eyes, and from the sainted Lincoln's words I take my philosophy of activity:

I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have.

I must stand with anybody that stands right; stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong.

I stand by the President when I believe him to be right, but when I believe him to be wrong I part with him, and I go my own way, and I go my own way with full knowledge of what the consequences may be.

I am led, sir, in some degree to make these remarks because from the State in which I was born and from which I come many telegrams have been sent me in the last few days upon this subject. I shall read, so that Senators may understand in some little degree the mode that is adopted in order to drive men into particular positions in this body upon various bills. I have selected but two of the many like telegrams that have come to me in these last few days. The first reads:

To assist northern California woolgrowers and cattlemen on tariff situations coming up later, please support conferees' report eliminating debenture feature farm relief bill.

How naïve is that in these gentlemen. Here is another:

We greatly hope you will find it possible to vote approving conference report on relief bill. California agricultural sentiment with which we are familiar strongly favors this bill as reported from conference. We fear opposition through this bill by any California Member would prejudice our interests in new tariff bill.

You may understand something of what that means when I say to you that probably there is no State in the Union more interested in the tariff bill than the State from which I come, and very gently and subtly it is conveyed to me that if I dare to vote my conscience upon the debenture measure I will suffer in the tariff bill which ultimately is to be enacted by the Congress.

Of course, no one here would indulge in that sort of thing, and none here would be so crude as even to suggest it; but it is the mode that is ever adopted by ruthless power to drive and threaten and bend others to their will.

Many such wires have come. None, of course, will be heeded. We will go on in this body pursuing our course as we have pursued it in the past, pursuing it in order that we may do our full duty upon every matter that shall arise before this body.

What is the debenture? Merely a desire, a design, a device, by which agriculture may be put on an equality and parity with industry in relation to the tariff. Unknown and untried? Not at all, sir; both known and tried, here in this Nation and abroad. To-day the debenture in one fashion is being practiced under the tariff law. To-day we remit 20 per cent upon sugar duties to those who own sugar plantations in Cuba and import sugar from Cuba to the United States. We remit that duty to planters in Cuba. Yet the remitting of the duty to them, which constitutes a bounty to the man who is producing sugar in Cuba, is considered a magnificent part of our political economy, while remitting a duty to agriculture is considered a subsidy, a wicked bounty, and a raid upon the Treasury.

We upon this side of the aisle all believe in the tariff. All of us, of course, upon this side of the Chamber insist upon it that industry shall be protected and protected to the full. But once we protect industry to the full then we begin to deduct from the United States Treasury the very money that otherwise would go into it. In the testimony that was given before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry two incidents concrete in character that illustrate the point were made, and I make them now in order that they may be a part of this general record.

When a tariff becomes so high as to become really protective, at once we divert money from the Treasury. In the matter of aluminum ware in 1920 the duty was 25 per cent ad valorem and we imported $422,000; in 1921, $672,000, and in 1922, $780,000. In 1925 the ad valorem duty was raised to 77 per cent, and we imported but $126,000. In 1926 the ad valorem was 78 per cent, and we imported but $96,000. In 1927 the ad valorem was 77 per cent, and we imported but $72,000. The raising of the duty from 25 per cent to 70 per cent ad valorem kept out of the Treasury in round numbers $400,000. Where did it go? Why, it went, of course, to the Aluminum Trust. That is good economics and in that we must believe, and because it goes to industry it is all right. But let there be a drawback provision by which a part of the tariff will go to the farmer, and that is a bounty and a subsidy and it is a raid upon the Treasury of the United States. What is the difference between the two?

Again, take the concrete instance of pocketknives. In 1920 we imported $585,000 worth with an ad valorem tariff of 51 per cent. In 1921 we imported $790,000 worth with an ad valorem tariff of 56 per cent. In 1922, with an ad valorem tariff of 63 per cent, we imported $936,000 worth. In 1925 we imported $298,000 only, and the ad valorem tariff was then fixed at 116 per cent. In 1926, with an ad valorem tariff of 117 per cent, we imported only $267,000 worth. So that in the first three years of the old tariff we imported $2,319,000 and collected a duty of $1,200,000, and when the tariff was raised as I have indicated we diverted from the Treasury in round numbers $355,000. That is all right. I do not question it, and I do not disapprove it at all. But I say that when the time comes when we are seeking to put, as we pledged ourselves we would put, agriculture upon an equality and a parity with industry, then we ought to take part of the tariff, because the tariff does not now aid agriculture, and give it to agriculture that it may be put at least in small measure with its exportable surplus upon an equality and a parity with industry.

So much for the means itself of the debenture. Why should it not go into this bill? Why should not it be acted upon by this body? The only reason that is urged is the one to which I have adverted, that the bill would be vetoed with it in. I can not conceive the possibility that a bill designed to relieve agriculture that is wholly experimental in character will be vetoed because there is an optional clause in that bill which would enable the President of the United States to do some other thing than that which originally was contemplated.

I listened to the testimony before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry as given by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Hyde. I thought that he bore himself extremely well under very, very difficult circumstances. But I gathered from his testimony, though I have not read it over since the time I listened to it, that what he asked was a board of general powers, which he never defined and which he left in general language, with an appropriation of $300,000,000 to enable that board with its general powers to go on and see whether or not some relief could not be found for agriculture. That was practically the testimony of the Secretary of Agriculture. In some way subsequently, doubtless upon testimony that was given, the $300,000,000 was raised to $500,000,000 and appears in the bill with its general board to go forward and find some relief.

It is said to us that we must not under any circumstances put an optional clause in the bill by which some other mode may be carried into effect. Neither logical is it, nor should it commend itself to any Member of the Senate. The question after all is that indicated yesterday, Do we desire and will we put agriculture upon an equality with industry? Do we desire and will we give to agriculture what by the tariff to-day we give unto industry? That, after all, in the last analysis is the great question that must be answered.

In 1912 I took part, sir, in a glorious political adventure, more glorious than any political adventure than had occurred since the birth of the Republican Party. I remember, sir, in the convention that was held in August in Chicago by those who then called themselves progressives of the United States an opening speech, a keynote address made by a very distinguished man who once was a Senator in this body from the State of Indiana, a man of eloquence, ability, and character, who has gone to his reward beyond. I never will forget that keynote. He told in his peculiarly eloquent way the story of

conditions then existing, and he ended with a refrain, a refrain that all that convention took up. His one shibboleth was, "Pass prosperity around."

A great Nation is ours to-day, the greatest in all the world. There is just one part of it, sir, where disaster is met with; just one part of this land where there is not the prosperity that exists in other parts. That one part is found in the agricultural districts of America. They cry aloud to-day to the Congress; they cry aloud to-day to the people of the United States; they ask that they be given only justice in the same measure that we accord it by the tariff to industry throughout the land. They beg of us, sir, to pass prosperity around. I am ready, sir, to pass prosperity around to the farmers of the land as well as to those who live in the city of New York or those who engage in the industries that we foster so well. To-day is the last opportunity of this Congress to pass prosperity around. Shall the cry of the farmer be denied because a promise is made forsooth or the idea prevails that we must not do what some man says we must not do? Pass prosperity around, sir, and let us give, by the only clause that gives it in this bill, prosperity to the farmers of the land and puts them on a parity with industry.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 312) to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 3548. An act to continue, during the fiscal year 1930, Federal aid in rehabilitating farm lands in the areas devastated by floods in 1927;

H. R. 3600. An act to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act authorizing Maynard D. Smith, his heirs, successors, and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Clair River at or near Port Huron, Mich.," approved March 2, 1929, and being Public Act No. 923 of the Seventieth Congress;

H. R. 3663. An act making appropriations for the payment of certain judgments rendered against the Government by various United States courts;

H. J. Res. 73. Joint resolution to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the American Hospital of Paris," approved January 30, 1913;

H. J. Res. 83. Joint resolution to make available funds for carrying into effect the public resolution of February 20, 1929, as amended, concerning the cessions of certain islands of the Samoan group to the United States;

H. J. Res. 86. Joint resolution making an appropriation for the International Red Cross and Prisoners of War Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1929;

H. J. Res. 88. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the extension to the post-office building at Corinth, Miss.;

H. J. Res. 91. Joint resolution to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission; and

H. J. Res. 93. Joint resolution amending an appropriation for a consolidated school at Belcourt, within the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, N. Dak.

OIL LAND LEASES

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, owing to the fact that an agreement has been entered into under which we shall vote upon the conference report on the farm relief bill at 4 o'clock this afternoon, I shall not detain the Senate more than a few minutes in discussion of the matter which I have in mind.

Under date of March 12, 1929, just eight days after the present administration was inducted into office, word came from the White House in this language:

> There will be no leasing or disposal of Government oil lands, no matter in what category they may lie, or Government holdings or Government control, except those made mandatory by Congress. In other words, there will be complete conservation of Government oil in this administration.

Mr. President, I desire to say at the outset that I have no complaint to lay against a general policy of conservation as applied to the natural resources of the Commonwealth. On the contrary, I am in general accord with such a policy. But I believe that the policy thus declared by the leader and titular head of the present administration is unfair and discriminatory in its operation and effect.

The general leasing act approved February 25, 1920, followed prolonged hearings. The controlling purpose in mind in the passage of the act was to bring about and produce the development of those natural resources. The whole scope and object of the act was to that end and was designed to accomplish that result. It is true, Mr. President, that the act vests in the Department of the Interior the power to promulgate rules and regulations to carry the law into effect, but general phraseology of that kind frequently found in acts of Congress means that such regulations must be administered in harmony with the act and to carry it forward rather than to overthrow, destroy, or render the act of Congress inert. If the new policy declared by the present administration brings about a cessation of production and thereby renders the act of Congress inert and impotent, it violates the scope and the purpose as well as the operative effect of the act, and is therefore utterly void. I question seriously whether the announcement as applied by the administration is valid. I seriously doubt the power of an administrative department of the Government going so far under the guise of promulgating and administering rules and regulations as to render inert and impotent a solemn act of Congress.

But aside from the strict, legal aspect of the situation, and addressing myself to it as a matter of policy, I understand that less than 3 per cent of the crude-oil production in the country is produced on Government-owned land. Those lands lie in three or four of the young and relatively impoverished western States. They are making progress. They are making advancement. They are attracting and enticing outsiders to come with their wealth and aid in the development of those Commonwealths. I undertake to say that a policy that restricts and impedes that development as to only 3 per cent of the production of that commodity in the country is unsound, unjust, and discriminatory in its operation and effect.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator suffer an interruption?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. BRATTON. I yield.

Mr. KING. May I say to my friend from New Mexico that it is not quite 3 per cent, but whatever is produced is not sufficient now for the consumptive needs of the States in which it is produced, so that oil will have to be imported into Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, and other public-land States in order to meet the immediate demands of the people. The President's new and illegal policy not only prohibits exploration upon the public lands, and production therefrom, but the inhabitants in this large section of the United States will be compelled to pay heavy freight rates to bring into their territory sufficient oil, gasoline, and oil products to meet their demands. In that way this policy of the President is playing into the hands of the Oil Trust, into the hands of the Standard Oil Co., and other large producing companies whose income last year was more than $500,000,000, $222,000,000 of which went into the pockets of the Standard Oil Co. and its subsidiary organizations.

Mr. BRATTON. I thank the junior Senator from Utah for that contribution to the discussion. When I said that 3 per cent of the entire production of oil of the country is produced upon public lands, I was, of course, speaking in round numbers. I think, to be exact, that it is slightly less than 3 per cent; but, Mr. President, a policy that restricts, impedes, and imperils development as to 3 per cent of the production throughout the country can have no appreciable effect in conserving oil production generally. I assert that conservation should be applied to those portions of the country where oil is produced upon privately-owned lands at least contemporaneously with a policy of restriction upon public lands.

Furthermore, Mr. President, since the act of 1920 became a law a general policy respecting its administration has been evolved and carried forward by the Department of the Interior. Among other things so-called group development was recognized. Application for permits and permits themselves under the so-called group development were recognized and protected by the department. That policy has been followed generally as to production upon public lands. I am told now that under the new policy, following the presidential pronouncement of March 12, permits involved in so-called group development are imperiled and may be canceled, annulled, and not further recognized.

Mr. President, if the department, either by affirmative action or otherwise, has led the holders of such permits into the belief that their rights would be protected, that their permits would be continued, and, relying upon that policy, they have invested their money, expended their wealth, and have placed themselves in that position, in faith of the policy theretofore followed by

the department, it would be unfair and indefensible to change the policy to the detriment, harm, and ruin of those applicants and those permittees. In good conscience, in fair dealing, in recognition of the ordinary rules of business affairs, those persons should not be jeopardized as to their property rights, as to their investments made upon the strength and in faith of the policy previously followed by the Government since 1920 up to 1929. It is in behalf of those people, who have equitable rights even though they have not met the strict letter of the law, that I protest.

Mr. CUTTING and Mr. KING addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. BRATTON. I yield first to my colleague.

Mr. CUTTING. When the President called the conference of the nine chief oil-producing States was it not the impression of my colleague that this matter, among others, would be thoroughly discussed and debated?

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, that was my understanding.

Mr. CUTTING. Is it not the principal matter concerned with oil production which interests the Rocky Mountain States at the present time?

Mr. BRATTON. Undoubtedly so, Mr. President.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the senior Senator from New Mexico yield to me?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the senior Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. BRATTON. I yield.

Mr. KING. With reference to the statement just made by the Senator from New Mexico concerning equitable rights, the courts have repeatedly held that rights initiated under rules, regulations, and practices of a department were vested, and those enjoying or possessing such rights could not be deprived of them, either by Executive authority or legislative enactment. Under the act of 1920, regulations and rules were promulgated by the Interior Department; these became the basis or the foundation upon which rights were established by persons following the same. In my opinion, where departmental regulations are promulgated, pursuant to authority, rights may be obtained thereunder which are just as valid as if they rested upon some specific statute. Such rights are not only equitable but legal, and, as stated, the possessors of such rights may not be deprived of the same. The order of President Hoover and the orders of the Secretary of the Interior not only attempted to nullify the leasing act of 1920 but the regulations and rules of the department promulgated under the authority of the act. And the orders referred to are not only prospective, but they are retrospective. The American people do not look with favor upon ex post facto laws, nor will they, in my opinion, when they become acquainted with the act of the President and the orders of the Secretary of the Interior based thereon, approve of the same; they will particularly condemn the attempt to apply them retroactively and to destroy property rights and vested interests of thousands of American citizens.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, I do not go so far as does the Senator from Utah in making the positive assertion that such rules are void. I do question their legality, and express grave doubt concerning their validity, but, conceding them to be valid, I assert that those persons who have invested money upon the strength of the policy, rules, and regulations promulgated and carried forward by the Department of the Interior since the general leasing act of 1920 became effective should not be jeopardized and deprived of their holdings and their investments as the result of a new policy declared without warning to those persons.

I join my colleague in expressing the belief that this is one feature, if not the major feature, of the problem to be discussed, and doubtless now being discussed, at the conference now in progress at Pueblo. I hope, Mr. President, that the conferees there, including those representing the Government and those representing the several States participating in the conference, will recognize the gross and grave injustice which would be visited upon these holders if their investments should be taken away or jeopardized as the result of a new policy prepared without previous notice and virtually given retroactive effect.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator suffer another interruption?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. BRATTON. I do.

Mr. KING. We hear a great deal about the policy of the administration. I had supposed that under our form of government, this being a government of law, the executive department was to execute the law and its policy was to carry out the legislative will. This constant talk about the President's policy or the policy of a department is repugnant to democratic institutions and to our form of government. What right has the President to have a policy with respect to the oil lands of the United States? Under the Constitution of the United States Congress alone has the power to dispose of and make all needful regulations respecting the public domain; and when it is said that the President has a policy; that the President can nullify a law; that the President can pursue this policy or that policy, I wonder where the authority is; I wonder if we are not projecting ourselves into past ages, reviving old, worn-out customs and policies and principles and seeking to give to the President of the United States dictatorial authority instead of considering him merely as the executor of the law.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to his colleague?

Mr. BRATTON. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. CUTTING. I do not wish to interrupt my colleague's speech, but I hope before he concludes he will also discuss the type of coercion which is threatened against certain States if they do not give in and comply with the program laid before them.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, I will address myself to that phase of the subject now. It is directly relevant. The interview appearing in to-day's press, which has already been inserted in the RECORD at the request of my colleague, coming from Mr. Requa at the Colorado Springs conference, is easily susceptible of being interpreted as a direct threat of coercion against several States if they shall fail to conform to the new policy. Mr. President, if that is the purpose of it, and that is what he had in mind, I desire to say in behalf of one State participating in the conference, the State which I have the honor of representing in part in this body, that it will not serve its purpose. Regardless of what else may be taking place in this country, the time certainly and surely has not come when a sovereign State can be coerced into surrendering a part of its heritage or any part of its industrial development. I protest against any form or any phase of such coercion against one of the sovereign States of the Union. I join my colleague in saying that the interview easily bears that interpretation. I so construe it; I emphatically repudiate it.

It is my belief, Mr. President, that the public lands should be ceded to the several States in which they are situated. I have heretofore expressed that view on the floor of the Senate; I shall not engage in a discussion of it at this time; I think it is unfair as among the several States of the Union to permit some of them to exercise sovereignty and dominion over all the lands within their exterior boundaries and deny that right to other States. I have introduced a bill to cede the public lands to the several States and shall address the Senate later in behalf of that measure.

However, that question aside, I earnestly assert on behalf of the State which my colleague and I represent in this body that any type or form of coercion will be ineffective so far as the people of our State are concerned.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD at this point an article by Dr. George Otis Smith, Director of the Geological Survey, which appeared in the May issue of The Nation's Business, wherein the policy is reviewed, the history of the act as administered up to that time is carefully explained, and the effect which the conservation policy will have upon production in the several States is discussed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The article is as follows:

[From The Nation's Business, May, 1929]

WHAT THE NEW OIL POLICY MEANS

By George Otis Smith, Director United States Geological Survey and former president American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers

"There will be no leases or disposal of Government oil lands, no matter in what category they may lie, of Government holdings or Government controls, except those made mandatory by Congress. In other words, there will be complete conservation of Government oil in this administration."

This statement issued at the White House March 12, less than 10 days after his inauguration, defines what may reasonably be expected to become the Hoover policy on oil.

Let us examine this policy to determine just what it means, physically applied, how it will affect production of oil from Government lands, and what, if any, will be its influence on private oil exploitation.

Permits to prospect for oil on Government land and leases of this land for development have hitherto been issued under the mineral leasing law passed by Congress February 25, 1920. Between that date and June 30, 1928, the end of the fiscal year, 197,000,000 barrels of oil

were produced from public lands under Government lease and permit. For the fiscal year 1928 some 23,000,000 barrels were produced.

OVERPRODUCTION WILL CEASE

The President's decree will have small immediate effect on this production. However, the best time to stop production is before the wells are drilled, and to this root of the tree of overproduction the President has laid his ax.

Immediately after his statement was issued, Secretary of the Interior Wilbur instructed all local land offices, through the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to receive no further applications for permits to prospect for oil and gas on the public domain and to reject all applications now pending.

This means that the 4,500 permits to drill in Federal fields usually issued annually will be withheld. It means, further, a considerable thinning out of the 20,000 oil and gas permits now outstanding. Secretary Wilbur has appointed a committee of three to pass on these permits and recommend which should be canceled.

On this committee are Edward C. Finney, Solicitor of the Department of the Interior; William Spry, Commissioner of the General Land Office; and myself. To handle the question of permit reviews expeditiously, the department has drawn up an outline of general procedure, the high lights of which are:

"Representative cases may be recommended for public hearing before the Secretary of the Interior to determine lines of policy. Those in good standing will not be proceeded against as long as their terms are met. Those not involving expenditure of money in development work will be denied by the General Land Office.

"The General Land Office will hold for cancellation, allowing 15 days in which to show cause, all permits on which there is no prima facie evidence that money has been spent in development work. The Geological Survey will report to the Secretary the likelihood of oil and gas drainage of Government lands in various producing and wildcatting fields where claim of drainage is made."

This examination will stop future operations on permits that have earned no right to continue and, as a corollary, will make a later lease obligatory if oil is discovered.

It does not mean stoppage of leases on Osage Indian lands. By act of March 2, this year, these leases continue at the rate of 25,000 acres annually. Previously the figure was 100,000 acres annually.

By retarding development on public lands, the President has pointed the way to make control of excess oil production only a matter of time. Existing wells will decline in productivity and, without additional drilling and discovery of new fields, the balancing of supply and demand will be comparatively easy.

Already the California oil companies are cooperating with the Government to hold back development of the newly discovered and very rich Kettleman Hills field. This move is probably the most promising item in the new program.

OIL INDUSTRY SEES SAVINGS

We are now producing each year millions of barrels more oil than we consume. At present speed, judging from geological data, it will be all too soon that the Nation's oil supply will be exhausted. The present storage of half a billion barrels of crude oil in steel tanks involves an expense that a poorer industry could not carry and the oil industry itself now realizes that it needs to reduce its inventories.

The private industry's reaction to the President's order is already to be seen in recommendations of the American Petroleum Institute's committee on world production and consumption of petroleum and its products. This committee, headed by R. C. Holmes, president of the Texas Oil Co., recommended a return, April 1, to the 1928 production basis, and the institute's directors adopted that report March 27 in New York.

The total production for 1928 was 902,000,000 barrels, a daily average of 2,450,000 barrels. The daily average in March, 1929, was about 2,645,000 barrels. The proposed action, then, will cut the daily average production nearly 200,000 barrels, but it is claimed without causing any shortage whatever in gasoline.

President Hoover's action with respect to Government oil may, by calling attention to the need of conservation, lead to a more rigid program for all resources.

NATURAL RESOURCES SHRINK

Of his once vast domain, Uncle Sam had left in 1928, aside from the national forests, parks, and like reserves, only 193,847,240 acres of public land in the States and something more than 3,500,000 acres in Alaska. The greater portion of this land in the States lies in the West.

The natural resources of these lands are estimated by the Interior Department to include 30,000,600 acres of coal lands containing more than 200,000,000,000 tons of coal; half a million acres of phosphate land that can supply 8,000,000,000 tons of this essential fertilizer as its needs on American farms is better realized; undetermined acreage of potash deposits; 65 developed oil and gas fields with an annual production of 33,000,000 barrels of oil; and 4,000,000 acres of oil shale from which possibly 60,000,000,000 barrels of oil can be extracted when prices warrant the higher cost.

Further than this, the Government has retained the mineral rights to about 19,000,000 acres of land patented under the stock raising law. Specific mineral rights have been retained in 11,750,000 acres.

Broadly, the Government's policy in recent years, traced by legislative acts, is to retain the ownership of public oil lands and to permit their development as to resources through permit and lease. To carry out this policy efficiently the Geological Survey for 20 years and more has been making an intensive survey of Government lands and resources. A great portion of the public lands containing valuable timber have been withdrawn and incorporated in our national forests under the administration of the Forest Service. Other natural resources have been classified under separate heads and given the attention they deserve in the public interest.

The rest of the country needs to count as national assets these resources of the great Western States. The sane and safe development of our natural resources constitutes building for the future.

That a halt in oil production means the study of other items in the public estate and the more intense application of conservation of our other natural resources is a foregone conclusion.

Mr. BRATTON. Likewise, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an article which appeared in the New York Tribune of May 2, 1929, dealing with the subject of the production of crude oil throughout the country.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The article is as follows:

[From the New York Tribune, May 2, 1929]

OIL PRODUCTION IN MARCH SETS RECORD FOR UNITED STATES—82,515,000 BARRELS OUTPUT WITH GASOLINE AHEAD OF SIMILAR PERIOD OF 1928—TEXAS PETROLEUM LEADS—CONSUMPTION OF "GAS" GAINS ALSO, MINES BUREAU SAYS

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Production of crude petroleum in the United States in March broke all records for any month, totaling 82,515,000 barrels, a daily average of 2,662,000 barrels, according to reports the Bureau of Mines made public to-day. While the total for the month was greater than for any other similar period, the daily average was below that of February, when 2,703,000 barrels per day were produced, the difference being accounted for in the increased number of days during March.

The daily average gasoline production in March showed a slight decline, as compared with February, but was 18 per cent above that of March, 1928. Gasoline consumption showed a material increase, rising from a daily average of 813,000 barrels in February to 919,000 barrels in March, a gain of 13 per cent.

Stocks of gasoline again showed an increase, but this was considerably below the average increase for the last several months. On March 31, 1929, stocks of gasoline amounted to 47,205,000 barrels, which at the current rate of total demand represents 44 days' supply, as compared with 48 days' supply on hand a month ago and 45 days' supply a year ago.

Of the three leading producing States, California, Texas, and Oklahoma, Texas alone recorded an increase in daily average of crude petroleum in March. This resulted in the main from increased output of the Salt Flat field. Daily average production in California showed a decrease, which was largely due to the decline at Santa Fe Springs. Oklahoma showed a material decline in daily average production, this being due to a more or less general curtailment throughout the State.

Stocks of crude petroleum east of California continued to increase, but at a much reduced rate as compared with February. The increase in stocks east of California was approximately 2,700,000 barrels, of which more than half was in refinery stocks. Stocks of light and heavy crudes in California increased nearly 3,500,000 barrels, the major portion of which occurred in the light grades.

The reduction in daily average crude production with a consequent lessening in the amounts of crude oil going to storage was reflected in the change in stocks of all oils, which in March increased at a slower rate than in February. Another factor which operated to reduce the amount of oil going to storage was the increase in gasoline consumption, although this was practically nullified by the opposing factor of decreased fuel-oil consumption.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, in conclusion let me say that I think the new policy of conservation is sound if it is administered with due regard to the economic conditions existing throughout the country, including the public-land States; but I protest against a policy that restricts, impedes, and thwarts development in a few of the western public-land States wherein less than 3 per cent of the entire crude oil of the country is produced. It will have no measurable effect upon the production throughout the country; it will bring about no appreciable improvement in the condition throughout the country; in other words, Mr. President, it will help nobody very much, but it will harm greatly three or four States, New Mexico being among

them. It is against that sort of thing that I direct the attention of the Senate.

FARM RELIEF—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1) to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries.

Mr. COPELAND obtained the floor.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Frazier	King	Shortridge
Ashurst	George	La Follette	Simmons
Barkley	Gillett	McKellar	Smith
Bingham	Glass	McMaster	Smoot
Blease	Glenn	McNary	Steck
Borah	Goff	Metcalf	Steiwer
Bratton	Goldsborough	Moses	Swanson
Brookhart	Greene	Norbeck	Thomas, Idaho
Broussard	Hale	Norris	Thomas, Okla.
Burton	Harris	Nye	Townsend
Capper	Harrison	Oddie	Trammell
Caraway	Hastings	Overman	Tydings
Connally	Hatfield	Patterson	Tyson
Copeland	Hawes	Phipps	Vandenberg
Couzens	Hayden	Pine	Wagner
Cutting	Hebert	Pittman	Walcott
Dale	Heflin	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Deneen	Howell	Reed	Walsh, Mont.
Dill	Johnson	Robinson, Ark.	Warren
Edge	Jones	Sackett	Waterman
Fess	Kean	Schall	Watson
Fletcher	Keyes	Sheppard	Wheeler

Mr. SCHALL. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is still ill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, with the exception of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH], I suppose I have had more criticism passed upon me for being for the debenture plan than anybody else in the Senate. Practically every newspaper in New York City has ridiculed my position. I have no fault to find with this criticism. It is the right of every man in public life, whether in a legislative body, in official position, or as a molder of public sentiment, to express an opinion if he has one. I am satisfied, however, that many criticisms that have been passed have been uttered by persons who know very little about the subject.

I had a telegram this morning reading:

> Respectfully hope you will stop playing politics and vote to-day according to your conscience.

Possibly I can not convince this man that I am not playing politics; but I assure the Senate that I am going to vote according to my conscience.

There have been many disagreeable things in the press about Members of the Senate who have seen fit to favor the debenture. We have been accused of playing politics—"peanut politics"—at the expense of the American farmer.

Mr. President, I want to say this: While I have no fault to find with those persons who pass criticism, I want it understood by the country that I know of nobody on this side of the aisle who has taken a position with reference to this bill with the purpose of embarrassing the President. I know of no such person. Of course, there is only one man that any given individual can know—only one man whose thoughts he can measure. Every man knows himself and knows nobody else. So far as I am concerned, however, I have no desire to embarrass the President; I am not playing politics; and any intimation to the contrary, as was said yesterday, is a cowardly insinuation. Any such intimation is one that might come, false as it is, from the blackest depths of hell.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield to my friend.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I dislike to interrupt the Senator. I know his time is limited.

On several occasions it was stated to me that the leader of the Democratic side of this Chamber was proceeding to bring about a condition in this body which would result in embarrassing the administration by having both farm relief proposals defeated. My reply was that a farm relief bill would pass the Congress in a few hours if one thing was done by the administration, namely, to have a record vote on the debenture plan taken in the House of Representatives. I said that I had heard the leader of this side of the Chamber again and again make the statement that he only wanted a record vote on the debenture plan in the House. There is no effort here to embarrass in any way the passage of some kind of a farm relief bill.

I just want to add this thought, as one who is opposed to both the debenture plan and the House bill: Instead of this movement being antagonistic to the President or partisan, my observation has led me to believe that rarely has there been a measure in this body that had behind it more of the spirit of crusaders than that motivating those supporting the debenture plan. Now, I disagree with those who advocate it; I think their principle is dangerous, and I am opposed to it; but I must frankly and fairly state, and I repeat what I said, that I have seen more of the spirit of the crusader on the part of the men advocating this measure than I have seen in the case of almost any other measure in this body during recent years. The country should realize this and not think the opposition is actuated by unworthy motives.

Mr. COPELAND. I thank the Senator for what he has said. A moment ago I expressed my own attitude of mind. I want to say further, that my contacts with my colleagues on this side of the aisle and with Republicans who have decided to vote for the debenture, indicate to me that every man is driven by a desire to serve the country.

Talk about embarrassing the President! I want to say that our effort is not to embarrass the President, but to keep from embarrassing the farmers. Unless we can pass a farm relief bill that will have in it the hope of some replenishment and continued replenishment of the fund, the money proposed to be made available will be frittered away, utterly lost, and no permanent relief brought to agriculture.

That is the reason why those of us who have taken this stand are taking it. For myself, as I said the very first day the bill was up, I would prefer the equalization fee. I think the bill brought in by the distinguished Senator from Oregon with the equalization fee in it, a bill for which I voted twice, and voted to pass over the President's veto, was an ideal bill, but there are great lawyers in this body who say that the fee provision is unconstitutional and that that way is not a suitable way to replenish the fund.

Because it is impossible to have the equalization fee, which, as I have said, I regard as a better plan, I stated, and I repeat, that I vote for the debenture "holding my nose," meaning that I do not like that particular way of replenishing the fund. But since there is no better way, I am glad to vote, and shall vote this afternoon as I did on the other occasion.

Both the political parties promised agricultural relief. Yesterday the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] pointed out the position taken by the Republican Party. It is practically identical, as far as I can see, with the position taken at the Democratic convention by my party. I find in the Democratic platform this language:

> Farm relief must rest on the basis of an economic equality of agriculture with other industries. To give this equality a remedy must be found which will include, among other things:
>
> (a) Credit aid by loans to cooperatives on at least as favorable a basis as the Government aid to the merchant marine.

The following is the thing I had particularly in mind:

> (b) Creation of a Federal farm board to assist the farmer and stock raiser in the marketing of their products as the Federal Reserve Board has done for the banker and business man. When our archaic banking and currency system was revised after its record of disaster and panic under Republican administrations, it was a Democratic Congress in the administration of a Democratic President that accomplished its stabilization through the Federal reserve act creating the Federal Reserve Board with powers adequate to its purpose.

Then the platform goes on:

> Now, in the hour of agriculture's need, the Democratic Party pledges the establishment of a new agricultural policy fitted to present conditions.

I want to call attention to that language. The delegates were satisfied that no satisfactory proposal, no plan, had been devised to give adequate agricultural relief. Because of that feeling on the part of the delegates the convention said:

> Now, in the hour of agriculture's need, the Democratic Party pledges the establishment of a new agricultural policy fitted to present conditions, under the direction of a farm board vested with all the powers necessary to accomplish for agriculture what the Federal Reserve Board has been able to accomplish for finance, in full recognition of the fact

that the banks of the country, through voluntary cooperation, were never able to stabilize the financial system of the country until Government powers were invoked to help them.

I submit, Mr. President, that unless the proposed farm board shall have powers similar to those conferred upon the Federal Reserve Board, it can not succeed. It must have a way of replenishing the fund; otherwise the money will be wasted, as I shall mention again in a few moments. So the platform says that to give this equality a remedy must be found, and farm relief must rest on the basis of an economic equality of agriculture with other industries.

Is there such a basis? We know there is not. There is no such basis. The farmer is the victim of the protective tariff system as it is applied at the present time. Everything he buys has increased in price by reason of the tariff. The farmer is the only man left in the open field of competition. He sells in a world market, but practically everything he buys under the present law is enhanced in price because of the tariff.

Let me say this, further, when the tariff bill which is pending now in the Congress shall be passed, the farmer will be infinitely worse off than he is at present.

Congress was called in special session for the ostensible purpose of aiding the farmer. Every Senator knows that if there had not been a tariff revision in prospect there never would have been an extra session of the Congress. It was mere camouflage to state that the Congress was called in special session to help the farmer, and the proof lies in the fact that in the tariff bill which comes to us from the House——

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COPELAND. In a moment. For every dollar agriculture benefits, agriculture will pay $3 more by reason of the increased prices which will be the result of that bill.

Now I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. ALLEN. I was merely attracted by the statement of the able Senator from New York that the reasons given for the special session were camouflage of the desire for a tariff bill. I want to ask the Senator from New York if he read the President's message upon the subject of the special session?

Mr. COPELAND. Yes; I read the President's message.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask if he recalls the fact that the President in calling the session said that he hoped the revision of the tariff would be limited to those articles in the farm schedule which obviously needed revision?

Mr. COPELAND. I hope that the President is not so innocent as the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. ALLEN. May I understand a little more clearly, then, if the Senator is insinuating that the President gave us a message in which he was insincere?

Mr. COPELAND. I think the President really wanted to limit tariff action. I think he now wants to limit it, and if he has sufficient force back of him to control the Republican Senators he will have the kind of a tariff bill suggested by the Senator from Kansas. But the Senator from Kansas is extremely innocent, if I may say so, if he thinks the reactionary Senators on the other side are going to submit to a tariff which will be limited to a few articles. The Senator from Kansas surely knows what is really going to happen.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York regard it as ill-natured on my part if I use the same words upon him which he used on me yesterday, to the effect that that is a "cowardly insinuation"?

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I heard what the Senator from Kansas said yesterday, and I heard what he said to-day. I want to say to the Senator from Kansas that the charge he made against us was that we were playing politics, and the answer given to him was that that was a cowardly insinuation. I repeat it.

But I want to ask the Senator whether he favors the tariff bill as it comes from the House?

Mr. ALLEN. Before I answer that question, which I will be very glad indeed to answer, I want to say that I made no statement yesterday to the effect that the Democratic side was playing politics. I merely read, in answer to the able Senator from Idaho, the conclusion of the press upon that subject, and I did not know the point was so tender, or I think I should have abstained from that.

Mr. COPELAND. I assume the Senator is apologizing now.

Mr. ALLEN. Yes. That is fine. Touching the subject of the tariff bill as it comes from the House, I am not in favor of the tariff bill as it comes from the House.

Mr. COPELAND. I congratulate the Senator—

> And while the lamp holds out to burn,
> The vilest sinner may return.

I think I may say to the leader on our side, and to the progressive Republicans, that we have another convert.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Another "pseudo-Republican."

Mr. COPELAND. Of course the Senator makes himself a "pseudo-Republican."

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

Mr. BRATTON. I think the Senator from Kansas referred to them yesterday as "nonconformists." I assume that to be the same as "pseudo-Republicans."

Mr. COPELAND. I take it that those terms are synonymous.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. In view of the condemnation which the Senator from Kansas has just expressed of the tariff bill as it passed the House of Representatives, it would be interesting to know why he is opposed to the bill.

Mr. COPELAND. Yes; I think it would be. I will yield to the Senator from Kansas to answer the question.

Mr. ALLEN. I am opposed to it because——

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Will the Senator from New York yield further?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Does the Senator consider himself a "nonconformist" or a "pseudo-Republican" because he is opposed to the bill as it passed the House of Representatives?

Mr. ALLEN. I think not yet.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The Senator, then, is anticipating passing into that stage where he will admit himself to be either a "pseudo-Republican" or a "nonconformist." I welcome him to the list.

Mr. ALLEN. I wish to shade the Senator's meaning. I am anticipating the possibility of it.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes. Will the Senator be disappointed if I announce that we are anticipating the probability of it?

Mr. ALLEN. Of course, the Senator must admit that there is a difference in the viewpoints.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The viewpoints seem to be pretty close together.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

Mr. KING. May I say, with all good feeling, to my friend from Kansas, that if he will study the record of his party in the formulation of tariff bills, he will find that, no matter how oppressive and unwise such measures were when they reached the Senate, and no matter how much they exploited the people, the trusts and monopolies and special and favored interests usually got in their work more effectively in the Senate, so that the bills, when they emerged from the Senate, were infinitely worse than when they passed the House. The Senator, I think, will have to join with these Senators who believe this Hawley bill to be unsound and unjust if he expects any improvement in the same. This measure is now before the Committee on Finance of the Senate, and an army of interested persons are invading Washington in order to secure higher rates and greater opportunities to exploit the people.

Mr. ALLEN. Permit me to say that I do not share the gloom of the Senator from Utah upon that subject. I have seen some very excellent improvements made in legislation upon the floor of the Senate. I have also heard the general statement which the Senator from Utah has made touching tariff making. I have heard it for a good many years. I have heard it in every campaign, and I have noticed that in practically every campaign the people have decided that the Senator from Utah is mistaken in his philosophy.

Mr. KING. I need only invite the attention of the Senator to the almost universal condemnation of the Fordney-McCumber bill in the reputable, high-minded, and independent Republican press of the United States. I invite the attention of the Senator to the statement of one of the ablest Republicans who has ever been in this body, one beloved by all, former Senator Knute Nelson. He stated that the Fordney-McCumber bill as it came from the Finance Committee of the Senate was in the interest of trusts and various manufacturing interests; that their representatives came here with their little black bags and went into the committee room; that they knew what they wanted, and got what they wanted. If time permitted, I could present to the Senate hundreds of statements from the leading Republican newspapers and from outstanding Republican leaders in which they condemned the tariff measures which have been enacted by the Republican Party.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

Mr. BRATTON. The Senator from Kansas, if I may have his attention, stated a while ago in a serious moment that he is opposed to the tariff bill as it came to us from the House. I should like to have the Senator tell us briefly why he is opposed to the bill.

Mr. ALLEN. In the beginning I think there was no occasion for a general revision of the tariff. I came here in favor of a limited revision of the tariff in the agricultural schedules, making tariff legislation incidental to the program of farm legislation.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I fear I am in danger of losing the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York has a right to yield, but not for speeches. The Chair calls attention to the fact that the time for debate on the conference report is limited.

Mr. COPELAND. I am glad to yield for a question, but not for a speech. I would like to say to the Senator from Kansas, since he has admitted that he is out of sympathy with the tariff bill as it came from the House and apparently thought it would be wise to do something for the farmer, that the Republican Party has fooled the farmer through a generation. It has pretended to be a friend of the farmer. In spite of this alleged friendship we are importing into this country two or three billion dollars' worth—I do not say millions, but billions—two or three billion dollars' worth of farm products, agricultural products, products that could be raised on the farms of America and which are being brought in because of the failure of the Republican Party to enact suitable tariff legislation. I am not saying that personally I would favor a tariff which in effect would be an embargo upon any of those products, but I simply want to present the fact, because it is a fact that we are bringing in those two or three billion dollars' worth of products which could be raised upon American farms had the Republican Party been alert to its responsibility. It has been the farmers' party, but it has not been faithful to its duty.

These imported products, I think it is safe to say, could be grown in the the United States and would create a demand for a million American farms. I have seen figures pointing out the sad condition of the farmer, the income which he might receive from products now raised abroad, figures showing that 75,000,000 acres of American lands are left unplowed because of the importation of those products.

It is easy to say "75,000,000 acres." How much land is that? All of the wheat acreage of the United States, in every State of the Union, amounts to but 50,000,000 acres, and yet we are bringing in products to grow which we could duplicate those 50,000,000 acres. Twenty-five million acres besides could be added to the number of acres under cultivation raising the products which are now imported. The Republican Party is not taking care of the farmer by affording him something more than the mere necessities of life. He has not been given proper assistance. He has been fooled every time before election, has voted the Republican ticket and then been laughed at ever afterwards, and that is what will happen now.

I want to speak about the debenture. Why do we need a way to replenish the revolving fund?

We are proposing to give the farm board $500,000,000. To the average citizen that seems so much money that he may imagine it will never be used up, but that is not the experience of Government bodies. This money will gradually disappear.

Why do I say that it will disappear? Why do I make the positive statement? Let us analyze it.

For what purpose is the money going to be used? In the first place there will be, so far as wheat is concerned, increased elevator service. I am told by informed persons that there are not elevators enough now to take care of the crops, that there is a limited capacity in those elevators. So a part of this money will be used to build more elevators to take care of more grain. In my judgment that would be helpful to the farmer, because it would permit the stabilizing corporation or other agency of the farm board to distribute to the public the grain needed to feed the people, to release it from the elevators as the requirements of the country dictated. There would be, in other words, orderly marketing.

But what about the surplus? What is going to become of the surplus? We raise in this country about 800,000,000 bushels of wheat, and we require about 600,000,000 bushels a year for domestic consumption for feeding the people. We have an average of about 200,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat. To preserve the domestic price any time there is a slump, as there has been through the past several days in the Chicago market, the corporation will go into the market and buy. It will buy in order to maintain the price, and of course ultimately it will buy the surplus. Unless the farmer is to be cheated and robbed and disappointed he will be getting under the operation of this plan a greater price than he would get without the bill. But all the time in those great elevators which have been built there will be stored up 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat which must be disposed of in some manner.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN. Does the Senator from New York know how much of surplus wheat is stored in the New York elevators at this time?

Mr. COPELAND. I understand we have in the elevators of the country at this time 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels.

Mr. ALLEN. Does the Senator believe that the 21 cents per bushel should go to those elevators upon the surplus wheat they are holding?

Mr. COPELAND. I am glad the Senator asks me that question. I am very much obliged to him. I forgive him for all the past.

Mr. ALLEN. I thought that was a subject which had escaped the Senator's mind.

Mr. COPELAND. I can see no reason why those men who are seeking to profit by the farmer's necessity and who bought this wheat and stored it and are holding it now in the elevators should profit by the new law. I wish the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] might have introduced an amendment to his bill which would prevent that sort of thing. I do not think the men who are now in the position of being caught holding the bag—and I believe that is a good phrase to apply to them—should benefit. I will say that much to the Senator from Kansas. I am not interested in them, but I am interested in the 200,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat that we will have out of the coming harvest and that we will have next year and the year after. I think that is a full answer to the Senator's question. If it is not, I shall be glad to amplify it.

But after the expected surplus wheat is purchased, disregarding that surplus wheat now in the elevators, what is going to be done with it? What are we going to do with the 200,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat a year and the surplus of the other crops? We are going to sell them to the world just as we do now, and as the world's agricultural lands increase in acreage and in production it will become more and more difficult to take care of the surplus crops raised in America. I have not any question about it.

The Senator from Kansas the other day was talking about the crops from Canada. With her more fertile lands, cheaper labor, and lower railroad rates, that competition alone would materially reduce the sale value abroad of American wheat. That is another problem.

In the nature of things, the farm board having bought up 200,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat in excess of any possible consumption in America, must sell it for what it can get, and that means a loss. That loss comes out of the fund. It is only a question of time, long or short, when that fund will be exhausted. I do not think any person can successfully refute that argument.

It is the farmer we are seeking to save; we are going to raise the price to the producer at home; we are not engaged in an effort to crowd the farmer down, as the middlemen do now, but we are going to give the farmer a higher price. In doing this the corporation will have no opportunity whatever to engage in the buying and selling of domestic wheat at a profit, and when it comes to export wheat, of course, it will be sold at a loss and at an increasing loss as the time goes on. So the fund will be exhausted and dried up, and in time there will not be any fund which may be used under the operation of the bill as it comes to us from the other House.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. COPELAND. I do.

Mr. KING. If I understand the Senator from New York, he is criticizing the bill without the debenture feature?

Mr. COPELAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. KING. And he bases his criticism, in part, upon the conclusion which he reaches from an examination of the measure that it will utterly fail to be of any advantage to the farmer; that the $500,000,000 will soon be lost and wasted and consumed in extravagant expenses in the operation of a stupendous machine, which will be built up and manned by from 15,000 to 20,000 employees, so that at the end of a few years the Treasury

will be asked to make a larger appropriation, perhaps of $250,000,000 or $500,000,000, and so on ad infinitim?

Mr. COPELAND. I thank the Senator.

Mr. KING. I think the Senator's diagnosis of the situation is absolutely correct.

Mr. COPELAND. Some of us have been criticized by the press, as I have been by the New York press. The press finds fault with the debenture because of its being, as they say, a raid on the Treasury, and I am going to refer to that in a moment; but the press forgets, as the Senator from Utah has brought out, that if there is no way of replenishing the fund when it is used up, the farm board is coming back and asking for a direct appropriation. So, in the last analysis, what difference does it make to the taxpayer whether there is an orderly and permanent arrangement for replenishing the fund, or whether the Appropriations Committee of the Senate and the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives shall recommend the appropriation of more money to replenish it, for it must be replaced if it is to do the work contemplated? If the debenture plan shall be retained in the measure there will be a means of constant renewal of the fund from the collection of the debentures.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not know whether the parliamentary situation will permit, but I should like to say to the Senator from New York that if the debenture plan shall not be incorporated in the bill, and if the situation presented before the Senate will permit, I intend to vote against the bill, because, without the debenture plan, there will be nothing but extravagance, bureaucracy gone mad, and a raid upon the Federal Treasury to the extent approximately of a half billion dollars. The only reason I would vote for the bill at all would be because the debenture plan was in it; and if that shall be taken out, and I have the opportunity, I shall vote against the whole proposition.

Mr. COPELAND. I thank the Senator from Maryland, and I shake hands with him across the Chamber. So far as I am concerned, I would not vote for this bill in a thousand years unless it should have in it some means of replenishing the fund. I am absolutely with the Senator from Maryland in that respect.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Will the Senator explain to me in what way the debenture will replenish the fund?

Mr. COPELAND. Yes; I shall be very glad to do so.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I should welcome the information.

Mr. COPELAND. I will give it to the Senator in just a moment. I wish to express just one other thought, and then I will come to the Senator's question.

In the very nature of the operation contemplated by the House bill the farmer will benefit by the procedure so long as the corporation has any money left, but unless there shall be some means of replenishing the fund, sooner or later it will be exhausted.

Now, we come to the question asked by my genial and distinguished friend from Michigan: How will the fund benefit by the debenture? I am glad the Senator has asked that question, not alone that it is an important one and should be answered but because of a statement so often made in various editorials. I thought I had one here, but that does not matter. The idea is that the poor farmer out in Michigan—of course, there are no poor farmers in Michigan, but a farmer somewhere who is a poor farmer—will sell his hundred bushels of surplus wheat and collect $21. Of course, that is not the way it is going to be done. The surplus wheat is going to be purchased by the farm board or one of its agencies or its agency, so when the wheat is shipped abroad a little debenture slip will not be sent to John Jones at Whitmore Lake, or to Bill Brown at Wolf Lake, but the debenture will go to the farm board; that is what will happen. That is a Government agency.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator means the stabilization corporation?

Mr. COPELAND. The farm board or one of its agencies, such as the stabilization corporation. It will receive the debentures. That is a Government body; it will have its connections with the Treasury and work in cooperation with the Treasury, and the debentures will be handled by the farm board or its agency.

The debentures will be divisible into small units. There are any number of brokers who will be glad to handle them. A New York banker was in my office yesterday and said: "I will gladly take debentures at a reduction of 1 cent on the 21 cents"—a 5 per cent reduction—"and I will sell them at a profit, because the importers will be very glad to save 2 or 3 or 4 per cent in the payment of their import duties."

That is a point I want to make clear to the Senator and I want the country to know it. The debentures in the very nature of things are not going to go to the individual farmer. He is going to be taken care of through the cooperatives and the stabilization corporation. He will get his increased price at home and the corporation will take the $200,000,000 worth of exportable wheat and receive the debentures. If the Government agency receives 20 cents—that is, 21 cents, less the cost of handling—on every bushel of wheat exported, that means a home price of 20 cents more to the farmer who sends his wheat to Europe through his cooperative and through the stabilization corporation.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to interrupt him further?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Does that conclude the Senator's explanation of how the fund is to be replenished under the debenture plan?

Mr. COPELAND. I was going to amplify it somewhat; but what does the Senator have in mind?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I fail to understand how the Senator has yet indicated how the original Federal farm board fund of $500,000,000, which he anticipates will be depleted and exhausted, is to be replenished through the operation of the debenture plan.

Mr. COPELAND. What will become of the proceeds of the sale of the debentures? What will become of them in the opinion of the Senator?

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator has just indicated that the advantage of the debenture will go to the farmer. Under his theory how is the fund to be replenished from the debenture, as the Senator is constantly reiterating that it will be?

Mr. COPELAND. On every bushel of wheat exported there is a debenture given of 21 cents. Is not that correct? Through the agency of the board that 21 cents debenture will be disposed of and go back into the corporation to replace that amount paid the farmer above the unaided market price.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The stabilization corporation?

Mr. COPELAND. To replace in some measure the funds of the stabilization corporation.

So, Mr. President, it is very clear to me, as is intimated by the Senator from Maryland—and I myself so stated in a speech last month—that without some way of replenishing the fund this bill is worthless. The reactionary Republicans—and, of course, I can not now include my genial friend from Kansas in that category, because he has shown himself to be a nonconformist—the reactionary Republicans if they succeed to-day in defeating the debenture plan have once more fooled the poor farmer. At the expense of the taxpayer, who must contribute $500,000,000, they have fooled the poor farmer, because he will have something merely that will tide him over for the next year perhaps, with nothing in the future, and the reactionary Republicans can go home and laugh and say we "kidded" the farmers again.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. It is my opinion, if the debenture plan shall be defeated to-day and the farm relief bill shall be passed without incorporating that plan and the country goes along under that bill for the next two or three years, that at the next presidential election the debenture plan will be found in the Republican platform.

Mr. COPELAND. I think that is true. It is an amazing thing to see Senators in this body across the aisle voting now for this bill without the debenture, when, as the Senator predicts, in 1932 the debenture will be in the platform. There will have to be some tangible demonstration to the farmers of America in 1932, or else they will not reelect a Republican President, a thing which we do not believe will happen anyway.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield further to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. If that condition shall come to pass, it will be very interesting to see many of those who are opposing the debenture at this time throwing back somersaults and explain-

ing how they were mistaken and now they will do something for the farmer under the plan proposed.

Mr. COPELAND. In other words, the Senator means that some Senators on the other side will adopt the debenture only when they are forced to do it. That is right. But, in the meantime, I am afraid that without some method of replenishing the fund, failure is certain. To pass the House bill would be a mere gesture. It will mean the Republican Party has washed its hands of the farmer for the time being. It will brag about its generous gift of $500,000,000, and laugh at him when he comes back for more money.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield for a question.

Mr. ALLEN. In view of the open and almost indecent glee which the Senator from New York and his associates on the other side are exhibiting over the prospect of Republican defeat, I think they really ought to show some consideration for the feelings of the Republican Members here who helped them to administer the defeat. I rise for the purpose of objecting to the indecent display of satisfaction on the Democratic side.

Mr. COPELAND. I can quite understand the attitude of the Senator, because now he is one of those recalcitrant Republicans and naturally he is sensitive about any criticism which is passed upon them. May I say to him that I am not including those who have been long in the progressive fold, and if the Senator has really gone over to that group we will not criticize him; so he need not be disturbed at all about the situation.

What will happen to the farmer, Mr. President, if the House bill becomes a law if no provision is made for replenishing the fund? Gradually the money will disappear, and this great machine will become rusty, creaky in the joints, and impossible of functioning. Then the odium for the failure of the cooperatives and the stabilization corporation will be upon these men who have undertaken to make an unworkable machine work. The odium will be shifted to the cooperative associations. They will be held responsible for the nonrelief of agriculture. The farmers will be accused of inability to manage big business, even with the assistance of the Government; and insolvency is certain.

There might be some advantage in the reduction of fluctuation in prices for a little while; but I shall not be a party to voting for a bill which has in it no means of replenishment of the fund, and which has disaster waiting for it within a very short time after it proceeds to operate.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. May I inquire of the Senator about how much longer he desires to address the Senate?

Mr. COPELAND. I am always glad to yield to my genial friend; and if he will get the others to keep still and not ask any questions, I shall be through very soon. I do want to get through, and I think I can, in 10 or 12 minutes.

In the hearings before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on farm relief legislation, on page 521, is a very interesting statement made by Louis J. Taber, president of the Grange. He pointed out that when we raise the tariff so high that it becomes protective, we at once divert revenue from the Treasury; and he used practically the same figures that the Senator from California used this morning, showing that when the tariff is raised high enough really to benefit the American manufacturer it is in effect an embargo, and so the revenue drops off, as, for instance, in aluminum. That is a very notable example, where the various changes in the tariff reduced the importations of aluminum kitchenware from $780,000 worth in 1922 to about $72,000 worth in 1927, and we kept out of the Treasury of the United States $391,140 by the increase of the rate on aluminum; and, of course, incidentally the Aluminum Co. of America profited very largely, as the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] knows very well from his investigations.

I ask, Mr. President, that there be included in my remarks without reading—because I know the anxiety of my genial friend from California [Mr. SHORTRIDGE] to make a speech—pages 521 and 522 of the hearings, as marked.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

[From the statement of Louis J. Taber before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the United States Senate, April 3, 1929]

When we raise the tariff so high that it becomes protective, we at once divert revenue from the Treasury. I am going to take a very conspicuous example. In 1920 we imported into the United States aluminum hollow ware, the kind we farmers use in our kitchens, to the amount of $422,000, and paid an ad valorem tariff of 25 per cent. In 1921 we imported $672,000, and in 1922 we imported $780,000 of aluminum kitchen ware. There was a change in the tariff. In 1925 we imported $126,000, in 1926 we imported $96,000, in 1927 we imported $72,000. But in 1925 the ad valorem equivalent was 77 per cent, in 1926 the ad valorem was 78 per cent, and in 1927 the ad valorem was 77 per cent. In other words, we raised the tariff on aluminum hollow kitchen ware from 25 per cent to 77 per cent ad valorem, and kept out of the United States a large amount of aluminum ware. But that is not the point I want the committee to get. We kept out of the Treasury of the United States $391,140. I am not complaining about a protective tariff that benefits aluminum.

Then we come to Table 2. I just referred to Table 1. In Table 2 I have these figures in regard to pocketknives. In 1920 we imported $585,000 worth of knives, with an ad valorem tariff of 51 per cent; in 1921 we imported $790,000 worth of knives, with an ad valorem tariff of 56 per cent; in 1922, $936,000, with an ad valorem duty of 63 per cent. In 1925 we imported $298,000 worth of pocketknives, but the tariff was 116 per cent. In 1926 we only imported $267,000 worth of knives, and the tariff was 117 per cent. But that is not the thing that I want you to remember. During the first three years under the old tariff law we imported $2,319,000 worth of pocketknives, and we collected $1,200,000 of duty; but under the last three years, under the new tariff act, we only imported $800,000 worth of knives, and we only collected $923,000 in revenue. In other words, the country suffered a loss in revenue to protect the cutlery manufacturers. We diverted from the Treasury $354,784. Again, I say, if we can divert money from the Federal Treasury by building a protective-tariff wall, I insist that we can also divert money from the Federal Treasury to protect agriculture.

I have been milking cows since I was 6 years old, and I am the only man in this room who milked cows last night. The hired man was sick on the farm when I came by was the reason, however. As a dairyman interested in dairying I want to talk about butter. We have had some very interesting experiences with the tariff. We first had a 2-cent tariff, and it was not enough. Then we had an 8-cent tariff, and it was not enough. Then we got a 12-cent tariff. The purpose of the tariff is not for the creation of revenue, but for the stabilization of business and the maintenance of the American standard of living in the American home.

You may say that I have been unfair because I talked about aluminum ware and pocketknives. Under an 8-cent tariff on butter, in 1923, 1924, 1925, and the first three months of 1926 we imported 50,000,000 pounds of butter, valued at $18,000,000. We collected in duty $4,018,000. But in 1926 and 1927, with a 12-cent tariff, we imported only 11,000,000 pounds of butter, valued at $4,000,000, and the revenue collected was $1,400,000. In other words, under the 8-cent tariff the average monthly revenue was $103,000; but under the 12-cent tariff on butter the average monthly revenue was $68,000. In other words, when we raised the tariff on butter to 12 cents, we diverted from the Treasury $734,000.

I am reading these figures simply because I want to indicate that we are not asking the Federal Government to do a single thing it is not now doing. It has provided the drawback for the manufacturer. It has been in operation for half a century. It has provided for remitting the tariff duty on Cuban sugar and other commodities for 19 years. It has provided a tariff to the point of protection, not revenue. A tariff for revenue would mean low tariffs, and large amounts would be imported. A protective tariff builds the wall so high that it restricts the flow, reduces the revenue. So the debenture will only give the export branch of agriculture the same type of protection that other industries have been receiving.

In the days of Alexander Hamilton, when he first proposed what is called the defensive idea, 95 per cent of our revenue came from the tariff. In 1928 about 15 per cent of our revenue came from the tariff. I mention that because they had no income from State taxes, and they utilized the tariff as a producer of revenue. We feel that we are entirely justified in what we ask, and are proceeding on sound business principles and a sound constitutional basis.

Before some one asks me, I want to point out that we favor the export debentures being made good for payment of import duties, because, first, we are accepting a principle of proven constitutionality, which was through the Supreme Court a half century ago; second, that we are giving this protection to the consumer, and it is no more of a subsidy or a bonus than the tariff. It is no more a special favor to agriculture than the remitted tariff duty or the tariff drawback.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The Senator from New York does me too much honor. I have not any very definite information about how much profit the Aluminum Co. of America does make, nor, so far as that is concerned, has anybody outside of that corporation. It may, for the matter of that, have been making

inordinate profits prior to the increase in duties under the act of 1922. No showing was made to the committee of either House justifying the increase of the duties on aluminum carried in the act of 1922. No showing was made of the cost of production at home as against the cost of production abroad. The representative of the Aluminum Co. of America came before the committee and said, "This is the duty that we had under the act of 1909, and we should like to have the same duty this time"; and they got it.

Mr. COPELAND. And, of course, coming and going, the Aluminum Co. catches the American people, all the time shaping legislation so that its profits are increased; and yet the poor farmer, when he comes and asks for bread, gets a tariff on brick.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

Mr. CARAWAY. And possibly the largest individual owner of the stock of the Aluminum Trust is the man who wrote the letter upon which the President decided that the debenture was a bad thing!

Mr. COPELAND. I thank the Senator for his illuminating statement.

Mr. President, my State stands eleventh in agricultural products in this country. It is exceeded only by Texas because of its cotton, California because of its fruits, Iowa and Illinois for their corn, and it runs shoulder to shoulder with Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, and Ohio. Any one of this group exceeds my State by only $25,000,000; so, you see, New York is a great agricultural State. But all of the agricultural interests in my State are opposed to this bill unless it has in it some means of replenishment of the fund. I have yet to have one word from my State from a farmer or a farmer organization asking me to vote for the House bill. There is unanimity of opposition to the bill; and I think if you go to the well-informed farmers in any State you will find the same feeling regarding the proposed bill.

Mr. President, Senators laugh at me sometimes because I show so much interest in the farmer and in the farm. They want to know if my colleague and I raise our crops in window boxes! As a matter of fact, there is no State in the Union so dependent upon the farmer as the State of New York. There is no city in the Union more dependent upon the farmers than the city of New York. You do not think of my city as a manufacturing city. You think of it only as a financial center. When you want to borrow money you go to New York. When my distinguished friend the Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART] wants really to emphasize a point, he condemns Wall Street. It is the financial operations of my city that he has in mind.

You never think of New York as a manufacturing city. Let me tell you: In bulk and value, the manufactures of New York City exceed the combined products of Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Boston. Think of it! Six billions of dollars of manufactured products coming out of New York! Where do they go?

I rarely see any overalls worn on Broadway—and you can see almost everything that is worn there now! We sell the overalls. These products go to the farmers of the country. Half the manufactured steel is sold on the farms—fence wire, plowshares, agricultural implements, crowbars, chains, pickaxes; you know the things that are sold on the farm. There can be no continued prosperity in any city of America unless there is prosperity upon the farms of America; and so far as I am concerned, Mr. President, I am entirely unwilling to vote for any measure which has not in it some honest hope of relief for agriculture.

The House bill, in my judgment, will not give that relief. We must have a means of continuing the operations of the farm board by a replenishment of its funds. In my opinion, every Senator in this body coming from a great city—coming from Boston or New York or Philadelphia or Pittsburgh or Detroit or Chicago or St. Louis or Los Angeles or San Francisco or any other city—has a direct interest in what happens to this bill. If it is passed as it comes from the House, there will be greater discontent and greater financial stress upon the farms than we have had in the past.

As I see it, it is for us to-day to determine the fate of American agriculture; and, my friends, when I think about the farmer I think about the farmer's wife and the farmer's children. I was born on a farm. My relatives are farmers. I know the sacrifices that have been made by the farm women of America. Mr. Choate once said, speaking at a Pilgrim dinner, "I do not like to hear about the sacrifices made by the Pilgrim fathers. The Pilgrim mothers made all the sacrifices that the Pilgrim fathers did, and, besides that, had to put up with the Pilgrim fathers." [Laughter.]

If we have an interest in the welfare of the farm home, of the women and children in those homes, and a real interest in agriculture, we are going to pass here a bill which has in it hope of perpetuity. As I see it, there is no such hope in the bill that comes from the House; and, as I have said, if there is no debenture placed upon this bill, or other means of replenishing the fund, my conscience will not permit me to vote for it.

But with the debenture feature added, I believe that any Senator who is anxious to help the agricultural producers—I do not care whether they are those who till the broad acres of the West, or the produce raisers of the South, or the growers of the fruit and perishables of our country—must realize that the prosperity of those producers, whether they labor in orchard or garden or field, depends upon the passage of a bill which has in it hope of perpetuity. Therefore I appeal to Senators to reject the conference report and include the debenture in the bill.

Mr. ALLEN obtained the floor.

Mr. HAWES. Mr. President, who has the floor?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kansas has the floor.

Mr. ALLEN. Does the Senator wish to have me yield for a speech or for a question?

Mr. HAWES. I desired to ask the Senator from New York a question, but he yielded the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Kansas yield for the Senator from Missouri to ask the Senator from New York a question?

Mr. ALLEN. I think not. I think that Senator has occupied all the time to which he is entitled.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ALLEN. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. FESS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Kansas yield for that purpose?

Mr. ALLEN. I think not. I am satisfied with those present. I thank the Senator just the same.

I will yield to a question of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HAWES. Mr. President, I will direct some questions to the Senator from Kansas later.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kansas has the floor.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I think it would not be a bad plan to go back to the beginning. We have been discussing a great many things during the last few days that have had nothing to do with farm legislation.

To begin with, there were some insinuations touching the sincerity of the Republicans and the sincerity of the President. In my very first experience in this body, one day I heard upon this side of the Chamber a faint shriek of pain arising from a Senator who discovered that he had been "deceived" by the President, and immediately another Senator arose, weeping softly, and then soon I saw the able senior Senator from Arkansas, with his eyes moist, come over and begin holding hands; and in a very short time we were carrying on a "lodge of sorrow" and shedding crocodile tears over some alleged insincerities that had just been discovered between the attitude of the President in the campaign and his attitude in his message. So I think it might be well to go back to that campaign attitude, since it has occupied two-thirds of the time of this discussion.

Yesterday when the able Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] was speaking he assumed a hurt attitude because somebody accused him of insincerity and inconsistency. I give every man a perfect right to be inconsistent. I give to every man a perfect right to change his mind, but I grant to no man the unchallenged privilege to be insincere or to change his mind or to be inconsistent and then seek to make it appear that he alone is consistent.

In the ablest speech, probably, of the recent campaign—if it was not the ablest, then surely it was next to the ablest—the Senator from Idaho was discussing the Republican policies and the Republican pledges and the statements of the Republican candidate. Having gone over the entire range of topics discussed during the period, and arriving at the question of farm legislation, he said:

> And lastly there comes this question of the surplus of wheat and pork and cotton, and this has been the difficult problem. This has been the matter about which sincere and honest men have disagreed. * * * The proposal with reference to the surplus is that of creating a board with authority and with power and with a revolving fund sufficient to enable it to assist in marketing the surplus according to the best business principles and under the best circumstances designed to bring the best price possible to the farmer.

Then there was applause. The Senator from Idaho continued:

These are the principles around which, as I understand, it is proposed to organize the problem of farm relief. And I repeat, to working it out Mr. Hoover with his experience and his acknowledged ability has given his pledge to the American people.

This was the discussion of the able Senator from Idaho in that address in Minneapolis, which stands out as one of the greatest political speeches of the period; and having said that touching his indorsement of the abilities of the President, he added this very generous statement:

Bear in mind that Mr. Hoover has never set himself to the solution of any kind of an economic problem that he has not made good.

And, adding tribute to tribute, he said:

I ask in all sincerity, Has there ever stood before the American people, for the exalted office of the Presidency, considering the questions with which we have to deal, one more competent, more experienced, of wider knowledge, or of higher standing than Herbert Hoover?

In October, having lunched with the President, so the New York Times states, the Senator from Idaho issued this statement:

Unless the short session takes up the subject and concludes satisfactory legislation upon it, I am thoroughly in favor of an extra session of Congress. I would like to see the session called at once and, first, pass a tariff bill with a special view of increasing duties upon farm products; second, pass a marketing bill establishing a more satisfactory marketing system, so as to enable the farmers to market their products without being to the enormous expense which is now necessarily incurred—a bill of this nature is now pending in the Senate. Third, create a farm board with ample authority and with an ample revolving fund to assist the farmer in marketing his surplus in accordance with sound business principles. I think there are three propositions in the question of farm relief which can be covered by a special session so as to enable the farmer to get the benefit of the legislation for the next year's crop. As I see it, we ought to have better protection for his products.

That is one.

We ought to have a better marketing system.

That is two.

We ought to have a farm board with authority and with funds to cooperate in disposing of his surplus.

That is three.

Where is the debenture?

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ALLEN. In a moment. The able Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], Mr. President, whose interesting speech this forenoon I regard as the longest and the highest flight of indignation to which I have listened in a long while, also called into question all of those who had had the temerity to criticize a Senator for apparent inconsistency. I have not meant to criticize him. I merely said that when it comes to a discussion of the inconsistency of this case, the guilt is not ours, and the President has not changed his mind or his position. If any change has been made, it has been made in the mind of the Senator from Idaho, if we are to take what he said in the campaign as a sincere expression of that which he desires in the way of legislation.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. ALLEN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BORAH. I only wanted to call attention to the fact that in the Minneapolis speech I specifically stated that I was not stating my views upon farm relief.

Mr. ALLEN. I think the Senator said, "My views are already well known," at which there was laughter, so the press reports.

Mr. BORAH. No; the press does not report anything of the kind.

Mr. ALLEN. That is my recollection.

Mr. BORAH. As usual, the Senator is in error.

Mr. ALLEN. Yesterday the press was referred to, and the able Senator from Idaho, having proclaimed that he had read a hundred editorials, immediately spoke of the billingsgate of the modern editor, and the able Senator from California earlier to-day referred to "the servile press."

I have known for a good many years the patient publisher. It is the policy of some statesmen to condemn us whenever we do not agree with them. But I have always observed that, by and large, we keep along with the public. No one is more thoroughly interested in the continued success and good favor of his clients than is the publisher, because all of the people within the zone of his paper, as a general thing, he hopes some day to make his readers. So I have never quite understood, whenever there has been an expression of difference from the attitude which a man in public life takes, this sudden resentment of the politician, and his readiness to cast the blame for all of his actions upon the press, or, if not to cast the blame, then at least to cast reflection that will color with suspicion their criticisms.

There have been a great many statements from the press touching the action of this body in introducing the debenture in the farm bill. I have here a digest of a great many papers covering the entire country—the New England division, the Middle Atlantic division, the South Atlantic division, the east North Central, the west North Central, the east South Central, the west South Central, the west North Central, the east North Central, the Mountain States, and the Pacific coast.

I discover that the "servile press" of California has so expressed itself against this measure that papers having a combined circulation of 1,062,000 have expressed themselves opposed to the debenture, while those which have favored it get down to about 30,000. Of course, that is just a mere matter of circulation. All these one million and odd, all these thirty thousand and odd, are just readers of the paper and incidentally voters in the election. All their support of a publisher means is that they have a reasonable faith in his intention, a certain belief that they are getting their money's worth from his news columns. But I find that nearly all of them reflect from year to year the opinions of the communities in which they are published. So, when we take this entire digest, beginning in New England and closing in California, we find that papers having a circulation of 10,492,400 have expressed themselves as in opposition to the debenture, while those having a circulation of 366,000 only have expressed themselves as in favor of the coalition between the Democratic Party and the so-called insurgent Republicans.

In their expressions, Mr. President, there is a note, not of billingsgate, certainly not of servility, but an honest expression of opinion on the part of those representatives of the public business who are at least as thoroughly interested in the continued prosperity of this country as are the Members of this body.

I read a typical expression:

[From the Des Moines Sunday Register, May 19, 1929]

The farm West has never been for the debenture; why should the farm West invite another farm bill failure by insisting on it?

The fact is the Senate, which has voted the debenture into the bill, is not for the debenture. The debenture is merely a stalking horse for those who wish for one reason or another to tie the President's hands.

If a die-in-the-ditch stand was to be made for anything, why was not the equalization fee revived? The farm West was for the fee and would be for it now. Why drop the fee and turn to the debenture, if we are to challenge the administration program?

But why challenge the administration program when the administration program goes a long ways, goes far enough probably to solve the farm problem for States like Iowa, and to put the wheat and cotton States on the way to recovery?

Everybody believes it to be President Hoover's purpose to name a strong farm board. Such a board will at once stop the violent breaks in market prices at harvest and husking time. With such a board set up and farm cooperatives organized it will be comparatively easy to settle on the best way to dispose of our surplus crops in the European market so as not to break the home price.

President Hoover promised to call Congress in extra session for the farm against the advice of many party leaders. He called Congress in extra session for the farm, and in the plainest way possible urged that the work of the session be confined to the farm problem.

Why should the farm West, without waiting to see what he can do and will do, try to balk him by voting the debenture into the bill, when in every test in the last eight years the farm West has been for the equalization fee and not for the debenture?

Why should the farm West chance defeat for the whole farm program again by insisting on something it has never affirmatively demanded nor advocated nor voted for?

Mr. President, that is a very able editorial from the Des Moines Sunday Register of Des Moines, Iowa, a paper having, in the State of Iowa, a circulation of practically 250,000. Here is another one:

[From the Des Moines Tribune-Capital, May 18, 1929]

But the debate is largely academic, for the debenture will not be accepted by the House nor by the President and it will not be in the farm bill when it comes up for final passage. Nor will the farm Senators who supported it stand out in a die-in-the-ditch fight for it. For very

few men in Congress really believe in the debenture. It is direct subsidy out of the Treasury, mainly to wheat and cotton.

If we look at it selfishly, Iowa is not a wheat nor cotton State and there is no annual surplus of corn in the United States. What Iowa wants is a farm bill that will stabilize marketing and protect the farm in the "home market." Paying subsidies to our exporters will never solve our problem, however acceptable it may be to the exporters.

I am inclined to think at this hour that editor may be a bad prophet, but he is a good logician. I could go on for the remainder of the afternoon, reading excerpts from the farm press and from the commercial press, literally hundreds of them which disapprove of the action of this body, which contain no word of servility, which contain no word of billingsgate, but which do appeal upon the highest plane of public purpose for an opportunity to enact farm legislation in this session of the Congress.

I have here a letter from a farmer, Mr. Ralph W. Cone, who lives in Rozel, Kans., a very able farmer. There is only one objection to asking some Senators here to accept the advice of Mr. Cone, as I see it. There is only one reason why I hesitate to name him here. Mr. Cone is a successful farmer! He said:

The attitude of the farm organization heads opposing the President's plan does not seem to me to have the backing they indicate. I believe the feeling is that President Hoover should have the opportunity to carry into effect the plans that won the votes. As he wisely says, that plan should later be supplemented as experience suggests. Don't undertake too much at the start. Elaborate schemes frequently develop unsuspected weaknesses. The price-fixing, bonus-giving plans of Cuba and various European countries with regard to sugar, of Brazil as to coffee, ought to be a warning to support the President's opposition to putting the Government into business.

Here is an expression from Mr. J. M. Blair, of Lyons, Kans., who is a practical grain dealer and a miller, and in addition owns some wheat farms:

Wheat touched the 75-cent point in central Kansas to-day, and I know that you realize what this means to Kansas. I was mighty glad to see that you voted against the debenture idea all the way through, as I believe that this is the thing that is doing more than anything else to force the market down. The trade realized the cut in railroad rates was immediately passed along to the buyer on the other side, and they know this will be the actual effect in practice of the debenture plan if it is carried through. It will automatically tend to reduce the value of our wheat by just the amount of the debenture and the foreigner will get the benefit and we stand the loss. There is a sharp feeling of resentment going through the country against the Senate's position on insisting on the debentures and it looks like the opposition Senators were just trying to crucify President Hoover on the political cross and let the farmers and the grain trade pay the bill.

THE LYONS FLOUR MILLING CO.,
J. M. BLAIR, *Manager*.

Now at least I wish to say to the Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] that that is not a cowardly insinuation. That is as cold and ruthless a charge, backed up by what appears to be ample evidence, as ever was uttered in public.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. ALLEN. I yield.

Mr. NORBECK. How does the Senator harmonize that with the fact that some Senators voted against the same plan that was submitted by President Coolidge? Was it malice at that time, too?

Mr. ALLEN. I do not know what it was at that time. I was not present. Some thought it was. However, I pass no judgment because at that time, as I said, I was an absentee.

Here is a sensible observation:

With the two days advance in the wheat market the morale of the farmer begins to improve already, and if Congress can affect a stabilization of the present price through the Federal farm board's operations sufficient to permit the farmer to have a little return about his expenses for his season's labors, I believe his confidence in the board and the stabilization corporation will grow sufficient to make it possible to regulate production in some degree if necessary to affect continued stabilization in succeeding crops.

That is exactly what we are trying to do by this bill. This letter is from a farmer, Mr. Harry L. Hartshorn, director of the Farmers' Cooperative Grain Dealers' Association of Kansas, who believes absolutely that the legislation we have undertaken here and which is voiced in the conference report is the legislation which the farmer is expecting, which he is desiring, and which will be the beginning of intelligent organization for the benefit of the farming business.

Here is a letter from Mr. Samuel R. Guard. A great many of you know who Samuel R. Guard is. He can not be accused of being a servile editor. Samuel R. Guard is the owner and editor of the Breeders' Gazette, one of the outstanding publications that has for its interest the agricultural life of the country. Mr. Guard has written me that he has recently returned from a trip of 3,000 miles through the West, South, and the Middle West, and on that trip he investigated the sentiment of the farmers. He says:

The common working farmer himself—

I ask Senators to observe that classification because he is really the farmer we are seeking to reach through the benefits of the legislation—

The common working farmer himself, as I have talked to him, from here to the Rocky Mountains, is in vast majority wholly friendly to Mr. Hoover and has no doubt but that the present administration will soon place the agricultural industry on a basis of equal opportunity with any other industry. He is quite willing to be patient. In fact, he feels pretty well satisfied with himself as he is, and with his business as it is to-day. I think that this common farmer has a very much better understanding of the Hoover idea than the farm leaders do.

Mr. President, during the many hours this question has been debated, as I said, very seldom upon the merits, it has been debated almost wholly upon the subject as to whether the program announced by the President and visualized by the report from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is consistent. The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] this morning spoke of it as the "Jardine" bill. He might just as well have called it the McNary-Haugen bill with the equalization fee left out, because in the structure and in the purpose of the farm legislation the Jardine bill, the McNary-Haugen bill, and the present bill are all similar except in respect to those particular provisions that offer artifice.

So there is nothing to be said against this bill merely because Secretary Jardine, whose life has been given to the study of agriculture, whose record is a record of proud accomplishment as the president of an agricultural college, and as the head of an experimental institution for agriculture—there is nothing against this bill in saying that the ex-Secretary of Agriculture may have believed in it. Many others believe in it. The President believes in it. The country believes in it. And Senators who insist upon their ideas because they are not satisfied will find when they get back home how thoroughly the country does believe in it and how absolutely the country is going to hold them responsible for the defeat of the agricultural program which now stands menaced by defeat at this hour in this body.

I have heard, as I said, a great deal of discussion upon the question of sincerity and insincerity. I desire to present, just briefly before I close, a discussion of the debenture upon its merits. It is a somewhat technical discussion, but I did not think there would be any objection to having in the record of this debate a technical discussion of the merits of the debenture. No attempt is made to discuss other than the market wisdom of debentures.

When the special session of Congress convened on April 15, called for the express purpose of considering farm legislation, contract grain in the various markets was as follows:

Chicago July wheat	$1.26½
Winnipeg July wheat	1.29¼
Liverpool July wheat	1.34
Buenos Aires June wheat	1.10½
Chicago July corn	.98
Chicago July rye	1.03½

Keep in mind that the inexperienced minds often refer to Liverpool as indicative of the world price of wheat and apparently as if a world price was some intangible but stable thing. On the contrary, a world price is only the current meeting point of the judgment of thousands of merchants and dealers abroad. Every one of these dealers has to adapt his buying policies with great caution, in self-preservation.

In fact, the unsettlement which followed the war and the money exchange fluctuations and the effect of various legislative incursions into wheat, flour, and bread control in various countries abroad, has resulted in greatly curtailing the capital resources of milling and grain trades of the Old World, and made them exceptionally timid, and unable to exercise their usual support by size of aggregate purchases.

On April 15, by public utterances which reached the front pages of our own press, and by cable also abroad, there began successively the emphasis on a depressing surplus of old wheat left in the United States and the necessity of moving this out of the way of a coming new crop although that new crop was at least two months away, and sometimes in the past unfavorable weather has often reduced the expected quantity of new crop.

Even yet all of the hazards that menace this year's crop of wheat have not been passed.

Up till then there was at home and abroad a fairly general faith that a farm board, promptly established, with adequate powers, and administered with strong business judgment would help to sustain a fair level of prices. The statistical presence of the old crop surplus had been known for months but on this confidence that a way might be found to offset the usual depression of such a surplus, price levels at home and abroad had continued on a fairly stable basis for many months. In the United States especially our domestic consumption of forty to fifty million bushels a month had proceeded month after month on a level substantially above any export relation with European markets and with a price level which can not fairly be stated to have been depressed, say, around $1.25 Chicago basis plus premiums for milling qualities.

The public stress laid on the surplus was not good national market sense. The effect of this constant emphasis on the surplus which must be marketed was to undermine almost immediately the buying confidence at home and abroad which had maintained these price levels, and introduced doubt in the buyers' minds, and led to the liquidation of purchases of grain which might have continued for months except for this undermining of confidence. This grew worse as it dawned on dealers and millers at home and abroad that the Senate of the United States was soberly discussing, under the name of debentures, an export premium or a forcing of our surplus into markets already adequately supplied with wheat abroad.

When the Senate of the United States by actually passing the debenture plan aroused a fear that such an export premium would be put in operation to force our surplus into these foreign markets, there developed almost a panic in wheat circles abroad.

The day following the announcement of the adoption by the Senate of the debenture provision the closing prices for the same contract qualities were:

Chicago July wheat	$1.08
Winnipeg July wheat	1.12¼
Liverpool July wheat	1.16
Buenos Aires June wheat	1.00
Chicago July corn	.88
Chicago July rye	.87

Through all of this time, as at present, Canada particularly, and also Argentina and to a less extent Australia, have all had surpluses from the last crop to market. Ordinarily these surpluses might proceed to market in a rather stable and restrained manner, but with this evidence these countries began to press their sales on the European market in order to secure purchasers before the stimulated offering of United States surplus reached Europe.

Therefore the decline contained under these various influences with foreign buyers afraid to enter into contracts, until three weeks later these prices had fallen further as follows. On May 31:

Chicago July wheat	$0.98
Winnipeg July wheat	1.07
Liverpool July wheat	1.10
Buenos Aires June wheat	.93
Chicago July corn	.81
Chicago July rye	.76

From this point there has been a gradual recovery under what may be reasonably assumed to be the evidence that the debenture plan would not be allowed to go into effect, and the whole price level has moderately recovered under a rather timid revival of confidence which followed the bringing back to this body of a conference report without the debenture.

Now, it seems quite reasonable from this course of prices timed with the event, that the practical judgment of those who must buy and use grain was that the effect of export debentures on United States surplus, intended to stimulate the dumping of an accumulated surplus beyond the capacity of absorption by foreign markets already adequately supplied week by week, suspended the usual demand, and under the usual law of supply and demand prices fell.

As prices fell, both Italy and France, in order to cushion the fall in price levels as affecting their own producers, applied overnight and without notice, as their laws allowed them to do, an advance in the import duty on wheat. The immediate application, thus without notice, of protective action on the part of those two countries indicates quite clearly what would probably be their action if export premiums were paid to stimulate the dumping into foreign markets of our surplus. There is a vast difference between stimulating such marketing into unwilling markets and allowing them to move in the natural play of competitive judgments and competitive qualities.

Every country practically in the world, including our own, has antidumping legislative authority which can be applied on short notice, and in most countries without any previous notice whatever. Manifestly those countries are not going to say in advance what their policies will be, but Great Britain, which is the largest single market for imported wheat abroad, interested as it is in the British Empire federation with two important wheat raisers—Canada and Australia—will very likely not allow their markets to be undermined by our Government-stimulated competition with the product of their own Empire. This position of France and Italy and other markets against the undermining of bounty-stimulated exports is shown in their recent tariff action.

It is more than likely that most or all of the large importing countries of the world would immediately apply the antidumping provisions of their laws and close their markets entirely on any terms to our products which bear a Government-export bounty. The reasonably expected result of any serious application of debenture premiums on exports applied particularly to wheat would be that we would find the markets of the world closed to us entirely on any terms. So far from the debentures establishing a domestic premium over the world basis, we would find the whole world basis broken down as it has been even under the serious discussion of the possibility of such debenture premium on exports, and we might find ourselves without even the normal market for our surplus.

Senators have inquired here to-day why we jump at the conclusion that this bill will be vetoed by the President. My friends, I jump at the conclusion upon the strength of the President's own statement to us, upon the faith I have in his intelligent judgment touching economic results, upon the trust I place in his realization that it is his duty to save the American farmers from a catastrophe.

In trying to forecast what other countries would do, what would the United States do under its present legislative authority if Canada should, as it can do overnight, put an export debenture bounty on wheat from Canada into the United States, say, of 42 cents, so as to allow Canadian wheat to enter our markets? What the United States would do under those circumstances is quite easy to imagine, and as well what other countries will do under similar circumstances requires only the application of ordinary judgment to forecast.

Leaving all other considerations aside, the export bounty debenture plan is the worst from a national marketing standpoint that can possibly be devised and would be destructive of prices everywhere without ever reflecting a premium on domestic levels.

There is a broad philosophy in grain prices. Eighty per cent of the world's grain crop matures in the three months of June, July, and August. That accumulation of maturing harvests must be carried through 12 months and be fairly distributed and consumed. Suitable machinery to do this has been enlisted through the future-trading markets, involving large investments by our people, and the burden of storage, insurance, and interest arrangements is shifted to the warehousemen and merchants by making the buying easy and expeditious. It has been able in the past to attract sentiment enough to offset harvest surpluses and accumulations. Over an extended period we always have years of poor crops somewhere in the world, during which price levels are helped by the absorption of the accumulated surpluses. The problem is to carry such surpluses on as buoyant a price level as possible until consumption and crop shrinkage somewhere may overtake and clear the surplus situation. Confidence and sentiment as to price levels are often effective against statistical evidences in maintaining buoyant prices, and that never was so clearly shown as in the last eight months. To destroy that confidence is immediately to undermine price levels at home and abroad. We need a strong farm board. We need their guidance in organization. We need their aid in facilitating orderly marketing by the farm itself and their strengthening effect on sentiment, which carries price levels on accumulated surpluses in storage centers.

Mr. President, it is not fair to agriculture for us to say in this body that agriculture alone is the only business in the world which will not yield to intelligent organization. There is tremendous strength in it. If it had not been for the latent strength in agriculture it could not have withstood for the last 10 years the constant defamation of it by its own friends; it could not for the last 10 years have withstood the continual declaration that it was a "busted" industry and that land was worthless.

Mr. President, what we need to do at this hour in this Congress is to make this beginning of an intelligent agricultural organization and by future judgments, as in the case of the Federal reserve, perfect the system until we place before the American people that which will be a worthy expression of our honest and constructive belief, unpoisoned by the opportunities which are provided for interparty bickerings and assaults.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I do not want to demonstrate that wasting time of the Senate is a bipartisan performance. I am willing to yield that palm to the junior Senator from

Kansas. He has taken up time to demonstrate that the grasshopper is not the only plague that has come out of that State. [Laughter.] He admonishes us to have an honest conviction, but the only conviction he has is what the President wants.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. CARAWAY. Oh, yes; I yield.

Mr. ALLEN. I thought the Senator would. As a matter of fact, I want to clear up that apprehension which exists in his mind, which is the second time he has expressed it to me. I want to make this broad statement in general: First, that the President does not expect me to think his thoughts.

Mr. CARAWAY. If he does, he will be fooled.

Mr. ALLEN. He has granted me the privilege of thinking my own; but, if ever at any time in this body I am reduced to the basis of taking either the thoughts of the junior Senator from Arkansas or the thoughts of the President of the United States, I shall unhesitatingly select the thoughts of the President. [Laughter.]

Mr. CARAWAY. Well, the Senator will have his choice; but he must take somebody's opinion; he did not bring one here with him. [Laughter.]

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, in that respect the Senator from Arkansas and myself can go along comfortably, neither nagging the other.

Mr. CARAWAY. What was that?

Mr. ALLEN. What I was seeking to introduce into the mind of the Senator from Arkansas was the thought that possibly the reflection he cast upon my thinking apparatus might be a reflection upon his own. Does the Senator get that?

Mr. CARAWAY. I was not casting any reflection on the Senator's thinking apparatus; I never accused him of having one. [Laughter.]

However, Mr. President, what I started to say—and of course, I realize it is a waste of time of the Senate to say it—is that the only appeal the Senator makes is that his colleagues shall stand by the President; that the President has thought out this problem, and, therefore, we should leave it to the President. If that be so, I do not know why we should have been called upon to act upon the pending legislation at all. If it is the view of the Senator from Kansas, borrowed, no doubt, that the duty of Congress is to legislate only what the President shall direct, of course, Kansas is very well represented in the Senate.

What I started to say is that whatever information the President has about the debenture he received from two men, whom I shall mention in a few moments. The Agricultural Committee had agreed unanimously to report the bill. Whatever may be said on the floor, the only reservations made were by four Senators, who said, "If the President changes his mind, we will change ours." They are sitting here; they know that is true, and they will not rise and deny it. The only reservation they made was that they would change whenever the President changed. The committee then sent a delegation to the President to ascertain what he thought, and the President said, "I do not know anything about this proposition." The committee is here that went to see him, and they know that is true. They asked him what he thought about the debenture plan, and he said, "I do not know anything about it." He was exactly as informed as is the Senator from Kansas.

The President had time to spend six weeks on a "good will" tour to South America after he had been elected President of the United States; he had time to fish in Florida for a couple of weeks after he had been elected President of the United States; he had time, for four weeks, to hunt good fishing places in Virginia and Maryland after he had been elected President of the United States; but he did not have time, according to his own declaration, to give thought to that which means life or death to 30,000,000 American people. Yet the Senator from Kansas says that is the kind of intelligence he wants to follow.

The President said, "I will take my adviser's opinion and thus find out what I should say about the debenture plan." One of his advisers is the present Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Hyde. I challenge any Senator on the floor of the Senate to read what the Secretary of Agriculture said to the Committee on Agriculture and know what he thought about any farm problem. I dare any Senator on the other side to stand up and say what it was the Secretary of Agriculture thought about any plan for farm relief which was pending before the Congress of the United States. And yet, and yet, and yet the "master mind" that we are asked now by the Senator from Kansas to follow said, "I will take my opinion from this man," who did not have any opinion of his own.

He took one other man's opinion. He took the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon. I concede that Mr. Mellon is an able man. I think he knows more about oil than anybody living, except Doheny and Sinclair and Albert Fall. [Laughter.] I admit that he knows a good deal more about money that most of us. I am not saying that in his own field he is not a man of great ability; but I do say that the mere fact that he knows that if you get 10 per cent on your investment, plus 100 per cent, you will eventually get rich, does not make him an expert on farm problems.

That is the information that the President said he was going to rely upon. He said he would submit this question to his experts, and he sent their data along with his opinion. But let us just look at the opinion of one of the experts. I am sure it came from there.

One of the 10 reasons given by the President was the following:

> The plan would require a substantial increase in taxes, as no such expenditure or depletion of revenues as this plan implies could be paid from marginal income of the Government, more particularly in view of the very large increased expenditures imposed by the naval program, flood control, and other branches of farm relief.

The Treasury, according to Mr. Mellon, could not support this plan, which would drain the Treasury to the extent of about $75,000,000, according to the experts offered to us by the Government itself. It could not support this plan; and yet you are asked to vote for a plan that will require the Treasury to support a plan calling for $500,000,000 to start with!

I know that I am not as wise as those who trade off their intelligence to the President and allow him to vote them; but I am curious to know how a Treasury that could not support an expenditure of $75,000,000 can support an expenditure of $500,000,000 to start with. Even the Senator from Kansas—no, he would not have any trouble with it; but anybody else would.

I have in my hand an article from that inspired Republican propaganda organization known as the Associated Press [laughter], which says:

> Treasury pledges farm relief cost. Proposed $500,000,000 appropriation easily made available, official reports.

And, further, the article says:

> A Treasury official said to-day, "This prospect of Congress appropriating the money before taking its recess would in no way disrupt the financial plans of the Government."

At least, when we are asked to believe both of those statements, everybody but the Senator from Kansas may have some trouble with it—that the Treasury could not support an expenditure of $75,000,000, and yet, without disturbing its arrangements at all, it can, as an initial expenditure, carry $500,000,000! We are asked to base our whole vote, and risk the future happiness and contentment and prosperity of ourselves and 30,000,000 of our fellow American citizens, upon the advice of this man who says in one breath that the Treasury can not support an expenditure of $75,000,000, and in the next, "If you will just take my plan, we will offer $500,000,000."

Mark you, what was the change made by the House in this bill? It carried when it passed the Senate a revolving fund made immediately available for taking care of this crop of $100,000,000. The price of wheat broke and the House wrote into the bill four hundred millions more, making it $500,000,000—for what purpose? For no purpose other than to take care of this one wheat emergency. To take care of the present depressed prices of wheat you are going to put up $500,000,000. Well, if the others who are engaged in agriculture should get a fair proportion along with the wheat growers, the initial expenditure of a billion dollars proposed by the Senator from Alabama was a mere bagatelle. You will have to put up more than a billion dollars upon this plan of farm relief that they tell us now embodies all the wisdom of all the ages.

How much are you expecting to supply to the people in the South who grow cotton? How much are the fruit growers to get? How much are the corn growers to get? How much are the hog raisers, the sheep raisers, the cattle raisers, and all the varied farm industries of this country to get if wheat alone is entitled to half a billion dollars to take care of one crop?

I know, Mr. President, that this proposition is neither sustained nor defeated by mere denunciation. If it were, I should yield the palm already, well earned, to the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. ALLEN]. He announced that he was going to debate this proposition upon an intelligent basis, and then he used nearly all the time of the Senate that remained to show that some Senators on his side were inconsistent—that is, that they did not agree with him. If he were to take a census of all the intelligent people of the United States, he would find that all of them were inconsistent and did not agree with him.

He read a letter and said that he hated to mention the name, because the man was a successful farmer. I did not know it was a crime, even in Kansas, to be a successful farmer; but I am not going to argue about that. This successful farmer did not believe in the debenture plan, and he gave his reason for not believing in it; and that reason was one that Mr. Hoover had planted among his 10 objections to it. I presume the successful farmer borrowed it from that source. I think he ought to have at least given Mr. Hoover credit for it, just as I think Mr. Hoover ought to have given Mr. Coolidge credit for it, because Mr. Coolidge first sent it to the Senate in his veto of the McNary-Haugen bill; and I think that Mr. Coolidge ought to have given Mr. Mellon credit for it, because it was born of his fertile brain.

I do not know, and no one knows, what is to be the fate of this bill. We are told that if we vote down the conference report it means the death of agricultural legislation at this session of Congress. Well, that rests with those gentlemen over there. It rests with the other body of this Congress, which undertakes to gag its Members and prevent an intelligent expression of opinion. It strikes me, at least, that if the matter is so susceptible of proof, and since the majority in both the Senate and the House is overwhelmingly Republican, and if you are willing to trust to the integrity and the intelligence of your own membership, you would have no objection to having it submitted to that court of reason that you say would disapprove the plan.

I am not going to criticize the conferees in this matter. I do know that there is a vicious procedure in both the Senate and the House of naming, sometimes, as conferees Members who are uncompromisingly opposed to the provision in conference. It serves notice on the other body that "If you will hold out a day or two we will yield, because we have no heart in the fight, and we are not in sympathy with it." I know there are two names upon that conference report that never would have been signed to it if sugar instead of cotton had been the article in question. Everybody knows that; and I know this: If the Senate disapproves this conference report, and—while I am not going to suggest it—if conferees are appointed who are in sympathy with it, I know it is going to get a vote in the other House.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. CARAWAY. I shall be through in just one minute, if the Senator wants the floor.

The thing that is so obviously true—and with that I am through—is this: The debenture plan is only an ultimate plan. If you believe that the President's plan will succeed, you have no reason then to fear, because the debenture plan is included in it, because the President is going to name the board, and the Senator from Kansas has just assured us that the President is going to name a patriotic and an able board. Of course, I presume he suggested the names to the President, or else he would not know who it is that the President is going to name, although the papers two or three days ago carried the statement that the President was trading on the membership of the farm board to get votes in the Senate to defeat this plan.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. CARAWAY. I do.

Mr. KING. Apropos of what the Senator has just said, I am advised that Mr. Hartshorn, an editor or writer from whom the Senator from Kansas [Mr. ALLEN] read, is an applicant for a position upon the board; and my information is that the two Senators from Kansas, as well as other representatives favoring the bill, have indorsed Mr. Hartshorn, and, perhaps, have visited the White House in his behalf.

Mr. CARAWAY. Well——

Mr. ALLEN. Yes; well? [Laughter.]

Mr. CARAWAY. At least that is one good guess that the Senator from Utah has made. I have no knowledge of who the members are to be; but, of course, the Senator from Utah named one, if the two distinguished Senators from Kansas can dictate the choice. Whether or not he is an able man I do not know. If his editorial was an example of it, I should not think the farmers would be overly fortunate in his naming; but that has nothing to do with his naming, anyway. It is a political trade, of course; and here are Senators, men who had promised to the farmers when they plead for their support that they would be true to their needs and their demands, swapping them off merely for the right of naming a friend on the board!

The junior Senator from Kansas, I remember, in his other tirade, said he was willing to go back and face the people who sent him here. As I remember, only one man sent him here; so, of course, he will have no trouble in doing that. [Laughter.]

I started to make this observation, and was diverted: If the Senators on the other side believe that the President's plan will solve the farm problem, they could have no occasion to object to the debenture plan, because the President and this "intelligent" board that he is to name alone could call it into existence. If your tariff paid to the farmer 50 per cent of what you say he is entitled to receive, then he asks nothing at the hands of this board under the debenture plan. If you believe that your promises to him are worth 50 cents on the dollar, if you believe half you say, then you have no objection to the debenture plan, because it can not be effective unless your plan falls short 50 per cent of what you say the farmer is entitled to receive.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, I deem it the most important duty of a Member of the United States Senate or of a President to keep his pledges and his platform with the people of our country.

When the late campaign started I was invited to discuss with the farmers of the Northwest the plans of farm relief that might be granted to them under the new administration. I discussed two plans in the course of the campaign. The first of those plans was the Hoover plan.

The facts of that plan were presented to me by the campaign committee and by Mr. George Barr Baker, who served with Mr. Hoover in the Food Administration, and I made an accurate study of the Hoover plan. As I presented that plan to the farmers of the Northwest, and presented the record of Herbert Hoover, I pointed out to them how his organizations had fixed the prices of $10,000,000,000 worth of farm products. I pointed out to them how they had bought and sold farm products. I pointed out how he had asked and obtained a round billion dollars to handle wheat alone, buying and selling wheat. I also pointed out to them that the Hoover plan had also solved the farm problem during and after the war, that he had given to the farmers the best prices and the best prosperity they had ever had in all the history of agriculture.

Near the end of the campaign an attack was made upon Mr. Hoover by Senator Reed, of Missouri, in that able and furious method of his. I replied to that attack with the debenture plan, which he himself had proposed, and which I assisted him in rewriting and preparing as an amendment to the tax bill here in the Senate.

I described the debenture plan then as I do now, as the next best plan for the relief of the farm depression. The Hoover plan, which Mr. Hoover used in the Food Administration and in the Wheat Corporation, is the only plan that can, by legislation, solve this problem completely for the farmers of the United States. Next to that I said that the debenture plan was the best, and I pointed out its provisions as we presented it to the Senate of the United States, and called attention to the fact that it had received 23 votes in the Senate as an amendment to the tax bill.

Time went on, and the election was over, and when the election was over these gentlemen who wanted to talk to me about the farm problem during the campaign no longer wanted to see or talk to me about any farm problem. I suggested to the President elect himself a time or two conferences upon that subject, but the occasion never arose when he talked to me about the farm problem as had been done before.

Before the debate arose in the Senate I went before the Committee on Agriculture. I had the honor to be the first person appearing before that committee, and I presented to the committee the Hoover plan for the solution of the farm problem. I presented the plan that would fix the prices of the products at the cost of production, with 5 per cent capital return, very close to but less radical than the plan Mr. Hoover's organization had used during and after the war. I presented a plan that would authorize only a billion and a half dollars, to buy and to sell the agricultural surplus of the United States, which amounts to about $2,000,000,000 per year, and I showed that to be a moderate plan compared with the previous Hoover plans, because he had asked and received a billion dollars for his wheat corporation alone in 1919. When we include cotton and livestock and all the other farm products, we realize that a billion and a half is a small amount to handle the $2,000,000,000 of surplus. I presented all of that to the committee, and then I said to them that the next best relief was this debenture plan, that it would give some farm relief.

I have criticized the debenture plan because it goes only half way. It applies only one-half of the tariff, and the tariff representing the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, it ought to include all of the tariff, and not one-half of it.

That was the situation when the debate arose in the Senate of the United States. I took the floor in the Senate and spoke upon that proposition exactly as I did during the campaign, exactly as I did before the Committee on Agriculture. Then

what started? We found an organization of snipers set up in the United States. There was Charles Francis Adams in the Cabinet itself, and he went over to Boston, a Democratic community in a Democratic State, and proceeded to denounce us who were speaking our sentiments upon this proposition.

Then along came a member of another cabinet, of the "medicine ball" cabinet, and that was William Hard, a noted writer. He said:

> The saddest sight in town is the estrangement between SMITH WILDMAN BROOKHART, of Iowa, and Herbert Hoover, of California. Senator BROOKHART, contemplating Herbert Hoover's rejection of the export-debenture plan for the relief of agriculture, feels that all his trust in Herbert Hoover as a progressive has been betrayed.
>
> For many months Senator BROOKHART has been telling his progressive and radical colleagues in the Senate and in the Corn and Wheat Belts that Herbert Hoover was the positive prince of progressives. He has been assuring all skeptics that Herbert Hoover concealed within his engineering exterior a progressive punch of superlative potency.
>
> In a word, Senator BROOKHART staked his whole reputation as a student of human nature upon Herbert Hoover's hidden appetite for progressivism as understood and as defined by the left wing of the Republican Party in the upper House of Congress.

Mr. President, I admit I had some feeling that there was a progressive principle in Herbert Hoover. His declaration of equality of opportunity for all men is all there is in the progressive movement. But along comes "Medicine Ball" Hard, now of that distinguished cabinet, and tells us that my idea was a "double-cross" and that we can not rely upon any progressive principles from the White House. If that be true, the time has come when the farmers of the United States would better get ready to elect a progressive President in the United States.

Last, and also least, there comes to the United States Senate, in this snipers' squad, HENRY J. ALLEN, of Kansas, the temporary Senator from that State, who is now a candidate for "ex-Senator," and who will win in that contest. He says:

> It is perfectly obvious that in the reference the Senator from Iowa seeks by use of a weasel word or two to present the idea that the President of the United States has changed his attitude—

And so forth.

I have presented the facts upon this question. I mean to continue to present these facts, in Kansas and in every other State. I do not intend to double cross the farmers who send me to the United States Senate.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BROOKHART. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN. I will be very glad, indeed, to have the Senator come over to Kansas. He has been over there a good many times. He has never done us either harm or good, but we are always glad to have him come; and let him make no declaration of his intention to come through the misapprehension that it is going to cause anybody in Kansas any concern.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, the Senator will easily win his contest for "ex-Senator." [Laughter.]

Mr. President, this debenture matter will give some farm relief. It is not my method; it is not the Hoover method of farm relief which I presented to the farmers of the United States.

I do not know why this change of front has been made, but I do know it has been made without consulting me. I do know it has been made without anything being offered as a substitute for the original Hoover method of handling surpluses. Therefore I have supported the debenture, and shall vote against this conference report.

I say to the Senate of the United States that I am not going to abandon this farm fight. The Republican Party and the Democratic Party promised equality to agriculture in the United States, equality with other industries. There is only one time to quit that fight, and that is when the farmers get that equality. It is not given them in this bill. Without the debenture this is a bill to lend their cooperatives money, and loans is not what they need. They need better prices for their products so they can pay the excess loans they now owe.

Oh, yes; they are worse off in the United States. They are worse off because wheat is now down to $1.06¾, and Saturday was $1.07¾ in Chicago. I know they are worse off, because, according to the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, which I hold in my hand, in 1928 they sold 48,000,000 hogs and got about $200,000,000 less for those hogs than they got for 41,000,000 hogs in 1926.

The condition of the farmer is worse off because the United States Steel Corporation, upon its own report, which I hold in my hand, earned a net profit of one hundred and twenty-six million and odd dollars in 1928, a large part of which was paid by the farmers of the United States.

They are worse off because of the O'Fallon decision in the railroad rate case.

They are worse off because of the 20 per cent interest rate that has gone up on the stock exchange in New York, taking the surplus credit of the country away from agriculture.

They have not gained, they have lost, so far; and it looks to me now as if we will continue to lose until they defeat the "weasels" who put out platforms of promise and then come into Congress and neglect and forget those platforms.

Mr. President, Herbert Hoover said in his speech of acceptance that this farm problem was the greatest problem before the American people. I think, to carry out the solution of that problem, it should have had more of his attention than it has had. I think it has been neglected and turned over to machine politics.

So far as these newspapers are concerned, I have no more fear of them than the Senator from Kansas professes to have of me. I have always had 90 per cent of them against me, and that is one strong reason why the people supported me. They represent nothing, so far as the people are concerned——

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BROOKHART. They are the ones who fill their columns with "weasel" words all the time. They are the outfits that deceive the people. I expect them to be against any genuine plan of farm relief.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. BROOKHART. I expect those newspapers to "double-cross" their constituencies. Some of them will take up this American problem from an American standpoint, in the interest of all the people. The rest of them are controlled. They are controlled, and they have deceived and attempted to deceive the farmers, but they are not deceiving them now.

I hold in my hand a letter from a farmer in Kansas. I will not read it, because its remarks about the Senator from Kansas would be a violation of the Senate rules. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, equality is all there is in Americanism. The Declaration of Independence was founded upon equality. All our history has been toward equality. Every amendment to the Constitution was to carve out the old inequalities which got into that instrument in the beginning. We will continue this farm fight. After this makeshift "weasel" bill has been enacted into law, if it ever shall be, we will continue this fight until agriculture has obtained that equality to which it is justly entitled.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	George	McKellar	Smith
Ashurst	Gillett	McMaster	Smoot
Barkley	Glass	McNary	Steck
Bingham	Glenn	Metcalf	Steiwer
Blease	Goff	Moses	Swanson
Borah	Goldsborough	Norbeck	Thomas, Idaho
Bratton	Greene	Norris	Thomas, Okla.
Brookhart	Hale	Nye	Townsend
Broussard	Harris	Oddie	Trammell
Burton	Harrison	Overman	Tydings
Capper	Hastings	Patterson	Tyson
Caraway	Hatfield	Phipps	Vandenberg
Connally	Hawes	Pine	Wagner
Copeland	Hayden	Pittman	Walcott
Couzens	Hebert	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Cutting	Heflin	Reed	Walsh, Mont.
Dale	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	Warren
Deneen	Johnson	Sackett	Waterman
Dill	Jones	Schall	Watson
Edge	Kean	Sheppard	Wheeler
Fess	Keyes	Shipstead	
Fletcher	King	Shortridge	
Frazier	La Follette	Simmons	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, debate is closed and the question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. McKELLAR. On that question let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HEFLIN (when Mr. BLACK's name was called). I desire to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK] is absent on account of illness. He has a general pair on this subject with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK]. If present, my colleague would vote "nay," and if present the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK] would vote "yea."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE (when Mr. BLAINE's name was called). I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE]. He is paired with the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. GOULD], who is also unavoidably absent. If my colleague were present, he would vote "nay." If the junior Senator from Maine were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. WATSON (when the name of Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana was called). My colleague the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON] is unavoidably absent from the city. He is paired with the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS]. If present, my colleague would vote "yea," and the junior Senator from Mississippi would vote "nay."

Mr. HARRISON (when Mr. STEPHENS's name was called). My colleague the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS] is absent on account of sickness in his family. As stated by the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON], my colleague is paired with the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "nay."

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 43, nays 46, as follows:

YEAS—43

Allen	Glenn	McNary	Steiwer
Bingham	Goff	Metcalf	Thomas, Idaho
Burton	Goldsborough	Moses	Townsend
Capper	Greene	Oddie	Trammell
Cutting	Hale	Patterson	Vandenberg
Dale	Hastings	Phipps	Wagner
Deneen	Hatfield	Ransdell	Walcott
Edge	Hebert	Reed	Warren
Fess	Jones	Sackett	Waterman
Fletcher	Kean	Shortridge	Watson
Gillett	Keyes	Smoot	

NAYS—46

Ashurst	Frazier	McKellar	Simmons
Barkley	George	McMaster	Smith
Blease	Glass	Norbeck	Steck
Borah	Harris	Norris	Swanson
Bratton	Harrison	Nye	Thomas, Okla.
Brookhart	Hawes	Overman	Tydings
Broussard	Hayden	Pine	Tyson
Caraway	Heflin	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Connally	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	Walsh, Mont.
Copeland	Johnson	Schall	Wheeler
Couzens	King	Sheppard	
Dill	La Follette	Shipstead	

NOT VOTING—6

Black	Gould	Robinson, Ind.	Stephens
Blaine	Kendrick		

So the Senate refused to agree to the conference report.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendment and ask for a further conference with the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. McNARY, Mr. NORRIS, Mr. CAPPER, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. RANSDELL conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, not being able to get the floor before the vote, I desire to make a brief statement with respect to my vote on the conference report on farm relief. I am not among those who voted against the report because it does not contain the debenture plan of farm relief. I voted against the conference report, because to do otherwise would be to vote for a legislative measure that I do not believe in.

From the outset I have been opposed to the debenture plan, because, as is frankly stated by its sponsors, it is a bounty. This, all agree, to be a radical departure from the policy of our Government, but is justified by its advocates on the theory that it puts the farmer on a par with the manufacturer who is a beneficiary of the protective tariff system.

There is little danger, in view of the attitude of the House, of the debenture plan being enacted into law at the present time. My vote and the vote of a few others, however, may decide the fate of the House farm relief bill. My opposition to the House bill is such that I do not propose to aid in its enactment into law.

The provision for the creation of a Federal farm board in the so-called House bill sets up a bureau to which is given a working fund of $500,000,000 of public money. It creates machinery by which an elaborate scheme of price fixing and Government intervention in business may be set up. I am opposed to the Government being engaged in the business of agricultural production and marketing just as much as I am opposed to the Government directing any other industry or business. I am opposed to the agricultural interests of the country becoming a political football or being regulated by a political board.

That which is the trouble with the farm problem is not unlike the difficulties experienced by the textile and coal industries. For several economic reasons the textile industry, like the farming industry, is in a bad plight. Why not propose to equalize it with all other manufactures by stabilization associations till the "price is right"? Why not stabilize with Government aid the extensive unemployment in the country?

Overproduction, together with the waste between the farmer and the consumer due to the excessive freight rates and profits of the middleman, is one if not the chief difficulty of agriculture. Nothing is proposed in these measures to eradicate these.

The first way to solve the farm problem is the elimination of every penny of waste between farmer and consumer, whether it rises from speculation, hazard, or otherwise. I favor preferential freight rates for all food products—by such method the farmer and consumer would both benefit and no bounty extended that one group must pay to another group.

No governmental agency should engage in buying, selling, and price fixing of agricultural or any other products. Neither should any policy be adopted that would increase surplus production. The proposed farm relief measures indirectly do these things.

Why should the farmer become the sole solicitude of the Government by having a board created to nurse his ills and have a large revolving fund available, which, to my mind, is only the beginning of increased appropriations by the hundreds of millions of dollars from time to time? Does not this mean increased tax burdens, further centralization of Government, and no assurance of benefits to the farmer?

Tens of thousands of independent merchants throughout the country are in dire distress and likely to lose their businesses through the cutting of prices by chain stores. Why not organize one great chain of marketing agencies and put up a fund of $500,000,000 to stabilize these merchants against chain-store competition? Such a proposal no one would dare consider seriously.

Both of these proposals are an insidious march toward bureaucracy and socialism. As to the House bill, we hear it said that there is no price fixing and no bureaucracy, yet it proposes to loan several hundred millions of dollars to carry crops until they can be disposed of and at the same time create a farm board with a small army of employees with tremendous and undefined powers.

All this to me indicates a drift toward Government ownership. If our Government is to control prices and profits, individual ownership will in the future cease to exist. You can not separate, in my opinion, the control of initiative and the control of surpluses. If one is in the hands of the state, the other is bound to become such. It can not be denied that this is interference with the orderly production and marketing of agricultural products and that the end sought is increased prices for the consumer.

It is only a matter of time when such interference with the farmer will cause complexities which will become a burden to him as well as to the public at large.

Because I am opposed to the principle of subsidies, to the appointment of a dictator for farm relief, and to the Government loaning money as an experiment to bolster up any industry, I voted against both of these proposals. It is no benefit to the farmer to put him in a position where he must bow down and submit, and must, in order to carry on business, resort to cooperative marketing organizations, stabilization corporations, and a Federal farm board.

Further, it is admitted by the proponents of the House bill, including the President, that this is an experiment, yet it makes it a fixed policy of the Government for an indefinite period. There is no limit fixed for the experiment.

These measures propose the impossible. We can not, by law, without taxing the people for the benefit of a class, kill off the corn borer or the boll weevil, abolish the late frosts, wipe out overproduction, and give the public a bigger appetite. I regret that I find myself constrained to vote against both proposals as unsound and dangerous precedents.

Finally, about half the Members of this body believe with President Hoover that the debenture plan would bring disaster to America. The other half, who are all enthusiasts for farm relief, believe that the administration bill will give no relief to the farmer and even its supporters do not dare suggest more than to advocate it as an experiment.

Mr. President, let me sum up my opposition by quoting from an editorial of one of the leading farm journals of the country:

> If the Hoover farm relief program goes through, as appears inevitable, American agriculture will be handed one of the most colossal gold bricks in the history of the industry. This farm board places in Washington a supreme power that 10 years ago farmers would have repudiated en masse as bureaucratic and contrary to the spirit of American independence. The proposed legislation gives the board virtually unlimited powers to dictate the policies and management of farm cooperative organizations. Yet by the clever provision that

stabilization corporations, which are to handle exportable surpluses, shall be owned and controlled by the farmers and operated to avoid losses, any failure of the whole scheme would be blamed to the farmers and their organization and not to the Federal board. However, any success would be credited to the administration plan. It is a clear case of "heads I win and tails you lose," with farmers holding the bag, as usual.

Bad as was the rejected equalization fee, and undesirable though the export debenture may be, they are but mere incidents compared with the fundamental principles in the Hoover farm-relief program that is likely to be enacted. It will get agriculture nowhere except into further trouble. Basicly two things are overlooked; first, that farmers themselves and not Washington bureaucrats must relieve American agriculture; and, secondly, that farmers are not looking so much for $500,000,000 additional indebtedness as they are to reduce present obligations.

Formerly the bulwark of American individual development and progressive independence, it now appears that farmers are to be herded onto the bureaucratic band wagon. The great agricultural industry is to be dictated to and ruled over by board and bureaus with another army of officeholders, clerks, and helpers which taxpayers can support. With the experience of the Federal Farm Loan Board and its doings so fresh in mind, it is strange that farmers can not foresee the outcome of a Federal farm board, with unlimited power and a personnel of which they have not a scintilla of voice in naming.

In this connection I ask to have printed in the RECORD a very able letter written to the Washington Post on April 24 last by former Senator Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, in opposition to both the proposed farm relief measures.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

[From the Washington Post, April 24, 1929]

THE FARM RELIEF BILLS

By Charles S. Thomas, former Senator from Colorado

To the EDITOR OF THE POST:

SIR: In his letter to Senator MCNARY, the President has submitted 10 unanswerable objections to the so-called export debenture plan for subsidizing agriculture. Their truth is too obvious to require discussion or analysis. He might have easily outlined others equally indisputable; for example, that the plan involves the exercise of the taxing power for the sole benefit of a class pursuing a single industry; that it is class legislation of the most sinister and burdensome character, and a precedent for a brood of similar enactments for the stabilization of other pursuits confronted with depressed conditions. Apart from the intolerable additions to the national budget of expenditure, bureaucracy will geometrically progress with such legislation, whose certain collapse spells economic ruin.

But Mr. Hoover, whose intellectual processes, sharpened by rich and varied experiences extending for years over a vast field of observation, fit him for any task, certainly realizes that every criticism he has made of the export debentures plan is equally applicable to the agricultural bill just reported from the House committee; a bill to which Mr. Coolidge, if he were President, would apply the relentless logic of a veto message quite as vigorous as that with which he greeted its two predecessors of the Seventieth Congress.

The $500,000,000 carried by the House bill through which it is to function for the farming class is a subsidy differing only in amount from the debentures plan. It is designed for the same purpose. It is collected from the same taxpayers by a slightly different process. Its appropriation and expenditure "requires a substantial increase in taxes, so no such expenditure or depletion of revenues as this plan implies from the marginal income of the Government." It will stimulate production, bring profit only to speculators and farm bureaucrats. It will annually call for ever-increasing sums from the public Treasury to disappear in the quicksands of experiment. Paternalism will be too firmly in the saddle to be easily unseated after this costly but curious experiment of amateur economists enters the national blood currents and circulates for a while, yet we may be sure that natural laws will pursue their eternal course however much we may defy and deride them. In the near future we will have our experience, some one presumably will have enjoyed our money, and it is to be devoutly hoped that common sense will have resumed the direction of our Government.

But it is to be regretted that the administration very properly rejects a plan of class legislation running counter to both governmental powers and economic experience and sets the seal of its approval upon another which is equally obnoxious to them. Party pledges are excellent scapegoats sometimes. Generally the party which appeals to them in explanation of fundamental errors deliberately committed with full knowledge of their dire consequences, will not remain immune even when the opposing party is the worse offender. And no one knows better than Mr. Hoover that the legislative program of our politics—agricultural sciolism—is loaded with dynamite for him, for us, and for its expectant beneficiaries.

NATIONAL-ORIGINS CLAUSE OF IMMIGRATION ACT

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is the resolution (S. Res. 37) to discharge the Committee on Immigration from the further consideration of the bill (S. 151) to repeal the national-origins provisions of the immigration act of 1924.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, if it is expected to have a vote on the national-origins question right away, I shall not interfere with it; otherwise I desire to present a conference report and ask for its immediate consideration.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I very much hope that we may have a vote on the national-origins question now.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. We on this side of the aisle are ready to vote.

Mr. HEFLIN and Mr. REED called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I object to any vote being taken at this time on the national-origins question. I intend to address the Senate on that subject before a vote is taken.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I present the conference report on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 312) to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The report was read, as follows:

DECENNIAL CENSUS AND APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 312) to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendment numbered 6.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "eight months from the beginning of the enumeration"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the House amendment insert the following: ": *Provided further*, That in making any appointments under this act to positions in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, preference shall be given to persons discharged under honorable conditions from the military or naval forces of the United States who served in such forces during time of war and were disabled in the line of duty, to their widows, and to their wives if the husband is not qualified to hold such positions"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "without regard to the civil service laws or the classification act of 1923, as amended, except that such special agents shall be appointed in accordance with the civil service laws"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be stricken out and the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be stricken out by the House amendment and in lieu thereof insert the following: "to unemployment" and a comma; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "April"; and the House agree to the same.

W. L. JONES,
HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
A. H. VANDENBERG,
DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

CARL R. CHINDBLOM,
E. HART FENN,
CLARENCE J. MCLEOD,
J. E. RANKIN,
RALPH F. LOZIER,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will not make a request for the present consideration of the report. I have no objection to its presentation, but I hope the Senator will not try to take it up to-day.

Mr. JONES. I did not anticipate that there would be any serious opposition to the conference report.

Mr. NORRIS. So far as I am concerned there may not be. I have not had an opportunity as yet to examine it. I should like to do so before it is taken up. It may be that there will be no opposition, but I can not tell the Senator now as to that.

Mr. JONES. I can state in about a minute what the situation is with reference to the two really disputed points.

Mr. NORRIS. I think I know concerning the disputed point in which I feel a particular interest what the conference report provides.

I should like to say to the Senator from Washington that I have no disposition, in the first place, to delay the consideration of the report. It may be that I shall not take up any time on it; I think I know what decision has been reached in regard to the particular point in which I am most interested; but I have had absolutely no time to consult with other Senators who feel as I do about it. I think the reason why I have not done so is perfectly apparent, so that I think I am not negligent in any way.

Mr. JONES. Not at all.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like not so much, perhaps, to examine it, although I want to do that, as to consult with several other Senators about the advisability of opposition to the report at the present time. I have not any idea, I repeat, whether there will be an opposition to it or not. So I should like, if the Senator will consent to do that, to have the report go over.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. KING. I have a resolution here which relates to the business of the Senate and ought to be acted upon before recess shall be taken. It relates to the witness, Cunningham, who was brought before the committee and refused to answer. It is a supplementary and necessary resolution and will take no time. I want to present it and have it acted upon.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I will yield in a few moments. I appreciate the attitude of the Senator from Nebraska, and I know that the Senator has not had an opportunity to study the report. I have no doubt there will be no unnecessary delay in regard to it. I am going to state the action of the conferees with reference to the two propositions which I think were really the controverted ones, and then I will let the conference report go over.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. JONES. I will yield in just a moment. With reference to the date of taking the census, there was a controversy, and the conferees have agreed that the taking of the census shall be begun on the 1st day of April, 1930. The House fixed the date as the 1st day of May, the Senate fixed it as the 1st day of November. The first conference agreed on the 1st day of November. The House rejected that conference report. So the conferees finally agreed upon April 1.

The other disputed proposition, I think, was with reference to census employees being selected under civil-service rules. We found the House really adamant in their opposition to the attitude of the Senate; but we finally persuaded the House conferees to agree to place the special agents under the civil service.

Now I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, the civil-service provision, to which the Senator has just referred, was the one in which I was particularly interested.

Mr. JONES. I realize that.

Mr. WAGNER. Unfortunately, I have an engagement to-morrow which will prevent my being here, and so I wonder if the Senator will consent to have the conference report considered on Thursday? That would involve only one day's delay. We shall be in session that long, anyway, and I may want to address the Senate on the compromise proposal.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I wish to state to the Senator that I have conferred with the leader on this side, and also with the Senator from Pennsylvania, and they both have agreed to protect me during my absence to-morrow occasioned by an engagement which I made about six months ago. Therefore, there may not be any business before the Senate if the national-origins question shall not be taken up to-morrow. I thought I ought to say that much to the Senator, in view of the fact that I also expect to be away to-morrow, and I am giving this information to the Senate for the purpose of having the Senator from Washington realize that there may be no business at all before the Senate to-morrow.

NATIONAL-ORIGINS CLAUSE OF IMMIGRATION ACT

Mr. REED. Mr. President, may we understand that we can have a vote on the immigration question on Thursday next?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. So far as I am concerned, I will very cheerfully agree to have a vote taken on Thursday, and I want to thank the Senator for accommodating me during my absence to-morrow.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] is temporarily out of the Chamber, having been called to answer a long-distance telephone message. I do not know whether he will object or not.

Mr. NYE entered the Chamber.

Mr. REED. I am not asking unanimous consent now for a vote at any particular time, but I should like to have it understood that we may have a vote on Thursday. I have been accused, I believe, of filibustering on this matter. My only desire was not to confuse the debate on the immigration question with that of the farm relief bill. Now, we have disposed of the conference report on the farm relief bill, and I should like very much to get a vote at the earliest possible date on the resolution as to the national-origins clause.

Mr. NYE. Does the Senator——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington has the floor. Does he yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. NYE. Do I understand the Senator from Pennsylvania to say that he believes we can get a vote by Thursday on the immigration resolution?

Mr. REED. I hope we can.

Mr. NYE. Can we agree at this time to fix an hour for voting on Thursday?

Mr. REED. I should be willing to agree, Mr. President, that we have a vote at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. I will make such a request in this form: That when the Senate concludes its business to-morrow it take a recess until noon on Thursday; that after the hour of 2 o'clock on that day debate shall be limited to 10 minutes on the part of each Senator; and that at the hour of 3 o'clock, without further debate, the Senate shall proceed to vote upon the unfinished business.

Mr. BLEASE. I object.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator not be willing to make it not later than 3 o'clock?

Mr. REED. I will say, then, "not later than 3 o'clock."

Mr. NYE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield further to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. NYE. The Senator from Pennsylvania makes the agreement dependent, then, upon the disposal of the conference report which is now before the Senate?

Mr. REED. Not at all.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I should like to ask——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to ask the Senator from Pennsylvania not to modify his original request. Of course, the unfinished business is merely a resolution and is not subject to amendment or anything of that kind.

Mr. REED. I have not said anything about amendments.

Mr. NORRIS. I understand that; but the Senator has changed his original suggestion so as to provide for a vote not later than 3 o'clock. I wish the Senator would omit those words and say "at 3 o'clock."

Mr. REED. I am perfectly willing to do that—to vote at 3 o'clock.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE and Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. JONES. I yield first to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I was merely going to suggest that if a definite hour is to be fixed for a vote, under the rule, the roll should be called before entering into the agreement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is not necessary in the case of a resolution of this kind. The rule applies to agreements for a final vote on bills and joint resolutions.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I merely wish to suggest that certainly the spirit of the rule in a matter which is as of great importance as this ought to be carried out.

Mr. NORRIS. The Senators are now practically all here.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, the unanimous-consent proposal is agreeable to me. I should like to suggest, however, that those who may desire to speak upon the national-origins question shall be permitted to do so in preference to speeches upon other subjects. We had this afternoon the spectacle of several Senators trying to get the floor to explain their vote on the conference report and being unable to do so because three or four Senators occupied the entire time. I, therefore, think the suggestion of the Senator that the debate should be limited is a very excellent one; it has my approval, and I will consent to the proposed agreement if he will add to it the suggestion that Senators who may desire to speak upon the national-origins subject shall be given preference.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I do not believe it is necessary to make that suggestion a part of the unanimous-consent agreement. I think there is a general understanding that that course would be just, and I believe the Senate will observe such an understanding.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. GLASS. As a matter of fact, objection has already been interposed. So why discuss the question?

Mr. REED. I have not heard any objection.

Mr. BLEASE. I have objected.

Mr. GLASS. The Senator from South Carolina objected.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, if we can have an understanding that we will dispose of the conference report on the apportionment and census bill on Thursday, I will have no objection to putting it over until that day, but unless we can have such an understanding, I think, perhaps, we had better proceed with the report. I am satisfied it will not take very long.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield to me to submit another request for unanimous consent?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. REED. I ask unanimous consent that further debate upon the national-origins resolution be limited to 10 minutes on the part of any Senator and that we proceed to vote upon it at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I object to that.

CENSUS AND APPORTIONMENT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday we may dispose of the conference report which I have presented. That will not fix any definite time on Thursday, but I do not want the Senate to adjourn or recess on that day until the conference report shall have been disposed of. As I said a moment ago, I do not think it will take very long to act upon the conference report.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. ASHURST. I have not examined the report, but am I correct in my understanding that it is a unanimous report?

Mr. JONES. It is.

Mr. ASHURST. I should like to ask the Senator what became of the amendment, which I believe was adopted in the Senate, which proposes that as to positions not within the classified or civil service direct preference shall be given to veterans of our various wars?

Mr. JONES. That is taken care of.

Mr. ASHURST. Then I am very heartily in favor of the adoption of the report.

Mr. BLEASE and Mr. WAGNER addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. JONES. I yield first to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, I wish to make my position plain in connection with my objection to fixing a time for a vote. I agree thoroughly with what the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] has said, and I shall object in the future, if I am in the Senate, to any time being fixed by unanimous consent for a vote unless it be provided that the time allotted before the vote shall be devoted to a discussion of the subject upon which the Senate is to vote. If we should now agree to vote at 3 o'clock on Thursday, some Senator might get the floor, and, in violation of the spirit of the rule of the Senate, yield the floor for 5 or 10 minute speeches by other Senators. That would certainly be against the rules. However, one Senator may hold the floor and parcel it out to whom he pleases so that others who desire to express themselves may have no opportunity to express their views. I think the Senator from Massachusetts said that happened this afternoon.

I do not care to say very much on the national-origins question, but reference was made the other day to a Senator on this side who voted for the national-origins clause as being prejudiced against the German race. I propose to show by history that no South Carolinian who is an honest man can be prejudiced against the German people.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I am willing to add to my request that after the hour of 1 o'clock on Thursday debate shall be limited to the subject of the unfinished business, and that the Chair shall be the judge of the relevancy of debate.

Mr. BRATTON. To that I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the conference report may be disposed of on the calendar day of Thursday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WATSON. May I ask the Senator a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. WATSON. The Senate seems to be divided here as between the immigration question and the reapportionment measure. I hope that no kind of arrangement will be entered into that will compel an adjournment over to-morrow without the Senate doing anything. Whatever we undertake, we ought to discuss connectedly, and it seems to me it would be hodgepodge for us to take up both questions, immigration and census, and discuss them both to-morrow indiscriminately. I think the Senator from Washington ought now to insist on proceeding with the conference report immediately; then take it up again for discussion to-morrow, and if not completed then, vote on it on Thursday; but we can not very well have two questions pending and to be voted on the same day. In my judgment that would lead to confusion.

Mr. JONES. I want to say to the Senator that I am perfectly willing, of course, to go on to-day if I can do it; but the Senator heard the statement of the Senator from Nebraska, and I think it is a very reasonable one.

Mr. WATSON. But there is no reason why the Senator from Nebraska can not speak on the matter to-morrow.

Mr. JONES. He may not want to speak. He wants to look into the conference report and acquaint himself with it; that is all.

Mr. WATSON. I will ask the Senator from New York whether there is any reason why he can not proceed to-night to discuss the conference report?

Mr. WAGNER. I have no objection to going on to-night. The Senator from Nebraska asked for an opportunity to look at the conference report.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to suggest, while I can not give any assurance of the fact, that going on to-night may only prolong the debate. There may be no debate on the matter. The Senator from New York can not very well take it up to-morrow, because he has an important engagement; but I do not want to take it up to-night.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, if I may interject a remark, this is the first consideration I have asked of the Senate in my own behalf. This engagement was made some three months ago, and for that reason I am asking your indulgence until Thursday morning.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield further?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. WATSON. That is entirely proper; but I was wondering if the Senator could not proceed now to the discussion of the bill.

Mr. WAGNER. The Senator from Nebraska suggests that there may be no further debate upon the subject.

Mr. WATSON. What I am trying to do is to arrange matters so that the Senate will have something to do to-morrow.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. JONES. I do.

Mr. NORRIS. In order that we may have something to do to-morrow, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business to-day it recess until to-morrow at 12 o'clock, and that thereupon the report of the Committee on Rules on the Jones resolution to amend the rules be laid before the Senate and taken up for consideration. We can consider that matter to-morrow.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. JONES. I do.

Mr. NYE. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Nebraska if he would insist upon his request providing there could now be an agreement for a vote upon the national-origins question?

Mr. NORRIS. Oh, no; I would not stand in the way of that.

Mr. NYE. Will the Senator, then, withdraw his request to permit the presentation of another unanimous-consent agreement?

Mr. NORRIS. All right; I withdraw it.

Mr. JONES. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota for that purpose.

NATIONAL-ORIGINS CLAUSE OF IMMIGRATION ACT

Mr. NYE. I ask unanimous consent that starting with the hour of 1 o'clock on Thursday debate shall be limited to 10 minutes, and that at 3 o'clock the Senate shall vote upon Senate Resolution 37.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Just a moment. When does the Senator propose to proceed to the consideration of the resolution?

Mr. NYE. It is the unfinished business before the Senate; but I propose that, starting at 1 o'clock on Thursday, debate shall be limited to 10 minutes.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I have no objection.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I desire to know what status then remains for the conference report that has been presented by the Senator from Washington. I shall have to object to any arrangement that puts that conference report over until Friday, and then probably into the following week.

Mr. JONES. I was going to ask, then, if that agreement was made, that at 3 o'clock we proceed to the consideration of this conference report, and let it be disposed of on that calendar day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SWANSON. I object. It might take all day and all evening.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington has the floor. To whom does he yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. NYE. Has the unanimous-consent agreement been entered into?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has not. There was objection.

Mr. NYE. Then I modify the request so as to provide for a final vote at 2.45 instead of 3 o'clock. I propose that modification because one Senator desires to leave at 3 o'clock.

Mr. REED. I shall object to that. I will agree to vote at 3 o'clock, but not at 2.45 unless the Senator will provide us with a pair for the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK]. We might as well be frank about this matter.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. GLENN. I withdraw my request for 15 minutes. I think I can catch the train in five minutes.

Mr. NYE. Then I withdraw my modification of the unanimous-consent agreement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent agreement?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I object, unless there can be related to it a satisfactory unanimous-consent agreement for voting on the conference report on the apportionment bill.

If the Senator will yield to me further, the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] seeks to speak only for 10 or 15 minutes. As I understand, he wishes to make a brief statement. It seems to me that he could make it this evening, and that the conference report could be determined to-morrow with almost no debate at all. The conferees of the Senate and of the House are absolutely unanimous, and there is no basis for further controversy.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. JONES. I do.

Mr. GLASS. If there is one thing above another that no Senator can predict, it is how long a Senator will speak. We were told here to-day, for example, that a Senator would occupy only 30 minutes. He occupied within 5 minutes of 2 hours; and others of us who wanted to engage in what some people appear to think is the difficult task of explaining our votes on the debenture were utterly denied the privilege of doing so.

I console myself with the reflection that a statement made after the vote was taken will make about as much impression upon the result as some of the speeches delivered to-day made upon the result. Therefore I desire an opportunity to explain my vote on the debenture. I would as soon do it to-morrow as to-day, or day after to-morrow as to-morrow; but I am not going upon the presumption that any Senator will want to speak only 10 minutes.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, what is the unanimous-consent proposal?

CENSUS AND APPORTIONMENT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JONES. I am perfectly willing to couple my request with the request of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], that at the conclusion of the vote on Resolution No. 37 the conference report may be taken up and disposed of on that calendar day.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SWANSON. I should object to any agreement to vote on that calendar day. If that were done, we might stay here until midnight, and I am not willing to do it. The Senator is. He has charge of the bill; but I will not agree to it, and I shall object. Let us fix a specific time to vote.

Mr. JONES. I am perfectly willing to fix a specific time to vote.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. JONES. I do.

Mr. HEFLIN. I desire to suggest to the Senator that he request that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report immediately after the vote is had on the national-origins resolution. I do not think the conference report will take very long.

Mr. JONES. I do not think so, either.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. JONES. I do.

Mr. SWANSON. I am willing to vote at 6 o'clock or at 5 o'clock, but I am not willing to have such a unanimous-consent agreement that if the Senate wants to adjourn it can do so only after the bill is passed. If that were done, 94 Senators might be held here until 12 o'clock at night by one man.

Mr. JONES. Then I propose that we vote on the conference report not later than 5.30. That will give ample time. It will not take that much time.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. Let me suggest that immediately upon the disposal of the immigration question we proceed to the consideration of the conference report on the census bill.

Mr. JONES. That is what I proposed.

Mr. SMITH. The chairman states that it is a unanimous report, and apparently there will be very little objection to it. Why make it impossible to have a unanimous-consent agreement by fixing some definite time to vote on it? If we take it up, it is very possible that we will dispose of it before the day is over; and if we do not, we will dispose of it when those who want to discuss it are through.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President——

Mr. JONES. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. WAGNER. I do not want to have any misunderstanding that this discussion on the question of the adoption of the conference report will be a perfunctory discussion. I have some very emphatic objections to the action of the conference committee on the civil-service amendment, and I should like an opportunity to discuss that question in the Senate.

Mr. SMITH. That is what we are trying to give the Senator.

Mr. WAGNER. Then the Senator proposes that on Thursday the matter be taken up?

Mr. JONES. That is what I propose. That is to accommodate the Senator from New York.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President——

Mr. JONES. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. DILL. The conference report has struck out the radio amendment. I desire to discuss that for a few minutes. I think the suggestion of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] was highly proper—that the agreement simply provide that the conference report be taken up immediately after the vote on this other matter and await developments. We will have all day Friday, if we do not get through on Thursday.

I suggest making that agreement.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. JONES. I do.

Mr. SWANSON. The unfinished business is the motion to discharge the Committee on Immigration from the consideration of the national origins bill. The Senator can get up this conference report only by moving to displace that as the unfinished business.

Mr. JONES. No; the taking up of a conference report is a privileged matter and would not interfere with the unfinished business.

Mr. SWANSON. But it will be necessary to make a motion to do it.

Mr. JONES. Yes; I understand that.

Mr. SWANSON. If the question of consideration is raised, it is in order at any time. It does not seem to me that the Senator can get an agreement to get that matter out of the way until the unfinished business is disposed of. My suggestion was that at 3 o'clock we take a vote on this motion to discharge the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. KING. On what day?

Mr. SWANSON. Thursday—and that this conference report then be made the unfinished business until disposed of.

Mr. JONES. If my colleagues on the conference committee are not satisfied——

Mr. WHEELER. I shall object, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Montana objects.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, what is the question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington has presented a conference report.

Mr. JONES. I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the conference report, so that when it is presented a motion to take it up will be a privileged motion. Otherwise its consideration will not be privileged. I do not know whether or not that will be satisfactory to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. I have no objection to the Senator doing that. When the Senator presents it I know he will not take advantage of anyone's absence.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the conference report; and I will state then that I expect to present it——

Mr. ASHURST. I object to the withdrawal. It is a privileged matter now.

The VICE PRESIDENT. May the Chair state that the conference report will lie on the table and be printed, which will give it the same status as if presented by the Senator later on?

Mr. JONES. Let me ask the Chair a question. Would a motion at any time on Thursday to take up the conference report and proceed to its consideration be a privileged motion?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would so hold.

Mr. JONES. Then that is all right. I give notice that I shall move to take it up on Thursday.

NATIONAL-ORIGINS CLAUSE OF IMMIGRATION ACT

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Mexico will state it.

Mr. BRATTON. Was the unanimous-consent agreement proposed by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] accepted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It was not.

Mr. BRATTON. I did not understand that anyone objected to it as separated from the conference report on the census bill.

Mr. KING. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] objected.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, let me make one final effort to state an agreement.

I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business to-morrow it shall take a recess until Thursday noon; that after the hour of 1 o'clock on Thursday debate shall be relevant to the unfinished business, and shall be limited to 10 minutes on the part of each Senator.

Mr. WHEELER. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Montana objects.

THOMAS W. CUNNINGHAM—RECUSANT WITNESS

Mr. KING. Mr. President, from the Special Committee Investigating Expenditures in Senatorial Primary and General Elections I report a resolution which I send to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration. It will take only a moment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 89), as follows:

Whereas the Special Committee Investigating Expenditures in Senatorial Primary and General Elections reported to the Senate on March 24, 1928, that a witness, Thomas W. Cunningham, declined to answer certain questions relative and pertinent to the matter then under inquiry, and the Senate agreed to a resolution (S. Res. 179) on March 24, 1928, directing the President of the Senate to issue his warrant commanding the Sergeant at Arms or his deputy to take into custody the body of said Thomas W. Cunningham wherever found, and to bring the said Thomas W. Cunningham before the bar of the Senate, "then and there or elsewhere as it may direct, to answer such questions pertinent to the matter under inquiry as the Senate, through its said committee, or the Persident of the Senate, may propound, and to keep the said Thomas W. Cunningham in custody to await further order of the Senate"; and

Whereas the President of the Senate did issue his warrant commanding the Sergeant at Arms or his deputy to take into custody the body of the said Thomas W. Cunningham, and pursuant to such warrant said Thomas W. Cunningham was taken into custody by the Deputy Sergeant at Arms; and

Whereas the said Thomas W. Cunningham sued out a writ of habeas corpus in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and the said court entered an order discharging the writ and remanding the said Cunningham to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms; and

Whereas an appeal was taken from the order of the said district court to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit and the said circuit court of appeals reversed the district court; and

Whereas on writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States, that court, on May 27, 1929, reversed the judgment of the said circuit court of appeals; and

Whereas pursuant to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States a mandate will be issued in due course and following the usual procedure to the said district court, and the necessary steps will be taken to provide for the delivery of the said Cunningham into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms or his deputy; and

Whereas the Senate may not be in session when the said Cunningham is taken into custody by the said Sergeant at Arms or his deputy: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is hereby authorized, after Thomas W. Cunningham is taken into custody, to release him from custody upon the furnishing by the said Cunningham of a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $1,000, to be approved by the Secre-

tary of the Senate, conditioned upon the appearance of the said Cunningham at the bar of the Senate at such time or times as the Senate may require.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Utah if the questions which Mr. Cunningham refused to answer related to the general election or to the primary?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The questions related to the primary.

Mr. BLEASE. Then, I object to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will not object.

Mr. BLEASE. I do not believe in the United States Senate having anything to do with a party primary, and I object.

Mr. REED. I do not think the Senator heard the resolution.

Mr. BLEASE. Yes; I heard it.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, as much as I want to see the resolution taken up, I fear that motion would necessitate laying aside the unfinished business.

Mr. KING. I think we can dispose of it in a few moments.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his inquiry.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Is not the resolution of a privileged character?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Would the consideration of the resolution affect the status of the unfinished business?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It would not.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Then, I hope the Senator from Utah will make his motion.

Mr. KING. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. NORRIS. Will the Senator yield for a question before we take it up?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. Can the Senator give us any idea as to how soon the mandate of the court is likely to be handed down? This action may be unnecessary. The Senate may be in session.

Mr. KING. I am advised it will be several weeks before the mandate will go down and the necessary order entered.

Mr. NORRIS. The idea occurred to me that if we should not take a recess this resolution would be unnecessary. I have no objection to it.

Mr. KING. Of course, if we should be in session, then the resolution would not go into effect, and the Sergeant at Arms would bring Mr. Cunningham to the bar of the Senate; but this is anticipating that possibly there will be a recess. It seems to me it is a very wise precaution to be taken, because the Sergeant at Arms would not desire to hold Mr. Cunningham in custody for an indefinite period, or until the Senate returned.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Utah that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, there is no rule requiring a Senator to speak on this resolution for an hour?

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is not.

NATIONAL-ORIGINS CLAUSE OF IMMIGRATION ACT

Mr. BLEASE. I want to answer in part the argument made on the floor of the Senate a few days ago when one Senator stated that a vote in favor of the national-origins clause was a vote showing prejudice against the German race.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield to me to move an executive session?

Mr. BLEASE. I yield.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 10 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened; and the Senate (at 5 o'clock p. m.) took a recess until to-morrow, Wednesday, June 12, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 11 (legislative day of June 4), 1929

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Frederick A. Tilton, of Michigan, to be Third Assistant Postmaster General, vice Robert S. Regar, resigned.

PURCHASING AGENT FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Robert S. Regar, of Pennsylvania, to be purchasing agent for the Post Office Department, vice Thomas L. Degnan, term expired.

VICE CONSULS

The following-named persons to be vice consuls of career of the United States of America:

Elvin Seibert, of New York.
Edward T. Wailes, of New York.
John C. Shillock, jr., of Oregon.
J. Laurence Pond, of Connecticut.
James W. Gantenbein, of Oregon.

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

The following-named persons to be Foreign Service officers, unclassified, of the United States of America:

Elvin Seibert, of New York.
Edward T. Wailes, of New York.
John C. Shillock, jr., of Oregon.
J. Laurence Pond, of Connecticut.
James W. Gantenbein, of Oregon.

COAST GUARD

Edward A. Daday to be a temporary ensign in the Coast Guard of the United States, to take effect from date of oath. (This person has passed satisfactorily the educational, professional, and physical examinations prescribed for appointment.)

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY

The following-named cadets, United States Military Academy, who are scheduled for graduation on June 13, 1929:

To be second lieutenants with rank from June 13, 1929

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

1. Cadet Horace Fennell Sykes, jr.
2. Cadet Raymond Leslie Hill.
3. Cadet Frank Lee Blue, jr.
4. Cadet George Arthur Lincoln.
5. Cadet Kenneth David Nichols.
6. Cadet Don Zabriskie Zimmerman.
7. Cadet Ernest Ward Carr.
8. Cadet James Adolph Ostrand, jr.
9. Cadet Charles Theodore Tench.
10. Cadet Frank Hartman Forney.
11. Cadet Frederick Rodgers Dent, jr.
12. Cadet Harold Huntley Bassett.
13. Cadet Paul Williams Thompson.
14. Cadet Howard Moore.
15. Cadet John Floyd McCartney.
16. Cadet Carl Roemer Jones.
17. Cadet James Lee Majors.
18. Cadet Alvin Galt Viney.
19. Cadet Walter King Wilson, jr.
20. Cadet Bruce Douglas Rindlaub.
21. Cadet Herbert Milwit.
22. Cadet Ward Terry Abbott.
23. Cadet Benjamin Richard Wimer.
24. Cadet John Lloyd Person.
26. Cadet Frank Eugene Fries.
27. Cadet Thomas Atkins Adcock.

FIELD ARTILLERY

28. Cadet Thomas John Sands.
29. Cadet John Stein Walker.
30. Cadet James Burt Evans.
31. Cadet Frederic Henry Chaffee.
34. Cadet Richard David Wentworth.
36. Cadet Warren Cecil McDermid.
37. Cadet William Jonathan Thompson.
38. Cadet James Percy Hannigan.
40. Cadet De Vere Parker Armstrong.
42. Cadet Douglas Golding Dwyre.
43. Cadet Clayton Earl Hughes.
44. Cadet Paul Singer Thompson.
45. Cadet Franklin Pierce Miller.
48. Cadet David Ferdinand Brown.
50. Cadet John Knox Poole.
51. Cadet Philip Henry Draper, jr.
56. Cadet Harold Quiskie Huglin.
64. Cadet Carl Henry Jark.

67. Cadet Robert Emzy Chandler.
71. Cadet Roy Eugene Hattan.
74. Cadet John Elliot Theimer.
75. Cadet William Price Connally, jr.
76. Cadet John Coleman Horton.
77. Cadet George William Peake.
78. Cadet Dale Raymond French.
79. Cadet Walter Elmer Kraus.
81. Cadet Stanley Henry Ayre.
82. Cadet David Mural Perkins.
84. Cadet Robert Maurice Kraft.
86. Cadet Ralph Robert Mace.
89. Cadet Norman Edwin Poinier.
92. Cadet John David Francis Phillips.
94. Cadet Sidney Andrew Ofsthun.
96. Cadet William Evens Hall.
98. Cadet Frederic Harrison Smith, jr.
99. Cadet William James Latimer.
100. Cadet Donald John Keirn.
101. Cadet Luster Azil Vickrey.
106. Cadet Nyles Wilkenson Brewster.
107. Cadet Dwight Rahney Schannep.
112. Cadet Robert Moffat Losey.
113. Cadet Daniel Norman Sundt.
114. Cadet James Lee Beynon.
115. Cadet William Tremlett Kirn.
117. Cadet Harold Stevens Whiteley.
118. Cadet John Jackson O'Hara, jr.
119. Cadet Charles Sherlock Vanderblue.
120. Cadet John Spencer Nesbitt.
122. Cadet James Gordon Harding.
124. Cadet Emery Scott Wetzel.
125. Cadet Frank M. Steadman.
129. Cadet Francis Emmons Fellows.

SIGNAL CORPS

35. Cadet Robert George Henry Meyer.
46. Cadet Dominick Joseph Calidonna.
62. Cadet Harold George Hayes.
65. Cadet Donald Philip Graul.
69. Cadet Charles Sommers.
102. Cadet Philip Chauncey Bennett.
104. Cadet Airel Burr Cooper.
109. Cadet James Franklin Brooke, jr.
128. Cadet William Darwin Hamlin.
172. Cadet William Gilmer Bowyer.

CAVALRY

32. Cadet Roger James Browne.
39. Cadet John Gresham Minniece, jr.
52. Cadet George Ross Sutherland.
55. Cadet Paul William Shumate.
66. Cadet Charles Blake McClelland, jr.
68. Cadet Edwin Hugh John Carns.
70. Cadet Joseph Milton Colby.
72. Cadet John James LaPpage.
103. Cadet Donald Wilbur Armagost.
108. Cadet George Waite Coolidge.
116. Cadet William Hopkins Greear.
121. Cadet Milton Andre Acklen.
123. Cadet Chandler Prather Robbins, jr.
134. Cadet Paul Donal Harkins.
135. Cadet Thomas Fowler Taylor.
136. Cadet Mortimer Ernest Sprague.
138. Cadet Edward Jamet McNally.
139. Cadet Eric Hilmer Frithiof Svensson, jr.
147. Cadet Frank Dow Merrill.
148. Cadet George Rodolphus Hays, jr.
149. Cadet Louis Mortimer de Lisle de Riemer.
151. Cadet Hugh Warner Stevenson.
156. Cadet Joseph Reisner Ranck.
159. Cadet William Ernest Karnes.
163. Cadet Donald Manzanato Schorr.
171. Cadet Wayne James Dunn.
180. Cadet Charles Clarke White Allan.
182. Cadet James Bernard Quill.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

41. Cadet Merle Russell Thompson.
54. Cadet Paul Elias.
59. Cadet James Theodore Barber.
60. Cadet Andrew Samuels, jr.
61. Cadet Lawrence McIlroy Guyer.
63. Cadet Joseph Horridge.
73. Cadet Wayland Henry Parr.
83. Cadet Rudolph Fink.
85. Cadet Oliver Hardin Gilbert.
87. Cadet Edwin George Griffith.
88. Cadet William Lewis McCulla.
91. Cadet Laurance Hilliard Brownlee.
95. Cadet George Richard Carey.
105. Cadet William Miller Vestal.
110. Cadet Kenneth Johnson Woodbury.
111. Cadet Norman Alverton Congdon.
127. Cadet Jacob George Reynolds.
132. Cadet Henry Ray McKenzie.
141. Cadet William Milstead Talbot.
145. Cadet Calvin Luther Partin.
150. Cadet George Eldridge Keeler, jr.
153. Cadet Robert Loomis Anderson.
155. Cadet Harland Holmes DeKaye.
158. Cadet Edward Blackburn Hempstead.
164. Cadet Kai Edward Rasmussen.
167. Cadet Howard Earl Pearson.
170. Cadet William Fulton McKee.
176. Cadet Kenneth Milton Briggs.
179. Cadet Paul William Steinbeck, jr.
193. Cadet Samuel Victor Stephenson.
196. Cadet Edward Auld Dodson.
197. Cadet Ernest Fred Heidland.
199. Cadet Charles Greene Calloway.
202. Cadet William Hastings Francis.
203. Cadet Thomas Benton McDonald.
207. Cadet John Russell Seward.
211. Cadet Daniel Campbell Doubleday.
212. Cadet Harlan Clyde Parks.

INFANTRY

25. Cadet Harry Gage Montgomery, jr.
33. Cadet Joseph Jennings Ladd.
49. Cadet Thomas Ludwell Bryan, jr.
53. Cadet Richard Lee Babb.
57. Cadet William Lewis Bell, jr.
58. Cadet Andrew McKeefe.
90. Cadet Roy Garfield Cuno.
126. Cadet William Lafayette Fagg.
130. Cadet John Myron Underwood.
131. Cadet Thomas West Hammond, jr.
137. Cadet Dexter Marvin Lowry, jr.
140. Cadet Donald Alexander Poorman.
142. Cadet George Milton Beaver.
143. Cadet George Elial Bush, jr.
144. Cadet William Carson Bullock.
146. Cadet Robert William Ward.
152. Cadet Leroy William Krauthoff.
154. Cadet James Leitch Grier.
157. Cadet Joseph Marcellus Lovell.
160. Cadet George Rich Barnes.
161. Cadet Robert Gordon Crandall.
162. Cadet Theodore Rudolph Redlack.
165. Cadet John Wesley Hammond.
166. Cadet Laurence Neville Buck.
168. Cadet Paul Wyatt Caraway.
173. Cadet Eugene Louis Moseley.
174. Cadet Edgar Thomas Conley, jr.
175. Cadet John Reynolds Callery.
178. Cadet Richard Claire Carpenter.
181. Cadet Harlan Robinson Statham.
184. Cadet Robert Little Cook.
185. Cadet James Maurice Gavin.
186. Cadet Fred Winchester Sladen, jr.
187. Cadet George Francis McAneny.
188. Cadet Ralph Nisley Woods.
190. Cadet Russell Lowell Vittrup.
191. Cadet Dale Joel Kinnee.
192. Cadet John Drury Cone.
194. Cadet Lester Skene Bork.
195. Cadet Ralph Bishop Strader.
198. Cadet Ralph Van Strauss.
200. Cadet George Robert Evans.
201. Cadet John William Stribling, jr.
204. Cadet Charles Theodore Arnett.
205. Cadet Louis Anderson Hammack.
206. Cadet Daniel William Quinn, 3d.
208. Cadet Melie John Coutlee.
209. Cadet Helm George Wilde.
210. Cadet Thomas Jefferson DuBose.
213. Cadet Paul Lamar Freeman, jr.
214. Cadet James Joseph Mathews.
215. Cadet Marshall Stubbs.
216. Cadet Joseph Allen McNerney.
218. Cadet Frederick Giddings.
219. Cadet Charles Newton Hunter.

220. Cadet Jerald Worden McCoy.
221. Cadet John Alfred Nichols.
222. Cadet Logan Clarke.
223. Cadet Randolph Bolling Hubard.
224. Cadet George Edward Lynch.
225. Cadet Hugh Mackintosh, jr.
226. Cadet David Xavier Augluin.
227. Cadet William Erwin Maulsby, jr.
228. Cadet Donald Archibald Stevning.
229. Cadet Carl Bascombe Herndon.
230. Cadet Charles Guthrie Rau.
231. Cadet Pearl Harvey Robey.
232. Cadet Charles Glendon Williamson.
233. Cadet James Julius Winn.
234. Cadet Wesley Carlton Wilson.
236. Cadet Daniel Fulbright Walker.
237. Cadet John Kauffman Bryan.
238. Cadet George Putnam Moody.
239. Cadet Nelson Marquis Lynde, jr.
240. Cadet Charles Dudley Wiegand.
241. Cadet Charles Howard Treat.
242. Cadet Thomas Bolyn Smothers, jr.
243. Cadet John Francis Regis Seitz.
244. Cadet Bruce Easley, jr.
245. Cadet Edgar Wright, jr.
246. Cadet William Lester Nave.
247. Cadet Edward Edgecombe Cruise.
248. Cadet William Edward Murphy, jr.
249. Cadet Brendan McKay Greeley.
250. Cadet Ralph Copeland Cooper.
251. Cadet John Ambrose Geary.
252. Cadet John Warren Joyes, jr.
254. Cadet William Henry Shimonek.
255. Cadet David Haytor Buchanan.
256. Cadet Stanley Walker Jones.
257. Cadet Francis Hobdy Lynch.
258. Cadet Roy Frederick Vincent.
259. Cadet Ronald John Pierce.
260. Cadet Keene Watkins.
261. Cadet James Joseph Fitzgibbons.
262. Cadet Robert Henry Chard.
263. Cadet Herbert John Vander Heide.
264. Cadet Luke Bruce Graham.
265. Cadet Rexford Wellington Andrews.
266. Cadet James Oliver Stephenson.
267. Cadet George Mulick Reilly.
268. Cadet Norris Slingluff Longaker, jr.
269. Cadet Cornelius Zane Byrd.
270. Cadet George Franklin Baltzell, jr.
271. Cadet Robert Fletcher Sadler.
272. Cadet Charles Randolph Kutz.
273. Cadet Normando Antonio Costello.
274. Cadet John Nicholas Stone.
275. Cadet Phineas Kimball Morrill, jr.
276. Cadet Philip William Merrill.
277. Cadet Thomas Richard Lynch.
278. Cadet Allan Gullick Fadness.
279. Cadet Samuel Fayette Silver.
280. Cadet Charles Freeman Kearney.
281. Cadet Julian Broster Lindsey.
282. Cadet Charles Armstrong Lynch.
283. Cadet Robert Lawrence Love.
284. Cadet Thomas Norfleet Griffin.
285. Cadet Thomas Charles Dolan.
286. Cadet George Frederick Conner.
287. Cadet Henry Lloyd Knight.
288. Cadet Clebert Leon Hall.
289. Cadet Arthur Knight Noble.
290. Cadet William Franklin Stevenson.
291. Cadet Harding Palmer.
292. Cadet Samuel Edwin Mays, jr.
293. Cadet Robert Campbell Johnson.
294. Cadet William Richard Parient.
295. Cadet Robert Van Meter Smith.
296. Cadet George Van Millett, jr.
297. Cadet Lionel Theodore Roosevelt Trotter.
298. Cadet Edwin Michael Van Bibber.
299. Cadet Whitside Miller.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

80. Cadet Marshall Stanley Roth.
93. Cadet Bert Crawford Muse.
133. Cadet Edmund Chauncey Rockefeller Lasher.
169. Cadet Elmer Elsworth Kirkpatrick, jr.
177. Cadet Ezekiel Wimberly Napier.
183. Cadet William Kerr Ghormley.
189. Cadet Morris Goldberg.
217. Cadet Clarence Renshaw, jr.
235. Cadet John Lyford Horner, jr.
253. Cadet Everett Clifton Hayden.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 11 (legislative day of June 4), 1929

MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Perry W. Reeves.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY

To be second lieutenants with rank from June 13, 1929

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Horace Fennell Sykes, jr.
Raymond Leslie Hill.
Frank Lee Blue, jr.
George Arthur Lincoln.
Kenneth David Nichols.
Don Zabriskie Zimmerman.
Ernest Ward Carr.
James Adolph Ostrand, jr.
Charles Theodore Tench.
Frank Hartman Forney.
Frederick Rodgers Dent, jr.
Harold Huntley Bassett.
Paul Williams Thompson.
Howard Moore.
John Floyd McCartney.
Carl Roemer Jones.
James Lee Majors.
Alvin Galt Viney.
Walter King Wilson, jr.
Bruce Douglas Rindlaub.
Herbert Milwit.
Ward Terry Abbott.
Benjamin Richard Wimer.
John Lloyd Person.
Frank Eugene Fries.
Thomas Atkins Adcock.

FIELD ARTILLERY

Thomas Jahn Sands.
John Stein Walker.
James Burt Evans.
Frederic Henry Chaffee.
Richard David Wentworth.
Warren Cecil McDermid.
William Jonathan Thompson.
James Percy Hannigan.
De Vere Parker Armstrong.
Douglas Golding Dwyre.
Clayton Earl Hughes.
Paul Singer Thompson.
Franklin Pierce Miller.
David Ferdinand Brown.
John Knox Poole.
Philip Henry Draper, jr.
Harold Quiskie Huglin.
Carl Henry Jark.
Robert Emzy Chandler.
Roy Eugene Hattan.
John Elliot Theimer.
William Price Connally, jr.
John Coleman Horton.
George William Peake.
Dale Raymond French.
Walter Elmer Kraus.
Stanley Henry Ayre.
David Mural Perkins.
Robert Maurice Kraft.
Ralph Robert Mace.
Norman Edwin Poinier.
John David Francis Phillips.
Sidney Andrew Ofsthun.
William Evens Hall.
Frederic Harrison Smith, jr.
William James Latimer.
Donald John Keirn.
Luster Azil Vickrey.
Myles Wilkenson Brewster.
Dwight Bahney Schannep.
Robert Moffat Losey.
Daniel Norman Sundt.
James Lee Beynon.
William Tremlett Kirn.
Harold Stevens Whiteley.
John Jackson O'Hara, jr.
Charles Sherlock Vanderblue.
John Spencer Nesbitt.
James Gordon Harding.
Emery Scott Wetzel.
Frank M. Steadman.
Francis Emmons Fellows.

SIGNAL CORPS

Robert George Henry Meyer.
Dominick Joseph Calidonna.
Harold George Hayes.
Donald Philip Graul.
Charles Sommers.
Philip Chauncey Bennett.
Airel Burr Cooper.
James Franklin Brooks, jr.
William Darwin Hamlin.
William Gilmer Bowyer.

CAVALRY

Roger James Browne.
John Gresham Minniece, jr.
George Ross Sutherland.
Paul William Shumate.
Charles Blake McClelland, jr.
Edwin Hugh John Carns.
Joseph Milton Colby.
John James LaPpage.
Donald Wilbur Armagost.
George Waite Coolidge.
William Hopkins Greear.
Milton Andre Acklen.
Chandler Prather Robbins, jr.
Paul Donal Harkins.
Thomas Fowler Taylor.
Mortimer Ernest Sprague.
Edward Jamet McNally.
Eric Hilmer Frithiof Svensson, jr.
Frank Dow Merrill.
George Rodolphus Hays, Jr.
Louis Mortimer de Lisle de Riemer.
Hugh Warner Stevenson.
Joseph Reisner Ranck.
William Ernest Karnes.
Donald Manzonato Schorr.
Wayne James Dunn.
Charles Clarke White Allan.
James Bernard Quill.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Merle Russell Thompson.
Paul Elias.
James Theodore Barber.
Andrew Samuels, jr.
Lawrence McIlroy Guyer.
Joseph Horridge.
Wayland Henry Parr.
Rudolph Fink.
Oliver Hardin Gilbert.
Edwin George Griffith.

William Lewis McCulla.
Laurance Hilliard Brownlee.
George Richard Carey.
William Miller Vestal.
Kenneth Johnson Woodbury.
Norman Alverton Congdon.
Jacob George Reynolds.
Henry Ray McKenzie.
William Milstead Talbot.
Calvin Luther Partin.
George Eldridge Keeler, jr.
Robert Loomis Anderson.
Harland Holmes DeKaye.
Edward Blackburn Hempstead.
Kai Edward Rasmussen.
Howard Earl Pearson.
William Fulton McKee.
Kenneth Milton Briggs.
Paul William Steinbeck, jr.
Samuel Victor Stephenson.
Edward Auld Dodson.
Ernest Fred Heidland.
Charles Greene Calloway.
William Hastings Francis.
Thomas Benton McDonald.
John Russell Seward.
Daniel Campbell Doubleday.
Harlan Clyde Parks.

INFANTRY

Harry Gage Montgomery, jr.
Joseph Jennings Ladd.
Thomas Ludwell Bryan, jr.
Richard Lee Babb.
William Lewis Bell, jr.
Andrew McKeefe.
Roy Garfield Cuno.
William Lafayette Fagg.
John Myron Underwood.
Thomas West Hammond, jr.
Dexter Marvin Lowry, jr.
Donald Alexander Poorman.
George Milton Beaver.
George Elial Bush, jr.
William Carson Bullock.
Robert William Ward.
Leroy William Krauthoff.
James Leitch Grier.
Joseph Marcellus Lovell.
George Rich Barnes.
Robert Gordon Crandall.
Theodore Rudolph Redlack.
John Wesley Hammond.
Laurence Neville Buck.
Paul Wyatt Caraway.
Eugene Louis Moseley.
Edgar Thomas Conley, jr.
John Reynolds Callery.
Richard Claire Carpenter.
Harlan Robinson Statham.
Robert Little Cook.
James Maurice Gavin.
Fred Winchester Sladen, jr.
George Francis McAneny.
Ralph Nisley Woods.
Russell Lowell Vittrup.
Dale Joel Kinnee.
John Drury Cone.
Lester Skene Bork.
Ralph Bishop Strader.
Ralph Van Strauss.
George Robert Evans.
John William Stribling, jr.
Charles Theodore Arnett.
Louis Anderson Hammack.
Daniel William Quinn, 3d.
Melie John Coutlee.
Helm George Wilde.
Thomas Jefferson DuBose.
Paul Lamar Freeman, jr.
James Joseph Mathews.
Marshall Stubbs.
Joseph Allen McNerney.
Frederick Giddings.
Charles Newton Hunter.
Jerald Worden McCoy.
John Alfred Nichols.
Logan Clarke.
Randolph Bolling Hubard.
George Edward Lynch.
Hugh Mackintosh, jr.
David Xavier Anguin.
William Erwin Maulsby, jr.
Donald Archibald Stevning.
Carl Bascombe Herndon.
Charles Guthrie Rau.
Pearl Harvey Robey.
Charles Glendon Williamson.
James Julius Winn.
Wesley Carlton Wilson.
Daniel Fulbright Walker.
John Kauffman Bryan.
George Putnam Moody.
Nelson Marquis Lynde, jr.
Charles Dudley Wiegand.
Charles Howard Treat.
Thomas Boyln Smothers, jr.
John Francis Regis Seitz.
Bruce Easley, jr.
Edgar Wright, jr.
William Lester Nave.
Edward Edgecombe Cruise.
William Edward Murphy, jr.
Brendan McKay Greeley.
Ralph Copeland Cooper.
John Ambrose Geary.
John Warren Joyes, jr.
William Henry Shimonek.
David Haytor Buchanan.
Stanley Walker Jones.
Francis Hobdy Lynch.
Roy Frederick Vincent.
Ronald John Pierce.
Keene Watkins.
James Joseph Fitzgibbons.
Robert Henry Chard.
Herbert John Vander Heide.
Luke Bruce Graham.
Rexford Wellington Andrews.
James Oliver Stephenson.
George Mulick Reilly.
Norris Slingluff Longaker, jr.
Cornelius Zane Byrd.
George Franklin Baltzell, jr.
Robert Fletcher Sadler.
Charles Randolph Kutz.
Normando Antonio Costello.
John Nicholas Stone.
Phineas Kimball Morrill, jr.
Philip William Merrill.
Thomas Richard Lynch.
Allan Gullick Fadness.
Samuel Fayette Silver.
Charles Freeman Kearney.
Julian Broster Lindsey.
Charles Armstrong Lynch.
Robert Lawrence Love.
Thomas Norfleet Griffin.
Thomas Charles Dolan.
George Frederick Conner.
Henry Lloyd Knight.
Clebert Leon Hail.
Arthur Knight Noble.
William Franklin Stevenson.
Harding Palmer.
Samuel Edwin Mays, jr.
Robert Campbell Johnson.
William Richard Parient.
Robert Van Meter Smith.
George Van Millett, jr.
Lionel Theodore Roosevelt Trotter.
Edwin Michael Van Bibber.
Whitside Miller.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Marshall Stanley Roth.
Bert Crawford Muse.
Edmund Chauncey Rockefeller Lasher.
Elmer Elsworth Kirkpatrick, jr.
Ezekiel Wimberly Napier.
William Kerr Ghormley.
Morris Goldberg.
Clarence Renshaw, jr.
John Lyford Hornor, jr.
Everett Clifton Hayden.

POSTMASTERS

KENTUCKY

Virginia M. Spencer, Garrett.
Chester A. Dixon, Lothair.
Mattie Pridemore, Pippapass.

PENNSYLVANIA

Jeremiah H. Fetzer, Coopersburg.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, *June 11, 1929*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Rev. Newton P. Patterson, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we approach Thee with great humility and a contrite spirit. We humbly recognize Thee as our sovereign Lord.

We thank Thee for the abundant blessings of Thy gracious favor bestowed upon us and upon all the people of our land. We thank Thee for all the material and spiritual blessings of life.

We most heartily beseech Thee to look with favor upon us as we are assembled in Thy presence. Wilt Thou imbue us with the spirit of wisdom, goodness, and truth? Wilt Thou so rule our hearts that law and order, justice and peace, may everywhere prevail? Make us strong and great in true fear of the Almighty and in the love of righteousness, so that being blessed of Thee we may become a blessing to all nations.

Bless the President of these United States, all who are in official capacity, and all citizens of our land, that that true rightecusness which exalteth a nation may be our chief effort and our crown of glory, to the praise and the honor of Thy holy name. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I present Representative-elect C. MURRAY TURPIN, of the twelfth district of Pennsylvania.

C. MURRAY TURPIN, Representative elect from the twelfth district of Pennsylvania, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office prescribed by law.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the following appointments:

As directors for the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Mr. SMITH, of Idaho, and Mr. BLOOM, of New York.

Members of the board of directors for the Columbia Hospital for Women, Mrs. ROGERS, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. NORTON, of New Jersey.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in connection with the shooting of Henry Wirkkula by Federal agents at International Falls a few days ago.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, the Associated Press yesterday and to-day has furnished the newspapers with accounts of the killing of Henry Wirkkula by Federal enforcement officers assigned to liquor-smuggling duty. The killing took place on June 9, and in the eighth congressional district which I represent in Congress. According to newspaper reports the man was driving an automobile on a public highway in the nighttime. His wife and two small children were riding with him. A command to "halt" was given, and he was in the act of stopping his automobile when he was shot and killed. A sawed-off shotgun in the hands of an officer of the United States was the weapon used to bring about death. The wife and children narrowly escaped the same fate. No liquor was found in the automobile and the driver was on a peaceful mission at the time of the shooting. If investigation proves that this is the correct story of the shooting, then I want to protest in the name of the people of my district against this violation of law and constitutional government. The courts and a jury will determine the responsibility of the party who did the shooting. The merit, or

lack of merit, of prohibition will have nothing to do with that question.

This is one of a series of shootings that have taken place, apparently as a part of an attempted program of law enforcement of the eighteenth amendment. The misguided Federal officer who did the shooting is but an incident in the problem. It is time to inquire if superior officers and men in charge of this work have established and are putting into effect a program where subordinates are authorized to kill upon suspicion. If they deny such a program, then it is high time to find out if private individuals or organizations of individuals put the stamp of approval upon such methods as those which led to the tragedy in question.

I do not favor the killing of a human being as a part of a program of law enforcement. To advocate such a principle is just as bad as to advocate mob law. We do not want a return to barbarian days, when people charged with crime were first killed and their guilt determined afterwards.

Neither can the killing be justified by any principle of law or constitutional government. Every lawyer knows that the right to arrest does not carry with it the authority to kill. There is not a line in the Constitution of the United States that will lend favor to the killing of this man under the facts set forth in the accounts of his death. In fact, the law was violated and the Constitution nullified by what took place.

President Hoover has just recently appointed a Crime Commission. Its duties and objects are well known. I want to wholeheartedly suggest that it can make no better beginning than to investigate the killing of Henry Wirkkula.

I have asked William D. Mitchell, the Attorney General of the United States, and Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, for an investigation and report concerning this killing. I am also asking local authorities for the facts. I have already received from Hugh Reidy, sheriff of Koochiching County, International Falls, Minn., a partial report. Mr. Reidy is a disinterested public official and telegraphed me as follows:

This man Henry Wirkkula was going to his home at Big Falls from International Falls, accompanied by his wife and two small daughters. About 27 miles south of International Falls, on No. 4 Highway, he was flagged by two customs men, one by the name of Emmit White and the other by the name of Emil Servine. He ran by their sign, and White opened fire on him, killing him instantly and ditching the car. Used sawed-off shotgun. We found 26 buckshot holes in back of car. All holes were high on back of the car, and I and the head of the customs searched the car and found no liquor.

The report of Sheriff Reidy indicates a situation that calls for protest. What about the widow and orphan children of this man? When the investigation is completed I intend to say more to this House respecting our duty to them. Just now I want to say that I take it we are all in favor of law enforcement. But if the killing of innocent men is a part of that program then we had better change the program. If prohibition can only be enforced by the use of sawed-off shotguns in the hands of irresponsible Government agents, then, indeed, have we reached the high tide of fanaticism and bigotry in this matter. We have reached a point where respectable citizens have not only the right but the duty to replace prohibition with some method of Government control under which law and order will prevail.

CENSUS—APPORTIONMENT

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill S. 312, the census and apportionment bill, and ask unanimous consent that the report alone may be read.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? May I have five minutes on this conference report?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I see no objection to that. Of course, the conference report is privileged and the time of debate is one hour, in control of myself. I see no objection to the gentleman having five minutes, but I do not think it ought to be made a matter of record.

Mr. HASTINGS. I know the report is privileged, and I am simply asking that I may have this time before the matter is foreclosed.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I see no objection to that.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield me one-half of the time?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. If we need any debate. I was hopeful we would not need much debate.

Mr. RANKIN. I do not know that we will, but one or two gentlemen have asked for time.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I will, of course, be courteous to the gentleman and yield whatever time would seem to be necessary.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois calls up the conference report on the bill S. 312, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the conference report.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 312) to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendment numbered 6.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "eight months from the beginning of the enumeration"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the House amendment insert the following: ": *Provided further*, That in making any appointments under the act to positions in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, preference shall be given to persons discharged under honorable conditions from the military or naval forces of the United States who served in such forces during time of war and were disabled in the line of duty, to their widows, and to their wives if the husband is not qualified to hold such positions"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "without regard to the civil service laws or the classification act of 1923, as amended, except that such special agents shall be appointed in accordance with the civil service laws"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be stricken out and the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be stricken out by the House amendment, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "to unemployment" and a comma; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "April"; and the House agree to the same.

CARL R. CHINDBLOM,
E. HART FENN,
CLARENCE J. MCLEOD,
J. E. RANKIN,
RALPH F. LOZIER,
Managers on the part of the House.

W. L. JONES,
HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
A. H. VANDENBERG,
DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 312) to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

On amendment No. 1: The Senate bill provided for a census of radio sets. The House amendment struck out this provision; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 2: The Senate bill provided for the taking of the census in the year 1929 and every 10 years thereafter. The House amendment changed 1929 to 1930; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 3: The Senate bill provided for the beginning of the 3-year decennial census period on the 1st of July next preceding the census provided for in section 1. The House amendment changed this date to the 1st day of January, 1930, and every tenth year thereafter; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 4: The Senate bill provided that the tabulation of population should be completed within 12 months. The House amendment changed this to six months from the beginning of the enumeration. The Senate recedes with an amendment requiring the completion within eight months from the beginning of the enumeration.

On amendment No. 5: The Senate bill provided for appointment by the Director of the Census of temporary employees in the District of Columbia for the taking of the census, with compensation not to exceed the compensation received by other civil-service employees engaged in like or comparable service. The House amendment struck out this limitation on the compensation; and the Senate recedes.

On amendments Nos. 6, 7, and 8: The Senate bill provided (by the language proposed to be stricken out by amendment No. 6) that, in the case of appointments in the executive branch of the Government in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, preference should be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, marines, and their widows, and to wives of injured soldiers, sailors, and marines if the husband was not qualified to hold the position. The Senate bill further provided (by the language proposed to be stricken out by amendment No. 7) that in making all appointments necessary to the taking of the census preference should be given to American citizens and ex-service men and women. The Senate bill further provided (by the language proposed to be stricken out by amendment No. 8) that in appointments to the field service for taking the census appointments should be made subject to the civil service laws and that direct preference should be given to disabled veterans of wars in which the United States has been engaged.

The House, by amendments Nos. 6 and 7, proposes to strike out the first two of these provisions, and by amendment No. 8 proposes to strike out the third provision and to insert in lieu thereof the requirement that appointments in the field service should be made without reference to the civil service, but that preference should be given to disabled veterans of wars in which the United States has been engaged, and wives of disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines if the husband is not qualified for appointment.

The House recedes on amendment No. 6, which merely restates existing law, and the Senate recedes on amendments Nos. 7 and 8 with amendments providing—

(1) That in making any appointments under this act to positions in the District of Columbia or elsewhere first preference shall be given to honorably discharged United States veterans disabled in the line of duty during any war, to their widows, and to their wives if the husbands are not qualified for appointment; and

(2) That appointments to the field service under the act shall be without reference to civil service laws, except that the special agents shall be appointed under the civil service laws.

On amendment No. 9: The Senate bill provided that employees of the departments and independent offices of the Government may be employed and compensated for field work in connection with the Fifteenth Census, but that when so employed shall not be paid in the aggregate a greater compensation than they would receive for service in the positions held by them. The House amendment strikes out this limitation and inserts a provision that when so employed they shall not be subject to the provisions of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes or section 6 of the act of May 10, 1916, as amended by the act of August 29, 1916, which prohibit a person holding one position from receiving pay beyond a prescribed limit under another appointment or pay in addition to regular compensation unless authorized by law. The Senate recedes with an amendment omitting the limitation of the Senate bill and also the matter inserted by the House amendment, the later being omitted as surplusage, since the Senate bill already provides that these employees (as well as officers and enlisted men engaged in enumerations at military posts) may be "employed and compensated" for census work.

On amendment No. 10: The Senate bill provided that the fifteenth and subsequent censuses should be restricted to population, agriculture, irrigation, drainage, distribution, unemployment, radio sets, and mines. The House amendment struck out of this list unemployment and radio sets. The Senate recedes with an amendment restoring the word "unemployment" to the list.

On amendment No. 11: The Senate bill provided that the census of population and agriculture should be taken as of the 1st day of November. The House amendment changed this to the 1st day of May; and the Senate recedes with an amendment making the date the 1st of April.

On amendment No. 12: The Senate bill provided a fine of not exceeding $1,000 for persons offering or rendering any information or suggestion to any census employee engaged in enumeration of population with unlawful intent to cause an inaccurate enumeration. The House amendment provided, as an alternative penalty, imprisonment for not exceeding one year, or both; and the Senate recedes.

On amendments Nos. 13 and 14: The Senate bill provided for the taking of a census of agriculture and livestock in 1934 and every 10 years thereafter, the census to be taken as of the 1st day of November. The House amendment changed the beginning year to 1935 and the month to January; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 15: This is a clerical amendment; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 16: Section 22 of the Senate bill provided for the method of reapportioning the House under the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses. The House amendment strikes out the entire section and inserts a new section covering the same matter. The only differences (other than clerical amendments) are as follows:

(1) The Senate bill provided that the statement to be transmitted by the President to the Congress should contain an apportionment of the "existing number" of Representatives made by apportioning such number among the States according to their numbers as ascertained under the census "by the method used in the last preceding apportionment and also by the method of equal proportions." The corresponding portion of the House amendment provides that the statement should contain the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the "then existing number" of Representatives made in each of the following manners: By the method used in the last preceding apportionment, by the method known as the method of major fractions, and by the method known as the method of equal proportions.

(2) The Senate bill provided that if the Congress to which the President's statement is transmitted fails to pass a reapportionment law, then each State shall be entitled to the number of Representatives shown in the statement, based on the method used in the last apportionment, until an apportionment law is enacted or a subsequent statement is submitted. The corresponding provision of the House amendment provides that the apportionment shall remain in effect until the taking effect of a reapportionment under this act or subsequent statute.

The Senate recedes on this amendment.

CARL R. CHINDBLOM,
E. HART FENN,
CLARENCE J. MCLEOD,
J. E. RANKIN,
RALPH F. LOZIER,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, this conference report conforms to the report which was submitted yesterday, in all particulars except two, and of course they are very important and vital to the legislation.

In the first place, the date for the taking of the census was changed from November, 1929, and every tenth year thereafter as proposed yesterday, to April, 1930, and every tenth year thereafter.

In the second place, the conference report submitted yesterday exempted all of the positions in the field service for the taking of the census, including the supervisors, assistant supervisors, enumerators, interpreters, and special agents, from the provisions of the civil service laws. This report conforms to that general plan, but does place special agents subject to appointment under the civil service laws.

When the conferees met yesterday afternoon the legislative situation in the Senate had become such that there was very great anxiety on the part of those interested in the legislation that if possible it might come up for action in the House to-day and possibly in the Senate.

The Senate is to vote to-day at 4 o'clock on the conference report on the farm bill, as doubtless the Members of the House know, and if we act expeditiously in the House upon this conference report, it is hoped that the report may be presented to

the Senate, and probably acted upon either before or after the action on the farm bill in the Senate to-day.

Personally, I therefore hope that there will not be any necessity for any prolonged discussion of the conference report. I shall be very pleased to answer questions, and, of course, I shall yield to those who have a right to expect time to debate such time as they may consider absolutely necessary.

Mr. BURTNESS. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Yes.

Mr. BURTNESS. Did the conferees give consideration to the fact that the month of April is usually the very worst month in the year, in so far as roads are concerned? [Laughter.]

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. BURTNESS. This is a serious question to me.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Of course, I will treat it seriously. I know it is a serious question. I will say to the gentleman that since it was the evident determination of the House that the date of November should be eliminated and a date as near May 1 as possible should be accepted, we again conferred with the Director of the Bureau of the Census, and even with the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and we were advised by the Director of the Bureau of the Census that by employing men for overtime and perhaps engaging some additional employees it would be possible, under those conditions, beginning on the 1st of April, to have the enumeration of the population finished by the last of November.

Mr. BURTNESS. Does the gentleman think the Director of the Census had in mind the condition of the roads in the Northern States in April?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I have not understood that the month of April would be entirely impossible for such work as the enumeration of the census.

Mr. BURTNESS. I refer to those sections where they do not have paved roads.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I want to say in that connection that, as the House will observe, we agreed to a change in amendment No. 4, in which the time for taking the enumeration of population is to be finished in eight months from the beginning of the enumeration. I will say, also, that although the census generally will be started on the 1st of April, it has been the experience of the bureau that that work has never been done promptly in all places within the United States. If it were so done, this length of time might not be necessary. There must be some leeway, some latitude given, and doubtless it would be given, by the director in places where it was impossible to take enumeration.

In the case of the census of 1920 where it was to be taken on the 1st day of January, the enumeration was not completed and proclamation made until October. It took 10 months before the director made the specific proclamation of the enumeration in 1920. Here we have given him eight months. We think he will be able to do the work in eight months. Personally, I feel grateful to the conferees on the part of the Senate for the attitude they displayed yesterday in consenting to this arrangement which is in the nature of a compromise.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I yield.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. If the census is commenced in April, 1930, it is clear that it will be impossible to have a reapportionment before the 1930 congressional elections. Am I right in that?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The old arrangement provided that after the enumeration the President should submit to Congress within a week after the assembling of Congress in the short session of the Seventy-first Congress the results of the enumeration.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That would give time to make the reapportionment?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Not before the elections of 1930. The elections of 1930 will be over before the first week in December, 1930.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Then we will have no new apportionment of the House until the Seventy-third Congress.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Yes; that has always been the plan.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. One more question.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The gentleman yields on that, does he?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes; I yield. What are the duties of the special agents?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The special agents are representatives of the Bureau of the Census who will go out into the various supervisor and enumerator districts, wherever there is a necessity for special work to be done and where there may be some difficulties that have to be mopped up and expedited.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. How many of them will there be?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Between 500 and 1,000.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And these bright boys are to be selected by the Civil Service Commission; and if they are, God help the census. [Laughter.]

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Our report yesterday contemplated the elimination of all of these field employees from the civil service, but, of course, I hope the House understands that in case of a bill like this, which originated in the Senate—which might have originated in the House and in all probability would have done so, especially with reference to the apportionment feature—that especially in case of a bill that originated in the Senate the House can not presume to get everything it wants in the way of amendments; there must be some yielding on both sides.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. We will take the census of the unemployed, will we not?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The item of unemployment remains as one of the subjects of enumeration.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Some of us may be in that crowd at that time.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, in order that the whole situation in regard to the application of the civil service laws may appear, I wish to call attention to the fact that all temporary appointments of employees in the District of Columbia for the census work must be made in conformity with the civil service laws and rules, at rates of compensation to be fixed by the Director of the Census. This provision was contained in the Senate bill and was not changed by the House or, of course, by the conferees. It will be found in section 3 of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, if there is nothing further, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi. How much time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. RANKIN. Thirty minutes.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. We did not expect that it would be necessary to take up the whole of the time in the consideration of this conference report.

Mr. RANKIN. I just want the gentleman to yield me half the time, because I want to yield to some others. If we do not use it all, we will yield back the time.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. We followed that course yesterday, but that is not the usual course in the consideration of conference reports. I am glad to yield such time as the gentleman wants.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman agree to yield to some other gentleman in the House?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Certainly.

Mr. RANKIN. Then start me off with 10 minutes.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to give the Members of the House some information about this proposed taking of the census. We agreed finally to accept the conference report if they would give us the date of April 1 for the beginning of the taking of the census. In some of the Northern States there is bad weather at that time, and this provision is written into the bill to take care of that situation. I desire the attention of the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURTNESS] and the attention of other gentlemen from the extreme Northern States, as well as the attention of the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL]. Section 6 provides:

> SEC. 6. That the census of the population and of agriculture required by section 1 of this act shall be taken as of the 1st day of April, and it shall be the duty of each enumerator to commence the enumeration of his district on the day following unless the Director of the Census, in his discretion, shall change the date of commencement of the enumeration in said district by reason of climatic or other conditions which would materially interfere with the proper conduct of the work.

I took this up personally with the Director of the Census this morning, and he promised me—and I told him that I was going to quote him on the floor of the House—that in those States where the weather is bad, such States as North Dakota, Maine, Vermont, New York, Michigan—and I ask the gentleman from Michigan just to think what they are getting out of this bill——

Mr. WOODRUFF. Oh, the gentleman is mistaken. We have no bad weather in Michigan.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman evidently lives near the city of Detroit. [Laughter.]

The Director of the Census promised me that he would defer the beginning of the taking of the census in those localities until suitable weather conditions prevailed. In that way we will have plenty of time to take the census. In the States where bad weather prevails in April the taking of the census will be deferred until May or June, or until you have suitable weather. That is what we want. We want a full and accu-

rate census of all the people in the United States, where they are supposed to live, and for that reason we have been fighting to get a census taken at a time when the most of the people would be at home.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. The gentleman has read the paragraph that gives the Director of the Census discretion to change the date. I take it for granted that there is no understanding that he could change the date so as to select an earlier date.

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, no.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. It was thoroughly understood that the change of date was to be after the 1st of April, if he should make a change.

Mr. RANKIN. How could he take the census as of the 1st of April if he should take it before the 1st of April? That would be impossible. It is impossible for him to go behind that date, but in those States where the weather conditions are bad at that time he has the right to defer the taking of the census until suitable weather prevails.

Mr. ELLIS. The word is "defer," so as to make it later.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I hope it will turn out that there is no April fooling about this census. If there is any, we will blame the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, no; the April fooling took place among some of the old guard yesterday when they undertook to run this November 1 date over us and the House revolted. [Laughter.]

We are not trying to fool anybody. We are simply working for what we deem to be the best interests of all the people of the country. We have done the best we could. As far as I am concerned, I am against the whole bill. It has some provisions in it that I do not want; but you have passed the bill, and the only things left for the conferees to consider were those questions on which the two Houses had disagreed, and we took them up and ironed them out as best we could and gained for the agricultural States one of the things for which we have been contending for the last eight years. I shall be glad now to answer any questions that any of you may ask.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. GIBSON. For a brief statement?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I quite agree with the statement of the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURTNESS] that April is a very bad month for the enumeration. I think some gentlemen do not understand the conditions of dirt roads when the frost is coming out of the ground. Let me give you an illustration. I live in the southern part of my State. Our county court convenes on the second Tuesday of April, which was the 9th day of April of this year. The county seat is 13 miles away from my home town. The court had to be put over for two weeks because it was impossible to get over the 13 miles of road from my home town, where most of the lawyers live, to the county seat.

Mr. BOWMAN. And where was this?

Mr. GIBSON. This was in Vermont, the best State in the Union, I will say to the gentleman from West Virginia. I took this matter of our situation up with the Director of the Census this morning, and he assured me that in Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and any other State, where the road conditions were such that it was not possible to get around and not practical to commence the work in April, the actual enumeration would be deferred until such time as the census could be reasonably taken in order to insure an honest and accurate count. The bill permits the director in his discretion to change the date of commencement of the enumeration in any district by reason of climatic or other conditions which would materially interfere with the proper conduct of the work. My understanding is that this discretion will be exercised to the end that a full and correct enumeration will result.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman from Vermont for that statement, and I yield back the remainder of my time. [Applause.]

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. LOZIER].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I hope this conference report will be approved. It is a unanimous report and represents the best that can be done now with the census and reapportionment bill. You will deserve that the House is having its way in fixing the date on which the enumeration is to begin. The Senate is yielding to the House on this important question as to the time; that is, the year and the month when the census is to be taken. We have won a big victory in having the census taken in 1930 instead of 1929, and also in having the census taken in the spring of the year instead of in the winter. This, from the standpoint of agriculture, is the one big, outstanding, and all-important question.

I represent a great agricultural constituency, and I come from one of the greatest agricultural States in the Union. Missouri is the heart and the keystone of the agricultural Mid West. In trying to speak for the agricultural classes I have regarded it as of paramount importance to have the census taken in the spring of the year, when the farm population is on the farm, so we may secure an accurate count of the agricultural population.

While I preferred May as the best month in which to take the census, April is about as satisfactory, and either of these dates is preferable to November. The taking of the census can begin April 1, and if the weather conditions should be adverse the enumeration can run over into May. As a concession to the Senate conferees, and in order to add one month to the time between the taking of the census and the report of the Census Bureau to Congress, we have agreed on April 1, 1930, as the date on which the census enumeration will begin, unless postponed by the Director of the Census because of weather conditions.

Now, a census taken in April or May will, in my opinion, show several million more farm population than a census taken in November, and this will mean 15 or 20 more Congressmen, and 15 or 20 more votes in the Electoral College for the agricultural States. This is a prize worth fighting for, and an agreement on the April 1 date is a distinct victory for the agricultural States.

From the beginning I have appreciated the importance to the agricultural sections of having this census taken in the spring of the year, and I have made a determined fight to prevent agriculture from being ravished in the approaching census and apportionment of the membership of the House. I have vigorously opposed the plan to have the census taken in the winter months when many farm hands, farmers, and members of their families are not on the farm, but are in the cities working temporarily in great industrial plants, or engaged in other work in other States during the winter months, which is the dull season on the farm.

Those of us who have been trying to secure for agriculture a fair census, have had to combat the combined opposition of the leaders in the House and Senate, and we have been compelled to fight the Representatives who come from the great cities and from the industrial States, who want the census taken in the winter when millions of farm boys and men are temporarily in the cities where they would be counted, thereby swelling the city population and reducing the population of the agricultural communities.

Those of us who have been fighting for a square deal for agriculture have a won a worth-while victory over tremendous odds and over a militant and well-organized opposition. The Members of Congress from the agricultural States, both Democrats and Republicans, have realized the importance of this struggle over dates, and have stood together, making common cause, and as a result we are writing into this bill a provision that requires the census population to be taken in the spring of the year when there is a larger number of people on the farm than in any other season. This means that the census will show a larger farm population than would be shown if the census were taken in November. This will give the agricultural States a larger membership in the House and a larger vote in the Electoral College than they would have if the enumeration is taken in November.

There is another distinct advantage in having the agricultural population accurately enumerated. In many States the membership in the State legislature will be affected by the population census. After the 1930 census is taken, in many States the State legislative and State senatorial districts will be changed and the States redistricted according to the 1930 census. If a considerable part of the farm population is working in the cities when the census is taken, then the rural counties will have a reduced population in the State legislatures, while the cities will have a correspondingly large representation in your State legislatures.

So I repeat, it is of very great importance to have an accurate enumeration of the farm population in the coming census. The future welfare, power, and influence of agriculture depend on agriculture getting a square deal and an accurate enumeration in the approaching census.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. LOZIER. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. SLOAN. I want to congratulate the gentleman and the other conferees on the distinct victory they have achieved in changing this date. You will notice that the change is less than 10 months and more than 9 months; and, following the injunction of the Scripture to multiply, our young men will marry and multiply and replenish the earth and win next year in the census what we have failed to win for lack of numbers here.

Mr. LOZIER. I thank the gentleman for his pertinent observations, and for his contribution to a proper understanding of the importance to agriculture of having this census taken at a time when the farm population will be at home and can be accurately enumerated.

I am not going to take any more time of the House, except to say that this date is fair to the agricultural population and not unfair to the industrial population. It is fair to the country and not unfair to the cities. It is the best date for all the people of all the States. As the report is unanimous and well considered I trust it will be approved by the House.

I yield back the remainder of my time. [Applause and cries of "Vote!"]

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, the apportionment bill as it passed the Senate provided that the appointments made in the taking of the census should be under the civil service. That would have insured an intelligent, nonpartisan, and absolutely fair census being taken. That is what the country wants. In lieu of the civil-service provision we have the camouflage provision inserted, as follows:

Provided further, That in making any appointments under this act to positions in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, preference shall be given to persons discharged under honorable conditions from the military or naval forces of the United States who served in such forces during time of war and were disabled in the line of duty, to their widows, and to their wives if the husband is not qualified to hold such positions.

Of course, this provision is only meant to deceive. It would indicate that some preference was to be given ex-service men or their widows or wives. A similar provision is inserted in other laws and regulations of the Post Office Department. This provision is inserted to draw the attention away from civil-service promises. It is for nothing else. You are not deceiving anyone. Everyone knows that you can get competent enumerators to take the census in every district throughout the Nation, through the civil service, and everyone knows you have plenty of time to arrange for the examinations and make the selections long prior to April 1, 1930, when the actual enumeration begins, but you do not want to do this and you want to get around the civil-service promises that are made in your platforms, and in order to do this you camouflage it in the name of the ex-service men. Oh, how many political crimes are committed in their name.

The Republican platform in 1928 contains the following provision concerning the civil service:

The merit system in Government service originated with and has been developed by the Republican Party. The great majority of our public-service employees are now secured through and maintained in the Government under civil-service rules. Steps have already been taken by the Republican Congress to make the service more attractive as to wages and retirement privileges, and we commend what has been done as a step in the right direction.

The Democratic platform contained the following:

Grover Cleveland made the extension of the merit system a tenet of our political faith. We shall preserve and maintain the civil service.

Now, to avoid criticism and to draw the attention of the country away from a violation of these pledges the above is inserted in the pending census bill to give the ex-service men and their widows and wives preference. It is a politically adroit way of nullifying the civil-service promises. What will be done, of course, is that party leaders will be designated for each State and the States divided up into subdivisions with partisans appointed who will in turn select partisan enumerators in every district throughout the country, so this provision deceives no one.

A similar provision is contained in the rules and regulations promulgated by the Post Office Department. It is of no effect, as every Member of Congress knows. There are a number of instances in my district where ex-service men with military preference have been disregarded, and in each instance partisans appointed in their stead. This has occurred in a number of instances where ex-service men have applied for positions as rural carriers. Only last week an ex-service man, Will N. Blair, was certified as eligible, with a military preference, for appointment as postmaster at Hitchita, Okla., in my district, and the department went so far as to notify Members of Congress and Senators of the eligibility of young Blair; but instead of his being appointed, an excuse was made to call for another examination in order to afford an opportunity for a partisan to take the examination.

So you see therefore that this provision may deceive the public, but certainly no Member of Congress should be deceived by it.

I voted for the apportionment bill. The Constitution requires that the census be taken every 10 years, and in my judgment it is the plain duty of Congress to make the apportionment.

I voted against the Tinkham amendment, which was designed to cut down representation in the South. Everyone understood its purpose.

I voted for the Hoch amendment to exclude aliens from the count in making the apportionment. It is stated in debate that there are approximately 5,600,000 unnaturalized aliens in the country, and about half of them who have illegally entered and who are not citizens of the United States. Those aliens who have come to our country for the purpose of permanently residing here should be required to become citizens.

I voted to take the census on May 1, 1930, instead of on November 1, 1929, because I believe that date would find on the farm more of the rural population of the country, and for that reason enable the enumerators to take a more accurate census of the farm population.

The present conference report fixes the date as April 1, 1930, and I shall vote for that.

It was urged in the debate on the former conference report, fixing November 1, 1929, as the date for the beginning of the taking of the census, that it was done in order to have a report of the census prior to the beginning of the short term of Congress the first Monday in December, 1930, to enable Congress to make the apportionment. Of course, that argument was camouflage. Nobody in Congress ever believed that Congress would be called upon to make any further apportionment, but that it will be done by the Secretary of Commerce under the provisions of the bill.

Members of Congress may think they are fooling the country by this kind of argument but we in the House know that when any Member makes it he is looking one way and talking another.

I favor retaining the membership of the House at 435 and not increasing the number. I did not favor delegating the appointment to the Secretary of Commerce. Congress should assume its own responsibility. It is a dangerous precedent to delegate this authority which belongs to Congress. However, believing that the Constitution requires apportionment every 10 years and having voted for all apportionment bills, and being unable to secure the legislation because of the opposition of States that stand to lose one or more Members, I voted for this apportionment bill and will vote for this conference report. [Applause.]

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON].

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I am greatly pleased to see the reapportionment bill pass the last stage in the House on its way to final enactment. It marks the culmination of nearly five years of earnest effort on my part.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman never had any trouble on this side of the House with the census bill.

Mr. TILSON. Oh, the trouble was on both sides. The trouble has not been confined to one side of the House. I find that I misunderstood the gentleman. I thought he was referring to the reapportionment bill.

Mr. RANKIN. There has been no difficulty on this side of the House so far as the census bill was concerned.

Mr. TILSON. The gentleman is correct. There has been no difficulty anywhere on the census bill.

Mr. RANKIN. In other words, we have tried to secure the adoption of a census bill, but it has been blocked in other quarters.

Mr. TILSON. As the gentleman has stated, the matter of the census has not caused the trouble. The real trouble has been to secure a reapportionment law.

When I became majority leader in 1925, the first problem to which I turned my attention was reapportionment. Five years had elapsed since the 1920 census was taken and no reapportionment had been made. I felt deeply that one of the basic provisions upon which our Government is founded was being ig-

nored. Five years more would probably further accentuate the differences in the rate of growth in population in the several States, and I greatly feared that a revelation of these differences by the next census would make it impossible to reapportion without the necessity of greatly increasing the membership of the House, which I should consider most unfortunate. In casting about I struck upon the plan of passing anticipatory legislation to be effective in case the Congress in which the census is taken should fail to make reapportionment. I studied the constitutional side of the question, and became convinced that it was sound. I then called into conference my colleague, Mr. FENN, who had become chairman of the House Committee on the Census, and he agreed to introduce and sponsor such a bill, which he did.

During the Sixty-ninth Congress Mr. FENN was unable to get a favorable report out of his committee, but in order to demonstrate that at least a majority of Republicans in the House favored reapportionment it was brought up on suspension of the rules, but, of course, did not receive the necessary two-thirds to suspend the rules. In the first session of the Seventieth Congress a new bill was reported out and brought before the House for a vote, but was defeated by being recommitted to the Committee on the Census. In the second session of the Seventieth Congress it was again brought out and at last received the necessary votes and went to the Senate, where it died at the end of the Congress.

I was one of those to request President Hoover to include reapportionment in his message to the extra session of the Seventy-first Congress, and he did so. This time the Senate acted first and passed the bill. When it came to the House everyone knows what happened. In Committee of the Whole two amendments were at first added, which if they remained in the bill doomed it to certain defeat. Probably a clear majority of the House favored the Hoch amendment, which added aliens to the excluded class, while another clear majority, constituted quite differently, favored the Tinkham amendment excluding disfranchised negroes from being counted for representation. Enough Members to defeat it would not vote for the bill if either amendment remained in it, and with both in the bill it was surely doomed.

My task was to have eliminated both amendments. The method used was the simple one of offering in Committee of the Whole an amendment to strike out the entire section relating to reapportionment and insert substantially the original Senate provision in somewhat different phraseology. To secure votes enough to adopt such an amendment it was necessary to combine the two groups opposing each of the offending amendments, thus using each of these amendments to kill off the other. It was like mixing an acid with an alkali to neutralize both, or the old story of the two Kilkenny cats each destroying the other. My amendment once adopted entirely cleared the situation for upon a record vote in the House, if my amendment should fail to carry, the language of the Senate provision, not materially different, would remain in the bill.

The final result is that when President Hoover approves the bill it will become the permanent reapportionment law unless and until a new act is substituted for it hereafter; so that unless this act is repealed nevermore will there be danger of failing to reapportion after each decennial census as contemplated in the Constitution. It is a matter of personal gratification that the permanent reapportionment law will be in the exact language of the amendment offered by me.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on the conference report yesterday and who have spoken to-day be permitted to extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on the conference report yesterday and who spoke to-day may be permitted to extend their remarks. Is there objection?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, why not make the request apply to all Members of the House?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I am willing.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the census and reapportionment bill. Is there objection?

Mr. PARKS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will this be the finish of this thing? We have had it before us for a long time, and if this will end it I do not want to object, but if this is not the finish I do not want to consent to the extension of remarks or anything else.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. CHINDBLOM, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to was laid on the table.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3548. An act to continue, during the fiscal year 1930, Federal aid in rehabilitating farm lands in the areas devastated by floods in 1927;

H. R. 3600. An act to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act authorizing Maynard D. Smith, his heirs, successors, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Clair River at or near Port Huron, Mich.," approved March 2, 1929, and being Public Act No. 923 of the Seventieth Congress;

H. R. 3663. An act making appropriations for the payment of certain judgments rendered against the Government by various United States courts;

H. J. Res. 73. Joint resolution to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the American Hospital of Paris," approved January 30, 1913;

H. J. Res. 83. Joint resolution to make available funds for carrying into effect the public resolution of February 20, 1929, as amended, concerning the cessions of certain islands of the Samoan group to the United States;

H. J. Res. 86. Joint resolution making an appropriation for the International Red Cross and Prisoners of War Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1929;

H. J. Res. 88. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the extension to the post-office building at Corinth, Miss.;

H. J. Res. 91. Joint resolution to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission; and

H. J. Res. 93. Joint resolution amending an appropriation for a consolidated school at Belcourt, within the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, N. Dak.

MILK RIVER RECLAMATION PROJECT, MONTANA

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of H. R. 3317, a bill to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the paragraph of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes" (Public, No. 1033, 70th Cong.), referring to the Milk River project, Montana, be amended to read as follows:

"Milk River project, Montana: For operation and maintenance, Chinook, Malta, and Glasgow divisions, $17,000; continuation of construction, $17,000; in all, $34,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to say to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD], as I stated yesterday and I repeat it now, that you are not going to pass bills of this character until you first recognize the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] for permission to consider a simple resolution in which he is interested, and about which he spoke to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD] in my presence. I understand the Speaker has declined to recognize him, and until the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] is recognized to have that resolution considered you will not get unanimous consent to consider this particular bill or any other bill outside of the aviation bill and the one I mentioned yesterday.

Mr. WOOD. I will say to the gentleman from Texas that I have no objection whatever to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] having his resolution considered; in fact, I think it ought to be considered.

Mr. GARNER. I agree with the gentleman. The Speaker has been requested to recognize him, but, as I understand, he has declined to do so. You are not going to get unanimous consent to have some recognized on that side of the House

to pass a dozen bills when recognition is denied to one gentleman for the consideration of one resolution.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman from Texas will permit, the Chair has not declined to recognize the gentleman from Indiana, but has merely said that, there being certain other bills of this same character, the Chair thought all of those bills should be considered at the same time. The Chair will be glad to recognize the gentleman from Indiana at the proper time.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I desire to corroborate what the Chair has said. There has been no actual declination to recognize me.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has no doubt that the gentleman from Indiana will receive recognition at the proper time.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I want to make myself clear. This morning the gentleman from Montana [Mr. LEAVITT] was to see me concerning this bill as well as the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD]. I think it is a fair bill, but I think some recognition should be given to this side of the House. So far as I recall there has not been a single request made by this side of the House at this session.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. How about the Florida bugs?

Mr. SNELL. The first thing that came up during this session was from that side of the House; in fact, I think there were two of them.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL CONSULTING COMMITTEE ON RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 102, making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications, to be held at The Hague in September, 1929.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a House joint resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the sum of $35,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to remain available until June 30, 1930, to defray the expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications, to be held at The Hague in September, 1929, including travel and subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence (notwithstanding the provisions of any other act), compensation of employees, stenographic and other services by contract if deemed necessary, rent of office, purchase of necessary books and documents, printing and binding, official cards, and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, who selects these technicians?

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. As I understand, the gentleman from Indiana and the former members of the Committee on Appropriations have considered this together, both Democrats and Republicans?

Mr. WOOD. We have.

Mr. GARNER. And it is a unanimous report?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

I will state to the House what is the purpose of this legislation.

In 1927 there was a convention of all the civilized countries on earth, including a lot I never heard of before, and they adopted a treaty with reference to international radio operation. One of the terms of the treaty provided that in September of this year there should be a conference of all the participating countries with reference to making suggestions and recommending modifications after the developments of 1927, concerning interference, wave lengths, and all that sort of thing, and it is very essential that the United States, having more at stake with reference to international radio, perhaps, than any other country upon the face of the earth, should participate.

I will say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA] we asked Mr. Carr, of the State Department, who was before us this morning, the question the gentleman has propounded to me, and off the record he gave us the names of a very great many eminent gentlemen who are qualified along this line from whom the selections will be made. They are to be appointed by the Secretary of State.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will this convention go into the question of international allocation of wave lengths?

Mr. WOOD. That is one of the purposes of the convention.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And the Secretary will make the nominations or the selections.

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AIRPORTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution (H. J. Res. 100) making appropriation for the acquisition of lands for an airport or airports for the National Capital and the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a joint resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 100

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $500,000, to remain available until expended, for the acquisition by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, subject to the approval of the Joint Commission on Airports, of lands, and/or options to purchase lands, for an airport or airports adequate for the needs of the National Capital and the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That any further appropriations for the acquisition of lands and/or options to purchase lands and/or for the development of such airport or airports shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed for defraying the expenses of the District of Columbia by the District of Columbia appropriation acts for the fiscal years for which such appropriations are made.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman a question? As I understand, this legislation has the recommendation of the joint committee created by the Seventieth Congress to consider the question of aviation in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WOOD. That is correct.

Mr. GARNER. It also has the approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, which considered it this morning.

Mr. WOOD. It has the approval of those who were present this morning; yes.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman state who were present this morning?

Mr. WOOD. Yes. The chairman was present; Mr. DICKINSON, of Iowa, was present; Mr. WASON, of New Hampshire, was present; Mr. BUCHANAN, of Texas, was present; Mr. OLIVER, of Alabama, and Mr. SHREVE, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, do I understand that this appropriation of $500,000 covers only a part of the fund which will be necessary to purchase a site? How many thousand acres do you intend to purchase if this bill goes through?

Mr. WOOD. I will say to the gentleman we had a hearing this morning and it was disclosed that there are several sites in view. It is not advisable for the public to know the sites that the commission have under consideration, because, as the gentleman knows, should it become public they are considering this, that, or the other site, immediately the real estate gentlemen would get options and $250 land would go up to $1,000.

The purpose of this appropriation is to aid the commission in buying either land or options looking to the establishment of an airport. It is contemplated it will take much more than $500,000 to do this, but the only part that will be contributed by the Government is $500,000, no matter what the eventual cost may be.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. How many acres are necessary for this airport?

Mr. UNDERHILL. About 1,000.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Has the Committee on Appropriations or this joint committee on airports checked up the assessed valuation of the property included in the various sites they have been considering, so as to arrive at a reasonable estimate of the cost of the site?

Mr. WOOD. That is one of the things they will do. As I say, the very reason there should be no publicity with reference to whether they are going to buy this, that, or the other site, is

in order that the Government may not be held up by these real estate sharks.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The gentleman well knows that the Federal Treasury is quite often raided to the tune of millions of dollars by real estate speculators. This existing evil could be cured if you would have the owners of the proposed sites for this airport submit their sworn affidavits indicating the value of their properties, and then after you decide to purchase one site, certify the valuation placed upon the other pieces of property to the assessor and have the owners assessed on their own valuation. In this way you would stop the real estate speculation raids on the Public Treasury in the District of Columbia. [Applause.] In view of the statement of the gentleman from Indiana that it is necessary to keep certain matters secret in order to protect the Treasury, I shall not object to the consideration of the bill although I have been constrained to object by reason of the continual raiding of the people's Treasury by real estate speculators in the District of Columbia.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, permit me to say to the gentleman that the system of secrecy adopted now was abandoned some 30 years ago in the purchase of land for public services. Every real estate monger in the District of Columbia knows exactly what is going on, and you are not keeping any information at all from the real-estate people. If you think you are doing that, you are mistaken. This matter of an airport is of the utmost importance. It is of importance for the people of the District, for the people of the country, and for the people interested in aviation to know where this airport is going to be.

I, as a Member of Congress, resent the idea that any committee may come in and say to the House, "We know where it is going to be, but we can not tell you."

Mr. WOOD. Let me make this suggestion to the gentleman from New York, and I think he will agree with me that the plan of the committee is a good one. We can take a small sum of money and get options on a tract of land in one section near Washington and then do the same thing in a half dozen other places. Then after we have the options the Congress will be advised where these sites are. There is no desire on the part of the commission to keep from Congress where they intend eventually to locate. But for the purpose of obviating the very thing spoken of by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER], that the Treasury shall not be robbed or held up, they would like to exercise their discretion, without making public here to-day the different tracts that they have in view.

Mr. LAGUARDIA.. There is no great danger as long as we have the right of condemnation. Do not you trust the courts?

Mr. WOOD. If the gentleman will review the experience of the Government in condemnation proceedings, he will find that it costs the Government a great deal more under condemnation proceedings than they would have to pay at private purchase.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That statement coming from me would be all right, but I am rather surprised to hear it from the conservative gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. WOOD. I can give the gentleman many concrete examples.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will not the gentleman let this go over until to-morrow?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DICKINSON). Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Still reserving the right to object.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Will the gentleman from Indiana yield to me?

Mr. WOOD. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Ever since I have been in Congress I have been a member of the District Committee. It has been my one ambition sometime or other to secure for this Government some land within or without the District without paying a tremendous tribute to the real-estate operators.

Up to the present time I have failed. I can cite numerous instances where the Government has paid millions of dollars more than it ought to have paid both through direct purchase and by condemnation proceedings.

I will cite one, and that is the triangle property with which all Members are familiar. In 1923 when the bill to purchase this property was first introduced by me the triangle was assessed for something in the vicinity of $15,000,000. It could have been purchased without doubt for $17,000,000. It was a period of economy and the President refused to approve of the proposition.

Two years later Congress passed an appropriation for a $15,000,000 bridge adjacent to this property and the Assessors of the District immediately placed $2,000,000 additional value on the property. In 1928, appropriations were authorized and the property will be purchased at a cost of $50,000,000. That is what it cost the Government six years after it could have been bought for $15,000,000.

I could cite several other instances, but I will only cite one in the experience of this commission. We were very much interested in a certain tract of land not far from the city of Washington. In open hearings we began to discuss the prices and the availability of this tract of land. We found it could be bought for about $200 an acre, and a thousand acres was involved in the transaction. Two weeks later at another meeting a representative of some real estate interests came before us and stated that the land was held at $2,000 an acre.

Now, gentlemen, it may be unusual to push legislation in this way and manner, but I believe—I could almost guarantee—that we could save $2,000,000 for the District of Columbia if we could go out to-morrow and purchase this land or take options on it.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Is the gentleman on the commission?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. What is the plan of the commission—to select a site? I suppose the commission will confer with the people who are interested in a proper site, and then come in and get authorization for that particular site, or to close the deal, first?

Mr. UNDERHILL. No. There are several locations. The moment you mention one of them or two of them or three of them, the price jumps 100, 200, 300 per cent. When the Government attempted to take by condemnation proceedings certain lands for the new Botanic Gardens, the advance over the assessed valuation ran all the way from 115 per cent to 700 per cent.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But the gentleman's commission must necessarily negotiate with the owners of the land.

Mr. UNDERHILL. The commission is not going to negotiate. The Park and Planning Commission that has negotiated the purchase of land in and around the District for park purposes, through their regular channels or agents, is going to try to secure this land at the lowest possible price.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But the site will be selected by the gentleman's commission?

Mr. UNDERHILL. All of the sites are suggested by this commission.

Mr. WOOD. The final determination, the gentleman means.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Oh, yes; of course.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Can we be assured that the Park and Planning Commission, which is to obtain options on the various sites, will submit the value claimed by the owners of the site which are not purchased to the assessor, so that he can assess for full valuation? If they do that, they will prevent exploitation in this case.

Mr. UNDERHILL. I suppose they will follow the usual business method of business organizations. If you were going to build a factory in some city or State, you would not advertise that you were in the market for a certain site. You would go to some one you could trust, and ask him to secure options on the particular land you desire. After the options had been secured on that land, if the price were too high, you would go to another site, and you would buy where you could do the best for your particular interests. The Government has not been able to do that. It does not employ sound business methods that would be used by others. Congress advertises that the Government or the District is in the market for so many thousand feet or so many thousand acres of land, and then that land is optioned by men who never heretofore owned a foot of it, and it is held at a price that is almost prohibitive.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. They must have been learning from Tammany.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Oh, no. They can give Tammany points.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma. Has it ever been called to the attention of the Department of Justice that we have statutes about conspiracy to defraud the Government?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has not answered my question. What I want to find out is this:

If there are three or four proposed sites, and the owners of those sites demand of the Government certain amounts in payment for those sites after a site is selected, will the assessor of the District of Columbia then be given the actual value furnished by the owners of the rejected sites, so that he can assess them at their value designated by the owners? In that way you will save hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Let me say to the gentleman, at the risk of giving out some information valuable to land speculators, that we are not interested in the purchase of land in the District of Columbia.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Well, the purchase of land outside.

Mr. UNDERHILL. We do not hold control over that.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I shall object to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Surely the gentleman does not want to put himself in the position that he has caused the Government to pay two, three, or four million dollars extra money, because he, and he alone, thinks he has the only solution of this question?

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, the Government of the United States has a right to go out and condemn this land and take it and have a jury pass upon its value and cut down the price to suit itself.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Oh, no, no.

Mr. GARRETT. Why, certainly it has.

Mr. UNDERHILL. No; the Government of the United States has to give what the court or the jury or the referee decides the land is worth.

Mr. GARRETT. Certainly.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I have not objected, but I expect to ask for some information, and I resent the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL] as applied to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER] because the latter sees fit to exercise his constitutional right as a Representative in this House in respect to the passage of this bill, which has never been referred to any regular committee of the House. The gentleman from Massachusetts seeks to place the gentleman from Wisconsin in the category of being in a conspiracy with those who would hold up this Government in the purchase of this land, and I think that the remarks were uncalled for [applause], and that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL] was beyond his rights when he undertook to so characterize a Member of this House, who has as much right on the floor and as much right to his opinion about bills in this House as has the gentleman from Massachusetts. [Applause.]

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes; if I have the floor.

Mr. UNDERHILL. The gentleman has known me long enough to know that I never would intentionally or purposely impugn the motives of any of my colleagues. If I have established any one thing since I have been in Congress, it is a reputation for fair play. If, in the heat of argument, I reflected in any way, shape, or manner on the gentleman from Wisconsin, I withdraw everything I said, and request the reporter to eliminate it. I trust the gentleman from Wisconsin will pardon me for an unintentional error. I have made all the amends I possibly can. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I understand that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL] has devoted a great deal of time to the study of this airport question. I have served with him on the Claims Committee, of which he is chairman, and know that he is an exceptionally conscientious and hard-working Member of Congress.

The gentleman's intense desire to have a great airport in or near the Nation's Capital may have caused him to utter a few words which I might object to. However, I am not one of those who object to a unanimous-consent request because of personal animosity, temporary or permanent, and in view of what has transpired and the information obtained under the right to object, I will withdraw my objection to the consideration of the legislation. [Applause.]

Mr. BYRNS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, even at the risk of being characterized as a member of a conspiracy——

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I have withdrawn that and apologized for it. Can I do any more?

Mr. BYRNS. The gentleman could not and I will not again refer to the matter. I have always entertained a high regard for the gentleman from Massachusetts personally and officially, and gladly acquit him of any such intention, but I do not take kindly to the idea that because a Member wants to get information on a bill or objects to its consideration he is to be charged with improper motives when he is only exercising what are his rights.

I was not present at the meeting this morning. I had a hearing on a very important subject in one of the departments in which my constituents were interested. I want to ask the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD] some questions in regard to this particular bill, and first I want to say this by way of preface, that I think if we are going to continue to consider bills upon the floor of this House on the ground that somebody thinks it is an emergency, we ought to have a regular organization in the House, so that committees can function on the matters over which they have jurisdiction. [Applause.]

We are asked here in this case and in other cases to consider legislation which ought to go to a regular committee of the House, where the members of the committee could hold hearings and present their report in writing to the House, with a recommendation as to what they think should be done. As the situation is now, we have no Committee on Appropriations organized. It is true that the prospective chairman, the gentleman from Indiana, gives close consideration to these matters, but Members of the House should be enabled to properly consider legislation like this. Some Members, in good conscience, of course, believe that it is to the public interest to have these matters considered, but I do not think under the present organization of the House we should take up matters except those of a really emergency character.

I am not impressed by the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL] that this is an emergency. Of course, the price or value of land may go up, but I do not know that the prices of real estate are increasing in the city of Washington or any other place at this time, and if the matter were taken up in December I think there would be the same scramble and no more on the part of real-estate interests here to increase values and increase their profits through the transfer of their property that there is now.

There is another thing I would like to have explained. This bill undertakes to take out of the Treasury of the United States $500,000 to purchase this land, coupled with the provision in the resolution that any subsequent appropriations for the acquisition of land shall be made under the law as it now prevails, with reference to revenues in the District of Columbia, to which the United States makes a contribution.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. DYER. I understand from the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL] that none of this land which it is proposed to purchase is within the District of Columbia. I would like to ask the distinguished member of the Committee on Appropriations how he can justify our action here in this proposed legislation in providing out of the District revenues funds to purchase land not in the District of Columbia?

Mr. BYRNS. It is for the District of Columbia.

Mr. DYER. It is for the whole country.

Mr. BYRNS. I can not agree with the gentleman upon the statement that it is for the whole country. Down in my own home city, which is one-third of the size of the city of Washington, they are making an appropriation now for a quarter of a million dollars to provide an airport outside of the city limits out of the taxes paid by the citizens of that city.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That is done all over the country.

Mr. BYRNS. There is not a city of any size in this country that is not undertaking to establish airports, and they are not asking for aid from the Federal Treasury. The United States Government has an airport in the city of Washington over at Bolling Field for the War Department and the Navy Department. Why should we be called upon to make this whole contribution? Why was not this provision that is made with reference to money hereafter needed not made applicable to this $500,000?

Mr. WOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. WOOD. I will say to the gentleman that Senator BINGHAM was before us and I asked him that very question. I cited the fact that all over this country these airports had been built and maintained by the municipalities. I cited several concrete instances, and the answer is this: This is to be a commercial airport, and these are commercial airports in these cities to which I referred. The airport in the gentleman's city is a commercial port, and this can not obtain here because of the fact that there is but little commerce here. As we all know, there are no manufacturing industries here, and I hope there never will be, but the visitation to this airport will be constantly growing by reason of the increased use of the airplane.

The big business we have here is the Government, the biggest business in the world, and those who come here come in large part in the transaction of business or else seeking pleasure and education. Now, the airport for the Navy is a limited concern, and it is hardly large enough for the use of the Navy. The air-

port for the Army is a limited concern, and for the purpose of accommodating it to the uses of the Army it is proposed to enlarge it. So to my mind the answer given by Senator BINGHAM was proper and the suggestion that other cities are establishing airports for their commercial development can not apply to the city of Washington.

Mr. DYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. DYER. I want to ask the gentleman this question: Of what benefit can an airport be commercially to the city of Washington, which is not a city engaged in commerce? It is all right for my city and the gentleman's city to have airports because it is money in our pockets.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. What do you want the passengers to do? Drop from parachutes?

Mr. DYER. I wanted to know of what benefit it could be to the District of Columbia and why we should tax the people of the District for this purpose?

Mr. WOOD. I have stated as best I could the reasons why the Government should contribute, and it strikes me the reason offered by Senator BINGHAM was a very satisfactory explanation as to why we should make an exception in this case—namely, because this is to be a national airport. People come from all over the country to the National Capital not for the purpose of exploiting their commerce but for the purpose of transacting business of state, for the purpose of pleasure, or, if you please, in their intercourse between one section of the country and some other section of the country.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. The gentleman has characterized this airport as a national airport. It might be interesting and possibly have some bearing on this subject to know what foreign governments have done. I would like to know whether the gentleman has any information as to whether Croydon, the great British airport; Le Bourget, the great airport outside of Paris; or the Tempel Hof Airport, in Germany, have been constructed by national, municipal, or private funds.

Mr. WOOD. Some of them are both. Senator BINGHAM entered into that this morning and the hearings make a very complete showing. There are several in France and some in Germany.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. What are the facts?

Mr. WOOD. The government participated in the building of those airports and they are used for commercial purposes and they are also used by the government for governmental purposes.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Will the gentleman from Tennessee yield to me?

Mr. BYRNS. I yield if I have the floor.

Mr. WOOD. The gentleman from Tennessee has the floor.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] has cited the instance of his home city of Nashville, and I might as well cite the case of my home city and so might practically every Representative cite the case of his home city. In many of our cities the people are spending their own money for airports and asking the Government for nothing whatever.

The chief use of airports in most of these cities, such as the gentleman's, and my own, is for the mail service and by the National Guard and other military forces. Talk about commercial uses has little or no application. There is no commercial business worth talking about done in many of these airports throughout the country. Where there is any commercial use, it chiefly has connection with the distributing business, of which Washington is a considerable center. Washington has more business of distribution than dozens of cities which are providing airports at their own expense. The Government has already provided at its own sole expense for a Navy airport and for an Army airport in Washington and has no use for the third airport provided by this bill. It is purely a local matter for purely local purposes. Washington is the richest city per capita in the whole country and its tax rate is less than half many other cities.

When we analyze these alleged reasons why Washington should be preferred above other cities and be furnished an airport at the Government's expense they disappear. The fact is that there is no more reason why the Government should pay for an airport for the city of Washington than for the city of Birmingham, Nashville, Louisville, or any other city in the country.

Now, that is one reaction I have on this subject. Another is, we have heard talk that the Government is to make this expenditure and that is all it is to be asked to do. We have heard such talk before and yet we have found that back they came in the next session to ask the Government to do something more. The people of Washington, that is to say, the very small fraction of Washington that is vocal or is able to get its voice over to the public, is already complaining of the inadequacy of this proposed appropriation—they say it is a very small part of what they insist Congress should do for them on the airport. The morning paper records the complaint that the alleged "stepchild of Congress," but in reality the "spoiled child of Congress," is making because we do not make a more adequate appropriation. A mere $500,000 donation by the Government toward the airport "is not within decency," so they say, it is "unjust, unequal, and unfair." You can not satisfy them no matter how much you give them.

I want Washington to have everything she wants but I want Washington to pay her own way just like other cities have to do. I am tired of Washington's selfish raids on the Treasury.

Let me say to the gentleman from Tennessee that I have no desire to cut off discussion but I intend to object to this bill when the proper time is reached. It will not get through with my consent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIMMONS. Gentlemen, about this time of year the Congress is in receipt of a series of attacks directed along the line of those just mentioned by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS], and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON]. At the present time we are in the initial stages of another campaign to get more money out of the Federal Treasury for the District of Columbia. This has been evidenced by editorials appearing in the Washington press during the last two or three days, evidenced by the action of the Citizens' Advisory Council last night, evidenced again by the action of the board of trade, who, according to the press, have stated that they are going to ask the President to appoint a national committee of economic advisers to study the problem of fiscal relations of the United States and the District of Columbia.

Every study of fiscal relations that has been made, either by the House or the Senate, by the Bureau of Efficiency or by the Bureau of the Census—all of them have demonstrated the fact that Washington is now, if anything, undertaxed and not overtaxed, and that the contribution of the Federal Government is not only fair but generous. Yet, as I say, we are in the annual campaign to try to get more money out of the Federal Treasury.

I want to refer to two editorials that appeared in the press yesterday having to do with the municipal-center appropriation that passed the House last week, and, in part, with the appropriation that has been under discussion here to-day.

Yesterday morning's Washington Post contained this statement:

> The $3,000,000 fund deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia is made up exclusively of taxpayers' dollars. Not one penny of Federal money is contained therein.

That statement is absolutely false. The $7,000,000, approximately, now the surplus in the Federal Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia, has been accumulated by the wise expenditure of District funds over the past few years. It is an accumulation or a surplus made up out of the joint funds collected from the general revenues of the District of Columbia, plus the $9,000,000 contributed by the Federal Government. Anybody who knows anything about the fiscal policy and the handling of funds here knows that this is true.

The only way they can argue that that statement is true is to state that before any money is spent out of District revenues or out of taxpayers' funds, they spend the Federal Government's $9,000,000. If they want to take this angle of it, I could just as well say that before any of the $9,000,000 contributed by the Federal Government is spent, they spend all of their own money, and that this surplus is all Federal money. Neither statement is true. The surplus is made up and the money that will be spent if the Senate acts upon the municipal center resolution is the result of the savings from the combined payments of the people of the District of Columbia plus the contribution of the Government of the United States.

Then the same editorial states, going on:

> And if it is used for purchasing the site for the municipal center the Federal Government will be let off without paying even its customary niggardly share of the expense of making District improvements. This will be particularly apparent if the balance of the cost of developing the municipal center is raised through sale of the present District Building to the Government.

This refers to a proposal I made to the Secretary of the Treasury that the United States buy the present District Building, give the District credit for the present value of it, and allow the District to remain in possession and use of it until a new District Building could be built on the proposed municipal center site.

Here are the facts about the present building. The land on which the building rests was bought and paid for 50 per cent by the United States Government and 50 per cent by the people of the District of Columbia. The building was paid for in the same way. It cost approximately $2,500,000; or, in other words, the present District Building costing two and a half million dollars, is owned equitably 50 per cent by the District of Columbia and 50 per cent by the Government of the United States.

My proposal was that we not divide it in that way, but that we pay the present value of the building to the District government and allow them to build a new building from the proceeds. The District has the user right in the building. I propose to buy that right for the use of the United States. It is estimated that this cost would be about $5,000,000. I have advised the Secretary of the Treasury that I am willing to accept the value placed thereon by the present District assessor. In other words, I am proposing to give to the District of Columbia $5,000,000, or whatever they agree upon as the proper figure, in return for their investment of $1,250,000, and their right of user in the present building, and yet they complain, and the Washington Star, a few days ago, referred to this proposal as a "confiscation" of the District Building by the United States.

Yesterday, in the Evening Star, the same statement that none of this surplus was Federal money was made and I need not discuss that in view of my discussion of the statement in the Post.

Then they make the statement that "the Federal Government, which in 1921, decided that 40 per cent constituted its fair share in District appropriation bills, will be contributing approximately 20 per cent plus in the 1930 appropriations."

That statement is false and anyone can find out it is not true in five minutes. They say "20 per cent plus." The plus is 8 per cent. We are paying this year approximately 28 per cent of the cost of running the municipal government in the District of Columbia out of Federal funds. The time has come when the papers of Washington ought to be willing to tell the people of this city the truth about the subject of fiscal relations.

Then they go on and discuss the matter of a Federal airport and then wind up in the matter of the municipal center with this statement:

> The next step in providing for financing both airport and municipal center is to return to the fixed-ratio policy of appropriation.

That "fixed ratio policy" the Congress has repeatedly rejected and in my judgment will continue to reject—

> Unless there is a return to this principle, or unless the intent of that principle is accomplished by generously increasing the lump sum, this Federal airport now about to be authorized will represent a grossly unfair burden, resulting from tyrannical treatment of unrepresented taxpayers.

And then this:

> The municipal center will represent an extravagance wished on these taxpayers who must take it as a luxury and let their necessities slide by the board.

Gentlemen, I do not believe that statement represents the sentiment of the people of Washington. If it does I am ready to say that the municipal center ought to stop right where it is now.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMMONS. I yield.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Did not the Evening Star a few months ago, when the thing was first contemplated, come out with a strong editorial urging it?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes; the Evening Star was one of the first papers advocating a municipal center. They have asked for it; they have urged it; until now, when they think they are going to get it, they come out and object to paying for it. The Federal Government does not owe the District of Columbia a municipal center. If it wants a municipal center—and we were led to believe by the board of trade, the chamber of commerce, the District Commissioners, by the newspapers and others, that the municipal center was needed—I have been trying to help them to get it. Congress has said they shall have it. The House by unanimous consent at this session appropriated money for the purchase of land for the municipal center as a necessity for the District of Columbia, and not as a luxury. We can go ahead on the plan that has been advocated and develop a municipal center in Washington which would be of use to the city and a thing of beauty without increasing the tax burden unduly for the people of Washington and without increased contribution from the Federal Government and without unduly curtailing other expenditures. But if it is not done, ladies and gentlemen, by Congress it will be because of the fact that a few who are selfishly trying to save something for themselves in taxes misrepresent the sentiment of the people of Washington in this matter as to what is being and will be done. [Applause.]

THE TARIFF BILL

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the tariff.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, in discussing the 1929 tariff legislation it is well to remember that it has been passed under the same kind of a rule and under similar conditions to every other tariff bill since the days of the Civil War. Anyone that knows legislative procedure knows that in the House of Representatives a tariff bill, with all of its schedules, could not be thrown up to general amendment. For this reason some other plan must be adopted. The plan to be adopted has usually been a rule limiting amendments to committee amendments coming from the Republican side of the Ways and Means Committee. I am making this statement to show that no exceptional rule was adopted in this case, but that the usual method of procedure was followed.

It is also well to remember that the present tariff bill is as yet not a law. This bill has not made one-third of its legislative journey to the White House. The bill must pass the Senate, where it is subjected to a severe revision and review, and then it must pass through conference, where it is again revised and reviewed, and then, after the conference reports are adopted by both bodies, the same is finally sent to the White House. I suggest this for the reason that a great many people think that the House voted on the bill in the form in which it was to become a law. Such was not the case.

Agriculture has been emphasized throughout the campaign and the tariff revision was presumably for the benefit of agriculture. However, anyone knowing the personnel of the legislative machinery through which tariff revision must come knows perfectly well that it would be impossible to limit the revision to strictly agricultural schedules. Business is too good a guardian of its own cause to permit such a procedure. For this reason when the tariff bill was presented to the House it was necessary for the friends of agriculture to determine the plan of procedure and the tactics to be used by which they could secure the most beneficial results for farm products. I am convinced that this program was effectively worked out and was successful in its results. When the tariff bill reached the floor of the House many commodities produced on the farm were left without protection. A program was then adopted whereby the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee would hear the various Members of Congress asking for protection on various commodities in which they were interested. The result of this demand is shown by the amendments offered by the committee themselves to the agricultural schedules with increases as follows:

Commodities	Rates of duty		
	Act of 1922	Bill as reported	Bill as amended
Live cattle	Weighing less than 1,050 pounds each, 1½ cents per pound; weighing 1,050 pounds or more, 2 cents per pound.	No change	Weighing less than 800 pounds, 2 cents per pound; weighing 800 pounds or more, 2½ cents per pound.
Dried skimmed milk	1½ cents per pound	do	2½ cents per pound.
Dried buttermilk	do	do	Do.
Butter	12 cents per pound (increased from 8 cents by President).	12 cents per pound	14 cents per pound.
Oleomargarine and other butter substitutes	8 cents per pound	do	Do.
Blackstrap molasses for distilling purposes	¼ of 1 cent per gallon	3⅝₀₀ of 1 cent per pound of total sugars (about 2 cents per gallon).	3/100 of 1 cent per pound of total sugars.

Commodities	Rates of duty		
	Act of 1922	Bill as reported	Bill as amended
Olive oil in packages weighing less than 40 pounds	7½ cents per pound	No change	8½ cents per pound.
White or Irish potatoes	50 cents per 100 pounds	do	75 cents per 100 pounds.
Pecans:			
Not shelled	3 cents per pound	do	5 cents per pound.
Shelled	6 cents per pound	do	10 cents per pound.
Tomatoes:			
Tomato paste	40 per cent ad valorem	25 per cent ad valorem	40 per cent ad valorem.
Prepared or preserved (canned)	15 per cent ad valorem	do	Do.
Onions	1½ cents per pound (increased from 1 cent by President).	1¾ cents per pound	2 cents per pound.
White clover seed	3 cents per pound	5 cents per pound	6 cents per pound.
Ladino clover seed	2 cents per pound	do	Do.
Bluegrass seed	do	No change	5 cents per pound.
Cattle hides and skins	Free	do	10 per cent ad valorem.
Broomcorn	do	do	$10 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Rice straw and rice fiber	do	do	Do.
Wrapper tobacco:			
Unstemmed	$2.10 per pound	do	$2.50 per pound.
Stemmed	$2.75 per pound	do	$3.15 per pound.
Flaxseed	56 cents per bushel (increased from 40 cents by President).	56 cents per bushel	63 cents per bushel.
Peanuts, shelled	4 cents per pound	6 cents per pound	7 cents per pound.
Locust and carob beans and pods and seeds thereof	8 cents per pound under paragraph 762	No change	Free.

You will note that the increases in the right-hand column were granted by amendment of the Ways and Means Committee after these hearings and were a direct result of the drive made by the friends of the farmer for increased protection.

It is true that many increases were granted on other commodities but when you study the list of commodities on which other increases were granted you will find that in volume of trade they are very insignificant so far as the farmer is concerned. For instance, there has been a marked increase on saddles, which is listed as one of the offsets to the benefits received by the farmer; also on velvet ribbons, braids, bristles, cotton rags, pipe bowls, dolls, toys, and so forth.

The thing I want to suggest is that the farmer sells livestock from his farm every year, butter every week, and milk every day. These tariff schedules are beneficial to him every day in the year, while on many of the manufactured schedules he is not interested in the price of the commodity from a purchaser's standpoint more often than once a year and on some of them once in a lifetime. In fact, we do not buy any more saddles in Iowa. We sell butter every day and cattle every year.

I am making this suggestion for the reason that those who attempt to show that agriculture has not been given fair consideration are reaching a conclusion that nothing but experience will demonstrate. It has always been my theory that if you permitted the farmer to get a fair return on what he had for sale, he would govern his purchases of other commodities according to his available funds, and that if you increased his returns on the farm he could regulate his expenditures to fit his own economic condition.

As an illustration, I want to suggest that I am a convert to the fact that under our present tariff system the only plausible way to approach a problem is to start with the raw product and grant a tariff on all of the processed products therefrom, clear up to the finished product purchased by the consumer. A great deal has been said about shoes. Raw hides has been one of the commodities over which tariff debate has been waged for many years. We finally were granted a low ad valorem duty on hides, and with this duty came the compensating duties on leather and shoes. In approaching this question it is well to remember that in former years we had exactly the same discussion over a tariff on wool and compensatory duties on cloth and clothing. The same argument was made against a tariff on wool that is now being made against a tariff on hides. However, who challenges the advisability of a tariff on wool at the present time? I am thoroughly convinced that a tariff on hides will be reflected in the price of cattle. Those opposing the tariff on hides are the largest shoe manufacturers in the United States. However, the early negotiations of the Ways and Means Committee indicated a tariff on leather and a tariff on shoes with no duty on hides. Just remember that the tariff on shoes requested, as well as the tariff on leather requested, was even higher than the tariff now granted with a tariff also recommended on hides.

The leather business is prostrate in the United States; the shoe business is meeting competition from Czechoslovakia that is very severe. Advertisements are now being put in the various papers showing shoes, both men's and women's, for sale at a low price made in Czechoslovakia. We also find that under the old McKinley tariff bill the tariff on hides was 15 per cent, on leather 20 per cent, and on shoes 25 per cent. For a great many years in Canada the tariff on hides has been 17½ per cent, the tariff on leather 25 per cent, and the tariff on shoes 30 per cent. With our experimental schedule here we have a lower compensatory duty on both leather and shoes than has ever been granted in any other tariff bill in this country or any other country so far as I know. I am simply wanting to impress upon you the conclusion that the experiment is worth while at these rates and that the economic adjustment can be made as experience develops the facts as to just what the proper compensatory rates should be.

The legislative program adopted by those interested in farm protection was to secure from the committee in every available way the very best protective rates on farm commodities that could be secured, on the theory that these rates could be held in the Senate and they would be able to be carried through the conference and really written into law. For this reason we adopted the theory of not attacking a reduction in other rates to which many of us were opposed, but permitting those rates to become the subject of public criticism and attacked before the Senate. Many of us believe that before this bill is really through conference the excessive rates on some building materials and other commodities which to us are apparently too high will be reduced, while, on the other hand, the farm rates that we have put into the bill will be able to carry through in the law until the bill is placed on final passage. In my judgment, in this way we are going to secure for agriculture the very best possible results that can be secured from the present Congress under present economic conditions.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. If there are any other gentlemen who desire to address the House; if so, perhaps it better be determined now.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes with reference to one of my colleagues.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes after the address by the gentleman from Florida.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GARNER. Reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object to gentlemen making speeches, but I would like to ask if the Speaker is to recognize anyone else this afternoon to ask unanimous consent to pass legislation?

The SPEAKER. The Chair would prefer to answer that question at the conclusion of the remarks of the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. GARNER. The situation is this: I will suggest to the Speaker and to the gentleman from Connecticut that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] has a little resolution that has been investigated by gentlemen on that side of the House, and to which they see no objection. But I understand

it is being held back so that it may connect with other legislation such as the gentleman from North Dakota is about to address himself to. I do not like that kind of an arrangement. I think the Ludlow resolution should be submitted to the House, and if there is any objection let those who object take the responsibility. This continual putting him off does not seem fair to him. I am not going to object to these speeches, but I do give you a little warning about future legislation.

Mr. HOWARD rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Nebraska rise?

Mr. HOWARD. I do not want to interfere with the gentleman from North Dakota, but I am going to remind the gentleman from Texas that there will be another request for special legislation. The Speaker has kindly consented to recognize me for that purpose, and I wanted to make that known.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to the Chair recognizing anyone in the House for the purpose of asking unanimous consent for the consideration of any legislation, but it occurs to me that if we are going to have an hour's speech making and then unanimous consent, it will be a little out of order. We might first have had all of our unanimous consents, and then go on with speech making until 4 or 5 o'clock this afternoon if necessary.

The SPEAKER. Under the circumstances the Chair will not put these requests until after the conclusion of the remarks of the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURTNESS].

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I do not want the Chair to put me in the attitude of objecting to the requests of these gentlemen. The Chair can take the responsibility of not submitting them if he desires to do so.

The SPEAKER. The Chair always likes to have the advice of the gentleman from Texas. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURTNESS].

THE ONE THOUSANDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALTHING, IN ICELAND

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Speaker, the occasion of my asking for this time this afternoon is to call attention of the House to a resolution which I introduced at the opening of the session, House Joint Resolution 2. In June of next year the very interesting little country of Iceland is going to hold a most remarkable celebration, because it will celebrate at that time the one thousandth anniversary of the establishment of the Icelandic Parliament, known as the Althing. Invitations to attend this celebration have been extended to all representative countries throughout the civilized world, including an invitation to the United States. The reasons impelling me to introduce my resolution are set forth in the preamble to the resolution, which I shall read, with the indulgence of the House:

Whereas Iceland, that most remarkable saga land of Europe, a sovereign State in a union with Denmark, will celebrate in 1930 the one thousandth anniversary of the establishment of its legislative body, and has invited the United States to participate therein; and

Whereas the present Parliament of Iceland, the Althing, was established in 930 on the famous "Thingvellir," not far from the present capital, and as a parliamentary body has a history spanning a greater number of centuries than that of any existing nation, and as such is an inspiration to all democratic governments; and

Whereas the first white man to set foot on American soil was a native son of Iceland, Leif Ericson (the son of Eric the Red, a Norwegian who had settled in Iceland), an able and fearless sailor, who in 985 accompanied his father to Greenland, and thereafter went thence on a cruise to Norway, and on the return trip in the year 1000 discovered the American mainland, which feat constitutes the beginning of authentic American history; and

Whereas the history of this intrepid little nation is otherwise in many ways interwoven with that of our own country through the scholarly influence of its remarkable literature and particularly by the settlement in the great Northwest of a goodly number of thrifty, hard-working, and intelligent people from Iceland who with their descendents not only constitute a noteworthy fraction of our best citizens but have also contributed much to the prosperity, the education, and scientific knowledge, the business acumen, the arts, and the culture of our Nation: Therefore be it resolved, etc.

Following this preamble in the enacting portion of the resolution I have provided for two things, first, the acceptance by the President of the invitation to participate in the celebration, including the appointment of five official delegates, and secondly, for the presentation by the Government of the United States of a suitable statue of or memorial to Leif Ericsson as a gift of the people of the United States to the people of Iceland.

As already stated, the present Parliament of Iceland was established in 930, and spans a greater history than that of any other legislative body in the world to-day. So, evidently, the celebration is the commemoration of a most unusual and important historical event, in which all the civilized world is interested and particularly the students of representative government and all people who enjoy the blessings thereof.

I will submit here this afternoon not my own views with reference to the importance of a matter of this sort, but rather the views of a typical, eminent student and historian. Let me quote from a lecture delivered by the Hon. James Bryce, which will be found in the chapter on primitive Iceland in the compilation of lectures entitled "Studies in History and Jurisprudence." There Mr. Bryce said:

Iceland is known to most men as a land of volcanoes, geysers, and glaciers. But it ought to be no less interesting to the student of history as the birthplace of a brilliant literature in poetry and prose, and as the home of a people who have maintained for many centuries a high level of intellectual cultivation. It is an almost unique instance of a community whose culture and creative power flourished independently of any favoring material conditions, and, indeed, under conditions in the highest degree unfavorable. Nor ought it to be less interesting to the student of politics and laws as having produced a constitution unlike any other whereof records remain, and a body of law so elaborate and complex that it is hard to believe that it existed among men whose chief occupation was to kill one another.

After describing the early history of Iceland, including the settlement thereof by the Norse vikings, Mr. Bryce describes the spot known as Thingvellir, the place where the 1930 celebration will be held, and continues:

Here, accordingly, Ulfljot having in the meantime returned from Norway with his materials for legislation, the first Althing, or General Assembly of all Iceland met in A. D. 930, and here it continued to meet year after year for a fortnight in the latter half of June until the year 1800, one of the oldest national assemblies in the civilized world and one of the very few which did not, like the English Parliament and the Diet of the Romano-Germanic Empire, grow up imperceptibly and, so to speak, naturally, from small beginnings, but was formally and of set purpose established by what would have been called, had paper existed, a paper constitution; that is to say, by the deliberate agreement of independent groups of men seeking to attain the common ends of order and justice.

It will be borne in mind that this chapter was originally prepared by Mr. Bryce as a lecture before the reestablishment of the Althing as the governing assembly of Iceland. When the publication was authorized in 1901, Mr. Bryce added a note to the matter above quoted as follows:

Since this lecture was delivered the Althing which since 1843 had led a feeble life at Reykjavik as a sort of advisory council, has been reestablished as a representative governing assembly under a new constitution granted to Iceland in 1874. It now meets every second year at Reykjavik.

Mr. Bryce closes his essay on primitive Iceland with the following eulogy to this small, remarkable country:

And it is beyond doubt chiefly owing to the profusion and the literary splendor of these works of a remote antiquity—works produced in an age when England and Germany, Italy and France had nothing better than dull monkish annalists or the reciters of such a tedious ballad epic as the Song of the Nibelungs—that the Icelandic language has preserved its ancient strength and purity and that the Icelandic nation, a handful of people scattered round the edge of a vast and dreary wilderness, has maintained itself, in face of the overwhelming forces of nature, at so high a level of culture, virtue, and intelligence.

Enough has been said to indicate the importance of the event that is to be commemorated. It naturally follows that the United States should and must be interested therein. This Nation could not afford not to accept the invitation even though there were no specific ties between them.

When we realize, however, how the history of Iceland is interwoven with that of our own country, we find added reasons for participation, and I submit excellent reasons for doing more than is ordinarily done in accepting invitations from other countries to participate in the commemoration of some historic event of especial importance to such foreign country.

First of all, we find that the first white man who set foot on American soil was a native son of Iceland, Leif Ericsson. There is no longer any dispute as to the discovery of America by the Norsemen. Such discovery is accepted as a historic fact by all authorities.

It seems entirely unnecessary to cite specific proofs thereof. It is, however, interesting to note that President Coolidge in an address delivered on June 8, 1925, in his capacity as Chief Executive of this Nation, before the so-called Norwegian centennial celebration at the Minnesota State Fair Grounds, in unequivocal language recognized such discovery. Let me quote the following interesting excerpts from that well-prepared address:

But even before William of Normandy had conquered at Hastings, Leif, the son of Eric, near 500 years before Columbus, appears to have found the New World. Indeed, there seems little doubt that several centuries before Columbus saw the light of day there was born upon American soil, of Norse parents, a boy who afterwards became so great a mathematician and astronomer that his studies may have contributed much to the fund of knowledge which helped Columbus formulate his vision of the world as we know it. Among the fascinating chapters in the history of the Dark Ages is the story of Iceland. As a little Norse Republic it maintained itself for several centuries as one of the real repositories of ancient culture in a world whose lamp of learning seemed near to flickering out. We have long known of the noble Icelandic literature which was produced during those generations of the intellectual twilight; but we know too little of the part which Iceland performed as an outpost of the sturdy northern culture in bridging over the gulf of darkness between the ancient and modern eras of history.

These sons of Thor and Odin and the great free north shape themselves in the mind's eye as very princes of high and hardy adventure. From Norway to Iceland, from Iceland to Greenland, from Greenland to the mainland—step by step they worked their way across the North Atlantic.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTNESS. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Is the gentleman aware of the fact that historians of considerable repute in the world attribute the discovery of America in the sixth century to the Irish?

Mr. BURTNESS. I have not heard of it. But I will say that if substantial evidence is submitted that they did discover it, we certainly ought to give them very great credit for so doing.

This resolution is simply a recognition of an honor due to that country which all historians now concede gave birth to that intrepid sailor and viking adventurer who did discover America in the year 1000. Certainly that does not detract from any of the honor that this country owes and readily yields to anyone else, including the rediscovery of America in 1492 by the fearless sailor from Genoa, Christopher Columbus.

Mr. GREEN. Under the auspices of a great Spanish Government.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. And the gentleman will say that at least we have tangible, living historical record of the discovery of Columbus.

Mr. BURTNESS. And we have likewise ample historical records of the discovery of this country by Leif Ericsson, as to which I am sure the gentleman and my friend agree.

Mr. Speaker and Members, I have been very much pleased with the fine editorial comment which has been given to this resolution since it was introduced, a comment has been spontaneous and without any propaganda or anything of that sort. I have here a reprint of an editorial in the New York Evening Post, which I shall not take the time to read, but which with others I may append by way of extension if granted. In this morning's issue of the New York Times I find an editorial headed Iceland's Millennial, which is so appropriate in view of the fact that the eyes of the world are now directed to the country of Iceland because of the air flight to that country by the Swedish flyers and who will continue on therefrom, that I shall read it:

ICELAND'S MILLENNIAL

While the eyes of the west are turned toward Iceland, in the hope that the Swedish flyers may be able to continue in their course, Iceland's entire population of 100,000 is by their visit only for the moment diverted from thoughts of the celebration next year of the thousandth anniversary of the establishment of its parliament. It was in the year 930 A. D. that the "Althing," its legislative assembly, was organized. Though its powers have been subject to change, it has been the continuous existence for these thousand years and has recently come into virtually complete autonomy, subject with Denmark to the same King.

A joint resolution has been introduced in Congress by Representative BURTNESS, of North Dakota, authorizing the President of the United States to accept the invitation of the Government of Iceland to participate in the celebration. The resolution provides that a special delegation of five official representatives of the American people shall be sent on this special mission. The preamble recites that the history of this intrepid little people is interwoven with our own through the scholarly influence of its literature and through the contribution to our prosperity and culture of a goodly number of descendants of Iceland in America—40,000 descendants in Canada and the United States, it is estimated. Moreover, the persistence of a legislative body through so many centuries deserves recognition by other peoples that have themselves made successful use of a parliamentary system, and especially by our own country, to which Iceland is a near neighbor, no farther away than San Francisco is from New York.

Another reason is offered. It was a native son of Iceland, Leif Ericsson, son of Eric the Red, who in the year 100 "discovered the American mainland." The location of Vinland is not definitely established. And Leif Ericsson may not, as a recent American poet has put it, "Have come rowing up the Charles River in the sea-battered dragon ships." But somewhere on the mainland he did doubtless land, and the genealogy of many living is traced back to the child of Thorfin Karlsefne, the first white child, so far as known, born on this continent. It is proposed that a "suitable statue" of Leif Ericsson shall be presented as a gift of the American people to the people of Iceland in connection with the celebration. We should at any rate be represented there as a Nation, and if the Government does not go so far as to send the statue of Leif, private funds should provide this monument to him, of whose exploit it has been said:

"Not till Leif's sons set foot upon the moon
Will such a deed as his be done again."

Immigrants from Iceland and their descendants have in more recent times contributed much to our Nation. They are found in substantial settlements in the Northwestern States. Most of them are farmers of a high degree of intelligence, thrifty and capable, tremendously interested in education, and constituting one of the finest elements in our American citizenship. Many are well-known professional men—educators, lawyers, judges, doctors, and clergymen. A substantial number are found in our larger cities devoting their time to literature, painting, sculpture, and other arts. A few have made pronounced success in commercial pursuits. As typical of the adventurous spirit, the intelligence, the energy, and the thorough preparation of the old vikings, I might mention the world-renowned Icelandic-American, Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

Much could appropriately be said at this time with reference to the contribution of the Norse people generally, not only to this country but to England as well. Lack of time forbids so doing, but I might say that the coveted right possessed by Americans and by the people in almost all free governments of the right of trial by jury originated, as far as my investigation discloses, with the Norse people. Everyone on the floor this afternoon knows that it was through the influence of the Normans and other settlers of Norse blood in England that the right of trial by jury was granted to the people of that great country, but long before that time the jury system had been in force and effect in the little country of Iceland. Is it, therefore, remarkable that the Hon. James Bryce paid the liberty-loving people of that little nation such a wonderful tribute as that which I read to you a few moments ago?

Have I not made out my case in favor of this resolution? Is not the cause and success of representative government wherever same is found in the world worthy of recognition by the greatest Republic on the face of the earth? Is not the discoverer of America worthy of having a suitable memorial built for him in his native land out of the Treasury of the United States?

I hope soon to get an opportunity to call up this resolution for action on the floor, and I bespeak for it favorable consideration at your hands. You would honor America more by such action than you would honor Iceland.

By way of extension granted me I include herewith a couple of editorials and other documents. The first is an editorial from the May 31, 1929, issue of the New York Evening Post, and is as follows:

AMERICA AND ICELAND

One matter upon which Senate and House should find no difficulty in agreeing is the joint resolution authorizing the President to accept the invitation of the Kingdom of Iceland to participate in the celebration next year of the one thousandth anniversary of the founding of the Icelandic Legislative Assembly, the Althing, and as signalizing our interest in this occasion to present to the people of Iceland a statue of Leif Ericsson, discoverer of the American mainland in the year 1000. This would be a graceful and impressive international act. In 1874 our American poet, Bayard Taylor, went to the millennial celebration of the discovery of Iceland as representative of the New York Tribune. As he approached the shores of that country he was inspired to write a poem of greeting which he entitled "America to Iceland" and which will doubtless be frequently reprinted and recited in connection with next year's celebration. The poem is as follows:

We come, the children of thy Vinland,
The youngest of the world's high peers,
O land of steel and song and saga,
To greet thy glorious thousand years.

Across the sea the son of Eric
Dared with his venturous dragon's prow;
From shores where Thorfinn set thy banner,
Thy latest children seek thee now.

Hail, motherland of skalds and heroes,
By love of freedom hither hurled,
Fire in their hearts, as in thy mountains,
And strength like thine to shake the world.

When war and ravage wrecked the nations,
The bird of song made thee her home;
The ancient gods, the ancient glory,
Still dwelt within thy shores of foam.

Here as a fount may keep its virtue,
While all the rivers turbid run,
The manly growth of deed and daring
Was thine, beneath a scantier sun.

Set far apart, neglected, exiled,
Thy children wrote their runes of pride,
With power that brings in this, thy triumph,
The conquering nations to thy side.

What though thy native harps be silent,
The chord they struck shall ours prolong,
We claim thee kindred, call thee mother,
O land of saga, steel, and song.

The next is an editorial published in April by the Grand Forks Herald, a daily newspaper published at Grand Forks, N. Dak. It is as follows:

HONORING A PEOPLE

It was appropriate that the resolution authorizing the President to accept the invitation to be represented at the thousandth anniversary celebration of Icelandic government should come from a North Dakotan. One of the oldest and largest settlements of Icelanders on the continent is in the North Dakota district represented by Congressman BURTNESS, and that settlement has given to the State and to the Nation some of their distinguished citizens. In the resolution covering the subject, Mr. BURTNESS paid high and deserved tribute to the character of these people and to the history of the land from which they are derived.

It is due very largely, of course, to its isolated position that Iceland has preserved down through the centuries its purity of race, language, and culture. But isolation has its dangers. Seldom in the course of history has a small group, cut off from communication with the rest of the world, escaped deterioration. Habits have become fixed, minds have become closed, and little by little there has been a slipping backward until what there was of real civilization has been lost.

It has not been so with the people of Iceland. It is true that they were not separated entirely from the rest of the world, for their hardy and enterprising men braved the dangers of the deep, carried on commerce with the lands which their forefathers had left, and, with Leif Ericsson, explored lands unknown to the civilized world of that day. Yet there was isolation. The little country was far off the usual road of travel, and in the main the people who inhabited it spent their lives there. From some source they had brought with them elements of character which made their history different from that of other peoples somewhat similarly situated. They had within themselves the elements which made for wholesome living and constructive thinking. When the first representative government was established in Iceland, Alfred the Great of England had only recently been gathered to his fathers. In the millennium that has passed England has experienced several revolutions, has suffered from numerous civil wars, and has passed through numerous constitutional changes. During the same long period Iceland has maintained intact its own system of government, making such changes as seemed wise from time to time, but always in a regular and orderly manner. Her people have been given the advantages of education, and her scholars and writers have kept pace with the thinking of the world and with its achievements in literature. There has been no deterioration, but rather continuous and orderly progress, and the little nation which is soon to celebrate its thousandth anniversary may well be proud of the achievements of 10 centuries of history.

I also include the report made on my resolution by the Secretary of State in response to a request for a report thereon by the Hon. STEPHEN G. PORTER, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. That report is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
May 29, 1929.

The Hon. STEPHEN G. PORTER,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. PORTER: In reply to your letter of May 13 requesting a report on House Joint Resolution 2, introduced by Representative BURTNESS, to authorize the President to appoint representatives to the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing and to present to the people of Iceland a statue of Leif Ericsson, I have pleasure in informing you that upon February 23 last the department received from the presidents of the Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom of Iceland an invitation to the Government of the United States to send special representatives to take part in this anniversary, which will be held about the end of June, 1930.

On March 8 the department in a note to the minister of Denmark requested that through his kind intermediary the presidents of the Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom of Iceland be informed that this Government deeply appreciated this courteous invitation, but sincerely regretted that it would be unable to accept it.

While the Department of State is not in a position to recommend favorable action upon the proposed resolution, it has no objection to the measure, if for any reason Congress should think it wise favorably to accept it.

I am, my dear Mr. PORTER, very sincerely yours,

H. L. STIMSON.

PULASKI CELEBRATION

The SPEAKER. The Chair is now prepared to recognize the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], and following him the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURTNESS].

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 50.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Joint Resolution 50

Joint resolution to provide for the observance of the one hundredth and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski

Whereas October 11, 1779, marks, in American history, the date of the heroic death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, who died from wounds recieved on October 9, 1779, at the siege of Savannah, Ga.; and

Whereas the States of Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, New York, Minnesota, Maryland, New Jersey, Illinois, and other States of the Union have, by legislative enactment, designated October 11, 1929, to be "General Pulaski's Memorial Day"; and

Whereas October 11, 1929, marks the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of General Pulaski, and it is but fitting that such date should be observed and commemorated with suitable patriotic exercises: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States is requested, by proclamation, (1) to invite the people of the United States to observe October 11, 1929, as the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, Revolutionary War hero, by holding such exercises and ceremonies in schools, churches, or other suitable places as may be deemed appropriate in commemoration of the death of General Pulaski, and (2) to provide for the appropriate display of the flag of the United States upon all governmental buildings in the United States on such date.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, it is to me a source of gratification that the first measure which it is my fortune to pilot through the Congress of the United States tenders the homage of a grateful country to one of the most dashing and engaging personalities the world has ever known, a zealous friend of humanity whose restless and unconquerable spirit played a superhero's part on war's great stage when the greatest nation of all time was being born in the travail of revolution, and heroes were the common mold of men.

No feeble tribute of mine could add to the laurels that history has placed on the brow of Gen. Casimir Pulaski. I shall therefore content myself with a simple statement of the gladness it affords me to be the author of a measure upon which the Congress this day has placed the stamp of its approval and which now goes to the President, requesting him to proclaim October 11 next as Pulaski sesquicentennial memorial day and to invite all of the people under our flag to assemble in convenient places on that day, and by such ceremonies as they may devise pay their tributes of reverence to the great son of Poland who loved us so much that he crossed the seas to fight for us, whose loyalty ended only when he gave his life that America might be free.

In the world's solemn history Casimir Pulaski stands out like a mountain peak as a protagonist of human freedom. He was born in one of the blackest periods of Poland's tragic subjugation, when his compatriots were crushed by a cruel conspiracy against the rights of man, a league of infamy between the

strong to crush the weak. Never was there a more pathetic picture of selfishness, rapacity, and violence than Poland presented when Pulaski was a youth. He became the articulate voice of a mercilessly oppressed but unsubdued people. That voice rang through Poland; it rang through Europe; it reached the throne of Russia and the answer from the throne was "Death to liberty!"

The star of freedom in Poland had set. With infinite sadness in his heart and the gibbet staring him in the face, Pulaski made his way to Turkey and thence to Paris, where he learned that in America a new field was opening where he might unsheath his sword for the same rights of mankind, the same immutable laws of justice for which he had fought in his own Poland.

I am not going to retrace now the record of General Pulaski's glorious achievements in behalf of America. From the time he gave his hand and his heart to General Washington until death claimed him at the siege of Savannah, only a little over two years later, he wrought gloriously. Unable to speak a word of English when he pledged his loyalty to Washington as a volunteer, he soon proved himself a genius of cavalry, and at Brandywine, at Germantown, and a score of other battle fields he laughed at death and wrote his name among the immortals. In the affections of posterity he has an abiding place. Around the firesides and in the vast, crowded halls of the future, wherever worth is recognized and genius is extolled, his achievements will be recalled with pride by countless generations yet unborn. On October 11 it will be 150 years since he gave the last full measure of devotion and his body was committed to the sea, but the glory of his services to mankind does not dim with age, and no doubt citizens everywhere will rally to the President's proclamation to honor him, for certainly he won his title to the Nation's grateful remembrance.

THE ONE THOUSANDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALTHING, IN ICELAND

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 2.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 2

Joint resolution to authorize the President to accept the invitation of the Kingdom of Iceland to participate in the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing and in connection therewith to present to the people of Iceland a statue of Leif Ericson

Whereas Iceland, that most remarkable saga land of Europe, a sovereign State in a union with Denmark, will celebrate in 1930 the one thousandth anniversary of the establishment of its legislative body, and has invited the United States to participate therein; and

Whereas the present Parliament of Iceland, the Althing, was established in 930 on the famous "Thingvellir," not far from the present capital, and as a parliamentary body has a history spanning a greater number of centuries than that of any existing nation, and as such is an inspiration to all democratic governments; and

Whereas the first white man to set foot on American soil was a native son of Iceland, Leif Ericson (the son of Eric the Red, a Norwegian who had settled in Iceland), an able and fearless sailor, who in 985 accompanied his father to Greenland, and thereafter went thence on a cruise to Norway, and on the return trip in the year 1000 discovered the American mainland, which feat constitutes the beginning of authentic American history; and

Whereas the history of this intrepid little nation is otherwise in many ways interwoven with that of our own country through the scholarly influence of its remarkable literature, and particularly by the settlement in the great Northwest of a goodly number of thrifty, hard-working, and intelligent people from Iceland who with their descendants not only constitute a noteworthy fraction of our best citizens but have also contributed much to the prosperity, the education, and scientific knowledge, the business acumen, the arts, and the culture of our Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to accept the invitation of the Presidents of the Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom of Iceland (the Althing) to the Government of the United States of America to appoint official representatives of the American people to the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing, the National Parliament of Iceland, by appointing and sending five special representatives to take part in this celebration on behalf of the Government of the United States of America; and the President be, and he is hereby, further authorized and requested to procure a suitable statue of Leif Ericson and present the same as a gift of the American people to the people of Iceland in connection with the American participation in such celebration.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the expense of participation by the Government of the United States in the said celebration as aforesaid an appropriation of such sum as may be necessary is hereby authorized to include transportation, subsistence, or per diem in lieu of subsistence (notwithstanding the provisions of any previous act), sculptors' fees, and such other expenses as the President shall deem appropriate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I want to ask the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURTNESS] whether or not he will consent to strike out his whereas clauses, because I do not believe that the House of Representatives by unanimous consent ought to attempt to write history? We may have differences of opinion as to certain historical facts and there is no use to inject the issue in this discussion. We all agree on the desirability of participating in the anniversary of the establishment in Iceland of the first parliamentary government of the world, and we all have the greatest admiration and love and affection for the people of Iceland. We should not mar the occasion by injecting something that is controversial, and by an attempt to place the American Congress on record on a much-mooted question. I think the gentleman can achieve his purpose with the adoption of the resolution and follow the well-established custom of the House by striking out the preamble and the whereas clauses.

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman that in drawing this resolution I drew it very carefully, so that if it were found advisable for the preamble to be stricken out it might be stricken out and the resolution itself would still be legislatively complete.

It is true the preamble is not necessary, so far as a legislative act is concerned. However, I have this in mind: This is a resolution which, if agreed to, is passed in a way to honor another country, and what we say in this preamble, or what I have tried to say in the preamble, shows some of the reasons why we are particularly interested in participating in the celebration. It refers to the contributions which this country has received from Iceland not only because of the fact that a native son of that country first set his foot upon this continent but also by way of recognition of citizenship of that country who have come to our shores and who have made splendid American citizens and contributed much to our Nation in many ways. In view of the fact that the enactment of this resolution would be an international act indicating good will and friendship, I was in hopes that Congress would depart from the usual legislative rule and permit the preamble to stay in. I understand from the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. PORTER], that a preamble has been quite customary in the case of resolutions dealing with international matters.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. BURTNESS. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. How much does the gentleman estimate it will cost to build the statue proposed?

Mr. BURTNESS. My best information is that it will not cost more than $50,000. That is the information given to me by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE]. That is about the price usually paid for statues which have come under the jurisdiction of his committee.

Mr. SNELL. What would be the expense of participating in this celebration?

Mr. BURTNESS. Only a few thousand dollars.

Mr. SNELL. We have been appropriating much more than that this morning for an international radio conference.

Mr. BURTNESS. The expense would be only for five delegates, who would serve without pay; just the expense of sending them.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. You would want to send them in proper style. You would not want to send them over in the steerage.

Mr. BURTNESS. Certainly; but I do not think it necessary to send the United States Army or Navy or a large retinue of attachés over there.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I hope the gentleman will agree to my suggestion to strike out the preamble. He accomplishes his purpose in the resolution without the preamble. Why start something?

Mr. BURTNESS. Of course, under the situation existing in the special session, I realize that we can do this only by unanimous consent, and that I must yield to any serious objection that the gentleman makes. I only take the position that the gentleman should not insist on his stand. The preamble is only explanatory and hurts no one. I stated frankly to the House that the legislation proposed would still be complete without the preamble——

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And carry out the purpose the gentleman has in mind, to which we all have agreed.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTNESS. Yes; certainly.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. I did not intend, in propounding the question I did to the gentleman from North Dakota, to question the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, to whom the credit is given by most of the historians of the world, but merely to suggest, as Napoleon said on one occasion, that history is a fable agreed upon, and there are many accounts of the discovery of America, and in one of them credit is given to the Irish for the first discovery of America. That historical or traditional voyage was made by St. Brendan, who was, in accordance with Irish song and story, accompanied by a number of Irish heroes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I insist on striking out the preamble.

Mr. BURTNESS. I will therefore yield to the suggestion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA] and, if consent is given for consideration, will not object to striking out the preamble.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTNESS. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman assure Congress that he will not come back later and ask for an appropriation in excess of $3,000?

Mr. BURTNESS. The amount to be expended is a matter that can be properly safeguarded and taken care of by the Appropriations Committee when they get the exact estimates as to what the cost of the statue and the expenses of delegates will be.

Mr. GARNER. I do not want to object to the gentleman's resolution. The only objection I can see to it now is as to what it is going to cost the Government. The gentleman ought to be able to say and assure the House that he will not come back for a greater sum. The gentleman has said it would cost three or four thousand dollars.

Mr. BURTNESS. Oh, no; that was for the expenses of the delegates. I said $50,000 for the statue, which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] tells me seems to be the usual cost of a statue worth while.

Mr. GARNER. In other words, this resolution will cost $54,000?

Mr. BURTNESS. Yes; approximately that.

Mr. GARNER. At least?

Mr. BURTNESS. Yes; that is my best estimate on available information.

Mr. GARNER. I would like to know what the gentleman from Connecticut thinks about this resolution.

Mr. TILSON. I think it ought to be passed. I think this is one of those handsome things we ought to agree to.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, to what committee would this bill originally go?

Mr. BURTNESS. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and if I had had the time in my discussion this afternoon I would have advised the membership of the House that all the members of that committee with whom I have been able to talk, including the chairman of the committee, several of the ranking Members on the Republican side, and including also the ranking Member on the Democratic side, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LINTHICUM], as well as the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MOORE], are heartily in favor of the passage of this resolution. Both of these men authorized me to say to the Speaker and to the Members of the House that they believe the resolution should be passed. I have also letters in my files, or copies of letters, from most of the members of the committee indicating approval of the resolution.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Would the gentleman be willing to provide that this statue should be the work of an American artist?

Mr. BURTNESS. I am glad the gentleman from New York asked that question. I have agreed with the gentleman from New York upon the general proposition that ordinarily anything of this sort that is to be paid for out of the Federal Treasury should be done by an American artist.

If the statue were to be placed within the United States certainly I would so contend in this case. However, I hesitate to adopt the suggestion in this particular case for one reason, and for one reason alone, and that is the fact that perhaps the world's outstanding sculptor lives in Reikjavik, Iceland, Mr. Einar Jonsson. In view of Mr. Jonsson's high standing I am inclined to think that the State Department or the President ought to be given the privilege of taking into consideration the question as to whether the statue should be constructed by Einar Jonsson, living in Iceland, the place where the statue is to be placed, or whether it should be constructed by an American sculptor. Certainly if it is not constructed by Einar Jonsson I would be very much disappointed if it were not constructed by some American making his living and earning his livelihood within the United States.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I am convinced that if it is constructed by Einar Jonsson all the artists in this country will be satisfied. There is no question about that, but the trouble is we have some of these perambulating artists who go around to afternoon teas and get commissions away from real American artists and sculptors of merit and repute.

Mr. BURTNESS. The responsibility under this resolution is placed upon the President of the United States, and I do not believe the President, with the advice of the State Department, is going to commission some perambulator to do the work. I would hesitate to eliminate Mr. Jonsson from consideration. I believe we can safely leave it as the resolution stands, particularly with this explanation in the RECORD.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, under the reservation of the right to object, I wish to direct inquiry as to the appropriateness of presenting any statue in connection with this celebration. Do I understand that the gentleman from North Dakota has made an investigation and ascertained that in their capital they have no statue of Leif Ericsson?

Mr. BURTNESS. That is my understanding, but my investigation has not been so complete that I would want the House to rely upon it.

Mr. STAFFORD. If they do have a statue would it not be considered out of place for the American Government to present another? Milwaukee, through the descendants of Norwegian ancestry, and I know of many other large cities, has a statue of Leif Ericsson, commanding a prominent site overlooking the lake. I am in sympathy with the idea that our Congress should recognize this celebration, but are we not proceeding rather precipitately? Suppose the Republic or Kingdom of Iceland—it is a kingdom, I believe?

Mr. BURTNESS. It operates under a joint king.

Mr. STAFFORD. Suppose the Kingdom of Iceland already had a statue of that great and intrepid, as the gentleman says, Norwegian explorer, would it not be out of place for our Government to erect another statue? I think we should have some investigation made of that matter before we offer a token of our regard for the Kingdom of Iceland, limited to a statue.

Mr. BURTNESS. I may say to the gentleman that Icelandic Americans who have traveled back and forth between Iceland and this country and with whom this thought originated have not indicated at any time to me—and I have talked with several of them on various occasions—the presence of any statue of Leif Ericsson in Reykjavik, but it may be advisable to add after the word "statue" the words "or memorial," so that if there should be what you might call an ordinary statue there now our Government could give consideration to the question of whether the memorial should take some other form, although I do know that the people in this country who are interested in the matter prefer above all other things a statue that would typify their concept of the individual, Leif Ericsson.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. There would not be any conflict if there were another statue there now.

Mr. BURTNESS. Not at all, but the other might under such circumstances be fully as appropriate. I mean some other suitable form of memorial.

Mr. STAFFORD. Would the gentleman be willing in that connection to place a limit of cost of, say, $100,000?

Mr. BURTNESS. I have no objection to that whatever.

Mr. STAFFORD. I think there should certainly be some limit of cost.

Mr. GREEN. Why make it $100,000? The gentleman has said that it would cost $54,000 or $55,000. If we make it at $100,000, they will spend that amount.

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, no.

Mr. BURTNESS. Suppose we say $55,000; I believe that should prove sufficient and would also make something definite for the Appropriations Committee to act on at once.

Mr. STAFFORD. With that understanding, I shall have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, with the understanding I have with the gentleman from North Dakota that he will consent to the striking out of the "whereases," I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment: In line 4, page 3, after the word "statute," insert "or other memorial," so that it will read "procure a suitable statue or other memorial."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAFFORD: Page 3, line 4, after the word "statue," insert "or other memorial."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STAFFORD. Then as a further amendment, after the word "Ericson," in line 4, page 3, insert "at a limit of cost not to exceed $50,000."

Mr. BURTNESS. If I may have the attention of the gentleman from Wisconsin, would he not accomplish his purpose by proposing an amendment of the words "not exceeding $55,000" in line 10, following the word "necessary"? The gentleman will note that section 2 covers all sculptors' fees and the expenses of participation.

Mr. STAFFORD. Following the suggestion of the gentleman from North Dakota, I will withdraw the last amendment and offer it after the word "necessary."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAFFORD: Page 4, line 10, after the word "necessary" insert the "at a cost not exceeding $55,000."

Mr. BURTNESS. May I say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that the amendment should be "not exceeding $55,000," because it is the appropriation we are dealing with and not the cost.

Mr. STAFFORD. I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment and modify it to read "not exceeding $55,000."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the amendment will be withdrawn and the Clerk will report the amendment as modified.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. STAFFORD: Page 4, line 10, after the word "necessary," insert the words "not exceeding $55,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the spelling of "Ericson" may be corrected. I believe the proper spelling is "Ericsson," although it is spelled differently in a great many publications.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out all the whereas clauses.

The motion was agreed to.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. BURTNESS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

HON. HERBERT J. DRANE

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes to make an announcement.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida asks unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker and fellow Members, I have a brief announcement that I believe the House will take pleasure in sharing with me. It is an announcement affecting my distinguished colleague the Hon. HERBERT JACKSON DRANE, of the State of Florida.

Congressman DRANE moved to our State while yet a young man and, like many other of our citizens born in other States, is one in whom we are well pleased and justly proud. He is not a college man, but is a practical engineer, one of the greatest engineers our State has ever had; also a business man of acumen and marked success; mayor of his city, member of the finance board of Polk County, member of the Florida Legislature in both Houses, and presiding officer of the Florida Senate, as well as 14 years of unselfish and exemplary service in this great body. He is a man of retiring modesty but of profound wisdom and that deep sense of honor which unselfishly and effectively serves his fellow man. An honor has been conferred upon him which very often goes to members of the bar, most distinguished judges, to those who have excelled in the educational world, but seldom—yes; rarely—to those in other walks of life. He has received an honorary degree in the appreciation and recognition of his unselfish, full, and patriotic services to his fellow man and to his country. [Applause.]

Southern College, one of the best small colleges in the world, located in Lakeland, Fla., has just recently conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon my able and distinguished Florida colleague the Hon. HERBERT JACKSON DRANE. [Much applause.]

FLOOD CONTROL

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. GLOVER. And I ask unanimous consent to incorporate a letter I have received from the county judge.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I ask your attention for a short time this morning to study with you and discuss the great question of flood control on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, which is one of the greatest questions that is now before the people of the United States.

You who have been serving here in Congress for some time are familiar with the legislation that has been passed by Congress toward the solution of this question.

The first bill passed was one declaring it to be the policy of the United States Government to establish a permanent flood-control system for this great river and its tributaries. This act was not specific in this: That it did not go into details as to how the work should be performed, but is more in the nature of declarations of a policy on the part of the Government.

We then had passed another bill, which provided for the appointment of three engineers to make a survey and to report their investigations back to the President, and the plan adopted by the President was to become the flood-control plan to be carried out by this Government.

That survey was made by General Jadwin and his two assistants; his report was made back to the President of the United States during President Coolidge's administration, and was in part adopted by the President, but not in full, as I understand it.

The plan outlined in the Jadwin report south of Arkansas City, Ark., on the Mjssissippi, and between that point and the Ouachita and Red Rivers, is the territory in this flood control that I desire to call your attention to especially.

The plan proposed—and which has not yet been adopted, as I understand—is to construct what they have termed a spillway and a fuse-plug levee above it so that when the river reaches a certain point—we will say at Arkansas City—this fuse-plug levee would wash out and cause the water to be turned down through a section of very rich and fertile country and be overflowed and destroyed in value.

The plan contemplates the construction of a levee from near Dumas in Desha County, Ark., parallel with the Missouri Pacific Railroad until it reaches the Ouachita River, and also the construction of another levee leaving the main levee on the Mississippi at a point opposite Greenville, Miss., and on the Arkansas side and extending by way of Lake Village to Eudora, and from Eudora back to the main levee of the Mississippi and leaving this vast territory, comprising the most of Desha and Chicot Counties in Arkansas, in what is known as the spillway for all of the flood waters accumulated above the levee and in case of an excessive overflow of the river would flow through the spillway and cause great damage.

They are also contemplating another levee from this levee that parallels the Missouri Pacific Railroad beginning at a point just north of McGehee and intersecting the main levee on the Mississippi a few miles above this point. When the Mississippi River at Arkansas City reaches a height of 60 feet and a fraction this fuse-plug levee will wash out and cause all of the territory below this, composed of many thousand acres of valuable land in cultivation now, to be overflowed and the waters rushed over them through this spillway.

Just why it is contemplated by this plan to take and destroy such a vast territory which is included in this spillway is absolutely incomprehensible.

The publication of this plan by the engineers and The Adjutant General for building it has caused a great deal of damage to the lands situated below this fuse-plug levee. The lands affected by the spillway have been damaged now in price until there is no sale whatever for the lands. No one wants to purchase valuable lands under the conditions that this would place those lands in when this plan was carried out. One had as well lay out a city establishing a leper colony in the center of it and ask people to buy as to ask them to purchase lands under the conditions these lands will be placed in. If a dynamite plant was established near your premises, you can imagine how it would affect the sale of the property.

I am informed that the National Government has refused to make any farm loans on lands affected by this spillway or to be affected by it. The agitation of this plan whether carried out or not has been a great damage to property in this section.

The National Government in the past laid out what it classed as a standard levee that it claimed would always protect those lands. Before the standard levee, as proposed by the engineers of the War Department, was built, it was necessary that the owners take care of the storm waters that found their natural outlet in Desha County through Cypress Creek drainage system, which system appears to have been formed by natural causes many years before any levee construction had been undertaken.

About the year 1910 this survey was undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, and soon after the completion of the survey a bill was introduced in the Arkansas Legislature creating the Cypress Creek drainage district, which the preamble to that bill recited that the drainage district is being constructed for the purpose of closing the Cypress Creek gap, thereby making it possible for the Government to build its standard levee.

The property owners were told, and it was understood by all the property owners, that the standard levee anticipated the highest possible stage that could exist and that we would have a territory forever protected from the ravages of the Mississippi River.

This Cypress Creek drainage project was financed, so far as the survey was concerned, by the Department of Agriculture, and the act creating the district provided that the levee district might use its funds in assisting in this project. In other words, both the levee and drainage acts anticipated a levee system and not a drainage system.

In order that these storm waters might be carried on through this artificial outlet the people of Chicot County formed a similar project, taxing their lands, under the project which was to protect themselves from the Mississippi River. It will be noted that the legislature from time to time found by legislative declarations that these lands would be greatly enhanced in value and thus authorizing the expenditure.

If these guide and controlling levees in case of high overflow should break after being constructed, then the very portion of the county that they proposed to protect would have the waters piled to the height of the guide levee, which would leave such towns as McGehee and Dermont in Arkansas, and Montrose in Louisiana, in a thousand times worse position than Arkansas City was during the 1927 flood, because they will not only be subjected to a great depth of water but also to a very dangerous current.

These lands were taxed first to build a levee, which levee was constructed to aid navigation principally and agriculture indirectly, the Government putting up $2 to aid navigation, the property owners putting up $1 to aid agriculture. In addition, the property owners have put up a very heavy drainage tax in order to help the levee, which levee was intended to assist the economic conditions of the vicinity served by the levee.

Desha County has approximately 480 sections of land lying in what has heretofore been known as the protected area—that is, on the land side of the controlled levee. This 480 sections of land have approximately 310,000 acres, which 310,000 acres is bonded for more than $30 per acre, when all the bonded indebtedness has been taken into consideration and the accumulated interest necessary to redeem these bonds. When the spillway shall have been completed Desha County will then have 75 sections of land protected, which area will have approximately 48,000 acres. This 48,000 acres will be compelled to produce the economic wealth of the entire county. I take it that the situation will be equally as bad, or worse, in Chicot County.

Here we find a situation that will be required to surrender in one county over 250,000 acres of land that has cost the landowners in excess of $30 per acre, not counting the special levee and drainage taxes. The property holders owned this property for what it would produce as well as the special value that might flow from it. If this plan is carried out, the Government will willfully destroy a levee system that it held out through its engineers and acts to the property owner at the time he was bonding his lands as a standard levee.

The property owners built a drainage project that was laid out by the Department of Agriculture in the year 1912, at which time the report said that the Cypress Creek drainage district in Desha and Chicot Counties was the most comprehensive of its kind in the United States.

By an act of Congress this levee district has been destroyed. This drainage district likewise has been destroyed. I do not mean it has been destroyed so far as actually turning the water in on it, but it has been destroyed or depreciated by reason of engineers, workmen, experts, and various other people in the employ of the Government having resided in these counties for the past two years, and by their acts made preparation for the flood that they, in turn, say may never occur.

Prior to the time of laying out of this plan, the landowners in this section had some credit and could borrow money on their property and pay their taxes on these lands. Now you can not borrow on the lands, because of the fact that they are placed in this spillway.

The various individuals owning lands in this section have not been able to pay these special improvement taxes, and the property owner can not improve his lands that are wild, nor can he make permanent improvement on the lands that were cleared before the spillway act. Therefore it will be seen that there has been an actual taking of the physical property if this plan is carried out.

The forfeitures that are working against the property owners are repeatedly taking away from him his chances of owning this property very long. The threat of the spillway has destroyed all possible barter and sale, and these lands can not be mortgaged or hypothecated for anything.

In other words, the United States Government, by the threat of taking these lands without compensation has put the property owner in such shape that in a very short time the statute of limitations, where the property has forfeited to the State, or various local improvements, will take away the property owner's chance of recovering anything for his lands.

The only reason these lands will not bring the taxes is because they are being taken away by the Government for the purpose of constructing this spillway.

In justice to these people, Congress should immediately plan to take over these levee and drainage bonds and make just compensation for damages to this property. These improvement taxes were put on the lands for the purpose of helping the Army Engineers bring the levee up to a standard.

I quote from Senate bill No. 3740, of the Seventieth Congress, known as the Jones bill, and section 4, which is as follows:

> The United States shall provide flowage rights for additional destructive flood waters that will pass by reason of diversions from the main channel of the Mississippi River: *Provided*, That in all cases where the execution of the flood-control plan herein adopted results in benefits to property, such benefits shall be taken into consideration by way of reducing the amount of compensation to be paid.
>
> The Secretary of War may cause proceedings to be instituted for the acquirement by condemnation of any lands, easements, or rights of way, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers, are needed in carrying out this project, the proceedings to be instituted in the United States district court for the district in which the land, easement, or right of way is located. In all such proceedings the court, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the property and assessing the compensation to be paid, shall appoint three commissioners, whose award, when confirmed by the court, shall be final. When the owner of any land, easement, or right of way shall fix a price for the same, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War is reasonable, he may purchase the same at such price; and the Secretary of War is also authorized to accept donations of lands, easements, and rights of way required for this project. The provisions of sections 5 and 6 of the river and harbor act of July 18, 1918, are hereby made applicable to the acquisition of lands, easements, or rights of way needed for works of flood control: *Provided*, That any land acquired under the provisions of this section shall be turned over without cost to the ownership of States or local interests.

The reading of this section above indicates that it would be the intention of the Government to condemn the lands affected by this overflow of water and pay just compensation for the damage done.

The landowners in this section who have made inquiry are informed that they are not now to receive compensation for the damages done to their lands, by reason of them being placed back of the fuse-plug levee and in the spillway which might be overflowed at any time.

If this is to be the policy, it certainly is manifestly unjust, and we do not believe that Congress can permit a thing of that kind to be done.

No one questions the right of the Government to condemn property for public use when public use requires it.

This section recites that the Secretary of War may cause proceedings to be instituted for the acquirement by condemnation of any lands, easements, or rights of way which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War and the Chief Engineer, is needed in carrying out the project. The said proceedings would be instituted in the United States district court for the district in which the land, easement, or right of way is located. In all such proceedings the court for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the property and ascertaining the compensation to be paid, shall appoint three commissioners whose report, when adopted by the court, shall be final.

This manner of determining the value of the property to be taken seems to me to be manifestly unjust to the property owner. As I see it, the rights of property are higher and greater than constitutional sanction and property should never be taken, damaged, or destroyed without just compensation. It is nothing but fair that a right of trial by jury as to the value of lands taken by condemnation should be always allowed to the property owner, and an appeal should be allowed on that if the property owner feels that he has not been properly compensated for his property.

I introduced a bill at this session of Congress and numbered 719, which is referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, to provide for the making of loans to drainage or other levee districts which form a part of the flood-control system and for the purpose of aiding agriculture which ought to be passed by this Congress at the earliest possible moment for the relief of the people not only in my State but in many other States that have been placed under like conditions.

The lands on the Mississippi River and its tributaries from Cairo, Ill., to where it empties into the Gulf of Mexico are the finest agricultural lands in the world and absolutely should be protected as they form the basis for our great agricultural wealth.

The levees built in my section were built for the purpose of helping to control the waters of the Mississippi and to aid in commerce and improve the lands for agriculture. I think that the Government could well afford to take over these levee bonds that have been levied against the lands that form this flood-control system and thus put the property holder free to where he may improve these lands and bring them back into use. If they could not be relieved wholly of their burden, it ought to be stretched out for a long period of time with a loan from the Government without interest, for a period of time so that the lands could be saved to the property owners, that will necessarily be lost to them unless some plan of this kind is adopted.

I have the utmost confidence in the President of the United States as a great engineer as well as a President, and I know that he personally investigated the conditions that prevail in the section I am speaking of around Arkansas City, McGehee, and from there on down to Montrose, La., and I am sure that he will not adopt a plan knowingly that will thus damage the lands in this section.

In the first place, if there is a necessity for having an outlet of the waters, as no one will deny, there is no reason or necessity in taking and damaging all the lands affected by the present plan outlined for a spillway over the richest lands in the world and destroying the best farming land in the State of Arkansas.

There have been other plans suggested of control that ought to be considered along with the present plan, and then have new plans proposed by competent engineers making such investigations as will be necessary to give the information in order to prevent the damaging and destroying of so much of the valuable lands affected in the spillway.

It is said by an engineer, Caroll Livingston Riker, that an outlet for the flood waters of the Mississippi River 3 miles wide, provided with a levee on each side for a minimum height of 40 feet and extending through the lowest part of the valley and in an almost straight line from Cairo to the Gulf, a distance of 530 miles, would safely conduct to the Gulf twice the water that has ever passed through the Mississippi River or through its alluvial valley. If this statement is true, and I have no reason to doubt it, would it not be better and far more practicable in this area that I have been speaking of, to confine it to a width of 3 miles, if necessary, until the spillway waters are carried into the Ouachita River and the Red River and by it to the Mississippi and thence into the Gulf of Mexico, than the turning of the waters as now proposed, over all that great section south of the fuse-plug levee and which has been called the spillway?

We hope that the President will adopt a plan of this kind or some similar plan that will not damage and destroy all of our valuable lands that are now contemplated to be damaged and destroyed in this spillway.

If the Mississippi River had three or four of the large bends that it makes straightened out so that it would have a quick and free flow into the Gulf, it is doubtful that it would ever overflow its banks.

Take the great curve between Rosedale, Miss., and Arkansas City, Ark., where the river makes a great bend and then comes back within a short distance of where the curve started, and then takes its course south, if a concrete spillway was made straight across, when the river got to a stage of a certain height, where it would not effect the commerce of the river and would permit it to flow across this straight channel into the river, and thus preventing the obstruction of the flow as it now is and similar changes made in two other curves near Greenville, Miss., and north of Lake Chicot in Arkansas, the controlled levee now built for the control of the Mississippi would likely be ample to carry the waters of the Mississippi at all times.

This, I am informed, is opposed by the engineers for the reason it is claimed by them, that it would injure or destroy the commerce of the Mississippi. That could not be true, because it would not flow through these places provided except when it reached a high stage of the river, and these could be controlled by gates and used when necessary to prevent a flood of waters on the lands south of it.

If the Ouachita and Red Rivers are to take care of the waters that are to flow through a spillway contemplated it will be necessary to make some improvement on the Ouachita and Red Rivers and which could be done at a reasonable expense and thus aid materially in getting the waters that now come through the Ouachita and Red Rivers on and into the Gulf before the flood water from the Mississippi and its upper tributaries reached them.

The Ouachita heads in a mountainous country and its flow could be quickly carried into the Red River and from there to the Mississippi and on into the Gulf if proper attention was given to it. If this river is to receive waters of the spillway, the Ouachita should be cleared of all obstacles that now obstruct it along its banks, by timber and brush and by the formation of islands in said river covered with timber between Remmel Dam and where said stream empties into the Red River.

We hope that President Hoover will not adopt the plan suggested by Mr. Jadwin for this territory, but will devise a comprehensive plan of taking care of the waters in this section and recommend it to Congress for its approval.

I have just received the following letter from Judge James M. Smith, county judge of Desha County, Ark., that was written on the 7th day of June and which shows the distressed condition there now, and which reads as follows:

McGEHEE, ARK., *June 7, 1929.*

Hon. D. D. GLOVER, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. GLOVER: Several weeks before you went to Washington I called your attention to the Tyson agricultural bill, same being Senate bill No. 1142, which, if passed, would reappropriate something like $60,000 for flood agricultural extension funds, in which Arkansas would share.

In writing you several weeks ago I gave you some idea as how this county has suffered on account of the high water this year, but in order to get the information to you again I am going to briefly rehearse conditions here. For several weeks something like 130,000 acres have been under flood waters, of which amount something like 14,000 acres of land had been planted to crops, which have been ruined; 5,000 acres of land have been ruined by seep water and 4,000 people have been homeless. You can therefore see that a considerable part of our county is in distress.

In addition to the above, a great many people have been thrown out of work on account of high-water scare and have been unable to pay their taxes. This has caused an unusually large delinquent list of lands in this county this year. Our revenues are short for the further reason that a great many people have recovered from the 1927 flood only in a small manner. We had hoped to continue the agricultural extension work on our resources after July 1 of this year, but in the face of such adverse conditions it seems hardly possible.

Thanking you for your attention to this matter and with best personal wishes, I am,

Yours very truly,

JAMES M. SMITH,
County Judge.

Mr. Speaker, I had hoped that before this Congress took its recess that we should pass a bill giving relief to these people who are in such great distress and who are as worthy as any people anywhere. I hope that in the near future that the situation we are now in as to flood control may be clarified, and that justice may be done to all who are concerned.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to the letter I have just read from Judge Smith I have another from Mr. E. E. Hobson, a very worthy and capable gentleman who lives at Arkansas City, and who describes the conditions there and draws a darker picture of conditions than is described in the letter I have just read. Congress should give immediate consideration to this condition. [Applause.]

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The Chair can not recognize the gentleman for that purpose.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I very much fear that I cruelly misunderstood the Speaker. I asked him this morning for permission and told him in view of the general demand for the legislation——

The SPEAKER. The Chair understood the gentleman from Nebraska desired to enlighten the House as to the merits of the resolution, to which he himself would be very glad to listen, but should not agree and would not agree with any gentleman in advance to recognize him for the purpose of passing legislation.

Mr. HOWARD. I think I owe it to the Speaker to say that I understood him to say, inasmuch as this seemed to be a general field day for unanimous-consent legislation, that I could have unanimous consent to call up this resolution. That is what I understood the Speaker to say; but, of course, I did not understand him rightly.

The SPEAKER. The Chair regrets that there should have been any misunderstanding.

ADDRESS BY HON. WILLIAM TYLER PAGE

Mr. MANLOVE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by placing therein the address delivered over the radio on the night of May 29, 1929, by Hon. William Tyler Page, the illustrious Clerk of the House of Representatives, on the anniversary of the birth of that fearless patriot, Patrick Henry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANLOVE. I can think of no student of American history more fitted to sketch the life of this illustrious American patriot than the distinguished author of The American Creed, the Hon. William Tyler Page, and I therefore consider it not only a privilege but a pleasure to present the same.

The address is as follows:

PATRICK HENRY, EMINENT AMERICAN STATESMAN

Like so many of the early rugged Americans who helped to mold the Republic, Patrick Henry was born in Virginia, the second son in a family of nine children. His paternal ancestry was Scotch. The education of the youth was obtained at a little school near his home, and after the age of 10 from his father, who conducted a grammar school at his residence. Patrick's proficiency in his studies, however, with the possible exception of mathematics, was eclipsed by his love for outdoor sports and activities. A clerkship in a country store at 15, an unsuccessful partnership as storekeeper with his elder brother at 16, and a second failure at storekeeping later, were rather dismal milestones in his early career. A love for the study of history, and especially that of Greece and Rome, had replaced his general youthful indifference to educational matters, and thenceforth he read his Livy clear through once each year.

Patrick Henry was admitted to the bar at 24, but it is not recorded that his financial emoluments at first resulting therefrom were marked. His first legal victory was as counsel for the collector of the county, at 27 years of age, in what became known as "the parson's cause." Following his rather remarkable and unexpected display of eloquence on behalf of the people, he was accorded the title of "the orator of nature," and given distinct recognition for his oratorical attainments. His legal success thereafter was assured.

In 1765 came Patrick Henry's election to the House of Burgesses. Here he distinguished himself as the author of certain vigorous resolutions opposing the series of unpopular stamp acts. The keynote for the struggle for independence was predicated upon the last act of this character that was passed by a majority of but one. It provided that "The general assembly of this colony has the sole right and power to lay taxes and impositions upon the inhabitants of this colony." Patrick Henry's fiery resolution of denunciation of this iniquitous proposal had much weight in determining the final issue of the Revolutionary War.

In 1774, following other intervening honors which the limitations of time and space prevent our mentioning, he was selected as a delegate to the Virginia convention, which was the first public assembly to recommend an annual General Congress. He was also a delegate to the old Continental Congress. In 1775, in a remarkable address before the Virginia convention he moved that "the colony be immediately put in a state of defense," and at the head of a body of militia he required the officials of the Crown to pay £330 for powder that had been secretly removed by order of the royal Governor Dunmore.

This act of Lord Dunmore aroused the colony to a high pitch of resentment, which was temporarily allayed by a few leading loyalist pacifists. But Patrick Henry said, "We must fight." He demanded the return of the gunpowder or its equivalent value in cash. With about 150 well-armed and equipped troops he advanced as far as Doncaster. At this point he was met by my great-great-grandfather, Carter Braxton, afterwards a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who interposed his influence in warding off the impending blow. My forbear, Braxton, was the son-in-law of Col. Richard Corbin, the King's receiver general. Braxton persuaded Corbin to settle for the gunpowder to avoid bloodshed, and Colonel Corbin gave Braxton a bill on Philadelphia for the value of the gunpowder. Braxton then paid this over to Patrick Henry, taking his receipt. Henry, being satisfied, returned with his company to Hanover, where they were temporarily disbanded. But for this transaction possibly Williamsburg, instead of Lexington, would have marked the place where the first shot of the Revolution was fired. When the Revolution actually came Colonel Corbin renounced allegiance to the Crown and was numbered among the American patriots.

Patrick Henry was appointed colonel of the first regiment and commander of all the forces to be raised in Virginia, but after a misunderstanding he submitted his resignation. He was also a member of the Second Continental Congress of 1775 and of the Virginia convention of 1776, which had been elected "to take care of the republic," the royal governor having precipitately left the scene. After framing a new constitution, Patrick Henry was elected by this convention on the first ballot as the first (then) republican governor, being reelected in 1777 and 1778, and again in 1784, after an interim in the legislature.

After a successful period in the practice of law, as a result of which he paid all of his debts and acquired a certain amount of financial affluence, he withdrew to private life. In 1795 he declined the offer of President Washington to head his Cabinet as Secretary of State, and the following year declined the nomination for Governor of Virginia. In 1797, also, he refused to be a member of the mission to France, which position had been offered by President John Adams. In 1799 he was elected to the State legislature, but never took his seat, his death having occurred on the 6th of June.

Admittedly wrong in his vigorous opposition to the proposed Federal Constitution, Patrick Henry may yet be ranked a great statesman. It was, however, as a patriot espousing, with his great gift of oratory, the cause of American liberty, that he wielded his most important influence on the history of his beloved land.

It is unfortunate that the art of shorthand reporting had not been perfected at the time when Patrick Henry delivered many of his brilliant orations. We are indebted to John Adams, a delegate to the First Continental Congress from Massachusetts, for a few notes which constitute the only record of the great speech of Patrick Henry's in opening the deliberations of this historic Congress at Philadelphia on September 4, 1774, which address won for Patrick Henry the reputation of being the foremost orator on the Continent. It was then that he gave utterance to those words that revealed him as an American and not merely a colonist. "The distinctions," he proclaimed, "between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American."

We will have time for but certain excerpts from Patrick Henry's great address delivered in 1775 to the convention of delegates, by which he is best known, as follows:

"I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided; and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past. And judging by the past, I wish to know what there has been in the conduct of the British ministry for the last 10 years to justify those hopes with which gentlemen have been pleased to solace themselves and the House? Is it that insidious smile with which our petition has been lately received? Trust it not, sir; it will prove a snare to your feet. Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed with a kiss. Ask yourselves how this gracious reception of our petition comports with these warlike preparations which cover our waters and darken our land. Are fleets and armies necessary to a work of love and reconciliation? Have we shown ourselves so unwilling to be reconciled that force must be called in to back our love? Let us not deceive ourselves, sir.

"These are the implements of war and subjugation; the last arguments to which kings resort. I ask, gentlemen, sir, what means this martial array, if its purpose be not to force us to submission? Can gentlemen assign any other possible motives for it? Has Great Britain any enemy in this quarter of the world to call for all this accumulation of navies and armies? No, sir; she has none. They are meant for us; they can be meant for no other. They are sent over to bind and rivet upon us those chains which the British ministry have been so long forging. And what have we to oppose to them? Shall we try argument? Sir, we have been trying that for the last 10 years. Have we anything new to offer on the subject? Nothing. We have held the subject up in every light of which it is capable; but it has been all in vain. Shall we resort to entreaty and humble supplication? What terms shall we find which have not been already exhausted? Let us not, I beseech you, sir, deceive ourselves longer. Sir, we have done everything that could be done to avert the storm which is now coming on. We have petitioned; we have remonstrated; we have supplicated; we have prostrated ourselves before the throne and have implored its interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the ministry and Parliament. Our petitions have been slighted; our remonstrances have produced additional violence and insult; our supplications have been disregarded; and we have been spurned, with contempt, from the foot of the throne. In vain, after these things, may we indulge the fond hope of peace and reconciliation. There is no longer any room for hope. If we wish to be free—if we mean to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges for which we have been

so long contending—if we mean not basely to abandon the noble struggle in which we have been so long engaged, and which we have pledged ourselves never to abandon until the glorious object of our contest shall be obtained, we must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight! An appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts is all that is left us!

"They tell us, sir, that we are weak; unable to cope with so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week or the next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed and when a British guard shall be stationed in every house? Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance by lying supinely on our backs and hugging the delusive phantom of hope until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot? Sir, we are not weak if we make a proper use of the means which the God of nature hath placed in our power. Three millions of people armed in the holy cause of liberty, and in such a country as that which we possess, are invincible by any force which our enemy can send against us. Besides, sir, we shall not fight our battles alone. There is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations, and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us. The battle, sir, is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave. Besides, sir, we have no election. If we were base enough to desire it, it is now too late to retire from the contest. There is no retreat but in submission and slavery! Our chains are forged. Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston. The war is inevitable—and let it come. I repeat it, sir, let it come!

"It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry peace, peace—but there is no peace. The war is actually begun. The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field. Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

If the shot fired at Lexington was heard around the world, it was but the repercussion of the voice of Patrick Henry crying for liberty, a voice whose ominous and prophetic tones made tyranny tremble on its throne.

What John the Baptist was to the Messiah whose coming was to unloose the shackles of a sin-bound world Patrick Henry was to the cause of civil liberty and American independence.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, if I may be indulged a moment, I wish to ask the Speaker a question. In view of the statement of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD] and the Speaker's reply, may the House understand that when the Speaker permits one to submit a unanimous-consent request for legislation he indorses the legislation and is willing that Congress shall give its consent to it?

The SPEAKER. The Chair would not go as far as that. The Chair occasionally recognizes a gentleman to bring up a matter of legislation which the Chair does not himself fully approve.

Mr. GARNER. In view of that statement the gentleman from Nebraska was under the impression that the Speaker would recognize him to submit a request for unanimous consent for the consideration of certain legislation, and it was my thought in view of that statement that the Speaker ought to recognize him for that purpose. But if the Speaker's position is that he will not recognize anyone to take up any legislation which the Speaker does not agree to, of course the Speaker is quite consistent.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Texas in favor of the legislation referred to?

Mr. GARNER. I am not; but if I were Speaker of the House, with all due respect to the present occupant of the chair, I would adopt either one of two policies. I would either take the responsibility of not submitting a unanimous-consent request for the consideration of legislation which I did not approve or I would leave the field entirely open and not discriminate against anyone.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will be glad, if he is a Member of the House when the gentleman from Texas is Speaker, to see which of those two alternatives the gentleman from Texas follows.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. And with all our affection for the gentleman from Texas we hope that that situation will not arise very soon.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, in view of the statement of the gentleman from Texas, having called up the matter, lest the Speaker be misunderstood by those here or elsewhere, I ask that the Speaker inform himself, if he is not already so informed, with reference to the subject of the resolution which I tried to have considered.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks he understands the purport of the resolution.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING—LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including the address and other matters in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of the Commerce Department Building in Washington on yesterday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the laying of the corner stone of the Department of Commerce Building at 4 o'clock on June 10, 1929, was a memorable occasion that I shall never forget.

The events of that hour are significant and should be perpetuated in our recorded annals that future generations may read.

THE NEW BUILDING

The new building for the United States Department of Commerce is planned to be one of the great office buildings of the world. It will occupy three complete city squares. Its length, 1,050 feet, exceeds that of the United States Capitol by 300 feet, though its breadth, 325 feet, is 25 feet less. It is also longer than the British Houses of Parliament by 110 feet, though not as wide. The land area occupied is about 345,000 square feet, nearly 8 acres. The building will rise seven stories above ground. Construction underground will include a complete basement for general use, with a subbasement for the heating and power plant.

The setting for the building is one of natural beauty. With its southwest corner at Fifteenth and B Streets NW., it looks southward over the grounds of the Washington Monument and westward over the park lying south of the White House. The view northward will be over E Street and a triangular park toward Pennsylvania Avenue.

The building faces the east, where it will look out upon the central plaza inclosed by the other Government buildings included in the special development of this area. The Commerce Building is placed at the base of the triangle formed by the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue and B Street, running from Sixth Street to Fifteenth Street. The Commerce plot runs from Fifteenth Street to Fourteenth Street and covers the area from B Street to E Street.

The structure itself will be of monumental type, but is characterized by great simplicity of treatment. Almost the only ornamentation is the central group of 24 columns on the east façade, and 4 porticos with 4 columns each on the west. Both north and south ends are relieved by a portico and a group of 14 columns. Triple arched gateways two stories high give direct access through the building to the interior courts where C Street and D Street originally ran, but above the gates the structural mass is carried solidly, making the edifice outwardly an unbroken unit.

The Commerce Building is, in effect, three complete rectangular buildings in one, the central cell being longer than those on either wing. This larger rectangle has an interior wing running east and west the full height of the structure, dividing the area into two courts. A single large court is maintained above the first floor in each of the rectangles forming the end structures, a provision of space for expansion in the future.

The net floor area provided within the entire building is 1,092,800 square feet, sufficient to accommodate all the branches of the department, except the Bureau of Standards, which has its own plant in the suburban district of Washington.

Departmental organizations have been grouped within the building with as much attention to efficient arrangement as available space and special individual needs will permit. In the middle group are the general executive and administrative functions, as represented by the office of the Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries, the solicitor, and the chief clerk's forces. On the top floor is specially designed skylighted space for the library. In the basement a large cafeteria with the necessary kitchens is provided. A large conference room opposite the main entrance is capable of seating a thousand persons, while smaller conference rooms have also been provided in the same vicinity. Such general services as telephone switchboards, telegraph room, mail room, multigraph, and mimeograph room are likewise allocated to this section. In the basement are provisions for the various mechanical shops, garage, and file storage.

The more compact bureaus and services of the department are also assigned to the central part of the building. These include the aeronautics branch, the radio division, and the Bureaus of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Lighthouses, Mines, Fisheries, Navigation, and Steamboat Inspection.

The south rectangle of the building is assigned to the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Census Bureau. Basement, first and second floors have been specially designed to meet the needs of the engineers, technicians, and the mechanical plant of the Survey. Upper floors have been designed for the Bureau of the Census, where their statistical services will have ready access to the centrally located bureaus by corridors linking the south and central wings. A mechanical laboratory for construction of statistical machinery is given the Census Bureau in the basement.

The north rectangle is assigned exclusively to the Patent Office. This structure from top to bottom is built to fit the special needs of this service as developed by a close study of its technical, legal, administrative, and public serving functions. It has many special features. One of the most attractive to the public will be the grouping of all public-serving units on the ground floor. These units, such as copy sales, cashier, mail, application, assignment, manuscript, and photostat are also grouped with direct relation to the flow of work between them. The most impressive interior will be the spacious, high-ceilinged public search room, record room, and library, grouped on the first floor at the northwest corner. Executive and judicial activities are grouped on the third floor, with special provision for hearing chambers, anterooms, and executive groups.

The examining corps is assigned to the four upper floors. It is planned to have semi-private space for each examiner, through cubicles of clear glass and steel with ample space on the open side for a private corridor and his group of patent files. A standard arrangement has been worked out to meet the needs of the normal examining division, consideration being given to factors of convenience, supervision, light, privacy, quietness, and future expansion.

In the basement of the Patent Office rectangle, which is carried throughout the entire building and the courtyard, special steel stacks of two to four stories height are provided to care for the steadily accumulating official records, books, and the salable printed copies of the American patents.

Four banks of elevators serve the Patent Office wing, while the central wing has 10 banks, and the south wing 4, each bank consisting of 2 passenger elevators. Many of the banks face each other across corridors, thus centralizing the service. Additional provision is made for freight elevators, and special chutes and hoists where needed.

The principle laid down for interior construction is "As few structural partitions as possible. No partitions unless necessary. Where necessary, utilize clear glass and steel." This conserves floor space and light, simplifies supervision, provides flexibility for rearrangements, and reduces cost.

Special attention will also be given later to noise-deadening, mechanical conveyors and other improved equipment.

The order of exercises was as follows:

Music——United States Marine Band

Invocation——Right Rev. James E. Freeman, D. D., LL. D.
The Bishop of Washington

Introductory remarks——Hon. Robert P. Lamont
Secretary of Commerce

Address——Hon. Reed Smoot
United States Senator
Chairman Public Buildings Commission

Address——Hon. Richard N. Elliott
Chairman Public Buildings and Grounds Committee
House of Representatives

Address——Hon. George B. Cortelyou
Former Secretary of Commerce and Labor

Music——United States Marine Band

Address——The President of the United States

Placing of the stone by the President of the United States.

Benediction——Right Rev. John M. McNamara, D. D.
The Auxiliary Bishop of Baltimore

The National Anthem——United States Marine Band

TROWEL AND GAVEL

The trowel used in this ceremony is loaned by courtesy of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, A. F. and A. M., of Virginia; the gavel is loaned by courtesy of Potomac Lodge, No. 5, F. A. A. M., of Washington, D. C., and are those used by President Washington in laying the corner stone of the United States Capitol on September 18, 1793.

THE BUILDING

The building for the Department of Commerce, situated at the base of the so-called Pennsylvania Avenue triangle group, was authorized in acts approved May 25, 1926, and March 5, 1928, with a limit of cost of $17,500,000.

The structure will be 1,050 feet in length, 325 feet in width, and 7 stories high. It will extend from B street to E Street, and from Fourteenth Street to Fifteenth Street, occupying nearly 8 acres. The net floor area will be 1,092,800 square feet, sufficient to accommodate all the branches of the department except the Bureau of Standards, which is housed in specially constructed buildings in the suburban district of Washington.

The first contract for the excavation was awarded November 9, 1927; the contract for foundation work was awarded October 5, 1928; and the contract for the superstructure was awarded April 2, 1929. It is expected that the building will be completed in the early spring of 1932.

The design of the Department of Commerce is based on the classic, but in detail and general freedom of design perhaps resembles more the buildings done by San Macheli during the Italian Renaissance. The Doric Order is used in part for porticos resting on a massive base of the lower two stories of the building, which are heavily rusticated. The long colonnade facing Fourteenth Street is surmounted by a high attic with a large inscription and crowned by a carved cheneau.

OFFICIAL DUTIES

Although the Department of Commerce is, to some extent, an administrative agency, its more important functions are promotive. Through five of its bureaus it administers laws designed to aid marine navigation, but seven other bureaus are engaged almost entirely in activities concerned with the promotion of the Nation's industry and trade.

In its purely administrative capacity the department maintains the coast lights, charts the coastal waters, registers and inspects vessels of the merchant marine and aircraft engaged in commercial occupations, enforces the navigation laws, provides aids to navigation on commercial airways, and inspects radio communication and broadcasting stations. As a service agency it helps industry to simplify processes, to increase output, to eliminate waste in production and distribution, and to reduce unemployment; it carries on investigations and research to facilitate the production, transportation, and sale of the vast quantities of goods produced by the industries; it assists the mining industry to eliminate waste and safeguard lives; it conserves the fisheries; through the grant of patents it encourages invention by protecting inventors in the exclusive right to their discoveries; it supplies trade information to American producers and exporters and aids them in developing markets for their goods abroad; it enumerates the population and compiles statistics showing the condition and progress of the Nation's industries; it assists in the promotion and development of the country's rapidly growing air-transportation system. All these activities come within the scope of the organic act of 1903, which created the department and required it to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishery industries, and the transportation facilities of the United States.

ORIGIN

By an act approved February 14, 1903, Congress established a Department of Commerce and Labor. The act of March 4, 1913, changed the designation of the Department of Commerce and Labor to Department of Commerce, and established a Department of Labor. Until the Department of Commerce (and Labor) was organized in 1903, the Treasury Department was the principal agency of the Government through which supervision of the commercial and industrial life of the Nation was administered. The record of events from the close of the Revolution to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787 shows that the desire to foster the commerce and trade of the States was the paramount and controlling argument which made the Union possible. The documentary history of the Constitution discloses that the designation "Secretary of Commerce and Finance" was considered for the department which was finally called the Department of the Treasury.

Aeronautics branch: The air commerce act, approved May 20, 1926, provided for the promotion and regulation of civil aeronautics by the Department of Commerce.

Radio division: The first Federal statute dealing with radio became effective in 1911 and simply required apparatus and operators on ocean steamers. By the passage of the radio act of 1927 the radio service was set up as a separate division.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce: This bureau was created by an act approved August 23, 1912, which consolidated under that name the Bureau of Manufactures and the Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau of Manufactures was established under the organic act of February 14, 1903, whereas the Bureau of Statistics had its inception in an act of Congress approved February 10, 1820. The Bureau of Statistics was established as a separate unit in the Treasury Department by

an act approved July 28, 1866, and transferred to the Department of Commerce July 1, 1903.

Bureau of the Census: The first enumeration of population after the establishment of our present form of government was made under the act of March 1, 1790. The Secretary of State had general supervision, beginning with the census of 1800 and until the Interior Department was established in 1849, where it remained until transferred to the Department of Commerce July 1, 1903.

Bureau of Standards: By Senate resolution of May 29, 1830, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to have examination made of the weights and measures in use at the principal customhouse. On July 1, 1901, Congress established the National Bureau of Standards as an independent bureau of the Treasury Department. The bureau was transferred to the Department of Commerce on July 1, 1903.

Bureau of Fisheries: By a joint resolution approved February 9, 1871, Congress provided for the appointment of a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, and the establishment functioned directly under Congress until July 1, 1903, when it became a bureau of the Department of Commerce.

Bureau of Lighthouses: By an act of August 7, 1789, Congress authorized the maintenance of lighthouses and other aids to navigation. The work was placed under the Treasury Department, where it continued until July 1, 1903, when it was transferred to the Department of Commerce. In 1852 Congress created the Lighthouse Board, which supervised the service until July 1, 1910, when the Bureau of Lighthouses was established.

Coast and Geodetic Survey: This bureau was organized by an act of Congress of February 10, 1807. With the exception of two years under the Navy Department the bureau was under the Treasury Department until July 1, 1903, when it was transferred to the Department of Commerce.

Steamboat Inspection Service: An act of Congress of July 7, 1838, was the first Federal legislation to safeguard the lives of passengers on steam vessels. The Steamboat Inspection Service was established by an act of Congress of August 31, 1852, as a branch of the Treasury Department. It was transferred to the Department of Commerce on July 1, 1903.

Bureau of Navigation: The third act of the First Congress, passed July 20, 1789, provided for duties on tonnage of vessels. Additional provisions were enacted from time to time until an act of July 5, 1884, which established the bureau. The administration of the laws continued under the Treasury Department until the establishment of the Department of Commerce in 1903.

Patent Office: The first patent act was approved April 10, 1790, and the Department of State exercised supervision over the service until 1849, when it was transferred to the newly created Department of the Interior. On April 1, 1925, the office was transferred to the Department of Commerce.

Bureau of Mines: In 1904 Congress provided for testing of coal and lignites, and in 1908 it authorized the United States Geological Survey to investigate mine explosions. The Bureau of Mines was established in the Department of the Interior by an act approved May 16, 1910. On July 1, 1925, it was transferred to the Department of Commerce.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The organization of the department as of June 10, 1929, follows:

Secretary of Commerce, Robert P. Lamont.
Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Julius Klein.
Assistant secretary for aeronautics, William P. MacCracken.
Solicitor, Ephraim F. Morgan.
Administrative assistant to the Secretary, Malcolm Kerlin.
Chief clerk, Edward W. Libbey.
Director, aeronautics branch, Clarence M. Young.
Chief, radio division, William D. Terrell.
Acting director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Oliver P. Hopkins.
Director, Bureau of the Census, William M. Steuart.
Director, Bureau of Standards, George K. Burgess.
Commissioner of Fisheries, Henry O'Malley.
Commissioner of Lighthouses, George R. Putnam.
Director, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Raymond S. Patton.
Supervising Inspector General, Steamboat Inspection Service, Dickerson N. Hoover.
Commissioner of Navigation, Arthur J. Tyrer.
Commissioner of Patents, Thomas E. Robertson.
Director, Bureau of Mines, Scott Turner.

ADDRESSES

I shall now append the distinguished and enlightening addresses in the order in which they were delivered:

ADDRESS BY HON. ROBERT PATTERSON LAMONT, THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING

We are met here to-day to do more than lay the corner stone of a great building. We must mark the significance of the occasion. We are not only to celebrate the erection in the Capital City of the Nation of a splendid building dedicated to commerce; nor merely to remark its imposing dimensions, its dignity of architectural style, its beauty of line and mass and classic detail; nor are we just to remind ourselves that this building which will rise here will be distinguished even in this day of bigness and in this city of beauty.

Situated as it is and constituting as it does the base of the marvelous triangle of Government buildings soon to be erected, the apex of which points toward the matchless Capitol, this huge structure will house the youngest but one of the governmental departments, a department that did not come into existence till 114 years after the formation of the Government. It is true some of the bureaus which it now administers have existed since early times, independently or under the jurisdiction of one or other of the earlier organized departments. But it is indeed remarkable that a separate department, devoted to the interests of the rapidly growing commerce and industry of the Nation, should not have been established earlier in our history.

Long before the adoption of the Constitution itself numerous intercolonial and State conventions had been held to discuss matters of trade, and, in the words of Madison, "to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and permanent harmony." And during the period between the close of the Federal convention and the ratification of the Constitution Alexander Hamilton said: "The importance of the Union in a commercial light is one of those points about which there is least room to entertain a difference of opinion, and which has, in fact, commanded the most general assent of men who have any acquaintance with the subject. This applies as well to our intercourse with foreign countries as with each other." After the Constitution had been ratified by 11 States it was almost solely considerations of commercial interest that forced the remaining States to join the Union.

Notwithstanding this early appreciation of the importance of commerce in our national economy, and notwithstanding later messages of Presidents on the subject, much discussion in Congress, resolutions of political parties, petitions from commercial organizations and boards of trade, a whole century went by before crystallization of public opinion took definite form. Then, in December, 1901, Senator Nelson introduced a bill in Congress to establish a Department of Commerce. After the usual vicissitudes, delays, and amendments the bill was finally passed; it was signed by the President February 14, 1903, and a Secretary of Commerce and Labor became the ninth member of the President's Cabinet.

The more recent history of this department—the building up of the organization, the creation in 1913 of a separate department having to do particularly with labor, immigration, etc., the creation of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the rapid development and growth of that bureau from 1921 to 1928—all these things are known to you and need not be dwelt on here. If they were not known to you, they could easily be recalled to memory by the testimony of living witnesses of the highest authority, for it is a particularly happy circumstance that we have three of the seven earlier Secretaries of Commerce here to-day. It must be a great satisfaction to them, as it is to us, to know that they have each had an important part in creating the heart and soul and spirit of the department—that without which this building itself would be useless! I mean, of course, the organization, the men and women who will occupy this building; for these men and women are the Department of Commerce!

It is interesting and significant in this connection to quote a few lines from the address of Secretary Cortelyou on the occasion of the raising of the Nation's flag for the first time over the temporary building that housed the new department. He said: "No other department has a wider field, if the just expectations of the framers of the legislation are realized. None will have closer relations with the people or greater opportunities for effective work. While we can not dedicate a new and imposing structure to the uses of the department we can at least—and I am sure we all do—dedicate ourselves to the work which Chief Executives have recommended and Congress, in its wisdom, has set apart to be done."

After so long a delay in its founding, why has the Department of Commerce so soon attained to such proportions as to be granted these splendid facilities for its work?

The answer is, that the times have recently changed in an astounding manner, and that the United States has changed with them. With breath-taking speed, a revolution in our national economy has taken place, which is here symbolized by the size and importance of this magnificent building.

By how much the times have changed since this department was organized, 26 years ago, a few typical facts bear witness. Our population has increased 50 per cent. Manufactures have increased more than 400 per cent. Electricity, as measured in kilowatt-hours,

has increased more than 3,000 per cent. Telephones from two and one-half millions to nineteen millions. In 1903 there was one automobile to every 2,500 persons; now there is one to every five. Our commerce is thus conducted on a vastly greater scale. It can no longer go forward in haphazard, guesswork fashion. To survive, business must be on an economically sound basis; it must proceed on knowledge of exact facts.

The situation of the United States, likewise, has changed in another direction. A debtor nation in 1914, our industry was mortgaged to European investors in the sum of about $5,000,000,000. But to-day we are probably the foremost creditor nation of the world—if we include war-debt operations—its various regions indebted to us in public and private loans to the total of nearly $20,000,000,000. From the subordinate position of a dependent debtor, we have leaped in a decade to preeminence as an independent industrial and commercial nation. This startling change has radically altered the relative importance of industry and commerce in our national life. Always strong partners of agriculture in the production of our national wealth, industry and commerce have shot forward recently to a truly imposing position in our economic scheme.

This changed situation is not regarded by our business men with thoughtless pride. We are not needlessly boastful at the conquest of new markets abroad. Rather our mood is one of sober responsibility; we feel that we are not merely possessed of an opportunity, but are charged with a duty so wisely to administer this trusteeship of wealth that we shall further enrich, not ourselves alone, but every race and country that is reached by the fertilizing and vivifying influence of our trade.

This building, then, is to be the new temple of a great American faith, the faith that as a business nation we hold in trust a high duty to serve the world as well as to get gain.

This building, furthermore, is to be a temple of truth, dedicated to enlarging the science as well as the practice of business.

Here is to be housed one of the great fact-finding institutions of the country. Here for the first time all the various bureaus and divisions of the department, with one exception, will be under one roof. Into this building will continue to pour facts and figures from every State and every foreign country to be analyzed, classified, combined, and compared, in short, made useful. Sources and markets for raw material are here to be investigated and reported, and new outlets found for manufactured goods.

Here will be housed an institution unique in the world, created and organized to help commerce and industry. From the beginning of history there has been close contact between business and government—but always for purposes of taxation and regulation. Here, however, is a department of the Government created to "foster, promote, and develop business."

Each bureau—Census, Survey, Fisheries, Lighthouses, Navigation, Standards, Steamboat Inspection, Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Aeronautics, Radio, Patents, Mines—will here contribute in its own way and in its particular field to advance American business.

As a people, we have reached a higher average level of living comfort than has ever before been attained in the history of the world. There is no reason why this level can not be maintained and gradually raised.

If through the activities of this organization, working in cooperation with American industry and commerce, continued progress can be made in simplification, standardization, elimination of wastes in manufacturing and selling, then costs and selling prices can be further reduced and markets widened. If our great quantity-production industries, which have been keyed up to vast outputs to supply the first-hand home markets, can find constantly expanding foreign outlets to take care of surpluses as home markets gradually shift to requisites for replacement, then present employment schedules and wages can be maintained. Then, at last, that magic combination discovered within the last decade, of high wages, low costs, and fair profits, can go on because we are only 6 per cent of the population of the world, because we occupy only 5 per cent of its habitable area, and because slowly but surely the living standards of other peoples will tend to rise to the level of our own, thereby steadily enlarging the markets for our products for generations to come.

Here, at length, we arrive at the true significance of this building. Its erection is momentous in its meaning because it is erected to serve the people. No activity of government is worth while, no discovery of science is of value, no advance in method of industry or transportation or commerce is of any real advantage, unless it ends in useful service to everyday men and women and children. We foster commerce that our people shall have a fuller opportunity, more comfortable homes, better education, and more leisure. It is to serve these ends that this building is being erected. It is to make these aspirations come to full fruit that the thousands of men and women who will labor here shall daily enter its doors. Congress, which has appropriated the funds for its construction, and the American people who provided those funds, here to-day dedicate to that service this great building.

AN ADDRESS BY THE HON. REED SMOOT AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 10, 1929

This is an occasion memorable in many ways. It affords keen gratification to the Government, particularly to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. It is a source of civic pride to the National Capital. It means much, I believe, for the future of American business. And it brings a special joy—very deep and poignant, I am sure—to those who are concerned in the work of the Department of Commerce, for it represents the approaching realization of their hopes. It means an end of the physical dispersion of their activities in the city of Washington; it holds out the promise of concentrated effort and the opportunity of greatly heightened usefulness.

In the magnificent structure that is soon to rise upon this spot we shall see embodied those principles of unity, of harmony, of service, which stand as the ideals toward which, I feel; the department has steadily and earnestly aspired.

The department has a vital, significant relationship to American business and American productive activity of many sorts. It has shown, on many occasions, its eagerness to cooperate. It strives to understand the basic problems. Mutual helpfulness is its constant aim.

In such a policy, I believe, the department is adhering to the conceptions of our great President, who has stood steadfastly for the principle that the truest efficiency is to be obtained through the linking of private initiative with cooperative governmental effort.

To Herbert Hoover the Department of Commerce owes an incalculable debt of gratitude—for his organizing genius; his masterly administrative skill; his creative imagination and amazing energy; his crystal-clear comprehension of the department's needs and possibilities, in relation to our national life. The Department of Commerce, as it stands to-day, is in the fullest sense a monument to him—and, in its newer incarnation on this spot, it will continue to be so, increasingly.

Commerce is assuredly one of the mightiest of all the civilizing, humanizing agencies. Its rewards provide extraordinary incentives for labor and for the application of mental energy. Repeatedly, throughout the course of history, it has brought about the broadening of frontiers, the penetration of new regions. Its developing demands have led man to utilize more fully, and to disseminate among his fellows, the resources of the earth. Commerce provides for every one of us indispensable comforts, enhances every phase of material well-being, and enriches immeasurably all our common life.

And, too, upon an even higher plane, commerce serves as an activating stimulus to friendly relations among peoples. Commerce to-day implies swift interchange, and not of goods alone but of methods and ideas as well. A lessening of friction, racial and international, can and should be one of the greatest benefits of trade. One of the founders of our Republic wisely linked together in a phrase the words "Peace, commerce, honest friendship."

I feel very deeply that modern business is moving definitely away from an exclusive preoccupation with selfish profit. Profit, to be sure, is utterly essential if our commercial structure is to remain sound, and it is profit which supplies the most compelling impetus to enterprise. But we have learned in recent years, I think, how inadvisable it is to direct our entire attention to that phase.

Business has been developing a vastly broader outlook—an acute awareness of the common good, a keen and ardent willingness to serve it. In our commercial community we see, on every hand, a generous "public-mindedness."

American commerce and industry—in their process of evolution, of rational organization—are evincing a sense of symmetry comparable to that which we shall see in this majestic new building. There is a closer, more careful adjustment of means to end. The expenditure of energy is more judiciously planned. We are moving rapidly away from things shabby and shambling—from all commercial methods that proved awkward and inept. The manifold parts of our economic edifice are being consciously coordinated—interrelated—made more shapely.

Business men are coming to be dominated more and more by conceptions not only of order but of beauty. In the fashioning of merchandise—the articles with which our commerce deals—beauty has become a potent and profitable force. Shop windows gleam with new colors and textures, with bold and fascinating adventures in design. Canons of good taste are altering, for the better, the commodities of trade. We are realizing more than we ever did in the past the imperative need for simplicity, dignity, fitness, and comeliness in the planning of our cities—the appearance of our homes—in fact, the whole structure and fabric of our environment. This building of which we are laying the cornerstone to-day will stand, I believe, as a consummate expression of that admirable impulse.

And we take delight in the knowledge that this building is to be but one of many here in Washington—all as impressive and appropriate as this—all serving as a concrete, tangible embodiment of the greatness of our Nation.

The Department of Commerce—if I rightly understand its spirit—rejoices in its opportunities to share, however modestly, in the progres-

sive commercial tendencies and economic movements to which I have adverted so hastily to-day. The department touches contemporary life at many points. It promotes American trade in countless foreign markets, and endeavors to heighten its efficiency at home. It provides help for merchant shipping and strives to insure the safety of passengers and crews. It endeavors to further the advance of aviation. It fosters the fisheries. It is concerned with the problems of safety in our mines, and the protection and stimulation of the mineral industries.

In innumerable ways the department aids American industry through scientific investigation, patient and exhaustive research, and the consequent establishment of standards. It works for improvement in building and housing. It affords incentive and security for inventive genius through the operation of the patent system. It gathers all manner of statistics calculated to serve as guideposts for assured advancement in our national economy.

As we lay to-day the corner stone of this building, which we know will be truly splendid, let us hope that in a measure we are helping to lay also a foundation for the progressive betterment of economic life in this country. To that ideal we shall dedicate this structure. But I feel that we must go further than the dedication of any edifice of stone and steel, however majestic and pleasing that may be. We must dedicate ourselves to service, the service of America—an America mighty in material achievement, pulsating with power, noble in impulse, lofty in aspiration, swift in movement, and beautiful in aspect—adding to the sum of human happiness, courage, and dynamic faith.

In such manner may our Nation contribute toward the attainment of that indefinable but shining goal which Tennyson envisaged many years ago as "the one far-off divine event to which the whole creation moves."

ADDRESS OF HON. RICHARD N. ELLIOTT, CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, JUNE 10, 1929

A little more than three years ago—to be exact, on the 25th day of May, 1926—President Calvin Coolidge signed the Elliott-Fernald Public Building Act which authorized a building program in the District of Columbia calling for an expenditure of $50,000,000, and for other buildings in other parts of the Nation one hundred and fifteen millions. This law has been amended and supplemented by other acts of Congress until the total amount authorized for the National Capital amounts to $115,000,000 and for the Nation at large about two hundred and forty-eight millions, a total of $363,000,000, and will provide much-needed public buildings in all parts of the Nation. It will be expended at the rate of $35,000,000 annually. It is probably the most stupendous building program ever adopted by this or any other Government. It is unique in this: That it is the first time in history that our Government ever adopted a definite and businesslike program for the handling of the construction of its great public buildings.

To-day is a red-letter day in Washington. We are laying the corner stone of the world's greatest office building, which is to house the thousands of employees of the great Department of Commerce, one of the newest and yet one of the greatest executive departments of our Government. Under the guidance of that master genius, President Hoover, who was for many years head of the department, its importance grew by leaps and bounds until its activities reach into all parts of the world, aiding our citizens to carry on their commercial operations, great and small, with every civilized nation. His great work in this department caused the people of the United States to elect him President, and it must be a great pleasure to him to lay the corner stone of this great building which is a monument to his public service.

This building is of course the largest and most important of the hundreds of buildings contemplated in the act of May 25th, 1926, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, but many other great buildings will be erected here as well as in New York, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, St. Louis, and many other cities throughout the country. They will be much appreciated by the people of the country generally. I sometimes believe, however, that the smaller Federal buildings in the county-seat towns, far removed from the National Capital, are much more appreciated by the citizens of those places and create greater respect and reverence for our Government than do the buildings in the larger places. I hope the time will come at no distant day when the Government will be able to provide public buildings in all of the towns and cities of the country where the revenues of the post office are sufficient to warrant it.

The responsibility for carrying out this great building program is placed by law on the Secretary of the Treasury, and so far as post-office buildings are concerned the responsibility is divided between him and the Postmaster General. Secretary Mellon and Postmaster General Harry S. New, ably assisted by Hon. James A. Wetmore, the Acting Supervising Architect, and other assistants in the Treasury and Postoffice Departments have labored long and diligently to carry out the mandate of Congress and are entitled to great praise for the splendid work they have done in carrying out this building program.

A nation is judged by the character and education of its people, its public buildings, its homes, its literature and art, as well as by its natural resources. When the great buildings authorized in this program are all completed they will add much to the beauty and stateliness of the National Capital and other cities, and to the efficiency of our Government and to the health and comfort of the Federal employees, and will increase the respect of our people for the Government and elevate our Nation in the eyes of the world. It is a well-known fact that in these days when we are spending millions of dollars in research work, excavating the ruins of ancient cities, one of the things our students are most vitally interested in is the kind and character of the buildings they had in those days and from these we judge the civilization and culture of ancient times.

Another thing that must not be overlooked is the importance of this building program from the standpoint of business and labor conditions of the country, for after all the buildings are the products of labor, and the expenditure of $35,000,000 annually in this country will be felt in every avenue of business engaged in structural work. It will distribute millions of dollars each year to labor in all parts of the country.

As the author of the law under which this great program is authorized, I can look backward to-day over the past four years with a great deal of pride and satisfaction. When I assumed the position of chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives I was met with a calendar containing more than 900 public building bills, asking for buildings in almost every city and hamlet in the country, and calling for an expenditure of more than $300,000,000. No bills of this character had been authorized since the passage of the act of March 4, 1913. President Calvin Coolidge was asking Congress to adopt the $50,000,000 program for public buildings in the National Capital, and the situation was not a happy or pleasant one for me to contemplate. I knew the old pork-barrel method of handling public-building legislation had fallen into disrepute and that a new method would have to be devised to handle this work. After careful study of the situation and consultation with many Members of the House and Senate I conceived the plan we have adopted and succeeded in getting the approval of the same by President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon. After a red-hot fight in the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House I finally succeeded in getting the bill reported to the House, with some amendments, and after another hard fight in the House it went to the Senate, where it was viewed with alarm by some and contempt by others and allowed to die at the end of the Sixty-eighth Congress.

I reintroduced the bill at the beginning of the Sixty-ninth Congress, and it was passed promptly by the House of Representatives by a vote of about three-fourths of the membership of that body. It went again to the Senate, where I succeeded in getting the late Senator Bert M. Fernald, of Maine, chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to take an interest in it, and he succeeded after a very hard fight in getting the Senate to pass the bill, which it did with some misgivings.

The law has worked well under the wise management of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, and funds have been allocated to the various States, and buildings have been authorized in places where they were most needed throughout the country without regard to sectional or political affiliation. The Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Congresses will go down in history as having done more to provide sufficient and adequate public buildings to house the employees of our Government and promote the efficiency of the public service than all of the other Congresses combined. The individual members of the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House and Senate are also entitled to recognition here to-day.

I can not close this brief address on this auspicious occasion without paying a tribute to the memory of my good friend and associate the late Senator Bert M. Fernald, whose labor and sacrifices on the floor of the Senate in the passage of this public-building program entitles him to our praise and recognition. It was no easy task to pilot this great bill safely through the Senate against strong opposition. Senator Fernald was a sick man, and many times he was fighting with his back to the wall; but he brought the bill through and made it possible for us to lay the corner stone of this great structure to-day. Much important legislation relating to the development of Washington, however, has been passed by Congress since the death of Senator Fernald, all of which passed the Senate under the able leadership of Senator HENRY W. KEYES, of New Hampshire, his successor as chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate. He is also entitled to recognition for the part he has performed in making Washington the greatest capital in the world.

REMARKS OF GEORGE B. CORTELYOU AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1929

This impressive scene inevitably recalls to me an earlier scene—26 years ago—when, on July 1, 1903, there assembled in my office in the Willard Building, 513 Fourteenth Street NW., a few Government officials and others to witness the formal transfer of a number of bureaus and offices to the new Department of Commerce and Labor, marking the

beginning of that department as a full-fledged executive branch of the Government; later to become the Department of Commerce, with labor constituting a separate department.

The exercises on that occasion were simple and brief. From the short address that I made I quote the following sentence:

"While we can not dedicate a new and imposing structure to the uses of this department, we can, at least, and I am sure we all do, dedicate ourselves to the work which Chief Executives have recommended and Congress in its wisdom has set apart to be done."

Now—more than a quarter of a century later—the lack of a "new and imposing structure," to which I referred, is about to be remedied. However long postponed, we are happy that the time has come when the department is to have a home adequate to its needs.

But, however and wherever housed, there has never been any lack of the spirit of dedication to its work on the part of its personnel, from the highest to the lowest. That spirit has carried it to the front rank of the executive departments of the Government and has made it of invaluable service to the people.

In my successors the department has had a long line of distinguished Secretaries. It enjoys the rare distinction of having given to the country a President. It was Mr. Hoover's record as Secretary of Commerce that confirmed the people in the belief they had long entertained in his fitness to assume the great responsibilities of the Presidency—a belief amply justified by the event. The department, as well as the country, is fortunate in having as Chief Executive one who so thoroughly understands its needs and its problems.

Mr. Secretary Lamont, I appreciate deeply the privilege of being here to-day. As the first Secretary of the department over which you preside, I have followed its fortunes with the keenest interest. No one is happier than I that these have been so auspicious. With the completion of the great building that is to rise upon this site, a new era in the history of the Department of Commerce will begin. Those of us who were connected with it in the days of its organization and early development congratulate you on the opportunity for public service that lies before you, and wish you Godspeed.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HOOVER AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING IN WASHINGTON MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 10, 1929, AT 4 O'CLOCK

On an occasion which so peculiarly marks the progress of this great national institution it is a particular pleasure to welcome those men who, as former Secretaries of Commerce, have contributed to its upbuilding. And I may perhaps be pardoned for an especial pride on this occasion, having served for seven years in the department and having had some part in the design and initiation of this building. Those who have presided over this department truly appreciate the significance and the inspiration of this occasion. It marks the emergence of the Department of Commerce into full maturity and service.

Setting the corner stone of any great public building in the city of Washington is also a milestone of progress, not only of the Capital but of the Nation as a whole. This building will be not only the largest single public structure in the city, but in its actual floor space it is said to be the largest office building in the world. It represents the most important structure in the new program for better accommodation of our Government and the beautification of our National Capital.

We use to-day the trowel with which President Washington laid the corner stone of the Capitol, 136 years ago. Its use can not but recall the growth of this city and of our country which that period so uniquely represents. When President Washington laid that corner stone, this particular spot was but a swamp traversed by little more than a cow path which led from the beginnings of the Capitol to the beginnings of the White House. Even when, seven years later, the administrative bureaus of the Government were moved from New York and Philadelphia and set up in Washington, they consisted in entire personnel of officials and clerical force, of less than 150 persons. Since that time the administrative functions of the Government have been expanded year by year until they now require twenty times as many officials for each million of people as were required then. While there may be complaints over the expansion in other directions, this department can not be a subject of them for it is devoted solely to aid and foster the development of higher standards of living and comfort of our people.

The beginnings of the idea to create a Department of Commerce are perhaps obscure. There was no provision in the Constitution for any Cabinet officer, department, or bureau. A nation struggling for liberty and freedom naturally gave more thought to provision for fundamental freedom by formulation of law for its protection than to the administration of those laws, but necessarily administration quickly followed.

In advising upon the divisions into which administrative work should be assigned, it is said that Alexander Hamilton proposed the creation of six departments—State, Treasury, War, Justice, Post Office and Trade. But out of economy the last-named department was not created. It was not until 114 years later that the functions which he then described emerged as the Department of Commerce.

As Secretary of the Treasury, however, Hamilton's vision well comprehended the necessities of Federal government activity in support of commerce and industry. Of the bureaus which are now included in the Department of Commerce, those of Patents, Census, Lighthouses and Navigation were established by him in the Treasury. During the hundred years before the founding of the department, other bureaus were created and finally brought together into a homogeneous organization with full cabinet representation under President Roosevelt, and with Mr. Cortelyou as its first Secretary. The 26 years since its foundation have shown an extraordinary expansion and change until the department has evolved into its present impressive size and helpfulness.

And its ideals are clear: That by cooperation and not by compulsion it should seek to assist in maintaining and giving the impulse of progress to commerce and industry in a nation whose successful economic life underlies advancement in every other field.

THE CORNER STONE

The corner stone was placed in the northwest corner of the building at Fifteenth and E Streets.

Inscribed on the stone, which is of Stony Creek granite, are the names of Herbert Hoover, President of the United States; A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; R. P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce; James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect of the Treasury; and York and Sawyer, architects. The date on the stone is 1929.

CONTENTS OF CORNER STONE BOX, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING, JUNE 10, 1929

I commend to your thoughtful consideration the contents of this box:

The Bible.
The Constitution of the United States.
United States flag.
Medallion of President Hoover.
Impression of Department of Commerce seal.
Flag of the Secretary of Commerce.
Annual report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year 1903.
Annual reports of the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal years 1921–1928, inclusive.
Booklet descriptive of the organization and activities of the Department of Commerce, as of November 1, 1928.
Letter of Secretary of the Treasury A. W. Mellon, of June 7, 1929, inclosing small-size one dollar silver certificate of series to be issued about July 10, 1929. (No. A00004001 A.)
Letter of Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, of June 7, 1929, inclosing ten 2-cent postage stamps of the series issued to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the production of the first incandescent electric lamp invented by Thomas A. Edison. (A copy of the patent granted Mr. Edison for the lamp is inclosed with Patent Office material.)
Congressional Directory, first session, Seventy-first Congress, May, 1929.
Pamphlets: Reports of President's Conference on Unemployment—1921, 1923, 1924, and 1929; and two volumes of Committee Report on "Recent Economic Changes, 1929."
Floor plans, Department of Commerce Building, first, second, and third floors.
Miniature of trowel used by President Washington in laying the corner stone of the Capitol of the United States on September 18, 1793, and used by President Hoover in laying the corner stone of this building.
Copy of Washington Evening Star, June 8, 1929.
Copy of Washington Times, June 8, 1929.
Copy of Washington News, June 8, 1929.
Copy of Washington Post, June 10, 1929.
Copy of Washington Herald, June 10, 1929.
Copy of New York Times, May 15, 1929 (rag-paper edition).
Copy of addresses delivered at the laying of this corner stone by President Hoover, Secretary Lamont, Senator Smoot, Representative Elliott, and first Secretary of Commerce and Labor Cortelyou.
Copy of program of ceremonies of laying of this corner stone.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY BUREAUS AND OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

AERONAUTICS BRANCH

Copy of air commerce act of 1926.
Copy of air commerce regulations of June 1, 1928.
Copy of requirements for approved type certificates for airplane structures, airplane engines, and airplane propellers, 1928.
Copy of airport rating regulations, January 1, 1929.
Copy of report of airway marking committee, January 23, 1929.
Copy of annual report of the Director of Aeronautics to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928.
Photographs of typical present-day commercial airplanes.

Airway map of the United States, April 1, 1929.
Typical airway strip maps, April 15, 1929.
Copy of an illustrated account of the first successful flight by man with a motor-driven, heavier-than-air machine made by Wilbur and Orville Wright at Kitty Hawk, N. C., December 17, 1903.

RADIO DIVISION

Copy of radio laws, 1914.
Copy of letter creating radio division under Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover.
Copy of radio act of 1927.
Copy of radio act of 1910.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Book, A Century of Population Growth in the United States—1790–1900.
Abstract of the fourteenth census of the United States, 1920.
Photographs of first and fourteenth decennial censuses.
Photographs of fourteenth census report.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Organization chart, as of February 1, 1929.
Pamphlet, Practical Aids to the Independent Merchant, January 1, 1929.
Pamphlet, Practical Aids to American Exporters, 1928.
Pamphlet, Practical Aids for Domestic Commerce, 1928.
Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1928.
Commerce Yearbook, 1928 (2 volumes).

BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Specially prepared pamphlet on the scope, functions, and activities of the Bureau of Standards.
Miscellaneous publications, papers, and articles.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES

Report of Commissioner of Fisheries, 1872–1873.
Report of Commissioner of Fisheries, 1927, with appendices.
Report of Commissioner of Fisheries, 1928.

BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES

Book—Lighthouses and Lightships, by George R. Putnam, Commissioner of Lighthouses.
Report of the Commissioner of Lighthouses for the fiscal year 1923.
Report of the Commissioner of Lighthouses for the fiscal year 1928.
Book—Radio Fog Signals and Radio Compass, 1924.
Pamphlet—Two Hundredth Anniversary of Boston Light, September 25, 1916.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Chart of New York Harbor, 1845.
Modern chart of New York Harbor, 1929.
Photostat of Topographic Sheet No. 1, 1834.
Annual Report of the Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1928.
Photograph of Coast and Geodetic Building, 1871–1929.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Report of the Commissioner of Navigation, 1889.
Report of the Commissioner of Navigation, 1928.
Merchant Marine Statistics, 1928.
Navigation Laws, 1927.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE

Proceedings, Board of Supervising Inspectors, 1852.
Annual Report of the Supervising Inspector General, 1928.
Copy of pilot's license granted to Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain), April 9, 1859.

PATENT OFFICE

Copies of patents issued:
No. 4, issued to Francis Bailey (the oldest record of the Patent Office), January 29, 1791.
Telephone, Alexander Graham Bell, March 7, 1876.
Telegraph, Samuel B. F. Morse, June 20, 1840.
Cotton gin, Eli Whitney, March 14, 1794.
Sewing machine, Elias Howe, jr., September 10, 1846.
Reaper, Cyrus H. K. McCormick, June 21, 1834.
Boat-raising device, Abraham Lincoln, May 22, 1849.
Incandescent electric lamp, Thomas A. Edison, January 27, 1880.
No. 1,000,000, vehicle tire, Francis H. Holton, August 8, 1911.
No. 1,500,000, submersible vessel, Simon Lake, July 1, 1924.
Annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, fiscal year 1928.
Official Gazette of the Patent Office, issue of June 4, 1929.
Journal of the Patent Office Society, May, 1929.
Pamphlet describing Patent Office organization, history, and procedure, May, 1919.
Copy of radio talk by Commissioner of Patents Thomas E. Robertson, April 13, 1929.

BUREAU OF MINES

First Annual Report of the Director of the Bureau of Mines, fiscal year 1911.
Annual report of the Director of the Bureau of Mines, fiscal year 1928.
Photographs of mine rescue work.

We hereby certify that the material listed above has been deposited in the copper box to be placed in the corner stone of the building for the United States Department of Commerce.

Committee:

MALCOLM E. KERLIN,
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.
E. W. LIBBEY,
Chief Clerk of the Department.
E. E. HUNT,
Assistant to the Secretary.
ERNEST PRIEST.

Attest:

ROBERT P. LAMONT,
Secretary of Commerce.

CALENDAR REFORM

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on calendar reform, accompanied by a chart and also newspaper articles.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, for quite some time there has been much discussion of calendar reform, and I feel that my own relationship to the subject is such that I would like to put the matter as clearly as possible to the Members of Congress.

I have made a thorough study of the whole question and realize how complicated and technical the subject is. Like most of you, I once believed the matter too complex for a layman's understanding. I was under the impression that only scientists could undertake to handle it. But now I know that the difficulties are not insurmountable and that it is the duty of all of us to inform ourselves thoroughly on the subject.

I hope I shall not be likened here to Lord Chesterfield, who wrote his son in 1751 explaining how he succeeded in bringing the House of Lords into line on this question when England was faced with a change in the calendar.

Lord Chesterfield wrote:

I was to bring in this bill which was composed of law jargon and astronomical calculations, to both of which I am an utter stranger. However, it was necessary to make the House think I knew something of the matter, and also to make them believe that they knew something of it themselves, which they do not. So, I resolved to do something better than speak to the purpose, and please them, instead of informing them. This succeeded, and ever will succeed; and many of them said I have made the whole matter very clear to them, when God knows, I had not even attempted it.

THOROUGH STUDY OF CALENDAR

On the contrary, Mr. Speaker, I shall deliberately go directly into the question itself and present all of the facts with the purpose of making them clear to you. I have made an earnest effort to go into every phase of the history and present situation of the calendar working and proposed reform.

I have the honor to be a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, to which the resolution of my colleague, Mr. PORTER, chairman of the committee, was referred. House Joint Resolution 334 requests the President to "propose the calling of an international conference for the simplification of the calendar or to answer on behalf of the United States an invitation to participate in such conference." The resolution goes on at some length to describe the defects of the present calendar and points out the advantages of a new type of 13-month 28-day calendar, which has recently become known as the "Eastman Plan." Three pages of my colleague's resolution are devoted to the discussion of calendar difficulties and possible improvements in detail, and it is these three pages that will require a complete presentation of my differing viewpoint.

PROPONENTS STRESSED BUSINESS ADVANTAGES

Our Committee on Foreign Affairs spent many sessions hearing witnesses who described the advantages of the newly proposed calendar and we also heard many who represented the opposite viewpoint.

Of those who came as protagonists for the 13-month plan, practically all pointed out the business and commercial advantages. In fact, it may truthfully be said that the greatest arguments in behalf of the new plan are the benefits to transactions in commerce, bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing. Nearly all of the opponents were representatives of various religious denominations who appeared before the committee to point out how harmful the adoption of any 13-month plan would be to their religion. Because of this, the belief has spread that "business is in favor of the Eastman plan calendar and religion is against it"—an entirely erroneous idea.

NOT ALL OPPOSITION RELIGIOUS

I can easily understand how such an idea would spread, but, Mr. Speaker, I wish to call your attention to the fact that numerous arguments in opposition to the plan were brought before our committee which were not of a religious character. Likewise, I wish to bring to the notice of my colleagues the fact that when a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States had this matter under consideration, the majority, it is true, were in favor of the change, but the minority—also sensible business men—rendered a report which should be given attention at this time, because the belief has spread that the chamber of commerce and all successful business organizations are whole-heartedly behind the new plan. I quote from the minority report signed by the members of that special committee of the chamber and will likewise point out to you that thousands of other business men object to the new proposal.

The minority report of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States reads:

The urgency toward a change in the Gregorian calendar comes to the chamber out of a reference by the International Chamber of Commerce, following the interest of the sponsoring committee of the League of Nations. It is one of those propositions which, apparently in no way taxing any one nation at the expense of another and having no political character which might offend, has had an easy launching. It excites the enthusiasm of individuals with minds given to logical expression, and once launched readily embraces the cordial support of well-meaning people who unthinkingly commit themselves to the perpetration of a nuisance. Most questions passed upon by this body relate to questions of fact, but this is peculiarly one in which its advocates are willing to pronounce themselves, offhand, without, we believe duly calculating the implications.

WOULD PROVE ANNOYANCE TO MILLIONS

Generally speaking, the civilized world does now possess, or is rapidly coming to possess, a calendar enjoying substantial uniformity. The infliction of a new calendar having radical departures from the present, or attempting to improve it, would mean annoyance to millions of people, would bring great discomfiture to great sects which view the present calendar with religious loyalty, and would offer nothing of substantial value to any single business which that business can not enjoy now, if it will.

The daily use of the calendar vitally concerns the intimate habits and views of vast millions of people in this country. The proposal to agitate a reform in the calendar as presented has no popular backing worth mentioning. It comes to this chamber with the studied support of but few people. A large group has been circularized, and, as often happens with catchy ideas, a great many people, many of them of business prominence, are giving this proposal their indorsement, without deep thought. We have not learned that these people are giving else but lip service toward the furtherance of the idea, though apparently a considerable sum of money is being spent to launch it.

SUBJECT NOT A TIMELY ONE

With this in mind, we are opposed to the recommendations of the committee which, we believe, should not at the present time have the encouragement of the chamber. Furthermore, we are opposed to the last recommendation which would seek to encourage our Government taking part in a conference on a subject in which the great body of this country not only have a vital concern but have as yet evinced no deep-seated interest. When the people themselves, through their accredited representatives, have been led to take an interest in this matter, it may be time for the chamber to bestow its consideration. Popular interest will be our warrant. Certainly there is no great business need for it. We do not believe the subject is a timely one.

However enthusiastic the proponents of the proposed change may seem to be, general business has little interest. Those who wish to use a system of accounting other than that based upon the present months are now doing so. Business, as such, should be careful not to intrude upon matters peculiarly of private concern as well as being interwoven with custom of long standing, unless a change is of transcending importance to business itself. The chamber of commerce can well avoid taking any step to commit itself in this matter.

Mr. Speaker, there are approximately 120,000,000 people in the United States and I sincerely doubt whether there are so many as a thousand who earnestly desire the change of the calendar under which civilization has been working for several centuries.

AN EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

A well-known editor of one of our daily newspapers has expressed this idea humorously but to the point:

The average citizen does not hesitate to croak and complain about the things with which he is dissatisfied. He is not inclined to suffer any grievance, real or imaginary, in silence, but how often do you find anybody complaining about the calendar. We hear complaints about practically everything else—the weather, taxes, the high cost of living, inefficient government, the local baseball team, street paving, and the low quality of peanuts being sold, but when do you ever hear the enraged taxpayer stand up on his hind legs and complain because April has not as many days as July.

Mr. Speaker, because of the general impression that religious groups have presented the most serious objections to the proposed calendar reform, I wish to bring these objections to your attention in the fairest possible way. We must respect every religious denomination in our country and we must not feel that a minority group deserves less consideration than a large denomination, at the hands of those who are attempting "to bring about the advancement of business or science!" Too much is spoken about tolerance and too little about true respect for other religions. I would like my colleagues of the House to understand the objections of some of the religious groups and to realize the very important fact that when all of the details of this calendar reform are understood by leaders in every denomination, there will be a hue and outcry from sources unexpected. To-day the opponents of the bill may seem to be religious minorities, but to-morrow they will be joined spontaneously by almost every group and sect of religion in America.

In the meantime, Mr. Speaker, I urge you to note the following memorial which was offered to the Congress of the United States by official representatives of the Seventh-Day Adventist denomination. Its reasoning is clear-cut and will interest you, even though it does not represent your own point of view:

WHY ADVENTISTS ARE OPPOSED

We object to the submitted plan for the following reasons:

1. Because it interferes with the ancient religious customs and traditions of the various religious bodies for the sake of commercial advantage. We are not opposed to calendar changes, provided such changes preserve the ancient and divine arrangements of the fixed days of the week. The weekly cycle ordained by the Creator in the very beginning of time, according to the Biblical record, has never been altered, although changes have been made in the calendar from time to time. The days of the months have been changed to establish the correct length of the year, but never in all history is there a single record to be found (with the exception of France for a short period during its reign of terror) where the original week has been changed.

Economy and commercial advantage are important elements in the business life of a nation, but mercenary gain and progress are not the most important considerations that enter into life. The claims of God upon the soul, and the ancient customs and sanctions of religion, which were divinely ordained for all time to come, hold a far more sacred sway over the conscience of God's faithful children than any commercial consideration of the highest value can possibly hold whenever the spiritual and temporal come into open conflict. Civil government should never attempt to interfere in the free exercise of the conscience in religious matters, nor should it merely for the sake of facilitating business alter by human legislation religious customs established by divine authority.

WOULD NULLIFY THE SABBATH

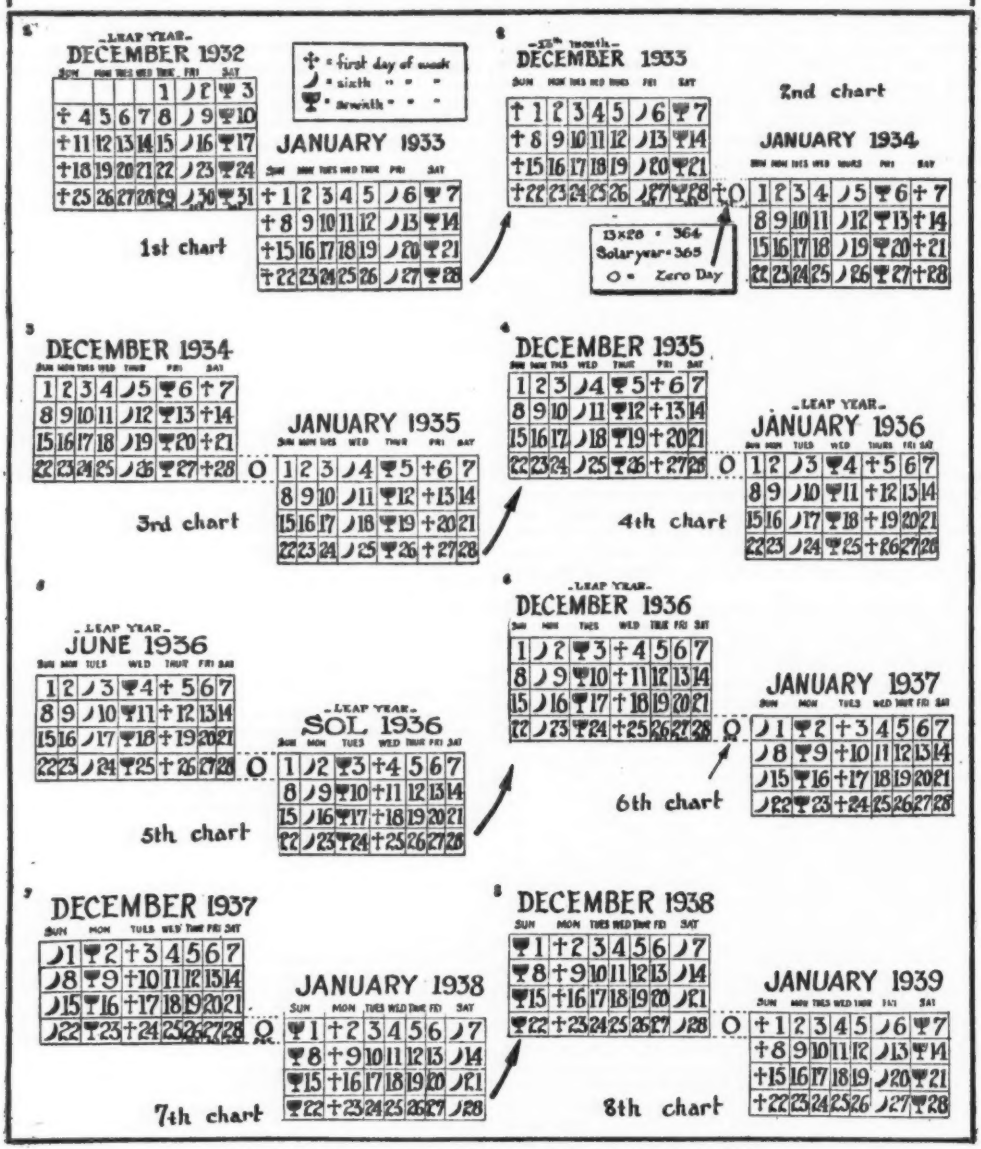
2. Because this commercial calendar, which proposes to drop the 365th day of each year and an extra leap-year day every fourth year of the general reckoning of time as nameless zero days, and stipulates that they shall be observed as extra holidays and not be reckoned among the days of the week, would not only make Sunday, the first day of the week now observed conscientiously by millions of Christians in honor, as they believe, of the resurrection of Christ, a moveable and therefore a farcical memorial, but it would also, if followed, nullify the holy Sabbath of the God of heaven, the original seventh day of the week, which He commanded to be observed forever in honor of His creative and redemptive power. This proposed calendar makes no difference between the holy and the profane, between the sacred and the common days of the week, and thus robs God of His rightful authority to make and set apart holy days as distinct from secular days. God Himself put a difference between the days of the week upon which secular labor and business might be transacted, and the seventh day of the week which He hallowed, sanctified, and blessed. The divine law says, "The Lord blessed the seventh day." God's blessing on that specific day made it entirely different from the other days of the week, and the obligation to observe the seventh day of the week as holy time was strictly enforced by divine commandment, and God has never delegated to any human authority the prerogative to change His divine institution.

While the children of Israel wandered in the wilderness, God performed a threefold miracle on every seventh day of the week for a period of 40 years to teach His children that He Himself made a difference between the secular days of the week and the holy Sabbath, which was to be commemorated forever as the memorial of His created works. What God has so significantly set apart as "holy" should not be lightly esteemed by man as a thing of naught.

CALENDAR CHART

Showing—*a*. The "Wandering Sabbath," *b*. Accumulation, in six years, of seven "blank-days," equaling one week

Planned and Designed by SOL BLOOM



HOW SABBATH AND SUNDAY WOULD WANDER THROUGH THE WEEK

The above chart describes a plan for calendar revision that would involve a "blank day" at the end of each year, thus causing the Sabbath of the Jews and Sabbath-keeping Christians and the Sunday of first-day Christians to wander backward through the week. By noting the symbols for these days—the seven-branched candlestick for the Sabbath and the cross for Sunday—the resulting migration of these days may easily be followed through the years.

The proposal is to have the new calendar start the first of 1933, when the year normally begins on Sunday. Thus during that year the true order of the days of the week would be preserved, for Sunday is of course the first day of the week. But 13 months of 28 days each would give us only 364 days, instead of the 365 we need for the year. We would retire Saturday night, December 28, 1933, expecting to wake up to greet a Sunday morning. But no, the new calendar would make this a blank day, not reckoned in the count of the week. We would skip that one day and start in the second day—known as Sunday, January 1, 1934—to begin the count of the week again. This results, as the chart indicates, in making the true order of the days drop back one in 1934, Sunday coming on "Saturday" and the Sabbath coming on "Friday."

In leap year an additional blank day is added at the end of June. Thus every leap year the true order of Sunday and Sabbath falls back two days, one day the first half and another day the second half of the year. ("Sol," Latin for "sun," is the name proposed for the extra month.) Any plan that incorporates the "blank-day" principle would produce the above migratory effect upon the holy days of the various religious bodies. (The Moslem may note the effect upon his holy day by following the path of the crescent symbol through this chart.)

TRAMPLES RELIGIOUS RIGHTS

3. Because the proposed calendar as set forth in the plan of the joint resolution, if made effective by law, would trample upon the religious rights of all Sabbatarians and would inevitably lead to the persecution of all nonconformists. Under our compulsory school laws the children of Sabbatarians would be compelled to attend public school on their Sabbath days, or the parents would be subjected to fines and imprisonment. This proposed legislation would, in fact, destroy the religious freedom the Sabbatarian now enjoys in sending his children to Sabbath school and church on the particular day he regards as holy. The proposed plan would completely demoralize and disarrange the normal educational, professional, business, and industrial activities of conscientious Sabbath keepers, since under the proposed calendar the Sabbath would fall each successive year on a different day of the week.

4. Because, while it may be possible for astronomers, historians, chronologists, and observers of anniversaries, memorial days, birthdays, wedding days, etc., to work out, with considerable extra effort, their true dates in terms of the proposed calendar, yet to your petitioners the problem is one of conscientious conviction based on a fixed weekly memorial established by divine authority, which therefore can not be changed by any individual or by any constituted human authority.

MILLIONS ARE AFFECTED

5. Because, if religion is exempt from the jurisdiction of civil authority, much less can the legislative body exalt its mandates above the authority of God, and trample upon the sacred convictions of its conscientious citizens. The Sabbatarians who have suffered and sacrificed unto blood in all past ages in their loyalty to God's divine commandment to keep the true Sabbath holy and to preserve it from being lost from one generation to another without a break in its continued observance, can not be expected to surrender their sacred heritage and their religious conviction now. There are millions of orthodox Jews and hundreds of thousands of orthodox Christians who still observe the ancient Sabbath, and they will continue as they have done aforetime in spite of any human laws to the contrary. If Seventh-Day Adventists, Seventh-day Baptists, and the Jews should follow the migratory Sabbath as proposed in the new calendar, they would vitiate every reason for their existence as Sabbatarians. It is inconceivable that these conscientious people will now surrender their religious convictions for the sake of mercenary gain. This proposed change would necessitate the bringing in of two calendars, and would result in confusion and division where there is now peace and harmony. The conscientious Sabbatarians would properly refuse to follow the migratory Sabbath as he would still observe the seventh day of the unbroken weekly cycle, and so, in 1934 the Sabbatarian would observe the seventh day of the original week on Friday; in 1935 on Thursday, and in 1936, it being leap year he would be compelled to observe it on Wednesday and Tuesday according to the reckoning of the new calendar, if it is adopted and made effective by 1933 as is contemplated in the joint resolution.

For the reasons herein presented, we earnestly protest against the changes suggested in the calendar as proposed in the Porter joint resolution.

RELIGION VITAL IN LIFE

Mr. Speaker, such reasoning is not to be thrust aside without due consideration on the part of Members of Congress. Religion is a vital thing in the life of some people, thank God, and wherever it exists in earnest and sincere form it is the duty of the Government to see to it that it is fostered and encouraged and that no obstacles are placed in the way of those who have conscientious scruples. Remember also that the objection to a system which would affect the worship of the Sabbath is not basically one that is founded on utilitarian consideration; it arises out of a deep religious conviction—a conviction for which thousands of earnest souls have suffered in past centuries—even accepting martyrdom. Such religious observances must not only be tolerated but respected, and it is the duty of my colleagues in the House to thoroughly investigate the effects of changing the calendar and to weigh the social and religious harm resultant, as against the possible commercial benefits.

Mr. Speaker, the statement I made a little while ago may seem to you exaggerated, but I insist that it is strictly within the bounds of the truth: When leaders of other denominations realize the facts of this calendar change they, too, will rise in arms and object as strenuously as have the observers of the seventh-day Sabbath. Tens of millions of Christians who now worship on the first day of the week—the commonly called Lord's Day—have but to understand that the new calendar will necessitate their worshiping on other days than the real Sunday to cause them to battle boldly also for the protection of the original holy Sabbath.

WIDESPREAD OPPOSITION DEVELOPING

I am not speaking from mere theory, Mr. Speaker. We have during the past few months been in consultation or correspondence with some of the leading bishops and dignitaries of various Christian denominations, and I know whereof I speak when I declare that practically all Christian denominations will stand in opposition to any new calendar which does not provide for Christian worship on the Lord's Day—the first day of the week as it is now observed.

In almost every instance these ecclesiastics have at first favored the 13-month 28-day calendar, but when they studied the question more thoroughly and realized that it is impossible to change the present calendar without moving the day of worship to a different day of the week every year, they voiced their objections and stated that they will be ready to speak out publicly in accordance with their changed belief. This question is not yet understood generally and therefore many favor it until they comprehend just what the change will mean to their own religion.

I say this, because I wish you gentlemen to realize that the protests are not limited to a few small denominations. I sincerely feel that Congress will hear the thanks of millions of citizens in this country when it is realized that we have not permitted the trampling under foot for commercial purposes of that which is considered sacred by so many citizens of our country.

CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTION

Now, Mr. Speaker, you may be aware of the fact that when this proposal was being discussed before the Foreign Affairs Committee, I suggested that in truth we had no right to be considering the question at all. I sincerely believe that I was correct in my statement at that time, and I wish to reiterate my constitutional objection to the whole proposition.

The following are the four points of order which I presented against this House Joint Resolution 334:

(1) There is no rule of the House of Representatives authorizing the Committee on Foreign Affairs, or any other committee of the House or of the Senate, to report or even consider legislation affecting a change in the calendar.

(2) There is no provision of the Constitution authorizing Congress to legislate on the subject of changing the calendar.

NOTE.—Article X of the Constitution.

(3) Congress is positively forbidden by the Constitution from making any law respecting any establishment of religion or any law that would prohibit the free exercise of religion. Legislation changing the date of the Sabbath surely affects the religion of hundreds of millions of people, and would positively interfere with the free exercise thereof.

(4) There is no power given to Congress by the Constitution to pass any law that will alter or nullify the laws of any State of the Union.

VIOLATION OF STATE RIGHTS

In taking up these four points in the reverse order I wish to emphasize the fact that the Federal Government is not empowered to prescribe changes in the calendar for the States. It could only make its law effective in the District of Columbia, the Territories, and Territorial possessions of the United States. A situation strictly analogous to this is the one in which people speak of national legal holidays, yet realizing well that there are, strictly speaking, no national legal holidays in the United States; not even the Fourth of July.

The Federal Government has no constitutional power to prescribe legal holidays in the various States. It can make holidays legal only in the District of Columbia and in the Territories. Even the presidential proclamation designating a day of thanksgiving each year does not make that day a national legal holiday. For commercial purposes the Federal Government, by various acts of Congress, has recognized Labor Day, Christmas, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and the Fourth of July as public holidays. That is as far as the Federal Government can go. There is no general statute on the subject. Sometimes the term "national legal holiday" is loosely applied to holidays such as some of those mentioned above, which have been made legal holidays in every State and in the District of Columbia and all the Territories, and which are therefore, in one sense, both national and legal.

STATES NOT OBLIGATED TO ADOPT CHANGE

By analogy the same reasoning will apply to proposed changes in the calendar. Even if the Federal Government should pass the act legalizing the 13-month calendar, not a single State would be under obligation to make the change.

The same situation would apply to any attempt of the Federal Government to reverse the calendar. At the present time each State has the privilege of regulating time in its own way. As a matter of fact the States have in general delegated this privilege to the various municipalities. It is, for instance, a well known fact to all of you that any city can decide whether it shall utilize daylight-saving time or not. By the same token each city could call what is generally known as noon "3

o'clock" or "6 o'clock" or any other time. In other words, Mr. Speaker, the regulation of time is entirely within the jurisdiction of bodies outside of the Federal Government and the latter can do nothing to alter or nullify the laws of any State of the Union.

Some State legislatures have already exercised their power in this calendar question and introduced bills providing for the 13-month calendar. This, however, is folly, because if these States should adopt the new calendar, the worst kind of confusion would result. Different dates, different days of the week and even different months would prevail at the same time.

How would it be, for example, if in New York it would be Tuesday, May 2, and in New Jersey, across the river, the calendar would read Friday, April 27?

NEW YORK'S BILL RECENTLY INTRODUCED

On January 18, 1929, a bill was introduced into the Assembly of the State of New York entitled:

An act amending section 50 of the general construction law as to time, use of standard, making 364 days in one year divided in 13 calendar months of 28 days each.

The bill reads:

SECTION 1. Section fifty of the general construction law is hereby amended to read as follows. Time shall continue to be computed in this state according to the [Gregorian or] *new style*. The first day of each year after the year [seventeen hundred and fifty-two] *nineteen hundred and thirty* is the first day of January, according to such style. So that each year shall contain three hundred and sixty-four days divided into thirteen months of twenty-eight days each.

2. Section fifty-seven of this act is hereby repealed.

3. This act shall take effect immediately.

In the State of Oregon a resolution pertaining to this subject was introduced on January 21, 1929.

Mr. Speaker, can you imagine the confusion that would prevail if one of these bills or any bill similar to them were approved by Congress and an attempt was made to have them put into effect?

HISTORY OF CALENDAR CHANGES

I call this to your attention particularly because I wish to emphasize two important facts. On the one hand, it indicates the absolute correctness of my point of order that there is no power given to Congress by the Constitution to pass any law that will alter or nullify the laws of any State of the Union; and also because, if calendar changes were attempted according to the correct method and regulations of State procedure, indescribable confusion would result.

I wish to call your attention now, Mr. Speaker, to the whole situation affected by the calendar changes that are contemplated. You realize, of course, that this is not the first time that so-called improvements to our present method of reckoning time have been suggested. Since time immemorial, men have felt that the current form of calendar was complicated and unwieldy and many attempts were made to improve it. The present method of measuring time is known as the Gregorian calendar, named in honor of Pope Gregory XIII who, in 1582, revised the calendar. He came as near perfection as is possible, I believe.

NOT AN EASY TASK

To devise a calendar adapted to the needs of mankind is not an easy task. It must contain the day, the month, and the year which are natural divisions measured by alternating light and darkness, by the waxing and waning of the moon, and by the recurring seasons. The difficulty of harmonizing these elements is at once apparent when it is considered that the number of days in a month or year, or of months in a year, in each case includes a fraction.

The sidereal day, or time of a complete rotation of the earth on its axis, as measured by the apparent passage of the fixed stars, is a constant period, and subject to no changes that man can discover. It is 3 minutes and 55.909435 seconds shorter than the mean or average solar days, so that it would not do for a standard day because its beginning would, in the course of the year, have occupied every hour of the natural day.

The solar day is measured by the apparent passage of the sun from the meridian of one day to the meridian of the next. The duration of this day is affected by the elliptical orbit of the earth, the inclination of its axis, and the perturbations of the planets. Though subject to fluctuations from these causes, observation has determined that year to year a constant average of length is maintained. This average or mean solar day has been adopted as the unit or standard of astronomical and civil time, and is arbitrarily divided into 24 hours and subdivided into minutes and seconds. Observation has shown that the noon or meridian of a natural or solar day may occur 14½ minutes sooner, or 16½ minutes later than midday of mean solar or common clock time.

YEAR ALSO SUBJECT TO CHANGE

The solar year is also subject to slight changes caused by the attraction of other planets, hence the mean solar year has been adopted as a standard to which the calendar must conform as nearly as possible. Its length has been found to be 365.24224 days, which being fractional requires the addition of a day from time to time to the year of 365 days to keep the seasons in the same portion of the calendar.

Our present calendar is a growth, which may be traced back to 738 B. C., when Romulus introduced the Roman calendar, in which the year comprised 304 days, divided into 10 months, described as follows: March, the first month, was named in honor of Mars, the god of war. The name of the second month, April, was derived from aperire, to open, as the month in which the earth opened for new fruit. May, the third month, was so called in honor of Maia, the goddess of marriages. Quintilis was then the fifth month, Sextilis the sixth, our September the seventh, October the eighth, November the ninth, and December the tenth. During the reign of Julius Cæsar Quintilis was changed to July at the suggestion of Mark Antony and subsequently Cæsar Augustus, not to be outdone by Julius, gave the place of Sextilis to August.

But this year of 304 days did not agree with the solar year of 365 days or the lunar year of 354 days, nor did it recur at any fixed season. In 713 B. C., to correct this error, Numa Pompilius added two months—January and February—to the year, fixing its beginning at the winter solstice. This made the year consist of 354 days, or 12 lunar months, to which an additional one was added every two or three years. As Numa's calendar was not based on a knowledge of the true length of the year, the error arising from it accumulated as the years went by and began to confuse the seasons. In Julius Cæsar's time, for example, spring came about the 1st of January.

REFORMED BY CÆSAR

This confusion lead to the reformation of the calendar by Cæsar in the year 46 B. C. Sosigenes, an Alexandrian astronomer and mathematician, was sent for, who made calculations showing there was a discrepancy of about 80 days in the old reckoning. Cæsar then decreed that the year 46 B. C. should have 445 days, and that the year 45 B. C. should commence on the first day of the new moon following the winter solstice, which date was to be the 1st day of January. The year 46 B. C. with its 445 days was well named "the year of confusion." In the Julian calendar thus established, each fourth year was known as a leap-year or bissextile, because, instead of adding an extra day to February, as we do now, the 25th day of February was duplicated.

The error in the Julian calendar is (365.25—365.24224) 0.00776 of a day per year, and in 129 years it would amount to one day. In 1582 the error from this and other causes amounted to 10 days. Pope Gregory XIII undertook to rectify the error. After consulting with ecclesiastics, princes, and mathematicians, the plan finally adopted was that proposed by the astronomer Luilius, and in accordance therewith a brief was issued decreeing that after October 4, 1582, 10 days should be omitted, so that the next day should be the 15th instead of the 5th.

THE CHANGE TO THE GREGORIAN

The following illustration shows clearly the change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar.

1582 A. D.		OCTOBER				1582 A. D.
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	1	2	3	4	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

(Numerals are Julian calendar dates. Underscored numerals, Gregorian calendar dates)

The above proves that the change did not interfere in any way with the continuity of the days of the week or the free running week. The change was adopted by Spain, Portugal,

and Italy as decreed by Gregory XIII, on Friday, October 5, 1582. Instead of writing Friday the 5th, they wrote the 15th. It made no break in the weekly cycle, only in the dates of the month when the 10 days were dropped out. The next day after the change was effected was Saturday, but this Saturday became the 16th instead of the 6th of October.

FRANCE ADOPTS CHANGE

France waited till December of the same year, 1582, and it adopted the change in the calendar by calling the 10th of December the 20th, as indicated below:

1582 A. D.		DECEMBER				1582 A. D.
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

(Numerals are Julian calendar dates. Underscored numerals, Gregorian calendar dates)

Again it will be noticed that the continuity of week days or the running week was not disrupted when France dropped the 10 days out of her calendar in the month of December. The change was again made on Friday, but it was Friday the 20th instead of Friday the 10th. The dates of the month were changed but not the days of the weekly cycle.

ADOPTED BY ENGLAND IN 1752

England and her colonies adopted the Gregorian calendar 170 years later, in 1752. By that time it was necessary to drop 11 days instead of 10 days. An act of Parliament stated that September 3 should be called September 14. The change was made on a Thursday, as the following illustrates:

1752 A. D.		SEPTEMBER				1752 A. D.
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
		1	2	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

The above chart explains why we celebrate George Washington's Birthday on February 22, although he was born on February 11. The dropping of 11 days in the calendar during his lifetime makes that difference of 11 days.

England and her colonies (and at that time the United States was a British colony) in dropping out the 11 days again preserved the weekly cycle as all previous nations had done who adopted the Gregorian calendar. The 2d of September was followed by the 14th, and everybody in the English possessions wrote Thursday, September 14, 1752, instead of Thursday, September 3. The date of the month was changed but not the day of the week. The 2d of September was Wednesday, and the next day was Thursday, the 14th of September. It would have been Thursday in either case, whether the change had been made or not. All these changes which were made by different nations at different times did not in a single instance disarrange the weekly cycle between the nations which changed from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian and those which did not. The days of the week were the same in each nation after the change was made as they were before. The dates of the month were different but not the days of the week.

GREECE WAITED 341 YEARS

Turkey, Russia, Rumania, Serbia, and Greece continued using the Julian calendar until just a few years ago. Turkey adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1917, Soviet Russia in 1918, Rumania and Serbia in 1919, and Greece in 1923. Greece had waited just 341 years before it adopted the Gregorian calendar. By this time it became necessary to drop 13 days out of the reckoning. The following calendar shows how it affected the monthly dates and how the days of the week were preserved intact in dropping the 13 days out of the reckoning.

JULIAN CALENDAR

1923 A. D.		SEPTEMBER				1923 A. D.
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

STARTING GREGORIAN CALENDAR

1923 A. D.		OCTOBER				1923 A. D.
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
(1 to 13 inclusiv dropped at this time; thus month estarted on 14th)						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

(Numerals are Julian calendar dates. Underscored numerals are Gregorian calendar dates)

Greece made the change on a Sunday, and instead of calling it Sunday, October 1 according to the Julian calendar, the Greeks called it Sunday, October 14, according to the Gregorian calendar. They went to sleep on Saturday night, September 30, according to the Julian calendar, and woke up Sunday morning, October 14, according to the Gregorian. Dropping the 13 days did not alter the days of the week but only the dates of the month of October. In all the changes made in the calendar by all the nations, care was taken to preserve the continuity of the weekly cycle.

NO CASE WHERE DAY WAS SKIPPED

I have deliberately gone into detail to show you that in all past changes of the calendar there has been no case where a day was "skipped." When people look superficially at the history of the calendar changes they may get the impression that the Julian transformation or the Gregorian adjustment necessitated a change in succession of the days of the week. But that this is an erroneous impression I must stress again, because so many important newspapers criticized me when I opposed the Eastman plan.

For instance, the Washington Post had an editorial on December 31, 1928, which is typical of the misapprehension of other editors. I would ask you to observe in the following editorial how different the recitation of so-called facts are from the presentation which I have just given you involving the history of the calendar changes. The Post editorial of that date read as follows:

CALENDAR CHANGES

Representative SOL BLOOM, of New York, has taken the lead in the opposition that is developing toward the adoption of a simplified calendar. He says that the reformed calendar would prevent the fixed recurrence of Sundays and certain religious holidays and "would mean utter chaos" for Jews, Christians, Mohammedans, and others. "There are certain difficulties in our present system of timekeeping which should be eliminated," he says, "and I am heartily in favor of having the President take the initiative now in calling an international conference with this in view. However, the substitute plan for a new calendar which is now broached by Mr. George Eastman, of Rochester, is a proposal which I must resist."

Mr. BLOOM's objection centers in the so-called zero days—days that would be assigned to no month, but which must be inserted into the

new calendar for the purpose of making it synchronize with the solar year. A zero day once a year, he asserts, would serve to move the true Sabbath back one day each year. In 1933, the year it is planned to put the new calendar into effect, the Jewish Sabbaths would fall as they should, on Saturdays, but in 1934 they would fall on Friday.

If the present calendar is to be looked upon as accurately registering true days of the week, there is much to be said in favor of Mr. BLOOM'S argument. Consideration of its history, however, leads to the conclusion that the present calendar does not register true days.

Julius Cæsar, in B. C. 45, reformed the Roman calendar so that thereafter every fourth year should contain 366 days, and all other years 365 days. The intercalary day was introduced by counting twice the sixth day before the kalends of March. He also changed the beginning of the year from the first day of March to the first of January. The average length of the Julian year is therefore 365¼ days, which, however, is too long by 11 minutes and 14 seconds. This would accumulate in 400 years to about three days. In A. D. 1582, the Gregorian calendar was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII, with the view of keeping the equinox to the same day of the year. Only such centurial years as were thenceforward divisible by 400 contained 366 days.

The length of the mean Gregorian year, therefore, may be set down at 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes and 12 seconds, and the discrepancy amounts to but one day in 3,000 years. The Gregorian calendar was not accepted by England and her colonies until 1752, when the rule for Easter Day was established and the equinox occurred on March 21. September 3, 1752, was called September 14, and at the same time the commencement of the legal year was changed from March 25 to January 1, so that the year 1751 lost the months of January and February and the first 24 days of March. The Gregorian calendar was not adopted by Turkey until 1917, by the Soviet until 1918, by Rumania until 1919, and by Greece and the Greek Church until 1923.

Jews and Christians marked their religious days by the faulty Julian calendar through many years after the more reliable Gregorian calendar had been introduced. But even the latter is not perfect. Because of the error it contains, it does not register true days, and even though the error is almost infinitesimal it stands in the same light as the so-called zero day contemplated in the Eastman calendar.

There is no reason to assume that there is, or could be, such a thing as a "true" day of the week. After all, particularly in view of the several upheavals the present calendar has survived, the celebration of certain days apart from others is governed by custom and tradition. The new calendar would not affect the celebration of religious holidays any more than the Gregorian calendar did. Even under the calendar now in use it will be necessary ultimately to insert an extra day for the purpose of "catching up," which would have just as much effect upon recurring religious holidays as the so-called zero day to which Mr. BLOOM objects.

NO CHANGES AFFECTED THE DAY OF THE WEEK

Mr. Speaker, if you have followed me carefully in my earlier presentation it will be unnecessary for me to point out again the mistake which was made in this editorial and which is so commonly made by others. The claim that "the present calendar does not register true days of the week" and that the changes made in the calendar by Julius Cæsar and by Pope Gregory XIII "stand in the same light as the so-called zero day contemplated in the Eastman calendar" are clearly unfounded. All historic and astronomical facts bear proof that none of the changes made at any time in the calendar by Ptolemy, Julius Cæsar, Augustus Cæsar, or Pope Gregory XIII affected the days of the weekly cycle but only the days of the months and the days of the yearly cycle. As reliable an authority as the Encyclopedia Brittanica states (page 664 in article called "Calendar," under "Week"):

The week is a period of seven days, having no reference whatever to the celestial motions—a circumstance to which it owes its unalterable uniformity. Although it did not enter into the calendar of the Greeks, and was not introduced at Rome till after the reign of Theodosius, it has been employed from time immemorial in almost all eastern countries—and those who reject the mosaic recital will be at a loss, as Delambre remarks, to assign to it an origin having much semblance of probability.

The days of the weekly cycle have never been disturbed in any calendar changes which have been made. The Jewish race which has been strict in its observance of the seventh day Sabbath as long as history can recall, has never altered its observance of the Sabbath day on the seventh day of the week.

The proposed blank-day plan in the Eastman calendar, as submitted in the resolution I am now discussing, is the first plan that ever suggested a change in the weekly cycle. This plan would make the Sabbath day as well as Sunday a migratory day through the weekly cycle each year, and would in reality make the holy days, which are now definitely fixed, merely fictitious days, robbed of their original religious significance.

QUOTES NEW TESTAMENT

This is not a notion limited to Jewish acceptance. The New Testament states that Jesus rose "upon the first day of the week," and that the day preceding His resurrection was "the Sabbath day according to the commandment." If the day before "the first day of the week" was "the Sabbath day according to the commandment" which God anciently delivered to His people and which the Jewish race has continuously observed, we have positive proof that the present seventh day of the week is the same seventh day of the week it was at the time of Jesus, and as it was at the time the fourth commandment was included in the decalogue at Mount Sinai.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the question may have arisen in your mind as to just what differences it will make whether the religious Sabbath is observed on one day of the week or another. In my opinion the measuring of time is not important in itself, but, because of what it involves in our lives.

To have any value a calendar must possess, above all things, the virtue of continuity.

The calendar which omits an occasional day or two, obviously, is worthless for the primary purpose for which a calendar was devised—a means of reckoning time accurately.

True, the omitted day is not literally lost. The sun rises and sets. The hours pass. We live that period.

IT REALLY IS A LOST DAY

Yet, if the calendar disregards it, it is a lost day in so far as that calendar is concerned. The very fact that such a day has passed and that we have failed to count it, throws all our chronological calculations, past and future, into confusion.

The third day from any given event is the third day, even though we refuse to recognize the intervening day, and call the third day the second. Just so with every succeeding day.

All of which might seem a superfluous line of reasoning, were it not for the fact that a new calendar is offered to us—indeed, it is proposed to force it upon us by world-wide legislative enactment—which would create precisely the situation suggested above.

It is a proposal, too, not lacking in certain plausibility, at first glance. On closer examination, I believe that its inherent inconsistencies speak for themselves.

The most apparent of the difficulties the proposed new system of chronological reckoning must involve is in its application to our everyday affairs.

MANY WOULD REFUSE TO ACCEPT CHANGE

If, for example, we live through a week of time—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday—and on Saturday night raise the question, "What day do we observe next, as Sunday," the natural answer is, "To-morrow"—and it will be very difficult to convince most of us that "to-morrow" is a "zero" day, and that Monday is Sunday, and should be observed accordingly.

In fact, it does not strain the imagination to assume that great numbers of devout observers of the Christian "Lord's Day" will refuse to be convinced—that they will continue to observe as Sunday the same day that they have been taught to regard as Sunday, from the dawn of the Christian era, and to treat Monday as Monday and the rest of the days of the week as they always have treated them since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

Supporting legislation to rearrange—or disarrange—the calendar, in all probability simply will add to the situation's difficulties, by giving official sanction to a chronological change of such character as to render western civilization's day of worship a variable date, drifting ever backward through each succeeding week as the years elapse—and why? For a matter of commercial convenience, or hoped-for convenience.

WANDERING SABBATHS

The variableness of Easter has long been recognized as an inconvenience, not only from the standpoint of the Christian churches, but as a commercial proposition as well.

What, then, shall we say of a "Wandering Sabbath," or a "Floating Lord's Day," not once a twelve-month, as in the case of Easter, but weekly throughout the year?

To be sure, the calendar "reformers" aim at the "stabilization" of a new Sunday, under their plan.

To create a real "day of worship," however, requires more than a law. We may set it down as a foregone conclusion that no mere act of Congress—or even an international convention—setting up an artificial Sunday, will be acceptable to literal-minded religionists.

Probably it would be acceptable enough to a considerable element of people who—without implying any reflection upon them—are not so strict in their interpretation of rules of

orthodoxy. These doubtless would feel that one day of rest and of worship in seven is satisfactory, without insisting upon any particular day in the week for its observance.

GENERAL ACQUIESCENCE ESSENTIAL

Just how public sentiment would be divided in so peculiar a situation is purely a matter of surmise. At any rate, it is a safe prediction that the number of dissenters from any system calling for a changeable Sabbath would be formidable. It might be a majority. It might be only a large minority, but even a minority would frustrate the so-called "reform."

General acquiescence to the plan is essential to its success—Christian acquiescence at least. The Jews never have abandoned Saturday as their holy day. The Seventh-day Adventists and the Seventh-day Baptists never have abandoned theirs. Friday has continued to be the Mohammedan day of worship throughout the centuries.

Relatively, the country over, the Jews are not a large group in the United States. The Seventh-day Adventists and the Seventh-day Baptists are fewer yet. Of Mohammedans America has only a handful.

The great numerical preponderance in our country favors one and the same weekly day of worship and of rest.

Disciples of the Cross hitherto have been almost a unit in accepting as their Sabbath the day which virtually the whole of Christianity has accepted for well-nigh two thousand years.

Public regulations can be prescribed—and have been prescribed—and made tolerably effective throughout the land—for the respect, if not the religious observance, of the Lord's Day upon which the overwhelming majority of a vast population are agreed.

With us Sunday is a day of rest even to those to whom a different day is holy as a matter of creed.

WOULD DOOM SUNDAYS

Shatter this general recognition by sundering the Christian churches into two great opposing camps on the question of their holy day, and how long would a single day continue to be regarded by all the people as a day apart and entitled to especial reverence?

I think it goes almost without saying that the large-scale observance of dual Sundays would mean the final observance of no Sunday at all.

Let us examine the calendar "reformers'" plan in detail. Briefly, the proposal is this.

Beginning with 1933, when the first day of January and the first day of the week, Sunday, would coincide, the reformers would initiate a year of thirteen 28-day months, plus one additional day, to make up the full annual quota of 365.

This 365th day is to be added as the last of the year—a part of no week and of no month, or it would upset the exact coordination of all week days with their invariably corresponding days of the month—a vital principle of the reformers' scheme.

THE 365TH DAY BECOMES A CIPHER

A zero day! a lost day! Into each fourth year (leap year) an additional "skip day" is to be inserted, between June and Sol—a day, like the annually recurring 365th day of the year, to be ignored in the proposed new calendar's count of days—and yet to be allowed for in point of time, in conformity with the commercially inconvenient but nevertheless unalterable length of the solar year.

What follows? Under the new system, day succeeds day in normal sequence up to and including the 364th, but the 365th is a cipher—no day at all in the record of the "reformed" calendar. This 365th day, in its place at the end of the initial "reformed year," is, in fact, Sunday. We may safely assume that all strictly orthodox Christians would observe it accordingly. To these orthodox folks the following day would be Monday, but Sunday to those who have accepted the reformed method as their new rule. Yet they can hardly expect their fellow Christians, who have observed the preceding day, to observe a second Sabbath with them. The same confusion would prevail throughout the year. During the ensuing year the official Saturday would be Sunday to the orthodox; the next year Friday; the next Thursday, and so on, with additional complications resulting from the quadrennial mid-year "skip day."

ULTIMATELY THE SUNDAYS WOULD COINCIDE

Ultimately the orthodox Sunday would retrogress through the week until it and the official Sunday fall upon the same day, but other dates would have become almost hopelessly jumbled in the meantime, and even this coincidence of the two Sundays would continue but a year, when the orthodox holy day's backward movement toward the official week's beginning is resumed. The situation is hard to understand, as described. In practice it would be abundantly worse.

The reformers contend that their plan's uniformity would be of untold commercial advantage. The business statistician would be able to compare his figures for any desired month with the figures for any other month in any other year in the full certainty that the pair of months are identical in every respect.

QUESTION OF ENFORCEMENT

This theory might be sound if the statistician could enforce the adoption of his reformed calendar upon those who, as a matter of religious conviction, may prefer to adhere to the holy day of their fathers—which, however, of course, he can not do, no matter how effective he may make it in civil law. His records can scarcely be simplified by the addition to his problem of one or two or three weekly "floating Sundays."

Aside from the religious difficulty, it is an open question as to how well the public would be satisfied with the complete dislocation of the world chronology of all historic events—with the confusion of all dates, anniversaries, Independence Days and other occasions, past and future, beyond the power of anyone but an expert mathematician ever to determine exactly again.

Suffice it to say that the experiment was tried in the early days of the French Revolution—largely with the deliberate intent of breaking with the past—and that the "reformed calendar" of that time survived but a few months, so cumbersome and inconvenient did it prove.

More to the point, as a problem in practical affairs, is the fact that a new interpretation of every outstanding bit of commercial paper and legal document, in which the time element is involved, must accompany the proposed calendar change.

THE REFORMERS' PROGRAM

A congressional resolution—already pending—requesting the President to take action toward an international conference! The conference itself, under the League of Nations' direction! The adoption of a definite plan and of a date for putting it into effect!

Such is the "reformers'" program.

And then, as expressed in a booklet, "Do We Need Calendar Reform?" by George Eastman, the scheme's chief American proponent, nothing would remain but "the ratifying legislation in the various countries."

Mr. Eastman adds:

> Such legislation, which would be of a very simple nature, would take care of the changes in dates of holidays, the maturity dates of contracts, and other legal matters.

It does not look so simple to the League of Nations.

According to a report of the league's special committee of inquiry into the reform of the calendar:

> No reform can be effected without the consent of all, or almost all, the important bodies interested, and these cover a wide range—religious, administrative, economic, and scientific, for example. It rests with public opinion to judge of the merits and the practicability of each of these groups of systems. The committee does not believe that it is as yet possible to obtain sufficiently definite statements of the final views of those interested.

HAS GOVERNMENT THE POWER?

Also "legal matters," as perhaps Mr. Eastman overlooks, are matters for the individual 48 States. It is exceedingly doubtful whether or not the Federal Government has the power to commit them to such a revision of their own laws as would be necessitated by "calendar reform" along the lines proposed.

In short, the issue clearly becomes constitutional.

It is highly improbable that a mere congressional ratification of a "calendar reform" program, requiring so radical a readjustment as the one we are now being urged to adopt, would stand the Supreme Court test.

A constitutional amendment would seem imperative.

Calendar simplification perhaps is desirable—but not at the sacrifice of a literal tossing out of days.

The end could be attained by means of a year of thirteen 28-day months, with an accumulation of the odd three hundred and sixty-fifth days until, at the end of each twenty-third yearly period, enough of them would be available, including the leap-year surplusage, to add a fourteenth month to that year, thus bringing the solar starting point again back to standard.

RESTS WITH PUBLIC OPINION

On such a basis there would be a slight shifting of the seasons during the 23 yearly intervals, it is true, but it would not be considerable, and the continuity of the count of days, at all events, would not be interrupted, as contemplated in the so-called Eastman plan which we are being urged to adopt now.

In the last analysis, as the League of Nations committee justly says, "It rests with public opinion to judge."

We have heard from the "experts" at length.

It is time that we heard from the public before attempting, at the instance of a few commercial statisticians, to thrust so radical a change upon the country and upon the world.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, I insist that public opinion be considered in this important move for if it is considered no rash step will be taken. By public opinion I do not mean casual or flippant remarks, such as are easily passed concerning a new calendar. A well-known columnist insists that the new 13-month calendar idea will surely fail, because "what we need is fewer firsts of the month rather than more." The truth of that situation does not detract from its humor. People do hate bills.

CALENDAR CHANGE IN CHINA CAUSES FUROR

Nor do I rely for public opinion upon the opposition which will be offered to any change in the calendar such as has been faced in countries like China and even Russia. Yet this public opinion of hundreds of millions of people must be considered, because a change in the calendar is a very vital matter. Only recently the Government of China changed the calendar to the one commonly known among us and the natives are said to be having a terrible time. The lunar calendar which has 12 months but differs somewhat from ours has been used in former centuries. The Chinese Government insists on adopting our western calendar in order to have the same chronology in China that is used now by civilized nations throughout the world.

That is reasonable. But because of the change in reckoning the months there has resulted a dreadful mix up in birthdays and other festivals. Birthdays are very important in China, and the natives do not see how they are ever going to know by the new calendar when they were born and celebrate their anniversaries properly.

They can doubtless learn that in time. And then just as they have got it all worked out the proposal for the 13-month calendar will confront them and they will again be bewildered and upset.

Mr. Speaker, you may be interested in a very important demonstration almost before our eyes as to the effect which a change of calendar has upon great populations.

Popular demonstrations against adoption of the Gregorian calendar, which would mean observance of Easter on March 31 this year instead of May 5, took place at several places in Rumania.

PEASANTS UP IN ARMS

In Bucharest groups of angry churchgoers gathered in front of the patriarch's palace and demanded the return of the old Byzantine calendar. In Bessarabia unlettered but devout peasants charged that the Government had deliberately changed the date of Easter to March 31, because that day coincides with the Jewish Passover. In many Bessarabian towns the peasants threatened to boycott the church if the new calendar was enforced.

There was some concern expressed in Cabinet circles, members of the Government fearing that the outbursts might assume a violent form. Juliu Maniu, Prime Minister, who is seeking to bring Rumania into harmony with western Europe in every possible way, has decided to let the Holy Synod and the churches fight out the dispute.

The Synod in Bucharest held that it must enforce the new calendar. It took the ground that a decision it had formally made was not revisable.

Some of the ecclesiastical authorities, including the Bishop of Bessarabia, fear that the situation may lead to an open schism in the Rumanian national church.

Rumania is not darkest Africa but an important member of the European family of nations, and if such difficulties are faced there with a minor change of only one festival, just picture to yourself what utter confusion would occur and what outbreaks and schisms might appear if a violent and radical change such as the proposed 13-month calendar were forced upon that and other nations.

WILBUR WARNED OF CHANGE

Former Secretary Curtis Wilbur, of the Navy Department, fully realized how serious any change of the calendar might be when he declared on July 8, 1924—

Whatever changes might be made in the calendar should be delayed for several years after adoption in order that the labor of preparing data for the ephemeris and nautical almanac, which data fix predicted positions of heavenly bodies years in advance of their application, shall not be lost, and that the labor and expense of revision and recalculation shall be avoided.

THIS IS THE YEAR 1933—NOT 1929!

Mr. Speaker, the difficulty of calendar change has been realized for many years. If it had not been for the very apparent complications involved, another change in the calendar—a very simple one—would have been made long ago. I refer to the fact that all scientific authorities know that this is not the year 1929 but the year of 1933 or 1934! Christian scholars and scientific students know now, and have known for a long time, that Jesus was born, not in the year we call 1 A. D. but four or five years earlier. Yet why has there been no attempt to change our calendar so that this will be the year 1933? I believe you will agree that it is because authorities have foreseen the great difficulties that would be faced in the revision of so many dates, anniversaries, celebrations, legal documents, and important festivals. No effort has been made to adjust the date of the Christian era because of the inconvenience that would necessarily follow.

This is proof positive of the fact that calendar changes are very serious matters. Remember that this change would be a minor one that would not affect anything but the name and number of the year. Picture how much more involved the situation would become if the months, days, weeks were affected, and in addition a "blank day" were piled on the top of the confusion.

AUTHORITIES DIFFER

When I mentioned this mistake in the year of the Christian era to a number of my friends and colleagues they thought I was exaggerating or stating an unfounded fact. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I will refer anyone who is in doubt as to the authenticity of my statement to the most reliable sources on Christian history and fact.

From Haydn's Dictionary of Dates and Universal Information, page 54:

Anno Domini, A. D., the year of Our Lord, of Grace, of the Incarnation, of the Circumcision, and the Crucifixion. The Christian era commenced 1 Jan. in the middle of the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year of the building of Rome, and in 4714 of the Julian period. This era was invented by a monk, Dionysius Exiguus, about 532. It was introduced into Italy in the 6th century, and ordered to be used by bishops by the council of Chelsea, in 816, but was not generally employed for several centuries. Charles III, of Germany, was the first who added "in the year of our Lord" to his reign in 879. It is held that Christ was probably born in the year 4 or 5.

International Encyclopedia, volume 12, page 659:

Jesus was born in the 6th or 7th year before the Christian Era toward the close of the Reign of Herod the Great.

Encyclopedia Americana, volume 16, page 41, column 2, near bottom:

The date of his [Jesus] birth can not be given with certainty as to day, month, or year. Since it must be somewhat preceded the death of Herod (April, 4 B. C.) it probably occurred some time in the year 5 B. C. (possibly 6).

International Standard Bible Encyclopedia, page 1628:

The birth of Jesus may be placed with probability in the latter part of B. C., the ordinary dating of the commencement of the Christian era, being thus, as is generally recognized, four years too late.

Our whole calendar is therefore wrong; and yet no one has attempted to correct this error, because it would bring about unnecessary confusion. The same applies to the whole effort of calendar reform, except that the difficulties are magnified a hundred times.

KANSAS SITUATION

The Members of the House will be interested in the very singular fact that the Legislature of the State of Kansas was in a peculiar position at the beginning of this year and that the situation has some bearing on the 13-month calendar we are now discussing. In fact, some people have urged as an argument in favor of universal adoption of the 13-month year the dilemma in which Kansas found itself on January 1 last.

The constitution of Kansas provides that the legislature shall assemble on the second Tuesday in January and that the governor shall be inaugurated on the second Monday in January, intending to have the legislature assemble the day after the governor is sworn in. But January 1, 1929, falls on Tuesday, so the second Tuesday in the month is January 8; but the first Monday is January 7 and the second Monday does not arrive until January 14. Thus the legislature would be in session six days before the governor was inaugurated.

Therefore, say some, let us have a 13-month year, in which such things can not happen!

The editor of the Baltimore Sun made a very interesting comment on the suggestion that we ought to have a 13-month year in order to prevent the recurrence of such mishaps.

But why? If some maker of the Kansas constitution had had a pencil and a piece of paper he could have figured out in a very few minutes the inevitability of such happenings.

To make the whole world change its calendar because Kansas can't perform simple calculations seems a great deal for Kansas to ask.

WOULD WORK HARM TO MANY

All kinds of arguments have been offered in favor of the 13-month calendar, running from the ridiculous to the sublime. We, who oppose the innovation and who claim that there is no great public demand for so serious and radical a transformation, could point out scores of reasons why the 13-month calendar would work to the disadvantage and harm of many individuals and many large groups.

I wonder, Mr. Speaker, whether the proponents of the 13-month plan realize that under their scheme public-utility corporations would be compelled to have meters read and bills rendered thirteen times a year instead of twelve. This is no small matter, for it would add 8 per cent to the cost of this single item and every business man knows that 8 per cent is a margin not to be disregarded. Do they realize the mounting cost of printing magazines and the additional costs of advertisements which would inevitably result because of the necessity of publishing monthly magazines thirteen times a year instead of twelve? This one item alone would mean millions of dollars of added expense to the general public, and yet the defenders of the 13-month plan claim the 13-month calendar would bring economy into business.

RENT THIRTEEN TIMES A YEAR

Rent payers would note the disadvantage of the new plan very quickly, for they would have to pay the cost of their homes or apartments thirteen times a year. Of course, the proponents of the plan claim salaries would be adjusted accordingly, but I know very well that salaries are slow to follow when the cost of living mounts. Here too, there will be the added cost of making 13 rent collections instead of 12.

Mr. Speaker, has it been brought to the attention of those who favor the change of our calendar that if their plan were accepted it would become necessary to change every textbook, every encyclopedia, every record, and all histories? The cost would run to hundreds of millions of dollars. Where, I ask, is the corresponding economy that the advocates of this plan boast about?

We must also bear in mind the question of long-term leases and contracts that are in existence at the present time. You will agree with me, if you consider this matter from a legal standpoint, that it taxes the imagination to conceive how tremendous the amount of litigation will be when these leases and contracts are challenged because of the change of calendar dates.

LEASES WOULD BE INVALIDATED

Real estate leases would be invalidated on a wholesale scale. Throughout the country generally a form of lease known as "ground lease," or "99-year lease," is very prevalent. In practically all of these instruments, the rental is reserved on a monthly payment basis, and the entire amount due for the full period of the lease lumped under a direct promise of the lessee to pay that amount, but in monthly installments.

The courts would indeed be confronted with a herculean task in construing these leases. If the courts hold that the leases were executed while the old calendar was in force and with it in mind, the new calendar will be entirely disregarded so far as the terms of the lease are concerned.

Under this construction the parties to the lease and their successors will be required to keep alive for nearly a hundred years an anniversary date of the old calendar so as to make payments in accordance therewith. The practical effect, therefore, is to nullify the new calendar as a working basis for time computation.

AMBIGUITY WOULD ARISE IN LEASES

On the other hand, if the courts should hold that these leases must be made to conform to the legislative enactment establishing the new calendar, then a patent ambiguity will arise upon the faces of the leases for the total amount of rent so calculated on a 12-months-to-the-year basis, and the addition of an extra month will make two clauses of the lease utterly irreconcilable.

If it is held that the provision requiring a definite amount to be paid each month prevails over the total amount stated in the lease, then it must follow that the law creating the new calendar is unconstitutional for it violates the obligation of contract and imposes upon the lessee a higher rental than he had agreed to pay.

Employment contracts, and in fact all contracts under which compensation or payment is now fixed on a monthly basis, would be seriously jeopardized by the new calendar and their validity brought into serious question.

COURTS WOULD BE SWAMPED

A very serious legal question would arise over the application of the various statutes of limitation. In most cases the law requires that an action must be filed in a given number of years after its accrual, but if the cause of action accrued under the old calendar, who could say just when it was barred under the new? Verily, the courts will have a prodigious task to fit this calendar into the fabric of our social organization.

The proponents of the Eastman calendar argue that it has economic value through the stabilization of monthly payments. But this so-called advantage is theoretical rather than actual. Suppose February is a short month and March a long one. Do not the two equalize each other?

Then, too, there are the trusts and investments and foundations which have been tied up legally with stipulated dates and length of terms that would become too involved for unraveling. I could speak to you for hours about the legal complications and the possible litigation which would follow, were the 13-month calendar adopted.

WORKS BOTH WAYS

If the employer must pay the same wage for 28 days in February that he does for 31 days in March, then it is equally true that he may lease his land for the same amount for the short month as for the long one. Throughout the year the inequality in the months' length equalizes itself, and no one is the loser.

On the other hand, very serious economic consequences would result from adoption of the new calendar. Employers would be quick to cut wages of persons employed on a monthly basis, arguing that the new wage should be not more than twelve-thirteenths of the old, but landlords would be very slow to make a similar reduction in rent, and the monthly wage earner would be indeed between two millstones, with a lessened income and an increased living expense. Other and far-reaching economic upheavals would result.

Furthermore, suppose that some or all the European countries do not adopt the new calendar. Picture the confusion which would result in attempting to reconcile June 17 under the old calendar abroad with June 28 in the United States, bearing in mind that there would be no definite number of days between the two dates but that they would vary for every month in the year and for every day in every month.

WHY NOT ADOPT THE METRIC SYSTEM?

Again, let me ask why the calendar must needs receive this drastic overhauling at this time? If some reform is needed, why not direct the attention of the Congress to our obsolete method of weights and measures, which could be replaced by the metric system, now in almost universal use abroad, and which would greatly aid our manufacturers in supplying products to countries where that system is in vogue? There would be a change fraught with no sentimental disadvantages and would result in great economic good. In any event it seems certain that the calendar which has stood in its present form for over 150 years and in substantially its present form for nearly 500 years should not be torn apart to achieve some doubtful advantage.

The advocates of the Eastman plan are constantly speaking of the economic advantages and scientific benefits of the new proposal. I, on the other hand, see additional economic disadvantages and even stumbling blocks placed in the way of bookkeeping and accounting. Remember that they point out that "all months have the same number of working days, Saturdays, and Sundays, and are directly comparable," also "each month has the same number of whole weeks. Fractions of the month ends are eliminated."

NO BOON TO BOOKKEEPING

Mr. Speaker, almost every business enterprise is accustomed to making reports either semiannually, quarterly, or every two or four months. I am sure you have already noticed that the figure 13 is not divisible by 2, 3, 4, or 6. Our 12-month plan provides for a very simple method of reporting every 2, 3, 4, or 6 months, because 12 is divisible by each of these numbers. This is an important item and can not be waved aside as a mere technicality. They are arguing in favor of "better accounting methods" and are adopting something which will immediately trap them in every attempt at better accounting.

Not only is it impossible to divide a 13-month year into quarters of even months, but it can not possibly be divided into quarters containing a whole number of weeks. This is even more serious than the difficulty of monthly divisions. I can not see any way that the proponents of the plan can argue against this unsurmountable difficulty in bookkeeping, and I challenge them to point out an efficient way of rendering a quarterly or semiannual report such as can be rendered under our present schedule.

MAKES BUSINESS MORE COMPLICATED

Likewise, instead of making bookkeeping more efficient and decreasing the amount necessary, the new plan would make necessary 13 business closings instead of 12, involving increased bookkeeping in every single enterprise.

The advocates of the Eastman plan are seeking to make business more efficient, and yet if their plan were adopted there would be more confusion in business than ever before. There would always be the necessity of comparing the 13-month year with the 12-month year, which would be extremely complicated. In general, a greater number of adjustments in comparing past statistics and dates than would be required in the 12-month system under which we live.

SUPERSTITION OF "13" DISREGARDED

You notice, Mr. Speaker, that I pay no attention to the fact that the new calendar is based on the number "13," for I disregard completely the superstition surrounding that number. Many scientists who favor the 13-month calendar have attempted to belittle our opposition to their plan by maintaining that this opposition is based on superstition. I believe that the vast majority of those who oppose the calendar change are too intelligent to allow superstition to stand in the way of progress, if it could be proven that the change would really benefit the world. Neither am I horrified by the thought that the 13-month plan provides that every month shall have a "Friday, the 13th." Friday, the 13th, has no terrors for me, and I do not care to use such arguments in the defense of our attitude. By the same token, I object to having the proponents of the plan attribute our opposition to fear of change or superstition. I am giving you real reasons and pointing out actual disadvantages which I can now picture as I consider the possible workings of the new plan as proposed in the Eastman calendar.

Mr. Speaker, I mentioned before that the proposed calendar would cause great confusion and involve much unhappiness by eliminating sacred and personal anniversaries. Permit me to elucidate or enlarge on this thought.

It would eliminate May 30, Memorial Day, which now has nation-wide recognition as a day for reverent remembrance, depriving it of much of its significance.

ALL ANNIVERSARIES JUMBLED

The birthday anniversary of at least 10,328,060 American citizens would be entirely lost. This figure is derived by assuming the population of the United States to be 130,000,000, of which number approximately 356,140 have their birthday anniversaries on each day of the calendar year. To lop off 29 of these calendar days—that is, the 29th to the 31st of every month—would deprive more than 10,000,000 Americans of their birthday anniversaries.

A corresponding number of our citizens would lose other treasured days, such as wedding anniversaries and the anniversaries of the death of loved ones.

Every other important date, including all our holidays, would be rendered inaccurate, because, for example, June 28 on the new calendar is not an anniversary of June 28 on the old calendar, but the anniversary of a date some 10 or 11 days earlier.

The above reasons, which may be generally classed as sentimental, are, nevertheless, of tremendous importance when it is remembered how powerful an influence sentiment is in the lives of our people. To tear away from these millions the influence which they have cherished and observed through many generations would be a highly dangerous test of the strength of our social fabric.

The matter which I am placing before you has had a very interesting history. The question of calendar reform has come up dozens of times in different ages and lands, but what we are most concerned with is the most recent manifestation of interest in changing the form of our calendar.

COTSWORTH FATHER OF PLAN

I refer to the consideration of this problem by the League of Nations' committee for communications and transit since 1922. The attention of the league was called to this ever-present problem through the original efforts of Mr. Moses B. Cotsworth, who may be called the modern father of calendar reform. He is the outstanding man in our times to specialize in this subject and came to be interested in it through his connection with a large British railway company where he had as one of his tasks the explaining of the "increases and the decreases and the net earnings of the company each month." Mr. Cotsworth claims he found great difficulty in making adjustments for the irregular number of days in the month and pointed out that the variation and the number of week days in the month had a particular ill effect on the railway business, because of the light freight traffic handled over week-ends. Thus Cotsworth was led to study the whole question of calendars. He gradually received recognition by various scientific bodies. In 1909 he formally set forth, in a paper read before the Royal Society of Canada, his specific proposal for calendar reform. It is his proposal that we have been discussing, although it has more recently been commonly known as the Eastman plan, because of the interest which Mr. George Eastman, of Rochester, has taken in the 13-month calendar.

Mr. Cotsworth's plan obtained increasing support until the World War forced an indefinite postponement of the whole question. Independent of Mr. Cotsworth, other men and organizations were working on the question. In 1922 the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce gave formal consideration to the question of calendar simplification. The result of this action was that the League of Nations was asked to take up the matter. The League of Nations, in 1922, appointed a committee of inquiry composed of representatives appointed by the great Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, and Protestant religious authorities, astronomers, and the International Chamber of Commerce, representing business organizations of the world.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE CALENDAR PLANS RECEIVED

A large number of schemes were received for reforming the calendar, totaling approximately 185, which came from 33 different nations. After obtaining opinions from various governments and organizations, the committee concluded that one of its duties was to eliminate all schemes which were impracticable, judged by their possible acceptance by the public. After this elimination there remained just two groups of reform which were to be brought to the attention of the public. How interesting is the fact that when the committee sent thousands of inquiries to persons and organizations throughout the world, the replies showed that although there was some interest in the calendar reform, nevertheless, public opinion was not prepared for a serious change. In fact, many letters were received which displayed little knowledge of the different changes proposed or of universal application. It has been noticed that up to now most of the propaganda has been by organizations interested in a particular scheme to the exclusion of all others. Just as the Eastman organization is backing the 13-month plan of 28 days each, so another powerful group is backing the 12-month plan of alternating 30 and 31 day months. I call your attention to the fact that both of these leading plans for calendar reform include provision for a blank day.

Mr. Speaker, I do not care to burden you with many elements of the report of the League of Nations, but I certainly feel it is my duty to call your particular attention to a number of replies from important governments.

GERMANY SEES NO BENEFIT

For instance, Germany replied to the League of Nations' committee as follows:

The German Government can not agree that the general public would experience any essential benefits if the dates fell on the same day of the week every year. The strict correspondence of the days of the week with the dates of the month would involve disadvantages from the legal and economic points of view and also for history, since it would make it impossible to deduce the unknown year of an event from the date of the month and day of the week in which it was known to have occurred.

It is a comparatively simple matter to make the calendar quarters as far as possible equal. All that is required is to dock off a day from August and tack it on to February.

Another interesting reply came from India:

The Government of India will have to consider each of these proposed changes so far as it would affect India. The Christians are a very small minority—2,000,000 out of 340,000,000. * * * It is in the last degree improbable that the communities in India will ever adopt such drastic changes, involving the giving up of a luna-solar calendar based on the ancient systems of astronomy and indissolubly tied up with the Hindu religion. * * *

The fixation of week days and yearly blank days will equally fail. The Indian week day is the only division of time common to the Indian and European modes of reckoning; and as the Indian calendar can not change its week days unless it suffers total annihilation, there will be hopeless confusion if the day called "Sunday" in English continues to be called, as now, Monday in the Indian languages. * * *

The chief value of the week day is chronological—i. e., it enables us to verify a date. If we know that an event happened on Sunday, January 1, in one of the years 1913 or 1923, we know ipso facto (or by almanac tables) that the year was 1922. "To verify a date" means to show that all its elements—week day, month, and month day—are true in one particular year out of several years. We can ordinarily verify a day by distinguishing one year from six others in its neighborhood with the help of the week day; whereas in the Indian calendar the week day may enable the chronologist to pick 1 year out of 400. Even the moderate amount of verification possible at present in the European calendar with the help of the week day will cease if January 1 is always Sunday.

LATVIA'S VIEWPOINT

A reply from the Latvian Government contained these paragraphs:

As to the religious authorities, the Protestant Church objects to the introduction of blank days on the ground that the break in the sequence of the weeks would shift the position of Sunday. They will, however, accept the point of view which the Protestant ecclesiastical authorities of other countries may adopt.

The Netherlands reply includes this one short statement on the religious aspect:

The arguments put forward against this suggestion [of a blank day] are mainly of a religious character. Certain Calvinist communities and the Israelites consider that this reform would run counter to the religious commandment in respect of the weekly day of rest.

RUMANIA'S OBJECTION

The Rumanian Government in its reply inclosed the opinion of the chief metropolitan of the Rumanian Orthodox Church, who declared regarding the blank day:

As regards the additional days outside the 52 weeks a break in the continuity of the cycle of weeks would be regarded as inadmissible by the Rumanian Orthodox Church. It considers that the extra days should form an additional week which should be added to the year at the proper intervals.

Mr. Speaker, I now come to one of the most interesting and vital bits of testimony which can be adduced to show how significant and weighty the whole question is. I will call your attention to the comment of astronomers from various important capitals of the world.

When the League of Nations committee on calendar simplification sent the letter of inquiry to the member nations asking for comments and suggestions it was quite natural for some of the governments to refer this letter to their astronomers. These scientists were, of course, aware of the blank-day feature that would be considered by the league's committee and how this blank day would inevitably affect the cycle of the week. In addition, therefore, to commenting on the general features of the proposed change, certain of the astronomers discussed specifically the question of breaking the weekly cycle.

HALLOWED BY LONG USE

I hope you will bear with me as I quote from their remarks on this point, for I know you will find them very significant. They are incorporated in the official Government replies to the league committee inquiries which were published on August 12, 1926, in an official League of Nations document entitled "Report on the Reform of the Calendar, Submitted to the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit of the League of Nations by the Special Committee of Inquiry into the Reform of the Calendar."

The reply from the Government of Finland incorporated the following observation by one of its astronomers:

The reform would break the division of the week which has been followed for thousands of years, and therefore has been hallowed by immemorial use. (M. Anders Donner, formerly professor of astronomy at the University of Helsingfors, p. 51.)

FRENCH STRESS CONTINUITY OF WEEK

The Government of France included the following statements by two of its astronomers:

One essential point is the continuity of the week. The majority of the members of the Office of Longitude considered that the reform of the calendar should not be based on the breaking of this continuity. They considered that it would be highly undesirable to interrupt a continuity which has existed for so many centuries. (M. Emile Picard, permanent secretary of the Academy of Science (France), president of the Office of Longitude, p. 51.)

I have always hesitated to suggest breaking the continuity of the week, which is without a doubt the most ancient scientific institution bequeathed to us by antiquity. (M. Edouard Baillaud, director of the Paris Observatory, p. 52.)

THE PORTUGESE REPLY

The Government of Portugal included in its reply to the league this observation by its chief astronomer:

It is very inadvisable to interrupt by means of blank days the absolute continuity of the weeks—the only guaranty in the past, present, and future of an efficient control of chronological facts. (Frederico Oom, director of the Astronomical Observatory of Lisbon, p. 74.)

In the same category with these is the statement of Prof. D. Eginitis, director of the Observatory of Athens, who was a member of the League of Nations calendar committee, as appointee of the ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople. This quotation is found in an extended article by Professor Eginitis, which was introduced by Dr. C. F. Marvin into the record at the hearings of our House Committee on Foreign Affairs:

The breaking of the continuity of the week, which has crossed the centuries, and all known calendars, still intact, and the universal use of this unit in the measurement of time, are the reasons that oppose this change of the calendar.

OPPOSED ON SCIENTIFIC GROUNDS

Mr. Speaker, these utterances have peculiar weight, not only because they come from astronomers but because they are made by these men in connection with a plan for breaking the weekly cycle. These scientists are offering their criticism not on religious but on scientific grounds, and their objection to breaking the weekly cycle takes on added force when it is known that virtually all of these men are really desirous of calendar revision, so desirous, indeed, that some of them are willing to surrender the confessedly great advantages of a fixed weekly cycle in exchange for certain advantages which they believe would accrue from calendar revision. In other words, their desire for calendar reform and the personal willingness of many of them to surrender the week in favor of general reform, does not in any way cause them to minimize the importance of the perpetuity of the weekly cycle from time immemorial.

Now, Mr. Speaker, may I draw your notice to the fact that the Foreign Affairs Committee of this House also heard a number of witnesses of that type and may I tell you something about their testimony?

SCIENTISTS DO NOT ALWAYS AGREE

Of the scientific men who spoke in behalf of the resolution, there were such men as Dr. George K. Burgess, Director of the Federal Bureau of Standards; Dr. W. S. Eichelberger, of the Naval Observatory, who is Director of the Nautical Almanac; and Dr. C. F. Marvin, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau. These men made their appeal on the point that the proposed change would aid greatly in the keeping of accurate comparative records.

When a member of the Academy of Sciences was on the stand Representative COOPER asked him to give a definite example of how the present calendar works a handicap on science. "You scientific men who differ anywhere from fifteen to sixty million years as to the age of some fossil bones would surely not be troubled over a little matter like calendar change, would you?" my colleague inquired. "It is not really quite that bad, is it?" the scientist laughingly replied. But the committee member was not so easily stopped. "Right out in my part of the country," he declared, "just that very thing happened when some dinosaur bones were dug up. One scientist said they were 15,000,000, and another came along and said they were 60,000,000 years old."

WEEKLY CYCLE INTACT

I asked Doctor Eichelberger whether he knew of any change in the calendar or in the reckoning of time from the days of the Egyptians down to our present age that has affected in any way the free-running week or caused a change in the days of the week. To this the learned doctor answered simply, "No." A few moments later another committee member asked almost identically the same question, for the point was obviously vital to the whole argument being set forth by the opposition. A third committee member restated the question by inquiring whether our present Sunday is the lineal descendant, in cycles of seven, from the Sunday of the Resurrection. Before the doctor had time to reply, another member said: "Would not this follow from the previous statement that there has been no time lost and that the week has not been broken?" To this the doctor answered simply, "Yes."

When Doctor Marvin was testifying he was asked whether he knew of any change in the reckoning of time and of calendars that has affected the free-running week and the order of the days as we now have them. He replied that his definite knowledge of the subject went back only as far as the early part of the fourth century, when the Roman Empire adopted the Jewish, or Christian week, as he described it, and that from that time onward he did not know of any change in calendars or in time reckoning that had affected the order of the days of the week as we now have them.

THE JEWISH CALENDAR

Well, then, Mr. Speaker, let me give you the complete story and all of the facts concerning the early Jewish calendar.

The study of the Jewish calendar is important, not only for students of history and chronology, but also for students of religion—Jewish and Christian—since the calendar in question was used in the Jewish Bible and in the time of Jesus. The New Testament states that Jesus was crucified on the eve of Passover, on a Friday, and arose on the third day, which was Sunday. We know also that in the first three centuries of the

present era, the early Christians had not yet separated themselves from the Jews and still kept their festivals according to the Jewish calendar.

The calendar which was used by the early Hebrews was a lunar one. This is indicated by the word for month, which is "Jerach," and is derived from the word "Iorach," which means moon. This calendar was calculated according to the lunar system of the neighbors of the Hebrews, the Phœnicians. The moon's phases are more easily observed by primitive peoples than the positions of the stars, or the still more difficult observations of the equinoxes and solstices.

HEBREW WEEK CALLED "SHEVUA"

Seven days constituted a week and was called "Shevua." The seventh day of the week was called Sabbath and considered holy, as God had rested from the work which He had created in six days. A month consisted of 30 days and was called "Hodesh." The word "Hodesh" means new—referring to the new moon. It is worth while noting that the same inconsistency characterizes our present usage, when we say the months July and August, and so forth. The word "month" is from the root moon, but our months are not based upon the moon. A more striking parallel is to be found in the Russian calendar, a solar one, where the word for month, "mesat," is also the word for moon. The Greek usage is similar. The Jews had no specific names for the months; they called them the first, second, third, and so forth. Neither had they any names for the days of the week, but numbered them, excepting the seventh day, which was called Sabbath.

Take the word "week." This word as found in the Old Testament comes from a root meaning "seven." To reveal the close relationship between these two terms it should be explained that in ancient Hebrew only the consonants were written. The context enabled the reader to know which of the possible variant meanings should be understood in each case. Now, written in this fashion without vowels, the words translated "seven" and "week" are identical. Thus the ancient scribe had to decide by the context whether to give it one pronunciation and read it as "seven," or give it a little different pronunciation and read it as "week," for in the spoken language there was a slight difference in pronunciation.

To be more exact, when the hearer listened to the word as pronounced for "week," there was really conveyed to his mind the thought of "sevenfold" or "a combination of seven," which was the very accurate Hebrew way of describing the "week." Thus embedded in the very roots of that ancient language is found one of the strongest proofs, not only of the existence, but of the great antiquity of a time cycle of seven days.

EIGHT-DAY WEEK A CONTRADICTION

To have spoken to an ancient Hebrew of a week of eight days, for example, would have sounded in his ears like a contradiction of terms, for how could eight be "a combination of seven"? It would have been as inaccurate as for one unacquainted with the English language to speak of a fortnight of 18 days, for the very word fortnight is a contraction of "14 nights." Only by an accommodation of terms could such statements be made. By extension, the word "week" was sometimes understood to mean a combination of seven years, but the context easily revealed when this very logical extension of the term should be understood.

The Scriptures themselves speak of the week long before the giving of the law on Mount Sinai. Laban said to his son-in-law Jacob with regard to Leah, "Fulfill the week of this one." (Gen. xxix, 27.) The history of Jewish customs reveals that this phrase refers to the week of wedding festivities, which were considered a part of the ceremony and which lasted seven days. A comparison with verse 22 shows that the feast had been called, and a comparison with various other scriptures reveals the custom of holding feasts seven days. Thus does the Bible corroborate authoritative statements that the week has been known "from time immemorial."

BASIS OF SEVENTH-DAY OBSERVANCE

The hosts who gathered at Sinai were a people whose ancestor Jacob was well acquainted with the time cycle called the week, and whose very language employed a term meaning "a combination of seven" to describe that cycle. What then would be their most natural conclusion when they listened to the Sabbath commandment of a cycle of seven days—"six days shalt thou labor, but the seventh day is the Sabbath"—"in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, and rested the seventh"?

In the absence of any declaration to the contrary, would they not most obviously conclude that "the seventh day" meant the seventh day of the week, that long-established combination of seven days? To that most natural conclusion Jews everywhere through all the centuries have come.

The solar calendar, which we have discussed previously, was in existence among the Jews before the exile. During their stay in Babylon they became acquainted with another calendar system, the Chaldean, which was a lunar-solar system. In this the month was regulated according to the moon, and the year according to the sun.

JEWS FIND THEIR CALENDAR IMPERFECT

The Jews, after their return from Babylon, perceived that their own calendar was not only a complicated one, requiring the addition of a day every three months, and of 49 days at the end of every 49 years, but also an imperfect one, since the year does not have 365 days, as they first thought, but 365¼. They accordingly changed their calendar to the lunar-solar, in which the month was theoretically one of 29½ days. In practice one month had 29 days and the following 30, and so on. They also introduced names for the months, which they had learned from the Babylonians. The months were no more called by numbers, but by names, like "Nisan," "Iyar," "Sivan," and so forth. These names of the months appear only in the postexilic literature. Whenever the names of the months are given in the Books of Esther and Zachariah, the editors add respectively that this is the first month, the ninth, the twelfth, and so forth. In the same manner, as we have noticed before, when the month of "Ziv" was given in the Book of Kings, the editor adds, "that is, the second month." As "Ziv" was no more known and had to be explained, so in the postexilic period "Nisan" had not as yet come into popular usage, and the editor had to explain by number which month was meant.

INSERTED A SPECIAL MONTH

In order to adjust the lunar months to the solar year, they intercalated from time to time a special month of 30 days. This kept the festivals in the proper season of the year—Passover after the vernal equinox, and Tabernacles after the autumn equinox. Although the ancient Jews kept intact the seven days of the week as they had been in the first week of the creation, they abandoned the idea that the annual holidays should always fall on the same day of the week. They thought it more important to have the annual festivals in the proper seasons of the year. Furthermore, the festival of Shabuot (Weeks), which, according to the Bible, has no fixed date of the month, they arranged on the fiftieth day after the first day of Passover without regard to any special day of the week.

To make this calendar more systematic, they adopted from the Greek usage the 8-cycle system; that is to say, they inserted three months in the course of every eight years. In each seventh year one would have to intercalate a month, thus putting the Jews to the hard necessity of inserting a month in the sabbatical year as well as in the postsabbatical year. They therefore adopted the Greek system, adding a month in the sixth year (which is a presabbatic), in the fourth, and in the second. This is according to the testimony of Julius Africanus and agrees with what we know from the Tannaitic literature about intercalations. They also changed the new year from the spring to the fall. The reasons for this change are, first: All the nations at that time counted their years from the fall. Secondly, by changing the new year to the fall, the Jews, at that time an agricultural people, made the beginning of the sabbatical year, traditionally in the fall, coincide with the beginning of the regular year. As to the Biblical phrase that the month of the Abib—that is, the month of the spring—is the first month, the rabbis interpreted this to mean that the month of the "Abib" ("Nisan") is first in the counting of the months, but that the civil year actually begins with the fall (Tishri).

ADOPTED BY CHRISTIANS

Such was the state of the Jewish calendar during the second commonwealth up to the fourth century. This calendar is that of the New Testament. The festival of Passover which Jesus celebrated and the Pentecost for whose celebration Paul went to Jerusalem, were according to this calendar. The early Christians, in the first three centuries of the present era, kept the festivals according to the same calendar. Passover was observed after the vernal equinox on the full moon, and Pentecost, on the fiftieth day after Passover.

The early Christians, who accepted Sunday as the day of rest instead of Saturday, did not change the order of the days of the week. They merely changed the Sabbath from the seventh day to the first day of the week, or Sunday. Thus Justin Martyr: "On the first day of the week God made the world, and Jesus Christ, our Saviour, on the same day rose from the dead." In the Apostolic Age some Christians observed both the Jewish Sabbath and Sunday, but the order of the week was kept intact by the Jews as well as by the Christians from time immemorial.

I believe I have given sufficient evidence to prove that never before in calendar changes has there been any interruption in the succession of the days of the week. Perhaps I have gone into too great detail on that angle, but I am under the impression that most people are erroneously informed in this regard.

ADVOCATES ANNOYED BY OPPOSITION

At the hearings of the Committee on Foreign Affairs the gentlemen who advocated the adoption of the new calendar were very much annoyed by our opposition and claimed that they could not understand our attitude on the question of a blank day. They seemed to feel that there was nothing unusual about skipping days and they assumed an attitude that we were narrow in our views when we opposed the zero day. There were two arguments in particular which they stressed in trying to tear down our defense of the uninterrupted succession of seven days of the week:

1. The Sabbath can not be kept and has never been kept at the proper time because we live on a round world.

2. Why should you oppose the institution of a blank day when that is just what Moses did in order to adjust the calendar of his time?

Mr. Speaker, it was unusual to hear learned scientists speaking before the committee of losing or gaining a day in travel around the world. They set forth the contention in varied form, and at some length, that the Sabbath commandment can not really be kept under the present calendar, if a person crosses the date line.

THE MINISTERS' DILEMMA

One savant portrayed the situation that would confront two ministers who might journey in opposite directions around the world to attend a church conference at Manila. He pictured the dilemma that he believed would confront them in adjusting their reckoning of days. Another read a long paper entitled "The Wandering Sabbath," in which he brought out the argument that the Sabbath could not be kept at the same identical moment of time in different parts of the world, and therefore why insist so rigorously on maintaining its identity?

A third scientist summed up the case in a nutshell when he declared: "I would like to throw out this thought with regard to the blank day. Why not leave it a blank day and forget it? Everybody that crosses the international date line either adds or loses a day."

Because this "round-world" argument was employed by the calendar proponents at the hearings and because this argument, if allowed to remain unanswered, apparently nullifies the whole protest over the seventh day, we believe it should be examined in some detail.

WHICH SEVENTH DAY IS SABBATH?

Mr. Speaker, we may fittingly introduce our examination of the question with an inquiry as to what the commandment says is the day of the Sabbath. We read that "the seventh day is the Sabbath." The "seventh day" of what? Of the year? Of the month? No; the seventh day of the week. This point is as obvious as when the Sunday observer says, "I keep the first day," meaning the first day of the week. Of course, we are aware that some may possibly quibble over this understanding of the commandment. But the Biblical and historical value of the phrases "first day" and "seventh day," as signifying the first and seventh days of the week, is so overwhelming that we may properly ignore any captious objections. In other words, the man who wishes to obey most literally the Sabbath injunction needs only to make certain which is the seventh day of the week.

With this basic proposition in mind, let us consider now the admissions of the scientists themselves. They testified that they had no knowledge of any changes in calendars throughout the centuries that had in any way affected the reckoning of the days of the week. From this we conclude that right here in Washington, D. C., we can know with confidence the order of the days. In other words, we can know when the seventh day of the week arrives.

EXPLAINING THE CONTRADICTION

But is this true only of Washington? No. Have they kept the true cycle of the weeks out in San Francisco? Most certainly. And if we should travel far across the Pacific and over the Trans-Siberian Railway into Europe, would we find the people there keeping the true cycle of the week unbroken through the centuries? Most assuredly. In short, no matter where we might go, we would find that the people know the weekly cycle, and therefore know when the seventh day of the week comes.

We can travel to any continent, without knowledge of astronomy or meridians and when we reach our destination, we simply inquire of the inhabitants of that place, and they can tell us what day of the week it is.

The fact therefore is clearly established, that the order of the days of the week is known in different parts of the world, and that therefore the seventh day can be known and kept on every part of the globe. The apparent contradiction between this proven fact and the phenomenon of losing or gaining a day in travel, grows out of a double definition of words. Obviously, the difficulty in this particular case revolves around the word "day." We agree with the definition of the scientists that a day is the period of time that elapses during one revolution of the earth upon its axis. The Bible writers describe the day as the period from evening to evening, that is, from sunset to sunset. And what causes the sun to rise and set? The rotation of the earth. There is complete agreement in definition of terms. In fact, the day is one of the most rigidly fixed units of time.

MATTER OF DEFINITION OF WORD

When we speak of losing or gaining a day in travel, we are really giving a new definition of the word. We are defining days, not in terms of the journey of the earth on its axis, but rather in terms of the journey of human beings around the earth, which is quite a different thing. The trouble, of course, grows out of the fact that the traveler moves from the given point at which he began to measure the day. If days be defined in terms of man's journey around the earth, without making allowance for his changing point of measurement, then the most unbelievable possibilities arise.

Let us imagine an airplane capable of traveling a thousand miles an hour. A man starts westward in such a plane at noon Sunday. The sun is always overhead, because he travels westward at the same rate as the sun. Twenty-four hours later—that is, on Monday noon—he reaches again the spot whence he started, and still the sun shines overhead. When he alights from his machine, would he be correct in declaring that it was still Sunday noon?

DAYS CHANGE IN TRAVELING

When a person travels, his days are of abnormal length. If he travels in the same direction as the sun, he can not but lengthen his day, because he keeps the sun in view for a longer period than if he should stay in one spot. And when he had accumulated a number of such abnormally long days, must he not finally drop out and thus apparently lose a day in order to keep his reckoning in harmony with the true order of the days as measured by the rotations of the earth?

For example, the New Yorker who travels westward across the United States finds it necessary to set his watch back one hour on three different occasions in order that the time by his watch shall correspond with the true course of the day. Otherwise his watch will register 3 p. m. when the California sun is only at high noon.

Mr. Speaker, for all practical purposes the sun is quite a rigid and inflexible timepiece, and so is a watch. A watch that registers noon in New York will register noon again 24 hours later, even though in the meantime it may have been transported to Chicago in the traveler's vest pocket. But the sun which found itself over New York at noon on one day is destined to be in that position 24 hours later. The tourist who has reached Chicago must content himself to greet the sun one hour later—on regular schedule.

HIS DAY 25 HOURS LONG

Hence this traveler's day, from noon to the next noon, is 25 hours long. If he immediately whisks himself and his watch another thousand miles westward, he will again find that his timepiece registers noon when the sun is still one hour from noon. Thus his second day's journey is 25 hours long. Pursuing such a course westward at a thousand miles a day will bring the traveler back to his starting place in 24 days—estimating the world's circumference at exactly 24,000 miles, for the sake of the illustration.

But each of his 24 days has been 25 hours long. Therefore in his trip around the world he had accumulated a total of 24 extra hours. If he has not already dropped them an hour at a time, he must finally drop the whole 24 at once, if he wishes to keep his reckoning correct. Now 24 hours equals one day. Therefore he drops a day. But is a moment really stricken from his life on that account?

SCIENTISTS' CONTENTION RIDDLED

Mr. Speaker, when Doctor Marvin contends that the Sabbath can not be kept on a round world because 24 hours must be dropped in circling it westward—or added in encompassing it eastward—he must, if consistent, contend that the Sabbath can not be kept except in one-time belt. And that is exactly what one scientist declared before our committee. He maintained that the ancient Jews, who lived in one-time belt—Palestine—could keep the Sabbath, but that any one living to the east or to west of this one-time belt would not really be keep-

ing the Sabbath, because he would not be observing it at the same identical moment of time.

But narrow though Palestine is, it has some width from east to west. Therefore the Jews on the eastern border must have begun their day before those living on the western shore. Only a few minutes earlier, it is true; but if a few minutes' difference does not interfere with Sabbath observance, why should a few more minutes, or perhaps an hour or two, or more, affect it?

ANCIENT JEWS' TIMEPIECE THE SUN

Furthermore, to speak of the Palestine Jews as dwelling in one-time belt is to transport back to those ancient days a unit of time adjustment that is both arbitrary and modern. Their only timepiece was the sun, and, therefore, only those Jews who lived directly in one line north and south were in the same time belt. To move one step to the east or the west of that given line—but no such line was "given"—would necessitate beginning the day either earlier or later.

Doctor Marvin has invented a difficulty that does not exist. He maintains that the Sabbath can not be kept at the same identical moment of time in different time belts. But neither the Sabbath command, nor the Bible anywhere, speaks of time belts, or of keeping the Sabbath at the same identical moment of time. The Good Book tells us that we should keep the seventh day, and that we should keep it "from evening to evening." Could a man dwelling, for example, in the next time belt west of Palestine, tell when the sun went down on Friday evening?

Mr. Speaker, God does not ask man to base his obedience upon what other men in other parts of the world may be doing.

CAN BE OBSERVED EVERYWHERE

I believe I have answered the question which Doctor Marvin and his associates put before me at the meetings of the Foreign Affairs Committee—"Can the Sabbath be kept at the proper time on this round world?" I am convinced that it can and I feel that it has been properly observed and I do not propose to do anything which will interfere with the proper observance of either the seventh day Sabbath or the Lord's Day Sabbath, according to the wishes of the individual.

I come now to the second of the very significant questions which Doctor Marvin asked of me, when he tried to break down our case in defense of the preservation of the seven-day week, as we have it now. Doctor Marvin asked: "Why should you oppose the institution of a blank day when that is just what Moses did in order to adjust the calendar in his own time?"

Mr. Speaker, this question, too, would have seemed to me amazing and unusual, coming from a man of science, but I was familiar with the idea which he expressed because I had already studied that angle in my investigation of the whole calendar problem. When I heard these scientists speak of "Moses and his extra Sabbath" I knew that they referred to what was rather fully explained in complete pamphlet entitled, "Moses, the Greatest of Calendar Reformers," written by my questioner and critic in conjunction with Moses B. Cotsworth, of whom I spoke before. This booklet was published by the International Fixed Calendar League, which states its object in these words:

ALL OBSERVE SAME DAY IS PLAN

It is the purpose of this pamphlet, first, to show how easily and completely the perpetual Mosaic calendar of the exodus can be reconstructed; and second, to show how very small and unimportant are the differences between it and the proposed 13-month calendar. * * *

As soon as these great truths of modern research become known and understood, conscientious believers in Moses and the Scriptures need not oppose on any grounds, religious or otherwise, the suggested reform of the present unscientific, inconvenient, and unscriptural modern calendars. Rather should the restoration of what is best in the fundamental Scriptural calendar declared through Moses, be welcomed by all (p. 5).

Had that Mosaic calendar been retained, all generations of Jews, Christians, and Mohammedans could have perpetually observed in unity all the commands of Jehovah, in complete yearly rounds of exact anniversary commemorations for all the great religious events, during their ancient united and later separate histories. * * *

Therefore all nations of the world are to be invited by international conference to join in universal observance of the same six days of work, and especially of the same seventh day of rest on fixed yearly dates, as Moses prescribed (pp. 2, 3).

BECOMING TRADITIONALISTS

It is very kind, indeed, of these gentlemen to describe Moses as "the greatest of calendar reformers." All sincere followers of any of our modern religions are happy that they are willing to eulogize him as the author of a calendar which was "nearly perfect." It is interesting to see these men of science go to such ancient sources for strengthening their own cause. They are suddenly becoming traditionalists, as we are, and I must rejoice on that account.

But, Mr. Speaker, I can not allow the printed challenge of Doctor Marvin to go unanswered, any more than I could permit his earlier question to go without a reply. The questions are fundamental to the case, and I must bring to your attention what I believe is the actual explanation of the Mosaic calendar.

I shall not contest the explanation in this pamphlet concerning the fact that Moses, at the time of the exodus, established a solar calendar of 365 days. While this question is debatable, the results are not vital to the defense of my side. Neither shall I delay my argument by replying to the statement that "the Sabbath was not the seventh day of the week as we understand it to-day, but simply the seventh day after six days of labor," because the pamphlet brings no proof to bear on this point and it is simply a shot in the air.

CLAIM MOSES ORIGINATED BLANK DAY IDEA

The claim put forth in the pamphlet of Marvin and Cotsworth is that the fifth day of the third Hebrew month, Sivan, while reckoned as a day of the month, was not counted as a day of the week. This was the day of Pentecost. It was an "extra Sabbath," similar to the "blank day" of the present proposed calendar, according to their theory. In other words, although the 4th of Sivan was Sabbath, the 5th was not "Sunday," but simply a continuation of the Sabbath of the 4th—a blank day as far as the reckoning of the days of the week is concerned. Now 365 days equal 52 weeks plus 1 day. But this extra day being eliminated from the count of the weeks, made the year really consist of an exact number of weeks. This caused the next year always to begin on the same day of the week as the year before. And, as a result the days of the week always bore the same relationship to the days of the month. Marvin and Cotsworth insist that Moses originated this blank-day principle, and they are simply striving to restore it by proposing that the last Saturday in December be followed by a blank day.

The first point that the authors attempted to make is that the Mosaic calendar was solar, which proves nothing at all.

They claim it proves that it possesses perpetual qualities on that account, but we can point to our present calendar, which is also solar, and show the opposite. However, through the wording of the pamphlet, the reader is led to believe that since the Mosaic calendar was really solar he must be ready to accept everything else stated in the pamphlet! Not only are the arguments of the authors misleading, but even the evidence of outside witnesses is presented to give the impression that they are supporting all the arguments of the pamphlet, whereas some of the authorities quoted back only certain elements.

QUOTES HEBREW SCHOLARS

For instance, Dr. Julian Morgenstern, president of Hebrew Union College, and Prof. W. L. Heidel, famous Semitic scholar, are quoted in support of the solar nature of the ancient Jewish calendar, but they are mentioned together with other writers who support the "blank-day principle instituted by Moses" theory. I am very happy to bring to your notice some correspondence of my friend Mr. F. D. Nichol, of Takoma Park, D. C., with these authorites on the Hebrew calendar. Mr. Nichol wrote in inquiry:

The writers of this pamphlet quote you as one of the authorities in support of the major premise of their thesis, because of your contribution on the calendar of ancient Israel. Your name and the quotations from your work, placed as they are in this pamphlet under the general head, "Some Authorities We Quote," lead the general reader to the impression that your researches warrant the ultimate conclusions to which the writers of the pamphlet come. I wish to inquire whether I would be correct in obtaining this impression. In other words, have your researches led you to believe, as do the writers of this pamphlet, that Moses devised a perpetual calendar that placed the Sabbath in a fixed relationship to the month, necessitating the existence each year of an extra Sabbath.

The reply of Doctor Heidel contained one sentence which you will agree summarizes his whole attitude:

Messrs. Marvin and Cotsworth have quite absolutely misrepresented my views.

DOCTOR MORGENSTERN'S REPLY

Doctor Morgenstern's reply goes into the whole question quite thoroughly and I therefore bring it to your attention in toto:

THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 30, 1929.

MY DEAR MR. NICHOL: Replying to yours of the 24th instant, I am very happy to be able to assure you that Messrs. Marvin and Cotsworth have used my name in their propaganda for the new calendar entirely without my authorization and knowledge, and that the quotations from

my article on The Three Calendars of Ancient Israel apparently altogether misrepresent the facts with regard to the history of the calendar of ancient Israel which I have been able to establish. * * *

Certainly I did not advance the thesis "that the ancient Jews lived under a fixed or perpetual calendar devised by Moses," which caused the Sabbath always to recur on the same days of the month each year, instead of being an institution related only to the week, as we have it! On the contrary I showed in this article that, at various times in the history of ancient Israel, different calendar systems were employed, that up to approximately 621 B. C. the old Canaanitish calendar, a purely solar calendar, taking cognizance of the days of the solar equinoxes, was employed in ancient Israel. Then from about 621 to a time somewhat later than 400 B. C. another calendar, apparently a lunisolar calendar, was employed, based apparently largely upon some Babylonian model. It apparently took no cognizance whatever of the Sabbath, which continued a weekly institution, falling upon any date in the month, regardless of any considerations other than the Sabbath came every seventh day. At some time after 400 B. C. the calendar at present employed by the Jewish Church, also based upon Babylonian antecedents, was instituted. This also makes no effort to coordinate the Sabbath with any particular days or dates in the month.

HIS ARTICLE MISUNDERSTOOD

I showed likewise that at some time, probably in the third century B. C., an attempt was made to introduce into ancient Israel a calendar similar to that which Mr. Cotsworth is championing, with the year divided into 13 months of 28 days, and with particular attention given to the coincidence of the Sabbath with a particular date in each month, probably the seventh, fourteenth, twenty-first, and twenty-eighth days. This calendar is employed as the basis of reckoning in the books of Jubilees and Enoch, two, pseudepigraphical writings which were never regarded as authoritative. This calendar, however, was never recognized as official by Judaism and never came into actual use. Furthermore, Moses himself had no connection whatsoever with any of these calendars. It is clear therefore, that the above-named gentlemen have either not troubled to read my article carefully, or, if they did, have not understood it or have not wanted to understand it. Certainly, the facts which they state and the conclusions which they drew from them are altogether unwarranted by my article.

I trust that this gives you the information which you desire.

Very sincerely yours,

JULIAN MORGENSTERN, *President*.

NO BASIS FOR THEORY

Need I say more, Mr. Speaker, about the authorities upon which Marvin and Cotsworth rested their case? It seems to me that we have here sufficient evidence to convince anyone that there is absolutely no basis to the theory propounded. I can say to you most emphatically that whatever adjustments, changes, and variations have occurred in the Jewish calendar from the earliest period down, the one central feature always was to maintain the week of seven days without any interruption whatsoever. Moses was not the author of the blank-day principle, and, much as I believe that Moses was a great prophet and a wise man, I am not convinced that he could foresee what some scientific authorities of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries might invent, namely, a "zero day"!

The strongest link in their attempt at proving that Moses skipped a day in order to make the Pentecost come on the Sabbath Day is a text which they quote from our Bible, Leviticus xxiii: 15, 16, 21:

Ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the [Passover] Sabbath [the fifteenth of the first month, Abib], from the day that ye brought the sheaf of the wave offering; seven Sabbaths shall there be complete; even unto the morrow after the seventh Sabbath shall ye number fifty days.

Ye shall make proclamation on the selfsame day [that is, on the fiftieth day, Pentecost]; there shall be a holy convocation unto you; ye shall do no servile work.

THE JEWISH INTERPRETATION

The calendar authors understand the term "Sabbath" in this passage to refer always to Sabbath days. Thus they claim that they are placing two Sabbath days together, because "the morrow after the Sabbath" was to be a Sabbath also—Pentecost—an entirely impossible theory.

If you desire to see the Jewish normal interpretation of these verses based on the authorities in past ages and our own time, I refer you to the translation of the Bible issued by the Jewish Publication Society of America:

And ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the day of rest [Sabbath, in Hebrew] from the day that you brought the sheaf of the waving seven weeks shall there be complete; even unto the morrow after the seventh week shall ye number fifty days; and ye shall present a new meal of offering unto the Lord.

This represents a very old controversy. According to the Jewish tradition, the Biblical commandment to offer the omer (measure of barley) "on the morrow after the Sabbath" was interpreted by the rabbis to refer to Passover, so that it meant that the seven weeks should begin to be counted from the first day after the beginning of Passover. There was an early interpretation that it should begin on the first day after the first Sabbath during the Passover, which would make Pentecost always fall on Sunday. This sectarian view has completely disappeared.

BACKED BY BIBLE SCHOLARS

But what I would point out to you is that even this sectarian view in no way favors the idea of a wandering Sabbath. It rather emphasizes the word "Sabbath" so that it could not be used even for another holiday.

Every scholar of the Bible that I know of has corroborated this statement and I feel certain that it destroys entirely the false claim that Moses skipped a day and changed the regular succession of seven days of the week.

One bit of evidence on this double-Sabbath argument remains to be answered. After declaring that in ancient times the Jews kept such a double Sabbath, the authors add this persuasive claim:

The significant fact remains, that through traditional usage the Jews generally continue to observe two consecutive days at the feast of Pentecost.

In reply we inquire: If at the present time a devout Jew can observe two days at Pentecost without breaking the cycle of the week, why could he not have done so in ancient days?

TWO DAYS OBSERVED BY JEWS; WHY?

The facts are that when the Jews were dispersed from Palestine, they began the custom of keeping two days in connection with each annual Sabbath (festival), excepting Atonement Day, for fear that in their reckoning of time they might have made an error of a day in determining the beginning of a month. (The explanation for the failure to observe the two days in connection with Atonement Day is that it would have necessitated 48 hours of complete fast.) By the time a calendar had been agreed upon by the "Dispersed Jews" throughout the world, during the fourth century A. D.—the custom of celebrating two days for each feast had become so firmly established that it was retained by most Jews. This second day that is kept in connection with each of the annual feasts is described in Hebrew by a phrase which, translated literally, means: "The second day of the holiday observed in lands of exile." The custom has never been followed by the Jews in Palestine, for the simple reason that they had no cause to be uncertain over the reckoning—they were not in exile.

ALL ARGUMENTS ANSWERED

Therefore, for the purposes the authors intended, "the significant fact" of the double Sabbaths now kept by Jews in various lands, has no significance. Instead it has a significance on our side of the argument. The very fact that the reckoning of months presented such difficulties when the Jews moved from Palestine, reveals that absolute confusion into which the Sabbath institution would have been thrown, if it had been related to the months, as this unwarranted theory contends. Only by being wholly free of any calendar could the Sabbath be kept in various lands.

We discover, therefore, from an examination of Jewish history and from a study of the different senses in which the word "Sabbath" may properly be understood, that the arguments built upon Leviticus xxiii, 15, 16, have no foundation.

Mr. Speaker, I believe I have disposed of every possible argument which our opponents brought up before the hearings of the Foreign Affairs Committee of Congress. I have even taken up matters which the proponents of the 13-month plan have written about in material not submitted to our committee. My case is complete and I find that there are just a few loose threads that I need gather together to have placed the whole proposition before you from a historic, scientific, and economic viewpoint, not to mention the all-important religious sentiment involved.

THE QUESTION OF THE FIXATION OF EASTER

First of all I do not want to be misunderstood as being in opposition to any calendar change which involves only the fixation of Easter. This is a problem in itself upon which I have nothing to suggest. I take it to be a strictly religious question to be delegated to ecclesiastical authorities of each religion. If these authorities feel that there are numerous disadvantages resulting from a civil or religious point of view in the nonfixity of Easter, it is within their power and right to adjust it in any way that they deem advisable. The claim has been made that because the date of Easter varies at present between March 22 and April 25, over a period of 35 days it brings about complications and displacement of other movable festivals. The fixation of Easter will have no effect at all upon the 7-day

week and need introduce no blank day. Therefore, I can not utter a word of objection to such an effort on the part of religious authorities. Likewise, the matter of Easter will not involve any legal, economic, or religious difficulties and can meet with no objection if the leaders of all denominations can agree upon such a change. Please understand that my opposition to calendar change does not include any change which involves only Easter.

OFFER SUBSTITUTE PLAN

In the second place I would like to call your attention, Mr. Speaker, to the fact that we opponents of the 13-month calendar have offered some compromise suggestions for the reformers. It is possible, we claim, to establish a 13-month-28-day calendar without the zero-day principle.

The substitute proposal is to institute the new plan and, when the 364 days have been finished, and start a new year on the next day, calling it January 1. This will prevent any interference with the correct observance of the sixth-day Sabbath by Mohammedans, seventh-day Sabbath by Jews, and Sabbatarians, or first-day Sabbath by observers of Sunday. Of course, we realize that the year will have lacked one day because the correct solar year has 365 days plus. To overcome this lost day the substitute proposal suggests that we wait until seven such days have been accumulated (in six years or five years) and then add a solid week to the calendar of that year.

In other words, this scheme would provide for five years in succession consisting of 13 months with 28 days in each month, and the sixth year to be made a leap year by the addition of the 7 lost days, or a whole week. This plan would have the advantage of the Eastman calendar without its disadvantage of a blank day. The only interruption to the regular sequence of 28-day months would be once in five or six years.

WHY NOT SAVE UP 28 DAYS

To my mind an even better proposal is the plan whereby these blank days are accumulated until there are a whole month of them. Twenty-eight days would accumulate in 23 years. This means that there would be no interruption in the regularity of the 28-day month calendar, except once in 23 years.

If the proponents of the calendar reform are really in earnest about the advantage that would accrue to the world, they would undertake to have such a calendar put into effect. They would, of course, have to convince the general public of the need for calendar reform and would have to clearly prove the advantages of a 13-month calendar, but at least they would be assured of no opposition from any religious denomination—Protestants, Catholic, Orthodox, Sabbatarian, or Jew. Mr. Speaker, is this not a fair proposal that I am making to the gentlemen who are advocating the need of a change in our calendar?

ITS USE IN BUSINESS NOW

There was one interesting point brought out at our hearings before the Foreign Affairs Committee which I do not believe has been properly emphasized. We heard many representatives of leading business firms in the country expounding the advantages of the 13-month plan. They spoke from experience, for some of them had been using this scheme for 10, 15, or 20 years. We were given to understand that business efficiency was increased tremendously and that for their particular concern the adoption of the 13-month plan meant a great step forward. In almost every case I questioned the witnesses about the practicability of this 13-month plan in conjunction with the present calendar, and I was pleased to learn that after a short period of adjustment all employees were able to conduct their affairs efficiently, although they had a different calendar for the management of the business.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, I learned—and I believe that my colleagues in the committee were also convinced—that it is entirely possible to reap the advantages of this 13-month calendar without upsetting the whole world. My claim therefore is that those firms which see real benefits in the adoption of this scheme should do so. No one will interfere with them.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely believe that every business man can utilize the 13-month plan without making it necessary to have Congress or State legislatures or the League of Nations foist this new scheme on an unwilling and unprepared world.

"DUTY" TO INDORSE IT

Then again, Mr. Speaker, I must explain my stand in this matter because the claim was repeatedly made at the hearings of our Foreign Affairs Committee that it is the duty of Congress to adopt the resolution I am discussing. It was even suggested that it may be mandatory upon us to do so because, at the Pan American Conference in Habana February 18, 1928, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the delegates of the 21 nations of that conference: That it be recommended to the countries, members of the Pan American Union, that they each appoint a national committee with a view to studying the proposal relative to the simplification of the calendar, and that they make the necessary preparation in order to participate in an international conference which is the best method of reform.

At the opening hearing of the Foreign Affairs Committee held on Thursday, December 20, 1928, we were reminded that this Pan American conference was duly authorized by a resolution of Congress; that the conference was regarded as one of great importance. The impressive list of American delegates was called to our attention: Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, chairman; Hon. Dwight W. Morrow, ambassador to Mexico; Hon. Henry D. Fletcher, ambassador to Italy; Hon. N. B. Judah, ambassador to Cuba; James Brown Scott; Hon. Oscar W. Underwood; Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien; Ray Wilbur; Dr. Leo S. Rowe.

The members of the Foreign Affairs Committee were told that these delegates of the United States were unanimously in favor of the resolution and that the resolution before our committee was introduced to ratify the action of our delegates at the Habana conference.

NEWS TO MR. HUGHES

Touching on this point, Mr. Speaker, may I quote one of the ranking members of our committee in a statement he made to our committee on Friday, December 21, 1928. I quote my colleague, HAMILTON FISH, of New York, verbatim:

> I have heard it stated here both by the introducer and by Mr. Eastman, that one of the main bases of this resolution was the fact that it had been endorsed by the Pan American Conference. I had the pleasure last night to dine at the same time with Mr. Hughes and had the opportunity to talk with him after dinner. Mr. Hughes told me that Mr. Eastman's representatives came to him at the Pan American Conference and wanted him to introduce this resolution. Mr. Hughes told me that he told them that he had other troubles and other matters to discuss and he did not even know that the Pan American Conference had passed this resolution.

I mention this because of the claim by some advocates of the plan that it is the duty of Congress to ratify the action of the Pan American Conference. There is no such "duty" for us. We are free to consider this on its merits.

"PIGS IS PIGS" AUTHOR HAS HIS SAY

My task is done, Mr. Speaker. However, after this long, exhaustive, and serious study of the whole question, I can not resist the temptation of adding just a bit of spice. You might even call it levity, but you will have to admit that it is clever and humorous. You are all familiar with the name of Ellis Parker Butler. He has probably made you laugh in moments when you were seeking amusement and perhaps he has brought home to you a truth or two which was more evident because of his jesting attitude. A few days ago one of his widely syndicated articles appeared under the title of "The Reformed Calendar" and, since this is the subject which we have been discussing, I take the liberty of quoting a few paragraphs from his column:

> The most important event in world history since Congress voted to prohibit skating on the Panama Canal is this proposal to reform the calendar. It seems that the calendar has been behaving in a drunk and disorderly manner, sometimes coming home at the end of the month with 31 days and at other times bringing home only 28 days and refusing to say what it did with the other 3—although I certainly have my suspicions!—and it is time something was done about it.
>
> All this irregular behavior was especially annoying to bankers and business men. Many a time I have had men come into my bank and borrow $8,000,000 and say, "I will pay you this on the 31st of November," and when November came around, I would discover there was no 31st, and there would be $8,000,000 simply thrown away, and I would have to pay it out of my salary.

FINALLY CALL NEW MONTH "FIDO"

> In order to have every week begin with the same day—Sunday—we had to divide the year into 13 months of 28 days each, and this meant putting a new month into the calendar. To do this we put the calendar on the table, cut it in two with a hatchet and sewed the new month in between June and July.
>
> Personally, I was opposed to this. It meant that a busy man—and who is not?—would have to remember the names of 13 months instead of 12 (1 doz.), and I favored a year of 365 months of 1 day each, numbered from 1 to 365, or a year of 1 month with the whole 365 days in it.
>
> It then became necessary to select a name for the new month, and for several years now the "best minds" (quotation) of the committee have been working on this problem. As the new month is to be sandwiched in between June and July it was first proposed to call it "Ham," but as Henry L. Parsons does not like ham sandwiches, we were inclined to call it "Cheese" in deference to him. James C. Coffin objected.

"I insist on 'Ham,'" he said. "If we call the new month 'Ham' we can call the surplus day at the end of the year 'Eggs,' because it is, so to speak, an eggstra day, and both will be easy to remember. That is, if they'd let us live to call it."

We finally decided to call the new month "Fido."

The only other change in month names was the one we made in the case of June. Since abbreviating June as Ju and July as Ju leads to confusion, we have changed "June" to "Jane." We have, however, made some of the months change places. January and February are always cold and unpleasant and July and August are always too hot, so we have put July and August in place of January and February. This ought to average things up and make all these months pleasanter, and it will please a lot of people to have January 1 come in July as they will be away on their vacations when the bills come in, and July 4 is much better in January then where it was. Darkness comes much sooner in January and we can have the fireworks earlier in the evening.

ANUARY, BEBRUARY, CARCH

It seems that it is a great strain on busy minds to have to remember whether July comes before August or after September, and to make this easier Henry L. Parsons proposed at our last meeting to "alphabetize" the names of the months so that anyone who knows his A-B-Cs will know just where the months come in the calendar. Thus January will hereafter be called Anuary, February will be called Bebruary, March will be Carch, and April will be Dapril, and so on.

The holidays gave us a lot of trouble. Our plan was to have all holidays fall on Monday, but this made Fourth of July fall on either the 2d, 9th, 16th, or 23d, which would make two Fourths of July in one month. This we will correct by having the United States declare its independence again, on the 2d of July, prior to which it is only necessary for Great Britain to reannex the United States. This will, of course, necessitate another War of Independence, but that would be a pretty good thing because the old one is no longer up to date, not having any poison gas, tanks, or submarines in it. It is going to be a little more difficult to get Columbus to discover America again to agree with the new calendar. The last time we were in communication with him, through Madame Borotti, the medium, he said, "No, ma'am! Ex-cuse me! If I had known what it was going to be like, I would not have discovered it in the first place." We will probably have to have America rediscovered by some needy English novelist.

Mr. Speaker, laughter is common to all of us and laughter can make us brothers. I trust that my colleagues who have heretofore favored the newly proposed calendar see clearly through their laughter as well as their serious consideration that their efforts in behalf of the new project will not tend to make the world feel more brotherly. It will add unnecessary confusion, bring about religious persecution, create economic difficulties, and altogether contribute not at all to the Brotherhood of man through the Fatherhood of God. I trust that you will not pass this resolution.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. SELVIG, by unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. ANDRESEN), was granted leave of absence, on account of illness in his family, to-day.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS—CENSUS AND REAPPORTIONMENT

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, the Constitution of the United States, so far as it relates to census and reapportionment, is as follows:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. * * *

The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of 10 years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed 1 for every 30,000, but each State shall have at least one Representative. * * *

The authority for apportioning Representatives rests on the language of the first paragraph above quoted, now section 2 of the fourteenth amendment. The census enumeration is the basis of the apportionment, as set forth in the second paragraph and is a part of section 2 of Article I of the Constitution.

It is argued that the language in the first paragraph constitutes a mandate for a new apportionment every 10 years. The provision as to the census is mandatory, but the language used as to apportionment can not be so construed. Much propaganda has been spread over the pages of the newspapers and thoughtlessly echoed here to the effect that Congress violated the Constitution by failing to pass a reapportionment law after the census of 1920. It is now generally conceded Congress was within its constitutional rights in refusing to take action.

The census of 1920 was taken at a time when conditions were unsettled after a great war; when a general shift of population was in progress; when people were away from their usual places of abode, making a correct enumeration for the allocation of Representatives very difficult. A great injustice would have resulted to many States if representation had been fixed under that census.

A MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM

The apportionment of Representatives presents a mathematical problem. Applying the method used in 1910, the number of Representatives is first fixed, then the population per Representative is found by dividing the total number of people in the country, excluding Indians not taxed, by the number of Representatives, which has been 435 since the apportionment under the 1910 census. This division gave 211,887 persons for each Representative. The same method would have given 242,415 persons per Representative under the 1920 census. Under the 1910 census Vermont was given two Members. With a population of 352,428 the State had 211,877 for the one Representative and 140,551 left over. This number left over was more than one-half of the number 211,887, and was, therefore, a major fraction, giving the State the additional Representative.

TWO SOLUTIONS

Two solutions of the problem have been proposed, that of major fractions used after the 1910 census, and that of equal proportions. It appears that the method of major fractions has been used but twice in the history of reapportionment. The method is admittedly unsound, is not approved by mathematical societies of note, and by a comparatively few well-known mathematicians. Its principal advocate made this explanation of it in the hearings.

I will answer briefly. The method of major fractions rests on the finding of a ratio in the first place; you find a ratio which will divide the population of each State to give a certain whole number and a certain fraction in each quotient. The method of major fractions rests on the theory that a Representative should go to each State for each unit of the quotient, and also for each fraction above 0.50 in the remainder. That was the method that was followed in the last apportionment, that of 1910.

This statement by the author troubles the lay mind, to say the least. The method did not work out well in 1910, since Ohio had a major fraction and did not get the extra Representative because there were not enough Representatives to give one for each major fraction.

The method of equal proportions became available in 1921 through the efforts of Prof. Edward V. Huntington, of Harvard University. He describes this method in the following words:

The method is based on a simple and direct comparison between every State and every other State. If the population of a congressional district in one State is, say, 10 per cent larger than the population of a congressional district in another State, then there is said to be a disparity of 10 per cent between the two districts. Equal proportions guarantees that the unavoidable disparities remaining between two States can not be further reduced by any shifts in the assignments to those two States.

This is a simple explanation of a common-sense plan and carries out exactly the scheme of representation contemplated by the framers of the Constitution.

The method of equal proportions is the only method which will make both the ratio of population to representation and the ratio of representation to population as nearly the same as possible in all the States. I am not unmindful of the fact that the bill as amended in the Senate provides for the certification of the number of Members to which each State will be entitled under each method, but preference is given to the now obsolete major-fractions method.

OTHER OBJECTIONS

The measure before us provides for taking the decennial enumeration and for the reapportionment of Representatives.

I am opposed to the census portion as it was originally written because it provided for the actual enumeration at a period of the year when many of our people will be away from this usual places of abode, and when it is becoming difficult to get about our nothern country. Then, it is provided for an enumeration during 1929. We have had one enumeration since 1920. Here it is proposed to have another within the "subsequent term of 10 years." Will it be contended that this complies with the provision of the Constitution?

The people of my district are opposed to the bill so far as it relates to reapportionment because, in effect, it directs the President to designate the number of Representatives for each State. The language used is a direct delegation to the executive department of authority to do something that should be done only by the legislative department. Little by little we are centralizing authority in the executive departments and divesting the legislative. We are following a dangerous course and

one which will cause trouble in the future. We are fast getting away from the ideals of the founders of the Government and going back along the long road that led to this Government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

We are opposed to it because its application will favor States with the great centers of population over those made up of rural communities. The provisions of the bill strike a blow at rural New England. I do not know what other members of that delegation may do in respect to its passage, but I shall vote to protect the interests of the people of my section of the country and have no explaining to do and no apologies to make to my constituents.

The people I have the honor to represent are opposed to the measure because it, in effect, gives representation to citizens of foreign countries to the exclusion of representation to American citizens, native born and naturalized. Why should citizens of Poland, Russia, Italy, Spain, Mexico, and other countries be entitled to be directly represented in this legislative body of the people of the United States? Why give these people a voice in shaping of our laws and deny it to the people of my State, who, with their forbears, have stood for the protection of the Nation in every crisis of her existence?

We have in our total population more than 5,000,000 persons who owe allegiance to other flags than ours who will be represented in party conventions and in the Electoral College and who, though not citizens of this country and without sufficient interest in our institutions to even apply for naturalization, will be counted to add to the number of electoral votes of the States in which they reside.

We have in this country more than 2,000,000 persons who are here without right and in defiance of law, and yet it is proposed to count them, together with the orientals who are expressly denied citizenship, to increase the representation of certain States and to give to those States a greater influence in framing the laws of the Nation than is given to the native-born and the naturalized citizens of my State.

The only excuse for this proposed action is that to refuse to count aliens would be in violation of the Constitution. Those who urge that reason should study the splendid argument to the contrary by that great authority on the Constitution, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. TUCKER].

When the word "persons" was used in the Constitution did it mean American persons or persons owing allegiance to other countries? For whom did we ordain and establish our Constitution? Was it for citizens of the then new Nation or for citizens of other nations? The answer is right before us in the preamble in the words "for ourselves and our posterity."

I am not opposed to reapportionment at the proper time. When the census enumeration is completed there should be a new allocation of Members. But this Congress should not put itself in a position of saying to a future Congress, "If you do not pass a proper law you must take what we give you." We are trying to do the work that should be done by another Congress.

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, Detroiters can well rejoice over the great constitutional victory they won to-day in the House. The fact that the reapportionment bill had tough sledding over a very rocky road and was threatened time and again with disaster, makes victory all the more sweet.

Detroit will gain three or four new Congressmen when this bill goes into effect. As I was a member of the Census Committee which shaped the bill practically as it is, after many bitter and fierce quarrels in committee and on the floors of the House and Senate, I take a deep personal satisfaction in to-day's results. We are just closing one of the greatest constitutional struggles in the history of the country since the constitutional contest over slavery which ended only on the battle fields of the Civil War.

DETROIT FACES STRUGGLE

I predict that Detroit will face within a year or two the fiercest constitutional struggle in the State legislature that Michigan has ever seen. It will be the same battle that has been fought in the House—the rural versus the city forces. I have not the slightest doubt but that serious efforts will be put forth in the Michigan Legislature to gerrymander and shoestring congressional districts, so that Detroit's representation in Congress is cut down as much as possible. The same battle will be fought undoubtedly between the country and the city forces in the States of New York, Illinois, Missouri, California, and in other States where the issue has been drawn between the city and country for many years. It seems fair to presume that the disposition of the governors in Michigan and these other States will be one of the deciding factors as to whether the big cities get justice or not.

It behooves Detroit to prepare for this struggle by seeing that all eligible aliens become citizens as rapidly as possible, as the census will be taken within a year and the more aliens it shows in Detroit the more powerful weapons are placed in the hands of the State legislature to deprive Detroit of Congressmen to which it is justly entitled.

FEWER ALIENS IN DETROIT

The foes of reapportionment have tried to make aliens in the big cities their scapegoats. Several times in this debate these foes have charged that there are upward of 300,000 aliens in Detroit. On June 3, at the beginning of this debate, I discussed quite fully the probable number of aliens in Detroit, and quoted a telegram from O. T. Moore, the United States naturalization district director at Detroit, giving it as his opinion that instead of upward of 300,000 aliens residing in Detroit he estimated the number at considerably below 100,000. This number is being cut down monthly through efforts of public-spirited men in Detroit, who are urging and compelling aliens to become citizens and through the natural desire of the aliens themselves to become citizens.

I hope to see the efforts to cut down the number of aliens in Detroit through citizenship intensified within the next few months. Enemies of Detroit in the State legislature will probably abuse the presence of aliens in Detroit to cut down the number of Congressmen who are allotted to Detroit and Wayne County in the next redistricting by the legislature.

As a matter of fact, the real animosity of the foes of reapportionment toward Detroit arises not from the number of aliens so much as the number of college graduates in Detroit.

Most newspapers are owned by college men and most newspaper reporters and editors who unceasingly criticize bigotry and fanaticism are college graduates. Having gone through four years of college they are less provincial and prone to petty and religious hatred than others who have not enjoyed the privilege of coming into contact with the sportsmanship or higher education of the college.

MORE COLLEGE GRADUATES

The charges against Detroit with regard to aliens did not take into consideration the fact that there are undoubtedly more college graduates per capita in Detroit than in the congressional districts of Detroit's critics. The University of Michigan Club of Detroit is the largest body of college alumni in the world.

One of the professors of the University of Michigan has recently published statistics showing that the cities are sending more boys to college per capita now than the rural districts are. These figures overthrow the common belief to the contrary. It is also true that more college men settle down in cities like Detroit than upon the farms or in small towns. The reason is that they have a better opportunity to practice their profession and make more money. They also appreciate more the greater conveniences of life and the greater opportunities for a better existence than in the rural sections of the country.

Detroit hardly needs a defense from me against the unjust attacks made upon it in the House during these debates on reapportionment. Detroit is probably the richest city in the world per capita, and an individual has greater opportunity there than in any other city in the world to gain the good things of life.

DETROIT GREAT TRADE CITY

Detroit is the most distinctive trade city in the world to-day. It leads the world in many lines of manufacture, and its products are a godsend to all the peoples of the earth. It is the home of the greatest captain of industry the world has ever known—Henry Ford—and it is the home also of probably more well-known captains of industry than any other city in the world. As one travels in the United States or in other parts of the world he will find more inquiries and more curiosity about the greatness of Detroit and its celebrated men than any other city on this planet.

Detroit has suffered these recent attacks because it has taken the lead in Congress in the battle for reapportionment which spells a new era in progress and enlightenment for this country. For at least eight years Detroit has been cheated out of the additional three or four Congressmen to which it is entitled under the Constitution of the United States. It has protested vigorously against this injustice and has helped to stir up sentiment in all the big cities and in the press of the country against this outrage.

Los Angeles will probably get as many additional Congressmen under the reapportionment as Detroit, but Los Angeles has not been criticized in Congress.

Texas, North Carolina, and Florida will gain additional Congressmen, and I predict that Texas will show a surprising increase in population and may get as many additional Congressmen as Michigan, but one has never heard any comments or criticism of Texas that has been recently heaped upon Michigan.

TWO DETROITERS ON COMMITTEE

Detroit and Michigan have fought the battles of the growing cities and States of this country, and with the blame and criticism should go the praise, the honor, and the glory.

It was eminently fitting and proper that the House Republican organization should place upon the Census Committee two Congressmen from Detroit, thus breaking all precedents in committee organization. This act has stirred the rage of foes of reapportionment in the House and Senate, but it is a tribute to the wisdom and fairness of Speaker NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, Leader TILSON, and the Republican committee on committees.

In this connection I wish to express my own gratitude and that of the six or seven hundred thousand Detroiters whom I represent, to Speaker LONGWORTH and Leader TILSON particularly. Reapportionment would have failed within the last few days except for their heroic efforts and brilliant leadership. I know my city and State is grateful to Messrs. LONGWORTH and TILSON.

I wish also to express my gratitude and that of my people to Congressman CARL CHINDBLOM, who was one of the most powerful floor leaders in the battle for reapportionment, and also to my colleagues from Michigan, Congressmen CLARENCE J. MCLEOD, CARL MAPES, and EARL MICHENER, who labored so valiantly in stirring up sentiment throughout the country for reapportionment and in organizing the House for victory.

HOUSE WILL BE LEGAL

These men will help to lift from the House the odium of hypocrisy which was continually being charged against it by the press of the country in the matter of reapportionment. We have also made it probable that in 1932 the House will be for the first time in a number of years legally constituted and organized under the Constitution by one stroke. We will have switched the House membership from a dishonorable to an honorable body. We have fully earned this praise and distinction.

A CORRECTION THAT DID NOT CORRECT

Mr. KOPP. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to Members of the House to extend their remarks on reapportionment, I make this brief statement.

On February 7, 1929, I addressed the House on the reapportionment bill, which had passed the House a few weeks before and which was then pending in the Senate. The closing paragraph was as follows:

> In conclusion I call the proponents of this bill back to a defense of the Constitution. I ask you to join us in the great work in which we are now engaged. I beseech you not to enact a law that will blush for shame every time it meets the Constitution face to face. There is still time to return. An old familiar quotation, with a slight modification to make it accurate and truthful, fits this situation, and with that quotation I close:
>
> While yet the light holds out to burn
> The brightest sinner may return.

This paragraph was printed correctly in the daily RECORD and in the biweekly RECORD, and I had no reason to believe it would be printed otherwise in the bound volumes of the permanent RECORD. Yesterday, however, my attention was called to the fact that some unknown genius in the Government Printing Office had changed the word "brightest" to "vilest" and that the last line in the permanent RECORD (page 3035 in part 3 of volume 70) read thus:

> The vilest sinner may return.

Just why this unknown genius took the liberty to substitute "vilest" for "brightest" I do not know. Perhaps he thought I needed help to bring my remarks to a proper conclusion. Certainly, I would not criticize that viewpoint. He may have thought that my theology was not sufficiently orthodox. It may have occurred to him that to speak of "the brightest sinner" was rather modernistic and that "the vilest sinner" was more in harmony with fundamentalism. It may be that his purpose was to inspire mankind, like the youth who passed through the Alpine village crying out "Excelsior." Possibly he thought that "the brightest sinner" was an inaccurate expression. The paragraph in question self-evidently referred to Members of Congress and he may have felt that it was incorrect to allude to a Member of Congress as "the brightest sinner." He apparently concluded that "the vilest sinner" would be more truthful and appropriate.

Whatever the high purpose of this unknown genius, I want to thank him for his profound interest in my remarks; but the fact remains that he made me say the very thing I did not wish to say and which I refused to say. I deeply appreciate his generous interference and the remarkable ability he demonstrated in wrecking a whole line by the change of a single word, but I can not concede that it was excessive praise to refer to a Member of Congress as "the brightest sinner."

I must insist that the closing lines remain as they were written and as they were printed in the daily and biweekly RECORD before this unknown genius played the part of the genial and well-known character in the china shop. Notwithstanding the efforts of this unknown genius and notwithstanding my deep veneration for him, I must insist that my remarks closed with these words:

> While yet the light holds out to burn
> The brightest sinner may return.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, June 12, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

33. Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting report, estimate of cost, and photographs relating to the proposed building for the Supreme Court of the United States (H. Doc. No. 36), was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 3864) to provide for the construction of a building for the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HUDSON: A bill (H. R. 3865) to establish a border patrol for the more efficient enforcement of the laws of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SANDERS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 3866) to appropriate $350,000 for the erection of a new Federal building at Tyler, Tex., or the enlargement of the old one; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 3867) to establish the Ouachita National Park in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CULKIN: A bill (H. R. 3868) to promote the public health of all who are engaged in the service or defense of the United States in the Army and Navy and all of the Government, and to encourage the dairy industry in the interest of the general wlefare; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McSWAIN: A bill (H. R. 3869) to authorize the acquisition of additional land for the use of Walter Reed General Hospital; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUF DER HEIDE: A bill (H. R. 3870) granting a pension to Clara Stewart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3871) granting a pension to Emil August Eggers; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3872) granting an increase of pension to Johanna Lynch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3873) granting an increase of pension to Anna Drewes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3874) granting an increase of pension to James J. Kadien; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3875) for the relief of George Patterson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 3876) for the relief of Amos F. Westerfield; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHINDBLOM: A bill (H. R. 3877) for the relief of Clara Thurnes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 3878) granting a pension to Essie Hortobben; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CULKIN: A bill (H. R. 3879) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3880) granting an increase of pension to Emma E. Roulston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3881) granting an increase of pension to Poppie H. Winslow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3882) granting an increase of pension to Anna Bragdon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3883) granting an increase of pension to Alice A. Eggleston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3884) granting an increase of pension to Nellie M. Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3885) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Perry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3886) granting an increase of pension to Harriett S. Blair; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3887) granting an increase of pension to Iola A. McBride; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3888) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Devine; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3889) for the relief of Albert A. Inman; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3890) for the relief of J. Edward Burke; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3891) for the relief of Harry Martin; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3892) for the relief of Peter Christy, jr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3893) granting a pension to Lillian B. Miner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3894) granting a pension to Maude Oatman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3895) granting a pension to Jennie E. Bishop; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3896) granting a pension to Mary J. Ransier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESTERLY: A bill (H. R. 3897) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Kissinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3898) granting an increase of pension to Mary Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3899) granting an increase of pension to Amelia Bauman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3900) granting an increase of pension to Rose Faust; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3901) granting an increase of pension to Ruth McConnell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 3902) authorizing the Postmaster General to credit the account of the late Postmaster Charles J. Shoemaker, at Sandpoint, Idaho, with certain funds; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HARDY: A bill (H. R. 3903) granting an increase of pension to Anna Mason; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3904) granting an increase of pension to Sophy Nash; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOFFMAN: A bill (H. R. 3905) for the relief of Ellen C. Hogan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3906) for the relief of Nicholas Mecca; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 3907) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca C. Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 3908) granting an increase of pension to Nellie W. McAndrews; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEA of California: A bill (H. R. 3909) granting a pension to Anna H. E. Hale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 3910) to extend the benefits of the employers' liability act of September 7, 1916, to Lawrence A. Jett; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NELSON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 3911) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Orwan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mrs. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 3912) granting an increase of pension to Mary Brennan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PALMER: A bill (H. R. 3913) granting a pension to Lewis W. Siler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FRANK M. RAMEY: A bill (H. R. 3914) for the relief of Kenneth N. Whitley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 3915) for the relief of Mrs. Henry Virkula; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SPEAKS: A bill (H. R. 3916) granting an increase of pension to Dorothea E. Morgan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STALKER: A bill (H. R. 3917) granting an increase of pension to Harriett E. Tongue; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THURSTON: A bill (H. R. 3918) granting a pension to Ruth A. Stanley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 3919) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Burbank; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, *June 12, 1929*

(Legislative day of Tuesday, June 4, 1929)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 50) to provide for the observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 3317. An act to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes";

H. J. Res. 2. Joint resolution to authorize the President to accept the invitation of the Kingdom of Iceland to participate in the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing and in connection therewith to present to the people of Iceland a statue of Leif Ericsson; and

H. J. Res. 102. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications to be held at The Hague in September, 1929.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

The following joint resolutions were each read twice by their titles and referred as indicated below:

H. J. Res. 2. Joint resolution to authorize the President to accept the invitation of the Kingdom of Iceland to participate in the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing and in connection therewith to present to the people of Iceland a statue of Leif Ericsson; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H. J. Res. 102. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications to be held at The Hague in September, 1929; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress to call a Federal convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the United States Constitution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. (See joint resolution printed in full when presented by Mr. LA FOLLETTE, June 10, 1929, page 2590 of the RECORD.)

He also laid before the Senate the petition of J. H. and Eva Metcalf, of Muleshoe, Bailey County, Tex., descendants of John Colston, a Cherokee Indian, praying reimbursement, with interest, from the United States for the alleged wrongful taking of lands and moneys from their ancestors in the enrollment and allotment of lands as eastern immigrant Cherokee Indians and stipulating the amount of attorney fees on judgments that may be rendered in their behalf, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Frostburg, Md., favoring the making of sufficient appropriations to maintain naval strength as agreed to by the Washington treaty of 1922, known as the 5–5–3 treaty, until such time that future treaties may otherwise determine, which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Frostburg, Md., favoring the passage of more liberal retirement legislation for incapacitated employees of the Government, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service.

Mr. DILL presented a resolution adopted by John W. Wolley Camp, No. 21, Department of Washington and Alaska, United Spanish War Veterans, favoring the passage of Senate bill 476, granting increased pensions to Spanish War veterans, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. RANSDELL:

A bill (S. 1487) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the erection of a building for use as a residence for the Protestant chaplain at the National Leper Home at Carville, La., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BRATTON:

A bill (S. 1488) granting a pension to Ellsworth F. Bloodgood; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 1489) granting a pension to Henry G. Shelton (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 1490) granting an increase of pension to Anna Coriell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NYE:

A bill (S. 1491) to aid in the reduction of taxes on farm lands and to promote elementary education in rural areas of the United States, and to cooperate with the States in the promotion of these objectives; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 1492) to amend the naval record of Kenneth A. Kellog, alias Frank Barry; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1493) granting a pension to W. E. Fuller (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

DECEASED MONTANA SOLDIERS IN PERMANENT EUROPEAN CEMETERIES

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I present a list of deceased soldiers from the State of Montana buried in permanent American cemeteries in Europe, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Montana buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Barelli, Edw. A	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf	1232	10	22	A
Boggs, Lauron	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf	608	3	27	A
Buck, Leon F	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf	608	21	21	B
Chatham, Elmer A	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf	636	2	12	D
Conlon, Wm	Pvt. Co. L, 16 Inf	608	12	22	D
Cunningham, Thos. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 16 Inf	608	18	21	B
Domon, Julius	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf	1232	8	32	H
Felix, Bazil C	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf	608	17	2	D
Flynn, Edw. A	Pvt. Co. M, 16 Inf	1764	66	10	B
Freeman, Chas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 16 Inf	608	11	9	C
Friedl, Geo	Pvt. Co. C, 16 Inf	636	16	21	C
Gates, Austin J	Pvt. Co. M, 16 Inf	1232	26	3	E
Goldhahn, Henry	Pvt. Co. E, 16 Inf	608	21	23	A
Hartwig, Samuel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 16 Inf	1233	26	16	C
Jewell, Chas	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf	1764	9	12	B
Johnson, Clarence C	Pvt. Co. C, 16 Inf	608	12	34	A
Johnson, Waldron S	do	608	4	1	D
Kimmel, Ernest W., jr	Pvt. Co. F, 16 Inf	608	38	40	C
King, Willard S	Pvt. Co. M, 16 Inf	608	18	37	B
Marken, Albert L	Pvt. Co. E, 16 Inf	608	6	18	A
Massie, John	Pvt. Co. G, 16 Inf	608	23	39	D
Mooney, Geo	Pvt. Co. L, 16 Inf	636	11	13	C
Morley, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 16 Inf	34	22	17	B
Moschero, Chas	Pvt. Co. K, 16 Inf	608	29	31	A
Nankervisk, Wm	Cpl. Co. E, 16 Inf	1233	11	4	C
Parfitt, Thos. R	Pvt. Co. E, 16 Inf	34	10	15	B
Quammen, Elvin	Pvt. Co. D, 16 Inf	1232	6	40	B
Rebick, David B	Pvt. Hq. Co., 16 Inf	1232	7	25	E
Rogers, Harvey E	Pvt. Co. L, 16 Inf	608	2	18	B
Rooney, Frank J	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf	608	20	37	B
Ross, Alexander	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf	608	30	7	C
Shellenbarger, Abraham	Pvt. Co. M, 16 Inf	636	11	10	C
Smierciak, Stanley K	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf	608	17	36	B
Sticka, Geo. W	do	608	11	29	C
Tangen, Severin	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf	1232	29	22	B
Van Bibber, Arling C	Pvt. Co. C, 16 Inf	1232	36	5	A

Deceased soldiers from Montana buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION—contd.					
Walther, Clarence H	Cpl. Co. F, 16 Inf	608	23	33	D
Willey, Ortel R	Pvt. Co. F, 16 Inf	1232	31	32	A
Wilson, John P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 16 Inf	1764	30	4	B
Zilkey, Frank	Cpl. Co. D, 16 Inf	1232	4	18	G
Rusinski, Hip	Pvt. Co. B, 18 Inf	1232	37	41	H
Sheehan, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf	1232	18	26	B
Carlson, Jos. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 26 Inf	636	1	17	C
Chson, Frank M	Pvt. Co. I, 26 Inf	1233	30	23	A
Ellingson, Knut	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 26 Inf	636	8	15	C
Hear, Emory F	Pvt. Co. D, 26 Inf	1232	3	9	H
Kraakmo, Theodor	do	636	16	11	A
Roysland, Torgei H	do	636	10	23	B
Saboe, Thos. A	do	1232	5	12	A
Boe, Carl C	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf	1233	22	18	D
Broothen, Gunnar O	do	1232	5	19	H
Brown, Troy	Pvt. Co. G, 28 Inf	608	36	32	A
Christensen, Anders J	Pvt. Co. A, 28 Inf	1232	19	17	E
Ervick, John	do	1764	41	3	B
Gruba, Pete	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 28 Inf	608	15	26	D
Pfarrer, Wm. M	Pvt. Co. B, 28 Inf	608	30	14	D
Rouse, Homer I	Pvt. Co. H, 28 Inf	1764	21	3	B
Waite, Wm. W	Pvt. Co. G, 28 Inf	608	37	18	D
Peterson, Axel G	Pvt. Co. A, 2 Br. M. G. Bn	636	5	10	C
Smith, Emmett C	Pvt. Co. C, 2 Br. M. G. Bn	636	5	17	C
Olson, Gerhard	Pvt. Co. B, 2 M. G. Bn	1232	11	30	F
Skierka, John	Pvt. Co. A, 2 M. G. Bn	1232	24	41	C
Hansen, John E	Pvt. Co. D, 3 M. G. Bn	636	14	28	D
Williams, Cecil T	Pvt. Co. B, 3 M. G. Bn	1232	21	18	H
Wisness, Melvin	Pvt. Co. C, 2 F. S. Bn	1233	36	19	C
SECOND DIVISION					
Dedsall, John	Pvt. Co. E, 9 Inf	608	33	22	C
Hanson, Henry	Pvt. Co. G, 9 Inf	1232	39	13	C
Potter, Francis H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 9 Inf	1233	7	2	B
Rogers, Patrick	Pvt. Co. I, 9 Inf	1764	17	5	B
Willis, John W	Cpl. Co. F, 9 Inf	1232	26	21	G
Carlson, Hans	Pvt. Co. L, 23 Inf	1764	46	9	B
Fuller, Harry A	Cpl. Co. L, 23 Inf	608	25	37	C
Tucker, Wm. S	Cpl. Hq. Co. 23 Inf	1232	6	4	E
Ford, Daniel	Pvt. 8 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	22	43	C
Pratt, Lesse Lounces	Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	7	32	C
Cross, Wm. McKinley	Pvt. 75 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	39	8	A
Dornblaser, Paul Logan	Cpl. 82 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	23	40	D
Sneberger, Geo. J	Pvt. Co. F, 2 Engrs	1764	64	13	A
Smith, John	Sgt. 1 cl. 16 Amb. Co. 2 Sn. Tn.	1233	22	8	D
THIRD DIVISION					
Cogdell, Jim C	Pvt. Co. F, 30 Inf	1232	8	26	G
Egoroff, Matthews	Pvt. Co. G, 30 Inf	1232	9	35	A
Aas, Peter A	Pvt. Co. E, 38 Inf	34	8	15	B
Lauer, Clarence F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 9 M. G. Bn	1232	35	38	B
Beckham, Willard W	Pvt. Bty. A, 10 F. A	608	22	28	B
Loughran, David	Cpl. Bty. B, 10 F. A	1764	34	1	B
Cornelie, Wm. R	Pvt. Co. C, 5 F. S. Bn	608	7	8	D
FOURTH DIVISION					
Stocker, Randolph C	2 lt. Co. D, 39 Inf	1232	34	3	F
Anderson, Anders M	Pvt. Co. C, 39 Inf	1764	9	11	A
Lillemo, Conrad	Cpl. Co. I, 39 Inf	1232	13	7	H
Olson, Fredk	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 39 Inf	1232	5	10	C
Puplinskie, Claude	Pvt. Co. M, 39 Inf	1232	27	41	E
Simmons, Ernest L	Pvt. Co. E, 39 Inf	1232	32	7	A
Thorson, Wm. R	Pvt. Hq. Co., 39 Inf	1232	9	14	G
Young, Marshall C	Bglr Co. D, 39 Inf	1232	20	41	B
Wotruba, Adolph J	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 39 Inf	1232	38	29	H
Adams, Wm	Pvt. Co. D, 47 Inf	1232	32	17	F
George, Ray E	do	608	25	3	B
John, Jas. G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 47 Inf	608	26	4	B
Kouvaras, Argyrios	Sgt. Co. G, 47 Inf	1232	7	4	F
Lekanger, Adolf J	Pvt. Co. L, 47 Inf	608	21	5	C
Lindberg, Elmer	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf	608	30	6	C
Morgan, Arthur G	Pvt. Co. K, 47 Inf	1233	18	26	A
Welborn, Harvey F	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf	608	23	7	D
Frey, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 58 Inf	1232	24	15	A
Marcher, Hans P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 58 Inf	608	8	24	D
Pappandrikopoulos, Spero A	Pvt. Co. E, 58 Inf	1764	67	9	A
Parker, Elmer L	Pvt. Co. I, 58 Inf	608	13	9	D
Rodovanovich, Pete	Pvt. Co. E, 58 Inf	1764	33	2	A
Sveen, Clarence	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 58 Inf	608	34	29	B
Turner, Donald E	Pvt. Co. F, 58 Inf	1764	3	10	A
Wyatt, Geo	Pvt. Co. M, 58 Inf	1232	19	15	F
Amundsen, Eugene F	Pvt. Co. E, 59 Inf	1232	17	12	H
Best, Wm. C	Pvt. Co. B, 59 Inf	1764	25	5	B
Folmer, Fred	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 59 Inf	1764	72	7	A
Franklin, Irven C	do	1764	38	1	A
Goodlan, Frank E	Cpl. Co. E, 59 Inf	1232	16	22	A
Jungers, Frank P	Cpl. Co. D, 59 Inf	1764	62	12	A
Kelly, John	Pvt. M. G. Co., 59 Inf	1764	88	7	A
Larsen, Clarence O	Pvt. Co. D, 59 Inf	608	11	16	B
McCaffrey, Lawrence	Pvt. Co. A, 59 Inf	1232	4	18	D
Monterosso, Bruno	Pvt. Co. B, 59 Inf	1232	12	22	A
Cæsar, Olof	Pvt. Bty A, 13 F. A	1232	15	23	A
Butzerin, Roy S	Sgt. Co. A, 4 Engrs	1232	17	15	D
O'Brien, Cornelious J	Sgt. Co. D, 4 Engrs	1232	15	4	H
Sommer, Jack	Cpl. Co. F, 4 Engrs	608	32	20	D
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Payton, Walter	Pvt. Co. F, 56 Inf	1233	28	14	B

Deceased soldiers from Montana buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTH DIVISION					
Giovando, John	Pvt. Bty. D, 2 F. A	608	35	12	C
Schutte, Daniel C	Pvt. Co. C, 319 Engrs	608	38	28	D
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Crast, Louis M	Pvt. Co. I, 101 Inf	1233	36	1	D
Gray, Daniel L	Pvt. Co. G, 102 Inf	1232	2	22	A
Myers, Ivan	Pvt. Co. M, 103 Inf	1764	46	12	A
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Allen, Barney C., jr	Pvt. Co. G, 109 Inf	1232	28	26	F
Harnack, Wm. F	Pvt. Co. B, 109 Inf	1232	18	8	B
Jakes, Charlie	Pvt. Co. M, 109 Inf	1232	39	10	D
Pericich, Dragutin	Pvt. Co. A, 109 Inf	1232	34	31	E
Rudi, Lars	Pvt. Co. D, 109 Inf	1232	3	30	D
Webb, Will A	Pvt. Co. A, 109 Inf	1232	1	28	C
Bolte, Frank H	Pvt. Co. F, 110 Inf	1232	27	34	A
Cardiff, Stuart B	Pvt. Co. B, 110 Inf	1232	40	20	B
Elmore, Alvie	Pvt. Co. H, 110 Inf	1232	17	40	B
Johnsen, Hans Olai (Strand, Hans, alias).	Pvt. Co. G, 110 Inf	1232	19	35	B
Mattison, Carl	Pvt. Co. I, 110 Inf	1232	29	3	C
Olson, Henry	Pvt. Co. M, 110 Inf	1232	32	33	A
Petersen, Wm	do	1232	26	15	E
Anderson, Carl M	Pvt. Co. F, 111 Inf	1232	4	16	H
Armstrong, Geo	do	1232	9	24	F
Berland, Peder P	Pvt. Co. G, 111 Inf	1233	35	18	D
Blitchford, Richard J	Pvt. Hq. Co., 111 Inf	1233	2	12	D
Lentz, Julius	Pvt. Co. L, 111 Inf	1233	34	14	C
McRae, Donald J	Pvt. Co. B, 111 Inf	1232	11	46	A
Bakker, Johaunes	Pvt. Co. M, 112 Inf	1232	20	9	E
Blair, Samuel H	Pvt. Co. F, 112 Inf	1232	28	19	D
Foley, John H	do	1232	37	13	B
Hovland, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 112 Inf	1233	3	19	C
Johnson, Geo	Pvt. Co. G, 112 Inf	1232	28	20	E
Kurtzman, Ralph W	Pvt. Co. K, 112 Inf	1232	9	28	B
Linge, Gerhard Q	Pvt. Co. G, 112 Inf	1233	5	2	C
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Arvig, Raymond O	Cpl. Co. K, 125 Inf	608	5	29	C
Durenberger, Peter O	Sgt. M. G. Co., 125 Inf	1232	26	15	A
Jump, Eden W	Pvt. Co. L, 125 Inf	1232	27	15	H
Klomstad, Fred C	Pvt. Co. B, 125 Inf	608	14	37	D
Walsh, Edward	Pvt. Co. H, 125 Inf	1232	30	35	G
Anthony, Frank J	Pvt. Co. A, 126 Inf	1232	9	46	B
Blixt, Gustave F	do	1232	23	41	H
Deguerre, Ernest A	Cpl. Co. G, 126 Inf	608	8	11	D
Den Ouden, Dirk	Pvt. Co. A, 126 Inf	1232	23	19	G
Freyler, Victor H	do	1232	34	46	B
Hagel, Clarence M	Pvt. Co. H, 126 Inf	1232	20	36	H
Harkins, Jas	Cpl. Co. H, 126 Inf	608	27	1	D
Kirkpatrick, Roy	Cpl. Co. C, 126 Inf	1232	3	4	D
Lammerding, Jos. H	Pvt. Co. D, 126 Inf	1232	5	29	C
Pennoyer, Hollis W	do	1232	23	12	C
Pierson, Nils	Pvt. Co. D, 126 Inf	608	23	8	D
Pizzini, Louis C	Pvt. Co. K, 126 Inf	608	18	35	D
Rennaker, Chas. R	Pvt. Co. D, 126 Inf	1232	8	14	A
Rose, Ralph C	Cpl. Co. M, 126 Inf	1232	24	46	C
Ross, Murdo A	Cpl. Co. H, 126 Inf	608	18	16	D
Shull, Chas. R	Pvt. Co. K, 126 Inf	608	8	28	C
Wharram, Williamson G	Pvt. Co. D, 126 Inf	608	29	16	D
Williams, Robt. H	Pvt. Co. H, 126 Inf	608	20	22	C
Beck, Emil G	Pvt. Co. I, 127 Inf	608	13	19	C
Bellis, Clell	do	1232	29	30	C
Biavaschi, Martin	Pvt. Co. G, 127 Inf	1232	17	38	F
Boettcher, Wm. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 127 Inf	608	1	34	B
Clancy, Dan B	Pvt. Co. H, 127 Inf	608	32	22	A
Clyde, Joe N	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 127 Inf	1232	29	34	H
Cordes, Willie	Pvt. Co. D, 127 Inf	608	33	9	C
Crane, Fred T. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 127 Inf	34	27	13	B
Dalen, Arnold E	Pvt. Co. I, 127 Inf	608	28	35	D
Davis, Willard	do	1764	63	2	B
Day, Harry M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 127 Inf	608	14	36	D
Devitt, John H	Pvt. Co. E, 127 Inf	1232	7	35	F
Duffy, Michael	Pvt. Co. M, 127 Inf	608	32	10	D
Folker, Dan	Pvt. Co. C, 127 Inf	1232	12	33	G
Grammer, Joe	Cpl. Co. C, 127 Inf	1232	13	9	E
Gray, Roscoe	Cpl. Co. M, 127 Inf	608	37	9	D
Johnson, John E	Pvt. M. G. Co., 127 Inf	1232	20	29	C
Johnson, Melvin B	Pvt. Co. M, 127 Inf	1232	10	18	E
Jordan, Hughey D	Pvt. M. G. Co., 127 Inf	1232	33	40	C
Kerp, Christian N	Pvt. Co. G, 127 Inf	608	35	19	B
Kovich, Bosco	Pvt. Co. D, 127 Inf	1232	40	42	C
Kroms, Oldrich	Pvt. Co. G, 127 Inf	1764	82	6	A
Langendorf, Chas. W	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 127 Inf	34	25	8	B
Martin, Jesse E	Cpl. Co. B, 127 Inf	1232	13	38	D
Maziarz, Jos	Pvt. Co. B, 127 Inf	1232	18	30	A
McKay, Wm. W	Pvt. M. G. Co., 127 Inf	1233	5	22	A
Miller, Fred	do	608	12	2	D
Mills, Alfred C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 127 Inf	608	34	22	A
Minehan, Hugh P	do	1232	24	23	A
Mooney, Ralph K	Pvt. Co. E, 127 Inf	608	24	3	B
Morris, Geo. H	Pvt. Hq. Co., 127 Inf	1233	16	13	A
Murphy, Bernard	Pvt. Co. H, 127 Inf	1232	5	14	A
O'Day, Chas. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 127 Inf	1232	20	33	C
Oehler, Fred G	Cpl. Hq. Co. 127 Inf	608	32	16	D
Olson, Carl A	Pvt. Co. L, 127 Inf	1232	27	27	C
Palmer, Jack	Cpl. Co. B, 127 Inf	608	24	9	D
Peccia, Nicola	Pvt. Co. G, 127 Inf	608	19	6	C
Peterson, Arthur	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 127 Inf	608	15	3	D
Prestegaard, Lars E	Cpl. Co. M, 127 Inf	1232	31	14	F
Quam, Sorus M	Pvt. Co. B, 127 Inf	1764	85	4	A
Rawdon, Lawrence S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 127 Inf	608	26	33	C
Rising, Jos	Pvt. Co. H, 127 Inf	1232	20	37	H

Deceased soldiers from Montana buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Rube, Fred K	Pvt. Co. I, 127 Inf	608	12	2	C
Schultz, Carl A	Pvt. Co. G, 127 Inf	608	29	6	C
Sinclair, Harold	Cpl. Co. I, 127 Inf	1232	6	36	C
Smith, Wilson J	Pvt. Co. H, 127 Inf	1232	16	33	D
Swanke, Geo. H	Pvt. Co. B, 127 Inf	608	33	21	B
Tabler, Roy	Pvt. Co. H, 127 Inf	1232	27	16	F
Tande, Ludwig	Pvt. Co. G, 127 Inf	608	27	12	D
Vanderhoof, Harley	Pvt. Co. C, 127 Inf	608	23	27	A
Welsh, Lorein A	Pvt. Co. G, 127 Inf	608	29	29	A
Williams, Harry	Cpl. Co. B, 127 Inf	608	19	25	D
Yarno, Jas. A	Pvt. Co. M, 127 Inf	1764	49	3	B
Anderson, Orville L	Capt. Co. C, 128 Inf	608	6	11	A
Blakeslee, Frank J	Pvt. Co. B, 128 Inf	1232	10	13	C
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Faulds, Winfield S	1 lt. San. Sq. 108 San. Tn	1233	7	20	D
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Lien, Ingwald	Pvt. Co. C, 139 Inf	1233	7	13	C
Dean, Albert R	Pvt. Co. E, 140 Inf	1232	2	26	C
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Wiser, Emil P	Pvt. 146 Amb. Co., 112 Sn. Tn	1252	22	1	C
THIRTY-NINTH DIVISION					
De Maegt, Achiel	Pvt. Co. A, 156 Inf	1233	21	15	C
FORTIETH DIVISION					
Parkhurst, Daniel E	Pvt. Co. C, 157 Inf	1233	29	10	A
Jacobson, Daniel E	Pvt. San. Det., 158 Inf	1233	14	7	A
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Wheat, Chas. V	Pvt. Co. D, 162 Inf	1233	32	25	D
Brandemihl, Rudolph	Pvt. Co. I, 163 Inf	636	3	28	B
Gilbert, Wm. C	Pvt. Hq. Co., 163 Inf	34	24	15	A
Lovell, Guy	Pvt. Co. B, 163 Inf	34	4	3	A
Pinion, Lillard	Sgt. M. G. Co., 163 Inf	608	24	34	B
Oie, Selmer	Pvt. Hq. Co., 164 Inf	1233	26	4	A
Coffin, Allen R	Cpl. Bty. E, 148 F. A	1764	24	7	A
Jensen, Conrad A	Pvt. Bty. C, 148 F. A	34	15	1	A
Warden, Wm. H	Pvt. Bty. C, 148 F. A	608	8	2	C
Coston, Jas. C	Pvt. Co. G, 116 Engrs	608	6	26	C
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Sanderson, Ralph A	Cpl. Co. L, 166 Inf	1764	23	12	B
Pettigrew, Matthew	Pvt. Co. A, 167 Inf	608	38	20	B
Prentice, John H	Pvt. Co. H, 167 Inf	1764	21	4	B
Teachnor, Ernest W	Pvt. Co. M, 167 Inf	608	15	13	B
Farmer, John W	Pvt. Hq. Co., 168 Inf	1764	28	13	A
Harrington, John T	Pvt. Co. E, 168 Inf	1232	6	40	D
Stokka, Andrew	Pvt. Co. E, 168 Inf	1764	5	7	A
Smith, Harvey	Cpl. Co. D, 150 M. G. Bn	1232	4	29	G
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Campbell, John A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 305 Inf	1232	32	2	F
Cherry, Earl L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 305 Inf	1232	18	43	D
Johnson, John	Pvt. Co. B, 305 Inf	1232	4	20	F
Major, Geo. F	Pvt. Co. G, 305 Inf	1232	3	4	F
McGillis, Fred	Pvt. Co. B, 305 Inf	1232	18	37	G
Nedved, Jerry J	Pvt. Co. C, 305 Inf	1232	1	1	A
Sargent, Wm. R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 305 Inf	1232	10	6	F
Schindler, Jos. E	Pvt. Co. M, 305 Inf	1232	37	24	H
Wade, Homer S	do	1232	17	22	G
Bohner, Fredk. A	Pvt. Co. K, 306 Inf	1232	28	11	H
Fanning, Wm. H	do	1232	20	29	F
Larum, Oscar	Pvt. Co. L, 306 Inf	1232	37	21	G
Pewitt, Joe	Pvt. Co. H, 306 Inf	1232	16	6	E
Ulness, Oscar E	Pvt. Co. F, 306 Inf	1232	18	19	B
Bang, John	Pvt. Co. K, 307 Inf	1232	25	10	B
Beacom, Wm. T	Pvt. Co. H, 307 Inf	1233	29	24	A
Brown, Gilbert E	Pvt. Co. K, 307 Inf	1232	24	13	C
Christiansen, Conrad J	Pvt. Co. H, 307 Inf	1232	30	34	E
Christopher, Jos. J	Pvt. Co. K, 307 Inf	1233	24	9	B
Church, Roscoe G	do	1232	23	10	B
Eike, Hartvik B	Pvt. Co. M, 307 Inf	1232	10	8	H
Haasl, John	Pvt. Co. F, 307 Inf	1232	22	4	E
Haughian, Michael F	Pvt. Co. A, 307 Inf	1232	9	29	D
Havens, Herbert L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 307 Inf	1232	8	2	C
Heaton, Glenn S	Pvt. Co. F, 307 Inf	1232	28	2	F
Jappe, August	Pvt. Co. L, 307 Inf	1232	38	9	D
Kidder, Harvey	Pvt. Co. D, 307 Inf	1232	31	15	C
Newsome, Fredk. W	Pvt. Co. E, 307 Inf	1232	39	24	F
Nygord, Walfred	Pvt. Co. K, 307 Inf	1232	34	40	H
Perry, Emil	do	1232	2	14	H
Phanco, Harry L	Pvt. Co. D, 307 Inf	1232	38	27	F
Solberg, Reinert	Pvt. Co. L, 307 Inf	1232	29	3	E
Stuessy, Andrew	Pvt. Co. E, 307 Inf	1232	25	30	E
Bakka, Jalmar A	Pvt. M. G. Co., 308 Inf	1232	1	1	E
Bergtoll, Louis	Pvt. Co. K, 308 Inf	1232	16	30	D
Bochy, Ashanzo	Pvt. Co. A, 308 Inf	1232	37	27	A
Erickson, Alfred	Pvt. Co. H, 308 Inf	1232	23	26	A
Fentz, Milo T	Pvt. Co. M, 308 Inf	1232	7	21	H
Gajewski, Wm. A	do	1232	1	26	B
Hedland, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 308 Inf	1232	37	19	F
Johnson, Bert M	Pvt. Co. I, 308 Inf	1232	40	33	E
Johnson, Edward	Pvt. Co. G, 308 Inf	1232	21	11	B
Lodge, Geo	Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf	608	36	38	D

Deceased soldiers from Montana buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION—continued					
Lynch, Jas. A	Pvt. Co. H, 308 Inf	1232	31	36	E
McGowan, Terrence F	Pvt. Co. B, 308 Inf	1232	37	40	C
Morehouse, Walter E	Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf	1232	7	30	E
Nies, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. H, 308 Inf	1232	24	9	B
Owens, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. L, 308 Inf	1232	31	26	H
Paddock, Henry C	Pvt. Co. F, 308 Inf	34	16	4	A
Pennington, Jos. H	Pvt. Co. E, 308 Inf	1232	19	25	G
Phelps, Harry L	Pvt. Co. C, 308 Inf	1232	31	2	B
Preputin, Mike	Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf	1232	20	27	H
Schafman, Walter W	Pvt. Co. K, 308 Inf	1232	30	13	H
Schultz, Otto J	Pvt. Co. E, 308 Inf	1232	36	35	D
Swenson, Oscar A	Pvt. Co. G, 308 Inf	1232	33	9	A
Tolsma, Wieger	Pvt. Co. A, 308 Inf	1233	35	2	A
Sieber, Geo	Pvt. Bty. E, 304 F. A	608	27	19	C
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Saboe, Colben J	Cpl. Co. F, 311 Inf	1232	4	12	A
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Carton, Francis F	Pvt. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	2	18	F
Phelps, Hulen W	do	1232	33	28	C
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Taylor, Herman A	Pvt. Co. D, 321 Inf	1232	2	16	F
Gilson, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. D, 324 Inf	1233	15	15	D
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Buseth, Axel	Pvt. M. G. Co., 326 Inf	1232	7	25	G
Ahlquist, Geo	2 lt. Co. C, 327 Inf	1232	7	23	B
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Heimdal, Andrew O	Pvt. Co. F, 335 Inf	34	29	13	A
Martin, Donald A	Pvt. Co. B, 336 Inf	508	1	31	A
Menke, Clemens L	Pvt. Overseas Det. 1, 336 Inf	1232	29	28	A
Miller, Lawrence J	Pvt. Co. C, 336 Inf	1233	17	18	C
Nielson, Carl E	Pvt. Co. D, 336 Inf	1232	23	4	B
Stanlas, Joe	Pvt. Co. K, 336 Inf	34	21	13	A
Watts, Grover	Pvt. Co. L, 336 Inf	34	4	13	A
Maxson, Lewis	Pvt. Co. A, 326 M. G. Bn	608	15	27	B
Rude, Pete	Pvt. Co. C, 326 M. G. Bn	608	21	27	B
Ommundsen, John	Pvt. Co. F, 309 Engrs	608	30	24	C
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Lafblom, Geo. B	Pvt. Co. E, 357 Inf	1232	10	25	C
Pacholl, Henry B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 357 Inf	1232	15	26	H
Grover, Agrippa H	Cpl. Co. G, 358 Inf	1232	33	27	A
Helgeson, Amund	Pvt. Co. G, 358 Inf	1232	32	2	B
Winberg, Gustaf	Pvt. Co. B, 358 Inf	1232	24	21	G
Henderson, Alfred	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 359 Inf	1232	20	18	A
Korflatis, John T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 359 Inf	34	24	8	B
McCombs, Lewis J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 359 Inf	1232	8	36	H
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Basone, Sam	Pvt. Co. M, 361 Inf	1232	3	10	D
Bennett, Xavier	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 361 Inf	1232	33	26	B
Cherwinski, Leonard B	Pvt. Co. A, 361 Inf	1232	32	33	F
Clark, Harold E	Pvt. Co. I, 361 Inf	1232	7	1	A
Comfort, John V. O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 361 Inf	1232	33	14	A
Cowan, Joe G	Pvt. Co. I, 361 Inf	1232	6	24	C
Davison, Gerald M	Pvt. Hq. Co., 361 Inf	1232	38	44	A
Gonser, Wayne W	Pvt. Co. K, 361 Inf	1232	31	40	F
Holliday, Delbert J	Pvt. Co. M, 361 Inf	1232	36	41	C
Huebschwerlen, Geo	Pvt. Co. F, 361 Inf	1233	30	10	B
Jacoby, Wm J	do	1232	2	28	C
Merren, Wm	Pvt. Co. A, 361 Inf	1232	13	1	G
Morrison, Edw. J	Pvt. Co. B, 361 Inf	1232	22	7	E
Neuman, Emil P	Pvt. M. G. Co., 361 Inf	1232	6	24	H
Nichols, Robt. B	Pvt. Co. A, 361 Inf	1232	12	32	F
Riznar, Albin	Pvt. Co. M, 361 Inf	1233	18	7	A
Ross, Orville C	Pvt. Co. C, 361 Inf	1232	27	33	B
Salter, Geo	Cpl. Co. L, 361 Inf	1232	28	17	H
Tooney, Ralph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 361 Inf	1232	8	34	G
Whitney, Roy A	Pvt. Co. C, 361 Inf	1252	7	3	D
Wilson, Gustav	Pvt. Co. L, 361 Inf	1232	25	38	F
Woodward, Samuel O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 361 Inf	1232	21	10	A
Akerson, Arthur N	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 362 Inf	1232	30	30	D
Anderson, Lee M	Cpl. Co. H, 362 Inf	34	17	14	A
Anthony, Harold B	Sup. Sgt. Co. D, 362 Inf	1232	6	25	C
Anton, Victor	Pvt. Hq. Co., 362 Inf	1232	24	40	F
Baldassere, Diantle	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 362 Inf	1232	13	20	C
Barnes, Frank C	Sgt. Co. B, 362 Inf	1232	11	19	E
Berger, Calmer	Mech. Co. D, 362 Inf	1232	32	14	F
Bergquist, Victor E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 362 Inf	1232	32	2	D
Bradshaw, Albert J	Sgt. Hq. Co., 362 Inf	1232	23	40	G
Brier, Chauncey L	Pvt. Co. B, 362 Inf	1232	39	38	B
Brusgard, Harold C	Cpl. Co. H, 362 Inf	1232	25	43	B
Carlson, Chas	Mech. Co. G, 362 Inf	1232	11	28	H
Cassaday, Clifford	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 362 Inf	1232	8	20	E
Coleman, Roy E	Cpl. Co. I, 362 Inf	1232	14	35	F
Cowie, Alan B	Sgt. Hq. Co. 362 Inf	1232	17	31	D
Dalman, Edward	Pvt. M. G. Co., 362 Inf	34	38	4	B
Datres, Chas	Pvt. Co. H, 362 Inf	1232	35	17	H
Demars, Andrew M	Mech. Co. K, 362 Inf	1232	15	28	C
Field, Carey M	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 362 Inf	1232	26	37	H
Fleming, Laurence E	Pvt. M. G. Co., 362 Inf	34	5	17	A
Fox, Wilbur F	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 362 Inf	1232	35	34	G

Deceased soldiers from Montana buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION—continued					
Franek, Jos	Pvt. Co. K, 362 Inf	1232	11	30	G
Gautsche, Lee	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 362 Inf	1232	10	20	C
Glodowski, Frank J	Pvt. Co. F, 362 Inf	1232	6	22	E
Goodwin, Hollis R	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 362 Inf	1232	36	5	A
Gross, Antonio	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 362 Inf	1232	2	32	A
Gwinner, Wm. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 362 Inf	1232	26	12	C
Hadland, Ingebret L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 362 Inf	1232	3	34	F
Hanks, Peter A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 362 Inf	1232	2	26	A
Heiken, Henry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 362 Inf	1232	9	35	D
Henderson, Walter H	Cpl. Co. D, 362 Inf	1232	1	35	D
Hennessey, Edw. D	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 362 Inf	1232	2	40	G
Higinbotham, John	Cpl. Co. D, 362 Inf	1232	3	22	A
Jacobson, Walter G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 362 Inf	1232	13	32	A
Koplitz, Wm. E	Cpl. Co. K, 362 Inf	1232	19	33	H
Kubitza, Vincent B	Cook Co. K, 362 Inf	1232	35	4	A
Kuebelbeck, John D	Pvt. M. G. Co., 362 Inf	1232	15	21	E
Kurkoski, Thos	Pvt. Co. F, 362 Inf	1232	10	12	E
Lambert, Arthur	Pvt. Co. A, 362 Inf	1232	2	36	D
Lang, Emil	Sgt. Co. K, 362 Inf	1232	7	3	B
Larson, Christian H	Pvt. Hq. Co., 362 Inf	1232	23	33	F
Leader, Roy H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 362 Inf	1232	9	20	E
Leibole, John H	Cpl. Co. I, 362 Inf	1232	32	16	E
MacLeod, John M	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D., 362 Inf	34	5	3	B
Madson, Oscar J	Bglr. Co. C, 362 Inf	1232	12	8	B
Martinson, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 362 Inf	1232	13	33	D
McDonald, Jas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 362 Inf	1232	7	2	C
Meidinger, Alphonse J	Cpl. Co. C, 362 Inf	1232	37	6	E
Mertz, Melvin J	Pvt. Co. C, 362 Inf	1232	18	28	G
Moore, Patrick H	Pvt. M. G. Co., 362 Inf	1232	40	44	C
Nickelson, Edwin H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 362 Inf	1232	38	26	C
Nickolay, Nicholas J	do	1232	10	12	E
Nyberg, David A	Pvt. Co. B, 362 Inf	1232	4	12	C
Nypen, Harry E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 362 Inf	1232	24	23	H
Osborn, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 362 Inf	1252	21	2	D
Peterson, Chris	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 362 Inf	1232	32	36	F
Peterson, Gustave W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 362 Inf	1232	18	35	F
Piazzola, Jos	Pvt. M. G. Co., 362 Inf	1232	7	34	G
Prigan, Robt. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 362 Inf	1232	28	17	B
Raaen, John	Pvt. Co. A, 362 Inf	1232	3	24	E
Rixe, Henry J	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 362 Inf	34	33	4	B
Ross, Samuel	Pvt. Co. C, 362 Inf	1233	30	5	A
Rudi, Andrew	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 362 Inf	1232	40	14	A
Sallee, Carl W	Bglr. Co. C, 362 Inf	1232	24	35	E
Sanderson, Nils A	Pvt. M. G. Co., 362 Inf	1764	24	12	B
Sandvig, Jas. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 362 Inf	1232	9	29	E
Scott, John B	Pvt. Co. A, 362 Inf	1232	33	37	B
Seagle, Haller P	Sgt. Co. B, 362 Inf	1232	38	37	B
Shand, Adam	Sgt. Co. C, 362 Inf	1232	23	37	E
Smith, Benj. C	Pvt. Co. L, 362 Inf	1232	8	3	F
Soum, Steen	Sgt. Co. C, 362 Inf	1232	3	32	E
Southwell, Jas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 362 Inf	608	4	19	D
Speelmon, Ray B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 362 Inf	1232	7	3	C
Stone, Angus	Pvt. M. G. Co., 362 Inf	34	13	19	A
Strom, Walter A	Pvt. Co. G, 362 Inf	1232	40	38	H
Strouf, Henry	Pvt. Co. A, 362 Inf	1232	37	37	B
Thomson, Walter B	Pvt. Co. H, 362 Inf	1232	38	43	D
Transeth, Martin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 362 Inf	1232	33	7	E
Vevle, Andrew	Pvt. Co. K, 362 Inf	1232	22	34	F
Walker, Wm. T	Pvt. Co. H, 362 Inf	1232	37	24	E
West, Walter J	Cpl. Co. D, 362 Inf	1232	26	14	E
Westcott, Wayne Hubert	Mech. M. G. Co., 362 Inf	34	34	4	B
Wilkie, David T	Cpl. Co. I, 362 Inf	(1)			
Wood, Eugene B	Cpl. C. M, 362 Inf	1232	15	36	E
Burnham, Paul J	Pvt. Co. M, 363 Inf	1232	23	16	C
Hoffman, John	Pvt. Co. D, 363 Inf	1232	18	22	C
Jahr, Carl	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 363 Inf	1232	19	7	D
Ratz, Emil	Pvt. Co. H, 363 Inf	1232	23	19	F
Sather, Carl	Pvt. Co. M, 363 Inf	1232	2	37	H
Schriner, Geo	Pvt. Co. K, 363 Inf	1232	8	17	D
Sidley, Walter J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 365 Inf	1232	26	6	E
Bagley, Clinton F	1st sgt. Co. D, 363 Inf	1232	40	22	B
Beal, Ernest E	Pvt. M. D. 363 Inf	1232	25	36	B
Frost, Dallas	Pvt. Co. A, 363 Inf	1232	17	41	C
Grey, LeRoy S	Pvt. Co. E, 363 Inf	1232	2	35	F
Lewis, Samuel	Pvt. Co. A, 363 Inf	1232	12	38	C
Woolwine, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. D, 363 Inf	1232	3	14	C
Carlisle, Stanley B	Pvt. Co. A, 346 M. G. Bn	1233	31	20	B
Jordan, Wm. R	do	1232	19	27	C
Smith, Everett P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 346 M. G. Bn	1232	6	27	B
Bogasian, Mike	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 347 M. G. Bn	1232	31	5	E
Randolph, Roy	Cpl. Co. D, 347 M. G. Bn	1232	17	1	G
Reese, Sam	Sad. Co. D, 347 M. G. Bn	1232	35	38	F
Solberg, Oscar	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 347 M. G. Bn	1232	9	36	E
Swartele, Omer	Pvt. Co. D, 347 M. G. Bn	1232	5	36	G
Youngberg, Darrell	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 347 M. G. Bn	1232	40	18	C
Jans, Peter	Pvt. Co. D, 348 M. G. Bn	1232	21	7	E
Lende, Arne	do	1232	25	32	B
McCallum, Jas. K	Pvt. Co. A, 348 M. G. Bn	1232	24	35	A
McHugh, Percy L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 348 M. G. Bn	1232	9	21	D
Odell, Earle W. L	Pvt. Co. D, 348 M. G. Bn	1232	26	39	E
Roth, Math	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 348 M. G. Bn	1232	16	37	G
Cook, Al	Wag. Bty. F, 348 F. A	1232	36	14	H
Hore, John	Cpl. Bty. F, 348 F. A	1232	13	15	F
Seiverson, Peter	Pvt. Ord. Det., 348 F. A	1764	34	11	B
Skinner, Alexander J	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 348 F. A	1232	39	28	F
Smeitzer, Fred O	Wag. Bty. F, 348 F. A	1232	36	12	H

[1] Terlincthum Br. Cemetery Wimille, Pas-de-Calais, France.

Deceased soldiers from Montana buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION—continued					
Washburn, Clifford B	Pvt. Bty. B, 348 F. A	1764	3	8	B
Midtgaard, Ole Q	Pvt. Co. D, 316 Engrs	1232	2	13	E
Monette, Chas	Pvt. Co. B, 316 Engrs	1232	37	33	F
Meacham, Rex A	Pvt. 363 Amb. Co., 316 Sn. Tn.	1232	1	39	C
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
Watkins, Chas. L	1 lt. Air Serv. S. C	1233	8	23	A
Gatton, Dyrus J	1 lt. 11 Aero Sq	1232	7	14	G
Murray, Geo. P	Pvt. 92 Aero Sq	107–E	14	5	C
Sikstrom, Arvid	Pvt. 331 Aero Sq	107–E	7	7	D
Demaree, Emmett	Cpl. 499 Aero Sq	608	33	14	C
Nelson, Russell W	Chfr. 1 cl. 649 Aero Sq	608	34	5	A
Dunlap, Ernest R	Sgt. 1 cl. 655 Aero Sq	636	3	1	A
Mack, Clifford S	Pvt. 1 cl. 102 Photo Sec. A. S.	608	18	27	A
Wenzel, Frank M	Pvt. Hq. Co., 65 C. A. C	107–E	12	3	C
Smith, Ralph D	Cook B. H. 7, M. D	608	17	27	A
Miller, Otto	Pvt. Vet. Hosp. 39	1233	15	22	C
Polson, Clyde	Pvt. 1 cl. Vet. Hosp. 13	1232	19	46	B
Mansfield, Grover C	Pvt. Vet. Hosp. 17	608	23	3	C
Thoen, Sever S	Pvt. Co. D, 310 Mtr. Rep. Unit.	1232	14	7	D
Brolin, Harry W	Cpl. 2 Co., 5 Pr. Ord. Dep	1233	3	28	A
Street, Walter G	Pvt. 4 Hvy. Mob. Ord. Rep. Sh.	1232	20	19	E
Williams, John	Pvt. Ord. Armnt. Sch	34	21	5	C
Turpin, Nemyl B	Pvt. Tp. C, 15 Cav	34	29	9	A
Anderson, Ernest H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 1 Gas Regt	1232	24	9	D
Anderson, Carl	Pvt. 1 cl. Mil. Spec. Co. 1 D. D.	608	11	34	B
Allen, Laurence E	Sgt. Rest Cp. 2, Sec. 2, Q. M. C.	34	2	22	A
Cannon, Gus	Pvt. Co. C, 318 F. S. Bn	636	3	2	A
Basil, Tom	Pvt. Co. E, 18 Engrs	34	10	11	A
Helman, Henry	Pvt. Co. C, 20 Engrs	1232	22	38	C
Poland, Chas. (Alcott, Jas. C., alias).	Stable Sgt. 36 Co., 20 Engrs	1233	2	16	A
Prator, Alvin L	Pvt. 23 Co. 20 Engrs	608	4	35	A
Urbach, Albert O	Mstr. Engr. S. G. Hq. 5 Bn., 30 Engrs.	34	11	17	A
Swanson, Gust E	Cook Co., F, 23 Engrs	1233	19	3	C
Besty, Chas	Pvt. Co. F, 25 Engrs	608	1	38	A
Thompson, Ole M	Cpl. Co. D, 31 Engrs	34	9	4	C
Stork, Alfred Wm	Pvt. Co. B, 43 Engrs	1233	3	23	A
Hutchinson, Robt	Pvt. 4 Co., Cp. Forrest Engrs.	608	17	32	B
Stocks, Wm. Edw	Pvt. Hq. Co., 11 U. S. M. C.	608	14	23	D
Sweeny, Roy Penton	Pvt. Co. L, 11 U. S. M. C	608	5	35	A
Gordon, Jas. A	Pvt. 1 cl. 84 Co., Tr. Cps	608	16	27	A
Reed, Fredk. R	Sgt. 129 Co., Tr. Cps	34	7	2	C

THOMAS W. CUNNINGHAM—RECUSANT WITNESS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BLEASE] is entitled to the floor.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. NORRIS. No; I can not ask the Senator to do that, because I want to submit a few remarks, three or four moments in length, as introductory to a resolution which I wish to offer.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield for that purpose?

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, I promised to yield to the Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART] at his request. I have no objection to doing so. Before doing so, however, I desire to state that I withdraw my objection to the resolution of the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING]. However, I want to go on record as being absolutely opposed to what is going to happen; but, at the same time, after the Senator's explanation I have no desire to keep a man in jail, because I do not think the Senate has any right to put him there.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted yesterday just before the recess by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING].

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 89) was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. BROOKHART obtained the floor.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Iowa yield to me to submit a unanimous-consent request?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield for that purpose?

Mr. BROOKHART. I do.

Mr. WATSON. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business to-day it recess until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

RECEIVERSHIP OF CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I desire to submit a Senate resolution, but before introducing it I wish to say that on the 15th day of December, 1926, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. applied before the United States district judge in the city of Chicago for the appointment of a receiver for the Chicago Railway Co. At the time the application for receivership was made it was consented to by the railway company. At that time, under their own allegations, there was only due from the Chicago Railway Co. to the Westinghouse Electric Co. the sum of $67,075 for materials purchased. This indebtedness had not even been put into judgment.

The district court, upon the consent of the parties appearing in open court, appointed receivers upon this claim which, as I said, was not even in judgment. The court appointed three receivers—John J. Mitchell, Frederick Rawson, and Henry A. Blair. Mr. Blair, one of the receivers, was at that time president of the defendant railway company. The judge fixed the salaries of the receivers at $60,000 each. Mr. Blair was also drawing at that time $60,000 salary from the defendant railway company. Blair and Mitchell, two of the receivers, were directors of the Commonwealth Edison Co., an Insull company.

Then the judge, in addition to the $60,000 salary for each of the three receivers to collect this debt of a little more than $60,000, appointed an attorney for the receivers and fixed his salary at $25,000 a year, and another attorney whose salary he fixed at $24,000 a year, and then appointed a secretary for the company at $6,000 a year, all for the purpose of collecting $67,075 that was not yet in judgment.

It is claimed by a great many of the most respectable people and business men in the city of Chicago that this was a coercive proposition between the officials of the railway company which went into the hands of receivers and the Insull interests, and was done for the purpose of giving the court jurisdiction in a later case. The plaintiff in the receivership case, being a nonresident corporation, was entitled to commence action in the United States district court, but there was a corporation known as the Harris Trust Co., which held first-mortgage bonds against the railway company amounting to $158,000,000 not yet due. The Harris Trust Co. was an Illinois corporation. If it had commenced foreclosure proceedings it would have been compelled to start them in the State courts of Illinois. It is alleged that this was a ruse in order to permit the larger corporation to get into the United States court.

Incidentally an investigation will show, so it is claimed by very good authority, that the whole thing was an attempt on the part of the Insull company to get possession of the public-utilities companies of various kinds in the city of Chicago.

Incidentally the Senate will remember that not long ago it was disclosed before the Federal Trade Commission that two Chicago papers were at least in part purchased by the International Power & Paper Co., a part of the Power Trust. It will appear that these two papers, in a long contest which has been going on for years in Chicago between two sets of people, one wanting to have municipal ownership of public utilities and the Insull interests which are opposed to it, had always fought the Insull interests heretofore, but that after this transaction, which came out before the Federal Trade Commission, both papers changed front and are on the other side of the question. That, I think, is a proper item for investigation by the Federal Trade Commission in its investigation which it is now making, and I sincerely trust it will go to the bottom of it.

The resolution which I present provides for an investigation by the Judiciary Committee of the question as to whether or not this procedure took place and whether it is one of the means of getting, by such subterfuges, out of the jurisdiction of the State court into the jurisdiction of the United States courts.

The resolution will have to be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but permit me to inquire whether it should go there first or to the Judiciary Committee for a recommendation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Either course would be proper, the Chair thinks.

Mr. NORRIS. I think the custom is to refer such resolutions first to the standing committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the practice.

Mr. NORRIS. I ask that the resolution be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The resolution (S. Res. 90) was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

Whereas in a certain suit in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, eastern division, to wit, No. 6839, it has been charged that the court assumed jurisdiction as a result of collusion between the attorneys or officers of the Westinghouse Electric

& Manufacturing Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and the attorneys or officers of the Chicago Railways Co.; that the basis for said alleged collusive receivership was the application of said Westinghouse Co. in suit No. 6686 for the appointment of receivers of the properties of the Chicago Railways Co. on the allegation that there was due and unpaid a bill of $67,075 for materials theretofore furnished; that said Chicago Railways Co. immediately appeared in said suit No. 6686, and admitted said indebtedness and consented to the appointment of receivers when it had many times that amount on deposit in banks with which it might have paid said bill; that three receivers, viz, Henry A. Blair, president of said railways company; John J. Mitchell and Frederick H. Rawson, presidents of banks of Chicago, were appointed; that Messrs. Blair and Mitchell were then directors of the Commonwealth-Edison Co.; that said Blair and Samuel Insull, of said Commonwealth-Edison Co., "wrongfully formed the purpose, and entered upon a plan to deprive the holders of the participation certificates of said railways company of their said equity in said properties of said railways company"; * * * "that to that end also said Blair—being in full control of said Chicago Railways Co.—caused a collusive judgment to be entered in the United States district court"; that this was an inaccurate statement, as said receivers were appointed on a claim not even reduced to judgment; that during the first year of said collusive receivership several times the amount of said claim was paid out by said receivers in salaries and fees; that the purpose of said collusive receivership was apparently to deprive the State courts of jurisdiction in the foreclosure of trust deeds securing payment of approximately $100,000,000 of bonds of said Chicago Railways Co. in default since February 1, 1927, and to control or largely influence the reorganization of traction interests in Chicago and State legislation affecting such reorganization and refinancing:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to institute an investigation to determine whether by means of said collusive proceedings the said United States district court was induced to assume jurisdiction which properly belonged to the State courts of Illinois.

Said committee or any subcommittee thereof is hereby authorized to sit during the sessions of the Senate or during any recess, at such times and places as may be necessary; to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents; to employ counsel and other assistants; and to employ stenographers at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words. The chairman of the committee or of any subcommittee may administer oaths to witnesses and sign subpœnas. Every person duly summoned before said committee, or any subcommittee thereof, who refuses or fails to obey the process of said committee, or who appears and refuses to answer questions pertinent to said investigation, shall be punished as provided by law. The expenses of said investigation shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate on vouchers of the committee or subcommittee, in an amount not exceeding $10,000.

REORGANIZATION OF FEDERAL BUREAUS FOR PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, while I have the floor I ask unanimous consent to report back from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 53) to create a joint congressional committee relating to the reorganization and concentration of the agencies connected with prohibition enforcement, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 30) thereon.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, the joint resolution, I think, should be passed to-day so that it will go to the House before they take a recess. The Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] a day or two ago stated that he would like to speak on the resolution. I have not been able to get in touch with him this morning, but presume he will be here within a few moments. Therefore I ask that the report be received and the resolution go to the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be placed on the calendar.

FARM RELIEF—THE DEBENTURE PLAN

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Washington Post of this morning, in an article in reference to the vote on the debenture yesterday, among other things had this to say:

> Subsequently the House leaders, together with the Senate leaders, went to the White House for a conference with the President, after which it was announced a vote would be permitted in the House to-morrow.

I desire to congratulate the House upon having received this generous permission on the part of the President to let it exercise its constitutional right to pass on legislation. I was a Member of the House for several years. I want to congratulate the House on getting this opportunity to express itself upon the farm relief bill and at the same time I want to congratulate the President on his kindness and consideration and on this generous exercise of clemency on his part toward the House in graciously permitting the House, after all this time, to vote upon the farm relief bill.

REPORT FOR THE EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, from the Committee on Foreign Relations I desire to submit a report for the Executive Calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received and placed on the Executive Calendar.

MILK RIVER IRRIGATION PROJECT, MONTANA

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 3317) to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes," which I understand is on the Vice President's desk, may be taken up for immediate consideration and passed. I do not think there will be any debate upon it. It provides for an appropriation of $17,000 for the Milk River project in Montana, which was apparently overlooked in one of the appropriation bills.

I have a telegram from the secretary of the irrigation district, in which he says:

> The House has just passed a bill introduced by LEAVITT (H. R. 3317) making appropriations for Milk River irrigation project for fiscal years starting July 1 apply to Glasgow division. It is highly important that this bill pass the Senate, if possible, immediately. The Glasgow irrigation district and the farmers in the district are vitally interested. If not passed, their water will be shut off this year. Will appreciate it if bill is pressed in Senate as fast as possible.
>
> S. L. RUGG,
> *Secretary Glasgow Irrigation District.*

Unless the bill shall be passed apparently it means that the water will be shut off and the crops destroyed. I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, what is the request? I could not hear what the Senator from Montana stated.

Mr. WHEELER. The request is that a bill proposing an appropriation for the Milk River irrigation project, involving the expenditure of $17,000, be considered and passed. The bill has passed the House of Representatives and has come to the Senate. It is absolutely essential for the great majority of the farmers living on the project that the bill be passed immediately; otherwise the water will be shut off.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I can not distinctly hear what the Senator from Montana is saying. I understand, however, that the measure for which he desires consideration is a bill making an appropriation?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order, so that Senators may hear what is going on. Will the Senator from Montana please again state his request?

Mr. WHEELER. I will do so. The request is for the immediate consideration of House bill 3317, which passed the House of Representatives on yesterday. It provides for an appropriation of $17,000 for the Milk River irrigation project, in Montana, and I am informed that unless it be passed immediately the water will be shut off on that project, which will result in the ruin of the crops of the farmers upon the project.

Mr. WARREN. I inquire if the bill has been received from the other House and is it now upon the table of the Vice President?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is on the table and has been laid before the Senate for action without reference to a committee.

Mr. WARREN. The bill should be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, so that it may come before the Senate in the regular way. The committee will consider it promptly.

Mr. WHEELER. The only reason for asking immediate consideration of the bill is the necessity of having it passed at once, so that the essential steps may be taken under it.

Mr. WARREN. I do not think it is a good plan to pass bills in this way, without reference to the proper committee.

Mr. WHEELER. I appreciate that it may not be the best plan. The appropriation, however, is only for $17,000. The bill has passed the other House, and I understand has the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. WARREN. I understand that there is some question about the amount of expenditure which will be involved by the measure, but if the Senator will let the bill go to the Committee on Appropriations I will see that it is considered very promptly.

Mr. WHEELER. Very well.

The bill (H. R. 3317) to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes," was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART] is entitled to the floor. Does he yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. BROOKHART. Certainly.

Mr. McNARY. I simply wish to inquire if the appropriation proposed is to be taken from the reclamation fund?

Mr. WHEELER. That is my understanding. This is a bill (H. R. 3317) to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes."

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The appropriation comes from the general reclamation fund, but it was inadvertently omitted from the general bill.

Mr. McNARY. Very well.

MUNICIPAL CENTER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. BROOKHART. I yield.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, three days ago House Joint Resolution 97, relative to the establishment of a municipal center in the District of Columbia, was before the Senate, but the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BLEASE] asked that it go over until he might examine it. He has since examined the measure and does not now object to its consideration and passage. It proposes an appropriation of $3,000,000 out of the funds of the District of Columbia which are now in the Treasury, to be devoted to this purpose. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I could not hear the request of the Senator from Wyoming. I should like to have the title of the measure stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the joint resolution by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 97) making appropriations toward carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a municipal center in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1929.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. KING. Is this the joint resolution which calls for the expenditure of $3,000,000 for the purchase of land in the District of Columbia?

Mr. WARREN. It is; but the appropriation is to be made entirely from funds of the District, and is to be expended for the establishment of a municipal center in the District of Columbia.

Mr. KING. I shall not object, but I think we are acting rather precipitately in the matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator from Wyoming has stated that the appropriation is to be made entirely out of funds of the District of Columbia?

Mr. WARREN. It is.

Mr. McKELLAR. Under what system of computation is that conclusion reached? I understand the money is to be appropriated by Congress.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, Congress, of course, appropriates the money for the District of Columbia; but in this case the appropriation comes entirely from the surplus money which has accumulated in the Treasury to the credit of the District, and which had been reserved by the District. The District now desires to devote this fund to the purpose of establishing a municipal center here.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am not going to object to the consideration of the joint resolution, but I think we ought to have the matter carefully examined.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $3,000,000, to be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed for defraying the expenses of the District of Columbia by the District of Columbia appropriation acts for the fiscal years during which payments hereunder may be made, toward the acquisition of squares Nos. 490, 491, and 533, and reservation 10, in the District of Columbia, including buildings and other structures thereon as a site for a municipal center, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a municipal center in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1929, to be available until expended. Of such amount not to exceed $10,000 shall be available for the employment by contract or otherwise for architectural and other professional services as shall be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and without reference to the classification act of 1923, as amended.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield for that purpose?

Mr. BROOKHART. I do.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Frazier	King	Simmons
Ashurst	George	La Follette	Smith
Barkley	Gillett	McKellar	Smoot
Bingham	Glass	McNary	Steck
Blease	Glenn	Metcalf	Steiwer
Borah	Goff	Moses	Swanson
Bratton	Goldsborough	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Brookhart	Greene	Nye	Thomas, Okla.
Broussard	Harris	Oddie	Townsend
Burton	Harrison	Overman	Trammell
Capper	Hastings	Patterson	Tydings
Caraway	Hatfield	Phipps	Tyson
Connally	Hawes	Pine	Vandenberg
Copeland	Hayden	Pittman	Walcott
Couzens	Hebert	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Cutting	Heflin	Reed	Warren
Deneen	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	Waterman
Dill	Johnson	Sackett	Watson
Fess	Jones	Sheppard	Wheeler
Fletcher	Keyes	Shortridge	

Mr. HEFLIN. I desire to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK] is necessarily detained from the Senate by illness.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I wish to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. BLAINE]. I request that this announcement may stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Senator from Iowa is entitled to the floor.

NATIONAL-ORIGINS CLAUSE OF IMMIGRATION ACT

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Iowa yield to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. BROOKHART. I yield.

Mr. NYE. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business on this calendar day it shall recess until the hour of 12 o'clock on Thursday, June 13, at which time the unfinished business shall be laid before the Senate; that starting at 1 o'clock on that day debate upon Senate Resolution 37 shall be limited to 10 minutes on the part of each Senator; that at the hour of 3 o'clock, without further debate, the Senate shall proceed to vote on the unfinished business; and, further, that following the vote on Senate Resolution 37, the conference report on Senate bill 312 shall be laid before the Senate and that a vote thereon shall be taken not later than 5 o'clock on the same calendar day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the first part of the proposed agreement has already been entered into, the Senate having agreed that when it concludes its business to-day it shall take a recess until 12 o'clock to-morrow. Is there objection to the request for unanimous consent of the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I believe that this question can be debated to a conclusion to-morrow and that a vote can be taken on that day; but the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], who is not here to-day, and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. NORBECK] have both notified me that they expect to speak at length upon the question before a vote shall be taken. Both of them, I believe, are opposed to the position which I have taken on the question, but I want to play fair with them, and I do not believe that there would be an opportunity for such debate as they desire under the proposed agreement. Therefore I am constrained to object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

ELIGIBILITY OF ANDREW W. MELLON, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Mr. STEIWER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. BROOKHART. I yield.

Mr. STEIWER. Mr. President, at the time the Judiciary Committee submitted its report to the Senate pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 2 the majority of the committee did not incorporate within the report any of the information or data upon which the report was based. Certain of the minority reports were supported by considerable data. Those of us who concurred in the majority report feel that in order that the report may be complete there ought to be added the information, or some of the information at least, upon which the report was predicated. I have prepared certain tabulated information which has been considered by the committee, and now ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD and as a public document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The matter referred to, part 7 of Report No. 7, is as follows:

[S. Rept. No. 7, pt. 7, 71st Cong., 1st sess.]

ELIGIBILITY OF ANDREW W. MELLON AS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Mr. STEIWER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following supplemental report pursuant to Senate Resolution 2:

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary heretofore made pursuant to Senate Resolution 2, on the eligibility of Andrew W. Mellon to serve as Secretary of the Treasury did not include any data or information upon which it was based. In view of the fact that certain of the minority reports were supported by considerable data, the majority of the committee deem it desirable to present, as supporting their views, the following tabulated information:

Secretary of Treasury	Term of service	Administration	Name of corporation	Nature of business	Authority
Alexander Hamilton.	Sept. 11, 1789, to Jan. 31, 1795.	Washington	Bank of New York, 1¼ shares, at a value of $750 while holding office.	Conducted a banking business and exchange transactions with London, Amsterdam, and others in connection with trade or commerce. It was not unusual for banks in the colonial days to engage in the business of trade or commerce. For example, the Bank of North America was organized in 1780 and dealt in flour, beef, pork, sugar, coffee, salt, and other goods, which it would invest in and store in large quantities and from time to time forward to the Revolutionary Army. (History of the Bank of North America 1781–1881 by Lawrence Lewis, jr., p. 4, et seq.)	Statement received from Bank of New York & Trust Co., New York, Apr. 29, 1929.
			5 shares of Ohio Co. stock	London corporation engaged in buying and selling land.	The Intimate Life of Alexander Hamilton, by Allan McLane Hamilton, p. 418 (see also Three Select Essays in Anglo-American L. H. 195 or 236).
			New York Manufacturing Society, a joint stock association organized in 1789.	Formed for the purpose of establishing useful manufactures in the State of New York and furnishing employment for the honest, industrious poor. There were 246 subscribers, including Alexander Hamilton, who took 380 shares at £10 each. A large brick building was constructed in Vesey Street and stocked with reels, looms, carding machines, spinning jennies, and with every other machine necessary and complete for carrying on the cotton and linen manufacture. The concern was incorporated Mar. 16, 1790.	Essays in the Earlier History of American Corporations, No. IV, Eighteenth Century, by Jos. Stancliffe Davis, Cambridge, 1917, pp. 274–275. See also An Address Delivered Before the New York Historical Society, by Gen. James Grant Wilson, Dec. 3, 1901, New York, 1902; "John Pintard," pp. 18–21.
Salmon P. Chase [1]	Mar. 7, 1861, to June 30, 1864.	Lincoln	Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.	Railroad business	Life of Salmon Portland Chase, by S. P. Chase, p. 617.
Hugh McCulloch	Mar. 9, 1865, to Apr. 16, 1865.	do	Old National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind.	Banking	Telegram of May 7, 1929, from Mr. J. R. McCulloch.
	Apr. 16, 1865, to Mar. 3, 1869.	Johnson			
Daniel Manning	Mar. 8, 1885, to Mar. 31, 1887.	Cleveland	The Argus Co	Publishers of the Argus newspaper and general printers. Also contracted for furnishing public printing to State government. Selling product of the printing business.	Telegram of May 1, 1929, from Mr. M. V. Dolan, Albany, N. Y., to Senator Steiwer.
			Albany Electric Illuminating Co., Albany, N. Y.	Production and sale of electricity	Not authorized to disclose name of informant.
Lyman J. Gage	Mar. 6, 1897, to Sept. 14, 1901.	McKinley	First National Bank of Chicago.	Banking	History of the First National Bank of Chicago, by Henry C. Morris, pp. 76–89.
	Sept. 15, 1901, to Jan. 31, 1902.	Roosevelt			Telegram May 6, 1929, from bank to Senator Steiwer.
Leslie M. Shaw	Feb. 1, 1902, to Mar. 3, 1907.	do	While in office was the largest stockholder in a corporation.	Not stated except that it was a "producing" corporation; but admits it was engaged in trade or commerce.	Letter of May 1, 1929, from Mr. Shaw to Senator Steiwer.
George B. Cortelyou.	Mar. 4, 1907, to Mar. 7, 1909.	do	Held dividend-paying stocks in corporations.	Corporations not named; but advice given that they were local public utilities.	Telegrams Apr. 30, 1929, and May 6, 1929, from Mr. Cortelyou to Senator Steiwer.
Franklin MacVeagh.	Mar. 8, 1909 to Mar. 5, 1913.	Taft	Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co.	Banking and trust	Telegram, May 1, 1929, from Mr. MacVeagh to Senator Steiwer.
			Illinois Central R. R. Co.	Railroading	
William G. McAdoo.	Mar. 6, 1913, to Dec. 15, 1918.	Wilson	Doubleday, Page & Co. (10 shares preferred stock).	Publishers	Telegram, May 3, 1929, from Mr. McAdoo to Senator Steiwer.
			General Gas & Electric Co. (10 shares preferred and common stock; value, $4,000).	Producers and sellers of gas and electricity	
			Shares in Donald Steamship Co.; sold in latter part of 1916—that is, after Mr. McAdoo had been in office 3 years.	Company owns 4 steamers, 3 of which are employed under charter to Atlantic Fruit Co. "in trade between West Indies, Central America, and the United States." The company also transacts a general freight business between Canada, West Indies, and United States ports and does a general shipping and brokerage business. (Poor's Manual of Industrials, 1917.)	
Carter Glass	Dec. 16, 1918, to Feb. 1, 1920.	do	2 newspapers and one of the largest stockholders in an industrial enterprise in his home town.		Interview given to newspapers by Senator Glass.

[1] Salmon P. Chase was at one time Governor of Ohio and later United States Senator. He was also later appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by Lincoln, and was one of the great lawyers of his day. On page 488 of Life of S. P. Chase, by Schuckers, Lincoln is reported to have said of Chase: "Of all the great men I have ever known Chase is equal to about one and a half of the best of them."

Secretary of Treasury	Term of service	Administration	Name of corporation	Nature of business	Authority
David F. Houston.	Feb. 2, 1920, to Mar. 3, 1921.	Wilson	Owned a number of stocks in domestic corporations while holding office.		Telegrams of Apr. 30, 1929, and May 3, 1929, from Mr. Houston to Senator Steiwer.
			Turner Falls Power & Electric Co. (20 shares).	Producers and sellers of electric power	
			Merrimac Chemical Co. (20 shares).	Unknown; presumably production of chemicals	
			Ludlow Manufacturing Co. (15 shares).	Poor's Manual of Industrials, 1917, shows the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates as successor to Ludlow Manufacturing Co. That company manufactured jute and linen carpet yarns, bagging for covering cotton, jute and hemp twines.	
			General Electric Co. (15 shares).	The business of that company is well known. In Poor's Manual of Industrials, 1917, this company is shown to be the manufacturer of electric railway, lighting, and power apparatus, and all kinds of electrical supplies, and is said to be the largest manufacturer of electrical machinery and apparatus in: he world.	
Andrew W. Mellon.	Mar. 4, 1921, to Aug. 2, 1923.	Harding	Gulf Oil Corporation; Aluminum Co. of America; Standard Steel Car Co.; various other corporations.	Engaged in business of trade or commerce	Letter of Apr. 18, 1929, by Secretary Mellon to Senator Reed.
	Aug. 2, 1923, to Mar. 3, 1929.	Coolidge			
	Mar. 4, 1929	Hoover			

[Postal Telegraph]

NEW YORK, *April 30, 1929.*

Hon. FREDERICK STEIWER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

During my incumbency of the office of Secretary of the Treasury I held dividend-paying stocks in corporations, but of course had no connection directly or indirectly with national banks or with any concerns doing business with Treasury Department. Such stock ownership was not regarded as in the slightest degree a disqualification. Legal advise upon this point was definite and to my mind conclusive.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

[Postal Telegraph]

NEW YORK, *May 6, 1929.*

Hon. FREDERICK STEIWER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram received. The stock holdings referred to in my telegram to you of April 30, 1929, were in public utilities doing a local, not interstate, business.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

[Western Union]

NEW YORK, *April 30, 1929.*

Hon. FREDERICK STEIWER,
United States Senate:

I note that one question raised before your committee is whether one may be Secretary of the Treasury who owns stock in domestic corporations. I have been asked if while I was Secretary of the Treasury I was the owner of any such stocks. I was. I did own a number of stocks of small aggregate value; I regret to say very much too small. Every good citizen should try to save and invest in good securities, including stocks of his Nation's industries. I imagine it would be very difficult to secure a competent person for Secretary of the Treasury who is not the owner of stocks.

DAVID F. HOUSTON.

[Western Union]

NEW YORK, *May 3, 1929.*

Hon. FREDERICK STEIWER,
Washington, D. C.:

Stocks held by me when Secretary of the Treasury are as follows: 20 shares Turner Falls Power & Electric, 20 shares Marrimac Chemical Co., 15 shares Ludlow Manufacturing Co., 15 shares General Electric Co.

DAVID F. HOUSTON.

[Western Union]

CHICAGO, ILL., *May 1, 1929.*

Hon. FREDERICK STEIWER,
United States Senate:

Two companies in which I was stockholder when I became Secretary of the Treasury, and have continued to be, are the Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., now named, and the Illinois Central Railroad Co. My wholesale grocery business controlled by me I disposed of to conform to the old law.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.

CHICAGO, ILL., *April 30, 1929.*

Hon. ANDREW W. MELLON,
Treasury Department:

I did not dispose of any stocks when I was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. It never entered my mind to do so nor did I at any time hear the point raised that the old law now being quoted ever contemplated stock shares. It would be very unfortunate if any such law did.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.

[Postal Telegraph]

LOS ANGELES, *May 1, 1929.*

Hon. FREDERICK STEIWER,
United States Senate:

Secretary Mellon requests me to wire you whether or not I owned any dividend-paying stocks while holding the office of Secretary of the Treasury. I did not own or hold any stocks dividend paying or otherwise except shares in a few companies, the aggregate market value of which was about $10,000 when I was Secretary.

W. G. MCADOO.

[Postal Telegraph]

LOS ANGELES, *May 3, 1929.*

Hon. FREDERICK STEIWER,
United States Senate:

I have no objection to giving you names of corporations as requested. I held 10 shares preferred stock in Doubleday Page & Co. Preferred and common shares of General Gas & Electric Co., market value about $4,000. Shares in Donald Steamship Co., sold for about $5,000 in latter part 1916. If I can be of any further service command me.

W. G. MCADOO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 1, 1929.*

Senator FREDERICK STEIWER,
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR STEIWER: Your letter of April 30 asking, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, whether, while serving as Secretary of the Treasury, I was a stockholder in any company engaged either directly or indirectly in trade or commerce, is before me.

While Secretary of the Treasury I remained the senior member of my law firm and an active producer of farm products of many kinds, which made me interested in trade and commerce, and during the five years of my incumbency, I acquired a half interest in a copartnership, and became the largest stockholder in a corporation, both producers, and therefore both interested in State and interstate commerce, but I was careful not to violate the time-honored statute which prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury from being "directly or indirectly interested in the business of trade or commerce."

The fact that we had to sell what we produced did not change the nature of our business from that of producer to that of trade or commerce. Trade and commerce, with us, and with me, was an incident to the business of production.

I was familiar with the statute, the manifest purpose of which I approve, and if I had become directly or indirectly interested in the "business of trade or commerce"—again to quote the exact language of the statute—I should have expected the House to have impeached me, and the Senators of that period, without having first disqualified themselves as impartial triers of the issue, undoubtedly would have convicted me.

The statute needs no elucidation from me, and yet I suggest that the Members of the First Congress evidently thought it would be unwise, perhaps imprudent, to have a tradesman Secretary of the Treasury. Hence the statute, and hence the admirable wording thereof. It is careful not to prohibit producers, either farmers or manufacturers, though both are necessarily interested in trade. The inhibition is made to apply only to those interested in "business of trade or commerce."

Yours with great respect,

LESLIE M. SHAW.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

County of Allegheny, ss:

I, Arthur V. Davis, being first duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that I am chairman of the board of directors of the Aluminum Co. of America, and reside at Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania.

That I am thoroughly acquainted with all transactions that took place between representatives of the Aluminum Co. of America and the Quebec Development Co. and/or Canadian Manufacturing & Development Co., and in connection with which Mr. Andrew W. Mellon testified before Rowland W. Philips, commissioner, in New York on July 2, 1928, on account of a private suit brought by George D. Haskell against the Duke estate and the Aluminum Co. of America; and, further, that I was president of the Aluminum Co. of America at the time these transactions took place.

That Mr. Andrew W. Mellon has not been a director of the Aluminum Co. of America at any time while holding the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; and I, as chairman of the board of directors of the Aluminum Co. of America, and the other directors of the corporation, handled all of the negotiations and consummated all agreements for and in behalf of the Aluminum Co. of America.

That I have examined the merger agreement referred to in said testimony and find that Mr. Andrew W. Mellon did not sign the same, and that not only did he not sign the said agreement but I know of my own knowledge, as well as from the records of the corporation, that he did not execute any other agreement or memorandum in connection with the said transactions.

During all the time that Mr. Mellon has been Secretary of the Treasury I have been intimately acquainted with all of the affairs of the Aluminum Co. of America, and I further depose and say that since March 4, 1921, Mr. Andrew W. Mellon has not participated in or been connected with the management or the carrying on of its business nor with the determination of its policies.

The original agreement mentioned in the testimony and referred to herein is submitted herewith.

ARTHUR V. DAVIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of April, 1929.

J. J. DEMSKE, *Notary Public.*

My commission expires March 7, 1931.

MAY 18, 1929.

Hon. FREDERICK STEIWER,

United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR STEIWER: Among the various minority reports from the Committee on the Judiciary pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 2 I notice a reference to testimony in a suit brought in the United States Court of Claims by the administratrix of the estate of one John H. Murphy against the United States, in which Mr. Peter F. Tague is reported to have said that former Secretary of War, Mr. Weeks, now deceased, had told him that I had been given, on behalf of the "Standard Pressed Steel Car Co." an option for the sale of certain cars belonging to the United States Government.

When this testimony was called to my attention, it was the first intimation I ever had regarding the sale by the War Department of such cars or an option given by it to sell the same. I think you should also be advised that I was not given an option for the sale of cars by former Secretary Weeks, nor by any other Government department, either on my own behalf or on behalf of the Standard Steel Car Co. or any other concern or individual. Moreover, I have never discussed the matter of an option for the sale of such cars either with former Secretary Weeks or with the Standard Steel Car Co. or with anyone connected with that company, nor do I have any recollection of former Secretary Weeks ever speaking to me regarding the matter. Furthermore, I have inquired of those in charge of the affairs of the Standard Steel Car Co. and am informed that that company never received an option for the sale of such cars nor did it ever buy or dispose of the same. The officers of the company have advised me that they will be glad to submit affidavits to this effect. Incidentally, while I am a stockholder in the Standard Steel Car Co., I do not know of any company called the "Standard Pressed Steel Car Co." There is a company known as the "Pressed Steel Car Co.," in which I have never been a stockholder, but I have furnished you this information on the assumption that the Standard Steel Car Co. was referred to. A question arises in my mind as to whether or not such an informal offer of this kind would have been made by the Secretary of War to a mere stockholder of a company, and whether such an option would have been legal if made.

It is unnecessary for me to repeat here, in view of my letter of April 18 to Senator REED, that I have not concerned myself in the affairs of the companies in which I own stock nor have I dictated their affairs in any way since holding the office of Secretary of the Treasury. But in view of the fact that Senator WALSH has printed as part of his report excerpts from the testimony above referred to, and has made particular reference to certain testimony in the suit of George D. Haskell against the Aluminum Co. of America (p. 1033, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, May 9, 1929), I feel that you should be in possession of the facts as stated in this letter and also in my two letters of May 1, 1929, to Senator REED. These letters, I understand, were submitted to the Committee on the Judiciary, but appear not to have been included in Senator WALSH'S report.

In those letters I stated that I was not a party to the negotiations being carried on by Mr. Davis, the president of the Aluminum Co., with Mr. James B. Duke, to which reference was made by Senator WALSH in his report. I stated specifically that I did not take part in those negotiations and that, while Mr. Davis and Mr. Duke visited me in Washington in 1925, their visit was of no importance and was not essential in any way to the business transactions of the Aluminum Co. Furthermore, that in joining the Aluminum Co.'s party for their trip to Canada, I did so while on vacation at Southampton merely as a matter of pleasure and recreation and that I had no business responsibility of any kind while on the trip.

Neither on that occasion nor at any other time have I participated in the management, the carrying on of the business, or the determination of the policies of the Aluminum Co. of America since I assumed the office of Secretary of the Treasury on March 4, 1921. Mr. Davis, the former president of the Aluminum Co. of America and now chairman of the board of directors, submitted an affidavit to that effect, which I understand was placed before the Committee on the Judiciary but also appears to have been omitted in Senator WALSH'S report.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. MELLON.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

County of Allegheny, ss:

I, William Bierman, being first duly sworn according to law, do depose and say:

That I am secretary of the Standard Steel Car Co., and reside at Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania; that I have examined the records of the Standard Steel Car Co., particularly for the year 1921, and find no record indicating that Mr. Andrew W. Mellon received an option for the sale of certain cars belonging to the United States, referred to in the testimony given by Mr. Peter F. Tague and Mr. John H. Murphy, deceased, in the suit brought in the Court of Claims of the United States by the administratrix of the estate of John H. Murphy, nor do the records of this corporation indicate that it received any such option either directly or through the medium of Mr. Mellon. Furthermore, I was connected with the Standard Steel Car Co. during the year 1921, and am thoroughly acquainted with the transactions had by that company during said year, and I further depose and say of my own knowledge, as well as from the records of the corporation, that the corporation did not have an option for the sale of said cars, nor were there any negotiations between the company or its representatives and the War Department, or Secretary Weeks, looking toward the company obtaining an option on said cars, nor did it purchase or dispose of any of the cars referred to in said testimony.

WILLIAM BIERMAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1929.

[SEAL.] G. R. LANDERS,

Notary Public.

My commission expires March 9, 1931.

CITY OF WASHINGTON,

District of Columbia, ss:

I, Dwight E. Rorer, being first duly sworn according to law, do depose and say:

1. That I am an attorney at law with offices at 915 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., having resigned from the Attorney General's office on February 15, 1929, as attorney for the United States in the Court of Claims division of the Department of Justice.

2. That from on or about September, 1921, to February 15, 1929, I was an attorney in the office of the Attorney General of the United States and was in direct charge of the defense on behalf of the United States of the case of M. Grace Murphy, administratrix of the estate of John H. Murphy, deceased, against the United States, No. D–921, in the Court of Claims of the United States.

3. That my attention has been called to the report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate of the United States pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 2 as contained in report No. 7 of the United States Senate and in particular to pages 38 and 39 thereof wherein certain

questions and answers are set out which have been taken from pages 28 and 29 and pages 66 and 69, respectively, from the record in the case of M. Grace Murphy, administratrix, of the estate of John H. Murphy, deceased, *v.* United States, No. D–921, in the Court of Claims of the United States. The questions and answers referred to relate to the testimony of Peter F. Tague and John H. Murphy (now deceased). This testimony purports to show that in September, 1921, the said Tague and Murphy interviewed Secretary of War John W. Weeks at his office in Washington with respect to certain surplus Army railroad rolling stock and equipment.

4. That in this testimony the said Murphy and Tague testified that Secretary Weeks said that he (Secretary Weeks) had given an option "to Secretary Mellon, for the Standard Pressed Steel Car Co.," for the sale of this rolling stock to France.

5. That on March 5, 1925, as Special Assistant to the Attorney General and as attorney in charge of the case above referred to, I interviewed Secretary Weeks in his office in Washington with a view to calling him as a witness for the United States in the said case. In that interview I called the attention of Mr. Weeks to the testimony of the said Tague and Murphy, as herein referred to, and asked him if he had given any option to Secretary Mellon for the Standard Pressed Steel Car Co., or if he had given any option to Secretary Mellon, or any other person or corporation, with respect to this rolling stock. He told me he had not given any option of any character to Secretary Mellon or to any other person or corporation. I further interviewed Mr. Weeks with respect to numerous other matters not directly concerned with the question of this alleged option. He agreed to appear and testify as to the statements he had made to me, including his statement that he did not give any option to Secretary Mellon or to any other person or corporation, and accordingly his deposition was arranged to be taken on April 20, 1926, and plaintiff's counsel was so notified. On or about April 17, 1926, the Attorney General's office was notified that upon advice of his physician Secretary Weeks would be unable to give his deposition on April 20, 1926. Accordingly, the date was left open until such time as Mr. Weeks was physically able to appear and testify. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Weeks became seriously ill and died before he could be examined as a witness.

6. That had Secretary Weeks been called as a witness I would have questioned him with respect to this alleged option. I might state in passing that the existence of the alleged option was immaterial to any issue involved on the merits of the suit, but the United States had intended to examine Mr. Weeks with respect to same with a view to attacking the credibility of the plaintiff.

DWIGHT E. RORER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of May, 1929.
[SEAL.] NELLIE MAE SPATES,
Notary Public, District of Columbia.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF MARYLAND,
City of Baltimore, ss:

I, George M. Shaw, being first duly sworn according to law, do depose and say:

That I am now connected with the Baltimore Car & Foundry Co., Baltimore, Md., and that I reside in Baltimore, Md.

That in 1921 I was connected with the Standard Steel Car Co. and acted as the Washington representative of that corporation.

That while representing the Standard Steel Car Co. in Washington I was charged with the responsibility and had to do with any or all transactions between that corporation and the United States Government.

That I am thoroughly acquainted with any and all transactions that took place between the Standard Steel Car Co. and the United States Government during the year 1921, and that if any option had been given to the Standard Steel Car Co. for the purchase, sale, or disposal of the cars mentioned in the testimony given by Peter F. Tague or John H. Murphy, deceased, in the suit brought by the administratrix of the estate of John H. Murphy in the Court of Claims of the United States such fact would have come to my attention.

That I have no knowledge of any such option being given to the Standard Steel Car Co., nor do my records show that any such option was given to said corporation or to Mr. Andrew W. Mellen for said corporation.

GEO. M. SHAW.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1929.
[SEAL.] SARAH V. BLANCHARD,
Notary Public.

My commission expires May 4, 1931.

FARM RELIEF—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, on yesterday, after the vote of the Senate rejecting the farm bill, the President of the United States gave out a statement in reference to that vote from which I quote:

> The vote in the Senate to-day at best adds further delay to farm relief and may gravely jeopardize the enactment of legislation.

I was one of those who asked for an extra session of Congress to consider the farm problem. I did so because I did not consider that the Coolidge-Jardine farm bill was adequate, and confidently expected a better bill from the new President. He added strength to that confidence himself by his silence; and the farm bill was therefore not considered in the short session of Congress. If the President elect had frankly made known the fact that he would not support a better bill than the Jardine bill, it might just as well have been passed in the short session and the extra session of Congress avoided altogether. If there is delay in the enactment of farm legislation under these conditions, the blame rests upon the President himself and not upon the Senate, which is doing its duty in its efforts to solve this greatest problem.

Again, the President said:

> In rejecting the report of the Senate and House conferees, which report was agreed to by members of both parties, the Senate has in effect rejected a bill which provides for the creation of the most important agency ever set up in the Government to assist an industry—the proposed Federal farm board, endowed with extraordinary authority to reorganize the marketing system in the interest of the farmer; to stabilize his industry and to carry out these arrangements in conjunction with farm cooperatives, with a capital of $500,000,000 as an earnest of the seriousness of the work.

Again, Mr. President, the President of the United States is in very great error when he pronounces this bill, recommended by the conference report, to be "the most important agency ever set up in the Government to assist an industry." I want to call the attention of the Senate and the country to the fact that this Government set up a Food Administration and a Wheat Corporation with power to fix prices, with power to condemn facilities, with power to buy and sell farm products, and with power to maintain the farmers' cost of production plus a reasonable profit even under war-time conditions. The Wheat Corporation was also given a billion dollars on the 4th of March, 1919, after the war was over. Contrast this with the little $500,000,000 proposed in this bill for all farm surplus, and with the fact that the only financial power of the board is to lend to farm cooperatives upon good security, and it becomes apparent at once that the President's statement is the gravest possible error.

Again, the President said:

> It is a proposal for steady upbuilding of agriculture onto firm foundations of equality with other industry and would remove the agricultural problem from politics and place it in the realm of business.
>
> The conferees' bill carried out the plan advanced in the campaign in every particular. Every other plan of agricultural relief was rejected in that campaign and this plan was one of the most important issues in the principal agricultural States and was given as a mandate by an impressive majority in these States. Subsidies were condemned in the course of the campaign and the so-called debenture plan—that is, the giving of subsidies on exports—was not raised by either party nor by its proponents.

Again, the President is entirely in error when he says:

> And the so-called debenture plan—that is, the giving of subsidies on exports—was not raised by either party nor by its proponents.

The Democratic platform distinctly said:

> The solution of this problem would avoid Government subsidy, to which the Democratic Party has always been opposed.

This is the platform that was rejected by the people in the election. I pointed out this provision of the Democratic platform throughout the campaign and gave it as one of the vital reasons why I opposed the Democratic Party and its candidates. I constantly called attention to the fact that I myself had proposed a bill which paid the losses of an export corporation for farm surplus out of the Treasury of the United States to the amount of $600,000,000. This amount I estimated to be the total of the subsidy the Government had paid the railroads after they were turned back to pay their war profits, added to the profits of the wheat corporation, which Mr. Hoover had turned into the Treasury of the United States. The Senator from Idaho had voted for my bill as a substitute for the McNary-Haugen bill. I constantly pointed to this fact and the further fact that Senator BORAH sat upon the resolutions committee and saw to it that no provision went into the Republican platform in conflict with the provisions of the bill for which he had voted. Therefore the question of subsidy was raised, and it was settled by the people in exactly the opposite manner from that stated by the President.

Again, the President said:

> No serious attempt has been made to meet the many practical objections I and leaders in Congress have advanced against this proposal.

It was not accepted by the House of Representatives and has been overwhelmingly condemned by the press and is opposed by many leading farm organizations. For no matter what the theory of the export subsidy may be, in the practical world we live in it will not bring equality but will bring further disparity to agriculture. It will bring immediate profits to some speculators and disaster to the farmer.

I earnestly hope that the Congress will enact the conferees' report and allow us to enter upon the building of a sound agricultural system rather than to further deprive the farmer of the relief which he sorely needs.

The President says:

No serious attempt has been made to meet the many practical objections I and leaders in Congress have advanced against this proposal.

. I now desire to make such serious attempt. I propose that the debenture be issued to the Federal farm board instead of the speculators, whom the President and I both heartily condemn. I propose that the farm board be given authority to use these debentures exactly as the President of the United States himself had authority to use the funds of the Government in the Food Administration and the wheat corporation, including the authority to pay losses on all farm surpluses bought at a price not exceeding the average preceding 5-year cost of production plus a 5 per cent return upon capital investment. If there had been loss in the wheat corporation, the Treasury would have paid it. Instead the Treasury got profits, and the proper management of this Federal farm board may result in the same way and in a little while the debentures discontinued and the whole thing turned over to the farmers under cooperative control.

I now desire to say to the progressive Members of the Senate on both sides of the aisle that if this proposition is rejected the time has come to organize for a fight to the finish. If the debenture in the form I have here suggested, or in its present form, can not be put into the farm bill, I think the bill should be permitted to pass without it. If there were nothing to hope from this bill by its present provisions, I would vote against it. But I believe we shall be able to put the debenture into the tariff bill in the form I have here suggested. In order to make sure that this be possible, we should at once organize to put up a progressive candidate in every congressional district and for Senator in every State who will fight for this program; and if the bill should be vetoed, we should follow this with a progressive candidate for President.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I have had a short speech in storage for three or four days, but I did not want to break into the discussion pending before the Senate, and so have refrained from imposing on the Senate. Conditions have changed somewhat since I prepared this speech, but they are not very different, and so I am going to use the time of the Senate for perhaps 15 minutes with regard to a matter that I think of some importance.

In the interest of brevity, I have reduced to writing what I have to say. I desire to say that generally I welcome interruptions, but I ask that I be not interrupted while I deliver this speech.

Mr. President, there have been daily rumors that Congress is going to recess until September and that an arrangement may be made to take a vote on the tariff bill sometime in November. It has been current among Senators that something of this kind is being arranged by the leaders of the Senate on both sides of the Chamber. The impression has been given in the press from time to time that such an arrangement is agreeable to the President, and even that he has expressly assented to it.

In the Post of Monday, June 10, the United Press says:

Republican leaders in both the House and Senate, supported by President Hoover and helped by Washington's torrid summer weather, are trying to arrange a recess from the end of next week to the 1st of September, but their chances for success seem smaller every day.

There seems to have been a studious effort to connect the President with the various recess plans. I do not pretend to quote the President or to speak for him; but I assert that such an arrangement has not been assented to by him, is not agreeable to him, and, on the contrary, is against his desires, and, if carried out, will be done solely on the responsibility of Congress. If the President has assented to any recess until September, in my judgment such assent has been given on conditions that have not been made known by those seeking to arrange for this recess. I assert that, in my judgment, the President has not assented to any recess and would not assent to any recess that would put off a vote on the tariff bill in the Senate beyond September. I doubt very much if that would be at all agreeable to him, because he knows, as we know, that such a vote should be had not later than August.

I see by the press that the President is going to remain in Washington during the summer because of press of work. That is an example the Senate should follow. It should stay here until its work is done.

One of the assurances given in the late campaign by the Republicans was that, if successful, an extra session would be called to deal with the urgent problem of farm relief; and one of the essential elements of that problem was alleged to be tariff action along certain lines. Influential members of this body took this attitude, and the people were assured, that earnest effort would be made and prompt action be taken along these lines. It was never suggested, or even hinted, that such action would be subordinated to our individual convenience and pleasure.

The President called Congress in special session at as early a date as practicable to consider farm relief, and, as a fundamental part of it, a limited revision of the tariff. His duty was done. He could do no more. The responsibility for further action rested solely upon Congress. I want to impress this upon the people of the country. If the people and the country suffer from the delay in the passage of the legislation upon which Congress was called to act, Congress should be held accountable, and not the President. He has thus far justified the confidence the people have placed in him.

The House of Representatives has acted promptly. The work it was called to do has been done. It must wait upon us. It is entitled to, and should be permitted to take, a couple of months' recess.

Why should we recess now for two or three months? What excuse have we to do it? It has not been done during the consideration of tariff bills in the last 40 years, and I doubt if it has ever been done. There have been four or five tariff acts passed during this period. The consideration of each one of them has extended into, if not through, the summer months.

The McKinley Tariff Act passed the House May 21, 1890, and was referred to the Finance Committee of the Senate May 23. Hearings were finished, the bill was considered in the committee and reported to the Senate June 18, or less than a month after it was referred, and passed the Senate September 20, 1890. No long summer recess was had by the statesmen of that day.

The Dingley Tariff Act was referred to the Finance Committee April 1, 1897. Hearings were had and it was reported to the Senate May 4, 1897, and it passed the Senate July 7. It was agreed to in conference and approved by the President July 24.

The Payne-Aldrich Act was referred to the Finance Committee April 19, 1909, and was reported back to the Senate the same day. Evidently the committee had been holding hearings and giving consideration to the bill while it was being acted upon in the House. It passed the Senate July 8 and was approved by the President August 5.

The Underwood-Simmons Tariff Act was referred to the Finance Committee May 16, 1913, reported back to the Senate July 11, and passed the Senate September 9. It was approved by the President October 3. No recesses were had over the summer months. The Democrats stuck to the work they had to do, and did it.

The Fordney-McCumber Act was referred to the Finance Committee July 22, 1921. It was reported to the Senate April 11, 1922, passed the Senate August 19, and was approved by the President September 21. The Congress in 1921, when this act was referred to the Finance Committee, continued in session until November 23—no recess over the summer months and no recess during the summer of 1922.

The Canadian reciprocity bill was referred to the Finance Committee April 24, 1911, and continued under consideration until July 22, with no recess.

Is it possible that the men who handled those measures were more hardy than the men who will handle the tariff bill now? We may confess by our action that we are more feeble, more enervated, more susceptible to the rigors of summer than they, but I do not think we are. Will we confess to the country by our action that we are less mindful of the public interests and more solicitous for our personal comfort than were those who framed other tariff bills? That could well be concluded from what is proposed. Surely we do not want to give that impression to the public.

It is urged that we should have a rest, so that we can come back in the fall refreshed for the hard task to be done. That sounds good, but it is ridiculous in view of the facts. The country knows the facts. We may, ostrichlike, seek to conceal them, but we can not do it. What are the facts? Since the 29th of May, 1928, Congress has been in session just five months, and that five months has been divided into two or three periods, with vacations of two weeks at Christmas and almost a month and a half from March 4 last until April 15. In other

words, during the last 12 months we have been in session 5 months, with 2 restful intermissions, and yet it is urged that we must have a long rest now.

It is urged, too, that the committee needs time to get the tariff bill ready. That is true, but it does not need three months. I am not going to criticize the committee. Its members are all most industrious, faithful, and hard working, but I am going to give the country the facts which I think make the delay proposed inexcusable.

The final amendments to the tariff bill were reported to the House about May 23. Then we knew what the tariff bill would contain. Hearings could, and should, have been begun within a very few days thereafter. They could have been almost, if not entirely, concluded by the middle of this month, instead of just begun. Our committee knew this was to be its work, and should have begun it without delay. Knowing how tremendous a worker the chairman of that committee is, and that he is as able a chairman as that committee has ever had, and the other members are as able as any members it has ever had, I can not understand the delay permitted on this vital act.

It is urged by some members of the Finance Committee that it should not meet while the Senate is in session. With all due deference, I say that the Senate sessions do not depend any more on that committee than upon any other committee of the Senate. There is not an important committee of this body that does not meet at times when the Senate is in session. The country needs early and prompt action by the Finance Committee on this tariff act more than the Senate needs the presence of its members during all its sessions.

The welfare of the country demands early and prompt action. Business is halting, hesitating, waiting, and hoping for action, as it always does when a tariff bill is pending. The longer we delay the greater the danger of industrial disaster. The Republican Party will be held responsible for results. What excuse can we give to business and industry for the delay contemplated?

We declare and consider tariff legislation a prime element of farm relief. Delay its enactment until the last of November, and probably later, and it will bring the farmer little benefit from this year's crop.

This tariff bill should not take the time tariff bills usually take, especially before the committee. It deals with a Republican act, now on the statute books, that has served the country well, and under which there is now general, unsurpassed business activity and prosperity. The bill that has come to us has been prepared by a Republican committee after long and comprehensive hearings and study, and has been passed by a Republican House. A Republican Senate can very safely, and in my judgment wisely, refrain from making very many changes in it. If there is any just cause of complaint to be found with it, it is that it has gone too far and increased duties on articles that need no increases and has dealt with industries that are generally prosperous.

From a political standpoint, our Democratic friends might want this bill enacted into law just as close to the next election as possible. They might be pleased to have the people pass upon it before it has time to demonstrate its efficiency. I could not blame them for this, but I am not in favor of our cooperating with them in delaying it. Let us get this bill before the Senate as soon as possible, and if there is any unnecessary delay, the people will know where to put the blame.

I can not refrain from commending the attitude of our Democratic friends toward the business of the Senate; instead of being partisan and obstructive, it is patriotic and helpful. They had a conference yesterday morning. They are going to cause no unnecessary delay. They want to see the business of the session done promptly. Their chairman, according to the press, issued the following statement:

> The conference discussed at length the business of the Senate, including farm relief, national origins, and the tariff. The unanimous opinion of those present appears to be that a vote should be taken in the early future on the motion to agree to the conference report on the farm bill and the question relating to national origins.
>
> We will consent to any arrangement the majority desires pending the hearings on the tariff bill, but no agreement will be entered into now to fix a date for a vote on the tariff bill.
>
> Our desire is to proceed in the Senate in such matter as will dispose of all questions brought forward during the extra session in an orderly way, and we believe this disposition should be made during the present session. There is no purpose to delay action on any of the subjects referred to, but we feel that they should be proceeded with as promptly as practicable.
>
> So far as the chairman of the conference now knows a vote may be reached to-morrow on the farm bill conference report and before the end of the week on the national-origins issue.

This attitude of the minority should wipe out any thought of delay on the part of the majority, and spur us to earnest, energetic, and prompt consideration of the problems before us.

We have been proud of our capacity to run governmental affairs. We have boasted of the record we have made. Are we going to show that we have lost our ability to do these things?

Mr. President, I hope the Senate will do what every Senate in the past has always done on tariff legislation. Let us stick to our duty until it is done. Then we can go to our people without apologizing, and we can begin the next regular session rested and prepared to meet energetically the problems that will confront us then.

Mr. BRATTON obtained the floor.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. BRATTON. I yield.

Mr. WATSON. No; I do not ask the Senator to yield. I want to make some remarks on the subject just discussed by the Senator from Washington.

Mr. BRATTON. I yield to the Senator for that purpose.

Mr. WATSON. I thank the Senator. With the general proposition announced by the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] I am in full accord, but I do not agree with him as to some of the details of the statement.

I have perhaps indulged in as much conversation as anybody about a recess, and my object was not to delay but to expedite the passage of legislation. If the Senate shall be in session while the Finance Committee is considering the tariff bill, it will take fully twice as long for the Finance Committee to do its work under those conditions. I do not think anyone can dissent from that statement.

If the Finance Committee have hearings from 9.30 to 12 each day only, and then the members be compelled to come into the Senate to listen to whatever may be going on here instead of going on with the hearings through the afternoon, we not only shall not be able to consider the questions brought before us connectedly and systematically, but we will have to consider them in a way that will not permit us to formulate the bill as we otherwise could in one-half the time, in my judgment.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. WATSON. I yield.

Mr. BORAH. To what extent is the Finance Committee going to revise the tariff?

Mr. WATSON. I can not answer that question.

Mr. BORAH. Does the Senator understand that it is going to be a general revision?

Mr. WATSON. I understand that it is going to be fully as general as the one provided by the bill as it passed the House. As to whether or not other propositions will be taken up, I do not know, and neither does anyone else.

Mr. BORAH. This session was called for the purpose of dealing with the farm problem. Would it not be practicable to limit the revision of the tariff to duties on farm products?

Mr. WATSON. I do not think so.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATSON. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is my understanding that the bill which passed the House contains 4,000 items, and that is about the number contained in general tariff bills, is it not?

Mr. WATSON. There are about 4,400 items in a general tariff bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Are there forty-four hundred items in this bill?

Mr. WATSON. No; in a general tariff bill. There are something like 4,000, perhaps, in this bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. About 4,000?

Mr. WATSON. That is my understanding.

Mr. McKELLAR. So it is a general tariff bill, and not a limited tariff bill at all?

Mr. WATSON. That is my view of it.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. WATSON. I yield.

Mr. KING. As far as the Senator from Indiana has proceeded, I agree with him entirely.

May I say to my friend the Senator from Idaho that I think the House failed to observe the wishes of the President with respect to the ground which should be covered in the tariff bill. The President, as I understood, desired a farm relief bill, and a limited consideration of the tariff, dealing only with agricultural products. The House had hearings for weeks and weeks. The Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], who has just spoken, does not seem to take into consideration, in the state-

ment he has made, the long, long weeks and months given by the House to the tariff bill which he expects us to consider in a few days. In the hearings 1,100 witnesses testified, thousands of pages of testimony were taken, thousands of exhibits were filed, hundreds of briefs were presented.

In contravention of the recommendation of the President, the House Committee on Ways and Means went into a general tariff revision, and in my opinion, judging from the demands which have been made upon me as a member of the Finance Committee—and I am sure similar demands have been made on other Senators—there is a purpose on the part of the manufacturing interests of the United States, those who are profiting by extortionate tariffs, to have this tariff bill broader than any which has ever been enacted. If something is not done, we will be in the committee rooms for days and weeks listening to the multiplied witnesses who come, and we will present a bill to the Senate which will be worse than any former tariff bill, and can be properly denominated the "tariff of abominations."

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I have heard my friend utter these dismal prophecies so often that I pass them by, knowing the general tenor of his remarks on the subject of the tariff. That is not what I want to talk about, however. I have great respect for the ability of my friend the Senator from Utah.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATSON. I yield.

Mr. HARRISON. Before the Senator goes into what he intends to talk about, following up the suggestion made by the Senator from Utah that this tariff bill does not meet the wishes of the President, may I ask the Senator from Indiana, who is the leader on the other side, if there has been communicated to him any wish of the President respecting the restriction of the tariff legislation?

Mr. WATSON. There has not been.

Mr. HARRISON. Then, so far as the Senator knows, the tariff bill as passed by the House meets the approval of the President?

Mr. WATSON. I will not say that, because I have had no conversation about it with the President at any time. We have been engaged in the consideration of the farm bill.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATSON. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. HARRIS. The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has recommended Muscle Shoals legislation. I ask the Senator if something should not be done about considering that legislation during the extra session?

Mr. WATSON. I do not know why the Senator should ask me about that measure. I am not in control of the business of the Senate. My understanding is that there is nothing to be done with it at this special session.

Mr. HARRIS. The Muscle Shoals development means more to the farmers of the South than all the other legislation which has been suggested or has been before the Senate.

Mr. WATSON. Now, I would like to proceed with my statement about the recess.

Let me first say that I have had no personal policy to enforce. The question of a recess means nothing to me of a personal nature. I am a member of the Finance Committee, and I am compelled to stay here, anyhow. The only motive that actuated me was to try to help pass the legislation in due season. In trying to make an arrangement for a recess I was not unmindful of the length of time required to pass tariff bills as shown by our experience in the past. The Fordney-McCumber bill was before the Senate of the United States for five straight months. I could very easily conceive that the present tariff bill might be kept here five straight months. It is the easiest thing in the world to offer amendments to a tariff bill, and with 4,000 items in the measure and with many men of many minds from all parts of the country to deal with it, it is the most natural thing in the world that amendments should be offered and debated.

What I started out to do was to fix a time beyond which we should not go in coming to a vote in order that we might pass the legislation at the present session of Congress. To my good friend from Washington [Mr. JONES], for whom I have such great affection, and with whom I have served so many years in both House and Senate, I will say that if now we could make an arrangement and had the power to do it to finally vote on the tariff bill on the last day of November, I should be very happy to make the arrangement, because then I would know that the tariff bill would be disposed of at this session of Congress, and not run over into the next session.

I want to give due credit to my distinguished friend from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] and to the other members of the Democratic Party in the Senate. They met the other day, and we were told afterwards that they would not agree upon a definite time to vote, nor would they agree that we should vote not later than a certain day, fearing that all amendments might not be properly discussed. But I was further told—and if I am in error, then the Senator from Arkansas will correct me—that it was the unanimous expression of opinion of that gathering on that occasion that the bill should be acted on at this session and that they would resort to nothing extraordinary in order to prevent it being done.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATSON. Certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. It is entirely true that there is no disposition on this side of the Chamber to delay by any unusual method the consideration and disposition of any bill brought forward during the extraordinary session pursuant to the President's program. The Democratic Senators who participated in the caucus on the subject were unanimously of the opinion that it would not be possible to fix a definite time for the vote on the bill or a date not later than which the vote should be taken.

The reasons suggest themselves. Always, when the Senate enters into an agreement in advance of the consideration of a measure to take a vote at a particular time, interest in the consideration of the measure is relaxed, and nothing substantial is done concerning it until the time for the vote is approaching. The mere fact that an agreement fixing a time to vote is entered into operates as a suspension of debate with reference to the subject matter of the agreement.

Our position is this: The President has announced a desire that tariff legislation shall be considered during the extraordinary session and acted upon, particularly with reference to the subject of farm relief. We do not desire in any way to obstruct that program. We expect, however, when the bill is brought in, that it will reflect a situation which will make necessary the consideration not only of committee amendments but of amendments which may be offered on the floor, and we do not desire to effect any arrangement that will prevent full and fair discussion and action upon those amendments.

I feel, and I think it is the sentiment of all of the other Senators on this side of the Chamber, that in fairness reasonably prompt action should be taken touching all the measures which are brought forward as a result of the President's program. We are not willing, however, merely in order to escape the disagreeable effect of carrying on work here in the Capital during the heated season, to jeopardize the principle for which we think we stand. We are willing to enter into any arrangement that safeguards the rights to which I have referred, but we are asking no arrangement. We shall consent to the plan of the Senator from Indiana with the limitations which I have expressed.

Mr. WATSON. I thank the Senator. In that regard he and his associates are clearly acting within their rights. That is the reason why it takes longer to pass a tariff bill than any other measure. It represents all the industries of the country. It touches every congressional district in America. In fact, it really touches the pocket of every man in the country. The producer and the consumer, the middleman, the manufacturer, and the farmer—all those are interested, and representatives of all must, of course, be heard in the consideration of a tariff bill.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. WATSON. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. My understanding of the President's plan was that he proposed to limit tariff legislation largely to those provisions which have direct reference to the subject of farm relief. Is it the Senator's expectation or understanding that the body at the other end of the Capitol and this body will conform to that limitation, or is it to be expected that the whole subject matter of the tariff will be gone into and the schedules generally revised?

Mr. WATSON. I can answer that question in my own way.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I would not ask the Senator to answer it in any other way.

Mr. WATSON. I mean by that, speaking for myself and not representing the committee or anybody else. I am well aware of the fact that when the President called the special session of Congress, so far as the subject of the tariff was concerned, it was thought that changes, in so far as they related to the agricultural schedule and others where there was a dire necessity or an evident necessity, might be touched upon and regulated. When the House came to consider the matter they

chose to interpret that to suit themselves, and, as the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] has so well remarked, they examined—how many witnesses did the Senator say?

Mr. KING. Over 1,100 witnesses.

Mr. WATSON. They examined over 1,100 witnesses. They took thousands upon thousands of pages of testimony. They did not stop with agriculture. They could not stop with agriculture and do justice to certain industries in the United States which felt that they were entitled to tariff relief.

That came about because of the fact that when the act of 1922 was passed the whole world was in a state of flux just after the war. Nobody knew what the production costs were in other countries. We could not tell precisely what our competition was, and we had to face it at that time and base the rates on the difference in the costs of production here and abroad, and, of course, in multiplied thousands of cases we had to guess, and, of course, in multiplied thousands of cases mistakes were made.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. WATSON. Certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Remembering that the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], chairman of the Finance Committee, chairman then and chairman now, guessed at that time that the rates in the bill would prove too high——

Mr. WATSON. Mr. McCumber was chairman of the committee then.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. That is correct, but the Senator from Utah——

Mr. HARRISON. He at least handled the sugar schedule.

Mr. WATSON. He was the ranking Republican member of the committee.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes. The Senator from Utah made the statement in the councils of the committee, and I thank the Senator for the correction. He guessed at that time that the rates in the Fordney-McCumber bill would prove too high and in order to correct such errors as might appear in that way he strongly insisted upon the insertion of the flexible provision in the tariff act of 1922. His guess then was that it would be necessary to have such a provision in order that the President in the exercise of the very extraordinary power conferred upon him by Congress, the power to fix rates of taxation or tariff rates, might reduce such rates as proved too high and, of course, raise such rates as proved too low.

Now it appears that the insistence of many is to the effect that the rates in the Fordney-McCumber bill are too low and that if there is to be a modification of those rates which have particular effect on farm conditions there must be a revision of many other rates affording protection to the manufacturers, and that principle in large measure was recognized in the bill as it passed the body at the other end of the Capitol.

I wonder if the Senator from Indiana is in a position to announce whether it is the opinion of the majority that the large increases embraced in the House bill should be omitted and the rates substantially reduced as affecting the tariff generally, or whether the process which seems to be gathering volume since the House heard 1,100 witnesses on the subject shall continue and the Finance Committee shall be expected to lend itself to the process of offsetting whatever benefits may be expected from such a farm relief bill as the Congress is likely to pass by the imposition of additional tax burdens on the consumers and farmers of the Nation through heavily increased tariff rates.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, my good friend has asked such an involved question that it will take some time to answer it all.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I can ask one in more simple form if the Senator prefers.

Mr. WATSON. As to the first part of the program, with reference to the tariff being a tax and being an excessive burden, I do not want to answer that, because it would take all afternoon.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Will the Senator let me ask the question in simpler form so that even he can understand it? [Laughter.]

Mr. WATSON. I shall be glad to answer the question if the Senator will ask it.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Does the Senator anticipate that the efforts of the Finance Committee will be directed to correcting errors made in the body at the other end of the Capitol in unduly increasing the tariff generally, or does he expect that the Senate and the Finance Committee shall join in the policy of heaping heavier and heavier tariff duties on the consumers of the country?

Mr. WATSON. The Republican members of the Finance Committee have had no meeting for the purpose of formulating a policy, but I do not believe that the Finance Committee feels itself under any obligation to accept the House bill as it is. As to whether or not the rates are too high depends upon the testimony given over there and the testimony which we ourselves shall take.

But let me give an illustration——

Mr. GLASS and Mr. BORAH addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Indiana yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. WATSON. I ought to yield first to the Senator from Idaho, but if he will permit me I will yield to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. GLASS. My personal affection for the Senator from Indiana is such that I want to draw his attention to an inadvertence of speech which he made awhile ago that furnished a more definite answer to the Senator from Arkansas than he has given since.

Mr. WATSON. I have not had a chance since then.

Mr. GLASS. Oh, the Senator said, as I understood him, that the tariff bill as sent over from the House touches the pocket of every man, woman, and child in the United States.

Mr. WATSON. It touches the interests of the whole country.

Mr. GLASS. It touches the pocket——

Mr. WATSON. Every tariff bill touches the pocket, but not in the sense in which the Senator speaks.

Mr. GLASS. The Senator did not mean to admit that.

Mr. WATSON. Yes; I do mean to admit that very thing; that there is not anything which so universally affects all the people as the passage of a tariff bill.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. WATSON. I do.

Mr. BORAH. I should like to understand the program.

Mr. WATSON. I have not been able to announce it as yet, I will say to my friend.

Mr. BORAH. Then I will not interfere with the Senator until he gets through, only I wish to ask him to have this in mind so as to advise us before he shall conclude: Are the Republican members of the Finance Committee willing to undertake a limited revision of the tariff, embracing the schedules affecting farm commodities?

Mr. WATSON. I do not think so; and speaking only for myself, I am not.

Mr. BORAH. Then, Mr. President——

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Will the Senator from Idaho permit me to ask the Senator from Indiana a question?

Mr. BORAH. Yes.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Will the Senator from Indiana favor the Senate with further information as to the extent to which he believes Congress should go in revising the tariff? Of course, I know he can not go into that question in great detail.

Mr. WATSON. No; I can not do that, for that is in the future. It depends upon a careful examination of the rates imposed by the measure that came from the House. I have read the House bill, I will say to my friend, with some care; I have had comparisons made, and all that sort of thing; I have some knowledge of the tariff, as the Senator knows, having served on the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate and studied the question; and yet I am not able now to give the Senator an answer as to whether the rates are too high or too low in the multiplied hundreds of instances. I do not know as to that, and that is the very object of the investigation. The mere fact——

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. WATSON. I hope the Senator will wait a moment. The mere fact that the House has embodied so many provisions in the tariff measure necessitates investigation by the Senate committee; there is no escape from that conclusion; else we would just swallow the bill as it comes to us without investigation. The Senator would not want that done. I do not know what the result of the committee's investigation will be, whether it will be to lower the rates or modify them or raise them; I do not know as to that, and no person ever will know until the investigation shall have been made and the committee shall have agreed.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. And some will not know then.

Mr. WATSON. I hope the Senator did not mean anything personal by that remark?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Oh, no; I merely meant this, and perhaps I should elaborate the thought: A tariff bill which contemplates a general revision is necessarily so voluminous

that it is difficult even for men studying it carefully for a prolonged period to comprehend the changes that it makes; and the country probably will not know when we pass the tariff bill what it embraces, and a good many Members of the Senate and of the body at the other end of the Capitol will still be in a similar condition, notwithstanding the debates which have taken place and will take place over various features of the bill. However, what I desire to ask the Senator from Indiana in this connection is whether he favors a general revision of the tariff or favors a policy of limited revision, such as that set forth in the President's message?

Mr. WATSON. I favor at least such a general revision of the tariff as is embodied and manifested in the House bill. I do not see how we can escape that conclusion.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. WATSON. I yield.

Mr. FRAZIER. I am surprised at the Senator from Indiana disagreeing with the President on the question of revising the tariff. It almost makes me conclude that he is on the "pseudo" list.

Mr. WATSON. Not at all.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Or is a "nonconformist."

Mr. WATSON. Not at all. The House saw fit to investigate the tariff; it saw fit to investigate it for months; it had the bill four and a half months, from the time the Ways and Means Committee started the hearings until the bill was finally passed. In that four and a half months——

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

Mr. WATSON. I am not going to yield any more, I will say to my friend from Tennessee; I wish to finish this statement.

Mr. McKELLAR. When the Senator concludes, I will ask him to yield.

Mr. WATSON. The thousands of items embodied in the tariff bill of necessity required investigation, and when the bill comes here before our committee, as it now is, of necessity it requires investigation there. That is the point to which I want to recur. Now, let me say to my friend from Washington [Mr. JONES] that this, for instance, is what happened before our committee this morning: A man appeared there to discuss the question of United States valuations. He had a written statement, and it appeared to me as if it ought to have been read in 30 minutes; yet he had no sooner started until members of the committee began to ask him questions. All the members of the committee began to ask questions of him, and particularly our Democratic friends.

I do not complain of that; they had a perfect right to do it; but, if my friend from Washington had been there, I should like to know how he would have shut those questions off or prevented their being asked. It simply can not be done. The members of the committee were there; they wanted to ask questions; they have their rights; they are United States Senators; and, led by my good friend from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], they asked many questions. I think they were clearly within their rights; but all down the list the questions went, and instead of the witness finishing his testimony in 30 minutes, I should say he was an hour and a half, and perhaps longer than that. That is what happens every time a man comes before the Senate Finance Committee. We can not say to a Senator, "You shall not ask that question," and head him off.

Mr. BORAH. No; but——

Mr. WATSON. I know what my friend from Idaho is going to say. He is going to say that we did not have to have the man come before the committee; but how are we going to avoid that?

Mr. BORAH. The committee could have a rule, or at least I suppose it could have such a rule, as would limit the subject matters as to which they were going to raise or lower the duties. The committee could announce that it would confine its work to agricultural commodities; that is what we are here for.

Mr. WATSON. Let me ask the Senator this question——

Mr. BORAH. Those subject matters ought to be such as relate to farm schedules or farm duties.

Mr. WATSON. Let me ask the Senator this question: The House has formulated and passed a bill and sent it over to us; does the Senator say we should pay no attention to that bill, but should start out de novo and make a new bill?

Mr. BORAH. I would pay no attention to that part of it which deals with other than farm schedules.

Mr. WATSON. Then the Senator believes that we can revise the tariff as to the agricultural schedules alone, without any reference to any other schedules in the entire bill?

Mr. BORAH. Yes; I do so believe. The others have ample protection compared with agriculture.

Mr. WATSON. I do not.

Mr. BORAH. For instance, what has cement to do with the welfare of the farmer?

Mr. WATSON. What does any industry that employs labor have to do with the welfare of the farmer in the United States? What have shingles to do with his welfare? I will ask my friend from Washington [Mr. JONES] that question, and over there is my other friend from Washington [Mr. DILL].

Mr. BORAH. Exactly; if we are going to let in those commodities which are not directly concerned with agriculture, of course we can shut out none, because there is no commodity but whose representatives want to be heard when it comes to the question of raising duties.

Mr. WATSON. Yes; or lowering them.

Mr. JONES and Mr. BINGHAM addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Indiana yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. WATSON. I will yield to any Senator.

Mr. BORAH. That includes me, I presume?

Mr. WATSON. The Senator from Idaho was on the floor asking me a question, and I yield to him further.

Mr. BORAH. It is perfectly apparent now that we are going to have a general revision of the tariff?

Mr. WATSON. I should think so.

Mr. BORAH. Then, we will not be through—the Senator, I think, will agree with me—upon the 1st day of December.

Mr. WATSON. That is precisely the position I have taken; and it is precisely what I have told the President.

Mr. BORAH. I think it would be better for the country and much better for the farmers, so far as the question of a general revision of the tariff is concerned, if we would adjourn the Congress finally.

Mr. KING. That is a wise statement, and I concur in it.

Mr. WATSON. Would the Senator agree to adjourn the Congress?

Mr. BORAH. If it is the determination of the Republican leaders to have a general revision of the tariff, I will vote to adjourn the Congress. I would feel it is the best thing for agriculture.

Mr. HAWES and Mr. JONES addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Indiana yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. WATSON. I referred to the Senator from Washington. I yield first to him.

Mr. JONES. The President's message is not confined solely to the tariff as affecting agricultural products.

Mr. WATSON. It is not.

Mr. JONES. But relates also to those industries which are shown to be in dire straits.

Mr. WATSON. That is true.

Mr. JONES. Then, if we can not show that the shingle industry is in dire straits, shingles should be excluded from consideration, but we can so show.

Mr. HAWES and Mr. GLASS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Indiana yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. WATSON. I yield first to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HAWES. Mr. President, I was interested in noting that the House had sent us a bill imposing certain duties which will result, as I understand, in providing a benefit of approximately $300,000,000 for the sugar-raising States. We have just discussed the debenture plan under which, in certain circumstances, when the President so wills or his farm board so wills, corn and wheat, and cotton, possibly, might receive a benefit to the extent of $200,000,000. Therefore, I hope, in making up their program, that the Republican majority will provide that the sugar schedule shall be taken up first, so that later wheat and corn and cotton may have their share.

Mr. WATSON. I think that the program for the consideration of the bill, so far as the program has been outlined, as to the method of examination, is to take up the schedules just as the House bill embodies them.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. WATSON. Yes.

Mr. DILL. Will the Senator tell us now just what his idea is as to when we will have a recess, when it will begin, and how long it will last?

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, before the Senator from Indiana answers that question I should like to ask him a question.

Mr. WATSON. Certainly.

Mr. GLASS. He being entirely familiar with tariff statistics, I want to ask the Senator from Indiana if he can give us an approximate estimate of how many farmers buy and use shingles as compared with those who make shingles?

Mr. WATSON. I refer that question to my friend from Washington [Mr. JONES] on this side of the Chamber and to my friend from Washington [Mr. DILL] on the other side of the Chamber, to be answered at a later date.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. WATSON. I yield.

Mr. HARRISON. Let me ask for a reference also as to shoes and brick and cement.

Mr. WATSON. Those items will be attended to later, I will say to my friend.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. WATSON. I do.

Mr. FESS. I have a great number of letters in regard to the duty on sugar—a question which has been discussed pretty widely—and in every single case the letter is from a beet grower. I take it that a beet grower is an agriculturist, a farmer. I am wondering whether the Senator from Missouri is opposing the sugar duty, in which I have no interest whatever, on the ground that sugar is not an agricultural product?

Mr. HAWES. No; but my inquiry was this: If the American people are to be taxed $300,000,000 a year for the benefit of some seven or eight States producing a certain agricultural commodity, why is it that the same consideration can not be given to States that raise wheat and corn and cotton?

Mr. FESS. Consideration is being given to wheat by putting a duty of 42 cents a bushel on it.

Mr. HAWES. The Senator knows, of course, that when we stop Canadian wheat from coming into the United States it simply makes its way to Liverpool and helps to establish the price of wheat there, which price affects our surplus as well as the wheat sold in our domestic market.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE rose.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield further to me?

Mr. WATSON. I will just sit down until this colloquy ends, because by friend from California [Mr. SHORTRIDGE] also wants to get in.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator a question.

Mr. WATSON. I should like to make one statement, and give my view——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Indiana has the floor and declines to yield.

Mr. WATSON. No; I do not decline to yield.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Indiana yields the floor, and the Senator from California [Mr. SHORTRIDGE] is recognized.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator from California yield to me to ask the Senator from Indiana a question before he sits down?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. With pleasure.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then, boiled down, as I understand the position of the Senator from Indiana, it is that he does not agree with the President's recommendation of a limited revision of the tariff?

Mr. WATSON. That altogether depends on what that means. If it means that no schedules are to be touched except those relating to agricultural products, I do not agree with him; but I do not so understand the President's message at all, nor, in my opinion, is that the President's understanding.

Mr. McKELLAR. As I understood the Senator, he said that he was in favor of considering the general revision of the tariff as sent here by the House.

Mr. WATSON. That is exactly what I stand by.

Mr. McKELLAR. And, therefore, that is an unlimited revision of the tariff, as the Senator has already said.

Mr. WATSON. I would not say "unlimited," but a very general revision.

Mr. McKELLAR. With 4,100 articles out of 4,400 articles affected, it is substantially an unlimited revision. The Senator does not agree with the President on that subject?

Mr. WATSON. I want to say this to my friend: That articles——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California now has the floor.

Mr. WATSON. I will ask the Senator from California to yield to me for a moment.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I yield.

Mr. WATSON. Present rates have not been changed in the House bill sent over to us in multiplied hundreds of instances. They have embodied the tariff bill and sent it over to us; and in other instances the rates have been but very slightly changed.

Mr. HARRISON. But, Mr. President——

Mr. WATSON. I am not going to enter into a discussion of the House bill. What I got up here to talk about was the recess, and I have never had an opportunity to talk about it.

Mr. DILL. Why does not the Senator from Indiana let the Senator from California proceed?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I will yield momentarily if the Senator from Indiana will state his position in respect of the time of taking an adjournment or a recess.

Mr. WATSON. I shall be very happy to do that if given an opportunity to finish one sentence. I always like to be good natured.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California yields to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. No; on the contrary, I do not, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Very well; then the Senator from California has the floor and is recognized.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for just a moment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Connecticut? The Senator from California may not yield for a speech.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, I rose for the purpose of saying that outside of California I know of no more delightful summer resort than the city of Washington; and, as for me, I am quite willing to remain here during the charming summer months.

I favor a revision, if it be so, upward of tariff rates. Whatever meaning may be attributed to the phrase "limited revision" I am not now concerned with. I think that many of the agricultural products of practically every State in the Union need added protection by way of increase of rates or readjustment of the process of fixing rates on kindred imported products. For example, Arizona, Texas, and Mississippi, as well as the State I have the great honor in part to speak for—California—are greatly interested in the cultivation of cotton. I think, and, along with the better service of others, I hope to persuade the Senate that that great agricultural industry is entitled to a tariff on what is termed "long-staple cotton," which is now on the free list. I think we are entitled to that upon the fundamental principles of the American protective-tariff system.

Mr. President, I do not think we should be hasty about this matter; and I beg to add that I think that if the Senate Committee on Finance shall continue industriously to consider the bill which is now before it we can finish our labors in from a month to six weeks—at the utmost, two months—and be ready to report the bill to the Senate. On that committee are very able men—one excepted. The Democratic side is represented by Senators of long legislative experience, of profound learning, broad minded, and desirous, I know, of advancing the interests not only of their individual States but of our whole people.

We may differ, but that difference is the difference that may arise between honest men, both devoted to the interests of their country; and I indulge myself in the hope and belief that before we shall have finished our labors in committee we shall have framed a bill which will be acceptable to the Senate. Going further, I indulge myself in the belief that that bill as amended will be, in its substantial framework, acceptable to the House; and I go further and indulge myself in the hope and in the belief that when the two Houses shall have sent this bill to the White House it will be approved by the great, the broad-minded, the far-seeing, the patriotic President of the United States.

I do not for one moment think, Mr. President, that he will set up his individual view as to what perhaps that view called for in the first instance, whatever it may have been, as against the matured judgment of the Congress of the United States.

I realize, though at times I fear that some Senators and some Members of the House and the country at large do not grasp the truth, that the President of the United States has a large legislative power. We speak of the executive department, presided over by him, the President; but he has a large legislative power. Indeed, that power is equal to, if not somewhat greater than, the power of one-third of the membership of the Senate.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, it comes mostly through patronage, does it not?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. On the contrary, that power comes from the people of the United States speaking through the Federal Constitution; and the appointive power, now characterized as the patronage power, subject to the approval of the Senator from South Carolina, is wisely lodged in the President.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. If the Senator will pardon me just a moment, I will then yield. I was calling attention to the fact that the President has a large legislative power by virtue of the veto power.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, right on that point, I want to ask the Senator if he does not think the House bill delegates to the President the little remaining legislative power that we have?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. No, Mr. President; if the Senator's question invites consideration to the power given to the President, upon the ascertainment of certain facts, to raise or to lower a given rate, I do not think it is an abdication of our power or an unconstitutional delegation of power to the President.

Mr. GLASS. I did not raise the point of constitutionality, though I think it could readily be raised; but I raised the point of fact. We are delegating to the President of the United States in the House bill the right to levy taxes, to determine processes of valuations, and many things that properly belong to the legislative branch of the Government and not to the executive.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I appreciate the force of the thoughtful words of the Senator from Virginia; but may I be permitted to suggest that if the view of the Senator is sound, then every tariff bill that has been enacted has in a sense delegated power in respect to the levying of a tariff duty on imports. Indeed, the Senate committee this day was considering a proposition which involves, in a sense, the delegation of power to appraisers, to men in the Treasury Department. There are different methods of arriving at the basis for the imposition of given ad valorem rates; and the power or authority to determine that basis is necessarily, as my distinguished friend knows, delegated to certain officers of the Government. So, in a sense, speaking loosely, we are abdicating, we are delegating power to fix the amount of duties to be paid on an imported article.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California further yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Yes; I yield to the Senator.

Mr. GLASS. I do not concur. I think we are simply charging the administrative branch of the Government with doing exactly what the legislative branch of the Government would find it impossible to do. It is a mere question of administration; that is all.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Truly; and in the case of delegating to the President the power to raise or lower rates, the exercise of that power is dependent upon certain ascertained facts, which facts are to be ascertained by officers that we ourselves designate——

Mr. GLASS. I will point the Senator to one instance in which it did not depend upon ascertained facts, and I have no doubt the instances are innumerable. The Tariff Board ascertained, or affected to have ascertained, facts with respect to the duty on sugar; and the President of the United States either rejected or ignored the ascertainment by the Tariff Board, and did not touch the matter at all.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I will not engage in controversy over what may have been done or not done in a given case. I am stating and, of course, but very briefly and without going into detail, that in respect to the so-called flexible section of the existing tariff act we are not delegating legislative power any more than we are delegating legislative power when, under the present law, the power vests in certain appraisers to determine the basis for imposing the rates fixed in the law.

I return to the thought I was expressing.

Mr. GLASS. But, Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California further yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Yes.

Mr. GLASS. Carrying the Senator's argument to its legitimate conclusion, he would contend that the collection of revenue by the port officer is a delegation of legislative power by the Congress.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. On the contrary, it is not a delegation of legislative power in that instance, nor in the instance provided for under the present section 315 of the tariff act. I deny that it is a delegation of legislative power; and I repeat myself that if there be a delegation of legislative power under section 315, then it is a delegation of legislative power to authorize an appraiser to determine, as between one, two, three, or four situations, what duties shall be imposed on an imported article.

Mr. GLASS. Or to require a port officer to collect those duties.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Precisely. It is not a delegation of legislative power.

Mr. GLASS. If the Senator takes that view, it is useless to continue the controversy.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Quite so. We are at the extremes of the poles at the north and south.

I was taking the liberty to waste the time of the Senate by observing that the President of the United States, whoever he may be, has not only what we technically term executive power, but, in and about legislation, he has a large legislative power, and that legislative power runs along and should run along hand in hand with executive power and duty. That legislative power, by virtue of the veto power or authority, is equivalent to, if it does not exceed, the legislative power of two-thirds of the Senate and two-thirds of the House.

There are those who contend that a veto by the President should, in a true constitutional sense, be overruled, if at all, by two-thirds of the full membership of the House and of the Senate, and not by a two-thirds vote of a quorum present and voting. Whichever theory be correct, in a constitutional sense, this, of course, is true, that the President has a very large legislative power, vested, and intentionally vested, by the great men who framed our Constitution, and some of the greatest of them came from the State represented by the distinguished Senator who has differed from me here, and perhaps may differ from me on many other questions.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. With pleasure.

Mr. PITTMAN. My reading of the Constitution never led me to believe that it was the intention of its framers, or of the States ratifying it, that the President of the United States should have any legislative power. It seems to me that it was the intention absolutely and permanently to separate the functions of the legislative, the Executive, and the judicial. Nor do I think that any President of the United States—and I include the present President—ever interpreted the power of veto as a power to be utilized for an expression of his opinion as to legislation. In other words, the veto power was undoubtedly only intended to be used by the President in rare cases. It never has been used by a President except in a rare case.

It is the President's duty, undoubtedly, when a legislative act in his opinion violates the Constitution of the United States, to veto it, because he is sworn to support the Constitution of the United States. I will not take issue there with the Senator. It is undoubtedly the duty of the President to veto an act when in his opinion that act is destructive of our form of government, or is so hastily and ill-advisedly conceived that it is obvious that it will be destructive in its effect.

But if we should follow the opinion which, I understand the Senator from California to indicate in his construction of the veto power; that is, that it was intended that the President should have legislative authority equal to one-third, if not more, of the Congress of the United States, then we would have to admit that he would be justified in utilizing the veto power whenever he simply differed with a majority of the Congress of the United States as to the wisdom of any legislation.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. He has that power, answerable to the people, or to his own conscience, or his own sense of duty toward his country.

Mr. PITTMAN. I admit that that power was vested in him, but the President of the United States, under his oath of office, is just as much bound by the intent of a provision of the Constitution as is a Senator or a judge, and I do not believe for one moment that the present President of the United States would assert that in his opinion it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution, and the States which ratified it, that he should utilize the power of veto simply when he differed with Congress in opinion in regard to legislation.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I thank the Senator for his thoughtful observations. I do not wish to attempt to make a vain display of acquaintance with the proceedings in the Philadelphia convention which framed this great organic instrument of government. I may be pardoned, however, if I say that I am more or less familiar with those proceedings as they have been recorded, and with philosophic works, historical papers, since prepared and written of and concerning the debates so

far as known, the reasons so far as given, in that great secret gathering of great Americans.

Here I turn aside to observe that there appear to be now in our country—not in the Senate, of course—gentlemen who think that in order to carry on legislation it must be in the public square, as though the people doubted the fidelity, the wisdom, the patriotism, of their chosen representatives. What would have happened if the convention which met in Philadelphia had been held in open session? There is not any man or woman in America to-day at all familiar with conditions then prevailing who does not know and would not here admit that if the convention had been open it would have broken up in quarrel and in dissention, and the great Constitution would never have been agreed upon or submitted to the States for adoption.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President——

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Pardon me just a moment. Thinking of the great State to which we owe so much because of the great men born there and who spoke for her and the Nation, thinking of the great State of Virginia, what would have happened if the debates in that convention had been known, had been broadcast, attacked, ridiculed, condemned during the deliberations of that great body of great men?

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. In one moment. Touching publicity, and touching the press, I may have something to say on that subject. I have defended more guilty newspaper men than any lawyer in the State of California, or perhaps in any other State in the Union, for my brother was a publisher, and always had a dozen civil or criminal libel suits pending against him. Pardon me for adding that no one I defended ever went to jail. I know much about the press, to which I am greatly indebted. I will have something to say about them in a day or two, which may or may not please them, but which I think will gratify the Senate and satisfy the country.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I yield with pleasure.

Mr. PITTMAN. I just want to add a few words to what I said to the Senator from California. I was contending that the position taken by the Senator from California to the effect that the Constitution had granted legislative authority to the President of the United States——

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. By virtue of the veto power. The Senator grasped my meaning, I am sure.

Mr. PITTMAN. Exceeding that of one-third of the Congress, and possibly much more, sometimes two-thirds, in the opinion of the Senator—that that position did not reflect the intent of the Constitutional Convention, or of the States which ratified the Constitution. No President up to date has so construed it.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I do not wish to interrupt the Senator unduly, but I question that last statement. There have been Presidents who have discussed that very question, as to whether under the veto power the duty was lodged in the Executive to exercise a legislative power, and have contended that, by virtue of the veto power, the present and continuing duty was upon the Executive to have concern as to legislation affecting the welfare of the people of the Nation.

Mr. PITTMAN. I know of no construction—and I would be glad to hear of any—on the part of any President of the United States to the effect that the power of veto was intended to give to the Executive legislative power.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I think the great Grover Cleveland advanced those views.

Mr. PITTMAN. I well remember his views; I know he vetoed a great many measures, and he took the ground emphatically that it was the duty of the Chief Executive, under the constitutional provision granting him the power of veto, to stop legislation which he thought was unconstitutional.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Or unwise.

Mr. PITTMAN. No; I do not remember the word "unwise."

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. If that is not the exercise of legislative power, what is it? No bill, even though first passed unanimously by both House and Senate, becomes a law until it is approved and signed by the President. If he does not approve and sign the bill he returns it, "with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it." Without reading, I invite the Senator's attention to section 7 of Article I of the Constitution.

Mr. PITTMAN. Be that as it may, there has never to my knowledge been any President, not even including the present President, who has ever taken the view which the Senator has just announced, that the power of veto was a delegation of legislative authority equal to that of one-third if not two-thirds of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I did not say a delegation of power. By virtue of section 7 of Article I, the exercise of the veto power is the exercise of a legislative power or function.

Mr. PITTMAN. I am interested in this principally because I think the Senator has raised a very vital question, which is worth discussing. The power which President Cleveland asserted was the power to stop legislation of a certain character, but not the power to impress upon Congress his views with regard to that legislation.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. The Senator forgets that provision in the Constitution which imposes upon the President the duty to advise Congress, to advise the people, of and concerning matters of a public nature, which necessarily carries the idea of legislation in respect of them.

Mr. PITTMAN. That is right, and that has been the practice of the Presidents of the United States, to advise the Congress with regard to the state of the Union; but with the development which the Senator from California is now urging the President does not stop with his message to Congress, he does not stop with his veto to stop a certain kind of legislation, but he issues a statement now from the White House, not to the Congress of the United States, in which he not only states that this bill is bad but that the other bill is good.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. That is what Grover Cleveland did, and what every President of the United States has done, in effect and substance.

Mr. PITTMAN. Not only has the drift of things gone that far, but it has gone so far now that the President calls into consultation the leaders of Congress, to tell them how they shall proceed in Congress.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I take exception to that remark. I know the Senator did not mean it in an offensive sense. The President told no one how he should or must proceed. He may call anyone, Senator or Representative, into counsel to confer. Is there any impropriety in that?

Mr. PITTMAN. No. Is there any impropriety in this procedure, and does the Senator see no danger in it, that when a tariff bill is about to be prepared and submitted to the Congress, the leaders go into consultation with the President; that the procedure is then adopted by which, in the House of Representatives, which, under the Constitution is the body that must initiate the legislation, the bill is introduced, is reported out by a committee of leaders representing only a small portion of the body, that then a rule is obtained from another committee representing only a small portion of the body, by which debate on the bill is limited to a certain period of time, and then a rule is adopted by which those who disagree with any of the 4,000 provisions of the bill may not even offer an amendment for consideration?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Well, what is the conclusion from all that?

Mr. PITTMAN. I say that that centralization of power in the President of the United States, with regard to legislative matters, was never conceived by the framers of the Constitution and the States that ratified it, and this constant development of legislation by the President of the United States and by a few leaders in the House of Representatives, the representative body of the people of the country, without debate and without even the power on the part of individual Members to offer an amendment, is a drift which I am now opposing and which the Senator from California is so ably supporting.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Oh, no; I am not commenting on, approving, or condemning proceedings in the House. I rose merely to make some idle remarks in regard to the specific matter of taking a recess or adjournment. Under normal conditions I am in favor of recesses and adjournments.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. For what purpose?

Mr. COPELAND. To ask a question.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. COPELAND. Perhaps the debate between the Senator from Nevada and the Senator from California has proceeded to the point where it is unappropriate to ask the question I had in mind. However, the Senator was discussing and emphasizing the harmony that prevailed in the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Has he forgotten that there was such a serious lack of harmony that Dr. Benjamin Franklin suggested the importance of calling in a minister to offer prayer each day?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I had not forgotten it, and I am going to make a like request here for the Senate before we are through.

Mr. HARRISON. Is the Senator going to make it for the Republican membership?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. No; I will ask him to send up his petition for the benefit of my friend from Mississippi and other distinguished brethren on the Democratic side of the Chamber.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a brief statement?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair desires to announce that Senators yielding for speeches will yield the floor.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Then I must decline, under the rule, to yield.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The present occupant of the chair will endeavor to enforce the rule.

Mr. FESS. I hope the Vice President will observe the rules of the Senate.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, I repeat that I took the liberty of rising to make, as I then hoped, a very few brief remarks in regard to the subject matter which seemed to be agitating the minds of the learned Senate, namely, whether we should or should not take a recess or adjourn to a day certain or sine die. I did observe, and repeat, that outside of California I know of no more delightful summer-resort city than that of Washington.

Mr. GLASS. May I——

The VICE PRESIDENT (rapping for order). Senators desiring to interrupt must address the Chair.

Mr. GLASS. I was about to ask the Senator if he would yield.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Under the ruling of the Chair I must decline to yield.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from California declines to yield.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, I think I had reached the point of stating that this is a delightful summer-resort city named after the Father of His Country, who, if I remember correctly, presided over a certain convention holden in Philadelphia. I wish to say now, lest the opportunity may not be given me in the future, that the Constitution which went out of that convention was opposed by one of the greatest men of this or any other nation, the superb orator, the devout patriot of Virginia. No other voice of that period or since has ever uttered such appealing calls to liberty and for the rights of men to speak and to write and to print as did Patrick Henry. I am making no display of familiarity with these matters, for all Senators are aware of what I am about to say—that Patrick Henry opposed the ratification of the Constitution in the Virginia convention chiefly because there was no protection for the freedom of speech and of the press. He believed in the freedom of the press and in the freedom of speech, and he feared that Congress might abridge, perhaps destroy, that freedom.

It is known that Washington and Marshall and others personally appealed to Patrick Henry to abate his efforts, to abandon his opposition to the ratification of the Constitution. Of course, he had other grounds, but it was not until there was an authoritative promise made that immediately upon the ratification of the Constitution those first great 10 amendments would be adopted and made a part thereof, that the Virginia convention, by the narrow majority of 10, ratified that Constitution. The first of those amendments, the one which Patrick Henry had insisted upon, and in his splendid, eloquent, convincing way sustained, was the amendment which denies to Congress the power to make any law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press.

But not to ramble too far away from the path, I was observing that by virtue of the veto power the President has a legislative power. Words I suppose are designed to express ideas, to state or describe facts. Sometimes the ideas are wanting, sometimes the facts are distorted; but words I suppose are intended to convey ideas.

Mr. GLASS. Talleyrand said they were intended to conceal ideas.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I thank the Senator for his suggestion. Words, indeed, are often used to conceal ideas. But whether we call the veto power an executive power or whether we term it legislative power it has to do with legislation. I am not speaking for the present occupant of the White House. I am making some observations as to the right of a President to express his sentiments concerning matters of legislation affecting the welfare of the country, and I know of no President from Washington to this hour who has not exercised that perfectly legitimate authority and performed his duty as he conceived it to be. Mentioning it again and again, and not to curry favor with anybody, Grover Cleveland was a great man, a great President, according to his school of politics. Have we forgotten his great message when he demanded wool upon the free list? Some of my brothers here might say that he offended against the Constitution when he expressed his sentiment in respect to tariff matters. I do not say so. I think he exercised his legitimate power or authority and discharged his duty as he saw it.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I yield.

Mr. GLASS. May I remind the Senator that we have not forgotten his demand that sugar should be on the free list?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. That may be so, but I do not think sugar should be on the free list. Right here I desire to say that I am a protective-tariff man. I believe in developing the American manufacturing industry. I believe in developing the agricultural industries of our Nation. I believe that if and when we develop a great manufacturing city, giving employment to men, we are at the same time creating a consuming market for the agricultural sections of our country. The converse is true. When we make the country prosperous, when we make any of our States agriculturally prosperous, those States become the consuming market for the products of the cities, and therefore I favor adequate protection—I do not call it high, I do not call it low, but adequate protection to every American industry whether it be in village, city, or on farm.

If my friend from Virginia can show me that there is an industry, be it an infant puling in its nurse's arms, that can be developed in Virginia if given adequate protection against foreign imports of the article produced, I will vote for it. Why? Because I claim to be an American and to love that State as I love every State and the people in it. That is my political philosophy. We may differ as to the rate that would be adequate to protect that industry; but if by a tariff it can be developed, giving employment to American men, women, and children, I am for it—not that I hate other nations, but I love my own.

Mr. President, I apologize for taking so much of the time of the Senate. Touching the matter of recess, touching the matter of the President's sentiments, touching the matter of his power or his duty, I have said perhaps enough.

(At this point a message in writing was transmitted to the Senate from the President of the United States by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.)

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I do not know what that message contains, but if it were a message to the Senate of the United States expressing the mature, deliberate judgment or views of the President of the United States in respect of a legislative matter affecting the welfare of this people, the message would be proper constitutionally. As to any President, be he the present occupant of the White House or any of his successors—and I hope that there will be successors in that chair to the last syllable of recorded time—such a message would be perfectly proper and no impropriety constitutionally or otherwise.

Mr. President, I wish it to be known that if it be deemed necessary for the Senate to remain in session, I shall be entirely agreeable to that. If members of the Senate Finance Committee think that they can not properly carry on their duties in the committee and be subject at the same time to be called to perform duties on the floor, and therefore think there should be a recess, I, of course, shall not oppose it. I venture the thought that perhaps we would make better progress all around if we took a recess for a limited period, but I do not want that recess to be taken until the so-called farm relief bill shall have been enacted into law.

Mr. DILL obtained the floor.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. DILL. How much time does the Senator from Mississippi want?

Mr. HARRISON. I merely wish to say that, following the Senator from Washington, I shall try to answer some of the questions which have been raised as to the recess, if I can get recognition of the Chair.

SUPREME COURT DECISION IN THE O'FALLON RAILROAD CASE

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I have intended for several days to discuss the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the O'Fallon Railroad Co., of St. Louis, and I have waited until I thought there was no pressing business before the Senate. Inasmuch as there does not seem to be any demand for a vote on the unfinished business to-day, I want to take this opportunity to discuss that decision.

On May 20, 1929, the Supreme Court of the United States decided what is popularly known as the O'Fallon Railroad case. It has been called a "red-letter day" for the railroads, the idea of that expression being that it marks the day when the railroad valuations of the country were authorized to be so increased that higher rates will be possible, and therefore the date when railroads won a great victory. An analysis of the decision, especially in view of the conditions surrounding the transportation business, causes me to wonder whether or not that "red-letter day" may not mark the beginning of an entirely different period in transportation history, namely, a period of more strict Government control if not of Government ownership.

This was a 5 to 3 decision, the ninth judge not participating in it, although had he so participated he undoubtedly would have voted with the majority. His long service as an attorney in cases of this kind he very properly thought disqualified him from participation in the decision.

The trouble with this decision is that it does not decide the question that should be decided, which the country and the Interstate Commerce Commission wanted to have decided, and which, I think, they were entitled to have decided. The Supreme Court decision sums up in one paragraph this situation:

> The question on which the commission divided is this: When seeking to ascertain the value of railroad property for recapture purposes, must it give consideration to current or reproduction costs? The weight to be accorded thereto is not the matter before us. No doubt there are some—perhaps many—railroads the ultimate value of which should be placed far below the sum necessary for reproduction. But Congress has directed that values shall be fixed upon a consideration of present costs along with all other pertinent facts; and this mandate must be obeyed.

That paragraph comes as near telling what the court said about the weight that should be given to the reproduction cost as any part of the decision, and it does not tell anything. The commission can not tell, no attorney can tell, no railroad man can tell whether they shall add 5 per cent or 10 per cent or 20 per cent or 50 per cent or 80 per cent in consideration of reproduction cost in arriving at the valuation to be used. The court simply says that it must be given "due consideration." If the Interstate Commerce Commission should say that railroad valuation shall be increased from $23,000,000,000 to $25,000,000,000—a 5 per cent increase—because of the consideration of reproduction costs, that would be challenged in the courts immediately. If they should say it shall be increased 10 per cent, that would be challenged; if they say it shall be increased 20 per cent, that would be challenged; in other words, the whole situation is left "up in the air," as it were. We have no way of knowing what proportion of the valuation shall be determined by a consideration of reproduction cost.

I have here an article by Amos Pinchot, published in The Nation of June 5, which, I think, sets forth the situation most excellently. He says:

> Here, as in most Supreme Court decisions involving public questions of the first magnitude, we have two groups of allegedly intelligent, informed justices, seeing the same facts through different eyes and reading the law to an exactly opposite conclusion. This, as will be remembered, is precisely what happened in the Dred Scott case, where Chief Justice Taney and his four southern associates welcomed the opportunity to confirm the status of slavery in the Territories, while Judge Curtis and his antiextension associates took the opposite tack. Both sides invoked in their arguments the same Constitution and brought equally powerful batteries of precedent into action.

It was of the Dred Scott decision that Abraham Lincoln said, "The court has declared the law; we can not change that, but we can change the judges."

My greatest hope is that before this question is passed upon by the court again there will be a changes of judges.

Now, as a matter of cold fact—

I am reading again from Mr. Pinchot's article—

> the decision in the O'Fallon case is no more a decision of law than the Dred Scott decision. It is a decision of men representing certain social ideas, of individuals who are dishing up, not the law and its precedents, but such selections therefrom as will best express their preconceived ideas. The truth, as every lawyer knows, is that the law, except in very clear cases where its application is unmistakable, no more governs the justices of the Supreme Court in their decisions on vital current matters, like rate fixing, than, we will say, Biblical authority governs clergymen in their attitude toward parochial problems. There is always an abundance of law and enough apt, forceful precedent to support an argument on either side of almost any question. It is the man's own conviction that sways him, not the law. And all that the O'Fallon case proves is that there sit on our highest bench five men who think the railroads ought to have more money, three who think they are getting enough, and one who did not record his preference.

I think that is about the best statement I have heard as an explanation of this decision. The judges decided this case simply on the question of whether the railroads should have more money, but they did not go to the extent of saying how much more money they should have; they did not go to the extent of saying how much consideration should be given to reproduction value.

Let me call attention to the fact that when the transportation law was passed in 1914 there was much dispute as to what weight should be given, in valuing the railroads, to original investment and what weight should be given to reproduction cost. At that time reproduction cost would have been less than the original investment or original cost, and the railroads contended for the original investment theory of valuation; but to-day reproduction cost is far greater than it was either in 1914 or at the time the railroads were constructed. The commission took the 1914 value and the additions and betterments, less depreciation, plus the value of the land which the railroads had secured by purchase or by grant at present prices, and attempted to use that as a basis for valuation. The court has overturned that valuation and said the commission did not give "due consideration" to reproduction cost. What is the situation now? Nobody, neither the railroads nor anyone else, knows what is the proper basis of railroad valuation.

The President was very quick to announce that he did not think the decision would possibly mean an increase in railroad freight rates; the railroad presidents announced that it was not to mean an increase in railroad freight rates; but the logical conclusion of the decision can be but one thing, and that is an increase in the valuation of the railroads which will permit an increase in the rates that may be charged; in fact, if the reproduction theory of the valuation of the railroads is to be followed, then there will come times when it will be impossible to charge rates sufficiently high to give a fair return on such valuation, because the traffic will not stand rates high enough to give such returns. In fact, if the rates are too high the returns will be less.

It is bad enough that this uncertainty should exist in regard to the railroads, but when we consider that this is a rule laid down not merely for the railroads but for all public utilities throughout the country it becomes even worse. The valuation of other public utilities now approximates about $25,000,000,000. The electric light and power public utilities are valued at about $10,300,000,000; the electric railways at about $5,500,000,000; the telephone and telegraph companies at about $4,400,000,000; and the privately owned water supply facilities at about $700,000,000. If the reproduction valuation theory is also to be followed in connection with those public utilities, then the public will be at the mercy of the high rates which may be charged on those necessities of life as well.

This leads me to call attention to another fact. The present statute regarding the valuation of water-power plants built under a permit by the Power Commission to develop hydroelectric power, provides that these power plants, if taken over by the Government 50 years hence, shall be valued according to the original cost of the plant; and up to this time the Power Commission has not had enough money to keep an account of what the original cost is. The past Congress appropriated $50,000 for that purpose, and I understand that that will enable the Power Commission to begin upon a fair accounting system, with a view to securing the original cost accounts of all the water-power plants that have been built under these power permits. But more money will be needed, and it is extremely important to future generations that the Power Commission shall have the necessary funds to keep an account of the original investments, so that when the time comes to recapture these plants, should the Government want to do so, the records will be clear. Unless these accounts are kept, and unless they are accurate, the owners of those plants, when the time for recapture comes, will fall back upon the indefinite situation created by decisions like the O'Fallon decision.

(At this point Mr. BLEASE asked permission to insert certain matter in the RECORD, which will be found at the end of Mr. DILL'S speech.)

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, this plan of valuation suggested by the Supreme Court is so impractical that it seems to me that Congress must take cognizance of the situation and pass legislation that will give us a stable rate basis. Unless we do this, with the price of material and the price of labor and the price of building operations continually changing, there will be a rate basis that is as unsteady as is the changing cost of living and the changing cost of the building and rebuilding of the great public-utility systems of the country; and if this

uncertainty is to continue, there can be but one refuge for the people of this country, and that would be the public ownership of the public utilities, and particularly of the railroads of this country.

I am not to-day advocating public ownership; but it would have certain advantages that it is impossible to realize under the hodgepodge valuation system with which we are now confronted. We would know the costs upon which rates were to be based. The valuation would be fixed. We would have a certain fixed return upon the bonds with which the railroads were paid for. We could have an amortization that would retire the bonds, and the railroads would become a public utility for service rather than for manipulation and expensive litigation; because equally as bad as, if not worse, than the unstable basis of our rate structure, as a result of this decision, is the invitation to litigation which that decision holds.

I was rather impressed with the summary of the Philadelphia Record as to what this decision means. It sums it up as follows:

> For the commission, the decision means that it will continue the prodigious labor of bringing valuations down to date under the new instructions.
>
> For the railroad, it offers no prospect of a big jacking up of rates, but a gratifying assurance that they will not have to reduce their charges.
>
> For the public, it signifies no drastic rise in the cost of living, but the quenching of hopes for lower transportation costs.
>
> And for a large number of corporation lawyers it promises years of profitable employment.

So I say this decision leaves us in a worse position than we were in before, because the commission's work has been upset, the commission has been told that the valuation basis is not satisfactory, that a higher valuation must be given, and yet no real basis of valuation has been set out.

Now, what can Congress do about it? What should Congress do about it? There are two or three things that Congress might do.

If this higher valuation of from eleven to twenty billions of dollars is to be added to the railroads, if the meaning of the decision be that reproduction costs are to be the basis, then Congress might amend the act of 1920 by providing that the return shall be lowered from 6 per cent to 4 or 4½ per cent. Whether or not the court would declare that rate so low as to be confiscatory we have no means of knowing; but Congress at least would show its intention and purpose in that connection.

A second thing is that Congress might specifically provide what percentage or what amount of consideration shall be given to reproduction cost in fixing the valuation of the railroads. Whether the court would overturn that, I do not know. Nobody knows. I think, however, that if a reasonable proportion of the valuation were based upon the reproduction cost, the court might permit it to stand.

Then there is a third thing that the Congress might do, especially if we are to pass the consolidation legislation which is now pending before the Congress. We might require, as a condition for consolidation, a fixed and stable and fair valuation of the railroad properties that are to enter into the consolidation.

And, of course, the last resort would be Government ownership of the railroads, as I suggested a while ago.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. DILL. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SMITH. A very interesting feature of the present situation, in view of the decision of the court, is that a large per cent of the Class I roads are making a return now, as I understand, in excess of 6 per cent.

Mr. DILL. That is true.

Mr. SMITH. The logic of that situation is that no matter what valuation has been placed upon the roads arbitrarily, or according to court decision, or what not, the roads are declaring a dividend in excess of that that is provided under the recapture clause. If the court's decision has a tendency arbitrarily to raise the value of the property under consideration, what excuse would the roads have for raising their rates, when upon all the property devoted to public use, owned by these corporations, they are returning a dividend in excess of that allowed by the law? The mere statement of the court that a piece of property is worth $10,000 which has been paying a dividend to those who own the property of 8 to 10 per cent might increase the nominal value of the property, but the amount that the individual is receiving for what he put in remains the same.

So I do not see how the action of the court, in view of the returns of the roads, can affect these rates legitimately. They are declaring now that all the property that they have devoted to public use is paying a dividend in excess of that allowed by the law. If they come and ask for a higher rate, it is upon a mere verbal decision that does not affect the facts at all.

Mr. DILL. I call the Senator's attention to the fact that the court in this case said that due consideration had not been given to reproduction cost, without saying how much consideration must be given to reproduction cost. The O'Fallon road is not required to turn over its excess profits under the law because the valuation has not been raised high enough, and any other road that the commission attempts to interfere with on the basis of a valuation already made will naturally go into court and get the same result; and there is nothing in the decision to guide the commission or the attorneys for the road or anybody else that will give a definite basis upon which it can be determined.

Mr. SMITH. But the Class I roads have already declared that "upon our estimation of the value of our property we are returning to our stockholders a certain rate of dividend." If, under the decision of the court, they come and ask for a higher rate, they are practically stating that the value of the property that they returned was not correct.

Mr. DILL. It has increased because reproduction costs have increased, and that is the very confusion I have been discussing that has resulted from this decision—that we do not know anything at all as to the basis that should be used by the commission. We are simply told that the commission has not given enough consideration to reproduction cost. How much shall it give? Nobody knows.

Mr. SMITH. Was the decision of the court to the effect that due consideration had not been given?

Mr. DILL. That is the decision, and that is all that is said about valuation in the decision.

Mr. SMITH. As the Senator knows, the La Follette Act and the Esch-Cummins Act both provided that consideration should be given to reproduction cost.

Mr. DILL. But the court says that due consideration has not been given and does not say what "due consideration" would be.

Mr. SMITH. I know; both say that due consideration should be given; and in their attempt to value this property under the La Follette Act and under the Esch-Cummins Act, of course, they were following, as I construed it, the strict letter of the law.

Mr. DILL. My understanding is that they took the 1914 valuation, plus betterments and replacements, less depreciation, plus the present value of the land, whether bought or ceded to them, and gave consideration, as they said, to the reproduction question, but had no proof on the question. The majority opinion condemns the valuation because they say "due consideration" was not given; but they do not set out what would be due consideration. In other words, they do not set out what increase in the valuation is necessary; and the commission under the present situation must guess again. If it guesses right, if a majority of the members of the court think it has guessed the amount of consideration that they think should be given, that will be approved; otherwise it will not be approved.

Mr. SMITH. Has the Senator investigated the brief that was presented by the commission, to see what consideration they gave reproduction cost in the O'Fallon case?

Mr. DILL. I have read that brief, and they do not set out definitely what consideration they gave. They simply say that they have given consideration. The dissenting opinion says that they gave "due consideration." The majority opinion says they did not.

Mr. SMITH. I have not had an opportunity to study closely the brief of the commission. Of course, I shall do it as a member of the committee; but here is the point I want to make:

Suppose the Senator and I invest $5,000 each in a certain piece of property, and after operating that, we declare a dividend of 6 per cent on the $10,000. The matter goes to the court, and they say the reproduction cost of that property must be taken into consideration. We are operating this plant on our investment, and we have stockholders, and we are paying 6 per cent on what we consider the investment, the amount of money that we put in for public use. We are declaring a dividend of 6 per cent on it. The court comes in and says that the real value of it is $20,000. If we get 6 per cent on the $20,000, we get 12 per cent on our investment.

Mr. DILL. The trouble with the Senator's illustration is that it is not in accord with what the court did. The court did not say what the valuation should be. It did not say how the valuation should be arrived at. It left the whole matter in the air.

Mr. SMITH. I am basing my remarks on what the railroads said on their own initiative, because having been chairman of the committee twice, I know that the valuations upon which

our rates, fares, and charges have been predicated have been largely the voluntary valuations of the railroads, the ex parte valuations of the railroads. With that privilege in their hands, they have a certain freight rate and passenger rate fixed, and upon that it is declared that they are earning a dividend in excess of what is allowed by law. Does the Senator think that we, as a Congress, should allow an added valuation, added either by the Congress or any other body, without some redress in law, to increase the burden on the people, when the railroads themselves say that, according to their own valuation, they are earning a dividend in excess of what the Esch-Cummins law allows?

Mr. DILL. I do not think so at all. The point I am trying to make, and the reason I want to call the attention to this decision, is that under the recent decision of the court there now exists no basis for rate making. The court's decision gives no basis. It simply criticizes and overturns the basis that was laid down by the Interstate Commerce Commission by saying that due consideration was not given to reproduction costs, and what "due consideration" is nobody knows. The whole basis of our rate structure has been toppled; it has been made unsteady, unreliable, undependable, and I say that it becomes the duty of Congress to fix a basis of valuation which will be reasonably stable, will be reasonably reliable; and that can be done only by a certain kind of legislation. Unless the Congress sees fit to legislate specifically and concretely on this question of valuation the whole question of railroad valuation will continue to be one of litigation for an almost unlimited period.

I maintain that this decision makes it incumbent upon the Congress to fix a more definite and concrete basis of valuation for the commission, which the courts will permit Congress to do. I recognize there are certain limits beyond which the court will overturn an act of Congress, but the indefiniteness of the wording of the Esch-Cummins statute has been taken by the court as a basis for its decision that has set up a rate basis that is absolutely undependable and unreliable in every respect.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DILL. I yield.

Mr. SWANSON. As I understand, the Senator's contention is this, that Congress has the rate-making power under the Constitution.

Mr. DILL. So long as it does not confiscate property.

Mr. SWANSON. Congress has delegated that power to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the commission, exercising a power that belongs to Congress, simply interprets an act of Congress in doing so, and the act of Congress is so indefinite and so inconclusive as to what the intention of Congress was in the matter of fixing valuations of the railroads—and under the Esch-Cummins law the rates are fixed on the valuation—that it is the duty of the Congress to make the law clear, so that we will know the basis upon which rates will be fixed. As I understand, the recent case was simply an interpretation of the act of Congress and not of the power given to the commission.

Mr. DILL. I may say to the Senator that from my viewpoint the interpretation by the commission was a reasonably fair interpretation in the valuation of the property, but the Supreme Court, when it overturned that valuation, did so because it said that the commission did not give due consideration to reproduction costs, and failed to give any suggestion as to what "due consideration" would be.

Mr. SWANSON. I understand from that decision that they thought that Congress, in passing the law, intended that this should be done, because if Congress should prohibit it, it could not be done.

Mr. DILL. They indicated that, but they did not say it.

Mr. SWANSON. That was the impression I received from the decision. Congress, as I understand now, has given the commission the power to fix rates, and rates are fixed on valuation, and Congress has been very indefinite in fixing a method of valuation, and what the Senator contends for is that Congress should make it definite.

Mr. DILL. That there should be a more definite basis within limits which the court will permit.

I do not want to take any considerable length of time in this discussion, but I did think it was important to place these facts in the RECORD, and to call the attention of the Senate to the necessity of some legislation on this subject, in order that the great railroad industry, and all the commerce and industry that depend on it in this country, might have some stable, reliable basis, rather than this changeable and undependable basis.

I do want to call attention, before I sit down, to that part of Mr. Pinchot's article in The Nation where he discusses the background of these Supreme Court justices that influenced their opinions. In discussing what Congress might do about it, he said:

It is also possible that the public will look at the decision of the court realistically, seeing in it not so much the echo of the law of the land as the reflection of the background and consequent bias of five individuals who may be described respectively as (1) an ex-attorney of the Northern Pacific Railway Co.; (2) an ex-attorney of the Southern Pacific Railway Co.; (3) an able, conservative lawyer, once Attorney General of the United States, who has, on the bench, shown at least ordinary zeal in defending corporate interests; (4) a member of the Republican old guard of Tennessee, the selection of President Harding. This justice's father was principal owner of the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad, later bought by the Southern Railway; and his own law firm was counsel for the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, as well as the Knoxville & Ohio. And finally, the Chief Justice, Mr. William Howard Taft, an amiable Ohioan, also elevated to the bench by President Harding, who has throughout his long office-holding career rarely strayed from the easiest, most comfortable path.

I call attention to these men, and the background of their legal experience, as being in part an explanation of the interpretation which they put upon the statute regarding valuation, an interpretation that demands a higher valuation, and makes legal increased rates on all the products carried by the railroads of this country. I think it high time that men with a different background of legal experience be placed on the Supreme Court at the first opportunity.

I ask that at the conclusion of my address there may be inserted in the RECORD an article by Donald R. Richberg in The New Republic of June 5, 1929, discussing the O'Fallon decision, and also the article of Amos Pinchot from which I have read some excerpts. I also ask to have printed a clipping from The Literary Digest giving the amounts of money of the various railroads that have accumulated and would have been recapturable under the present law if the valuation had been sustained.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From The New Republic, June 5, 1929]

AFTER THE O'FALLON DECISION

The most remarkable feature of the decision by the Supreme Court of the O'Fallon case is the uncertainty in which it leaves the law concerning the valuation of public utilities, despite the tremendous effort of all the participants to obtain a clear statement of just what the law is. On the day when the opinion was handed down President Hoover appointed the National Law Enforcement Commission, headed by former Attorney General Wickersham, who argued the O'Fallon case in behalf of the United States. Mr. Wickersham might well suggest to his colleagues that one of the difficulties in enforcing the law often arises from grave doubt as to what it is.

For many years the Interstate Commerce Commission has been engaged in valuing the properties of the railroads, under the mandate of an act of Congress requiring the commission to give "due consideration to all the elements of value recognized by the law of the land for rate-making purposes." This provision was properly interpreted by the commission to mean—as the Supreme Court now holds in the O'Fallon opinion—that the commission should "consider" all the "elements of value" described in the celebrated opinion of the Supreme Court in Smyth against Ames, a case decided in 1898. According to this opinion, "the orginal cost of construction * * * the present as compared with the original cost of construction," and many other factors, "are all matters for consideration, and are to be given such weight as may be just and right in each case."

Ignoring the minor factors, the critical issue presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission in valuing railroad properties under this "law of valuation" has been: What relative weight should be given to the inconsistent factors of "original cost" and "present construction" cost? It is impossible to ascertain either the "actual" original cost of the railroads or what it would "actually" cost to construct them to-day; and estimates must be used.

If the commission should give dominant weight to estimates of original cost, it might find that to-day the railroads had a "value" of $23,000,000,000 or less; but, on giving dominant weight to estimates of reproduction cost, the "value" of the same properties to-day might be fixed at $35,000,000,000 or more. Under the law $12,000,000,000 added to the rate-base valuation would authorize adding about $700,000,000 annually to transportation rates.

Facing this problem, a majority of the commission determined, in the O'Fallon case, not only to exercise their best judgment as to the relative weight to be given to estimates of original cost and reproduction cost, but also to express their reasoning so clearly that the Supreme Court might either approve their weighting of the valuation scales or state what weights would be "just and right." In brief, what the commission did was candidly to give dominant weight to its estimates of the original cost of the O'Fallon properties, although it expressly allowed the "present value" of lands and fixed a final "value" which was over $32,000 higher than a maximum original-cost estimate (after due allowance for physical depreciation). The effort of the commis-

sion to explain why it regarded the weight which it gave to the various "elements of value" as "just and right" is described in the majority opinion of the Supreme Court by Mr. Justice McReynolds as follows:

"The report of the commission is long and argumentative. Much of it is devoted to general observations relative to the method and purpose of making valuations; many objections are urged to doctrine approved by us; and the superiority of another view is stoutly asserted. It carefully refrains from stating that any consideration whatever was given to present or reproduction costs in estimating the value of the carrier's property."

Mr. Justice Stone, in his separate dissent, takes direct issue with the statement last quoted, and says:

"That the commission gave consideration to present reproduction costs appears not only from its own statement but from the fact that it gave full effect to increased current market values in determining the value of land and to additions and betterments since June 30, 1914, taken at their cost less depreciation."

To harmonize these conflicting statements, one would be inclined to interpret the majority opinion as a holding that insufficient weight had been given to reproduction costs. But Mr. Justice McReynolds explicitly negatives this interpretation when he writes as follows:

"The question on which the commission divided is this: When seeking to ascertain the value of railroad property for recapture purposes, must it give consideration to current or reproduction costs? The weight to be accorded thereto is not the matter before us. No doubt there are some, perhaps many, railroads the ultimate value of which should be placed far below the sum necessary for reproduction."

Perhaps the clearest view of the doctrine announced by the majority can be obtained in reading the exhaustive dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Brandeis—in which Mr. Justice Holmes and Mr. Justice Stone joined. This opinion, while upholding the action of the commission, asserts that the "commission is required by the rule of Smyth *v.* Ames, reaffirmed in the Southwestern Bell case, to determine the rate base under section 15–a by actual value as distinguished from prudent investment."

It is then pointed out that the commission must therefore consider all those factors which affect "actual value," such as "the commercial and the legal limitations upon rates, * * * the effect of competition upon the volume of traffic, * * * efficiency of the plant, * * * functionnl deterioration," * * * and other factors that cause a "lessening of service value," such as "changes in the volume or character of its traffic," * * * or "progress in the art of rail transportation," causing obsolescence in equipment, roadway, shops, terminal facilities. All these factors, it is pointed out, may "more than counterbalance that increase in its actual value which would otherwise flow from the rise in the price level since 1914." Therefore the dissenting justices conclude that "only the then service value of the property is of legal significance under the rule of Smyth *v.* Ames."

It is the conclusion of Mr. Justice Brandeis (and his concurring colleagues) that a finding of "actual value" annually for each of the railroads of the United States through detailed consideration of all the appropriate factors "would be a stupendous task, involving perhaps prohibitive expense." But it is suggested that the commission, through its general knowledge of transportation conditions and special knowledge of an individual railroad, such as the O'Fallon, might properly be permitted "the exercise of its judgment upon all the evidence, including enhanced reproduction costs." Because, the opinion concludes, we are dealing "with a legislative question which can be more easily determined by a commission composed of persons whose special skill, observation, and experience qualifies them to so handle great problems of transportation as to do justice both to the public and to those whose money has been used to construct and maintain highways for the convenience and benefit of the people."

It may be difficult for a lawyer who argued in support of the order of the commission, which is now reversed by the Supreme Court, to give an unbiased view of the results. But, in truth, no one can do more than guess at what may follow. The majority opinion states that "in the exercise of its proper function this court has declared the law of the land concerning valuations for rate-making purposes." This law is that "such weight as may be just and right in each case" shall be given to a large number of variable, uncertain, and inconsistent factors which must be weighted according to unknown ratios. If the minority interpretation of the majority opinion is correct, it appears that when the Interstate Commerce Commission has properly appraised the "actual value" of the railroads the result will practically defy analysis. Perhaps this will render them immune to judicial reversal, if it is made evident that the commission has sought with conscientious purpose and indefatigable energy to consider and weigh every factor showing the "actual value" of the existing properties. Just how the commission can revalue every railroad annually according to this method is, however, not clear.

In this situation there are certain opportunities for legislative action that might be helpful to protect the public interest. It is possible that further definite instructions to the commission as to what weight should be given to original and reproduction costs might be upheld by the Supreme Court as reasonable additions to the "law of the land." But it is also possible that such legislative action might be regarded as an invasion of the "proper function" of the court.

It is, however, quite evident that both the "actual value" of railroad properties and the rates which railroads may seek to charge depend considerably on the cost of substitute transportation services. Thus the development of competitive transportation by water, by air, and by actually "public" highways, under the fostering care of State and national legislatures, may serve as an effective regulator of railroad rates, even though direct regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission may be retarded or even nullified by the impossibility of establishing and maintaining a stable and reasonable rate base.

It also seems clear that legislative wisdom would dictate an early effort to revise the rate-regulating provisions of the transportation act of 1920, which, after nine years of experimentation, have been definitely shown to be unworkable. Finally it has been made evident that consolidations of railroads into larger units of still greater "actual value"—which would provide the basis for increased rates—should not be encouraged unless accompanied by additional safeguards of the public interest in reasonable rates. The acceptance of a fair valuation of the consolidated properties, as a future rate base, could properly be required as a condition of permission to consolidate.

DONALD R. RICHBERG.

[From The Nation, June 5, 1929]

THE RAILROADS WIN THE O'FALLON CASE

By Amos Pinchot

Since the Dred Scott decision in March, 1857, the Supreme Court has adjudicated three momentous economic or business cases: In 1895 the income-tax case, in which, by a 5 to 4 vote, the court reversed its own decision of the previous year and staved off a graduated Federal income tax for 18 years; in fact, until the sixteenth amendment of the Constitution broke the impasse; in 1911 the Standard Oil or "rule of reason" decision which pulled the teeth of the Sherman antitrust law, defeating the purpose of the Fifty-first Congress, which was to discourage industrial monopoly and keep down prices; and now the St. Louis & O'Fallon Railroad valuation, or more accurately speaking, rate case, which, if I am not very much mistaken, will prove to be the most momentous decision of the three.

Momentous it would be if it only applied to the railroads. But it is doubly so since, as seems inescapable, it will likewise apply to all public utilities regulated by commissions, and furnish a precedent for a general boosting of rates, thereby increasing the concentration of wealth, already a serious enough problem in this country. As the executives of the railroads have been quick to point out, the significance of the O'Fallon decision lies in the fact that it hallows the theory, long fought for by the railroads and other utilities, that the current cost of reproduction should be a main, if not the main, consideration of a regulating commission in fixing the rates that a company may charge for its services. It is also significant that, if this reproduction-cost theory were strictly followed, the resulting valuation of the railroads would be about forty billions instead of the twenty-three billions now fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In other words, it would be so high as virtually to permit the roads to charge whatever the traffic would bear, thus, in effect, nullifying rate regulation altogether.

The O'Fallon decision is thus a smashing victory for the roads, and, inferentially, for the public utilities companies. So much so indeed that both the railroad authorities and the Government hasten to assure the public that the railroads will not seek to take advantage of it by raising rates. The future will, I think, prove the contrary.

Summarized in a few words, the contentions of the five or majority justices, McReynolds, Taft, Sutherland, Sanford, and Van Devanter on the one hand, and the three dissenting ones, Brandeis, Holmes, and Stone on the other, are substantially as follows:

Justice McReynolds, speaking for the majority, holds that the Interstate Commerce Commission, in valuing the O'Fallon road for rate-making purposes, did not follow the provision embodied by Congress in the transportation act of 1920, which directs that "due consideration" shall be given to the current reproduction cost. Indeed, says Justice McReynolds, the commission did not take the reproduction cost into consideration at all; and in consequence the value it put on the O'Fallon road is not high enough. Justice Brandeis, speaking for the minority, insists that the evidence shows there was "due consideration" of reproduction cost. He regards the commission as a body with discretion. He justifies its findings. He asserts that Congress did not intend that the commission should accord much consideration to "elements which would give a valuation double that which had been rejected" (by Congress in the debates on the act as being too high). He points out the difficulties that the commission encountered in trying to ascertain the "current reproduction cost." He says the commission "could only act on proof." It had no proof. Therefore, if it allowed itself to be guided by a mere estimate of what the reproduction cost might be, it would, in effect, be making a decision on "mere conjecture." Justice Stone, who, with Justice Holmes, signs the Brandeis opinion, adds a short dissenting opinion of his own, in which he maintains, in flat contradiction of Justice McReynolds, that the commission not only considered "all the

elements of value brought to its attention by the carrier" (the railroad) but discussed the reproduction cost "at length in its report."

Here, as in most Supreme Court decisions involving public questions of the first magnitude, we have two groups of allegedly intelligent, informed justices, seeing the same facts through different eyes and reading the law to an exactly opposite conclusion. This, as will be remembered, is precisely what happened in the Dred Scott case, where Chief Justice Taney and his four southern associates welcomed the opportunity to confirm the status of slavery in the Territories, while Judge Curtis and his antiextension associates took the opposite tack. Both sides invoked in their arguments the same Constitution and brought equally powerful batteries of precedent into action, which drew from Abraham Lincoln the shrewd commentary that the Dred Scott decision was not a decision of law at all, but a decision of men.

Now, as a matter of cold fact, the decision in the O'Fallon case is no more a decision of law than the Dred Scott decision. It is a decision of men representing certain social ideas, of individuals who are dishing up not the law and its precedents but such selections therefrom as will best express their preconceived ideas. The truth, as every lawyer knows, is that the law, except in very clear cases where its application is unmistakable, no more governs the Justices of the Supreme Court in their decisions on vital current matters, like rate fixing, than, we will say, Biblical authority governs clergymen in their attitude toward parochial problems. There is always an abundance of law and enough apt, forceful precedent to support an arugment on either side of almost any question. It is the man's own conviction that sways him, not the law. And all that the O'Fallon case proves is that there sit on our highest bench five men who think the railroads ought to have more money, three who think they are getting enough now, and one who did not record his preference.

Not the least interesting element in the decision is the additional light it casts on commission regulation of railroads. Forty-two years ago the Interstate Commerce Commission was established, not, as is commonly supposed, primarily to regulate railroads, but to free the industrial world from a system of railroad favoritism, with which great producers, such as the Standard Oil, the packers, and other trusts, were driving as they are doing to-day independent industry to the wall. After the World War the railroads, many of which were put on their feet with Government money, became impatient of the restraints imposed by the commission, and, under a barrage of propaganda which, by the way, has steadily increased in intensity, they attacked Congress and pushed through the transportation act, thus largely taking the rate question out of the hands of the commission through the provision of that act that the railroads should be practically guaranteed rates that would yield them a satisfactory return.

This pleased the roads for the time being, but a few years later, when the mammoth successes and earnings of industrial companies and public utilities got under way, the railroads began once more to feel poor and wronged. The Class I roads were particularly scandalized at being permitted to keep only a niggardly 6 per cent plus half of their earnings above that figure, and, inspired by an inflated boom notion of what was due them, they conceived the idea that, under a second and heavier barrage of propaganda, they could advance, not on Congress this time but on the Supreme Court, and break through with the O'Fallon case into richer fields of profit. As to the effect of such a move, it was not unreasonable to assume that the public would submit to anything that could remotely be related to success and prosperity, the gods for whom all other divinities had been abandoned. The people, being demonstratively sheep habituated to shearing, would not be likely to flinch from another touch of the shears. Whether the assumption of the railroads was correct is yet to be seen.

Only one threat to the O'Fallon decision lies on the horizon. This is that it is well and publicly known that the railroads' cry of poverty is by no means bona fide. Lately the Class I roads have enjoyed enormous prosperity. Their 1927 net operating income exceeded that of 1926. Two-thirds of the carriers reported larger net earnings in 1928 than in 1927. Some roads have increased their stock issues and cut melons. One hundred and eighty-three Class I roads reported the January, 1929, net income as $77,261,000, an increase of 30.6 per cent over January, 1928. Last December Mr. Aishton, president of the American Railway Association, stated that the railways were in the best condition in their history.

What will Congress have to say about the O'Fallon decision? It is possible that this extraordinary finding of our august highest court may in essence be reversed by the lowly Congress through a law repealing that provision of the transportation act which directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to give reproduction cost "due consideration." It is also possible that the public will look at the decision of the court realistically, seeing in it not so much the echo of the law of the land as the reflection of the background and consequent bias of five individuals who may be described, respectively, as (1) an ex-attorney of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co.; (2) an ex-attorney of the Southern Pacific Railway Co.; (3) an able, conservative lawyer, once Attorney General of the United States, who has, on the bench, shown at least ordinary zeal in defending corporate interests; (4) a member of the Republican old guard of Tennessee, the selection of President Harding. This justice's father was principal owner of the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad, later bought by the Southern Railway, and his own law firm was counsel for the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, as well as the Knoxville & Ohio. And, finally, the Chief Justice, Mr. William Howard Taft, an amiable Ohioan, also elevated to the bench by President Harding, who has throughout his long office-holding career rarely strayed from the easiest, most comfortable path.

The public will also note that, in sharp disagreement with these five justices, stand Louis D. Brandeis, who has many times earned its confidence by fearless and supremely intelligent service, and Harlan F. Stone, a comparatively new justice but one who has already finely proved his mettle. And Oliver Wendell Holmes. May that revered but eternally young David retain his keen eye and strong sling arm throughout the Hoover administration, in which, unless signs fail, he and his liberal companions on the bench will have their work cut out in holding back the Philistines.

[From The Literary Digest, June 1, 1929]

RAILROADS THAT WIN

Sums that would have been payable by leading railroad companies to the Government on account of "excess earnings" if the Supreme Court had sustained the Interstate Commerce Commission's methods, as estimated by Dow, Jones & Co. and reprinted from the Wall Street Journal. First column shows recapturable half of earnings for 1928; last column the accumulation of liability for the period 1921–1928:

	1928	Total arrears 1921–1928
Atchison	$2,800,000	$25,500,000
Atlantic Coast Line[1]		14,000,000
Baltimore & Ohio	2,000,000	7,100,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	8,600,000	36,200,000
Delaware & Hudson	400,000	2,200,000
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	100,000	2,750,000
Great Northern	500,000	1,700,000
Kansas City Southern	425,000	2,175,000
Louisville & Nashville		1,500,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	600,000	4,450,000
Missouri Pacific System	322,000	322,000
New York Central Lines		28,000,000
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	500,000	5,500,000
New Haven	500,000	500,000
Norfolk & Western	5,800,000	28,000,000
Pere Marquette	1,650,000	5,800,000
Pittsburgh & West Virginia		300,000
Reading		8,750,000
St. Louis-San Francisco	2,250,000	21,000,000
St. Louis Southwestern		1,600,000
Seaboard		750,000
Southern Pacific		4,500,000
Southern		5,100,000
Union Pacific	1,500,000	4,400,000
Virginian	600,000	6,000,000
Wabash	575,000	4,775,000
Western Maryland	250,000	1,250,000

[1] Inclusion of Louisville & Nashville if allowed by Interstate Commerce Commission would reduce recapture liability except for 1926 and 1925.

THE RELATION OF MENU PRICES TO FREIGHT RATES

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, I ask to have published in the RECORD three menus, one of breakfast and dinner in one of the restaurants of this city, and the Senate restaurant menu of Saturday last, in connection with what the Senator from Washington [Mr. DILL] has said as to freight rates. If you will notice the prices that we pay for the farm commodities on those bills of fare, and what the farmer himself gets for them, you will see proportionately how much we pay for freight rates.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ODDIE in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is here printed, as follows:

BREAKFAST

FRUITS

Sauerkraut juice	$0.15	Apple sauce	$0.15
Grapefruit juice	.25	Sliced banana	.20
Half cantaloupe	.30	With cream	.25
Baked apple	.25	Stewed prunes	.20
With cream	.30	Berries (in season)	.30
Italian plums	.15	With cream	.40
Stewed rhubarb	.30	Apple (1)	.15
Mixed fruit	.20	Stewed fresh figs	.20
Grapefruit:		Preserved figs	.30
Half	.25	Hawaiian pineapple	.20
Sliced	.30	Stewed apricots	.15
Glass orange juice	.25	Honey, marmalades, and individual jams	.20
Orange:			
Whole	.15		
Sliced	.20		

CEREALS (WITH CREAM)

Oatmeal	.25	Hominy grits	.25
Cream of Wheat	.25		

CEREALS (WITH HALF AND HALF)

Bran muffetts	.25	Corn Fakes	.25
Shredded Wheat biscuit	.25	Heinz's Rice Flakes	.25
Grape Nuts	.25	Kelloggs Bran	.25

TOAST, ROLLS, CAKES, ETC.

Dry or buttered toast	$0.10	Corn muffins	$0.10
Milk toast	.20	Bread or rolls	.10
Cream toast	.40	Wheat cakes or buckwheat cakes, sirup	.20
Cinnamon toast	.15	Waffles:	
Melba toast	.15	With sirup	.25
French toast	.40	With honey	.35
Toasted English muffins	.15		
Cinnamon buns	.10		

EGGS

Boiled (2)	.25	Omelet, ham or bacon	.45
Fried	.25	Rasher bacon	.20
Shirred	.25	Bacon and (2) eggs	.50
Scrambled	.30	Bacon and (1) egg	.35
Poached (2)	.30	Ham and (2) eggs	.60
Plain omelet	.30	Ham and (1) egg	.45
Spanish omelet	.50		

BREAKFAST SPECIALS

Fried pork chop, potatoes	.60	Calf's liver and bacon, potatoes	.75
Broiled sea trout, French-fried potatoes	.65	Creamed chipped beef on toast	.35
Finnan haddie in cream	.50	Lamb chop, saute potatoes	.60
Salt mackerel with boiled potato	.65	Broiled ham, per slice	.20
Corn-beef hash	.50	Broiled bacon, per slice	.10
With poached egg	.65		

COFFEE, TEA, ETC.

Special coffee with cream, cup	.10	Choice of teas, pot	.15
Postum	.10	Cup cocoa or chocolate	.15
		Glass milk	.10

DINNER

RELISHES

Fruit cocktail	$0.35	Grapefruit juice	.25
Celery	.25	Olives	.25
Sauerkraut juice	.15		

SEA FOOD AND CLAMS

Little Neck clams	.30	Shrimp cocktail	.40
Cherrystone clams	.30	Crab meat cocktail	.60
Sea food cocktail	.65	Cocktail sauce 5 cents extra.	

SOUPS

Clam chowder	.15	Tomato broth jelly	.25
Cream of tomato	.15	Chicken broth	.25
Consomme vermicelle	.15	Chicken gumbo jelly	.25
Cold consommé jelly	.25		

FISH—TO ORDER

Fried soft shell crabs	1.00	Fried deep-sea scallops and bacon, remoulade sauce	.60
Fried butterfish, tartar sauce	.65	Fried filets of flounder, sauce tartar, parsley, potatoes	.50
Broiled bluefish maitre d'hotel	.75		

ENTREES

Jelly omelette, home-fried sweet potatoes	.55	Baked spaghetti with fresh shrimps au gratin	.55
Corned beef, hash brown	.50	Virginia ham cutlet, green peas, paprika sauce	.55
With fried egg	.65	Chilled beans and sliced tongue, Boston brown bread	.45
Tuna fish and vegetable salad, mayonnaise	.55		

BLUE PLATE DINNER

(Includes bread and butter, coffee, tea, or milk)

Scrambled eggs Portugualse, potato parmentier, string beans	.75	Eminee of beef tenderloin chasseur, potato saute, jardinière of vegetables	.85
Baked salmon meuniere, butter beets, new potato persilles	.85	Cold assorted cuts, potato salad, and sliced tomato	.85

CHOPS, ETC.—TO ORDER

Lamb chop	.50	Veal chop	.60
English mutton chop	.90	Pork chop	.50
Mutton chop	.65	Half spring chicken	1.25

COLD

Roast ribs of beef	.85	Smoked ham or ox tongue	.60
Assorted cuts	.85	Garnishing of potato or vegetable salad (extra)	.10
Roast spring lamb, mint sauce	.80		

SALADS

Fruit salad	.50	Crab flake	.80
Lettuce	.20	Waldorf salad	.35
Sliced tomato	.25	Shrimp salad	.50
Potato	.20	Mayonnaise	.10
Lettuce and tomato	.35	Roquefort or Russian dressing	.15
Chicken salad	.75		

SANDWICHES

Hot roast-beef sandwich and potatoes	.75	Lettuce	.20
Cream cheese and jelly sandwich	.20	Lettuce, tomato, and bacon, toasted	.35
Ham and Swiss cheese	.35	Chicken	.40
Cold roast-beef sandwich	.50	Egg	.20
Ham	.20	Club	.60
Tongue	.25	Lettuce and tomato	.25
Swiss cheese	.20	Ham or bacon and egg	.30
Minced chicken, mayonnaise	.30	Chicken-salad sandwich	.50

VEGETABLES

Fresh asparagus	.75	Mashed potatoes	.10
Green corn on cob	.30	French fried	.15
New cauliflower	.40	Fried sweet	.15
New peas	.40	Au gratin	.20
Fresh spinach	.25	Boiled rice	.15
New Lima beans	.40	Asparagus tips	.35
New string beans	.40	Buttered beets	.15

VEGETABLES—continued

Stewed tomatoes	$0.20	Baked potato	$0.20
Green peas	.15	Macaroni	.25
Candied sweet potatoes	.20	Creamed carrots and peas	.20

DESSERTS

Lemon meringue pie	.15	Apple pie	.15
Chocolate pudding, whipped cream	.15	French pastry	.15
Apricot pie	.15	Fresh strawberry ice cream	.30
Old-fashion strawberry shortcake	.30	Vanilla ice cream	.25
Gooseberry tart, whipped cream	.20	Chocolate ice cream	.25
Fruit or pound cake	.20	Pistasche ice cream	.25
		Cup custard	.20
		Fruit jello	.15
		Raspberry ice	.20

FRUITS AND CHEESE

Berries in season (with cream, $0.40)	.30	Cream cheese	.20
Sliced orange	.20	Cottage	.15
Orange juice	.25	American	.20
Swiss	.25	Roquefort	.25

COFFEE, TEA, ETC.

Cup coffee with cream	.10	Pot chocolate	.25
Pot coffee	.15	Bread or rolls and butter	.10
Glass milk	.10	Choice of teas, pot	.15
Chocolate	.15		

MENU, UNITED STATES SENATE RESTAURANT

Special to-day

Little Neck or Cherrystone clams	$0.25	Crab cocktail	$0.50
Shrimp cocktail	.50	Chili sauce	.05
		Cocktail sauce	.05

RELISHES

Radishes	.10	Stuffed olives, Queen olives, ripe olives	.20
Spring onions	.10	Mixed sweet pickles	.15
Dill pickles	.10		
Celery	.25		

SPECIALS

Puree of new peas	.20	Boiled corned beef with new cabbage	.50
Old-fashioned bean soup	.20	Navarin of lamb with noodles	.45
Fillet of sole colbert	.50	Small tenderloin steak with corn and asparagus	.95
Soft shell crabs, toast, tartar sauce	.65	Pickled lamb tongue, coleslaw	.45
Halibut au gratin	.50	Stuffed deviled egg, sliced tomato	.45
Shirred eggs with kidney	.45		
Jellied consommé	.20		
Jellied tomato	.20		
Fresh mushroom omelet	.50		
Shrimp Mexican with rice	.55		

VEGETABLES

New asparagus, Hollandaise sauce	.50	New peas	.25
Mashed or boiled potatoes	.15	New corn on cob	.20
Hashed brown or saute	.15	Lima beans or succotash	.20
French fried or julienne	.15	French string beans or peas	.20
Fried sweet potatoes	.20	Stewed tomatoes	.20
Fresh spinach with egg	.25	Sugar corn	.15
New kale	.15	Boiled rice	.15

HOME-MADE PASTRY

Deep dish peach pie	.15	Chocolate or vanilla ice cream	.20
Apple or blackberry pie	.15	Half grapefruit	.20
Baked apple dumpling	.15	Watermelon	.25
Cheese with pie	5c. extra	Strawberries and cream	.25

DESSERTS AND FRUITS

Cup custard	.15	Stewed prunes	.20
Apple sauce	.15	Half cantaloupe	.20
Jam, marmalade, preserves	.20	Old-fashioned strawberry shortcake	.25
Individual jar skinless figs	.25		
Nabisco wafers	.15		

A la carte

TO ORDER (10 MINUTES)

Minute steak, saute potatoes	1.00	Fillet mignon jardinière	1.25
Calf's liver, bacon or onions	.60	Sirloin steak (for one)	1.15
Lamb chops and French peas	.80	Ham or bacon and eggs	.50
		One-half broiled spring chicken	.90

COLD MEATS AND SANDWICHES

Sugar-cured ham	.50	Club sandwich	.50
Virginia ham	.75	Virginia ham	.35
Smoked ox tongue	.50	Ham or tongue	.15
Roast beef or roast lamb	.65	Lettuce or fried egg	.15
Assorted cold meats	.65	American cheese	.15
Cold sliced chicken	.75	Combination ham, lettuce, tomato, and mayonnaise sandwich	.25
Box of select sardines	.40		
Chicken salad sandwich	.40		
Chicken sandwich	.45		

SALADS

Chicken and mayonnaise	.75	Crab-flake salad	.60
Combination	.40	Fruit, cream dressing	.60
Fresh shrimp salad	.50	Hearts of lettuce	.25
Potato	.20	Lettuce and tomato	.35
Cole slaw	.20	Parliament salad	.35

CHEESE

American	.20	Swiss Gruyère	.25
Philadelphia cream	.15	Cream cheese, guava jelly	.40
Imported Swiss	.25	Roquefort	.25

TEA, COFFEE, ETC.

Coffee:		Cocoa, small pot	$0.15
Cup	$0.10	Instant Postum	.10
Small pot	.15	Horlick's malted milk	.15
Large pot	.20	Pitcher half and half with crackers or shredded wheat	.25
Demi tasse	.10	Dry or buttered toast	.10
Iced	.10	Milk toast	.25
Milk	.05	Cream toast	.40
Buttermilk, glass	.05	Bread and butter	.05
Cream, glass	.20	Bread and butter served with meat or fish orders.	
Tea (Oolong, Orange Pekoe, English Breakfast, mixed):			
Cup	.10		
Small pot	.15		
Large pot	.20		
Iced	.10		

BEVERAGES

Apollinaris, pint	.25	National pale dry ginger ale	.20
Pluto, split	.20	White Rock, pint	.25
Budweiser beer	.20	Kraut juice	.15
Canada dry ginger ale	.25	Cigars and cigarettes.	
Bush extra dry ginger ale	.25		
Lemonade	.15		
Cantrell & Cochran ginger ale	.25		

THE AURORA KILLING

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD an article appearing in the Christian Century for May 15, 1929, entitled "The Aurora Killing."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE AURORA KILLING—A STUDY IN NEWSPAPER PRACTICE

By Paul Hutchinson

I. THE TRAGEDY

On the morning of March 26, 1929, the 865,000 purchasers of the Chicago Tribune saw this headline (headlines quoted in this study are in every case taken from final editions; facts given in the summary of the case are taken from the examination held by State's Attorney Carbary on the night of March 25, and later substantiated before the Kane County grand jury) stretching across the top of the first page: Dry Raiders Kill a Mother. The subsidiary headline, directly over the article thus sensationally announced, read: Aurora Woman is Shot; Husband is Beaten Down—Sheriffs Throw Gas Bomb into Home. At the same time, the 422,000 buyers of the only other Chicago morning newspaper of general circulation, the Hearst-owned Herald-Examiner, read a similar page-wide headline: Kill Mother in Dry Raid.

What had happened?

On the outskirts of the neighboring city of Aurora, in a settlement known locally as "the Hill," Joseph De King conducted a gas station. He lived next door to this station, his family consisting of himself, his wife, and his 12-year-old son. The station had been raided as a blind pig on December 3, 1928, and an automobile load of bottled liquor confiscated. George Stafford, found in charge, had confessed to a charge of bootlegging, and paid a fine of $250. Both De King and his wife had, according to affidavits made by deputies who conducted the raid, been present at the time, and had tried to "square things" with the deputies.

On the night of March 25 two deputy sheriffs, Anderson and Treadwell, and an investigator attached to the staff of the State's attorney, Hanson, were given a search warrant signed by Police Magistrate John Weber, of Aurora, authorizing them to enter and search the De King dwelling, and, if liquor was found, to confiscate it and arrest De King. The warrant was based on an affidavit signed by Boyd Fairchild, an investigator, affirming that he had purchased liquor in the De King house nine days previously.

The three deputies reached the De King house shortly after 8 o'clock. They were met by Stafford, who claimed to have no authority to admit them to the premises. He said that the owner, De King, was asleep upstairs. The officers asked the De King boy, who was present, to awaken his father and tell him of their mission. Mrs. De King was absent, visiting at a neighboring Catholic rectory.

While two deputies waited for De King, one went into the cellar and returned with a basket which contained about half a gallon of alcohol and some wine.

At about the same time De King came down the stairs. He was dressed only in his underclothes and was in a very ugly mood. He carried two .38-caliber revolvers. The deputies started to tell him of their warrant, but before the warrant could be read De King told them to put down the liquor which had been found, ordered them out of the house, vowed that he would kill them if they read the warrant, followed them to the door, and shouted: "Don't ever come here again or I'll shoot, and I don't mean maybe. If you don't think these guns are loaded, I'll show you." Whereupon he fired in the air.

The deputies, realizing that they had a dangerous man with whom to deal, divided their forces. Hanson believed that if Peter De King, Joseph De King's brother, who is alleged by some in Aurora to be close to the center of the illicit liquor traffic in that city, could be secured, he would be able to persuade Joseph De King to submit to arrest. Hanson accordingly went to the near-by Aurora to find Peter De King and bring him to his brother's house. The other two deputies went to the county seat, Geneva, which is about 7 miles distant. There three other deputies were secured. One of them was Roy Smith, a motor-cycle policeman attached to the sheriff's office. These five deputies, convinced that they were dealing with a dangerous man, equipped themselves with bullet-proof vests, revolvers, sawed-off shotguns, and tear bombs—the usual police equipment for dealing with riots. They thereupon returned to the De King house.

In the meantime Mrs. De King had returned home; Hanson had found Peter De King and the two had gone to the house. After some parley, during which Hanson and Peter De King managed to convince Joseph De King that they meant him no harm, they were admitted. There were at this time, in a back room of the De King house, which is a sort of combination dining room and kitchen, Joseph De King, Mrs. De King, the De King boy, Hanson, and Stafford. There were at least three guns visible—the two De King had shot at the first visit of the deputies, and an automatic revolver which disappeared during the subsequent confusion and has never been located. Hanson sat at the table with the De Kings, drinking some wine which they offered in an attempt to convince them of his friendship, while at the same time attempting to persuade Joseph De King to submit to arrest. He believes that he had almost succeeded in that attempt, and it had been suggested that Mrs. De King telephone a lawyer, Robert A. Milroy, and arrange to have her husband released on bond as soon as he had surrendered and been booked.

At this point, however, the five deputies returned from the county seat, knowing nothing of what Hanson had done. Three of them went immediately to a side door of the house, opening into the room in which the group was sitting. The door was open. Seeing the deputies outside the door, Joseph De King leaped to his feet and confronted them with leveled revolvers, swearing that he would kill the first man who stepped over the threshold. Mrs. De King remained at the telephone. The others were transfixed. The deputies halted just outside the door.

In the meantime Smith, seeing the front door open, had entered through it. This door gave admittance to a glassed-in porch running across the front of the house. From it Smith stepped through another open door into the living room. On the other side of the living room he saw, practically filling the doorway leading into the next room, the figure of Joseph De King, the man he had come to arrest, standing with his back to the approaching Smith, with his guns leveled on Smith's fellow deputies, and declaring with oaths and curses that he would kill them if they advanced.

Not wishing to shoot De King, but being determined to arrest him, Smith turned his shotgun around and hit De King a smashing blow over the head. The blow was so hard that the gun's butt was splintered. De King fell senseless. He fell forward into the room, his guns dropping by his side at a point somewhere near his hips (according to the later story told by the De King boy) or near his knees (according to Smith).

Immediately the room was in confusion. Hanson has testified that he "beat it," and that seems to have been the main idea of Peter De King and Stafford. Mrs. De King, however, ran forward from the telephone stand, ran around the prostrate body of her husband, and snatched for one of his guns. Smith, backing away from the confusion caused by his knocking out Joseph De King, says that she actually reached and grasped a revolver and was about to fire it at him when he fired his shotgun at her hand. The testimony of the De King boy, given that same night at the hearing conducted by the State's attorney, was:

"Q. When your father was hit did your mother do anything? Just tell us what she did.—A. As soon as the man hit him over the head she ran like she was ready to pick up the gun, but she didn't get about that far; she was——

"Q. Wait a minute. About that far [indicating]?—A. No.

"Q. Well, within about 6 inches of the gun?—A. Yes.

"Q. Then what did she do?—A. She looked at the man to see where he was running, and when she saw he was turning around, was going to shoot, she tried to jump away, but the man got her."

Mrs. De King was fatally wounded by the shot from Deputy Smith's shotgun. She made her way across the room, out the side door, and finally fell in the yard outside. There she was picked up and placed in an automobile, but she died before the drive to the St. Charles Hospital in Aurora could be completed.

In the meantime Smith, having fired and not knowing in the confusion what other persons there might be in the kitchen, was backing toward the door through which he had entered when he slipped on a rug and fell. At that instant the 12-year-old boy darted out from some corner where Smith had not seen him, picked up one of the revolvers lying by his father, and shot the deputy, the bullet shattering the knee and ranging up through the leg. Smith managed to drag himself to the front door, out of which he fell. The boy fired twice, examination of the gun showed, but the cartridge failed to discharge on the second pull on the trigger.

During all this confusion Deputy Treadwell had remained beside the car on the highway. Hearing the shooting, seeing the men running out

of the side door, seeing the wounded woman follow them, and then seeing the wounded Smith fall out of the front door, he grasped a tear bomb and went to the glassed-in porch to investigate. Peering in he saw only the prostrate Joseph De King, whom he mistook to be crouching on the floor awaiting a chance to renew the shooting. Treadwell therefore flung his tear bomb through the window, meaning thereby to render innocuous Joseph De King and any others who might be in the house. That was the end of the struggle.

Having taken Mrs. De King, Smith, and Joseph De King to the hospital, the deputies immediately reported to the State's attorney, George D. Carbary. Mr. Carbary immediately came from his home in Elgin to the office of the chief of police, A. G. Wirz, of Aurora. All the witnesses except Deputy Smith were brought to this office, where Mr. Carbary took their statements as to what had happened. The examination was taken down by a court reporter. It began at 10.45 p. m. and continued until 2.30 a. m. the next morning. The testimony of the De King boy, already quoted, proved the most important part of the examination, and the last portion of the examination consisted of a trip to the De King home, where the boy reenacted the entire scene. The boy's oral testimony was given at 12.15 p. m. Every fact contained in this account of the tragedy was, according to State's Attorney Carbary, available to the press at 2.30 a. m. Most of the facts were available before 1 o'clock. (We give these hours in order to show that there was time in which to transmit the full story to the Chicago newspapers before the final editions of those papers went to press.)

II. THE FIRST REPORTS

Here was a terrible human tragedy, enacted between 8 and 9.30 in the evening. Here were the facts available before 2.30 a. m.; most of them by 1 o'clock. How did the morning newspapers of Chicago, which had the first chance to inform the public, discharge their responsibility? We have already quoted the headlines used. In order to give opportunity to contrast these facts with the newspaper treatment we now quote the entire news story printed in the Tribune for March 26, since this was essentially the story that went out to the press of the Nation and world:

"Dry raiders in Aurora killed a woman last night as she was telephoning to an attorney for help; they clubbed her husband into unconsciousness and terrorized a 9-year-old boy so that he seized a revolver and shot a deputy sheriff in the leg.

"The raiders claimed they had a search warrant to search the dwelling, and they pointed to a half gallon of wine found on the premises as justification.

"The raid was in pursuance of the policy of State's Attorney George D. Carbary, who promised to dry up Kane County, and who has made 72 arrests for prohibition violations since December, obtaining fines of from $100 to $1,500 in each case.

"The victims of last night's exploit were Mrs. Lillian De King, 43 years old, who is dead; her husband, Joseph, whose scalp was lacerated; and their son Gerald. The De Kings lived on Aurora Road, a quarter mile out of the city of Aurora.

"The raiders, led by Deputy Sheriff Roy Smith, called at the De King home about 9 p. m. Smith said they were sent there by Sheriff Leslie Urch on orders of Assistant State's Attorney Carlton Shults.

"According to Smith, the deputy sheriffs were met at the door by De King, who had a gun, and who told them he wouldn't let them in. Smith said, as he had only two men with him, he went back to the city for reinforcements and returned with three additional deputies.

"The house is a story-and-a-half frame dwelling, with an oil station occupying the front of the lot. The De Kings occupied the entire building, and, according to neighbors, bore a good reputation in their community.

"Smith said his men finally surrounded the house and he called to all inside to surrender. Failing to get a response, he threw in a mustard-gas bomb, which would force all inside to come out.

"Observations later were that he could not have waited for them to come out, as the door was broken in. The raiders are declared to have met De King at the door, felling him with blows on the head. Their explanation of the shooting of Mrs. De King was that "she must have been in the line of fire."

"Attorney Robert A. Milroy, formerly an assistant United States district attorney, who lives in Aurora, reported later that he was called on the telephone by Mrs. De King, who was pleading frantically for help of some kind.

"'I heard her calling "help," and then I heard what sounded like a shot,' he said. 'Then came a scream and the wire went dead. I couldn't get any response, so I hurried over there.'

"It was when his mother fell, the raiders related, that the boy, Gerald, took part. Seeing his mother shot down and probably dead, and his father stretched out on the floor, he picked up a revolver and shot Deputy Sheriff Smith in the leg.

"They took Mrs. De King to the St. Charles Hospital in Aurora, but she was dead when the automobile arrived there. The husband, too, was taken to the hospital, revived, and then thrown into a jail to await questioning by State's Attorney Carbary.

"Attorney Milroy found the place vacant. He made inquiry about the boy and was told Gerald had been taken to the home of his uncle, Peter De King, who lives in Aurora.

"Peter De King said he had been called to the home after the first visit of the three deputy sheriffs and was present when the six returned with their gas bombs and their guns. He had his nephew at his home but a few minutes when deputy sheriffs came and took the boy to the prosecutor's office for questioning.

"Assistant State's Attorney Shults, who ordered the raid, said the De King home had been a speakeasy for two years. Neighbors said they did not know it as such. Shults said that soon after Carbary became State's attorney last December he raided the oil station operated by De King and found 60 or 70 pints of whisky there and that at that time De King was fined $250.

"Shults claimed that he had recently secured evidence of sales of liquor at the place and that he had obtained a warrant. The De King brothers say they were not told of a warrant, nor did they see one.

"Other attorneys said it has been easy to get search warrants in Kane County recently. Where formerly it was almost impossible to get a warrant to search a private home at night, under the prohibition law it is easy, one judge's signature being sufficient, where formerly two judges had to sign to make it effective.

"A late statement coming from Carbary's office was that Smith went to the De King home about 9.45 o'clock to serve the warrant and that he obtained entrance and that Gerald, the only son, went upstairs and woke his father and, telling him of the deputy sheriff's presence, De King came down, Smith reported to Carbary, and drove him out of the house with a shotgun.

"'Then Smith went back to town and got reinforcements, bullet-proof vests, machine guns, shotguns, and gas bombs,' Assistant Shults declared. 'Returning, he stationed men at the front and rear and forced his way into the house.

"'De King met him at the door with two guns. Smith hit him over the head and he fell, his guns flying to each side of him. Mrs. De King stooped over to pick up one of her husband's guns, and Smith opened up on her. Then the boy picked up the other gun and shot Smith, breaking his right leg.'

"The prosecuting officials hesitated to declare that Smith was right in firing at a woman. They said he had been considered as a level-headed man, a good enforcement officer. He has led many raids since Carbary was elected on a platform of prohibition enforcement.

"Charles Abbott had been State's attorney of the county for many years, and he openly proclaimed his objection to prohibition enforcement. His county was liberal, he said, and he did not believe in enforcement, and there was none until after Carbary defeated him in the primary of a year ago. Carbary started raiding even before he assumed his office, and Kane County residents say he has practically dried up what formerly was an oasis."

It is at once apparent that this news story makes no use of the facts developed in the official examination conducted by the State's attorney of Kane County. It does, however, mention certain sources of information—the deputy sheriffs, Smith, neighbors, Milroy, Peter De King, Shults, "other attorneys," and "Carbary's office." Yet study of the quotations attributed to these sources quickly shows that they could not have been responsible for many of the statements given in the Tribune. Here are at least seven items that are obviously misreported:

1. The statement accredited to Smith that he led the deputies at the time of their first visit to the De King home. Smith was not present on that visit, as everyone connected with the affair has always stated and testified.

2. The statement accredited to Smith that the deputies were met at the door by De King. All statements and testimony by all participants have united in saying that De King was upstairs, supposedly asleep, when the deputies first arrived.

3. The statement, apparently accredited to Smith, that on the second visit he called to those inside the house to surrender. Neither the deputies nor any of the other witnesses has ever mentioned such a call.

4. The throwing of the mustard-gas bomb by Smith as a preliminary attack. The bomb—it was a tear-gas bomb of the type generally used by police—was not thrown by Smith and was not thrown until much later in the proceedings. Deputy Treadwell, who threw it, avowed the act and its purpose from the start.

5. The statement accredited to Shults, or "Carbary's office," that Smith was present on the first attempt to serve the warrant. Both Shults and all other members of the State's attorney's staff knew from the first that this was not so.

6. The statement attributed to Carbary that De King used a shotgun to drive away the deputies. The deputies knew well what De King used and it was no shotgun.

7. The statement attributed to Shults that De King met Smith at the door at the time of the second raid. De King never saw Smith; all the deputies and De King maintained that from the start.

Much more important than these mistakes in details, however, was the failure to include, anywhere in the story, any intimation that the first shooting of the night had been done by De King at the time of the

first visit by three deputies. This fact, although clearly stated in the Aurora Daily News-Beacon in its first issue following the tragedy, was not reported in the Chicago press until it made up a part of the testimony at the coroner's inquest. Surely, in seeking to understand what happened at the De King home on the night of March 25, the public was entitled to know that the officers of the law were confronting an armed man who had not only threatened to shoot, but had actually shot on one occasion that night.

It is perhaps fair to the Herald-Examiner to say that, although its report followed in the main the lines of the Tribune story, there were several minor points in which it was more accurate—such as in correctly stating the age of the boy—and two pertinent facts were more adequately treated:

1. "Earlier in the evening he (De King) had succeeded in driving the men outside at the point of a pistol." This is certainly nearer to giving a correct understanding of what happened at the time of the first visit by the deputies, although it, too, is silent on De King's shooting.

2. "With a scream Mrs. De King ran forward and snatched one of the guns from the floor, according to Smith. As she was rising, thrusting the weapon toward Smith, he fired. She died instantly." This is substantially Smith's testimony and had an important bearing in relation to his plea of self-defense. It was buried near the end of the Herald-Examiner's story, but it was there.

III. THE MANUFACTURE OF A MYTH

With such initial reports planted in the public mind—a peaceful woman shot while at her telephone by brutal deputies invading a quiet home—it is of interest to see how this mythical version of the De King tragedy was developed by the Tribune and its Hearst-owned allies of the Chicago press, and how impotent the two evening newspapers which are in sympathy with law enforcement were to stem the tide of popular passion.

The tragedy occurred on the night of March 25. On the afternoon of the next day the Aurora Daily Beacon-News printed its 3-column story, which contained every important fact, and was obviously designed to set the whole case before the Aurora public without partisanship. Not a Chicago paper reproduced this local report, neither were its facts used to any great extent in the Chicago press.

The two Chicago evening papers which may be accounted as dry—the Post is avowedly dry and the News is at least fully committed to the enforcement of the law—tried to deal with the tragedy by minimizing its importance. Evidently it did not occur to them that the reports in the morning papers might be distorted. They therefore adopted the newspaper device of putting the story on inside pages and under single-column headlines. They maintained this policy until the coroner's jury recommended that Deputy Smith be held to the grand jury for manslaughter. After that the pressure became too heavy and the De King case moved to their front pages.

In the meantime, however, the morning papers went about the task of building up a romantic character for the De Kings, and especially for the De King boy, who had shot Deputy Smith. Within a few days the condition of Smith's wound had grown so grave that his life was despaired of, but this fact was scarcely noted in the Chicago press. The Tribune led in the effort to present the De King boy as a prodigy of modest valor. On the morning after the publication of the full facts in the Aurora newspaper, instead of presenting those facts in modification of its original report, the Tribune used this banner headline across its front page: "Son Tells How Drys Killed." Under this there followed an example of supersob writing, of which these opening paragraphs are a fair sample:

"As dusk fell across the Fox River at Aurora last night Gerald De King, 12 years old, who on Monday night wounded a deputy sheriff after he had seen a man knock down his father and shoot his mother to death in the kitchen of their home, sat alone with his father in a darkened room at the home of an uncle.

"Outside along the river front his four stocky De King uncles, known, with his father, as the "fearless De King boys," who have grown up in Aurora and have families of their own, patrolled up and down before the house. For a mile and a half incensed home owners along Aurora Road, neighbors and friends of the mother, whose life ended in a round of shotgun slugs fired in the name of prohibition, walked along the pavement and stood in groups talking of the slaying.

"Inside the uncle's home, when his aunt switched on the light, Gerald arose and with dignity stood looking at his visitors. A slim lad, fair, with blue eyes, dressed in the same sweater and knickers he was wearing when the dry raiders broke into the house Monday night. He was quiet. Faint red rims about his eyes were the only evidences of his own emotion, but he did not remove his hand from the shoulder of his father, who, thick set like his brothers, his bruised head circled with bandages, lay upon a couch."

The story continued in this same vein, most of it in the form of direct quotation on the part of Gerald De King. The crux of the matter was given in this form:

"I knew the other officers, but I didn't know this one. They said his name was Smith. He knocked his gun over dad's head, and he fell down like he was dead, and then this same fellow shot mother at the telephone. She was sitting there, and she pitched forward, crying. One hand kept holding onto the table. I couldn't stand any more and I got dad's gun off the floor and fired."

Seeing a chance to capitalize the event for its own glory, the Tribune likewise started a fund to provide an education for the De King boy. The fact dropped from view that the boy's father is not in straitened circumstances, and that some of his four uncles are reputed to be exceedingly well to do, which would seem to make it likely that he would be given by his own family all the education he desired. The collection was carried on as a daily feature for several weeks, reaching the total of $1,948.12 on April 19, which is the last accounting noticed.

IV. THE DE KING RECORD

In the meantime, however, some of the facts concerning De King's past record were coming out. Needless to say, they did not appear in the Chicago morning newspapers that were committed to depicting the De Kings as martyrs to dry ruthlessness and bigotry. But the dry evening papers made passing mention of the raid on the De King filling station in December, and its outcome. And on March 29 the Carroll County Mirror-Democrat printed a complete story of the arrest of De King for bootlegging in the town of Lanark, his conviction, his sentence of $500 fine and 90 days in jail, and his serving of that sentence. The sheriff of Carroll County, recalling the incident, was quoted as testifying to the good qualities of Mrs. De King, who visited her husband during his term in jail, but speaking of De King himself as a "hard case."

Except for a passing reference in the Herald-Examiner, this episode in De King's past found no reference in the Chicago papers, either wet or dry, until it came out in connection with his appearance before the grand jury, approximately a month later. Then it was printed that he had also been convicted and fined for a liquor offense by the Federal court in Chicago. Why the dry newspapers of Chicago made no use of these facts during the time when public opinion was forming in the early days of the case remains a mystery.

The verdict of the coroner's jury, returned on April 2, recommended that Deputy Smith be held for manslaughter. This verdict was largely a result of the testimony of the De King boy, whose version of the affair given before the coroner's jury followed closely that in the Chicago morning papers, rather than that which he had given the night of the tragedy.

Then followed an interim period. During this, the close connection of De King with the illicit liquor trade was becoming more and more clear. The course followed by the Tribune and echoed in the other wet newspapers was therefore to direct attention away from De King himself and to center on (1) the credibility of the affidavit by Fairchild, on the strength of which the search warrant had been issued; and (2) the qualification of State's Attorney Carbary for taking part in the grand jury examination. A tentative attempt was also made to cast doubt on the legality of the warrant which the deputies were attempting to serve when threatened by De King, but this was soon dropped.

The helplessness of the evening papers before this treatment of the case by their morning contemporaries was illustrated during this period by their editorial pages. Thus the News said editorially: "Displays of reckless violence in the name of the law tend strongly to negative the beneficial effects of intelligent law enforcement." And the Post, which conducts a distinguished and aggressively dry editorial page, said: "Whatever the truth may be as to the allegation that De King was armed, the fact is that the only violence was employed by the deputies up to the moment when a frightened child seized a gun and used it effectively. * * * If the real lawbreakers were the supposed law enforcers in the De King raid, they should pay the penalty." It has already been shown that the premise on which this editorial rested was erroneous.

Yet while these dry newspapers were writing in this editorial vein and were again returning the De King story to their inside pages or refraining from mentioning it altogether—thus leaving the field to the Tribune and the Hearst press—the facts as to De King's past record and as to the events of the night of March 25 were easily available. The ministers of Kane County had no difficulty in getting at them. The Elgin, Geneva, and Aurora associations formed a special committee which adopted and gave to the press on April 12 a resolution. The important part of that resolution appeared in the Christian Century for April 24:

"In view of the fact that De King had a court record as a bootlegger and has served time, that he resisted the efforts of the officers of the law to serve the search warrants and threatened the lives of the officers, discharging a gun as a warning, and that Roy Smith, the officer who is said to have shot Mrs. De King, acted because he believed his life was threatened, and that the newspapers have not published all the facts, and that some have willfully distorted the facts, we therefore appeal to the general public to wait until the facts are disclosed at the trial before passing judgment."

Now this is the amazing thing about this resolution: Although it contained allegations of fact that certainly constituted news, and although it was sent to all newspapers, it was not mentioned in any part

of the Chicago press except the Tribune. That paper made it the text for an editorial, Justice in Kane County, which appeared on April 22, in which the whole statement of the ministers was held up to ridicule in this fashion:

"The 'facts' alleged by the ministers are stated with all the authority which adheres to men of their calling, but not one of the alleged facts has been proved and no evidence is cited in support of the allegations. The evidence adduced at and before the inquest does not bear out the account of the killing which the ministers have declared to be the true one."

At the grand jury hearing, every one of the facts presented in the ministers' resolution was substantiated.

V. BEFORE THE GRAND JURY

The case finally came to its climax before the Kane County grand jury. There it is not too much to say that the picture of a peaceful, law-abiding home, ruthlessly invaded by deputies riding roughshod over civil rights, and shooting down a defenseless mother as she tried to telephone for help, dissolved into thin air. There were numbers of witnesses who appeared to testify to buying liquor at the De King house over a long period of time. It was shown that De King went about armed; that his house was a veritable arsenal. It was shown that the deputies were merely attempting to do their duty; that De King resisted them with arms; fired; defied them to read their warrant or to arrest him. It was shown, both by the testimony of eyewitnesses, by that of the doctor who conducted the first post-mortem examination, and by X-ray photographs that Mrs. De King could not have been sitting at the telephone when shot; that she must have been either standing or stooping. It was shown that the boy's story had undergone a vital change between the night of the shooting and the inquest. It was shown that De King's story included events that happened when he was admittedly lying unconscious on the floor.

As a result, the jury not only refused to indict Deputy Smith, but it was generally reported that they would have indicted De King but for the personal advice of the State's attorney not to do so, on the ground that the death of his wife had overshadowed everything else. An indictment for perjury was returned against Fairchild. The case against him seems to hinge on the question as to whether liquor purchased through an agent can be sworn to as liquor personally purchased.

The treatment of the grand jury hearing by the Tribune was interesting from a journalistic standpoint. On the day before the hearing opened there appeared the editorial already mentioned, "Justice in Kane County." On the day the hearing opened the story was given the front-page banner "Urge dry killing true bills." But as the hearing proceeded and the trend of the testimony went more and more evidently against the interpretation which the paper had sought to establish, the story retreated to the inside pages. There on May 1, under a modest single-column head on page 3, the reader could, if he looked carefully enough, find the outcome of the whole thing: "Indict dry snooper in Aurora case; dry raiders O. K.—De King punished enough," Carbary says. On the next day the Tribune paid the case an editorial farewell: "Another shame for Illinois.—Kane County, by the conspiracy of its moralists and officials to prevent justice from having its day in court for the murder of a woman, takes on the color of Williamson in the map of Illinois." Curiously, this was precisely the observation credited to the Hon. Michael Igoe by the Herald-Examiner. Mr. Igoe is a member of the committee named by the wet speaker of the Illinois lower house to investigate the Aurora tragedy. (On April 3 the Ogle County Reporter quoted another member of the same investigating committee as holding that the citizens of Aurora would have been justified in hanging the deputies to the nearest light post.)

VI. OBSERVATIONS

As one travels about the region in which this tragedy occurred and sees how easily available all the materials were for a complete story of what happened, with its full background, it is impossible not to ask questions—questions such as these:

Why was so little made of the character of the neighborhood in which the tragedy occurred?

Why was the fact of De King's shooting on the first visit of the deputies so long in coming out?

Why was the fact of De King's previous convictions for bootlegging so long in coming out?

Why was the discrepancy between the boy's first story, given at the examination of March 25 and 26, and his story at the inquest not mentioned in the press?

Why was the serious, almost fatal, nature of the wound sustained by Deputy Smith not given prominence in the press?

Why was the resolution adopted by the ministers ignored?

Why were the facts in that resolution not used by the press?

And the list might be lengthened.

Again, a study of this case makes clear the disproportionate influence which newspapers first reporting a case have in fixing the public mind concerning that case. The De King shooting "broke" in the morning newspapers. Both the Chicago morning newspapers are wet. Both were able to give the story a certain slant—brutality by police officers leading up to an inexcusable shooting—which it retains in the public mind to this day. Had the story "broken" in the evening papers, it is safe to surmise that the armed resistance to officers, the De King threats and shooting, and the attempt of Mrs. De King to seize a revolver would have been given enough importance so that the public reaction would have been quite different. As it was, the idea of a mother, killed while seated at her telephone, was established. Although the testimony of the De King doctor, of the X-ray plates, and of most of the witnesses later disproved this story, the story was seized on early enough and emphasized loudly enough so that the dry evening newspapers of Chicago, which took up the case with evident reluctance, were finally forced to give it great prominence and make it a subject for editorial warnings against official lawlessness. So far as the raid itself was concerned, when the matter was presented to the grand jury, the slightest evidence of such official lawlessness vanished. This distorted frame, in which the whole picture was set, was largely owing to the fact of the first reports appearing in the wet morning papers without accompanying correction.

A little reflection will show the extent to which the dry evening newspapers of Chicago felt themselves at the mercy of the wet newspapers in which the original reports of the case had appeared. Those reports had seized upon the shooting of a mother as their emotional basis. According to them, it was not the wife of a man who was resisting arrest by force of arms, and who was herself reaching for a weapon, who had been killed; it was a mother. With this idea once established, no evening newspaper could have supported the deputies without laying itself open to the charge of condoning the murder of a mother. And that would have involved shouldering a popular onus which no newspaper would be willing lightly to incur.

Finally, it should be said that it is not the purpose of this study to detract in any way from the sense of profound shock and regret which the community has felt at the death of Mrs. De King. Whatever her connections with her husband's liquor operations—and they may have been very slight—no community wants to see its laws enforced at any such price in human life. It is the testimony of the deputy that he fired at Mrs. De King's hand, which he testified had already gripped a revolver, and which her son declared was within 6 inches of the gun. The grand jury of Kane County believed that the deputy was justified in thinking his life in danger, and in firing as he did. Whether others will reach that same conclusion can not be foreseen. It seems established beyond reasonable doubt that on the night of March 25, the deputies—

Tried to execute a regularly drawn warrant on Joseph De King;

Were threatened with death by him;

Were driven off with firearms;

Were shown that his firearms were in working order by seeing them fired;

Returned to complete their duty in the face of De King's threat;

Tried to overcome De King's resistance, and did, without resort to shooting;

Shot when one of their number considered his life in peril.

In view of all this, what has the intelligent newspaper-reading public to say as to the character of a journalism that is responsible for such a newspaper picture as was given of this tragedy?

And what does this example of journalism suggest as to the credibility of the wet press when dealing with any event in which the operation of a law it is bound to discredit is involved?

FARM RELIEF—STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT HOOVER ON SENATE VOTE

Mr. ODDIE. Mr. President, I ask that there be printed in the RECORD a statement of the President on the vote on the farm bill in the Senate yesterday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT ON FARM RELIEF CRITICIZING SENATE FOR VOTE ON THE RELIEF MEASURE

WASHINGTON, June 11.—President Hoover's statement on to-day's vote in the Senate on the farm relief bill follows:

"The vote in the Senate to-day at best adds further delay to farm relief, and may gravely jeopardize the enactment of legislation. In rejecting the report of the Senate and House conferees, which report was agreed to by Members of both parties, the Senate has in effect rejected a bill which provides for the creation of the most important agency ever set up in the Government to assist an industry—the proposed Federal farm board, endowed with extraordinary authority to reorganize the marketing system in the interest of the farmer; to stabilize his industry and to carry out these arrangements in conjunction with farm cooperatives, with a capital of $500,000,000 as an earnest of the seriousness of the work. It is a proposal for steady upbuilding of agriculture onto firm foundations of equality with other industry and would remove the agricultural problem from politics and place it in the realm of business.

"The conferees' bill carried out the plan advanced in the campaign in every particular. Every other plan of agricultural relief was rejected in that campaign, and this plan was one of the most important issues in the principal agricultural States and was given as a mandate by an

impressive majority in these States. Subsidies were condemned in the course of the campaign, and the so-called debenture plan—that is, the giving of subsidies on exports—was not raised by either party, nor by its proponents.

"No serious attempt has been made to meet the many practical objections I and leaders in Congress have advanced against this proposal. It was not accepted by the House of Representatives and has been overwhelmingly condemned by the press, and is opposed by many leading farm organizations. For no matter what the theory of the export subsidy may be, in the practical world we live in it will not bring equality, but will bring further disparity to agriculture. It will bring immediate profits to some speculators and disaster to the farmer.

"I earnestly hope that the Congress will enact the conferees' report and allow us to enter upon the building of a sound agricultural system rather than to longer deprive the farmer of the relief which he sorely needs."

KANAWHA RIVER BRIDGE, WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I report back favorably with amendments from the Committee on Commerce the bill (S. 1452) to authorize the State of West Virginia to acquire a bridge over the Kanawha River at Cabin Creek, in said State, and to acquire the right to construct a bridge over said river at or near St. Albans, in said State, and I submit a report thereon (No. 31). The Senators from West Virginia consider this matter very urgent and important, and I ask for the immediate consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The amendments were, on page 1, line 5, after the word "bridge," to insert "being"; in line 6, after the word "at," to strike out "or near"; on page 2, line 1, after the name "Secretary of War," to strike out the word "on" and insert "under dates of"; in line 2, after the figures "1928," to insert "and April 23, 1928, respectively"; in line 8, after the word "at," to strike out "or near"; in line 15, after the name "Secretary of War," to strike out the word "on" and insert "under dates of"; in the same line, after the numerals "1928," to insert "and May 19, 1928, respectively"; in line 23, after the word "the," to insert "Chief of Engineers and the"; and in line 22, before the word "before," to strike out "and Chief of Engineers," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the State of West Virginia, by its State bridge commission, be, and is hereby, authorized to acquire, maintain, and operate the bridge being erected over the Kanawha River at Cabin Creek and the approaches thereto in said State, and that said bridge shall be deemed a lawful structure if constructed in accordance with the plans and location approved by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War under dates of April 20, 1928, and April 23, 1928, respectively, and in accordance with an act approved May 1, 1928, authorizing the construction of said bridge by the Cabin Creek Kanawha Bridge Co., its successors and assigns.

SEC. 2. The State of West Virginia, by its State bridge commission, is authorized to acquire the right to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge over the Kanawha River at St. Albans in said State and the approaches thereto under an act approved May 1, 1928, authorizing the St. Albans Nitro Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate said bridge, and said bridge shall be a lawful structure if constructed in accordance with the plans and location approved by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War under dates of May 14, 1928, and May 19, 1928, respectively, and in accordance with the last-mentioned act.

SEC. 3. Both of said bridges shall be subject to the conditions and limitations of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, other than those requiring the approval of plans, specifications, and location by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War before the commencement of construction.

SEC. 4. The times for commencing and completing the construction of the said bridge at or near St. Albans are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 5. If tolls are charged for the use of said bridges, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridges under economical management and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the amount paid by the State for the bridge at or near Cabin Creek and the cost to the State of constructing the bridge at or near St. Albans, including reasonable interest and financing cost, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed 25 years from the completion of the bridge at or near St. Albans. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, the two bridges shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridges and their approaches under economical management.

SEC. 6. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the State of West Virginia to acquire a bridge over the Kanawha River at Cabin Creek in said State and to acquire the right to construct a bridge over said river at St. Albans in said State."

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, I desire to make a very brief statement and to ask unanimous consent to have an article printed in the RECORD.

It has been very gratifying to all those who are interested to note the rapid increase in the sentiment for world peace and disarmament. The way the great nations of the world have ratified the so-called Kellogg peace pact can not but prove the sentiment for world peace throughout the world.

The recent election in Great Britain, the campaign preceding which was waged largely on world peace and disarmament, can not but show how the sentiment in Great Britain is on world peace.

Our treaty for the renunciation of war has been adhered to by the nations. That treaty, like all treaties of whatever nature, whether they tend toward war or peace, is a scrap of paper unless it is backed by an intelligent public opinion. The peace treaty is a solemn pledge to renounce war for all purposes, but to give full legal sanction to the expression of sentiment back of this treaty we must amend the Constitution.

I have reintroduced Senate Joint Resolution 100 of the Sixty-ninth Congress and Senate Joint Resolution 1 of the Seventieth Congress. It is now Senate Joint Resolution 45, and provides for the outlawing of all war by the United States. It will bring our Constitution in line with the spirit of the solemn pledge we have given to other nations that we will not use war to settle our controversies.

It is a definite, uncompromising repudiation of war by the United States. It makes war an outlaw, depriving it, the enemy of law, of all legal sanction and privilege, of all the protection and support which our Constitution now gives.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD Senate Joint Resolution 45 and also a statement by the Women's Peace Union, of 39 Pearl Street, New York City, pertaining to this proposed amendment.

There being no objection, the joint resolution and the statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate Joint Resolution 45 (introduced in the Senate by Mr. FRAZIER, May 16, 1929)

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting war

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. War for any purpose shall be illegal, and neither the United States nor any State, Territory, association, or persons subject to its jurisdiction shall prepare for, declare, engage in, or carry on war or other armed conflict, expedition, invasion, or undertaking within or without the United States, nor shall any funds be raised, appropriated, or expended for such purpose.

"SEC. 2. All provisions of the Constitution and of the articles in addition thereto and amendment thereof which are in conflict with or inconsistent with this article are hereby rendered null and void and of no effect.

"SEC. 3. The Congress shall have power to enact appropriate legislation to give effect to this article."

STATEMENT OF WOMEN'S PEACE UNION

Senate Joint Resolution 45 is an amendment intended as an immediate and complete repudiation of war by the United States. It would embody in our fundamental law our conviction that violence and bloodshed are always wrong in principle and disastrous in practice.

All understand that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution. It is our contention that it is necessary now, without delay, for Congress to propose this amendment, for, so long as we give legal sanction to war and prepare for war, we are in constant danger of being committed to war, even without due process of law.

In the treaty for the renunciation of war we have made a solemn pledge never to use war. The treaty reads as follows:

"ARTICLE I

"The high contracting parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

"ARTICLE II

"The high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means."

We say, then, that war must be prohibited. The Women's Peace Union is convinced that there can be no compromise with war; it can not be reformed or controlled; it can not be disciplined into decency or codified into common sense; for war is the slaughter of human beings, temporarily regarded as enemies, on as large a scale as possible.

William Lloyd Garrison, speaking of war, said:

"It is not an abstraction which admits of doubt or uncertainty, but as tangible as bombs, cannon, mangled corpses, smoldering ruins, desolated towns and villages, rivers of blood. It is substantially the same in all ages and can not change its moral features. To trace it in all its ramifications is not a difficult matter. In fact, nothing is more terribly distinct than its career; it leaves its impress on everything it touches, whether physical, mental, or moral. Why, then, not look it in the face? Why look anywhere else?"

All war involves killing and maiming, hating and lying, violent coercion of body and soul. From these evils war can not be freed. They are of its essence. This is true no matter what the causes of the war may be; no matter what results it produces; no matter what provocation any participant may have had. For no circumstances can alter the intrinsic nature of war, its deceit and treachery, its wanton cruelty, its shameful compulsion of mind and conscience, its ruthless betrayal of courage and loyalty, its savage mutilation of youth and strength. While war is, these things must be.

All those who participate in war or in any way support war must be willing to destroy the lives of others; must be willing, as a means to this end, to commit, or at least to sponsor and encourage, every atrocity dictated by military necessity.

As long as the unspeakable criminality of war is sanctioned and provided for by the Government, for which we are responsible and of which we are a part, we can not be decent people, nor can we become a civilized nation. To be decent we must be healthy and normal in mind and morals. To be civilized we must abandon the ways of savagery. Decency is not compatible with the will to kill or with the deliberate preparation for killing, nor is civilization possible where organized mass murder is at all times either occurring or being actively prepared for by important departments of the Government.

Now, we claim and we believe that the abolition of war does not call for the millennium in respect to intelligence, culture, and morals. It represents merely the minimum requirements of decency and civilization. We therefore have decided that we must prohibit war.

Our next point is that a constitutional amendment is necessary in order to prohibit war, because war is now sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the Congress shall have power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy.

There is no limitation in the Constitution as to the purposes for which war may be declared. A war of conquest is legal, a war for any purpose whatever, or for no purpose, is legal if Congress declares the war. There is no restriction in the Constitution as to the methods of warfare. Tanks are legal, poison gas is legal, torpedoes are legal, and I suppose any modern atrocity of science will be legal if we find ourselves in another war.

Because of powers implied from the express powers of Congress we have found that the conscription act that makes men fight in violation of their conscience, in violation of their intelligence, is legal; the espionage act, which encourages neighbor to spy upon neighbor and friend upon friend, which punishes any criticism of war once war is declared, no matter how well merited or how intelligent that criticism may be, is legal. All this is part of the fundamental law of the Nation, a Nation which calls itself decent, civilized, and democratic.

I think perhaps I need go no farther in this discussion, having brought out these facts. The Constitution provides, however, that the President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and that a well-regulated militia is guaranteed to the States. The war powers that are granted or secured by the Constitution must remain in the Government until the Constitution is amended. There is no legal process except amendment by which war can be made illegal. An act of Congress can not change the Constitution; therefore the Congress can not take from itself and from the President the war powers granted by the Constitution. There they were put in 1789, and there they will stay until we amend the Constitution, although none of us now alive had anything to do with giving war powers to the Government.

Treaties with other countries can not take from the Government its war powers. Treaties can not change the Constitution. Any treaty can be nullified by an act of Congress of subsequent date, in so far as the two are in conflict.

This means that our treaty for the renunciation of war, known as the Kellogg peace pact, could be rendered void by an act of Congress declaring war.

It is evident, then, that no superficial method of outlawing war can be effective. The seeds of war are embedded deep in our Constitution. They must be eradicated before we can take the legal sanction from war.

Our first point is that war should be prohibited.

Our second point is that a constitutional amendment is necessary in order to prohibit war.

Our third point is that the United States can not hope to induce other nations to repudiate war while its own fundamental law sanctions and provides for war.

Our position is that international law will change and international machinery to prevent war will become effective when the laws and customs of the nations change. The adoption of this amendment will change our fundamental law and put us in a position to urge other nations to follow our example. Until we have taken this clear-cut, definitive action, we can not expect to influence the people of other countries. For, so long as we maintain a Navy and an Army, manufacture poison gas, and appropriate millions for preparedness, we can not expect the people of other countries to believe that we have repudiated war, or even that we admit it to be an unpardonable folly, a vile outrage and crime against humanity. The Kellogg peace pact makes it a crime against international law.

We do not need a substitute for war any more than we need a substitute for smallpox or cannibalism. A substitute for war would be simply another method of imposing the will of one nation upon another without regard to logic, equity, or human welfare.

It may be irrelevant at this point, but I wish to make it very clear we do not see any logic in the argument that war can be abolished only when a guaranty of safety under all circumstances can be given to all citizens of the United States. We take the position in our society and in our law that stealing is wrong. We do not guarantee that anyone who refrains from stealing will always have plenty of money. On the contrary, we say that he must starve and let his children starve rather than steal. It seems to us logical to take the same position about killing. Killing is wrong. We do not have to guarantee that all those who refrain from killing are always going to be safe under all circumstances. And I do not wish, in presenting this parallel, to give the impression that we think our present militaristic order does guarantee any safety whatever.

Our military prophets have pointed out that in the next war our cities may be destroyed, our lands laid waste, by the bombs of the enemy, no matter how many bombing planes we may have. We wish to challenge the tradition that armed forces do actually protect our lives; that the United States has used and will use armed forces only when our lives are actually threatened. Our position is, however, that we are opposed to war, even if war could accomplish what it pretends to accomplish, because it is a wrong method, and we do not believe the end justifies the means.

Beyond question we do need a principle of this type on which to base our relations with all peoples and all countries. We need also a method, in harmony with that principle, by which we can achieve our just ends; make secure our lives and liberties. This amendment opens the way to both the principle and the method. The principle is that human life should be held sacred. The method is nonresistance or nonviolent resistance; that is, the rejection of force and violence in favor of the application of the powers of the mind and the will to do justice.

Every normal action rests on the assumption that life is valuable, that it should be held sacred. It is in the interest of life, its preservation, its intensification, and its beauty that we till the fields, make clothing, raise buildings and decorate them, rear children and educate them, equip hospitals, train nurses, spend devoted lives in laboratories, that we practice and encourage the arts of music, painting, and sculpture. Any premeditated destruction of life, any deliberate impairment of the physical and mental completeness of an individual, is an abnormal act.

A government which learns to respect life will be a sane government, realizing the folly and wickedness of permitting, much less forcing, its citizens to indulge in the abnormality of war. It will know that life, in itself valuable, can be made rich and beautiful. It will understand that its citizens can never reach the highest point of development unless they abandon such ugly practices as killing, and the violation of the personality of others, and concentrate rather on creative, constructive activities. That is the kind of government we want, and that is the kind that we women intend to have. We demand that the people of the United States shall have the right to say whether they wish the war powers now in the Government to remain there or whether they wish to try the experiment—and frankly it is an experiment—of a government resting on the consent of its own citizens, the good will and trust of the

people of other countries. If we have confidence in our Government and our national principles, surely we can believe that they will stand on their own merits. This amendment is right in principle, and we believe that what is right in principle must be expedient in practice. Nevertheless, convinced as we are that war is wrong, we repeat that we are not willing to repudiate war only if and when it can be guaranteed to us that there is no risk in so doing. That to us seems contemptible.

For when has the United States put safety first? What is the use of our wealth and strength, the individual spirit we have always fostered, if we can not do what we all know in our hearts is the right thing to do?

War is a crime. We have condemned by international treaty recourse to war and given our word that we renounce war as an instrument of national policy.

Why should we continue in slavery to the idea that periodically we must commit that crime? In the last analysis no one can make us do this but ourselves, just as no one can free us from war but ourselves.

America was not discovered by a man who was afraid. The Pilgrims were not afraid. William Penn and the Quakers were not afraid. The men and women who went West in the prairie wagons were not afraid. They all took chances, surmounted difficulties, risked their all for the common cause. Surely, we can count on this same spirit to-day. It is our great national asset. We must not stifle it in fear, hate, and greed now that the time for the great adventure has come. For this is our hour. We must lead. Other nations will follow.

FLOOD CONTROL

Mr. HAWES. Mr. President, in the discussion this morning of the subjects which might come before the Senate at the present session the matter of flood control was mentioned as one which might be considered. I do not desire to take the time of the Senate now to discuss that question, but I desire to have printed in the RECORD an article appearing in the Engineering News-Record of May 23, 1929, from which I read the following:

Certain facts of wide implication are pertinently connected with the subject of the Missouri flood way, to which part of the present issue of Engineering News-Record is devoted.

I ask that the article be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Engineering News-Record, May 23, 1929]

SERIOUS ASPECTS OF THE CAIRO FLOOD PROBLEM

Certain facts of wide implication are pertinently connected with the subject of the Missouri flood way, to which part of the present issue of Engineering News-Record is devoted. The guarded statements of the article which we publish may not appear to picture a grave situation, but careful reading will disclose the contrary. The construction of the flood way is to be immediate, bids having been called for May 22. Should any reader living far from Missouri think the flood way none of his concern, he might recall that every engineer is concerned to the extent of at least $50 (a minimum estimate of what every family in the Nation must contribute to carry out the Mississippi River flood control), and that the very soundness of engineering method along the Mississippi and of public works administration in general is intimately involved.

The Birds Point-New Madrid setback, or Missouri flood way, was devised to protect Cairo from floods. It is proper to ask whether it will do so. It gives Cairo's levees a 12-inch freeboard, and whoever has seen wind-blown waves lapping over a levee at even 3-foot freeboard may easily interpret this 1 foot in terms of safety. The flood way gives this qualified degree of safety only in case of a "probable" extreme flood, not the possible extreme; and we may properly bear in mind that the unpredicted difference between what is thought probable and what is possible has often brought disaster to the Mississippi Valley, most recently in the great flood of two years ago, which laughed to scorn all the successively higher levee grades established in the past. It seems, then, that Cairo's levees will not be made safe by the flood way.

Quite apart from levees, Cairo's main danger lies in the inflow of water through its low ground, threatening destructive sand boils. Even this spring's so far mild floods have produced dangerous boils. The flood way will give no protection whatever from this hazard. If ever the hazard is elliminated by filling the city area, the flood way will have outlived its main usefulness.

Thus, safety is not fully attained even if the flood way operates as planned, and, of course, still less if it fails to do so. There is real likelihood of the latter contingency. Operation is based on a guessed-at flow factor through the broken, wooded country of the flood way, and on the hoped-for sufficiently wide washing out of the lowered levees at the head of the flood way, the so-called fuse plugs. In other words, artificial crevasse formation is depended on to bring the water into and out of the flood way, and the indeterminate but very low velocity of flow through wooded bottom lands is depended on to divert a volume large enough to lower the water plane within an accuracy of 12 inches. Unless these two guessed-at factors work out, the Cairo levees are overtopped.

The Cairo problem is intricate. So difficult was it regarded by the Mississippi River Commission after the 1927 flood that, while outlining a full project for the protection of the valley, the commission would not make a recommendation for this reach of the river, but advised more thorough study, requiring much longer time. The Chief of Engineers, however, put two weeks of study upon it and decided upon the floodway. It appears, from what is pointed out above, that the commission's attitude was wise.

In the past year, it will be presumed, the project has been thoroughly restudied and the Chief of Engineers' decision confirmed. Also the Jadwin-Jackson-Sturtevant board of review may have scrutinized the problem and verified the correctness of the solution. Unfortunately, neither presumption is true. The board of review admitted that it had not studied the best plan for protecting the valley, as it was directed to do, but had merely compared the Jadwin plan with part of the commission's project, indorsing the Jadwin plan in each point. Such study as has been given to the Missouri flood way during the past year by the field forces is confined to routine detail; the sufficiency or merit of the plan itself has not been reviewed, for the plan was prescribed. This is no reflection on the ability or sincerity of the engineers on the ground, but merely means that they worked under orders—the orders of a rigid military bureaucracy which permitted no excursion beyond the boundaries laid down.

An issue fully as broad as that of the efficacy of the plan is its economic value. What does it cost, compared with what it is intended to save? This also has not been studied. An area as large as a great Federal reclamation project is to be laid waste by the flood way, and most of this area at present is fertile land; but the economic loss of destroying this land and evicting its population has not been placed in the reckoning against other forms of relief for Cairo. In fact, even the cost has not been determined, and such effort as has been made to obtain a valuation of the land takings has been based on methods locally denounced—and apparently with some reason—as something near to sharp practice.

Thus the entire situation with respect to the Missouri flood way is in the highest degree unsatisfactory and regrettable. It can not forward the solution of the Mississippi problem, but it bears the threat of bringing obloquy on those who have dealt with it, and by reflex on other national public works.

For all these reasons the haste in putting the flood way under contract is unseemly. Since it would not be illogical to begin at the mouth of the river and progress upstream in providing increased discharge capacity for floods, time for study of the Cairo problem can readily be obtained. We shall continue to hope that this study will yet be made. If the Army engineers themselves do not reconsider their action, Congress, or even the President, will be warranted in halting the present proceedings.

Mr. HAWES. There appeared in the St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat on Sunday morning, June 9, 1929, an article headed "Dissatisfaction with Army Flood Control Project Expressed by Civilian Engineers," from which I read as follows:

Aside from the immediate concern felt by inhabitants of the region and by those who have a general interest in flood relief, the projected Federal solution of the problem of relieving Cairo, Ill., of the danger of inundation such as has occurred in the past is much discussed by the engineering profession in general.

I ask that the article be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

[From the St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat, Sunday morning June 9, 1929]

DISSATISFACTION WITH ARMY FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT EXPRESSED BY CIVILIAN ENGINEERS—FEDERAL PLAN FOR RELIEF AT CAIRO, ILL., REGARDED BY VARIOUS SOCIETIES AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS AS NEITHER FEASIBLE NOR PRACTICAL IN PRESENT FORM—ESPECIALLY APPOINTED BOARD OF REVIEW TO PASS ON BOTH GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL PROPOSALS TO ARRIVE AT BEST METHOD SUGGESTED

Aside from the immediate concern felt by inhabitants of the region and by those who have a general interest in flood relief, the projected Federal solution of the problem of relieving Cairo, Ill., of the danger of inundation such as has occurred in the past is much discussed by the engineering profession in general. And, according to reports made by the American Engineering Council, the superorganization of all the great engineering societies in the United States, and by articles appearing in technical magazines, the Federal plan as projected by United States Army engineers is not regarded as feasible or practical in its present form. An earnest endeavor is being made by various engineering societies to induce the Government to appoint a board

of review which shall pass upon the plans submitted both by Army and civilian engineers with a view to arriving at, if possible, the best method by which Cairo may be spared in the future, the problem in that Illinois city being the first to attract the attention of the Flood Control Commission.

Although Cairo is in Illinois, lying in a fringe of levees thrown up against the Mississippi River at its confluence with the Ohio, the problem of flood protection will have to be worked out on the Missouri side of the river due to topographical conditions. Therefore Army engineers some time ago were commissioned to work out a plan of drainage, and under the direction of Chief of Engineers Jadwin the so-called Missouri flood way has been recommended.

SUPPLEMENTARY LEVEE

The plan, in simple words, calls for the building of a flood way from Birds Point, directly across the Mississippi from Cairo, to New Madrid, Mo., a distance by river of approximately 70 miles, but about 35 miles overland. This setback levee would, according to Army engineer plans, carry the bulk of the overflow, but supplementing it would be a fuse-plug levee virtually following the course of the Mississippi but joining the setback levee at New Madrid for final disposition into the Mississippi, the river below New Madrid being deemed able to accommodate the overflow without added threat to residents along its banks.

This is the plan, roughly speaking, and so serious have been the objections to it by the engineering world that the awarding of contracts for actual construction in the Missouri flood way has been temporarily deferred by the Secretary of War, pending a possible review of the situation. One of the chief reasons why action was halted was due to a report recently submitted to the Committee on Flood Control of the House of Representatives by the American Engineering Council. The report stated that it is the belief of the committee that "sufficient study of the engineering and economic phases of flood control on the Mississippi River has not been made to justify the Federal Government in adopting any plan therefor; consequently, it would be a grave mistake to permit the letting of contracts for the construction of the Missouri flood way or any other controversial elements until the engineering practicability and economical feasibility are adequately studied by a nonpartisan and competent board of engineers."

LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN PLAN

"There is in the engineering profession," continues the report, "a marked and general lack of confidence in the plan adopted. Therefore your committee urgently recommends the creation by the Federal Government of a board of review, composed of nonpartisan and competent civilian engineers, with authority to develop the best possible solution of the Mississippi flood-control problem."

Whether such a board will be appointed has not yet been indicated by the authorities at Washington, but meanwhile much light on the subject has been thrown by the Engineering News-Record, probably the most conservative engineering publication in the United States. In its current issue it devotes both editorial and news space to what it terms the "First of the Mississippi Flood Ways, a Safety Valve for Cairo," and in no uncertain terms criticizes the "entire situation with respect to the Missouri flood way as unsatisfactory and regrettable in the highest degree."

"It can not forward the solution of the Mississippi problem," says an editorial, "but it bears the threat of bringing obloquy on those who have dealt with it, and by reflex on other national public works."

Pointing out that the proposed flood way is of interest to all taxpayers and not alone to the inhabitants of the affected area, the editorial continues:

DANGEROUS SAND BOILS

"The Birds Point-New Madrid setback, or Missouri flood way, was devised to protect Cairo from floods. It is proper to ask whether it will do so. It gives Cairo's levees a 12-inch freeboard, and whoever has seen wind-blown waves lapping over a levee at even 3-foot freeboard may easily interpret this 1 foot in terms of safety. The flood way gives this qualifies degree of safety only in case of a 'probable' extreme flood, not the possible extreme; and we may properly bear in mind that the unpredicted difference between what is thought probable and what is possible has often brought disaster to the Mississippi Valley, most recently in the great flood of two years ago, which laughed to scorn all the successively higher levee grades established in the past. It seems, then, that Cairo's levees will not be made safe by the flood way.

"Quite apart from levees, Cairo's main danger lies in the inflow of water through its low ground, threatening destructive sand boils. Even this spring's so far mild floods have produced dangerous boils. The flood way will give no protection whatever from this hazard. If ever the hazard is eliminated by filling the city area, the flood way will have outlived its main usefulness.

"Thus, safety is not fully attained even if the flood way operates as planned, and, of course, still less if it fails to do so. There is real likelihood of the latter contingency. Operation is based on a guessed-at flow factor through the broken, wooded country of the flood way, and on the hoped-for sufficiently wide washing out of the lowered levees at the head of the flood way, the so-called fuse plugs. In other words, artificial crevasse formation is depended on to bring the water into and out of the flood way, and the indeterminate but very low velocity of flow through wooded bottom lands is depended on to divert a volume large enough to lower the water plane within an accuracy of 12 inches. Unless these two guessed-at factors work out, the Cairo levees are overtopped.

PROBLEM INTRICATE

"The Cairo problem is intricate. So difficult was it regarded by the Mississippi River Commission after the 1927 flood that, while outlining a full project for the protection of the valley, the commission would not make a recommendation for this reach of the river, but advised more thorough study, requiring much longer time. The Chief of Engineers, however, put two weeks of study upon it and decided upon the floodway. It appears from what is pointed out above that the commission's attitude was wise.

"In the last year, it will be presumed, the project has been thoroughly restudied and the Chief of Engineers' decision confirmed. Also, the Jadwin-Jackson-Sturtevant board of review may have scrutinized the problem and verified the correctness of the solution. Unfortunately, neither presumption is true. The board of review admitted that it had not studied the best plan for protecting the valley as it was directed to do, but had merely compared the Jadwin plan with part of the commission's project, indorsing the Jadwin plan in each point. Such study as has been given to the Missouri floodway during the past year by the field forces is confined to routine detail; the sufficiency or merit of the plan itself has not been reviewed, for the plan was prescribed. This is no reflection on the ability or sincerity of the engineers on the ground, but merely means that they worked under orders—the orders of a rigid military bureaucracy which permitted no excursion beyond the boundaries laid down.

"An issue fully as broad as that of the efficacy of the plan is its economic value: What does it cost compared with what it is intended to save? This also has not been studied. An area as large as a great Federal reclamation project is to be laid waste by the flood way, and most of this area at present is fertile land; but the economic loss of destroying this land and evicting its population has not been placed in the reckoning against other forms of relief for Cairo. In fact, even the cost has not been determined, and such effort as has been made to obtain a valuation of the land takings has been based on methods locally denounced—and apparently with some reason—as something near to sharp practice.

"Thus the entire situation with respect to the Missouri flood way is in the highest degree unsatisfactory and regrettable. It can not forward the solution of the Mississippi problem, but it bears the threat of bringing obloquy on those who have dealt with it and by reflex on other national public works.

"For all these reasons the haste in putting the floodway under contract is unseemly. Since it would not be illogical to begin at the mouth of the river and progress upstream in providing increased discharge capacity for floods, time for study of the Cairo problem can readily be obtained. We shall continue to hope that this study will yet be made. If the Army engineers themselves do not reconsider their action, Congress, or even the President, will be warranted in halting the present proceedings."

The Engineering News-Record also contains an extended article on the Missouri floodway by W. W. De Berard, associate editor, who made an intensive study of the situation on the eve of its proposed construction. Although the article is technical in a sense, it gives a survey of the situation comprehensible even to those who are not engineers.

"At the head of the Mississippi River's alluvial valley lies the city of Cairo, Ill., almost ringed around by the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers," writes De Berard. "Here centers one of the most difficult and most bitterly disputed elements of the valley's flood protection. The Jadwin plan aims to protect Cairo by a by-pass channel on the west bank. How was it planned and what are the local conditions?

"Basic data for the design of the by-pass, known as the New Madrid flood way, in Missouri were obtained by the engineers of the Mississippi River Commission in surveys of the flood-way area last fall. One of the most controversial features of the whole project, this flood way has engaged the attention of engineers as to its adequacy, of Congressmen and State officials as to its legality, and of politicians as to its expediency. Work on the project has been hurried and bids have been received, although land for the setback levee is still in course of acquirement and information on which to work out a payment basis for flowage rights is still being gathered. The imminent danger to Cairo is the stated reason for this hurry, yet Cairo has been dry for over 700 years and the city's danger is greatest from sand boils through a leaky 'floor.' Boils, as well as caving sewers, developed in the recent mild flood crest, which was 8½ feet below the top of the surrounding levees.

"The officially adopted project calls for a flood way approximately 5 miles wide, from Birds Point, opposite Cairo, to New Madrid, a river

distance of 70 miles and a distance of 35 miles along the flood-way axis. It is to have a 'fuse-plug' inlet and outlet through sections of the present levee, which will be truncated to a level 5 feet below the top of the Cairo levees (which are at 60 feet on the Cairo gauge).

"Only meager data were obtainable when the general project was determined upon and aroused criticism. Even after the extensive surveys since made, the people (local residents and many engineers whom they have interested in the situation) are still of the opinion that an economic appraisal and a comprehensive review of the engineering solution are needed, and that these might reveal a far superior plan. Certain it is that no new economic survey was made by the flood-control board of engineers, and the hydraulic assumptions and recommendations seem essentially the same as those of the Chief of Engineer's original report to Congress.

THE PROBLEM

"Cairo lies within a ring of levees. In high-water periods the 16,000 people live in an empty reservoir surrounded by water 15 to 27 feet above its floor. For the future safety of Cairo against overtopping by possible floods of 2,250,000 to 2,400,000 second-feet three remedies are available, (1) raise the levees, (2) raise the entire city area, and (3) lower the flood plane. The last plan was adopted, probably for reasons not all of which can be called engineering. However, few projects are decided entirely from the engineering standpoint. At any rate a plan, this river bank, fuse-plug flood way plan is now considered beyond discussion in the offices of the Army engineers.

"The essential starting points of the detail calculations are: A maximum flood of 2,400,000 second-feet at Cairo and reduction of the flood plane at Cairo to at least 59 feet, or 1 foot below levee tops, and of the New Madrid flood plane to 51.5 feet on the Cairo gauge. Accordingly, the engineers had to figure backwater curves, beginning at New Madrid, and by cut-and-try procedure arrive at the stipulated Cairo height.

SURVEYS

"Ten miles of the flood-way length at its upper end are comparatively flat, and this is the critical section. Two minor ridges and a third major ridge (O'Bryans Ridge) cross the section almost at right angles. From the third ridge at the lower end of the section, the ground drops off some 15 feet, and thence downstream both ground slope and flood-way width increase sufficiently to eliminate the lower section at a controlling factor with respect to Cairo. Therefore in the upper stretch 1-foot contours were taken as far as the Missouri Pacific Railroad (Belmont division), while in the lower reaches only 5-foot contours were taken. In the upper stretch cross sections were plotted approximately a mile apart, across both flood way and river channel to the bluff or the levee on the Kentucky side. For the lower section similar cross sections were platted at 2-mile intervals.

"Not too much information exists as to the get-away of the water from these 1912 and 1913 crevasses. But there are definitely authenticated high-water marks on the road directly east from Charleston for a distance of approximately 12 miles above O'Bryans Ridge. Plotting the ground profile under this high-water stage gives a cross section of 305,000 square feet, which, flowing at a velocity of approximately 1 foot a second, would indicate a discharge of 305,000 sectional feet for the whole section. These rough figures are given because many engineers have felt that the restricted entrance provided for the adopted project is entirely too limited and the get-away too uncertain in the upper flat reaches, with the probability of increasing timber obstructions.

"Mainly, however, is the deduction as to a lowered gage at Cairo subjected to a question. The 1913 flood way lowered the Cairo gage 1.2 feet when discharging approximately the amount which it is now planned to by-pass. Will the adopted flood way produce any greater lowering? That is seriously questioned, and on this question hinges the whole justification of the Birds Point scheme!

"Certain it is that this phase of the matter should be studied more carefully than has been possible in the district offices under the restrictions of the adopted plan. What variants of the scheme are possible, and how might they improve the result? The cost of extra flowage rights, damage to the three railroads (some of which might be glad to be permitted to abandon unprofitable trackage), and the inconvenience to highway traffic from Cairo (which might as cheaply be safeguarded by better and higher levees in Illinois) all should be balanced against the necessity of surer operation of the flood way and the possibility of raising the fuse-plug levee grade. More protection would accrue to the farmers in the flood way if the period between fuse-plug operations were lengthened.

THE SETBACK LEVEE

"The setback levee which delimits the flood way on the west follows southwest along the Cotton Belt Railroad. At Wyatt it swings around the town, and at Samos it turns southerly to avoid the poor foundation disclosed by borings on the original line along the tracks. Below Samos the location depended on foundation and topography (e. g. to get on high ground around Four Mile Pond).

"Some question yet remains as to just how far to carry the lower end along St. John Bayou, since backwater at the high stages will have overtopped the main levee up to Hichman and backed up St. John Bayou nearly to the town of Sikeston along the Sikeston Ridge. Placing a floodgate 5 miles above New Madrid across St. John Bayou has been considered; it may be worth while later, when the land values to be protected become greater. Shortening the levee 4 miles would raise the backwater 3 feet and the Farrenburg levee would have to be raised, at a cost of $194,000, to prevent water crossing Sikeston Ridge into the St. Francis Basin. Although the shorter setback levee would be $720,000 cheaper, damage claims might offset this figure, and the shorter levee was not adopted.

"As to foundation, borings have been made at 1,000-foot intervals over the whole line. Under the superlayers is a fine sand with enough clay to make it extremely fluid but not enough to fill the voids. As this material under pressure flows badly, the levee has been located where a blanket of at least 7 feet overlies this sand.

"The right of way width chosen is 462 feet for the upper 17 miles and 660 feet for the remaining 18 miles. The crown grade of the setback levee is to be 1 foot above the flood plane (59 feet at Cairo and 51.5 feet at New Madrid). The crown width will be 10 feet; the slopes 3½ to 1 on the water side and enough on the back to inclose a 6½ to 1 seepage line.

DRAINAGE AND SILTING

"Much discussion has arisen over the decision of the engineers to build borrow pits on the land side of the setback levee from station 990 to 1640 (referring to stations on this engineer's map), the pits being used to care for intercepted drainage ditches. A main ditch 1 to 2 miles away from the levee would cost $300,000 more. This portion of the levee will lie almost entirely in backwater during the operation of the flood way to capacity, and as the head is not large the construction is not considered dangerous.

"There remains the fact that much money has been spent in this locality to fill up land-side borrow pits, which locally are considered hazardous due to horizontal seepage through a stratum of sand which underlies practically all of this area at elevations that will be reached by the depths to which the new drainage ditch will have to be carried to serve the existing ditches. Many of the latter have been filled in from 6 to 8 feet from these sand strata as well as from the side sloughing. Maintenance, cleaning them out, and restoring their depth is now overdue because of the uncertainties and straitened financial condition of the drainage districts. The landowners ask what agency will maintain the combined borrow pit and drainage ditch on Government property.

"Another maintenance question that appears to be of some moment is that of restoring the drainage ditches in the flood way following the operation of the fuse plug. A crevasse ordinarily fills miles of ditch with sand. Will the flow from the fuse plug be harmful? The original cost of the 100 miles of ditches in this area exceeded $1,000,000. Also there are 11 miles of 9-foot single lane and 6¼ miles of 16-foot double lane concrete road in the flood way (each with developed drainage), for which the State and county paid $440,000; no estimate of damage is available or has been set up.

"The Dorena crevasse, which occurred in the lower part of the flood-way region, opened into a timbered area, so that the sand flow was checked and deposited rapidly.

"However, it filled canals from local wash as far away as 5 miles. Last year I observed large drainage and roadside ditches more than 5 to 10 miles from the Mounds Landing crevasse bank full with sand and silt. From the standpoint of early deposition the timber barrier which flanks most of the 11½ miles of the fuse plug will be of decided help. But for the same reason it may reduce the water in flow and upset the whole flood-way calculation.

FUSE-PLUG LEVEES

"Entrance of water to the flood way is to be made by way of an 11½-mile section of existing levee cut down to Cairo stage 55, or 4 feet below the flow line of the 2,325,000 second-feet flood. It begins 1 mile below the approach of the new bridge, thus insuring no major disturbance from a crevasse nearer than that distance.

"Similarly, the outlet is by way of a 5-mile section of cut-down levee. This latter will have no effect on extreme flood stages at Cairo, since the lower end of the existing levee is below the computed flow line.

SUMMARY

"So much for the hydraulic and engineering features of the problem. After reviewing them, one can not escape the feeling that the project suffers from incomplete study and information. It is true that the detailed design work of the New Madrid flood way has been done very well; but no engineer is likely to be satisfied with the absence of basic data on flow coefficients.

"Certain human interest and economic problems crowd in on one's consciousness in traveling through the flood-way country.

"This region is extremely flat, with drainage toward the river for the few miles above O'Bryans Ridge, but below this point away from the river, as is typical of the great portion of the valley. Farms fairly well cared for are planted to wheat, alfalfa, corn, and cotton. Hogs and cattle are only fairly well represented. As classified by the Army engineers, the area includes nearly 53 per cent timber and cut-over lands and 45 per cent open lands. How these lands are to be valued equitably is a matter of some concern to both engineers and residents.

"Recently the engineers sent the land owners a card on which to note their own classification of their holdings and the assessed valuations. An airplane photographic survey is about to be made. From these sources, added to the field survey, the facts as to classification and total assessed valuations will be obtained; then damages will be estimated and settlement attempted, first by negotiation, and, if necessary, by court procedure.

"Actual values of lands in the flood way are extremely difficult to determine, since there is no market value and returns have been low in recent years. Actual investment deserves consideration. The owners of several of the best places stated that they had spent $100 to $150 per acre on clearing, tile drainage, and improvements, often exclusive of the original cost of the bare land.

"A large percentage of the farm land has been mortgaged, usually at $50 to $75 per acre. Loans coming due are being foreclosed unless part cash is put up. Large tracts are being taken over by insurance and loan companies and operated by farm managers. Two good crops at good prices will put many of these farms on their feet, but they will practically all be tenant operated, and the area will thus be lost to the home-making element.

"A Cairo banker when asked about these conditions, stated that all of southeast Missouri is in the same condition; few new loans are possible, and, indeed, the owners in the floodway are a better risk than those outside, since there is the prospect of actual cash forthcoming from claims. Others added that the claim moneys have long ago been encumbered by loans and the loan money spent beyond recall. The prospect that construction will bring in a lot of money is a poor reliance, and only the gas stations and personal-service merchants are likely to benefit materially, said an engineer. Thus does local opinion vary.

FARMING WILL DECREASE

"My own opinion is that the extent of future farming depends on many factors. At first the fuse-plug operator will not be controlling. The farmer will put in a crop, provided he has the money to do so. If bank money is tight and city credit stiff, the farmed acreage will shrink. Every adverse reaction due to a crevasse or to money stringency or crop failure will cause a further shrinkage in the next year's acreage.

"Federal land banks will not loan money in the flood way, and therefore individual farming will progressively go out. Insurance and loan company holdings will persist for many years, but the least profitable pieces and those affected by crevasse-filled ditches will be abandoned. No new cut-over lands are likely to be reclaimed. Owners of the present timberlands, such as the 20,000-acre tract owned by the Three-State Lumber Co. in the southern overflow area, west of the Dorena crevasse, will welcome any contribution from the Government, cut-off the timber, and then abandon the practically valueless land. All told, then, the salvage on the flood-way area will not be large.

"But besides this there are the near-by areas outside the flood way. Consequential damages to this territory will be considerable, and are most difficult to estimate. It is hard enough to estimate loss of trade territory and prospective business, but still harder to decide on compensation. The probable effect is illustrated by the present expectation that two typical towns, East Prairie (population 1,500) and Charleston (population 4,000), will lose one-third their population. The total business from the 2,500 people in the flood way may be estimated at from $500,000 to $750,000 per year. Shrinkage of town population will shrink values 25 to 50 per cent. Realignment of taxes and shifting from abandoned flood-way lands to lands outside will lay down another heavy burden on outside lands. Must not all these losses be set down in drawing up the economic balance sheet?

"The engineering investigations reveal a remarkable amount of excellent work by the engineers in the office of the Memphis engineer district of the Corps of Engineers. Col. F. B. Wilby is in charge of this district, but much of the hydraulic study has fallen to the lot of William Parkin, Blair Ross, and Henry Bloompot, civilian engineers in the general engineering division, of which Mr. Parkin is in charge. An area engineer, T. T. Knappen, has opened an office at Cairo with a large corps of office and field engineers, who have the field work and working drawings for the construction nearing the contract stage."

A vigorous protest against the final adoption of the Army flood-control plan has been set forth by the Missouri Flood Control Association and the Tensas Basin Flood Control Association through Lucius T. Berthe, their consulting engineer. A recent communication says:

"The awarding of contracts for actual construction in the Missouri flood way mentioned has been temporarily deferred by the Secretary of War pending a possible review of this situation. Almost equally doubtful are the effectiveness and economic advisability of the great flood ways proposed in the Boeuf and Atchafalaya areas. Senators and Congressmen from nine valley States recently joined in a request to the President for a review of these three controversial features of the plan prior to commencement of construction of same.

"The lack of confidence in either its effectiveness or equity as being carried out by the Army engineers appears widespread. This is especially true as related to the great engineering profession of the country and the flood-subject valley itself, with whom the present flood-control agency has gone bankrupt of public confidence.

"In the face of these facts, shall the present agency be permitted to rush the Nation blindfolded, so to speak, into an investment which will probably exceed a half billion dollars with such uncertainty of results? Should we not take at least one look before leaping into this abyss of certain failure? No private business would ever accept such hazard. Is there any reason why, regardless of Army ideals and discipline, the Nation should not exercise common prudence and business judgment in the expenditure of such a sum as is herein involved? Have we reached the point where the Chief of Engineers of the Army can discipline the Nation itself?"

RECESS

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate, in accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement hitherto entered into, now take a recess until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 3 o'clock p. m.), under the order previously entered, took a recess until to-morrow, Thursday, June 13, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, *June 12, 1929*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof; the world and they that dwell therein.

For he hath founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods.

Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? or who shall stand in his holy place?

He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart; who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully.

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate disagrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1) entitled "An act to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries," further insists upon its amendment to said bill disagreed to by the House of Representatives, asks a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McNARY, Mr. NORRIS, Mr. CAPPER, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. RANSDELL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

THE TARIFF BILL

Mr. BROWNING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by printing in the RECORD a chart and comments thereon prepared by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL], touching the effect on Tennessee of the pending tariff bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by printing a chart and comments thereon by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL]. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWNING. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I submit the following compilation of data and comments thereon touching the effect of the pending tariff measure on agriculture and manufacturing in Tennessee, prepared by my distinguished colleague, Judge CORDELL HULL.

The statement is as follows:

TENNESSEE

[1925 figures unless otherwise stated]

Total population, 1920, 2,337,885.
Total farm population, 1920, 1,173,316.
Value of farm lands and buildings, 1920, $1,024,979,000.
Value of farm lands and buildings, 1925, $759,426,000.

	Acres
Land in farms	17,801,000
Total crop land, 1925	7,588,506
Crop land harvested, 1924	6,209,428
Crop land idle or failure, 1924	1,379,078
Number of farms	252,669

The following receive no tariff benefits:

Tennessee crops, 1925, $195,200,000

	Value	Acreage
Cotton and seed (517,000 bales)	$48,133,000	1,173,000
Corn	56,284,000	3,162,000
Wheat	7,616,000	367,000
Oats	3,112,000	221,000
Barley	557,000	22,000
Rye	286,000	20,000
Potatoes	4,040,000	37,000
Sweet potatoes	4,536,000	36,000
Tobacco	16,045,000	479,000
Tame hay (1927)	26,430,000	1,162,000
Sorghum (value of sirup alone)	2,149,000	63,000
Strawberries	3,012,000	24,628
Apples	4,169,000	
Total	176,269,000	6,766,628
Crop land in 1925		7,588,506
Remainder for other crops (1925)		821,876

But several hundred thousand acres always lie idle and the crop fails on other thousands.

Such specialties as the following receive some tariff benefits:

	Value	Acreage
Peanuts (1928)	$677,000	21,903
Tomatoes (shipped)	1,285,000	13,888
Clover seed		2,000
Pecans (trees)		23,595
Soy beans	2,696,000	114,000
Onions		694

Tennessee produces a few millions dollars of other truck products and numerous fruits, but net tariff benefits in most instances are comparatively small or none at all. This is especially true when we consider the increased production and living costs due to general tariffs. At the most Tennessee only utilizes a few hundred thousand acres of the 7,588,506 acres planted to crops in the production of less than $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 of minor products that get any net tariff benefits. Peanuts, lettuce, tomatoes, clover seed, onions, soy beans, and a limited number of other minor products enjoy, at times at least, some tariff aid, which should be frankly recognized.

This small tariff help we have to compare with crops of $176,269,000 and more, raised on 6,766,628 acres and more that suffer enormous tariff penalties. More than 95 per cent of the State's acreage planted to crops and of their values experience no net tariff benefits but tariff injuries. In this 95 per cent of crop lands is where the farmer's capital is chiefly invested.

Livestock, 1925

Value of all livestock	$83,473,000
Livestock and its products receiving no tariff benefits:	
Lard and all hog products	9,138,528
Horses and mules	39,762,000
Total	48,900,528

As to cattle, the prices in the United States made no material increase after the tariffs of 1921 and 1922, but it was not until around 1927 that the price increase became really substantial. That tariffs were not a material factor in this price increase is testified to by the United States Secretary of Agriculture in his annual report for 1928, as follows:

"It was not until 1927 that market supplies of cattle were reduced sufficiently to cause a material rise in the general level of cattle prices. * * * From 1918 to 1928 the number of cattle was reduced by 15,500,000 head, and also 23,000,000 more American consumers were added by reason of increase of population."

This is high protective tariff authority. The cattle grower does recall that during the six years of these tariffs, from 1921 to 1927, he did not receive any satisfactory price increases. But even the small cattle raiser is taught high-tariff protection and taught to follow and support the manufacturers' embargo tariffs, which are effective in their benefits and which enable the manufacturer to eat up the farmers who receive small or theoretical tariff benefits on some of their products. Just here is room for a valuable mathematical calculation by the farmer. In order to secure moderate tariffs for certain agricultural products that are more or less benefited thereby, American agriculture is not called upon to stand for the existing structure of superprotection for a small segment of American manufacturers.

Value of cattle, 1925	$21,944,000
Value of sheep	1,940,000
Value of wool	399,562
Total	24,333,562
Total number of sheep in Tennessee	289,577
Number shorn	262,116
Wool derived—pounds	1,065,650

The wool averages less than 40 cents a pound and 4 pounds to the clip, compared with 9 or 10 pounds to the clip of the fine wool sheep mainly in the range and Western States. Our Tennessee wools are medium or coarse and sell for less than one-half the amount of the finer wools, which derive 90 per cent of the wool tariff benefits.

It is apparent that our small sheep owners, as in Tennessee, pay out more in tariff prices for woolen clothing for themselves and families than the small amount they derive from wool production. Theirs is a mutton and lamb proposition with wool as the incident. If the fine wool grower should have enough sheep to produce all the wool America needs, he would cause the market for mutton and lamb to be hopelessly glutted the year around.

If, however, we agree that the tendency of the cattle and sheep tariffs is to afford more or less benefits to the owners, especially during periods of scarcity or fluctuation of prices here and abroad, it is patent that such benefits are not comparable with those received by manufacturing industries. Just here is the point at which the farmer is often misled by the wholly false plea that tariffs benefit all alike.

Dairy products

Total value (1925)	$15,817,000
Butter made on Tennessee farms (1924)—pounds	32,461,000
Butter fat sold—do	5,209,000
Cream sold—gallons	698,000

For 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927 the dairyman in the eastern or competitive zone received an average tariff benefit on butter of slightly under 6 cents a pound, and also certain tariff benefits on milk and cream, especially in territory tributary to the Canadian border.

Tennessee in 1924 milked 350,578 dairy cows of a total in the United States of 16,511,235. To the extent that our local market for butter was influenced by the national central markets, the Tennessee dairyman derived tariff benefits from butter as above indicated. From these, however, he must deduct his general tariff losses. A serious problem just ahead is that of overproduction. This will measurably nullify tariff benefits.

Eggs

Total value of eggs	$11,067,000

The Nation produces near $500,000,000 of eggs, while imports and exports as well are near $7,000,000 a year. In this trade situation it is difficult to figure out any substantial tariff benefits for eggs.

The value of poultry (1925) was $9,665,000.

This is a by-product of farming, but a very valuable one to the extent it prevails. The imports of live poultry to-day are about $378,000, with exports of a little less than one-half this amount. The number of poultry for the Nation in 1924 was 240,000,000 and for Tennessee was 11,860,000, or less than 5 per cent of the Nation's total.

The imports of dressed poultry ranges from $800,000 to $1,467,000. The exports average near the same amount. The total production was 600,000,000 pounds in 1924. The imports and exports are 3,500,000 to 5,000,000 pounds each. The value of our national production is from $150,000,000 to $180,000,000. One can easily judge from these figures that the tariff benefits from poultry are not comparable with most of the manufacturers' tariffs, such as Mr. Mellon's 76 per cent on aluminum products, and scores of others that might be mentioned.

Value of mineral production, 1926

[No tariff benefits]

	Annual production
Total	$39,296,668
Coal and coke	12,208,000
Cement	8,352,000
Copper	2,604,000
Iron ore	312,109
Pig iron	2,544,825
Petroleum	100,000
Phosphate rock	1,980,613
Sand and gravel	1,751,336
Silver and gold	73,500
Stone	4,170,000
Sulphuric acid	(?)
Total	34,096,383

The following receive some tariff benefits:

	Value of annual production
Zinc	$1,814,000
Lead, bauxite, manganese, barite, clay products, slate, etc. (this is excessive)	7,105,000
Lime	1,319,000
Total	10,238,000

Lime production and that as to several miscellaneous items means little or nothing.

More than three-fourths of all minerals in Tennessee get no tariff protection and could not use it if they did. They suffer serious tariff burdens instead. Why not give them consideration?

Manufacturing industries

Production, 1925	$601,488,000
Wage earners	107,645

No tariff benefits as to the following:

	Annual production
Bread and bakery products	$10,100,000
Canning and preserving fruits and vegetables	1,858,000
Beverages	4,413,000
Shoes	6,616,000
Car-repair construction shops (electric)	629,552
Car-repair construction shops (railroad, etc.)	26,711,000
Carriages, wagons, etc., and materials	1,695,000
Coke	1,386,000
Confectionery	6,261,000
Druggist preparations	1,928,000
Fertilizers	5,015,000
Flour and other mill products	31,810,000
Food preparations n. e. s	40,297,000
Gas	3,174,000
Ice cream	2,981,000
Ice	3,977,000
Lumber and timber products n. e. s	35,527,000
Planing-mill products	26,086,000
Signs and advertising novelties	675,000
Saddlery and harness	1,767,000
Paving materials other than brick	616,000
Agricultural implements	1,130,000
Leather belting	169,000
Concrete products	877,000
Leather	3,154,000
Vehicle bodies and parts	4,961,000
Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal	23,045,000
Paper and wood pulp	4,062,000
Patent medicines	5,628,000
Printing and publishing, book and job	7,038,000
Printing and publishing, newspaper, etc	14,365,000
Slaughtering and meat packing	13,846,000
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, snuff	16,819,000
Wood, turned and carved	2,873,000
Wood distillation and charcoal	2,028,000
Total	313,417,000

If we make specially full allowance of tariff benefits to such manufactures as woolen, cotton, and other textiles, including knit goods, shirts, clothing, etc., tools, tinware, sporting and athletic goods, paper boxes, mirrors, perfumery, trunks and bags, awnings and tents, mattresses and bed springs, clay products, chemicals, caskets and coffins, certain paints and varnishes, marble work, advanced iron and steel manufactures, and furniture, it is apparent that from one-half to two-thirds of what is listed as manufacturing production does not enjoy any net tariff benefits. The chief portion of our cotton textile and hosiery production of $67,706,000, embracing medium and coarser yarns and their products, are on an export basis and would be perfectly content with moderate tariff rates instead of continuing as a party to the policy of superprotection. It is therefore apparent that agriculture as a whole, most all of the mineral industry, the larger portion of manufacturing, and the general public in Tennessee, suffer large net tariff losses. Their interest manifestly would be in harmony with moderate or competitive tariffs, so as to reduce production costs, living and transportation costs, and promote wider and better foreign markets for our increasing surpluses.

POINT OF NO QUORUM

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is not a quorum present. I withdraw the point, temporarily, Mr. Speaker.

EXPORT BOUNTIES

Mr. TEMPLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

Mr. GARNER. May I ask on what subject?

Mr. TEMPLE. To insert in the RECORD, after having made some comments thereon, certain laws of European countries with regard to their treatment of goods which have received an export bounty from the country from which they are sent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. TEMPLE. Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House are familiar with the fact that on our own statute books there is a law which provides that when goods arrive in the United States, upon which a bounty has been paid in the country from which they are exported, we add to the ordinary tariff duties a sum equivalent to the whole amount of the bounty which they have received from the country from which they are exported.

It struck me, a few weeks ago, it would be worth while to inquire what foreign countries in Europe and in other parts of the world, to which we export agricultural commodities, have a similar law on their statute books. I wrote to Mr. Chalmers, the Chief of the Division of Foreign Tariffs in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, whose business it is to keep informed with regard to the tariff laws of foreign countries, and asked him if he could furnish me with these laws.

I have here extracts from the laws of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and other countries. The French law is very brief, and for that reason I shall read it as a specimen of the provisions of such statutes. It is the law of March 29, 1910, and is still in force:

> The government * * * may apply to articles, dutiable or free, enjoying in their country of origin or production a direct or indirect export bounty, a countervailing duty equal to the export bounty.

Now, it struck me it would be of very little advantage to a man who exports wheat from the United States to receive 21 cents a bushel when he exports it and to pay into the treasury of the country to which he takes it 21 cents a bushel for the privilege of landing it there.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEMPLE. Yes.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Do they not also have a retaliatory tariff just the same as they have retaliation because of the export-premium proposition?

Mr. TEMPLE. They have tariffs and sometimes they proceed to retaliate; yes.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Will not the same objection, about which the gentleman is speaking, apply to a tariff?

Mr. TEMPLE. Perhaps so; but it is nevertheless a very decided objection.

Mr. JONES of Texas. But we still have the tariff law in spite of those objections.

Mr. TEMPLE. All right; the gentleman has said his say; now let me proceed.

Whatever may be true about retaliatory tariffs of various sorts and countervailing duties which are for a purpose entirely different, I want to call specific attention to the purpose of the debenture.

It is intended that the man who exports goods will sell those goods abroad, let us say wheat, for example. He must sell for the world price in the world market—whatever price he can get abroad. Under the proposed debenture plan he would receive whatever the wheat would bring in the market in which he would sell it, and in addition would get 21 cents a bushel from the due bill or debenture issued and receivable by the United States Treasury for every bushel of wheat that he exported. It was intended that he should be able to pay over a considerable portion of the 21 cents a bushel to the American farmer from whom he buys the wheat, thus raising the American price by nearly 21 cents a bushel above the world price. Now, if he pays the 21 cents a bushel to the French treasury for the privilege of landing it in France, how much of the 21 cents can he give to the American farmer from whom he bought the wheat? And how would it benefit the American farmer if the exporter takes 21 cents out of the United States Treasury and pays it into the treasury of a foreign country?

This is all I have to say at present, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MILLER. Will the gentleman yield for a short question?

Mr. TEMPLE. Yes.

Mr. MILLER. How about Great Britain?

Mr. TEMPLE. There is no such law on the statute books of Great Britain, but it would not take very long to enact one there.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEMPLE. Yes.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The board of trade in Great Britain has wide powers relative to all matters of tariffs and shipments——

Mr. TEMPLE. And dumping laws.

Mr. CHINDBLOM (continuing). And foreign commerce, and they can inaugurate practically a new system without much legislation, if any.

Mr. TEMPLE. That could be done in a single day.

Mr. COLE. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TEMPLE. Yes.

Mr. COLE. I have investigated this question, and, as a matter of fact, in Great Britain they would cover a situation like this by an order in council.

Mr. TEMPLE. Yes; it would not require an act of Parliament.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. They do not have to take such matters to Parliament.

Mr. TEMPLE. No. [Applause.]

The matter referred to above follows:

THE UNITED STATES LAW

Tariff act of 1922, Title III, section 303. (U. S. Stat., vol. 42, pt. 1, p. 935)

That whenever any country, dependency, colony, province, or other political subdivision of government, person, partnership, association cartel, or corporation shall pay or bestow, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the manufacture, production, or export of any article or merchandise manufactured or produced in such country, dependency, colony, province, or other political subdivision of government, and such article or merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this act, then upon the importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States, whether the same shall be imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether such article or merchandise is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by remanufacture or otherwise, there shall be levied and paid in all such cases, in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed.

MAY 28, 1929.

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF FOREIGN TARIFFS,
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce,
Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHALMERS: Goods upon which an export bounty has been paid in the country from which they are shipped are subject to an additional duty equal to the bounty when they are imported into the United States. (Act of September 21, 1922, Title III, section 303.) Will you please let me know what foreign countries have a similar provision of law imposing additional duties on imports on which export bounty is paid by the country of their origin?

Especially I should like to know what is the law of England, France, Italy, and Germany in this respect.

Very truly yours,

H. W. TEMPLE.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE,
Washington, May 31, 1929.

Hon. H. W. TEMPLE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: In reply to your letter of May 28, asking what foreign countries have a provision of law imposing additional duties on bounty-fed imports, I take pleasure in inclosing a memorandum listing the foreign countries which, to our knowledge, have such legislation, with extracts of the pertinent sections.

You will note that England, Italy, and Germany have no such legislation, although, of course, in the case of emergency, the necessary enactments could, undoubtedly, be put through in short order.

Cordially yours,

HENRY CHALMERS,
Chief, Division of Foreign Tariffs.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE,
DIVISION OF FOREIGN TARIFFS,
Washington, April 27, 1929.

FOREIGN COUNTERVAILING DUTIES ON BOUNTY-FED GOODS

(Extracts from laws)

Part I. Europe

AUSTRIA

Law of September 5, 1924

In regard to goods upon which a direct or indirect export bounty is granted in the country of export, the Federal Government may, by and with the advice of the principal committee of the national council, establish by ordinance a duty or surtax to the amount of the bounty as granted; it is, moreover, empowered to increase up to one-third of the rate provided in the tariff the duties on industrial products or countries which have not ratified the Washington convention of 1919, limiting the hours of work, and which in their present labor regulations are considerably below the provisions of the said convention.

BELGIUM

Law of January 30, 1893 (No. 2218)

ART. 2. The Government is authorized to establish on the importation of such goods as enjoy a direct or indirect bounty on export from the country whence proceeding or originating, a countervailing duty equal to said bounty.

Above is reaffirmed by article 8 of the law of October 10, 1900, and by article 5 of law of May 8, 1924.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Law of June 22, 1926 (effective July 14, 1926)

ART. 8. If goods imported into Czechoslovakia from any country menace the national production through unfair competition, resulting from special governmental dispositions of any kind, such as by the granting of favors upon exportation or otherwise, with the introduction of longer working hours, or other unfavorable social conditions of labor, and the like, or resulting from depreciated currency, measures shall be taken adequate for the indispensable protection of domestic production, and, in particular, by fixing a special duty or a surtax, or by limiting importation. For the observation of such phenomena, the Government shall appoint a board ("consulta") for which there shall be proposed two members by the Minister of Industry and Commerce, two by the Minister of Finance, and two by Minister for Agriculture.

FRANCE

Law of March 29, 1910

EX. ART. 3. The Government * * *

"May apply to articles, dutiable or free, enjoying in their country of origin or production a direct or indirect export bounty, a countervailing duty equal to the export bounty."

PORTUGAL

Law No. 8741 of 1921

ART. 7. When the Government is satisfied that any article, whether liable to import duty or not, enjoys in the country of origin or shipment any direct or indirect export premium, or is characterized by any other form of dumping, the customs shall levy, in addition to the ordinary duty, a charge equivalent to the premium enjoyed by such article.

SPAIN

Law of March 20, 1906 (embodied in the customs law of March 23, 1906, art. 3, and still in effect).

ART. 6. The Government is authorized to levy such surcharges as they see fit on goods which receive export bounties in the country of production.

SWITZERLAND

Customs law of October 10, 1902 (still in effect)

ART. 4. It shall be lawful for the Federal Council to increase at any time to such an extent as they may deem fit the rates of the general tariff. * * *

In cases where any measures adopted in a foreign country are likely to interfere with the trade of Switzerland, and also in cases where the application of the Swiss customs duties proves inoperative owing to export bounties or like grants, the Federal Council are empowered, in a general way, to take measures deemed fit to meet the circumstances.

Part II. Orient

JAPAN

Law No. 54, of April 14, 1910

ART. 5. In respect of articles on which an export bounty is granted in foreign countries, a customs duty of the same amount as the said bounty may be imposed by imperial ordinance in addition to the duty prescribed in the tariff.

AUSTRALIA

Preservation of industries act, 1921, freight subsidies or concessions

ART. 7. (1) If the minister is satisfied after inquiry and report by the tariff board that any goods exported to Australia of a class or kind produced or manufactured in Australia have been or are being carried (a) in subsidized ships at rates of freight lower than the rates of freight prevailing at the date of shipment; or (b) at ballast rates of freight, being rates lower than the rates of freight prevailing at the date of shipment; or (c) freight free; or that by reason of the granting of rebates, refunds, or other allowances the net amount of freight payable on goods exported to Australia of a class or kind produced or manufactured in Australia is lower than the rates of freight prevailing at the date of shipment, and that in any such case detriment may thereby result to an Australian industry, the minister may publish a notice in the Gazette specifying the goods as to which he is so satisfied.

(2) Upon the publication of the notice there shall be charged, collected, and paid to the use of the King, for the purposes of the Commonwealth, on those goods imported into Australia a special duty (in this section referred to as "the dumping freight duty").

(3) The rate of the dumping freight duty shall be 5 per cent of the fair market value of the goods at the time of shipment.

NEW ZEALAND

Customs amendment act, 1921

SEC. 11. (2):

(c) In the case of goods imported into New Zealand, or in the case of goods of a class or kind produced in some other part of the British Dominions and imported from a country not being part of the British Dominions, if the minister is satisfied that any special concession (whether by way of railway or shipping freight, subsidy, special bounty,

rebate, or otherwise) has been or is to be allowed, taken, or granted, and if such concession will, in the opinion of the minister, have an effect prejudicial or injurious to any industry or business established or carred on in New Zealand or in such other part of the British Dominions as aforesaid. For the purposes of this section the determination by the minister of the amount of any such concession shall be final.

(3) The rate or amount of dumping duty levied under this section shall be determined, as follows. * * *

(c) In the case of goods to which paragraph (c) of the last preceding subsection applies, the dumping duty shall be an amount, to be determined by the minister, not exceeding the amount of the special concession referred to in the said paragraph.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar were provided in 1903.

General countervailing duties were provided in the customs act of 1914 and also in the act of 1925.

The provision of 1925 is as follows:

"CH. 11, ART. 15. (1) Whenever, after investigation and report by the board of trade and industries, the minister is satisfied that goods which are of a class or kind produced or manufactured in the Union have been or are being exported to the Union."

* * * * * * *

(e) That a bounty has been or will be granted in respect of such goods in the country in which they were produced or manufactured or from which they were exported, by way of a bonus, rebate, subsidy, or otherwise, whether granted by a government or other authority or person.

Part III. Latin America

ARGENTINA

Law No. 8377, of 1912

ART. 2. On the importation of sugar entitled to direct or indirect bounties in country of origin there shall be a surtax equivalent to the full amount of the bounties granted, whatever be the form of the grant.

NOTE.—Proposed legislation in the interest of the sugar growing reembodies this provision in a new form. There is also a proposed general antidumping law which introduces a general provision for all imports similar to the present one in effect for sugar.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. SUTHERLAND (at the request of Mr. DOWELL) for six days, on account of important business.

POINT OF NO QUORUM

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is not a quorum present.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman withhold that for a moment? I would like to have five minutes, and I would just as soon have it now.

Mr. DYER. There are a number of gentlemen who want to submit unanimous-consent requests, and I think we ought to have the point made now. It is important to know how many Members are absent from the House so we may know what we are up against.

Mr. TILSON. Let me say to the gentleman that there are only a few unanimous-consent requests to be made this morning, so far as I know, and there is no further business for to-day. Does not the gentleman think that we might omit the roll call to-day and have it to-morrow?

Mr. DYER. If the leader on this side makes the request, I should feel disposed not to make the point. My only purpose was to learn who are absent in order that the respective whips may know and notify them, because there is an important vote to be had to-morrow on a matter for which we were called here in special session. I think they ought to be here.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman from Missouri that I want five minutes, and the gentleman can make his point of order after I have concluded.

Mr. DYER. I would gladly yield to the gentleman from Mississippi, but a number of Members on this side have a similar request. I think we better have the roll call now.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on June 11, 1929, present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3548. An act to continue during the fiscal year 1930 Federal aid in rehabilitating farm lands in the areas devastated by floods in 1927;

H. R. 3600. An act to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act authorizing Maynard D. Smith, his heirs, successors, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Clair River at or near Port Huron, Mich.," approved March 2, 1929, and being Public Act No. 923 of the Seventieth Congress;

H. R. 3663. An act making appropriations for the payment of certain judgments rendered against the Government by various United States courts;

H. J. Res. 73. Joint resolution to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the American Hospital of Paris," approved January 30, 1913;

H. J. Res. 83. Joint resolution to make available funds for carrying into effect the public resolution of February 20, 1929, as amended, concerning the cessions of certain islands of the Samoan group to the United States;

H. J. Res. 86. Joint resolution making an appropriation for the International Red Cross and Prisoners of War Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1929;

H. J. Res. 88. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the extension to the post-office building at Corinth, Miss.;

H. J. Res. 91. Joint resolution to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission; and

H. J. Res. 93. Joint resolution amending an appropriation for a consolidated school at Belcourt, within the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, N. Dak.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, June 13, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURTNESS: A bill (H. R. 3920) to provide for the aiding of farmers on wet lands in any State by the making of loans to drainage districts, levee districts, levee and drainage districts, counties, boards of supervisors, and/or other political subdivisions and legal entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. HOPE: A bill (H. R. 3921) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish grades and an inspection service for canned foods in order to facilitate commerce therein, and to enable the consumers to purchase canned foods on the basis of quality, thereby lending encouragement to the producers of quality farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 3922) to provide for the purchase of sites and for the construction of post-office buildings in certain towns in the United States, and to provide for the issuance and sale of interest-bearing certificates for the creation of a fund for the purchase of such sites and the construction of such buildings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 3923) for the relief of dependents of innocent persons killed through attempts to enforce the prohibition law; to the Committee on Claims.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BACON: A bill (H. R. 3924) for the relief of Pierre E. Teets; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOWMAN: A bill (H. R. 3925) granting an increase of pension to James K. Ferguson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIS: A bill (H. R. 3926) granting a pension to Sarah C. Lane; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3927) granting an increase of pension to Helen E. Day; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3928) granting a pension to Katie Cummings; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HILL of Washington: A bill (H. R. 3929) granting an increase of pension to George Archambault; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 3930) granting a pension to Elizabeth Langery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3931) granting an increase of pension to America V. Gordon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 3932) for the relief of William W. Woodruff; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3933) granting an increase of pension to Ida Millman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PALMER: A bill (H. R. 3934) granting a pension to Allen R. Bybee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FRANK M. RAMEY: A bill (H. R. 3935) for the relief of Eugenia A. Helston; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 3936) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODRUFF: A bill (H. R. 3937) for the relief of John K. Kelley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3938) for the relief of John Lourim; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3939) for the relief of Lucius Bell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3940) for the relief of George Pettit; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

653. By Mr. BURTNESS: Petition of 16 citizens of Pembina County, N. Dak., indicating opposition to the proposal of revising the present calendar; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE

THURSDAY, *June 13, 1929*

(Legislative day of Tuesday, June 4, 1929)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Frazier	La Follette	Smith
Ashurst	George	McKellar	Smoot
Barkley	Gillett	McNary	Steck
Bingham	Glass	Metcalf	Stelwer
Blease	Glenn	Moses	Swanson
Borah	Goff	Norbeck	Thomas, Idaho
Bratton	Goldsborough	Norris	Thomas, Okla.
Brookhart	Greene	Nye	Townsend
Broussard	Harris	Oddie	Trammell
Burton	Harrison	Overman	Tydings
Capper	Hastings	Patterson	Tyson
Caraway	Hatfield	Phipps	Vandenberg
Connally	Hawes	Pine	Wagner
Copeland	Hayden	Pittman	Walcott
Couzens	Hebert	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Cutting	Heflin	Reed	Walsh, Mont.
Dale	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	Warren
Deneen	Johnson	Sackett	Waterman
Dill	Jones	Schall	Watson
Edge	Kean	Sheppard	Wheeler
Fess	Keyes	Shortridge	
Fletcher	King	Simmons	

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE] and request that the announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. NORBECK. My colleague [Mr. MCMASTER] is unavoidably absent from the city.

Mr. HEFLIN. I wish to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK] is absent owing to illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Mr. BURTON presented a memorial numerously signed by sundry citizens of the State of Ohio, remonstrating against the imposition of increased tariff duties on Sumatra tobacco, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BINGHAM presented a memorial of sundry laundry operators and persons engaged in the laundry-supply business in the State of Connecticut remonstrating against an increase in the tariff duties on soap-making oils and fats, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the League of Women Voters of the Territory of Hawaii, favoring the passage of legislation amending the organic act of the Territory, so as to enable women to serve as jurors in that Territory, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions.

He also presented a resolution adopted by Charles L. Burdett Camp, No. 4, Department of Connecticut, United Spanish War Veterans, of Hartford, Conn., favoring the passage of the so-called Robinson bill, granting increased pensions to Spanish War Veterans, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the National Society of New England Women, in favor of requiring teachers and pupils to subscribe to the oath of allegiance, and the passage of legislation designating The Star-Spangled Banner as the American national anthem, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the National Society of New England Women, favoring the retention of the national-origins clause in the immigration law, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Swiss Society, of Waterbury, Conn., protesting against further reduction of immigration quotas, especially pertaining to Switzerland, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the resolution (H. J. Res. 102) making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications to be held at The Hague in September, 1929, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 32) thereon.

Mr. JOHNSON subsequently said: I ask unanimous consent to report back from the Committee on Commerce without amendment a bill for the calendar. It is the bill (S. 153) granting consent to the city and county of San Francisco to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Bay of San Francisco from Rincon Hill to a point near the South Mole of San Antonio Estuary, in the county of Alameda, in said State. I will state that the written report to accompany this bill is the report accompanying a similar bill in the last session of Congress.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and placed on the calendar, and leave is given to file the report indicated by the Senator from California (Rept. No. 33).

MILK RIVER IRRIGATION PROJECT

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably without amendment the bill (H. R. 3317) to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes," and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. This is the measure alluded to yesterday by the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wyoming asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill to which he has alluded. Is there objection?

Mr. KING. Let it be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the bill for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the paragraph of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes" (Public, No. 1033, 70th Cong.), referring to the Milk River project, Montana, be amended to read as follows:

"Milk River project, Montana: For operation and maintenance, Chinook, Malta, and Glasgow divisions, $17,000; continuation of construction, $17,000; in all, $34,000."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

Mr. GREENE, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that to-day that committee presented to the President of the United States the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 50) to provide for the observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas:

A bill (S. 1494) to establish the Ouachita National Park in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A bill (S. 1495) appropriating $1,000,000 for the enlargement of Veterans' Hospital No. 88, at Memphis, Tenn.; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. OVERMAN:

A bill (S. 1496) for the relief of Edith Barber; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

A bill (S. 1497) granting a pension to Kate B. Straughn (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1498) authorizing the Delaware & New Jersey Bridge Corporation, a corporation of the State of Delaware, domiciled at Wilmington, Del., its successors and assigns, George A. Casey, of Wilmington, Del.; Clifford R. Powell, of Mount Holly, N. J.; and Anthony J. Siracusa, of Atlantic City, N. J., their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Delaware River at or near Wilmington, Del.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 1499) granting a pension to Louisa Deen (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

A bill (S. 1500) granting a pension to Leo R. Snow (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PHIPPS, Mr. WATERMAN, Mr. CUTTING, Mr. BRATTON, Mr. SHEPPARD, and Mr. CONNALLY:

A bill (S. 1501) giving the consent and approval of Congress to the Rio Grande compact signed at Santa Fe, N. Mex., on February 12, 1929, authorizing the construction of a drainage channel in the closed basin of the San Luis Valley in Colorado, authorizing investigations of reservoir sites, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. GLASS:

A bill (S. 1502) to amend title 28, section 192, United States Code, in respect to the terms of court in the western judicial district of Virginia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 57) transferring to the Veterans' Bureau the management of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Johnson City, Tenn.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PHIPPS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 58) creating a commission to study proposals for a national system of express motor ways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF BILL

CELLULOSE ACETATE, ETC.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 2667, the tariff revision bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

CHROMITE OR CHROME ORE, METALLIC MANGANESE, LEAD-BEARING ORES, ETC.

Mr. WHEELER submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 2667, the tariff revision bill, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

OIL LAND LEASES—PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Mexico will state it.

Mr. CUTTING. In speaking in the Senate on June 11 in reference to the conference of governors on oil conservation, I read from an Associated Press dispatch quoting the president of the conference, Mr. Mark L. Requa, as follows:

> If and when the Government has made it possible for the industry to cooperate and conserve, and that cooperation and conservation is not forthcoming, then acting in behalf of national need, no one will be more insistent than myself in urging rigid Government coercive regulation.

I have just received a telegram from Mr. Mark L. Requa, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read, as requested.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

> COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., *June 12, 1929.*
>
> Senator BRONSON CUTTING,
>
> *Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.:*
>
> Acting on what I assume was misunderstanding of my statement you criticized me on the floor of the Senate June 11 for demanding coercive legislation. Permit me to quote paragraph in question from my speech. Might I ask as matter of simple justice that you read this paragraph into RECORD?—
>
> "There are two schools of thought concerning permissive and coercive procedure. Upon this subject President Coolidge in his letter appointing the Federal oil conservation board said:
>
> "'The oil industry itself might be permitted to determine its own future. That future might be left to the simple working of the law of supply and demand but for the patent fact that the oil industry's welfare is so intimately linked with the industrial prosperity and safety of the whole people that Government and business can well join forces to work out this problem of practical conservation.'"
>
> Personally I have always believed in trying the permissive theory before attempting the coercive. The voluntary control and self-government exercised by the industry during the World War under the supervision of the oil division of the United States Fuel Administration was a success. The lessons then learned should not now be forgotten. Of that control the Bureau of Planning and Statistics of the War Industries Board had this to say:
>
> "Reference to the curve of all commodities will show that petroleum products in 1918 were no more expensive relatively than they were during the period of depressed prices in 1915, and less expensive relatively than at any other time in 1913 to 1918, with the exception of a few months in 1916, when the crude market was recovering from the crushing depression.
>
> "To this extent and particularly in view of the paramount importance of petroleum as a war necessity, the control exercised by the fuel administration through the oil division and by the industry through the national petroleum war service committee may be considered as successful."
>
> It has been cynically pointed out upon many occasions since the armistice that the petroleum industry in peace time can not be judged by the petroleum industry in time of war, and that my ideas of industrial self-government are fantastic and Utopian day dreams. I shall be convinced only after actual proof has shown me that I am wrong, and I might add that if and when Government has made it possible for the industry to cooperate and conserve, and that cooperation and conservation is not forthcoming, then, acting in behalf of national need, no one will be more insistent than myself in urging rigid Government coercive regulation. Failure upon the part of industry to grasp its opportunity would merit just that alternative program.
>
> M. L. REQUA.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, anyone who will take the trouble to compare the statement there made by Mr. Requa with the Associated Press dispatch which I quoted the other day will find them verbally identical. I, therefore, do not feel that I have anything to retract.

What criticism of Mr. Requa may have been implied in what I said was based not only on the threat of coercion but on the fact that he, as chairman of the conference, declined to allow the discussion of a resolution backed by most of the Rocky Mountain States questioning the order made by the Secretary of the Interior last March.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. BORAH. In regard to the point to which the Senator has just referred, that is not covered in the telegram at all, is it?

Mr. CUTTING. No; Mr. Requa does not mention that.

I have information—I do not know whether it is correct or not—that on the second day of the conference Mr. Requa reversed his ruling of the first day, but my feeling is that the harm had already been done. As most Senators are aware, the conference collapsed yesterday without accomplishing any result whatever.

I am sure that the Senators from California and Arizona especially will realize the extreme difficulty of getting a conference of States to agree on any form of interstate compact even when promoted under the best possible auspices. My feeling is that to begin a conference of that sort with talk about coercion—even though it may be hypothetical coercion, to be employed in the remote future—and at the same time to rule out of order a phase of the question which is vital to about half of the States engaged in the conference is, to put it mildly, somewhat of a tactical error.

I want to say, however, that I agree with one statement made by Mr. Requa, namely, that—

> There are two schools of thought concerning permissive and coercive procedure.

Mr. President, in dealing with sovereign States I belong to the school of "permissive procedure," or, perhaps, it might still better be expressed as "persuasive procedure." I hope that,

after the rather ignominious collapse of the Colorado Springs conference, Mr. Requa may become a convert to that school of thought.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1) to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries; agreed to the further conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. HAUGEN, Mr. PURNELL, Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois, Mr. ASWELL, and Mr. KINCHELOE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the further conference.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 50) to provide for the observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, and it was signed by the Vice President.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S FLIGHT THROUGH SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Charlotte Observer of May 26, 1929, entitled "Jefferson Davis's Flight Through South Carolina."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Charlotte Observer, Sunday, May 26, 1929]

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S FLIGHT THROUGH SOUTH CAROLINA—PRESIDENT OF CONFEDERACY ENTERTAINED IN THREE HOMES IN PATRIOTIC UNION COUNTY—DINED IN TWO OF THEM AND SPENT NIGHT IN THIRD—CHINA OUT OF WHICH HE ATE AND DIVAN ON WHICH HE SAT STILL ARE PRESERVED—DOORS OPENED WIDE TO THIS PATHETIC FIGURE WHOSE STAR HAD REACHED ITS ZENITH AND WAS SINKING BEHIND THE CLOUDS OF ADVERSITY

By Allan Nicholson

One hundred years ago on June 3 one of America's most illustrious, and later in life most maligned, citizens attained his majority and was able to exercise for the first time his constitutional right and privilege of franchise. Jefferson Davis was the name of this great American soldier, scholar, statesman. He was the first and only president of the Confederate States of America.

ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH

As the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis is at hand, there are many facts connected with his life and career that are of interest to all southerners, and particularly to the people of North Carolina and South Carolina, as for a brief time in his flight from Richmond, after the downfall of the Confederacy, he was the honored guest at three different homes in Union County, S. C., while his esteemed wife, who was traveling separately with another party, was refused shelter and hospitality in Charlotte until a Mr. Weil, taking pity on her, invited her to stay at his home until she could make other arrangements.

Before these incidents of the memorable trip south from Richmond are related, some of the outstanding facts regarding the life of Jefferson Davis will be both timely and worth recalling.

BORN IN KENTUCKY

It was on June 3, 1808, that Jefferson Davis was born in Christian County, now known as Todd County, in Kentucky. His father, Samuel Davis, moved, when Jefferson was an infant, to Mississippi, but later the son returned to Kentucky as a student at Transylvania College, from which he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

When 20 years of age Jefferson Davis completed his 4-year course after having made a splendid record for scholarship and for military training, and received a commission as second lieutenant.

Davis soon after went West and served with distinction in the Black Hawk Indian war. When the chief of the tribe was captured he was committed to the custody of Lieutenant Davis, and historians tell us that, because of the kindly consideration shown him by the American Army officer, the Indian chief came not only to respect but really to love his custodian. This spirit of wonderful consideration for the feelings of the captive was in striking contrast to that which Jefferson Davis later himself experienced when, as the former President of the Southern Confederacy, he was captured by Federal troops, taken to Fortress Monroe, and there put and kept in irons for a long period of his two years' confinement in the prison—an indignity and unnecessarily degrading oppression, the thought of which still causes the blood of every southerner to boil, and a sense of regret to fill the heart of every true American.

BLACK HAWK WAR

After the Black Hawk Indian war Lieutenant Davis resigned his commission that he might marry Miss Sarah Knox Taylor, daughter of Col. Zachary Taylor, who later became President of the United States. This marriage was solemnized in the home of the bride's aunt in Kentucky in 1835, but their marriage was of short duration, for it was not long before she died.

Following her death Jefferson Davis devoted a large portion of his time to study and deep thought, which made him one of the best-informed men of the South, and, combined with his oratorical ability, won for him such recognition at the hands of the people that he became a Member of the United States Senate and served for years, making a great record for himself by his stand on and advocacy of prominent public questions.

In 1845 he was married a second time, choosing as his helpmate Miss Varina Howell, of Mississippi, who was his dearly beloved companion and helper all the rest of his life, and who after his death on December 6, 1889, gave to the world his biography, which will make people the world over recognize him for all time to come as a great and honorable public man, and humble, sincere, Christian gentleman.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Jefferson Davis was elected a Member of Congress in 1845. After the United States entered into war with Mexico he resigned from Congress in 1846, and was elected colonel of a Mississippi regiment. Colonel Davis, with his Mississippi regiment, fought so valiantly at Buena Vista that with 5,000 men he won a victory over the Mexican, Santa Anna, with 20,000 men. In this battle he was severely wounded, but would not retire from the field until sure of victory. For his gallantry he was appointed brigadier general by the President, but this honor he declined, as he considered the President had no right to make such an appointment. In 1853 he was made Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Pierce. When his term of office expired he entered the Senate and did all in his power to preserve the Union.

How Union County, S. C., through its different citizens, touched and affected politically and socially the life and career of Jefferson Davis, with particular reference to the office of President of the Confederate States of America, is not so generally known, but that a recital here of the facts may be of special interest, as the birthday anniversary of the southern chieftain is at hand.

SECEDING CONVENTION

It was a son of Union County, S. C., William H. Gist, who, as governor of the Palmetto State, called the convention which resulted in South Carolina being the first State to secede from the Union, and to take the lead in the forming of the Southern Confederacy, of which on its organization Jefferson Davis became its president and continued as such until it ceased to exist.

It was another son of Union County, General States Rights Gist, who, as the cousin of Governor Gist, bore the confidential message from Governor Gist to the governor of each of the Southern States, which outlined a plan of action should Lincoln be elected President, and which later resulted in other States following the lead of South Carolina and seceding from the Union.

Still another Union County man was secretary of the convention when the Palmetto State drew up the ordinance of secession and withdrew from the American Union. Secretary Arthur was a prominent lawyer, and had served as private secretary to Governor Gist. Nearly three-quarters of a century later the grandson of Secretary Arthur, who had taken such a prominent part in helping to dissolve the Union, after distinguished services as an aviator overseas, met death while in the service of the reunited States.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE

Another remarkable and interesting coincidence that has perhaps never before been pointed out in public prints is that the only son of Gen. W. H. Wallace, who was the first host in Union County when President Davis and his cabinet passed through that county on its flight from Richmond, many years afterwards married the daughter of Col. James Morris Morgan, who was with the party that was taking Mrs. Jefferson Davis and children from Richmond by a different route to Abbeville, S. C., where the Confederate cabinet later was finally dissolved.

It was on the morning of April 28, 1865, that a Confederate courier dashed into the town of Union from the east, and, halting at the home of Gen. W. H. Wallace, who had performed a distinguished service in the Confederate Army before the surrender of General Lee, delivered a message to the effect that President Davis and his cabinet expected to pass through Union that day, and if convenient and the hazard of entertaining the highest officials of the Confederate Government was not considered too great, that they would like to have dinner at General Wallace's home. Without a moment's hesitancy General Wallace told him that he would esteem it an honor to have President Davis and his party dine and remain at his home as long as was desired.

THE COMING OF DAVIS

Seeing the Confederate courier ride up, the news soon spread throughout the town that the distinguished guests would soon arrive. With

the spirit of southern loyalty and southern hospitality all the neighbors speedily offered to lend every possible assistance to General and Mrs. Wallace in this emergency. From one home, that of Mr. William Hughes, the father of Mrs. John K. Young, who still resides in Union, and who has told the writer of the event, a splendid turkey was quickly killed and brought to grace the president's table. The old colored cook, realizing the importance of the occasion, excelled herself in her always wonderful cooking. Other neighbors brought in various delicacies, and from here and there sufficient "real" coffee, which was then almost unheard of, because of the war, was brought and given to Mrs. Wallace.

It was said of this coffee that it was so good that Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin, who was in the party, after his first cup asked for a second, then after the second, asked for a third. The hostess sent back to the kitchen, but alas, all of the real coffee was gone! However, those who were helping there solved the problem by pouring hot water over the coffee grounds that remained, and Secretary Benjamin got his third cup, although it was greatly diluted.

HOME STILL STANDS

This Wallace home still stands on Main Street in Union to-day. It is now owned by a prominent lawyer, J. A. Sawyer. The building remains the same except that a broader piazza has been added. In the home of the only son of General Wallace, Capt. Daniel H. Wallace, who now resides in Greenville, is the sofa on which it is said that President Davis sat while a guest in his father's home! Speaking of the sofa to the writer Captain Wallace recently said, "And it is a mighty uncomfortable one, too!"

Among the members of President Davis's party was Secretary of War Breckinridge and Postmaster General Reagan, of Texas. While President Davis was at the Wallace home Mr. Reagan rode farther up the street and going to the home of Mr. Brandon asked if he might dine there as he feared that General Wallace's home was being overtaxed. This request was granted, and Mr. Reagan dined at the home, which was located where the Union Grammar School now stands, and two Union ladies, Mrs. A. H. Foster and Miss Emma Brandon still recall well the pleasure of his visit.

Late the same afternoon President Davis with his cabinet officers and escort left for the southern part of the county, where they had supper, spent the night, and had breakfast at the home of Mrs. J. R. R. Giles, whose husband had been killed during the war, and who afterwards married another Confederate officer, Capt. James T. Douglas. This divergency from the most direct route to Abbeville was probably to elude possible pursuers.

Mrs. Douglas before her death told how she was surprised when, during the afternoon, a soldier rode up and asked if President Davis and his party might spend the night at her home. Being a loyal southerner she promptly and gladly gave full consent. Immediately she summoned the servants who had remained with her and told them to go and dig up the family silver which had been buried at different places in near-by woods for fear of being stolen by soldiers of Sherman's. A sumptuous supper, at least sumptuous because it included everything that could be provided on a large plantation, was prepared. One of the delicacies was the first strawberries of the season, which Mrs. Douglas said she picked herself, and put in a special bowl for President Davis. The goblet and some of the other things used on the table when President Davis was a guest is now in the relic room of the Union Carnegie Library.

On April 29, just before the usual dinner hour, quite a party of gentlemen rode up to the Cross Key house, about 13 miles west of Union. This residence is a two-story building with basement, the brick, it is said, having been brought from England by ship and then 200 miles from Charleston by wagon. The spokesman of the party asked the owner of this famous country home, known as Cross Keys, and connected with which are so many associations of tragedy, romance, patriotism, and hospitality, if the party might dine there. The owner of the home, Mrs. Mary Davis, wife of Mr. Warren Davis, promptly invited all to make themselves at home, although to her the visitors were unknown. From smokehouse and pantry an abundance of good things were brought forth for the meal, which were evidently relished by the unexpected guests. The china platter on which the meat was served and the silver used have been in the family now for five generations, and are the property of Mrs. John D. Long, wife of the secretary of United States Senator COLE L. BLEASE.

MEETS HIS NAMESAKE

The day the visitors appeared at the door was very windy, and Mrs. Davis noticed that one wore a very long cape and had a muffler around his neck. This partly concealed his face, though used to protect himself from the wind, as he appeared to have a cold. As this evident leader bowed over the hand of his hostess when parting and expressing his appreciation of her courtesy and hospitality, he gave her the first definite information as to his identity, as he said:

"I believe that we have the same name. My name is Jefferson Davis."

In less than an hour after leaving the Cross Key house President Davis and his party passed out of Union County, a county which he had honored with visits in three homes, and a county whose people still hold him in highest esteem because of his exalted qualities as a soldier, student of men and affairs, and first and only president of the Southern Confederacy, which is sometimes spoken of as "The Lost Cause," but which, in the opinion of loyal southerners, was a very triumphant cause because love and loyalty and sacrifice carried on for more than four years against overwhelming odds its great fight for what it considered its rights.

ADDRESS BY ALEXANDER KONTA ON AMERICAN-HUNGARIANS

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD an address delivered by a distinguished scholar of my State, Mr. Alexander Konta, on American-Hungarians.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The matter referred to is here printed, as follows:

AMERICAN-HUNGARIANS—THEIR DUTIES AND RIGHTS AS CITIZENS AND THEIR PRIVILEGES IN RELATION TO THEIR MOTHERLAND

This is an important meeting, perhaps the most important ever held by the American-Hungarians in this country. In numbers it is impressive. In the character of its members it is outstanding. In the great and pressing problems which it has met to consider it is unique. No previous gathering of our colonies has been faced with matters of such urgency. And none has been in greater need of cool, calm judgment for the best results in the immediate and distant future of our peoples.

It is because of the importance of our convention and the attention it will draw from both public and press, here and abroad, that I propose to read this address. As is fitting, it has been written in the language of our adopted country and has been faithfully translated into our mother tongue. In both forms, I think, it is incapable of misconstruction. And right here at the very beginning I wish to state boldly and fearlessly that I stand by every word of it. There is not a sentence in it that could not have been written by a full-blooded American citizen. There is not a word in it which should offend the susceptibility of any American-Hungarian who cherishes the truest fidelity to the country of his adoption.

That word "fidelity" happily strikes a note peculiarly relevant to the occasion that has brought us all together. Briefly, it means faithfulness or careful observance of duty or obligations. It is one of the vital words in the oath which all aliens seeking American citizenship are required by statute to make before naturalization is granted. It is equally relevant to recall here the precise wording of that section of the statute covering naturalization proceedings in general and in particular the oath renouncing foreign allegiance:

"He shall before he is admitted to citizenship declare on oath in open court that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject; that he will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States, against all enemies, foreign or domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same."

In the so-called "declaration of intention," it may also be recalled, the alien is required to sign the following:

"* * * It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to ————, of which I am now a citizen (subject) * * * and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein."

It will be noticed how often those expressions "fidelity," "good faith," "bona fide" are used in these documents. They show the importance which our Government attaches to the alien's undertaking carefully to observe his duties and obligations to his adopted country. And I should be lacking in faith in my brother American-Hungarians did I not voice the feeling that when they promised true faith and allegiance to the United States they knew exactly what they promised. They exchanged something of value in their old lives for something of value in their new lives. They gave up a birthright for a new citizenship, with all the rights which that citizenship implies. They did this with free hand and open eyes, knowing that once their naturalization was completed they would have abandoned forever (or until they desired again to change their citizenship) all fealty to their native land. Henceforth there would be for them but one country, one Constitution, one flag, and one supreme duty—fidelity to country, Constitution, and flag.

If I have a reason for impressing these things upon you at the moment, it is owing to the existence of a seeming doubt in some minds as to the full meaning of that oath. To me it is crystal clear. But I have been told that some aliens make the oath with mental reservations. That they believe in the possibility of a double fealty. That although they swear to support the United States they can also serve Hungary, both in spirit and act. That, in short, the oath is but a form of words, its spirit being negligible.

I see before me to-day in this audience a number of American-Hungarians whose cloth proclaims them to be servants of Christ and their fellow men. They are our fellow citizens, and, like us, have taken the oath of allegiance to this country. They are by their training and

vocation better able than we to decide on a matter of conscience. For, after all, the meaning of an oath is a matter of conscience. And I would ask them to tell me the meaning of the word "oath" and the expression "the sanctity of an oath." Can a man who makes an oath have mental reservations? Can one who promises allegiance to the United States in return for the citizenship conferred upon him show allegiance, either openly or secretly, to his motherland? Can he as an honorable man when he signs the papers which give him new and precious privileges feel in the silent chambers of his soul that he can perform a dual duty?

The asking of such questions is not to embarrass but to clarify. "The sanctity of an oath" is not a form of words. It means something that is fine and creditable. Its foundation is self-respect and honor. I go farther than that and say that any man who takes an oath of fidelity to the United States of America without meaning to live up to it in act and spirit is unworthy of confidence and unworthy of the citizenship which this country confers upon him. He is a Mr. Two-Face, a double-dealer, contemptible.

It is no defense to reply that oaths are violated every day, in our law courts and elsewhere. In the matter of an oath you are the keeper of your own conscience. You are not your brother's keeper.

But enough on that point. The question has been rising in your minds as to your attitude toward the motherland once you have become American citizens. And on this subject I crave your indulgence for spending a little time.

It is hardly necessary to state that the attitude of a naturalized citizen toward his native country depends on whether his adopted country is at war or not, and particularly with his native country. We all had that fact impressed upon us during the World War, and it stands to the undying credit of American-Hungarians that they acted throughout that period of horror with extraordinary self-control and propriety. They observed their oath of allegiance. Nothing more, indeed, need be said, except that when the United States entered the war and became a technical enemy of Hungary the Government respected the natural feeling of all American-Hungarians to sympathize with the unfortunate position in which Hungary was placed. It was a great moment for the display of tolerance, and all of us were grateful for the understanding of our position which the Government showed. All that was demanded of us—and rightly so—was that the Hungarian-born peoples of the United States should give no aid, openly or secretly, to the enemy of the United States. This was an observance of the sanctity of their oath.

In time of peace such restrictions vanish. The same freedom to think, speak, and act possessed by native-born citizens is possessed by naturalized citizens. There is no limit to that freedom so long as the thought, speech, and action are not subversive of the laws and a breach of the oath of allegiance. There is no barrier against affection for one's native country. Neither the Government nor the native-born citizenry of the United States prevents or would seek to prevent in time of peace any expression of such affection. The Frenchman can be a good American while he sighs for the poplars along the Seine or the hot suns of the Midi. The German may recall the fatherland without offense and manifest an open pride in its resumption of a splendid industrial position. The naturalized Briton may even assert his preference for the British form of government as against the American. And the naturalized Hungarian may point with pride to the artistic leadership of his motherland while he laments the economic distress from which it is slowly emerging. These are all matters of opinion and sentiment. They are natural throwbacks to a past that can not be eradicated by statute from men's lives and memories. I go so far as to say that if a French or German or British or Hungarian American were to forget that past—to cut himself wholly loose from a love of his native country, even while being fully conscious of his allegiance to his adopted country—he would be pitiable, if not despicable. When the poet wrote—

> "Breathes there a man with soul so dead
> Who never to himself hath said
> This is my own, my native land?"

he gave utterance to a universal thought, rich in its sentiment to all men of inborn patriotism. The fact that many men, for individual reasons, become voluntary expatriates from their native countries does not invalidate the sentiment.

So far I have been speaking of individual opinion. And, in so doing, I have been uttering thoughts on which, in the past, I have based many of my own actions. That is to say, during an experience of over 40 years as an American citizen, in fairly intimate touch with American thought and movement, I have never felt myself debarred from expressing admiration and devotion to my native land. I have rarely failed, when occasion arose, to point out with pride to my compatriots the claims of Hungary to the consideration of the world as a leader in the arts and sciences. I have tried on many occasions to interpret to America the ideals for which Hungary stood. I have impressed upon them times without number that wonderful historic past which has made Hungary almost a mother among nations. No one has ever told me that in voicing this kind of devotion to my native country I was trespassing upon others' feelings or uttering anything subversive to my oath of allegiance. Doubtless you also have said similar things, and have admired with me the spirit of tolerance which, in the happy times of peace, has been exhibited toward us by our brother citizens. This is one of the outstanding reasons why, throughout the years, there has existed between Americans and Hungarian-Americans such mutuality of respect.

But—I now approach my subject with more earnestness—there is an important difference between individual opinion and united opinion. There is a difference between affection for Hungary and action in behalf of Hungary. Concretely, the question now concerning us is, What shall we do and how far shall we go in aiding our native country from its present profound unhappiness? Shall we, the representatives of the American-Hungarians of the United States, in convention assembled, freely and openly, with full consciousness of our oath of allegiance, discuss this vexed problem? And shall we declare ourselves as a body in favor of united action toward such relief?

It is within the knowledge of all of us that this question has been agitating the American-Hungarian communities for several years. There is not a Hungarian family in this country that hasn't been stirred by the spectacle of suffering Hungary. There is not one which at some time or another has not felt the urgency of making some kind of sacrifice. The discussions have even threatened to split what unity has existed in our communities. At meetings, public and private, the matter has been threshed out, to no complete conclusion. We are still split. We are at loggerheads. There are groups among us who feel strongly that action should be taken. We must, they say, fight out the Hungarian problem here. In the praiseworthy hope of helping the motherland, we must abandon our domestic differences and express ourselves as one voice. There are other groups who feel that either the time is not ripe for such action or that cooperation in the mother country's interest is inadvisable in view of international problems and our major duties as American citizens. It is certainly a matter in which wise counsel should prevail. Otherwise—we know not what—some situation would develop to counteract all the good that concerted action might apparently promise.

It seems to me, when the problem is weighed carefully, that it resolves itself into a question of tact and taste. Also, if any pronouncement is to be made on that most important topic—the proposed revision of the treaty of Trianon—how that pronouncement should be made and how it should be followed up in action.

Now, apart from the question of propriety in discussing here our attitude toward revision, I may advance my opinion that this convention has every right to such discussion. There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States, to which we have sworn allegiance, that can or would prevent us. And, interpreting the American spirit of free discussion, I know that there can be no disapproval of it by our fellow citizens. If there were a possibility of this, I should counsel most careful preliminary examination of the reasons against such discussion. But there is really no ground for it. This is proved by the fact that the American press and public have themselves become aware of the importance of the question of revision and for several years now have been steadily expressing demand for the righting of an international injustice. If, therefore, it is correct for the American press and public to utter opinion on the propriety and justice of revision, it can not be wrong for us, American-Hungarians craving justice for their motherland, to express our attitude.

When I said it was really a matter of tact and taste I meant that, although we had a right to discuss revision, it was essential we should advance our opinion and define our attitude in the manner least calculated to offend any American susceptibilities or to arouse antagonisms. In one important aspect alone there is danger ahead if we blunder in our course. That danger lies in the existent feeling among some Americans that the war treaties are sacrosanct. My observation tells me that this feeling is decreasing; that the injustices or mistakes of the treaties are gradually manifesting themselves and weakening the faith in their sacrosanctity. But while that feeling lasts it is an opposition to be regarded, and we should not carelessly give offense.

Moreover, it must be remembered that there is a small but influential body of opinion among our fellow citizens that European troubles should not be "ironed out," as we say colloquially, on American soil. Personally I respect this opinion, though I do not agree with it. As I look back upon the history of the United States I see it not only as a memorable asylum for the progressive thinkers among foreign populations but also as a great forum for the presentation of problems affecting the well-being of European nations and peoples. This has been due to the character of the American Nation as foster mother to the immigrant and to the profound interest always taken by the people of the United States in their political and social relations with the outside world. In this attitude there is tolerance and sympathy and understanding. To these on innumerable occasions appeals have been made by foreigners. English, Irish, French, Italian, Germans, Japanese, Chinese—to mention a few peoples only—have on many occasions, through the naturalized citizens of those nations here, drawn attention to home troubles and have asked for open discussion. But I have noticed that, generally speaking, success has come to such appeals only when they were made

with a certain deference and sobriety of utterance. There is nothing that so annoys the American people as unbridled agitation and intemperate political thought. They hate what are called paid agitators, and they resent particularly being in doubt as to the real allegiance of naturalized citizens who have taken oath to be good Americans.

We must proceed in our presentation of our problems with propriety. We must recognize the existence of sensitive spots in the political consciences of our fellow citizens. We must not give them the impression, by violence of utterance, that we are more interested in Hungarian welfare than in American welfare. We must not, by careless language or action, involve our adopted country in any awkward international situation. And—I stress this with profound emphasis—we must not permit our fellow citizens to think that our expression of sympathy for Hungary—our call for American sympathy and action in regard to the Trianon treaty—is the result of subsidization.

On this important point I need not remind you that in the past much money has been spent in America by foreign nations for the cultivation of American public opinion. In some cases large amounts have been paid to naturalized and alien leaders to fight against the Americanization of the children of immigrants. I mention this merely to impress on you the fact that many Americans, knowing this inspired use of foreign gold, are often skeptical of the bona fides of agitation. It is our duty, therefore, to remove by our speech and acts any possible doubt that our united interest, as American-Hungarians, in a revision of the treaty is "inspired" by home influence. We must put forth our plea on the supreme ground of justice. We must make our call in language of deep-seated conviction. To express it bluntly and in plainer words, no one should be permitted to feel—and no one should have reason to feel—that our arguments are inspired by Hungarian money rattling in our pockets.

If we are going forward—and if we have any among us who are rattling Hungarian money—let us repudiate them right now on the spot. Let us kick them out. Their presence is an insult. Their actions, if we do not repudiate these "inspired" agitators, will cause our failure. They will kill the movement.

Let us call the movement what other people may call it—propaganda. There is no shame in that word, however sinister its meaning may have become during recent years. What we are planning to embark upon is propaganda in behalf of a revision of the Trianon treaty. But, mark you, there are various ways of carrying on propaganda. One is by the use, as I have implied, of "inspired" argument. Another is by the utterance of sincere conviction. Sometimes it takes the form of aggressive and tactless speech. Sometimes it is couched in the language of honorable persuasion. In the former case it is provocative and often abortive. In the latter case it is educative and productive of good result. Our propaganda, therefore, to succeed must be educative. We must each of us be an earnest pleader for a cause that is right and just—a pleader fortified by incontrovertible facts and temperate in the presentation of them. "Thrice armed," says Shakespeare, "is he who hath his quarrel just." To make my point I would amend the bard by altering "quarrel" to "prayer" and by saying that impregnably armed is he who makes his prayer honestly, convincingly, and educatively.

This educative campaign need not be carried on within our own communities. There is no subject on which all of us are better informed than the wrong done to Hungary and the imperative demand for justice. The cruel blow which fell upon our native land crushed its spirit. The pain of it touched every Hungarian nerve throughout the world. Whether American citizens or not, we witnessed in agony the wolfish tearing up of our motherland, the tossing of bleeding flesh to greedy enemies. And ever since there has not been a Hungarian home in Europe or America in which the matter of revision has not been discussed. No, gentlemen, the Hungarian colonies of the United States require no arguments to convince them that revision is not only just but imperative.

It is to the native American public, with its inborn devotion to the principles of justice and equity, that we may rightly and successfully appeal. In this direction much may be accomplished. However much the United States may now be interested in domestic matters, the interest of its citizens in foreign affairs remains keen. Their industrial and financial well-being depend, to a considerable extent, upon a contented Europe. Their investments in Europe are immense. But while informed of the general condition abroad, they remain somewhat uninformed regarding specific reasons of unrest. Many of them know nothing of Hungary. They are ignorant of the provisions of the treaty of Trianon. The spectacle of the dissection of Hungary—or, as I might call it, the dance of the vultures—has not drawn their tears. They have been too far from the bloody scene to be shocked. If they ever felt a tremor, they have forgotten.

To these people, our fellow citizens, we may appropriately present our appeal for support. We shall find, no doubt, when our arguments are advanced, our story told, that some are not interested. "Let Hungary take care of herself," they may say. If this should happen, I implore you against anger. There exists in the United States an important body of public opinion which opposes on principle any political interference by their country in European matters. This attitude is understandable. We should not wittingly offend that opinion. We should only lose by it. But there is a much larger body of public opinion which is, so to speak, fluid and open to persuasion. This body may be approached with confidence. Success in that direction is certain if our cause be well presented. We well know the justice of the cause.

There is another aspect of this matter—a very important one. It must not be overlooked that the motherland has bitter enemies within the United States. These people are to be found in other foreign communities of America. They represent powerfully, in private capacities and in their press, the same venomous anti-Hungarian sentiment which existed long before the war, and has since increased. I shall not mention names, because you know them. But I will say that the joy of these people when the dance of vultures was performed was both irrepressible and ominous. As spectators at the spectacle, they took part in the dance. They gloated in the dismemberment of Hungary. They sucked their lips in anticipation of the feast. In the ecstacy of deglutition and digestion they have been blatant and arrogant, while we, Hungarian born, have been looking on, in an honorable humiliation, at the boisterous banqueting. It is, however, but a short and sad chapter in the history of our suffering. The time is coming soon when, God will, that chapter will be blackened from our book.

Meantime this anti-Hungarian sentiment shows no sign of slackening. There is every evidence that it is fomented by the anti-Hungarian press in America. Those nations abroad which profited by the treaty of Trianon to the disadvantage of Hungary are not disposed to sacrifice their profits through inactivity. Obviously, they are supporting their press here in agitation against any revision of the treaty. Cognizant of fundamental Hungarian right, disturbed by the cumulative growth of the demand for revision, and fearful of any interposition by the United States as a result of awakened public sentiment, they may be relied upon to increase their opposition to our progress. They will attempt to counteract us at every step of our way. They are rich and prosperous, and they will not give up their ill-deserved possessions without a bitter fight.

Knowledge of this internal antagonism is good. But there will be no good in fighting it aggressively. If we proceed with dignity along the line of sound argument and peaceable persuasion, we shall win. Any other course, it seems to me, will result in another spectacle, that of a deplorable and undignified racial quarrel between members of our foreign-born citizenry. We can not afford to engage in such a fight. Our American fellow citizens would sicken at the spectacle. In disgust they will deny us the justice for which we plead.

It is essential that we go forth unitedly. As to that, much will depend on the temper and judgment of this gathering. I have no doubt that the wisest counsels will prevail, and that once more the old truth will be demonstrated—that in unity lies strength. As to the presentation of our case, little need be said by me. There are certain outstanding facts which require no elaboration by argument, no glossing to make them convincing. They are:

In 1914 the thousand-year-old Hungary, ancient defender of Christianity against the unbelieving Turk, was populated by 25,000,000 on nearly 126,000 square miles of territory.

In 1920 this population was reduced by 59 per cent.

The territory of Hungary was reduced by 68 per cent.

On June 4 of that year Transylvania was ceded to Rumania, Croatia and Slavonia to Yugoslavia.

The Hungarians in these ceded countries were forced without their consent to become nationals of enemy nations. In other words, more than half the population of pre-war Hungary—Hungarian fathers, mothers, children—are now living under foreign yoke.

To dispose of such territory and peoples as a reward of war superiority in defiance of the principle of self-determination was a grievous wrong. It was a negation of high moral principle by the allied nations and, for this reason with others, a major political mistake.

The makers of the treaty of Trianon were and are responsible for this momentous blunder.

So much, gentlemen, is fairly well known to our fellow citizens. When they recall the facts they bow their heads in shame. They were among the high-minded progressives who thrilled to the idealism of the late President Wilson, and on the defeat of that idealism, sunk with him into the valley of despondence. With these friends we need not argue for aid. But there are innumerable Americans who do not know the facts. To these you need only to show a map of proud Hungary before the war. Then show them a map of dismembered Hungary—the work of the body carvers of Trianon.

* * * * * * *

If all this fails, there are final arguments which should touch the intelligence and conscience of all. The outstanding fact in connection with the history of the Trianon treaty is that in 1919 the separation from Hungary of vast tracts of territory was decided upon without plebiscite, before the Hungarian delegates were able to discuss the terms. It is also a fact that the treaty was rushed through, as one authority states, "in an atmosphere where 'give it to our friends if they want it' and 'after all, those were our enemies' took the place of even such considered judgments as the Allies exhibited through

most of the discussions of the German treaty. The Balkan wolves were howling for blood—and territory—and the great powers were apparently willing to mangle the former empire of Francis Joseph to any extent necessary to pacify them."

The position could not have been stated better. And it will not quickly be forgotten by many Americans that one of their own representatives, an uncredited diplomatist possessing anomalous powers, aided in this feast for the wolves. The only possible defense for this inglorious confirmation in the treaty of the "deal" approved by this man is that the great powers could not reverse the decision without breaking faith with the smaller allies.

Had things been otherwise—had the people of the United States been aware of the promises made in their name—had they realized the enormities to be committed—and had they been in a position to enforce their will for justice, the punishment of Hungary for her part in the war would have been different. The old-time American respect and friendship of the United States for Hungary, dating back to the unforgettable visit of Louis Kossuth to America, would have manifested itself. The unquenchable American spirit of equity would have triumphed over the meannesses of greedy conquerors in war.

This memorable friendship, this unquenchable spirit, may be appealed to with confidence. With American opinion supporting us, we may look forward with confidence to revision. But the victory will not come in a single day or days. I would counsel you against any illusions. It is going to be a long, hard fight. It may take years. It may even happen that our children will be called upon to continue the work after our death. But death, the great victor of us all, can not conquer the undying spirit of Hungarian nationalism. It can not stifle our united determination to work with all our power, within our oath as American citizens, for the rehabilitation of our motherland.

Gentlemen, I have finished. I thank you for your patience. I just want to add one thought. It has come into my mind this moment. I have been recalling the picture of our beloved Budapest on June 4, 1920, when the treaty of Trianon was signed. The capital, as you may remember, was draped in mourning. It was a black city, a city of shattered hope, of dark despair. My recollection of that extraordinary day, when the protest of a great people was so profoundly voiced, has prompted another thought. That is, that we should here decide, until revision of the treaty of Trianon is effected, to have an annual day of mourning. If such can be arranged, opportunity will be open for every American-Hungarian, whether naturalized or not, to express his adherence to our cause. Meetings of sympathy with that cause should be held on that day. And American citizens should be invited to join with us in the presentation of our plea for justice to Hungary.

Call it a day of mourning, or a day of tears, or a day of undying hope. It matters not what you call it. By solemn observance of it the more quickly shall we reach our goal.

CENSUS AND APPORTIONMENT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I desire to call up the conference report on the bill (S. 312) to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the report.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the report, which was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 312) to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendment numbered 6.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "eight months from the beginning of the enumeration"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the House amendment insert the following: " : *Provided further*, That in making any appointments under this act to positions in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, preference shall be given to persons discharged under honorable conditions from the military or naval forces of the United States who served in such forces during time of war and were disabled in the line of duty, to their widows, and to their wives if the husband is not qualified to hold such positions"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "without regard to the civil service laws or the classification act of 1923, as amended, except that such special agents shall be appointed in accordance with the civil service laws"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be stricken out and the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be stricken out by the House amendment and in lieu thereof insert the following: "to unemployment" and a comma; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "April"; and the House agree to the same.

W. L. JONES,
HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
A. H. VANDENBERG,
DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

CARL R. CHINDBLOM,
E. HART FENN,
CLARENCE J. MCLEOD,
J. E. RANKIN,
RALPH F. LOZIER,
Managers on the part of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania will state it.

Mr. REED. This does not displace the unfinished business?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It does not.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I desire to make just a brief statement with reference to the conference report, covering practically the points in disagreement between the two Houses.

The three principal amendments in controversy in conference were as follows: One amendment related to the date of the beginning of the census. The Senate had fixed November 1 and the House May 1. The conferees have agreed upon April 1. That seemed to be a very satisfactory compromise, and it has been agreed upon.

The second was with reference to the civil-service amendment of the Senate putting the enumerators, supervisors, and special agents under civil service. We found the House conferees almost adamant against the amendment. The Senate conferees held out for the Senate amendment as long as they felt it was possible to accomplish anything, and we finally secured a compromise by which the special agents are to be under civil service.

The third amendment was the question of including radio sets in the enumeration. We took this up at the second meeting of the conferees and attempted to get the House to recede from its amendment striking out the Senate provision, but we were unable to do so, and so it was receded from by the Senate conferees.

Mr. KING. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. KING. There were two amendments which I offered the effect of which was to subject the employees who are brought into the activities under the bill to the same salaries and compensation that are now being paid employees of the Government for like or comparable service. May I ask the Senator what became of those provisions?

Mr. JONES. The Senate conferees were unable to hold those provisions in the bill. We sought to do so, but the House conferees, considering the condition with reference to those employees, and especially the fact that they will have a very short term of employment, in some cases two weeks and in others from three to five months, were not willing to accept the Senate provisions; so the Senate conferees receded.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. PITTMAN. The Senator from Washington has stated, I think, clearly the subjects upon which the House conferees were "adamant." Now, will the Senator tell us upon what amendments the Senate conferees were "adamant"?

Mr. JONES. We held out for the Senate amendments just as long as we thought we were justified in doing so or had any hope of getting the House conferees to recede.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the junior Senator from New York?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. WAGNER. So far as a civil-service status is concerned, the compromise amendment does not in any way affect the employees under this proposed act who do the actual work of taking the census of population. Is not that a fact? That class of employees is still without the civil service law.

Mr. JONES. That is, the census enumerators and the census supervisors are without the civil service law.

Mr. WAGNER. And they are the officials who take the census of population. The special agents perform work of a different character.

Mr. JONES. The junior Senator from New York is thoroughly familiar with that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I do not propose to detain the Senate very long, but I do want those who are genuine friends of the merit system to know the exact situation in relation to this conference report. I shall ask that the Senate reject the report, so that there may be a further conference upon the so-called civil-service amendment.

The compromise amendment reported by the conference committee provides for the selection by competitive examination of only one branch of the field service, namely, the special agents. The special agents have no contact with the taking of the census of population. Their work in no way influences the apportionment of Congress. The act of 1902 and subsequent census acts define the duties of the special agents and limit them to the collection and compilation of statistics concerning defective, dependent, and delinquent classes, social statistics of cities, facts as to public indebtedness, valuation, taxation, and expenditures, religious bodies, manufactures, special industries, and so forth. Their work is in no way related to the taking of a census of population.

I think all of those who voted in favor of the merit-system amendment to the census bill were interested primarily in securing the taking of the census of population in such a way as that it would be uninfluenced by politics; in other words, that those who are to take the census of population, upon which is based representation in Congress and the representation of the States in the electoral college, shall be selected solely with a view to their efficiency and to their ability to take the census accurately, impartially, honestly, and free from political direction. Within the bill as it is now framed has been retained the discredited, discarded spoils system, as against the more modern method which has become a real and integral part of our form of government, namely, the merit system.

Mr. President, it does seem strange to me that the leaders of the party in control should with such tenacity hold to the program of taking the census of population by purely political appointees, when in practically every other activity of the Government we are now without question employing the merit system.

Only the other day when we had the farm relief bill before us no one questioned the advantage of placing under the merit system the employees who were to engage in the governmental activity therein proposed to be created. When the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. COUZENS]—I want to emphasize the fact that it was the senior Senator from Michigan—proposed an amendment to that bill to have appointments under the Federal farm board made according to the merit system, without any opposition in this body it was incorporated as one of the provisions of the bill. So in every other department of the Government the employees are appointed under the more modern and efficient and enlightened method of the merit system.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. In connection with what the Senator from New York is now saying to the effect that practically all the bureaus in the departments of the Government are under the civil service, let me say that one of the notable exceptions is the Library of Congress. In my judgment, no activity of the Government should be more promptly put under the civil service than the Library of Congress. I introduced a bill a day or two ago—and we will have a hearing on it probably next week—to put that agency of the Government under the merit system, where it ought to be and where all activities of the Government ought to be, in my judgment.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I shall be delighted to support the Senator in that effort.

When the question of applying the merit system to appointees under the census bill was previously under consideration by the Senate those who rose in opposition to the amendment, while making great pretenses of being friends of the civil service or merit system—which I did not take very seriously—said, "But the difficulty here is the shortage of time. How can we in the few months available between the passage of the bill and the taking of the census hold the necessary examinations? The time is insufficient for the application of the merit principle. That is the sole reason for my opposition." I am anxious to hear from those gentlemen now. They must contrive another excuse unless they desire to remain in the class of those who advocate the spoils system, because the date of taking the census has now been postponed five months. The question of time is now entirely eliminated. Another excuse will have to be offered by those who still withhold their support from the civil-service amendment.

I desire to ask the gentlemen of the party in power and in control of this legislation—I think the country is entitled to know—"Why do you so tenaciously cling to the appointees who are to do this work, the accuracy and honesty of which is of such vital concern to our Government?" The American people want an impartial and an efficient census taking. They object to political control. I do not want to recite again the sad tales of bygone days, the numerous abuses which have occurred in the taking of the census under the spoils system. We remember 1890. We remember 1900. In my own State we had a census only a short time ago under this very spoils system. As expected, it was accompanied by extravagance and demoralization and followed by the sorry aftermath of indictments and convictions. Let me say to the Senate that every official who has ever had anything to do with the taking of the census under the spoils system has testified to the same effect—that it leads not only to partiality and inefficiency but to extravagance and demoralization. And that, Mr. President, is the system that we are asked to perpetuate in this permanent legislation.

I should like again to recall the message of President Roosevelt. He decided that it was more important to have the merit system incorporated in the taking of the census than to have a census at all. And I was very much gratified to hear that great progressive in this body, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], say, in supporting the merit-system amendment, that one is justified in voting against this whole legislation if the old, discredited, spoils system is to be incorporated in it.

How ridiculous this whole proposal is! Under this bill the Assistant Directors of the Census, who are officers superior to the supervisors who direct the census and the enumerators, are to be appointed according to the civil service law. In other words, they must pass a competitive examination before they can secure their appointment. They are selected from a list of eligibles composed of those who successfully stand a competitive examination. But inferior officers, the supervisors, are to be appointed by the political leaders; and if rumor can be trusted, they have already been appointed. To my mind that is the real difficulty in this situation. We have to abide with this discredited spoils system because, forsooth, the appointments by the political leaders have already been agreed to!

I recognize, Mr. President, that all legislation concerning which there is a conflict between the two Houses is a subject for compromise. I am quite willing to recede to this position—although I am not giving any ground in my convictions upon this question—that the supervisors who direct the census within their respective districts, who appoint the enumerators, shall be put under the competitive system, and their selection shall not be dictated by the political leaders.

There must be a reason that has not yet been disclosed why the census taking is to be controlled by the political party in power. I shall confine my appeal to those who favor the merit system above partisan politics, who are in harmony with the sentiment of the American people, who want an impartial census, uninfluenced by political control, to vote to reject this report, so that we may have another conference and seek a compromise, at least, which will to some extent eliminate the carnival of patronage which will follow if this conference report is accepted.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, the conferees have agreed to strike out the amendment for the census of radio sets. I am informed that it was not thought that that subject was of such importance as to justify its being placed in legislation of this kind.

I desire to take just a few minutes to call attention to the importance of radio in the lives of the American people and its importance for the future.

Within a period of six years, since I became a Member of this body, radio has developed from a theory and a fad into a great industry. The sales of radio sets for use in the homes are mounting to somewhere between seven and eight hundred million dollars annually. The broadcasting stations of this country to-day employ nearly 10,000 people, and they spend anywhere from twenty-five to thirty million dollars annually on programs broadcast for the pleasure and instruction of the people of this country. It is said that there is invested in the radio-manufacturing plants more than $200,000,000, and that more than 100,000 persons are on the pay rolls of organizations that are making radio sets.

Of course, compared to other businesses in the amounts of money I have mentioned, radio is not so important; but when it is remembered that this art, this industry, is yet in its infancy, that it has only begun, and when the importance of it in the future of civilization not only of this country but of the world is considered, it seems to me it would justify including in a census the information as to who have radio sets, and where they are, and what sections of the country are most entitled to consideration by the governmental authorities that are regulating this subject.

I have spoken briefly, too, of the industry as we think of it in connection with our daily life as a source of entertainment and as a method of instruction; but the biggest field of radio is not in that line. It is in the commercial and the industrial line, the high frequencies, the short wave lengths, so called. In that field we have only begun, but we have learned enough to know that no man can even prophesy what will be done. These short wave lengths that are being granted for use for commercial purposes are simply invaluable. They can not be valued; and the whole field of radio operation centers around these allocations of wave lengths both in the commercial and in the broadcasting field.

It is true we are spending only about $500,000 per year on the Radio Commission for the work it is now doing; but that work is laying the foundation of the future of radio. The allocations which it is making in giving these licenses to certain corporations and certain individuals will influence the development of radio even beyond what we imagine.

We have tried to write into the law provisions that will make it impossible for anybody to own a wave length in radio; but every man who knows anything at all about the law and the decisions of the courts knows that those who secure these licenses are getting a preference that can be taken away from them only by a showing of superior service by another applicant. It is true they will not own these wave lengths; but they will have a grip there that can not be taken away except by a showing that the other applicant is in a position to give better service to the people than those who have already been granted these rights. That is inherent in the very nature of the situation; and no law we can write will take that away from them.

So, I say, the commission in performing its duties should know where the radio sets of this country are, what percentage of them are in the country districts, and in what sections of the country; what percentage are in the cities, and in what cities; so that when they come to allocate power to an applicant for a radio station, to allocate time on which he will operate, to give him a location on the dial, they will have the information as to the needs of the country. At present that depends entirely upon estimates and theories.

The provision inserted in the bill by the Senate would not have required any elaborate work on the part of the enumerators. Two or three questions, at most, would have been sufficient—whether or not a man had a radio set, and whether it was a tube set or a crystal set. If it were a tube set, then we would know that he could get distant reception. If it were a crystal set, he would depend almost entirely upon the reception within 25 miles of where he was located.

The commission has been granting what are known as cleared channels in radio. By that I mean they have allowed to certain applicants the right to use a certain channel, and no other applicant is permitted to have a radio station operating on that channel. They have set apart 40 of the 89 or 90 available channels for 40 stations, calling them cleared channels. They have done that on the theory that the country people, the farming population, the people in the more distant communities from the great cities, were entitled to have good radio service without interference, which could not be given them unless they had this station on a single cleared channel with high power. Then, taking advantage of that situation, the great broadcasting chain systems have proceeded to hook up these cleared-channel stations. I am informed that 38 of the 40 cleared channels are being used by the broadcasting chains, so that you can tune into the cleared channels in the country districts and get the same program on every station except two—from one or the other of these chains.

It may possibly be that there are so many radio sets in the country districts that such a policy is justified. I do not think so. It may be that the information to be derived through the census would show that this is a wise policy, but I think not. I am not here to argue it now. My point is that we should have accurate and definite information about an industry that is so vital to the future of this country as radio broadcasting is.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. DILL. I yield.

Mr. PITTMAN. May I add the point there, if it is any addition, that the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate now has imposed upon it the duty of ascertaining all the information which may be obtained with regard to this art and industry, and that it is practically impossible to ascertain the number of sets that are being used in this country by any other means than by direct inquiry, because a great many of the receiving sets are manufactured by the individuals who use them, and there is no commercial record of such sets. If it is desirable to ascertain these facts, as it is other valuable statistics which are taken care of under the measure, then the most economical way to ascertain the facts would be through the enumerators to be selected, by the few questions which may be asked, because they are supposed to see our entire population. If the Senate or any other branch of the Government were required to ascertain the same facts, it would require a special organization for it, would take four or five times as long, and cost many times as much.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for that suggestion. I may add that while the conference report does not include radio sets, the Census Bureau may still, under its special schedules, secure this information, and I have some hope that possibly something I may say will serve to impress upon the officials of the Census Bureau the great importance of having this information, and that we may be able to induce them to secure it under their special schedules, even though it is not in the conference report.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DILL. I yield.

Mr. COPELAND. May I ask the Senator if he knows why the proposal he made was rejected? What objection was there to it? Was the question raised that we might just as well ask how many stoves and chairs and tables there are, and was there presented to the conferees the point the Senator brought out so ably, the necessity of this information in order that wise legislation might be had with reference to a growing art? What does the Senator know about that?

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, of course I was not a member of the conference committee but I am informed that the House conferees thought that it was not of sufficient importance to justify putting it in, and that the Census Bureau was opposed to it. I do not know that it was said in conference, but I know it was said in other places, that we might just as well get a census of refrigerators, or phonographs, or something of that kind, showing on the part of whoever made such a statement an absolute lack of understanding of what the radio art means to the future of America.

Senators, we talk about public opinion. There has not been created since the invention of printing anything that can be so influential as radio in building a great public opinion among a people such as ours.

It has been said that printing is the greatest boon that has come to humanity in the history of civilization, particularly to the ignorant, and the poor, and those in slavery. But a man, in order to enjoy printing, must have an education, and he must have money enough to be able to buy books. The art of printing for many, many generations was greatly limited. But radio does not require an education; it does not require money, even, because there is a radio to be heard almost everywhere. One need only to be able to hear, and even if he can not hear other sounds very well, he can hear the radio. One of the peculiar things about it is that those who are deaf to ordinary tones of voice, to ordinary sound, can hear radio. It holds more tremendous possibilities for influencing public opinion in the future than anything that has developed in our civilization.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DILL. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. May I suggest, in this connection, that the radio is in itself an educational force, that it may become one of the most powerful agencies for public education?

Mr. DILL. I thank the Senator. The art of radio is just beginning to be used in the schools. A conference of educators was held only recently looking to the building up of programs which could be used by the public schools of the country. The opportunity to teach history, the opportunity to teach geography, the opportunity to teach almost any subject, and, as the Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] suggests to me, to teach health, is afforded by radio as in no other way.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. DILL. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Was an estimate made of the additional cost that would be incurred if the amendment had been agreed to?

Mr. DILL. I am told that it was said in the hearings that the addition of any subject for enumeration in the bill would mean the expenditure of $1,000,000. I can not believe it would cost a million dollars to add the two or three questions necessary, but even if it did, that is indeed a very, very small expenditure of money in comparison with the importance of this subject in the future of this country.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. It will probably be necessary to gather the statistics contemplated by the Senator's amendment some time in the early future, will it not?

Mr. DILL. I think it will be, and I say that I am hoping that the Census Bureau may be induced to ask these questions, even under a special schedule.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. DILL. I yield.

Mr. COPELAND. How much has the Interstate Commerce Commission spent in investigations in order to determine railroad rates, and function as it has in other respects?

Mr. DILL. I am unable to say, but it runs into millions of dollars.

Mr. COPELAND. Many millions?

Mr. DILL. Yes.

Mr. COPELAND. And the Senator says that at the outset the expense of securing this information would be a million, according to the statement made. I have no question at all that the Interstate Commerce Commission spends ten, fifteen, twenty million dollars, perhaps more; so that, as the Senator has suggested, even though this might cost a million dollars, it would mean a saving ultimately to the country, and certainly make it possible to carry on a program of proper legislation in connection with the radio art.

Mr. DILL. I thank the Senator. I do not want to delay the Senate. I only wanted, if I might, by a few remarks, to impress upon those officials of the Government who are to have charge of this matter the great need of this information, the importance of this information in the future.

I do want to call attention to one other phase before I sit down; and that is the international phase of this question. In the hearing which the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] mentioned a while ago, we have been developing some remarkable facts about the value to a corporation of having a monopoly of an art of this kind. We have discovered that the Radio Corporation of America, which has built up the most gigantic monopoly in the history of America in anything of this kind, with resources back of it of about three or four billion dollars, has not only monopolized the patent field to such an extent that practically every manufacturer of radio sets is paying a license but that they have gone into foreign countries and secured exclusive contracts for radio service, and that to-day they sit down with the cabinets of the nations of Europe on an equal footing with those national officials, because they have secured those exclusive contracts.

Mr. Behn, the president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Co., who appeared before the committee and asked us to repeal section 17 of the radio act, which prohibits the merger of the cable and wireless systems, stated that in estimating the value of the Radio Corporation's property, for which they were to give $40,000,000 in stock, that stock having a value of $100,000,000 on the markets of this country, they fixed $25,000,000 as the actual investment of the Radio Corporation in the plants and equipment which they would buy, and then $15,000,000 for the contractual rights which the Radio Corporation had acquired in England, France, and Germany.

When he mentioned contractual rights he explained that the Radio Corporation had made contracts with the British Marconi, of England, with the French Nationale, of France, and the Telefunken Co., of Germany, under which no other American company could secure the right to build wireless stations in those countries. Thus the exclusive contracts which the Radio Corporation had secured were valued at $15,000,000 by this great International Telephone & Telegraph Co.

I questioned Mr. Behn closely, and the only other value he could give was that they would be able to use the patents of the Radio Corporation in this international telephone work, but he had just gotten through telling us that they had been able to build their wireless stations in South America and to use whatever patents it was necessary to use there without any great difficulty. So that in reality $75,000,000 of value is to be placed upon the contractual rights, namely, the monopoly rights, of the Radio Corporation in those foreign countries.

I am not criticizing the Radio Corporation for what they are doing with foreign governments, but I do say that it indicates the tremendous value of a monopoly in this great art and indicates also that great care which the Congress of the United States should use, and especially the Radio Commission, which is its creature, in the granting of privileges to use wave lengths in international as well as national communications.

I am not going to take any more time, other than to say that radio is the first one-way mass communication in the history of civilization. Always in the past every kind of communication has been single, private, secret—the telephone, the telegraph, the letter, whatever method we may use—but now we have this great art, a one-way mass communication, by which a human voice can be heard instantaneously and simultaneously around the earth by millions, and eventually will be heard by hundreds of millions of people. There has been nothing like it in the history of the human race.

Stop for a moment and think of the vast audience which the listeners of radio compose. It binds together not only the great masses of the people in the centers of population, but the rancher out on the plains, the miner in the hills, the invalid on his sick bed, the pilot in the clouds, the mariner on the sea—all are one great, vast audience of radio. Yet we are asked to leave out provision for securing, in the taking of the census, information of this tremendous importance on the theory that radio is not important enough to justify a place in this great undertaking.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, inasmuch as I expect to vote against this conference report, I desire to make a brief statement, so that my reasons will not be misunderstood.

I am not against a reapportionment of the House of Representatives and I am in no way responsible for the delay which has occurred in the passage of the necessary legislation to reapportion the House based on the 1920 census. Inasmuch as the matter has been delayed until this time, I feel that a reapportionment ought to be made by Congress based upon the census after it is taken and not a reapportionment projected into the future, based upon a census not yet taken, with authority conferred upon an executive branch of the Government to make an apportionment based upon that census.

For that reason I shall vote against this conference report; but I do not want my vote to be interpreted as indicating that I oppose reapportionment or that I indorse the delay which has already occurred in making it. I vote against it for the reasons which I have indicated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I do not want to defeat the census bill, and I do not believe that the defeat of the conference report as we now have it before the Senate would mean the defeat of the legislation. In no sense do I want to be understood as offering any criticism of the Senate conferees. I think they have conscientiously performed their duty as they saw it. It may be that it would be a physical impossibility for us to get anything more in the bill than is now in the conference report. I realize in all matters of legislation that in order to be practical we ought to be willing to make all reasonable compromises. I realize that as individuals or as a body we must sometimes surrender our convictions to the views of the House in order to obtain legislation. But in all those cases on questions of importance each House ought to go on record, and when it does then it becomes often the duty of the other House, especially when faced with an overwhelming vote in the other body, to recede from what it believes ought to be a part of the legislation then under consideration.

The House of Representatives has never had a record vote on the provisions relating to civil-service appointment of offi-

cials provided for in the bill. If I am in error about that, I would be glad to be corrected by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], who is doing me the honor of listening.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I assume the Senator differentiates between a record vote and a viva voce vote?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; I mean a roll-call vote.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is correct. There was a viva voce vote, and it was so overwhelming that apparently those who share the views of the Senator from Nebraska thought it perfectly futile to attempt to have a record vote.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, the object of a record vote is to put the Representatives of the people on record on matters of legislation. If the House of Representatives by an overwhelming vote should vote down the amendment and go on record before the people of the United States, I would feel it my duty to recede. If they had done that, I would not be opposing the conference report. But the Constitution of the United States provides that whenever one-fifth of the Members present in either branch of Congress demand a record vote, a record vote shall be had. So important was it that our forefathers who framed the Constitution made a provision that just one-fifth of the Members present could compel every Member of the body to go on record upon a disputed question.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. JONES. I take it we have the right to infer, because one-fifth did not demand a roll call or support the demand for a roll call, that not one-fifth of the Members of the House were in favor of the existing amendment.

Mr. NORRIS. I do not agree with the Senator that we have a right to infer that. The Senator from Michigan said, and no doubt he gives the information accurately, that the vote was so overwhelming that it was probably considered useless by those who were in favor of the civil-service provision to demand a roll call; in other words, they considered that if they secured a roll call they would still be defeated, and they probably would have been. I am not contesting that point.

What I am contesting is that the country ought to know how its servants in the National Legislature vote. We ought to be willing, and everyone ought to be willing, to go on record. It is sometimes embarrassing for all of us to do that, and yet that is one of the responsibilities which we assume; that is one of the responsibilities that every man in Congress in either branch thereof ought to be willing to assume, or else to resign and go home. It does not mean that a man may be wrong on a proposition because he votes this way or that way. I am not contending that, but I am contending that on matters of importance like this question the country ought to know how its representatives vote. I take it that until they do know on matters of importance, they do not know how to judge the record of their public servants.

Mr. President, I admit this question has two sides. To my mind it is very lopsided. Civil service in all civilized government is an essential to good government. But I am willing to concede to the man who said that "to the victors belong the spoils" his right to take that position, and when he has the courage of his convictions and takes it I have respect for him not only as an individual but I respect his opinion likewise, however I may disagree with him.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. I do not believe that the omission of the application of civil service in a matter of this kind is an exhibition of opposition to the principle of a law which has for many years been in effect, but is an evidence of deliberate conclusion on the part of the conferees that the application of the civil-service system in the selection of the enumerators is not practicable. It has been omitted from practically every census bill ever passed, and so it must have been the view that the civil-service principle is not practical as applied to such a situation.

Mr. NORRIS. The civil service in this country for practical purposes at least is younger than I am. I saw it come into being. I have seen it struggle from infancy, and in a very weak way I have been a part of the struggle. I have seen the contest from the beginning, a contest which is still in existence. If we should say that our forefathers did not have the civil service and therefore we should not have it, if that were to be the doctrine, then civil service is wrong. If that is the theory upon which we are going to proceed, then every improvement that has ever been made in science or in government is wrong. If we had adhered to that doctrine our farmers would be cutting wheat with a sickle, as was done in the fields of Boaz, which Ruth gleaned in the country of Abraham. If that doctrine were adhered to our Government would not have succeeded. Change is the order of civilization. Progress and advancement mark the history of civilization, and no more so in any other line of human endeavor than in government.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. Is not the Senator aware that under the terms of this bill the principle of civil service is recognized and closely adhered to in regard to all the permanent employees located in the city of Washington who really do the important work, and also in the matter of the special agents, so that the committee which has worked on the bill can by no means be regarded as an enemy of civil service?

Mr. NORRIS. I do not charge the committee with being an enemy of civil service. I am not claiming, of course, that there is no civil service in respect to any of the appointments under the bill. But I do believe that we ought not to put 100,000 Federal positions upon the political pie counter, and the bill does that, to be dealt out for political services or for political advancement. The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] stated only a few moments ago that many of the appointments are already made or already decided upon by political bosses and political machines, and if we keep this provision in the bill it would interfere with the program and the work of those political bosses and political machines. Most of the appointments are temporary in character, it is true, but why should they be made according to politics? Why should the employees not be appointed according to the work and their fitness for the work they are called upon to perform? Why should I be allowed to name the enumerators or the inspectors or any of the other officials in my State?

Mr. CARAWAY. I do not think the Senator will be.

Mr. NORRIS. I hope not. I do not want the job. There is no danger, as the Senator from Arkansas says, of it being tendered to me. But why should the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] do that? Why should he be given the right to name 40 or 50 or 100 men for two or three weeks' work at the expense of the Government? I am not saying that if that were done he would choose inefficient men. Members of the House and Senators would be as careful as any civil-service commission, but when we spread it out over the United States such cases would be exceptional.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Inasmuch as the Senator has made a personal reference, I simply want to interrupt him with an observation. The junior Senator from Michigan has had nothing whatever to do and will have nothing whatever to do with the appointments of supervisors in Michigan. He has been in close conference, however, with the Members of the House from Michigan anticipating the probability that the census machinery will fall necessarily within their ultimate recommendation at some key points.

This is the thought I wanted to submit to my able friend from Nebraska. In such fashion as those designations have been tentatively discussed, I say to him with all the sincerity at my command that, in my judgment, the designations which will be made in Michigan will be of an infinitely higher grade and will be infinitely more responsible and dependable and representative than they possibly could be under civil service, because the type of men we are seeking, not for political purposes but for efficiency purposes, are the type of men who would not think of pursuing an assignment of this nature under the processes of civil service.

That is testimony from the State of Michigan. I speak only for myself, but I could not sit silent in the face of the Senator's general indictment that if a position is not under civil service, then, ipso facto, it must be under the spoils system and be related solely to political patronage. That is not my alternative point of view.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, in almost the last sentence I uttered before the Senator from Michigan interrupted me I stated I had no doubt that many of the census appointees would be selected, even if selected by Senators or Members of the House, with the utmost care, solely according to their efficiency for the work they had to perform; so that I have not made a

general indictment. I make an indictment against no man. It is the spoils system that I indict. If it be true that those who are going to make the appointments, the politicians—I will not say "politicians," but Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from Michigan and other States—are going to make them on the basis of efficiency only, why should they object to somebody else making the appointments on that basis? To make census appointments is not a part of their official duty when they are elected to the Senate and to the House and take the oath of office. Their official duty has nothing whatever to do with the appointment of a census enumerator or a postmaster or any official of that kind.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. CARAWAY. I am going to interrupt the Senator only for a moment to ask him a question. It appears to me there are many instances when the most ardent civil-service advocates would not accept it. I do not presume there is a Senator on this floor who has engaged a clerk in his office pursuant to a civil-service examination. Such employees are personally selected. I do not presume there is a Senator who conducts a business who selects his employees by a civil-service examination system. If that system be so infallible in securing competent and efficient men and women, why should it not be extended? Why should not our clerks and all other employees be appointed under the civil-service system?

Mr. NORRIS. The question of the Senator from Arkansas, as well as the question of the Senator from Michigan, in my judgment, is an argument against the civil-service system.

Mr. CARAWAY. Why is it——

Mr. NORRIS. Let me go on.

Mr. CARAWAY. I want the Senator——

Mr. NORRIS. Let me go on; I have the floor and I will yield to the Senator from Arkansas later. I will answer one question at a time.

There is not any doubt that the civil service has its imperfections, and in many instances they are great. I have felt for some time that the present Civil Service Commission did not have the backbone that it ought to have, and that it has not always carried out the civil-service law in good faith. I know that there are many deficiencies in the system. It is only a question of the difference in systems; that is all. When the Senator asks, If we are to select census enumerators by civil service, and take their positions off the political pie counter, then why should we not select our clerks in the same way. That is an argument against the entire principle of the civil service. So far as I know, no one claims that the civil service ought to apply to every position in the world; no one wants to compel the Senator from Arkansas to take his employees from a civil-service list; but that is different from the appointment of a postmaster or a United States marshal or a census enumerator. The appointment of those employees is provided for under the law, and the authority which can make the appointment is designated.

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes; but who made the law?

Mr. NORRIS. We made the law.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is what I thought.

Mr. NORRIS. Let me finish. If we believe that Members of Congress ought to appoint census enumerators, why not have the courage to say so in the law, as we do about the clerks whom we employ? Why not put into the statute a provision that the enumerators shall be appointed by Members of the Congress or by Senators? Why not put in the statute what we are going to do in principle, that the enumerators shall in Republican congressional districts be selected by the Members of the House of Representatives, that in the case of Democratic districts they shall be selected by the Senators from that State, if they are Republicans, and, if not Republicans, then that they shall be selected by the Republican committee of that State? That is what is going to happen under this proposed law; that is what is coming; that will be the effect of the pending legislation. Why not say so in so many words? That would be worth while. I had rather have it in that way. If we are going to impose a duty upon certain officials, then say in the law that they will be the appointing power and let them take the responsibility.

Everybody knows what the political pie counter means; everybody knows that if we had no such thing as civil service we would have almost demoralization in the National Government. There is not any reason why a man elected to the Senate, with certain qualifications and certain duties provided by law, should be given the authority to build up a political machine for himself by appointing at Government expense hundreds and thousands of employees to perform duties that have nothing whatever to do with his official action.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. CARAWAY. Is it the Senator's idea that no one, simply because he is a Member of Congress, can be honest and can be trusted?

Mr. NORRIS. No; I have not said anything of that kind, and I have not said anything from which any reasonable man can draw such a conclusion as that.

Mr. CARAWAY. Well, what does the Senator mean when he says——

Mr. NORRIS. That is the argument which has been made from the beginning of the civil service.

Mr. CARAWAY. Oh, it is not.

Mr. NORRIS. The argument which the Senator from Arkansas is making now is the one which has always been made against the civil service.

Mr. CARAWAY. Well, I know that happens not to be true; it is not an argument against civil service. I am just asking the Senator a question.

Mr. NORRIS. That question is an argument against civil service.

Mr. CARAWAY. It is no argument against civil service.

Mr. NORRIS. Then the Senator ought not to make it.

Mr. CARAWAY. I am not making it. I am only asking a question.

Mr. NORRIS. If the Senator is not making an argument against civil service, then do not ask it.

Mr. CARAWAY. Let me ask the Senator——

Mr. NORRIS. Can not the Senator wait until I answer one question before he propounds another?

Mr. CARAWAY. I do not think I will live long enough for that.

Mr. NORRIS. Perhaps the Senator will not; he need not wait that long.

Mr. CARAWAY. I do not have to wait.

Mr. NORRIS. It does not make any difference to me. If the Senator does not want to wait, that is his business.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator thinks he owns the Senate——

Mr. NORRIS. No; I do not think I own the Senate. That is another statement the Senator is absolutely unjustified in making. Have I not a right here to oppose a provision in the bill because I think it is wrong?

Mr. CARAWAY. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. CARAWAY. What is there about it that the Senator should become so angry, when I was merely trying to ask him a question?

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator from Arkansas——

Mr. CARAWAY. Now——

Mr. NORRIS. Will the Senator allow me to answer that question?

Mr. CARAWAY. I suppose I will stop for the rest of the afternoon.

Mr. NORRIS. Perhaps the Senator will; it might be well if he would stop here and wait and listen a little while. It might be well for him. He might get some information perhaps that would be valuable for him.

Mr. CARAWAY. I have listened for a good while, and have not obtained any information as yet.

Mr. NORRIS. The trouble is the Senator does not listen.

Mr. CARAWAY. Oh, yes; I do.

Mr. NORRIS. He gets into the debate when there is no call for it.

Mr. CARAWAY. I have been listening for eight years.

Mr. NORRIS. Now, let us get to the Senator's question. He has interrupted me so many times since the question was asked that I have forgotten what it was.

Mr. CARAWAY. I knew the Senator had, and I tried to set him right.

Mr. NORRIS. Why does the Senator say I get so angry about it?

Mr. CARAWAY. Because——

Mr. NORRIS. Now, I remember what the question was. Let the Senator keep still while I answer it. Let me answer it. The Senator has asked it of me.

Mr. CARAWAY. I know, but I do not expect any candid answer.

Mr. NORRIS. If the Senator will keep still, I will answer it; I am going to answer it. The truth is that the Senator is entirely wrong when he assumes that I am angry.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator does not make that kind of a face when he is in a good humor, does he? [Laughter.]

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator has looked at so many bad faces, that he does not know a good one when he sees it. [Laughter.]

Mr. CARAWAY. I will not admit that.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, if there is one thing I can not do after my long association here, it is to get angry with the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. CARAWAY. Then, do not look at me in that tone of voice.

Mr. NORRIS. I have, however, seen him go wrong occasionally——

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes; when following the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. And I can not follow him when he goes wrong.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is where I differ with the Senator. I follow him when he goes wrong; I could not follow him otherwise.

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator would do better if he would follow me when I am right.

Mr. CARAWAY. I have never found the Senator to be that way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DALE in the chair). The Senator from Nebraska has the floor. Senators desiring to interrupt must address the Chair.

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator ought to get some information so as to be able to judge what is right and what is wrong. If the Senator has not found me right at any time, then he has gone wrong a good many times himself.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. HEFLIN. Yesterday, or the day before, the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Arkansas both voted with me on the debenture plan. They were both right then.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, if there is anything of value in the civil-service system, it seems to me it ought to be applied in this bill. If the system is wrong, and we think it is wrong, then we ought not to apply it. If there is any reason why the civil service should be applied in other branches of the Government, and not in the taking of the census, I am unable to discover the reason. If there is any reason why civil service should not be utilized in the appointment of census enumerators and the other officials provided for in this bill, then it seems to me that the same reason would apply to every other department of the Government where we do apply the civil-service rule.

I think everybody concedes, Mr. President, that if we assume, to begin with, that if the one exercising the unlimited power is wise and honest and conscientious, then the best form of government is an unlimited monarchy. If we can assume that the ruler is a model man, interested only in human justice, then he can cut all the red tape and set up a government, a bureau, or a department that will be as nearly perfect as human ingenuity can make it. But we all know, when such power is given to human beings, that, from the very weakness of human nature, it is abused. The first ruler may be wise and just, although there are not many such people in the world, but his followers will go a little bit further and will abuse the power, and eventually corruption creeps in.

The civil service law was passed with the idea of improving government. It does not insure a perfect administration of government; it has all the imperfections of human nature; it has all the imperfections of anything human, and always must be imperfect; and those who administer the civil service law make many mistakes and commit many errors; but I had thought that in this day and age we believed that the civil-service system was an improvement over the "pie-counter" system; and that is what we have to contend with here.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I am not fixing to take issue with my friend from Nebraska, although he said I asked him a lot of questions which he did not answer. I presume, in theory, civil service is all right; but if the "pie counter" against which the Senator so loudly proclaims is the evil that he says it is—and I am willing to concede it—it is not eliminated under the so-called civil-service rules.

Everybody who knows anything about civil service knows that it is in politics. The appointments are made in politics. Take the selection of postmasters: There is a species of civil service that is applied to that. It is the most cowardly thing there is. Men and women are induced to make applications and to stand examinations, and unless they have the political favor of the powers that be they have not a ghost of a chance to get the job.

Even in the case of rural letter carriers in my own State, ever since I have been a Member of the Senate I have seen examinations called and qualified lists submitted out of which Republicans always get the job, not because they are the best people or because they have the best qualifications, but the very law itself that permits selection from a list is a dishonest law, and people who laud it and praise it and know the methods by which the results are obtained are not always candid.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. CARAWAY. Oh, yes; I will not get mad with the Senator.

Mr. NORRIS. Will the Senator permit me to say that I agree with every word he says; and I have not defended that system.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is the only system you have.

Mr. NORRIS. That is not what will be applied under this bill.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is what you would get out of it.

Mr. NORRIS. No.

Mr. CARAWAY. Now, this is what I would a great deal rather have: I want power and responsibility to go hand in hand.

Mr. NORRIS. So do I.

Mr. CARAWAY. I want to be able to put my hand on a man and say, "If you put a bad man in office I shall hold you responsible for it." Under the present system, however, they name people to office that nobody would be responsible for if you could make them stand up in the open and do it. I voted—and I would do it again—to make recommendations for political appointments public, so that when a judge on the bench is selected the people may know what influences put him there. I want the people to know, and I want the responsibility fixed.

Talk about the Senator from Michigan wanting a political machine! I think he ought to do something for somebody. I really felt that way when I watched him vote. I have not been hopeful, so I do not very much object to his naming a census supervisor so that somebody can say, "I have a right to be grateful"; but what I started to say is this:

I venture the assertion that here in the District of Columbia—and I am not overly critical—less service is rendered per man for the amount of money received than anywhere else on earth. The system lends itself to that. There is hardly a day but that somebody comes to the office of nearly every Senator in this body with a complaint, and says that there is a ring down here in the department; certain people are being promoted and certain people are being held back because they will not lick the boots of the bureau chief; and it is obviously true if you will look at the make-up of it.

You have some kind of a law on the statute books that says that the civil-service employees shall be apportioned among the States, and yet the District of Columbia and Virginia and Maryland and Pennsylvania have 90 per cent of them. Is that a civil service law that is working fairly all the way around?

There have been parts of three Republican administrations since I have been in the Senate. I have seen examinations for rural carriers and postmasters in my own State, and if no Republican was qualified they called another examination. Under a system of that kind the man who gets the job knows he was not selected because he was the best man of those that took the examination, but he was selected because of his political affiliations; and yet, having a lifetime job, he says, "I will not be grateful even to my friends."

I am not an enemy of civil service, though I am not a worshiper at its shrine by any means.

When I was a Member of the House at one time I had some patronage. I exercised it with the very best judgment that I had. I realize that if good men that I recommended were appointed, I would have friends. If I recommended bad men, I would necessarily incur the hostility of good men and women. We took a census under that sort of an arrangement. I was consulted about the appointments; and I never heard a complaint from anybody, except somebody who wanted a job, that the men selected were not entirely satisfactory.

All I started to say was this: I have heard and heard over and over again about the "political pie counter," as if men in public office were a lot of people who were perfectly willing to sell their honor and their self-respect, and the only object they had in life was to perpetuate themselves in office and to select tools who would abandon any idea of public service, and go out and serve the person who appointed them to office. I do not think that is quite fair. I do not have to defend the Republican administration, because they have paid agents to do that, and they work day and night; but still and still and still, aside from their politics, with the possible exception of about 49 Members of the Senate who sit on the Republican side, I should say it was an entirely respectable and trustworthy body; and I should expect them to claim that they were.

But, seriously speaking, when I interrupted the Senator I was not opposing civil service. I am trying to find out where the

line ought to be drawn. I know that I should be very unwilling to select the folks who work for me by that process.

If I am to be responsible for somebody, I want to be able to exercise my best judgment in getting the man who is best fitted to fill the place. In other words, I do not want to assume responsibility and have somebody else exercise the power; and I think that is all it would be.

If you had this civil-service provision in the census bill, you would not take away from a single Senator sitting on the other side of the aisle the right to name a single man to office. His friends would be named, but he would not have to assume responsibility for them. If they are going to have a crooked census, as I have heard it intimated, I want to be able to lay hands on them and say, "You are responsible for it." I do not want them to dodge behind some pretense of having selected the employees, enumerators, and so on, by civil service.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. CARAWAY. I yield the floor.

Mr. FLETCHER. I merely wish to call attention to the fact that the last suggestion of the Senator really goes to the meat of the thing, because if these people are all put under the civil service, the bureau would not have the authority over them that they would have if they were not in the civil service. If, for instance, they should make a mistake in selecting an enumerator, and find that he was not attending to his business, that there was something wrong with him, the bureau now could dismiss him; but if he were under the civil service law, they might find themselves very greatly hampered in that respect.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator from Florida a question. If the enumerator were appointed by a Senator, let us say, do you suppose they would remove him as quickly as though they had appointed him themselves, in case they found him doing something wrong? Would they not say, "We will see this Senator"? Would not the man take it up with his Senator?

Mr. FLETCHER. Yes.

Mr. NORRIS. And would they not have to get the Senator's consent, and would not that be worse than the other way?

Mr. FLETCHER. I scarcely think so. I believe that the bureau would have more control over these employees, enumerators, and supervisors if they were not under civil service than they would have if they were under civil service.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] apparently thought that census taking was some peculiar sort of work which required appointment by political leaders—that is the implication of his statement—rather than as a result of a competitive examination. In answer to the Senator, I desire to say that the argument that character can be ascertained only by the appointing power and not by a civil-service examination is neither novel nor true. It was made when the prohibition law was first enacted. Congress was unfortunately persuaded by that reasoning and permitted the appointment of prohibition agents by political leaders rather than as a result of a competitive examination. What was the result? What class of men, what character of men, were submitted by these political leaders?

We all know what happened. I quote the testimony of a Mr. Mills, who had charge of prohibition enforcement in the State of New York during a period of over a year. He told, in a story written for Collier's, to what political pressure he was exposed in making appointments of prohibition agents. Names were submitted by the political leaders of the several counties in New York State, with their recommendations; and in a number of instances men that were afterwards discovered to have had criminal records were appointed, and several of these men were convicted of corruption. The appointments were so unsatisfactory, the corruption was so extensive, that the advocates of the merit system bestirred themselves, and the law was changed so as to provide that these agents should be appointed in accordance with the principles of the merit system. I made inquiry as to the appointees under the merit system, and I have been informed, and the Treasury Department will similarly tell the Senator, if he inquires, that they are far superior in every way to those who were appointed by way of the spoils system.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. WAGNER. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. TYDINGS. As a matter of information, it was brought out by the Reed investigating committee which inquired into the subject of prohibition at the instance of the Senate that some 872 of these prohibition agents, appointed in the manner that the Senator from New York has just explained, were discharged for discovered corruption.

Mr. WAGNER. I thank the Senator.

Addressing myself to the other suggestion made by the Senator from Ohio that census taking was a character of work concerning which there had been general agreement that it should be free from any competitive system, I need only advert to the struggle that has been so well pictured by the Senator from Nebraska, to incorporate the merit system into the taking of the census. The merit system has been advocated for use in the census just as earnestly, just as zealously as it has been in connection with governmental functions generally. Prior to 1909 we had the spoils system throughout the Census Bureau. In 1909 an act was again passed by Congress providing for the appointment of those having charge of the taking of the census by the political leaders without any competitive examination. President Roosevelt, because of the testimony before him of the experiences under the spoils system, vetoed the bill and said it was essential to good government to have an honest census, free from political influence. Rather than have a census conducted under the discredited spoils system he preferred to have no census at all.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. Is not the Senator from New York aware of the fact that the veto of President Roosevelt was not based upon the selection of supervisors or enumerators at all, but only those employed in the bureau here at Washington, and those employed in the bureau here at Washington are now under civil service in this bill?

Mr. WAGNER. Yes. Under that act the President had the power to appoint the supervisors, so that he had control of that matter himself, and I think the country was ready to trust him.

Mr. BURTON. The bill presented by the conference committee goes a little farther in the demands for civil-service requirements than did the bill which was passed in conformity with President Roosevelt's objection.

Mr. WAGNER. President Roosevelt vetoed the bill.

Mr. BURTON. But another bill was passed thereafter.

Mr. WAGNER. In the administration of President Taft. The original bill provided for the spoils system, and if what I have read in one of the books by Commissioner Foulke is true, President Taft sent word that unless the merit system was incorporated in the bill he, too, would veto the bill. That is how the first step was taken, and the merit system was applied to the Washington office. But let me tell the Senator that, although it was supposed that that door was closed forever to the spoils system, it has nevertheless crept into the Washington office. As I pointed out in my remarks several days ago, the bill designates all the Washington force by the term "temporary employees," and under the civil-service rules temporary appointments may be made by the head of a department without any examination.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, if the Senator from New York will yield further——

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. I can but repeat that the high-water mark in the observance of civil-service rules is embodied in this bill. It goes not only to the extent of including all appointees here in Washington but special agents in the field.

Mr. WAGNER. Will the Senator tell me what the special agents have to do with the taking of the census of population?

Mr. BURTON. They have a great deal to do with the taking of a census of manufactures.

Mr. WAGNER. I have asked the Senator a very frank and direct question.

Mr. BURTON. Special services in connection with the making up of census statistics.

Mr. WAGNER. Will the Senator tell us what the special agents have to do with the taking of the census of population?

Mr. BURTON. They have no immediate connection.

Mr. WAGNER. They have nothing to do with that at all.

Mr. BURTON. They make a great many reports as to matters of health, and matters of industrial growth, and have occasional assignments of other duties by the bureau.

Mr. WAGNER. The Senator, I take it, agrees with me that the special agents—and I may express my gratification that they were put under the merit system—have nothing to do with the taking of the census of population, which is the very enumeration the American people want taken in an impartial way, free from the abuses of the past.

Let me say to the Senator, who suggests that the merit system should not apply to the taking of the census of population,

that all of the abuses in the past that were disclosed in 1890, in 1900, and so on, were the result of political direction; that is, the enumerators and the supervisors were directed by the political leaders to influence the census, either to increase or decrease population, depending on how it would serve the particular party which had the power of appointing the enumerators.

Mr. BURTON. I can not agree with the Senator in that.

Mr. WAGNER. The Senator then refuses to recognize history. Let me repeat to him that in 1900 there was an investigation by a Federal grand jury in the State of Maryland. I think he will agree that it was an impartial investigation. In that investigation were summoned the political leaders, the enumerators, and the supervisors, and the enumerators confessed that they were directed by the political leaders to increase the population of their particular communities or localities, because they wanted to increase their representation in the State legislature. The apportionment in that State for representatives in the State legislature was made according to the Federal census. Of course, as the number increased, the representation in the Federal Congress was increased.

It was disclosed that the graveyards were explored, and the names upon the tombstones were included in the enumeration; that the country hotels were explored, and tourists remaining there one, two, or three days were put upon the list as inhabitants of the particular localities. The grand jury in its presentment stated that those abuses would continue so long as the appointments were made according to the spoils system.

We are not removing the political influence from the taking of the census one iota, and we have not taken a step forward in that regard in this legislation, because the appointments of all those who have to do with the taking of the census of population are still to be named under the old system.

I am not impugning anybody's motives, but let us be candid in discussing the question of these appointments. How are the appointments to be made? How does the Congressman recommend the appointments in his locality? From the political club, the hangers-on without jobs——

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I am bound flatly to deny the Senator's statement. He may be describing the political methods which obtain in New York. He is not necessarily describing the methods which obtain in the country at large, and he certainly is not describing those which obtain in the State of Michigan.

Mr. WAGNER. All right; I enjoy the Senator's indignation. This I have to say in conclusion: That wherever the party in power has a choice in taking a census of population, between taking it under the merit system and under the spoils system, and it chooses the spoils system, the whole census is discredited from the very beginning. If irregularities are thereafter disclosed, no matter how they might have occurred, they will be ascribed to political influences.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. JONES. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, I would like to say a few words in reference to the spoils system. As chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, I have been investigating the spoils system in the Southern States, and I will briefly describe how it is working in the State of Texas.

There is a referee down there, whose name is Creager, and he selects the appointees. In 1921 he collected notes for subscriptions to his campaign committee and organization in the sum of $66,000. While it fell off in 1922 and 1923, in 1925 the amount collected was back up to $38,000. The newspapers now report that in 1929 he is holding meetings and is collecting $100,000.

Here is the apparent situation: There was no campaign in 1921. There was no campaign in 1925. There is no campaign now in 1929. But this man, who has the referee's power to make appointments, according to the spoils-system rule, goes out and holds meetings, and puts on a campaign of coercion upon the Government employees not only in the Post Office Department but in all of the departments. In that situation they are practically warned that they must sign those notes or make those contributions, or they get no offices under the system. That warning is given by making exactly the opposite declaration. They say, "You are not compelled to contribute," and all that sort of thing, but it is all staged up for the purpose of coercion and compulsion.

Those facts, with the exception of the newspaper reports to which I have referred, have been conceded before the committee up to date. I will not go into the discussion of the many other facts which are controverted, but those are conceded, and the newspaper reports tell of the meetings which are now being held to collect this $100,000 contribution at this time.

I do not know how many census enumerators there will be, probably a thousand or fifteen hundred in the State of Texas, appointed by this man under this system, and it means another scheme of political coercion, and I think the worst kind of political influence and corruption.

Therefore I want to see the census taken under the civil-service rules in good faith, and I voted for the amendment so providing.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, there are not a few on this side of the Chamber—I do not know how it may be on the other side—who heretofore have voted for this bill with many misgivings, being averse on principle to reposing in an executive or administrative officer the duty of making the apportionment, even though under a rule prescribed by the Congress.

Speaking for myself, I have supported the bill thus far only because of the long delay, practically the failure of the Congress to make the apportionment contemplated, as I think, by the Constitution of the United States. It is a matter of no very great consequence whether the obligation is imposed expressly or impliedly in the Constitution or not, it clearly was the duty of the Congress promptly after the taking of the census in 1920 to make a reapportionment. It is of the fundamentals of our Government that the country should be represented in the House of Representatives in proportion to population.

Mr. President, I shall vote against this conference report, however, and I shall vote against it because of the excision of the very salutary provision which was incorporated in the bill in this body providing for the selection of the enumerators pursuant to the principles of the civil service law. The opportunities for political corruption in the distribution of 100,000 offices by the political bosses are simply staggering.

I take it that this is a matter of even more concern to the other branch of Congress than it is to this body, and I hesitate to believe that that branch of the Congress will imperil this much-needed legislation merely for the purpose of retaining in the hands of the party in power this enormous patronage, and the continuation of the spoils system as it relates to the taking of the decennial census.

For the reasons indicated, I shall vote against the conference report, and I beg to assure the Senators in charge of the bill, and who have manifested such keen interest in it, that the position taken by me is supported somewhat numerously on this side of the Chamber.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, I shall vote against the conference report, civil service or no civil service, for the same reason for which I voted against the bill. I do not think that the neglect of a constitutional function by Congress, whether express or implied, may be cured by an unconstitutional transference of power or delegation of power to the executive branch of the Government. In my conception as a layman, if there ever was an unconstitutional measure considered by Congress, it is this bill, and for that reason I am going to vote against the conference report.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Virginia yield for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. GLASS. Certainly.

Mr. BURTON. The Senator from Virginia had a prominent part in the framing of the Federal reserve act, had he not?

Mr. GLASS. Some people say so and others deny it. [Laughter.]

Mr. BURTON. Is he not aware that a motion made in the Senate to place under civil service the numerous subordinate employees of the Federal reserve system was voted down by a very considerable majority?

Mr. GLASS. Yes; and I voted against it myself. I am not discussing the civil-service aspects of the bill. I say I think the bill itself is an unconstitutional delegation of power regardless of its civil-service features or lack of civil-service features. I do not think that the indefensible neglect by Congress of a constitutional mandate may be cured by an unconstitutional delegation of power. Congress itself, I think, ought to apportion representation and not commit that important constitutional duty to administrative officers.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. JONES. Let us have the yeas and nays.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The absence of a quorum being suggested, the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Frazier	La Follette	Smith
Ashurst	George	McKellar	Steck
Barkley	Gillett	McNary	Steiwer
Bingham	Glass	Metcalf	Swanson
Blease	Glenn	Moses	Thomas, Idaho
Borah	Goff	Norbeck	Thomas, Okla.
Bratton	Goldsborough	Norris	Townsend
Brookhart	Greene	Nye	Trammell
Broussard	Harris	Oddie	Tydings
Burton	Harrison	Overman	Tyson
Capper	Hastings	Patterson	Vandenberg
Caraway	Hatfield	Phipps	Wagner
Connally	Hawes	Pine	Walcott
Copeland	Hayden	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Couzens	Hebert	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Cutting	Heflin	Reed	Warren
Dale	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	Waterman
Deneen	Johnson	Sackett	Watson
Dill	Jones	Schall	Wheeler
Edge	Kean	Sheppard	
Fess	Keyes	Shortridge	
Fletcher	King	Simmons	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The question is on the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. JONES. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HARRISON (when Mr. STEPHENS's name was called). My colleague the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS] is unavoidably absent on account of illness in his family. He is paired with the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON]. If present and permitted to vote, my colleague would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. WATSON. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana] is unavoidably absent from the city. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. FESS. I wish to announce the necessary absence of the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]. He has a general pair with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK].

I also desire to announce that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MCMASTER] has a general pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK].

Mr. HEFLIN. My colleague [Mr. BLACK] is absent on account of illness. If he were present and not paired, he would vote "nay" on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. NORBECK. If my colleague [Mr. MCMASTER] were present and not paired, he would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—48

Allen	Fess	Jones	Sheppard
Ashurst	Fletcher	Kean	Shortridge
Bingham	Gillett	Keyes	Simmons
Borah	Glenn	McNary	Steiwer
Bratton	Goff	Metcalf	Thomas, Idaho
Burton	Goldsborough	Moses	Townsend
Capper	Hastings	Oddie	Trammell
Couzens	Hatfield	Patterson	Vandenberg
Cutting	Hayden	Phipps	Walcott
Deneen	Hebert	Pine	Warren
Dill	Howell	Reed	Waterman
Edge	Johnson	Sackett	Watson

NAYS—37

Barkley	Glass	Norris	Thomas, Okla.
Blease	Greene	Nye	Tydings
Brookhart	Harris	Overman	Tyson
Broussard	Harrison	Pittman	Wagner
Caraway	Hawes	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Connally	Heflin	Robinson, Ark.	Walsh, Mont.
Copeland	King	Schall	Wheeler
Dale	La Follette	Smith	
Frazier	McKellar	Steck	
George	Norbeck	Swanson	

NOT VOTING—10

Black	Hale	Robinson, Ind.	Stephens
Blaine	Kendrick	Shipstead	
Gould	McMaster	Smoot	

So the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I do not think it is inappropriate to call attention to the fact that the conference report just agreed to sends to the President the first bill mentioned in his message calling Congress in extra session that will go to him.

I also want to say that the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are entitled to special credit for the very efficient and effective work they have done in connection with the consideration and passage of the bill.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 1452) to authorize the State of West Virginia to acquire a bridge over the Kanawha River at Cabin Creek, in said State, and to acquire the right to construct a bridge over said river at St. Albans, in said State.

NATIONAL-ORIGINS PROVISIONS OF IMMIGRATION ACT

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is the resolution (S. Res. 37) submitted by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] to discharge the Committee on Immigration from the further consideration of the bill (S. 151) to repeal the national-origins provisions of the immigration act of 1924. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President, I regret exceedingly that the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is unable to take part in this discussion. He has given much thought and attention to this matter. He is unusually well informed on the subject. He has been deeply concerned about the class of immigrants that come to our shores; but illness has kept the Senator away from the Senate during this session.

Before the war our immigration from Europe had been rapidly increasing and had reached an annual total far exceeding a million persons. After the war interruption, there were indications of a further increasing number. Some of these migrated from countries that sent us their worst people instead of their best. Restrictive steps were first taken in 1920. A more drastic measure was passed in 1924, which practically limited the immigration from European countries and dependencies to 150,000 annually, or one-eighth of the previous number. The immigration question was really settled, for the European countries were assigned such small quotas that the new arrivals were hardly noticed. I will later refer to the different quotas in detail.

The restricted immigration law does not apply to South America. They may be Spanish or Portuguese, Indians or African blacks. Nothing has been done toward restricting the large immigration from Mexico, from whence more than one-third of the immigrants arrive in this country. They are really invited, whereas the north Europeans are told to keep away lest they contaminate our national strain.

There is no limit to the immigrants that come from Canada, though this is of less importance, as the larger population of the Dominion is of north European stock. The 1920 census showed there were 18,291 negroes in Canada.

Mr. President, the question before the Senate now is not whether a larger number of immigrants shall come from the quota countries. It is a question what country shall be given preference. If the national-origins theory, so ably and enthusiastically championed, in season and out of season by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] should prevail, the principal effects would be to reduce the German and Scandinavian quotas.

It would reduce the German quota by about one-half, from 51,227 to 25,957;

It would reduce the quota from Sweden from 9,561 to 3,314;

It would reduce the quota from Norway from 6,453 to 2,377; and

It would reduce the quota from Denmark from 2,789 to 1,181.

It would greatly increase the British quota and reduce the Irish. The British quota applies not only to England and Scotland, but it applies to all of the British possessions in the West Indies and some in Africa.

In other words, Mr. President, there is no further restriction proposed except as to European countries, and that operates mainly against Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Ireland.

If the national-origins plan should prevail, there would be a slight increase in the quota from Greece and there would be an increase of about 2,000 in the quota from Italy. Italian immigration comes mostly from southern Italy, which is racially and culturally different than the rest of the country. The dictator, Mussolini, is cleaning house. He will get rid of the most undesirable element. Shall we open the gates wider so as to let them in here? We will, if we accept the national-origins theory and base our quota on same.

Mr. President, I have a table as to immigration data and comparative quotas under the two different plans. This table was prepared by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE]. I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The table is as follows:

Table showing immigration from certain countries during first 70 years of immigration statistics, 1820–1890, and comparison with existing and national-origins quotas

	England, Scotland, Wales	Belgium	Italy	Russia	Greece	Germany	Ireland	Denmark	Norway	Sweden
1820–1830	27,489	28	439	89	20	7,729	54,338	189	94	
1831–1840	75,810	22	2,253	277	49	152,454	207,381	1,063	1,201	
1841–1850	267,044	5,074	1,870	551	16	434,626	780,719	539	13,903	
1851–1860	423,974	4,738	9,231	457	31	951,667	914,119	3,749	20,931	
1861–1870	606,896	6,734	11,725	2,512	72	787,468	435,778	17,094	71,631	37,667
1871–1880	548,043	7,221	55,759	39,284	210	718,182	436,871	31,771	95,323	115,922
1881–1890	807,357	20,177	307,309	213,282	2,308	1,452,970	655,482	88,132	176,586	391,776
Total 70 years	2,756,613	43,994	388,586	256,452	2,706	4,505,096	3,484,688	142,537	379,669	545,365
Average per year	39,380	628	5,551	3,663	39	64,359	49,781	2,036	5,424	7,791
Quota on 1890 basis now in effect	34,007	512	3,845	2,248	100	51,227	28,567	2,789	6,453	9,561
Quota on national-origins basis to be effective July 1, unless repealed	65,721	1,304	5,802	2,784	307	25,957	17,853	1,181	2,377	3,314

Mr. NORBECK. Apparently there is a difference as to the total number being considered under the two plans, but I call your attention to the fact that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] has already announced his intention to offer an amendment that will give the same totals under either plan. Therefore, I repeat, Mr. President, the question of reducing the number of immigrants is not involved. It is simply a question of from which country they are to come.

Mr. President, this question comes up before the Senate in rather an unusual form. We are about to vote on the resolution of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] to discharge the Committee on Immigration from the further consideration of Senate bill 151, to put into effect the quota based upon the 1890 census. The immigrants admitted under the proposed change in law would, therefore, be slightly less than 2 per cent of the foreign-born nationals living in this country at the time the 1890 census was taken. Unless favorable action is taken on this resolution, the national-origins plan goes into effect July 1.

BRITISH QUOTA

It is well to keep in mind that Great Britain and England are not one and the same thing. Our early immigrants came from England and Scotland. It is conceded that they were the most desirable.

The British quota at the present time is 34,007. It is proposed to increase it to 65,721. By British quota we include the British citizens of the following countries:

First. England, Scotland, Wales, and North of Ireland.

Second. The British possessions in the West Indies, comprising about a million and a half population, of whom fully 90 per cent are African blacks.

Third. It also includes certain British possessions in Africa.

Mr. President, I have a table here showing the number that may be admitted from each country, both under the 1890 basis and under the national-origins basis. I ask that it may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the table will be printed in the RECORD.

The table referred to is as follows:

Table showing immigration quotas under the 1890 basis, now operating, and the national-origins basis which will become operative unless repealed

	1890 basis, now operating	National-origins basis
Armenia	124	100
Austria	785	1,413
Belgium	512	1,304
Czechoslovakia	3,073	2,874
Danzig, Free City of	228	100
Denmark	2,789	1,181
Estonia	124	116
Finland	471	569
France	3,954	3,086
Germany	51,227	25,957
Great Britain and North Ireland	34,007	65,721
Australia	121	100
The following countries are British mandates or possessions, and under both the 1890 and the national-origins basis of immigration are entitled to 100 each: Arabian Peninsula, British Cameroon, Nauru, New Guinea, Samoa, Southwest Africa, British Tagoland, Bhutan, India, New Zealand, Palestine, South Africa, Tanganyika (13 countries, at 100 immigrants each)	1,300	1,300
Greece	100	307
Hungary	473	869
Irish Free State	28,567	17,853
Italy	3,845	5,802
Latvia	142	236
Lithuania	344	386
Netherlands	1,648	3,153
Norway	6,453	2,377
Poland	5,982	6,524
Portugal	503	440
Rumania	603	295
Russia	2,248	2,784
Spain	131	252
Sweden	9,561	3,314
Switzerland	2,081	1,707
Syria and the Lebanon	100	123
Turkey	100	226
Yugoslavia	671	845
All of the following countries are entitled to a quota of 100 immigrants each under both the 1890 and national-origins basis of immigration: Afghanistan, Andorra, French Cameroon, Egypt, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Morocco, Persia, San Marino, French Togoland, Albania, Bulgaria, China, Ethiopia, Iraq (Mesopotamia), Liberia, Luxemburg, Muscat, Nepal, Ruanda, Siam, Yap (24 countries, at 100 immigrants each)	2,400	2,400
Total	164,667	153,714

Mr. NORBECK. This table is fairly accurate, except that it must be kept in mind that under the proposed plan there will be no difference in the total number to be admitted. Therefore there should be very slight variations in the quota.

The argument made for national origins is that our immigrants should be exactly like the present stock. The mixture is assumed to have developed a better and more perfect race. There should be the same percentage of English, of Germans, Italians, Scandinavians, and so forth. This is the avowed ideal that is sought by the champions of this plan. But I submit, Mr. President, that it is rash to assume that the British quota stands for the same type of Englishman as came to this country on the *Mayflower*. We overlook the fact that England is not a national entity. History tells us there are seven or eight races involved. I have a profound admiration for the controlling element of the population in the British Isles, but we might argue and disagree as to whether it is due to the very large percentage of German and Scandinavian blood, or whether the Celtic race should have credit for the best qualities, or whether it is the old Romans to whom should be given the credit for the best foundation stock. Many Englishmen insist that the Normans gave them new stability and new energy, but the fact of the matter is, if we get an immigrant from a certain part of England he is one kind, and from another part he is another kind. No one will claim, for instance, that the Welsh and Anglo-Saxon are alike.

Congress does not desire to arbitrarily fix the number of each country; on the other hand, Congress believes it necessary to establish a rule that can be applied quite generally. With the adoption of the 1924 immigration law, a sincere effort was made to see if a plan could be worked out by which our immigration quota could be based upon the national-origins theory. A committee was created, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor, who endeavored to work out a quota based upon this theory, which would also harmonize with the prescribed limitation in the immigration act. Several reports were made. I will refer to only one. This was transmitted to Congress by President Coolidge in January, 1927, and is as follows:

JANUARY 3, 1927.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Pursuant to the provisions of sections 11 and 12 of the immigration act of 1924, we have the honor to transmit herewith the preliminary report of the subcommittee appointed by us.

The report of the subcommittee is self-explanatory and is stated to be a preliminary report, yet in the judgment of that committee further investigation will not substantially alter this presentation.

Although this is the best information we have been able to secure, we wish to call attention to the reservations made by the committee and to state that in our opinion the statistical and historical information available raises grave doubts as to the whole value of these computations as a basis for the purposes intended. We therefore can not assume responsibility for such conclusions under the circumstances.

Yours faithfully,

FRANK B. KELLOGG,
Secretary of State, Department of State.
HERBERT HOOVER,
Secretary of Commerce, Department of Commerce.
JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor, Department of Labor.

Later reports were submitted, but in no case did the members of the committee change their viewpoint. They merely submitted data and called attention to the difficulties.

NEGRO IMMIGRANTS FROM THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The British quota is not limited to any particular strain of Englishmen. Nothing is said about Anglo-Saxon or Norman stock. It is not even limited to white citizens, for it includes British subjects born in British possessions—both white and black. The negroes from Jamaica, the Bahama Islands, and other British possessions are slowly but surely learning about the better wages and living conditions in the United States.

No preference is given the whites. The rule of the British Government has been one of dealing alike with all of its citizens. Those who first apply for visas are given preference. The Anglo-Saxon in England who desires to migrate to the United States is given no preference over the negro from Jamaica. They have adopted the rule, "First come, first served."

The national-origins theory will get a violent test, for no one will maintain that the negro from the West Indies is the same kind of Englishman that comes from Northumberland, though he is classed the same.

I know there are those who will argue there is not likely to be much of an increase in the number of our negro immigrants, but they have forgotten that only a few years ago we of the North were of the firm opinion that our own negroes would remain in the South for climatic and other reasons. They have rapidly moved North as they have learned about better wages and other advantages. The negro from the British possessions will be attracted by the same reports. They are likewise availing themselves of the opportunity.

The British quota is also available for negroes in Africa though very few of these have so far reached us. I also want to bring to mind that we are getting a number of British negroes from Canada.

We have a large number of the colored race in this country, whose ancestors were brought here against their will. We have a responsibility toward these people, but I think we have as large a number of them as we can accommodate at the present time.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. NORBECK. I yield.

Mr. REED. Does the Senator know that the net increase of alien negroes coming here for permanent residence last year from all countries of the whole globe was 167 persons?

Mr. NORBECK. Does the Senator know that about five or six hundred came from the British Islands last year?

Mr. REED. There could not be 500 out of 167.

Mr. NORBECK. I understood the Senator to say the increase was 167.

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. NORBECK. I am speaking of the total.

Mr. REED. The total number of arrivals was 956 and of departures, 789.

Mr. NORBECK. The number of negro immigrants in 1924 reached the total of 12,000. Under the 2 per cent provision of the 1890 basis system they are restricted. The number who could come under the British quota was limited. If we double the British quota of immigrants, it will facilitate an increase in the number of negro immigrants from the British possessions.

Mr. President, the larger part of our negro immigration in 1924 came from the British possessions. The larger part of our negro immigration now comes from the British possessions. It is true that the departures last year were large, but this was to a considerable degree due to the fact there was a large deportation of negroes that came into this country in violation of the law, presumably because they could not all get on the British quota quickly. Those who have their applications ready will find it easy to come here after the 1st of July.

The difference between the people of northern Europe and southern Europe is well recognized. I am not going to cast any aspersions on the Mediterranean people. Civilization started on the Mediterranean. Art reached its highest development on the Mediterranean. Our philosophy and even our religion came from the Mediterranean.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. NORBECK. I do.

Mr. FESS. The Senator's suggestion that the Mediterranean countries are the home of art, and so forth, reminds me of a very startling statement I read recently—that between 1250 and 1500 there were more poets, sculptors, and artists produced in the city of Florence than in all of the time of the existence of the city of London up to the present time.

Mr. NORBECK. But there is one marked difference, I say, and that is the art of self-government is an art that has never been mastered by the Mediterranean peoples.

Mr. FESS. That is true.

Mr. NORBECK. It is an art in which the people of northern Europe excel and have excelled for centuries; and if we are to be a self-governing Republic, we find them to be a stabilizing influence in our development.

Mr. FESS. I agree with the Senator that the art of self-government is far superior to all that I have mentioned. I have only wondered what is the cause of the decadence of those countries from that day.

Mr. NORBECK. It is not proposed to adopt a radical reduction in the immigration quotas in relation to any country, except the Scandinavian countries. The only charge that has been lodged against these people is that they did not arrive in this country as early as some other nationality. I can not see the importance of this; but even at that, we are ignoring historical facts. The Scandinavian people discovered and made permanent settlement on an island off the American coast 500 years before Columbus discovered America. The settlement continued for three or four centuries. The island of Greenland was not true to its name, for it was cold and barren. It is admitted that the settlers must have obtained their timber from the mainland of the American Continent. Commerce and intercourse continued with the mother country until the black plague nearly depopulated northern Europe. The isolation or climatic changes seem to have brought on hardships from which they perished.

There is at least one Scandinavian signer of the Declaration of Independence, and he cast the deciding vote in favor of freedom. In his native language the name would have been John Mortensen, but being Anglicized it appears as John Morton. No doubt, his descendants are classed as of English origin and the British quota gets the benefit of same.

At the head of our Government in 1781 was John Hanson, President of the Continental Congress. The State of Maryland has greatly honored this so-called hyphenated citizen by placing his statue in the Nation's Hall of Fame.

During the closing days of the Wilson administration a plan was started, and later carried out, to build a monument on the Potomac to a Swedish immigrant. He was the inventor of the *Monitor*, whose timely arrival at Hampton Roads is thought by many historians to have saved the Capital City from falling into the hands of the Confederate armies. He was a loyal unionist, though apparently he did not become a citizen of this country. The *Monitor* marked a new style of naval architecture followed by every nation in the world. His most useful invention was, no doubt, the propellor, developed by him some 75 years ago. It has become the most noted device for the propulsion of every boat and every ship, large or small, on the inland lakes and streams as well as on the seven seas. Not only that, it has come into general use on our aircraft. When John Ericsson departed this life, a grateful Republic dispatched a man of war to take his remains across the Atlantic that they might be buried in his native land.

The high state of culture in the Scandinavian countries is recognized the world over. I know of no other nation that proposes to put them on the black list. Norway is in her golden age of literature, and the translations of the works of her authors often appear in every language used by civilized man.

Nor will anyone claim that Sweden is behind any country in the world in the matter of culture and progress.

Denmark is a little nation long trained in the art of self-government. They are a simple living and straight thinking

people who excel in many lines. It is the place where farm tenantry is unknown and where poverty has been almost abolished. It is a place where the government protects its people from unfairness to the benefit of all, but still we propose to cut their quota down to one-third. Are we afraid the contact will be injurious to the people of this country? Do we really prefer a Jamaican negro just because he comes here under the union jack?

When Theodore Roosevelt was asked whom he considered the ideal citizen, he named an immigrant from Denmark, Jacob Riis, then doing welfare work in the New York tenement districts.

But the question is, Do we as a nation feel that we have too many of the immigrants from Denmark, and propose to cut down their quota from 3,000 to about 1,000 annually, at the same time as we welcome 57,000 Mexican immigrants annually, and leave the gates open for a still larger number in the future?

THE GERMAN QUOTA

The main question is, Shall we reduce the German quota from 51,000 to 25,000, or shall we double the British quota, bring it from about 34,000 up to 65,000? It is true, we had a war with Germany. Perhaps we are resentful; maybe we can not help that. But I call attention to the fact that we have had two wars with England.

The census records, on which the champions of national origins are trying to work out a plausible quota, were destroyed by the British Army when they invaded Washington and burnt our Capitol in 1814. I would not hold a grudge about this. We must forget and forgive. Let us treat Germany as fairly as we treat England. Germany made her mistakes during the World War; so did we, though in a different way.

We admire the English and the Scotch, but we must also admit that the Germans are not a backward people. They are thrifty, honest, and industrious, and they have stability. Germany leads the world in many of the sciences. It was the home of famous authors and artists, especially composers. Much has been said about the great patriotism of the people of English extraction, but if I read my history correctly, they have to divide honors with the Germans of the Revolutionary period.

Mr. President, there stands in front of the White House, in Lafayette Square, a statue of a German that was undisturbed even during our war with Germany. It was undisturbed because of the service he had rendered to this country. It was undisturbed because of the inscription that it bore. It reads as follows:

Erected by the Congress of the United States to Frederick William Augustus Henry Ferdinand Baron von Steuben in grateful recognition of his services to the American people in their struggle for liberty.

Born in Prussia November 15, 1730
Died in New York November 28, 1794

After serving as aide-de-camp to Frederick the Great of Prussia he offered his sword to the American Colonies and was appointed major general and inspector general in the Continental Army. He gave military training and discipline to the citizen soldiers who achieved the independence of the United States.

Steuben had declared his willingness to come to America and give his life, if need be, in our war for freedom. The very first man to whom he had to expose his aims was a loyalist tavern keeper in one of the New England States, who thought more of King George III than he did of the cause for which Steuben had come to fight. I have nowhere read about German Tories during our war of freedom. Certainly they were neither famous nor numerous. Nor was there any mass migration to Canada at the close of the war, when the English-speaking Tories took their departure.

The great American ace does not have an Anglicized name. We justly pay homage to Rickenbacker, and I presume some of the Senators feel a little humiliation during this debate when they speak of hyphenated Americans. This term seems to apply to several white persons on this continent, except those whose ancestors are native Indian stock, or who came from the British Empire.

The family by the name of Muhlenberg is known throughout the Union to adults and school children alike. It is a German name that did not happen to be Anglicized. General Muhlenberg, a Revolutionary hero, contributed most to the fame of the family. He was so near to the hearts of the people of his native State, Pennsylvania, that they have honored him with a statue in the Nation's Capital. Another Muhlenberg was the first Speaker of the House of Representatives.

People of German extraction are found in every State in the Union. They are industrious, law-abiding, and well-respected in the community in which they live.

And are we going to officially declare that the people of the same nationality as Wagner, Beethoven, Goethe, Steuben, Muhlenberg, and Rickenbacker are too numerous in this land?

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION LEAGUE

The printed hearings show that before the Committee on Immigration there appeared a Mr. Francis H. Kinnicutt, as a representative of the Immigration Restriction League, organized in 1908. His first statement was as follows:

I represent the Immigration Restriction League (Inc.), organized in 1908, and also the Allied Patriotic Societies of New York, which comprise about 40 patriotic societies. I ask permission to insert in the record the resolution from each in opposition to the Nye resolution.

He did file protests from a large number of organizations, including the American Legion and allied societies. He claimed they all indorsed the national-origins theory. One naturally wonders whether they were any better informed on the object to be accomplished than was Mr. Kinnicutt himself, who from his own remarks was evidently opposed to the very thing he was advocating, for he spoke of the immigrant from southern and eastern Europe as presenting greater difficulties of assimilation. He also spoke of the Anglo-Saxon as superior stock—in other words, the German element, which is such a large element of the population of England. He filed indorsement of the plan that would in practice reduce the number of immigrants from Germany and increase those from southern Italy.

It is evident that most of these 40 organizations must have acted very hastily. It is true, however, that the American Legion in their national convention went on record in favor of the national-origins plan; but I also believe that the average Legion member shares the views of Mr. Kinnicutt, and if so, he is misrepresented by the indorsements on file here, of which so much capital has been made in behalf of the national-origins plan. Somebody has been misled. This shows how little reliance may be placed upon indorsements filed here by so-called representatives of different organizations.

The fact that these organizations all claim to be patriotic had much weight with Members of Congress, anxious to comply with the wishes of those who had the best interests of our country at heart.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. NORBECK. I do.

Mr. NYE. That is quite in keeping with a great deal of misunderstanding that has developed in more recent weeks. People who have written in to this Senator or that Senator in support of national origins, upon discovering what national origins would really accomplish in the way of quotas, have responded, apologizing for ever having asked the Senator to do anything other than oppose the national-origins basis of quotas.

Mr. REED. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. NORBECK. I yield, briefly.

Mr. REED. I have a large file full of such recantations and reformations; but it did not seem to me that it would add to the information of the Senate to produce them.

Mr. NORBECK. The only point I can see in it is that the country is uninformed or misinformed as to what we are doing and that we are compelled to act upon our own responsibility.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. NORBECK. I yield.

Mr. FESS. The reflection that I received in my correspondence on this subject indicates that the proponents of the national-origins plan think that those of us who do not think it is workable are not in favor of restricted immigration, and they charge us with being loose in our thinking on that line. Some of us have been here for nearly 20 years and have voted "aye" upon every measure for the restriction of immigration, and we do not take very kindly insinuations of that sort.

Mr. NORBECK. I am not sure that I understand what the Senator from Ohio refers to.

Mr. FESS. I refer to these patriotic associations writing in and saying, "You are not patriotic," or "You are not in favor of restricted immigration."

Mr. NORBECK. Yes; our attitude has been misrepresented, but we are learning to be suspicious of those who boast of their virtues. The people of the United States have demonstrated their patriotism over and over again, but I have noticed that those who claim the least often do the most.

In reading the testimony I must admit that I felt rather humble when I read that the selective draft law did not go into effect in Hawaii, one of our large Territories, because there were sufficient volunteers to fill all demands; and the volunteers were largely Japanese, both citizens and noncitizens, who thought so well of their adopted country that they rushed to the support of our flag.

Mr. SACKETT. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. NORBECK. I do.

Mr. SACKETT. I desire to state that there is a county of that kind in the State of Kentucky where they had no draft; but they were all natives.

Mr. NORBECK. This was true of an occasional county in several States, but I have reference to the fact that the record of Hawaii was rather unusual.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. NORBECK. I do.

Mr. BROOKHART. Upon that proposition I want to say that I think practically every county in the United States, if given a chance, would have done the same as Hawaii; but the General Staff of the United States Army wanted to establish a drafting system and kill off volunteer Americanism in this country, and they prepared a scheme to prevent volunteers; but the Japanese got ahead of them in Hawaii.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President, it is also proposed to reduce the number of Irish immigrants. I see no occasion for this. In pioneer days they built our railroads. In peace time they run our cities. In war time they fight our battles. I want to second the motion of J. Adam Bede, that we acquire Ireland and raise our own policemen. But, talking seriously, Mr. President, we find the Irish holding high and important places in our American life. They have made not only great records in the Army and the Navy but also in civil life. We are also aware of the fact to-day that they are an important and helpful element in both the British Government and the British Army, notwithstanding some differences of opinion that we have read about. Some of the most talented and able sons of the Empire came from Ireland.

To sum the matter up, the national-origin theory is being promoted in connection with the statement that it will accomplish two things.

First. Reduce the number of immigrants coming to this country.

Second. Provide us a better class of immigrants.

The first statement is, of course, without foundation, as I have previously shown. An analysis of the situation will show the second one to be very presumptuous. It is, in fact, indefensible. No one can successfully defend it when all of the facts bearing on the issue are known.

The advocates of the national-origins plan propose to base a quota on records that do not exist. They propose to guess at the national origin of our people whose ancestors arrived here during the period of colonization and settlement.

They propose to reduce the German immigration quota to one-half; at the same time they argue that the English race is superior on account of its Anglo-Saxon blood.

In support of their argument they claim that undesirable immigrants are now reaching our shores. They do not go into detail unless pressed to do so, and then they fall back on the Mexicans for an excuse, at the same time as they leave those gates wide open for an increased number to come. They will admit that the art of self-government has developed in northern Europe and not southern Europe. They are compelled to admit that there are no dictators in northern Europe, for they are self-governing countries, and still they persist in changing the quota so as to exclude what they admit to be the most desirable.

Those who most persistently insist on the superiority of the white race are supporting measures here that will exclude Nordic immigrants; at the same time as we continue to admit unlimited numbers of blacks, reds, and mixed colors.

In the last campaign our Republican speakers warned us that if we voted the Democratic ticket we would get the national-origins plan. We voted the Republican ticket and now Republican leaders of the Senate are trying to hand us the Democratic plan.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Frazier	La Follette	Smith
Ashurst	George	McKellar	Steck
Barkley	Gillett	McNary	Steiwer
Bingham	Glass	Metcalf	Swanson
Blease	Glenn	Moses	Thomas, Idaho
Borah	Goff	Norbeck	Thomas, Okla.
Bratton	Goldsborough	Norris	Townsend
Brookhart	Greene	Nye	Trammell
Broussard	Harris	Oddie	Tydings
Burton	Harrison	Overman	Tyson
Capper	Hastings	Patterson	Vandenberg
Caraway	Hatfield	Phipps	Wagner
Connally	Hawes	Pine	Walcott
Copeland	Hayden	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Couzens	Hebert	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Cutting	Heflin	Reed	Warren
Dale	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	Waterman
Deneen	Johnson	Sackett	Watson
Dill	Jones	Schall	Wheeler
Edge	Kean	Sheppard	
Fess	Keyes	Shortridge	
Fletcher	King	Simmons	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I desire to give notice to the Senate that if the pending resolution shall be disposed of this afternoon I expect to move to take up Senate Resolution 19, the resolution with reference to the amendment of the rules relating to executive sessions.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, the controversy now engaging the attention of the Senate is between two immigration quota formulas of which one is the national origins quota basis and the other is 2 per cent of the foreign-born population of 1890. It should be definitely understood that there is not involved here any controversy as to whether we shall have more immigrants or fewer immigrants. The sole question is which of these formulas will become the permanent basis for determining how many immigrants from each European country may enter the United States each year?

Many false issues have been raised here. Even the formula called national origins has been used, I fear, designedly, to give a more or less patriotic preferential coloring to one of these formulas. National origins is merely an immigration formula which results in favoring certain present-day European races by reducing the present quota from other races.

Anti-alien sentiment, religious prejudice, and a recently developed American superiority complex has been injected into this issue in an unblushing manner. This is a most unhealthy condition. I foresee grave consequences both abroad and at home through this constant, year after year, agitation against the European immigrants and their children and these repeated votes of distrust, discrimination, and disdain. You will learn that the poverty-stricken, war-depleted nations of Europe will not allow your contemptuous attitude toward them and your repeated affronts to their racial values to pass forever without challenge. Racial and religious animosities have inevitably reaped the most cruel and destructive consequences.

Let us keep in view the real issue here. America having the right to make selections from those who may seek to immigrate to this country, let us consider which of these formulas is best for America. That at once brings us to the question of analyzing races, distasteful and unpleasant as it may be; but it is here. In the last analysis the only practical question is, Shall we by our action bring to America more English and Scotch and Irish and less Germans and Scandinavians? We can not bring here the descendents of those who fought in the Revolution. Their descendents are already here. We are dealing with present European racial stock. We are dealing with the English and Scotch and Irish and Germans and Scandinavians who are now knocking at our doors, and I put to you this question: Man for man and woman for woman, which will bring the most to America? Which will contribute most to the social, to the industrial, and to the political welfare of our country?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FESS in the chair). Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is that the real test that is before us? Is it not a fact that when the original provision for national origins was included in the immigration law nobody could tell which nationality it would affect? The question, it seems to me, is not whether we are going to vote for the admission of more who incidentally may be permitted to come from one country than from another, but which is a fair basis representing the nationalities of the United States regardless of the effect it may have on the immigrants from any one country.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. The Senator does not disagree with the assertion, I am sure, that if we are going to se-

lect immigrants we ought to select the best. If these formulas show one race getting less and another race getting more, with America willing to receive a limited number, we ought to determine which group will be best for the future of America in the absence of a scientific method of selection.

Mr. BARKLEY. I probably do not disagree with the Senator as to that; but if that suggestion is carried to its logical conclusion we might be justified in excluding all those from some particular countries and permitting others from another country to come in because of the superiority of the latter race. We might limit or restrict immigration entirely from certain countries and permit a greater immigration from other countries because of the superiority or our belief in the superiority in the latter's people.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. We have the right to do that, and we have already done it in some cases. When we changed the quota based upon the census of 1920 to the census of 1890 we did it deliberately and reduced the quotas from southern Europe on the claim and theory that they would not make as good Americans as peoples coming from northern Europe.

Mr. BARKLEY. But the percentage applied to all countries alike. It was not a discrimination against any particular country except as the percentage itself might bear on the population of that particular country in the United States. It was not a direct discrimination.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I am trying to treat the question practically. There are many theories and much pseudo-patriotism here. Some people have the notion that in some mysterious way the grandchildren of the writers of the Constitution and the Revolutionary fathers are going, through the national-origins plan, to be admitted to America. The practical question here is, What type of immigration is coming in the future to this country from Germany and the Scandinavian countries, and from England, Scotland, and Ireland, and is there any basis upon which we can determine which of these races will contribute most to America and make the best citizens?

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate the Senator's position; but I do not like to be put in the attitude, and I do not think the Senate ought to be put in the attitude, of selecting between English and Germans, because if it were left to me I might prefer immigrants from both of those countries as compared to some other country, because I do not think that there has been a better citizenship created in the United States than by the immigrants who have come from both England and Germany. I do not like to regard it as discriminating in favor of one of those countries and against the other under any circumstances.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. With great respect for the Senator's opinion, I do not see how you can escape it, because that is the direct result. We are choosing between two formulas—one prefers certain races to other races. We must make a choice between a formula that provides for the present number of immigrants from Germany, Southern Ireland, and the Scandinavian countries and the present number from England, Ireland, and Scotland, or the national-origins formula, which reduces the number from Germany and the Scandinavian countries and gives a substantial increase to certain parts of the British Islands.

Mr. BARKLEY. That may be the incidental result, but I do not think it is the primary object.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, it is far from an incidental matter. It is the result rather than a theory I am going to discuss, and I intend that the real issue here be known to the country. But even if one is unable to reach a decision as to which of these racial groups is to be preferred, then it seems to me an unprejudiced mind should, as President Hoover undoubtedly has, consider the fictitious and speculative character of one of the formulas and base his opposition on that ground.

Mr. President, I repeat, no one can question the right of the American people to select whatever class of immigrants they choose. To my mind, therefore, the issue resolves itself to this—which formula is best for America? Which formula is likely to bring to America the best type for its future citizenry?

The fact that one of these formulas is more difficult to set up with exact justice is entitled to at least incidental consideration. To many it should be a controlling factor.

In my opinion, quoting President Hoover, the infinite complexities of intermarriage during a century and a half leave "grave doubts as to the whole value of these computations for the purposes intended for the national-origins formula."

Let us turn back for a moment to consider some of the issues and pronouncements upon this phase of the question during the past five years.

On January 3, 1927, the commission of Cabinet officers who reported to the President on the subject—as they were required to do under the law—in a letter which the President subsequently transmitted to the Senate, wrote:

> The report of the subcommittee is self-explanatory and stated to be a preliminary report, yet in the judgment of that committee further investigation will not substantially alter this presentation. Although this is the best information we have been able to secure, we wish to call attention to the reservations made by the committee, and to state that in our opinion the statistical and historical information available raised grave doubts as to the whole matter of these computations as a basis for the purposes intended, and we therefore can assume no responsibility for such conclusions under these circumstances.

It is true that there was another letter on the same subject, of the same date, sent to the Senate from which the proponents of national origins are fond of quoting. It put the proposition in a somewhat more favorable light. But the fact is that the President advised us that the other letter was erroneous and unauthorized. It was, in fact, so far as it purported to express the views of the purported signers, spurious. It ought not to be offered now as evidence of anything except blundering, not to use a harsher term, upon the part of some one connected with the preparation and transmission of the true document.

Even Doctor Hill, of the Census Bureau, whom so many of the proponents of the national-origins scheme are fond of quoting, refers to what he called "elements of error" in the calculation and "arbitrary methods" which must be resorted to to determine national-origins percentages in the absence of actual statistics.

Now, let us note what Commissioner General Hull said in his annual report of 1926. He wrote:

> The bureau feels that the present method of ascertaining the quotas is far more satisfactory than the proposed determination by national origins, that it has the advantage of simplicity and of certainty. It is of the opinion that the proposed change will lead to great confusion and result in complexities, and accordingly it is recommended that the pertinent portions of Section I, providing for the revision of quotas as they now stand, be rescinded.

Again in February of 1928, the Senator from California, chairman of the Immigration Committee, in presenting from his committee a resolution providing for postponing for one year the effective date of the national-origins scheme, said:

> I violate no confidence in saying that the majority of the Immigration Committee desired to repeal the national origins law, but there being a minority in favor of it and our time being so limited we felt that we could not at this time have definite action.

When the House Immigration Committee last reported the resolution for postponement for one year the effective date of the national-origins plan they stated:

> The committee is of the opinion that the same uncertainty as to the results of regulating immigration by means of the national origins will continue to exist; that it seems far better to have immigration quotas for the purpose of restriction fixed in such a manner as to be easily explained and easily understood by all; that the United States, having started on a policy of numerical restriction, the principle of which is well understood, that little will be gained by changing the method.

Twice in the Senate and as late as March 3, 1929, the House of Representatives for the third time, by a vote of 192 to 152, voted to postpone the operation of the national-origins clause.

The above facts, it seems to me, support the opinion of President Hoover and others that the national-origins plan is at best speculative.

But let me return to the phase of this controversy which I consider controlling. Which formula will in actual operation be best for America? Which will give to America in the future a citizenry that will contribute most to its social, industrial, and political progress?

To answer this inquiry we must turn to the changes that these two formulas make in the present-day racial groups of immigrants that may be allowed to emigrate to this country. I divide these groups, for the sake of my argument, into English-speaking European immigrants and non-English-speaking European immigrants, as they may be affected by these two formulas. The changes in the smaller countries of southern Europe are inconsequential.

The national-origins plan, briefly stated, will reduce the number of non-English-speaking immigrants from Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark nearly one-half, namely, about 33,000, and increase the English-speaking immigrants from England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State from 62,574 to 83,574.

If one is of the opinion that the Almighty has given to the present generation of English-speaking immigrants of the British Isles greater physical, moral, intellectual, and political ideals than the recent immigrants who have come here from Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, then his duty in this controversy is clear. But is this true? I can only speak from my own observations. I will omit reference to the Irish who have come here from Ireland and whose loyalty and valuable contributions to this country is nowhere denied by those who are free from religious and racial prejudice.

The whole idea of relative race values is offensive, but it is the only issue here and I am ready to meet it.

Without in any way disparaging the type of immigrant that has more recently come to the United States from the British Isles, including those that have come from England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, I do not hesitate to state that by and large, judging by the spirit of industry, thrift, law-abiding habits, noncriminal tendencies, family solidarity, personal cleanliness, physical prowess, intellectual astuteness, and moral standards—in fact, including all those qualities of heart, mind, and body which generally constitute the sinews of a strong nation—the immigrants from Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are not excelled. In making this statement may I be permitted to remark that these racial groups which I am here extolling are numerically small in my own constituency. I mention this that it may not be claimed that I am influenced by political consideration.

The abandoned farms of New England have been reclaimed and the barren and unproductive soil of its hills have been regenerated not by the English, Scotch, or Irish immigrants, but by the non-English-speaking immigrants, many of them from Norway and Sweden. The great tobacco plantations of the Connecticut Valley, the onion and dairy farms, and even the cranberry bogs are to-day successfully and profitably operated by the so-called foreigner, following their voluntary abandonment by the old American stock. The extent to which the German, the Swede, the Norwegian, and the Dane have taken advantage of the economic and social opportunities of American life, their conscientious devotion to the duties of citizenship, justifies the claim that they and their children are equal, if not the superior, of any other group of immigrants. I, for one, am not unmindful at this hour of the great devotion the immigrants from these countries have shown in the past and the sacrifices they have made to save America, but particularly do I want to emphasize the remarkable loyalty that was displayed by the German immigrants and their children in the trying days of the World War, when their hearts must have been pierced with the most poignant of griefs and their souls harassed and tried with a Gethsemane that no other group in America ever before experienced.

Mr. President, I know only one fault, if it can be called such, of the immigrants from the countries that are losers by the shift from the present formula. It is that they are nearly all Republicans. Forgiving them their political blindness, which Republican Members of this body will not consider unpatriotic, I do not hesitate to say that, taking all things into consideration, the formula in operation for the last five years, rather than the national-origins formula, is the best for our country—for its prosperity, its institutions, and its ideals.

I do not share the alarm voiced by the able Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] a few days ago. It seems to me he magnifies and exaggerates tremendously the issue. He would give the impression that the future of America, its preservation and its prosperity, depends upon the adoption of the national-origins amendment. Note his words:

> It is infinitely more important than all the tariff and farm bills that any Congress could ever enact, and yet it is disposed of with one quick line in the concluding paragraph of the President's message. When pages are given to the bread and butter question that precedes it, this question, which goes to the heart of America, is given one line, and we are supposed to follow a representation unsupported by argument, unsupported by any kind of proof, merely a staccato assertion that it is unworkable, when every expert says it is not. America in the days to come will depend upon the decision of the Senate now.

In other words, the momentous question of the hour is whether we will save America, not by increasing or lowering our immigration and not by bettering the general immigration admission requirements, but by keeping out of America approximately 33,000 Germans, Swedes, and Danes and of substituting for them about 21,000 immigrants of English, Scotch, and Irish stock. Mark you, the question of saving America is not going to depend upon whether we keep out 60,000 or more Mexicans who are yearly flocking into our country. Mark you, America is not going to be lost by the tens of thousands of aliens who are smuggled into our country annually; but, forsooth, unless we substitute an English-speaking stock for a limited number of Germans, Swedes, and Danes the future of America is in jeopardy.

Mr. President, I shall vote against the national-origins plan because it is speculative and unpracticable and, whether intended or not, actually is discriminatory against the German, Scandinavian, and southern Irish, and, further, leaving aside theories and biased sentiment and considering this question in a practical manner, I am convinced the formula of the past five years is the safest, wisest, and most beneficial for our country.

Mr. President, a trip through the Northwest reveals what the immigrants of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Germany have done for this country. They have contributed hard work, high intelligence, wholesome living, and one thing that the country needs more than it needs money—a truly democratic spirit. I venture to say that in proportion to their numbers the records of the criminal and divorce courts discloses fewer litigants of these immigrants and their children than of any other foreign stock.

On November 11, 1927, there was dedicated in Kansas City, Mo., a very unique memorial—a memorial to the pioneer mothers. Who can think of the pioneer mothers of the great Middle West without thinking of the mothers of the German and Scandinavian races? I quote the inscription from that memorial, and I respectfully ask if any tribute to the pioneer mother can be disassociated from a tribute to the women of the German and Scandinavian races, who enriched by their labors the great agricultural fields of America? Here is the inscription:

> She conquered the primeval wilderness with a fortitude unparalleled in the annals of sublime womanhood.
>
> She gave counsel and comfort to the sturdy, heroic men who became the founders of great cities.
>
> She directed her children along the trail that leads to the very summit of useful, patriotic citizenship.
>
> She braved the perils of plain and forest—of mountain and river—of wild beast and lawless man to build a home in the freedom of the open spaces on the western frontier.
>
> She had no thought of direction, except that it was God's will to guide her footsteps into a land rich in opportunity for herself and loved ones.
>
> It is to her we give praise for a vision greater than our own, for she broke all the ties of ancestry and kindred and set her face fearlessly into the golden glow of the setting sun.

Mr. President, among these pioneer women there may have been English, Scotch, and Irish immigrants as well as old-fashioned American mothers, but above all others and outstanding were the German and Scandinavian women. Mr. President, I am going to translate my affection and tribute to them by voting against a measure which they have good reason to believe is discriminatory.

—LIMITATION OF TARIFF REVISION TO AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULE

Mr. ALLEN obtained the floor.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield to me so that I may offer a resolution?

Mr. ALLEN. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. BORAH. I offer a resolution and ask that it may be read and then that it may lie over under the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FESS in the chair). The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 91) was read, as follows:

> Whereas it is the sense of the Senate that any amendment to the existing tariff law should be confined to agriculture and directly related products: Now, therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance is hereby instructed to limit its hearings, deliberations, recommendations, and report upon H. R. 2667 (the tariff bill) to the agricultural and directly related schedules.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will lie over under the rule.

NATIONAL-ORIGINS CLAUSE OF IMMIGRATION ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 37) to discharge the Committee on Immigration from the further consideration of the bill (S. 151) to repeal the national-origins provisions of the immigration act of 1924.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The Senator from Kansas is entitled to the floor.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, when I look at the chart upon the wall of the Senate Chamber I find that we have spent all of this time and aroused all of this propaganda and expended all of this argument for an issue which involves 11,000 immigrants a year. I am going to vote for the resolution of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], but only for one rea-

son, which is that we may have the parliamentary privilege of passing upon an amendment to the repealer act designed to suspend for one year the further consideration of this subject, and through the appointment and deliberations of a joint legislative commission have a scientific study presented to the next session of Congress as a basis for dealing with the great problem of immigration in a scientific fashion.

I have never heard so many men proclaim their patriotism and their love of country, nor have I seen less of patriotism or love of country manifested in any argument. What I should like to do would be to see this great Congress some day, if it is possible, begin the discussion of an American problem and hold to that discussion under the merits of the situation, and not bring the sinister and hostile reactions of the Members in here for the purpose of casting bitter and fruitless reflections upon racial groups. It is utter nonsense to talk about the desirability of the German and the Swedish Americans as compared to the desirability of those who were here originally. I think it is as foolish to talk about that as it would be for me to rise and oppose the national-origins plan on the ground that certain British Tories, whose descendants are still here, sniped the soldiers of Washington at Bunker Hill, or that some of the descendants of the Hessians are still in this country providing a basis upon which immigration may come.

What I would like to see done, if we are going into this problem in earnest and for the good of the country, is the establishment of a scientific basis for selective immigration. It is not a new thing. In 1909 the Dominion Royal Commission of Great Britain established a bureau to make a study exactly similar to that which I am proposing this afternoon; and in 1922, as the result of that study, the English Parliament passed the Empire settlement act.

The Empire settlement act provided not for selective immigration but selective emigration, because Great Britain was desiring to people her colonies with the choice of those at home. In furtherance of that plan, Great Britain has made appropriations—this year the appropriation is $15,000,000—and those appropriations are used for the purpose of cooperating, under similar appropriations in the Dominions, with the authorities in the Dominions, so that all of the emigration out of England is directed in intelligent channels for the purpose of securing to Australia, to New Zealand, to Canada, and to such British colonies as are fed from the homeland with the choice of British tradesmen, British laborers, British agriculturists, and British miners.

The other day I asked the able Senator from Pennsylvania if it would not be a good plan to delay this matter, in order that we might have a year for a deliberate study of this proposal for scientific selectivity, and he said, as I understood him, that the committee on quotas had insisted that the question had been gone into as thoroughly as it possibly could be done. He led me to believe that that committee and this body had exhausted the last word of wisdom upon this subject. I do not think we ever have exhausted or ever will exhaust the last word of wisdom upon any subject that is ever brought before us. But that is neither here nor there. I read the present immigration law to-day in a vain effort to discover one intelligent idea that protects this country along the line of selective immigration.

When Canada four years ago wanted 30,000 miners, all she needed to do was to say to England, "Send us 30,000 selected miners," and she got 30,000 miners. If, to-morrow, we should ask our Immigration Bureau to send us 30,000 miners, we would not know whether we were getting miners or farmers or bootleggers or chimney-sweeps or bootblacks. We would merely know that they have not blind staggers, and that there is no evidence in their personal history or through the examination of the board that they are insane; that is about the limit that we seek to place in the way of protection upon the type of immigration that comes into this country.

I do not care particularly what the basis of the past has been. What I am concerned for is the future of citizenship in this great country; and we may protect that future if we will build up a system of priorities through which we may govern the immigration into this country.

I have a statement from the Secretary of the Department of Labor, given to me verbally a few days ago, in which he said, "There would be no difficulty whatsoever in giving you at any time a list of the needs which exist in this country for additional people in the various employments and trades and professions"; and the Secretary of Labor for many years has said that we should have applied this system of scientific selectivity to the immigration into this country.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am going to vote for the Nye resolution in the hope that I may substitute the resolution I have introduced for the repealer bill of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] in the hope that we may delay this for a year; in the further hope that by this delay there may be brought into this Congress the beginning of a sensible and intelligent and well-balanced system of immigration.

Mr. President, there may be a further limitation of immigration. I see no reason why we should guess that we want 153,000 more, or that we want 164,000 more. I should be satisfied if we might establish as the maximum of our quota 100,000, and then let that 100,000 be chosen according to the needs of the moment when we choose them.

I have just received two messages that I want to read, and then I shall not detain the Senate longer.

Here is a telegram that came to me this morning:

> The Board of the Pittsburgh International Institute of the Young Women's Christian Association took action to-day to indorse your resolution to defer national origins for a year and set up joint congressional committee instructed to make a survey looking to scientific selection of immigrants in harmony with the needs of the country. The committee regards both 1890 quotas and national origins as inaccurate and unfair. We hope you will have chance to press and pass your resolution.

That is signed by Catherine L. Lawless, the general secretary of the International Institute of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Here is another authority, also from Pittsburgh, Pa., in the person of Francis D. Tyson, professor of economics in the University of Pittsburgh. Said he:

> MY DEAR SENATOR: May I give hearty indorsement to your proposed resolution to defer application of the national-origins provision of the immigration law for one year, and to set up a joint congressional committee instructed to make a survey of the problem of giving priority to immigrants on the basis of individual occupation? Such a scientific selection of immigrants is much more in harmony with the needs of the country than either of the 1890 quotas or the new national-origins arrangement.
>
> I have been interested in the economic regulation of immigration for more than a decade and have written several articles on the regulation of immigration with reference to "the real demand for labor." Practical difficulties are, of course, considerable, and I believe that the committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce has recently issued a report on the question. Passage of the bill to provide a nation-wide system of employment offices and improved unemployment statistics are essential.
>
> Both the 1890 quotas and national origins are open to the charge of inaccuracy and unfairness. An unfortunate phase of the current discussion is the stirring up of group antagonisms that have nothing to do with the issues of American life.
>
> Some of the best students in the country, like Profs. Paul H. Douglas and William Ogburn in economics and sociology at the University of Chicago, and Prof. A. B. Wolfe, of Ohio State, oppose the restriction of immigration on racial grounds. In fact, very few social scientists share the emotional attitude of the "eugenic" group, whose indorsement of national origins was quoted by Senator REED.
>
> Two representative organizations here, the International Institute and the Conference on Immigration Policy, will, I think, indorse your stand. I hope that if Mr. NYE'S resolution has a chance of passing, you will be able to present your proposal as a substitute for Senator WALSH'S repealer of national origins.

There are two authorities, both of whom have been actively connected with immigration, who are in touch with this subject, not because of its political value but because of the interest they have in the contribution which is being made in this country by our mighty melting pot.

Mr. President, I hope that those who favor the beginning in this country of a scientific program of immigration will vote for the Nye resolution in order that we may follow it by the resolution to postpone for scientific study this problem for another year.

Mr. HEFLIN obtained the floor.

Mr. CARAWAY and Mr. TYDINGS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. HEFLIN. I do not yield for the present. I desire to reply to the Senator from Kansas, and then let the other Senators take the floor in their own time. I prefer that that course be pursued.

Mr. President, it is utterly impossible to write an immigration law that will be satisfactory to the various countries of the earth. In preparing an immigration measure I have sought, during my service in the House and in the Senate, to safeguard the interests of the United States. I never have been in favor of permitting the various countries of the earth to tell us who should come here, and in what number their people should come.

I reminded the Senate once before that on one occasion the King of Denmark pardoned 700 criminals with the understanding that they would go to the United States. Congressman Burnett, of my State, returning from Sicily, said that he had asked the people there what had become of all the bandits who had given them so much trouble in the past; and they said, "They are all in America."

Mr. President, this question has become a serious one with us. We are now trying to provide by law to keep out the cheap products of foreign labor. We say that the coming of those cheap products hurts labor in the United States and reduces the wage scale so that the American wage earner can not make a living; and in order to protect American labor we are putting up a tariff wall between the business of the Government of the United States and these people in foreign lands. But I tell you, Senators, the most important thing to guard against is the coming of the unfit foreigner to the United States. We have bandits of every character, racketeers, kidnapers, blackhanders, and assassins congregated in every great city of the land, until to-day they terrorize the law-abiding citizens of this Nation.

I have seen that influence grow in the United States and become so strong that the alien can not be eliminated from the basis of representation for the House over yonder. To-day, on the 7,000,000 aliens that live in this country, 35 Members of Congress sit at the other end of the Capitol. I have seen that influence grow and become so strong that a bill can not be gotten through Congress even to take a census of them, to know who they are, and where they are, and how many of them there are in the United States.

I agree with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED]. We must not open the gate on the immigration law that we have. We must keep it closed tight. We have a good law. Let us try it out, and not permit anybody to make a dent in this wall. Let us stand by what we have. Surely there are enough Democrats and Republicans here who will fling aside their partisanship and strike hands about a common center in this body for the good of our Government. Let us think of the people who are already here and think of the children yet to come up to be men and women here, and let us preserve America for Americans.

Mr. President, I shall vote against this resolution.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I send to the desk an article which I ask to have read by the clerk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the article will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

[From the Washington Daily News of Thursday, June 13, 1929]

WIFE OF REPRESENTATIVE DE PRIEST IS WHITE HOUSE GUEST

Washington society is enjoying a little excitement over the fact that Mrs. Hoover yesterday afternoon entertained Mrs. Oscar De Priest at tea. Mrs. De Priest is wife of the colored Congressman from Illinois. Society is still mindful of the storm of discussion that resulted from President Roosevelt's action in entertaining Booker T. Washington, the great colored educator, at dinner. That similar teapot tempest will follow Mrs. Hoover's course is regarded as altogether unlikely, but the incident appears to have provided a subject of absorbing conversation to-day.

Others at the small tea party included Mrs. James Good, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. William D. Mitchell, wife of the Attorney General; Mrs. Arthur M. Free, wife of the California Congressman; Mrs. Clyde Kelly, wife of the Pennsylvania Congressman; and Miss Grace Burton, niece of the Ohio Senator.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I have no desire to delay this vote in any degree at all; but a statement was made by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] in his argument upon the national-origins matter a few days ago that I think ought to be clarified for the sake of the record.

At page 2419 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD he said:

Under the 1890 basis, to-day 31 per cent of all the immigration into the United States comes from Germany. By their own figures they have never claimed over 17 per cent of the white population of continental United States.

I desire to ask the Senator if he was referring to the author Faust as his authority?

Mr. REED. I was.

Mr. NYE. I find at page 27 of volume 2 of the book entitled "The German Element In the United States," by Albert Bernhardt Faust, this language:

The three leading elements, therefore, if the above methods of calculation be correct, compare as follows:

German element	18,500,000
English element	20,400,000
Irish and Scotch elements	13,900,000
Total	52,700,000

Leaving for other national stocks—Scandinavians, French and other Latin stocks, Slavic races, Hebrews, and others—14,290,000.

Out of a total white population in 1900 of 66,990,000.

The German is but two millions behind the largest, the English stock. By adding its large contribution, between eighteen and nineteen millions (or about 27 per cent of the entire white population of the United States) to the twenty millions or more from England, it has made the American people a Germanic nation.

Therefore instead of 17 per cent, as the Senator from Pennsylvania has insisted, this authority, a great German authority, maintains 27 per cent of the population to have been from Germany.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, of course, the answer to that obviously is that Mr. Faust includes in that particular statement all the people of Germanic stock who came from Austria, all who came from Switzerland, all who came from Alsace and Lorraine, all who came from the low countries, all who came from what is now Poland, and making proper allowances for those elements, the balance is about 17 per cent.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, from the discussion which has gone on in this body, as well as the articles which have been printed in the newspapers and the propaganda sent about the country, it is very apparent that the popular idea of the national-origins measure is that it places a restriction upon immigration. I think that is what the average citizen believes the bill means, that when the national origins law shall be put into effect, there will be a material restriction in immigration to this country.

I have a letter in my hand from a very distinguished citizen of my State, formerly in the diplomatic service, a minister of our country, who writes me saying:

We think alike on George Washington, the American Constitution, and other matters, therefore I look for your support in the matter of supporting the bill of Senator REED, of Pennsylvania, dealing with aliens flooding our home-grown population.

The popular idea is that under the present law aliens are flooding our country, and that under the national origins act there will be a restriction of immigration. Of course, that is not true. There will be some restriction of immigration, about 11,000, as I recall it, 11,000 fewer persons than under the present law.

Think of it; during the first year after the war, I believe it was, nearly a million immigrants came to this country. Under the present law we restrict the number to 164,000, and under the national-origins provision, supported by the Senator from Pennsylvania, the number will be 153,000. So instead of having a million, as we had immediately after the war, instead of having 164,000, as we have now, if the national-origins clause shall take effect, there will be only 11,000 fewer persons coming in than at present. So the national-origins plan is not a measure to restrict immigration.

Why do not the men who are interested in restriction bring in a bill changing the percentage? Instead of the 2 per cent basis under the census of 1890 why should not those who are seeking restriction propose 1½ per cent based on the 1890 census, or 1 per cent based on that census?

But, as a matter of fact, restriction of immigration is not the question at issue. The question before us is a proposal to change the fundamental immigration law, to change the proportion of nationals, which in effect will cut out 50 per cent of the Germans and Irish who now come in and limit the number of Scandinavians. The number of British will be so increased as to replace practically all the northern Europeans excluded.

I listened to a speech just now from one of my colleagues on this side which was a plain intimation that the Black Hand people and the bandits and the thugs come from the Germans and Scandinavians. There could be no other thought than that back of his remarks. The national-origins measure would permit all the other countries except the German nation and the Scandinavian nations to bring in just as many as they do under the present law.

If, therefore, our friend stands for a change of the law because there will be fewer Black Hand artists and fewer thugs and bandits and criminals, it must be that in the back of his head is the idea that the Germans and the Scandinavians will contribute that sort of a population. Every person here, and every fair-minded person in the country knows that that is not the case. There are no finer citizens in any State of the Union than those who come to us from Germany, from Norway, from Ireland, and from Sweden.

Mr. President, let us not vote on the theory or in the belief that the national-origins measure would restrict immigration, because the restriction would be so trifling that it would not be worth considering. I think the Senator from North Dakota has it in mind, when the matter is presented to us, to limit immigration under the census of 1890 to 150,000.

We would not be restricting immigration by sustaining the national-origins project. On the other hand, we will be giving offense to a great group of fine citizens, as loyal Americans as can be found in our country, if we permit the national-origins provision to become the law on the 1st day of July.

This is no time, when the whole world is striving to reestablish peace, when the whole world is striving to wipe out the scars and effects of the late war, this is no time for the Congress of the United States to give expression to the thought that our country does not welcome citizens who will come here from Germany and Ireland and from the Scandinavian countries. We wish to permit the sons and daughters who have prospered here to bring their parents and other fireside friends. Most of those who come will be of this class.

I live in a city and in a State where thousands upon thousands of our people have come themselves as immigrants, or they are the sons and daughters of immigrants. I could not find it in my heart to find any fault with those people. Regardless of religion or race, in my city our people are satisfied with the present condition.

I appeal to Senators not to take any steps to-day which will give offense to thousands of loyal citizens who will feel hurt beyond words if we give evidence by our acts that they are not welcome as citizens and inhabitants of our country.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I shall detain the Senate for just a few moments.

I have listened with some amazement to some of the statements which have been made upon the floor of the Senate while this resolution relating to immigration has been pending. I find myself in accord with the view taken by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], and find myself in opposition to those "pseudo-Republicans" who are opposing the President of the United States at this time.

The statement was made the other day—I think by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED]—that we were letting in a lot of "slacker aliens." I was curious to know just what he meant by the statement, and I am not sure whether it was his statement or something that he read.

Mr. REED. Will the Senator permit me to answer?

Mr. WHEELER. Certainly.

Mr. REED. It was a statement presented to the Committee on Immigration by the American Legion.

Mr. WHEELER. I was under the impression that that was so, but I was not sure. I am curious, then, to know just what the American Legion meant when they referred to "alien slackers."

Mr. REED. They meant——

Mr. WHEELER. Just let me continue.

Mr. REED. I thought the Senator was asking a question.

Mr. WHEELER. I was just wondering whether or not they meant by "alien slackers" the Swedes and the Norwegians and the Danes and the Irish. Are those the people they meant?

If my memory serves me correctly—and I was United States district attorney in my State during the war—the records will disclose, I am sure, there was no more patriotic class of people in the United States of America during the war than were the Swedes and the Norwegians and the Danes.

When the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] talked about the Black Hand individuals, the people who are destroying this Government of ours, did he mean that the Swedes and the Danes and the Irish and the Germans are the ones who are destroying this Government of ours? Are these people the criminals that he referred to?

The only issue in this fight to-day is as to whether or not you are going to let in more Scandinavians and more Germans or whether or not you are going to let in more of some other races. If you vote against the Nye resolution to discharge the committee, then you are voting to discriminate against the Swedes and the Norwegians and the Danes and the Germans and the Irish, and you might just as well recognize that that is the issue before us.

I stand on the floor of the Senate and say that in my humble judgment there is not any more patriotic class of citizens than those you are going to discriminate against by your vote when you vote in favor of national origins.

Gentlemen talk about national origins. Of course, the quotas would not be based on national origins. That is a misnomer, as it does not take into consideration the origin of all our nationals, and everybody on this floor knows it.

Some say you want to remember the forefathers who came over here, suffered hardships, and developed the Nation. How about the Germans and the Scandinavians who came over here and developed the great Northwest? They suffered hardships, and some still are suffering hardships.

Senators have risen in their places beating their breasts and talking about their forefathers having come here. My forefathers came over here at just as early a date, I am of the opinion, as the forefathers of any man on the floor of the Senate, and they all came from Great Britain. But that is not the question at the present time. The question, in my judgment, is whether or not the people of northern Europe make better citizens and whether or not we should let in more of the same nationality. The question is, What is best for the United States?

So far as I am personally concerned, I am in favor of restricted immigration. I would be perfectly willing to stop immigration into the country entirely for a period of two or three years. But when men rise on the floor of the Senate and wrap themselves in the American flag and say, "We are 100 per cent Americans and that is the reason why we are in favor of the bill," I say it is all nonsense. There is not, in my judgment, one iota of truth in any such statement, because it is not a question of patriotism but it is a question of whether or not we believe the northern Europeans, the Danes, Swedes, Germans, and Irish, should be discriminated against or whether we do not believe it. That is the issue and we can not shield it under any cloak of patriotism. If Senators want to discriminate against them, then they should vote to sustain the committee; but if they do not want to discriminate against them, then they should vote for the Nye resolution. If Senators vote for the Nye resolution and it is upheld and anybody in the Senate or a majority of the Senate want to restrict immigration, then let us do it. I would be one who would vote to restrict immigration more than it is restricted under the so-called national-origins clause.

Mr. STECK. Mr. President, I want to amplify briefly something the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] has just said. I am quite certain that practically all of the patriotic groups, real and so-called, in the United States which have taken an interest in the immigration question have done so because they believe two things. In the first place, they believe that under the national origins act we are going really to restrict immigration over the present figure. In the next place, they believe, putting it very frankly, that under the national origins act we will have a gain from northern and western Europe and that we will lose from other parts of the world. That is absolutely an erroneous idea. I do not believe that the patriotic organizations, the American Legion and others, if they had the facts placed squarely before them, would be in favor of the national origins act as the results have been worked out. The claimed purpose of the method is a very patriotic one, but it is the result in which we are interested.

I have prepared a very brief table on the subject. I have taken the countries of northern Europe—Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, including Northern Ireland, England, Scotland, and Wales, the Irish Free State, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland—and I find that by a change from the present quota to the national origins act we would lose 16,553, or a total of about 12 per cent. I have taken the countries of southern and eastern Europe—Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, and Yugoslavia—and I find that from those countries we would have a total gain of 4,170, or an increase of about 25 per cent, as against a loss of about 12 per cent from the countries of northern and western Europe, if we change from the present basis to the national-origins plan.

So far as I am concerned, I believe in the restriction of immigration. I would like to see it cut to 100,000. But I do not believe in the present policy, and I do not believe in the policy we are seeking to adopt, because I think it means simply an explanation and an apology for the stand we are about to take. I believe unless we are going to adopt a scientific method, such as that suggested by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. ALLEN]—though I do not know what that might possibly be—we should take a positive stand and say that, regardless of how many are here and where they are from, we will accept so many as a total and we will accept so many from this country and so many from that country without any apology to any country. I do not believe we owe any explanation or any apology to any country for our attitude on this matter. I think that it is the only fair and honest method by which we can procure a fair immigration law and a fair immigration system. I expect to vote for the pending resolution.

Mr. President, I ask permission to insert in the RECORD at this point the table to which I have referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The table referred to is as follows:

Countries having a loss of about 12 per cent

	Present quota	National origin	Loss	Gain
Belgium	512	1,304		792
Denmark	2,789	1,181	1,608	
Finland	471	569		98
France	3,954	3,086	868	
Germany	51,227	25,957	25,270	
Great Britain, Northern Ireland, England, Scotland, and Wales	34,007	65,721		31,714
Irish Free State	28,567	17,853	10,714	
Norway	6,453	2,377	4,076	
Sweden	9,561	3,314	6,247	
Switzerland	2,081	1,707	374	
	139,622	123,069	49,157	32,604
	123,069		32,604	
	16,553		16,553	

Countries having an increase of about 25 per cent

	Present quota	National origin	Loss	Gain
Austria	785	1,413		628
Czechoslovakia	3,073	2,874	199	
Hungary	473	869		396
Italy	3,845	5,802		1,957
Latvia	142	236		94
Lithuania	344	386		42
Poland	5,982	6,524		542
Russia	2,248	2,784		536
Yugoslavia	671	845		174
	17,563	21,733	199	4,369
		17,563		199
		4,170		4,170

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, the Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND], referring a moment ago to my speech, stated that I had said in effect that the criminals in the United States to whom I had referred were from Germany and the Scandinavian countries. I made no such statement. A great many of our very best citizens come from the Scandinavian countries and Germany. I was referring to the criminal class, and I said they come from various countries, that some of those criminals have come from practically all the countries, and that if I had it in my power I would deport them and get rid of the aliens we have.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE].

Mr. REED. I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BRATTON. The vote now about to be taken is on the resolution of the Senator from North Dakota to discharge the committee from the further consideration of Senate bill 151?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the pending question. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HEFLIN (when Mr. BLACK's name was called). My colleague the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK] is absent on account of illness. If he were present, he would vote "nay." He is paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MCMASTER].

Mr. BROOKHART (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS], who is detained by reason of illness in his family. If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "yea." If the Senator from Mississippi were present and voting, he would vote "nay."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE (when Mr. GOULD's name was called). I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE] and of the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. GOULD]. Those Senators have a pair upon this vote. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea," and if the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. GOULD] were present he would vote "nay."

Mr. REED (when Mr. HALE's name was called). The senior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] is absent on account of illness. He is paired with the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. METCALF]. If the Senator from Maine were present and voting, he would vote "nay," and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. METCALF], I understand, would vote "yea."

Mr. NORBECK (when Mr. MCMASTER's name was called). My colleague [Mr. MCMASTER] is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. METCALF (when his name was called). Upon this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], who is absent on account of sickness. If the Senator from Maine were here, he would vote "nay." If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "yea."

Mr. HASTINGS (when the name of Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana was called). On this question I have a pair with the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON], who is necessarily detained. If he were present, he would vote "nay," and if I were permitted to vote I would vote "yea."

Mr. HARRISON (when the name of Mr. STEPHENS was called). My colleague the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS] is detained by illness in his family. On this question he is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK] is necessarily absent because of illness. If he were present, I am informed, he would vote "nay."

Mr. HAYDEN. I desire to announce that my colleague the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] is detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—37

Allen	Fess	Norbeck	Thomas, Idaho
Bingham	Frazier	Norris	Vandenberg
Borah	Glenn	Nye	Wagner
Broussard	Hawes	Oddie	Walcott
Burton	Hebert	Patterson	Walsh, Mass.
Copeland	Howell	Schall	Walsh, Mont.
Couzens	Johnson	Shipstead	Wheeler
Deneen	King	Shortridge	
Dill	La Follette	Steck	
Edge	McNary	Stelwer	

NAYS—43

Barkley	Glass	Keyes	Simmons
Blease	Goff	McKellar	Smith
Bratton	Goldsborough	Moses	Swanson
Capper	Greene	Overman	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	Harris	Phipps	Townsend
Connally	Harrison	Pine	Trammell
Cutting	Hatfield	Pittman	Tydings
Dale	Hayden	Reed	Tyson
Fletcher	Heflin	Robinson, Ark.	Warren
George	Jones	Sackett	Waterman
Gillett	Kean	Sheppard	

NOT VOTING—15

Ashurst	Gould	McMaster	Smoot
Black	Hale	Metcalf	Stephens
Blaine	Hastings	Ransdell	Watson
Brookhart	Kendrick	Robinson, Ind.	

So the Senate refused to discharge the Committee on Immigration from the further consideration of the bill (S. 151) to repeal the national-origins provisions of the immigration act of 1924.

Mr. WHEELER subsequently said: Mr. President, the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] this afternoon announced that he was gratified to tell the country that one of President Hoover's recommendations had just passed both branches of the Government, and that certain credit was due to certain Republican Senators. I desire to announce that one of the President's recommendations was just defeated in the Senate, and great credit should be given to the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] for its defeat. Perhaps this recommendation of the President's was only a campaign gesture.

AMENDMENT TO THE RULES—OPEN EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

Mr. JONES and Mr. HARRISON addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington.

Mr. JONES. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 22, being Senate Resolution 19, proposing to amend the Rule XXXVIII so as to provide for open executive sessions.

Mr. President, I desire to say that if the Senate shall vote to proceed to the consideration of the resolution, I shall then ask that it may be temporarily laid aside, not expecting to enter into a discussion of the resolution this afternoon.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington withhold that motion for a moment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. HARRISON. The Finance Committee is now devoting a good many hours each day to the consideration of the tariff bill as passed by the House. Under the committee program witnesses are to appear in relation to the various schedules. The Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] this afternoon offered a very important resolution, expressing the sense of the Senate that the Committee on Finance be directed to consider nothing ex-

cept the agricultural and related schedules. I am wondering if the Senator from Washington will not withhold his motion and let us consider the resolution of the Senator from Idaho, because of its very great importance and urgency at this time?

Mr. JONES. The resolution of the Senator from Idaho has gone over under the rule, as I understand.

Mr. HARRISON. But I am wondering if the Senator would not let us consider it now, because if the sentiment of the Senate shall be that we are to confine our consideration to the agricultural and related schedules, then we can avoid the taking of a great deal of testimony on the part of other witnesses.

Mr. NORRIS and Mr. BORAH addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. JONES. I shall yield in just a moment. I will say to the Senator from Mississippi, as I said a moment ago, that if the Senate will take up the resolution for which I ask consideration, then I shall immediately ask that the resolution be temporarily laid aside, not expecting to discuss the resolution to-day. Then the Senate may proceed with anything else it desires.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, for what purpose——

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield; and, if so, to whom?

Mr. JONES. I yield first to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I should like to state to the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] that to consider the resolution of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] at this time would require unanimous consent. It has gone over under the rule, and will come up automatically to-morrow in the morning hour, if the Senate shall adjourn to-day. If the motion of the Senator from Washington to take up his resolution providing for an amendment to the rules shall be adopted, and if we shall adjourn to-night instead of taking a recess, then automatically the resolution of the Senator from Idaho will be reached in the morning hour to-morrow.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, may I——

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. JONES. I have yielded to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to say further, before I conclude, that if we shall not have disposed of the resolution of the Senator from Idaho by 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, the Senator from Washington will be willing, I understand, to have the unfinished business laid aside temporarily at that time in order that the consideration of the resolution of the Senator from Idaho may be continued.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, I reported Calendar No. 22, being the resolution of the Senator from Washington, and I am as anxious as is any Senator to dispose of the question it involves before we adjourn or take a recess; but, inasmuch as we have the tariff bill before us, and the resolution introduced by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH], to which the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] has referred, is a matter of transcendant interest; inasmuch also as we are not going to have many more nominations before us until after the recess—whatever length it may be—I see no reason why we should not defer the question of the consideration of the resolution of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], as reported with amendments from the Committee on Rules, until after we shall have decided what we are going to do about the tariff measure.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President——

Mr. MOSES. And moreover, Mr. President, if to-morrow morning we meet after an adjournment, we shall come to Calendar No. 22 before we can reach the resolution offered by the Senator from Idaho, because I understand his resolution will be a resolution coming over from a preceding day.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. MOSES. I have not the floor. I am speaking by the courtesy of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. JOHNSON. Some of us are not familiar with the resolution which the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] seeks to have considered. Will the Senator kindly state what is the purport of the resolution?

Mr. MOSES. If that shall be done, it must be by the permission of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], who has the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Washington yield to have the resolution of the Senator from Idaho read?

Mr. JONES. I am perfectly willing to have the resolution read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Whereas it is the sense of the Senate that any amendment to the existing tariff law should be confined to agriculture and directly related products: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance is hereby instructed to limit its hearings, deliberations, recommendations, and report upon H. R. 2667—the tariff bill—to the agricultural and directly related schedules.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington has the floor.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that if the Senate desires to dispose of the resolution of the Senator from Idaho, as I take it, it will, there will be no trouble about temporarily laying aside my resolution, if it shall be made the unfinished business. I should like to have my resolution made the unfinished business, and I repeat, there will be no trouble about giving the resolution of the Senator from Idaho all the consideration that may be necessary.

Mr. MOSES. Very well, Mr. President, if the Senator from Washington is willing to permit the resolution, if it shall be taken up, to be laid aside, I shall not object.

Mr. JONES. I am willing that it should be laid aside if no Senator wants to discuss the resolution.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BINGHAM. I merely want to ask the Senator whether it is his intention to press for the consideration of the resolution before the recess which we hear so much about and to which we come no nearer?

Mr. JONES. I hope to dispose of the resolution before the Senate shall take any extended recess.

Mr. BINGHAM. Will the Senator be willing to lay aside the resolution whenever the Senate Finance Committee shall be in session holding hearings? There are several members of that committee who have been assigned certain duties in connection with the hearings on the tariff bill during the next two or three weeks, and who are also members of the Committee on Rules. They are very anxious to be present during the debate on the resolution.

Mr. JONES. No; I will not consent to lay it aside just for that particular purpose. I think, however, we can accommodate the members of the Finance Committee and at the same time consider the resolution.

Mr. BINGHAM. I understood the Senator to say he was willing to lay it aside at any time.

Mr. JONES. I meant for actual business of the Senate on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield further to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. MOSES. I should like to ask the Senator from Washington what is to be gained by pressing the resolution, in view of the fact, which everybody knows, that we are on the eve of a recess?

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I desire to press the resolution and have it disposed of before any such recess shall be taken.

Mr. MOSES. In other words, the Senator from Washington wants the Senate to be under a new set of rules while it is in recess for six weeks. Is that right?

Mr. JONES. The resolution has been pending for some time, and I am anxious to secure action upon it.

Mr. MOSES. It has been pending for years in one form or another, so far as that is concerned.

Mr. JONES. The Senate, of course, will take such action as the majority may determine.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. I desire to ask a query in behalf of a number of Senators who know nothing concerning the matter. Can the Senator tell us whether our leaders have determined

upon a recess; and if so, when it is to be taken and for how long a period?

Mr. JONES. That I can not tell the Senator.

Mr. JOHNSON. I would inquire of any Senator, therefore, who knows any of the facts, who has any knowledge of the situation, whether the Senate can be afforded any information as to when we are to recess, for how long we are to recess, and what generally is the situation in that regard?

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH. I was going to ask if it would be possible to have a unanimous-consent agreement to take up the resolution which is now on the table to-morrow, say, at 12 o'clock, and vote upon it at not later than 4 o'clock?

Mr. WATSON. Does the Senator refer to the resolution submitted by him to-day?

Mr. BORAH. Yes.

Mr. WATSON. I object to that.

Mr. BORAH. Will the leader of the majority permit us, then, to have an adjournment to-night?

Mr. WATSON. I have no objection to that at all.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I ask that the resolution submitted by the Senator from Idaho to-day may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be again read, and the Chair will request the Senate to be in order so that it may hear the resolution read. It has already been read twice.

The Chief Clerk again read Senate Resolution 91.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DILL. I should like to know what is pending before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. At this time the motion of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] is pending, and that motion is debatable.

Mr. WATSON obtained the floor.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield to me to ask a question of the Senator from Idaho?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. WATSON. I do.

Mr. EDGE. In view of the fact that the resolution submitted by the Senator from Idaho, as I followed its reading, is almost revolutionary in character, in so far as it attempts to direct a standing committee of the Senate, I should like to ask him, Why not make one straight cut across to the apparent objective, and move to discharge the Committee on Finance from further consideration of the tariff bill and permit the Senate to consider it as a Committee of the Whole?

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will not the Senator withhold the motion for a minute?

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I inquire if the Senator will not withhold the motion until we can have a vote on the motion which I have made?

Mr. WATSON. I am entirely willing to have a vote on the motion of the Senator from Washington, but it looked as if no vote was going to be reached.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I understood the Senator from Indiana to object to the request for unanimous consent to vote on the resolution of the Senator from Idaho at 4 o'clock to-morrow?

Mr. WATSON. I did.

Mr. HARRISON. Would the Senator suggest some other date on which a vote may be taken on that resolution?

Mr. WATSON. I will have to talk with the Senator from Idaho about that.

Mr. HARRISON. I will remind the Senator from Indiana that this morning in the Finance Committee, when a similar resolution was offered, it did not take the committee two minutes to vote on the question. Why should we not vote on the resolution of the Senator from Idaho now?

Mr. WATSON. It may take the Senate more than two minutes to vote it down.

Mr. HARRISON. Does the Senator entertain any doubt about voting it down here in the Senate?

Mr. WATSON. I know nothing about that, and I intend to try to find out. [Laughter.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Washington that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 19.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, that motion is debatable, is it not?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is.

Mr. BINGHAM. I should like to have the opportunity to debate it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I regret the necessity of debating the matter at this time; but in view of the fact that it probably will not come up at an hour——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order. [A pause.]

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES]. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, will the Chair state the question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 19.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HEFLIN (when Mr. BLACK's name was called). My colleague [Mr. BLACK] is absent on account of illness. If present, he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I desire to announce that upon this question my colleague [Mr. BLAINE] is paired with the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. GOULD]. Both Senators are unavoidably absent. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea," and if the junior Senator from Maine were present he would vote "nay."

Mr. HEFLIN. My colleague [Mr. BLACK] is paired with the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea," and if the Senator from Maine were present he would vote "nay."

Mr. HARRISON. My colleague [Mr. STEPHENS] is unavoidably absent on account of sickness in his family. He is paired with the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON]. If my colleague were present and at liberty to vote, he would vote "nay."

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I desire to announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK] is necessarily absent from the city. If present, he would vote "yea" on this question.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish to announce that the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. TYSON], the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BROUSSARD], and the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BLEASE] are detained from the Senate on official business.

Mr. NORBECK. My colleague [Mr. MCMASTER] is necessarily absent. If present he would vote "yea." He favors even more openness of Senate proceedings than that provided in the resolution.

The result was announced—yeas 45, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—45

Ashurst	Fletcher	La Follette	Steiwer
Barkley	Frazier	McKellar	Swanson
Borah	George	McNary	Trammell
Bratton	Harris	Norris	Tydings
Brookhart	Harrison	Nye	Vandenberg
Capper	Hatfield	Pittman	Wagner
Caraway	Hawes	Robinson, Ark.	Walsh, Mass.
Connally	Hayden	Schall	Walsh, Mont.
Copeland	Heflin	Sheppard	Wheeler
Couzens	Howell	Shipstead	
Cutting	Johnson	Simmons	
Dill	Jones	Steck	

NAYS—29

Bingham	Goldsborough	Oddie	Townsend
Deneen	Greene	Overman	Walcott
Edge	Hastings	Patterson	Warren
Fess	Hebert	Phipps	Waterman
Gillett	Kean	Ransdell	Watson
Glass	King	Reed	
Glenn	Metcalf	Shortridge	
Goff	Moses	Smith	

NOT VOTING—21

Allen	Dale	Norbeck	Thomas, Idaho
Black	Gould	Pine	Thomas, Okla.
Blaine	Hale	Robinson, Ind.	Tyson
Blease	Kendrick	Sackett	
Broussard	Keyes	Smoot	
Burton	McMaster	Stephens	

So the motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 19) submitted by Mr. JONES May 6, 1929, to amend paragraph 2 of Rule XXXVIII relating to proceedings on nominations in executive session.

Mr. JONES. I ask that the unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that order will be made.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After three minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened; and (at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, June 14, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 13 (legislative day of June 4), 1929

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Daniel H. Byrd to be postmaster at Boligee, Ala., in place of S. L. Thetford. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1929.

Minnie G. Tate to be postmaster at Whistler, Ala., in place of H. M. Saunders, resigned.

CALIFORNIA

Margaret K. Cummings to be postmaster at Westmoreland, Calif., in place of B. E. Randolph. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1929.

Mabel Winter to be postmaster at Moneta, Calif., in place of Mabel Winter. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1929.

COLORADO

Ralph L. Anderson to be postmaster at Holyoke, Colo., in place of D. L. Willis, resigned.

GEORGIA

Gertrude Stroupe to be postmaster at Aragon, Ga., in place of Gertrude Stroupe. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1928.

Mae Gibbs to be postmaster at Broxton, Ga., in place of Mae Gibbs. Incumbent's commission expired February 27, 1929.

Carlton P. Sanders to be postmaster at Carnesville, Ga., in place of C. P. Sanders. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1929.

Louis A. Mauldin to be postmaster at Clarkesville, Ga., in place of L. A. Mauldin. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1929.

Henry M. Miller to be postmaster at Colquitt, Ga., in place of H. M. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1928.

Deborah McNair to be postmaster at Damascus, Ga., in place of Deborah McNair. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1929.

Minnie W. Parker to be postmaster at Fairburn, Ga., in place of Minnie Parker. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1928.

Jane M. Wilkes to be postmaster at Lincolnton, Ga., in place of J. M. Wilkes. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1928.

William G. Smith to be postmaster at Loganville, Ga., in place of W. G. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1929.

Ora G. Yandle to be postmaster at Metter, Ga., in place of A. H. Stapler. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1927.

Berta W. Fincher to be postmaster at Roberta, Ga., in place of B. W. Fincher. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1929.

Helen B. Wiley to be postmaster at Rockmart, Ga., in place of H. B. Wiley. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1929.

Emory Davis to be postmaster at Rutledge, Ga., in place of Emory Davis. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1929.

Albert G. Lunceford to be postmaster at Union Point, Ga., in place of A. G. Lunceford. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1929.

Jessie H. Beddingfield to be postmaster at Unadilla, Ga., in place of J. H. Beddingfield. Incumbent's commission expired January 8, 1929.

ILLINOIS

John Putta, jr., to be postmaster at Fox River Grove, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1928.

Glenna F. Kelley to be postmaster at Goreville, Ill., in place of T. M. Jones, deceased.

INDIANA

Harry W. Beatty to be postmaster at Ossian, Ind., in place of M. E. Spencer, declined.

IOWA

Russell B. Laird to be postmaster at Sidney, Iowa, in place of Dell Johnson, removed.

KANSAS

Warren C. McFarland to be postmaster at Chase, Kans., in place of Dathula Day, resigned.

William W. Weldon to be postmaster at Overland Park, Kans., in place of E. E. Moreland. Incumbent's commission expired February 7, 1929.

Rush W. Ellenberger to be postmaster at Beverly, Kans., in place of Madison Hinchman, resigned.

KENTUCKY

Charles E. Balee to be postmaster at Trenton, Ky., in place of E. C. Stockwell, deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS

Roscoe T. Kilbrith to be postmaster at Bryantville, Mass., in place of E. M. Graham, resigned.

MINNESOTA

John E. Redding to be postmaster at Houston, Minn., in place of J. E. Redding. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1927.

Arthur M. Enger to be postmaster at Lanesboro, Minn., in place of A. M. Enger. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1929.

William Bole to be postmaster at St. Charles, Minn., in place of William Bole. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1929.

Jacob B. Schlener to be postmaster at Richmond, Minn., in place of John Jacobs. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1929.

William R. Mattison to be postmaster at Bingham Lake, Minn., in place of Adolf Wernicke, resigned.

Leonore M. Hannem to be postmaster at Shevlin, Minn., in place of L. M. Hannem. Incumbent's commission expired December 29, 1928.

MISSISSIPPI

Margaret Henry to be postmaster at Anguilla, Miss., in place of J. T. Farrar, deceased.

Harry L. Callicott to be postmaster at Coldwater, Miss., in place of H. L. Callicott. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1929.

Clarence L. Fleming to be postmaster at Crandall, Miss., in place of C. L. Fleming. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1929.

Joseph M. Scrivner to be postmaster at Derma, Miss., in place of J. M. Scrivner. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1929.

John E. Nordan to be postmaster at Forest, Miss., in place of J. E. Nordan. Incumbent's commission expired February 21, 1929.

Alline Jolly to be postmaster at Hickory, Miss., in place of Z. L. Anderson, resigned.

Sallie C. Walker to be postmaster at Lauderdale, Miss., in place of S. C. Walker. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1929.

Carson Hughes to be postmaster at Oakland, Miss., in place of Carson Hughes. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1929.

Elisha E. Petty to be postmaster at Pheba, Miss., in place of E. E. Petty. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1929.

Tommie A. Hamill to be postmaster at Sturgis, Miss., in place of T. A. Hamill. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1929.

Andrew V. Lamar to be postmaster at Vardaman, Miss., in place of A. V. Lamar. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1929.

Burnell B. Hatten to be postmaster at Lyman, Miss., in place of W. S. Davis, removed.

Allie B. Terry to be postmaster at New Augusta, Miss., in place of A. B. Terry. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1929.

Laura L. Price to be postmaster at Norfield, Miss., in place of L. L. Price. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1929.

Mary S. Graves to be postmaster at Roxie, Miss., in place of M. S. Graves. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1929.

MISSOURI

Ray Smith to be postmaster at Ludlow, Mo., in place of Joseph Snider. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1928.

Opal M. Churchill to be postmaster at Sheridan, Mo., in place of M. P. Bowen. Incumbent's commission expired February 22, 1926.

Mary E. Stanton to be postmaster at Raytown, Mo. Office became presidential July 1, 1928.

Charles E. Traylor to be postmaster at Richmond, Mo., in place of C. E. Traylor. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1928.

MONTANA

Albert C. Gruwell to be postmaster at Dillon, Mont., in place of J. C. Faller. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1928.

Frank Horeish to be postmaster at Kremlin, Mont. Office became presidential July 1, 1928.

Jacob B. Farris to be postmaster at Troy, Mont., in place of E. P. Mizell, deceased.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Winfred R. Emerson to be postmaster at Pittsfield, N. H., in place of N. A. Cram, deceased.

NEW JERSEY

Gabrielle L. Buyers to be postmaster at Hudson Heights, N. J., in place of J. F. Muller, removed.

NEW MEXICO

Nettie M. Lodge to be postmaster at Cimarron, N. Mex., in place of F. L. Sammis, resigned.

NEW YORK

John H. Corwin to be postmaster at Bellport, N. Y., in place of E. J. Weidner, resigned.

Mettie L. Beach to be postmaster at Hemlock, N. Y., in place of G. H. Rix, deceased.

Elsie F. Bresee to be postmaster at Parishville, N. Y., in place of I. M. Arquette. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1929.

Andrew Murray to be postmaster at Pulaski, N. Y., in place of J. W. Parkhurst, deceased.

Adolph E. Nichols, jr., to be postmaster at West Hampton Beach, N. Y., in place of W. F. Raynor, resigned.

OHIO

Arthur A. Billman to be postmaster at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, in place of W. H. Taylor, deceased.

Clifford G. Fisher to be postmaster at Piqua, Ohio, in place of W. N. Flach. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1928.

Elizabeth C. Nesbitt to be postmaster at Caledonia, Ohio, in place of H. C. Rogers, resigned.

OKLAHOMA

Hattie E. Crain to be postmaster at Elmer, Okla., in place of T. H. Starnes. Incumbent's commission expired January 21, 1929.

OREGON

Margaret A. Hower to be postmaster at Umatilla, Oreg., in place of Mart Griffin, deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA

William W. Robertson to be postmaster at Mount Carmel, Pa., in place of W. W. Robertson. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1928.

David Noble to be postmaster at Jackson Center, Pa., in place of J. W. McCurdy. Incumbent's commission expired February 21, 1929.

TENNESSEE

Joe H. Calloway to be postmaster at Springfield, Tenn., in place of J. E. Robertson. Incumbent's commission expired June 3, 1928.

TEXAS

Lamar Q. Sparks to be postmaster at Barnhart, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1928.

James D. Stewart to be postmaster at Brownwood, Tex., in place of W. L. Turner, resigned.

Jennie Baccus to be postmaster at Frisco, Tex., in place of Jennie Baccus. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1929.

George O. Buckhaults to be postmaster at Madisonville, Tex., in place of G. O. Buckhaults. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1929.

Gladys Curtis to be postmaster at Malakoff, Tex., in place of L. J. Scholl, deceased.

William L. Keeler to be postmaster at May, Tex., in place of Emma Thompson, resigned.

Chester D. Rasor to be postmaster at Plano, Tex., in place of C. D. Rasor. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1929.

Oswald O. Cherry to be postmaster at Port Lavaca, Tex., in place of W. H. Mallory, deceased.

Nellie Whitten to be postmaster at Waskom, Tex., in place of Nellie Whitten. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1929.

Otha G. Rudy to be postmaster at Wink, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1928.

Malcolm Shaw to be postmaster at Carthage, Tex., in place of Malcolm Shaw. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1929.

VIRGINIA

Alvin W. Brittingham to be postmaster at Hampton, Va., in place of R. V. Richardson, deceased.

Gladys Mitchell to be postmaster at Natural Bridge, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Russell C. Dey to be postmaster at Reedville, Va., in place of G. H. McFarland, removed.

Andrew F. Johnson to be postmaster at Millboro, Va., in place of A. F. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1929.

WASHINGTON

Amy L. Storey to be postmaster at Doty, Wash., in place of T. B. Stidham, resigned.

WEST VIRGINIA

H. Preston Wilson to be postmaster at Fireco, W. Va., in place of W. B. Beale, resigned.

Jerome Akers to be postmaster at Kenova, W. Va., in place of Jerome Akers. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1929.

WISCONSIN

Harry J. Vruwink to be postmaster at Muscoda, Wis., in place of J. G. Miller, deceased.

Gunnil S. Peterson to be postmaster at Scandinavia, Wis., in place of G. S. Peterson. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1929.

Joseph O. Goff to be postmaster at Bristol, Wis., in place of M. B. Dixon. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1929.

Jacob Weed to be postmaster at Hartland, Wis., in place of E. J. Pynn. Incumbent's commission expired February 21, 1929.

Monroe V. Frazier to be postmaster at Readstown, Wis., in place of M. V. Frazier. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1929.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 13 (legislative day of June 4), 1929

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Frederick A. Tilton.

PURCHASING AGENT FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Robert S. Regar.

SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

William P. George.
Eugene M. Hinkle.
Stanley Woodward.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Scott C. White, western district of Texas.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY

David F. Sellers to be Judge Advocate General, with the rank of rear admiral.

POSTMASTERS

LOUISIANA

Frank G. Rieger, Scotlandville.
Eugene A. Toniette, Sulphur.

NORTH DAKOTA

Alexander H. Allan, Walhalla.

WISCONSIN

Francis Stone, Park Falls.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, *June 13, 1929*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father and our God, Thy blessed word is with us, "He that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out." May we come, for Thou wilt hear. May we trust the events of Thy providence and understand that all good work is immortal. Not one wise word was ever lost; not one righteous prayer ever perished; not one pure enthusiasm ever failed; not one self-sacrifice ever came to naught. Impress us that there is no satisfaction comparable to the joy of appointed duty wisely per-

formed, and that there is no regret like the consciousness of opportunities and gifts wasted and lost. Keep us in that pathway that leads to the temple of wisdom and knowledge, and evermore inspire us to grow the beautiful flowers of the soul. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, without amendment, a joint resolution and bill of the House of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 97. Joint resolution making appropriations toward carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a municipal center in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1929; and

H. R. 3317. An act to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1452. An act to authorize the State of West Virginia to acquire a bridge over the Kanawha River at Cabin Creek in said State, and to acquire the right to construct a bridge over said river at or near St. Albans in said State.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BOX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, after the approval of the Journal and the disposition of business on the Speaker's table, I be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

FARM RELIEF

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1) to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries, with the amendment of the Senate thereto, insist on the disagreement to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa offers a motion, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk reported Mr. HAUGEN's motion.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, the only issue involved at this time in respect to the farm relief bill is the debenture plan. The report of the conferees has been agreed to with the exception of that one provision. It is generally understood, and I shall not take up the time to discuss the debenture plan. The House is anxious that this matter be disposed of and have the matter go to conference in order that we may expedite the passage of the bill. I therefore move the previous question.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JONES of Texas. When will it be in order to move to instruct the conferees?

The SPEAKER. After the passage of the motion and before the appointment of the conferees by the Chair. The question is on ordering the previous question on the motion of the gentleman from Iowa.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. TILSON and Mr. JONES of Texas rose.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following preferential motion, which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will first recognize the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following motion, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

By Mr. TILSON:

"*Resolved*, That the managers on the part of the House on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on the bill H. R. 1 be instructed in conference to insist on striking out of the Senate amendment section 10, the so-called debenture plan."

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, a vote on the amendment I have offered will bring to a direct vote and a definite conclusion the controversy over the debenture plan, that is, as to whether it shall go into the bill or not. I believe that this is the most direct way and perhaps the only way that we can get this bill passed. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on my amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question on the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 250, nays 113, answered "present" 2, not voting 65, as follows:

[Roll No. 14]

YEAS—250

Ackerman	Dunbar	Ketcham	Seger
Adkins	Dyer	Kiefner	Seiberling
Aldrich	Eaton, Colo.	Kiess	Shaffer, Va.
Allen	Eaton, N. J.	Kincheloe	Short, Mo.
Andresen	Elliott	Knutson	Shott, W. Va.
Andrew	Ellis	Kopp	Simmons
Arentz	Englebright	Korell	Simms
Aswell	Estep	Kurtz	Sloan
Auf der Heide	Esterly	LaGuardia	Smith, Idaho
Bacharach	Evans, Calif.	Lankford, Va.	Smith, W. Va.
Bachmann	Fenn	Lea, Calif.	Snow
Bacon	Fish	Leatherwood	Somers, N. Y.
Baird	Fitzpatrick	Leavitt	Sparks
Barbour	Fort	Leech	Speaks
Beck	Foss	Lehlbach	Sproul, Ill.
Beedy	Frec	Letts	Stafford
Beers	Freeman	Lindsay	Stalker
Black	French	Luce	Stobbs
Blackburn	Garber, Va.	Ludlow	Stone
Bloom	Gifford	McClintock, Ohio	Strong, Kans.
Bolton	Glynn	McCormack, Mass.	Strong, Pa.
Bowman	Goodwin	McCormick, Ill.	Sullivan, N. Y.
Boylan	Graham	McFadden	Sullivan, Pa.
Brand, Ohio	Green	McLaughlin	Summers, Wash.
Britten	Griffin	Maas	Swanson
Brumm	Guyer	Magrady	Swick
Burdick	Hadley	Manlove	Swing
Burtness	Hale	Mapes	Taber
Butler	Hall, Ill.	Martin	Taylor, Tenn.
Cable	Hall, N. Dak.	Mead	Temple
Campbell, Pa.	Halsey	Merritt	Thatcher
Carley	Hancock	Miller	Thompson
Carter, Calif.	Hardy	Montague	Thurston
Carter, Wyo.	Hartley	Mooney	Tilson
Chalmers	Haugen	Moore, Ohio	Tinkham
Chase	Hawley	Moore, Va.	Treadway
Chindblom	Hess	Morgan	Turpin
Clague	Hickey	Mouser	Underhill
Clancy	Hoch	Murphy	Vestal
Clark, Md.	Hoffman	Nelson, Me.	Vincent, Mich.
Clarke, N. Y.	Hogg	Newhall	Wainwright
Cochran, Mo.	Holaday	Newton	Walker
Cole	Hooper	Niedringhaus	Wason
Cooke	Hope	O'Connell, R. I.	Watres
Cooper, Ohio	Hopkins	Palmer	Watson
Cooper, Wis.	Houston, Del.	Parker	Welsh, Pa.
Coyle	Hudson	Pittenger	White
Craddock	Hughes	Pratt, Harcourt J.	Whitley
Crosser	Hull, Morton D.	Pratt, Ruth	Whittington
Culkin	Irwin	Pritchard	Wigglesworth
Cullen	Jenkins	Purnell	Williams, Ill.
Dallinger	Johnson, Ill.	Quayle	Wolfenden
Darrow	Johnson, Ind.	Ramey, Frank M.	Wolverton, N. J.
Davenport	Johnson, Nebr.	Ransley	Wolverton, W. Va.
Dempsey	Johnson, Wash.	Reece	Wood
Denison	Johnston, Mo.	Reed, N. Y.	Woodruff
De Priest	Kading	Robinson, Iowa	Woodrum
Dickinson	Kahn	Robsion, Ky.	Wyant
Dickstein	Kaynor	Rogers	Yates
Douglas, Ariz.	Kearns	Rowbottom	Yon
Douglass, Mass.	Kelly	Sanders, N. Y.	Zihlman
Dowell	Kendall, Ky.	Schafer, Wis.	
Drane	Kendall, Pa.	Sears	

NAYS—113

Abernethy	Driver	Jones, Tex.	Rankin
Allgood	Edwards	Kerr	Rayburn
Almon	Eslick	Lambertson	Romjue
Arnold	Evans, Mont.	Lampert	Rutherford
Ayres	Fisher	Lankford, Ga.	Sanders, Tex.
Bland	Fuller	Larsen	Sandlin
Box	Fulmer	Lee, Tex.	Schneider
Briggs	Gambrill	Linthicum	Selvig
Browne	Garner, Tex.	Lozier	Sinclair
Browning	Garrett	McCloskey	Sirovich
Brunner	Gasque	McDuffie	Steagall
Buchanan	Glover	McSwain	Stedman
Busby	Goldsborough	Milligan	Steele
Byrns	Greenwood	Morehead	Stevenson
Campbell, Iowa	Gregory	Nelson, Mo.	Sumners, Tex.
Canfield	Hall, Miss.	Nelson, Wis.	Tarver
Cannon	Hammer	O'Connor, La.	Taylor, Colo.
Carew	Hare	O'Connor, N. Y.	Tucker
Cartwright	Hastings	Oldfield	Vinson, Ga.
Christgau	Hill, Ala.	Oliver, Ala.	Warren
Clark, N. C.	Hill, Wash.	Oliver, N. Y.	Whitehead
Collier	Howard	Palmisano	Williams, Tex.
Cooper, Tenn.	Huddleston	Parks	Williamson
Cox	Hull, Wis.	Patman	Wilson
Cross	James	Patterson	Wingo
Davis	Jeffers	Prall	Wright
Dominick	Johnson, Okla.	Quin	
Doughton	Johnson, S. Dak.	Ragon	
Drewry	Johnson, Tex.	Rainey, Henry T.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Christopherson Pou

NOT VOTING—65

Bankhead	Celler	Corning	DeRouen
Bell	Cochran, Pa.	Crail	Doutrich
Bohn	Collins	Cramton	Doxey
Brand, Ga.	Colton	Crisp	Doyle
Brigham	Connery	Crowther	Fitzgerald
Buckbee	Connolly	Curry	Frear

Garber, Okla.	Kemp	Mansfield	Ramseyer
Gibson	Kunz	Menges	Reid, Ill.
Golder	Kvale	Michaelson	Sabath
Griest	Langley	Michener	Shreve
Hall, Ind.	Lanham	Norton	Snell
Hudspeth	McClintic, Okla.	O'Connell, N. Y.	Spearing
Hull, Tenn.	McKeown	O'Connor, Okla.	Sproul, Kans.
Hull, William E.	McLeod	Owen	Timberlake
Igoe	McMillan	Perkins	Underwood
Jonas, N. C.	McReynolds	Porter	Welch, Calif.

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Snell (for) with Mr. Pou (against).
Mr. William E. Hull (for) with Mr. Brand of Georgia (against).
Mr. Michener (for) with Mr. Christopherson (against).
Mr. McLeod (for) with Mr. Kvale (against).
Mr. Ramseyer (for) with Mr. McKeown (against).
Mr. Shreve (for) with Mr. Doxey (against).
Mr. Spearing (for) with Mr. Sabath (against).
Mr. Fitzgerald (for) with Mr. McMillan (against).
Mr. Jonas of North Carolina (for) with Mr. Frear (against).
Mr. O'Connell of New York (for) with Mr. Bell (against).
Mr. Crail (for) with Mr. Hull of Tennessee (against).
Mr. Porter (for) with Mr. Collins (against).
Mr. Cramton (for) with Mr. Kunz (against).
Mr. Connery (for) with Mr. Kemp (against).
Mr. Corning (for) with Mr. Igoe (against).
Mr. Hall of Indiana (for) with Mr. Bankhead (against).
Mr. Timberlake (for) with Mr. McClintic of Oklahoma (against).
Mrs. Norton (for) with Mr. Lanham (against).
Mr. DeRouen (for) with Mr. McReynolds (against).
Mrs. Langley (for) with Mr. Hudspeth (against).
Mr. Buckbee (for) with Mr. Mansfield (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. Reid of Illinois with Mr. Underwood.
Mr. Gibson with Mrs. Owen.
Mr. Menges with Mr. Doyle.
Mr. Colton with Mr. Crisp.
Mr. Golder with Mr. Celler.
Mr. Brigham with Mr. Sproul of Kansas.
Mr. Crowther with Mr. Garber of Oklahoma.
Mr. Michaelson with Mr. Welch of California.
Mr. Griest with Mr. O'Connor of Oklahoma.
Mr. Perkins with Mr. Doutrich.
Mr. Curry with Mr. Cochran of Pennsylvania.

Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON. Mr. Speaker, on this vote I answered "no." The gentleman from Michigan, Mr. MICHENER, would have been present to-day and would have voted "aye" but for the fact he has a pair with me. I therefore withdraw my vote and answer "present."

Mr. SELVIG. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. KVALE, is unavoidably absent to-day. If he were present, he would have voted "no."

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Colorado, Mr. TIMBERLAKE, is unavoidably absent. If he were present, he would vote "aye."

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. BRAND of Georgia, is absent on account of illness. If he were present, he would vote "no." He is in favor of the debenture.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, may I ask how did the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. NEWTON, vote?

The SPEAKER. He voted "yea."

Mr. GARNER. I did not understand it. I did not know he was here.

The SPEAKER. His resignation does not take effect until June 30.

Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote "aye."

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman present and listening when his name was called?

Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania. I was temporarily out of the Chamber.

The SPEAKER. Then the gentleman does not qualify.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. TILSON, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the debenture clause was stricken out was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees: Mr. HAUGEN, Mr. PURNELL, Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois, Mr. ASWELL, and Mr. KINCHELOE.

FATALITIES IN PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Mrs. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by introducing two lists, one a list containing the names and circumstances in each case of persons killed or fatally injured by officers of the Bureau of Prohibition while acting in the discharge of their official duties, and the other a list of Federal prohibition officers who have been killed or fatally injured while actually engaged in their official duties, together with the attending circumstances, compiled from the date of the national prohibition act, January 16, 1920, to January 12, 1929. I have obtained the list from the Bureau of Prohibition.

The SPEAKER. The gentlewoman from California asks unanimous consent to extend her remarks in the RECORD by printing lists of persons, including Federal officials, who have been killed or fatally injured in the enforcement of the prohibition law. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the lady from California if this includes assaults against Federal officials or only assaults by Federal officials?

Mrs. KAHN. It includes those killed or fatally injured. It is a list of fatalities on both sides. I obtained the list from the head of the Bureau of Prohibition, Doctor Doran.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Does this include the immigration border patrol?

Mrs. KAHN. No. It includes the prohibition and narcotic administration officers.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Why is not the border patrol included?

Mrs. KAHN. That was not given to me by the Prohibition Department; and that is, of course, under another department.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I have no objection to the request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a list containing the names and circumstances in each case of persons killed or fatally injured by officers of the Bureau of Prohibition while acting in the discharge of their official duties, and also a list of Federal prohibition officers who have been killed or fatally injured while actually engaged in their official duties, together with the attending circumstances, compiled from the date of the national prohibition act, January 16, 1920, to January 12, 1929.

The matter is as follows:

FEDERAL PROHIBITION AND NARCOTIC ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN KILLED OR FATALLY INJURED WHILE ACTUALLY ON RAIDS, FROM THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT, JANUARY 16, 1920, TO JUNE 12, 1929

PROHIBITION OFFICERS

Robert G. Anderson, Stafford E. Beckett, Charles Bintliff, James E. Bowdoin, Jacob P. Brandt, Remus W. Buckner, James C. Capen, Atha Carter, D. S. Cleveland, William E. Collins, E. Guy Cole, M. M. Day, W. D. Dorsey, Robert E. Duff, Howard N. Fisher, Joseph W. Floyd, Warren Frahm, Kirby Frans, Wesley A. Frazer, Cary D. Freeman, V. E. Grant, Jacob Green, Richard Griffin, Charles E. Howell, R. W. Jackson, Jesse R. Johnson, Ludwig Johnson, Thomas D. Lankford, W. T. Lewis, Howell J. Lynch, Walter C. Mobray, John L. Mulcahy, George Nantz, John Nicola, John O'Toole, Joseph B. Owen, William Frank Porter, Glenn H. Price, J. H. Reynolds, J. M. Rose, Charles C. Rouse, Willis B. Sayler, Irby U. Scruggs, Charles O. Sterner, George H. Stewart, Grover Todd, Walter R. Tolbert, Ernest W. Walker, Irving Washburn, John W. Waters, Stanton E. Weiss, John Watson, George H. Wentworth, J. Leroy Youmans, Patrick Sharpe.

NARCOTIC OFFICERS

James T. Brown, Charles A. Wood, James T. Williams.

By fiscal years

	Prohibition	Narcotic
1920	1	
1921	10	1
1922	5	
1923	13	
1924	2	
1925	5	1
1926	4	
1927	5	
1928	6	1
1929	4	
Total	55	3

Grand total, 58.

Prohibition agents killed

(By calendar years)

1920	6
1921	8
1922	12
1923	4
1924	2
1925	5
1926	6
1927	5
1928	7
1929 (to June 12, 1929)	0
Total	55

LIST OF PROHIBITION AGENTS KILLED IN LINE OF DUTY, WHILE ACTUALLY ON RAIDS, FROM THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT, JANUARY 16, 1920, TO JUNE 12, 1929, BY FISCAL YEAR

1920

W. D. Dorsey, prohibition agent, Georgia. Killed June 13, 1920, in White County, Ga. Agent Dorsey, assisted by one Ed Carpenter, proceeded on June 13, 1920, to execute a search warrant on the premises of one John Farmer, alleged to be operating an illicit still. During the search of the premises they were fired on by Farmer, who used a Winchester rifle, killing Dorsey. Carpenter returned the fire, resulting in both Farmer and Carpenter being seriously wounded. Farmer was taken in custody by the State authorities.

Kirby Frans, prohibition agent, Oklahoma. Fatally wounded November 19, 1920, at Perry, Okla. Died November 20, 1920. Agent Frans raided a moonshine still at Perry, Okla., on November 19, 1920, and during such raid was fired upon by an alleged moonshiner and suffered gunshot wounds which resulted in his death the following day, November 20, 1920.

1921

Stafford E. Beckett, prohibition agent, Texas. Killed near El Paso, Tex., March 22, 1921. Agent Beckett, accompanied by Narcotic Agent Charles A. Wood and a number of other prohibition agents, proceeded on March 22, 1921, to the Sherman ranch for the purpose of executing a search warrant on the ranch. On the way there the party of officers met C. P. Sherman, the owner of the ranch, who accompanied the officers. Upon arrival at the ranch Sherman stepped behind a small building and fired upon the officers. At the same time a volley of shots came from various other points. The officers returned the fire, which continued for approximately two hours, resulting in the death of Prohibition Agent Stafford E. Beckett and Narcotic Agent C. A. Wood. The parties who attacked the officers were taken in custody by the State authorities and prosecuted on the charge of murder.

Jacob F. Green, prohibition agent, Mississippi. Killed March 1, 1921, near Richton, Miss. Agent Green, assisted by a local officer, while raiding a moonshine still, was fired upon and Agent Green received a gunshot wound which mangled his head. The parties implicated in the attack on the officers were taken in custody by the State authorities and prosecuted on the charge of murder.

Richard Griffin, prohibition agent, Alabama. Killed December 6, 1920, near Gadsden, Ala. Agent Griffin, accompanied by another prohibition agent and one Jock Horten, on December 6, 1920, took in custody alleged moonshiners in the vicinity of Gadsden, St. Clair County, Ala. The parties who had been taken in custody attacked the officers, resulting in Agent Griffin being fatally injured from a gunshot wound which resulted in his death while en route to a hospital. The parties who attacked the officers were taken in custody by the State authorities and prosecuted on the charge of murder.

R. W. Jackson, prohibition agent, Georgia. Killed December 16, 1920, in Taylor County, Ga. Agent Jackson, accompanied by two other prohibition agents, raided a still in Taylor County, Ga., on December 16, 1920. The parties found at the still were taken in custody. While proceeding with the prisoners to jail the officers were attacked by the owner of the premises where the still was located and certain other parties. The officers returned the fire, Agent Jackson being fatally wounded. He died one and one-half hours later. It is the opinion of the officers that two of the attacking party were also killed.

J. H. Rose, prohibition agent, North Carolina. Killed October 25, 1920, near Asheville, N. C. Agent Rose, while participating in a raid in Swain County, N. C., on October 25, 1920, was attacked and killed by alleged moonshiners.

Irby U. Scruggs, prohibition agent, Tennessee. Fatally wounded April 30, 1921, in Knox County, Tenn. While returning from a raid. Agent Scruggs ordered Deputy Sheriff Robert Fuller, of Knox County, Tenn., not to drink any of the liquor that had been seized by them. Thereupon Fuller became enraged and fired on Prohibition Agent Scruggs. Agent Scruggs returned the fire, killing Fuller. Agent Scruggs himself died shortly afterwards from his wounds.

Ernest W. Walker, prohibition agent, Texas. Fatally wounded March 2, 1921, on the Mexican border, Texas, and died from the wound on March 5, 1921. Agent Walker, together with a number of other prohibition agents, was engaged in a gun fight with Mexican liquor smugglers near the international line March 2, 1921. During the fight Agent Walker was fatally wounded and died on March 5, 1921. Three Mexicans were taken in custody by the State authorities in connection with this matter, but the grand jury failed to return an indictment and they were released.

John Watson, prohibition agent, New Mexico. Fatally wounded April 30, 1921, near Anthony, N. Mex., and died from his wounds on May 3, 1921. Agent Walker, accompanied by another prohibition agent, attempted to arrest some alleged bootleggers near Anthony, N. Mex., on the night of April 30, 1921. The officers were fired upon by the alleged bootleggers, resulting in the fatal wounding of Agent Watson.

Stanton E. Weiss, prohibition agent, Oklahoma. Killed October 28, 1920, near Oklahoma City, Okla. Agent Weiss, accompanied by another prohibition agent and State officers, raided an illicit still on the premises of one Charles Chandler near Oklahoma City. While engaged on this raid the officers were attacked, which resulted in a gun fight between the officers and the attacking parties. During the fight Agent Weiss, Deputy Sheriff Adrain, and Charley Chandler were killed. One of the officers was seriously wounded and one of the attacking party. The attacking parties were negroes and the one who was wounded was taken in custody by the local authorities and shortly thereafter forcibly released from jail and lynched by unknown persons.

1922

Joseph W. Floyd, prohibition agent, Texas. Fatally wounded May 17, 1922, near Houston, Tex. Died same date. Prohibition Agent Floyd, with another prohibition agent, apprehended a truck leaving a premises with a load of liquor. They attempted to place the two men on the truck under arrest. The men resisted and fired on the officers, shooting Agent Floyd. The premises from which the truck had been driven was searched and a quantity of narcotics was found in the house. All parties found on the premises were taken in custody. The party who shot Agent Floyd was prosecuted on the charge of murder while the others were prosecuted on various Federal charges.

Charles E. Howell, prohibition agent, Alabama. Killed July 17, 1921, in Limestone County, Ala. Agent Howell was arranging for transportation for himself and party back to Decatur after a raid when suddenly he was attacked and shot down by parties from ambush. A number of parties were taken in custody on the charge of conspiracy. However, the parties who actually did the shooting escaped.

Jesse R. Johnson, prohibition agent, Arkansas. Fatally wounded November 20, 1921, in Saline County, Ark. Died November 21, 1921. Agent Johnson, accompanied by a number of other agents, had raided a number of premises in Saline County, Ark., and while placing under arrest certain parties who had just made a sale of liquor to the officers, Agent Johnson was shot and fatally wounded from ambush by one Orin Ray. Ray surrended to the State authorities and confessed that he had shot Agent Johnson. Agent Johnson died the next day, November 21, 1921, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Little Rock, Ark.

John O'Toole, prohibition agent, California. Fatally injured January 26, 1922, San Francisco, Calif. Died February 17, 1922. Agent O'Toole, accompanied by another agent, attempted on January 26, 1922, to take in custody two parties in an automobile on the charge of transporting liquor. One of the parties in the car pushed Agent O'Toole off the running board in such a way that the car ran over him. He died from his injuries on February 17, 1922. The party who was responsible for the fatal injury of Agent O'Toole was taken in custody by the State authorities on the charge of manslaughter.

J. H. Reynolds, prohibition agent, Kentucky. Killed August 26, 1921, in Johnson County, Ky. Agent Reynolds, accompanied by other officers, had raided a number of moonshine stills on State Branch in Johnson County, Ky., when the officers were fired upon by parties who were concealed. In the fusillade of shots Agent Reynolds was shot down, dying immediately. The parties who fired the shots, except one, were taken in custody by the State authorities.

1923

Robert G. Anderson, warehouse agent, Indiana. Killed April 16, 1923, at Hammond, Ind. Agent Anderson was on duty at the Hammond Distillery, Hammond, Ind., on the night of April 16, 1923, when bandits entered the distillery to carry away liquor. In attempting to defend the premises from the bandits, Agent Anderson was shot down and killed.

Atha Carter, prohibition agent, Nevada. Fatally wounded December 19, 1922, near Palisade, Nev. Died December 24, 1922. Agent Carter, accompanied by other officers, was searching for a still on the Reine Ranch near Palisade, Nev., when the officers were fired upon from ambush, resulting in the fatal wounding of Agent Carter. The parties who attacked the officers were taken in custody by the State authorities and prosecuted on the charge of murder.

E. Guy Cole, prohibition agent, Kentucky. Killed December 15, 1922, near Lexington, Ky. Agent Cole, accompanied by other officers, while raiding moonshine stills near Lexington, Ky., approached a house occupied by alleged moonshiners. The parties in the house fired upon the officers, killing Agent Cole instantly and the accompanying agents ran for cover. One of the two parties who fired on the officers was killed and the other was wounded and later taken in custody by the State authorities on the charge of murder.

Robert E. Duff, prohibition agent, Kentucky. Killed December 9, 1922, in Manifee County, Ky. Agent Duff, accompanied by other officers, while engaged in searching for a still on the East Ford of State Branch, Manifee County, Ky., located a log house in which it was believed a still was located. While battering down the door of the log house after the odor of mash had been detected, the door opened and a volley of shots was fired from within, causing the immediate death of Agent Duff. When the body was recovered, his rifle, pistol, pocket commission, No. 8884, and all valuables were missing.

Howard H. Fisher, prohibition agent, Virginia. Fatally wounded July 22, 1922, at Titustown, Va. Died the same date. Agent Fisher, accompanied by Prohibition Agent Gary Freeman, was executing a search warrant on the premises of one James Chambers at Titustown,

Va. While the officers were engaged in this search Chambers attacked and fatally wounded both Agents Fisher and Freeman. Agent Fisher died the same date he was wounded shortly after he had reached a hospital.

Gary D. Freeman, prohibition agent, Virginia. Fatally wounded July 22, 1922, at Titustown, Va. Died the same date. Agent Freeman, accompanied by Prohibition Agent Howard Fisher, was executing a search warrant on the premises of one James Chambers at Titustown, Va. While the officers were engaged in this search Chambers attacked and fatally wounded both Agents Freeman and Fisher. Agent Freeman died the same date he was wounded shortly after he had reached a hospital.

Howell J. Lynch, prohibition agent, Tennessee. Killed July 6, 1922, at Gainesboro, Tenn. Agent Lynch, accompanied by a deputy sheriff, had raided a still near Gainesboro, Tenn., when the officers were fired on from ambush and Agent Lynch killed. It is believed that a moonshiner whose still had been raided fired the shots.

Glen H. Price, prohibition agent, Oregon. Killed September 3, 1922, at New Grand Ronde, Oreg. Agent Price, accompanied by Prohibition Agent Grover C. Todd, attempted to take in custody one Phillip Warren, an Indian bootlegger in New Grand Ronde, Oreg. Warren escaped from the officers, obtained a rifle and fired, killing both Agents Price and Todd. He was taken in custody by the State authorities on the charge of murder.

Joseph P. Owen, prohibition agent, Mississippi. Fatally wounded August 22, 1922, near Kosciusko, Miss. Died September 6, 1922. Agent Owen, accompanied by other officers, raided an illicit still near Kosciusko, Leake County, Miss. While engaged in this raid the officers were fired upon and Agent Owen was fatally wounded. The parties who attacked the officers were taken in custody and convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

Charles C. Sterner, prohibition agent, Missouri. Fatally wounded June 18, 1923, near St. Louis Mo. Died June 25, 1923. Agent Sterner, accompanied by a number of other officers, was searching the premises of the Sharpshooters Park and Club near St. Louis Mo. During the search a shot was fired from one of the buildings, striking Agent Sterner and fatally wounding him. He died as a result of this wound June 25, 1923. A number of parties found on the premises were taken in custody, but those implicated in the shooting escaped.

Grover C. Todd, prohibition agent, Oregon. Killed September 3, 1922, at New Grand Ronde, Oreg. Agent Todd, accompanied by Prohibition Agent Glen H. Price, attempted to take in custody one Phillip Warren, an Indian bootlegger in New Grand Ronde, Oreg. Warren escaped from the officers, obtained a rifle and fired, killing both Agents Todd and Price. He was taken in custody by the State authorities on the charge of murder.

John V. Waters, prohibition agent, Florida. Killed October 5, 1922, near Dade City, Fla. Agent Waters left Dade City, Fla., for the purpose of searching a near-by farm. His body was found in an automobile on the road, near the farm, riddled with bullets. The "Overstreet gang" was charged with his murder and indicted.

J. Leroy Youmans, prohibition agent, South Carolina. Killed April 3, 1923, near Hartsville, S. C. Agent Youmans, together with a number of other officers, was in the vicinity of a still observing those operating it preparatory to taking in custody the operators when the operators detected the presence of the officers. Agent Youmans rose to a standing position to be prepared to arrest the man. The white man turned a flash light full on Agent Youmans, holding the light in one hand, he immediately fired the revolver which he carried in the other hand. The bullet went entirely through his body, Agent Youmans dying in about 10 minutes.

1924

Willie B. Saylor, prohibition agent, Kentucky. Fatally wounded February 23, 1924, near Pineville, Ky.; died February 24, 1924. Agent Saylor, while en route to Pineville, Ky., with a number of prisoners he had taken in custody, arrested one Lloyd Littrell on the charge of possessing and transporting liquor. Bill Littrell, father of the prisoner, and John Littrell came down the pike in a car, blocked the passage of the agents' cars, and demanded the prisoner's release. Agent Saylor refused to release the prisoner and the two parties and the prisoner then attacked the agent. Agent Saylor was fatally wounded in this encounter and died on February 24, 1924. Bill Littrell was also killed and Lloyd and John Littrell were wounded.

George H. Stewart, prohibition agent, New York. Killed November 11, 1923. Agent Stewart entered a cafe at Buffalo, N. Y., where he purchased some liquor. Upon leaving the place he was followed by several parties and to defend himself he pulled his gun, whereupon he was fired upon from the rear, being killed instantly. The party who fired the fatal shots escaped.

1925

James E. Bowdoin, prohibition agent, Florida. Killed February 16, 1925, near Caryville, Fla. Agent Bowdoin, accompanied by other officers, while searching for an illicit still near Hewett Berry Landing on the Choctawhatchie River near Caryville, Fla., discovered a Ford car where he stationed the other officers, and he continued to the river landing where he seized a 10-gallon keg of liquor on a barge anchored there. Soon after he had seized the liquor, three parties approached the barge in a boat. These parties and Agent Bowdoin fired at each other resulting in Agent Bowdoin being killed. One Houston Harris was also killed, a Harvey Walker was shot and seriously injured, and Sumpter Harris's leg was broken. Sumpter Harris, who shot Agent Bowdoin, was taken in custody by the State authorities on the charge of murder.

Daniel S. Cleveland, prohibition agent, Mississippi. Killed July 10, 1924, near Meridian, Miss. Agent Cleveland and a deputy sheriff approached a still that had previously been located for the purpose of destroying the same by dynamiting it. A short distance from the still the officers were fired upon and Agent Cleveland was killed. One of the parties who attacked the officers was wounded by the sheriff. The parties who attacked the officers were taken in custody by the State authorities and one of them was convicted on the charge of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

William E. Collins, prohibition agent, Louisiana. Killed March 6, 1925, near Vinton, La. Agent Collins and a deputy sheriff raided a moonshiner's premises near Vinton, La., and while engaged in this raid both officers were killed. An investigation disclosed that their revolvers had not been fired, and they had apparently been surprised by the attacking party. The parties charged with the murder of the officers were taken in custody and prosecuted.

M. M. Day, prohibition agent, West Virginia. Killed February 14, 1925, near Welch, W. Va. Prohibition Agent Day, accompanied by other prohibition agents, searched the premises of a negro moonshiner near Welch. While the search was in progress the negro, Jim Sneed, ran into the house and on returning fired on the officers, killing Agent Day. Then followed a gun battle between the other officers and Sneed, resulting in the death of Sneed.

William Frank Porter, prohibition agent, West Virginia. Killed June 20, 1925, at Camp Creek, W. Va. Prohibition Agent Porter, together with other prohibition agents, was observing the operations of a still in the early morning, and while thus engaged a party of local officers came up and, mistaking the prohibition agents for moonshiners, opened fire. Agent Porter was killed and one of the officers with Agent Porter was wounded, and one of the local officers was fatally wounded.

1926

Remus W. Buckner, prohibition agent, Alabama. Fatally wounded May 10, 1926, near Springville, Ala. Died May 12, 1926. Agent Buckner, accompanied by some county officers, raided a moonshine still located in a woods near Springville, Blount County, Ala. Eight men were seen at the still as the officers approached. The officers separated in order to capture any of the men who might attempt to escape. One of the men ran from the still, concealed himself behind a tree, and as Agent Buckner passed in the immediate vicinity shot and fatally wounded the agent. Agent Buckner died from his wound May 12, 1926.

V. E. Grant, prohibition agent, North Carolina. Fatally wounded June 1, 1926, near Hendersonville, N. C. Died same date. Agent Grant and another prohibition agent attempted to overtake another automobile believed to be transporting liquor. As the officers passed the car believed to be transporting, the occupants of the same fired, some of the shots striking Agent Grant. Agent Grant died shortly thereafter on the way to the hospital the same day, June 1, 1926.

Thomas B. Lankford, prohibition agent, Illinois. Fatally wounded May 25, 1926, Springfield, Ill. Died May 26, 1926. Agent Lankford was assigned to guard a large still that had been seized at Springfield. An automobile drove up which appeared to contain liquor, and Agent Lankford attempted to search the same and while doing so he was fired on by the occupants of the car and was fatally wounded, dying the next day, May 26, 1926.

John M. Mulcahy, prohibition agent, Massachusetts. Fatally wounded September 2, 1925, at Flushing Point, Westford, Mass. Died September 3, 1925. Agent Mulcahy, accompanied by a number of State officers, was attempting to search premises where it was believed smuggled liquor was stored. Shots were fired from inside the house, and Agent Mulcahy was fatally wounded, dying the following day, September 3, 1925.

1927

Charles Bintliff, prohibition agent, South Dakota. On the morning of May 13, 1927, Prohibition Agent Charles Bintliff (or Bintleff), while assisting in the apprehension of one Walter Chrisman, was shot and killed by him. The shooting of Agent Bintliff took place near the barn on the Walter Chrisman farm, 7 miles east of Redfield, S. Dak. Agent Bintliff died instantly. Practically at the same time a deputy State sheriff, who was with Bintliff, was also killed by the same offender. Chrisman on May 7, 1927, shot and wounded Agent R. W. Labrie (necessitating the amputation of his left arm) while he was about to arrest Mr. Chrisman on a charge of illegal selling of intoxicating liquors.

Jacob P. Brandt, prohibition agent, Florida. Killed December 9, 1926. Agent Brandt, accompanied by another prohibition agent, visited the home of one J. W. Buchanan, alleged prohibition violator, near the town of Perry, Taylor County, Fla., for the purpose of making a purchase of liquor upon which to base the issuance of a search warrant. It appears, from what can be learned of this occurrence, that Buchanan went outside of the house and talked to the officers as they approached the prem-

ises. He then ran into the house and secured a revolver and shotgun, opening fire on the officers and killing them. Agent Brandt died instantly December 9, 1926.

Walter C. Mobray, prohibition agent, Florida. Killed December 9, 1926. Agent Mobray, with another prohibition agent, visited the home of one J. W. Buchanan, alleged prohibition violator, near the town of Perry, Taylor County, Fla., for the purpose of making a purchase of liquor upon which to base the issuance of a search warrant. It appears, from what can be learned of this occurrence, that Buchanan went outside of the house and talked to the officers as they approached the premises. He then ran into the house and secured a revolver and shotgun, opening fire on the officers and killing them. Agent Bobray died instantly December 9, 1926.

Charles C. Rouse, prohibition investigator, Maryland. On the night of June 7, 1927, having information that a car bearing license number, Maryland 85939, loaded every night at midnight in Wayson Alley, Baltimore, Investigator Charles C. Rouse, Agent Jackson, and George P. Busch, assistant administrator, proceeded to this vicinity. About 12.30, June 8, while driving east in Hager Street, Rouse and Jackson saw a car parked in Wayson Alley. Stopping their car, they ran a short distance down Wayson Alley to where the car was drawn up alongside a garage, which was attached directly to the house on the corner of Wayson Alley and Hager Street, No. 1107. Two men were in the act of unloading materials from the car into the garage. After revealing their identity, Agent Jackson seized one of the men and Busch held to the other. At this time Rouse said, "Wait a minute," and Busch turned in time to see him enter the garage door. A light was shining out through the rear door of the house, which led directly into the garage, and there were shadows of persons on the wall cast by the reflection of the light. At the same instant that Rouse entered three shots were fired in quick succession. Busch saw flashes from the gun which appeared to be pointed directly at the garage entrance. Four or five more shots were fired, and Rouse called to Busch, and two more shots were fired as Busch entered the garage door. Rouse called, "For God's sake, Mr. Busch, come here; they got me." Busch found Mr. Rouse in the rear of the garage, slightly bent forward, with his hands pressed to his stomach. He was rushed to Mercy Hospital and received immediate treatment. The bullet was not located and peritonitis set in, and he died at 11.20 a. m., June 12. Jackson took his prisoner to the police station, and police assisted in a search for the slayers, but the men who did the shooting have not been apprehended, consequently no action has been taken in the courts.

George H. Wentworth, prohibition agent, California. Fatally injured November 23, 1926, near Berkeley, Calif. Died the next morning, November 24, 1926. Agent Wentworth, accompanied by another prohibition agent, arrested a violator, one Burrill Morris, in the act of delivering a load of liquor in Berkeley, Calif. They started for the police station in the agents' car, with Agent Wentworth driving and the other agent seated on the other side of Morris, who was thus between the two agents. After going some distance Morris placed his gun at Wentworth's side and commanded him to stop the car. When Wentworth did not comply. Morris shot him through the right side, the bullet passing through his stomach and out of the left side. Although wounded, Agent Wentworth pulled his gun and shot Morris through the heart, killing him instantly. Both men were taken to the Berkeley General hospital, where Agent Wentworth died the following morning, November 24, 1926.

1928

James C. Capen, prohibition officer, Wyoming. On May 10, 1928, Agent Capen, assisted by Percy Epperson, went to the ranch of Mike Soytik, near Cumberland, Wyo. They found a still on the isolated ranch on Little Muddy Creek and destroyed it. Soytik was placed under arrest. He asked permission to get his hat and coat, and when he reappeared he had a rifle and shot Agent Capen in the abdomen. Epperson and Soytik then engaged in a duel, in which the officer sent six shots into the body of his opponent. Epperson then took the two wounded men in Capen's car and started for the hospital at Kemmerer, Wyo. Both of these men died just as they were being carried into the hospital.

Warren Frahm, prohibition agent, New York. On June 18, 1928, Agent Frahm, accompanied by Marvin Barnes, a reliable chauffeur, drove out on the Chateaugay-Brainardsville Highway about one-half mile north of Brainardsville in the town of Belmont, Franklin County, N. Y., to investigate the rum running on that road which was reported to be taking place after midnight. About 3 a. m. they started to return to Malone, without having seen any rum runners. At this time Frahm was driving his own car and Barnes the one owned by the Government, when they met two loaded cars driving at a high rate of speed and without lights. Barnes turned and followed one of the cars, which turned down a country road, and after a chase of two or three miles found the car mired in a barnyard, the driver having escaped. Frahm followed the other car. Indications are that Frahm attempted to pass the loaded car and was crowded off the road. His body was found about 200 feet from his car, which had turned turtle, rolling over two or three times. An autopsy revealed two vertebræ of the neck broken, an abdominal rupture, internal injuries sufficient to cause death, and three of his lower ribs were crushed. The owners of the cars and drivers were ascertained.

Wesley A. Frazer, prohibition agent, Minnesota. On December 9, 1927, Agent Wesley A. Frazer and Agent Carl E. Olson made an investigation at 1408 Fifth Avenue South, South St. Paul, Minn. Through the basement door they could see a still and several barrels of mash, and distilling paraphernalia. Three violators were arrested, Sam Cimin, Pedro Francisco, and Sam Nondy, and taken to St. Paul for interrogation. On January 2 Agent Frazer accompanied by men from the Star Trading Co. went to the premises to finish taking away the seized property. Gulop Nickolich, the owner of the premises, was not at home, so the keys were not available, but Mrs. Nickolich said they could enter through a basement window. While they were working, loading some coke into the truck which they had backed up to the window, Nickolich approached with two men in a Ford coupé. He got out of the coupé and approached the truck. Passing the driver, he knelt on the ground by the window and fired two shots. He then made an attempt to shoot the driver, but was prevented by one of the men with him. Frazer, who was in the basement, was found struggling to crawl out of the window. He died on the way to the hospital. One shot had pierced his heart and the other his left wrist. The coroner's jury returned a verdict charging Gulop Nickolich with murder in the first degree.

W. T. Lewis, prohibition agent, North Carolina. On the morning of July 11, 1927, Deputy Administrator McDuffie with Prohibition Agents A. M. Beck, J. B. Rosser, W. T. Lewis, and C. W. Lineberger, a military policeman from Fort Bragg, N. C., left Fayetteville, N. C., with two automobiles as had been previously arranged by Lewis with Andrew Purefoy, the bootlegger from whom the purchase of 500 gallons of liquor was to be made. On arriving at Kinston, N. C., Lewis and Lineberger took the two cars, leaving the other agents just outside of Kinston. Following instructions, Lewis and Lineberger drove to Fort Barnwell, N. C., and parked their cars across from Luby Sauls filling station. Sauls directed them to drive to the rear of the station and stated that the men they wanted to see would soon be there. Soon Luther Sermons came up and inspected their cars, drove away, and returned in 15 minutes with his brother, Virgil Sermons, and Will Chapman, a negro. Virgil Sermons and Chapman took the agents' cars and drove away, and Luther Sermons asked Lewis and Lineberger to ride with him in his Dodge coupé. He took them toward New Bern for about 3 miles and then drove to the right over an old road about 2 miles. Soon the agents' cars came up loaded, and Lewis asked whom he should pay. Luther Sermons said he was the man. Lewis gave him a $20 bill and then both he and Lineberger informed the men that they were Federal officers and for them to consider themselves under arrest. Two shots were fired behind Lewis, one of them striking Virgil Sermons. At the time, Luther Sermons knocked the pistol from Lewis's hand and in the scuffle Lewis could not recover it. Lee Sermons, carrying a gun, came from a near-by house when he heard the shots. Lineberger gave chase to the negro, Chapman, who escaped and Lineberger was not seen again until the following morning. The men took Lewis's money and asked him to leave. He said, "If I leave you will shoot me." Luther Sermons replied that if he went immediately they would not shoot. Lewis started right away and two shots were fired striking him in the back. He managed to get to a farmer's house near by, and was taken to the Memorial General Hospital at Kinston, N. C., where he died on the morning of July 15, 1927.

George Nantz, prohibition agent, Kentucky. On the night of July 19, 1927, about 8.30 p. m., Agent George Nantz and Warren Scoville, sheriff of Laurel County, Ky., United States Marshal Berry Little, and Sam Morgan, deputy sheriff of Laurel County, went by automobile to Walnut Grove Camp, which is located about 300 yards from the Laurel County line, in Rockcastle County, Ky., on the Dixie Highway, and about 100 yards from the Rockcastle River. This camp had been complained of many times during the previous month because it was frequented by a bunch of undesirables and whisky had been received from persons living in that vicinity. When Agent Nantz and his posse arrived at the camp they proceeded to walk around to observe conditions, but when they entered the camp they were met by several men and a woman, all armed. The pistols were pointed at the officers and they were ordered to leave. Seeing they were outnumbered and not wishing to have trouble, the officers left and went back to London, Ky. The following morning, July 20, 1927, Agent Nantz procured a search warrant for the camp and also warrants for the arrest of Viola Oaks, Clarence Maddox, Alex Jones, and August Mullins, who were in the crowd that threatened them the night before. Going back to the camp they immediately arrested Viola Oaks, Pauline Hedrick, Alex Jones, and Esco Loy, and attempted to arrest Clarence Maddox. Maddox backed around a corner of the house and ran with his pistol in his hands, pursued by Agent Nantz, Sam Morgan, and B. L. Little. Maddox fired two shots over his shoulder as he ran and Nantz fired a shotgun. Another shot was fired by Maddox, which hit Agent Nantz in the right temple, causing instant death. Maddox was finally captured, his pistol containing three empty shells. All the prisoners were taken to London, Ky., and placed in jail awaiting examining trials on Federal charges.

They will also be turned over to State authorities for prosecution in State court.

Walter R. Tolbert, prohibition agent, Georgia. On the morning of February 22, 1928, Agent Walter R. Tolbert, accompanied by Policemen W. S. Harrison, jr., and D. T. Fuller, of Harlem, Columbia County, Ga., raided a distillery about 5 miles south of Harlem. Men working at the still saw Tolbert approach and made their escape, so that when Tolbert and the other officers returned to the site the operators had abandoned it. After destroying the distillery the agents started to return by another road. They reached a point about a mile from the distillery when they were fired upon from ambush. Agent Tolbert had Harrison stop the car, and as he, Tolbert, stepped on the running board preparatory to getting out to investigate the shooting, a ball from a rifle struck him, penetrating his heart and entire body. He died almost instantly. Six suspects were placed in jail, and one, Burley Adams, confessed to having killed Agent Tolbert, though he had meant to kill W. S. Harrison, sr., a county officer.

1929

Ludwig Johnson, prohibition agent, Washington. On the night of July 25 Agents Ludwig Johnson, Arthur Means, and Gerald Church went out near Leavenworth, Wash., to locate a still which had been reported. About 11 p. m., while proceeding along a trail which is densely wooded the agents came upon a new Ford car parked, which they supposed belonged to the moonshiners. Agent Johnson stayed near the car and Agents Means and Church proceeded along the trail toward the still. They saw two men approaching, whom they thought were moonshiners but who were, in reality, the Chelan County sheriff and his deputy. The parked car belonged to the sheriff, and as they approached the car Agent Johnson announced loudly his identity, stating that he was a Federal prohibition agent, and commanded the men to halt; but the sheriff thought that Johnson was the moonshiner who had escaped from the still and kept on coming and grabbed for Johnson's gun. Agent Johnson believed that he was being attacked by the moonshiner, as he could determine that they were carrying parts of a still, and fired his gun apparently in the ground. The sheriff thereupon fired several shots at a distance of a foot or two into the body of Johnson. The deputy and Agents Means and Church joined in the shooting. Before the various officers had discovered the identity of the others Johnson had been seriously wounded. The sheriff and deputy received slight wounds. Agent Johnson died after an operation made in desperate attempt to save his life. No blame was attached to the actions of the Federal prohibition agents.

Irving Washburn, prohibition agent, New York. Prohibition Agent Washburn was shot when he invaded the Madison Avenue resort section with Wilfred Grisson, another officer, after having been warned not to do so. The shooting began at 2.30 the morning of July 13, 1928, after the arrest of Joseph Skepse in an automobile in that section. Before Washburn died he identified Barver Zulo, alleged proprietor of a soft-drink parlor from which the assailant is said to have emerged, as the man who shot him.

John Nicola, prohibition agent, Maryland. Fatally injured October 4, 1928, near Baltimore, Md. Agent Nicola, accompanied by Agents Nathaniel W. Bowes and John T. Weigel, with an unidentified prisoner, were proceeding east on the Baltimore Boulevard, when they observed a high-powered gray coupé, apparently loaded with liquor, driving west. The agents turned about and gave chase. The gray coupé came to a complete stop near the intersection of Ridge and Selma Avenues. In an attempt to avoid a collision Agent Nicola swerved suddenly to the left. A gutter depression caused the Cadillac to turn a complete somersault. Agent Nicola was caught under the steering wheel, terribly mangled. Agents Bowes and Weigel also received injuries. A man in a gray coupé volunteered to rush Agent Nicola to St. Agnes's Hospital, where he died as they were taking him to the operating room.

Patrick Sharpe, prohibition agent, Texas. Asphyxiated December 6, 1928, near Houston, Tex. Agent Sharpe, accompanied by L. P. Gillespie, James Fisch, and Prohibition Deputy Victor J. Buthod, went to the Vito Caruso farm, about 8 miles north of Houston, in Harris County, Tex., to search for a still. Agent Sharpe discovered a camouflaged trapdoor in the barn and upon opening it could see distilling apparatus in the room below. He descended the ladder and before Deputy Buthod could make the descent Agent Sharpe was overcome by gas fumes and all efforts to resuscitate him failed. Deputy Buthod was rendered unconscious, but later recovered.

NARCOTIC ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN KILLED OR FATALLY INJURED WHILE ACTUALLY ON RAIDS, FROM THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT, JANUARY 16, 1920, TO JUNE 12, 1929, BY FISCAL YEARS

Charles A. Wood, 1921

Facts of the case: On March 22, 1921, Narcotic Agent Charles A. Wood and Prohibition Agent Beckett, having information that a large quantity of whisky was being delivered by smugglers at the Shearman ranch 5 miles east of El Paso, Tex., procured a search warrant, and with Prohibition Agents Parker, McClure, Guinn, Giere, Quirk, Raithall, and Ornelas, proceeded to the ranch and on the way met C. P. Shearman, the owner, who insisted upon returning with them. Upon arriving at the premises, Shearman disengaged himself from the crowd, stepped behind a small building, and fired a shotgun in the direction of Agents Wood and Beckett, which was immediately followed by a volley of 20 to 50 shots from various points. The agents immediately took to cover and continued the gun fire for about two hours. Finally, Agents Guinn and Parker escaped, returned with reinforcements and found the combatants had disappeared, and it was at this time that the bodies of Agents Wood and Beckett were found riddled with gunshot.

Disposition of the case: Five of the principal parties in the battle, including all the Shearmans, have been indicted by the State grand jury for murder.

1925

James T. Williams

Facts of the case: On October 15, 1924, Narcotic Agent Williams in company with Agent George Howard, halted and started to search one James Beck, a negro, known both as an addict and peddler of "dope." The negro resisted the agents and in the struggle managed to snatch the revolver from Howard's holster. Howard tried to hold his arms and throw him to the ground, but he fired one shot which entered Williams' forehead. Williams died at 3.30 a. m., October 16, 1924, the following day, at Lakeside Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

1928

James E. Brown

Facts of the case: On June 7, 1928, James E. Brown went to a ranch house near Isleton, Calif., to search for narcotics. He arrested two Chinese, Ah Wong and Wong Toy, handcuffing Wong Toy and tying the hands of Ah Wong. After searching the premises he gathered up a quantity of narcotics found therein and a Luger automatic pistol which he had taken from the defendant Ah Wong. He left the two prisoners sitting in a room in the ranch house while he placed the narcotics and the pistol in his car outside the house. During his absence Ah Wong worked his hands round to the front of him and opened a small drawer in a table and secured a .38 Remington automatic pistol. As Agent Brown was about to enter the room, Ah Wong fired at him, the shot taking effect in the chest. Brown fell and Ah Wong fired three more shots, two of which took effect in the abdomen, and the other grazed the leg just above the ankle. This was about 5 p. m., on June 7, 1928.

LIST OF PERSONS KILLED OR FATALLY INJURED BY FEDERAL PROHIBITION OFFICERS WHILE ACTING IN THE DISCHARGE OF THEIR OFFICIAL DUTIES, FROM THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT, JANUARY 16, 1920, TO JUNE 12, 1929

Fiscal year 1920: Ernest E. Emily.

Fiscal year 1921: Horace Brown, Johnnie Garrett, R. W. Hedderly, Bud Riley, Louis Vokivich, Robert Fuller.

Fiscal year 1922: Ward Adkins, Lonnie Atwell, Peeler Clayton, Teddy Cox, Joe Duncan, Boe Fugate, Steve Isom, Bruce Kirby, Arlett Kiser, Chalmers McAlphine, Willie Nelson, Bruno Nistico, John Rinnberg, Joseph Sesqueria, Francis Marion Smith, Clarence Sturgess, Curtis Tidmore, John Wilson, Julius Wurzer.

Fiscal year 1923: Harry Baker, Bob Ballard, Edgar Bunch, Smokey Cash, Jess Coffey, Zategosa De Leon, Douglas Dunham, Harry Givens, Arthur Hood, James Jenkins, Posey Maddox, J. B. Smith, Jett Smith, Ike Strong, George Strong, Mrs. Ike Strong, Albert L. Swope, T. Q. Wallace, Fredius Wilson, Peter Yancaukas.

Fiscal year 1924: Bradley Bowling, Grover C. Bradley, James Cafane, Ira Combs, W. E. Hicks, Philip Kalb, Bill Littrell, Ralph Marchese, Guy Meadows, Thomas Montefort, Elisha Northcutt, Alducci Sabatino, Sylvester Strickland, Ernest Twombley, James S. White.

Fiscal year 1925: Leslie Britt, Pres. Brown, Joe W. Carter, Beckham Cecil, George Clark, Hiram Fee, Marcus Ferrell, Francis Fontaine, Houston Harris, Clarence Jones, John Kelly, Bee Lilly, Jesse Martin, Fred Mauney, Charles Mills, Dave M. Orr, J. G. Pittman, Filmore Sexton, Jim Sneed, L. E. Storey, Leon M. Sweat, Carl Thernes, Bill Tilghman, Albert E. Vansickle, Lawrence Wenger.

Fiscal year 1926: Jose Alverdi, Adam Ballinger, John Buongoro, Jacob Carter, John Danley, Stephen Kobalski, Henry Nestor, William Risk, Frank Sears, Homer Studivant, Ronde Wade, J. B. Walling, Elvin Wilson.

Fiscal year 1927: J. A. Brinson, Algie Carrier, Lawton Carroll, F. M. Ferguson, Oliver Gill, Lewis Gregory, James Thomas Hall, Wade Hampton, J. J. Howard, E. P. Ingmire, Millard Jamison, Thomas Johnson, James Lee, Mildred Lee, Walter Lorance, Cecil McClure, M. P. Merritt, Burrell Morris, William Niedermeier, Clyde Parrish, Jeff Pitts, Alex Tidwell, Mack Turner, Arnold Wise.

Fiscal year 1928: Albert Edmonds, Elmer Fulton, Charles P. Gundlacht, Lee Prudman, Mike Soptick, Douglas Smith.

Fiscal year 1929: Ben Bailey, Bernard Cottrell, John Hysler, Jess Hughes, Jim Ratliff, Jose Villegas, Joseph O. McGuire.

Persons killed

(By calendar years)

1920	5
1921	14
1922	13
1923	17
1924	22
1925	20
1926	17
1927	16
1928	10
1929 (to June 12, 1929)	1
Total	135

1920

Ernest E. Emily

Facts of the case: On the night of May 23, 1920, Prohibition Agents John C. Montgomery and William C. Vest located a car that was dispensing liquor to Indians and others in West Forks, Wash., but were unable to apprehend the driver, who tried to run down the agents each time they tried to stop the car. The agents shot at the tires and after a short distance the car stopped and the agents found that the driver, Ernest E. Emily, was mortally wounded.

Disposition of the case: Coroner's jury on May 26, 1920, brought in a verdict of murder against the two agents and the sheriff of Ferry County. The charge against the sheriff was dismissed and that against the agents reduced to manslaughter. Montgomery was acquitted April 21, 1921, and Vest was acquitted in October, 1921.

1921

Horace Brown

Facts of the case: On December 20, 1920, Prohibition Agents L. W. Gerth and F. T. Rose, in company with Charles Carr and John Saunders, chauffeurs, pursued Philip Butler, James Butler, Clarence Butler, Flora Butler, Mattie Butler, and Horace Brown, who were endeavoring to make their escape after having been arrested by the above-mentioned prohibition agents for violation of the national prohibition act. As the agents' car was about to overtake the Butler machine Philip Butler fired three times. One of the shots struck Agent Gerth under the eye, another struck him in the back, and the third hit the car. After Philip Butler began firing Agent Gerth commenced shooting at the automobile and hit the tires of Butler's automobile, and one of the said shots struck Horace Brown, resulting in his death.

Disposition of the case: Indicted March 4, 1921, Circuit Court of Baltimore County, Md., for manslaughter. Case removed to United States District Court April 21, 1921. Verdict of not guilty returned January 6, 1922.

Robert Fuller

Facts of the case: While returning from a raid April 30, 1921, participated in by Agents Scruggs and Robert Fuller, deputy sheriff for Knox County, an altercation between the two men occurred, and the shooting resulted from order given Fuller by Scruggs to the effect that Fuller should not drink any of the seized whisky and that he should put up a gun which he had in his lap. It appears that Fuller became enraged and shot Scruggs, whereupon Scruggs fired back, killing Fuller instantly. Scruggs himself died on the operating table a few hours later at Knox County, Tenn.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution instituted.

Johnnie Garrett

Facts of the case: On December 16, 1920, Agent R. W. Jackson, in company with Agents English and Causey, conducted a raid in Taylor County, Ga., upon the premises of Napoleon Garrett. After destroying the still, C. M. Wadsworth and two negroes were placed under arrest. As they were conducting the prisoners to jail they were set upon by Napoleon and Johnnie Garrett and several other white men, who began firing with pistols and forced the officers to release their prisoners. Agents returned the fire and during the battle Agent Jackson was mortally wounded and died one and one-half hours later. Johnnie Garrett was instantly killed and Napoleon Garrett seriously wounded.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution instituted against the agents.

R. W. Hedderly

Facts of the case: On September 10, 1920, Prohibition Agent Delason C. Smith, Narcotic Agents William R. Wood and James J. Biggins, and Police Officers William D. Morris and Jackson, while attempting to apprehend and arrest R. W. Hedderly and one George Lewis, bootleggers, killed the said Hedderly while he was attempting to evade arrest by escaping in an automobile.

Disposition of the case: Indicted for manslaughter in State court. Tried at Portland, March 7, 1921, Biggins being acquitted, and the case against the other officers dismissed.

Bud Riley

Facts of the case: On March 28, 1921, Prohibition Agent Delford David Dougherty, with three police officers, started for the farm of Bud Riley in Greene County, Okla., for the purpose of searching for a still. They stopped a car on the way to inquire the location of the premises. The occupant of the car chanced to be Bud Riley, and he raised a gun and fired at one of the police officers, who fell to the ground as the shot passed over him. Agent Dougherty and Claude Hines, a police officer, simultaneously shot and killed Riley.

Disposition of the case: Indicted for murder. At close of second day of trial, November 28, 1921, the presiding judge instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty.

Louis Vokivich

Facts of the case: On the night of November 6, 1920, Prohibition Agent Glenn S. Young, in company with police officers of Granite City, Ill., raided a house in Madison, Ill., finding a still, some mash, and a small quantity of whisky. Agent Young learned that Louis Vokivich, who lived in the adjoining house, was a relative of the person he had raided, and, suspecting there might be some liquor in the house of Vokivich, he took a police officer with him and made an investigation of Vokivich's house. He claims he saw Vokivich drinking from a bottle as he passed a window, but when he asked admission he received no response. He and the policeman forced an entrance and found a 25-gallon keg of moonshine whisky. Vokivich pointed a pistol at Young and snapped it several times, but it failed to explode, and Agent Young fired several times in self-defense, killing Vokivich.

Disposition of the case: Indicted for murder. Acquitted June 10, 1921.

1922

Ward Adkins

Facts of the case: In August, 1921, in Lincoln County, W. Va., while in the performance of their official duties, Prohibition Agents Raymond A. Miller and Henry E. Phipps killed Ward Adkins.

Disposition of the case: Indicted in Lincoln County Circuit Court, W. Va., for murder. Found not guilty December 12, 1921.

Lonnie Atwell

Facts of the case: On July 5, 1921, Agents H. E. Phipps and James Gillette stopped a Cadillac car on the Sixteenth Street road near Huntington, W. Va., in which W. F. Barnette, Boston O'Niel, and Lonnie Atwell were transporting moonshine liquor; the bootleggers began to run and several shots were fired. Atwell was wounded and died in a hospital a few hours later.

Disposition of the case: Agents Phipps and Gillette were indicted and acquitted by a jury in a Federal court at Huntington.

Peeler Clayton

Facts of the case: On the night of December 15, 1921, Prohibition Agent Bassett R. Miles, accompanied by local officials, was engaged in enforcement work in the city of Austin, Tex. In an alley leading into San Jacinto Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, the officers attempted to stop a car in order to search it for liquor, but the occupants of the car opened fire on the officials, who returned fire. In the affair the driver of the car, a taxi, one Peeler Clayton, was killed.

Disposition of the case: Miles and the local officers indicted for murder by grand jury of Travis County. Case transferred to Federal court and listed for the June, 1924, term. Case dismissed for want of prosecution.

Teddy Cox

Facts of the case: On March 16, 1922, Prohibition Agents Newton M. Cloninger and Otis B. Knapp raided a moonshine still in Falling Water country about 5 miles west of Moore, Ark., and near the junction of the lines bounding Newton, Pope, Searcy, and Johnson Counties. Teddy Cox, one of the owners and operators of the still, ran into the shack where the still was being operated and returned with a Winchester rifle, apparently for the purpose of shooting the prohibition agents and sheriffs conducting the raid. In the shooting which occurred Teddy Cox was killed.

Disposition of the case: Grand jury of Newton County failed to return an indictment against the agents.

Joe Duncan

Facts of the case: On the morning of February 4, 1922, Prohibition Agent John Carroll Cate, accompanied by the sheriff and two deputies, raided an illicit distillery that was in operation on Spruce Pine Creek near the line between Greene and Washington Counties, Tenn. After watching the operation of the distillery by three men for about a half hour, the officers proceeded to arrest the men and destroy the outfit. The three moonshiners attempted to escape. Several shots were fired by the officers, but only for the purpose of frightening the fugitives. One of them, Joe Duncan, who was carrying a .38 special revolver in his hand, dropped behind a fallen tree and pointed the revolver at the officers. He was told to drop the gun but did not do so, whereupon he was shot by Agent Cate and fatally wounded.

Disposition of the case: Indicted in State court July 1, 1922, for murder; case referred to Federal court and tried April 6 and 7, 1923. Verdict of not guilty returned.

Boe Fugate

Facts of the case: In April, 1922, Prohibition Agents Collins, Collier, and Kinnaird attempted to arrest Boe Fugate, charged with operating a still. Instead of surrendering to the officers when they approached him and sought his arrest in Knott County, Ky., he opened fire on them, and the agents, as well as several of the possemen who were trying to apprehend Fugate, returned the fire and killed Fugate.

Disposition of the case: Indicted for murder April, 1922. Indictment dismissed for lack of prosecution.

Steve Isom

Facts of the case: On October 21, 1921, Prohibition Agent John D. W. Collins, accompanied by Possemen C. S. Day, Doak Hall, and Townsell Hall, was searching for a still operated by James and Steve Isom along the State line between Kentucky and Virginia in the county of Letcher. Collins and Townsell Hall were together and had separated from C. S. Day, and the latter two were raiding together and had just crossed over the line into Virginia, when they discovered about 30 yards away from them and in front a moonshine distillery in full operation by James and Steve Isom. On seeing the officers Steve Isom drew a pistol and fired at them, whereupon the possemen returned fire. Steve Isom was mortally wounded. Agent Collins was not present at the distillery when the shooting was going on, but he was indicted along with all three possemen, although but two of the possemen engaged in the shooting.

Disposition of the case: Indicted for murder September 13, 1922. Found not guilty October 8, 1923.

Bruce Kirby

Facts of the case: On September 7, 1921, during a raid on a still in Jeff Davis County, 4 miles west of Hazelhurst, Ga., Prohibition Agent G. C. Rogers shot and killed Bruce Kirby. While dying Kirby said he had tried to kill Rogers and did not blame him for having shot him. The records of the office indicate that Kirby was a desperate character, having killed his brother-in-law in 1919, shot another man, and having been released from the Jeff Davis County chain gang in March, 1921, after serving 22 months for stealing hogs.

Disposition of the case: Indicted for murder September 27, 1921. Tried May 29, 1922, and acquitted.

Arlett Kiser

Facts of the case: On February 22, 1922, Prohibition Agent John W. Smith in company with county officials of Dickenson County, Va., and armed with a United States search warrant searched the premises of Arlett Kiser and found a complete illicit distillery in the basement of the house with all necessary accessories. They lay in wait for Kiser's return to the house and upon his return Agent Smith demanded his arrest, which Kiser resisted. He pulled a revolver and was about to discharge it at the agent, when the latter fired, the bullet striking Kiser in the right arm and ranging through his lungs. Kiser was a notorious bootlegger and Smith had been told by Kiser's wife that he would never be taken alive.

Disposition of the case: Tried before three justices of the peace March 8, 1922, and acquitted.

Chalmers McAlphine

Facts of the case: On October 13, 1921, Federal Prohibition Agent Robert P. Ferguson, accompanied by State officers, found three distilleries in operation located about 600 yards from the residence of Arthur Coggins and about 700 yards from the residence of a certain McAlphine in Clebourne County, Ala. The man in charge of the stills was arrested and stated that the outfits belonged to Archie McAlphine, Chalmers McAlphine, and Arthur Coggins. The officers proceeded to the McAlphine home, found Archie McAlphine, and placed him under arrest. Chalmers McAlphine was not at home and after a search he was found at the store of John Long about 3 miles from the scene of the illicit operations. McAlphine attempted to escape and Agent Ferguson and Sheriff Adams gave chase for some distance. At last, obstructed by a fence, McAlphine turned toward the officers with a pistol in his hand, evidently with the intention of shooting them. Agent Ferguson fired and his bullet resulted in McAlphine's death.

Disposition of the case: Indicted February 20, 1922, for murder. Acquitted January 23, 1924.

Willie Nelson

Facts of the case: On November 29, 1921, Prohibition Agent Maxey, in company with Federal agents and county officer, raided a distillery about 1½ miles from the main road between Morrison and Harpersville, Va. When about 30 yards from the still Maxey ordered the operators to throw up their hands, announcing himself and companions as officers. Willie Nelson, who was standing beside the mash boxes, grabbed his rifle and pointed it toward the officers, while the other operators of the still ran. Agent Maxey fired one shot. Nelson ran behind the mash boxes, and Maxey fired three more shots. After the other operators of the still were captured Nelson was found in the woods shot through the body. The officers took him to a hospital, where an operation was performed, but he died after an illness of about 10 days.

Disposition of the case: No criminal prosecution was instituted against the agents.

Bruno Nistico

Facts of the case: On October 31, 1921, while investigating the delivery of alcohol at a road house, Faatz' Hotel, in the vicinity of Syracuse, N. Y., Prohibition Agent James M. Stapleton shot and killed one Bruno Nistico, who had fired two shots at Federal Prohibition Agent Van Tassel, who tried to arrest him. The truck with which Nistico arrived at the road house was found to be loaded with alcohol.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution was instituted against Agent Stapleton.

Joseph Sesqueria

Facts of the case: On the evening of June 10, 1922, Prohibition Agent Eddie Bogan and another prohibition agent were investigating violations of the national prohibition act in a dangerous section of Boston. While at their work they were recognized and attacked. After receiving minor injuries, they retreated to the Ferry House at the North Ferry. They were pursued, and one Joseph Sesqueria forced his way into the inclosure, rushing into the room in which they had taken refuge, smashed the agent who accompanied Bogan to the floor, and then started for Bogan, who warned him back, and then, in fear of his life, shot him, Sesqueria dying some two weeks later.

Disposition of the case: Agents were arrested by police and Bogan held. Tried in April, 1923, and Bogan found guilty of manslaughter. On petition to the Governor of Massachusetts, the sentence of Bogan was commuted, and he was released April 30, 1924.

Francis Marion Smith

Facts of the case: On November 17, 1921, Prohibition Agents H. C. Blincoe, F. G. Fields, A. F. Guelda, N. C. Gilliam proceeded to Nelson County, Ky., and when in close proximity to a moonshine distillery they were fired upon by the men who were engaged in the operation of the distillery. The agents returned the fire and during the exchange of shots Smith was killed.

Disposition of the case: No criminal prosecution was instituted.

Clarence Sturges

Facts of the case: On September 9, 1921, Prohibition Agents Chapman and Boyd and county officers raided an illicit distillery, and as they did so Anderson Sturges, Frank Sturges, Clarence Sturges, Vernon Sturges, and George Kelly, R. F. D., Learned, Miss., the operators, attempted to make their escape. Agent Chapman fired his pistol twice in the air and commanded them to halt. Clarence Sturges went about 40 feet from the distillery, turned and fired at Chapman, and the latter then fired at him. Clarence Sturges then ran about 20 feet farther and again turned and fired at Chapman. Chapman then fired the second time and killed Clarence Sturges.

Disposition of the case: On September 12, 1921, Agent Chapman was completely exonerated by the circuit court grand jury, and indictments were returned against all of the alleged moonshiners in this case for illicit distilling.

Curtis Tidmore

Facts of the case: On the evening of September 28, 1921, Prohibition Agent Thomas C. Dews with other officers having a search warrant for the wagon of one Elmer Hufstutler and one Kirk Lewis, alias Curtis Tidmore, attempted to search the same on the public highway of Jefferson County, Ala. They drew their car up beside the wagon and asked the occupants to hold up a minute as they were Government officers, whereupon shots were fired from the wagon into the car of the agents. The agents returned the fire, and Tidmore was wounded. He was hurried to a hospital, but his life could not be saved.

Disposition of the case: Indicted in State court for second-degree murder. Tried in United States District Court at Birmingham, and Dews convicted and sentenced to three years in penitentiary.

John Wilson

Facts of the case: On April 15, 1922, while prohibition agents James G. Buchanan, Joseph P. Owens, Robert L. Williams, were raiding an illicit distillery near Mehan Junction, Lauderdale County, Miss., under the supervision of the head of field force in that State, one John Wilson was shot while resisting arrest and later died.

Disposition of the case: These agents were arrested April 29, 1922, by State authorities on a charge of manslaughter. Grand jury failed to indict.

Julius Wurzer

Facts of the case: On December 21, 1921, about 11 a. m., prohibition agents Nicholas Annen, Joseph A. Dorr, and William Loose, accompanied by a deputy sheriff and armed with a search warrant, searched for and found a shack 15 or 20 miles from the city of Antigo, Wis., in which two men named Wurzer and one named Pennington were operating a still. Some of the moonshiners had made threats as to what they would do to the officers who might try to arrest them. The violators were fully armed, and the country around the scene of action is a wild one. The agents and the deputy sheriff approached the moonshiners' shack with guns in hand. Just as an exchange of shots occurred Julius Wurzer attempted to escape through a door in the opposite side of the shack from that approached by the agents. He was fatally shot as he made his exit. He traveled some 30 or 40 feet and then collapsed and died shortly after.

Disposition of the case: These agents were charged with manslaughter. However, on September 8, 1923, an order was entered dismissing the action of the State of Wisconsin against these agents.

1923

Harry Baker

Facts of the case: During July, 1922, agents W. W. Wooten and George Griffin took part in a raid on the Ferncliffe distillery at Louisville, Ky. Harry Baker was in a truck in which whisky which had been stolen from the distillery was being driven away. The occupants of the truck opened fire on the officers and tried to run down their car. The agents riddled the truck and Baker was killed. It was claimed that Agents Griffen and Wooten fired the shots that killed the man.

Disposition of the case: No criminal prosecution was instituted against these agents.

Bob Ballard

Facts of the case: On December 15, 1922, Agent Guy E. Cole, investigating moonshiners near Lexington, Ky., approached an empty house on the farm of Will Ferguson. Upon opening the door he was immediately shot by Bob or Charles Ballard, occupants of the house, who kept up continuous firing at accompanying agents, who had to run for cover. Bob Ballard was killed and Charles Ballard was wounded, although the latter escaped and was not caught until later. The first shot fired struck Agent Cole in the left eye, penetrating his brain, fracturing his skull, causing instant death.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution instituted.

Edgar Bunch

Facts of the case: On March 9, 1923, Prohibition Agents McNeil and Murphy, with local officers, while executing a search warrant for Edgar Bunch's soft-drink stand in Ashland, Ky., were fired upon by some one inside of said stand. After breaking down the door and entering, the officers found Mr. Bunch dead with a .38-caliber Colt's pistol with four empty shells lying beside his body.

Disposition of the case: At the May, 1923, term of the Boyd circuit court, the grand jury ignored the case against Prohibition Agents McNeil and Murphy and local officers.

Smokey Cash

Facts of the case: On June 24, 1923, Prohibition Agent Charles F. Buzzi, while raiding a road house near Sand Springs, Okla., in company with other officers, killed Smokey Cash, a negro, known to be a dope head and a bootlegger of the very worst type. Cash entered the road house during the progress of the raid, and while in there he seized a revolver which one of the agents had placed on a counter, apparently for the purpose of shooting the raiding officers, and started for the door. He was ordered to halt, but did not do so, turning and fired at the officers instead, and Agent Buzzi shot him.

Disposition of the case: County Attorney of Tulsa County refused to file charges against the agent, saying no action was necessary, as the shooting of Cash was justified.

Jess Coffey

Facts of the case: On March 28, 1923, Prohibition Agent Benjamin H. Crumpton, accompanied by some sheriffs, raided an illicit distillery near Muscadine, Ala., operated by Jess Coffey. Coffey attempted to escape and Crumpton fired to his right trying to stop him. As he fired his foot slipped causing the gun to swerve to the left and as a result Coffey was shot and later died.

Disposition of the case: Crumpton was indicted by grand jury of Cleburne County for murder; November 6, 1924, was tried and acquitted.

Zategosa de Leon

Facts of the case: On May 16, 1923, Prohibition Agent Charles E. Miller, accompanied by another officer, investigated the premises of 128 Guilbeau Street, San Antonio, Tex., the home of Zategosa de Leon, a notorious bootlegger. Agent miller was attacked by De Leon with a knife and cut in several places. De Leon instructed his two sons to get a pistol. Miller could not get away from De Leon who was following him and striking him with the knife, and fearing for his life he drew a pistol, shot De Leon and killed him. Cuts in Miller's clothing and papers indicate that De Leon attempted to stab him in the heart. A 40-gallon still, five 50-gallon barrels of peach mash, a 50-gallon cooling barrel, and all the paraphernalia used in distilling intoxicating liquor were found.

Disposition of the case: Grand jury returned a "no bill" on July 27, 1923, thereby exonerating Agent Miller.

Douglas Dunham

Facts of the case: On the evening of October 14, 1922, Deputy Marshal C. G. Bryant, accompanied by Federal Prohibition Agents Cheatham, Moor, and Ratledge, went to Jake Brown's filling station near Salisbury, N. C., to serve a search warrant. When the officers arrived one Douglas Dunham was seen in the store in a bending position looking through the door at him. Dunham made a dash for a door opening into a rear room. Cheatham ran after him but Dunham slammed the door before Cheatham reached it, and bolted it on the inside. Cheatham, with his gun in his hand, forced the door open. The floor on the other side of the door was lower than the floor of the store, and as the door sprung open Cheatham fell down the step to his knees, throwing out his hands to stop his fall. His pistol struck the door and was discharged, the shot striking Dunham, who died as a result of the wound.

Disposition of the case: Agent Cheatham was tried and acquitted April 18, 1923.

Harry Givens

Facts of the case: On September 4, 1922, Prohibition Agent Lloyd J. Gay purchased liquor from several persons in the vicinity of Orlando, Fla., including one Harry Givens. When Givens delivered intoxicating liquor to Gay, as arranged previously, and after Givens had accepted pay for such liquor, Agent Gay informed him he was under arrest. Givens snatched a revolver from the pocket of a Mr. Bledsoe, who was assisting Agent Gay, and started chasing Gay around an automobile, saying he was going to kill him. Agent Gay dodged behind a tree and while Givens was trying to get a shot at him Gay shot Givens, killing him.

Disposition of the case: Gay charged with murder. Tried and found not guilty.

Arthur Hood

Facts of the case: On February 19, 1923, Agent H. Mayo Shugart and Agent S. H. Parkins were detailed to assist Sheriff Shackelton, of Lunenburg County, Va., on a raid about 10 miles from Victoria, Va. Arthur Hood, owner of the distilling plant, and three other operators composed the violating party. During the raid Hood shot Agent Shugart, the shot striking just below the heart and passing through the left lung. After being shot down by the moonshiner Agent Shugart returned fire, three times hitting Hood, and wounding him in such a way that he died on February 21, 1923. The other three operators were apprehended and taken to jail, awaiting trial in State court at Lunenburg courthouse.

Disposition of the case: No record of any action against Shugart September 30, 1927.

James Jenkins

Facts of the case: On August 21, 1922, Prohibition Agent A. B. Seabrook in company with other officers raided an illicit distillery at Faber's Place, Charleston, S. C. During the raid two negroes ran out of the distillery. The negro in front, who later was found to be Willie Bennett, carried a shotgun, and while running shot the agent, wounding him. This negro then dropped the gun and continued to run. The second negro picked up the gun, with the evident intention of shooting Agent Seabrook, when the agent killed him. The name of this negro was James Jenkins.

Disposition of the case: Tried in State court and agent found not guilty.

Posey Maddox

Facts of the case: On October 4, 1922, Prohibition Agent W. P. Stancil and Deputy Sheriff J. W. Walden raided an illicit still on the premises of Posey Maddox, near Fayette, Ala. Walden was shot from ambush, the shot passing through both his thighs. Agent Stancil shot Maddox, and he died the next day.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution instituted against Agent Stancil.

John Rinnberg

Facts of the case: On July 8, 1922, Prohibition Agents Henry Alston, Oscar Granay, Charles Short, M. S. Shoulders, and Charles Vursell raided a farm of an alleged violator at Belleville, Ill. During this raid John Rinnberg fired on the officers and the officers in self-defense returned the fire, killing him.

Disposition of the case: No criminal prosecution instituted.

J. B. Smith

Facts of the case: On June 1, 1923, Prohibition Agent James H. Gastley, in company with the chiefs of police of Union Point and White Plains, Ga., and two deputy sheriffs, was stationed on the road about 1 mile from Carey Station, Ga., in order to apprehend a whisky-running car which they had been advised traveled the road in question. When ordered to stop the driver of the car deliberately ran down one of the officers, knocking him off a bridge and into a ditch, then hit another officer and knocked him down. Agent Gastley mounted the running board of the machine and the occupants began shooting at him. A pistol duel ensued and both occupants—J. B. Smith and Jett Smith—of the car were killed. Fifty-six gallons of whisky were found in the car.

Disposition of the case: No criminal prosecution was instituted.

Jett Smith

Facts of the case: On June 1, 1923, Prohibition Agent James H. Gastley, in company with the chiefs of police of Union Point and White Plains, Ga., and two deputy sheriffs, was stationed on the road about 1 mile from Carey Station, Ga., in order to apprehend a whisky-running car which they had been advised traveled the road in question. When ordered to stop the driver of the car deliberately ran down one of the officers, knocking him off a bridge and into a ditch, then hit another officer and knocked him down. Agent Gastley mounted the running board of the machine and the occupants began shooting at him. A pistal duel ensued and both occupants—J. B. Smith and Jett

Smith—of the car were killed. Fifty-six gallons of whisky were found in the car.

Disposition of the case: No criminal prosecution was instituted.

Ike Strong

Facts of the case: On March 28, 1923, Prohibition Agents Tuggle, Easley, Green, and Saylor, with possemen arrived at the home of George Strong, Middle Fork, 25 miles north of Harlan, Ky., near Asher, for the purpose of searching same for liquor. One of the possemen was shot through the head and also in the breast. The shots came from the Strong house. The agents returned the fire and after the firing ceased on both sides found Ike Strong, George Strong, and Mrs. Ike Strong had been killed. All had been taking part in the fight.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution instituted against the above-named agents.

George Strong

Facts of the case: On March 28, 1923, Prohibition Agents Tuggle, Easley, Green, and Saylor, with possemen arrived at the home of George Strong, Middle Fork, 25 miles north of Harlan, Ky., near Asher, for the purpose of searching same for liquor. One of the possemen was shot through the head and also in the breast. The shots came from the Strong house. The agents returned the fire and after the firing ceased on both sides found Ike Strong, George Strong, and Mrs. Ike Strong had been killed. All had taken part in the fight.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution instituted against the above-named agents.

Mrs. Ike Strong

Facts of the case: On March 28, 1923, Prohibition Agents Tuggle, Easley, Green, and Saylor, with possemen, arrived at the home of George Strong, Middle Fork, 25 miles north of Harlan, Ky., near Asher, for the purpose of searching same for liquor. One of the possemen was shot through the head and also in the breast. The shots came from the Strong house. The agents returned the fire and after the firing ceased on both sides found Ike Strong, George Strong, and Mrs. Ike Strong had been killed. All had taken part in the fight.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution instituted against the above-named agents.

Albert L. Swope

Facts of the case: On September 25, 1922, several prohibition agents, including Sylvester E. Davis, raided the farm of James M. Byers near Shandon, Butler County, Ohio. On the farm they found a complete distilling plant and two men ran away from the still as the officers approached. One was caught although he resisted arrest and he refused to accompany the agents away from the farm in an automobile. While attempting to handcuff him he made a dive at Agent Davis, trying to get Davis's gun, which was in the holster, and in the ensuing struggle the gun was discharged, killing the moonshiner. It was ascertained he went by the several names of Andrew L., August L., and Albert L. Swope, and sometimes spelled his last name Schwab.

Disposition of the case: A charge of manslaughter was ignored by the grand jury, thereby exonerating the agent.

T. Q. Wallace

Facts of the case: On May 19, 1923, T. Q. Wallace, a notorious bootlegger, who had been arrested by Prohibition Agent David M. Wills, came to the hotel where Wills was staying at Irvine, Ky., and after cursing him and making threatening remarks, started shooting at Wills. Wallace shot one revolver empty, threw it aside and drew another, and shot in all eleven times. Wills shot five times, one shot hitting Wallace's revolver and putting it out of commission and another striking Wallace and going through his body, causing death.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution instituted against this agent.

Fredius Wilson

Facts of the case: On the evening of June 13, 1923, Prohibition Agents James C. Dilworth and Charles E. Miller met former Prohibition Agent Fredius Wilson on the street in Galveston, Tex., and Wilson accosted Dilworth, calling him a foul name and accused him of being responsible for certain men going to jail. Dilworth informed Wilson that he was not looking for trouble, and Wilson answered that he was, and he fired from the hip instantly, hitting Dilworth in the shoulder. The force of the shot caused Dilworth to stagger, and he reached for his gun, but being somewhat paralyzed he did not shoot. Wilson fired a second shot, and then Miller shot Wilson, killing him. Wilson had been dropped from the rolls for the good of the service, his work having been unsatisfactory. He had a great deal of trouble with other agents and officials, and his shooting was undoubtedly the result of personal animosity between him and the agents Dilworth and Miller.

Disposition of the case: On July 27, 1923, grand jury reported "no bill" against these agents.

Peter Yancaukas

Facts of the case: On April 27, 1923, Agent James L. Asher, with two other prohibition agents and a deputy sheriff, went to a saloon at Tenth and Winter Streets, Philadelphia, to identify prisoners wanted and serve a search warrant, a purchase of whisky having been made in such saloon on a previous date. When the agents entered Mrs. Peter Yancaukas, the wife of the saloon keeper, was serving whisky out of a pitcher. The agents tried to get possession of the pitcher and a fight ensued, in which the agents were assaulted with bottles and other articles. Agent Asher tried to arrest Peter Yancaukas, but he resisted. It is alleged that Asher kicked Yancaukas in the stomach and that Yancaukas later died as a result thereof. Asher denies this, stating that the only thing he did was to hit Yancaukas with his fist under the chin when Yancaukas was about to hit another agent with a quart soda-water bottle. He further states that Yancaukas while under bond called at the prohibition office three times, at which times he seemed in the best of health.

Disposition of the case: Agent Asher was arrested July 2, 1923, charged with manslaughter. Indicted July 20, 1923. Acquitted December 23, 1924.

1924

Bradley Bowling

Facts of the case: On June 1, 1924, Prohibition Agent William Turner and others left Hazard, Ky., to make a raid on law violators. In the vicinity of Yerkes, Ky., they came upon four men who had been drinking and were carrying a quantity of moonshine whisky. Three arrests were made, but the fourth man, one Bradley Bowling, escaped with a half-gallon jar of liquor and ran into the house of J. L. Dysart. As the agent and his companions approached the house Dysart and his wife appeared in the door armed with revolvers. Bowling attempted to escape, and in doing so ran through the yard and behind a large pile of rocks. He threw his hand into his pocket as if drawing a pistol and Turner, believing he was about to be shot, fired, hitting Bowling in the head.

Disposition of the case: Arrested June 1, 1924. Indicted September 19, 1924. Case dismissed for want of prosecution October 21, 1925.

Grover C. Bradley

Facts of the case: On December 3, 1923, at Littleston, N. C., Prohibition Agent W. E. Woodfin attempted to arrest John R. Bradley, a violator, and a sharp scuffle ensued between him and Bradley, during which time the agent tried to put handcuffs upon Bradley. Grover C. Bradley thereupon demanded that his brother be released; but, as the agent did not comply with his demand, he shot at the agent with his revolver, after which, while Grover Bradley was in the act of shooting for the second time, the agent shot and killed him.

Disposition of the case: Agent Woodfin was indicted for murder. Transferred to Federal court and set for trial May, 1924, at Raleigh. Found not guilty June 11, 1925.

James Cafane

Facts of the case: On the night of May 17, 1924, Prohibition Agents Gaddis, Gantert, Kroesen, Lang, Day, Swackhamer, and Zipf were stationed on the fifth floor of the Essex Storage Warehouse, Newark, N. J., having been advised an attempt would be made to rob the same. At 10.45 the elevator stopped at the fifth floor and a number of men stepped out, having previously filed the Government locks off the elevator doors. They started toward the barrels of whisky. Agent Zipf ordered them to halt and to put up their hands. A shot was fired from the direction of the burglars. The agents returned the fire and one of the burglars and the elevator man were shot. The burglar, James Cafane, later died from the wound.

Disposition of the case: No criminal prosecution was instituted.

Ira Combs

Facts of the case: On June 14, 1924, Prohibition Agent William Turner, in company with other officials, was watching a public road leading into the city of Hazard, Ky., for rum runners at 10.30 p. m., and Ira Combs, colored, a noted bootlegger, whom the agent had been informed was coming to town with a load of whisky, came along. He had a quantity of moonshine whisky and upon being commanded to surrender he drew his revolver and fired. The man returned the fire and Combs was shot and killed.

Disposition of the case: Arrested June 17, 1924. Case dismissed for want of prosecution October 21, 1925.

W. E. Hicks

Facts of the case: On September 13, 1923, Prohibition Agent Keller Hines and another agent had seized several cars which were transporting intoxicating liquor on the Houston-Galveston highway, and while waiting for others, two men came along in a car and opened fire on the two agents. Hines returned the fire and in the battle one of the men was killed. This man proved to be Deputy Constable W. E. Hicks. Hicks had opened fire on the agents thinking they were bootleggers.

Disposition of the case: Indicted September 16, 1923, for murder. Case dismissed for want of prosecution.

Philip Kalb

Facts of the case: On January 13, 1924, Prohibition Agents Rickey, Gibboney, Campbell, Larimer, Thayer, and others went to the premises known as "Jew Corners," 5 miles north of Lambertsville, Mich., for the purpose of searching the home of one Sam Kalb. Several men ran down a field and were captured by the officers. As they returned they heard a loud cry from within the house and a man ascertained to be

Philip Kalb came to the door in a fainting or painful condition. He was helped several feet and then collapsed, never regaining consciousness.

Disposition of the case: Agent Rickey was tried in United States Federal court July 15 to 23, 1924, for the killing of Philip Kalb, and a verdict of not guilty was brought in.

Bill Littrell

Facts of the case: On February 23, 1924, after having taken four men in raids and while traveling with the prisoners on a public road of Virginia en route to Pineville, Ky., Agent Saylor arrested one Lloyd Littrell on charge of possessing and transporting intoxicating liquor. Bill Littrell, father of the prisoner, accompanied by one John Littrell, came down the pike in a car, blocked the passage of the agent's car, and demanded release of his son, stating he was a magistrate of the district and would try his son on said charge. Agent Saylor replied he would deliver the prisoner to a Federal prohibition agent of Virginia for trial in that State, whereupon Bill Littrell fired at Agent Saylor; a fight followed in which Lloyd and John Littrell and Agent Saylor were wounded, and Bill Littrell was killed. Agent Saylor died the following day.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution instituted.

Ralph Marchese

Facts of the case: On June 24, 1924, Prohibition Agents L. R. Collins and J. B. Murtagh, while searching the premises of Gicamo Bucaro, 626 Erato Street, New Orleans, La., were attacked by Mr. Bucaro, Mary Cascio, his mother-in-law, and Frances Bucaro. During the scuffle 4 shots were fired, 1 by Collins, 1 by Murtagh, and 2 by Gicamo Bucaro. One, Ralph Marchese, apparently a friend of Bucaro's, sneaked up behind Agent Collins and was close to him, and Agent Murtagh, thinking Marchese had a gun and intended to use it on Collins, fired at him. At the same time Bucaro fired at Agent Collins, and one of the bullets struck Marchese, and he died soon after being taken to the hospital. Both revolvers were of the same caliber and it could not be determined who fired the fatal shot.

Disposition of the case: On August 22, 1924, hearing was held in criminal court, New Orleans, La. No prosecution was instituted in this case.

Guy Meadows

Facts of the case: On March 20, 1924, Prohibition Agent Gustavus J. Simmons, accompanied by Police Officer G. A. Lilly and Sheriff O. L. Foster, secreted themselves behind a fence about 2 miles above Hinton, W. Va., near where some liquor was concealed. An automobile stopped in the road near by in which there were two men and one went to where the liquor was hidden and picked up a pint, at which time the officers made themselves known. The man threw the pint of liquor into the river and started to run in the direction of the river, and Sheriff Foster and Agent Simmons both fired one shot, not with the intention of shooting the man, who ran into the edge and the river, then came back and threw up his hands and laid down on the ground, saying he was shot. He was rushed to a hospital where he died two hours after the shooting. The man who was shot was learned to be Guy Meadows.

Disposition of the case: Indicted April 23, 1924, for murder. Acquitted in Federal court December 13, 1924.

Thomas Monteforti

Facts of the case: On April 18, 1924, Prohibition Agents Kupferman, Owens, and others purchased a considerable quantity of intoxicating liquor at a garage at 248 North Eighth Street, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, N. Y. After the liquor had been put into the agents' car Thomas Monteforti, his cousin Michael, and one Fisher, with four or five others, and the agents went into the garage to settle. Agent Owens handed Fisher two $100 bills, and then Kupferman displayed his badge and told the bootleggers they were under arrest. Thomas Monteforti said he would shoot and pulled a pistol from his hip pocket and was in the act of drawing when Kupferman shot and the bullet entered Monteforti's cheek just below the eye, mortally wounding him. Just at that time two other shots were fired either by Michael Monteforti or Fisher. Kupferman turned to defend himself from these men and wounded Michael Monteforti. Fisher escaped. Kupferman admitted doing the shooting, and as Agent Owens's pistol was in evidence with its chambers full he was not held.

Disposition of the case: Kupferman arrested April 19, 1924, charged with homicide. Grand jury returned a "no bill" May 12, 1924.

Elisha Northcutt

Facts of the case: On August 8, 1923, on a tour of investigation Prohibition Agent Seth Ward and Policeman Baker entered the soft-drink bar of Elisha Northcutt, of Anderson, Ind. Northcutt attempted to empty a pitcher of whisky, when Policeman Baker interfered. Northcutt then attacked the policeman, and after struggling for some time succeeded in getting to a drawer and extracting therefrom a revolver. He drew the revolver on Baker, and while struggling to get into a position to shoot him he was shot by Agent Ward and killed.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution was instituted in this case.

Alducci Sabatino

Facts of the case: On the night of June 29, 1924, at Wilmington, Del., Prohibition Agents Melvin, Dillahay, Herman, and Washburn were awaiting the return of an automobile which they were informed was operated by Alducci Sabatino in the traffic of illicit drugs and liquor. The agents and an Italian informer were in two automobiles when Sabatino and three other men appeared in their machine and parked a short distance away. Agent Melvin attempted to engage Sabatino in conversation in the road, but Sabatino immediately opened fire. Melvin fell to the ground, and the bullet went over him, hitting Dillahey in the neck. Agents Washburn and Herman immediately opened fire, killing him instantly.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution instituted in this case.

Sylvester Strickland

Facts of the case: On the night of April 5, 1924, Prohibition Agent Dearie and two deputy sheriffs while on a scouting trip on a public road near Vivian, La., in search of a negro rum runner with a reputation as a gunman, unexpectedly ran across a negro whom the officers took to be the gunman but who later proved not to be. Upon being approached by the officers this negro fled and when he was called upon to halt he suddenly stopped and made a motion with his hand which caused Agent Dearie to believe that he was about to draw a gun, whereupon Dearie fired one shot at the negro, which proved fatal.

Disposition of the case: Grand jury of Cadde Parish, La., ignored the charge.

Ernest Twombley

Facts of the case: On April 11, 1924, Prohibition Agent William H. Stanley with other officers, in pursuing two automobiles transporting liquor, overtook the last car when it ran into a ditch off the road about a mile south of De Kalb Junction, N. Y. The driver of the car jumped out while the car was going at full speed and suffered a terrible fall on the macadam road. He got up and ran down the road followed by the officers. Agents Stanley and Stevenson fired several shots into the ground in the hope of making the man stop. One of the bullets from Stanley's pistol struck the fugitive, who then stopped and gave himself up. He said his name was Ernest Twombley and that he lived at Bensons Mines, N. Y. He died before he could be gotten to a hospital.

Disposition of the case: Arrested April 14, 1924. Indicted May 26, 1924, for manslaughter. Case dismissed for want of prosecution.

James S. White

Facts of the case: On October 17, 1923, Prohibition Agent John H. Vail was participating with local officers in executing a search warrant against the "Shasta View Hotel" at Castella, Calif., when James S. White, a deputy fish and game warden, entered the room and, drawing his gun, pointed it at the officers and defied them to pull their guns. An altercation ensued between White and Vail and White fired two shots at Vail, both taking effect in Vail's body. Vail returned the fire, shooting three times at White, two of the shots taking effect, and resulting in White's death.

Disposition of the case: The matter was presented to the Shasta County grand jury, which body voted 16 to 3 against indicting Vail, and he was exonerated from the charge of murder. About a year later, August 8, 1924, the owner of the hotel swore to a complaint against Vail charging him with murder, and the justice of the peace held him to answer to the superior court of Shasta County. Case was transferred to the Federal court, and verdict of not guilty, December 31, 1926.

1925

Leslie Britt

Facts of the case: On August 9, 1924, Prohibition Agent J. G. Griffin, while on a raid in Southampton County, Va., came upon a man by the name of Leslie Britt, whom, the agent believed, was about to wound him, and in self-defense Agent Griffin shot him. He died later in the hospital.

Disposition of the case: On August 12, 1924, coroner's jury exonerated Agent Griffin on the ground that the shooting occurred in the discharge of his official duties.

Pres Brown

Facts of the case: On April 7, 1925, Prohibition Agents Shields, Nichols, and Crewse and a county officer came upon a man who was operating a still at an isolated point about 25 miles northeast of West Plains, Mo. As the officers surrounded the still their presence was discovered by the operator of the still, one Pres Brown, who ran for his shotgun, which was on the ground near by. Agent Shields announced he was a Federal officer and commanded Brown to hold up his hands. Instead of complying Brown brought his shotgun up to fire at the officers. The officers in self-defense all fired at Brown, who at the same time fired with his shotgun. Brown then ran for a barricade in some near-by rocks, where he collapsed and died, death having resulted from one revolver wound.

Disposition of the case: No inquest was held, as Circuit Judge Stewart, at Ava, Mo., decided that none was necessary in view of the fact that the shooting was in self-defense and that Brown was a notorious desperate character who had many times stated he would get anyone who attempted to molest him.

Joe W. Carter

Facts in the case: On February 7, 1925, Prohibition Agents Gurley, Burnes, Goode, and Sutterfield were searching for an alleged still that was believed to be in operation near Frenchmans Bayou, Mississippi County, Ark. As the officers approached a wood in that vicinity they saw a man flee into the woods. He was ordered to halt and advised that the party was composed of officers, but he failed to obey the command. The officers fired into the woods after the fleeing man, who, from the cover of the woods, fired four shots at the officers. After firing ceased the man, who, it was ascertained, was one Joe Carter, was found wounded. He was removed to Blytheville, Ark., where he died during an operation performed in an effort to save his life.

Disposition of the case: The coroner's jury found that Carter had come to his death by gunshot wounds at the hands of officers while resisting arrest, the officers being exonerated.

Beckham Cecil

Facts of the case: On July 23, 1924, Prohibition Agents Nantz, Unthank, and Ransdall, with several citizens, located a still near Bardstown, Nelson County, Ky., and found two men operating it. As the officers approached, the men started to run away. One was captured; the other continued running, with Agent Nantz in pursuit. This man, who, it was later ascertained, was one Beckham Cecil, after running about 150 yards from the still, turned around, drew his gun, and said, "Stop, damn you, or I'll kill you." Agent Nantz then fired and killed Cecil.

Disposition of the case: Agent Nantz was indicted August 5, 1924, on the charge of murder by a grand jury at Bardstown, Ky. In October, 1924, the case was removed from the State court to the United States district court. The case was continued on the motion of the Commonwealth's attorney. A verdict of "not guilty" was rendered January 30, 1926.

George Clark

Facts of the case: On October 11, 1924, Prohibition Agent Easley, accompanied by seven county officers of Whitley County, Ky., went to the vicinity of the Corn Creek schoolhouse where they watched the road for alleged whisky runners. While at this point about 10.30 p. m., two cars came down the road, and when signaled to stop speeded up and fired several shots at the officers. Agent Easley and the county officers in self-defense returned the fire, wounding one George Clark and William Adams. The wounded men were taken to a hospital at Corbin, Ky., where Clark died.

Disposition of the case: The Whitley County grand jury, on October 29, 1924, after hearing the evidence in the case found that the officers fatally wounded Clark in self-defense while in the performance of their official duties.

Hirman Fee

Facts of the case: On October 7, 1924, Prohibition Agent Lewis, accompanied by two citizens, while searching for stills near Earbs Branch, Harlan County, Ky., came upon two men who where then operating a still. A third man was within 25 or 30 yards of the still. Agent Lewis demanded that all three surrender. The two men operating the still immediately fired their revolvers at Agent Lewis. The agent returned the fire wounding both men. One of the men, who it was ascertained was one Hiram Fee, died within a short time from his wound.

Disposition of the case: Agent Lewis was indicted by a grand jury in Harlan County, Ky., on the charge of murder. The case was removed for trial from the State court to the Federal court December 22, 1924. The case was dismissed April 7, 1925, for want of prosecution, on motion of the United States attorney.

Marcus Ferrell

Facts of the case: On the night of May 10, 1925, Prohibition Agents Mathew and Raney, accompanied by a citizen, went to a point 2½ miles from Raywick, Ky., where four men were found operating a still. The agents and the man accompanying them surrounded the still. While Agent Mathew was attempting to take into custody one Evard Mattingly and one Marcus Ferrell, his revolver was accidentally discharged, killing Ferrell instantly.

Disposition of the case: Agent Mathew was indicted by the Marion County grand jury on May 20, 1925, on the charge of involuntary manslaughter. Case removed to Federal Court. Dismissed March 20, 1928, on motion of United States attorney.

Francis Fontaine

Facts of the case: On May 15, 1925, Prohibition Agents McCoun, Rufer, and Holliday were searching for an alleged still on the banks of the Sioux River, near the town of Jefferson, in Union County, S. Dak. During his search Agent McCoun was severely assaulted by a man with a club in his hand, who sprang upon him from behind a clump of trees. Agent McCoun, although seriously injured by his assailant, fired two shots in self-defense, mortally wounding him.

Disposition of the case: An information was filed in the circuit court, Union County, S. Dak., October 27, 1925, charging Agent McCoun with murder. The court directed a verdict of "not guilty" be returned May 7, 1926.

Houston Harris

Facts of the case: On February 16, 1925, Prohibition Agents Bowdoin and Davis, accompanied by two citizens, were searching for an alleged still near Careyville, Fla. While engaged in this search Bowdoin found a scow which was anchored in a river. On the scow was a 10-gallon keg of liquor. In a short time a small rowboat came down the river, and as it drew near the scow the occupants of the boat fired on Agent Bowdoin. Agent Bowdoin returned the fire. As the result of the shooting, Houston Harris, one of the occupants of the boat, was killed and the other two occupants wounded and Agent Bowdoin was killed.

Disposition of the case: In view of the fatal outcome of the shooting no prosecution was instituted.

Clarence Jones

Facts of the case: On August 25, 1924, Prohibition Agent Hopper and United States Commissioner Ermey apprehended one Clarence Jones operating a still 6 miles southeast of Hot Springs, Ark. When Jones discovered the presence of the two officers he drew his revolver in a threatening way and at the same time attempted to seek shelter. Agent Hopper in self-defense then fired at Jones wounding him. Jones was immediately removed to a hospital at Hot Springs, where he died the following day.

Disposition of the case: The prosecuting attorney for the State filed an information charging Agent Hopper with manslaughter. Subsequently the Garland County grand jury investigated the case and failed to indict Agent Hopper. Prosecution has not been instituted under the information filed, and it is not expected that any further action will be taken in the case.

John Kelly

Facts of the case: On January 8, 1925, Prohibition Agents Griffin, O'Rorke, and Burgess drove in an automobile to a point near Newport News, Va., where it was believed a still was in operation. Arriving at the place in question, the agents separated and proceeded to the locality of the alleged still from different directions. Agent Griffin came across two men carrying a still, and followed them to a point where they started to set it up. After the still had been set up, Agent Griffin ordered one of the men to throw up his hands. The man, seeing Griffin was alone, started toward him and put his hand in his pocket. Agent Griffin, believing that he was reaching for a revolver, fired and shot him. The second man escaped. The wounded man, who it was ascertained was John Kelly, died before medical attention could be given him.

Disposition of the case: On January 8, 1925, Agent Griffin was exonerated by a coroner's jury. The coroner's jury decided that the facts of the case justified his shooting in self-defense.

Bee Lilly

Facts of the case: On April 1, 1925, Prohibition Agent Simmons, accompanied by three State police officers, surrounded a still on the headwaters of Beaver Creek, near Beckley, W. Va. Two men were seen operating the still. Upon these men ascertaining the presence of the officers they started to run. One of them carried in his hand what appeared to be a rifle, and it was apparent he was seeking the shelter of a tree. The officers believed he was about to fire upon them from ambush, and shot at him. He was instantly killed.

Disposition of the case: Agent Simmons was indicted on the charge of murder by a grand jury of Raleigh County, W. Va., in the June term, 1925. Trial in Federal court resulted in a "hung jury." Simmons has since been killed in State prohibition service, and the case probably will never come to trial.

Jesse Martin

Facts of the case: On April 29, 1925, Prohibition Agents Pearson, King, and Dettor went to the home of one Jesse Martin, at Burnt Chimneys, Va., for the purpose of buying moonshine whisky as evidence. After the purchase of the whisky Martin and J. G. Cauldin, who was with him, were advised that they had made a sale to Government officers and that they were under arrest. After Martin had been placed under arrest he took a revolver from his pocket and aimed it at Agent Pearson, being about to fire at the latter when Agent Pearson in self-defense fired at him, killing him instantly.

Disposition of the case: The county coroner, sheriff, and Commonwealth attorney of Henry County, Va., investigated the death of Martin and decided that an inquest was unnecessary, for the reason that the facts showed Agent Pearson had shot Martin in self-defense while acting in the discharge of his official duties.

Fred Mauney

Facts of the case: On May 17, 1925, Prohibition Agent Pearson, accompanied by his brother, went to the vicinity of the home of one Robert Mauney, an alleged bootlegger, near Lenois, N. C., about 9 p. m., for the purpose of observing the place. When a short distance from the home of Mauney, Agent Pearson observed Mauney make a sale of whisky

outside the house. Agent Pearson then took Mauney into custody and seized the whisky. Agent Pearson then started walking from the place with the prisoner in his custody. After he had gone a short distance he was accosted by a brother of the prisoner, one Fred Mauney, who drew a revolver, cursing Agent Pearson, and ordered him to turn the prisoner loose. In self-defense Agent Pearson then fired at the man, killing him.

Disposition of the case: Grand jury, Coldwell County, N. C., indicted Agent Pearson on the charge of murder. Jury returned verdict of "not guilty" April 21, 1926.

Charles Mills

Facts of the case: On April 5, 1925, Prohibition Agents Taylor, Watkins, Lambert, Ferguson, Cressey, and Hawks were searching for certain moonshiners who had escaped from the officers the day previous. The officers surrounded the home of one Harvey Mills, near Peterstown, Monroe County, W. Va., and shortly afterwards Sherman and Charles Mills ran from the back door. As Charles Mills ran from the house he fired at Agent Watkins. The officers returned the fire and Charles Mills was killed.

Disposition of the case: The case was reported to the county officers of Monroe County, W. Va., but in view of the fact that the officers fired in self-defense and in the discharge of their official duties no prosecution on the charge of homicide was instituted against them.

Dave M. Orr

Facts of the case: On December 15, 1924, Prohibition Agents Beacham and Palmer apprehended a car on the road 2 miles south of Ora Grande, N. Mex., transporting liquor. The occupants of the car acted in a hostile manner toward the officers and were ordered by them to hold up their hands. One of the men pointed a gun at Agent Beacham. Agent Beacham ordered Orr to drop the gun several times, but Orr refused, and in self-defense Agent Beacham shot and wounded him. He died before medical attention could be given him.

Disposition of the case: Agent Beacham was indicted by a grand jury at Alamogordo, N. Mex., on the charge of murder January 8, 1925, and was acquitted by a jury of this charge January 12, 1925.

J. G. Pittman

Facts of the case: On May 24, 1925, Prohibition Agent A. B. Seabrook, accompanied by Constable F. J. Harrington, acting on information that a certain boat that was anchored near Charleston, S. C., was about to unload a cargo of liquor, had the same under surveillance about 11 p. m. Agent Seabrook and Constable Harrington quietly crawled aboard the boat. After they had reached the deck their presence became known to a man who came out of a rear cabin of the boat. The officers immediately ordered him to hold up his hands. The man ran back into the cabin, and as the officers flashed a light upon him he pointed a revolver at them from behind a locker and fired. The officers returned the fire, killing the man, who was ascertained to be one J. G. Pittman and who had been engaged in coastwise illegal liquor traffic with his boat.

Disposition of the case: Agent Seabrook was indicted on June 27, 1925, by a grand jury of Beaufort County, S. C., on the charge of murder and carrying concealed weapons. The case was removed from State court to Federal court and a jury returned a verdict of not guilty October 17, 1925.

Filmore Sexton

Facts of the case: On November 6, 1924, Prohibition Agent Irwin, accompanied by a number of county officers, was searching for a still said to be operated by one Filmore Sexton near Huntsville, Scott County, Tenn. Upon the approach of the officers to the home of Filmore Sexton a number of men near the house began firing at the officers with high-powered rifles. As the officers had no guns except pistols, they were obliged to leave the place. The officers returned with rifles and with an additional number of county officers. The men at Filmore Sexton's place again fired on the officers. The officers returned the fire. During the firing Filmore Sexton was killed. A still in full operation was found adjacent to the house.

Disposition of the case: In view of the fact that the officers were fired on by the operators of the still, who were all desperate characters, and consequently were obliged to shoot in self-defense, no prosecution on the charge of homicide was instituted against the officers.

Jim Sneed

Facts of the case: On February 14, 1925, Prohibition Agents Day and Taylor, accompanied by a State officer, went to the home of one Jim Sneed, an alleged moonshiner, near Roderfield, W. Va. When the officers approached the home of Sneed he offered no resistance. A search of the house was made, which failed to disclose any liquor. However, the officers then went to a near-by house and, when attempting to gain entrance, Sneed left the officers without any warning, killing Agent Day. He then fired at Agent Taylor, who returned the fire, wounding Sneed. State officers came to the assistance of Agent Taylor, and during an exchange of shots Sneed was instantly killed.

Disposition of the case: In view of the fact that the officers concerned were obliged in self-defense to shoot Sneed, who had already killed one officer, no prosecution was instituted against them on the charge of homicide.

L. E. Storey

Facts of the case: On December 21, 1924, Prohibition Agent Burns, accompanied by State officers, attempted, near Cottonwood Corners, Ark., to stop a Ford automobile with three occupants believed to be transporting liquor. The car was speeded up, however, and shots were fired at the officers, who returned the fire. As a result of the shooting, L. E. Storey, one of the occupants of the car, was killed.

Disposition of the case: In view of the fact that the killing of L. E. Storey resulted from the officers firing in self-defense, no prosecution was instituted against the officers on the charge of homicide.

Leon M. Sweat

Facts of the case: On March 27, 1925, Prohibition Agents Crumbley, Hancock, Murrill, and Standau came upon one Leon M. Sweat at the latter's still at a point in Polk County, Fla. Sweat, without warning, fired and shot Agent Standau when about 10 feet from him. Agent Standau, notwithstanding his being wounded, returned the fire and killed Sweat.

Disposition of the case: A coroner's jury found that the act of Agent Standau was justifiable homicide.

Carl Thernes

Facts of the case: On March 26, 1925, Prohibition Agent Tucker, accompanied by two local officers, went to a farm where it was believed a still was being operated, 6 miles from Britton, Okla. Upon arrival at the place the officers found one Albert Berry and one Carl Thernes operating two stills. After the moonshiners were placed under arrest, Thernes started to run away, at the same time stooping over to pick up what was believed to be a revolver. Agent Tucker, believing that Thernes intended to fire at him from the near-by bushes, shot and killed him.

Disposition of the case: On March 28, 1925, a coroner's jury found that the shooting was justifiable homicide and recommended that no prosecution be instituted against Agent Tucker.

Bill Tilghman

Facts of the case: On November 1, 1924, Prohibition Agent Lynn attempted to search the Murphy dance hall at Cromwell, Okla., to ascertain if intoxicating liquors were sold there. Before he could enter the dance hall he was accosted by one Bill Tilghman, who grabbed hold of Lynn and told him he would kill him. Tilghman and Agent Lynn engaged in a scuffle, during which time Tilghman pressed his revolver against Agent Lynn's side. Agent Lynn in self-defense then shot and killed Tilghman.

Disposition of the case: An information was filed November 8, 1924, at Wewoka, charging Agent Lynn with manslaughter. A verdict of not guilty was returned by a jury May 26, 1925.

Albert R. Van Sickle

Facts of the case: On the night of November 8, 1924, Prohibition Agent Curry and a local officer executed a search warrant on the premises of one Albert R. Van Sickle, an alleged bootlegger, at Laramie, Wyo. When the officers requested admission to the house Van Sickle fired on the officer accompanying Agent Curry. Agent Curry then went to the assistance of the State officer and Van Sickle fired on him. The bullet passed through his clothing and inflicted a slight wound. Agent Curry then in defense of himself and the other officer fired and fatally wounded Van Sickle, who died as a result of his wounds the following day.

Disposition of the case: The coroner's jury found that this was a justifiable homicide and accordingly no prosecution was instituted.

Lawrence Wenger

Facts of the case: On November 19, 1924, Prohibition Agents Barton, Ely, Ford, and Stevens were searching for a still near Madonna, Md. They found what appeared to be a still in the process of construction. The agents then placed themselves in hiding near the still to see if anyone would approach the place. After some time a man came to the place. Upon ascertaining the presence of the agents he fled. The agents pursued him, firing their revolvers in the air in an effort to stop him. However, he escaped from them. A short time later, when leaving the place, they found the man who had fled, who was ascertained to be one Lawrence Wenger, lying dead from revolver wound.

Disposition of the case: Agents Barton, Ely, Ford, and Stevens were indicted by the Harford County grand jury, February term, 1925, on the charge of manslaughter. Agents acquitted March 6, 1927, in Federal court, Baltimore, Md.

1926

Jose Alverdi

Facts of the case: On February 15, 1926, Deputy Administrator George W. Brady, with Agents P. E. DeBois, T. W. Goodwin, and C. E. Zumalt, raided an illicit distillery about 34 miles from Reno, Nev., in an extremely isolated region. Two men were at the still and upon seeing the agent fired three shots with a shotgun and ran up the gulley. The agents returned the fire and Jose Alverdi was killed.

The bullet was extracted and ascertained to have been fired by Agent T. W. Goodwin.

Disposition of the case: Agent Goodwin was indicted February 24, 1926, on a charge of manslaughter. Motion for change of venue granted. Case pending August 23, 1928.

Adam Ballinger

Facts of the case: On July 24, 1925, Prohibition Agents V. E. Grant, Owens, and J. M. Colt gave chase to one Adam Ballinger on the Asheville and Greenville Highway, North Carolina, in apprehending rum runners. The officers demanded twice that the car stop, stating they were Federal officers. Ballinger was driving a Ford roadster and he turned into the Lake Summit Road where he began shooting. One shot went through Grant's hat and the right headlight of the agent's car was hit. The agents returned the fire in self-defense. About 3 miles farther on Ballinger jumped from his car and ran. A search was made but he could not be found. Seven gallons of whiskey was found in his car. On July 27, Ballinger's brother reported that he had not returned home. Another search was made and his body was found about 150 or 200 yards from the car.

Disposition of the case: Agent Grant was indicted October term State court and case removed to Federal court. Case stricken from the docket on account of death of the defendant, Agent Grant.

John Buongore

Facts of the case: On August 1, 1925, Prohibition Agent Joseph A. Furbershaw arrested John Buongore in Havre de Grace, Md., for bootlegging. Furbershaw alleged that Buongore reached for his hip pocket and he believed he was reaching for a gun and he shot in self-defense, killing Buongore immediately.

Disposition of the case: Agent Furbershaw was arrested on August 1, 1925. Acquitted March 3, 1926, charge of murder.

Jacob Carter

Facts of the case: On April 1, 1926, Prohibition Agents J. S. Epley, Ray, Howe, Cooke, and Deputy Sheriff Dick Barker raided a still about 15 miles south of Jacksonville, Fla. When the agents and deputy sheriff approached the still Joseph Carter saw them, and when Agent Epley told him they were officers and to put up his hands, Carter started toward the mash barrels, where a rake handle was protruding, which resembled a gun. Agent Epley commanded him a second time to put up his hands, and when he refused to do so and continued toward the barrels, Agent Epley shot him in the right leg. Carter walked to the car which carried him to the hospital, and it was a great surprise to everybody when he died four days later, April 5, 1926.

Disposition of the case: At coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide." No criminal proceedings instituted.

John Danley

Facts of the case: On April 29, 1926, Prohibition Agents L. F. McGlothlin and C. A. Hood, with State Prohibition Agent T. M. Graveley and County Officer W. H. Vane, raided a still near Falls Mills, Tazewell County, Va. The still was located in a hollow and the officers separated. Agents McGlothlin and Hood walked to the top of the ridge, and just as they started down into the hollow they heard two shots. Thinking this was signal from the others, they started in the direction from which the shots came. They met Graveley and asked him if he had his man and he said he had. They found Vane standing near the still, and, on being questioned why he had rushed them so soon without the others having time to get to their places, he replied that the operators saw him first, and as soon as he saw some one running from the still he fired two shots. They destroyed the still, and on investigating a noise found a boy, John Danley, lying wounded about 300 to 400 yards from the still. He was rushed to a hospital, but he died before reaching it.

Disposition of the case: Agents Hood and McGlothlin were indicted on charge of murder May 8, 1926. Case nolle prossed October 28, 1927.

Stephen Kobalski

Facts of the case: On or about March 25, 1926, Prohibition Agent Ralph M. Pierce, with other agents, discovered a bootlegger and transporter of Canadian beer who had landed with his cargo on the River Rouge, Detroit, Mich. The agents undertook to arrest him and he jumped into his boat and started across the river. Agent Pierce fired upon him, several shots penetrating his boat and one striking him, from which he died. The man was found to be one Stephen Kobalski.

Disposition of the case: An information was filed March 30, 1926, charging Agent Pierce with manslaughter. "No bill" returned November, 1927, term.

Henry Nestor

Facts of the case: On September 5, 1925, Prohibition Agents Rodman Russell, O. B. Wells, and J. M. Wood raided a camp on the Ohio River near Ludlow, Ky., and arrested Robert Venn, Jerome O'Leary, Volley Soards, and Henry Nestor. Agent Wood had his pistol in his hand pointed at the ground and not at the man. Agent Russell left the camp to telephone for the patrol, leaving Agents Wells and Wood in charge. Henry Nestor struck Agent Wood in the back, knocking him down and falling on top of him. While on the ground, Nestor attacked Agent Wood, kicking him several times on the leg and attempting to secure possession of Agent Wood's pistol. Agent Wood fired a shot which penetrated Nestor's chest. Nestor again attempted to secure the pistol and Agent Wood shot him in the left temple causing death.

Disposition of the case: Coroner rendered a verdict that Agent Wood was justified in killing Henry Nestor in self-defense. The Kenton County grand jury at October term heard testimony of 10 or 12 men who had seen what occurred at the killing and rendered a verdict that Henry Nestor was shot in self-defense.

William Risk

Facts of the case: On August 14, 1925, Prohibition Agents Giles, Mitchell, Funstan, Gibbs, and Deputy Sheriff R. W. Jackson raided a still located north of Divide, Teller County, Colo. About an hour after their arrival W. M. Williams came to the still and was placed under arrest and despatched to Colorado Springs with Agent Gibbs and Deputy Sheriff Jackson. Later in the evening William Risk and N. W. Calmes came to the still. Calmes was taken into custody by Agents Mitchell and Funstan. They heard Giles order Risk to drop his gun. Agent Funstan ran to Giles's assistance. A shot was fired, Giles says, by Risk. Agent Funstan saw Risk backing into a clump of aspens and fired at him and a third shot was fired by Agent Giles. The agents at all times called on Risk to drop his gun. Risk fell fatally wounded and died within a short time.

Disposition of the case: A coronor's inquest was held August 15, 1925, and its verdict was that William Risk "came to his death from a gunshot wound at the hands of a Federal prohibition officer in the discharge of his duty."

Frank Sears

Facts of the case: At 3.30 in the afternoon of August 21, 1925, Prohibition Agent Roy V. Miller, Deputy Clarence Gossett, R. S. Young, and J. S. Fox went to the premises of Frank Sears, near Daniel Boone, Hopkins County, Ky., for the purpose of searching for stills. Sears and a girl, Mable Stanley, were there and Sears made no objection to the proposed search until he saw R. S. Young, from whom he had stolen some goods. He sprang to his feet and ran about 20 steps, drawing a revolver from his clothing and putting the barrel of the revolver over his left arm. Gossett immediately fired five or six shots and Agent Miller, hearing them, turned and fired one. Sears fell to the ground. He was taken to Hopkins County Hospital, Madisonville, Ky., and died August 21, 1925.

Disposition of the case: Indicted October 12, 1925, by grand jury of Hopkins County charged with manslaughter. Indictment dismissed at April, 1928, term of court at Paducah.

Homer Studivant

Facts of the case: About noon, February 15, 1926, Agents Epley, Ryals, and Cooke were about 9 miles northwest of Jacksonville, Duvall County, Fla., searching for stills, Agents Epley and Ryals saw a truck come to the edge of the swamp and three negroes got out, changed their clothes, and put up hip boots, and carrying two 5-gallon jugs and some wood, entered the swamp. The agents saw the smoke from the still and when within a short distance therefrom Agent Epley shouted that they were revenue men and to put up their hands. Albert McNair threw up his hands but Homer Studivant put his hand into his sweater and turned around several times to locate the sound. Both agents thought Studivant was armed and fired at the ground near him. He fell to the ground and the agents went to him immediately and discovered he had been shot in the hip. He was taken to the hospital at Jacksonville where he died the morning of February 16, 1926.

Disposition of the case: The coroner's jury made no findings as to the identity of the officer who fired the shot, but found that the agents in killing the deceased acted in the performance of their official duties.

Ronde Wade

Facts of the case: On April 17, 1926, Prohibition Agent G. C. Henson and Deputy Sheriff J. T. Alderson went to Burvin Turner's place at Owensboro, Ky., to purchase some evidence. Alderson bought one-half pint of white whisky from Burvin Turner, and G. C. Henson immediately stepped between Burvin Turner and the door leading outside and presenting his United States badge said, "Do you know that you have sold whisky to a prohibition agent?" Turner sprang forward and clinched Alderson, forcing him to the wall, searching his hip pockets, and holding his arms down on each side with his hands in his coat pockets. Alderson states he drew his pistol from his right coat pocket, believing he was in great danger of bodily harm, and fired at Turner to release and protect himself. At the same time he saw Ronde Wade pointing a revolver at Agent Henson, while Henson had his hands up and open. He states he shot Wade to save Henson's life. Wade dropped the pistol and walked out of the house to his automobile, which was parked on the opposite side of the street, fell at the side of the car, and died a few minutes later. Turner was removed to the Owensboro Hospital.

Disposition of the case: Grand jury failed to indict Agent Henson, but indicted Alderson June 22, 1926. Accordingly the case is closed so far as the prohibition agent is concerned. Verdict of not guilty as to Alderson returned May 8, 1928.

J. B. Walling

Facts of the case: On February 4, 1926, Prohibition Agents Bee Cowen and Stewart G. Davis raided an illicit still at Bunns Bluff,

Orange County, Tex. Agent Cowen observed a white man and two colored men near the still. He called to them and ordered them not to move. One negro jumped toward some guns leaning against a tree, and Cowen shot, intending to put the bullet between the negro and the tree. The bullet struck the tree and inflicted a wound in the chest of J. B. Walling, who was standing or leaning against the tree. The tree had shielded Walling from Cowen's view.

Disposition of the case: Agent Cowen was arrested February 8, 1926, charged with murder. The grand jury, Orange County, Tex., failed to indict, April 26, 1926.

Elvin Wilson

Facts of the case: At 1 p. m., September 14, 1925, Prohibition Agents Roy W. Easley, Guy Tuggle, W. C. Thompson, Albert Ransdell, and Edward Statton went to Mount Sterling, Ky., and obtained guides to take them to three moonshine stills. Agents B. F. Unthank and W. C. White joined them at 10 p. m., and the guides took them to a still about 250 yards from Elvin Wilson's home. The agents proceeded to Wilson's home to arrest him. On the way they discovered 35 gallons of whisky in smokehouse. The agents surrounded the house and stated they were Federal prohibition agents. The father of Wilson let them in and both he and Wilson's wife stated he was not there. As they looked into a dark room Wilson shot, just missing Agent Thompson, who fired one shot. Agent Easley also fired a shot. Wilson fell to the floor, fatally wounded, and died within a few minutes.

Disposition of the case: Agents were taken before a county judge and exonerated. Later the matter was investigated by a grand jury of Bath County, Ky., which grand jury failed to render a true bill.

1927

J. A. Brinson

Facts of the case: On August 5, 1926, Prohibition Agents W. M. Simmons, C. F. Standau, A. C. Givhan, and J. H. Shirley were returning to Miami, Fla., in two automobiles after having investigated certain stills in that section. When near Homestead a car came up from the rear and occupants of the car fired into the rear car occupied by the agents. The car in which the attacking party rode and the car occupied by the agents came to a stop close together. The firing from the attacking party continued at this point, and in self-defense the agents returned the fire, killing three members of the attacking party, J. A. Brinson, M. P. Merritt, and Clyde Parrish.

Disposition of the case: On August 9, 1926, the coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to their death "at the hands of Federal prohibition agents in pursuit of their duty" and "justifiable homicide." The State attorney dropped prosecution of the agents.

Algie Carrier

Facts of the case: On January 6, 1927, Prohibition Agents Pat M. Needham and John Elliot accompanied by several county officers raided a moonshine still near Amite, La. When the officers approached the still they took into custody one man, and arriving at the site of the still they found another man, one Algie Carrier. Carrier attempted to escape from the officers and jumped over a small stream of water. Upon reaching the bank opposite to the officers who were pursuing him he drew a revolver, and in self-defense the officers fired at him, killing him instantly. It was ascertained that death resulted from shotgun wounds. Inasmuch as Agent Elliot and two county officers were armed with shotguns and fired at Carrier, it was not possible to definitely ascertain who had fired the fatal shot. Carrier had a reputation for being a dangerous character, and at the time of his death was a deserter from the United States Navy and was wanted by the authorities for alleged arson.

Lawton Carroll

Facts of the case: On March 7, 1927, about 5 a. m., Prohibition Agent R. L. Hudson, sr., of Valdosta, Ga., with his son, R. L. Hudson, jr., aged 17, and V. N. Hall, aged 20, son of the deputy sheriff of Lowndes County, went out on Lock Laurel public road to search and seize the car of Lawton Carroll (known to be implicated in liquor operations), having previously been informed that he would come over that road early the morning of March 7. When Carroll passed in his Ford roadster, Hudson, sr., recognized him, and, turning their car about, the Hudsons and Hall gave chase, overtaking him, called to him to stop. Instead, however, he continued his tortuous flight through the outskirts of the city of Valdosta, the Hudsons and Hall following. Young Hudson was standing on the running board of their car and fired three shots. The first two of them were seen to strike the ground in the rear of Carroll's car. However, a sudden lurch of their car caused the third shot to go wild, and it is presumed that this shot inflicted the fatal wound. Carroll was found speechless in his car a mile and a half farther on. He was taken to a hospital in Valdosta, where he died March 26, 1927. Two 1-gallon glass jugs of colored whisky were found in his car, and two had been thrown from the car after the shooting.

Disposition of the case: The Hudsons were committed to jail on a charge of murder and the case transferred to Federal court. Case to be heard September 19, 1927. (Agent Hudson resigned June 15, 1927.) Hall was discharged. Case against Hudson continued by order of court April, 1928. Both of the Hudsons were acquitted October, 1928.

F. M. Ferguson

Facts of the case: On October 25, 1926, Prohibition Agent Mack B. Lilly was patrolling the Piedmont Road, Huntington, W. Va., when one Earl Best, a well-known bootlegger, passed him in an automobile at a high rate of speed. Agent Lilly pursued the violator in his car, and while attempting to pass a truck his automobile struck and fatally injured one F. M. Ferguson, who was crossing the road at that point. The accident occurred at approximately 6 p. m., after darkness had set in, and it was made further unavoidable, due to the fact that it was not possible to see Ferguson until it was too late to stop the automobile. It was stated that Agent Lilly bears the reputation of being a careful and expert driver. Ferguson died October 26, 1926, as a result of his injury.

Disposition of the case: Agent Lilly's first trial resulted in a "hung jury." Convicted at second trial on charge of involuntary manslaughter. Fined October 3, 1927, $100 and costs of both trials. Case appealed. November 8, United States Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the lower court and ordered a new trial for Agent Lilly.

Oliver Gill

Facts of the case: On April 2, 1927, Agents Wright and Edgar J. Jones and A. S. Campbell left Clarksdale and went to Lake View, Miss., to investigate a still anonymously reported to be owned and operated by John Kirkman and Oliver Gill. After getting past three negro lookouts and wading a branch, they were within 10 or 15 feet of the still. They commanded all the men to surrender and throw up their hands. Three of the white men, George Henry Williams, R. L. English, and Mike Lombardy, surrendered; the other white man, Oliver Gill, attempted to make his escape by running. Agent Jones pursued him for about 50 yards, rapidly gaining on him, at which time Gill, the moonshiner, seeing that Jones was about to overtake him, attempted to shoot Agent Jones with a pistol, at which time Jones fired on him with a shotgun, two bullets taking effect in the right side. Gill fell on the spot and lived only a short time, 10 or 15 minutes. Gill was a notorious moonshiner, and at the time of his death was under an injunction bond of $500.

Disposition of the case: Agent Jones indicted May 15, 1927, in State court. Quashed April 18, 1928, upon motion of United States attorney.

Lewis Gregory

Facts of the case: On November 7, 1926, Prohibition Agent W. B. Stone, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Thompson Cornwell and one J. E. Russell, searched the premises of Alex and Lewis Gregory near Graveltown, Ky., where a quantity of liquor was found. The officers came upon Lewis Gregory on the road near his home, and when the officers attempted to place him under arrest he resisted them and hit Agent Stone with rocks. In self-defense Agent Stone shot and wounded Gregory, the shot taking effect in his leg. Loss of blood due to the wound resulted in Gregory's death within a short time.

James Thomas Hall

Facts of the case: On May 5, 1927, Prohibition Agent W. H. Gillespie went, at the request of Sheriff W. C. Holbrook, of Elmore County, Ala., to assist him in a raid on a still located about 12 miles west of Tallassee and 12 miles east of Wetumpka, Ala. They were accompanied by State Officer H. L. Nelson and Chief Deputy Sheriff A. W. Varner. Arriving early at the side of the still, they concealed themselves and waited for the operators to arrive. James Thomas Hall and Arthur Oliver arrived about 5.30 a. m. and started operations. Oliver was carrying a Winchester pump shotgun. The officers surrounded the still and waited until about 9 o'clock to close in on them. Sheriff Holbrook was discovered when about 30 feet from the still. He commanded them to surrender. Oliver grabbed up the Winchester and fired. Holbrook fired at Oliver, part of the load striking him on the left side of his face. With the other operators he then started to run. Officer Nelson commanded them to halt and commanded Oliver to drop his gun; at the same time Nelson fired at him, striking him in the chest. Hall who was directly behind Oliver was fatally wounded, though it is not positively known who fired the fatal shot. James Thomas Hall died on the way to Wetumpka, Ala. Oliver was rushed to a hospital in Montgomery, Ala., where his condition was pronounced serious. Herbert Hall was placed in jail at Wetumpka, Ala.

Disposition of the case: It is the information of this office that this is a closed incident and there will be no prosecution of the officers in the State court.

Wade Hampton

Facts of the case: On the night of September 25, 1926, Prohibition Agents A. G. Sutterfield and P. T. Graves, accompanied by several local officers, entered a negro dance hall near Chestang Station, Mobile County, Ala., for the purpose of searching the place for liquor. During the search a negro was seen to leave the hall and stand outside a window, acting in a suspicious manner. Agent Sutterfield approached him and attempted to search him. The negro, one Wade Hampton, pulled a revolver and fired at the agent. In self-defense, the agent returned the fire, killing him instantly.

Disposition of the case: The matter was presented before a grand jury of Mobile County, which body did not return an indictment, thereby exonerating Agent Sutterfield.

J. J. Howard

Facts of the case: On March 18, 1927, Agent W. S. Newman, acting upon information of under-cover operatives, went to a point 4 or 5 miles west of Canton, Madison County, Miss., where the delivery of 10 gallons of whisky was to be made by one J. J. Howard, a notorious bootlegger, whom the county sheriff was anxious should be apprehended. Shortly after Newman's arrival Howard came up in an automobile. He alighted and came around to the car in which Agent Newman sat, placed a shotgun beside the car and a revolver was in scabbard in plain view on his person. He offered a pint of whisky as a sample, stating that he had moved his still over the Madison County line. Agent Newman got out of the car and covered Howard with his revolver, showing him his badge and stating that he was a Government officer and that he was under arrest. Howard refused to submit to arrest and in a fraction of a second had drawn his pistol and attempted to fire on Agent Newman. At the same time Agent Newman fired, the bullet taking effect just above the collar bone. Three other shots were fired entering Howard's chest. Howard was instantly killed. The examining physician stated that the first shot was fatal.

Disposition of the case: Agent Newman was exonerated by a coroner's jury, as he shot purely in self-defense.

E. P. Ingmire

Facts of the case: On April 7, 1927, Agent George H. Hudson and Informant Farley were detailed on duty at San Pedro, Calif. Agent Hudson was not familiar with the roads, but Informant Farley was, so he was assigned to drive the car. Farley had been working around in this vicinity and had developed a number of "leads," which is was desirable to close up. At 12.55 on the morning of April 7, 1927, continuing these investigations, Agent Hudson, accompanied by three marines, Farley (who was driving the car), and a Mrs. McAggister, riding on the seat with Farley, had a slight collision with a Ford coupé at a point on the San Perdo-Wilmington paved highway, near the Union Oil Co. office and plant. A tire on the Ford coupé blew out, attracting some attention, and immediately after the Government car started it struck a Dodge touring car in which were a Mr. E. P. Ingmire and wife, of San Pedro, Calif. Mr. Ingmire was killed and his wife seriously injured.

Disposition of the case: Grand jury of the county indicted Hudson and Farley and the other occupants of the car on a charge of first-degree murder; Farley held without bond, Hudson on a bond of $25,000. Farley plead guilty involuntary manslaughter September 14, up for sentence September 19, 1927. Farley sentenced to a period of from one year to life in San Quentin prison. Case against Hudson dismissed in Federal court at Los Angeles September 7, 1927.

Millard Jamerson

Facts of the case: On the morning of June 15, 1927, at 2 a. m., Prohibition Agent W. H. Wright, Deputy Sheriff Elzie Carr, and Jack Ballard made the second trip to a still in operation about 3 miles east of Troy, Pontotoe County, Miss. About 50 yards from the still they stopped and listened, and in a few moments heard a great deal of talking at the still. The officers concealed themselves about 30 steps from the still and there remained for some time. Five men were at work at the still. As daylight approached the officers rushed the still. Carr at the left, Ballard at the right, and Agent Wright to enter at the center. Crossing an open space the moonshiners discovered the officers coming, and some of them fled, disregarding the command of the officers to halt. Millard Jamerson turned a 32-20 special Smith & Wesson pistol in his hand and attempted to fire at Agent Wright, at which time Wright fired on him with a 32-38 Winchester rifle, striking him on the right temple, the bullet coming out on the opposite side of his head, killing Jamerson instantly. John Lee Coleburn and J. T. Ernest were wounded and Reese Coleburn made his escape. It was found that the killing took place in Chickasaw County, just about 100 yards from Lee County line.

Disposition of the case: Case removed from State to Federal court. Agent Wright gave bond for appearance before Federal grand jury at Aberdeen, Miss., first Monday in October, 1927. No action taken by Federal grand jury.

Thomas Johnson

Facts of the case: On March 4, 1927, Eugene S. Forsythe, a customs border inspector and prohibition agent, in company with Deputy United States Marshal S. A. Johnson, left Pensacola, Fla., about 1 p. m. for the purpose of raiding a still in a swamp near Eleven Mile Creek. A mile from the still the car bogged and they got out and walked. A man standing near a small fire ran toward the still as soon as he saw the officers. Agent Forsythe pursued him. On approaching the still, two other men started running through the swamp. Forsythe fired his gun once to let Johnson know the still had been found and continued pursuing the two men who had been at the still. After running about a quarter of a mile the men split, one running to the left, the other to the right. Forsythe followed the one who turned to the right, and a short distance ahead, the man, Thomas Johnson, plunged into a creek. Forsythe had fired his gun twice in the air. Upon reaching the bank of the creek Forsythe called to the man to come back. At the second call he said he would. As he swam toward Forsythe he sank. Forsythe made an effort to save the man, almost being overcome by the cold himself. He was not successful, and came to the conclusion that the man had drowned.

Disposition of the case: At the coroner's inquest Forsythe was acquitted, but upon his return to Escambia County, Johnson's father swore out a warrant charging him with manslaughter. He was arrested and placed under $1,000 bond. Not yet had his preliminary hearing, March 22, 1927. April 17, 1928, evidence thought to be insufficient upon which to present such a charge.

James Lee

Facts of the case: Killed May 14, 1927, at Detroit, Mich., when a prohibition patrol boat crashed into a launch. (Details not yet available.) The case involving Prohibition Agent August Lottner pending in United States district court, October 1, 1927.

Disposition of the case: Agent Lottner dismissed from the service May 14, 1927.

Mildred Lee

Facts of the case: Killed May 14, 1927, at Detroit, Mich., when a prohibition patrol boat crashed into a launch. (Details not yet available.) The case involving Prohibition Agent August Lottner, pending in United States district court, October 1, 1927.

Disposition of the case: Agent Lottner dismissed from the service May 14, 1927.

Walter Lorance

Facts of the case: On the morning of June 23, 1927, Agents Clay Conaster and W. B. Stone, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff J. C. Walker and Sheriff S. D. Holmes, made a raid in Coffee County, Tenn., about 12 miles from Manchester, Tenn. The still was located about 5 a. m., and the officers soon saw two men working at the still. Agent Conaster rushed the still and commanded the men to surrender. Instead of complying they started to run and Agents Stone and Conaster gave chase. As the agents gained on the fleeing men one of them, Walter Lorance, turned on them with an open knife in his hand, refusing to halt and swearing and threatening to fight it out. Several shots were fired, and as Agent Stone came nearer Lorance he stumbled and fell. Lorance started toward Stone, but one of the shots had pierced Lorance's breast, killing him instantly. W. E. Stacey, the other violator, was captured by Sheriff Holmes. Lorance was known as a desperate character and had openly made threats to fight if any officers attempted to arrest him.

Disposition of the case: Preliminary hearing set for July 16, 1927, at Manchester, and if the agents are indicted in State court, the case will be removed to Federal court. August 22, 1928, jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Cecil McClure

Facts of the case: On July 21, 1926, Prohibition Agents J. C. Crisp and Charles Branton, accompanied by a deputy United States marshal, proceeded to Tomotla, Cherokee County, N. C., to search the premises occupied by a family named McClure, alleged moonshiners. While engaged in the search of the premises, Cecil McClure and Charles McClure attempted to carry off the whisky that had been found on the premises by the officers. When prevented from doing this, they rushed into the house, where Cecil McClure obtained a shotgun and pursued Agent Crisp to the front of the house, where he drew the gun on the agent. The agent, in self-defense, fired at McClure, killing him instantly.

Disposition of the case: Agent J. C. Crisp was indicted July 21, 1926, on the charge of murder. The case was transferred from the State to Federal court. Acquitted November 28, 1927, by Federal grand jury at Asheville, N. C.

M. P. Merritt

Facts of the case: On August 5, 1926, Prohibition Agents W. M. Simmons, C. F. Standau, A. C. Givhan, and J. H. Shirley were returning to Miami, Fla., in two automobiles after having investigated certain stills in that section. When near Homestead a car came up from the rear and occupants of the car fired into the rear car occupied by the agents. The car in which the attacking party rode and the car occupied by the agents came to a stop close together. The firing from the attacking party continued at this point, and in self-defense the agents returned the fire, killing three members of the attacking party, M. P. Merritt, Clyde Parrish, and J. A. Brinson.

Disposition of the case: On August 9, 1926, the coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to their deaths "at the hands of Federal prohibition agents in pursuit of their duty" and "justifiable homicide."

Burrell Morris

Facts of the case: On November 23, 1926, Agent George H. Wentworth, accompanied by Agent D. D. Magnan, arrested Burrell Morris in the act of delivering a load of liquor in Berkeley, Calif. They started for the police station in the agent's car, with Agent Wentworth driving and Morris seated between him and Agent Magnan. After going some distance Morris placed his gun at Wentworth's side and commanded him

to stop the car. When Wentworth did not comply Morris shot him through the side. Morris then grappled with Agent Magnan and during the scuffle the car was stopped and all got out. Although wounded, Agent Wentworth pulled his gun and shot Morris through the heart, killing him almost instantly. Agent Wentworth was fatally wounded and died the next morning.

Disposition of the case: The coroner's jury found that Morris died from a wound in the heart, inflicted by a Federal prohibition agent, who himself was killed, in the performance of his official duties.

William Niedermeier

Facts of the case: On December 3, 1926, Prohibition Agents Ernest L. Benway and George R. Pratt were assigned to patrol work in the vicinity of Silver Creek and Huron River, Mich. While watching the course used by smugglers a motor boat came into view which appeared to contain kegs of beer. The boat was hailed and told to come in. Two men in the boat failed to pay attention to the officers and Agent Benway then fired across the bow of the boat three times. After the third shot one of the occupants of the boat, who was ascertained to be one Crooks, shut the motor off and advised that they would come in. Crooks then called to the other man in the boat, who it was afterwards learned was Neidermeier, to hand him one of the guns that were visible in the front part of the boat. Neidermeier made a motion as if to reach the guns back to Crooks. At the same time Crooks leaned forward as if to receive the guns. These actions caused Agents Benway and Pratt to anticipate that Crooks was going to fire upon them; therefore they fired at the boat simultaneously, resulting in Neidermeier being hit and fatally wounded. He was taken to a hospital where he died December 21, 1926.

Disposition of the case: Benway and Pratt arrested December 24, 1926. March 30, 1927, Pratt was dismissed by the court. Benway found guilty of assault and battery, sentenced to six months to three years with recommendation for the minimum term. District attorney's office requesting authority of Attorney General to appeal case. Agent still under suspension August 6, 1927, awaiting outcome of appeal of case. Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed conviction of Agent Benway May 16, 1928.

Clyde Parrish

Facts of the case: On August 5, 1926, Prohibition Agents W. M. Simmons, C. F. Standau, A. C. Givhan, and J. H. Shirley were returning to Miami, Fla., in two automobiles after having investigated certain stills in that section. When near Homestead a car came up from the rear and occupants of the car fired into the rear car occupied by the agents. The car in which the attacking party rode and the car occupied by the agents came to a stop close together. The firing from the attacking party continued at this point, and in self-defense, the agents returned the fire, killing three members of the attacking party, M. P. Merritt, Clyde Parrish, and J. A. Brinson.

Disposition of the case: On August 9, 1926, the coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to their deaths "at the hands of Federal prohibition agents in pursuit of their duty," and "justifiable homicide." The State attorney dropped prosecution of the agents.

Jeff Pitts

Facts of the case: On September 23, 1926, Prohibition Agent W. S. Newman, accompanied by several local officers, proceeded to raid a still near Wesson, Miss. The still was surrounded by the officers. The officers commanded two men, who were found at the still, to hold up their hands, but instead of complying they attempted to run away. Agent Newman fired and fatally wounded one of the men, ascertained to be Jeff Pitts, who died soon after he was removed to the hospital. Both Jeff Pitts and Oliver G. Waldrop, who was with him at the still, bear the reputation of being notorious moonshiners.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution (criminal) instituted.

Alex Tidwell

Facts of the case: On May 26, 1927, Agents O. H. Warren and G. P. Armour left Jackson, Tenn., accompanied by Sheriff J. O. Dixon and his deputy, R. B. Rinks, of Savannah, proceeded to a point in Hardin County about eight miles east, and destroyed a still there on the property of Jim Jerrold, sr. Jerrold was apprehended and taken to Savannah and given a hearing and released on bond. They then went to another point eight miles southeast in Hardin County, where they located another still. No one was there and after waiting a short time they seized and destroyed the still and continued their search for other stills in the same locality. As they were returning to the livery some one began shooting in the woods about 500 yards ahead of them, and in their best judgment at or near the still they had just destroyed. Going on to this point, found two white men at the still site; one escaped in the undergrowth, but Alex Tidwell did not run but walked away with a six-shooter in his hand. At the second call to halt, he turned to Sheriff Dixon and began shooting at him and at Agent Warren. Both Agents Warren and Armour shot at Tidwell once, and Warren wrested his gun, a 32–20 Colt six-shooter, from his hand. At the same time Tidwell showed that the shots were fatal, and died without saying anything. Sheriff Dixon looked after the body, the agents reporting the affair at the Memphis office. Tidwell had a reputation of being a dangerous character and a fugitive from justice for many years.

Disposition of the case: It appears that there will be no criminal prosecution against the agents.

Mack Turner

Facts of the case: On the afternoon of April 28, 1927, a raiding party, which consisted of Deputy Sheriff Felix Lee, Gus Dixon, chief of police of Prichard, Ala., and Prohibition Agents P. T. Graves and Harvey T. Hughes, proceeded to a point about 32 miles north of Mobile, in Mobile County, Ala., and 5 miles east of Gulf Crost. A still had previously been located by Agents Sutterfield and Ford. The men in the party took up positions which would make it impossible for anyone to escape. Agent Sutterfield went near enough to hear talking and see three white men and one negro working at the still, Mack Turner, Eph Lewis, E. Newburn, and Robert Williams, the negro. Turner had a shotgun in his hand. When they finally sat down, Sutterfield rushed toward the still and commanded the operators to surrender in the name of the law. They did not heed, but started to run in different directions. Lewis and Newburn ran in the direction of Agent Hughes location and he captured both of them. Sutterfield fired two shots in the direction of the negro. Other shots were heard, probably fired by Agent Graves and Deputy Lee. The still was destroyed, prisoners taken into custody, and two days later news of finding Mack Turner dead in the location of the still was brought to the officers. It is not known just how Turner came to his death. Doctor Hale, the coroner of Mobile County found six bullet wounds in the body of Turner. It is thought neither Agent Graves or Hughes were so stationed as to have participated in the killing. Case is being investigated by the State grand jury and will be removed to Federal court if the officers are indicted.

Disposition of the case: "No bill" returned against Agent Graves by State grand jury.

Arnold Wise

Facts of the case: On the morning of April 29, 1927, having received information that a still was being operated at Horse Pen Cove, about 20 miles from Welch, McDowell County, W. Va., a party composed of Prohibition Agents Taylor and Dillow, of the sixth district, Prohibition Agent McGlothlin, of Virginia, State Prohibition Agent Watkins, and Sid and Will Bane, deputy sheriffs of Tazwell County, Va., proceeded to the vicinity of Horse Pen Cove. Upon their arrival they divided into two squads, Agent McGlothlin, Watkins, and one of the sheriffs forming one squad, and the remainder of the party the other. McGlothlin's squad found a trail which they followed leading them to a still in operation. They surrounded it and ordered the men to put up their hands. Arnold Wise, one of the operators, ran from the still pursued by one of the officers who commanded him to stop. The other man, whose name is Spriggs, complied with the request to put up his hands. McGlothlin states that he saw Wise draw a revolver and rest it on his left arm as though taking aim and at that time several shots were fired and Wise fell mortally wounded, from which wound he died in a short time.

Disposition of the case: No action taken.

1928

Albert Edmunds

Facts of the case: On June 10, 1928, about 9.40 p. m., Prohibition Agent Grady Cobb of Columbus, Ga., and Policemen A. L. Carroll and D. C. Bland of Phenix City, Ala., went to the Huckaby Grocery Store at 311 Sixth Street, Phenix City, Ala., for the purpose of making an investigation. The back room of this building is used as a bar room where whisky is sold at all times. Albert Edmunds was in the front part of the store as the officers entered and called out a warning to those in the back room. The officers found two soldiers in civilian clothes in the back room. One of them was drinking whisky from a pint bottle. Agent Cobb took the bottle away from him, and told both the soldiers and Edmunds that they would have to come with him. While looking for a cork to put in the bottle, Edmunds grabbed the bottle from Agent Cobb and ran from the back room, pouring out the whisky as he ran. He then threw the bottle down and attempted to climb the high fence which incloses the premises. Agent Cobb caught him by the coat and pulled him back. In the encounter which ensued Cobb struck at Edmunds' head with his revolver, but in the darkness hit his shoulder and the gun was discharged by the impact. The bullet severed the jugular vein and Edmonds died while being taken to a local hospital.

Disposition of the case: Cobb was given a preliminary hearing June 14 and 15 at Phenix City, Ala., before Mayor Floyd of that city, who refused to release Agent Cobb on bond. He is confined in jail, at Seale, Ala., until the grand jury convenes about September 15, 1928. Indicted in State court for second-degree murder; case removed to Federal court in September, 1928.

Elmer Fulton

Facts of the case: On August 4, 1927, Agent Charles T. Warner, accompanied by O. T. Mason, J. C. Pane, Lon Wilson, and W. Haskins, went to Pilcher, Okla., to make a buy from W. Johnson and Elmer Fulton. Haskins, observed by Warner and Mason, purchased 2 half-pints of liquor which was put in his car, and Johnson offered to sell him all the liquor he wanted. Haskins said they would take 5 gallons, but would have to come back for it later. Johnson got his

partner, Fulton, and proceeded to dig up five 1-gallon jugs of whisky which were concealed in a tailing pile back of Johnson's home. The jugs were put in two sacks, Johnson carrying one and Fulton the other. As they went to Haskins's car, Warner drove up and, jumping from his car, said, "Boys, you are under arrest, we are Federal officers," and went toward Fulton, who started to strike him with the sack containing the jugs of whisky. Warner said, "Boys, don't do that," and Fulton dropped the sack and ran. Warner gave chase, firing three shots in the ground. In going over an embankment he slipped in the mud and fell, his pistol being discharged as he did so. This shot hit Fulton in the left shoulder blade and passed out through the right breast. A doctor and an ambulance were called. Fulton died on the way to the hospital.

Disposition of the case: State prosecution in progress August 6, 1927. Released by United States court on application of habeas corpus proceedings August 29, 1927. Judge Kennamer discharged the agent October 21, 1921, saying the act was justifiable.

Charles P. Gundlacht

Facts of the case: On September 16, 1927, Agents Dano M. Jackley, John T. Fisher, Robert F. Cornett, and Joseph R. Brewer proceeded to the farm of Charles P. Gundlacht, about 3 miles from Leonardtown, Md., to make an investigation of a reported still and home-brew manufacturing plant. When the agents started toward the house to notify the occupants of their purpose, Gundlacht came out of the house armed with a shotgun. He was told that they were Federal prohibition agents, and he replied: "I know who you are, and I don't give a ——." After telling Agent Fisher he was going to shoot him, he aimed with the shotgun and wounded Agent Fisher, and fired twice later with a revolver he had in his hip pocket. Agent Brewer then fired the shot that killed Gundlacht.

Disposition of the case: Agent Brewer acquitted February 17, 1928. Cases against Jackley, Fisher, and Cornett nolle prossed.

Lee Prudman

Facts of the case: On or about January 9, 1928, Agents Charles F. Cooley and R. N. Wilson, assigned to the eastern district of Arkansas, raided a large distillery near Julius, Crittenden County, Ark. One white man and five negroes were operating the still. All escaped except Lee Prudman, negro, who had a shotgun and refused to surrender, and was killed. Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Prudman came to his death by resisting officers attempting to arrest him.

Mike Soytick

Facts of the case: On May 10, 1928, Agent James C. Capen and his assistant, Percy Epperson, armed with a search warrant, went to the ranch of Mike Soytick, near Cumberland, Wyo. They found a still and destroyed it and then placed Soytick under arrest. Soytick asked permission to go into the house and get his coat and hat, and when he reappeared he had a rifle with which he shot Agent Capen through the abdomen. Epperson and Soytick then engaged in a duel, in which Epperson sent six shots into the body of Soytick. Epperson then placed Agent Capen and Soytick in Capen's car and took them to the hospital at Kemmerer, Wyo., but both men died just as the hospital was reached.

Disposition of the case: Epperson exonerated at Coroner's inquest.

Douglass Smith

Facts of the case: On or about 3 p. m., January 28, 1928, Agent George T. Griffin, armed with a search warrant and accompanied by Agent S. M. Statton and Investigator E. A. Larkin, called at the home of Douglass Smith, a colored man, living at 1506 Arthur Street, Louisville, Ky. Receiving no response to their knocks, though faces had been seen at the window, Investigator Larkin forced an entrance. Smith immediately drew a Luger pistol. Larkin protected himself by grabbing the pistol and turning the muzzle from the line of his person. In the struggle which ensued Larkin was knocked down by a blow from the pistol. Smith then fired at Larkin, but as Larkin was moving about on the floor, the bullet missed him and went through the floor. Agents Griffin and Statton gained entrance about this time and both opened fire—Statton firing one shot and Griffin two. It is assumed that Statton missed but that both of Griffin's shots took effect and resulted in Smith being killed. It was found, upon examination of Smith's body, that he was armed with an additional pistol, loaded, a 5-inch dirk knife, and two other large pocketknives.

Disposition of the case: Agents Griffin and Statton and Investigator Larkin were exonerated of the manslaughter charge on the ground of self-defense; trial held in Louisville, January, 1928.

1929

Ben Bailey

Facts of the case: On August 31, 1928, during the afternoon Agents R. W. Graham and J. T. Wilson, accompanied by Deputy Marshal F. B. Lister, went to Florence County, S. C., to arrest a negro, Ben Bailey, who with three other negroes about August 17 had resisted arrest for having liquor in an automobile. They assaulted Marshal Lister and three of the negroes escaped, but Ben Bailey was recognized by Marshal Lister and Bailey's brother, John, was arrested at that time. It was in connection with this assault that the prohibition agents assisted Lister. The officers proceeded to Bailey's house and asked him to come out, informing him who they were and that they had a warrant for his arrest. Bailey dashed wildly about the house, and out a rear door. He ran down a road leading from the house and the agents gave chase. Agent Wilson fired a shot in the air to stop Bailey and as he did so he stumbled and fell. As Agent Graham approached, Bailey, with his hand in his pocket and swearing, was coming toward Agent Wilson, whereupon Agent Graham fired at Bailey fatally wounding him. Bailey died as the agents and deputy marshal were carrying him to a hospital.

Disposition of the case: A coroner's inquest was set for September 5, 1928.

Bernard Cottrell

Facts of the case: On July 20, 1928, Agents Ezra Zirkle, V. L. Skeen, and T. L. Cox left Charleston, W. Va., for Clendenin; there Constable Wells joined them and they proceeded to Little Blue Creek in Kanawha County, about 5 or 6 miles from Clendenin where some moonshine mash had been located the day previous. The agents reached the scene about 10.30 a. m. and saw two men operating a still. When about 20 steps away the men saw the agents and ran, the agents gave chase. In the chase five or six shots were fired, one striking Bernard Cottrell, one of the fleeing moonshiners. He fell on his face seriously wounded and lived but a short time—the agents and the other moonshiner, Opie Hershberger, doing all they could for the dying man. At the coroner's a bullet was extracted from Cottrell's back, which had been fired from a 32–30 caliber pistol. Agent T. L. Cox was the only one carrying a gun of that kind. Cox was arrested charged with murder and confined in the Kanawha County jail. A few days later he was released on $5,000 bail and bound over to the grand jury at the October term.

Disposition of the case: Agent Cox was acquitted December 20, 1928.

John Hysler

Facts of the case: During the afternoon of September 26, 1928, in response to a telephone call from Customs Inspector Pete Hopkins, Agents Hope King and Tim Eason went to the vicinity of the Jacksonville Bridge near Jacksonville, Fla., to stop a Chrysler roadster, alleged to be a liquor car, which had eluded the inspector. In the events which followed, Agent King was so seriously injured, it was not possible to obtain a statement from him. John Hysler, one of the occupants, and the driver of the car, was mortally wounded. An eye-witness, a man who was painting the clock on the bridge, stated that Jerry McInarnay, the other man in the car, threatened Agent King with an iron tool, as he, King, stood on the running board of the car. Hysler was pointing his gun at Agent King directly in line with the position of the witness, on the bridge. Agent King was either thrown or knocked from the running board, and as the car proceeded, Hysler pointed his gun at Agent King from the back of the car, Agent King drew his revolver from the holster and both men fired simultaneously. Both shots took effect, Agent King being shot through the torso. The firing continued. Hysel's second shot evidently broke both bones in Agent King's ankle. Jerry McInarnay, who ran from the car during the exchange of shots, returned and attempted to drive on. He was stopped, the car and Hysler, who was almost unconscious, searched. Liquor was found. McInarnay was arrested on a charge of illegal transportation and violation of section 65, United States Penal Code.

Disposition of the case: Agent King exonerated by State grand jury, November 24, 1928.

Jess Hughes

Facts of the case: On August 2, 1928, at 11.30 a. m., Agents Charles F. Cooley, McBurns, and Dave F. Brown, and Deputy Sheriff Virgil Landers, of Saline County, Mo., went to a still 1 mile north of Owensville, in Saline County, where they found two men operating a still. Jess Hughes, an ex-convict, was one of the men. It was agreed that Agent Brown would rush the still and call to the men to surrender. When he did so Jess Hughes attempted to shoot Agent Brown with a .38-caliber automatic pistol. Just as Brown pulled his gun he was shot and killed by Agent Burns, who shot for the purpose of saving Brown's life, whom he saw Hughes was intending to shoot. The other operator at the still was apprehended.

Disposition of the case: A coroner's jury at Benton, Mo., exonerated Agent M. C. Burns, saying the shooting was justifiable.

Jim Ratliff

Facts of the case: On August 15, 1928, Agents L. B. Moreley and Sam Carden, assisted by five State officers, went to the neighborhood of Clarks Creek, Washington County, Tenn., as it had been reported that moonshine whisky in large quantities was being manufactured and transported from that section. Upon approaching a place where dense smoke was rising in the woods the officers came upon three men operating a still. They were commanded to surrender, but instead opened fire, which the officers returned. In all, 20 to 25 shots were fired, and when the firing ceased one Jim Ratliff was found to be severely wounded and bleeding profusely from a severed artery. Every aid was given him, but he died a short time after reaching the hospital in Johnson City, Tenn. E. M. Ratliff, a brother of the dead man, and J. C. Forester, the

other moonshiners, were captured. They were arraigned and plead guilty to conspiracy and bound over to the United States court under $1,000 bonds each.

Jose Villegas

Facts of the case: On the afternoon of July 14, Agent Robert L. Knight, assisted by Pete Cook, an informer, proceeded to Santa Maria to work out a lead concerning Jose Villegas, a Mexican, living near Guadalupe, Calif., reputed to be leading liquor violator in that section. Agent Knight and Mr. Cook contracted with Mr. Jose Villegas to deliver 20 gallons of liquor to them. He refused to deliver it in Santa Maria. The point of delivery was decided to be about 2 miles north of Nipsomo, Calif., the exact spot being just 12 miles north of Santa Maria. At 7.30 p. m., on the night of July 14, Agents Knight and Cook proceeded to the meeting place. Villegas and his stepson drove up and deposited the kegs of whisky on the ground near the side of the road. Gomez, the stepson, drove the car down the road about 100 feet; Villegas remained with the whisky. Agents Knight and Cook drove to the spot where Villegas was awaiting. After the whisky was turned over to him, Agent Knight exhibited his badge and placed Villegas under arrest. They then started to walk toward Villegas's car when he started to run, calling in Spanish to Gomez, who was sitting in the car; upon reaching the car Gomez handed a shotgun to Villegas out of the left-front door of the sedan. As Villegas turned to Agent Knight with the leveled gun the muzzle caught in the open door of the sedan and momentarily checked the action, giving Agent Knight time to draw his pistol, and at the same time he ordered Villegas to drop the shotgun. This order was not heeded and Villegas continued to wheel around toward Agent Knight with the leveled shotgun. Agent Knight then fired his pistol and Villegas dropped to the ground, the gun flying from his hands. The wounded man was rushed to the hospital in Santa Maria, where he was immediately operated on. The operation was unsuccessful and Villegas died about 11 p. m. Agent Knight reported to Chief of Police Feland, who refused to place him under arrest. The subsequent investigation brought out the fact that Villegas had been convicted of liquor violations, both in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obisbo, Calif., that he was considered a dangerous character, and that Agent Knight had been warned to be exceedingly careful in dealing with him.

Disposition of the case: Agent Knight was completely exonerated, as the coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that Agent Robert L. Knight was acting in the performance of his official duties when he fired the fatal shot.

Joseph O. McGuire

Facts of the case: On February 3, 1929, Agent Charles F. Peterson was deputized by Sheriff Edwin A. Baily, of Laramie, Wyo., to assist in capturing Joseph O. McGuire, who had committed a murder and was resisting arrest. Armed with tear gas bombs and guns the party proceeded to 168 North Railroad Street, Laramie, Wyo., which was the place where the murder took place. In the action which followed Agent Peterson shot through a door which McGuire slammed in his face and the bullet struck McGuire, inflicting a wound from which he later died. (A quantity of liquor was found at this place which also had a reputation as a gambling resort.)

Disposition of the case: At the coronor's inquest February 6, 1929, Agent Peterson was absolved from all blame. A verdict was rendered to the effect that Agent Peterson was acting in the discharge of his official duties and was protecting his own life when he fired the shot which resulted in the death of McGuire.

FARM RELIEF

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the part of the House on the bill H. R. 1 may have until midnight to-night to file their report.

Mr. GARNER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Connecticut a question. I have been asked the question by Members on this side and I have been unable to answer. I will ask the gentleman if it is his purpose to call up the conference report to-morrow in case the Senate acts upon it this afternoon?

Mr. TILSON. That is my hope.

Mr. GARNER. The gentleman hopes to bring it back to-morrow?

Mr. TILSON. I am not sure that it will be ready, but in case it is ready I have asked permission so that we may be able to consider it to-morrow.

Mr. HASTINGS. If it were agreed to by the Senate it would not be necessary to have action on the part of the House.

Mr. TILSON. Yes; it would be necessary to have action by the House.

Mr. HASTINGS. If the Senate receded this afternoon it would not necessitate any further action on the part of the House.

Mr. TILSON. The conference report will have to be acted upon by the House before the Senate can take any action.

Mr. GARNER. I have no objection to unanimous consent, but I would like to ask the gentleman to take us into his confidence on this side as well as on that side as to what will be done to-morrow and the rest of the week?

Mr. TILSON. For to-day I know of none other than the unanimous-consent bills to be called up. Now that there is a full attendance in the House there may be a number of unanimous-consent requests concerning different matters.

Mr. GARNER. Is there anything in contemplation for the balance of the week?

Mr. TILSON. Unless we receive something from the Senate, I have no knowledge of anything else.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that the conferees on the agricultural relief bill may have until midnight to-night in which to file their report. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOWARD rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Nebraska rise?

Mr. HOWARD. For the purpose of preferring a unanimous-consent request for permission to speak before the House for 15 minutes to-morrow morning following the time allotted to one of my colleagues.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the address to-morrow of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Box] he may proceed for 15 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a speech that I expected to deliver, with some comments of one of the home papers, on my attitude with the farm organizations in support of President Hoover.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

FARM RELIEF

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, the same being some observations with reference to the debenture plan.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, there are two phases, and only two, of this debenture question. One is political, the other is economic.

The political phase revolves around the question as to whether or not the enactment of some form of a debenture scheme of handling agricultural exports is necessary in order to carry out pledges made by the party platform and the party candidates in the last campaign. It may be best answered by quoting from the platform adopted at Kansas City June 14, 1928, one year ago, to a day. I shall not read the entire agricultural plank of that platform because the major portion of it is not at all pertinent to the question immediately before us, inasmuch as it was a recital of what the Republican Party had already done in behalf of agriculture. The pledges for the future were contained in the following paragraphs:

We promise every assistance in the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more economical lines, and, where diversification is needed, Government financial assistance during the period of transition.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation creating a Federal farm board clothed with the necessary powers to promote the establishment of a farm marketing system of farmer owned and controlled stabilization corporations or associations to prevent and control surpluses through orderly distribution.

We favor adequate tariff protection to such of our agricultural products as are affected by foreign competition.

We favor, without putting the Government into business, the establishment of a Federal system of organization for cooperative and orderly marketing of farm products.

The vigorous efforts of this administration toward broadening our exports market will be continued.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industries to insure its prosperity and success.

There is not a thing in those words which could be construed either as an actual or an implied promise of the party to put into effect any plan involving the principle of the debenture scheme of financing agricultural exports.

The agricultural relief measure as passed by the House, and again, as agreed upon in the conference committee and reported back, carries out every pledge made in the party platform relative to the creation of a "Federal farm board clothed with the necessary powers to promote the establishment of a farm-marketing system of farmer owned and controlled stabilization corporations or associations to prevent and control surpluses through orderly distribution.

It contains all the necessary provisions to redeem the pledge of the party platform, set forth in the paragraph—

The vigorous efforts of this administration toward broadening our exports market will be continued.

It contains all the necessary provisions, in so far as the promotion of cooperative and orderly marketing is concerned, to redeem the pledge of the party platform contained in the following words:

The Republican Party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industries to insure its prosperity and success.

Nowhere in the platform may be found any words which can be construed, even by doing violence to their legitimate meaning, as a pledge of the party to enact a law embodying the principles and practices of the debenture scheme. Furthermore, neither of the candidates nominated at the Kansas City convention for the office of President and Vice President at any time during the campaign, either in a set speech, extemporaneous remarks, or statements issued to the press, made any pledge which could be distorted into a promise to support a plan involving the principles and practices of the debenture scheme.

I do not question the sincerity of those who now advance the debenture scheme as a remedy for the ills of agriculture, disastrous as I believe its effects would be, so long as they do not seek to show that the Republican Party is committed to a proposal so out of keeping with its constructive record.

As against such would-be party spokesmen as now would have the country believe that somehow or in some way the debenture proposal was implied or involved in the Republican platform pledge, or that it developed even remotely as a party commitment in the campaign that followed the adoption of the platform, I take my stand with the authorized spokesman for the Republican Party in that campaign, who, speaking with the conviction of truth and the knowledge of highest responsibility, said on this point two days ago:

The conferees' bill carried out the plan advanced in the campaign in every particular. Every other plan of agricultural relief was rejected in that campaign, and this plan was one of the most important issues in the principal agricultural States and was given as a mandate by an impressive majority in these States. Subsidies were condemned in the course of the campaign, and the so-called debenture plan—that is, the giving of subsidies on exports—was not raised by either party nor by its proponents.

So much for the political phase of the problem.

The other phase of this question is economic. It certainly should not be difficult to prove that the debenture scheme is uneconomic. It would not help the agricultural producer. To the contrary, it would positively injure him. Furthermore, it would injure practically every other legitimate producer in the United States. This proposition can be demonstrated so easily that it is a matter of considerable wonderment why it has obtained its support of otherwise straight-thinking men.

The debenture plan provides that there shall be issued to actual exporters of agricultural products coming under the provisions of the plan an export debenture. This debenture is a bankable and negotiable certificate for the payment to its holder of a sum equivalent to the quantity of the article exported multiplied by one-half the tariff on that article. For example, an exporter of 100,000 bushels of wheat would, under the debenture scheme, receive certificates worth on their face $21,000; this is arrived at by the process of multiplying 100,000 bushels by one-half the tariff on wheat; that tariff is 42 cents; 100,000 times one-half of 42 cents is $21,000.

A debenture certificate possessed by an importer of any kind of goods is worth its face value to him, being taken at its face value at the customhouses in lieu of cash in payment of import duties.

Now, let us see how it works. In the first place, the issuance of debentures are confined to the actual exporters. The farmer, as an individual, is not an actual exporter. Between the time the products of his soil—be they grain, livestock, or dairy products, or what else—have left his hands and reach the hands of the actual exporter they have, as a rule, passed through the hands of several middlemen. Therefore the farmer, in whose behalf support of the debenture plan is invoked, would never see one of these debenture certificates. He would never get his fingers upon a single one of them.

Throughout the entire debate of the debenture proposition and particularly at this time because of the low price wheat is bringing, this scheme has been urged as a relief to the wheat farmer. No living man can demonstrate how the actual farmer who raises and sells wheat would receive one cent benefit from the plan. The debenture, paying 21 cents a bushel, would be issued to the actual exporter, and there is no way under the sun to compel the actual exporter to pass any part of this 21-cents bonus or subsidy which he receives back to the farmer.

Let us continue to trace the course of the debenture. The actual exporter of 100,000 bushels of wheat receives a debenture certificate with a face value of $21,000. That certificate is of value only to an importer. Except upon rare occasions the exporter of wheat is not an importer. He therefore seeks to market his debenture certificate to an importer. He has received the market price for his wheat, plus $21,000, which every one must admit is a pretty slick commission on that amount of wheat. It represents to him "pure velvet." He can well afford to sell his debenture certificate for much less than its face value of $21,000, and he undoubtedly would do so. He could afford to sell it for half its face value and still reap a good commission on his transaction. But let it be understood the sole market for his certificate is confined to importers.

Now, let us see what happens. He sells his debenture certificate to an importer for less than its face value. We will say, in order to speedily dispose of it and obtain the ready cash, he sells his certificate for $15,000. This transaction marks the end of the debenture scheme in so far as it affects exporters and farmers. From here the history of the debenture deals with importers and the United States Treasury. At this particular point the farmer, the agricultural producer, passes completely out of the picture, if he ever was in it, and no one can adduce the slightest evidence that up to this point the actual farmer would receive one penny's benefit from the debenture plan. Up to date it has enriched only the commission men and speculators.

Now, the importer has the debenture certificate, worth on its face value $21,000, for which he paid $15,000. He presents this certificate at the customhouse in payment of tariff upon his goods, and the customhouse must, under this scheme, accept it at face value. So the importer has paid $21,000 of tariff duties at an actual cost to himself of only $15,000. This is exactly the equivalent of lowering the tariff, which immediately and inevitably results in an increase of imported articles of all kinds.

Under this scheme it would make no difference how high the tariff was raised, for the higher the tariff on wheat the higher would be the value of the debenture certificate which, when purchased by the importer at a discount, would enable him to import articles upon which there had been an increased rate upon the same basis as if there had been no increase. This operates to the injury of every other producer in the United States, whether he be a producer of manufactured articles or a producer of agricultural products, the like of which are imported. Why, under this proposition, the importer of butter or dairy products could buy debenture certificates from exporters of wheat at a discount sufficient to enable him to import dairy products and undersell the dairy interests in this country.

There is not the slightest feature of the proposed debenture scheme which would operate to benefit actual agricultural producers. However well it may sound in theory, in actual practice the dirt farmer would be completely out of the picture. The financial benefits of the debenture plan would not begin to be apparent until after the agricultural product had left the farmers' hands. If the debenture scheme were properly labeled, it would be entitled, "An act to enrich commission men, exporters, and speculators in farm products, to enrich importers, lower the tariff and increase imports to the detriment of our American industries."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all gentlemen may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the debenture plan, in view of the fact that we have no opportunity to debate the matter this morning.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the debenture proposition. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SPEECH OF HON. JOSEPH W. BYRNS

Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a speech delivered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] on the occasion

of the dinner of the Jefferson Democratic Association of the District of Columbia to the Hon. Jouett Shouse.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by printing an address recently delivered by the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. BYRNS. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the speech of Hon. JOSEPH W. BYRNS, chairman of the Democratic national congressional committee, at dinner given in honor of Hon. Jouett Shouse, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee, by the Jefferson Democratic Association of the District of Columbia, the night of June 10, 1929.

The speech is as follows:

Democrats were greatly gratified when it was announced by the able chairman of our national committee that it was his intention to maintain permanent headquarters in Washington. The greatest handicap under which the Democratic Party has labored in past years is either the lack of information or the actual misinformation of the people concerning the conduct of their public affairs. The opposition party—the party of privilege, which, as a distinguished Democratic nominee for President said a few years ago, always has something to sell to those whom it serves—has controlled and continues to control most of the avenues of publicity, and hence the accomplishments of the Democratic Party under the leadership of that great Democrat, Woodrow Wilson, and likewise those things for which it has stood and fought during eight years of Republican misrule, have never been fully understood and appreciated. And so I am sure that I speak the sentiment of Democrats generally when I say to Mr. Raskob that he has rendered a real service to the cause of Democracy in the action which he has taken. It has given to the Democrats of the Nation not only a hope but a promise of success in the elections to come. And need I say to you who know him that the chairman displayed that excellent judgment and wise discrimination that has characterized him in the conduct of his private affairs when he chose for the head and active leadership in the headquarters which he has established the honored guest of the evening, the Hon. Jouett Shouse. A product and citizen of the South and the great Middle West, which he at one time ably represented in Congress, possessing an intimate knowledge of the great and constructive work of Woodrow Wilson's administration, of which he was an important part, thoroughly familiar with the history of our party, and imbued with an earnest belief in its underlying principles, his appointment was an ideal one, and we rejoice in the selection in the confident belief that active control has been placed in the hands of the right man, and we pledge him our earnest cooperation in the important work before him.

No one can be wholly satisfied with conditions as they exist in our National Government to-day. Congress was called into extra session we were told because agriculture needed immediate relief. It was declared that a farm relief bill would be passed and that there would be a limited revision of the tariff with the primary, if not the only, purpose of relieving agriculture from its distressed condition. But it appears that this was made the excuse for bringing about a general revision of the tariff upward on commodities already highly protected and in which special interests are deeply concerned. The House has passed a tariff bill imposing higher tariff rates than were ever carried in any bill in the entire history of the country. It raised rates on certain products of industry which will cost the consumers from six to eight hundred millions of dollars a year. The increased duty on sugar will cost the homes of the country three hundred and forty millions a year. Instead of carrying out the declared purpose of equalizing the tariff benefits on agricultural and industrial products it has increased the difference by raising the rates on industry over 1 per cent more than it did on agriculture. Under its provisions the constitutional prerogative of Congress to levy taxes are surrendered to the President by giving him the authority to change the tariff rates to the extent of 50 per cent. We have proceeded entirely too far in the centralization of power here in Washington to such an extent as to threaten the foundation of our institutions and now Congress proposes to give into the hands of the President the most important privilege of the people—the power to impose and levy taxes.

The South and the country expected that the distinguished engineer in the White House would have some plan for the prompt utilization for the Government's enormous investment at Muscle Shoals which a Republican administration has permitted to lie practically idle for 10 years. But we are told that this is not to be considered at this session, although there is ample time to do so.

The agricultural West and the country expected that some concrete plan for farm relief would be proposed. But if Mr. Hoover had a plan it was never submitted and Congress was left to work out its own plan. A bill is about to be passed which has had the support of members of both parties in the hope that it will be of some relief, but many farm organizations, as well as many Members of Congress, have declared that it does not go far enough and will not afford the fullest measure of relief that is possible.

And now with the tariff bill pending in the Senate and with business in suspense on account of the uncertainty; with agriculture still suffering the Republican leaders are planning for Congress to take a recess of several months with the tasks for which it was actually called uncompleted. An unusual and really distressing situation confronts the country. A Republican President, a Republican Senate, and a Republican House do not seem to be able to agree upon anything. Neither is willing to trust the judgment of the other in solving the problems confronting them. Leadership no longer exists. They are floundering in a sea of doubt and uncertainty. What can we expect for the future prosperity of our country under such circumstances? They do not know what to do or which way to turn and now they propose to go home for a season with the Micawber-like hope that in the meantime some idea will suggest itself or some one may think of a solution for the problems which have arisen under Republican rule to plague the body politic.

Is it surprising that evidences of the dissatisfaction of the people have been clearly manifested in the only two elections which have occurred since Mr. Hoover was inaugurated? One in Kentucky where a Republican majority of 4,000 last November was turned into a Democratic majority of over 1,000 a few days ago and the other in a Pennsylvania district which is over two to one Republican, but where the Democratic candidate was defeated on the face of returns by only 1,000 votes out of over 60,000 cast, and where a contest is to be instituted because of alleged frauds and the corrupt use of large sums by the Republican machine—a practice which seems to have become a habit in Republican elections in Pennsylvania.

The Democratic Party, although in the minority in both branches of Congress, has an opportunity to render a splendid service to the country and if it renders that service faithfully and intelligently it is certain to be swept into power by a people who are already disappointed by the procrastination, the failure, and the uncertainty of the present administration and Congress. Let us not waste our energy in wrangling over issues which do not involve the fundamental principles of our party. Let us rather exert ourselves to create a constructive program in the interest of the prosperity of the country and stand together on those principles in which we all believe and which have preserved our party during all the years of our Republic. Why bother now about who will be the candidate and what will be the issues three years hence? No one can say three years in advance who our candidate will be or what the issues will be in the next campaign. Our leader in the last campaign has recently declared that the issues will be made by the Democrats who are in Congress. The democracy will choose its candidate when the time comes.

Many were led away in the last campaign on issues which had no proper place in that contest but which were magnified by a subtle opposition and an unfriendly press. We have had and still have lines of cleavage in our party, but true followers of Thomas Jefferson should forget these differences in the fight against the common enemy. The Democratic Party is big enough; its record is glorious enough to embrace among its following everyone who loves his Government and who believes that it should be administered for the benefit of all the people and not alone for the favored few. To everyone who believes in popular government; to everyone who believes in its orderly processes and that all laws on the statute books should be enforced; to everyone who is opposed to the further centralization of power at Washington; to everyone who believes as did Jefferson, Jackson, Cleveland, and Wilson, that the benefits of government should be impartially bestowed and that one class of our citizenship should not be preferred over another, the call is insistent to lay aside any prejudices we may have and forget any differences which may have swayed us in the past. The restoration of democratic policies and principles in our Government is too important to be jeopardized by a division in our ranks as we stand facing the common foe. If we resolve to follow this course, then we may confidently look forward to the triumphant success of a united and militant democracy under the leadership of the honor guest of the evening.

ARTICLE BY HON. JOHN W. M'CORMACK OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. DOUGLASS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an article entitled "Bring Them Back to the Constitution," written by my colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. MCCORMACK, and published in the Jewish Advocate of April 25, 1929.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Reserving the right to object, what is the article about?

Mr. DOUGLASS of Massachusetts. It is a patriotic article on the Constitution, expressing devotion to it.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Not denouncing the proposed department of education?

Mr. DOUGLASS of Massachusetts. No.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, it is absolutely impossible to know what the request is.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. DOUGLASS] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by

printing an article written by his colleague, Mr. McCORMACK. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. On what subject?

Mr. DOUGLASS of Massachusetts. The title of the article is "Bring Them Back to the Constitution." It is an article praising the patriotic efforts of those who have helped to build up this country and is a preachment for tolerance under the Constitution.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. And it is an article written by whom?

Mr. DOUGLASS of Massachusetts. By my colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. McCORMACK.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOUGLASS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an article entitled "Bring Them Back to the Constitution," written by Hon. JOHN W. McCORMACK, of Massachusetts, and published in the Jewish Advocate of April 25, 1929:

[From the Jewish Advocate, April 25, 1929]

BRING THEM BACK TO THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the United States, which is the mouthpiece of the sovereign power of America, and which is the people collectively, not only established a framework of government, with its three coordinate departments, defining their powers, but also stated therein the rights and privileges of all citizens and inhabitants of our country. It was only a few years before the drafting of the Constitution that the thirteen Colonies had emerged successfully from the conflict for independence. The supermen who sat in the Constitutional Convention from which emanated our fundamental law realized that the underlying motive of the colonists seeking independence was to secure for themselves and their posterity the blessings of a free government which recognized human rights and liberties.

In the dark and trying days of the Revolutionary War the inspiration to endure the trials and hardships that history records, and to "carry on," was the realization that success meant "life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness, equality under the law, the freedom of speech and of the press, and many other inherent rights, the greatest of all being the right of religious freedom." The records of the war of independence show that men of all nationalities fought and died shoulder to shoulder that the blessings of liberty and freedom under the law might be attained. It was only natural that the framers of the Constitution should and did incorporate into our fundamental law those ideals and principles of democracy. They are the foundation of our Government; the inspiration of Americans of all generations. As long as Americans love and respect those great human truths, not only in theory, but in fact, so long will our institutions exist. The future of America is safe so long as there is love and respect on the part of all for the Constitution.

It is those guaranties of a free and sovereign power to its individual citizens that has properly entitled our country to be called "the land of freedom." It is those principles that have prompted the enslaved and persecuted people of all lands and of all generations to seek "this haven of freedom," where all are equal in the eyes of the law, and where all are necessary and component parts of the sovereign power. It is those guaranties of personal liberty that are the origin and cause of our great growth; from 4,000,000 souls in 1790 to 120,000,000 souls in 1929; from the weakest nation in the civilized world in 1790 to the most powerful in 1929. In every great crisis that has confronted our country, the War of 1812, the Civil War, Spanish-American War, the World War, all nationalities have responded to the call for service. In the colonization and development of the great West, in our progress along political, social, and commercial lines, and in every other respect, men and women of all nationalities and descents and of all religious creeds, imbued with a love of the Constitution, have contributed toward our great progress.

America's progress is due to the contributions of men and women of all nationalities and descents. The test of an ideal American citizen is not nationality, descent, or religion, but is love of Constitution, country, and flag. To love the Constitution means that one must adhere not only to its spirit, but to its letter. One can not deny or desire to deny to others the rights and privileges that the Constituion guarantees to all and be an ideal American. As intolerance is prohibited by the Constitution, the converse is equally true, that tolerance is one of its requirements to ideal citizenship. Unfortunately, the real meaning of the Constitution has been and will continue to be misunderstood and misapplied by some. Racial and religious intolerance has been and is still, to some extent, the curse of the human race. If, and wherever, it exists in America it is contrary to the teachings of our fundamental law.

It therefore follows that the Constitution, commanding tolerance and respect on the part of all of the rights of others hereunder, that no person is an American in the eyes of that "sacred document" who would directly or indirectly deny or attempt to deny to others because of race, color, or creed the rights guaranteed by our fundamental law. There is no justification, either in law or in fact, for the existence of intolerance anywhere, particularly in America, because of racial or religious differences.

Intolerance wherever it exists usually follows ignorance as to the intent and motives of those against whom the prejudice is entertained. In some few cases it is the deliberate attempt to exploit and capitalize for one's personal gain the ignorant but honestly entertained narrow and perverted views of others. In the case of intolerance through ignorance, to classify such for descriptive purposes, it is necessary in part to remove that honestly entertained but misguided feeling through education and in part through the exercise of the privilege of suffrage along American lines by the election of those who are imbued with the spirit of America and tolerance. The exploiters of prejudice and intolerance should be met with open contempt and shown no mercy or sympathy by decent American citizens. In any event intolerance, if it exists, should not be met by intolerance. The old saying "that two wrongs do not make one right" applies to such a situation. However, all elements are justified in preserving their rights under the Constitution, pursuing methods under and within the law. To this extent all other broad and tolerant members of American society should assist them in their efforts. Resistance within the law to the formation of unjust and hostile opinion against a racial element or creed is a public duty.

There is no reason why there should be any racial or religious feelings directed by some toward other Americans. The commands of the Constitution and the history of our country justify that assertion. There should be no such citizen as Jew, Irish, English, German, French, Italian, or other nationality; while we are all of varied racial descents, of which we should be proud, we are all Americans. Therefore, there should be only one type of citizen in the minds of all; the American type. When that becomes an established fact in America racial, and in the main, religious differences, will disappear. So long as we refer to each other as some nationality other than American, racial prejudice and intolerance is bound to exist. While some of our racial elements, which reference is made descriptively, are more to blame for racial intolerance in America than others, nevertheless all of our elements are to some extent to blame, at least to the extent of referring to themselves or others, or permitting others to refer to them, as belonging to some nationality other than American. No matter what may be the land of the birth or whatever may be the race of our forbears, we are Americans. That does not mean that we should not have a regard for the land and race of our forbears, or not to assist them or to be charitable toward them in time of need or distress, but it does mean that in case of conflict of any kind with the best interests of America that our regard sinks into oblivion.

The progress of civilization and of mankind is due to the contributions of all races. History records that the contributions of the Jewish or Hebrew race is second to none. It is not my intention to refer to the contributions of other races but to confine myself briefly to some of the great contributions made by the Hebrew race.

Long before the Christian era the Jewish race fought idolatry. History records how their own "Lord of Hosts" guided them in their wanderings and fought with them in battle against their enemies, and how He wisely advised them to govern themselves. It also records how they created for themselves and transmitted to other races a superb literature in both prose and poetry, and later contributed to the preservation and transmission to modern times of the literature of other nations, such as Greece, Rome, and Arabia. From the earliest time to the latest the Hebrew race has been a literate people, passing down from father to son and from generation to generation the art of reading and writing, the love of letters, and the strong belief in education. On down the centuries the synagogue has been a school for children and adults, and the rabbis have been teachers of morality, social order, and domestic honor and love.

They, like other races, particularly the Irish, have undergone vicious and unwarranted persecutions. The moral teachings which have come down through the Jewish race have not and never will be forgotten. Those teachings, with the teachings of Christianity, constitute modern civilization.

The part that they played in the discovery, settlement, and development of the United States has been great and should not and can not be underestimated. The whole history of the Jewish race has been one of constructive contribution, under the greatest of difficulties, to the progress of mankind and civilization.

Inoffensive, lovable, sincere, charitable, frugal, imbued with love of free government, their contributions to American progress occupies prominent pages in the history of our country.

Wherever intolerance exists in America the remedy is to "Bring them back to the Constitution."

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes following the special order for the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that following the address of the gentleman from

Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD] he may proceed for 15 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that to-morrow, after the gentleman from Oklahoma addresses the House, I may proceed for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that following the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS] he may address the House for 10 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 108

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by incorporating a joint resolution which I introduced to-day to create a joint congressional committee to investigate and study the methods of Federal officials enforcing prohibition laws, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by printing a resolution introduced by him. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the following joint resolution introduced by me to-day to create a joint congressional committee to investigate and study the methods of Federal officials enforcing prohibition laws, and for other purposes:

House Joint Resolution 108

Joint resolution to create a joint congressional committee to investigate and study the methods of Federal officials enforcing the prohibition laws, and for other purposes

Whereas article 4 of the Constitution guarantees "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures"; and

Whereas article 5 of the Constitution guarantees that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law"; and

Whereas the excessive toll of human lives taken by Federal officers charged with enforcement of prohibition laws, culminating in the assassination of Henry Virkula near International Falls, Minn., has caused the citizens of the Republic to become fearful that their lives may be snuffed out at any time they traverse the public highways: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be created a joint congressional committee to be composed of three Senators appointed by the President of the Senate and four Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker. The committee is authorized and directed to conduct an investigation and make a study of prohibition enforcement, particularly with reference to the many fatal shootings by Federal enforcement agents, and to formulate recommendations and submit proposed legislation to Congress which would protect the lives and liberties of the American people as intended by the framers of our Constitution.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee or any subcommittee thereof is authorized to select a chairman and to hold such hearings while Congress is in session and during any recess; to sit at such times in the city of Washington; to employ such clerical, stenographic, and other assistance; to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents; to administer such oaths; to take such testimony; and to have such printing and binding done as it deems necessary.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this resolution the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized to be appropriated. All expenses of the committee shall be paid upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman of said committee.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak for one minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, during the vote upon the farm bill I was necessarily absent. I desire the RECORD to show that if present I would have voted "yea." [Applause.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ALMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes to-morrow after the disposition of matters on the Speaker's table at the conclusion of the address by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ALMON. And, Mr. Speaker, I make the further request to insert in the RECORD a brief statement giving the amount of available power at Muscle Shoals Dam during the last month, and the amount sold, taken from the Government records.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. To that request I object.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the names of the deceased World War veterans of the State of Alabama buried in American cemeteries in France.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I object.

THE TARIFF

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the tariff bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, a tariff is a scale or table of charges, such as insurance tariffs, railroad tariffs, and customs tariffs. As I use the term "tariff," it is synonomous with customs tariffs. A tariff act is a law which provides duties or rates on articles of import.

The origin of the term "tariff" it is said can be traced to the little Spanish coast town of Tarifa, from which in the long ago the boats of the feudal lord went forth to demand toll from every passing ship. This is now what happens in every harbor the world over. Tariff in the familiar sense has come to mean: "The toll demanded of foreign goods before they enter domestic markets."

Foreigners have no right to trade in the United States, except by comity of nations. The tariff in the United States is to be considered and weighed as it affects the interests of the Nation. Generally, a tariff is based upon both the economic and political conditions of a country. It is a compromise between the interests of the producers and the consumers.

A tariff is levied under the authority of the Constitution to lay and collect duties and imposts. The history of tariff legislation is interesting. The First Congress passed a tariff act in 1789, to collect revenue and to stimulate manufactures. Alexander Hamilton was the first Secretary of the Treasury and was the spokesman of the manufacturing and commercial interests of his time. He submitted A Report on Manufactures and suggested a bounty to encourage agricultural production. The embargo acts growing out of the events leading up to the War of 1812 and the Napoleonic wars, together with the tariff act of 1816, resulted in growth and prosperity to the manufacturers of the country. It is worth while to observe that statesmen frequently change their views on public issues. Gladstone began his career as a Tory or Conservative, and concluded his service to his country as a Liberal, while Disraeli started out as a Liberal, and ended as a Conservative. In 1824, John C. Calhoun advocated a protective tariff, while Daniel Webster opposed it. Later Webster became an advocate of protection, while Calhoun in 1828 opposed a high protective tariff. The tariff of 1846, known as the Walker tariff, brought great prosperity to the country and resulted in a large surplus in the Treasury. It promoted manufacturing and industry, with average duties of 25 per cent.

For a long time American statesmen maintained that the tariff could not be used in the aid of agriculture, and that its aim was to promote manufactures. William McKinley was probably the first to advocate the use of the tariff to protect agriculture.

A tariff may be primarily for revenue or primarily for protection. After the war between the States the tariff was utilized primarily for the protection of the manufacturer. It has been so used ever since. Wars led to national political and economic independence. The successful Franco-Prussian War in 1870 led to high tariffs in Germany. The World War has led to still higher tariffs in all of the leading countries.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE TARIFF

Prior to 1928 the Democratic formula generally accepted was, "The levy of duties that will insure the maintenance of competition between foreign and domestic producers." The Underwood tariff of 1913 adopted the competitive formula. Its aim

was to promote legitimate industry, and rates were based upon careful and scientific study.

The Republican Party had adopted the principle that the rate of duty should be the difference between domestic and foreign costs of production. The underlying principle of the Payne-Aldrich tariff was the equalizing of the costs of production. This was the principle of the Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922. The flexible provisions of the act of 1922 adopted as the measure of the rate the difference between the costs of production in the United States and abroad.

It may be said, therefore, that prior to 1928 both the Republican and Democratic Parties stood for the protective theory and for the protective tariff as opposed to free trade, or a tariff for revenue only. As a matter of fact, there is but little difference between the competitive tariff of the Underwood bill and the equalization of costs of production in the Fordney Act. The principle underlying both is to enable domestic producers to compete on even terms with foreign producers. Fairly and consistently applied, there is no essential difference between a competitive and an equalizing cost of production tariff.

It is frequently said that the Underwood tariff of 1913 broke down completely. Conditions following the World War are cited in support of the charge. The greatest war in history undoubtedly affected economic conditions. Both political and economic changes were necessary. However, the test is, the fair comparison is, the difference between conditions in the United States and conditions in other belligerent countries following the World War. Unemployment, losses in agriculture and manufacturing were not all due to the tariff act of 1913. It was the inevitable reaction following the greatest of all wars. Readjustments under the Underwood Act were necessary, however. No tariff act is perfect. All are subject to change. Then, too, there must be economic as well as political independence.

PLATFORMS OF 1928

Since the war agriculture has been discriminated against. Manufacturing has made adjustments following the period of deflation. Both political parties have recognized the inequalities of tariff legislation between manufacturing and farming. The Democratic platform of 1928 declared that the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, with an adequate safeguard for the wages of the American laborer, is the correct measure of the tariff rate, and that in its tariff policy there would be equality of treatment between agriculture and other industries. The Republican platform declared for a protective tariff for both agriculture and manufacturing. It also declared that the home market belonged to the American farmer, and that he was entitled to the home market to the extent of his ability to supply it. Differences between foreign wages and foreign costs of living are to be considered in agriculture as well as in manufacturing.

Moreover, President Hoover asserted that the tariff is a major factor, if not the basis, in legislation for farm relief. While James G. Blaine, John Sherman, James A. Garfield, and their contemporaries asserted that the tariff could not be used to protect agriculture, Herbert Hoover and his contemporaries advocate the tariff as a means to remove the inequalities between agriculture and manufacturing.

Henry Clay advocated the tariff for the benefit of manufacturing industries on the infant-industry theory. John Stuart Mills, a great free trader, admitted that there was an exception in favor of the infant industries to promote manufacturing. It is well to keep in mind, however, that Adam Smith said, more than 150 years ago, that no government has ever given equal protection to agriculture and commerce. No one now advocates a protective tariff in the aid of infant industries.

STANDARDS OF LIVING AND HIGHER WAGES

The theory of a tariff to promote infant industries was discarded long ago. The favorite plea of those who advocate protective tariffs now is to safeguard and promote standards of American labor. This is bolstering high protection by mere claptrap. Other countries have higher tariffs than the United States. Their standards of living are lower than in the United States. Before the World War, England had free trade and yet England paid the highest wages in the world except the United States. Higher wages and higher standards of living result from better production. They do not follow higher tariffs. They are the result of the efficiency and the genius of the laborer. The use of machinery has much to do with the standards of living. The well informed, the intelligent, those who think for themselves, do not now repeat the assertion that protective tariffs provide higher standards of living. This argument is without solid foundation and is not even a feeble prop upon which to base a claim for high protection. Laboring classes are not maintained by high tariffs. Their standards are promoted by production. The standard-of-living fallacy has been repeated ad nauseam. It is a bald error. Labor organizations are responsible for higher wages and better standards of living.

Economists are in general agreement that the fundamental cause for high wages is the high productiveness of labor. The theory that high protection promotes higher standards of living anrong laborers is rejected by all respectable economists and all candid statesmen.

Furthermore, it may be said that unfair protection leads to antiquated and inefficient methods of production. May not this be the trouble with the shoe manufacturing of New England? May this not also be the difficulty with the textiles of New England? Nothing is more deceptive or ignorant than the claim that wages are higher because of protective tariffs. If this were true, there would be higher wages in other countries than in the United States. The pauper-labor argument, like the infant-industry theory, has been completely discarded. We now hear of vested interests and home markets. There are reasons for agreements with other countries. In passing, it might be observed that it was formerly maintained that a protective tariff was necessary in the United States because wages were high. It was asserted in the early days of manufacturing in the United States that high wages handicapped American manufacturers.

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

One of the dangers of high tariffs is monopoly. It is easy for manufacturers to organize. Trusts and monopolies follow dishonest tariffs. It is universally acknowledged, however, that a tariff on agricultural commodities that are sold within the United States as cheaply as abroad is of no consequence or direct benefit to the producer.

A tariff on an agricultural commodity of which we produce an exportable surplus is of no benefit. It is a mere gesture. It is used as a cloak for those who are specially benefited to perpetuate their claim to special favors. The world price of a world crop controls. The tariff can not be of benefit to the grower in the domestic market, and certainly it can not influence the world market. A tariff on short-staple cotton, wheat, or corn is worse than an empty gesture. It is bold deception. The American farmer is hoodwinked into supporting a tariff act that enriches industry and pauperizes farming. There is pauper labor on foreign farms as well as in foreign factories. The agricultural unrest and dissatisfaction in the United States will never be removed until the Government of the United States has extended to agriculture benefits that are comparable to the tariff benefits now extended to manufacturing.

The domestic trade of the United States amounts to $90,000,000,000 annually, while the foreign trade is approximately one-tenth of that amount, or $9,000,000,000. This includes both imports and exports. There is undoubted merit in the claim that to the average producer, whether he is a manufacturer or a farmer, the American market is desirable. The manufacturer, by organization, can secure a monopoly. The grower of limited crops can be benfited, but the grower of world crops receives no direct or comparable benefits under a protective tariff.

TARIFF ACT OF 1929

The tariff rests upon the power of Congress to levy and collect duties upon imports. The tariff act of 1929 gives us a new formula. The flexible provisions are intended to adjust the difference in competitive conditions in this country and abroad in order to give the American producer and the American laborer a proper opportunity in the American market. This formula is nebulous. It is nothing like as definite or certain as the difference in the costs of production formula. Moreover, it is a rank abdication of Congress in favor of the Executive. It is the most gigantic step toward further bureaucracy since the World War. It is fraught with much danger to the principle for which this Government was founded. There must be no taxation without representation. Congress, in the flexible provisions of the tariff act of 1929, has surrendered to the Executive the power to tax. The power to tax is also the power to destroy. Again, the middle or laboring classes will bear the burdens. The customs duties under the tariff act of 1929 will come very largely from the necessities of life. More than one-third of the total annual duties now collected of $600,000,000 is now paid direct by the consumers on imported sugar. The consumer will largely bear the burdens, while agriculture will secure but few benefits under the tariff act of 1929.

It was said that the tariff and farm relief must go hand in hand. It was argued that the tariff is primarily in aid of agriculture. As is always the case, however, the special interests obtain the advantage. It may be called a readjustment instead of a revision. It is a readjustment, however, in the aid of manufacturing. It is but little comfort to the farmers of the land who are now in distress.

PROTECTION

It matters but little what our theories on the tariff are. There must be protection for all, or there should be protection for none. We are face to face with conditions to-day, not theories. Forty years ago, it looked as if free trade would dominate the world. England had free trade before the World War. She was the great creditor nation of the world, but the war has changed the situation. The leading nations of the world have gone to protection. Both of the great political parties in the United States recognize that the protective theory now obtains. It is not a theory or a principle, so much as a condition that the United States faces to-day. There are too many trade agreements. There are too many favored-nation clauses in tariff acts in other countries for the United States to reverse suddenly its protective policy.

I advocate necessary or reasonable tariffs. I oppose favoritism. I advocate an honest tariff. I oppose a dishonest tariff. I maintain that there is substantially no difference to-day between the Democratic and Republican principles of the tariff. The difference is in the application. A Democratic tariff would permit imports on a competitive basis. A Republican tariff would keep out imports. A Democratic tariff would promote trade and commerce. It would place the domestic producer, with his unexcelled and undisputed efficiency, on equal or better terms with his foreign competitor. It would promote effective competition, which is the life of all trade and commerce.

It is sometimes said that a protective tariff will promote domestic competition as an important factor in determining prices paid by the consumer. Yet protection has its evils. It leads to substitutes. It may prevent prosperity to the laborer by denying a market to the product of the laborer.

Economic isolation is followed by political isolation. The world is jealous of America to-day. We occupy a political isolation. I know that there have been important economic as well as political changes throughout the world. I know that industry in the United States has been built up on the basis of high tariffs. This fact must be kept in mind. There must be no revolution, but at the same time there should be an extension of the policy of protection. Conditions are changing more in agricultural production than in manufacturing. Lands are being depleted. Soils are being impoverished. Conditions are reversed from what they were 100 years ago in the United States. Then manufacturing was difficult. Farming was easy. Lands were new. Now the situation has changed. There must be equality for agriculture to-day.

EFFECTS

The advocates of high protection point to the fact that the export trade of the United States has increased since 1922. This increase, however, was not because of the tariff but in spite of it. It follows the expansion of trade and the increase in population. It is significant when we consider the effect of the tariff, that the American share in world trade has declined slightly since 1922, although imports and exports have increased in volume. Mr. E. Dana Duran, Chief of the Division of Statistical Research, Department of Commerce, made the statement on May 18, 1929, that the American share in the world trade had decreased since 1922. It is not a question of whether our export trade has increased or not. It is a question of whether our share has increased.

The leading business men of the United States are only asking that American business men have an equal chance in American markets. They are only asking that measure of protection which will represent the difference in living standards and wage scales between America and its competitors. Growing and enlarging American business men to-day will be satisfied with a competitive tariff. They are in favor of the principle of protection, but they suggest caution in the application of the principle. They want the Congress of the United States to adopt a fair and honest principle of tariff, and they expect Congress to stick to it. They do not want the case to be overstated. They know that a prohibitive tariff will end in reprisals.

The effects of tariff legislation are frequently overestimated. The country can accommodate itself to almost any reasonable tariff system, but it has the right to ask that that system be definite and settled. Business wants certainty.

It by no means follows that the producer will receive the benefit of the tariff.

It seldom increases the price by the amount of the rate, but a prohibitive tariff can destroy trade.

Since the great World War the United States has become the creditor nation of the world. Our allies owe us $10,000,000,000. We have made investments abroad aggregating $15,000,000,000 or $16,000,000,000 more. Our income is around $90,000,000,000 annually. Our creditors can only pay in goods or in services. Prohibitive tariffs will prevent the collection of our foreign debts.

High protective tariffs will hinder our foreign trade. It will retard commerce with Canada, Mexico, and Central and South America. It is important to remember that we entered the foreign fields in the Western Hemisphere when Great Britain, France, and Germany retired because of the World War. We assert the Monroe doctrine. We need the friendship of our American neighbors. Canada is our best customer. We export twice as much to Canada at the present time as there is imported to us from Canada.

The fine effects of President Hoover's South American tour will be more than offset by prohibitive tariffs. Labor is certainly no cheaper in Canada than it is in the United States.

I oppose free trade. I oppose a tariff for revenue only. I know that new conditions require new treatments. I stand for a reasonable and effective tariff that will foster agriculture and manufacturing at home and promote trade and commerce abroad.

SUBSIDIES

The tariff of 42 cents a bushel on wheat is retained, and the tariff on corn is increased from 15 to 25 cents a bushel. All statesmen, however, are agreed that the tariff on agricultural products of which we produce an exportable surplus is not effective.

Agriculture is discriminated against. The lack of equality between agriculture and manufacturing is glaring. Some method must be devised to give the farmer the equivalent benefits of the tariff. It may be by bounty. Those who advocate the tariff for manufacturing oppose a bounty for the farmer. In the last analysis they are both subsidies. The manufacturer profits by a tariff, while the farmer, with other consumers, pays the price. The farmer now pays more for his food, clothing, implements, and supplies than he did in 1914. The debenture has been suggested so that the farmer may appear in the tariff picture. The purpose is to utilize a part of the customs duties collected on imports to pay a bounty to the farmer on cotton, wheat, and corn exported. The idea is to make agriculture a part of the tariff system. The proposition, as an independent one, is indefensible. The theory with proper safeguards against overproduction and reimportation, provided the grower receives the direct benefit and provided the bounty on cotton is sufficient, may be the solution.

Not only does the tariff discriminate against the farmer but the railway structure of the country is unfair to him. I am not at all frightened when the industrial representatives denounce a bounty when it is invoked for the benefit of the farmer. The discrimination in freight rates in favor of manufacturers who export is indefensible, unless the benefits are extended to agriculture.

The protective tariff preserves the home market for the domestic manufacturer. If labor is cheaper in manufacturing in other countries, it is also cheaper in agriculture. The American farmer has the additional handicap of buying his supplies in a protected market.

FREIGHT RATES

The freight rates on agricultural implements from Chicago to New Orleans in carloads, when intended for export to Europe, is 47½ cents per hundred pounds, while the domestic farmers pay 73 cents per hundred pounds. The rate from Chicago to San Francisco, when the implements are to be exported, is $1 per hundred pounds, while, if the implements are to be used by American farmers, the freight rate is $1.93 per hundred pounds.

Again, the freight rates on manufactured iron and steel articles from Chicago to San Francisco, when they are intended for export is 40 cents per hundred pounds, whereas, if they are for domestic use, the rate is $1 per hundred pounds.

Again, if passenger automobiles are bought by American farmers, the freight rate from Cleveland, Ohio, to New Orleans, La., is $2.42 per hundred pounds, while if the competitor of the

American farmer in foreign countries buys an American automobile, the rate is $1.74 per hundred pounds.

I know that the rate structure of the country is an intricate one. Recently, however, the railways of the country have voluntarily reduced the prices on wheat intended for export. This is a step in the right direction. Fair play demands that agriculture be accorded the same rights in freight rates given to steel and automobiles. Cotton and other agricultural products must now pay the export premiums accorded to steel and automobiles. The railways are entitled to a reasonable income. If there is a reduction on one commodity, the aggregate income required on railways must be made up on another commodity. If the rates on cotton intended for export were materially reduced, the farmer would get the benefit. The world price in cotton controls, and the result would be reflected in a higher price to the farmer for his product.

The agricultural problem is national. Manufacturing can not prosper permanently without agriculture.

The textile interests admit that they have a vital interest in the prosperity of the American cotton grower. They manifest much concern about his welfare. The suggestion is made that Egyptian cotton would deteriorate but for the importation of American long-staple cotton. The proposition is advanced that the prosperity of the American cotton grower could be promoted by denying the right to export cottonseed. This is strange economics. Cotton is a world product. Its prosperity can be promoted by cooperation.

Again, if the textile manufacturer knew anything about the growth of cotton, he would know that the constant use of any one kind of seed without change results in a deteriorated staple. Can the American grower maintain his staple without according his competitor a similar chance?

In his zeal to aid the farmer the textile representative who appeared before the Agricultural Committee and the Committee on Ways and Means suggested that the Government should eliminate the boll weevil. The solution was advanced that standardizing the seed would result in prosperity to the cotton grower. If the textile manufacturer were not so selfish, if he were familiar with conditions in the Cotton Belt, he would know that the cotton grower is constantly perfecting his seed. Marvelous progress has been made in standardizing. I admit there is further room for improvement. As to Government aid in the fight against the boll weevil the textile manufacturer betrays his ignorance. The Government has fostered every known method to eliminate the boll weevil. When pressed for a solution the textile manufacturer is utterly without a suggestion as to how the Government can eradicate the boll weevil. His advocacy of Government aid in standardization and boll-weevil elimination is a smoke screen. It was advanced to divert attention from the argument that a tariff on long-staple cotton would be effective. The manufacturer asking for increased duties on the manufactured products of long-staple cotton threw out a decoy to prevent the domestic grower from getting the equivalent benefits of the tariff.

I have no patience with such sophistry. It is passing strange that the petitions of growers are unheeded, while the deceptions of those who enjoy special favors are harkened. When Congress grants a tariff to the manufacturer, it is based upon the request of the manufacturer. Justice and fairness demand that the conclusions of the growers shall be considered in the enactment of legislation. If this had been done, the House would have granted a tariff on long-staple cotton.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

In the older countries agriculture has been subordinated to industry. The protective tariff in the United States promotes industry at the expense of agriculture. Industry is promoted by a tariff. When the farmer asks for equality of treatment, he is told that economic laws must run their course and that the price of farm products is governed by the law of supply and demand. This is rank hypocrisy. There is unjust discrimination when the manufacturer demands protection and insists upon free raw material.

I am thinking of the tariff act of 1929 and its effect upon the people of Mississippi, where cotton is the chief product. Refrigeration and modern transportation have made possible increases in prices on vegetables, fruits, and perishable crops, by the use of the protective tariff. The tariff can not be used for price control of the cotton market. I did not support the tariff bill as passed by the House. There are no benefits to the cotton grower by way of the tariff, while the costs of growing cotton are enormously increased. There is no equality in the treatment of cotton and the manufactured products of cotton. The one is free, the others are protected. I oppose the pending tariff bill because additional burdens are imposed upon the cotton grower. The costs of the necessities of life are increased. Lumber, glass, shingles, brick, cement, hoes, leather, and many other articles are transferred from the free list to the dutiable list. There have been additional increases in the duties on furniture, the necessities of life, including food, clothing, and medicine, glassware, tables and kitchen furniture, rope, carpets, woolen, cotton, and rayon cloth. The tariff on sugar has been increased. The act carries a small duty on hides, but an unconscionable compensatory duty on shoes and leather. A tariff on long-staple-cotton would have helped. It would have been of benefit to the district I represent. It is denied in the House bill.

THE SOLUTION

What is the solution? A tariff on short-staple cotton, wheat, and corn is not effective. The prices of these commodities can not be controlled by tariff. There is a tariff to-day of 42 cents a bushel on wheat and yet wheat is now selling at 96¼ cents a bushel, which is the lowest price since 1914. In Canada, without a tariff on wheat, the price is 10½ cents more per bushel than in Chicago, the greatest American grain market. Growers of these crops must compete with the farmers of the world. There should be a national tariff policy that is fair to both industry and agriculture.

Many of the rates in the proposed bill are prohibitive. Retaliatory tariffs will result and our world trade will suffer. The remedy is a reasonable tariff. As a matter of theory, every article that is imported should pay a reasonable duty. Foreign manufacturers and foreign producers should contribute to the expenses of the Government. However, the interest of all the people is frequently promoted by the goods and products, and especially raw material, not produced or raised in this country, coming in duty free. We need coffee, rubber, and a vast percentage of the hides used in the manufacture of shoes. Sixty to seventy-five per cent of our cotton is exported. We need the markets of the world. Some 500,000 bales of cotton are imported annually. In the long run it is difficult to see how a tariff on short-staple cotton would be of much benefit to the grower. We have some twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars invested abroad. Our late war allies owe us $10,000,000,000. As I have said they can only pay us in goods or services.

High tariff walls mean further reduction in foreign debts. These reductions, if the high-protection policy continues, will be of benefit to cotton growers, who must sell their raw cotton abroad. As far as possible, the American market must be preserved to the domestic grower and manufacturer. It is the best market in the world. Embargoes and prohibitive tariffs in the long view are short sighted. The remedy is, the fair thing is, as between the manufacturer and the producer of the great agricultural commodities, a reasonable tariff, an honest tariff, a tariff that will not be too burdensome to the consumer. The solution of the problem is a just and necessary tariff. It is important to the Nation that there should be a thriving agricultural population. At the same time there must be a fair and just protection for American wage scales and standards of living, coupled with provisions for international trade that will benefit America as well as other countries.

There should be no unnecessary trade barriers. I believe that there should be reasonable protection for American industries subject to destructive competition from abroad where there is benefit to any considerable section of the country.

President Hoover advocated a limited revision of the tariff, primarily in aid of agriculture. The House bill, now pending in the Senate, is a monstrosity. There are tariffs that will benefit certain farmers, but the benefits are more than offset by the increased costs of living and production. Costs of living will probably be increased some $600,000,000. For every dollar the pending tariff bill increases the farmer's price it will take from him from ten to fifty dollars.

It was conservatively estimated that the Fordney-McCumber Act increased the price of farm products some $30,000,000, while it added to their cost of production some $330,000,000. These are the figures of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The losses under the pending bill will be double the losses under the tariff act of 1922. A prohibitive tariff, an unjust tariff, is now one of the greatest obstacles to an economically sane and balanced agriculture.

FALLACIES

I have already referred to a number of fallacies that obtain with respect to the tariff.

While a high tariff will enable the employer to pay a higher wage, the chief benefit is to the employer. American standards

of wages have always been higher than in the old country. Adam Smith, writing in 1773, said that the wages of labor were higher in America at that time than in England. The versatile Sidney Smith, the first editor of the Edinburgh Review, in speaking of the Book of Fallacies, by Jeremy Bentham, said:

> There are a vast number of absurd and mischievous fallacies which pass readily in the world for sense and virtue, while in truth they tend only to fortify error and encourage crime.

Labor organizations have promoted working conditions. American workmen receive higher wages because of labor unions and not because of the tariff. The highest wages in the United States are not paid by the industries that enjoy the highest tariff protection, but in lines of trade not directly or indirectly related to the tariff. Bricklayers, carpenters, and stonemasons receive among the highest wages. These workmen are not protected by tariff laws. At the same time the American workman receives almost twice as much as the European workman engaged in the same trade that is not protected by a tariff.

Again, under the lowest tariff in the United States wages have always been higher than they were in Europe. America receives higher wages, and, by reason of superior intelligence, greater efficiency, and vision of the American laborer and manufacturers, they will ultimately achieve a world-wide mastery in the domain of industry and ultimately largely control the markets of the world, whether or not we have a high or moderate tariff system.

In the United States we have not the overpopulation; there is not the supply of labor that there is in Europe. We have restricted immigration now.

SPECIAL INTERESTS AND LOGROLLING

I oppose the pending tariff bill because it grants to manufacturing special favors. It increases the cost of living. It is carrying the doctrine of protection to unreasonable extremes. It is for the benefit of the classes rather than of the masses. It is the result of trading and logrolling. The special interests agree to enough duties to pass the bill, and on articles that do not interfere with their profits.

The first tariff act of 1789 carried an average ad valorem rate of 8 per cent. The tariff act of 1922 carried a rate of 37.67 per cent. It is estimated that the tariff act of 1929 carries a rate of approximately 48 per cent. The purpose is no longer to equalize costs or to promote competition. The aim is the prevention of imports.

There are vast increases in the rates in the present bill. The tariff wall is raised. The argument is that the manufacturer will be made prosperous and that prosperity will trickle down to the wage earners and farmers of the country. This has always been the argument of aristocracy. This has always been the claim of the classes.

The tariff act of 1929 increases the duties on every article, from the cradle to the grave. The dresses of the baby, the dolls and toys of the child, the clothing and necessities of life are vastly increased. Duties on tombstones are higher than ever before.

I wish that wages might be increased throughout the world. High wages do not always follow protective tariffs. Russia has protection, with low wages. England, with free trade, had higher wages than Germany with high tariffs. The remedy for inadequate wages in all countries it not higher tariffs but increased efficiency. Higher wages mean greater buying power.

America won the war, and if our tariff walls are further increased, America is likely to pay the remaining cost of the war. A nation can not be enriched by its own taxation. Permanent prosperity can not result from enriching the few at the expense of the many. The tariff act of 1929 embodies the principle of the Irishman at Donnybrook Fair: "Whenever you see a head, hit it; whenever you use a commodity, tax it."

With increased tariffs on manufactures, the added duties on farm products are in reality a delusion. The pending bill can not be stripped of its injustice and inequality by giving to the farmer a stone when he asks for bread.

If the manufacturer is entitled to a tariff, the farmer is entitled to a bounty, or its equivalent. The American people seem to forgive robbery if that robbery be indirect. We illustrate Shakespeare's theory:

> He who's robbed but knows not of it,
> Is not robbed at all.

NATIONAL EQUALITY

The view of Alexander Hamilton, the father of protection, was that the protective policy would cause the price of goods to be lower and not higher than they would be if no protection had been accorded. The fundamental purpose of a constructive protection is to stimulate domestic production by eliminating foreign competition or rendering it less effective. The raising of prices is a resulting aim. The extreme protectionist may demand the practical elimination of foreign competition supplemented by the raising of domestic prices to the full extent of the duty. I maintain, however, that such is not the general view of the American people. Price raising is only a proximate aim. The primary aim is to stimulate domestic production, so that prices will not continue to be raised as much as at first, with the eventual purpose that prices may be lower than if no protection were accorded.

Industrial tariffs should be aimed to increase the volume and variety of manufactures, rather than the prosperity of the manufacturers themselves. The policy of protection is being distorted. Tariff aims are being subverted. Prosperity in different industries does not depend upon the amount of tariff protection or upon the amount of protective duties. The rubber and automobile industries, with but little protection, have prospered, while textile manufactures, with high protection, are lagging behind.

Equality between industry and agriculture means the elimination of prohibitive duties, the promotion of competition, and the encouragement of trade and commerce that will promote the progress of both manufacturing and agriculture.

Mr. LEA of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the tariff bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

FIFTY-NINE YEARS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Mr. LEA of California. Mr. Speaker, the tariff law is our international trade law. It vastly affects both our domestic and foreign commerce. It may create or destroy markets. It may powerfully promote, regulate, restrict, or prohibit the international interchange of commodities. Nearly every country in the world is on a protective-tariff basis. By this means the nations choose what imports they shall permit from other nations and give legal protection to their own industries by restricting or prohibiting foreign competition. Whether they encourage or prohibit imports of any given product, the motive is the same—their own welfare. This means that American products enter the other markets of the world on terms prescribed by other nations. Their laws in following that practice are based upon the same rightful foundation as our own.

STATISTICAL TABLE

In 1921 I placed in the RECORD a comparative statistical history of the principal tariff acts since 1870. Under leave granted, I am now placing in the RECORD a similar table covering all the principal tariff acts of the last 59 years. This table has been brought to date by the Tariff Commission and the complete table has been rechecked and verified by experts of the commission and I am sure it gives the most reliable statistics available.

This table shows the state of our trade under each of the principal tariff acts of that period. It should be observed that it deals primarily with the periods under the various tariff acts rather than with any particular year.

It is, of course, recognized that while the tariff is a very great factor in foreign trade, it is nevertheless only one of many influential factors that determine price levels and trade movements at any given period or as to any given product. The object of presenting the table is to show the general results rather than to reach any dogmatic conclusion as to the causes.

Certain general standards have been commonly accepted which may aid us in determining the state of health of our foreign trade. We naturally inquire as to the trade trends, the volume of our foreign commerce, the balance of trade, the relation of exports to imports, the percentage of free imports, the average rates of dutiable imports, and the revenue collected. This table is intended to give a perspective view of some of these fundamental facts under the tariff acts of the last 59 years. During the period covered there have been nine general tariff revisions. The average duration of a general tariff act has been six and one-half years. Changing economic and political conditions have resulted in readjustment of rates at frequent intervals. Political convenience, as well as stability of trade, has resulted in a practice of general rather than piecemeal revision. The denial of piecemeal revision has hastened general revision.

Comparative statistics as to principal tariff acts from 1870 to 1929

[In thousands of dollars]

Act	Average annual volume of trade (commodities)	Average annual imports for consumption (commodities)	Average annual balance of trade [1] (commodities)	Average per cent free	Average ad valorem rate of duties collected	Average ad valorem free and dutiable	Average annual exports per capita	Average annual imports per capita	Average annual duties collected
1870	$1,016,908	$529,680	−$129,910	8.19	42.68	39.18	$10.61	$13.11	$207,533
1872	1,252,605	566,884	107,899	29.95	42.07	29.47	13.85	11.81	167,048
1883	1,429,425	679,752	49,031	33.42	45.30	30.16	12.26	11.48	205,032
1890	1,712,069	778,155	115,213	52.45	48.63	23.12	13.53	11.73	179,936
1894	1,672,521	760,036	154,905	49.45	41.58	21.02	12.64	10.72	159,742
1897	2,538,475	998,436	506,609	45.21	46.62	25.54	18.13	12.09	254,988
1909	3,753,740	1,620,617	478,516	52.55	40.77	19.34	21.73	16.93	313,484
1913	8,102,891	2,871,479	2,279,535	66.28	26.99	9.10	48.49	27.28	261,308
1922 [2]	8,801,090	4,022,034	689,300	63.23	37.84	13.92	39.48	34.13	559,659

[1] Imports for consumption never agree exactly with general imports, which were used in obtaining the average annual volume of trade. For this reason, the average annual balance of trade can not be derived exactly from the first two columns, but the lack of agreement is inconsequential.

[2] Through Dec. 31, 1928.

Source: Trade statistics from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1927. Population data from Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1928. Other data from Recent Economic Changes in the United States.

NOTE.—Trade statistics are for fiscal years prior to Jan. 1, 1918; for calendar years 1918 to 1928, inclusive. Data for invisible items, net interest, and increase on foreign investments are subject to revision.

The first column of the above table designates principal tariff acts according to the year of their enactment.

PRINCIPAL TARIFF ACTS

The principal tariff acts of the last 50 years have been enacted as follows:

July 14, 1870; June 6, 1872; March 3, 1883; October 1, 1890 (McKinley Act); August 27, 1894 (Wilson Act); July 24, 1897 (Dingley Act); August 5, 1909 (Payne Act); October 3, 1913 (Underwood Act); and September 22, 1922 (Fordney-McCumber Act).

VOLUME OF TRADE

The above table shows that under the tariff act of 1870 our average annual volume of trade was $1,000,000,000. This table discloses the general upward trend of the volume of trade through the tariff acts from 1870 to the present time. The one exception in this trend was the Wilson Act of 1894, under which our average annual volume of trade decreased $40,000,000. The average decrease under the Wilson Act was due to a drop of imports from a level reached under the McKinley Act of 1890. Imports were on an average $18,000,000 per year less under the Wilson Act than under the McKinley Act. The volume of exports under the Wilson Act was greater than under the McKinley Act. The result under the Wilson Act was a decreased volume of trade but an increased balance of trade.

The great average increases in our volume of trade have occurred under the acts of 1897, 1909, and 1913, covering the period from 1897 to 1922. During this 25-year period our trade increased from less than $2,000,000,000 a year to more than $8,000,000,000. An enormous jump was made under the Underwood Act, manifestly primarily due to war conditions. The average volume of trade under the Payne Act of 1909 was $3,753,000,000. The average volume of trade under the Underwood Act of 1913 was $8,102,000,000. The average annual volume of trade under the Underwood Act was 115 per cent greater than under the Payne Act, which preceded it.

The peak volume of trade was reached in the fiscal year 1920, when our foreign trade amounted to $13,347,000,000, with a balance of trade amounting to $2,870,000,000. Within one year this volume of trade had fallen $3,177,000,000. From 1921 to 1922 it still further fell $3,790,000,000, which left us a volume of trade of $6,379,000,000, the lowest for the last 10 years. Then the present act went into effect.

The exports for the fiscal year 1920 amounted to over $74 per capita and the imports to $47 per capita. In other words, we enjoyed an excess of exports over imports of $27 per head for every man, woman, and child in America. In 1921 our exports amounted to over $39 per capita, with imports amounting to $23. In 1922 our exports amounted to $33.75 per capita and our imports to $27.55, or a net balance of $6.20 per capita.

This tremendous drop in our volume of trade within 24 months amounted to over $6,960,000,000. It was not induced by the inability of America to produce and sell. It was the result of the inability of our customers, particularly Europe, to buy. This abrupt and tremendous slump in our foreign market is a sufficient reason, and perhaps the main reason, to account for the beginning of our economic depression of eight years ago. American agriculture, with its market cut off, found itself the first to suffer from the depression. Agriculture received the shock of a greatly curtailed market without a concurrent reduction in production—a decrease in prices without a corresponding decrease in costs.

The total balance of trade in favor of the United States under the Underwood Act during the nine years it was in effect was about twenty billions of dollars. That tremendous volume and balance of trade largely resulted from American financing during and following the war, both by Government and private loans. The Government financed Europe with war supplies on specific condition that funds should be used for purchases in America. Private capitalists found it advantageous to loan money to our foreign customers in the same way. This vast expansion of credit and the resulting trade made America the creditor nation of the world. The financial supremacy of America originated in this tremendous balance of trade under the Underwood Act, not predominantly produced by that particular law but out of the economic conditions under which the trade originated.

Since 1922 American business men have continued to finance our foreign trade by making foreign loans and investments aggregating over $1,000,000,000 per year. We still have a large volume of trade, materially induced and financed by loans. An interchange of commodities is a natural and most substantial foundation for healthy trade, and we can not regard our present large volume of commerce, so largely dependent on current loans, as affording the most secure foundation for the continuance of this favorable volume of trade.

Our average annual volume of trade under the present tariff act is $700,000,000 per year greater than the average volume of trade under the Underwood Act, an increase of 8 per cent.

IMPORTS

The minimum imports under the tariff acts of the last 60 years occurred under the act of 1870. The imports have increased under every tariff act since that time, except the Wilson Act of 1894 under the Cleveland administration. The average annual decrease of imports under that act, as compared with the preceding McKinley Act, was $18,000,000.

The big increases in imports have occurred under the acts of 1909, 1913, and 1922, being the three last tariff acts. Under the act of 1909, 7 per cent more commodities came in free than under the preceding act and the average duty was over 6 per cent less. Under the Underwood Act the free list was increased 16 per cent, and the average duty was decreased about 14 per cent. The average volume of trade increased $4,350,000,000, and consisted of an increase of $1,250,000,000 imports and $3,100,000,000 exports.

Under the act of 1922 the dutiable rates were raised 10.87 per cent, 63 per cent came in free, there was an 8 per cent increase in our volume of trade and a decrease in our balance of trade as compared with the act of 1913. The $700,000,000 average in our balance of trade for the period of the present act is made up of increased imports and decreased exports.

Under the present tariff law, average imports have increased $1,150,000,000 per year and average exports have decreased $450,000,000 per year.

This does not fully tell the story, however. The first year of the present act was at the low swing of our trade pendulum. It went into effect under depressed market conditions and comparing its first year with 1927 we find that exports have increased $1,000,000,000 and imports $470,000,000.

The highest average annual imports were reached under the present act, $4,022,000,000 per year or $34.13 per capita of our population. These imports aggregate $1,150,000,000 more per year than the average under the Underwood Act. They represent imports of practically $6.85 per capita for every person in the United States per year in excess of the imports under the Underwood Act. The average per capita balance of trade under the present law has been $5.35, as compared to $21.21 under the Underwood Act. The per capita balance of trade under the last year of the Underwood Act was $6.20.

From the standpoint of protection, the question is whether or not we are adequately preserving the American market for the American producer. Considered from this general standpoint, the question is not so much the question of the amount of imports as the relation of imports to exports. We sell when it is to our advantage, we buy when it is to our advantage. We gain in both transactions. If our sales exceed our purchases, we secure a larger market for domestic labor and materials than we surrendered to our foreign customers. We gave a market to our imported products; we enjoyed a greater market for our exports. If our imports are large and our exports correspondingly larger, the fact that we have large imports must be regarded as a favorable instead of an unfavorable condition of trade. When imports displace domestic industry to the aggregate reduction of American industry, we face a situation that makes protective legislation a necessary remedy.

BALANCE OF TRADE

The first 52 years of the country, up to about 1842, produced an adverse balance of trade. For the succeeding 52 years, we had an adverse or a comparatively small balance of trade. Under the last year of the Wilson Act we had a balance of trade of $286,000,000, the largest in our history up to that time. That year may be said to mark the beginning of the period of large balances of trade. Under the Dingley Act, which was in effect for 12 years following the Wilson Act, we had an average balance of trade of $506,000,000. We have had no adverse balances of trade for any year since the McKinley Act. The last adverse balance of trade occurred under that act in 1893 and amounted to $18,000,000.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, following the enactment of the Underwood Act on the 3d of the preceding October, the balance of trade in our favor was $470,000,000. This balance was $8,000,000 less than the average balance under the Payne law and was over $182,000,000 less than the balance of the preceding year and represented increased imports amounting to about $81,000,000 and decreased exports amounting to about $101,000,000. The balance of trade under the last year of the Payne Act was $102,000,000 greater than any former balance of trade in the history of the country up to that time.

The second year of the Underwood Act, the first year of the World War, produced a balance of trade in our favor of $1,094,000,000.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States under the last year of the Underwood Act was $1,160,000,000. Under the first year of the present tariff act the balance was $175,774,000. This balance represented an increase of imports over the last year of the Underwood Act amounting to $570,000,000 and increased exports of $185,000,000. During the second year of the present law, the imports decreased about $226,000,000 and exports increased about $355,000,000, resulting in a balance of about $758,000,000.

The average annual balance of trade under the Underwood Act for the eight years of its existence was $2,279,000,000. The average annual balance of trade for the seven years under the present tariff act has been $689,000,000. Thus, the average balance of trade under the Underwood Act was $1,590,000,000 greater than under the present tariff act. Last year we had exports of a little over $5,000,000,000 and imports of a little over $4,000,000,000.

This difference in the balance of trade under these two acts is reflected in the imports per capita under the two acts. The average imports per capita under the Underwood Act were $27.28, while the average imports per capita under the present act are $34.13. The present act shows we still have a balance of trade as favorable as healthy conditions of international trade would suggest as desirable. The enormous balance of trade under the Underwood Act reflected an unhealthy, abnormal condition of trade, too favorable to be placed on an enduring foundation. Even our present balance of trade and volume of trade, so largely induced by foreign loans, reflect abnormal conditions that lack that stable, enduring foundation which we should desire on which to rest a successful foreign trade over a long period of years.

"INVISIBLE" AND OTHER INTERCHANGES

The Tariff Commission has also furnished an estimate of the total invisible items consisting of tourists' expenditures, ocean-freight payments, and immigration remittances that affect the actual trade balances between this and foreign countries. The earliest statistics available are for 1919 to 1921, inclusive, and are based on studies made by Harvard University. It is estimated that these items of foreign expenditures for that period average $660,000,000 per year. It is further estimated that from 1922 to January 1, 1928, the average annual expenditures of that class amounted to $765,000,000 per year.

It is estimated that from 1919 to 1921 the average annual net interest on foreign investments amounted to $60,000,000 per year, and since that period—up to 1928—the interest on foreign investments has averaged $449,000,000 per year.

It is still further estimated that the average annual net increases of long-term American investments abroad amount to $734,000,000 per year.

These items are based on estimates as contrasted with certain specific information, but are of such reliability as to largely demonstrate a greater equality of interchange between these other nations than the mere statistics of trade disclose.

FREE IMPORTS

The fourth column of the above table shows the average per cent of imports admitted free of duty under these various tariff acts. There has been a rather steady trend of free imports from 8.19 per cent under the act of 1870 to 66.28 per cent under the Underwood Act. The percentage of free imports under the present act is 63.23. This percentage of free imports under the Underwood Act was the highest of the last 60 years. It was only 3.5 per cent higher than under the existing tariff act.

This table shows a strong tendency to increase free imports ever since 1872. Notable increases of 21 per cent were made under the act of 1872, over 19 per cent under the McKinley Act of 1890, and about 14 per cent under the Underwood Act of 1913. Percentage decreases of free imports occurred only under the Wilson Act, the Dingley Act, and the present law. Thus decreases of free imports occurred only under three of these nine tariff acts.

Approximately two-thirds of all imports into the United States during the last 16 years have been admitted free of duty. Free imports exceeded dutiable imports first under the McKinley Act in 1890 when 52.45 per cent were admitted free. In other words, over half of our imports came in free of duty under that act; 49.45 per cent came in free under the Wilson Act; free imports were reduced to 45 per cent under the act of 1897, and beginning with the act of 1909 over half of all imports have come in free of duty.

AD VALOREM RATES

The ad valorem rates of duty on dutiable imports maintained a substantial level from 1870 to 1913, a period of 43 years. The average duty under the various acts covering this period was 43.95 per cent. The lowest duty collected under any act of this period was under the Payne Act of 1909 and amounted to 40.77 per cent. The next lowest duty collected was under the Wilson Act in the Cleveland administration, when the average duty collected was 41.58 per cent.

The rates of duty collected under the tariff act of the Cleveland administration, as compared with other tariff acts, are particularly interesting, inasmuch as that act has received widespread denunciation as a "free trade act." Even to this day, 32 years after that act was repealed, politicians describe it as a "free trade act," under which imports "flooded" American markets to the exclusion of American products. The facts give little support to this charge. The average duties under this act were only 2.37 per cent lower than the average under the acts of the 43-year period following 1870.

The average imports per capita under the Wilson Act were lowest of any tariff act of the last 60 years, being only $10.72 per capita. The average imports per capita for the 43-year period was $12.55, or $1.83 higher than the average imports under the Wilson Act.

The Dingley Act, following the Wilson Act, increased rates 6 per cent and decreased free imports 4 per cent. During the 12 years of its existence there was an average balance of trade of $500,000,000 per year.

Then followed the Payne Act, under which rates were reduced over 6 per cent and free imports were increased about 7 per cent. Under this act our volume of trade increased $1,200,000,000 and our imports increased $620,000,000. The average balance of trade was $28,000,000 less per year than under the former act.

Then in 1913 came the Underwood Act, under which dutiable rates were decreased 14 per cent and free imports increased 14

per cent. The war came and our volume of trade increased $4,450,000,000, imports increased $1,200,000,000, and our average balance of trade became $2,280,000,000.

Under the act of 1922 we increased the dutiable rate 11 per cent and decreased free imports 3 per cent. Our average volume of trade increased $700,000,000 per year over the average of the Underwood Act and our imports increased $1,150,000,000. Our average balance of trade has been $450,000,000 less than the last annual balance of trade under the Underwood Act. During the last year the balance of trade was over $1,000,000,000, or about $100,000,000 less than the last year of the Underwood Act.

The highest tariff act of the last 60 years was the McKinley Act, under which the average duties were 48.63. The next highest act was the Dingley Act with duties at 46.62. The McKinley Act was in effect during a period of depressed prices. The Dingley Act was in effect under more favorable economic conditions. These two acts, substantially the same in rates, furnish a contrast as to results in favor of the Dingley Act.

Under the act of 1909, with its decreased duties and increased free imports, our volume of trade expanded greatly and left our balance of trade substantially the same as under the former act. The Underwood Act, with its greatly reduced rates and increased free imports, is so closely associated with the war period as to be unsatisfactory as a basis of comparison. Its generally favorable volume of trade and balance of trade were beyond what could be hoped for in any tariff act under normal conditions.

Ad valorem rates under the present tariff act have been equivalent to 37.84 per cent. This is the lowest rate collected under any tariff act of the last 50 years, with the exception of the Underwood Act. This rate is 6 per cent lower than the average rate of all tariff acts of this period prior to 1913. We have heard frequent references to the existing tariff act as being "the highest in our history," but this statement is not supported by the facts, as eight of the last nine acts have had higher rates than the present law.

A large volume of trade and large balance of trade have resulted under our present tariff act. Last year we had $5.000,000,000 of exports and $4,000,000,000 of imports. This status of our trade is itself still largely affected by the abnormal conditions growing out of the war.

An examination of these rates of duty in comparison with the trade during the last 40 years indicates that notwithstanding these high and fluctuating rates, economic conditions have powerfully influenced our international trade.

POLITICAL CONTRASTS

Of the nine general tariff acts written in this 59-year period, seven were enacted under Republican administrations and two under Democratic administrations. The first Democratic measure was enacted under Cleveland in 1894 and was in effect for three years. The second was the Underwood Act, enacted under the Wilson administration in 1913, and was in effect for nine years. The statistical history of the operation of these tariff acts fails to show decisively different results that the average American would expect to find. If there is any surprising contrast between results under Democratic and Republican tariff legislation, it is in the fact that a higher percentage of the American market has been enjoyed by the American producer under Democratic than under Republican tariff laws. In other words, there has been a higher percentage of imports under Republican than under Democratic tariff laws. Considered as a whole, the first Democratic tariff act was a high-tariff measure. It was in effect during the last half of a trade depression. The second Democratic tariff act prescribed the most moderate rates of all tariff acts of the last 60 years. Abnormally favorable balances of trade occurred under that act, even up to the last year of its existence.

Many will contend that a larger import trade would induce a still larger export trade with a corresponding advantage to American enterprise. That is what happened under the Underwood Act, but under such conditions as to neither prove nor disprove such contention. The abnormal conditions under that act preclude any safe basis of comparison of the effect of its general rate level on trade as contrasted with similar rate levels under peace-time conditions of commerce.

We deal upon a protection tariff plan of prices. Any revision of our tariff must have regard to our established industries. The value of trade expansion involving increases of both exports and imports must depend upon the prudence with which a line is drawn between legitimate and uneconomic industries. The value of the trade must be measured by the general public interest and accordingly encouraged or restricted.

It seems safe to assume that any general lowering of rates sufficient to induce largely increased imports, though correspondingly increased exports might result, would, during the period of readjustment, involve discouragements to industries built up under and dependent upon the protective system. The more radical the changes that might be made, the greater would be the economic disturbance by tariff readjustments.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

In 1913 the total international commerce moving between the nations of the world amounted to $41,000,000,000. In 1922 this world commerce amounted to $46,000,000,000. In 1927 international trade was $65,000,000,000. America has about $9.000,000,000 of this commerce. In 1913 the United States had about one-tenth of the world trade. In 1920 we had about one-fourth of the world trade and now we have about one-seventh. The relative gain in our proportion of the world trade in 1920 was undoubtedly due to the economic impairment of our competitor nations during and following the World War. During the last seven years, though we have had an increased volume of exports and imports, our relative position in world trade has been decreasing in view of the rapid economic recovery of Europe. The large market America is furnishing for imported products, $4,000,000,000 per year, has contributed materially to that economic recovery. At the same time, the large exports we have marketed with them has contributed to our favorable advance in trade.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS PER CAPITA

Columns showing exports and imports per capita give a more concrete and understandable index to our international trade. These two columns reduce the question of international trade to its simplest terms. We trace exports from $13.53 per capita in 1890 to $39.48 per capita under the act of 1922. We contrast that with imports of $11.73 per capita in 1890 and imports of $34.13 per capita under the act of 1922 and we get a good understanding of the increased extent to which we have become a market for foreign products, the increased extent to which other countries are taking our products in proportion to population and the increased balance of trade that has resulted to our country. We find that the least per capita imports of the last 60 years were under the Wilson Act and amounted to $10.72 and that the greatest average imports per capita were under the present act, amounting $34.13.

We find that under the first of these acts, the balance of trade per capita was only $1.80 and under the second of these acts the balance of this trade per capita was $5.33. Therefore, we conclude that nothwithstanding the much greater imports per capita, on the whole America gained by the increased trade.

DUTIES COLLECTED

This table shows that the least duties collected under any of these tariff acts was under the Wilson Act, and amounted to $150,000,000 per year. The greatest amount was collected under the present act, amounting to an average of $559,000,000 per year.

With the adopting of the income tax 16 years ago, followed by the World War, customs duties ceased to be a major source of Federal revenue, yet the present income is over $200,000,000 greater than in any former act. A change in these revenues is not a motive for the present revision.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak for one minute to make a statement preliminary to making a unanimous-consent request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, there was messaged over from the Senate a bill (S. 1452) now on the Speaker's table. It is a bill authorizing the State of West Virginia to take over two bridges authorized by the last Congress to be constructed by private parties and to complete their construction as State bridges. Authority was given by the last Congress to private individuals to construct the bridges, and the State desires to finish their construction and make them free bridges as soon as possible. This bill authorizes the State so to do.

I think it is a matter of public interest that the bill should be passed. I have submitted it to the other members of the subcommittee on bridges in the last Congress, and it is agreeable to them. I have also submitted it to the majority and the minority leaders and informed them of the contents of the bill, and it seems to be agreeable to them. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill may be taken from the Speaker's table and considered by the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, this is not an omnibus bill, but it is for the two bridges mentioned by the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. DENISON. It authorizes the State to take over the two bridges and finish their construction.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Reserving the right to object, has construction commenced on these bridges?

Mr. DENISON. Yes; they are being constructed or are to be constructed by private concerns; they are to be toll bridges, and the State wants to make them free bridges as soon as possible.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Has sufficient investigation been made to determine whether or not the State will be held up by these private concerns who received the franchise at the last session?

Mr. DENISON. The State officials of West Virginia are purchasing these bridges, and I assume that they know what is just and what is right, and they merely want the authority to do this in order to complete the bridges and make them free as soon as possible.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Has the committee consulted the Member of Congress representing the district where these bridges are to be constructed?

Mr. DENISON. Yes; he is right by the side of the gentleman.

Mr. HUGHES. One of them is in my district, and the other is in the district of my colleague [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The gentleman does not think there will be any undue exploitation by the parties who had the franchise?

Mr. HUGHES. No; there will not be any exploitation. It is perfectly satisfactory all around.

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire of the gentleman for information—Has Congress heretofore at any time incorporated the provision for maintenance as part of section 5 which relates to the method the State of West Virginia shall pursue in case tolls are charged and in wiping out the cost by amortization or otherwise? Have they enacted similar provisions in previous legislation?

Mr. DENISON. That provision is put in every bridge bill coming from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. STAFFORD. That was not the practice several years ago.

Mr. DENISON. No; since the gentleman has been out of Congress this provision has been inserted in all such bills and is now the customary provision.

Mr. GARNER. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. This bill, if I understand the gentleman, has been examined and has the approval of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON], the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURTNESS], and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. PARKS]?

Mr. DENISON. I have spoken to each of those gentlemen, and they approve it.

Mr. GARNER. And they constituted in the last Congress the subcommittee on bridges?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. DOWELL. Has this matter been submitted to the Bureau of Roads?

Mr. DENISON. I am unable to advise the gentleman in that particular. This is a Senate bill, and it is on the Speaker's table. The bill authorizes the State of West Virginia to take over these bridges and complete their construction and make them State bridges.

Mr. DOWELL. And then they are to become free bridges upon the payment of the cost?

Mr. DENISON. Exactly.

Mr. DOWELL. And both of those, as I understand it, are to be taken over by the State of West Virginia?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. DOWELL. And when the State completes them, when the money is returned again to the State, they are to be free bridges.

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. DOWELL. And that is the provision in the bill?

Mr. DENISON. That is true.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the State of West Virginia, by its State bridge commission, be, and is hereby, authorized to acquire, maintain, and operate the bridge being erected over the Kanawha River at Cabin Creek and the approaches thereto in said State, and that said bridge shall be deemed a lawful structure if constructed in accordance with the plans and location approved by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War under dates of April 20, 1928, and April 23, 1928, respectively, and in accordance with an act approved May 1, 1928, authorizing the construction of said bridge by the Cabin Creek Kanawha Bridge Co., its successors and assigns.

SEC. 2. The State of West Virginia, by its State bridge commission, is authorized to acquire the right to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge over the Kanawha River at St. Albans, in said State, and the approaches thereto under an act approved May 1, 1928, authorizing the St. Albans Nitro Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate said bridge, and said bridge shall be a lawful structure if constructed in accordance with the plans and location approved by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War under dates of May 14, 1928, and May 19, 1928, respectively, and in accordance with the last mentioned act.

SEC. 3. Both of said bridges shall be subject to the conditions and limitations of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, other than those requiring the approval of plans, specifications, and location by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War before the commencement of construction.

SEC. 4. The times for commencing and completing the construction of the said bridge at or near St. Albans are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 5. If tolls are charged for the use of said bridges, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridges under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the amount paid by the State for the bridge at or near Cabin Creek and the cost to the State of constructing the bridge at or near St. Albans, including reasonable interest and financing cost, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed 25 years from the completion of the bridge at or near St. Albans. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, the two bridges shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridges and their approaches under economical management.

SEC. 6. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DECEASED ALABAMA SOLDIERS IN PERMANENT EUROPEAN CEMETERIES

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD as a part of my remarks the names of World War veterans of the State of Alabama who are buried in the cemeteries of France.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama renews his request that he may print in the RECORD the names of World War veterans of the State of Alabama who are buried in France. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection made a moment ago.

There was no objection.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, no single act of Congress has been so universally approved as the one directing the Secretary of War to arrange for the mothers and widows of members of the military forces of the United States who are buried in permanent European cemeteries to make pilgrimages to such cemeteries at Government expense during the period from May 1, 1930, to October 31, 1933.

I wish to insert the names of those immortal sons of Alabama who made the supreme sacrifice for their country and whose remains are interred in the American cemeteries abroad.

KEY TO NAMES OF PERMANENT CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1223. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Alabama buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Gold, Clarence P.	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf.	608	28	33	D
Haigler, Henry W.	Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf.	608	18	8	C
Mins, Arthur L.	do	636	10	7	D
Brown, Jas. W.	Cpl. Co. D, 26 Inf.	636	3	25	D
Greer, Harold C.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 26 Inf.	1232	34	1	B
Staples, Willis J.	Pvt. Co. F, 26 Inf.	606	15	27	A
Mattison, Geo. P.	Pvt. Co. K, 26 Inf.	608	8	8	C
Franklin, Jos. W.	Pvt. Bty. D, 6 F. A.	1232	31	5	A
Campbell, Joe M.	Pvt. Bty. F, 7 F. A.	34	17	17	B
Wills, John Howard	Major 1st Engrs.	34	23	3	B
Rolls, Guy E.	Pvt. Co. C, 1st Engrs.	1232	33	32	G
Macy, Wiley J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 1 Sup. Tn.	1232	29	38	C
Sanders, Wm. J.	Pvt. Fld. Hosp. 121 San. Tn.	1232	18	24	E
Walker, Bert H.	Cpl. 13th Amb. Co. 1 San. Tn.	1764	55	9	B
SECOND DIVISION					
Mothershed, Lorenza B.	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf.	1232	8	13	E
Partrich, Sim E.	do	1232	18	56	E
Self, Chas. O.	Pvt. Co. A, 9 Inf.	1232	32	38	G
Skelton, Robt. J.	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf.	608	23	15	D
Tirey, D. Boyd	do	608	10	8	C
Thompson, John F.	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf.	1232	15	2	C
Bevels, Willis	Pvt. Co. K, 23 Inf.	1232	21	23	G
Livingston, David L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 23 Inf.	1232	1	21	A
Pittman, Daniel W.	Pvt. Co. D, 23 Inf.	1764	22	3	A
Thomas, Hubert J.	do	1232	7	38	H
Hudson, Otis Lee	Cpl. 45 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	34	2	B
Macsparran, Wm. Thos.	Sgt. 18 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	28	3	H
Naugher, Robt. Lemon.	Pvt. 97 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	37	39	C
Renshaw, John Henry	Pvt. 78 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	29	3	B
Snow, Frank Hamilton	Pvt. 83 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	7	9	A
May, Victor	2 lt. Co. C, 5 M. G. Bn.	1232	26	21	A
THIRD DIVISION					
Joplin, Chas. West	2 lt. Co. D, 7 Inf.	1764	43	2	A
Masterson, Robt. A.	Cpl. Co. G, 7 Inf.	1232	35	11	G
Bolden, Charley B.	Pvt. Co. B, 30 Inf.	608	31	5	A
Kyle, Thos. C.	Pvt. Co. H, 30 Inf.	608	4	1	C
McAlpine, Thos. B.	Pvt. Co. L, 30 Inf.	1233	4	23	D
Moseley, Willie	Pvt. Hq. Co. 30 Inf.	608	19	7	A
McCall, Claud M.	2 lt. Co. C, 38 Inf.	608	1	17	B
Young, Frank L.	2 lt. Co. E, 38 Inf.	608	34	10	B
Barkley, John T.	Pvt. Co. G, 38 Inf.	1232	31	39	D
Gilbreath, Walter P.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 38 Inf.	1232	8	17	C
Haley, Chas.	Pvt. Co. M, 38 Inf.	1232	16	43	C
Harrison, Henry	Pvt. Co. A, 38 Inf.	608	6	20	A
Heupel, Jacob W.	do	608	27	23	D
Holder, Thos. S.	Pvt. Co. M, 38 Inf.	1232	27	15	C
McCulloch, Emmett L.	Pvt. Co. K, 38 Inf.	1232	32	40	A
Price, Thos. V.	Pvt. Co G, 38 Inf.	608	25	10	B
Snow, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 38 Inf.	1232	5	30	A
Naugher, Forney W.	Pvt. Co. B, 9 M. G. Bn.	1232	32	32	E
Clements, Marvin D.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 18 F. A.	1764	49	1	A
Meredith, Geo. N., jr.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 76 F. A.	1764	15	3	B
FOURTH DIVISION					
Allen, Jas. L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 47 Inf.	1232	5	42	A
Harkins, Thos. E.	Sgt. Co. G, 47 Inf.	1764	31	12	B
Cornelius, John D.	Pvt. M. G. Co. 58 Inf.	608	27	25	C
Donaldson, Robt. L.	Pvt. Co. C, 58 Inf.	1232	35	14	B
Gardner, Luther M.	do	1764	3	11	A
Gleen, Jas. E.	Pvt. Co. F, 58 Inf.	1232	22	6	F
Mitchell, Wm. M.	Pvt. Co. E, 58 Inf.	608	3	7	C
Parker, Clinton W.	Pvt. MG. Co. 58 Inf.	608	14	24	C
Love, Julius M.	1 lt. Co. A, 10 M. G. Bn.	1232	24	20	H
FIFTH DIVISION					
Jutz, John F.	2 lt. Co. K, 6 Inf.	1233	31	13	C
Allan, Thos.	Cpl. Co. K, 6 Inf.	1233	2	8	A
Emmons, Jessie B.	Pvt. Co. A, 6 Inf.	1232	28	37	B
Foster, John G.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 6 Inf.	1232	24	32	C
McPherson, Gladys	Pvt. Co. E, 6 Inf.	1233	23	21	A
Rains, Owen J.	Cpl. Co. C, 11 Inf.	1233	21	5	C
Sabiston, Robt. J.	Cpl. Co. B, 11 Inf.	1233	24	28	D
Taylor, Wm. W.	Pvt. Co. A, 11 Inf.	1232	30	33	D
Beck, Edward P.	1st sgt. Sup. Co. 60 Inf.	1232	30	2	A
Deaver, John A.	Chap. (1 lt.), 61 Inf.	1232	15	20	G
SIXTH DIVISION					
Powell, Jas. A.	Sgt. Co. H, 83 Inf.	1233	11	8	A
Ingram, Wm. T.	2 lt. Co. K, 54 Inf.	1232	26	22	F
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Mullens, Jesse F.	Cpl. Co. M, 56 Inf.	1233	8	9	D
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Allen, Luther T.	Pvt. Co. G, 103 Inf.	608	32	32	B
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Tucker, Otis A.	Pvt. Co. M, 109 Inf.	608	21	36	C
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Kelly, Jas. L.	Cpl. Co. M, 113 Inf.	1233	31	22	B
Roycroft, Wm. T.	Pvt. Co. I, 113 Inf.	1232	35	28	G
Clague, Chas.	Cpl. Co. I, 114 Inf.	1232	15	9	H
Tilley, Jas. A.	Pvt. Co. L, 114 Inf.	1232	25	37	D
Malcomb, Jas. McC.	2 lt. 116 Inf.	1232	30	10	A
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Barlow, Wm. C.	Pvt. Co. F, 105 Engrs.	1252	20	2	B

Deceased soldiers from Alabama buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Chambers, Fred L.	Mech. Hq. Co. 117 F. A.	608	37	20	D
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Lewis, Frank A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 125 Inf.	1232	26	41	G
Pearson, Wm. B.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 125 Inf.	1232	40	41	D
Shirey, Merida A.	Pvt. Co. M, 128 Inf.	1232	20	22	B
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Powers, Ernest A.	Cpl. Co. F, 142 Inf.	1232	11	22	F
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Parker, Thos. J.	Pvt. Co. A, 150 Inf.	107-E	13	2	B
Smith, Enoch E.	Pvt. Co. M, 151 Inf.	107-E	6	1	D
Thurston, Wm. B.	Pvt. Co. D, 152 Inf.	107-E	8	5	B
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Gantt, Gaston T.	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf.	608	1	18	C
Gifford, Thos. J.	Pvt. Co. G, 165 Inf.	608	36	6	B
McPherson, Jesse W.	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf.	1232	25	1	E
Stuart, Edward P.	Pvt. Co. M, 165 Inf.	1232	19	34	D
Givens, John R.	Pvt. Co. E, 166 Inf.	1232	19	32	D
Sims, Terrell S.	Pvt. Co. H, 166 Inf.	1232	19	16	E
Greene, Gardiner	Capt. Co. C, 167 Inf.	1233	28	11	B
Acree, Arthur	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 167 Inf.	1764	19	11	B
Atchinson, Wm. F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 167 Inf.	608	36	24	B
Atwood, Jos. L.	Cpl. Co. K, 167 Inf.	608	34	20	B
Autrey, Henry M.	Pvt. Co. K, 167 Inf.	1232	30	10	E
Autrey, Oscar L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 167 Inf.	1233	21	28	C
Barnett, Henry P.	Cpl. Co. A, 167 Inf.	608	5	22	B
Barr, Sam	Cpl. M. G. Co. 167 Inf.	1764	26	9	A
Beck, Cecil C.	Pvt. Co. C, 167 Inf.	1764	24	9	A
Bigsby, Horace	Pvt. Co. D, 167 Inf.	608	6	20	B
Black, Sam	Sgt. Co. E, 167 Inf.	1232	36	2	D
Blair, Sidney	Pvt. Co. H, 167 Inf.	1232	21	20	F
Bowlin, Russell	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co. 167 Inf.	608	38	24	B
Brewer, George	Pvt. Co. F, 167 Inf.	608	25	13	A
Brightman, Willet T.	Cpl. Co. D, 167 Inf.	1232	19	42	D
Brown, Everett H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 167 Inf.	608	37	17	A
Brown, Henry W.	Pvt. Co. C, 167 Inf.	608	17	7	B
Brunson, Jos. F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 167 Inf.	608	5	8	A
Burger, Louis A.	Pvt. M. G. Co. 167 Inf.	1764	86	13	A
Burnett, Usry	Cpl. Co. D, 167 Inf.	608	25	18	B
Bush, Amos	do	608	12	20	B
Canoles, Carl	do	608	15	11	B
Carpenter, Aurelius M.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 167 Inf.	608	7	8	B
Carson, Wm. W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 167 Inf.	1764	65	5	B
Cassels, Marion	Pvt. Co. H, 167 Inf.	1233	26	4	C
Cheeks, Wiley Homer	Pvt. Co. I, 167 Inf.	34	29	1	B
Cochran, Grady	Pvt. Co. M, 167 Inf.	608	35	8	A
Cook, Malcolm	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf.	608	9	20	B
Crane, Cleveland F.	Pvt. Co. A, 167 Inf.	608	35	18	B
Crockett, Joe	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf.	1764	4	2	B
Crowder, Lester D.	Cpl. Co. F, 167 Inf.	608	11	6	B
Crunk, Percy	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 167 Inf.	1764	6	12	B
Culver, Clarence L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 167 Inf.	1232	15	36	H
Daw, Denly	Pvt. Co. I, 167 Inf.	1232	6	35	H
Dismukes, Homer L.	Pvt. Co. A, 167 Inf.	1233	34	15	C
Durant, Little Ed	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf.	1233	18	5	C
Dutton, Bryan M.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 167 Inf.	1232	21	43	C
Eichelberger, Augustus L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 167 Inf.	608	37	1	A
Elliott, Harvey L.	Sgt. Co. H, 167 Inf.	608	30	25	C
Evans, Jake	Pvt. Co. I, 167 Inf.	1764	69	13	A
Evatt, Carl E.	Pvt. Co. K, 167 Inf.	1232	13	43	H
Franklin, Oscar	Pvt. Co. I, 167 Inf.	608	34	18	B
Frederick, Atlie A.	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf.	1233	7	5	B
Friddle, John Alver	Pvt. Co. I, 167 Inf.	1764	45	1	B
Gay, Margie	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 167 Inf.	1233	13	16	C
Griffith, Jas. T.	Cpl. Co. A, 167 Inf.	608	25	5	A
Grimsley, Jos. H.	Cpl. Co. H, 167 Inf.	1232	24	13	F
Hall, Edgar W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 167 Inf.	1764	22	13	A
Hammett, Walter	Pvt. Co. F, 167 Inf.	1232	18	7	H
Hardwick, Roy M.	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf.	1764	15	13	B
Harwell, Jesse J.	Cpl. Co. A, 167 Inf.	1232	40	6	F
Haywood, Zebedee	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf.	608	29	20	B
Hill, Dock	Cpl. Co. L, 167 Inf.	608	35	16	B
Hodges, Lester	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 167 Inf.	1764	16	13	B
Hoomes, Chas. L.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 167 Inf.	1764	30	7	A
Houston, Joe M.	Regl. Sup. Sgt. Sup. Co., 167 Inf.	1764	10	4	B
Hutchins, John P.	Pvt. Co. C, 167 Inf.	1233	36	12	D
Jarrett, Marshall H.	Pvt. Co. H, 167 Inf.	1232	16	25	D
Johnson, Joe O.	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf.	1764	17	12	B
Johnson, Oliver	do	608	15	42	C
Jones, Claud Wm.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 167 Inf.	608	27	20	B
Keenum, Hugh R.	Cpl. Co. A, 167 Inf.	608	17	6	A
Kennedy, Phipps	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf.	1233	22	4	C
Kent, Maston	Cpl. Co. M, 167 Inf.	1233	22	13	C
Kirkland, Walter M.	Pvt. Co. C, 167 Inf.	1233	29	6	C
Knight, Leroy	Cpl. Co. D, 167 Inf.	608	22	18	B
Lackey, Homer J.	Pvt. Co. H, 167 Inf.	1232	10	16	A
Lane, Jas. A.	Pvt. Co. E, 167 Inf.	1232	28	9	G
Laster, Horten	Pvt. Co. C, 167 Inf.	608	38	6	B
Lawrence, Loyt A.	Wag. Sup. Co., 167 Inf.	1233	24	20	A
Lewis, Worth	Sgt. Co. D, 167 Inf.	608	38	18	B
Lindsay, Wm. H.	Bglr. Co. H, 167 Inf.	1233	28	2	B
Love, Connie	Pvt. Co. K, 167 Inf.	608	37	18	B
Lowery, John A.	do	1232	2	33	F
Loyd, Alexander	Cpl. Co. B, 167 Inf.	1764	49	7	A
Mahoney, Jas. F.	Pvt. Co. E, 167 Inf.	1232	37	30	F
Mandich, George	Pvt. Co. L, 167 Inf.	1232	9	19	C
Marsh, Charlie M.	Pvt. Co. C, 167 Inf.	608	23	3	B
MacDonald, Gerald	Pvt. Co. F, 167 Inf.	608	11	3	A
McGaugh, Jos. H.	Pvt. Co. K, 167 Inf.	608	37	22	B
Mills, Claudie	do	608	36	3	B
Milton, Lee	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf.	608	31	13	B

Deceased soldiers from Alabama buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Moore, Walter L	Pvt. Co. K, 167 Inf	1232	20	43	G
Morgan, Thos. J	Pvt. Co. E, 167 Inf	1232	34	23	D
Morris, Joe	Pvt. Co. D, 167 Inf	1764	23	13	A
Murdock, Larkin C	Pvt. Co. F, 167 Inf	1764	63	4	B
Onderdonk, Henry A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 167 Inf	1764	55	8	A
O'Neal, John D	Pvt. Co. C, 167 Inf	608	27	5	A
Parker, Wm. S	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf	1233	10	27	C
Patton, Jos. J	Pvt. Hq. Co. 167 Inf	107–E	4	2	B
Pittman, Arthur G	Sgt. M. G. Co., 167 Inf	34	22	8	B
Plant, Allen L	Sgt. Co. H, 167 Inf	608	14	10	A
Prim, Jas. C	Pvt. Co. A, 167 Inf	1764	28	6	A
Quillen, Jeff	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 167 Inf	608	37	20	B
Satterfield, Kirk	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 167 Inf	1764	66	8	B
Seay, Royal	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 167 Inf	608	13	10	A
Shirrell, Beve B	Cpl. Co. E, 167 Inf	1232	36	4	F
Sikes, Herbert C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 167 Inf	1764	76	6	A
Sims, Tom	Pvt. Co. D, 167 Inf	1233	15	28	D
Sinnott, Chandes B	Pvt. Co. K, 167 Inf	608	3	7	B
Smith, Clarence J	Pvt. Co. F, 167 Inf	1232	23	5	H
Smith, John F	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 167 Inf	1764	70	8	A
Stockton, Frank R	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf	1232	35	40	E
Suggs, Monroe	Pvt. Co. I, 167 Inf	608	19	17	B
Sullivan, Mitt H	Sgt. Co. C, 167 Inf	608	35	20	B
Swindle, Clarence	Pvt. Co. M, 167 Inf	608	26	5	A
Syphurs, Herman G	Cpl. Co. B, 167 Inf	1764	25	8	A
Tatum, Wm. P	Pvt. Co. G, 167 Inf	636	5	3	C
Tobias, John M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 167 Inf	608	30	18	B
Waits, Leo	do	1232	26	25	D
Waldrip, Allen H	Pvt. Co. F, 167 Inf	1233	5	4	C
Wallace, Victor D	Sgt. M. G. Co., 167 Inf	608	33	13	B
Wheeler, Wm. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 167 Inf	608	33	18	B
Wight, Jim	Pvt. Co. L, 167 Inf	608	24	5	A
Williams, Edward L	Pvt. Co. M, 167 Inf	1232	39	2	D
Williams, Thos. E	Cpl. Co. G, 167 Inf	1232	17	32	H
Wingo, Lorenzo	Pvt. Co. M, 167 Inf	608	10	8	B
Wood, Wiley H	Cpl. Co. K, 167 Inf	1232	40	31	F
Enters, Frank	Cpl. Co. A, 151 M. G. Bn	608	27	13	B
White, Fred E	Pvt. Co. D, 151 M. G. Bn	608	16	10	A
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Diseker, Allen	Mech. Co. E, 305 Inf	34	33	7	A
Sweeney, John L	Capt. Co. A, 306 Inf	1232	8	21	E
Hattemer, Leon H	2 lt. Bty. E, 305 F. A	1232	37	3	F
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Snell, Thos	Pvt. M. G. Co. 310 Inf	1233	2	17	A
Cole, Homer L	Pvt. Co. B, 311 Inf	1232	14	8	B
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Floyd, Tally L	Pvt. Co. K, 314 Inf	608	3	27	D
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Chappell, Thos. M	Cpl. Co. H, 321 Inf	608	15	8	D
Leonard, Jesse J	Pvt. Co. A, 321 Inf	1233	36	4	D
Zataney, Michael A	Pvt. Co. I, 321 Inf	1232	5	31	D
Anderson, Lemon	Pvt. Co. G, 322 Inf	1232	30	26	D
Childress, Jones A	Pvt. Co. I, 322 Inf	1233	33	6	D
Crocker, Joe	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 322 Inf	1764	24	10	B
Culpepper, Calvin C	Pvt. Co. C, 322 Inf	1233	10	12	D
Falls, Victor C	Pvt. Co. A, 322 Inf	1232	10	31	C
Rowe, Louis J	Pvt. Co. C, 322 Inf	1233	28	14	D
Smith, Adam L	Pvt. Co. M, 322 Inf	1233	5	14	B
Vance, Henry	Pvt. M. G. Co. 322 Inf	1232	17	30	F
Connell, John C	Pvt. Co. C, 323 Inf	1232	1	11	A
Reighley, Wm. C	do	34	30	9	A
Berry, Robt. M	Cpl. Co. I, 324 Inf	1232	29	10	D
Ferguson, Lester F	Pvt. Co. L, 324 Inf	1232	19	21	D
Gray, Ernest E	Cpl. Co. B, 324 Inf	1233	10	14	D
Hines, Arthur F	Pvt. Co. L, 324 Inf	1232	1	17	H
McIlwain, Wm. S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 324 Inf	1232	37	22	F
Morris, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. F, 324 Inf	1233	35	10	D
Riley, Jas. J	Pvt. Co. C, 324 Inf	1232	39	33	D
Rouse, Wm. R	Pvt. Co. D, 324 Inf	1232	4	30	F
Pate, Vallie Chapman	Pvt. Co. M, 324 Inf	1232	40	21	D
Waits, Joe L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 324 Inf	1232	15	30	F
Wilson, Frank P	Pvt. Co. M, 324 Inf	1232	30	22	F
Scott, Joe L. J	Cpl. 6 Co. 306 Sup. Tn	1232	24	12	H
Overstreet, Willis C	Pvt. Co. F, 306 Amm. Tn	1232	17	10	C
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
McLeod, Lamar Y	Capt. Hq. Co. 325 Inf	1232	9	31	D
Baker, Wm. R	Pvt. Co. E, 325 Inf	1232	28	34	A
Frasier, Hoke	Sup. Sgt. M. G. Co. 325 Inf	1232	39	11	A
Walters, John F	Pvt. Co. E, 325 Inf	1232	31	1	B
Cochran, Roland G	Pvt. Co. K, 326 Inf	1232	27	13	B
Shirley, Winfred	Cpl. Co. D, 326 Inf	1232	30	3	E
Boggan, Jas	Pvt. Co. K, 326 Inf	1233	30	27	D
Carlisle, Merritt E	Pvt. Co. I, 327 Inf	1232	15	16	G
Howell, Wm. N	Pvt. Co. G, 327 Inf	1232	16	20	H
Martin, Chas. L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 328 Inf	1232	18	35	G
Peek, Solomon	Pvt. Co. C, 328 Inf	1232	26	35	G
West, Porter	Pvt. Co. C, 328 Inf	1232	13	9	F
Winters, Dosie Lee	Pvt. Co. D, 328 Inf	1232	27	29	G
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Moore, Augustus G	Pvt. 3 Prov. Co. 331 Inf	608	26	28	D
Dawson, Jas. W. I	Pvt. 306 Trn. Mtr. Bty	1233	12	11	E

Deceased soldiers from Alabama buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Measles, Wm. A	Pvt. Co. C, 309 Engrs	608	14	3	C
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Turner, Jas. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 339 F. A	1764	28	6	B
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Bell, Geo. W	1st sgt. M. G. Co., 358 Inf	1233	17	19	D
Myers, John H	Pvt. Co. H, 359 Inf	1232	26	26	G
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Robertson, Vernon	Pvt. Co. L, 361 Inf	608	24	19	D
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION, 366 INFANTRY					
Buggs, Charlie	Pvt. Co. F	1232	20	26	D
Cannon, Dan	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F	1233	23	27	C
Cogman, Willis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L	608	1	26	A
Davis, Geo	Pvt. Co. L	608	30	28	D
Evans, Chester	Pvt. Co. F	1233	20	4	B
Fletcher, Eugene	Pvt. Co. H	1232	15	22	F
Gay, Marvin	do	608	32	28	D
Govan, Edgar D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F	1233	19	3	B
Hall, Jessie	Pvt. Co. F	1233	20	5	C
Hopkins, Wm	Pvt. Co. L	1233	27	19	C
Huffman, Ralph	Pvt. Co. F	1233	12	3	B
King, Willis	Pvt. Co. E	1232	25	35	D
Kirby, Jim	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F	1233	16	4	B
Lynch, Charley	Cook Sup. Co.	1233	36	13	D
Hood, Wm	Pvt. Co. L	1233	20	5	C
Owens, Jos., jr	Pvt. Co. C	608	22	38	D
Porter, Robt. C	do	1233	23	24	D
Redd, Willie M	Pvt. Co. M	1232	19	9	H
Ruffin, Geo	Pvt. Co. F	1232	24	3	H
Shaw, Wilbert	Pvt. Co. M	1232	31	26	D
Thomas, Willie	Pvt. Co. K	1233	26	15	C
Turner, Welton A	Sgt. Co. E	1232	22	21	D
Walker, Henry	Pvt. Co. E	1232	21	26	D
Walker, Stanley	do	1232	29	29	F
Williams, Jim	Pvt. Co. D	608	3	21	D
Zinamon, Desie	Cpl. Co. L	608	35	28	D
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Bonner, Sam	Pvt. Bty. F, 349 F. A	608	18	27	D
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Hayes, Herman	Pvt. Co. H, 372 Inf	1232	34	4	H
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
McCall, Frank R	1 lt. 1 Bn. 52 C. A. C	1233	20	14	A
Stiles, John F	Pvt. Bty A, 1 A. A. Bn. C. A. C.	1233	12	6	D
Doty, Harold A	Pvt. 11 Bty A. A., C. A. C.	34	32	14	B
Garland, Ira M	Cpl. Fr. Screvens S. A. H. D. #1.	107–E	11	3	A
Gibby, Jas	Pvt. Vet. Hosp. #21	1233	32	9	A
Johnson, Clarence	do	1233	6	3	A
Johnson, Mathew	do	1233	3	3	A
Fowler, Bennie	Pvt. 253 Mil. Pol. Co	34	39	5	A
Walker, Grady E	Pvt. 1 cl. 261 Mil. Pol. Co	34	2	15	A
Espy, John	Pvt. Cp. Hancock A. R. D. Ord.	608	12	8	D
Wells, Wm. S	Lt. Col. 3 Cav	1232	20	39	B
Rabb, Lazarus	Pvt. 6 Bty F. A. Repl. Regt.	34	17	5	A
George, John	Pvt. 1 Co. Cp. Pike Inf., S. R. D.	608	19	22	B
Nugent, Alonzo	Pvt. Cp. McArthur Inf. Repl.	608	32	31	B
Payne, Jos. H	Pvt. 11 Co. Cp. Pike Inf., R. D.	608	6	30	A
Driver, Corb	Pvt. Co. K, 1 Pion. Inf	1232	22	2	E
Bayne, Herbert	Pvt. Co. B, 802 Pion. Inf	1232	32	6	B
Jackson, John O	Cpl. Co. B, 802 Pion. Inf	1232	25	21	F
Jones, Willie T	Pvt. Co. H, 802 Pion. Inf	1232	15	32	B
Robinson, Daniel	Pvt. Co. C, 802 Pion. Inf	1233	29	2	A
Singleton, Howard	Pvt. Co. G, 802 Pion. Inf	1233	21	9	B
Stinson, John	Pvt. Co. B, 802 Pion. Inf	1233	36	19	A
Coffey, Lewis	Pvt. Co. E, 804 Pion. Inf	1233	33	7	D
Foster, Richard	Pvt. Co. B, 804 Pion. Inf	1233	9	21	C
Smith, Jimmie	Pvt. Co. H, 804 Pion. Inf	1233	16	23	D
Jones, Raymond	Pvt. Co. I, 806 Pion. Inf	1233	4	12	D
Matthews, Forrest	Pvt. Co. A, 806 Pion. Inf	1233	27	22	C
Bradford, Shepard	Pvt. Co. D, 807 Pion. Inf	1232	32	31	G
Thompson, Green	Pvt. Co. M, 809 Pion. Inf	608	6	25	B
Burrough, Columbus	Pvt. Co. B, 816 Pion. Inf	107–E	4	11	D
Monagan, John Henry	Pvt. Co. E, 816 Pion. Inf	1233	12	17	B
Watson, Moses H	Pvt. 343 Fld. Rem. Sq	34	8	3	B
Dirks, Jas	Pvt. Co. A, 305 Lab. Bn	608	4	33	A
Depose, Wilmer	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 308 Lab. Bn	608	6	23	B
Dever, Tracy C	Capt. Co. A, 314 Lab. Bn	1233	26	29	A
Birchfield, Sam	Pvt. Co. B, 314 Lab. Bn	1232	34	37	C
Jones, Jenkins	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 315 Lab. Bn	608	8	39	A
Moss, Y. C	Pvt. Co. B 318 Lab. Bn	1232	18	11	D
Childs, Wm. H., jr	Pvt. Co. A, 322 Lab. Bn	1232	18	16	B
Gintraw, Henry	do	1233	35	4	A
Jackson, Reuben	Pvt. Co. B, 324 Lab. Bn	1233	15	20	D
Lettis, Lonnie	Pvt. Co. D, 326 Lab. Bn	1233	14	25	A

Deceased soldiers from Alabama buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—con.					
Brooks, Hardy	Pvt. Co. D, 326 Lab. Bn.	1233	20	20	A
Dorsey, Gus	do	1233	15	19	C
Hall, Rufus	Pvt. Co. C, 335 Lab. Bn.	608	14	15	C
Coats, Robt	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 338 Lab. Bn.	34	3	23	A
Miller, Charlie O	Pvt. Co. A, 338 Lab. Bn.	608	5	27	A
Henry, Banks	Pvt. Co. C, 340 Lab. Bn.	608	16	10	D
Snell, Onnie	do	608	30	29	C
Holloway, Clarke	Pvt. 1 cl. 303 Sup. Co., Q. M. C.	608	2	10	D
Cheatwood, Geo. P	Pvt. 2 Prov. Const. Co., Q. M. C.	608	15	18	D
Mason, Jas. C	Pvt. Adv. M. Dep. #8	1233	31	28	A
Berry, Coly	Pvt. Co. E, 301 Stev. Regt.	608	29	20	C
Jackson, Ervin	do	34	16	18	A
Steadom, Willie	Pvt. Co. F, 501 Stev. Regt.	1233	1	3	C
Williams, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 501 Stev. Regt.	608	15	32	A
Edwards, Ester	Pvt. Co. K, 502 Stev. Regt.	608	36	30	D
Powell, Benj. F	Pvt. Co. H, 302 Stev. Regt.	608	18	32	A
Kelly, Tobie V	Cook, Md. 303 Stev. Regt.	608	8	38	B
Maxwell, Dock	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 303 Stev. Regt.	1233	25	27	A
Doss, Albert	Pvt. 1 cl. 828 Stev. Regt.	34	31	8	A
Harris, Taylor	Pvt. 21 Co. Cp. Pike S.R.D.	608	2	29	D
Goodson, John A	Pvt. Co. E, 17 Engrs.	608	2	30	A
Berrens, Nickolas	Wag. 14 Co. 20 Engrs.	1233	25	26	A
Gilley, Ezra A	Pvt. Co. B, 22 Engrs.	1232	5	42	D
Braxton, Noah	Pvt. Co. D, 517 Engr. Ser. Bn.	1233	26	9	A
Cook, McGhee	Pvt. Co. B, 527 Engrs.	1233	25	24	A
Dennis, Davie	Pvt. Co. D, 527 Engrs.	1233	7	15	C
Stallworth, Frank	Pvt. Co. A, 527 Engrs.	1232	3	37	H
Woodyard, Frank	do	1232	23	22	H
Dixon, Cleveland	Pvt. Co. B, 528 Engrs, Ser. Bn.	1233	12	21	C
Foster, Vicher	Pvt. 528 Engrs.	608	16	11	C
Stallworth, Mack M	Pvt. Co. M, 528 Engrs.	1233	29	12	C
Wilson, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 528 Engrs.	1233	30	5	C
Logan, Jonas	Pvt. Co. C, 544 Engrs.	608	1	30	A
Phillips, Sandy	Pvt. Co. C, 550 Engrs.	608	7	23	A
Hess, Alvey O	Pvt. Co. B, 306 Bn. T. C.	1233	30	9	B
Ezell, Jas. G	Pvt. 116 Co. Tr. Cps.	1233	2	22	A
Butts, Gene	Pvt. 865 Co. Tr. Cps.	608	31	20	D
Gates, Robt. T	Pvt. 522 Mr. Tk. Co., 424 Sup. Tn.	608	1	31	D

NEW YORK SOLDIERS BURIED IN OVERSEAS CEMETERIES

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the names of World War veterans of the State of New York who are buried in France.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, under leave given me by the House, I am presenting herewith a list prepared by the Quartermaster General of the Army, which was asked for by me, giving the names, organizations, and grave locations of members of the American forces, enlisted from the State of New York, whose remains are now interred in the cemeteries of Europe.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO NAMES OF PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232—Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764—Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34—Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636—Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608—Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233—St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252—Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E—Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood, Sussex, England (near London).

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Churco, Benj. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Tp.	608	8	20	B
Carder, Cyril	2 lt. Co. D, 16 Inf.	608	25	4	D
Cole, Sidney T	2 lt. Co. I, 16 Inf.	1764	6	13	B
Flato, Walter C	2 lt. Co. L, 16 Inf.	636	3	13	C
Kennedy, Paul L	2 lt. Co. H, 16 Inf.	1232	4	38	D
Young, Reginald Stanley	2 lt. Co. D, 16 Inf.	1232	24	20	A
Anacker, David	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 16 Inf.	1232	25	8	E
Archibald, Don L	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf.	1232	23	23	A
Belz, John	Sgt. Co. D, 16 Inf.	608	38	13	D

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION—con.					
Beter, Charley	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf.	636	12	19	C
Brenner, Chas	Pvt. M. G. Co., 16 Inf.	608	13	4	D
Bresnihan, John W	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf.	608	31	33	B
Brown, Floyd W	do	1232	27	33	A
Cala, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. E, 16 Inf.	608	26	37	B
Campbell, Jas. V	Pvt. Co. C, 16 Inf.	1232	11	1	A
Castas, Nicholas	Pvt. Co. D, 16 Inf.	1232	22	23	B
Charifson, Looes	Pvt. Co. E, 16 Inf.	608	5	41	C
Conde, Fredk. Wm., jr.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 16 Inf.	1232	36	42	G
Evangelisti, Hugo	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf.	1764	59	5	B
Fiekel, Fredk. J	do	608	31	3	D
Gardiner, Frank	Sgt. Co. K, 16 Inf.	608	24	36	B
Hogan, John J	Sgt. Co. H, 16 Inf.	636	14	5	A
Hoppe, Frank W	Pvt. Co. D, 16 Inf.	1764	61	8	B
Kalfayan, Mike M	do	608	24	26	D
Kazen, Willis	do	608	32	17	A
Kisilowski, Antoni	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 16 Inf.	636	14	34	A
Kowal, Paul	Cpl. Co. G, 16 Inf.	1232	3	21	E
Kreck, Cyril	Mech. Co. B, 16 Inf.	636	5	2	D
Labish, John J	Pvt. Co. M, 16 Inf.	608	35	15	D
Marra, John	do	1232	4	1	F
Milewski, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 16 Inf.	608	35	33	D
Palusjk, Mike B	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf.	608	27	26	D
Pilawski, Edward	Pvt. Co. D, 16 Inf.	608	9	36	A
Schneider, Harry	Pvt. Co. M, 16 Inf.	34	21	5	B
Shanoff, Alexander	Sgt. Co. G, 16 Inf.	608	19	4	D
Toles, Donald T	Cpl. Co. M, 16 Inf.	34	4	8	B
Wilber, Wm	Pvt. Co. C, 16 Inf.	1232	13	10	D
Wysakowski, Whadyslaw	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf.	608	18	2	D
Yacuro, Mike	Pvt. Co. G, 16 Inf.	636	12	17	C
Gill, Robt. S	Capt. Co. K, 18 Inf.	34	15	6	B
Albrecht, Albin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 18 Inf.	1232	31	32	D
Andres, Herman, jr.	Pvt. Co. F, 18 Inf.	1232	6	30	B
Arnone, John	Pvt. Co. E, 18 Inf.	1232	25	43	F
Bean, Frank A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 18 Inf.	1232	9	13	F
Boyce, Jas. A	Pvt. Co. I, 18 Inf.	1232	2	32	D
Bromige, Alfred	Cpl. Co. C, 18 Inf.	1233	4	6	C
Clark, Henry	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	1232	33	40	H
Clear, John F. J	Pvt. Co. H, 18 Inf.	1233	26	1	C
Clifford, Andrew O	Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf.	1764	24	1	B
Curth, Ernest F	Cpl. Co. E, 18 Inf.	636	13	11	A
Dickie, David	Pvt. Co. I, 18 Inf.	636	1	14	D
Ditaranto, Donato	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	1232	7	41	B
Eustace, Richard	Pvt. Co. K, 18 Inf.	1232	14	17	C
Famoso, Brasso	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	608	30	10	C
Fickert, Otto W	Pvt. Co. L, 18 Inf.	608	7	5	D
Flanagan, Chas. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 18 Inf.	1232	12	34	D
Fliegelman, Max	Cpl. Co. D, 18 Inf.	608	12	23	C
Freid, Bernard	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf.	1232	37	33	B
Gannon, Jos. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 18 Inf.	1232	6	30	G
Gillman, Walter	Pvt. M. G. Co., 18 Inf.	1232	6	22	G
Gustafsen, Benj	Pvt. Co. I, 18 Inf.	1232	28	39	A
Hartigan, Richard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 18 Inf.	608	21	30	D
Hill, Wm. T	Pvt. Co. H, 18 Inf.	1233	30	18	C
Howard, Raymond J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 18 Inf.	1232	34	3	C
Hunter, John R	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	34	17	9	B
Ingenito, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 18 Inf.	1232	28	9	D
Kley, John A	Pvt. Co. B, 18 Inf.	636	14	28	A
Koch, August E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 18 Inf.	1232	16	11	H
Lankes, Anthony C	Pvt. Co. B, 18 Inf.	1232	7	30	B
Lenox, Clarence B	do	1764	18	6	B
Lewis, Wm. B	do	1232	19	43	H
Lucisano, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. I, 18 Inf.	608	30	36	B
Mayhew, Wilber A	Pvt. Co. C, 18 Inf.	1232	40	38	G
Morena, Vito	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	1232	24	3	F
Osborne, Alfred J	Cpl. Co. G, 18 Inf.	1233	30	22	A
Fugni, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 18 Inf.	608	25	32	D
Reilly, Jas. E	Pvt. Co. E, 18 Inf.	636	3	16	C
Rogers, Jos. V	Pvt. Co. M, 18 Inf.	636	4	15	C
Rosen, Isidor	Sgt. Co. D, 18 Inf.	1232	16	24	B
Ruhling, Jos	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	1764	7	6	B
Ryan, Wm. F	Sgt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	1232	15	18	C
Sargent, Arthur R	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 18 Inf.	1232	27	29	D
Schultze, Fred	Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf.	1232	16	12	F
Scolaro, Nunzio	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	1232	30	19	C
Seegers, Emil Wm	Sgt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	1232	16	18	C
Sittelotta, John	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	636	1	15	D
Skolnik, Hyman	Pvt. Co. K, 18 Inf.	1232	10	1	E
Smith, Chas. T	Pvt. Co G, 18 Inf.	1232	36	6	C
Smith, Jas. A	Sgt. Co. I, 18 Inf.	34	6	6	B
Starr, Isidor	Sup. sgt. Co. D, 18 Inf.	1232	14	42	G
Stevens, Arthur D	Pvt. Co. K, 18 Inf.	34	25	16	A
Strafford, Edw. J	do	1232	14	1	E
Vanalstine, Jas. R	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf.	636	3	14	C
Venditti, John	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf.	636	6	10	C
Wolcott, Earl A	Cpl. Co. K, 18 Inf.	636	13	19	A
Wood, Geo. H	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	608	1	36	B
Foster, Hamilton K	Capt. 26 Inf.	1232	20	12	A
Clark, Alan Campbell	2 lt. M. G. Co. 26 Inf.	34	8	4	B
Bialoglowics, Tofil	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 26 Inf.	608	30	37	B
Cherney, Nick	Pvt. Co. F, 26 Inf.	1764	25	3	B
Chorba, Jos. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 26 Inf.	1232	16	35	B
Colella, Ralph	do	608	12	35	D
Cranmer, Ralph T	Pvt. Co. B, 26 Inf.	1232	5	32	B
Davias, Socrates	do	1233	22	23	A
Delaney, Wm. H	Cpl. Co. A, 26 Inf.	636	12	10	C
Del Gindice, Giovanni	Pvt. Co. A, 26 Inf.	1232	24	16	D
Denton, Leslie C	Pvt. M. D. 26 Inf.	1232	27	5	C
Dixon, Walter S	Cpl. Co. A, 26 Inf.	34	34	3	C
Duda, Mike	Pvt. Co. E, 26 Inf.	1232	31	37	A
Duval, Jos	Pvt. Co. I, 26 Inf.	608	20	5	D
Evening, Walter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 26 Inf.	608	30	13	D
Gardner, John L	Pvt. Co. G, 26 Inf.	636	10	22	C
Garufi, Giovanni	Pvt. Co. D, 26 Inf.	1232	36	26	B

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION—con.					
Gerson, Raoul	Pvt. Co. B, 26 Inf	1232	31	34	A
Goodwin, John F	Pvt. Co. F, 26 Inf	608	27	36	B
Hallock, Francis A	do	34	23	5	B
Harold, Cornelius	Pvt. Co. G, 26 Inf	1232	7	12	E
Hughes, Jos. L	Pvt. Co. E, 26 Inf	608	15	15	D
Jenson, Ejner G	Sgt. Co. C, 26 Inf	1232	30	4	C
Krepper, John	Pvt. Co. D, 26 Inf	1232	3	7	H
Kurland, Benj	Cpl. Co. K, 26 Inf	1232	5	19	C
Lamonica, Callogera	Pvt. Co. D, 26 Inf	608	20	14	D
Libstein, Alfred	Pvt. Co. K, 26 Inf	608	25	13	D
Martin, Albert	Pvt. Co. C, 26 Inf	34	4	4	B
McBride, Thos. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 26 Inf	608	22	27	C
McMahon, Wm. M	Pvt. Co. G, 26 Inf	1233	14	22	B
McNeary, Harold J	do	636	9	22	C
Milbauer, Saul	Pvt. Co. I, 26 Inf	1232	10	18	D
Mintz, Edward	Pvt. Co. H, 26 Inf	1232	13	33	A
Monty, Arthur P	Sgt. Co. A, 26 Inf	1232	13	19	E
O'Brien, Michael	Pvt. Co. A, 26 Inf	1232	5	33	C
Osborn, Wm. H	do	636	14	16	C
Priester, Francis J	Pvt. Co. D, 26 Inf	1232	19	11	E
Raymond, Harry	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D. 26 Inf	608	15	36	B
Rowe, Wm. L	Pvt. Co. F, 26 Inf	1232	21	14	E
Santino, Antonio	Pvt. Co. C, 26 Inf	1232	24	6	C
Sautter, Eugene	Mech. Co. H, 26 Inf	608	15	25	D
Schildknecht, Henry G	Pvt. Co. D, 26 Inf	1232	13	11	E
Schold, Carl A. E	Pvt. M. G. Co. 26 Inf	1232	40	46	D
Shenk, Alfred H	Sgt. M. G. Co. 26 Inf	1232	3	9	A
Siragusa, Jos	Pvt. Co. A, 26 Inf	1232	22	4	C
Tumbarello, Giacomo	do	1232	21	4	C
Umbrino, Jas. jr	Pvt. Co. G, 26 Inf	608	23	29	C
Vitello, Fortunato	Pvt. Co. A, 26 Inf	1232	7	16	F
Willets, Jas. B	Pvt. Co. L, 26 Inf	1232	1	1	D
Yarmolinski, Wladislaw	Pvt. Co. E, 26 Inf	608	20	23	B
Yesinski, Chas	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 26 Inf	1232	11	19	A
Hawkinson, Howard E	Capt. Co. I, 28 Inf	1232	4	13	A
Felbel, Frank J	2 lt. Co. I, 28 Inf	1232	36	42	A
Graham, John B	2 lt Co. E, 28 Inf	1233	11	4	B
Ahneoka, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 28 Inf	1233	10	24	C
Aufmkolk, Gustave	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf	1232	40	5	B
Austin, Geo. W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 28 Inf	636	3	19	D
Barnett, Harry A	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf	1232	8	22	E
Dubey, Jos	Pvt. Co. A, 28 Inf	1232	21	6	E
Fidler, Phil	Pvt. Co. C, 28 Inf	608	17	32	C
Gunthner, Chas	do	1232	17	18	E
Hadcock, Frank W., jr	do	1232	21	15	A
Lacy, Michael	Cpl. Co. A, 28 Inf	608	23	17	D
Lincoln, Leo R	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf	1233	18	24	A
Manley, Edward	Wag. Sup. Co. 28 Inf	608	7	14	A
McCredie, Harry	Cpl. Co. K, 28 Inf	636	14	20	A
Rosenberg, Hyman	Cpl. Co. B, 28 Inf	1232	1	16	C
Schermerhorn, Lauren E.	Pvt. Co. B, 28 Inf	1232	18	28	A
Schmidt, August	Cpl. Co. K, 28 Inf	636	5	14	C
Schneider, Herman F	Pvt. Co. B, 28 Inf	1232	9	12	A
Small, Frank	Pvt. Co. C, 28 Inf	1232	37	38	D
Stola, Toney	Pvt. Co. D, 28 Inf	1232	10	11	F
Peters, Edw. McClure, jr.	1 lt. 2 Co. 1 Brig. M. G. Bn.	1233	5	29	C
Baranski, Zygmunt	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 1 Bty. M. G. Bn.	636	9	24	C
Phelan, John J	Pvt. Co. D, 2 Br. M. G. Bn	636	13	19	C
Dots, Herman	Pvt. Co. A, 1 M. G. Bn	636	6	13	C
Rosen, Benj	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 1 M. G. Bn	1232	14	22	D
Ward, Jos. F	Pvt. 1 cl. 2 Co. 1 M. G. Bn	636	7	16	C
Childs, Arthur	Sgt. Co. C, 2 M. G. Bn	1764	13	13	A
Grabowski, Gus K	Pvt. Co. B, 2 M. G. Bn	1232	21	27	B
Carter, Clarence L	Pvt. Co. D, 3 M. G. Bn	608	15	23	D
Hasenpflug, Howard C	Pvt. Co. B, 3 M. G. Bn	1232	2	28	F
Inman, Samuel J	Cpl. Co. C, 3 M. G. Bn	608	3	36	A
Krajewski, Felix	Cpl. Co. D, 3 M. G. Bn	608	18	29	C
Letoukidis, Cristos	Pvt. Co. C, 3 M. G. Bn	608	10	17	A
Greener, Minor	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 5 F. A	1233	2	12	B
Vaughn, Gordon	Pvt. Hq. Co. 5 F. A	1232	38	31	A
Rose, Philip L	2 lt. Bty. E, 6 F. A	1232	31	42	A
Hernon, Edw. F	Pvt. Bty. E, 6 F. A	1233	24	23	C
Smith, Harry O	do	636	1	20	C
Chandler, Wm. H	2 lt. Bty. D, 7 F. A	1232	15	33	B
Feigl, Jeff	2 lt. Bty. F, 7 F. A	1233	2	29	C
McConnell, Frank, jr	2 lt. Bty. E, 7 F. A	608	17	37	D
Adens, Jas	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 7 F. A	1232	18	5	B
Annunziata, Alfredo	Pvt. Hq. Co. 7 F. A	1233	18	13	B
Balcom, Willard A	Pvt. Bty. B, 7 F. A	1232	23	36	C
De Lee, Jas. E	Sgt. Bty. A, 7 F. A	636	2	13	D
Doney, John P	Cpl. Hq. Co. 7 F. A	1232	37	40	E
Henry, Lanson E., jr	do	1232	23	35	C
Lenahan, Vincent M	Pvt. Bty. C, 7 F. A	636	5	17	D
Schaffer, Geo. H	Pvt. Bty. A, 7 F. A	1233	8	16	D
Schrader, Anthony J	Cpl. Bty. C, 7 F. A	1233	19	4	B
Simoni, Louis	Cook Bty. C, 7 F. A	1232	40	8	F
Sweiden, Sidney	Pvt. Bty. C, 7 F. A	1233	24	12	B
Tangredi, Carlo	do	1233	4	1	C
Taylor, Wm. F	Sgt. Bty. D, 7 F. A	636	1	10	C
Wilsey, Chas	Pvt. Bty. F, 7 F. A	1764	27	3	B
Bergvist, Seth Harry	Pvt. Co. A, 1 Engrs	1232	5	22	H
Daly, Wm. T	Pvt. Co. C, 1 Engrs	608	17	36	A
Higby, Francis	Pvt. Co. F, 1 Engrs	636	15	10	C
Sherman, Chas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 1 Engrs	1232	18	23	C
Sprague, Russell D	Cpl. Co. C, 1 Engrs	1232	16	3	H
Compton, Robt. F	Pvt. 1 cl. 1 Mil. Pol. Co	1232	28	37	C
Shea, Jas	Pvt. Tk. Co. 4, 1 Amm. Tn	1232	1	46	D
Sima, Rudolph	Pvt. Hq. Co. 1 Amm. Tn	636	12	13	C
Stankiewich, Stefan	Cook Hq. Co. 1 Amm. Tn	636	2	12	C
Albrecht, Chas. F. W	Pvt. 1 cl. 13 Amb. Co. 1 Sn. Tn.	636	9	17	C
Crane, Harry L	Wag. 3 Amb. Co. 1 Sn. Tn	1233	29	11	A

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION					
Bouton, Arthur E	Maj. 9 Inf	608	3	5	C
Brown, Randolph Randall	Capt. Co. K, 9 Inf	1232	25	6	F
Buermeyer, Herbert A	1 lt. Co. E, 9 Inf	1764	34	12	A
Engels, Arthur L	1 lt. 9 Inf	1764	18	11	B
Hornbeck, Harrison E	1 lt. Sup. Co. 9 Inf	608	24	35	D
Allen, Wm. Cowen, jr	2 lt. M. G. Co. 9 Inf	1232	32	33	B
Accardi, Vito	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf	1232	5	22	G
Arsenault, Benj. G	Pvt. Co. D 9 Inf	1233	10	4	C
Baliszewski, Frank J	Pvt. Co. E, 9 Inf	1232	1	42	E
Barnes, Herbert J	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf	1764	89	10	A
Barrett, Jas	Pvt. Co. G, 9 Inf	608	5	23	B
Henson, Samuel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 9 Inf	34	1	9	B
Bis, Ignac	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 9 Inf	608	1	16	C
Brown, Garnett W	Pvt. Hq. Co., 9 Inf	1233	31	14	B
Burgess, Albert E	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf	608	17	34	A
Cammarata, Joe	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 9 Inf	1232	20	18	B
Christ, Anthony	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 9 Inf	1232	23	37	D
Conn, Wm. L	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf	1232	33	11	F
Corcodilas, John	Pvt. Co. E, 9 Inf	1764	66	11	A
Curry, Clarence T	Pvt. Hq. Co., 9 Inf	608	22	3	D
D'Agostina, Guido	Cpl. Co. C, 9 Inf	1764	39	6	B
Davis, Oliver B	Sgt. Co. D, 9 Inf	1233	23	11	D
Daymon, Ulises O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 9 Inf	608	12	17	D
Defeo, Nicholas	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf	1232	3	36	F
De Luca, Lawrence	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf	1232	37	24	G
Depew, Frank	Cpl. Co. F, 9 Inf	1232	22	18	D
Digriorio, Raffaele	Pvt. Co. G, 9 Inf	1764	28	10	A
Dolan, Jas. E	Pvt. Co. C, 9 Inf	608	6	36	D
Dzadolonis, John	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf	1232	3	34	B
Emperato, Louis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 9 Inf	1233	6	25	B
Ettlin, Albert J	Pvt. Co. M, 9 Inf	608	24	33	B
Everhart, Odus N	Pvt. Co. B, 9 Inf	608	16	33	B
Farmer, Jos. T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 9 Inf	1764	84	12	A
Fenicchia, Salvatore	Pvt. M. G. Co., 9 Inf	1764	2	13	A
Foote, Carl L	Pvt. Co. E, 9 Inf	1764	81	8	A
Fraquell, Louis	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf	1232	6	42	D
Gambaruto, John	Cpl. Co. F, 9 Inf	1232	15	5	H
Groulx, Chas. A	Cpl. Co. H, 9 Inf	1764	34	13	A
Harriss, Frank W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 9 Inf	1764	67	5	B
Hebert, Heber	Mech. Co. L, 9 Inf	608	25	26	D
Henesek, Frank	Pvt. Co. A, 9 Inf	1232	31	40	G
Honsinger, Stanley B	Pvt. Co. L, 9 Inf	1232	33	21	E
Jablonowski, Eugenius (Janski, Jenen, alias.)	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf	608	11	8	C
Kaminski, Wicyntz	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf	1232	5	32	E
Karl, Herman A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 9 Inf	1764	43	10	A
Kiely, Frank A	Pvt. M. G. Co., 9 Inf	34	17	15	B
Kingston, Harry G	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf	1764	52	3	B
Knapp, Jacob J	Mech. Hq. Co., 9 Inf	608	22	32	D
Komoroski, Martin	Pvt. Co. M, 9 Inf	1232	40	19	D
Korman, Nicholas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 9 Inf	1232	25	3	F
Larkin, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 9 Inf	1233	17	7	B
Laske, Felix	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf	1232	22	39	A
Leith, John F	Sgt. Co. E, 9 Inf	1232	24	23	B
Lockwood, Jay W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 9 Inf	1764	46	7	B
Lousi, Michele	Pvt. Co. G, 9 Inf	1233	19	16	A
Lukoskuk, Peter	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf	1764	14	5	B
Massion, Christon Z	Pvt. Co. C, 9 Inf	1232	15	1	H
Maxwell, Walter F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 9 Inf	608	9	17	B
McInness, Michael J	Pvt. Hq. Co., 9 Inf	608	25	8	C
Mendoza, Emilio	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf	608	19	32	D
Meloni, John	Pvt. Co. G, 9 Inf	1232	21	7	C
Miczjweki, Indwik	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf	1232	34	24	G
Minkler, Guy	Sup. Sgt. Co. A, 9 Inf	608	17	37	A
Mitchell, Geo	Sgt. Co. L, 9 Inf	1232	16	28	G
Mogavero, Louis	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 9 Inf	608	6	8	C
Mundil, John	Pvt. Hq. Co., 9 Inf	608	27	32	D
Murphy, Herbert J	Sgt. Co. D, 9 Inf	1233	29	18	D
Napodano, Luke	Cpl. Co. H, 9 Inf	1764	84	1	A
Nemeth, Tony S	Pvt. Co. B, 9 Inf	1764	37	6	B
Noonan, Wm. J	Cpl. Co. H, 9 Inf	608	24	5	B
Olsen, Oluf A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 9 Inf	1232	40	6	E
Pailides, Athos	Pvt. Co. A, 9 Inf	1764	5	1	B
Paladas, John	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf	608	8	22	C
Palen, Frank J	Cpl. Co. L, 9 Inf	1233	36	25	C
Piwowarsky, Frank	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf	608	9	34	A
Podskoch, Jozef	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 9 Inf	608	4	32	D
Power, Basil	Cpl. Co. E, 9 Inf	1232	30	4	F
Rawlings, Howard E	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 9 Inf	1232	32	18	E
Rinck, Jos	Sgt. Co. H, 9 Inf	1232	17	6	D
Rockwell, Wm. F	Cpl. Co. G, 9 Inf	1232	13	2	C
Roosa, Isaac H	Sgt. Hq. Co., 9 Inf	608	24	8	C
Rorono, John	Pvt. Co. L, 9 Inf	608	11	17	B
Ruchman, Eichel	Pvt. Co. G, 9 Inf	608	11	32	D
Tudnak, Benj	Pvt. Co. K, 9 Inf	608	22	8	C
Samperi, Jos. J	Pvt. Co. C, 9 Inf	1764	19	9	A
Shafer, Randolph A	Cpl. Co. F, 9 Inf	608	7	9	C
Shand, Henry J	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 9 Inf	1232	18	24	G
Shimanoski, Alfred	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 9 Inf	1232	14	29	E
Skittino, Nik	Pvt. Co. I, 9 Inf	1764	41	4	A
Spinner, Edwin A	Pvt. Co. G, 9 Inf	608	32	26	C
Swike, Edw. J	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf	1232	4	32	H
Szafranik, Albert	Pvt. Co. A, 9 Inf	608	35	8	C
Tayiert, Orie J	Sgt. Co. K, 9 Inf	608	17	3	D
Thorp, Clifford	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf	1232	37	22	G
Tile, Joe	Pvt. Hq. Co., 9 Inf	608	1	34	A
Vette, Richard H	Sgt. Co. F, 9 Inf	1764	45	7	B
Weeks, Wm. F	Pvt. Co. C, 9 Inf	1764	34	7	A
Whitehead, Chas. L	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf	608	4	32	B
Wilson, John L	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf	608	21	23	B
Wood, Arthur G	Pvt. Co. G, 9 Inf	608	5	4	D
Yerks, Ralph	Pvt. Co. K, 9 Inf	1233	36	8	C
Zabry, Chester S	Sgt. Co. F, 9 Inf	1232	1	29	E

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Zabrowsky, Stanley	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf.	1233	8	4	C
Battie, John Manning	1 lt. M. G. Co., 23 Inf.	608	37	25	D
Galloway, Judson P	1 lt. Co. E, 23 Inf.	1764	28	2	A
Groser, Leslie H	1 lt. 23 Inf.	1764	16	3	A
Hamilton, Otho	1 lt. Co. E, 23 Inf.	1232	13	42	C
Kaemmerling, Gordon	1 lt. M. G. Co., 23 Inf.	1764	3	3	A
Purchas, Albert E., jr	1 lt. Co. G, 23 Inf.	1764	1	12	A
Mitchell, John E	2 lt. Co. F, 23 Inf.	1232	2	45	B
Abbott, Wm. I	Sgt. Co. L, 23 Inf.	1232	17	23	A
Adach, Konstanty	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 23 Inf.	1764	10	2	B
Appel, Wm	Pvt. Co. B, 23 Inf.	1232	26	3	D
Baker, Walter H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 23 Inf.	1232	16	32	A
Ballas, Eli	Cpl. Co. A, 23 Inf.	1232	35	9	H
Bellizi, Frank	Pvt. Co. F, 23 Inf.	1233	4	3	D
Bodonix, Frank	Pvt. Co. C, 23 Inf.	1764	52	10	B
Bonanni, Anacheto	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1764	85	11	A
Breskin, Jack	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf.	1764	50	10	A
Cavullo, Frank	Pvt. Co. H, 23 Inf.	608	17	35	D
Clark, Geo. E	Pvt. Co. K, 23 Inf.	1232	21	2	H
Colatosti, Jos	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf.	608	3	38	D
Coram, Herbert W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 23 Inf.	608	6	34	A
Cottone, Chas. B	Pvt. Co. D, 23 Inf.	1764	34	4	A
Coughlin, Thos. J	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1764	49	13	A
Coyne, Thos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 23 Inf.	1233	34	15	D
Curzi, Luigi	Pvt. Co. A, 23 Inf.	1764	63	11	B
Cushman, Dan	Pvt. Hq. Co., 23 Inf.	1232	36	41	B
Davies, Wm	Pvt. Co. B, 23 Inf.	1764	66	7	A
Dechard, Warren E	Pvt. Co. C, 23 Inf.	34	33	9	B
Deiters, Harold	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf.	1764	68	9	A
De St. Croix, Mather	do	1764	8	5	A
Dwyer, John P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 23 Inf.	608	29	37	D
Federkiewicz, Michael	Pvt. Co. F, 23 Inf.	608	29	32	D
Finacchiaro, Antonio	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf.	34	23	17	B
Fish, Jules V	Cpl. Co. F, 23 Inf.	1233	6	3	D
Flynn, John K	Sgt. Co. F, 23 Inf.	1232	40	31	G
Forero, Gonzalo	Pvt. Co. D, 23 Inf.	1764	56	7	A
Fox, Geo	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf.	1764	54	3	A
Gendron, Arthur J	Pvt. Co. D, 23 Inf.	1764	33	8	A
Ginsberg, Barney	Pvt. Co. L, 23 Inf.	1764	3	2	B
Gowing, Frank	Sgt. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1764	58	13	A
Hackett, Clarence C	Cpl Co. B, 23 Inf.	1232	25	23	E
Hapanovich, Carl	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 23 Inf.	1764	44	9	A
Iantorno, Pietro	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1233	11	23	B
Kulowiak, John	Pvt. Co. H, 23 Inf.	608	2	26	C
Leventhal, Henry	Cpl. Co. A, 23 Inf.	1764	33	9	A
Lisi, Samuel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 23 Inf.	608	32	14	D
Lyons, Philip	1st sgt. Co. E, 23 Inf.	1232	36	4	B
Maceria, Jos	Pvt. Co. D, 23 Inf.	1233	28	27	D
Macri, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 23 Inf.	1232	29	9	D
Madden, Jas. P	Cpl. Co. L, 23 Inf.	1232	24	12	F
Mahay, Jos. A	Pvt. Co. F, 23 Inf.	1232	18	38	B
Malenoski, Walter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 23 Inf.	1232	22	39	H
Massorra, Jos	Pvt. M. G. Co. 23 Inf.	1764	78	10	A
McDermott, Jos. P	Sgt. Co. M, 23 Inf.	1232	35	12	F
Napiorkowski, Felix	Pvt. Co. A, 23 Inf.	1232	25	7	H
Nardo, Sam	Pvt. Co. C, 23 Inf.	1232	15	37	G
Nemi, Thos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1764	62	9	B
Palmer, Chas	Sgt. Co. M, 23 Inf.	1232	39	31	G
Plant, Murray S	Sgt. Co. B, 23 Inf.	1232	32	29	H
Plewacki, Adam	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 23 Inf.	1233	30	13	D
Pollina, Thos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1232	18	14	D
Popiacki, Martin	Sgt. Co. D, 23 Inf.	1764	22	1	B
Potter, Henry B	Cpl. Sup. Co., 23 Inf.	1232	15	29	A
Quesada, Victor E	Pvt. Co. K, 23 Inf.	1764	37	9	A
Reber, Chas. H	Cpl. Co. K, 23 Inf.	608	27	17	B
Resek, Jos	Pvt. Co. L, 23 Inf.	1764	4	3	A
Riley, Hugh F	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1764	52	5	B
Rooney, Arthur J	Pvt. Co. F, 23 Inf.	636	5	20	B
Rutkoski, Wladyslaw	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf.	1232	29	35	F
Saddin, Frank	Pvt. Co. G, 23 Inf.	1764	7	3	B
Sammartino, Jos	Pvt. Co. L, 23 Inf.	1764	67	4	A
Santimaw, Walter	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1764	42	3	A
Santy, Anthony	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 23 Inf.	1232	26	7	H
Schultes, Wm	Cpl. Co. B, 23 Inf.	1232	40	7	F
Sciotino, Jos	Pvt. Co. A, 23 Inf.	1233	11	11	B
Shushereba, Kelly	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1764	50	4	A
Simrell, Arthur L	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf.	34	16	17	B
Sinsigallo, Jos	Cpl. Co. E, 23 Inf.	608	25	17	D
Smith, Chas. D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 23 Inf.	1764	32	9	A
Smulcznki, Peter	Pvt. Co. C, 23 Inf.	1764	82	10	A
Snyder, Lenerd H	Pvt. Co. G, 23 Inf.	608	20	14	C
Sovia, Thos	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf.	1764	56	6	A
Spaulding, Bernard	Sgt. Co. C, 23 Inf.	1232	20	41	D
Stecker, John A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 23 Inf.	1764	59	9	B
Stevens, Jos. R	Cpl. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1764	60	2	B
Stickney, Raymond W	Pvt. Co. B, 23 Inf.	1764	46	9	B
Stilwell, Thos. V	2 lt. Co. A, 23 Inf.	1764	7	13	B
Stuhl, Michael	Pvt. Co. L, 23 Inf.	1764	20	9	A
Swensen, Sam	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 23 Inf.	608	25	20	C
Szeiongowski, Lee	Pvt. Co. F, 23 Inf.	1764	84	11	A
Taccone, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 23 Inf.	1232	11	35	F
Thomas, Henry A	Pvt. Co. E, 23 Inf.	1233	2	25	A
Tinelo, Frank	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf.	1764	43	8	A
Valentine, Jas	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1764	13	10	B
Vandermallie, John	Cpl. Co. C, 23 Inf.	1232	12	9	D
Van Pelt, Milton E	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 23 Inf.	1764	13	1	A
Vlatakis, Geo	Pvt. Co. L, 23 Inf.	1232	31	4	F
Wiliczki, Vincenty	Pvt. Co. H, 23 Inf.	1233	12	14	D
Zabski, Pete	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 23 Inf.	1232	18	31	D
Zeccola, Dominick	Pvt. Co. A, 23 Inf.	1764	37	13	A
Barker, Floyd	Sgt. 66 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	15	29	A
Hehr, Fredk. Chas	Pvt. 55 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	48	9	B
Biglow, Leslie	do	1764	1	9	A

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Bray, Wm. Kenneth	Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	75	4	A
Brown, Thos	Pvt. 40 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	64	1	A
Broxup, John	Cpl. 49 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	9	23	C
Brush, Izaak Walton	Pvt. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	20	26	H
Colby, Elwood Login	Cpl. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	63	4	A
Colon, Geo. Oren	Sgt. 18 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	1	29	A
Daley, Jos. Michael	Cpl. 18 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	51	12	A
Degnan, Jas. Francis	Cpl. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	27	43	B
Dodge, Miles Harrison	Sgt. 18 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	62	10	A
Dunbar, Lewis Edw	Pvt. 16 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	40	35	G
Fagan, Jos. Francis	Cpl. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	87	3	A
Fairclough, Frank Dagnal.	Pvt. 49 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	76	13	A
Ferris, Jas	Sgt. 67 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	8	19	F
Fiorian, Fredk. Wm., jr.	Pvt. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	67	12	A
Fitzgerald, Thos. John	Cpl. 47 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	20	39	E
Forbach, Richard Frank	Pvt. 57 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	6	34	E
Hall, Raymond Spencer	Pvt. 66 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	1	14	H
Hoffman, Clarence Nicholas.	Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	23	23	D
Jackson, Jos	Pvt. 18 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	48	1	B
Johnston, Arthur Havelock.	Gy. Sgt. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	29	5	B
Joinville, Victor Edw	Pvt. 43 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	83	9	A
Kellner, Jacob John	Pvt. 47 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	25	36	H
Kurzawski, John	Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	1	30	B
Legnard, John Bernard	Pvt. 17 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	4	14	A
Limbert, Raymond Winston.	Pvt. 67 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	65	9	B
Magill, Gerald Perham	Sgt. 49 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	16	11	B
Marco, Jas. Jos	Sgt. 55 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	19	2	H
Mayer, Gordon Chas	Pvt. 1 cl. 8 Co., Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	35	34	H
McCook, Martin Jos	Pvt. 55 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	7	4	A
McElroy, Geo. Comstock.	Pvt. 66 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	75	12	A
McGinnis, Chas. Samuel.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	60	11	A
McKenna, Jas. Jos	Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	83	13	A
Mielka, Fred Louis	Cpl. 8 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	24	43	C
Murphy, Eugene Francis.	Gy. Sgt. 16 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	24	8	H
O'Donoghue, Michael Thos.	Pvt. 67 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	36	37	F
Perry, Aubrey Hasting	Pvt. 55 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	85	6	A
Phillips, Gail Oakley	Cpl. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	22	15	B
Phillips, Harvey Carlton.	Pvt. 18 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	76	9	A
Pollock, Norman	Pvt. 8 Co. 5Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	40	8	C
Potts, David, jr	Pvt. 20 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	17	43	D
Price, Ernest Carlial	Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	17	36	H
Rea, Frank Anthony	Pvt. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	33	1	A
Savercool, David	Cpl. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	29	5	A
Sayles, Claud Elmer	Pvt. 66 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	28	1	A
Schmidt, John August	Cpl. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	35	35	H
Skidmore, Van Rensselear.	Pvt. 47 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	14	13	B
Spring, Ira Louis	Cpl. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	54	4	A
Struthers, Chas. Beebe, jr.	Pvt. 18 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	23	37	G
Swart, McKinley	Pvt. Hq. Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	67	5	A
Tharau, Herman	Gy. Sgt. 55 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	23	19	D
Truppner, Herbert Gerard.	Sgt. 18 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	3	25	C
Tyson, Benj. Roland	Pvt. Hq. Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	11	2	B
Weeks, Wm. Earl	Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	66	12	B

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Westcott, Percy Douane.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	7	22	D
Wheeler, Neil Evans.	Sgt. 47 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	23	3	B
White, Chas. Edw.	Pvt. 67 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	34	8	C
Wolfhegel, Chas.	Gy. Sgt. 20 Co. 5, Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	5	1	C
Gordon, Donald Smith.	2 lt. 95 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	51	10	B
Biondi, Philip.	Pvt. 75 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	4	7	A
Brockway, Clifford Leslie.	Sgt. 84 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	39	9	A
Brown, Henry Jas.	Pvt. 82 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	2	6	B
Christiansen, Frank Daniel.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	14	35	D
Clough, Chas. Leslie.	Cpl. 74 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	15	34	E
Cooper, Wm. H.	Sgt. 75 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	32	32	D
Creighton, Jos. Vincent.	Pvt. 80 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	4	1	B
Cumings, Wells Bradley.	do	1764	43	6	A
Dalton, Francis.	Pvt. 78 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	53	2	B
Fichter, Chas. Edw.	Cpl. 95 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	21	17	D
Freeman, Clare Lawrence.	Pvt. 84 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	17	14	H
Goldberg, David.	Pvt. 82 Co. 6., Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	83	4	A
Head, Harris Jas.	Pvt. 1 cl. 97 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	7	21	D
Hefron, Fredk.	Pvt. 95 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	23	16	A
Hoyt, Wesley Allen.	Cpl. 83 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	36	2	A
Karnatz, Henry Jos.	Pvt. 97 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	1	19	G
King, Eugene Jos.	Pvt. 96 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	25	35	C
McCreary, Donald Kennedy.	do	608	33	23	C
Miller, Brainard Wm.	Pvt. 75 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	33	36	G
Mott, Dewey Graydon.	Pvt. 82 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	1	6	F
Nachant, Albert.	Pvt. 80 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	27	36	F
Quiffer, Jas. Jos.	Pvt. 95 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	41	3	A
Ruddick, Chas. Lawrence.	Pvt. 80 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	30	7	C
Sawyer, Harry Roseboom.	Pvt. 78 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	32	34	C
Silverman, David Granville.	Pvt. 75 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	11	9	B
Van Tassell, Theo. Roosevelt.	Pvt. 73 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	55	9	A
Von Glahn, Herman Henry.	Pvt. 96 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	67	8	B
West, Ralph O'Neal.	Pvt. 80 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	4	24	B
Williams, Alfred, jr.	Pvt. 73 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	9	1	A
Wright, Leonard Lorenzo.	Cpl. 82 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	81	1	A
Talley, Allen Williamson.	1 lt. 5 M. G. Bn.	1232	33	7	B
Singleton, Jouett Fitch.	2 lt. 5 M. G. Bn.	1764	51	4	A
Stevens, Harry A.	2 lt. Co. B, 5 M. G. Bn.	1764	54	2	B
Albert, Bernard.	Pvt. Co. D, 5 M. G. Bn.	1233	25	2	B
Cannon, Edw. F.	do	1232	33	22	G
Gagliolo, Vincenzo.	Pvt. Co. C, 5 M. G. Bn.	1232	5	25	F
Gardner, Wm. H.	Pvt. Co. D, 5 M. G. Bn.	1764	50	3	A
Jobson, Raymond.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 5 M. G. Bn.	1232	19	22	G
Just, Frank.	Pvt. Co. C, 5 M. G. Bn.	1764	13	10	A
Krauss, Jos. H.	Cpl. Co. D, 5 M. G. Bn.	1764	41	7	A
McFarland, Patrick.	Pvt. Co. D, 5 M. G. Bn.	1232	35	7	F
Pristawko, Mike.	Pvt. Co. A, 5 M. G. Bn.	1232	23	8	D
Roseman, Christy.	Pvt. Co. B, 5 M. G. Bn.	1232	18	45	A
Schick, Chas. N.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 5 M. G. Bn.	1232	3	15	G
Trost, John.	Cook Co. D, 5 M. G. Bn.	1233	29	24	B
Williams, Ray.	Hrshr. Co. A, 5 M. G. Bn.	1764	23	2	A
Zarnowski, John.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 5 M. G. Bn.	1232	12	45	B
Bonczar, Michael.	Pvt. 23 Co., 6 M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C.	1232	15	42	D
Clark, Clarence Lee.	do	1232	25	29	B
Clary, Ralph Emerson.	do	1232	2	2	H
Purtell, Thos. Brierly.	Cpl. 77 Co., 6 M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C.	1232	34	29	H
Roberts, Leon John.	Pvt. 15 Co., 6 M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C.	1232	14	2	H
Rosenspire, Walter.	Pvt. 23 Co., 6 M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C.	1764	87	2	A
Slyke, Alfred Geo.	Sgt. 77 Co., 6 M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C.	1232	39	1	D
Sullivan, Francis Xavier.	Pvt. 77 Co., 6 M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C.	1232	8	8	H
Wallace, Eugene.	Pvt. 15 Co., 6 M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C.	1764	44	4	B
Zyglarski, Stanley Paul.	Cpl. 77 Co., 6 M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C.	1232	15	27	D

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Ryder, John J.	Cpl. Bty. A, 12 F. A.	1764	44	12	A
McGill, Richard H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 15 F. A.	1764	33	9	B
Weinberg, Samuel.	do	1232	17	40	E
Burns, Wm.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 17 F. A.	1764	9	12	A
Botvinik, Hillel.	Pvt. Co. B, 2 Engrs.	1232	40	6	G
Cohen, Louis.	Cpl. Co. D, 2 Engrs.	1764	83	11	A
Connelly, Thos. J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 2 Engrs.	1764	42	4	A
Geiger, Jos.	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. A, 2 Engrs.	1764	35	2	A
Mitchell, Harry.	Sgt. Co. C, 2 Engrs.	34	11	18	B
Ronson, Robt., jr.	Sgt. Co. A, 2 Engrs.	608	11	36	D
Shero, Herbert E.	Pvt. Co. C, 2 Engrs.	1764	59	12	A
Scott, Fay Millo.	1 lt. 2 Mil. Pol.	1232	23	15	E
Collier, Howard.	Pvt. 16 Amb. Co., 2 Sn. Tn.	1233	17	13	A
THIRD DIVISION					
Bach, Joe S.	Capt. Q. M. C. Hq.	1232	26	34	A
McConnell, Jas.	1 lt. Co. B, 4 Inf.	(1)			
Verowitz, Daniel.	Pvt. Hq. Tp.	1232	5	19	F
Patten, John A.	2 lt. Co. D, 4 Inf.	1232	24	37	B
Taylor, Abernethy S.	2 lt. Co. M, 4 Inf.	1232	4	41	C
Amberg, John.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 4 Inf.	1232	9	31	C
Boguslawski, Roman.	Pvt. Co. M, 4 Inf.	1232	7	46	B
Borak, Moe.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 4 Inf.	1232	6	42	A
Bruno, Carmeno.	Pvt. Co. E, 4 Inf.	1232	32	26	E
Buck, Fredk.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 4 Inf.	1232	27	23	H
Cassetta, Nicola.	Pvt. Co. K, 4 Inf.	1232	3	2	D
Cassidy, Frank.	Cpl. Co. D, 4 Inf.	1232	6	12	A
Celenza, Vincent.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 4 Inf.	608	13	18	A
Corn, Gabriel.	Pvt. Co. H, 4 Inf.	1232	15	3	F
Cortes, Harold T.	Pvt. Co. A, 4 Inf.	1232	10	28	H
Crandall, Harry R.	Sgt. Co. H, 4 Inf.	1232	16	13	H
Cullen, Austin.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 4 Inf.	608	35	26	A
Currazzo, Pasquale.	Pvt. Co. M, 4 Inf.	1232	10	29	B
Dallinger, Geo. N.	Pvt. Co. G, 4 Inf.	1232	31	39	C
Dunleavy, Andrew.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 4 Inf.	608	28	9	B
Dusold, Chas.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 4 Inf.	608	7	18	A
Eiers, Chris.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 4 Inf.	1232	20	35	G
Feinberg, Hirche J.	Pvt. M. D. 4 Inf.	1232	27	14	C
Feldman, Jos. E.	Pvt. Co. G, 4 Inf.	608	24	8	A
Ferrari, Vigilio.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 4 Inf.	1232	29	42	G
Gertman, Sam.	Pvt. Co. L, 4 Inf.	1232	13	14	C
Griffin, Edw. J.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 4 Inf.	1232	6	36	H
Hannigan, Thos.	Pvt. Co. E, 4 Inf.	1232	2	8	A
Kirkpatrick, John.	Cpl. Co. I, 4 Inf.	1764	55	1	A
Kline, Louis A.	Cpl. Hq. Co. 4 Inf.	1232	5	34	B
Krupnik, Solomon.	Pvt. Co. L, 4 Inf.	1764	56	3	B
Levine, Irving.	Pvt. Co. E, 4 Inf.	1232	4	2	D
Lombardi, Giustino.	Pvt. Co. G, 4 Inf.	1232	5	39	H
Lyons, John.	do	608	36	33	A
MacDougall, Howard.	Pvt. Co. C, 4 Inf.	1232	14	3	H
Marzullo, Michele.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 4 Inf.	1232	22	43	E
Mula, Peter.	Pvt. Co. E, 4 Inf.	1232	30	16	D
Price, John.	Pvt. Co. H, 4 Inf.	1232	10	19	E
Primerano, Benny L.	Mech. Co. E, 4 Inf.	1232	3	23	D
Radwilowitch, Albin.	Pvt. Co. I, 4 Inf.	1233	21	11	A
Rosse, Frank.	Pvt. Co. F, 4 Inf.	1232	2	39	H
Scandora, Rocco.	Sgt. M. D. 4 Inf.	1232	1	14	D
Snyder, Leonard O.	Pvt. Co. F, 4 Inf.	1232	20	38	C
Uzze, John O.	Pvt. Co. B, 4 Inf.	1232	32	14	H
Valengano, Vitantonio.	Pvt. Co. A, 4 Inf.	1232	31	18	F
Williams, John J.	do	1232	19	43	C
Yuccos, John.	Pvt. Co. M, 4 Inf.	1232	8	29	B
Heckman, Walter F.	2 lt. Co. F, 7 Inf.	1232	39	27	H
Afremoff, Chas.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 7 Inf.	1764	90	9	A
Aloise, Joe M.	do	608	35	4	B
Althiser, Jason B.	Pvt. Co. C, 7 Inf.	608	11	19	B
Beaumont, Edward.	Mech. Co. I, 7 Inf.	1232	1	1	F
Botts, Geo. K.	Pvt. Co. G, 7 Inf.	608	37	27	B
Brosci, Julius.	Pvt. Co. L, 7 Inf.	1232	13	37	E
Bush, Wm. Renown.	Pvt. Sup. Co., 7 Inf.	608	22	16	A
Butera, Alphonse.	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf.	608	14	3	B
Cairns, John J.	Sgt. Co. M, 7 Inf.	1232	12	2	D
Carlson, Gunnard E.	Pvt. Co. G, 7 Inf.	1764	21	13	B
Conard, John S.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 7 Inf.	1232	11	1	F
Davis, Selah.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 7 Inf.	1764	14	10	B
Di Paolo, Nicola.	Pvt. Co. K, 7 Inf.	1232	18	18	E
Doyle, Daniel W.	Pvt. Co. F, 7 Inf.	1232	14	43	C
Ellison, Wm.	Pvt. Co. B, 7 Inf.	1764	9	5	A
Fiore, Antonio.	Pvt. Co. L, 7 Inf.	1232	22	16	E
Fletcher, Walter A.	Pvt. Co. B, 7 Inf.	1764	31	7	A
Frank, Edwin L.	do	1764	80	12	A
Gardinier, Roy D.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 7 Inf.	1232	21	43	E
Gareano, Frank.	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf.	1232	36	12	A
Goldring, David.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 7 Inf.	1232	18	42	A
Gozwald, John.	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf.	608	28	23	B
Halligan, Wm. T.	Sgt. Co. H, 7 Inf.	1232	18	39	D
Hansen, Sverre.	Pvt. Co. E, 7 Inf.	608	33	27	B
Kayser, Alfred.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 7 Inf.	608	30	14	A
Kelly, John J.	Pvt. Co. B, 7 Inf.	1232	3	28	E
Kinney, Arrington W.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 7 Inf.	608	22	6	A
Krzicky, Wycrendy.	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf.	1764	38	13	B
La Fex, Robt. D.	Pvt. Co. A, 7 Inf.	608	9	3	B
Lavancha, Charley.	Pvt. Co. D, 7 Inf.	1764	72	4	A
Lundy, Ludwig.	Pvt. Co. G, 7 Inf.	1232	37	35	E
Majkowski, Frank.	Pvt. Co. I, 7 Inf.	608	25	15	B
Norelli, Michael.	do	1764	47	4	A
O'Connor, John T.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 7 Inf.	1764	67	10	A
Pirro, Antonio.	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf.	1232	36	36	E
Rider, Wm. F.	Cpl. Co. D, 7 Inf.	1764	82	9	A
Rosendahl, Gustaf E.	Pvt. Co. C, 7 Inf.	1232	28	35	E
Roth, Wm.	Cpl. Co. A, 7 Inf.	608	27	7	A
Schozzafava, Louis.	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf.	608	4	5	A

[1] Communal cemetery, Jouy-sur-Morin, Seine-et-Marne, France.

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRD DIVISION—con.					
Secor, Edw. M	Pvt. Co. A, 7 Inf	34	12	14	A
Smith, Harold J	do	608	5	8	B
Southworth, Howard N	Cpl. Co. H, 7 Inf	1232	10	18	A
Stack, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 7 Inf	1764	85	3	A
Steingreber, August	Pvt. Co. A, 7 Inf	1232	20	40	D
Stutz, Edw. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 7 Inf	1764	2	2	B
Swartwood, Fred C	Pvt. Co. B, 7 Inf	608	18	6	A
Sweetland, Fred	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 7 Inf	1764	39	1	A
Swetland, Oliver E	Cpl. Hq. Co., 7 Inf	1233	13	21	B
Szajkowski, Jos	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf	1232	28	13	E
Timmerman, Herman T	Pvt. Co. L, 7 Inf	1232	10	3	F
Townsend, Chas. M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 7 Inf	1764	25	11	B
Vanarnum, Chas	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 7 Inf	1232	33	44	C
Witt, Max M	Pvt. Co. I, 7 Inf	1232	36	17	D
Zebantular, Ernest	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 7 Inf	1232	6	24	D
Zoffke, Geo. A	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf	608	12	12	A
Arena, Christ	Pvt. Co. M, 30 Inf	1232	26	45	A
Biewer, Geo. W	Cpl. Co. L, 30 Inf	1232	18	39	G
Brooks, Abraham	Cpl. Co. M, 30 Inf	1232	26	27	B
Carle, Clarence C	Cpl. Co. I, 30 Inf	1232	28	31	G
Clack, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 30 Inf	1764	43	11	A
Clays, Leon	Pvt. Co. C, 30 Inf	608	14	29	A
Cottreall, Jos. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 30 Inf	608	16	14	A
Diener, Henry	Pvt. Co. M, 30 Inf	34	15	10	A
Dimaggio, Rocco	Pvt. Co. I, 30 Inf	1232	13	32	F
Dubradryz, Chas	Pvt. Co. K, 30 Inf	1232	27	17	B
Franey, John	Cpl. Co. G, 30 Inf	1232	19	20	C
Gallagher, Geo	Cpl. Co. L, 30 Inf	1232	37	12	D
Golba, Walter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 30 Inf	608	26	5	D
Hughes, Frank S	Cpl. Co. B, 30 Inf	608	33	26	A
Jalsononis, Julis	Pvt. Co. F, 30 Inf	1232	24	30	G
Kattenhorn, Geo. C	Color Sgt. Hq. Co., 30 Inf	1764	8	1	B
Kirker, Harry J	Sgt. Maj. Hq. Co., 30 Inf	1764	1	12	B
Kohen, Jos	Pvt. Co. I, 30 Inf	608	37	2	A
Kowalewski, Vitold	Cook Co. G, 30 Inf	608	37	34	C
Marum, Edw. T. J	Sgt. Co. A, 30 Inf	1764	24	5	A
McKeon, Michael	Pvt. Co. E, 30 Inf	1232	14	22	H
Monteser, Wm	Pvt. Co. F, 30 Inf	1232	1	38	G
Moore, Arthur Rae	Pvt. Co. H, 30 Inf	608	19	19	B
O'Leary, Arthur	Cpl. Co. H, 30 Inf	1232	35	39	F
Pullano, Mike	Pvt. Hq. Co., 30 Inf	608	18	16	A
Rannacher, Wm	do	1232	8	5	B
Reilly, Thos	1st sgt. Co. K, 30 Inf	1764	47	8	B
Shulak, Eudokm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 30 Inf	34	24	14	B
Solomon, Saul	Pvt. Hq. Co., 30 Inf	1232	10	2	C
Sorensen, Anton M	Cpl. Co. A, 30 Inf	1764	70	7	A
Sperbeck, Ralph	Cpl. Co. E, 30 Inf	1232	29	2	A
Stone, Leslie M	Cpl. Co. H, 30 Inf	1764	55	4	B
Stoyian, Jas	Cpl. Co. E, 30 Inf	1232	38	13	A
Stub, August	Pvt. Co. I, 30 Inf	1232	33	4	C
Stuffles, Henry A	Pvt. Co. G, 30 Inf	1232	27	9	B
Talarico, Giovanni	Pvt. Co. M, 30 Inf	1764	43	8	B
Therkelsen, Paul J	Cpl. Co. F, 30 Inf	608	28	26	B
Van Gorkom, Francis W	Cpl. Hq. Co., 30 Inf	608	3	20	A
Healy, Jefferson A	1 lt. Co. E, 38 Inf	608	13	22	B
Collord, Clarence M	1 lt. Co. I, 38 Inf	1232	9	3	F
Murray, Kenneth P	1 lt. Co. G, 38 Inf	608	38	10	B
Alicas, Wm	Pvt. Co. C, 38 Inf	608	29	23	B
Baccus, John A	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 38 Inf	608	5	3	A
Bono, Joe	Pvt. Co. M, 38 Inf	1232	36	15	G
Brennan, Patrick J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 38 Inf	1764	48	3	B
Brenner, Geo. E	Cpl. Co. C, 38 Inf	608	25	28	A
Briscoe, Chas. E	Pvt. Co. E, 38 Inf	1232	33	7	C
Caldwell, Clifford H	Sgt. Co. C, 38 Inf	1232	30	13	A
Coppola, Gaspare	Pvt. Co. D, 38 Inf	608	25	27	A
Chase, Thos. J	Sgt. Co. A, 38 Inf	1232	29	19	B
Cleary, Frank W	Cpl. Co. G, 38 Inf	1232	22	25	B
Demeis, Pasquale	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 38 Inf	1232	1	43	C
Dunn, Clifford	Pvt. Co. K, 38 Inf	1232	38	23	B
Engle, Chas. A	Mech. Co. M, 38 Inf	1233	26	1	B
Gallone, Lorenzo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 38 Inf	608	28	27	A
Graham, Percy C	Cpl. Co. H, 38 Inf	608	36	17	B
Haile, John J	Pvt. Co. C, 38 Inf	608	37	17	B
Hodge, Harry L	Sgt. Co. L, 38 Inf	608	7	12	C
Hollis, Walter H	Cpl. Co. H, 38 Inf	1232	22	12	C
Lederman, Harry	Pvt. Co. F, 38 Inf	608	33	16	A
Leonhart, Chas. C	Bgir. Co D, 38 Inf	1232	39	30	A
Lewis, Harry J	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 38 Inf	608	23	28	B
Loll, Carl	Pvt Co. C, 38 Inf	608	34	23	B
Marina, Nicola	Pvt. Co. E, 38 Inf	608	3	11	B
Mattig, Michael R	Pvt. Co. C, 38 Inf	608	37	23	B
McCabe, Andrew J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 38 Inf	1232	11	27	E
Mercush, Carl	Cpl. Co. I, 38 Inf	1232	5	22	D
Meyer, Jos	Cpl. Co. A, 38 Inf	608	26	25	A
Mollion, Antonio	Pvt. Co. E, 38 Inf	1232	15	44	D
Palanick, Paul J	Cpl. Co. L, 38 Inf	1232	34	40	A
Pappas, Angel G	Sgt. Co. A, 38 Inf	1764	56	2	B
Peckham, Albert J	Cpl. Co. B, 38 Inf	608	2	29	B
Pitt, Nicolas	Pvt. Co. G, 38 Inf	608	11	15	B
Pramas, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 38 Inf	608	33	25	B
Ragulia, Peter	Pvt. Co. F, 38 Inf	608	19	5	A
Rechnitz, Arthur	Mech. Co. D, 38 Inf	1232	25	6	C
Redin, Rubin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 38 Inf	1232	5	29	F
Rovitski, Mike	Pvt. Co. L, 38 Inf	1232	10	3	A
Rubenstein, Meyer	Pvt. Co. A, 38 Inf	608	8	11	A
Saules, Chas	Pvt. Co. L, 38 Inf	1232	35	13	A
Savage, Jas. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 38 Inf	608	26	19	A
Stango, Aniello	Pvt. Co. G, 38 Inf	608	35	13	B
Stanimer, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 38 Inf	1764	10	11	B
Sullivan, Frank W	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 38 Inf	34	19	4	B
Sweney, Elwin	Cpl. Co. K, 38 Inf	1232	34	17	C
Tardy, Jackson R	Cpl. Co. L, 38 Inf	608	35	6	C
Tracy, Clarence	Pvt. Co. G, 38 Inf	608	10	16	B
Weintraub, Samuel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 38 Inf	608	28	11	A
Yasulevch, Chas	Pvt. Co. C, 38 Inf	608	34	23	A

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRD DIVISION—con.					
Zolotorov, Sam	Pvt. Co D, 38 Inf	608	31	11	A
Andres, John, jr	Pvt. Co. C, 8 M. G. Bn	1232	22	16	H
Heath, David W	Hrshr. Co. D, 8 M. G. Bn	1764	51	4	B
Murphy, Jos. E	Cpl. Co. B, 8 M. G. Bn	1232	19	24	F
Taber, Amos K	Pvt. Co. C, 8 M. G. Bn	1232	32	22	H
Braman, Peter D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 9 M. G. Bn	608	11	11	B
Hourihan, John J	Pvt. Co. B, 9 M. G. Bn	1232	36	39	C
Kosgel, Howard A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 9 M. G. Bn	1764	13	6	A
Lions, Chas. A	Cpl. Co. A, 9 M. G. Bn	608	8	13	B
Newberry, Granville W	Pvt. Co. A, 9 M. G. Bn	1764	18	10	A
Torne, Ernest	Sgt. Co. C, 9 M. G. Bn	608	32	25	B
Kenney, Wm. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 10 F. A	1232	15	31	G
Leccese, Tony	Pvt. Bty. F, 10 F. A	1232	11	31	C
Ruszkowski, John	Pvt. Bty. E, 10 F. A	1232	21	23	D
Carlson, Carl A. G	Mech. Bty. A, 18 F. A	1764	56	4	B
Boissy, Armand Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 76 F. A	1232	3	38	C
Delaney, John	Pvt. Bty. C, 76 F. A	1232	29	34	E
Montan, Erik L	Pvt. Bty. D, 76 F. A	1233	30	12	A
Padley, Rudolph W	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 76 F. A	1764	54	11	B
Sanford, Luman K	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 76 F. A	1764	46	8	A
Dedicke, Ernest C	1 lt. Co. D, 6 Engrs	1764	16	6	A
Elsworth, Edward, jr	1 lt. Co. B, 6 Engrs	1232	24	40	C
Crotty, Edmund J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 6 Engrs	608	11	4	C
Dwyer, John	Pvt. Co. C, 6 Engrs	1232	26	22	C
Green, Wm. T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 6 Engrs	1764	20	13	A
Harmaza, Peter	Pvt. Co. A, 6 Engrs	1232	3	18	B
Hubert, Harold W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 6 Engrs	1764	5	6	A
McDermott, Francis T	Cpl. Co. A, 6 Engrs	608	5	15	D
McPherson, Alexander	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 6 Engrs	34	34	9	B
Neumark, Frank K	Pvt. Co. F, 6 Engrs	608	35	10	B
Prince, Melville	Pvt. Co. E, 6 Engrs	1764	51	1	A
Russell, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. B, 6 Engrs	1764	45	12	A
Wetzel, Joe	Mstr. Engr. J. G. Hq. Det., 6 Engrs.	1233	36	29	A
Wyckoff, John C	Pvt. Co. C, 6 Engrs	1233	24	19	A
Lyman, John Bufus	1 lt. 3 Tn. Hq. & Mil. Pol	1232	2	39	B
Marotto, Attilie	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 3 Mil. Pol	1764	65	12	B
McNamee, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. C, 3 Amm. Tn	1764	15	6	A
Richard, Tony	Pvt. Co. G, 3 Amm. Tn	1764	69	8	A
Dwyer, Frank	Pvt. F. H. 5, 3 Sn. Tn	1764	17	6	A
FOURTH DIVISION					
Wolinsky, Abe	Pvt. Hq. Det. 8 Inf. Brig	1232	32	12	D
Abel, Emanuel	Cpl. Co. A, 39 Inf	1232	12	30	C
Bergonzi, Albert W	Cook Co. I, 39 Inf	1232	26	17	H
Blaine, Edmund	Cpl. Co. E, 39 Inf	1232	4	19	F
Buente, Bernard L	do	1764	22	12	B
Canavan, Chas. E	Pvt. Co. I, 39 Inf	1232	11	33	E
Dimicco, Antonio	Pvt. Co. L, 39 Inf	1232	12	5	A
Gaynor, Frank	Sgt. Co. E, 39 Inf	608	35	19	D
Gill, John J	Cpl. Hq. Co., 39 Inf	1232	24	14	C
Gray, Walter S	Mech. Co. M, 39 Inf	608	5	24	C
Groth, Wm. J. C	Pvt. Co. E, 39 Inf	1232	11	24	E
Ingber, Samuel S	do	1232	40	29	D
Jensen, Theodore P	do	1232	8	39	D
Jones, Raymond W	Sgt. Co. F, 39 Inf	1232	3	24	C
Kozakiewicz, Wm	Cpl. Co. D, 39 Inf	1232	31	8	E
Krider, Chas. C	Bgir. Co. A, 39 Inf	1232	33	44	D
Kulfsky, Morris	Pvt. Co. E, 39 Inf	1232	12	15	D
Kuriloff, Morris	do	1232	31	29	H
Lettiere, Daniel	Pvt. Co. C, 39 Inf	1764	62	11	B
Lipchick, Zigmund	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 39 Inf	1232	36	25	A
Lippman, Edward	Pvt. Co. C, 39 Inf	1232	19	31	C
Looman, Walter A	Cpl. Co. L, 39 Inf	1232	18	2	C
Mann, Walter T	Sgt. Co. C, 39 Inf	1764	50	10	B
Mazzalo, Philip	Bgir. Co. B, 39 Inf	1232	25	25	E
Moon, Allen E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 39 Inf	1232	13	1	H
Riley, Michael	Cpl. Co. D, 39 Inf	1232	7	41	D
Potosky, Baleslow	Pvt. Hq. Co., 39 Inf	608	32	22	B
Rooney, Jos. P	Pvt. Co. H, 39 Inf	608	21	9	B
Siegel, Samuel	Pvt. Co. E, 39 Inf	1232	31	40	A
Swirsky, Jos	Pvt. Co. A, 39 Inf	1232	29	39	B
Taitsas, Geo	do	1232	39	37	A
Thomas, Lionello C	Cpl. Co. F, 39 Inf	1764	15	8	A
Urys, John F	Pvt. Co. A, 39 Inf	1232	23	42	H
Vanpelt, Abram	Pvt. Co. H, 39 Inf	1232	1	5	H
Crawford, Conrad	2 lt. Co. B, 47 Inf	608	5	3	B
Macdonough, Jos. G	2 lt. Co. I, 47 Inf	34	22	16	B
Sunderlin, Raymond A	2 lt. Co. D, 47 Inf	1232	15	28	H
Carollo, Leon	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf	608	17	26	C
Conway, Patrick	Sgt. Co. G, 47 Inf	1232	9	15	A
Dale, Marion	Cpl. Co. F, 47 Inf	1232	23	22	A
Feldman, Hyman	do	1764	80	13	A
Flansberg, Warren	Cpl. Co. G, 47 Inf	608	10	3	B
Frezza, Pasquale	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 47 Inf	1232	36	13	F
Hollberg, Caesar A	Cpl. Co. E, 47 Inf	608	38	7	D
Knish, Andrew	Pvt. Co. H, 47 Inf	34	30	5	A
Labruna, Paolo	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 47 Inf	1232	13	40	F
Lynch, Maurice J	1st sgt. Co. L, 47 Inf	1232	18	44	D
Mason, Albert G	Cpl. Co. F, 47 Inf	608	29	23	D
Neborsky, Mikifore	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 47 Inf	1232	15	23	F
Nick, Costas	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf	608	11	37	C
O'Keefe, Jos. A	Pvt. Co. K, 47 Inf	1764	2	11	A
Parchimovitch, Michael E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 47 Inf	608	13	4	B
Pietreniuk, Wancenty	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 47 Inf	608	1	24	C
Ritzel, Chas. J	Sgt. M. D. 47 Inf	1232	18	21	E
Chase, Burton N	2 lt. Co. C, 58 Inf	1232	32	36	B
Carter, John J	Pvt. Co. L, 58 Inf	1232	1	21	A
Clark, Merlin H	do	608	5	12	D
Della Rocca, Peter	Pvt. Co. E, 58 Inf	1764	19	4	A
Denaro, Chas	Pvt. Co. C, 58 Inf	1232	17	14	D
Gingold, Isador	Pvt. Co. F, 58 Inf	1232	9	8	H
Grego, Louis R	Pvt. Co. G, 58 Inf	1232	9	13	H
Lynch, Thos. V	Pvt. Co. D, 58 Inf	1232	1	15	C

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FOURTH DIVISION—con.					
McFadden, Jos	Pvt. Co. D, 58 Inf	1232	3	20	F
Messina, Jos	Sgt. Co. D, 58 Inf	1764	39	2	A
Rubenstein, Harry	Sgt. Co. G, 58 Inf	1764	57	6	A
Sarley, Frank J	1st sgt. Co. E, 58 Inf	1764	56	9	A
Schaff, Max	Pvt. Co. H, 58 Inf	1232	36	16	D
Stone, Irving	Pvt. Co. D, 58 Inf	608	29	7	D
Suhocki, Chas	Pvt. Co. F, 58 Inf	1764	5	11	A
Vaughn, Claud B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 58 Inf	1232	1	25	H
Wilson, Alexander D	Capt. Co. A, 59 Inf	1232	39	38	C
Bennett, Edward	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 59 Inf	1232	11	20	A
Cherney, Paul	Pvt. Co. E, 59 Inf	1232	38	16	E
Cochran, C. Wells	Pvt. M. G. Co., 59 Inf	608	26	1	C
Cusack, Thos. F	Pvt. Co. A, 59 Inf	1764	11	2	A
Decker, Stanley V	Sgt. M. G. Co., 59 Inf	608	15	27	C
Gelonek, Albert H	Pvt. Co. A, 59 Inf	1764	12	9	A
Gifford, Leroy S	Cpl. Co. I, 59 Inf	608	14	1	C
Kuntz, Clyde R	Pvt. M. G. Co., 59 Inf	608	18	12	D
Lotta, Antonio	Pvt. Co. H, 59 Inf	1233	24	6	A
Midgley, David	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 59 Inf	1764	75	8	A
Molyneaux, Patrick	Pvt. Co. A, 59 Inf	1232	3	29	A
O'Conner, Daniel	Cpl. Co. K, 59 Inf	1764	44	3	A
Pejka, Jos	Pvt. Co. F, 59 Inf	1232	13	42	E
Porter, Jas. J	2 Lt. Co. A, 10 M. G. Bn	1232	4	20	H
Harris, Harry	Pvt. Co. B, 10 M. G. Bn	1232	28	17	F
Astone, Gaetano	Pvt. Co. B, 11 M. G. Bn	1232	38	11	E
Cordi, Raymond	Cpl. Co. A, 11 M. G. Bn	1232	3	10	E
Lacamera, Jos	Pvt. Co. A, 11 M. G. Bn	1232	31	32	B
Martin, Harold J	Pvt. M. D. 11 M. G. Bn	608	16	27	C
Savitski, Stanley	Pvt. Co. B, 11 M. G. Bn	1232	13	15	H
Grinnon, Frank V	Pvt. Co. D, 12 M. G. Bn	1764	20	11	A
Hayes, Morrison	Cpl. Co. D, 12 M. G. Bn	1764	8	11	A
Cozier, Cardiff E	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 13 F. A	1233	11	4	D
Wolff, Edw. J	1 lt. Bty. D, 16 F. A	608	34	6	D
Gilmore, John J	Sgt. Bty. E, 16 F. A	1233	26	5	C
Hildebrand, John G	Cook Co. C, 8 F. S. Bn	1233	20	18	D
Brazaitys, Anthony S	Pvt. Co. G, 4 Sup. Tn	1232	28	18	F
FIFTH DIVISION					
Bastilla, Lewis	Pvt. Co. C, 6 Inf	1233	20	19	C
Bevans, Geo	Pvt. Co. H, 6 Inf	1232	23	17	C
Cady, Melville W	Pvt. Co. M, 6 Inf	1232	26	11	F
Cook, Arthur	Pvt. Co. E, 6 Inf	1232	30	25	C
DeFabbia, Anthony	Pvt. Co. G, 6 Inf	1232	32	30	F
Gerritson, Lee A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 6 Inf	1232	20	6	E
Hupman, Lockern	Sgt. Co. L, 6 Inf	1232	36	36	A
Lachowitz, Adolph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 6 Inf	1232	25	41	B
Lowicki, Walter E	Pvt. Co. M, 6 Inf	1232	3	20	D
Mack, John F	Cpl. Co. G, 6 Inf	1232	17	42	H
Maltese, Louis	Pvt. Co. E, 6 Inf	1232	1	41	H
Massoni, Antonio	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 6 Inf	1232	9	8	B
Mauro, Victor	Pvt. Co. E, 6 Inf	1232	1	28	H
Taggio, Nick	Bglr. Co. G, 6 Inf	1232	18	17	C
Duffy, Chas. A	2 lt. Co. K, 11 Inf	1232	31	34	B
Alifano, Antonio	Pvt. Co. C, 11 Inf	1232	38	36	D
Barone, Daniel J	Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf	1232	14	4	A
Beliettini, Claudio	——do	1232	29	22	H
Blaney, Robt	Pvt. Hq. Co., 11 Inf	1232	28	9	F
Brown, John	Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf	1233	31	7	D
Bufano, Angelo	——do	1232	30	22	H
Burgess, Robt	Sgt. Co. G, 11 Inf	1232	12	28	C
Cohen, Edw. J	——do	1232	39	12	F
D'Aloia, Carmine	Pvt. Co. A, 11 Inf	1232	12	37	A
Dean, David N	Mech. Co. B, 11 Inf	1233	36	16	B
Delaney, Aloysious A	Sgt. Co. F, 11 Inf	1232	17	7	A
Gallagher, Thos. F	Cpl. Co. D, 11 Inf	1232	8	46	C
Gamble, Celestine	Pvt. Co. A, 11 Inf	1232	12	2	A
Grossman, Samuel	——do	1232	36	2	B
Mitchell, Charlie	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 11 Inf	1232	15	9	E
Northing, Geo. H	Cpl. Co. H, 11 Inf	1232	4	4	A
Norton, Thos	Sgt. Co. F, 11 Inf	1232	30	28	C
Reed, Edward	Pvt. Co. A, 11 Inf	1232	35	22	G
Reilly, Bernard	Pvt. Co. C, 11 Inf	1233	17	1	C
Skinner, Steven J	Cpl. Co. D, 11 Inf	1232	36	17	B
Talbot, Ralph W	Sgt. Co. A, 11 Inf	1232	2	22	F
Clarkson, Herbert	2 lt. Co. B, 60 Inf	1232	29	34	B
Alger, Russell M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 60 Inf	1232	33	39	G
Boutin, Willard J	Pvt. Co. A, 60 Inf	1232	16	39	A
Briere, Jos	Pvt. Co. H, 60 Inf	1232	24	7	D
Buszka, Frank	——do	1232	9	32	F
Caffrey, Raymond P	Cpl. Co. G, 60 Inf	1232	37	10	F
Cole, Harold H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 60 Inf	1233	31	8	A
Cox, Francis	Pvt. Co. I, 60 Inf	1232	32	2	E
Glanzel, Earl A	Pvt. Co. M, 60 Inf	1232	27	35	D
Gordon, Benj	Pvt. Co. D, 60 Inf	1232	6	39	A
Huggich, Jos	Pvt. Co. M, 60 Inf	1232	5	16	D
Irons, Fred J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 60 Inf	1232	22	7	A
McCann, Elmer J	Pvt. Co. L, 60 Inf	1232	38	30	B
McGray, Thos	Pvt. Co. E, 60 Inf	1232	8	32	A
Riccio, Dante J	Pvt. Co. B, 60 Inf	1232	3	17	B
Rocket, Philip	Pvt. Co. K, 60 Inf	1232	20	22	F
Rocklin, Elisha	Pvt. Co. C, 60 Inf	1233	12	7	B
Wade, Edw. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 60 Inf	1232	15	39	E
Warren, Robt. F	Cpl. Co. E, 60 Inf	1232	28	43	D
Altimonto, Giddio	Pvt. Co. B, 61 Inf	1232	37	40	G
Androzieviez, John	Pvt. Co. C, 61 Inf	1232	19	33	D
Angillo, Natalo	——do	1232	26	1	C
Bailey, Otis J	Pvt. Co. A, 61 Inf	1232	20	15	G
Barrett, Philip	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 61 Inf	1232	37	2	B
Carlton, Floyd A	Pvt. Co. B, 61 Inf	1232	26	21	E
Cerisano, French	——do	1232	12	3	H
Dessoir, Alfred	Pvt. Co. C, 61 Inf	1232	33	45	C
Hayner, Dow W	Pvt. Co. D, 61 Inf	1232	40	5	C
Janiecki, Mike	Pvt. Co. C, 61 Inf	1232	35	26	F
Kuhn, Louis W	Cpl. Co. H, 61 Inf	1232	37	6	C
Lostumbo, Oreste	Pvt. Co. B, 61 Inf	1232	24	17	G

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIFTH DIVISION—con.					
Mann, Thos. F., jr	Pvt. Co. I, 61 Inf	1232	7	21	C
Oligny, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 61 Inf	1232	29	13	B
Priore, Leonard	Pvt. Co. L, 61 Inf	1232	39	34	A
Rapaport, Morris	Pvt. Co. E, 61 Inf	1232	6	35	A
Rappold, Albert L	Pvt. Co. F, 61 Inf	1232	23	2	B
Reidenouer, Jonas G	Cpl. Co. I, 61 Inf	1232	32	11	A
Souppo, Alpio	Pvt. Co. L, 61 Inf	1232	24	22	F
Zakoski, Adam	Pvt. Co. F, 61 Inf	34	9	21	A
Mess, Harry A	Bglr. Co. B, 13 M. G. Bn	1232	34	41	C
Stahl, Alfred	Pvt. Co. B, 13 M. G. Bn	1232	6	2	C
Yannantuono, Fredk	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 13 M. G. Bn.	1232	2	23	F
Hegnacke, Senae	Sgt. Co. B, 14 M. G. Bn	1233	22	2	B
Wersebe, Geo. W	Capt. Co. B, 15 M. G. Bn	1232	13	12	H
Abele, Chas	Sgt. Co. D, 15 M. G. Bn	1232	10	10	C
De Valle, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. C, 15 M. G. Bn	1233	21	19	B
Sullivan, Jas. F	Pvt. Co. B, 15 M. G. Bn	1232	12	23	B
Eckel, Guy E	Pvt. Bty. E, 19 F. A	1233	12	10	D
Farleigh, Jos. H	Pvt. Bty. B, 19 F. A	1233	28	22	C
Gries, Edw. F	Sgt. Bty. D, 19 F. A	1233	10	15	D
Kroll, John	Pvt. Bty. D, 19 F. A	1233	24	29	C
McGraw, Chas. W	Cpl. Bty. B, 19 F. A	1233	3	21	D
Ross, Geo	Pvt. Bty. D, 19 F. A	1233	9	26	D
Hanrahan, Wm	Pvt. Bty. E, 21 F. A	1233	12	26	C
Edwards, Paul	Cpl. 5 Tn. Mtr. Bty	1233	6	29	D
O'Connell, Arthur J	Pvt. Bty. D, 5 Tn. Mtr. Bty	608	7	18	C
Keller, Walter S	Capt. Co. D, 7 Engrs	1233	33	13	C
Aberalle, Guiseppe	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 7 Engrs	1232	25	3	H
Germain, Chas. E	Pvt. Co. A, 7 Engrs	1232	30	41	D
Lundy, Michael J	Cpl. Co. D, 7 Engrs	1232	27	8	B
Schilling, Arthur W	Mess Sgt. Hq. Dept., 7 Engrs	1232	7	41	C
Stewart, Carl	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 5 Mil. Pol	1232	25	23	A
Mason, Gordon	Pvt. Co. G, 5 Amm. Tn	1232	9	36	B
Wallace, Archie I	Wag. Co. A, 5 Amm. Tn	1232	36	31	A
Diefenthal, Clement	Sgt. Amb. Co., 5 San. Tn	1232	37	12	H
SIXTH DIVISION					
White, Sherman A	Lt. Col. 51 Inf	1232	17	43	C
Kreston, Andrew	Sgt. Co. L, 52 Inf	1232	34	11	H
Rigoni, Christiano	Pvt. Co. G, 52 Inf	1233	13	18	D
Ritchie, Thos. Leo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 52 Inf	34	8	21	A
Bigley, Jos	Pvt. Co. K, 53 Inf	1232	35	16	F
Kuster, Fred H	Pvt. Co. G, 53 Inf	1232	1	33	D
Macali, Lodovico	Bglr. Co. F, 53 Inf	1233	18	17	D
Newton, Frank	Wag. Sup. Co., 53 Inf	1232	22	18	B
Segal, Jacob	Pvt. Co. H, 53 Inf	1232	4	17	H
Wilkins, Harold L	——do	1232	31	12	E
Anable, Leo Benson	Pvt. Co. C, 54 Inf	1233	17	20	B
Landron, Jos. C	Cook Co. L, 54 Inf	1232	35	26	H
Young, Harry J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 16 M. G. Bn.	1233	22	10	B
Rekon, Maksymilian	Pvt. Co. B, 18 M. G. Bn	1232	36	26	D
Smith, Chester	——do	1232	38	34	D
Cunningham, Harold B	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C, 3 F. A	1232	33	10	C
Tonda, Anthony	Pvt. Bty. F, 3 F. A	1233	28	5	A
Wisniewski, John	Pvt. Bty. D, 3 F. A	1232	19	9	C
Pierce, Howard L	Wag. Sup. Co. 11 F. A	1232	19	23	G
Sullivan, Jeremiah	Pvt. Bty. E, 78 F. A	1232	23	10	C
Varney, Wm. J	Pvt. Bty. F, 78 F. A	1232	14	35	C
Ensko, Wm. E	Sgt. Co. A, 318 Engrs	1233	14	28	A
Babinski, John	Pvt. 6 Tn. Hq. & Mil. Pol	1233	16	21	C
Barrello, Angelo	Pvt. Co. F, 6 Amm. Tn	1232	38	28	A
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Davis, Andrew J., jr	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 34 Inf	1233	28	26	C
Dawson, Samuel J	Cpl. Co. K, 34 Inf	1233	27	24	D
Hansen, Jas. D	Pvt. Co. E, 34 Inf	1233	33	22	C
Bokinz, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 55 Inf	1233	9	24	D
Robertson, Arthur F	Cook Co. B, 55 Inf	1233	22	13	A
Girouard, Richard J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 56 Inf	1233	27	27	D
Micheletti, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 56 Inf	1233	28	4	C
Salamone, Gerlando	Pvt. Co. F, 56 Inf	1233	12	4	B
Tarpinian, Harry N	Pvt. Co. D, 64 Inf	1233	36	7	D
Tinto, Richard J	Cpl. Co. D, 64 Inf	1233	8	5	C
Figarrotto, Tom	Pvt. Bty. C, 80 F. A	608	20	24	A
Berner, Nicolai Y. H	Matr. Engr. S. G. Hq. Det. 5 Engrs.	1233	8	27	C
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Van Schoonhoven, Francis Y.	1 lt. Co. D, 101 Inf	1232	36	18	H
Winans, Chester B	2 lt. Co. C, 101 Inf	1233	20	21	D
Kenny, Jos. A	Pvt. Co. F, 101 Inf	1232	4	44	B
Kurth, Wm	Pvt. Co. B, 101 Inf	1233	18	24	D
Martini, Chas	Pvt. Co. A, 101 Inf	608	5	34	B
Sheilhammer, Harry D	Pvt. Co. L, 101 Inf	1232	21	5	B
Egan, Jas. B	2 lt. Co. C, 102 Inf	1232	11	26	A
Martin, Robt. C	2 lt. Co. K, 102 Inf	1232	10	25	E
Canfield, Ernest	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 102 Inf	1232	31	20	F
Fitzsimmons, Edw. J	Pvt. M. G. Co., 102 Inf	1233	5	26	D
Hillenbrand, Frank	Pvt. Co. M, 102 Inf	1232	10	18	H
Holochwost, Vitold	Pvt. Co. L, 102 Inf	1232	24	37	A
Marcelletto, Vito	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 102 Inf	1232	13	22	C
Petterson, Wm. L	Cpl. Co. C, 102 Inf	1232	10	1	H
Peake, Herbert W	1 lt. Co. I, 103 Inf	1232	23	45	B
Braun, John	Pvt. Co. C, 103 Inf	1764	69	10	A
Burnell, Jos	Pvt. Co. F, 103 Inf	608	30	3	A
Disappio, Paul	Pvt. Co. G, 103 Inf	1764	11	3	B
McGurn, Jas	Pvt. Co. I, 103 Inf	1232	21	13	F
Walsh, Wm. H	——do	1232	27	27	A
Smith, Henry Brown	2 lt. Hq. Co., 104 Inf	1232	6	42	B
Bowes, Vincent M	Cpl. Co. M, 104 Inf	1764	56	2	A
Harden, Chas. W	Pvt. Co. E, 104 Inf	1233	9	1	D
Higgins, Thos	Pvt. Co. D, 104 Inf	608	26	24	B

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION—continued					
Horub, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 104 Inf	1232	21	6	C
Johnson, Samuel E	Pvt. Co. A, 104 Inf	1233	14	13	A
Neelon, Chas. E	Pvt. Co. H, 104 Inf	1764	50	9	A
Scalora, Giuseppe	Pvt. Co. E, 104 Inf	1232	38	30	A
Draper, Fred'k	Pvt. Co. B, 103 M. G. Bn	1764	53	2	A
Kehoe, Wm. J	do	1233	10	6	A
Grancavilla, Giovanni	Pvt. Co. F, 101 F. A	608	36	29	B
Hulbert, Raymond A	Pvt. Bty. D, 102 F. A	1233	5	23	A
Ryder, Jas. D	Pvt. Co. A, 101 Engrs	1233	30	13	A
Derolland, Gaston	Pvt. 102 Amb. Co., 101 San. Tn.	1232	16	21	B
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Beaver, Robt. T	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Tp	636	6	1	C
Wagner, Jacob C	Sgt. Hq. Tp	636	7	13	A
Bonk, Walter J	Pvt. Hq. Det	636	16	1	C
Kimball, Wm. S	Sgt. Hq. Det. 54, Inf. Brig	636	5	1	B
Liebmann, Morris N	Lt. col., 105 Inf	1252	6	1	C
Slosson, Jas. S	Capt. Co. E, 105 Inf	636	7	17	B
Buckley, Benj	1 lt. Co. C, 105 Inf	636	10	10	D
Maxon, Earl W	1 lt. Co. G, 105 Inf	636	8	8	B
Turner, Wm. B	1 lt. Co. M, 105 Inf	636	1	13	B
Warschauer, Edward	1 lt. Hq. Co., 105 Inf	636	5	31	A
Allen, Alonzo D	Pvt. Co. L, 105 Inf	1252	11	3	D
Alston, Richard	Pvt. Co. E, 105 inf	636	10	25	A
Anderson, Jas	Pvt. Hq. Co., 105 Inf	636	16	24	A
Aston, Enoch	Pvt. Co. C, 105 Inf	636	3	21	A
Bailey, Geo. M	Pvt. Co. L, 105 Inf	636	14	2	A
Baldwin, Lester	Sgt. Co. M, 105 Inf	636	9	9	G
Bates, Geo. A	Pvt. San. Det. 105 Inf	636	1	29	B
Beattie, David Stanley	Sgt. Hq. Co. 105 Inf	(?)			
Bianchi, Louis	Pvt. Co. I, 105 Inf	636	2	3	A
Bidwell, Frank A	Mech. Co. D, 105 Inf	636	1	8	C
Blumlein, John H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 105 Inf	636	1	9	D
Boers, Herbert C	Pvt. Co. M, 105 Inf	636	8	11	B
Bogart, Raymond	Pvt. Co. C, 105 Inf	636	15	9	C
Brindza, Frank S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 105 Inf	1262	14	1	B
Brown, Frank A	Pvt. Co. K, 105 Inf	636	9	16	B
Burguess, Chas	Pvt. Co. I, 105 Inf	636	12	8	D
Burns, Michael P	Pvt. Co. B, 105 Inf	636	7	4	C
Burrows, Daniel S	Pvt. Co. L, 105 Inf	636	9	9	D
Buscemo, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. M, 105 Inf	1262	16	2	C
Byington, Russell P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 105 Inf	636	6	11	B
Carharg, Gustav G	Sgt. Co. A, 105 Inf	636	4	32	B
Cawein, Raleigh D	Pvt. Co. A, 105 Inf	1252	7	4	C
Chuilli, Guiseppi	Pvt. Co. B, 105 Inf	636	4	24	B
Clart, Reginald F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 105 Inf	636	11	9	B
Clear, Francis J	Pvt. Co. K, 105 Inf	1252	19	1	B
Conrad, Lowell W	Pvt. Co. H, 105 Inf	636	8	15	B
Cook, H. Gilbert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 105 Inf	636	13	24	A
Cretton, Benj. J	Pvt. Co. C, 105 Inf	636	10	15	C
Cuddihy, Michael E	Sgt. Co. M, 105 Inf	107–E	14	1	B
Cuykendall, Edgar	Pvt. Co. E, 105 Inf	636	7	8	D
Davis, Harry V	Pvt. Hq. Co., 105 Inf	636	16	27	A
DeForest, Damon B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 105 Inf	636	3	8	D
DeForest, Walter	Sgt. Co. G, 105 Inf	1252	12	1	B
Delekta, John	Pvt. Co. F, 105 Inf	636	2	5	D
Demarco, Louis P	Cpl. Co. F, 105 Inf	1252	17	1	B
Donovan, John J	do	636	11	1	D
Dorian, Thos. J	Pvt. Co. H, 105 Inf	636	12	26	B
Dovas, Peter A	Sgt. Co. K, 105 Inf	636	4	6	B
Dowd, Edw. J	Pvt. Co. C, 105 Inf	636	15	22	B
Dupuis, Louis E	do	636	4	11	B
Durfee, Harold H	Pvt. Co. M, 105 Inf	636	12	11	B
Eckert, Jos	Pvt. M. G. Co., 105 Inf	608	18	2	C
Eckman, John V	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 105 Inf	636	11	25	C
Fogarty, Jeremiah	Pvt. Co. E, 105 Inf	636	3	6	D
Foyle, Wm	Pvt. Co. A, 105 Inf	107–E	3	9	C
Gadoua, Jos. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 105 Inf	636	5	2	C
Girard, Paul	Pvt. Co. I, 105 Inf	636	6	11	D
Gunning, John J	Pvt. Co. F, 105 Inf	636	4	4	C
Gurtler, Geo., jr	Pvt. Hq. Co., 105 Inf	636	13	33	B
Gurtler, Wm	Cpl. Hq. Co., 105 Inf	636	12	15	B
Hamm, Anthony J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 105 Inf	1252	21	3	A
Harkrider, Geo. W	Mech. Co. L, 105 Inf	636	14	8	C
Hart, Jas. W	Cpl. Co. I, 105 Inf	636	3	9	D
Hendrickson, Chas. A	Pvt. M. G. Co,. 105 Inf	636	9	6	B
Henry, Clarence J	Cpl. Co. G, 105 Inf	636	7	18	B
Henshaw, John C	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 105 Inf	636	15	15	D
Hessinger, Oscar C	Pvt. Co. B, 105 Inf	636	11	21	B
Holmes, Frank	Pvt. Co. M, 105 Inf	636	14	15	B
Hughes, Frank P	Sgt. Co. F, 105 Inf	636	11	9	D
Hyland, Jos. P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 105 Inf	636	7	11	B
Hyland, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. G, 105 Inf	1252	13	1	B
Jackson, Job V	Pvt. 1 cl. San. Det., 105 Inf	636	11	30	A
Jacobs, Samuel	Pvt. Co. G, 105 Inf	1252	16	3	B
Jeselson, Raymond V	Pvt. Co. D, 105 Inf	636	10	2	D
Kanzler, Fred F	Pvt. Co. F, 105 Inf	636	9	17	B
Karaszkiewiez, Frank F	do	636	4	6	C
Kinsella, Michael S	Pvt. Hq. Co., 105 Inf	608	21	18	D
Koch, Otto	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 105 Inf	1252	6	4	C
LeMouree, Adelbert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 105 Inf	636	3	20	D
Lewin, Samuel J	Pvt. Co. C, 105 Inf	636	13	1	B
Litchfield, Oscar R	Pvt. Co. F, 105 Inf	636	4	8	B
Magnani, Silvio	Pvt. Co. I, 105 Inf	636	13	9	B
Martin, Francis J	Sgt. Hq. Co., 105 Inf	636	3	14	A
Matrowich, Daniel	Pvt. Co. A, 105 Inf	636	15	26	A
Maus, Jos	Cpl. Co. A, 105 Inf	636	10	15	B
Mayer, Raymond W	Cpl. Co. E, 105 Inf	636	15	6	C
McArdle, Edw. J	Sgt. Co. C, 105 Inf	636	13	16	B
McCaueiff, Patrick	Pvt. Co. C, 105 Inf	636	3	8	B
McClure, David G	Pvt. Co. D, 105 Inf	636	7	28	A

[1] Lijssenthoek Br. Cemetery, Poperinghe, Belgium.

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION—continued					
McMickle, Aloysius J. B	Pvt. 1 cl. San. Det., 105 Inf	636	10	30	A
McGrath, Jos. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 105 Inf	1252	18	1	B
McDonough, Michael E	Cook Co. K, 105 Inf	107–E	12	3	B
Mecca, John B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 105 Inf	636	8	9	B
Meenan, Chas. G	Pvt. Co. I, 105 Inf	636	10	9	B
Mele, Dominick	Pvt. Co. E, 105 Inf	636	13	3	B
Milkman, Edwin H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 105 Inf	636	11	31	A
Murray, Robt. M	Sgt. Hq. Co., 105 Inf	636	11	16	B
Nims, Henry S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 105 Inf	636	9	14	B
O'Brien, Jas. J	Pvt. Co. B, 105 Inf	636	10	6	D
O'Connell, Frank	Sgt. Co. K, 105 Inf	636	10	16	B
Ohlhausen, Geo. N	Cpl. Co. A, 105 Inf	636	9	15	B
O'Neil, Michael J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 105 Inf	636	10	11	B
Owens, Levi	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 105 Inf	636	16	25	A
Pachtman, Harry	Pvt. Co. I, 105 Inf	636	13	6	D
Pappas, Geo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 105 Inf	636	3	3	C
Perkins, Arthur	Pvt. Co. L, 105 Inf	636	12	5	D
Peterson, Howard E	Cpl. Co. B, 105 Inf	636	9	7	C
Petro, Stephen, Jr	Pvt. M. G. Co., 105 Inf	1252	13	2	C
Pike, Henry G	Pvt. Co. I, 105 Inf	636	12	6	B
Pouliotte, Jos. P	Cpl. Co. K, 105 Inf	636	14	5	D
Putney, Wilfred B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 105 Inf	636	4	29	B
Ragone, Vincent	Cpl. Co. F, 105 inf	636	6	13	B
Redmond, John	Pvt. Co. D, 105 Inf	636	8	30	A
Rielly, Edw. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 105 Inf	636	6	18	B
Roauer, Tobias J	Cpl. Co. A, 105 Inf	636	11	15	B
Rock, Ellwood H. L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 105 Inf	636	13	15	B
Rushlaw, Wm. J	Cook Hq. Co., 105 Inf	636	13	12	A
Sanpietro, Cesare S	Pvt. Co. C, 105 Inf	636	10	3	B
Sargent, Edw. B	Pvt. Co. L, 105 Inf	636	6	10	A
Schutt, Wm	Pvt. Hq. Co., 105 Inf	636	13	10	A
Seabury, Raymond B	Pvt. Co. H, 105 Inf	636	8	32	A
Seitz, Jos. C., Jr	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 105 Inf	636	6	9	D
Simmons, Frank T	Pvt. Co. A, 105 Inf	636	3	26	B
Slattery, Ernest	Pvt. Co. F, 105 Inf	636	15	17	D
Soterkos, Jas. P	Pvt. Co. C, 105 Inf	636	11	18	D
Springer, Solomon	do	636	11	32	A
Stevens, Jos. R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 105 Inf	636	2	9	D
Stone, Jas. W	Pvt. Co. I, 105 Inf	636	9	3	B
Sullivan, Thos. J	Pvt. Co. C, 105 Inf	636	5	8	B
Surprise, Thos. C	Cpl. Co. B, 105 Inf	636	11	8	C
Sutcliffe, Jas. O	Sgt. Hq. Co., 105 Inf	636	4	26	B
Walsh, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 105 Inf	636	1	10	D
Wenz, Jos. J	Pvt. Co. A, 105 Inf	636	11	10	D
Wetmore, Albert A	Cpl. Co. G, 105 Inf	1252	19	2	C
Williams, Henry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 105 Inf	1252	15	1	C
Wolfertz, Chas. W	Pvt. Co. A, 105 Inf	636	14	1	B
Yozzo, Frank	Pvt. Co. E, 105 Inf	636	12	25	C
Bryant, Geo. E	Capt. 106 Inf	636	6	28	A
Callahan, John F	Capt. Co. M, 106 Inf	636	3	33	B
Hardy, John C	Capt. Co. G, 106 Inf	636	6	3	B
Starrett, Harry C	Capt. Co. D, 106 Inf	636	6	6	B
Hook, Alfred J	1 lt. Co. G, 106 Inf	636	6	31	B
Jackson, Franklyn J	1 lt. 106 Inf	636	10	20	B
Rudkin, Gilbert P	1 lt. Co. A, 106 Inf	636	9	5	B
Behrens, Wm. B	2 lt. 106 Inf	636	5	1	B
Scanlan, Horace B	2 lt. Co. K, 106 Inf	636	6	1	D
Abt, Bernard L	Bglr. Co. A, 106 Inf	636	2	5	C
Aitken, Jeremiah B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 106 Inf	636	11	22	B
Albrecht, Geo. J	Sgt. Co. F, 106 Inf	636	15	9	B
Allan, Frank W	Pvt. Co. F, 106 Inf	636	11	4	A
Anderson, Andrew A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 106 Inf	636	11	5	B
Anderson, Fredk. J., jr	Pvt. Co. D, 106 Inf	1252	18	3	B
Atley, Jas. J	Pvt. Co. H, 106 Inf	636	15	1	C
Aumick, Albert R	Pvt. Co. B, 106 Inf	636	12	10	A
Ayers, Fredk. A., jr	Pvt. Co. K, 106 Inf	1252	19	3	A
Bachman, Fred	Pvt. Co. F, 106 Inf	636	6	32	A
Bedell, John C	Pvt. Co. H, 106 Inf	1252	5	2	B
Belawitz, Michael	Pvt. Co. B, 106 Inf	636	8	17	B
Belcher, Richard J	Sgt. Co. I, 106 Inf	1252	6	3	C
Benson, Harry J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 106 Inf	636	3	1	C
Bleich, Morris	Pvt. Co. I, 106 Inf	636	9	8	B
Bock, Chas. J	Sgt. Co. A, 106 Inf	636	12	3	B
Bondelino, Jacine	Pvt. Co. A, 106 Inf	636	2	8	B
Bonner, Francis	Cpl. Co. B, 106 Inf	636	1	3	A
Boulton, Chas. W	Pvt. M. G. Co., 106 Inf	636	6	29	B
Bracco, Michael	Pvt. Co. D, 106 Inf	636	1	3	B
Burrows, Gordon H	Pvt. M. G. Co., 106 Inf	107–E	17	3	B
Canales, Sylvester	Pvt. Co. K, 106 Inf	636	5	32	A
Carlson, Edw. G	Pvt. Co. L, 106 Inf	636	3	5	A
Casey, John	Pvt. Co. B, 106 Inf	1252	7	4	B
Caulfield, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 106 Inf	636	8	3	C
Chituk, Chas. E	Mech. Co. I, 106 Inf	636	13	9	C
Christensen, Jas. T	Pvt. Co. C, 106 Inf	1252	8	3	B
Cicurello, Frank C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 106 Inf	636	9	31	B
Clark, Arthur T	Cpl. Co. K, 106 Inf	636	3	19	A
Cochrane, Richard	Cpl. Co. I, 106 Inf	1252	2	3	C
Colonna, John	Pvt. Co. C, 106 Inf	636	4	25	C
Comini, Nazzareno	Pvt. Co. F, 106 Inf	636	11	2	C
Connolly, Jas. M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 106 Inf	636	10	10	B
Crann, Thos. J	Mech. Co. H, 106 Inf	636	1	8	A
Crimmins, John P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 106 Inf	636	11	22	A
Cross, Thos. T	Pvt. Co. G, 106 Inf	636	5	9	D
Cudmore, John T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 106 Inf	1252	22	3	B
Cummings, Edw. A	Cpl. Co. E, 106 Inf	636	12	27	B
Demarco, Pasquale A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 106 Inf	636	13	29	B
Denecke, Wm	Pvt. Co. E, 106 Inf	636	1	14	B
DeNeil, Frank J	Pvt. M. G. Co., 106 Inf	1252	3	3	C
Devonmihe, Edw. A	Pvt. Co. H, 106 Inf	636	9	32	A
Dietter, Otto G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 106 Inf	636		4	B
Doherty, Wm. J	1st Sgt. Co. K, 106 Inf	1252	12	4	A
Douglas, Alfred	Pvt. Co. B, 106 Inf	636	5	21	B

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION—continued					
Drevinski, Stanilov	Pvt. Co. M, 106 Inf.	636	6	34	B
Driscoll, Howard M.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 106 Inf.	1232	14	43	E
Epstein, Louis	Pvt. Co. A, 106 Inf.	636	14	24	D
Fay, Benj. H.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 106 Inf.	636	2	6	A
Foster, John	Pvt. Co. E, 106 Inf.	636	7	2	B
Frawley, Arthur L.	Pvt. Co. I, 106 Inf.	636	13	8	B
Gaffney, Jas. C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 106 Inf.	636	4	27	B
Gerrestad, Wm. R.	Pvt. Co. D, 106 Inf.	636	3	4	C
Gillen, John	Cpl. Co. B, 106 Inf.	636	10	1	A
Gillick, Jas. P.	Cpl. Co. I, 106 Inf.	636	9	18	B
Gilmore, Wm. S.	Pvt. Co. C, 106 Inf.	636	10	21	B
Girards, Stephen	do	636	16	20	A
Gorczynski, Jos.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 106 Inf.	636	14	23	A
Goss, Arthur E.	Pvt. Co. L, 106 Inf.	107–E	15	3	B
Grapes, Fred J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 106 Inf.	636	10	5	B
Gray, John T.	do	636	6	3	A
Greiner, Chas. D.	Pvt. Co. K, 106 Inf.	636	13	5	D
Grillo, Andrew	Pvt. Co. C, 106 Inf.	636	5	4	B
Habel, Stephen P.	Cpl. Co. A, 106 Inf.	636	4	15	B
Hansen, Walter E.	Pvt. Co. H, 106 Inf.	636	12	13	D
Harrington, Jas. A.	Cpl. Co. K, 106 Inf.	1252	14	3	B
Harris, Bernard J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 106 Inf.	1252	1	3	C
Heisser, Chas. W.	Sgt. Co. H, 106 Inf.	636	10	12	B
Herm, Frank J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 106 Inf.	636	6	27	B
Herron, Thos.	Cpl. Co. B, 106 Inf.	636	7	4	B
Hewlett, Nelson	Pvt. Co. H, 106 Inf.	636	2	22	B
Hickton, Wm. T.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 106 Inf.	1252	20	3	A
Hill, Raymond D.	Pvt. Co. M, 106 Inf.	1252	9	3	B
Hogarth, Wm. G.	Sgt. Co. F, 106 Inf.	636	3	22	B
Hood, Harry H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 106 Inf.	636	10	28	A
Horn, Harold A.	Pvt. Co. H, 106 Inf.	636	3	6	B
Huessner, Herbert E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 106 Inf.	636	9	2	B
Irwin, Jas. D.	Cpl. Co. M, 106 Inf.	636	10	18	B
Jacobsen, Geo.	Pvt. Co. D, 106 Inf.	636	12	32	A
Jessop, Foster F.	Pvt. Co. F, 106 Inf.	636	3	29	B
Kane, Frank B.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 106 Inf.	636	1	12	A
Kane, Harry	Pvt. Co. G, 106 Inf.	1252	17	3	B
Kayser, Chas. H.	Pvt. San. Det., 106 Inf.	636	2	1	B
Kehoe, Thos. W.	Pvt. Co. H, 106 Inf.	636	13	27	B
Kelly, Jas. E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 106 Inf.	636	11	27	B
Kiernan, John A.	Cpl. Co. G, 106 Inf.	1252	10	4	C
King, Donald W.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 106 Inf.	636	15	2	A
Kielcesky, Toni	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 106 Inf.	636	12	15	A
Labert, John A., jr.	Pvt. Co. K, 106 Inf.	34	31	5	C
Landolfi, Arthur	Pvt. Co. B, 106 Inf.	1232	24	42	F
Lane, Wm.	Cpl. Co. H, 106 Inf.	635	6	8	B
Lang, Thos.	Cpl. Co. F, 106 Inf.	636	9	7	B
Larsen, Tilford L.	Cpl. Co. A, 106 Inf.	636	15	26	B
Lathrop, Harold N.	Cpl. Co. K, 106 Inf.	636	14	21	B
Lauer, Geo. P.	Pvt. Co. B, 106 Inf.	636	5	7	A
Lay, Harold T.	Pvt. Co. I, 106 Inf.	636	4	2	A
Leder, Jack	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 106 Inf.	1252	21	2	B
Lehle, Conrad H.	Pvt. Co. E, 106 Inf.	636	15	14	B
Lewshuk, Tony	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 106 Inf.	636	14	4	B
Lind, Chas. O.	Pvt. Co. I, 106 Inf.	1252	18	2	C
Louis, Harry J.	Pvt. Co. L, 106 Inf.	636	14	22	B
Lyons, Anthony	Cpl. Co. I, 106 Inf.	636	7	14	B
MacConnach, Ray	Cpl. Co. M, 106 Inf.	636	15	29	B
Mancuso, Louis D.	Pvt. Co. B, 106 Inf.	636	8	3	B
Mangogna, Chas.	Pvt. Co. K, 106 Inf.	1252	23	1	D
Manson, John G.	Sgt. Co. M, 106 Inf.	636	7	1	D
Markstahler, Edw. R.	Cpl. Co. G, 106 Inf.	636	8	8	A
Martinez, Richard T.	Pvt. Co. D, 106 Inf.	636	13	19	B
Mason, Ernest C.	Pvt. Co. A, 106 Inf.	1232	10	42	A
Massara, Jos.	Pvt. Co. I, 106 Inf.	636	7	29	B
Masterson, John	Pvt. Co. F, 106 Inf.	1252	15	3	B
Matthews, Edgar K.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 106 Inf.	636	6	5	B
McArdle, Jas. G.	Pvt. Co. I, 106 Inf.	107–E	18	5	D
McCabe, Francis	Pvt. Co. B, 106 Inf.	636	8	19	B
McCormich, Walter J.	Pvt. Co. L, 106 Inf.	1252	10	3	B
McCullough, John P.	Cpl. Co. C, 106 Inf.	1232	33	42	C
McDonald, Alfred W.	Cook Co. L, 106 Inf.	636	9	16	D
McElrath, Richard	Pvt. Co. E, 106 Inf.	636	7	5	D
McGarry, Wm. F.	Pvt. Co. F, 106 Inf.	636	5	29	B
McGee, Arthur J.	Pvt. Co. D, 106 Inf.	636	14	3	B
McGonicle, Bernard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 106 Inf.	1252	11	4	C
McGovern, Thos. J.	Pvt. Co. I, 106 Inf.	636	11	18	B
McGowan, Elmer	do	636	14	26	B
McGowan, Henry	do	1252	20	2	C
McLaughlin, John A.	Cpl. Co. L, 106 Inf.	636	16	30	A
McMahon, John P.	Cook Co. H, 106 Inf.	636	15	23	A
McWalters, Jas.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 106 Inf.	1252	11	1	B
Meehan, Michael J.	Cpl. Co. C, 106 Inf.	636	16	2	B
Metcalf, Harry	1st sgt. Co. A, 106 Inf.	636	16	1	B
Minzesheimer, Irwin	Pvt. Co. G, 106 Inf.	1252	7	3	C
Mooney, Thos. J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 106 Inf.	636	2	2	B
Moram, Louis	Pvt. Co. G, 106 Inf.	636	2	13	B
Morangello, Chas.	do	636	5	4	D
Munch, Emil A.	Pvt. Co. K, 106 Inf.	1252	18	3	A
Murphy, Wm. J.	Pvt. Co. B, 106 Inf.	636	10	2	B
Newton, Edw. A.	Cpl. M. G. Co. 106 Inf.	636	15	20	A
Niccolls, W. E.	Hq. Co. 106 Inf.	636	9	8	A
Nigero, Michael F.	Pvt. Co. I, 106 Inf.	636	2	32	A
Noble, Bertram S.	Pvt. Co. F, 106 Inf.	636	1	10	A
O'Hare, Jas. A.	Pvt. Co. D, 106 Inf.	1252	23	3	B
Palmer, Stanley R.	Cpl. Co. M, 106 Inf.	636	2	10	A
Patechuk, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 106 Inf.	636	2	23	B
Porter, Wm. J.	Cpl. Hq. Co. 106 Inf.	636	7	34	B
Proko, Jas.	Pvt. Co. H, 106 Inf.	636	3	8	C
Quigley, Arthur	Pvt. Co. M, 106 Inf.	1252	15	1	B
Rauth, John E.	Pvt. Co. B, 106 Inf.	636	5	1	C
Refrano, Jas.	Pvt. Co. G, 106 Inf.	636	12	2	B
Rice, Robt. B.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 106 Inf.	1252	12	3	B
Riegger, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 106 Inf.	636	13	18	B

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION—continued					
Roeberg, Radnor	Pvt. Co. A, 106, Inf.	636	7	8	B
Rogers, Cormac	do	636	10	1	B
Roth, Harold A.	Pvt. Co. K, 106 Inf.	636	14	13	B
Rotollo, Toney	Cpl. Co. I, 106 Inf.	1252	16	2	B
Rovers, Vincent	Pvt. Co. C, 106 Inf.	1252	19	3	B
Ruttler, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 106 Inf.	636	7	5	B
Salveson, Arthur S.	do	636	13	13	B
Sanwald, Louis N.	Cpl. Co. D, 106 Inf.	636	11	33	A
Scamman, Everett	Pvt. Co. G, 106 Inf.	636	11	31	B
Scarpati, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. L, 106 Inf.	636	8	6	B
Scelzo, Anthony	Pvt. Co. I, 106 Inf.	1252	22	4	A
Schaefer, Otto C.	Pvt. Co. F, 106 Inf.	636	8	25	C
Scheibel, Peter	do	636	7	4	A
Schierloh, Arthur C.	Pvt. Co. C, 106 Inf.	636	11	3	B
Schmaeling, Fred J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 106 Inf.	636	13	7	D
Shagun, Roman	Pvt. Co. A, 106 Inf.	636	5	6	B
Shannon, Thos. J. E.	Sgt. Co. E, 106 Inf.	1252	20	3	B
Sharretts, Augustus R.	Bn. sgt. maj. Hq. Co., 106 Inf.	636	11	2	B
Sheridan, Francis P.	Sgt. Hq. Co. 106 Inf.	636	5	2	A
Sherman, Harry	Pvt. Co. K, 106 Inf.	636	12	16	B
Silver, Benj.	Pvt. Co. G, 106 Inf.	636	9	31	A
Simpson, Edw. A.	Pvt. Co. L, 106 Inf.	636	16	5	B
Sloman, Arthur	Pvt. Co. K, 106 Inf.	636	8	28	A
Smith, Chas.	Cpl. Co. L, 106 Inf.	636	7	8	C
Smith, Edw. C.	Pvt. Co. D, 106 Inf.	636	3	4	D
Smith, Frank R.	Cpl. Co. C, 106 Inf.	636	4	7	B
Smith, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 106 Inf.	636	2	8	A
Sobat, Morris	Pvt. Co. L, 106 Inf.	636	12	33	A
Sobeck, Thos. E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 106 Inf.	636	3	12	B
Solomon, Wm.	Cook Co. C, 106 Inf.	636	10	9	D
Solomonoff, Isaac	Cpl. Co. D, 106 Inf.	636	2	31	A
Stein, Norman K.	Pvt. 1 cl. San. Det., 106 Inf.	1252	20	4	C
Stevenson, Jos. W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 106 Inf.	636	9	10	B
Strano, Leonardo	Pvt. Co. E, 106 Inf.	636	8	20	D
Swain, Russell B.	Pvt. San. Det. 106 Inf.	1252	19	4	C
Sweeney, Thos. N.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 106 Inf.	636	5	23	B
Tolmach, Isadore	Pvt. Co. M, 106 Inf.	636	1	24	B
Tyrell, Harold J. J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 106 Inf.	636	12	21	B
Umland, Albert J.	Cpl. Co. G, 106 Inf.	1252	13	2	B
Unfur, Wm. J.	Cpl. Co. D, 106 Inf.	636	12	30	A
Van Cott, Robt.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 106 Inf.	636	10	8	B
Van Ingen, Richard W.	Pvt. Co. E, 106 Inf.	1252	13	3	B
Victory, Edward	Cpl. Co. H, 106 Inf.	636	16	19	A
Vroman, Chas. H.	Cpl. Co. C, 106 Inf.	636	14	5	B
Waacks, Herman, jr.	Bglr. Co. C, 106 Inf.	636	7	21	B
Walker, Archibald R.	Pvt. Co. A, 106 Inf.	608	23	7	C
Walsh, Jerome F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 106 Inf.	636	5	13	A
Walsh, John F.	Wag. Sup. Co., 106 Inf.	636	8	11	D
Walsh, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 106 Inf.	1252	4	3	C
Wermald, Jas. E.	do	1252	11	3	B
White, Chas. S.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 106 Inf.	1252	9	4	C
Williams, Ferdinand	Mech. Co. G, 106 Inf.	1252	21	3	B
Williams, Ringius	Cpl. Co. I, 106 Inf.	1252	23	2	A
Willigan, Edgar L.	Cpl. Co. E, 106 Inf.	636	9	25	C
Wilson, Clarence	Cpl. Co. D, 106 Inf.	636	6	2	B
Worme, Arthur W.	Pvt. Co. L, 106 Inf.	636	13	31	A
Wulff, Alexander M.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 106 Inf.	636	6	4	A
Yates, Clement	Pvt. Co. M, 106 Inf.	1252	7	4	A
Hayward, Harry Woodford.	Capt. Co. E, 107 Inf.	636	15	23	B
Cramer, Murray E.	1 lt. Co. M, 107 Inf.	636	12	23	B
Crump, Samuel, jr.	1 lt. Co. B, 107 Inf.	636	7	3	B
Raven, Richard M.	1 lt. Co. E, 107 Inf.	636	15	24	B
Schwab, Stephen M.	do	636	9	28	A
Allison, Walter D.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 107 Inf.	636	11	13	B
Anderson, Edwin P.	Pvt. Co. C, 107 Inf.	636	15	1	B
Anderson, Seymour	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 107 Inf.	636	2	29	B
Andrews, Harry J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 107 Inf.	636	10	12	A
Argue, Geo. R.	Wag. Sup. Co., 107 Inf.	636	14	2	A
Aulick, Howard H.	Sgt. Co. F, 107 Inf.	636	10	23	A
Baird, John J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 107 Inf.	636	11	20	B
Baldwin, Morgan S.	Cpl. Co. G, 107 Inf.	636	15	5	A
Barnick, Jos.	Pvt. Co. G, 107 Inf.	107–E	10	5	B
Bateman, Guy H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 107 Inf.	636	11	29	B
Bates, Arthur C.	Pvt. Co. F, 107 Inf.	636	12	4	C
Bauer, John F.	Sgt. Co. A, 107 Inf.	636	16	33	A
Belding, Fredk. R.	Cpl. Co. K, 107 Inf.	636	12	20	B
Bell, Chester J.	Pvt. Co. M, 107 Inf.	636	10	14	A
Bicknell, Beverley E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 107 Inf.	636	15	2	C
Blake, Wm.	Pvt. Co. E, 107 Inf.	636	16	29	A
Blauvelt, Raymond O.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 107 Inf.	636	7	31	A
Blundell, Jas. M.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 107 Inf.	636	1	23	B
Bowles, Whitney	Sgt. Co. L, 107 Inf.	636	15	25	B
Breck, Samuel P.	Cpl. Co. H, 107 Inf.	636	2	5	A
Britton, Herman J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 107 Inf.	636	14	7	B
Brophy, Jos. P.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 107 Inf.	636	11	19	D
Bush, Adolphe L.	Cpl. Co. K, 107 Inf.	636	15	31	B
Calkins, Arthur L.	Cpl. Co. I, 107 Inf.	636	8	26	A
Capabianco, Luigi	Pvt. Co. I, 107 Inf.	636	10	4	C
Cargin, Arthur F.	Pvt. Co. D, 107 Inf.	636	2	2	A
Carr, Edw. J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 107 Inf.	636	4	9	B
Cassidy, Jas. H.	Cpl. Co. M, 107 Inf.	636	13	26	V
Chambers, Thos. F.	Sgt. Co. H, 107 Inf.	636	6	25	B
Christensen, Archibald P.	Cpl. Hq. Co., 107 Inf.	636	10	15	D
Church, Arthur B.	Cpl. Co. A, 107 Inf.	636	1	3	C
Clements, Robt. D.	Pvt. Co. E, 107 Inf.	636	1	20	D
Cobbett, Robt. G.	Cpl. Co. G, 107 Inf.	636	15	27	B
Coller, Harlow	Pvt. Co. C, 107 Inf.	636	7	32	A
Conklin, Kennedy	Sgt. Co. L, 107 Inf.	34	6	6	C
Conrad, Walter T.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 107 Inf.	636	12	5	B
Cooney, Thos. J.	Pvt. Co. E, 107 Inf.	636	4	28	A
Cooper, Robt. T.	Cook Co. F, 107 Inf.	636	2	12	B
Crawford, Geo.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 107 Inf.	1252	8	12	C

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION—continued					
Crosbie, Samuel F	Sgt. Co. C, 107 Inf	636	10	6	B
Crowley, John J	Sgt. Co. M, 107 Inf	636	13	23	A
Cuddy, Geo. J	Pvt. Co. F, 107 Inf	636	1	23	A
Cummings, Frank W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	13	20	B
Cummings, John B	Pvt. Co. F, 107 Inf	636	3	27	A
Curtis, Jesse M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 107 Inf	636	23	23	B
Cushman, Jos. R	Cpl. Co. K, 107 Inf	636	5	3	B
Davidson, Norman	Pvt. Co. H, 107 Inf	636	10	22	B
Davison, Laurie E	Pvt. Co. C, 107 Inf	608	36	28	D
Debaun, Henry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 107 Inf	636	1	26	B
Deboe, Frank J	Pvt. Co. E, 107 Inf	636	4	5	D
Delahunt, Samuel K	Cpl. Co. C, 107 Inf	636	8	3	A
Demetrion, Plato H	Pvt. Co. I, 107 Inf	636	15	12	D
Dieterlen, Gerold E	1st sgt. Co. C, 107 Inf	636	7	1	B
DeVirgilio, Mauro	Pvt. Co. M, 107 Inf	636	7	2	D
Donnelly, Leo A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 107 Inf	636	2	31	B
Doolittle, Aaron W	Cpl. Co. I, 107 Inf	636	5	2	B
Douglas, Raymond	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 107 Inf	636	4	20	D
Duane, Alexander G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 107 Inf	636	3	15	B
Dunlap, Felix G	Pvt. Co. I, 107 Inf	636	16	21	A
Dunlap, Wm. C	do	636	12	7	B
Egerton, Carl J	Sgt. Co. G, 107 Inf	636	8	13	B
Elworthy, Henry W., jr.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 107 Inf	636	4	2	B
Eriksen, Fredk. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 107 Inf	1252	13	3	D
Fickeisen, Chas. McD	Cpl. Co. F, 107 Inf	636	1	1	B
Finnegan, Stephen L	Pvt. 1 cl. San. Det., 107 Inf	636	4	9	D
Foster, Leonard J	Pvt. Co. D, 107 Inf	636	14	7	C
Friedlaender, Franz O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 107 Inf	636	5	11	B
Fromm, John P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 107 Inf	636	8	31	B
Gallagher, Bryan L	Pvt. Co. I, 107 Inf	1252	2	2	C
Gallagher, Wm	Pvt. Co. C, 107 Inf	636	4	32	A
Galwey, Thos. F	Cpl. Co. A, 107 Inf	636	7	27	A
Gardella, John	Pvt. Sup. Co., 107 Inf	636	12	13	A
Gardner, Alexander M	Pvt. San. Det., 107 Inf	636	1	10	B
Gardner, Earl R	Cpl. Co. G, 107 Inf	636	12	5	C
Garrison, Fredk. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	1	22	B
Garry, Thos	Pvt. Co. A, 107 Inf	636	3	2	B
Goetz, Chas. O	Cpl. Co. A, 107 Inf	636	6	27	A
Goldsmith, Richard R	Cpl. Co. B, 107 Inf	107–E	7	9	D
Goodwin, John F	Pvt. Co. F, 107 Inf	636	8	12	B
Gould, Herbert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 107 Inf	636	10	9	C
Grant, Wm. H	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co. 107 Inf	636	13	33	A
Grimes, Jos. M	Pvt. Co. I, 107 Inf	636	7	7	B
Gudebrod, Fredk. C., jr.	Sgt. Co. G, 107 Inf	636	8	25	B
Guiney, Duncan Q	Pvt. 1 cl. Co., L, 107 Inf	636	12	9	B
Hack, Daniel M	Pvt. Co. D, 107 Inf	636	14	8	B
Hansa, Frank	Sgt. Co. B, 107 Inf	636	4	4	B
Harlow, Frank A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 107 Inf	636	14	11	D
Harris, Erwin R	Cpl. Co. D, 107 Inf	107–E	1	5	B
Harrison, Jos. P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 107 Inf	636	12	25	B
Hayner, Paul G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 107 Inf	636	5	27	A
Hazlett, Harold A	Cpl. Co. B, 107 Inf	636	11	4	B
Heflin, Paul B	Sgt. Co. B, 107 Inf	636	11	33	B
Hendy, Jos. C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	12	13	B
Hennessey, John M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 107 Inf	636	8	5	A
Herrmann, Chas. C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 107 Inf	636	6	22	B
Higgins, Geo. F., jr	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 107 Inf	608	7	38	D
Horowitz, Jack	Pvt. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	10	31	A
Houck, Clarence R	Pvt. Co. B, 107 Inf	636	11	7	B
Hunnewell, Donald P	Sgt. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	9	23	A
Ingersoll, Henry I	Cpl. Co. K, 107 Inf	636	15	2	D
Isherwood, John W	Pvt. Co. H, 107 Inf	636	10	26	B
Jacobi, Chas. L	Mech. Co. F, 107 Inf	636	15	4	B
Jenkins, Wm. Dennis	Pvt. Co. F, 107 Inf	636	13	8	D
Johnston, Geo. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	1	27	B
Jones, Jos. H	Pvt. Co. K, 107 Inf	636	2	4	A
Karker, Jack	Cpl. Co. C, 107 Inf	636	15	5	B
Keiper, Arthur O	Pvt. Co. H, 107 Inf	636	12	29	B
Kelly, Lynn E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 107 Inf	1252	3	2	C
Kelly, Michael J	Pvt. Co. E, 107 Inf	636	1	5	D
Kelly, Thos. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 107 Inf	636	13	2	B
Kennedy, Wm. F	Mech. Co. H, 107 Inf	636	7	28	A
Kennedy, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. H, 107 Inf	636	8	4	A
King, Jas. P	Cpl. Co. H, 107 Inf	636	14	23	B
Korony, Theodore B	do	636	9	26	B
Kulikowski, Casper	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 107 Inf	636	8	18	B
Lamson, Frank C	Cpl. Co. F, 107 Inf	636	9	22	B
Lawson, Arthur E	Sgt. Co. C, 107 Inf	636	1	32	A
Leach, Leo A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 107 Inf	636	9	19	D
Leonard, Wm. A	Cpl. Co. I, 107 Inf	1252	14	2	B
Lewis, Peter	Sgt. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	5	13	B
Lilienthal, Howard, jr	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 107 Inf	636	7	4	D
Lytle, Scott H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 107 Inf	636	3	8	A
MacIntyre, Harold V	Cpl. Co. M, 107 Inf	636	14	20	D
MacLeod, Wm. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 107 Inf	636	7	20	D
Malette, Floyd F	Pvt. Co. K, 107 Inf	636	8	10	D
Mallay, John J., jr	Pvt. M. G. Co., 107 Inf	636	5	12	B
Mason, Chas. R	Pvt. Co. F, 107 Inf	636	8	9	C
Masterson, Eugene M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 107 Inf	636	5	9	B
Maybury, Richard T	Pvt. Co. D, 107 Inf	636	8	5	D
McBride, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 107 Inf	636	1	2	A
McCabe, John C	Cpl. Co. H, 107 Inf	636	6	7	B
McClellan, Bion B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 107 Inf	636	4	5	B
McClure, Raymond A	Cpl. Co. B, 107 Inf	636	2	3	B
McCool, John J	Pvt. Co. H, 107 Inf	636	7	20	B
McCormick, Jas. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 107 Inf	636	13	22	B
McCormick, John K	Cpl. Co. D, 107 Inf	636	15	21	A
McKay, Henry J	Cpl. Co. M, 107 Inf	636	11	28	B
McKibbin, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 107 Inf	636	15	8	B
McLaughlin, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 107 Inf	1252	1	2	C
McMahon, Walter F	Pvt. Co. L, 107 Inf	1252	20	1	B
McNaier, Alan M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	5	31	B
McNally, Richard J	Cpl. Co. M, 107 Inf	636	3	27	B
Meade, Edw. J	Pvt. Co. H, 107 Inf	636	10	1	D

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION—continued					
Meade, Wm. Wallace	Mech. Co. F, 107 Inf	636	5	14	B
Menard, Alexander	Cpl. Co. K, 107 Inf	636	9	23	B
Miller, Edw. S	Pvt. Co. F, 107 Inf	636	2	33	B
Miller, Russell D	Cpl. Co. I, 107 Inf	636	5	17	B
Mindil, Philip K., jr	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 107 Inf	636	8	5	B
Mitchell, Victor	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 107 Inf	636	7	25	B
Mitchell, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. D, 107 Inf	636	6	8	D
Montgomery, Roger A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 107 Inf	636	8	23	A
Moore, Geo. N	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 107 Inf	636	6	12	B
Morrison, McKee D	Pvt. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	9	13	B
Morrissey, Thos. Francis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 107 Inf	636	3	31	B
Murtha, Horace	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 107 Inf	636	1	8	B
Murtha, John F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 107 Inf	636	8	26	B
Neisel, John	Cpl. Co. C, 107 Inf	636	15	3	B
Noonan, John E	Pvt. Co. B, 107 Inf	1252	23	1	B
Northrup, Fred E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 107 Inf	636	11	8	B
Osterhoudt, Clarence	Cpl. Hq. Co., 107 Inf	636	4	27	A
Padakos, Gregores	Pvt. Co. E, 107 Inf	636	7	23	A
Page, Jas. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 107 Inf	636	4	2	D
Panasik, Samuel L	Pvt. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	1	31	B
Parshall, Dutcher J	Cpl. Co. G, 107 Inf	636	9	9	C
Paul, Edwin Eugene	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	14	34	D
Phillips, Albert C	Mech. Co. A, 107 Inf	636	12	1	D
Pierce, Edw. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 107 Inf	636	3	3	B
Pritchett, Daniel L	Pvt. Co. M, 107 Inf	636	1	5	A
Psaila, Carmelo	Pvt. Co. G, 107 Inf	636	7	31	B
Pullen, Wm. D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 107 Inf	636	5	4	A
Pullis, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 107 Inf	636	4	31	B
Quinn, Archie S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 107 Inf	636	13	4	B
Raven, Robt. S	Cpl. Co. K, 107 Inf	636	14	24	B
Record, Geo. T	Pvt. Co. G, 107 Inf	1252	3	1	C
Regan, John J	Pvt. Co. I, 107 Inf	636	3	4	A
Reynolds, Wm	Pvt. M. G. Co., 107 Inf	636	10	29	B
Rorick, Clifford L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 107 Inf	636	2	20	A
Rose, Cornelius	Pvt. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	1	12	B
Roys, Roscoe	Sgt. Co. K, 107 Inf	636	13	8	C
Ryan, Jos	Pvt. Co. G, 107 Inf	636	10	7	C
Saxton, Chas. L	do	636	2	2	C
Scannell, Henry L	Cpl. Co. K, 107 Inf	636	9	5	C
Scott, Edw. Willis	1st sgt. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	10	13	B
Smith, Andrew J	Pvt. Co. C, 107 Inf	1252	15	3	D
Smith, Vaughn E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	13	25	B
Snyder, Warren J	Pvt. Co. K, 107 Inf	636	10	3	C
Spire, Jas	Pvt. Co. C, 107 Inf	636	3	32	A
Standring, Edwin	Cpl. Co. C, 107 Inf	636	7	12	B
Stoutenburg, Clinton	Pvt. Co. G, 107 Inf	636	8	19	A
Strauch, Edmund M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 107 Inf	636	14	22	D
Stumpf, John F	Wag. Sup. Co. 107 Inf	636	6	20	A
Taylor, John G	Cpl. Co. F, 107 Inf	636	5	28	A
Thompson, Stanley E	Pvt. Co. B, 107 Inf	1252	16	3	D
Tobey, Truman C	Cpl. Co. F, 107 Inf	636	9	5	A
Todd, Theodore W	1st sgt. Co. L, 107 Inf	1252	21	1	B
Todd, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	10	27	B
Tompkins, Ralph B	Cpl. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	4	22	B
Travis, Ezra	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 107 Inf	636	6	10	D
Ulrich, Fredk	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 107 Inf	107–E	13	1	B
Usher, Albert M	Cpl. Co. I, 107 Inf	636	6	12	D
Vail, Donald E	Pvt. Co. K, 107 Inf	636	14	27	B
Vaughn, John	Pvt. Co. M, 107 Inf	636	5	24	B
Vedder, Harmon B	Sgt. Co. K, 107 Inf	636	2	2	D
Vedder, Jas. O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 107 Inf	636	3	2	D
Virtell, Peter C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 107 Inf	636	8	7	B
Volkert, Walter F	Pvt. Co. I, 107 Inf	636	8	1	B
Walker, Randolph St. G., jr.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 107 Inf	636	14	28	B
Wall, David Hill	Pvt. Co. B, 107 Inf	636	1	31	A
Wallenstein, Ferdinand, jr.	Pvt. Co. E, 107 Inf	636	12	1	A
Walters, Albert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 107 Inf	636	9	7	A
Watkins, Lionel G	Sgt. Co. E, 107 Inf	636	8	17	A
Welsh, Alfred A	Cpl. Co. C, 107 Inf	636	5	8	A
Williams, Rufus A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 107 Inf	636	12	23	A
Williams, Walter L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	14	25	B
Wilson, Cecil St. Leger	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 107 Inf	636	13	7	C
Wilson, Stafford C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 107 Inf	636	7	13	B
Wolf, Jerry	Pvt. Co. H, 107 Inf	636	13	2	C
Young, Samuel Henry, jr.	Cpl. Co. E, 107 Inf	636	12	31	A
MacKay, Harold C	1 lt. Co. I, 108 Inf	636	11	23	A
Roos, Jas. J	1 lt. Co. B, 108 Inf	636	7	7	C
Sommer, Henry	1 lt. Co. M, 108 Inf	646	11	26	B
Winnek, Edw. F	1 lt. Co. B, 108 Inf	636	10	20	D
Breitbeck, Frank H	2 lt. Co. D, 108 Inf	636	11	14	D
Knowles, Frank A	2 lt. Co. E, 108 Inf	1252	1	2	A
O'Connor, Timothy	2 lt. Co. M, 108 Inf	636	12	29	A
Adragna, Frank	Pvt. Co. C, 108 Inf	636	7	6	B
Ainslie, Geo. D	Cpl. Co. C, 108 Inf	636	14	16	B
Allairw, Daniel P	Pvt. Co. G, 108 Inf	636	1	4	D
Allbright, Cecil E	Cpl. Co. C, 108 Inf	636	3	5	B
Askam, Larry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 108 Inf	636	3	7	B
Bachrach, David	Pvt. Co. D, 108 Inf	636	14	25	D
Bann, Fredk	Pvt. Co. L, 108 Inf	636	12	3	C
Beary, Albert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 108 Inf	636	13	2	D
Beirne, Roderick	Pvt. Co. I, 108 Inf	636	2	27	B
Bentley, Richard E	Cpl. Co. L, 108 Inf	636	8	21	D
Boechat, John A	Sgt. Hq. Co., 108 Inf	636	15	34	B
Brooks, Jesse S	Pvt. Co. E, 108 Inf	636	5	29	A
Brower, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. H, 108 Inf	636	1	21	B
Buechler, Geo. J	Pvt. Co. I, 108 Inf	636	9	10	D
Bullard, Francis H	Pvt. Co. G, 108 Inf	636	11	6	D
Call, Ivan V	Mech. Co. C, 108 Inf	636	11	12	B
Chiaravolle, Nicola	Pvt. Co. M, 108 Inf	636	11	25	B
Civitillo, Jas. R	Pvt. Co. G, 108 Inf	636	15	19	B
Clark, Jas. P	Cpl. Co. F, 108 Inf	636	15	20	B
Clark, Jos. P	Pvt. Co. I, 108 Inf	636	10	2	C

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION—continued					
Crandle, Ray M.	Sgt. Co. L, 108 Inf.	636	14	9	C
Culeton, Geo. C.	Cpl. Co. D, 108 Inf.	636	12	14	D
Daniels, Maurice V.	Pvt. Co. I, 108 Inf.	636	2	15	B
Devens, John R.	Pvt. Co. D, 106 Inf.	636	6	16	B
Dinsmore, Chas.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 108 Inf.	636	15	31	A
Dombrowski, Frank T.	Pvt. M. D., 108 Inf.	636	11	23	B
Domes, Claude J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 108 Inf.	636	2	14	B
Eberle, Geo. J.	Pvt. Co. I, 108 Inf.	636	14	1	A
Eichholz, Raymond H.	Pvt. Co. D, 108 Inf.	636	16	23	A
Emerick, Chas. A.	Pvt. Co. H, 108 Inf.	636	2	3	C
English, Floyd H.	Cpl. Co. E, 108 Inf.	636	13	21	B
Eltin, Samuel	Pvt. Co. M, 108 Inf.	636	6	31	A
Ferris, Edw. L.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 108 Inf.	636	9	25	D
Fitzpatrick, Wm. M.	Pvt. Co. F, 108 Inf.	636	2	5	B
Ford, Geo. S.	Pvt. Co. D, 108 Inf.	636	14	8	A
Forster, Harold R.	Cpl. Co. C, 108 Inf.	636	9	2	C
Frarey, Walter W.	Pvt. Co. B, 108 Inf.	636	12	34	A
Gampp, Raymond E.	Cpl. Co. E, 108 Inf.	636	6	21	B
Gaylord, Walter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 108 Inf.	636	1	2	C
Gerner, Henry J.	Pvt. Co. L, 108 Inf.	636	9	14	D
Geyer, Philip	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 108 Inf.	636	12	12	D
Gilligan, Chas.	Cpl. Co. A, 108 Inf.	636	6	3	C
Goldie, Harry D.	Pvt. Co. B, 108 Inf.	636	8	1	C
Gosdek, Wm. G.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 108 Inf.	636	6	5	D
Gough, Jos. A.	Pvt. Co. C, 108 Inf.	636	3	4	B
Gribbin, Jas.	Pvt. Co. M, 108 Inf.	636	8	2	C
Gurzynski, Henry G.	Pvt. Co. D, 108 Inf.	636	12	7	C
Gylfe, Carl R.	Pvt. Co. M, 108 Inf.	636	5	34	B
Haag, Albert J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 108 Inf.	636	5	11	A
Hall, Howard E. J.	Cpl. Co. C, 108 Inf.	636	3	13	B
Harder, Howard C.	Pvt. Co. A, 108 Inf.	636	4	10	B
Herman, Louis J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 108 Inf.	1252	11	2	C
Hewitt, Jesse M.	Sgt. Co. D, 108 Inf.	636	12	2	C
Higgs, Robt. A.	Pvt. Co. C, 108 Inf.	636	4	31	A
Holmes, Jos. A.	Pvt. Co. I, 108 Inf.	636	1	5	B
Hoskins, David	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 108 Inf.	636	1	9	C
Hughes, Osbern W.	Pvt. Co. G, 108 Inf.	636	14	2	B
Irick, Wilbert R.	Pvt. Co. K, 108 Inf.	636	15	16	B
Jacobsen, Ira J.	Cpl. M. G. Co., 108 Inf.	636	2	11	D
Johncox, Ralph R.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 108 Inf.	636	8	6	D
Kelly, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 108 Inf.	636	16	6	C
Kohl, Otto H.	Pvt. Co. I, 108 Inf.	636	5	18	B
Kostine, Peter B.	Pvt. Co. C, 108 Inf.	636	5	26	B
Kriedemann, Louis E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 108 Inf.	636	10	31	B
Kurn, Edw. C.	Pvt. Co. D, 108 Inf.	608	6	18	C
LaSalle, Thos.	Pvt. Co. I, 108 Inf.	636	2	11	B
Liereck, Otto H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 108 Inf.	636	1	11	B
Lighthart, Geo. S., jr.	Cpl. Hq. Co., 108 Inf.	608	20	18	D
Lunard, Carl	Sgt. Co. D, 108 Inf.	636	2	7	B
Luttrell, Percy	Pvt. Co. A, 108 Inf.	636	13	9	A
MacGonegal, Harry S.	do	636	9	4	C
Malican, Frank A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 108 Inf.	636	7	1	C
Malinoski, John	Pvt. Co. E, 108 Inf.	636	7	19	B
Marcus, Clement G.	Pvt. Co. I, 108 Inf.	636	8	22	B
Martin, Stewart W.	Pvt. Co. A, 108 Inf.	636	6	8	C
Mathesen, Peter L.	Pvt. Co. D, 108 Inf.	636	10	16	D
Mattews, John J.	Cpl. Co. I, 108 Inf.	636	3	9	B
McAvoy, Chas. H.	Pvt. Co. L, 108 Inf.	636	4	2	D
McCormick, Jas.	Pvt. Co. C, 108 Inf.	107–E	8	1	B
McGovern, Francis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 108 Inf.	636	9	25	B
McGarth, John J.	Pvt. Co. F, 108 Inf.	636	11	9	C
McNamee, Edward	do	636	8	6	C
Mead, Clyde S.	Cpl. Co. M, 108 Inf.	636	8	4	D
Molisse, Francesco	Pvt. Co. C, 108 Inf.	636	8	34	A
Mooney, Peter A.	Pvt. Co. M, 108 Inf.	636	6	25	A
Morgan, Harvey J.	do	636	6	4	D
Morley, Earl A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 108 Inf.	636	9	8	D
Murphy, Arthur J.	Pvt. Co. C, 108 Inf.	636	2	9	B
Murphy, Christopher F.	Cpl. Co. G, 108 Inf.	636	4	6	A
Neugebauer, Frank A.	Pvt. Co. M, 108 Inf.	636	9	3	C
Norell, Johannes W.	Pvt. Co. D, 108 Inf.	636	16	32	A
O'Byrne, Patrick J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 108 Inf.	636	16	3	A
Percoco, Pasquale	Pvt. Co. F, 108 Inf.	636	3	21	B
Petruzzelli, John A.	Pvt. Co. H, 108 Inf.	636	9	4	D
Pohimann, Wm. J.	Pvt. Co. K, 108 Inf.	636	16	6	A
Prizer, Lawrence F.	1st sgt. Co. I, 108 Inf.	636	10	17	B
Purdy, Geo. R.	Pvt. Co. L, 108 Inf.	636	9	1	C
Ricketts, Jack R.	Cpl. Hq. Co., 108 Inf.	636	13	27	A
Ross, Albert J.	Sgt. Co. M, 108 Inf.	636	6	20	B
Ross, Lawrence F.	Pvt. Co. C, 108 Inf.	636	11	11	B
Sanford, Rollin W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 108 Inf.	636	14	3	C
Schenk, Frank A.	Pvt. Co. D, 108 Inf.	636	10	18	D
Scholin, Harry	Cpl. Co. F, 108 Inf.	636	5	19	B
Schramm, John C.	Pvt. Co. C, 108 Inf.	636	2	4	B
Schwach, Maurice	Pvt. M. G. Co., 108 Inf.	636	8	31	A
Schwartz, Jerome	Pvt. Co. L, 108 Inf.	636	3	31	A
Scowden, Jas. R.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 108 Inf.	636	6	24	B
Shepard, Howard L.	Sgt. Co. G, 108 Inf.	636	12	10	D
Shepherd, Clifton W.	Pvt. Co. C, 108 Inf.	636	2	21	B
Simpson, Horace	Pvt. Co. B, 108 Inf.	636	11	19	B
Sprague, Glen C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 108 Inf.	636	4	8	D
Stack, Sylvester B.	Cpl. Co. E, 108 Inf.	636	14	20	A
Stanek, Stanislaw	Pvt. Co. F, 108 Inf.	636	1	7	B
Strough, Edw. D.	Pvt. Co. K, 108 Inf.	636	2	6	B
Struebing, Chas D.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 108 Inf.	636	2	30	A
Taw, Harold C.	Pvt. Co. F, 108 Inf.	636	10	25	B
Thomson, Albert	Pvt. Co. B, 108 Inf.	636	11	30	B
Turner, Wm.	do	636	15	12	B
Vigilittre, Michael	Pvt. Co. G, 108 Inf.	636	6	19	B
Walsh, Simon P.	Pvt. Co. I, 108 Inf.	636	4	3	C
Ward, William H., jr.	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. M, 108 Inf.	636	4	25	B
Warner, Austin D.	Pvt. Co. D, 108 Inf.	636	5	21	D
Weintraub, Solomon	Pvt. Co. F, 108 Inf.	636	9	15	D
Yacker, Harry	Pvt. Co. G, 108 Inf.	636	1	18	B
Yerkes, Geo. H.	Mech. Co. A, 108 Inf.	636	10	4	D
Dallas, Leonard G.	Sgt. Co. B, 104 M. G. Bn.	636	8	7	A

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION—continued					
Higgins, Wm. A., jr.	Wag. Co. A, 104 M. G. Bn.	1252	17	2	C
Leveridge, Robt. M.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 104 M. G. Bn.	636	5	16	A
Mylan, Frank J.	Wag. Co. B, 104 M. G. Bn.	636	11	11	D
Story, John M.	Cook Co. B, 104 M. G. Bn.	636	15	1	A
Weil, Edw. J.	Wag. Co. A, 104 M. G. Bn.	1252	15	2	C
Cosgrove, Geo. B.	Cpl. Co. D, 105 M. G. Bn.	636	15	4	A
Durney, Edw. J.	Mech. Co. D, 105 M. G. Bn.	636	13	18	A
Ellis, Frank H.	Cpl. Co. B, 105 M. G. Bn.	34	35	12	B
Glasser, Fred.	Pvt. Co. C, 105 M. G. Bn.	636	10	17	D
Johnson, Theodore L.	Cpl. Co. D, 105 M. G. Bn.	636	11	3	C
Murphy, Eugene J.	Pvt. Co. A, 105 M. G. Bn.	636	11	4	C
Pauly, Wm. F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 105 M. G. Bn.	636	13	3	C
Shields, Thos. J.	Pvt. Co. C, 105 M. G. Bn.	636	7	3	C
Woodruff, Chas. S.	Pvt. Co. D, 105 M. G. Bn.	636	9	5	D
Carpenter, Robt. S.	Wag. Hq. Det., 105 M. G. Bn.	636	1	4	B
Carrie, Robt. F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 106 M. G. Bn.	636	6	13	A
Covert, Vernon E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 106 M. G. Bn.	636	10	14	C
Derthick, John A.	Cpl. Co. C, 106 M. G. Bn.	636	9	29	B
Devlin, Jas. A.	Pvt. Co. D, 106 M. G. Bn.	636	13	17	A
Hardgrove, Goldsmith H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 106 M. G. Bn.	636	8	4	C
Schafer, Jacob J.	Pvt. [illegible], 106 M. G. Bn.	636	2	9	A
Snedecor, Eliphalet, jr.	Cpl. [illegible] C, 106 M. G. Bn.	1252	3	4	B
Struck, Arthur J.	Pvt. [illegible] A, 106 M. G. Bn.	1252	15	2	B
Tilley, Wm. E., jr.	Pvt. [illegible] C, 106 M. G. Bn.	1252	5	3	C
Twaits, Harold	do	636	6	8	A
Walsh, Harry C.	Bglr. Co. A, 106 M. G. Bn.	636	9	1	D
Weisbrodt, Walter H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 106 M. G. Bn.	636	4	1	C
Mead, Theodore F.	Capt. M. D. 104 F. A.	1232	15	11	H
Brandino, John S.	Pvt. Bty. F, 104 F. A.	1232	4	30	B
Delaney, Thos. M.	do	1232	32	40	F
Fennell, Robt. W.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 104 F. A.	1232	39	22	C
Kelly, Peter F.	Sgt. Bty. E, 104 F. A.	1232	8	31	A
Lee, Jos. P.	Pvt. Bty F., 104 F. A.	1232	7	31	F
Lewington, Alfred L.	Cpl. Bty. B, 104 F. A.	34	30	10	B
O'Neill, Lewis E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 104 F. A.	1232	26	10	C
Schneider, Martin	Pvt. Hq. Co., 104 F. A.	1232	4	2	H
Slevin, Wm.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 104 F. A.	1232	33	6	B
Stier, Fredk. J.	Sgt. Bty. F, 104 F. A.	1232	23	29	A
Tracy, Thos. J.	Pvt. Bty. F, 104 F. A.	1232	39	40	F
Wisner, Chas. L.	do	34	33	12	A
Conrad, John P., jr.	Pvt. Sup. Co., 105 F. A.	1764	19	5	B
Lawrence, Walter H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 105 F. A.	1232	17	6	B
Minervini, Attilie R.	Pvt. Bty. D, 105 F. A.	1232	8	4	B
Walters, Robt. C.	Pvt. Bty. B, 105 F. A.	1232	22	24	F
Boland, Louis J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 106 F. A.	1232	15	8	H
Kerstetter, Chas.	Pvt. Bty. F, 106 F. A.	1232	28	10	C
Lautz, Carl J.	Sgt. Sup. Co. 106 F. A.	608	37	31	B
Abbuhel, Albert R.	Pvt. Co. A, 102 Engrs.	636	15	27	A
Battershall, Harry M.	Wag. Hq. Co., 102 Engrs.	636	15	29	A
Dooley, Frank W.	Pvt. Co. C, 102 Engrs.	636	13	4	C
Geiser, Jos. C.	Wag., 102 Engr. Tn.	636	12	4	A
Huntley, Albert	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. B, 102 Engrs.	107–E	15	5	D
Johnson, Wm. C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 102 Engrs.	636	7	11	D
Marino, John A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 102 Engrs.	636	10	1	C
McGowan, Eugene M.	Pvt. Co. A, 102 Engrs.	636	15	1	A
Millington, Percy W.	1st sgt. Co. E, 102 Engrs.	636	14	13	D
Murphy, Frank J.	Hrshr. Co. D, 102 Engrs.	636	8	34	B
O'Brien, Geo. A.	Sgt. Co. C, 102 Engrs.	636	6	7	C
Osmers, Philip	Cpl. Co. C, 102 Engrs.	636	14	9	D
Palamonte, Jerry	Cpl. Co. E, 102 Engrs.	636	5	7	C
Sparaco, Jos.	Pvt. Co. F, 102 Engrs.	636	1	21	A
Swain, Geo. S.	Pvt. Co. E, 102 Engrs.	636	9	3	A
Walsh, Wm. T.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 102 Engrs.	636	3	1	D
Whitney, Harold C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 102 Engrs.	608	21	20	D
Youngson, Samuel	Pvt. Co. F, 102 Engrs.	636	12	2	C
Arnold, Frank H.	Pvt. Co. C, 102 F. S. Bn.	636	9	21	B
De Rum, Howard P.	Cpl. Co. C, 102 F. S. Bn.	636	7	8	A
Flood, John J.	do	636	13	12	B
Hegarty, Thos. A.	Sgt. Co. C, 102 F. A. Bn.	636	13	20	A
McCabe, Wm. L.	Pvt. Co. A, 102 F. S. Bn.	636	5	25	A
Olmsted, Arthur F.	Sgt. Co. C, 102 F. S. Bn.	636	12	12	B
Osgood, Harold S.	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. A, 102 F. S. Bn.	636	6	4	B
Swenson, Victor A.	Pvt. Co. C, 102 F. S. Bn.	636	13	26	A
Callahan, Leslie D.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 102 Hq. Tn. & Mil. Pol.	636	6	2	C
Regan, Thos. W.	Hrshr. Co. A, 102 Mil. Pol.	636	2	18	B
Kimball, Earl E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 102 Sup. Tn.	608	14	2	C
Tenbrook, Wm. H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 102 Sup. Tn.	608	26	33	A
Bergen, Thos.	Cpl. Co. G, 102 Am. Tn.	608	27	19	D
Birch, Alfred E.	Pvt. Co. B, 102 Am. Tn.	1232	29	4	B
Glass, Carl J.	Wag. Co. C, 102 Am. Tn.	1232	14	27	H
Kowe, Louis W.	Sgt. Co. D, 102 Am. Tn.	608	1	18	D
Burton, Gustavus W.	Pvt. 106 Amb. Co., 102 San. Tn.	636	3	21	D
Dehm, Wm.	Pvt. 107 Amb. Co., 102 San. Tn.	636	1	6	C
Gilligan, Edward	do	636	7	33	B
Miller, Henry W.	Wag. 106 Amb. Co., 102 San. Tn.	636	6	33	B
Sparrboom, Walter, jr.	Pvt. 108 F. H., 102 San. Tn.	34	6	5	C
Van Loan, Howard W.	Sgt. F. H. 105, 102 San. Tn.	636	10	32	A
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Benjamin, Mortimer	Pvt. M. G. Co., 109 Inf.	1232	25	3	A
Blair, Wm. D.	Pvt. Co. I, 109 Inf.	1232	24	14	F
Canapa, Louis J.	Pvt. Co. K, 109 Inf.	1233	12	16	A
Donahue, John M.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 109 Inf.	1232	34	17	A
Foote, Eugene E.	Cpl. Co. B, 109 Inf.	1764	9	8	B
Gavalas, Leonidas	Pvt. Co. I, 109 Inf.	1232	15	35	F

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Greco, Francesco	Pvt. Co. L, 109 Inf.	1232	31	24	H
Hopkins, Thos. F	Pvt. Co. F, 109 Inf.	1232	38	5	E
Katsulos, Constantine	Pvt. Co. B, 109 Inf.	1232	1	39	F
Koch, John A	Pvt. Co. I, 109 Inf.	1232	1	37	C
Lucchesi, Alfred	Pvt. Co. C, 109 Inf.	1232	30	7	E
Moran, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 109 Inf.	1232	2	3	D
Munsen, Martin	Pvt. Co. G, 109 Inf.	1232	19	25	E
Stromberg, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. H, 109 Inf.	1232	28	15	A
Taylor, Robt	Pvt. M. G. Co., 109 Inf.	1233	13	9	D
Verdu, Antonio	Pvt. Co. E, 109 Inf.	1232	20	1	D
Dickey, Stephen W	2 lt. Co. C, 110 Inf.	1232	32	11	E
Ecay, Elmer S	2 lt. Co. L, 110 Inf.	1232	16	37	C
Fuge, Edw. W	2 lt. Co. A, 110 Inf.	1764	78	1	B
Ornsteen, Albert J	2 lt. Co. G, 110 Inf.	1232	38	42	A
Rout, Robt. H	2 lt. Co. K, 110 Inf.	1233	2	10	A
Walter, Arthur	2 lt. 110 Inf.	608	31	8	D
Bader, John	Pvt. Co. D, 110 Inf.	1232	28	28	B
Coleman, Jas. S	Pvt. M. G. Co., 110 Inf.	1232	15	28	B
Demetzki, Egnatz	Pvt. Hq. Co., 110 Inf.	1233	15	15	C
Folk, Chas. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 110 Inf.	1233	9	3	C
Kludjian, Simon R	Pvt. Co. F, 110 Inf.	1232	5	43	F
Laidlaw, David C	Pvt. Co. A, 110 Inf.	1232	40	33	A
Lowery, Jas. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 110 Inf.	1232	39	22	B
Magrella, Carmine	Pvt. Co. M, 110 Inf.	1232	26	42	F
Maro, Jos., jr	Pvt. Co. A, 110 Inf.	1232	3	28	G
Mason, Robt	Pvt. Co. G, 110 Inf.	1232	36	46	B
McDonald, Edw. T	Pvt. Co. M, 110 Inf.	1232	34	2	C
McManus, Otto	Pvt. Co. A, 110 Inf.	1232	31	23	G
Musolino, Luigi	Pvt. Co. K, 110 Inf.	1232	33	41	E
Osofsky, Harry	Pvt. Co. C, 110 Inf.	1232	11	13	E
Ritter, John C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 110 Inf.	1232	34	30	A
Rosengarten, Samuel	Pvt. Co. H, 110 Inf.	34	17	13	A
Sassone, Jos. M	Pvt. Co. B, 110 Inf.	1232	9	18	A
Seiler Benj	do	1232	40	42	A
Starr, Thos	Pvt. Co. C, 110 Inf.	1232	5	1	E
Tirelli, Vito	do	1232	31	35	G
Tivers, Jas. J	Pvt. Co. E, 110 Inf.	1232	28	4	E
Wibel, Adolph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 110 Inf.	1232	18	5	E
Young, Chauncey	Sgt. Hq. Co. 110 Inf.	608	28	27	B
Zaliewiski, John	Pvt. Co. C, 110 Inf.	1232	31	22	A
Schlosser, Arthur L	Capt. Co. G, 111 Inf.	1232	34	43	C
Fletcher, Lee C	1 lt. Co. K, 111 Inf.	608	9	14	A
Rice, Wilhelmus M	1 lt. Co. M, 111 Inf.	1232	4	2	F
Bischoff, Clements H	Pvt. Co. F, 111 Inf.	1232	18	42	D
Charness, Geo	do	1232	25	1	D
Folten, John	Cpl. Co. M, 111 Inf.	1232	6	45	D
Fulton, Russell G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 111 Inf.	1232	33	24	F
Genter, Elmer	Pvt. Co. B, 111 Inf.	1232	14	7	C
John, Geo	Pvt. Co. M, 111 Inf.	1232	39	40	B
Johnson, Claude W	Pvt. Co. G, 111 Inf.	1233	23	23	B
Kostrzewski, Meslaw	Pvt. Co. I, 111 Inf.	1232	32	5	D
Kowal, Stanley	Pvt. Co. M, 111 Inf.	1232	13	2	E
Larkin, Donald T	Pvt. Co. H, 111 Inf.	1232	25	18	G
Osswalt, John H	Cpl. Co. L, 111 Inf.	1232	10	23	F
Powers, Patrick J	Pvt. Co. H, 111 Inf.	1232	40	37	A
Schmitzer, Geo. A	Pvt. Co. D, 111 Inf.	1232	33	34	F
Thomas, Alphonse	Pvt. Co. L, 111 Inf.	1232	12	27	E
Doane, Hugh R	Capt. Co. H, 112 Inf.	1232	12	6	B
Landry, Jos. A	1 lt. Co. G, 112 Inf.	608	31	30	C
Lauterwasser, Emil H	2 lt. Co. L, 112 Inf.	608	22	24	C
Billets, Peter	Pvt. Co. B, 112 Inf.	1232	29	32	H
Colgan, Bernard F	Pvt. Co. D, 112 Inf.	1232	14	26	H
Donnell, Daniel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 112 Inf.	1233	10	5	B
Daley, Cornelius	Pvt. Co. D, 112 Inf.	1232	37	38	G
Dooley, Edward	Pvt. Co. H, 112 Inf.	1232	30	42	B
Dymski, Chas	Pvt. M. G. Co., 112 Inf.	1232	25	34	G
Federici, Carmine	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 112 Inf.	1232	35	18	H
Hass, Leo	Pvt. Co. M, 112 Inf.	1232	16	20	D
Marsato, Jos	Pvt. Co. H, 112 Inf.	1232	18	16	H
Marzuillo, Carmine	Pvt. Co. M, 112 Inf.	1232	17	2	D
Rusaw, Clarence H	Pvt. Co. C, 112 Inf.	1232	33	43	C
Swick, John	Pvt. Co. H, 112 Inf.	1232	22	28	H
Brady, Chas	Pvt. Co. C, 108 M. G. Bn.	1232	15	29	D
Zegular, Jos. Chas	Pvt. Co. B, 108 M. G. Bn.	1232	23	38	E
Blohm, Theodore F	Pvt. Co. C, 109 M. G. Bn.	1233	4	11	C
Clark, Jas. C	Pvt. Co. A, 109 M. G. Bn.	1233	24	15	C
Garbaczewski, Walter	Pvt. Co. C, 109 M. G. Bn.	1233	13	9	C
Handlin, Wm	do	1233	1	9	C
Israelite, Maurice J	do	1233	15	14	C
Peterson, Otto Erhard	Pvt. Co. D, 109 M. G. Bn.	1232	32	29	G
Rosenbaum, Jacob	Pvt. Co. C, 109 M. G. Bn.	1233	12	23	D
Teator, Elwood M	Pvt. Co. B, 109 M. G. Bn.	1233	22	16	B
Weber, Arthur H	Pvt. Co. A, 109 M. G. Bn.	1233	32	31	C
Anderson, Wm. R	Pvt. Co. B, 103 Engrs.	1232	28	13	F
Blaine, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 103 Am. Tn.	1232	16	19	H
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Dramis, Theodore	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 113 Inf.	1232	13	42	F
Eichstaedt, Albert	Pvt. Co. H, 113 Inf.	1232	6	8	B
Lorenz, Arthur	do	1232	20	45	D
Monghan, Edward	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 113 Inf.	1232	33	23	C
Oaks, Harry	Cpl. Co. K, 113 Inf.	1233	1	7	D
Pirozzi, Tommado	Pvt. Co. G, 113 Inf.	1232	39	10	E
Burgess, Henry E	Pvt. Co. F, 114 Inf.	1232	16	26	D
Davitt, Jas	Pvt. Co. D, 114 Inf.	1232	10	4	H
Donlan, Patrick	Pvt. Co. G, 114 Inf.	1232	29	19	G
Doody, Wm. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 114 Inf.	1232	22	26	H
Dunn, Frank P	Pvt. Co. D, 114 Inf.	1232	8	11	F
Farmer, Arthur	Pvt. Co. F, 114 Inf.	1232	22	9	H
Feustel, Wm	do	1232	34	9	H

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION—continued					
Foss, Henry E	Pvt. Co. E, 114 Inf.	1232	23	9	F
Gegenheimer, Philip P	do	1232	17	32	F
Lewis, Moses	Pvt. Co. D, 114 Inf.	1232	1	10	F
Maxwell, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 114 Inf.	1232	11	42	E
Naccarella, Antonio	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 114 Inf.	1232	22	36	F
O'Connell, Daniel A	Pvt. Co. G, 114 Inf.	1232	5	23	C
O'Grady, John J	Pvt. Co. B, 114 Inf.	1232	2	2	B
Ott, John M	Pvt. Co. G, 114 Inf.	1232	1	32	C
Portesi, Raffaele	Pvt. Co. E, 114 Inf.	1232	29	38	E
Reisenleiter, Walter	Pvt. Co. F, 114 Inf.	1232	16	22	E
Straus, Raymond	Pvt. Co. B, 114 Inf.	1232	13	4	H
Williams, Wm. M	Pvt. Co. C, 114 Inf.	1232	10	32	F
Dalton, Richard	Pvt. Co. L, 115 Inf.	1232	32	8	H
Davidowitz, Jos	Pvt. Co. H, 115 Inf.	1232	35	42	H
Dykeman, Elwin	do	1232	19	22	E
Entes, Herman	Pvt. Co. L, 115 Inf.	1232	25	7	B
Gagliano, Chas. R	Pvt. Co. I, 115 Inf.	1232	38	14	D
Kelavos, Wm	Pvt. Co. E, 115 Inf.	1233	30	17	B
Leibson, Isidore	Pvt. Co. G, 115 Inf.	1232	27	3	B
Lynch, John	Pvt. Co. H, 115 Inf.	1232	20	16	A
Nazzaro, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 115 Inf.	1232	28	45	D
Philistorek, Alexander	Pvt. Co. L, 115 Inf.	1232	12	28	D
Russo, Louis A	Pvt. Co. C, 115 Inf.	1232	24	15	H
Sullivan, Chas. J	Pvt. Co. H, 115 Inf.	1232	24	16	A
Carnesi, John	Pvt. Co. M, 116 Inf.	1232	36	1	H
Cicero, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. A, 116 Inf.	1232	24	25	C
Clark, Jos. I	Pvt. Co. L, 116 Inf.	1233	19	11	A
Cohen, Abraham	Pvt. Co. D, 116 Inf.	1232	8	7	F
Fay, Owen	Pvt. Co. F, 116 Inf.	1232	28	14	H
Lawless, Austin	Pvt. Co. B, 116 Inf.	1232	19	23	C
Lynch, Bernard J	Pvt. M. G. Co. 116 Inf.	1232	26	7	B
Maietta, Louis	Pvt. Co. H, 116 Inf.	1233	29	3	C
McCormick, John A	Pvt. Co. B, 116 Inf.	1232	35	22	B
O'Mara, Valentine	Pvt. Co. K, 116 Inf.	1232	13	28	F
Santucci, Giovanni A	Pvt. Co. M, 116 Inf.	1232	26	1	H
Walsh, Michael	Pvt. Co. K, 116 Inf.	1232	9	11	H
White, John	Pvt. Co. L, 116 Inf.	1232	17	10	F
Zielian, Asger	Pvt. Co. B, 116 Inf.	1232	4	28	H
Boera, Edw. M	Pvt. Co. D, 112 M. G. Bn.	1232	27	40	D
Ringe, Edward	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 112 M. G. Bn.	1232	21	19	G
Christensen, Geo. A	Pvt. Co. C, 104 F. S. Bn.	1232	8	28	H
McFrethas, Dennis	Pvt. Co. E, 104 Sup. Tn.	1233	13	6	A
Unbehaun, Harold F. H.	Pvt. Co. F, 104 Amm. Tn.	608	9	27	A
Bassett, Henry M	Pvt. 116 Amb. Co., 104 San. Tn.	1232	37	4	B
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Boyd, Gordon	1 lt. Co. B, 120 Inf.	636	4	10	A
Cannon, Jas. H	Cpl. Co. C, 120 Inf.	636	4	33	B
Douglass, Allan Wilkins	1 lt. Bty. A, 113 F. A.	1233	9	8	C
Maroney, Thos. J	Pvt. Bty. F, 113 F. A.	608	4	27	D
Marrian, Ralph R	1 lt. Co. B, 105 Engrs.	636	2	27	A
THIRTY-FIRST DIVISION					
McClave, Arthur Brooks.	Pvt. Co. M, 124 Inf.	34	9	16	B
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Daniels, Chas. R	2 lt. 125 Inf.	1233	33	26	A
Cohen, Phillip	Pvt. Co. M, 125 Inf.	1232	22	19	G
Cowperthwaite, Harold F.	Cpl. Co. C, 125 Inf.	1232	7	10	H
Hughes, John	Pvt. Co. M, 125 Inf.	1232	5	39	D
McGuire, Michael	Pvt. Co. E, 125 Inf.	608	32	21	B
Ostrom, Einar	Pvt. Co. C, 125 Inf.	1232	6	38	D
Raustis, John	Pvt. Co. I, 125 Inf.	608	36	21	A
Washburn, Glenn	Cpl. Co. F, 125 Inf.	608	21	3	D
Atkins, Arthur K	2 lt. Co. C, 126 Inf.	608	2	1	D
Keller, Arthur I., jr	2 lt. Co. I, 126 Inf.	608	20	8	B
Thomas, Otis B	2 lt. Co. A, 126 Inf.	1764	20	5	B
Branigan, Frank E	Pvt. Co. I, 126 Inf.	1232	34	33	H
Collins, Edward	Pvt. M. G. Co., 126 Inf.	608	35	36	D
Kleeman, Sam	Pvt. Co. I, 126 Inf.	1232	5	37	H
O'Connell, John V	Pvt. M. G. Co. 126 Inf.	608	20	9	B
Omeara, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. A, 126 Inf.	1233	23	22	A
Walsh, Jos. J	do	1232	26	43	A
Zaleski, John	do	608	3	19	B
Kanter, Benj. W	2 lt. Co. L, 127 Inf.	608	11	16	D
Kearn, Lester W	2 lt. Co. K, 127 Inf.	608	19	16	D
Dean, John S	Pvt. Co. G, 127 Inf.	1232	4	6	A
Fahey, Matthew L	Sgt. Co. B, 127 Inf.	1232	4	29	E
Jack, Joe B	Bgir. Co. I, 127 Inf.	1232	15	40	D
McGushin, Christopher	Pvt. Co. K, 127 Inf.	1232	12	13	H
Palmieri, Asparo	Pvt. Co. G, 127 Inf.	1232	21	36	H
MacHeski, Wm. J	1 lt. Co. B, 128 Inf.	1232	12	39	A
Baggio, Michael	Pvt. Co. I, 128 Inf.	1232	27	22	B
Mortensen, Sofus	Pvt. Co. G, 128 Inf.	1232	22	31	B
Narbon, Jos	Pvt. Co. L, 128 Inf.	1232	22	22	H
Reardon, Wm. S	Pvt. Co. M, 128 Inf.	1232	29	7	H
Vath, Raymond	do	1232	26	5	F
Montrose, Jos	Pvt. Co. B, 119 M. G. Bn.	1233	31	8	B
Lipshitz, Isaac	Pvt. Co. C, 120 M. G. Bn.	1232	14	3	D
Astarita, Riphonsus	Pvt. Co. C, 121 M. G. Bn.	1232	14	32	A
Bilets, Peter	Pvt. Co. A, 121 M. G. Bn.	608	26	8	B
Cohen, Louis	do	608	14	19	C
Davis, Jos	Pvt. Co. B, 121 M. G. Bn.	1232	4	44	C
Hagan, John J	Pvt. Hq. Co. 121 F. A.	1232	28	9	A

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Beauvais, Walton U.	2 lt. Co. I, 131 Inf.	1233	2	10	D
Freiberg, Hyman	2 lt. Co. E, 131 Inf.	636	8	13	C
Horoschak, Peter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 131 Inf.	1232	19	20	F
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Kazimerski, Antoni	Pvt. Co. D, 133 Inf.	107-E	15	2	B
Kelsk, Jos.	Pvt. Co. B, 133 Inf.	107-E	15	4	B
Kowalewski, Walter	Pvt. Co. D, 133 Inf.	107-E	5	7	D
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Gray, Wm. D.	Cpl. Co G, 138 Inf.	1232	8	41	C
Alsheimer, Jos. J.	Pvt. Co. B, 130 M. G. Bn.	1232	36	30	B
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Thomas, Dee	Cpl. Co. G, 146 Inf.	1232	30	28	E
Hesse, Ross C.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 147 Inf.	1232	20	9	H
Biagio, Franza	Pvt. Co. D, 147 Inf.	1233	11	23	D
Bird, Carl E.	Pvt. Co. L, 147 Inf.	1232	21	4	F
Brabender, Theodore	Pvt. Co. F, 147 Inf.	1252	17	2	B
Bryce, John L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 147 Inf.	1232	29	19	C
Capone, Marino	Pvt. Co. F, 147 Inf.	1233	8	11	C
Datskof, Vasil	Pvt. Co. M, 147 Inf.	1232	16	30	C
LeMaria, John A.	do	1252	11	4	D
Floente, Fileppe	Pvt. Co. F, 147 Inf.	1233	35	8	B
Komorowski, Wincenty.	Pvt. Co. D, 147 Inf.	1232	33	24	C
Mahon, John T.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 147 Inf.	1233	11	9	C
Morabito, John	Pvt. Co. G, 147 Inf.	1232	4	30	C
O'Connell, Chas. J.	Pvt. Co. H, 147 Inf.	1233	9	6	A
Plaskawicky, Julius	Pvt. Co. D, 147 Inf.	1252	12	1	D
Rudzinsky, Boleslaw	Pvt. Co. C, 147 Inf.	1233	1	6	A
Schmitt, Max S.	Pvt. Co. D, 147 Inf.	1252	4	3	A
Shapiro, Mandel	Pvt. Co. H, 147 Inf.	1233	36	8	B
Slota, John	Pvt. Co. C, 147 Inf.	1232	39	39	C
Tamkin, Samuel	Pvt. Co. E, 147 Inf.	1232	24	42	H
Tarasin, Peter T.	Pvt. Co. A, 147 Inf.	1232	17	17	G
Vallone, Domenic	Pvt. Co. F, 147 Inf.	1233	3	9	C
Way, Harry B.	Pvt. Co. D, 147 Inf.	1233	29	23	C
Zelasko, John	do	34	31	3	B
Adams, Ralph W.	Pvt. Co. L, 148 Inf.	1252	7	1	B
Bianchi, Guiseppe	Pvt. Co. D, 148 Inf.	1252	20	3	C
Brusso, Edward	Pvt. Co. C, 148 Inf.	1232	6	30	C
Durand, Anthony P.	Pvt. Co. I, 148 Inf.	1252	5	4	D
Eliff, Dennis J.	Pvt. Co. C, 148 Inf.	1232	14	9	D
Gilkey, Elmer	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 148 Inf.	1232	38	16	G
Gleeson, Michael J.	Pvt. Co. I, 148 Inf.	1232	6	36	D
Gurniack, Stanley	Pvt. Co. D,148 Inf.	1232	3	20	E
Harper, Frank S.	Pvt. Co. B, 148 Inf.	1232	9	37	E
Iadiani, Louis	Pvt. Co. L, 148 Inf.	1232	32	43	D
Kazmierczuk, Boleslaw	Pvt. Co. C, 148 Inf.	1233	13	24	A
Kehrli, Adolph	Pvt. Co. F, 148 Inf.	1252	15	3	C
Kingdon, Leon F.	Pvt. Co. L, 148 Inf.	1252	19	1	C
Magliacca, Henry	Pvt. Co. C, 148 Inf.	1232	29	14	A
Sedlowski, John	Pvt. Co. L, 148 Inf.	1232	21	18	A
Shillito, Louis A.	Pvt. Co. K, 148 Inf.	1232	27	18	D
Szymanski, Wladyslaw	Pvt. Co. I, 148 Inf.	1232	31	37	C
Tobin, Michael	Pvt. Co. L, 148 Inf.	1232	13	25	D
Torson, John	Pvt. Co. G, 148 Inf.	1232	22	34	B
Waldhauer, George M.	Pvt. Co. C, 148 Inf.	1232	37	11	F
Wiesnewski, John J.	Pvt. Co. E, 148 Inf.	1252	14	3	A
Turnier, Harry	Pvt. Co. D, 136 M. G. Bn.	1232	3	31	C
Quigley, William	Pvt. 1 cl. Cas. Co., 1 Pr. Bn.	608	27	8	D
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Mayville, Eldrick	Pvt. Co. K, 161 Inf.	608	33	34	B
Kieninger, Otto J.	Pvt. Co. I, 163 Inf.	608	4	17	B
Overstreet, Coy	Pvt. Co. C, 164 Inf.	1232	33	34	A
Cochran, Floyd B.	Pvt. Bty. B, 147 F. A.	608	36	8	D
Rich, Grover C.	Pvt. Bty. E, 147 F. A.	1232	16	6	D
Coleman, Wm. J.	Mus. Hq. Co. 148 F. A.	1233	5	6	B
Solloway, John S.	Pvt. Bty. B, 148 F. A.	107-E	3	4	D
Moller, Einer	Pvt. 23d Cas. Co., 116 Engrs.	608	18	18	C
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Walsh, Michael J.	Capt. Co. I, 165 Inf.	1232	9	1	F
Dowling, Patrick J.	1st lt. Co. K, 165 Inf.	608	8	4	A
Smith, Herman	1st lt. Co. I, 165 Inf.	608	7	5	B
Young, Thomas H.	1st lt. Co. F, 165 Inf.	1764	32	12	A
Burns, James S. D.	2d lt. 165 Inf.	608	34	16	A
Hoffman, James J. J.	2d lt. Co. L, 165 Inf.	1233	3	22	C
Ahern, Michael	Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf.	1232	28	23	F
Ames, Patrick	Cpl. Co. M, 165 Inf.	1232	30	16	C
Ammon, Oscar	Pvt. Co. F, 165 Inf.	1232	1	30	F
Augustine, Joseph	Cpl. Co. C, 165 Inf.	34	4	20	A
Bals, Arthur J.	Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf.	608	6	4	A
Baker, Floyd W.	Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf.	608	18	5	B
Barry, Bernard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 165 Inf.	608	9	8	B
Bauer, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 165 Inf.	1232	23	25	F
Beckwith, Charles T.	Cpl. Co. I, 165 Inf.	1232	33	42	B
Bignell, David	Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf.	1232	23	32	E
Bloom, Edward A.	Cpl. Co. L, 165 Inf.	1232	9	24	E
Booth, John J.	do	608	3	2	A
Bowker, Albert	Pvt. Co. H, 165 Inf.	1764	36	2	B
Bradley, John F.	Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf.	608	12	4	B

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Brogan, James J.	Sgt. Co. B, 165 Inf.	608	17	8	A
Brooks, Philip W.	St. sgt. M. G. Co., 165 Inf.	1764	21	1	B
Bruhn, Harry P.	Sgt. M. G. Co., 165 Inf.	1233	24	5	D
Bugler, Thomas R.	Pvt. Co. G, 165 Inf.	608	9	4	A
Butler, John J.	Sgt. Co. K, 165 Inf.	1232	32	34	H
Butler, Thomas F.	Pvt. Co. F, 165 Inf.	608	11	12	B
Byrne, Patrick J.	Pvt. Co. M, 165 Inf.	608	13	1	A
Campbell, John J.	Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf.	608	16	6	A
Campbell, Louis J.	Cpl. Hq. Co., 165 Inf.	608	17	1	B
Carlin, Frank J.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 165 Inf.	608	5	10	B
Carlisle, Patrick	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 165 Inf.	1764	67	8	A
Cassells, Thomas F.	Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf.	1233	16	6	A
Casserly, Francis J.	do	1232	27	6	F
Chambers, Joseph Chas.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 165 Inf.	608	12	1	A
Claire, John J.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 165 Inf.	1232	38	8	C
Cohen, Lewis L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 165 Inf.	608	2	3	B
Cokeley, Harold J.	Pvt. Co. G, 165 Inf.	1232	8	32	G
Colgan, Matthew P.	Cpl. Co. E, 165 Inf.	1232	14	28	D
Coneys, James W.	Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf.	608	9	4	B
Coneys, Martin J.	do	608	5	5	B
Connolly, Charles A.	Sgt. Co. I, 165 Inf.	608	3	4	B
Conroy, John J.	Cpl. Co. G, 165 Inf.	608	18	12	B
Conway, Frank	Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf.	1232	18	36	A
Cook, Charlie B.	Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf.	1232	19	28	H
Cook, William J., jr	do	1232	8	3	H
Cooke, Patrick G.	Cpl. Co. M, 165 Inf.	608	11	4	A
Cooney, Peter	Sgt. Co. M, 165 Inf.	1232	19	37	E
Corbett, William	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 165 Inf.	608	14	5	B
Costello, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 165 Inf.	608	9	12	B
Courtney, Francis	Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf.	608	14	2	B
Cowley, Sidney M.	Pvt. Co. G, 165 Inf.	1233	36	17	B
Cronin, Thomas John	Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf.	34	31	7	A
Crotty, Peter J.	Sgt. Co. K, 165 Inf.	608	25	9	B
Curtin, Stephen	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 165 Inf.	608	2	1	A
Demesey, Eugene J.	Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf.	1232	8	37	B
DeMuth, Frank F.	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf.	1232	9	28	D
Denon, Charles E.	Sgt. Co. F, 165 Inf.	608	34	6	B
Derrig, Stephen V.	Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf.	1764	16	7	B
Devine, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 165 Inf.	608	3	1	B
Dineen, Jeremiah	Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf.	1232	19	41	A
Dolan, John	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf.	1764	9	10	A
Donahue, John P.	Pvt. Co. M, 165 Inf.	608	12	4	A
Donnelly, James	Sgt. Co. B, 165 Inf.	1232	1	33	A
Doty, Eugene L.	Cpl. Co. F, 165 Inf.	1233	17	6	A
Doughney, Frank J.	Sgt. Co. K, 165 Inf.	608	4	4	A
Dougherty, William	Cpl. Co. E, 165 Inf.	1232	11	40	A
Downing, Denis	Sgt. Co. G, 165 Inf.	1232	3	18	H
Doyle, William H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 165 Inf.	608	9	10	B
Drain, William	Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf.	1232	36	29	F
Drake, William A.	Pvt. M. G. Co. 165 Inf.	1233	28	23	D
Duane, Leon J.	Pvt. Co. F, 165 Inf.	1232	32	22	F
Duffy, George E.	Cpl. Co. K, 165 Inf.	608	15	2	A
Duhig, John	Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf.	608	11	32	B
Dunnigan, Joseph A.	Cpl. Co. H, 165 Inf.	1764	64	12	B
Echeverria, Charles B.	Sgt. Co. F, 165 Inf.	1764	33	12	A
Elson, Charles D.	Cpl. Co. M, 165 Inf.	1232	18	37	E
Elwood, William F.	Cpl. Co. C, 165 Inf.	1232	17	35	D
Ely, William S.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 165 Inf.	608	34	8	B
Farley, Patrick J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 165 Inf.	1232	23	32	G
Farnan, James	Cpl. Co. C, 165 Inf.	1232	36	17	C
Feeney, Banjamin K.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 165 Inf.	608	17	18	A
Fincke, Richard L.	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf.	1233	32	21	A
Finley, Joseph C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 165 Inf.	1764	76	4	A
Finn, Philip S.	Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf.	1232	31	30	F
Fitzpatrick, Cornelius P.	Cpl. Co. L, 165 Inf.	608	30	6	B
Fitzpatrick, Raymond J.	Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf.	1232	19	27	F
Fleming, Frederick	Cpl. Co. A, 165 Inf.	608	19	6	B
Fleming, Thomas J.	Mech. Co. K, 165 Inf.	608	10	10	B
Foster, Robert A.	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf.	608	1	2	A
Frank, Arthur N.	Pvt. Co. H, 165 Inf.	1232	31	28	A
Galvin, Michael	Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf.	1232	21	35	D
Gavaghan, John J.	Sgt. Co. K, 165 Inf.	1232	40	36	A
Gavin, Lawrence P.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 165 Inf.	1232	2	40	D
Gilday, Frank	Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf.	1232	37	27	C
Goldthorpe, James E.	Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf.	608	3	14	A
Golinski, Michael	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 165 Inf.	1232	19	24	G
Grimes, Patrick J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 165 Inf.	1232	27	31	C
Griswold, Frederick M.	Cpl. M. G. Co., 165 Inf.	1232	11	31	F
Guglieri, James J.	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf.	608	9	1	A
Guida, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 165 Inf.	1764	41	5	B
Hallberg, Charles J., jr.	Cpl. Co. A, 165 Inf.	1232	1	46	A
Hanley, Lester	Sgt. Co. A, 165 Inf.	1232	36	42	D
Harkins, Daniel	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf.	1233	19	23	B
Hawxhurst, Henry D.	Cpl. Co. K, 165 Inf.	1232	38	15	H
Hayden, John S.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 165 Inf.	608	13	2	A
Hayes, Thomas	Pvt. Co. H, 165 Inf.	608	1	1	B
Healy, Edward F.	Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf.	1232	26	1	A
Hearn, Patrick	Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf.	1233	35	10	B
Heimbock, George	Cpl. Co. L, 165 Inf.	608	17	2	A
Herman, Henry F.	Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf.	1232	27	3	H
Hession, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 165 Inf.	608	8	2	A
Ingram, John F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 165 Inf.	608	10	7	B
Jelley, Edwin H.	Cpl. Co. H, 165 Inf.	1232	19	5	G
Jornest, Alexander	Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf.	608	13	6	A
Joyce, Edward T., jr.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 165 Inf.	608	12	10	B
Kane, James E.	Pvt. Co. F, 165 Inf.	1232	7	10	F
Kayes, John P.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 165 Inf.	608	16	32	B
Kearney, Edward J.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 165 Inf.	1232	14	38	D
Kelly, Francis I.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 165 Inf.	608	14	2	A
Kelly, John J.	Pvt. Co. K, 165 Inf.	608	2	2	A
Kelly, William V.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 165 Inf.	608	18	9	A
Kiernan, Henry J.	Sgt. Co. B, 165 Inf.	1232	26	31	F
Kilmer, Joyce	Sgt. Hq. Co., 165 Inf.	608	15	9	B

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Koster, Gustave L.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 165 Inf.	1764	59	8	A
Lackner, Frank J.	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf.	1764	1	4	B
Laffey, Peter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 165 Inf.	1232	5	27	H
Landzert, Nicholas A., jr.	Sgt. Co. L, 165 Inf.	34	39	7	B
Lane, John B.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 165 Inf.	608	17	9	A
La Ruffa, Anthony	Pvt. Co. F, 165 Inf.	1232	16	32	D
Le Gall, John, jr.	Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf.	1232	24	23	F
Lenhart, Lester	Sgt. Co. E, 165 Inf.	1232	21	3	F
Leonard, Terence	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 165 Inf.	1232	32	46	A
Lynch, Edward P.	Pvt. Co. H, 165 Inf.	1764	47	2	B
Lynch, Michael	Sweet, Co. E, 165 Inf.	608	14	12	B
Madden, John J.	Pvt. Co. M, 165 Inf.	608	19	1	B
Madden, Thomas J.	Cpl. Co. K, 165 Inf.	1232	1	23	D
Mahoney, John J.	Sgt. Co. B, 165 Inf.	1232	3	5	B
Manfredi, Attilio	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf.	1764	52	11	B
Manning, Frank	Pvt. Co. M, 165 Inf.	1232	22	22	A
Mannix, Patrick J.	Cpl. Co. H, 165 Inf.	1764	64	6	B
Maresca, Salvatore	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 165 Inf.	1232	30	30	F
Martin, Edward	Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf.	608	4	4	B
Mascolo, Guiseppe	Pvt. Co. H, 165 Inf.	1232	29	45	D
Mastromarino, Guiseppe.	Wgnr. Sup. Co., 165 Inf.	1232	30	40	E
Matthews, Arthur	Cpl. Co. I, 165 Inf.	608	16	2	A
McCabe, Thomas	Pvt. M. G. Co., 165 Inf.	1232	31	46	A
McCallum, Hurlbert J.	do	1233	14	11	C
McCarthy, Patrick H.	Cpl. Co. E, 165 Inf.	1233	18	22	A
McCarthy, Timothy	Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf.	608	35	6	B
McCarty, Walter	Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf.	608	21	1	B
McCoun, Harry T., jr.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 165 Inf.	1232	9	18	H
McDonald, James W.	Cpl. Co. D, 165 Inf.	1232	3	46	D
McElroy, Bernard J.	Sgt. Co. K, 165 Inf.	608	22	9	B
McGeary, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 165 Inf.	1764	24	13	A
McKenna, Patrick	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 165 Inf.	1232	25	32	G
McKeon, Patrick J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 165 Inf.	608	12	5	B
McKinney, Joseph P.	Cpl. Co. A, 165 Inf.	608	11	32	A
McLaughlin, Daniel J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 165 Inf.	34	36	8	B
McMillon, John F.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 165 Inf.	1233	5	6	D
McMally, Owen	Cpl. Co. L, 165 Inf.	608	6	1	A
McOwen, Bernard J.	Cpl. Co. A, 165 Inf.	1232	25	39	E
McSherry, Daniel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 165 Inf.	1232	22	3	A
Meagher, Frank A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 165 Inf.	1232	38	22	F
Medler, Daniel B.	Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf.	1232	18	27	C
Miller, Joseph C.	do	1232	37	35	D
Minogue, Roger F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 165 Inf.	608	13	5	B
Minogue, Thomas P.	Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf.	1232	40	22	F
Morahan, Patrick L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 165 Inf.	1232	30	35	B
Moran, Matthew A.	Cpl. Co. L, 165 Inf.	608	15	1	A
Morrissey, Edward J.	do	608	20	6	B
Morrissey, John J.	Mech. Co. A, 165 Inf.	1232	8	1	E
Morrissey, Patrick	Pvt. Co. H, 165 Inf.	1232	8	2	E
Morschauser, George N.	Cpl. Co. C, 165 Inf.	608	9	14	D
Moylan, William A.	Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf.	1232	40	35	D
Mulligan, Edward S.	Cpl. Hq. Co., 165 Inf.	608	2	12	B
Munro, Donald C.	Pvt. Co. F, 165 Inf.	1232	28	10	D
Murnane, James	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 165 Inf.	1232	31	9	E
Murphy, Harvey J.	Cpl. Co. G, 165 Inf.	1232	25	2	H
Murphy, Peter M.	Pvt. Co. M, 165 Inf.	1232	1	32	H
Murray, William	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 165 Inf.	1232	7	41	F
Mallin, John	Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf.	1232	1	13	H
Naughton, John T.	Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf.	1232	24	41	B
Nulty, Thomas R.	Cpl. M. G. Co., 165 Inf.	608	10	4	A
Nyquist, Carl W.	Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf.	608	17	4	A
O'Brien, David	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 165 Inf.	608	18	2	A
O'Brien, John J.	Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf.	1232	29	33	C
O'Connor, John J.	Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf.	34	21	8	B
O'Day, Charles W.	Pvt. Co. H, 165 Inf.	1764	64	10	B
O'Donovan, Thomas P.	Sgt. Co. L, 165 Inf.	608	3	6	A
O'Hara, John J.	Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf.	608	15	2	B
O'Leary, John J.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 165 Inf.	608	20	22	A
O'Neill, Daniel J.	Sgt. Co. H, 165 Inf.	34	38	10	B
O'Neill, John	1st. sgt. Co. B, 165 Inf.	608	2	14	A
O'Neill, William	Sgt. Co. H, 165 Inf.	1232	34	24	F
O'Rorke, Joseph F.	do	1232	14	5	G
O'Rourke, John	Pvt. Co. G, 165 Inf.	1232	12	33	H
O'Rourke, John J.	Cpl. Co. I, 165 Inf.	608	7	4	B
O'Sullivan, Michael R.	Cpl. Co. A, 165 Inf.	608	3	1	A
Perry, John M.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 165 Inf.	1764	59	9	A
Phillips, James M.	Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf.	608	13	6	B
Phillips, Roland E., jr.	Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf.	608	4	6	A
Potter, Arthur	Cpl. Co. C, 165 Inf.	1232	34	42	A
Quinn, Michael A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 165 Inf.	1232	27	14	G
Reilly, Walter M.	Cpl. Co. H. 165 Inf.	1764	62	5	B
Reilly, Charles J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 165 Inf.	1232	33	12	H
Reynolds, Patrick	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 165 Inf.	608	3	9	A
Riordan, Daniel F.	Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf.	608	1	4	B
Riordan, John	Pvt. Co. K, 165 Inf.	608	28	1	B
Roberts, William F.	Cpl. Co. A, 165 Inf.	34	18	2	A
Robertson, Malcolm T.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 165 Inf.	608	18	9	B
Robinson, James E.	Mech. Co. A, 165 Inf.	608	1	4	A
Robinson, James P.	Sgt. Co. G, 165 Inf.	608	6	6	A
Rodewald, Winthrop.	Cpl. Co. H, 165 Inf.	1232	23	13	H
Rooney, Michael	Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf.	1233	26	2	C
Ross, John L.	Sgt. Co. K, 165 Inf.	608	5	2	A
Ryan, William J.	Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf.	608	9	7	B
Sage, William N.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 165 Inf.	1232	26	35	D
Scallan, George W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 165 Inf.	1232	19	24	H
Scanlon, Daniel J.	Cpl. Co. G, 165 Inf.	1232	21	13	H
Scanlon, Patrick	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 165 Inf.	608	9	9	B
Schering, Albert V.	Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf.	1764	68	8	A
Schulmerich, Charles P.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 165 Inf.	1232	10	29	F
Schumacher, Henry J.	Mech. Co. B, 165 Inf.	1233	29	17	C
Scott, James	Pvt. Co. K, 165 Inf.	608	31	6	B
Shea, Michael J.	Cpl. Co. D, 165 Inf.	1764	25	9	A
Sheehan, James	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 165 Inf.	1764	54	8	A

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Sheridan, Edward A.	Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf.	1232	18	24	A
Silver, Harry	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf.	608	14	4	A
Slattery, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 165 Inf.	608	31	5	B
Snyder, Lester	Pvt. San Det., 165 Inf.	1764	88	13	A
Spiegel, George F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 165 Inf.	1232	2	43	B
Springer, Dallas	Cpl. Co. F, 165 Inf.	1232	19	41	D
Stanley, Patrick J.	Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf.	608	5	4	B
Stenson, Frederick R.	Sgt. Co. A, 165 Inf.	1232	20	28	G
Stowbridge, Herbert A.	Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf.	608	12	6	A
Sullivan, Edward V.	Cpl. Co. E, 165 Inf.	1232	2	41	H
Sullivan, John L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 165 Inf.	1232	4	13	B
Sweet, Theodore W.	Pvt. Co. G, 165 Inf.	1232	17	13	H
Thomson, Arthur G.	Cpl. Co. I, 165 Inf.	1764	4	4	B
Tierney, Michael E.	Cpl. Co. B, 165 Inf.	608	11	1	A
Tiffany, James G. du B.	Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf.	608	3	33	A
Torrey, Louis J.	Cpl. Co. C, 165 Inf.	608	16	9	B
Tully, Leo S.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 165 Inf.	1232	27	18	B
Van Bramer, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf.	608	8	4	B
Van Buskirk, Harold	do	608	12	2	A
Viens, Arthur	Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf.	1232	14	30	E
Wadsworth, James L.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 165 Inf.	1764	10	13	A
Wardless, Walter A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 165 Inf.	608	35	3	B
Watson, James	Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf.	1764	61	8	A
Weathered, Charles B., jr.	Pvt. Co. F, 165 Inf.	608	5	10	A
Weill, Earle B.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 165 Inf.	608	5	6	A
Wild, Allan	Pvt. Co. M, 165 Inf.	1233	35	7	A
Wilder, Earl D.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 165 Inf.	1232	23	24	B
Wiltshire, Clifford O.	Cpl. Co. H, 165 Inf.	1232	30	33	C
Winter, Gustav J., jr.	Cpl. Co. E, 165 Inf.	608	13	12	B
Winters, Thomas	Cpl. Co. B, 165 Inf.	1232	2	33	C
Woods, Bernard F.	Cpl. Co. L, 165 Inf.	1232	3	29	B
Wynne, Matthew	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 165 Inf.	608	4	1	B
Zollo, Domenico	Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf.	1233	17	29	D
Kinne, Fred N.	2d lt. Co. I, 166 Inf.	1233	2	3	D
Baldwin, Charles	Pvt. Co. H, 166 Inf.	1232	20	36	G
O'Connell, Charles J.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 166 Inf.	1232	31	19	G
Peragallo, John	Pvt. Co. F, 166 Inf.	1232	36	28	H
Riccio, Michele	Pvt. Co. M, 166 Inf.	1232	36	33	B
Rothbaum, Jacob	Pvt. Co. C, 166 Inf.	1233	11	19	B
Steehler, Oscar	Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf.	1232	6	29	A
Waicekauskv, Antan	Pvt. Co. B, 166 Inf.	608	16	33	A
Glover, Edmund F.	2 lt. i. R. C. Hq., 167 Inf.	1232	13	30	H
Desantis, Patsy	Pvt. Co. H, 167 Inf.	1232	3	33	B
Jason, Aaron	Pvt. Co. G, 167 Inf.	608	13	3	A
Madi, Joseph	Pvt. Co. E, 167 Inf.	1232	40	24	E
Noble, Heath E.	1 lt. Co. I, 168 Inf.	1764	55	11	B
Wright, Benjamin C.	1 lt., 168 Inf.	34	9	22	B
McCormick, Scott	2 lt. 168 Inf.	1232	37	34	B
Mills, Quincy S.	2 lt. Co. G, 168 Inf.	608	19	20	B
Bimbo, Arthur	Pvt. Co. L, 168 Inf.	1232	23	34	A
Lamb, Randolph	Pvt. Co. A, 168 Inf.	1232	33	24	H
Sasso, Antonio	do	1232	16	1	A
Sullivan, Frederick J.	Pvt. Co. D, 151 F. A.	1232	13	14	H
Donnahie, Arthur N.	Pvt. Co. C, 117 Engrs.	1232	4	40	A
SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Bond, Ulic S.	Pvt. Co. G, 302 Inf.	34	9	10	A
Castle, Herbert	Wag. Co. A, 301 Engrs.	1233	32	12	D
Martin, George	Pvt. Co. E, 301 Engrs.	1233	14	22	C
Molinaire, Pellegreino	Pvt. Co. B, 301 Engrs.	1233	11	26	C
Thorpe, Herbert F.	1 lt. 301 Sup. Tr.	[1]			
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Bates, Earl C.	Sgt. Hq. Troop	636	12	12	A
Cromarty, William	Pvt. Hq. Troop	608	35	7	D
Derham, Charles, jr.	1 lt. 305 Inf., Co. B	1232	24	2	F
Gardner, Alfred W.	1 lt. Co. E, 305 Inf.	1232	11	3	F
Minton, Charles A.	1 lt. 305 Inf.	1232	5	35	F
Shaw, John S.	do	1232	23	23	G
Shearman, Reimer	do	1232	11	1	G
Aghina, Silvio	Pvt. Co. F, 305 Inf.	1232	40	24	C
Ali, Rocco	do	1232	23	40	F
Antkowiak, Joseph A.	Pvt. Co. L, 305 Inf.	1232	19	12	F
Ashe, George	Pvt. Co. B, 305 Inf.	1232	8	4	B
Athanasakos, Evanglos.	Pvt. Co. E, 305 Inf.	1232	17	13	D
Axeisen, Olaf	Pvt. Co. A, 305 Inf.	1232	16	21	E
Barber, Homer	Pvt. M. G. Co., 305 Inf.	1232	21	24	F
Bayer, Frederick H.	Sgt. Co. L, 305 Inf.	1232	13	38	C
Biggins, Thomas	Pvt. Co. B, 305 Inf.	636	8	20	B
Boldt, Charles H.	Pvt. Co. A, 305 Inf.	1232	37	8	H
Brand, John J.	Pvt. Co. B, 305 Inf.	608	32	12	D
Brennan, James M.	Cpl. Co. G, 305 Inf.	1232	12	26	C
Bunce, James B.	Pvt. Co. H, 305 Inf.	608	20	13	A
Burrows, John H.	Cpl. Co. G, 305 Inf.	1232	34	24	B
Byrne, Christopher J.	Sgt. Co. L, 305 Inf.	1764	18	10	B
Caputo, Domenico	Pvt. Co. B, 305 Inf.	636	11	2	A
Carbone, Andero	Pvt. Co. I, 305 Inf.	1232	23	12	H
Cartazzo, Emelio	Pvt. Co. C, 305 Inf.	1232	22	29	D
Ceccarelli, Hanibal	Pvt. Co. D, 305 Inf.	34	37	6	B
Clainos, Charles	Pvt. Co. G, 305 Inf.	1232	6	13	B
Clemente, Eugene	Pvt. Co. B, 305 Inf.	608	16	17	B
Clifford, Eugene A.	Cpl. Co E, 305 Inf.	1232	2	8	D
Conway, Cornelius J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 305 Inf.	1232	19	14	E
Cowan, Benjamin S.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. Hq., 305 Inf.	608	9	1	C
Cusack, Timothy F.	Pvt. Co. K, 305 Inf.	1232	34	10	F
Danziger, David	Pvt. Co. L, 305 Inf.	1232	6	17	G
Davis, Charles J.	Pvt. Co. F, 305 Inf.	1232	25	23	F
DeAngelis, Anthony D.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 305 Inf.	1233	5	7	G
DeBadts, Orie	Pvt. Co. C, 305 Inf.	1232	32	25	H
Denering, John D.	do	1232	23	35	H
Desimore, Gennaro	Pvt. Co. B, 305 Inf.	1232	34	25	G

[1] French municipal cemetery, Nevers, Nievre, French grave 348.

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION—continued					
DiCarlo, Angelo	Pvt. Co. E, 305 Inf	1232	35	24	C
Diele, Guiseppe	Pvt. Co. F, 305 Inf	1232	9	31	A
Dietrich, George J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 305 Inf	1232	22	20	D
DiPaola, Peter	Pvt. Co. G, 305 Inf	1232	19	13	B
Donovan, William J	Pvt. Co. E, 305 Inf	1232	22	19	F
Dwyer, William E	Pvt. Co. A, 305 Inf	608	28	34	D
Edkberg, Edward H	Pvt. Co. L, 305 Inf	608	15	16	A
Egan, John	Pvt. Co. F, 305 Inf	1232	26	25	C
Engel, Harry R	Pvt. Co. E, 305 Inf	1232	10	20	D
Finnegan, Cornelius J	Cpl. Co. L, 305 Inf	1232	24	37	H
Finnegan, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Sup. Co., 305 Inf	1232	12	17	B
Flack, Herbert	Pvt. M. G. Co., 305 Inf	6	28	28	C
Foss, John A	do	1232	26	30	E
Ganim, Joseph A	Pvt. Co. G, 305 Inf	1232	24	13	B
Garus, Stephen	Pvt. Co. I, 305 Inf	1232	25	42	D
Gersch, George	Pvt. Co. H, 305 Inf	1232	30	37	G
Glynn, William	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 305 Inf	636	13	10	D
Golden, William	Pvt. Co. F, 305 Inf	1232	21	37	D
Gollhardt, Henry J	do	1232	13	21	D
Haskins, George	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 305 Inf	1232	15	15	D
Hayes, John T	Pvt. Co. K, 305 Inf	608	9	12	D
Helgerson, Harold B	Pvt. Co. G, 305 Inf	1232	16	40	D
Herries, Alexander, jr	Cpl. Co. H, 305 Inf	1232	7	6	F
Hilton, Charles	Sgt. Co. C, 305 Inf	1232	19	6	C
Hoffman, Edwin L	Sgt. Co. F, 305 Inf	1232	32	24	C
Hollywood, James A	Pvt. Hq. Co. 305 Inf	1232	36	17	E
Hospoduras, John	Pvt. Co. B, 305 Inf	636	12	22	B
Kamponies, Kosta	Pvt. Co. I, 305 Inf	1232	35	11	H
Kelleher, Michel	Sgt. Co. K, 305 Inf	1232	39	22	F
Kelly, Dennis D	Cpl. Co. K, 305 Inf	608	18	7	B
Kelly, Eugene F	Cpl. Co. G, 305 Inf	608	35	34	A
Kerley, James J	Pvt. M. G. Co., 305 Inf	1232	13	26	G
Kieskowski, Vladyslaw	Pvt. Co. C, 305 Inf	1233	14	23	A
Kolsby, Max	Pvt. Co. I, 305 Inf	1232	5	41	H
Krichevsky, Joseph	Cpl. Co. F, 305 Inf	1232	2	19	D
Kyne, Patrick M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 305 Inf	608	26	12	D
Lang, Stephen A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 305 Inf	608	20	39	B
Lanphier, Frederick J	Pvt. M. G. Co., 305 Inf	1232	12	20	B
Lanyon, Cecil	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 305 Inf	608	22	14	B
Lawrence, Omar	Mech. Co. E, 305 Inf	608	29	6	D
Lee, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 305 Inf	1232	31	26	F
Lehman, John F	Pvt. Co. M, 305 Inf	34	17	17	A
Lombardo, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. G, 305 Inf	1232	29	12	F
Maggio, Luigi	Pvt. Co. M, 305 Inf	608	19	28	C
Maher, John J., jr	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 305 Inf	1232	39	2	F
Mandel, Benjamin	Cpl. Co. F, 305 Inf	1232	12	1	E
Mannarino, Gregory	Pvt. Co. F, 305 Inf	1232	17	40	F
Margasuto, Andrew	Pvt. Co. D, 305 Inf	1232	10	7	F
McCarthy, Francis P	Cpl. Co. E, 305 Inf	1232	21	27	G
McGlinchey, William J	Sgt. Co. A, 305 Inf	1232	37	24	D
McGowan, Bernard D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 305 Inf	[4] 608	10	24	D
McLoughlin, Francis	Pvt. Co. M, 305 Inf	1233	3	17	D
McNerney, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 305 Inf	608	25	19	C
Meaney, Frank A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 305 Inf	1232	39	20	H
Meury, Frederick M	Pvt. Co. C, 305 Inf	1232	18	3	D
Mihalczo, Edward	Pvt. Co. G, 305 Inf	608	5	4	C
Minney, Moses, jr	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 305 Inf	34	18	5	B
Monguso, Angelo	Wag. 1 cl. Co. F, 305 Inf	1232	40	18	D
Muscietro, Giovanni	Pvt. Co. B, 305 Inf	1252	5	4	B
Nagely, Max O	Pvt. Co. A, 305 Inf	608	17	27	C
O'Brien, William	Pvt. Co. C, 305 Inf	1232	2	39	----
O'Dea, John F	Sgt. Co. B, 305 Inf	1232	11	5	F
Onorio, Creno	Pvt. Co. A, 305 Inf	1232	30	9	C
Oppel, William	Pvt. Co. F, 305 Inf	608	33	25	D
Optofsky, Moses	Pvt. Co. C, 305 Inf	1232	11	29	C
Otto, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 305 Inf	1232	12	20	C
Owen, Guy	Pvt. M. G. Co., 305 Inf	1232	19	42	F
Pace, Donato	Sgt. Co. D, 305 Inf	1232	15	7	F
Page, Max J	Pvt. Co. K, 305 Inf	34	14	5	B
Peroni, John	Pvt. Co. D, 305 Inf	636	9	11	A
Person, Lloyd B	Pvt. Co. C, 305 Inf	34	26	1	B
Pisciteli, Alfonse	Pvt. Co. H, 305 Inf	1232	22	14	H
Pizzimenti, Bruno	Pvt. Co. A, 305 Inf	608	37	13	B
Plakakis, John	Pvt. M. G. Co., 305 Inf	1232	4	17	G
Porter, Robert I	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 305 Inf	1232	28	24	C
Pourmaris, Athos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 305 Inf	1232	18	19	D
Robinson, Austin T	Cpl. Co. D, 305 Inf	608	33	6	D
Rosen, Isidore	Pvt. Co. M, 305 Inf	1232	2	37	F
Roth, Monroe M	Pvt. Co. H, 305 Inf	608	20	25	C
Ryan, Lewis	Cpl. Co. F, 305 Inf	1232	34	23	H
Ryan, Thomas F	Sgt. Co. A, 305 Inf	608	20	6	D
Schmelter, Otto	Pvt. M. G. Co., 305 Inf	608	20	11	D
Schoonover, Charles	Cpl. Co. C, 305 Inf	1232	19	29	D
Scutari, Peter	Pvt. Co. F, 305 Inf	1232	40	29	B
Shanahan, Michael	Cpl. Co. L, 305 Inf	1232	38	36	G
Shea, Patrick	Pvt. M. G. Co., 305 Inf	1232	30	43	B
Sheehan, Emil J	Cpl. Co. I, 305 Inf	1232	23	20	D
Sheridan, T. Willard	Pvt. Co. G, 305 Inf	1232	16	27	B
Sidorovich, Nicholas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 305 Inf	1232	27	37	H
Silverstein, Max	Pvt. Co. M, 305 Inf	1232	36	41	H
Smith, Charles J	Cpl. Co. A, 305 Inf	608	30	12	D
Socenski, Steven	Pvt. Co. L, 305 Inf	1232	11	30	B
Sonnick, Frank J	Cpl. Co. H, 305 Inf	1232	30	23	B
Spacjer, John	Cpl. Co. F, 305 Inf	1232	15	31	B
Spozatta, Angelo	Pvt. Co. M, 305 Inf	608	26	5	C
Staff, Harry	Sgt. Co. I, 305 Inf	1232	29	12	A
Stokes, George J	Sgt. Co. G, 305 Inf	1232	1	11	F
Stone, Folsom R	Mech. Co. F, 305 Inf	1232	39	21	H
Szreder, Zygmunt	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 305 Inf	1232	23	17	D
Tarkagekes, Nicholas J	Pvt. Co. B, 305 Inf	636	3	10	B
Thurber, Lynn A	Pvt. Co. A, 305 Inf	1232	6	8	H
Torsstello, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 305 Inf	1232	6	6	D
Tuckerman, Emil	do	636	11	17	B
Umina, Gaetano	do	1232	17	42	D
Vecedomenio, Frank	Pvt. Co. K, 305 Inf	1764	23	5	B
Walsh, Richard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 305 Inf	1232	10	25	F
Waters, Philip J	Cpl. Co. B, 305 Inf	636	10	16	A
Werner, George	Cpl. Co. H, 305 Inf	1232	33	20	E
Wiley, Edward J	Cpl. Co. A, 305 Inf	1232	2	16	C
Zakas, Anton	Pvt. Co. H, 305 Inf	1232	6	29	F
Zillo, Benjamin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 305 Inf	1232	17	36	A
Zuckerman, Louis	Pvt. Co. G, 305 Inf	1232	26	24	B
Crandall, Elverton C	1 lt., 306 Inf	1232	22	10	A
Harkins, Matthew Joseph.	1 lt. Co. E, 306 Inf	1232	30	35	A
O'Neale, James Saunders, jr.	1 lt. Co. G, 306 Inf	34	22	4	B
Byrne, Joseph P	2 lt. Co. E, 306 Inf	608	34	31	C
Adelson, William	Pvt. Co. G, 306 Inf	608	6	9	D
Allison, Robert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 306 Inf	608	13	28	C
Amegod, Samuel	Bugler, Co. H, 306 Inf	608	12	6	C
Ancona, Guiseppe	Pvt. Co. H, 306 Inf	508	1	9	D
Anderson, Alfred	Pvt. Co. D, 306 Inf	608	31	9	D
Hadrow, John F	Pvt. Hq. Co., 306 Inf	1764	74	5	B
Bagley, Peter T., jr	Mech. Co. K, 306 Inf	1232	23	6	E
Bailey, Harry	Pvt. Co. H, 306 Inf	1232	37	33	A
Benedetto, Peter P	Sgt. Hq. Co., 306 Inf	1764	66	6	A
Berlin, Otto W	Pvt. Co. D, 306 Inf	1232	22	8	H
Blatz, Edward	Pvt. Co. H, 306 Inf	1232	28	15	E
Bohne, Fred	Pvt. Co. A, 306 Inf	1232	2	15	E
Boriskin, Joseph H	Cpl. Co. F, 306 Inf	1232	27	38	H
Brosnahan, John F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 306 Inf	608	6	39	A
Byrne, Charles R	Pvt. Co. M, 306 Inf	107–E	16	2	D
Carman, Tomothy E	Sgt. Co. G, 306 Inf	608	33	35	A
Colby, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 306 Inf	608	30	8	D
Collins, Dennis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 306 Inf	608	5	5	C
Cross, Charles Edward	Pvt. Co. G, 306 Inf	608	14	40	C
Darling, Herbert DeL	Pvt. Co. E, 306 Inf	608	5	33	A
Degan, Thomas	Pvt. Co. M, 306 Inf	608	11	22	C
Devivo, Ralph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 306 Inf	1232	25	21	D
Devries, Anthony A	Cpl. Co. I, 306 Inf	1233	5	19	A
Dorini, Carlo	Pvt. Co. D, 306 Inf	1232	28	6	E
Dunn, James B	Pvt. Co. A, 306 Inf	608	34	11	D
Dunn, Thomas F	Pvt. Co. K, 306 Inf	1232	20	13	B
Elmquist, Emil H	Pvt. Co. D, 306 Inf	608	22	19	A
Figoli, Florian	Pvt. Co. G, 306 Inf	608	31	6	C
Gardner, Paul A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 306 Inf	34	16	17	A
Giles, James	Pvt. Co. G, 306 Inf	608	27	24	D
Gold, Isaac	do	608	2	32	C
Goldfarb, Harry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 305 Inf	34	1	7	B
Goldner, Jacob	Cpl. Co. A, 306 Inf	1232	31	12	A
Greene, Edward V	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 306 Inf	608	37	34	D
Grogan, Benjamin F	Pvt. Co. K, 306 Inf	1233	29	19	D
Guilefuss, Clarence F	Pvt. Co. D, 306 Inf	608	37	7	D
Halter, Frank	Pvt. Co. F, 306 Inf	608	5	19	A
Harney, Patrick	Pvt. Co. G, 306 Inf	608	8	34	D
Hayes, Edward T	Sgt. Co. L, 306 Inf	608	5	37	C
Heinemann, John Edward.	Sgt. Co. A, 306 Inf	608	27	24	A
Herrmann, Dominic	Cpl. Co. C, 306 Inf	1232	36	18	C
Hock, Joseph, jr	Cpl. Co. E, 306 Inf	1232	30	22	A
Jaeger, Charles, jr	Pvt. Co. F, 306 Inf	1232	40	8	A
James, John Harold	Pvt. Co. E, 306 Inf	1232	13	40	G
Johanson, Carl I	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 306 Inf	1232	26	28	H
Johnson, Charles J	Sgt. Co. F, 306 Inf	1232	17	4	E
Kerr, Albert W	Pvt. Co. G, 306 Inf	1232	1	16	F
Klafka, John C	Pvt. Co. K, 306 Inf	1232	39	37	F
Knudson, Jacob	Cpl. Co. M, 306 Inf	1232	26	35	C
Laffin, Martin H	Pvt. Co. K, 306 Inf	1232	15	35	D
Lagaipa, Gerlando	do	1232	35	28	H
Lewenicht, Louis	Pvt. Co. C, 306 Inf	608	21	11	D
Lynch, Thomas	Pvt. Co. I, 306 Inf	1232	6	27	F
Maroney, John L	Cpl. Co. L, 306 Inf	1232	4	9	A
Mayer, Arthur	Pvt. M. G. Co., 306 Inf	608	38	8	B
McCarroll, William E	Cpl. Co. E, 306 Inf	1232	37	26	F
McCormick, Henry	Pvt. Hq. Co., 306 Inf	608	8	25	C
McGovern, John	Pvt. Co. K, 306 Inf	1232	4	36	G
McGuinness, Edward J	Pvt. Co. L, 306 Inf	1232	15	1	B
McIntyre, Edward J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 306 Inf	1232	31	37	F
Meyer, John E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 306 Inf	608	11	14	A
Montagna, Pasquale	Pvt. M. G. Co., 306 Inf	1232	18	39	B
Moss, John	Pvt. Co. A, 306 Inf	1232	35	9	C
Nasta, Philip	Pvt. Hq. Co., 306 Inf	608	14	25	C
Neumeyer, Frederick	Cpl. Co. G, 306 Inf	608	31	34	D
Nussberger, George G	Pvt. Co. B, 306 Inf	1232	32	42	G
Oehler, Max Steve	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 306 Inf	1232	11	15	E
Olson, Harry A	Pvt. Co. C, 306 Inf	1232	25	43	A
Pempsell, Joseph J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 306 Inf	1232	26	35	H
Peterson, Fritz Emil	Pvt. Hq. Co., 306 Inf	1232	20	13	D
Peterson, Reuben M	Sgt. M. G. Co., 306 Inf	608	19	20	D
Petrie, Edwin S	Pvt. Co. D, 306 Inf	1232	22	22	B
Pfeiffer, John	Pvt. Hq. Co., 306 Inf	608	22	2	C
Reaney, Thomas J	Cpl. Co. K, 306 Inf	608	23	24	A
Riezz, Edward V., jr	Pvt. Hq. Co., 306 Inf	608	9	24	D
Ritch, Wilson, jr	Cpl. Co. D, 306 Inf	608	22	1	C
Rizzuto, Philip	Pvt. Co. I, 306 Inf	608	22	14	A
Rogan, Joseph A	Cpl. Co. K, 306 Inf	1232	32	7	D
Rothenstein, Moses	Cpl. Co. G, 306 Inf	608	7	11	D
Russer, William F	Cpl. Co. E, 306 Inf	1232	27	4	E
Santa Maria, Samuel	Pvt. Co. E, 306 Inf	1232	3	42	D
Santz, Michael	Pvt. Co. G, 306 Inf	608	11	6	C
Schiefla, Oscar W	do	608	34	19	A
Schlaich, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 306 Inf	(5)	----	----	----
Schmitt, Edward F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 306 Inf	1232	10	7	E
Schrack, William A	do	608	5	1	C
Scott, William J	Pvt. Co. M, 306 Inf	1232	13	8	E
Sheehan, Daniel M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 306 Inf	608	12	28	C
Shillington, Harry L	Pvt. Co. E, 306 Inf	608	2	34	D
Sisco, James	Pvt. Co. G, 308 Inf	608	2	25	C

[4] Grave 2, St. Aignan French Communal Cemetery, Chaumont, Haute-Marne, France.

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION—continued					
Snyder, Carl H	Pvt. Co. E, 306 Inf	1233	5	16	B
Speri, Agostino	Pvt. Co. D, 306 Inf	1232	26	1	E
Steidle, John	Pvt. Co. L, 306 Inf	608	25	5	C
Stetzer, Samuel	Cpl. Co. L, 306 Inf	1232	35	21	G
Sullivan, Francis Dennis	Sgt. Hq. Co., 306 Inf	1232	23	21	H
Szafranski, Adam J	Pvt. Co. H, 306 Inf	1232	22	28	D
Teofilo, Matteo	Cook Co. A, 306 Inf	1764	5	12	B
Terino, Alfonso	Pvt. Co. C, 306 Inf	1232	21	31	E
Thompson, Donald A	Cpl. Co. I, 306 Inf	608	33	34	A
Vogel, Charles	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. B, 306 Inf	608	14	26	D
Volz, Fred	Pvt. Co. D, 306 Inf	1232	10	12	G
Wagner, John H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 306 Inf	608	28	6	C
Walsh, Edward	Cook, Sup. Co., 306 Inf	1232	2	24	B
Walsh, John N	Sgt. Co. B, 306 Inf	608	5	27	C
Weidner, Joseph A	Mess Sgt. Co. D, 306 Inf	608	2	9	D
Winckowski, Ignacy	Pvt. Co. H, 306 Inf	1233	11	18	A
Withington, William W	Pvt. Co. I, 306 Inf	1232	16	43	H
Wood, Herbert C	Sgt. Co. G, 306 Inf	608	30	34	D
Yenry, Edgar, jr	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 306 Inf	608	45	12	B
Young, John H	Cpl. Co. I, 306 Inf	608	19	14	A
Barrett, Blanton	Capt. Co. B, 307 Inf	1232	3	16	F
Grant, Edward L	Capt. Co. H, 307 Inf	1232	24	2	A
Cahill, William F	1 lt. Co. M, 307 Inf	608	12	15	A
Felter, Earle B	1 lt. Co. I, 307 Inf	608	2	4	D
Leonard, Howard G	1 lt. Co. A, 307 Inf	608	28	12	D
Reid, William R	1 lt., 307 Inf	1764	16	2	B
Scudder, Philip J	1 lt. Co. E, 307 Inf	608	3	14	B
McConnell, John W	2 lt. Co. G, 307 Inf	608	36	11	D
Alvord, Joseph M	Pvt. Co. F, 307 Inf	608	28	5	B
Ammerman, John B	Pvt. Co. H, 307 Inf	608	19	24	D
Ames, James H	Sgt. Co. D, 307 Inf	608	22	34	D
Andrews, Clair Ferris	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 307 Inf	1232	34	42	
Backstrom, John Alfred	Mech. Co. G, 307 Inf	608	4	14	B
Bardman, Barney	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 307 Inf	1232	4	15	G
Battaglia, Salvatore	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 307 Inf	1232	14	14	H
Becker, Percy	Pvt. Co. H, 307 Inf	34	38	4	A
Belknap, Byron E	Pvt. Co. D, 307 Inf	1232	32	26	D
Bentz, William C	Pvt. Co. E, 307 Inf	1232	7	3	B
Blauvelt, Charles R	Pvt. Hq. Co., 307 Inf	608	36	5	B
Blyleven, Harry	Pvt. Co. H, 307 Inf	608	22	22	C
Bolton, George F	Pvt. Co. M, 307 Inf	1232	21	30	A
Bonner, Bernard	Pvt. Co. H, 307 Inf	34	11	11	A
Borker, Jacob	Pvt. Co. B, 307 Inf	1232	37	42	E
Brennan, Edward C	Cpl. Co. I, 307 Inf	608	34	8	D
Brodsky, Philip	Pvt. Co. L, 307 Inf	608	28	29	B
Burke, Frank W	Sgt. Co. B, 307 Inf	608	26	27	C
Burow, Albert H	Pvt. Co. M, 307 Inf	107–E	11	3	B
Caplo, Stanley	Pvt. Co. H, 307 Inf	1232	13	34	E
Carlo, Michael	Pvt. Co. B, 307 Inf	1232	18	13	A
Carpenter, Frank B	Cpl. Co. C, 307 Inf	1232	22	29	E
Cashman, Eugene C	Cpl. Co. I, 307 Inf	1232	32	19	B
Cassidy, Walter L	Cpl. Sup. Co., 307 Inf	608	6	18	D
Churchill, Frank G	Cpl. Co. A, 307 Inf	34	25	15	B
Clark, Herbert J	Pvt. M. G. Co., 307 Inf	608	24	9	A
Clinton, Harry F	Cpl. Hq. Co., 307 Inf	608	26	25	C
Clute, Grover C	Pvt. Co. A, 307 Inf	34	15	14	B
Commerford, Richard J	Cpl. Co. A, 307 Inf	608	11	5	C
Cuomo, John	Pvt. Co. M, 307 Inf	608	3	34	D
Conti, Joseph	Pvt. Co. L, 307 Inf	1232	21	21	A
Cook, James	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 307 Inf	608	3	10	D
Cook, Percy E	Sgt. Co. L, 307 Inf	1232	36	6	F
Corbett, Frank H	Pvt. Co. C, 307 Inf	1232	14	27	B
Corenza, Sebastano	Cpl. Co. L, 307 Inf	1233	20	17	B
Cronin, James L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 307 Inf	1232	36	42	E
Crouse, William P	Pvt. Co. K, 307 Inf	1232	33	10	B
DeCarnis, William	Pvt. Co. D, 307 Inf	608	16	9	D
Dimiceli, Salvatore	do	608	32	19	A
Dinitz, Sam	Pvt. Co. L, 307 Inf	1232	29	22	E
Dolan, Edward P	Pvt. Co. B, 307 Inf	608	23	6	C
Downs, George T	Pvt. Co. H, 307 Inf	608	10	39	A
Dubinsky, Philip	Cpl. Co. H, 307 Inf	608	28	24	D
Eckoff, Nils	Pvt. Co. D, 307 Inf	1232	27	27	B
Elston, Clifford E	Wag. Sup. Co., 307 Inf	636	10	8	A
Ermy, Saumel B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 307 Inf	608	34	9	D
Ett, Harold Q	Pvt. Hq. Co., 307 Inf	608	30	23	D
Everett, Harvey O	Sgt. Co. H, 307 Inf	608	5	14	B
Farrell, Richard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 307 Inf	608	6	24	D
Fishfanger, Hyman	Pvt. Co. B, 307 Inf	1232	34	22	F
Florence, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 307 Inf	1232	31	8	D
Formato, Carmine	Pvt. Co. A, 307 Inf	608	3	9	D
Fortunato, Umberto	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 307 Inf	1232	9	22	E
Frascati, Giovanni	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 307 Inf	608	22	21	B
Freeman, Isaac N	Sgt. M. G. Co., 307 Inf	1232	10	14	E
Fuchs, Walter	Sgt. Co. L, 307 Inf	608	19	26	C
Gaffney, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 307 Inf	34	33	13	B
Gallagher, Patrick J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 307 Inf	608	3	4	C
Galt, Alexander	Pvt. Co. C, 307 Inf	1232	36	38	C
Garbaden, Hugo	Pvt. Co. B, 307 Inf	1232	1	42	H
Garritt, George W	do	1232	5	42	H
Garthright, John R	Pvt. Co. M, 307 Inf	1232	5	31	G
Golden, Harry	Sgt. Sup., Co. 307 Inf	636	11	20	A
Gombert, Harvey	Pvt. Co. F, 307 Inf	608	19	14	B
Guerra, Juan	Pvt. Co. H, 307 Inf	608	7	39	B
Haley, Thomas J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 307 Inf	608	33	34	D
Hand, John F	Pvt. Hq. Co., 307 Inf	1233	33	8	A
Hanley, Joseph P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 307 Inf	608	32	11	D
Hasler, William C	Cpl. Co. E, 307 Inf	34	6	5	A
Haupt, Frederick	Cpl. Co. F, 307 Inf	608	6	23	D
Hausner, Salie	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 307 Inf	1764	20	12	B
Hershman, Michael	Sgt. M. G. Co. 307 Inf	1232	24	17	H
Hickman, Virden S	Pvt. Co. C, 307 Inf	1232	7	33	G
Howard, Bernard A	Pvt. Co. M, 307 Inf	608	13	16	B
Hurell, Eugene	Cpl. Co. B, 307 Inf	1232	23	2	D
Jacobson, Roy D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 307 Inf	608	14	27	C

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION—continued					
Jones, Thomas A	Pvt. Co. D, 307 Inf	608	31	10	D
Keating, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 307 Inf	608	22	5	C
Keith, Harry B	Cpl. Co. H, 307 Inf	1232	33	11	E
Kelley, William F	Pvt. Co. I, 307 Inf	1233	23	23	A
Kelly, James B	Sgt. Co. A, 307 Inf	608	11	12	D
Kelly, John W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 307 Inf	1232	31	40	H
Kenney, Joseph	Cpl. Co. H, 307 Inf	1232	37	30	D
Killeen, Thomas	Pvt. Hq. Co., 307 Inf	608	33	19	A
Klamka, John	Pvt. Co. G, 307 Inf	608	15	17	A
Knox, Robert G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 307 Inf	1232	37	18	D
Kraus, Henry J	Wag. Sup. Co., 307 Inf	1232	26	29	C
Kulac, Julian	Pvt. Co. G, 307 Inf	34	10	14	B
Kupsick, Harry	Pvt. Co. D, 307 Inf	34	5	7	B
Kwiatkowski, Stanley	Pvt. Co. G, 307 Inf	608	3	39	A
Lissewski, Antoni	Pvt. Co. A, 307 Inf	608	5	34	D
Logatto, Benjamin	do	608	31	20	B
Maggio, James	Pvt. Co. I, 307 Inf	608	28	25	C
Manfredi, John	Pvt. Co. K, 307 Inf	1232	7	26	D
Manning, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 307 Inf	608	32	33	B
McCallister, Joseph A	Cpl. Co. H, 307 Inf	608	23	22	C
McDermott, Thomas J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 307 Inf	608	15	24	D
McHugh, Martin J., jr	Cpl. Co. B, 307 Inf	1232	4	42	H
McMahon, William R	Pvt. Co. C, 307 Inf	608	22	24	D
Mea, Cono A	Pvt. Co. E, 307 Inf	608	30	7	D
Meade, George B	Pvt. Co. M. G., 307 Inf	608	20	14	B
Meeham, Thomas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 307 Inf	608	29	19	A
Monaco, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. H, 307 Inf	608	22	12	D
Muhling, William	Cpl. Co. D, 307 Inf	608	7	6	C
Nowicki, Joseph	Pvt. Co. L, 307 Inf	608	24	25	C
O'Connell, Daniel	Pvt. Co. M, 307 Inf	608	36	16	B
O'Connor, Michael B	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 307 Inf	1232	19	9	A
Oelkers, Arend G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 307 Inf	34	9	13	B
Ohlson, Alfred H	Pvt. San. Det., 307 Inf	608	17	24	D
Packer, Samuel	Pvt. Co. D, 307 Inf	1232	32	5	H
Page, John	Pvt. Co. M. 307 Inf	608	4	5	C
Palermo, Joseph	Pvt. Co. K, 307 Inf	608	4	4	C
Pappalardi, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. A, 307 Inf	1232	25	41	H
Parish, Seeley B	Pvt. Co. I, 307 Inf	34	23	11	A
Parkes, James T	Sgt. Co. M, 307 Inf	34	5	8	B
Peck, David R	Cpl. Co. K, 307 Inf	1233	16	17	B
Peiffer, Walter E	do	1232	39	7	D
Piacentino, Julius	Pvt. Co. A, 307 Inf	1233	15	8	D
Pisano, Carmello	Pvt. Co. E, 307 Inf	1232	11	36	D
Pratt, Henry E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 307 Inf	608	6	6	C
Prayne, Leo J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 307 Inf	1232	16	26	G
Prince, Charles P	Sgt. Co. G, 307 Inf	608	2	39	A
Pullano, Joseph	Pvt. Co. E, 307 Inf	1232	22	33	C
Pusateri, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 307 Inf	608	24	11	D
Rabbitt, Michael J	Pvt. Co. L, 307 Inf	1232	12	4	H
Rice, Floyd D	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 307 Inf	1232	18	9	C
Riffard, Louis A	Cpl. Co. M, 307 Inf	1232	23	10	F
Riker, Walter T	Mech. Co. F, 307 Inf	1232	16	20	A
Riley, Joseph	Pvt. Hq. Co. 307 Inf	608	8	24	C
Ritter, Frank A	Pvt. Co. G, 307 Inf	608	21	28	C
Robinson, James	Pvt. Co. B, 307 Inf	1232	19	17	D
Romanchuk, Stephen L	Pvt. Co. H, 307 Inf	608	27	7	B
Rosenvold, Anders	Cpl. Co. D, 307 Inf	1232	12	22	G
Rossel, John J	Pvt. Co. F, 307 Inf	1232	11	43	B
Russell, George F	Sgt. Co. B, 307 Inf	1232	36	34	C
Russo, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. M, 307 Inf	1232	11	33	F
Rust, Lewis	Cpl. Co. K, 307 Inf	608	37	23	D
Scherer, Julius	Pvt. Co. A, 307 Inf	1232	30	36	D
Schildknecht, Charles F.	Pvt. Co. B, 307 Inf	1232	35	42	E
Schreck, Jack	Sgt. Co. F, 307 Inf	1232	35	14	G
Schreiber, Ludwig T	Pvt. Co. L, 307 Inf	1232	31	27	D
Schroder, Hans C	Pvt. San. Det., 307 Inf	608	24	26	C
Schuster, Harry G	Pvt. Co. G, 307 Inf	608	14	14	A
Segnit, John A., jr	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 307 Inf	1232	9	3	E
Seitzberg, Charles	Cpl. Co. D, 307 Inf	608	7	14	B
Skeets, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 307 Inf	1232	7	42	H
Somers, Clarence D	Cpl. Co. E, 307 Inf	1764	39	13	B
Spellman, Harry	Pvt. Co. G, 307 Inf	608	11	14	B
Stauderman, Charles	Cpl. Co. E, 307 Inf	1232	39	11	H
Steigelman, Charles	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 307 Inf	608	1	39	A
Stern, Jacob	Pvt. Co. B, 307 Inf	608	19	4	C
Straus, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 307 Inf	1232	34	33	B
Sullivan, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 307 Inf	608	36	10	D
Sullivan, Nile A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 307 Inf	1764	35	13	B
Sweeney, William J	Pvt. San. Det., 307 Inf	1232	14	9	E
Swirsky, Isidore	Pvt. Co. D, 307 Inf	1232	32	25	D
Szablinski, Wladyslaw	Pvt. Co. K, 307 Inf	1232	39	18	E
Taylor, Henry T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 307 Inf	608	16	25	C
Tisnower, Isaac	Cpl. Co. K, 307 Inf	608	6	36	C
Tymon, James P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 307 Inf	608	34	16	B
Urban, Bernard F	Cpl. Co. G, 307 Inf	1233	4	21	A
Urgo, John J	Sgt. Co. E, 307 Inf	1764	36	12	B
Vento, Andrew	Pvt. Co. D, 307 Inf	608	14	34	D
Wachtel, Maurice	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 307 Inf	608	37	15	A
Walasek, John	Pvt. Co. H, 307 Inf	608	31	14	B
Walsh, Christopher T	Pvt. San. Det., 307 Inf	608	32	23	D
Walsh, James F	Cpl. Co. B, 307 Inf	1232	39	42	E
Weir, John S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 307 Inf	608	17	22	C
Wentworth, Wm. H	Pvt. M. G. Co., 307 Inf	608	6	28	C
Whitby, William F	Pvt. Co. A, 307 Inf	34	6	12	B
Wilkes, James H	Pvt. Co. L, 307 Inf	1232	3	35	E
Wood, Francis E	Pvt. Co. A, 307 Inf	608	24	17	A
Woodburn, James S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 307 Inf	1764	7	12	B
Zerlintski, Frank	Pvt. Co. C, 307 Inf	1232	10	14	C
Mills, Philip O	Capt. Co. G, 308 Inf	1232	21	24	H
Case, Charles Bush	1 lt. Co. L, 308 Inf	608	2	13	B
Lederle, Louis J., jr	1 lt. adj. 3d Bn. 308 Inf	608	7	4	C
Whiting, Clinton L	1 lt. Co. A, 308 Inf	1233	31	18	A
Schenck, Gordon L	2 lt. Co. C, 308 Inf	1232	22	35	B
Andrews, Paul F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 308 Inf	1232	28	8	B

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION—continued					
Armstrong, James P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 308 Inf	608	15	22	C
Arnold, Harold V	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 308 Inf	1232	34	13	B
Arrigo, Ciro	Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf	1232	10	30	E
Back, Cyrus W	Bugler Co. F, 308 Inf	608	16	11	D
Battle, George F	Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf	1232	24	39	H
Belpulsi, Leo	Pvt. Co. K, 308 Inf	1232	3	25	C
Beiberneit, Herman A	Pvt. Hq. Co., 308 Inf	608	23	21	B
Bland, Charles J	Pvt. Co. E, 308 Inf	1232	2	11	B
Bolvig, Eiler V	Cpl. Co. H, 308 Inf	1232	30	9	B
Brooks, James W	Pvt. Co. M, 308 Inf	1232	20	11	F
Brown, Edmond F	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 308 Inf	608	15	16	B
Bruton, James	Pvt. Co. G, 308 Inf	1232	35	41	E
Bugold, Edmond	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 308 Inf	608	26	9	D
Capotosto, Angesto	Pvt. Co. C, 308 Inf	1232	22	6	H
Cappabianca, Pasquale	Hshr. Sup. Co., 308 Inf	1233	28	8	A
Castrogiovanne, Samuel	Pvt. Co. C, 308 Inf	1232	32	37	F
Cavallo, Thomas	Pvt. Co. H, 308 Inf	1232	29	9	A
Centonze, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. L, 308 Inf	1232	4	11	C
Conheady, Patrick	Pvt. Co. A, 308 Inf	1232	12	29	H
Corcoran, George S	Cpl. Co. F, 308 Inf	608	34	34	A
Criscuolo, Louis	Pvt. Co. H, 308 Inf	608	24	8	D
Crocka, Jacob	Pvt. Co. M, 308 Inf	1232	16	17	D
Dahl, Peter	Pvt. Co. L, 308 Inf	1232	22	30	A
Damcott, John F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 308 Inf	1232	18	22	H
Dannhardt, Peter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 308 Inf	608	12	25	C
Demby, David	Cpl. Co. M, 308 Inf	608	23	29	D
Donovan, James P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 308 Inf	608	12	12	D
Dunn, John W., jr	Pvt. Co. H, 308 Inf	34	11	19	A
Famiglietti, Gennaro	Pvt. Co. M, 308 Inf	1232	33	27	D
Fehlbehr, August	1st sgt. Co. I, 308 Inf	608	9	14	B
Ficchi, Carmelo	Pvt. Co. L, 308 Inf	1232	24	35	F
Finkelstein, Jechiel	Pvt. Co. F, 308 Inf	1232	17	16	A
Finnigan, Charles D	Sgt. Co. A, 308 Inf	1232	34	27	D
Fitzgerald, Thomas E	Pvt. Co. B, 308 Inf	1233	33	21	A
Frederico, Frank	Pvt. Co. M, 308 Inf	608	16	5	C
Friel, Joseph	Pvt. Co. A, 308 Inf	1232	8	33	G
Frost, Benjamin	Pvt. Co. E, 308 Inf	608	18	7	D
Gaedeke, Benjamin F	Bn. sgt. maj. Hq. Co., 308 Inf.	1232	31	46	D
Gannon, Hugh	Pvt. Co. F, 308 Inf	608	24	4	C
Gavin, George M	Pvt. Co. B, 308 Inf	1232	1	1	B
Germanuk, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 308 Inf	1232	40	8	H
Gladstone, Harold M	Pvt. Co. M, 308 Inf	608	14	4	C
Grasek, Joseph F	Cpl. M. G. Co., 308 Inf	1232	26	30	A
Greally, Michael Joseph	Sgt. Co. G, 308 Inf	1232	6	33	G
Gregan, Stephen	Pvt. Co. M, 308 Inf	34	39	9	B
Guttilla, Carmelo	Pvt. Co. C, 308 Inf	1232	18	6	H
Hannigan, Thomas F	Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf	1232	31	43	H
Hansen, Edward A	Pvt. Co. C, 308 Inf	1232	22	24	H
Hartmann, Theodore	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 308 Inf	608	5	28	C
Havens, George E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 308 Inf	1232	20	30	F
Hinchman, John A	Cpl. Co. C, 308 Inf	1232	39	13	B
Hoosack, Joseph	Pvt. Co. I, 308 Inf	608	23	26	C
Hourican, Patrick	Pvt. Co. G, 308 Inf	608	37	32	A
Hughes, Harry	Pvt. Co. A, 308 Inf	1232	36	15	E
Jolly, Samuel	Pvt. Co. H, 308 Inf	1232	8	33	F
Kelly, Edwin A	Pvt. M. G. Co., 308 Inf	34	36	10	B
Kelly, Thomas J	Pvt. Co. I, 308 Inf	608	25	7	B
Keppler, John	Pvt. Co. B, 308 Inf	608	11	15	A
Kimble, Edward C	Sgt. Co. B, 308 Inf	608	23	23	D
Kinkel, Walter J	Cpl. Co. B, 308 Inf	1232	17	3	D
Knowles, James G	Cpl. Co. A, 308 Inf	1232	33	5	H
Koeppe, Max	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 308 Inf	1232	36	24	D
Krause, John S	Pvt. Co. M, 308 Inf	1232	31	6	H
Kunzli, Emil W	Cook M. G. Co., 308 Inf	608	5	39	B
Lasher, Charles E	Pvt. Co. I, 308 Inf	608	16	2	C
Lenahan, John	Pvt. Co. M, 308 Inf	1232	4	13	D
Leonard, Clarence T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 308 Inf	608	30	9	D
Leonard, Frank J	Cpl. Co. E, 308 Inf	1232	21	28	D
Lewis, Frederick	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 308 Inf	1232	6	10	C
Magierko, Jack	Pvt. Co. L, 308 Inf	608	1	4	C
Maguire, Patrick F	Pvt. Co. B, 308 Inf	1232	19	23	A
Maher, Peter	Cpl. Co. H, 308 Inf	1232	5	34	G
McBride, Archibald G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 308 Inf	1232	26	30	F
McDade, Daniel S	Pvt. Hq. Co., 308 Inf	1232	26	17	D
McKee, George A	Cpl. Co. C, 308 Inf	1232	29	41	D
Mertz, John J	Sgt. Co. C, 308 Inf	608	35	26	B
Michel, Frank X	Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf	1232	28	33	A
Miller, Harry	Pvt. M. G. Co., 308 Inf	1232	40	2	B
Miller, Henry	Mech. Co. H, 308 Inf	1232	39	10	B
Monahan, John T. E	1st sgt. Co. B, 308 Inf	1233	14	18	C
Murphy, James J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 308 Inf	34	34	1	B
Murphy, Patrick J	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 308 Inf	636	13	13	A
Nachman, Edwin A	Pvt. Co. A, 308 Inf	608	9	19	C
Newell, Karl H	Cpl. Co. F, 308 Inf	1232	16	26	F
Norwat, Arthur	Pvt. Co. M, 308 Inf	1232	10	18	F
O'Connell, Thomas	Pvt. M. G. Co., 308 Inf	1232	32	16	B
O'Connor, Joseph F	Pvt. Co. A, 308 Inf	1232	17	22	H
Olansen, Jay H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 308 Inf	608	9	27	C
O'Toole, Arthur Liv	Cpl. M. G. Co., 308 Inf	1233	29	29	A
Pannazzo, Jerry	Pvt. Co. B, 308 Inf	1232	37	9	A
Patterson, George	Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf	34	3	14	B
Pederson, Julius M	Pvt. Co. F, 308 Inf	1232	3	30	E
Petersen, Holger	Cpl. Co. G, 308 Inf	1232	17	15	G
Petito, Guiseppe	Cook Co. B, 308 Inf	1232	19	30	H
Pettineo, Martino	Pvt. Co. F, 308 Inf	608	13	14	A
Purtell, Michael	Sgt. Co. K, 308 Inf	1232	4	24	E
Quinn, George W	Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf	1232	15	3	B
Racco, Rocco	Pvt. Co. C, 308 Inf	1232	16	5	H
Raker, Emanuel J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 308 Inf	608	26	32	C
Rauch, Peter	Cpl. Co. C, 308 Inf	608	21	6	C
Rayson, Homer	Pvt. Co. G, 308 Inf	1232	21	10	B
Reynolds, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 308 Inf	1232	19	38	D
Reynolds, John A	Pvt. Co. M, 308 Inf	1232	11	26	F

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION—continued					
Roch, Hubert E	Sgt. Co. D, 308 Inf	1232	29	21	H
Rosenberg, Alexander	Pvt. Co. A, 308 Inf	1232	3	7	D
Rossman, Herman	Pvt. Co. E, 308 Inf	608	32	14	B
Rowley, George H	Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf	1232	38	31	H
Ruppe, John	Pvt. Co. H, 308 Inf	1232	1	14	B
Scally, Peter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 308 Inf	1232	39	34	D
Scime, Tommaso	Pvt. Co. C, 308 Inf	1232	32	1	H
Sehr, William	Cpl. Co. C, 308 Inf	608	27	11	B
Serra, Peter J	Cpl. Co. K, 308 Inf	34	37	8	B
Stadler, Frank B	Pvt. Co. H, 308 Inf	1232	40	11	H
Stewart, Simon	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 308 Inf	608	26	21	B
Sullivan, Patrick	Pvt. Co. C, 308 Inf	1232	12	1	A
Tallon, Daniel B	Cpl. Co. E, 308 Inf	1232	3	13	B
Tappen, James J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 308 Inf	1232	36	26	H
Tauby, Charles, jr	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 308 Inf	1232	10	13	E
Thompson, Richard W	Pvt. Co. E, 308 Inf	608	16	4	C
Throndsen, Sigurd E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 308 Inf	608	31	15	A
Tobin, Richard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 308 Inf	1232	23	19	D
Traino, Sebastiano	Pvt. Co. A, 308 Inf	1232	28	4	F
Travers, Bryan	Pvt. Co. G, 308 Inf	1232	28	27	F
Trekan, Anton	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 308 Inf	1232	7	8	H
Waldman, Louis	Pvt. Co. L, 308 Inf	608	15	34	D
Wallis, Harold H	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 308 Inf.	34	7	10	A
Walsh, Edward F	Sgt. Co. A, 308 Inf	1232	31	2	G
Wick, Peter F	Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf	1232	29	12	H
Zullo, Gennaro	Pvt. Co. A, 308 Inf	608	34	23	D
Porter, Wilfred W., jr	1 lt. Co. A, 305 M. G. Bn	34	15	4	B
Duff, Henry I	2 lt. Co. B, 305 M. G. Bn	1232	9	40	B
Behrens, Ernest	Pvt. Co. D, 305 M. G. Bn	1233	3	25	A
Bender, Frederick M	do	608	24	11	A
Cachione, Emil	Cpl. Co. D, 305 M. G. Bn	1233	17	18	A
Duffy, Charles	Pvt. Co. A, 305 M. G. Bn	608	8	33	A
Fingerman, Robert M	Cpl. Co. D, 305 M. G. Bn	608	8	14	B
Havens, Daniel E	Pvt. Co. B, 305 M. G. Bn	1232	2	10	F
Jackson, Lloyd O	do	1232	15	13	B
Jones, Henry J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 305 M. G. Bn.	1232	18	12	C
Kennedy, Joseph F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 305 M. G. Bn.	1232	8	18	F
McDermott, Thomas F	Pvt. Co. A, 305 M. G. Bn	1232	4	29	F
Rust, Sidney R	Pvt. Co. C, 305 M. G. Bn	1232	25	27	F
Shook, Robert E	Cook, Co. D, 305 M. G. Bn	608	1	11	B
Traub, Samuel	Pvt. Co. C, 305 M. G. Bn	608	11	28	C
Williamson, Robert C	do	608	38	12	A
Zaccard, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 305 M. G. Bn	608	7	24	C
Zacharewicz, Ignacy	Pvt. Co. D, 305 M. G. Bn	608	17	16	B
Gilliam, Walter E	Capt. Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn	608	13	5	C
Harris, Thomas A. E	1 lt. Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn	608	15	13	A
Noon, Alfred R	2 lt. Co. G, 306 M. G. Bn	1232	11	35	B
Peabody, Marshall G	2 lt. Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn	1232	26	32	A
Skratt, Joseph A	2 lt. Co. C, 308 M. G. Bn	608	26	17	A
Anderson, Carl J	Pvt. Co. B, 306 M. G. Bn	1232	30	46	D
Becker, Martin	Cpl. Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn	1232	13	10	B
Briggs, Clarence E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 306 M. G. Bn.	608	12	13	A
Campbell, Peyton R	Sgt. Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn	608	15	12	C
Conrad, James M	Pvt. Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn	1232	22	14	B
Cunnane, James	Pvt. Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn	1232	38	32	F
Day, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 306 M. G. Bn	1233	18	20	A
Fitzpatrick, Edward A	Pvt. Co. A, 306 M. G. Bn	608	15	24	C
Flynn, Thomas G	Pvt. Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn	1232	18	34	F
Frengs, Alphonso	Pvt. Co. B, 306 M. G. Bn	1232	21	18	C
Given, Joseph	Pvt. Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn	1233	8	8	A
Graham, Robert J	Sgt. Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn	1232	13	35	D
Hutton, Robert	do	1232	17	4	D
Johnson, Louis N	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn.	1232	14	8	C
Limongelli, Giovanni	Pvt. Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn	608	37	12	D
McFadden, Charles	Sgt. Co. A, 306 M. G. Bn	608	12	24	C
Montee, Fred J	Cpl. Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn	608	27	11	D
O'Keefe, Thomas C	Bugler Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn	1232	23	41	G
Poulides, Nicholas T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 306 M. G. Bn.	1232	18	19	C
Ryan, John F	Cpl. Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn	1232	33	8	A
Ryan, Patrick J	Pvt. Co. A, 306 M. G. Bn	1233	28	21	B
Turner, Herbert F	Pvt. Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn	34	11	5	B
Weter, Paul H	do	608	25	12	B
Will, Fred L	do	1232	12	21	A
Cooney, James J	Cook, Hdq. Det. 152 F. A. Brig.	34	27	3	A
Ackerman, John	Pvt. Bty. B, 304 F. A	1232	9	9	A
Angrisano, William A	Mech. Bty. C, 304 F. A	608	31	1	A
Brady, James A	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 304 F.A	1232	28	25	H
Capasso, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 304 F. A	1232	15	23	G
Frey, Harry C	Cpl. Bty. C, 304 F. A	608	5	4	A
Mack, Dorr J	Cpl. Hq. Co., 304 F. A	1232	21	41	D
McConville, John H	Mech. Bty. C, 304 F. A	608	36	4	A
McDevitt, Earl	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 304 F. A	608	13	25	C
Morsn, John R	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 304 F. A	608	29	14	B
Robbins, Edward	do	608	26	7	D
Walters, Valentine R	Sgt. Bty. F, 304 F. A	608	26	19	C
Hoadley, Sheldon E	1 lt. Bty. D, 305 F. A	1232	10	26	D
Montague, Danforth	1 lt. Hq. Co., 305 F. A	1232	16	22	H
Graham, Edward F	2 lt. Hq. Co., 305 F. A	1764	34	4	B
Robinson, Arthur A	2 lt. Bty. C, 305 F. A	608	34	25	D
Strong, Ellsworth O	2 lt. Bty. A, 305 F. A	1764	31	4	B
Buess, Edward G	Pvt. Bty. E, 305 F. A	1232	18	8	D
Ford, George	Sgt. Bty. B, 305 F. A	1233	13	22	B
Forman, George L., jr	Pvt. Bty. A, 305 F. A	608	14	11	D
Isler, Fred	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 305 F. A	608	15	12	B
Klink, Joseph	Pvt. Bty. F, 305 F. A	1233	34	10	D
Kronfield, Harry E	Pvt. Bty. B, 205 F. A	608	26	14	B
Kuttler, William	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 305 F. A	1232	28	5	F
Lynch, Jeremiah S	Pvt. Co. B, 305 F. A	34	28	12	A

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION—continued					
O'Reilly, Joseph V	Pvt. Hq. Co., 305 F. A	1232	19	42	B
Pearson, Nils G	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 305 F. A	1233	19	10	D
Point, George E	Sgt. Hq. Co., 305 F. A	608	23	17	B
Silber, Martin W	Pvt. Hq. Co., 305 F. A	608	13	27	C
Tiffany, Frank L	do	608	31	2	B
Weeber, Frederick J	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 305 F. A	608	33	9	D
Whalen, David J	Pvt. Bty. D, 305 F. A	1232	29	16	D
Berkemeyer, Raymond A.	Sgt. Bty. F, 306 F. A	608	6	4	C
Fleming, James	Pvt. Bty. E, 306 F. A	1232	17	28	D
Heck, Anthony	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 306 F. A	1233	18	20	B
Levoy, Joseph H	Sgt. Bty. E, 306 F. A	608	16	12	D
Martin, Thomas	Pvt. Bty. C, 306 F. A	608	12	30	C
Nelson, John	Pvt. Bty. E, 306 F. A	608	2	1	C
Reilly, Thomas P	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 306 F. A	608	16	7	C
Walczak, Frank W	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 306 F. A	608	19	22	C
Brown, James F	1 lt. Co. D, 302 Engrs	1232	38	24	G
Walsh, John A	1 lt. Co. F, 302 Engrs	1232	25	21	G
Ahlstrom, Oscar	Pvt. Co. E, 302 Engrs	1233	2	16	D
Bergman, Axel H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 302 Engrs	608	24	19	A
Bogdan, Victor	Pvt. Co. E, 302 Engrs	34	7	17	B
Doris, James T., jr	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. D, 302 Engrs	608	28	9	D
Eickoff, Raymond E	Pvt. Co. A, 302 Engrs	1232	17	10	E
Fraser, Stuart	Pvt. Co. D, 302 Engrs	608	11	24	C
Georger, Arthur M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 302 Engrs	608	35	6	D
Hoff, Cleon T	Pvt. Co. E, 302 Engrs	34	18	7	B
Hughes, Peter	Wag. Co. B, 302 Engrs	1232	12	30	G
Knowlson, William G	Cpl. Co. C, 302 Engrs	608	17	1	C
Kreutzer, George	do	1232	32	18	G
Lasher, John K., jr	Sgt. Co. E, 302 Engrs	34	35	5	B
Majerouski, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 302 Engrs	608	17	14	B
O'Connor, Arthur P	Pvt. Co. A, 302 Engrs	1232	31	21	B
O'Rourke, Patrick C	Wag. Co. C, 302 Engrs	608	36	1	B
Quinn, Charles P	Pvt. Co. C, 302 Engrs	1232	5	25	A
Reynolds, Andrew O	Pvt. Co. E, 302 Engrs	34	32	6	B
Runge, Walter E	Sgt. Co. E, 302 Engrs	34	8	14	B
Sabin, Gerald H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 302 Engrs	1232	24	10	E
Shaw, Albert	Pvt. Co. F, 302 Engrs	1233	9	17	D
Thomas, William L	Sgt. Co. D, 302 Engrs	1232	12	19	D
Vlassopulous, Hariloas	Pvt. Co. E, 302 Engrs	1232	34	16	A
Weber, Harry R	Sgt. Co. F, 302 Engrs	608	32	9	B
Zejmis, Kostontas	Cook Co. E, 302 Engrs	608	11	11	D
Constantine, Charles F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 302 F. S. Bn	608	12	14	A
Fredericks, Harry R	do	1232	36	20	B
Hastings, Lemuel D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 302 F. S. Bn	680	13	2	C
Hynes, Patrick J	do	608	23	9	A
Nilsen, Nils	Mech. Co. A, 302 M. P. Co	608	10	13	A
Meakin, Sydney E	Pvt. Co. C, 302 Amm. Tr	1233	6	18	A
Offenburger, William	Cpl. Co. D, 302 Amm. Tr	1232	20	32	H
Piasecki, Joseph V	Pvt. Co. C, 302 Amm. Tr	1233	33	21	C
Fagan, Joseph M	Pvt. 308 Amb. Co., 302 S. Tr	1232	40	19	B
Smith, Edward A	Wag. 306 F. H., 302 S. Tr	1233	15	17	B
Wolff, Laurence	Pvt. 1 cl. 306 Amb. Co., 302 S. Tr	636	1	18	A
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Naughton, Harold L	Capt. Co. L, 309 Inf	1232	10	27	G
Phelps, John C	Capt. Co. A, 309 Inf	1232	37	10	E
Platt, Lawrence H	Capt. Co. E, 309 Inf	1233	5	25	D
Bull, Clarence J	1 lt. Co. H, 309 Inf	1233	29	6	B
Campbell, Duncan	1 lt. Co. M, 309 Inf	1232	6	1	A
Anderson, Harold	Pvt. Co. A, 309 Inf	1232	32	9	B
Balling, Peter J	Pvt. Co. K, 309 Inf	1232	22	19	D
Bauer, Edwin H	Sgt. Co. D, 309 Inf	1232	28	12	A
Blase, Louis	Bn. sgt. maj. Hq. Co., 309 Inf	1233	35	6	B
Bombard, Leander A	Pvt. Co. B, 309 Inf	1232	28	10	B
Brady, Harvey L	Pvt. Co. G, 309 Inf	1232	8	9	E
Breen, Fred J	Pvt. Co. M, 309 Inf	1232	36	29	B
Bua, Nicola	do	1232	30	41	E
Butler, John A	do	1232	13	3	A
Carroll, Ralph	Cpl. Co. E, 309 Inf	1232	15	9	D
Chiarella, Angelo Antonio	Pvt. Co. H, 309 Inf	1232	39	44	A
Comas, Kostas	Pvt. Co. A, 309 Inf	1232	17	9	B
Comer, John	Pvt. Co. L, 309 Inf	1233	3	26	D
Conklin, Robert W	Pvt. Co. K, 309 Inf	34	17	4	A
Conley, David J	Cpl. Hq. Co., 309 Inf	1233	13	23	B
Cook, Clarence H	Pvt. Co. K, 309 Inf	1232	39	11	D
Cuozzo, Guiseppe	Pvt. Co. L, 309 Inf	1233	12	24	D
Dawson, George A	Pvt. Co. E, 309 Inf	1232	31	22	G
Disimorne, Fiordinardo	Pvt. Co. B, 309 Inf	1232	29	6	C
Dolan, Bernard L	Cpl. Co. L, 309 Inf	1232	31	45	A
Erbeck, Edward P	Pvt. Co. E, 309 Inf	1232	39	8	H
Fawcett, Wm. D	Pvt. Co. —, 309 Inf	1233	19	4	D
Feldmeyer, Michael F	Bugler Co. L, 309 Inf	1232	10	42	A
Fickenscher, Edgar E	Cpl. Co. C, 309 Inf	1232	19	18	C
Front, Michael	Pvt. Co. G, 309 Inf	1232	6	8	D
Gorczenski, Alexander	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 309 Inf	1232	29	37	D
Hand, Joseph P	Cpl. Co. B, 309 Inf	1232	21	24	C
Hauser, Ernest	Pvt. Co. G, 309 Inf	1232	11	28	G
Hebner, Jay D	Pvt. M. G. Co., 309 Inf	1233	31	24	B
Huntzinger, Howard	Sgt. Co. F, 309 Inf	1232	3	22	D
Jennings, Martin F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 309 Inf	1232	7	4	C
Kirkegaard, Lange G	Pvt. Co. K, 309 Inf	34	33	3	B
Kuchenbiesser, Wm	Pvt. Co. L, 309 Inf	1232	25	16	G
Lambert, Chas. E	Sgt. Co. E, 309 Inf	1232	39	15	C
Landry, Alexander	Pvt. Co. B, 309 Inf	1232	25	4	F
Lanighan, Matthew S	Sgt. Co. I, 309 Inf	1232	17	41	E
Madison, Olaf	Pvt. Co. A, 309 Inf	1233	13	21	D
Marco, Joe	Pvt. Co. G, 309 Inf	1232	34	8	G
Marona, Geo	Pvt. Co. E, 309 Inf	1232	30	38	B
Moeller, Benjamin	Pvt. Co. G, 309 Inf	1232	37	22	C
Moore, Henry V	Pvt. Co. L, 309 Inf	34	19	10	A

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Mount, Harry B	Cpl. Co. I, 309 Inf	1233	14	15	D
Murray, John Douglas	Pvt. Co. E, 309 Inf	1233	35	1	B
Myers, Edward J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 309 Inf	1232	1	24	C
Nagy, Ali	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 309 Inf	1232	35	29	C
Nazitto, Philip	Pvt. Co. B, 309 Inf	1232	31	26	A
Nixon, Geo. F	Cpl. Co. G, 309 Inf	1232	1	11	C
Nolan, Geo. A	Cpl. Med. Det., 309 Inf	1764	38	9	B
Oakley, John R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 309 Inf	1232	29	19	A
Perrotti, Annibale	Pvt. Co. G, 309 Inf	1232	36	8	C
Phillips, Walter J	Cpl. Co. E, 309 Inf	1232	15	15	C
Provost, Andrew J	Cpl. Co. G, 309 Inf	1232	40	26	H
Rodolfa, Antonio D	Pvt. Hq. Co., 309 Inf	1232	36	22	C
Romas, Christ A	Pvt. Co. F, 309 Inf	1232	8	13	D
Ruggiero, Nicola	Pvt. Co. C, 309 Inf	1232	31	13	A
Shoben, Israel	Cpl. Co. D, 309 Inf	1232	11	14	F
Simpianto, Antonio	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 309 Inf	1232	18	24	C
Sinclair, Gordon W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 309 Inf	1232	10	4	G
Smith, Harry B	Pvt. M. G. Co., 309 Inf	1233	36	7	B
Sobota, Paul	Mess sgt. Co. L, 309 Inf	1233	5	1	A
Spaulding, Leonard T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 309 Inf	1232	39	25	C
Stokes, Alfred H., jr	Sgt. Co. L, 309 Inf	1232	3	5	D
Titus, Henry S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 309 Inf	636	9	33	A
Tomlinson, Wm. W	Cpl. Co. I, 309 Inf	1232	6	18	B
Trotta, Gestano	Pvt. Co. H, 309 Inf	1232	21	40	F
Umiker, Wm. J	Sgt. Co. G, 309 Inf	1232	27	14	B
Weglinski, Walter	Pvt. Co. D, 309 Inf	1233	31	22	D
Wojtyta, Wojciech	Cpl. Co. I, 309 Inf	1233	3	1	A
Donohue, Walter E	Capt. Co. K, 310 Inf	1232	5	30	D
Rockwood, Richard B	2 lt. Hq. Co., 310 Inf	1233	5	3	D
Albanese, Pasquale	Cpl. Co. D, 310 Inf	1232	22	15	B
Aurelius, James H	Pvt. Co. M, 310 Inf	1233	30	2	B
Avery, Preston P	Cook, Co. K, 310 Inf	1233	26	20	A
Balek, Wm	Pvt. Co. L, 310 Inf	1232	20	20	G
Becker, Miles E	Pvt. Co. I, 310 Inf	1232	23	7	E
Bergman, Abraham	Pvt. Co. B, 310 Inf	1232	38	27	B
Bires, Joseph	Pvt. Co. I, 310 Inf	1232	2	14	E
Bostrom, Geo	Pvt. Co. E, 310 Inf	1232	16	9	F
Burns, James J	Pvt. Co. K, 310 Inf	1232	15	18	H
Canosa, Antonio	Pvt. Co. L, 310 Inf	1232	2	9	D
Cervoni, Gaetano	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 310 Inf	1232	35	8	C
Ciavolella, Emilio	Pvt. Co. G, 310 Inf	1232	3	42	E
Ciurca, Sebastian	Pvt. Co. C, 310 Inf	1232	32	39	G
Cleary, John V	Pvt. Co. D, 310 Inf	1232	38	14	B
Costa, Guiseppe	Pvt. Hq. Co., 310 Inf	1232	38	15	B
Costanzo, Giovanni	Pvt. Co. I, 310 Inf	1232	40	4	A
Crego, Fred J	Cpl. Hq. Co., 310 Inf	1232	22	16	G
Crisp, Arthur	Pvt. Co. C, 310 Inf	1233	15	24	D
Culhane, Daniel J	Pvt. Co. A, 310 Inf	1232	8	42	F
D'Angelo, Antonio	do	1233	34	7	C
De Matti, Nicholas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 310 Inf	1233	6	19	D
Di Viesti, Pasquale	Pvt. Co. C, 310 Inf	1232	35	17	B
Fessenden, Fay F	Cpl. Co. M, 310 Inf	1233	1	7	C
Fitzgibbon, Michael	Cpl. Co. C, 310 Inf	1233	20	9	D
Foley, John A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 310 Inf	1232	11	11	B
Francis, Wesley	Pvt. Hq. Co., 310 Inf	1232	23	3	F
Ferazzoli, Rocco	Pvt. Co. A, 310 Inf	1233	9	22	D
Fronczak, Frank	Pvt. Co. M, 310 Inf	1232	31	23	D
Gachinsky, Adam	Pvt. Hq. Co., 310 Inf	1233	33	20	A
Gorczynski, John	Pvt. Co. E, 310 Inf	1233	6	1	A
Gossoo, Wm	Pvt. Co. A, 310 Inf	1233	31	7	C
Grella, Angelo	Pvt. Co. D, 310 Inf	1233	36	23	B
Gryp, Andre	Pvt. Co. C, 310 Inf	1232	21	15	B
Gudinas, John	Pvt. Co. L, 310 Inf	1232	3	18	G
Gulliksen, Harry	Pvt. Co. E, 310 Inf	1233	30	8	A
Gully, Frederick C	Pvt. Co. F, 310 Inf	1233	33	28	A
Haley, Michael J	Pvt. Co. E, 310 Inf	1233	3	9	D
Harrigan, Lawrence	Pvt. Co. K, 310 Inf	1233	16	5	D
Hartnett, Wm. E	Sgt. Hq. Co., 310 Inf	1233	1	19	D
Herman, Samuel	Pvt. Co. M, 310 Inf	1233	12	15	D
Hery, Edward C	do	1233	11	20	D
Hill, Robert M	Pvt. Co. B, 310 Inf	1232	19	1	E
Jones, Clement A	Cpl. Co. K, 310 Inf	1233	3	27	D
Kellogg, Clark M	Bglr. Co. K, 310 Inf	1232	12	15	G
Klippert, Ronald A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 310 Inf	1233	22	6	D
Laemmel, Michael P	Pvt. Co. A, 310 Inf	1233	21	8	D
La Forge, Thad H	Pvt. Co. I, 310 Inf	1232	32	8	C
Landon, Richard G	Cpl. Co. I, 310 Inf	1232	3	15	B
Lang, Geo	Mech. Co. K, 310 Inf	1232	9	17	C
Lehnen, John H	Pvt. Hq. Co., 310 Inf	1233	36	6	D
Lipari, Samuel	Cpl. Co. E, 310 Inf	1764	39	10	B
Livingston, John R	Cpl. Co. L, 310 Inf	1232	40	15	C
Luber, Michael J	Pvt. Co. K, 310 Inf	1232	26	16	B
Marcello, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. D, 310 Inf	1232	18	14	H
McKenzie, Duncan F	Pvt. Co. K, 310 Inf	1232	31	33	F
Meeker, Robert H	Cpl. Co. B, 310 Inf	1232	33	30	B
Miller, Geo. W	Sgt. Co. D, 310 Inf	1232	17	26	G
Minore, Joseph	Pvt. Co. B, 310 Inf	1233	34	7	D
Minotte, Matteo	Pvt. Co. M, 310 Inf	1233	16	27	D
Moshier, Geo. W	Cpl. Co. L, 310 Inf	1233	5	9	D
Murphy, James H	Pvt. Co. I, 310 Inf	1232	28	6	E
Niles, Granville S	Cpl. Co. C, 310 Inf	1232	16	24	G
North, Geo. W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 310 Inf	1233	34	27	D
Ottati, Anello F	do	1233	8	6	D
Padula, Saverio	Pvt. Co. C, 310 Inf	1232	37	5	C
Phillips, Wm. E	Mech. Co. K, 310 Inf	1232	20	5	H
Quiri, Robert	Sgt. Co. F, 310 Inf	1233	1	9	D
Rabenstein, Geo. H	Cpl. Co. D, 310 Inf	1232	36	6	A
Ransom, Raymond R	Pvt. Co. A, 310 Inf	1233	30	10	D
Rappaport, Abraham	Cpl. Co. L, 310 Inf	1232	8	14	D
Reagan, Cornelius R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 310 Inf	1232	1	19	C
Riley, Ralph R	Sgt. Co. I, 310 Inf	1232	10	22	C
Roach, John J	Pvt. Co. D, 310 Inf	1233	26	25	A
Rusy, Joseph	Cpl. Co. K, 310 Inf	1233	25	14	C
Schmitt, Dominic T	Pvt. Co. M, 310 Inf	1232	34	26	C

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Secor, John H	Sgt. Co. M, 310 Inf	1232	14	28	B
Seemann, Miller	Sgt. Co. D, 310 Inf	1232	1	32	E
Shapiro, Max	Pvt. Co. I, 310 Inf	1232	35	7	A
Sickenberger, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 310 Inf	34	23	11	B
Siegelbaum, Hyman	Pvt. Co. A, 310 Inf	1233	20	13	B
Smith, Walden F	do	1232	17	11	B
Stellwagen, Wallace T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 310 Inf	1233	7	7	C
Taber, Walter M	Cpl. Co. L, 310 Inf	1232	40	41	G
Thibey, John B	Pvt. Co. M, 310 Inf	1233	20	7	C
Tunilo, Alex	Pvt. Co. C, 310 Inf	1232	13	11	C
Vanderzell, Michael	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 310 Inf	1232	12	29	C
Vecchiarelli, Bernardo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 310 Inf	1232	15	19	B
Warren, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. C, 310 Inf	1233	2	3	A
Woods, Dana W	Wag. Sup. Co., 310 Inf	1233	36	16	A
Yahn, Fred C	Pvt. Co. I, 310 Inf	1233	6	15	D
Markwick, Robert W	Capt. Co. L, 311 Inf	1232	37	13	F
Dederer, Elsworth H	1 lt. Co. E, 311 Inf	1232	5	6	G
Schuyler, Roy A	1 lt. Co. B, 311 Inf	1233	16	13	C
Arcuri, Carmino	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 311 Inf	1232	21	29	G
Asman, Frederick G	Cpl. Co. I, 311 Inf	1232	6	2	E
Baldasare, Silvio	Pvt. Co. G, 311 Inf	1232	2	13	C
Barnhardt, Edward	Pvt. Co. L, 311 Inf	1232	1	19	F
Berryman, Roy B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 311 Inf	1232	2	22	B
Blaszkiewicz, Leo	Pvt. Co. H, 311 Inf	1232	24	24	B
Bragilio, Domenico	Pvt. Co. F, 311 Inf	1232	4	15	C
Brounshidle, Milton J	Pvt. Co. M, 311 Inf	1232	24	22	G
Bugmann, Daniel W	Cpl. Co. C, 311 Inf	1232	3	19	F
Burnett, Albert M	Pvt. Co. I, 311 Inf	1232	14	26	F
Cali, Manfredo	Pvt. Co. E, 311 Inf	1232	13	19	D
Campiono, Francisco	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 311 Inf	1232	17	1	B
Cocker, Herbert M. P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 311 Inf	1233	9	19	B
Connolly, Harry J	Pvt. Co. E, 311 Inf	1233	23	14	D
Corcan, John C	Pvt. Co. K, 311 Inf	1232	33	12	E
Dollard, Joseph P	Pvt. Co. B, 311 Inf	1232	22	17	B
Dorscreid, Norbert B	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 311 Inf	1233	33	26	C
Finn, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. G, 311 Inf	1232	12	18	C
Friedel, Michael	Pvt. Co. M, 311 Inf	1232	19	23	C
Gallagher, Frank	Cpl. Co. K, 311 Inf	1232	35	6	C
Gallagher, Thos. P	Cpl. Co. L, 311 Inf	1232	38	20	A
Gebhard, Joseph A	Pvt. M. G. Co., 311 Inf	1233	2	26	D
Gernand, Chas. A	Pvt. Co. H, 311 Inf	1232	19	4	C
Gernold, August J	Pvt. Co. K, 311 Inf	1232	9	13	B
Gies, Walter E	Sgt. Co. G, 311 Inf	1232	4	21	E
Golos, Philip	Pvt. Co. I, 311 Inf	1232	5	11	E
Hansenberger, John G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 311 Inf	1233	14	7	C
Harkins, Hiram J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 311 Inf	1232	28	29	C
Hauver, Floyd A	Pvt. Co. G, 311 Inf	34	9	14	B
Humbert, Louis A	Pvt. Co. L, 311 Inf	1232	8	12	C
Jackson, Peter	Pvt. Co. A, 311 Inf	1232	4	11	B
Jordano, Frank	Pvt. Co. K, 311 Inf	1232	13	24	C
Kellogg, John W	Cpl. Co. M, 311 Inf	1232	19	3	E
Kenna, Joseph M	Pvt. Co. I, 311 Inf	1232	1	14	E
Klaiber, Christ J	Cpl. Co. H, 311 Inf	1233	24	4	D
Kuczkowski, Alexandre	Pvt. Co. B, 311 Inf	1233	33	5	D
Lande, Kleng M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 311 Inf	1233	23	15	B
Leonardis, Tommaso	Pvt. Co. C, 311 Inf	1232	37	8	A
Lombardo, Joseph	Pvt. Co. D, 311 Inf	1232	20	17	B
Maestri, Wm	Pvt. Co. F, 311 Inf	1232	1	2	F
Maier, Geo	Pvt. Co. K, 311 Inf	1232	22	25	C
Mann, Arthur	Pvt. Co. M, 311 Inf	608	12	39	A
Maruca, Vincent	Pvt. Co. L, 311 Inf	1232	37	20	A
McClelland, Geo. B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 311 Inf	1232	33	12	A
McKinstry, Wm	Cpl. Co. K, 311 Inf	1232	36	4	C
Meyers, Edward J. C	Pvt. Co. I, 311 Inf	1232	23	17	G
Monsees, Edward	Pvt. Co. G, 311 Inf	1232	39	20	A
Moran, Fred	Pvt. Co. I, 311 Inf	34	21	10	B
Murray, Daniel J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 311 Inf	1233	20	7	B
Neary, Thos. F	Pvt. Co. D, 311 Inf	1233	34	24	D
Nichols, Irving J	Pvt. Co. F, 311 Inf	1233	31	8	C
O'Brien, Hugh J	Cpl. Co. G, 311 Inf	1233	3	4	A
Patalino, Dominic	Pvt. Co. F, 311 Inf	1233	31	26	D
Salata, Angelo	do	1233	22	24	D
Santora, Gerardo	Pvt. Co. D, 311 Inf	1232	16	16	B
Sawyer, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. G, 311 Inf	1232	33	20	A
Schrader, Geo. C	Pvt. Co. I, 311 Inf	1232	32	45	A
Schultz, Walter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 311 Inf	1233	14	29	C
Shortsleeve, Loney	Pvt. Co. L, 311 Inf	1232	3	22	B
Shjlbred, Eric	Pvt. Co. F, 311 Inf	1232	9	13	C
Sullivan, John L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 311 Inf	1232	29	46	D
Suttle, Vernice A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 311 Inf	1232	6	5	C
Szydlowski, Matthew S	Pvt. Co. M, 311 Inf	1232	37	16	G
Tojdowski, Joseph	Pvt. M. G. Co., 311 Inf	1233	24	8	C
Tomosetti, Luigi	Pvt. Co. D, 311 Inf	1232	20	24	B
Tyson, George A	Pvt. Co. K, 311 Inf	1232	2	6	A
Valentine, John	Pvt. Co. F, 311 Inf	1232	28	42	H
Vitale, Joseph	Pvt. Co. H, 311 Inf	1233	33	23	D
Wald, Marcus G	Pvt. Co. E, 311 Inf	1232	7	21	A
Walter, Leslie J	Pvt. Co. F, 311 Inf	1232	14	13	D
White, Wm. N	Pvt. Co. K, 311 Inf	1233	25	19	A
Woppman, Joseph	Pvt. Hq. Co., 311 Inf	1232	17	1	A
Yaschuk, Steve	Pvt. Co. G, 311 Inf	1233	1	4	B
Zanni, Michael	Pvt. Co. B, 311 Inf	1232	23	32	D
Zogusic, Pete	Pvt. Co. M, 311 Inf	1232	8	18	D
Vail, Herman H	Capt. Co. M, 312 Inf	1232	3	6	A
Connolly, Daniel M	2 lt. Co. A, 312 Inf	1232	16	15	A
Baldwin, Colonel P	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf	1232	18	12	B
Brassy, Dominick	Pvt. Co. A, 312 Inf	1232	9	26	C
Carlson, Ernest H	Pvt. Hq. Co., 312 Inf	1232	14	29	B
Carney, Thos. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 312 Inf	1232	8	27	B
Chadbourne, Ernest C	Cpl. Co. K, 312 Inf	1232	21	15	C
Clark, Clarence L	Bglr Co. D, 312 Inf	1232	9	8	D
Cyboroskiy, Wladyslaw	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf	1232	40	17	F
Dannenberg, Isaac	Pvt. Co. X, 312 Inf	1232	16	14	H
DeFrancesco, Nicola	Pvt. Co. L, 312 Inf	1233	8	24	C
Deliacamera, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf	1232	28	3	E

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Desario, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf	1332	23	18	B
Debereaux, James J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 312 Inf	1232	35	14	C
Doyle, Edward J	Mech. Co. I, 312 Inf	1232	8	4	A
Duschkin, Isadore	Pvt. Co. G, 312 Inf	1232	16	1	C
Egan, Bartholmew J	Pvt. Co. A, 312 Inf	1232	31	28	B
Eraminas, Silvestras	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf	1232	35	28	B
Erickson, Edward	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 312 Inf	1232	36	24	B
Evans, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf	1232	19	12	B
Fiermonte, Guiseppe	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf	1233	9	5	B
Finan, Chas. L	Pvt. Co. I, 312 Inf	608	36	11	A
Fiore, Joseph	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf	1232	14	9	F
Gallagher, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 312 Inf	1232	30	29	B
Garigali, Concetto	Pvt. Co. H, 312 Inf	1232	19	18	B
Goncavskas, Mikolas	Pvt. Co. I, 312 Inf	1232	25	8	F
Gooden, Zeb	Mech. Co. E, 312 Inf	1233	35	13	D
Gresser, Daniel P	Pvt. Co. G, 312 Inf	1232	11	19	D
Guile, Arthur W	Pvt. Co. K, 312 Inf	1232	8	11	E
Harder, Willis F	Pvt. Hq. Co., 312 Inf	1232	18	17	D
Humphrey, Hugh	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf	1232	31	2	F
Kaczynski, Adam	Pvt. Co. I, 312 Inf	1232	35	29	A
Kaplan, Samuel	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf	1232	21	29	B
Klaban, Benjamin	Pvt. Co. G, 312 Inf	1233	31	29	B
Lapinsky, Victor	Pvt. Co. A, 312 Inf	1232	5	7	B
Leahy, Wm. L	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf	1232	20	29	B
Manchee, Winchell H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 312 Inf	1233	32	6	A
Mancini, Marino	Pvt. Co. F, 312 Inf	1232	5	11	C
Martino, Joseph	Pvt. Co. A, 312 Inf	1233	24	8	D
McDonald, Wm. B	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf	1232	39	16	A
McGloine, Edward	Pvt. Co. E, 312 Inf	1233	12	14	C
McGraw, Thomas C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 312 Inf	1233	29	13	B
McPadden, Patrick	Pvt. Co. A, 312 Inf	1233	8	12	D
Montone, Angelo	Pvt. Co. K, 312 Inf	1232	9	10	E
Montonaro, Stachy	Pvt. Co. M, 312 Inf	1232	3	27	F
O'Brien, Dennis J	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf	1232	6	37	F
O'Malley, Peter	Pvt. Co. C, 312 Inf	1232	11	20	F
Pagliaroli, Isidore	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 312 Inf	1233	11	9	A
Romandi, John	Pvt. Co. E, 312 Inf	1232	5	6	F
Sayers, Delbert A	Pvt. Co. C, 312 Inf	1232	27	25	F
Scarfo, Patsy	Pvt. Co. E, 312 Inf	1232	40	25	C
Scatone, Angelo	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf	1232	16	2	C
Seymour, Edward	Cpl. Co. E, 312 Inf	1232	3	26	C
Shalteri, Guiseppe	Pvt. Co. F, 312 Inf	1232	27	3	E
Steip, Henry J	Pvt. Co. I, 312 Inf	1232	32	6	C
Stine, Chas. A	do	1233	29	18	A
Swanson, Henry S	Pvt. M. G. Co. 312 Inf	1232	18	25	C
Thelen, John E	Pvt. Co. A, 312 Inf	1232	33	15	C
Turk, Walter	Pvt. Co. M, 312 Inf	1232	11	14	C
Vance, John A	Pvt. Co. A, 312 Inf	1232	13	1	C
Ward, Marquand	Cpl. Co. C, 312 Inf	1232	40	17	B
Warner, Ralph	Pvt. Co. I, 312 Inf	1232	30	4	E
Weber, Bernard M	Pvt. Co. M, 312 Inf	1232	38	18	D
Webster, Herbert L	Pvt. Co. K, 312 Inf	1232	29	2	E
Camp, August	Pvt. Co. G, 308 M. G. Bn	34	27	10	B
Erickson, Jonas H	Mech. Co. A, 308 M. G. Bn	1233	1	22	B
McAuliffe, Wm. A	Pvt. Co. B, 308 M. G. Bn	1233	2	23	A
Groesbeck, Herbert, jr	1 lt. Co. A, 309 M. G. Bn	1232	22	4	A
Dobbs, Jordon E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 309 M. G. Bn.	1233	14	14	D
Lawrence, Fred J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 309 M. G. Bn.	1232	16	39	G
Peckham, Homer L	Sgt. Hq. Det., 153 F. A. Brig	1233	5	3	A
Canfield, Paul B	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 307 F. A	1232	23	4	C
Dickes, Andrew A	Bglr. Bty. D, 307 F. A	(?)			
McKee, Guy E	Sgt. Bty. D, 307 F. A	1232	4	14	C
Murrell, Edgar R	Pvt. Bty. D, 307 F. A	107–E	5	11	C
Johnson, Chas. E	Pvt. Bty. D, 308 F. A	1232	1	7	E
O'Hare, Daniel	do	1233	11	23	A
Vols, Camille	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 308 F. A	1233	7	23	A
Winter, Herbert W	Pvt. Bty. A, 309 F. A	608	32	25	C
Doolittle, Gilbert	1 lt. Co. B, 303 Engrs	1233	9	7	C
Fabrez, Sam	Pvt. Co. C, 303 Engrs	1233	35	3	D
Flock, Edward	do	1232	40	5	H
German, Roscoe Luther	Pvt. Co. B, 303 Engrs	1233	16	28	B
Hendershott, Wm. C	Cpl. Co. D, 303 Engrs	1233	12	12	D
Lemiuex, Edward H	Pvt. Co. C, 303 Engrs	1233	36	5	D
Mastin, Benjamin Q	Pvt. Co. E, 303 Engrs	1232	17	25	E
Walsh, Mark	Pvt. Co. C, 303 Engrs	1233	17	22	D
Gibson, Henry F	Pvt. Co. A, 303 M. P	1232	40	40	C
Hakes, Burt D	Cpl. Co. D, 303 Sup. Tr	1233	6	2	A
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Grillo, Biaggio	Pvt. Co. B, 313 Inf	1232	13	2	D
Jensen, Johannes A	Pvt. Co. F, 313 Inf	1232	12	10	B
Johnson, Ivar M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 313 Inf	1232	25	14	B
Leddin, William	Pvt. Co. A, 313 Inf	1232	14	36	B
Lerner, Charles Conrad	Pvt. Co. G, 313 Inf	1232	32	8	B
Madden, Arthur	Pvt. Co. F, 313 Inf	1232	40	35	H
Masch, Henry C	Pvt. Co. B, 313 Inf	1232	29	10	C
Mathis, Joseph F	Pvt. Co. F, 313 Inf	1232	19	41	F
Mattia, Emilio	Pvt. Co. H, 313 Inf	1232	18	18	A
Nieter, John Elliott	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 313 Inf	1232	31	25	A
Nudo, James	Pvt. Co. K, 313 Inf	1232	1	13	D
Olson, Gustav E	Pvt. Co. D, 313 Inf	1232	30	18	D
Plucinski, Adolph	Pvt. Co. C, 313 Inf	1232	25	40	C
Quinto, Cristfaro	Pvt. Co. B, 313 Inf	1232	15	42	C
Raspa, Michele	Pvt. Co. D, 313 Inf	1233	2	18	D
Rivenburgh, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 313 Inf	1232	37	12	A
Roberts, Emmett L	Pvt. Co. E, 313 Inf	1232	4	16	F
Roche, Joseph A	Pvt. Co. B, 313 Inf	1232	14	12	A
Rubanow, William	Pvt. Co. D, 313 Inf	1232	32	21	F
Ryan, John A	Pvt. M. G. Co., 313 Inf	1232	11	15	B

[1] To be interred.

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION—continued					
Shaw, Walter Albert	Pvt. Co. B, 313 Inf	1232	3	31	H
Sherwood, George Frederick	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 313 Inf	1232	8	8	C
Stagno, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. H, 313 Inf	1232	5	28	D
Sullivan, Stephen Thos	do	1232	17	26	B
Thompson, Henry	Pvt. Co. B, 313 Inf	1232	37	7	B
Thomson, Charles	Pvt. Co. C, 313 Inf	1232	8	2	B
Van Vliet, Morris	Pvt. Co. F, 313 Inf	1232	6	26	E
Vidziunas, Anthony	Pvt. Co. L, 313 Inf	1233	17	12	C
Weber, Joseph H	Pvt. Co. E, 313 Inf	1232	10	44	B
Wise, Arthur Benjamin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 313 Inf	34	23	16	A
Wishnew, Irving	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 313 Inf	1232	16	8	C
Zimmerman, Harry Max	Pvt. Hq. Co., 313 Inf	1232	6	23	F
Zolijer, Zulilju	Pvt. Co. C, 313 Inf	1232	10	35	A
Giano, Michael	Pvt. Co. B, 314 Inf	1232	13	20	A
Henry, Charles A	Pvt. Co. M, 314 Inf	1232	12	28	E
O'Connor, James P	do	1232	35	20	D
Thompson, Reider	Pvt. Co. C, 314 Inf	1232	24	10	F
Weber, Charles F	Pvt. Co. F, 314 Inf	1232	12	42	B
White-Eagle, Don	Pvt. Co. E, 314 Inf	1233	18	18	B
Delaney, James F	2 lt. M. G. Co., 315 Inf	1232	19	40	B
Byrne, Vincent	Cpl. Co. A, 315 Inf	1232	20	43	H
Cook, Lee N	Pvt. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	19	3	D
Durien, Walter	Pvt. Co. B, 315 Inf	1232	8	16	G
Fox, Frank	Pvt. Co. A, 315 Inf	608	6	15	D
Ging, Maurice Francis	Pvt. Co. K, 315 Inf	1233	25	8	A
Hanssen, Einar S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 315 Inf	1233	13	29	D
Klenck, Henry R	Pvt. Co. H, 315 Inf	1232	37	44	D
Kossakowski, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 315 Inf	1232	22	31	E
Krick, Henry	Pvt. Hq. Co., 315 Inf	608	14	22	B
Lippert, Frederick	Pvt. Co. H, 315 Inf	1232	36	23	G
Lynch, John L	Pvt. Co. K, 315 Inf	1232	8	35	G
MacKenzie, Kenneth A	Pvt. Co. C, 315 Inf	1232	15	29	H
Mashk, Stephen	Pvt. Co. E, 315 Inf	1232	2	5	H
Mauro, John	Pvt. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	25	15	A
McAleer, Edward	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 315 Inf	1232	30	4	D
McCauley, Charles	Cpl. Co. H, 315 Inf	1233	11	2	A
McDonnell, William J	Pvt. Co. H, 315 Inf	1232	31	18	D
Monter, William	do	1232	21	32	A
Novick, Samuel	Pvt. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	37	7	E
Picciolle, Michale	Pvt. Co. H, 315 Inf	1232	36	20	D
Reichert, Charles P	Pvt. Co. L, 315 Inf	608	26	32	B
Rice, Joseph	Pvt. Co. A, 315 Inf	1232	5	17	A
Saccomando, Anthony	Pvt. Med. Det. 315 Inf	1232	23	25	E
Scheidemann, William F	Pvt. Co. L, 315 Inf	1232	19	15	E
Scheulen, William R	do	1232	11	35	G
Schoenholz, Michael	Pvt. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	28	29	F
Spagnuolo, Gioacchino	Pvt. Co. G, 315 Inf	1232	35	31	C
Staehle, Charles, jr	Pvt. Co. H, 315 Inf	1232	24	28	A
Stieflein, Michael	Pvt. Co. L, 315 Inf	1233	30	25	A
Peterson, Rudolph E	1 lt. Co. M, 316 Inf	1232	11	26	E
D'Amico, Pietro Rosario	Pvt. Co. I, 316 Inf	1232	30	23	H
Evans, Nick	Pvt. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232	27	33	H
Grogan, Frank Aloysius	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 316 Inf	1232	26	23	G
Hallett, Stanley Sadtler	do	1233	30	26	A
Jardin, Randolph	Pvt. Co. A, 316 Inf	1232	16	28	A
Kilgus, John	Pvt. Co. H, 316 Inf	1232	4	14	F
Kopetsky, Stanley	Pvt. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232	3	43	C
Lind, Adolph L	Pvt. Co. H, 316 Inf	1233	11	26	A
Lozano, Emilio Casto	Pvt. Co. K, 316 Inf	1232	14	11	D
Lynch, Raymond T	Pvt. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232	1	30	C
Mahoney, John J	Bglr. Co. K, 316 Inf	1232	27	13	A
Malett, Leo E	Pvt. Co. H, 316 Inf	1232	24	41	A
Masi, Rosario	Pvt. Co. K, 316 Inf	1233	19	1	B
Mattson, Gustaf A	Cpl. Co. A, 316 Inf	1232	9	28	C
McDermott, Peter	Pvt. Co. B, 316 Inf	34	27	4	A
Mertling, Henry	Pvt. Co. A, 316 Inf	1232	13	9	A
Mork, Fred O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232	5	4	A
Morabito, Rosario	Pvt. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232	14	6	B
Murphy, Arthur J	Pvt. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232	16	34	E
Oleshuk, Selvester	Pvt. Co. E, 316 Inf	1233	8	1	B
Peifer, Michael	Pvt. Co. H, 316 Inf	1232	3	41	F
Perenko, Andro	Pvt. Co. G, 316 Inf	1232	33	31	G
Pergola, James V	Pvt. Co. A, 316 Inf	1232	8	23	G
Phillipe, Joseph Aloysius	Pvt. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232	1	24	F
Prokop, Frank C	Pvt. Co. K, 316 Inf	1232	31	10	C
Ragaglia, Venerando	do	1232	7	10	B
Rahman, Arnold	Pvt. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232	40	24	H
Roach, Jeremiah F	Pvt. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232	4	17	F
Ross, John	Pvt. Co. B, 316 Inf	1232	14	28	A
Sarcona, Jack	Pvt. Co. G, 316 Inf	1233	32	17	C
Semel, Harry	Pvt. Co. L, 316 Inf	1232	7	15	B
Sherwood, William James	Pvt. Co. H, 316 Inf	1232	35	11	D
Shortall, James	Cpl. Co. A, 316 Inf	1232	2	4	A
Strong, Richard W., jr	Cpl. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232	31	26	E
Stumpf, John C	Pvt. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232	3	9	B
Talbot, Frederick	Pvt. Co. H, 316 Inf	1232	23	11	H
Urciuoli, Sam	Pvt. Co. I, 316 Inf	1232	36	9	H
Newman, Abraham	Pvt. Co. G, 312 M. G. Bn	1232	34	33	E
Stern, Milton	Pvt. Co. C, 312 M. G. Bn	1232	10	35	F
Haipern, Jacob	Pvt. 1 cl. San. Det., 310 F. A	34	34	8	A
Jagger, Harry R	2 lt. 304 Fld. Sig. Bn	1232	10	10	A
Kuhn, Joseph, jr	Pvt. Co. A, 304 M. P. & Hq. Tr	1232	30	39	A
Woodward, Richard F	1 lt., 319 Inf	1232	23	5	A
Sherbel, Jacob	Pvt. Co. E, 319 Inf	1232	5	19	G
McBride, Allan J	2 lt. Co. C, 320 Inf	1232	3	26	A
Carmody, John	Pvt. Co. A, 320 Inf	1232	20	16	G
Gannon, Robert Brown	Pvt. Co. L, 320 Inf	1232	37	29	A
Wilkening, Edward C	do	1232	1	31	D
Geiger, George P	Pvt. Co. C, 315 F. A	1232	32	30	G
Wysocki, Zygmunt	Pvt. 319 Amb. Co., 305 S. Tr	1232	18	33	E

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Fawner, Alfred H	2 lt. Co. I, 321 Inf	1233	29	11	D
Grady, James A	Pvt. Co. D, 321 Inf	1233	26	2	D
Kelly, Joseph	Pvt. Co. H, 322 Inf	1233	15	26	D
O'Neill, Michael J	Pvt. Co. A, 322 Inf	1232	25	30	F
Sullivan, Alfred J	Pvt. Co. L, 322 Inf	1233	10	9	D
Beigner, George	Pvt. Co. C, 323 Inf	1233	30	1	D
Walton, Edward	Wag. Sup. Co., 323 Inf	1232	21	10	D
Whittington, Joseph	Cpl. Co. H, 324 Inf	1233	26	11	D
McCloskey, John S	Pvt. Co. D, 317 M. G. Bn	1232	15	14	H
Spelman, Joseph	Pvt. Co. C, 318 M. G. Bn	1233	33	12	D
Scheerens, Isaac	Cpl. Co. C, 306 F. S. Bn	1233	9	2	C
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Fowler, Charles A., jr	Capt. Co. M, 325 Inf	1232	16	2	D
Ashe, Isidore	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 325 Inf	1232	21	1	D
Bear, Abe	Pvt. Co. B, 325 Inf	1233	25	18	A
Carroll, Michael J	Pvt. Hq. Co., 325 Inf	1232	29	6	E
Cicchelli, Vincent	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 325 Inf	1232	12	13	E
Conljohn, Tony	Pvt. Co. M, 325 Inf	1232	38	15	G
Cotter, Thomas J	Pvt. Co. G, 325 Inf	1232	15	23	H
Decker, Byron W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 325 Inf	1232	23	12	G
D'Orio, Gaetano	Pvt. Co. B, 325 Inf	1232	9	25	B
Duzenski, Stanislau	Pvt. Co. M, 325 Inf	1232	5	30	A
Falone, Arthur V	Cpl. Co. B, 325 Inf	1232	21	5	E
Feldberg, Harry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 325 Inf	1232	30	19	B
Fueglin, Frank	Pvt. Co. A, 325 Inf	1232	33	5	B
Garrity, John B	Pvt. Co. C, 325 Inf	1232	22	9	E
Gapsa, Stefan	Pvt. Co. G, 325 Inf	1232	10	17	C
Gonnello, Guilio	Pvt. Co. K, 325 Inf	1232	38	45	C
Greenbaum, Louis	Pvt. Co. A, 325 Inf	1232	17	12	B
Ireland, Robt. J	Pvt. Co. M, 325 Inf	1232	21	20	D
Kadlec, John A	Cpl. Co. L, 325 Inf	1232	11	32	C
Kamenu, Ignatios	Pvt. Co. D, 325 Inf	1232	30	27	H
Kazanjian, Egnadios	Pvt. Co. B, 325 Inf	1232	3	18	C
Kuebrich, John M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 325 Inf	1232	4	8	E
Lagattuta, Frank J	Pvt. Hq. Co., 325 Inf	1232	2	17	B
Lazon, Samuel	Pvt. Co. C, 325 Inf	1232	29	12	B
Levine, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 325 Inf	1233	35	11	C
Lomogonas, Joseph	Pvt. Co. A, 325 Inf	1232	38	18	G
Lorusso, Angelo	Pvt. Co. C, 325 Inf	1232	35	30	B
Maguire, Raymond R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 325 Inf	1232	13	5	E
Mallery, George S	Sgt. Co. D, 325 Inf	1232	36	1	E
Mathisen, Joseph L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 325 Inf	1232	6	1	C
Meyer, Frank A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 325 Inf	1232	3	5	G
Nehwadowich, Wasili	Pvt. Hq. Co., 325 Inf	1232	27	13	H
Noffmeister, Benjamin J	Cpl. Co. H, 325 Inf	1232	17	45	D
Oroho, James J	Cpl. Co. M, 325 Inf	1232	18	18	C
Owens, Walter F	Pvt. Co. C, 325 Inf	1232	5	33	E
Penn, Morris	Pvt. Med. Det., 325 Inf	1232	21	27	D
Pupello, Paolo	Pvt. 1 cl. 325 Inf	1232	2	15	C
Robertson, George	Cpl. Co. D, 325 Inf	1232	5	39	G
Rolnick, Abram	Pvt. Co. M, 325 Inf	1232	23	13	B
Roselle, Robert P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 325 Inf	1232	36	21	B
Roth, John	Pvt. Co. C, 325 Inf	1232	28	12	D
Russo, Angelo	Pvt. Co. I, 325 Inf	1232	32	18	C
Ruvkine, Charles	Pvt. Co. L, 325 Inf	1232	36	33	G
Stemplewski, Joseph	Pvt. Co. F, 325 Inf	1232	16	28	C
Tomaino, Anthony	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 325 Inf	1232	20	18	C
Valentini, Nicola	Pvt. Co. M, 325 Inf	1232	30	30	G
Vargus, Harry	Sgt. Co. I, 325 Inf	1232	32	14	C
Wittmann, Albert C	Cook, Co. C, 325 Inf	1232	23	12	H
Yellman, Nathan	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 325 Inf	1232	31	17	F
Zimmerman, George S., jr	Cpl. Co. H, 325 Inf	1232	14	8	E
Leiboult, Edward N	1 lt. Co. C, 326 Inf	1232	34	14	F
Jacoby, Harold J	2 lt. Co. E, 326 Inf	1232	6	27	G
Abt, Albert C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 326 Inf	1232	2	25	B
Adams, George H	Pvt. Co. D, 326 Inf	1232	22	19	B
Avery, Joseph E. (Edwards, Joseph, alias)	do	1233	25	13	C
Borzillo, Joseph	Pvt. Co. L, 326 Inf	1232	29	16	D
Bossert, Joseph	Wag. Hq. Co., 326 Inf	1232	35	19	A
Burke, Edward J	Pvt. Co. G, 326 Inf	1232	4	2	E
Callahan, John	Pvt. Co. K, 326 Inf	1233	3	11	C
Caterino, Peter D	Pvt. Hq. Co., 326 Inf	1232	6	39	E
Collins, John A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 326 Inf	1233	22	13	B
Dante, Peter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 326 Inf	1232	25	21	B
D'Agostino, Joseph	Musc. 3 cl. Hq. Co., 326 Inf	1764	8	9	B
Day, Clarence E	Pvt. Co. E, 326 Inf	1232	30	22	C
Demianovich, Nicholas	Pvt. Co. A, 326 Inf	1232	19	34	F
Engelson, Julius	Cpl. Co. M, 326 Inf	1232	19	45	A
Fay, John	Cpl. Co. C, 326 Inf	1232	14	41	F
Gadawaski, Walenty	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 326 Inf	1232	38	15	A
Gale, Harold F	Sgt. Co. L, 326 Inf	1232	20	26	G
Geary, Joseph J	Pvt. Co. I, 326 Inf	1232	9	19	F
Jablenski, Joseph	Pvt. Co. F, 326 Inf	1232	4	16	G
Klein, George W	Pvt. Co. D, 326 Inf	1233	8	25	B
Liemp, Joseph W	Cpl. Co. B, 326 Inf	1232	17	22	B
Kothe, Louis F	Pvt. M. G. Co., 326 Inf	1232	21	37	G
Kwaitkoski, Joseph	Pvt. Co. I, 326 Inf	1232	11	12	B
Laurette, Valentine	do	1232	36	2	A
Levandowski, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 326 Inf	1232	6	8	F
Lipsky, David	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 326 Inf	1232	24	18	C
Lynch, Peter	Pvt. Co. I, 326 Inf	1232	40	33	F
Madewell, Samuel	Cpl. Co. H, 326 Inf	34	2	9	A
McAleer, Edward C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 326 Inf	34	26	5	A
McElroy, John P	Sgt. Co. C, 326 Inf	1232	28	15	B
McKee, Edward M	Pvt. Co. I, 326 Inf	1233	35	12	B
Miller, Earl L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 326 Inf	1232	35	15	A
Moore, John J	Pvt. Co. I, 326 Inf	1233	36	19	B
Moskowitz, David	Pvt. Co. M, 326 Inf	1233	27	1	A
Moyer, Adam U	Pvt. Co. I, 326 Inf	1232	36	40	C
Panzarino, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 326 Inf	1232	7	26	B

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Pappas, Harry G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 326 Inf	1232	3	14	B
Posteraro, Frank	Pvt. Co. L, 326 Inf	1232	22	6	E
Roedel, Charles	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 326 Inf	1233	19	14	D
Sitbarski, Stanislaw	Pvt. Co. B, 326 Inf	608	32	30	B
Sokui, Paul	Pvt. Co. H, 326 Inf	1232	31	18	C
Somers, Budd R	Pvt. M. G. Co., 326 Inf	1232	14	15	C
Stafford, Glenn S	do	1232	34	9	C
Steinrood, Nathan	Pvt. Co. L, 326 Inf	1232	38	2	E
Stockwell, Jay P	Pvt. Co. M, 326 Inf. 6	1232	1	33	G
Trapass, Domenick	Pvt. Co. L, 326 Inf	1232	20	4	C
Troiano, Domenico	do	1232	25	7	E
Wachowicz, John	Pvt. Hq. Co., 326 Inf	608	9	31	B
Webb, William A	Pvt. Co. C, 326 Inf	1232	35	14	F
Whelan, Michael F	Pvt. Co. L, 326 Ifn	1232	17	41	A
Williams, Henry E	Pvt. 1 cl. San. Det., 326 Inf	1232	29	25	C
Wundersee, William N	Sgt. Co. H, 326 Inf	1232	31	9	A
Winslow, Kenelm	Capt. Co. I, 327 Inf	1233	13	10	B
Alagi, Joseph L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 327 Inf	1232	18	38	F
Alfieri, Henry C	Cpl. Co. B, 327 Inf	1232	31	28	G
Altfelix, Charles	Sgt. Co. A, 327 Inf	1232	13	40	H
Boyarski, Anthony J	Pvt. 1 cl. San. Det., 327 Inf	1232	3	24	B
Colangelo, James	Pvt. Co. A, 327 Inf	1232	40	13	C
Corbin, Harlan H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 327 Inf	1232	26	26	C
Doyle, Alfred B	Pvt. Sup. Co., 327 Inf	1232	5	2	H
Ferrara, Antonio	Pvt. Co. K, 327 Inf	1233	14	12	B
Fine, Hyman	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 327 Inf	1232	32	6	G
Friedner, Herman	Pvt. Co. A, 327 Inf	1232	22	30	G
Geceleak, David	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 327 Inf	1233	17	25	B
Gordon, Murray	Pvt. M. G. Co., 327 Inf	1232	20	40	G
Guckenheimer, Edgar M.	Pvt. Co. M, 327 Inf	1233	32	28	C
Hoctor, John M	Pvt. Co. G, 327 Inf	1232	2	22	H
Jackson, Wilford	Pvt. Co. C, 327 Inf	1232	27	16	G
Kearney, Patrick J	Cpl. Co. M, 327 Inf	1232	15	33	G
Klempas, Vincent	Pvt. Co. L, 327 Inf	1232	13	17	D
Kozak, Stanislaw	Pvt. Co. E, 327 Inf	1233	18	9	D
Koziot, Jan	Pvt. Co. G, 327 Inf	1232	5	27	C
Lubeck, John J	Pvt. Co. C, 327 Inf	1232	12	16	G
Lucarelli, Eurico	Pvt. Co. G, 327 Inf	1232	29	40	F
Magrino, Carmine	Pvt. Co. E, 327 Inf	1233	18	17	C
Marino, Victorio	Pvt. Co. L, 327 Inf	1232	20	34	G
Maturk, Jacob	Pvt. Co. K, 327 Inf	1232	23	16	G
Moll, Fred W	Pvt. Co. B, 327 Inf	1232	4	41	A
Moloney, John J	Pvt. Co. H, 327 Inf	1232	3	12	D
Newell, James H	Cpl. Co. F, 327 Inf	1232	28	17	A
Ouderkirk, Nelson R	Cpl. Co. A, 327 Inf	1232	17	17	C
Panza, Marino	Pvt. Co. H, 327 Inf	1233	31	26	C
Plomienski, Zygmund	Pvt. Co. F, 327 Inf	1232	3	46	A
Poggetti, Joe	Pvt. Co. D, 327 Inf	1232	8	13	C
Rapacki, Joe V	Pvt. Co. L, 327 Inf	1232	37	36	E
Resnick, Morris	Pvt. Co. D, 327 Inf	1232	5	12	D
Rynders, Harry A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 327 Inf	1232	15	13	A
Sardi, Lawrence J	Cpl. Co. A, 327 Inf	1232	11	12	D
Schochet, Morris	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 327 Inf	1232	5	18	E
Sherman, Almon B	Pvt. Co. G, 327 Inf	1233	19	1	C
Sherwood, Arthur C	Pvt. Co. K, 327 Inf	1233	18	5	D
Short, Archie S	Pvt. Co. C, 327 Inf	1232	20	5	D
Silvestri, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 327 Inf	1232	37	25	C
Simunek, Henry	Pvt. Co. K, 327 Inf	1233	14	6	D
Skazhkows, Aleksndr	Pvt. Co. I, 327 Inf	1232	17	36	G
Taranto, Patsy	Pvt. Co. I, 327 Inf	1232	26	7	C
Tarkas, Charles	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 327 Inf	1232	6	28	B
Tomczak, Stanislaw	do	1232	5	20	H
White, Charles W	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 327 Inf	1232	18	5	F
Wos, Stephen	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 327 Inf	1233	24	18	B
Smart, Daniel S	1 lt. Chaplain, 328 Inf	1232	36	34	B
Aranow, Joseph	Pvt. Co. I, 328 Inf	1233	25	4	C
Bennett, Elias S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 328 Inf	1232	13	36	G
Bowker, Walter H	Pvt. Co. D, 328 Inf	1232	20	20	D
Clayton, Rollin	do	1232	7	19	G
Clegg, Albert	Pvt. Co. I, 328 Inf	1233	9	27	C
Crowley, John J	Pvt. Co. H, 328 Inf	1232	33	11	D
Czerniejewski, Louis	Pvt. Co. K, 328 Inf	1232	9	33	G
Degirolomo, Joe	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 328 Inf	1232	34	34	F
Dirago, Nicholas	Cpl. Co. F, 328 Inf	1233	1	20	B
Di Salvo, Leonardo	Pvt. Co. D, 328 Inf	1232	6	12	D
Durkin, John F	Pvt. Co. H, 328 Inf	1232	38	29	F
Egan, Martin J	Pvt. Co. E, 328 Inf	1232	4	32	G
Femia, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. K, 328 Inf	1233	32	4	C
Fitzgerald, Thomas E	Pvt. Co. E, 328 Inf	1232	25	22	G
Gerecitano, Piecro	Pvt. Co. D, 328 Inf	1232	26	31	H
Gostin, Harry	do	1232	3	15	G
Grove, Alvin W	Pvt. Co. A, 328 Inf	1232	35	24	H
Ivey, Walter C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 328 Inf	1232	34	32	E
Johnson, Sylvester M	Wag. Sup. Co., 328 Inf	636	5	28	B
Kaplan, Harry	Pvt. Co. D, 328 Inf	1232	9	42	E
Klos, Anthony	Pvt. Co. E, 328 Inf	1232	22	13	H
Lannan, William E	Pvt. Co. D, 328 Inf	1232	1	18	G
Lanzano, Giovanni (John).	Pvt. Co. K, 328 Inf	1232	33	33	E
Marcuson, Louis	Pvt. Co. G, 328 Inf	1232	7	39	G
Meshover, George	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 328 Inf	1232	11	16	E
Olson, Arthur W	Sgt. Co. G, 328 Inf	1232	39	42	C
Papageorge, Constantine.	Pvt. Co. M, 328 Inf	1233	6	18	C
Savage, Murray L	Cpl. Co. G, 328 Inf	1232	29	38	F
Schaus, Martin J	Pvt. Co. E, 328 Inf	34	22	17	A
Scott, Edmund S	Pvt. 1 cl. Med. Det., 328 Inf	1233	28	26	A
Sevey, Linton R	Pvt. Hq. Co. 328 Inf	1232	30	28	H
Sicari, Antonio	Sgt. Co. B, 328 Inf	1232	20	35	F
Tarko, Jan	Pvt. Co. B, 328 Inf	1232	24	10	D
Taurozynski, Boleslaw	Pvt. Co. K, 328 Inf	1233	1	27	C
Tuholski, Vincent A	Pvt. Co. B, 328 Inf	1232	24	40	A
Zacky, Victor S	Pvt. Co. M, 328 Inf	1232	37	12	E

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Zielinski, Matthew	Pvt. Co. D, 328 Inf	1232	3	5	F
Gallagher, John	Pvt. Co. D, 319 M. G. Bn	1232	16	6	F
Kelley, Thomas	Pvt. Co. A, 320 M. G. Bn	1232	38	22	C
McGowan, William A	do	1232	12	1	D
McKenna, Francis	do	34	8	15	A
Sutherland, Frank	Pvt. Co. D, 320 M. G. Bn	1232	22	6	B
Colaianni, Charles	Pvt. Co. B, 321 M. G. Bn	1232	27	31	E
Hanavan, Martin F	Cpl. Co. C, 321 M. G. Bn	1233	34	5	C
Jnciuras, Stapas	Pvt. Co. D, 321 M. G. Bn	1232	27	29	C
Serio, Rocco	Pvt. Co. C, 321 M. G. Bn	1232	18	20	E
Gersobel, George	Pvt. Bty. B, 319 F. A	1232	10	37	C
Gugliotta, Frank	Pvt. Bty. D, 319 F. A	1232	31	3	B
Simpson, George C	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 319 F. A	1232	22	29	B
Kane, Frank P	Pvt. Bty. A, 319 F. A	1232	3	9	E
Krutzko, Leon	do	1232	31	22	B
Raia, Guiseppe	Bglr. Bty. E, 320 F. A	1232	27	7	A
Zimmerman, Morris J	Cook Hq. Co., 320 F. A	1232	31	28	F
Muntz, Arthur E	Pvt. Bty. E, 321 F. A	1233	3	2	B
Spulawski, Steve	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 321 F. A	1232	33	11	A
Wolfe, Walter A	Pvt. Bty. C, 321 F. A	1232	8	40	H
Lafontaine, Edward J	Pvt. Co. D, 307 Engrs	1232	30	28	B
Scott, John L	Pvt. Hq. Co. 307, Engrs	1232	39	44	C
Russell, William	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 307 F. S. Bn.	1233	13	17	C
Gehlea, George W	Pvt. Co. B, 307 Hq. Tr., M. P.	636	15	11	A
Discher, Frank E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 307 Sup. Tr.	1233	10	22	B
Rosenbaum, Abraham	Cpl. 328 F. H., 307 San. Tr	1233	24	5	C
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Armoni, Michaele	Pvt. 4 Hold'g Co., 331 Inf	608	14	18	D
EIGHTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Blanche, Stephen	Band ldr. Hq. Co., 337 Inf	608	2	27	D
EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Ciufo, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. C, 345 Inf	608	17	17	C
Sullivan, John M	do	608	34	11	C
White, Raymond P	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. D, 345 Inf	608	16	17	C
Yaman, Joseph	Pvt. Co. K, 345 Inf	107–E	16	2	B
Bowasack, Delfino	Pvt. Co. F, 346 Inf	608	18	29	A
Kilsky, Anton	Pvt. Co. I, 346 Inf	608	3	22	B
Merrill, William F	Pvt. Co. F, 346 Inf	608	24	15	C
Morgan, Thomas L	Pvt. Co. I, 346 Inf	608	17	30	B
Quadrossi, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 346 Inf	608	9	25	B
Radzio, Antonio	Pvt. Co. I, 346 Inf	608	1	20	C
Waters, Harold B	Cook Co. A, 346 Inf	608	8	31	B
Bloomberg, Samuel	Mech. Co. L, 347 Inf	608	15	13	C
Borczynski, Michael	Pvt. Co. I, 347 Inf	608	28	35	B
Gilmour, George	Pvt. Co. B, 347 Inf	608	15	17	C
Moran, Michael	Pvt. Co. A, 347 Inf	608	6	17	B
Murphy, Patrick	Pvt. Co. E, 347 Inf	1233	6	15	A
Passarelli, Adolfo	Pvt. Co. G, 347 Inf	1233	13	4	A
Abbate, Nick	Pvt. Co. F, 348 Inf	34	36	2	B
Bisbee, Ernest	Wag. Sup. Co., 348 Inf	34	19	7	A
Lewis, Thomas	Pvt. Co. A, 348 Inf	34	24	5	A
Miller, Jack	Pvt. Co. M, 348 Inf	34	1	2	A
Selwin, Richard Ridge	Pvt. Co. K, 348 Inf	34	5	2	B
Sullivan, Jeremiah F	Pvt. Co. I, 348 Inf	34	10	1	A
Warner, Alfred G	Pvt. Co. F, 348 Inf	34	16	16	A
Hymans, Leo A	Pvt. Co. C, 336 M. G. Bn	608	31	25	C
Scott, Amos D	Pvt. Co. B, 336 M. G. Bn	608	16	16	C
Watson, Freeman	Pvt. Bty. C, 334 F. A	34	36	7	A
Schiffner, Herman F	Pvt. Bty. D, 335 F. A	1233	15	7	A
Carbino, Clarence	Pvt. Co. G, 312 Am. Tn	34	14	16	A
Wilson, Charles A	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Am. Tn	34	9	5	A
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Dehli, Sverre Rudolph	Pvt. Co. E, 350 Inf	1232	13	23	H
Linet, William	Pvt. Co. G, 350 Inf	1232	14	24	G
Morris, Pat	do	1232	39	23	E
Miller, Frank H	Sgt. Co. B, 351 Inf	1232	16	8	F
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Collins, John F	1 lt. Co. H, 354 Inf	1232	36	45	C
Reynolds, Daniel	Pvt. Bty. D, 342 F. A	1233	10	10	D
Spadafore, Nicola	do	1233	26	16	B
Sperling, Henry	do	1233	22	23	D
Babbas, Jim A	Pvt. 314 Trench M. Bty	1233	15	10	C
Knowles, Paul H	Cpl. Co. C, 314 F. S. Bn	1233	13	13	A
McLoughlin, Thomas	Pvt. Co. B, 314 Tr. Hq. and M. P.	1233	29	9	C
Dobmeier, Joseph	Pvt. Co. B, 314 Sup. Tr	1232	30	6	H
Kalejak, John	Pvt. Co. C, 314 Sup. Tr	1232	27	34	D
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Surient, Fortunat	1 sgt. Co. D, 357 Inf	1232	21	18	G
Harpst, Elmer C	Pvt. Co. A, 358 Inf	1233	27	5	C
Hickey, Paul P	Pvt. Co. K, 358 Inf	1233	29	16	C
Karnowsky, Frank E	Sgt. Co. E, 358 Inf	1233	32	26	C
Woodcock, Harry E	Pvt. Co. A, 358 Inf	1233	9	10	D
Gelinas, Donat	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 359 Inf	1233	11	13	D
Smithson, Wilbur	Pvt. Co. I, 359 Inf	1232	40	11	E
Orggeman, John J	Sup. sgt. Co. M, 360 Inf	1233	22	15	B
Davidson, Morris	Pvt. Co. B, 344 M. G. Bn	1232	12	36	E
Brown, Solon L	Pvt. Co. B, 345 M. G. Bn	1232	31	8	A
Sullivan, James J	Pvt. Co. D, 344 F. A	34	19	5	A

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Hamm, Peter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 362 Inf.	1232	20	17	E
Davies, Harold	Pvt. Co. G, 364 Inf.	1232	36	21	A
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Clark, David A	Cpl. Co. A, 367 Inf.	1232	32	12	H
Holmes, Jesse	Cook Co. B, 351 M. G. Bn.	1232	25	9	D
Thomas, Isaac H	Pvt. Co. C, 351 M. G. Bn.	1232	33	10	E
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Dean, Charles S	1 lt. 369 Inf.	1232	12	28	A
Holden, Ernest H	2 lt. Co. A, 369 Inf.	1232	31	42	H
Alexander, Charles M	Mech. M. G. Co., 369 Inf.	1232	12	42	A
Andrews, Alfred	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 369 Inf.	1232	22	20	C
Baker, Roy L	Pvt. Co. C, 369 Inf.	1232	28	27	H
Bowe, Lester	Cpl. Co. K, 369 Inf.	1232	35	27	F
Boyd, Bun	Cpl. Co. B, 369 Inf.	1232	28	14	G
Brewster, Harvey C	Cpl. Co. G, 369 Inf.	1232	33	19	C
Brooks, Dorrance	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 369 Inf.	1232	11	21	A
Covington, Dorsey E	Pvt. Co. A, 369 Inf.	608	6	32	B
Cruse, James J	Pvt. Co. B, 369 Inf.	1233	6	14	A
Dempsey, Frederick	Pvt. Co. L, 369 Inf.	1232	17	33	H
Dixon, Walter	Pvt. Co. C, 369 Inf.	1232	18	29	A
Dodin, James	Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf.	1232	26	38	H
Douglas, Abraham F	Cpl. Co. H, 369 Inf.	1232	14	20	F
Ford, Robert	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 369 Inf.	1232	2	14	G
Francis, Norris	Cpl. Co. L, 369 Inf.	34	38	8	B
Fulcher, Joseph	Pvt. Co. G, 369 Inf.	1232	33	7	G
German, William	Pvt. Co. M, 369 Inf.	1232	18	35	H
Grays, Hercules	Pvt. Co. I, 369 Inf.	1764	27	9	B
Hamilton, James	Pvt. Co. E, 369 Inf.	1232	25	4	H
Harding, Edward	Sgt. Co. F, 369 Inf.	1232	18	33	H
Hauser, William	Pvt. Co. G, 369 Inf.	1232	6	19	F
Hicks, James E	Pvt. Co. I, 369 Inf.	1232	38	36	H
Howard, Herbert	Cpl. Co. I, 369 Inf.	1764	34	9	B
Hubert, Curtis	Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf.	1232	30	19	F
Huff, Joshua J	Cpl. Co. G, 369 Inf.	1232	25	2	D
Jackson, Frederick W	Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf.	1232	33	12	G
Johnson, George	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 369 Inf.	1232	8	9	G
Jones, Oscar A	Sgt. Co. F, 369 Inf.	1232	33	2	C
King, Joseph D	Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf.	1232	7	33	A
Martin, Conrad	do	1232	19	31	A
Mayo, Frank J	Pvt. Co. M, 369 Inf.	1232	18	38	D
McCaywood, Percy	do	1232	24	27	A
Mills, Alenze	Mech. Co. B, 369 Inf.	1232	15	15	A
Mills, William G	Cpl. Co. M, 369 Inf.	1232	38	38	E
Minor, Theodore R	Pvt. Co. G, 369 Inf.	1232	35	3	C
Morris, Charles B	Pvt. Co. L, 369 Inf.	1232	1	38	H
Morrison, Henry	Pvt. Co. F, 369 Inf.	1232	40	43	C
Payton, Henry	Cpl. M. G. Co., 369 Inf.	1232	16	20	C
Perkins, Walter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 369 Inf.	1232	39	42	H
Phifer, Monroe	Pvt. Co. B, 369 Inf.	1232	26	43	C
Poyner, Luscius	Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf.	1232	34	28	H
Reno, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 369 Inf.	1232	27	12	G
Robinson, Eddie	Pvt. Co. I, 369 Inf.	34	1	9	A
Robinson, Edwin J	Cpl. Co. H, 369 Inf.	1232	18	21	D
Robinson, Lee	Cpl. Co. K, 369 Inf.	34	17	14	B
Rollins, Lathan J	Pvt. Co. I, 369 Inf.	1232	8	33	A
Saunders, Fletcher	do	1232	36	44	A
Shorts, William F., jr	Cpl. Co. C, 369 Inf.	1232	10	6	B
Smith, Henry J	Pvt. Co. L, 369 Inf.	1232	7	43	C
Stephens, William	Cpl. Co. D, 369 Inf.	1232	34	25	H
Streadrick, Howard	Pvt. Co. D, 369 Inf.	608	16	38	A
Tinson, Jacob	Cook Co. L, 369 Inf.	1232	16	5	B
Van Dunk, William M	Sgt. Co. H, 369 Inf.	1232	14	13	E
Walker, Frank	Pvt. Co. G, 369 Inf.	1232	16	30	D
Ward, Nelson	Pvt. Co. B, 369 Inf.	1232	4	23	H
White, Raymond	Cpl. Co. D, 369 Inf.	1232	19	22	H
Williams, Clarence H	Pvt. Co. L, 369 Inf.	1232	9	9	G
Williams, Walter P	Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf.	34	24	14	A
Woods, Richard	do	608	2	32	B
Smith, Frederick C	Capt. Sup. Co., 371 Inf.	1232	19	30	F
Waite, Alan F	Capt. 372 Inf.	1232	16	31	C
NONDIVISIONAL					
Forbes, Jerry	Sgt. Co. C, Hq. Bn.	1233	4	8	B
Passoni, Harry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, Hq. Bn.	608	18	23	A
Spolander, Carl H	Rgt. sgt. maj. Jdg. Adv. Dept.	1233	18	21	C
Stewart, Robert	Pvt. Hq. Co., 1 Army Cps.	1232	24	17	D
Smith, Howard S	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Trp. 2 Army Cps.	636	15	5	C
Toussaint, Arthur F. C	1 lt. Hq. 4 Army Cps.	1232	31	34	C
Desmond, Steve C	Cpl. 2d Co. P. R. Bn, 7 Army Cps.	1232	2	36	C
Sanger, Ralph	Capt. Air Service	34	9	17	B
Banks, Richard V	2 lt. Air Service	(5)			
Kielland, Casper M	1 lt. Air Service	608	14	8	C
Ely, Wm. S	1 lt. Avia. Sec. S. C	(5)			
Lovell, Lawrence C	1 lt. Air Service	608	9	32	D
Lewis, Birdseye B	Maj. Air Service, Sig. Cps.	1233	9	18	D
McCreery, Frank P	1 lt. Air Service, Sig. Cps.	1233	34	14	A
Rand, Gordon Loring	do	608	17	28	B
Wright, Jack M	do	1233	22	7	A
Neubert, Bedell M	2 lt. Air Service, Sig. Cps.	1233	30	4	A
Perry, Franklin	M. S. E. Air Service, Sig. Cps.	1233	34	27	A
Wait, Wm. W	Pvt. 1 cl. A. S. S. R. E. C.	(7)			
Fox, Raymond F	1 lt. 1st Aero Sq.	1232	39	7	E
Tidball, Zan L., jr	1 lt. 9 Aero Sq.	1232	32	11	D
*Joerg, Alfred N	1 lt. 12 Aero Sq.	608	22	11	B
Emerson, Wm. K. B., jr	2 lt. 12 Aero Sq.	1233	2	9	C
Wicks, Glenn D	1 lt. 17 Aero Sq.	636	8	24	A

[5] Grave 8, Section 23, DuSud Cemetery, Nancy, Meurthe-et-Moselle, France.
[6] Wolvercot Cemetery, Oxford, England.
[7] To be interred.

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL—con.					
Bittinger, Howard P	2 lt. 17 Aero Sq.	636	14	4	C
Matthews, Richard P	1 lt. 20 Aero Sq.	1233	5	13	C
Potter, William Clarkson	do	34	2	17	B
Preston, Harry C	do	34	1	17	B
Rhinelander, Philip N	do	(5)			
Agar, John G., jr	1 lt. 22 Aero Sq.	34	21	16	B
Vernam, Remington DeB	do	1233	27	11	D
Cook, Ralph L	Sgt. 1 cl. 26 Aero Sq.	1233	11	15	A
Fenouillet, Lucien J	Sgt. 73 Aero Sq.	608	25	14	C
Watson, Harold S	2 lt. 9 Aero Sq.	1232	13	32	C
Miller, James Ely	Capt. 95 Aero Sq.	608	9	6	A
Taylor, William H	1 lt. 95 Aero Sq.	1233	18	4	D
Roosevelt, Quentin	do	(5)			
Milito, Pietro	Pvt. 95 Aero Sq.	1233	12	17	C
Thompson, Hugh S	1 lt. 96 Aero Sq.	1233	14	27	C
Wood, Francis A	2 lt. 99 Aero Sq.	1233	4	2	D
Stevens, John Hulett	2 lt. 147 Aero Sq.	608	38	10	A
White, Wilbert W	1 lt. 147 Aero Sq.	1232	17	37	F
Rogers, Patrick	Pvt. 148 Aero Sq.	34	21	9	B
Rupp, Herman	Pvt. 158 Aero Sq.	107–E	9	4	A
Fanning, Winthrop C	2 lt. 168 Aero Sq.	1233	19	16	D
Ewing, George W., jr	1 lt. 185 Aero Sq.	34	23	16	B
Phelan, Richard	1 lt. 213 Aero Sq.	1232	18	42	C
Greene, Calvin W	2 lt. 213 Aero Sq.	34	14	4	B
Speidel, Henry Fred	Pvt. 213 Aero Sq.	107–E	5	4	A
Kieran, Thomas, jr	2 lt. 258 Aero Sq.	1233	17	8	D
Van Caeselle, Domien	Cook 314 Aero Sq.	107–E	2	9	C
Barron, William A	Sgt. 375 Aero Sq.	608	2	13	C
Bjork, Godfride	Sgt. 1 cl. 465 Aero Sq.	34	24	10	A
Palmatier, Fred N	Pvt. 1 cl. 467 Aero Sq.	1233	16	25	B
Harrigan, Edward J	Sgt. 498 Aero Sq.	608	11	28	B
Gee, Joseph T	Pvt. 641 Aero Sq.	1233	22	6	A
Wells, George L	Sgt. 803 Aero Sq.	608	13	17	C
Dodge, Gordon	1 lt. 2 Av. Ins. Cen.	608	19	23	A
Cudlipp, Jerome M	2 lt. 2 Av. Ins. Cen.	608	10	27	A
Potter, Edward E	1 lt. 3 Av. Ins. Cen.	34	26	4	B
Crowe, James R	2 lt. 3 Av. Ins. Con.	1233	5	27	A
Schreiber, Edwin B	do	1233	21	9	A
Bettenhausen, Joseph A	Cadet, 3 Av. Ins. Cen.	1233	20	7	A
Strahan, Donald P	2 lt. 7 Av. Ins. Cen.	1764	21	6	B
Willcox, Louis E	Pvt. 1 cl. 16 Co., 1 Regt.	1232	23	10	D
Ennis, Frank	Sgt. 4 Co., 2 Regt.	608	13	28	A
O'Dea, Raymond F	Pvt. 9 Co., 3 Regt.	608	16	33	B
Green, Charles I	Sgt. 7 Co., 4 Regt.	1232	17	25	F
Miller, Roscoe C	Sgt. 19 Co., 4 Regt. M. T. R. A. S.	608	27	31	B
Reilly, Arthur K	Sgt. 16 Co., 4 Regt. M. T. R. A. S.	1764	3	6	B
Robinson, Archie F	Sgt. 3 Co., 4 Regt. M. T. R. A. S.	608	6	15	C
Coleman, Robert Henry	2 lt. Cas. Air Service	608	21	39	A
Gistedt, Victor A	Pvt. Air Crft., Arm. Dp. A.	34	9	5	B
Satterlee, Edward L	Capt. 13 Reg. Liais'n Of.	1764	2	7	B
Douglass, Charles W. H.	1 lt. 73 Av. Sec. S. R. C. B. E. F.	636	8	22	C
Loews, Wolfgang, J	Sgt. 1 Co., Hq. Bn. A. S. C.	608	2	27	B
Abramson, Max	Cpl. 10 prv. Gd. Co., A. S. C.	608	4	25	B
Foley, Frank	Sgt. 10 Gd. Co., A. S. C.	608	12	28	B
Rowland, Daniel	Pvt. 15 Dep. Lab. Co. A.S.C.	1232	33	38	C
Bailey, James E	Pvt. 1 cl., 24 Dep. Lab. Co. A. S. C.	1233	5	15	A
Franklin, Albert Leo	Pvt. 29 Dep. Serv. Co., A.S.C.	608	21	24	C
Solomone, Benny	Pvt. 36 Dep. Serv. Co., A.S.C.	1233	14	22	A
Stuppacher, Frank	Pvt. 77 Co., Pris. War, Esc.	1233	8	3	A
Eaddy, Cecyl F	Wag. 81 Co., Pris. War. Esc.	608	1	27	A
Reddell, John F	1 sgt. 250 Co., Pris. War. Esc.	34	9	5	C
Moran, John J	1 lt. 237 Co., Pris. War. Esc.	34	11	4	C
Burtis, Robert J	Cpl. Bty. 1, 7 Art. Rgt. C. A. C.	1233	16	1	A
Shew, Carl G	Sgt. Bty. G, 8 Art. Rgt. C. A. C.	1233	30	14	A
Ferguson, Danforth B	Pvt. Bty. A, 42 Art. Rgt. C. A. C.	1232	30	27	G
Martel, William	Pvt. Bty. F, 42 Art. Rgt. C. A. C.	1233	1	29	A
Tucker, Leo A	Wag. Bty. F, 51, C. A. C.	1233	18	22	C
Burling, George B., jr	Pvt. Bty. H, 52 C. A. C.	1233	17	29	A
Andre, William J	Cpl. Bty. D, 54 C. A. C.	1764	27	5	B
Conway, Philip J	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 56 C. A. C.	1232	16	9	B
McInerney, Vincent P	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 56 C. A. C.	1232	20	16	B
Pritchard, William J	Pvt. Bty. D, 56 C. A. C.	1232	26	2	B
Bartoli, William	Cpl. Hq. Co. 56 C. A. C.	1232	19	19	B
McCarthy, William A	Rad. Sgt. Hq. Co., 56 C. A. C.	608	22	2	D
Lambert, George B	Pvt. Hq. Co., 66 C. A. C.	34	29	5	A
Raymond, Harvey J	2 lt., 71 C. A. C.	608	21	24	A
Musante, Charles J	Sgt. Bty. C, 73 C. A. C.	608	6	29	B
Kelly, William R	Sgt. Hq. Mtr. S, C. A. C.	1232	19	31	G
De Alleaume, Arthur W	Pvt. Bty. B, 5 Tr. A, C. A. C.	608	2	40	D
Dahlhender, George A	Pvt. Bty. D, 5 Tr. A, C. A. C.	608	35	24	D
Kenny, Henry J	2 lt. H. A. Schools, C. A. C.	34	2	21	A
Kenoza, Felix	Pvt. 1 cl. H. A. Schools, C. A. C.	608	36	25	D
Buckley, Francis J	Pvt. Hq. Org. Trng. Cent., C. A. C.	608	33	18	D
Sundt, William E	Cpl. Org. Trng. Ct., T. A., C. A. C.	608	27	32	B
Hicks, John E	Maj. Med. Corps	1233	34	29	A
Gallagher, Charles H	Capt. Med. Corps	34	2	17	A
Baris, Alexander D	1 lt., Med. Corps	34	16	6	B
Handbridge, Francis F	do	1232	25	46	A

[5] Grave 1, French civilian cemetery, Murville, Meurthe-et-Moselle, France.
*Coulonges-en-Tardenois, Aisne, France.

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL—con.					
McCann, Thomas J	Pvt. 1 cl. Cas. Det. Med. Corps.	34	31	13	A
Breese, John H	Pvt. 1 cl. Sec. 580, Amb. S., Med. Corps.	1232	35	36	D
Conklin, Sherman L	Pvt. 1 cl. S. S. U. 635, Med. Corps.	1764	83	5	A
Flagg, Stewart	Pvt. Sec. 645, Med. Corps	34	1	11	B
Hokensen, Thomas O	Pvt. 1 cl., Sec. 580, Amb. S., Med. Corps.	1232	26	37	D
Holden, Charles H	Pvt. Sec. 539, Amb. S., Med. Corps.	34	38	3	B
Lines, Howard B	Sec. 1, U. S. Amb. Serv., Med. Corps.	34	2	22	B
Mahonsky, Joseph P	Pvt. S. S. U. 505, Med. Corps	608	24	12	B
Norton, Allen S	Sgt. Amb. Serv., Med. Corps.	1232	27	16	D
Trumbull, Russell	Pvt. Sec. 92, Amb. S., Med. Corps.	608	16	21	A
Kaufman, Joseph	Pvt. No. 1 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	1232	28	38	C
Short, Louis D	Sgt. 1 cl., No. 1 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	1764	10	7	B
Hobbs, Austin L	1 lt., No. 2 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	1233	28	24	B
Karpas, Morris J	Maj. No. 8 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	608	2	7	D
Pryer, John T	Pvt. 1 cl., No. 8 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	608	34	23	C
Ranney, Robert J	Cook, No. 23 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	1764	17	11	B
Strite, Raymond A	Pvt. No. 23 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	1232	21	38	C
Tubbs, Fred S	Pvt. 1 cl., No. 23 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	34	34	5	B
Waterhouse, Charles J	Cook No. 23 Base Hosp	34	9	4	B
Keenan, Cornelius J	Pvt. No. 61 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	1233	4	25	A
Schrieber, Joseph	Pvt. No. 80 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	1233	18	18	A
Taft, Harmon A	Pvt. No. 83 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	1232	15	15	F
Breen, Bernard	Pvt. 1 cl. No. 110 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	1233	35	6	A
Walenta, Calvin H	Pvt. 1 cl. No. 114 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	34	20	7	A
Cocke, Paul L	Capt. 116 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	34	22	6	B
Bush, Harry, J	Cpl. No. 11 Evac. Hosp., Med. Corps.	1232	18	13	D
David, Willis B	Pvt. 1 cl. Evac Hosp., Med. Corps.	1233	34	12	A
Ferguson, Harry O	Pvt. 1 cl. Mob. Hosp., Med. Corps.	1233	33	22	B
Hunt, James J., jr	Pvt. Med. Dept. Sup. Dep., Med. Corps.	34	14	2	B
Boyson, John O	Pvt. 1 cl. No. 1 A. R. C. Hosp., Med. Corps.	34	40	7	B
Clifford, Alfred J	Pvt. No. 4 A. R. C. Hosp., Med. Corps.	107–E	4	7	D
Arnett, John D	1 lt. Med. R. C. att. to B. E. F.	1252	10	2	B
Mooney, Edward L	do	636	9	33	B
Decker, Albert	Pvt. 59 Unit, M. R. P	608	34	21	C
Duncan, William C	Pvt. 29 Unit, M. R. P	34	22	2	C
Clukey, George H	Pvt. 42 Co. A. R. D., Med. Corps.	608	6	35	A
Athay, Florence L	Nurse No. 67 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	107–E	5	4	B
Breene, Anne M. C	Nurse No. 48 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	1233	25	11	A
Dalton, Ella	Nurse No. 4 Camp Hosp., Med. Corps.	34	1	5	B
Dingley, Nellie M	do	34	8	5	B
Graham, Florence B	do	34	2	5	B
Greene, Katheryne E	Nurse No. 8 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	608	1	7	D
Hagadorn, Alice	Nurse No. 4 Camp Hosp., Med. Corps.	34	3	5	B
Overend, Marion L	Nurse No. 5 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	1233	14	6	A
Worth, Margaret W	Nurse No. 48 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	1233	6	17	C
Maxwell, John J	Sgt. Hq. Det., M. P.	1233	22	22	B
Keith, Elisha B	Pvt. 1 cl. 205 Co., 103 Bn., M. P.	636	5	19	C
Reed, Harold W	Pvt. 1 cl. 208 Co., M. P	1764	28	3	B
Rubenstein, Mose	do	1233	31	20	A
Pacini, Alexandria O	Pvt. 1 cl. 225 Co., M. P	34	6	19	B
Florance, James H	Cpl. 125 Co., Motor T. Corps	34	9	20	A
Resseguie, Clyde N	Pvt. 376 Co., Motor T. Corps	34	25	2	B
Mancuso, Antonio	Pvt. 441 Co., Motor T. Corps	1233	24	6	B
Aborn, Gus	Pvt. Combat Of. Depot, M. T. C.	1232	12	22	E
Duffano, Fred	Pvt. M. T. Center 11, M. T. C.	1233	15	12	D
Newcomb, William W	Capt. Sup. Div. Ord. Dept.	608	17	31	B
Delameter, Harry	Pvt. 3 Co. 7, P. O. Det	107–E	1	2	D
Floure, Charles F	Pvt. 2 Co. 7, P. O. Det	107–E	8	9	D
Noveck, Harry	Pvt. 1 Co. 7, P. O. Det	[10]			
Fellows, Edward	Pvt. Co. C. S. P. O. Det	608	9	33	A
Mackenzie, Angus	Pvt. 24 P. O. Dep. Co	34	1	20	A
Harrigan, Thomas P	Pvt. 27 P. O. Dep. Co	608	8	41	D
Nehring, Charles R	Pvt. 29 P. O. Dep. Co	608	7	25	A
Jefferds, Arthur F	Pvt. 2 Hvy. Mob. O. R. S	1233	25	1	D
Ahnemann, Albert	Pvt. 37 M. R. S	1233	21	20	B
Ciccone, Joseph P	Pvt. 6 Mech. O. R. S	1232	12	16	F
Detchon, Benjamin C	Capt. Casual	608	4	26	B
Berall, Abraham B	Cpl. Chf. Purchasing Of	34	25	14	B

[10] Grave 3144, Blackley Jewish Cemetery, Manchester, England.

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL—con.					
Flynn, James B	Pvt. 3 Co. Ord. Rein	608	23	18	C
Cassidy, Thomas F	Pvt. 371 Cas. Co	608	9	12	A
Clipper, Jesse W	Cpl. 952 Cas. Co	608	6	28	B
Gebert, Charles J., jr	Pvt. 410 Cas. Co	107–E	2	3	A
Glass, William	Pvt. 376 Cas. Co	107–E	3	9	D
House, George Wilfred	Pvt. 406 Cas. Co	107–E	14	3	A
O'Hara, Frank J	Pvt. 406 Cas. Co	107–E	8	6	C
Tims, Horace J	Pvt. 410 Cas. Co	107–E	5	2	C
Vail, Charles E	Pvt. 406 Cas. Co	107–E	13	3	A
Gilmore, Joseph A	Pvt. 1 cl. Tr. I, 3 Cav	1232	11	38	B
King, Harry A	Pvt. 1 cl. Tr. P, 3 Cav	[11]			
Waters, Cornelius	Pvt. Tr. I, 3 Cav	1232	34	11	E
Bohan, John William	Cpl. Tr. D, 6 Cav	34	26	4	C
Dee, David J	Pvt. Tr. B, 6 Cav	34	28	4	C
Dolton, Thomas H	Pvt. Tr. K, 15 Cav	608	32	12	C
Hill, Clayton D	Pvt. Tr. M, 15 Cav	608	22	17	B
Iverson, Thomas R	Cpl. M. B. Bn. 15 Cav	34	18	12	A
Payne, Eugene C	Pvt. Sup. Co., 15 Cav	1232	34	31	A
Mills, Ernest R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 1 Gas Regt	1232	32	36	A
Van Corcum, Adrian H	Cook, Co. F, 1 Gas Regt	1764	26	8	B
Johnson, Evan M	Brig. gen. Inf. U. S. A	34	5	6	C
Straight, Willard D	Maj. Inf	34	1	16	B
Harris, Emmet	2 lt. Inf	34	1	19	B
Mills, Harold C	2 lt. Inf. At. 6, U. S. M. C	1764	42	9	B
Albert, Isidore	Pvt. Co. D, 49 Inf	1233	24	5	A
Finn, Edward J	Pvt. Co. K, 49 Inf	608	3	5	D
Moschello, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. A, 49 Inf	1232	19	7	A
Lutfy, Simon H. (Murad, John, alias).	Pvt. Co. C, 49 Inf	1232	10	1	B
Wolz, Charles	Pvt. M. G. Co., 49 Inf	1232	36	28	F
McMahon, Daniel C	Pvt. Cas. Co., 373 Inf	608	35	32	A
Hume, Montgomery Lyon.	Pvt. Co. D, 2d A. A. M. G. Bn.	1232	23	36	F
Jorgensen, Jacob	Mech. 2d A. A. M. G. Bn	1232	9	24	H
Larson, Edward	Pvt. 2d A. A. M. G. Bn	1232	10	30	G
Marechaux, Walter V	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 2d A. A. M. G. Bn.	1232	21	22	C
Miller, Bruce D	Cpl. Co. D, 2d A. A. M. G. Bn.	1232	31	14	E
Packman, Harold L. F	Cpl. Co. C, 2d A. A. M. G. Bn.	1232	37	21	H
Perry, Augustus L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 2d A. A. M. G. Bn.	1232	3	32	B
Noun, Benjamin	Pvt. Co. B, 3 A. A. M. G. Bn.	1233	1	8	D
Wornell, Howard	Pvt. Co. A, 4 A. A. M. G. Bn.	1233	21	17	D
Burger, John	Pvt. Co. 12, Ord. Inf	107–E	16	4	D
Comer, Edward	Pvt. Co. C, Cp. Upton, S. A. R. D.	608	33	29	D
Lewis, Eddie	Pvt. Co. E, Cp. Upton, S. A. R. D.	608	24	41	D
Ahern, John R	Pvt. Inf. Repl. U., 1st Repl. Dep.	608	1	35	A
Kennedy, Harold L	Cpl. Inf. Cand. School. Inf	1764	31	9	B
Fitzpatrick, John J	Mech. Co. L, 1 Pion. Inf	1232	4	42	D
Hercolano, Luis	Pvt. Co. F, 1 Pion. Inf	34	33	4	A
Sico, Janero	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 1 Pion. Inf	1233	16	21	A
Buss, August Walter	Pvt. Co. I, 2 Pion. Inf	606	10	22	A
Hill, Harry K	Pvt. Co. E, 2 Pion. Inf	1233	4	16	A
Johnson, Peter J	Cpl. Co. A, 2 Pion. Inf	34	22	14	B
O'Brien, William James	Pvt. Co. A, 2 Pion. Inf	34	4	6	A
O'Connell, Peter	Pvt. Co. F, 2 Pion. Inf	1233	3	22	A
Owens, Frank	Pvt. Co. A, 2 Pion. Inf	34	31	3	C
Pettignelli, William L	Pvt. Co. E, 2 Pion. Inf	1233	23	3	A
Simms, James H	Sgt. Hq. Co., 2 Pion. Inf	1233	21	12	C
Waring, Thomas P	Sgt. Co. F, 2 Pion. Inf	1233	13	17	A
Amitrano, George	Pvt. Co. M, 51 Pion. Inf	1233	5	23	C
Davis, Fay Irving	Pvt. Co. H, 51 Pion. Inf	1233	36	24	B
Higgins, Geradus Backman.	Pvt. Co. F, 51 Pion. Inf	1233	13	10	A
Hitchcock, Frank	Cook Co. E, 51 Pion. Inf	1233	8	20	C
Kipling, Alfred R	Pvt. Co. A, 51 Pion. Inf	1233	2	13	D
Messina, Antonio	Pvt. Co. I, 51 Pion. Inf	1233	27	23	C
Osborne, Albert William.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 51 Pion. Inf	608	4	22	A
Palmer, Frank V	Cook Co. G, 51 Pion. Inf	1233	16	12	D
Berley, Joseph W	Pvt. Co. C, 52 Pion. Inf	608	34	24	C
Callahan, Joseph F	Cpl. Co. E, 53 Pion. Inf	1232	11	37	D
Decaro, Joseph	Pvt. Co. C, 53 Pion. Inf	1232	4	15	F
Holz, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 53 Pion. Inf	1232	12	35	F
Kyle, James	Pvt. Co. M, 53 Pion. Inf	1233	26	21	D
Pedersen, Peter L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 53 Pion. Inf	1232	4	7	C
Schweiger, Samuel	Pvt. Co. D, 53 Pion. Inf	1232	28	30	A
Whelan, James B	Cpl. Co. C, 53 Pion. Inf	1232	39	11	C
Winterfield, Moses	Cpl. Co. B, 53 Pion. Inf	1232	9	2	B
Fursman, Edgar Luyster.	1 lt. Hq. Co., 53 Pion. Inf	1232	22	35	H
Parker, Harold D	Mus. 2 cl. Hq. Co., 55 Pion. Inf.	1233	35	10	B
McCarthy, Florence C	Pvt. Hq. Co., 57 Pion. Inf	1233	2	8	D
Sarvis, Roy B	do	608	4	13	C
Curtis, James	Pvt. Co. A, 59 Pion. Inf	608	4	11	C
Cusick, John	Pvt. Hq. Co., 59 Pion. Inf	363	7	16	B
Harbel, Charles J	Pvt. Co. K, 59 Pion. Inf	1233	6	13	A
Neville, Homer V	Pvt. Co. L, 59 Pion. Inf	608	26	8	D
Russo, Antonio	Pvt. Co. D, 59 Pion. Inf	1233	11	3	B
Rutkoski, Frank C	Pvt. Co. B, 59 Pion. Inf	1233	16	18	B
Tooly, Arthur J	Pvt. Co. G, 59 Pion. Inf	608	15	21	C
Best, Isaac	Pvt. Co. H, 807 Pion. Inf	1232	37	7	C
Burckmeyer, Clarence, jr.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 807 Pion. Inf	1232	1	29	H
Tucker, Raenzy	Pvt. Co. A, 807 Pion. Inf	1233	26	3	A
Colightly, Pervers	Pvt. Co. E, 809 Pion. Inf	34	4	10	A
White, Clarke	Mech. 8 Co., 4 P. R. Bn	608	2	14	C
Dressler, Fritz L	Capt. Off. Chf. Q. M	608	7	19	D
Wallace, Charles B	1 lt. 308 Mtr. Rep. 8, Q. M. C.	1233	4	20	A

[11] Grave 40, American Cemetery, Bourbonne-les-Bains, Haute-Marne, France.

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL—con.					
Cary, Arthur B	2 lt. Q. M. C.	608	33	31	D
Warner, Goodwin	2 lt. att. Mtr. Sp. Tr. 407	34	25	6	B
Hilburg, Charles J	Sgt. 305 Co. Bakery, Q. M. C.	1233	12	2	A
Swain, Edwin	Sgt. 354 Co., Bakery, Q. M. C.	608	15	35	B
Sharkey, Patrick	Pvt. 317 Sq. Fld. R'mt., Q. M. C.	1233	6	21	A
Ryan, Edward J	Pvt. 322 Sq. Fld. M't, Q. M. C.	34	3	6	A
Ray, George	Q. M. Sgt. 327 Sq. Fld. R'mt.	608	21	17	C
Myrick, Johnny G	Pvt. Co. A, 308 Bn. Lab. Bn.	608	2	21	C
Smith, Wilson	Pvt. Co. C, 322 Bn. Lab. Q. M. C.	1232	30	4	B
Vaughan, Robert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 325 Bn. Lab.	608	22	17	C
Daniel, James	Pvt. Co. B, 329 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	32	3	A
Ronzoni, John	Pvt. 801 Co. Ref. Plant, Q. M. C.	608	6	19	D
Strach, John	Pvt. Sq. 9, Salv. Sqds. & Units.	608	3	32	B
Straci, Joseph	Pvt. Unit 801, Salv. Sqds. & Units.	1233	27	10	C
Ruth, Paul J	Pvt. 302 Co., Sup. Cos., Q. M. C.	1233	4	22	A
Junk, Daniel	Pvt. 1 cl., 321 Co., Sup. Cos., Q. M. C.	1233	11	5	A
Johnson, Walter F	Pvt. 332 Co., Sup. Cos., Q. M. C.	1233	12	3	A
Wrede, Nicholas	Pvt. 335 Co., Sup. Cos., Q. M. C.	608	1	27	B
Heggem, Casper	Pvt. 1 cl. Off. Chf., Q. M. C.	608	34	33	D
Sussman, Clarence J	Pvt. Cp. Montoir Co. 306, Q. M. C.	107–E	7	6	D
Gradler, Andrew	Pvt. 310., Mach. Shop. Tk. Unit.	34	14	2	A
Hatjogion, Gabriel	Pvt. Mob. Pep. Shop 302, Q. M. C.	1233	15	1	C
Quinn, William F	Pvt. Sales Com. Unit 22, Q. M. C.	1764	7	11	B
Sambrook, Walter L	Pvt. Mtr. Trasn. Sec. Q. M. C.	34	15	8	B
Driscoll, John J	Sgt. 1 cl. 302 Stevedores Rgt.	608	16	31	A
Smallwood, Charles	Sup. Sgt. 603 Co. 801 Bn., S. R.	608	19	29	A
McMinnis, David	Pvt. 849 Co. 813 Bn., Steved's	608	11	31	D
Farrell, Thomas	Pvt. 4 Co. 4, Bn. Replacement.	1233	22	26	C
Carr, James P	Pvt. Co. F, Co. Upton Std.	608	22	39	D
Carroll, Warren J	Pvt. 12 Co., OARD	107–E	17	2	D
Fusco, Luigi	Pvt. 306 Co., Cp. Hancock SRD.	608	25	36	A
McCarthy, John	Pvt. 1 Co., Cp. Hancock SRD.	608	20	42	D
McVay, Joseph L	Pvt. 12 Co., Cp. Gordon ORD.	107–E	14	3	D
Nero, Pasquale	Pvt. 17 Co., Cp. Gordon ORD.	107–E	17	3	D
Perloff, Morris	Pvt. 45 Prov., Co. OARD	608	27	40	D
Root, James C	Cpl. No. 2, Ft. Barrancas	608	11	23	A
Schnorr, Arthur A	Pvt. 12 Co., Cp. Gordon OARD.	107–E	1	10	D
Tuttle, Isaac	Pvt. Co. A, Cp. Upton SRD	608	32	39	D
Philipoteaux, George C	1 lt., Sig. Res. Corps	1233	30	27	A
Murphy, Walter J	Cpl. Hq. & Sup. Det. 10 Bn., S. C.	107–E	10	1	C
Byers, Arthur I	Sgt. Co. C, 317 Bn. Fld. Sig.	1232	15	13	D
Gooding, Arthur J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. 34, Fld. Sig. Bn.	34	34	5	C
Ingallis, John	Cpl. Hq. Det. 326 Bn. Fld. Sig.	1232	20	3	H
Biehler, Robert C	Pvt. 1 cl. 17 Co., S. C.	34	4	4	C
McManus, Paul E	Pvt. 32 Co. S. C.	107–E	10	1	B
Gay, Alfred	Mas. Sig. Elect. 33 Co. S. C.	(12)			
Jungman, Adolf R	Pvt. 36 Co., S. C.	608	1	30	B
Darling, Elton B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 52 Bn. S. C.	606	8	32	B
Johnson, Andrew W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 55 Bn. S. C.	13	13	41	D
Cullington, William T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 407 Bn. S. C.	1233	31	23	A
Syversen, John S	Sgt. Co. D, 407 Bn. S. C.	1232	23	44	C
Hayes, George J	Pvt. Co. E, 418 Bn. S. C.	608	7	29	A
Estep, Edwin R	1 lt. off. photographer	1232	31	24	G
Blair, Richard W	Pvt. 1 cl. 16 Foreign Det.	34	13	2	C
Guilbault, Emil (Fleming, John A.—alins).	Pvt. Co. D, 3 Regt. S. C.	34	7	9	B
Bell, William, jr	Sgt. Co. A, 11 Engrs.	636	5	9	C
Powers, James J	Sgt. Co. B, 11 Engrs.	1232	30	31	E
Selner, Herman	Pvt. Co. A, 11 Engrs.	636	4	33	A
Silbereisen, Fred W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 11 Engrs.	34	9	1	A
Smith, Royal D	Stab. Sgt. Co. D, 11 Engrs.	1232	17	35	A
Tremblay, Joseph H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 11 Engrs.	1233	12	22	A
Walsh, Joseph	Pvt. Co. F, 11 Engrs.	1233	32	18	A
Kelly, Michael	Mas. sgt. Hq. Co., 13 Engrs.	34	4	3	C
Lyeth, George	Pvt. Co. C, 3 Bn. 20 Engrs.	1233	29	3	A
O'Hara, Thomas J., jr	Cpl. 45 Co. 20 Engrs	34	19	5	B
Plimpton, Chester H	Capt. Co. F, 21 Engrs.	1233	6	2	D
Hardin, Mark	Cpl. Hq. Det., 21 Engrs.	1233	15	1	D
Hubert, Harold C	Pvt. Co. B, 22 Engrs.	1233	29	18	C
Loffredo, Carmelo	Pvt. Co. G, 22 Engrs.	1232	36	45	A
Quinn, William T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 22 Engrs.	1232	35	11	E
Locher, Charles L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 23 Engrs.	1232	29	17	A
Hayes, Robert J	Pvt. Co. B, 26 Engrs.	34	26	2	B

[12] Grave 131, French municipal cemetery, Nevers, Nievre, France.

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL—con.					
Hurley, Thomas F	Pvt. Co. D, 26 Engrs.	34	30	2	B
Bromberg, Charles E	Pvt. C. A., 29 Engrs.	34	4	9	B
Carroll, William F	Sgt. Co. C, 30 Engrs.	608	21	40	D
Guilefuss, Harry R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 30 Engrs.	608	1	9	B
Kottlowsky, Fred E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 30 Engrs.	1232	31	21	D
Cook, Thomas	Pvt. Co. K, 33 Engrs.	608	5	34	A
Callahan, Daniel J	Pvt. Co. E, 37 Engrs.	1764	44	6	B
Granneman, Arthur E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 1st Bn. 37 Engrs.	1233	25	14	D
Gross, John M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 38 Engrs.	34	19	3	A
Herter, Everit A	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. A, 40 Engrs.	1764	59	13	A
Thrasher, Harry D	2 lt. 40 Engrs.	608	12	11	D
Mackay, Arthur E	Cpl. Co. A, 40 Engrs.	1764	34	6	B
Renna, Sebastino	Pvt. Co. C, 50 Engrs.	1233	33	22	A
Van Rensselaer, Holmes R.	Pvt. Co. A, 50 Engrs.	1233	14	2	C
Edwards, George S	Pvt. Co. B, 52 Engrs.	34	34	10	A
James, Revenue	Pvt. Co. B, 53 Engrs.	608	19	15	C
Chippie, Albert M	Pvt. Co. A, 54 Engrs.	1233	33	27	A
Jordan, Robert P	Sgt. Co. C, 56 Engrs.	636	7	17	A
Lorenzo, Pasquale M	Pvt. Co. A, 66 Engrs.	1233	14	4	A
Bandino, Precopio	Pvt. Co. A, 501 Engrs.	1233	30	7	A
Colicci, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. B, 501 Engrs.	608	38	33	B
Carrizzo, Joseph	do	1233	32	1	A
McGellick, Patrick	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 501 Engrs.	1233	28	10	D
Prischo, Anthony	Pvt. Co. A, 501 Engrs.	608	36	7	C
Reynolds, John J	Pvt. Co. C, 501 Engrs.	1233	1	28	A
Segerdell, Albert	do	1233	27	17	A
Simpson, James	Pvt. Co. D, 502 Engrs. S. Bn.	608	10	23	B
Spies, George	do	1233	4	5	B
Martin, William C	Cpl. Co. A, 510 Engrs. S. Bn.	1232	8	39	A
Nattress, Douglas A	1 sgt. Co. B, 541 Engrs.	608	26	32	A
Boyne, William	Pvt. Co. D, 543 Engrs.	34	28	4	B
Clark, Hamilton R	2 lt. Co. F, 605 Engrs.	(13)			
Mills, Adelbert P	Capt. 605 Engrs.	608	20	18	C
Seibt, Carl, jr	Pvt. 10 Co. Cp. Hump. Eng. Can.	608	11	8	D
Corsentino, Charles	Pvt. Repl. Bn. 11 Engrs.	608	12	35	B
O'Leary, Timothy	Pvt. 14 Engrs. Cp. Hump. Sard.	608	20	21	D
Taylor, William C	Sgt. Army Cand. School	1764	2	11	B
Barr, Chapin C	2 lt. Sqd. B, 1 Mar. A. F.	636	9	3	D
Fish, Clarence Edgar	Pvt. Co. F, 11 Marines	1233	10	16	A
Byron, Walter Anthony	Pvt. Co. H, 13 Marines	608	14	38	B
Nichols, George Stevens	Pvt. Co. A, 13 Marines	608	14	26	A
Hansen, Anders	Lt. U. S. N.	34	11	2	C
Barry, Edmund Burton	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.	34	32	2	C
Read, Curtis Seaman	do	636	15	10	B
Werner, George Dwight	do	608	31	23	C
De Forge, John Francis	Seaman, 2 cl. U. S. N.	608	35	21	D
Driscoll, Harry	Ms. Att. 3 cl. U. S. N. R. F.	608	9	3	C
Holley, Miles Henry	Q. M. 2 cl. U. S. N.	34	9	2	C
Leonhardt, Frederick M.	Seaman 2 cl. U. S. N.	608	16	3	C
Mayo, Henry Carl	Mach. mate 1 cl. U. S. N.	34	14	12	B
Moeller, Herbert	Coxswain, U. S. N. R. F.	608	21	25	A
Reinhardt, Louis	Seaman 2 cl. U. S. N.	34	35	5	A
Romanitch, Franklin, jr.	Blacksmith 2 cl. U. S. N. R. F.	34	17	4	C
Romita, Michael	N. a. 3 cl. U. S. N.	34	38	6	A
Roth, Charles Lewis	Mach. mate 1 cl. U. S. N.	608	33	42	D
Walker, Ernest Dorando	Wd. rm. cook U. S. N. R. F.	608	2	24	A
Welty, Frank George	Phar. Mate, 2 cl. U. S. N.	1764	77	9	A
Hayes, Daniel J	Army fld. clk., Adj. Gen. Dept.	1233	27	10	B
Heath, Clellan T	Cook, Hq. Det. P. M. G. O.	1233	27	19	D
Lovely, John J	Pvt. Co. D, S. U. A. Repl. Bn.	34	4	5	B
Reese, Alfred J	Pvt. Co. D, Gen. Rec. Off. Bn.	1233	8	15	A
Ploharski, Anthony	Pvt. Co. C, 303 Bn. Tnk. Cps.	636	9	12	A
Ferguson, Francis M	Pvt. Co. B, 326 Bn. Tnk. Cps.	1232	39	31	A
Taylor, Ronald J	Sgt. Co. B, 327 Bn. Tnk. Cps.	1233	8	29	D
Stapleton, Joseph A	Pvt. Co. C, 332 Bn. Tnk. Cps.	107–E	8	4	B
Maloney, Thomas J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 344 Bn. Tnk. Cps.	1233	29	20	B
Lower, Carlton A	Cpl. Co. B, 345 Bn. Tnk. Cps.	1232	23	30	B
Zimoosski, Alexander J.	Cpl. Co. C, 345 Bn. Tnk. Cps.	1232	39	36	C
Collins, Aloysius B	2 lt. Trs. Corps	608	20	35	A
Tantodonato, Paolo	Pvt. 1 cl. 30 Co. Trs., Corps.	608	19	35	A
McDonald, James L	Sgt. Co. I, 35 Regt. T. C.	34	27	5	C
Regel, August	Pvt. 100 Co., Trns. Corps	34	23	6	C
Quinn, John M	Cpl. Hq. Det. 5 Gr. Div. T. C.	608	11	18	C
Brandow, Burton	Pvt. 62 Co., 14 Gr. Div. T. C.	608	15	30	B
Dressel, Charles	Sgt. 307 M. T. Co., 402 M. S. T.	608	8	6	D
Price, John T	Pvt. Co. M, 434 M. T. Co., 413 M. S. T.	1233	12	11	C
Barry, Joseph A	Sgt. 461 M. T. Co., 416 M. S. Tr.	34	29	1	A
Brown, Arthur C	Pvt. 476 M. T. Co., 419 M. S. Tr.	1233	36	21	C
Wisse, John	Pvt. 478 M. Tk. Co., 419 M. S. Tr.	1233	2	9	B
Fearon, Joseph J	Pvt. 550 M. Tk. Co., 428 M. S. Tr.	608	3	30	D

[13] Everton Cemetery, Liverpool, England.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. CLARKE] may be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing therein a speech delivered by himself, together with certain newspaper comments on the attitude of the farm organizations toward Mr. CLARKE's support of President Hoover.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the printing of newspaper articles.

Mr. CANNON. They are just a few small paragraphs.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MOREHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the addresses enumerated already I be permitted to address the House to-morrow for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 20 minutes to-morrow at the conclusion of the other addresses.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. J. Res. 50. Joint resolution to provide for the observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN BRIDGES

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table another bill with reference to the construction of bridges. Last week the Senate passed a bill, which I may call an omnibus bridge bill, which extends the time for beginning and completing the construction of a number of bridges that were authorized during the last Congress.

Under the general bridge law, where Congress grants a franchise to build a bridge, the franchise expires by law unless the construction of the bridge is begun within one year and completed within three years from the approval of the act. Sometimes it requires several months to present the plans for a bridge and have them approved by the War Department, so that the time may expire before they have opportunity to begin construction of the bridge. In such cases they have to come back to Congress and get the time for beginning the construction extended for a year.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, has this bill been considered by a committee of the House?

Mr. DENISON. This bill was considered by the Senate Committee on Commerce, and as a matter of convenience they passed this omnibus bill extending the times for beginning and completing several bridges. The bill is now on the Speaker's table.

Mr. DYER. What is the emergency about this before next December?

Mr. DENISON. I am told by Members of the Senate who are interested in these bills that they are anxious to begin the construction of these bridges, and they want to do that this summer while the weather is good. They can not do it in the wintertime. I have no personal information regarding the local conditions connected with any of the bridges.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri objects.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. VINSON of Georgia, by unanimous consent, was granted leave of absence for two weeks, on account of important business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Flag Day, which falls on to-morrow, I may extend a portion of my own remarks on Flag Day in the RECORD; my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to extend his own remarks on the subject of Flag Day. Is there objection.

There was no objection.

FARM RELIEF

Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent to address the House for one minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I do not intend to object—the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] the other day in a conversation suggested that before unanimous-consent requests to address the House are granted an inquiry should be made as to what subject, by me on this side and by the gentleman from Connecticut on that side.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma. I will say to the gentleman that I was unavoidably detained, and I desire to announce that if I had been present when the motion to instruct the conferees on the farm relief bill was voted on I would have voted "aye." I was unavoidably detained.

LISTS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS BURIED IN EUROPE

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a letter containing the names of West Virginia soldiers and sailors who are buried in the cemeteries in Europe.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, it is apparent that there will be numerous requests from Members from various States to insert such lists. Will there be duplication of such lists presented by Members of either body, or will Members from each State submit such lists?

Mr. BACHMANN. I have not made inquiry as to that.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I can see that there will be other requests coming from Members representing other States to print these lists, and if objection were to be made here they no doubt would be inserted in the other body. The Members and Senators should act in unity and prevent a duplication.

Mr. BACHMANN. I do not know of any Member from my State who is making such a request.

Mr. GARNER. Why not ask for every State in the Union? I understand there have been a considerable number of requests for the preparation of such lists. I think the lists should be set out in the shape of a public document or published in the RECORD, including all the States.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. That is what I had in mind.

Mr. PARKS. May I ask the gentleman if that is a list of those who died overseas?

Mr. BACHMANN. Yes.

Mr. PARKS. The department told me this morning that they were making up lists requested by individual Members.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think this should be done in the shape of a public document. I was about to ask permission to submit a list for the State of Georgia, but I think it would be to the interest of the country at large to have the lists published all in one document.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. That can hardly be done until we know what the expense would be.

Mr. TILSON. It seems to me that we might well wait until the whole list is prepared. It is a good idea, but it ought not to be authorized until all the lists are completed.

Mr. BACHMANN. I want to insist on this list being placed in the RECORD at this time because I have made arrangements to have copies sent to people in my State. I have no objection to the suggestion of the gentleman as to the general matter of public policy.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

LIST OF DECEASED SOLDIERS FROM WEST VIRGINIA BURIED IN AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, during the Seventieth Congress a law was passed making provision for pilgrimages to the European cemeteries by mothers and widows of the members of the military and naval forces of the United States whose remains rest there. These pilgrimages are to be made at the expense of the United States Government.

The Quartermaster General of the United States Army, Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, has furnished me a list of the deceased of the American military forces from the State of West Virginia, including the names, organizations, and grave locations of those who served in the World War and whose remains are interred over there.

The following is a list of the names of the soldiers, sailors, and marines, and the places of their burial:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232—Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764—Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34—Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636—Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.
No. 608—Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.
No. 1233—St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252—Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E—Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from West Virginia buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Carson, Tom	Pvt. Co. D, 16 Inf	1232	29	37	B
Cook, Newton	Pvt. MG Co. 16 Inf	1232	26	27	A
Gunther, Edward	do	1232	14	43	G
Hannah, Willie H	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf	1232	36	44	B
Hiser, London F	Pvt. Co. M, 16 Inf	608	38	26	D
Horton, Sherman	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf	608	1	26	C
Howard, Raymond	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf	636	14	33	A
Maynard, Alex	do	1232	5	28	A
Persinger, Andy L	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf	608	36	15	D
Repoli, Alphonso	Pvt. Co. C, 16 Inf	608	14	23	B
Robinson, Wm	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf	608	28	37	C
Semianeiky, Constantinos G.	Pvt. Co. C, 16 Inf	608	28	10	C
Tramel, Tom	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf	608	32	36	B
Williams, David Levi	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf	608	4	15	D
Williams, Martin F	do	34	26	15	B
Yockey, Geo. L	Pvt. Co. G, 16 Inf	1232	29	4	A
Allen, Nathan G	do	1232	25	3	C
Cozort, Okey E	Pvt. Co. E, 18 Inf	1232	17	29	H
Davidovich, Andre	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf	1232	5	42	B
Lozinski, John	Pvt. Co. K, 18 Inf	1764	71	8	A
Moorehead, John	Pvt. Co. F, 18 Inf	608	27	19	A
Parsons, Edgar	Pvt. Co. C, 18 Inf	1233	31	5	B
Kern, Thos. Dabney	1 lt. MG Co. 26 Inf	1764	22	6	B
Beldycki, Roman	Pvt. Co. I, 26 Inf	608	16	34	A
Fisher, Milford O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 26 Inf	1764	21	7	A
Hildreth, Dewey S	Pvt. MG Co. 26 Inf	1232	17	18	C
Hitchcock, Jas. W	Pvt. Co. I, 26 Inf	1232	1	21	D
Phillips, Haskell	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 26 Inf	1232	22	35	D
Sawiucky, Gratsian	Mech. Co. A, 26 Inf	1232	9	46	D
Wade, Jas	Pvt. Co. C, 26 Inf	608	17	26	D
Wilson, Raymond K	Pvt. Co. K, 26 Inf	1232	32	17	C
Cavender, Jas. W	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf	1232	8	25	G
Eldex, Pete	do	1232	35	10	F
Martin, John	Pvt. Co. K, 28 Inf	1232	28	2	G
Osburn, Lawrence	Pvt. Co. G, 28 Inf	608	35	29	G
Pol, Ralph	Pvt. Co. D, 28 Inf	1764	13	7	B
Sanson, Hershel	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf	608	33	27	D
Wilson, Homer A	Pvt. M. G. Co. 28 Inf	1232	27	7	G
Doss, Jas. L	Pvt. Co. C, 2 Br. M. G. Bn	1233	36	23	C
Boyd, Spencer L	Sgt. Co. D, 3 M. G. Bn	1232	30	25	G
Parrish, Roy E	2 lt. 6 F. A	608	8	3	C
Dreibelbis, Harry O	Pvt. M. D. 7 F. A	1232	17	21	B
SECOND DIVISION					
Hawkins, Carley R	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf	1232	16	22	G
Jones, Charley C	Pvt. Co. L, 23 Inf	608	31	22	C
Leech, John H	Pvt. Co. K, 23 Inf	1764	16	1	B
Ramsey, Ira F	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf	1232	19	27	A
Sassara, Anacleto C	Bglr. Co. E, 23 Inf	608	8	10	C
Baier, Ernest Hubert	Pvt. 47 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	43	12	B
Dean, Wm. Franklin	Pvt. 18 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	23	27	D
Lemon, Gilbert Eilliard	Cpl. 51 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	70	5	A
Seitz, Fredk. Wm	Cpl. 67 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	16	12	B
Williams, Forest Grey	Cpl. 80 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	9	5	D
Travis, Wm. L	Sgt. Co. D, 5 M. G. Bn	1764	40	11	A
Wright, Raymond	Cpl. Co. B, 5 M. G. Bn	1232	38	6	F
Westfall, Cornelius R	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 17 F. A	1232	40	29	G
Huffman, Noah F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 2 Engrs	1233	6	8	C
Frye, Jas. B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 2 Mil. Pol	34	5	14	B
THIRD DIVISION					
Calhoun, Jesse B	Pvt. Co. A, 4 Inf	1232	7	17	F
Davis, Kenna	Pvt. Hq. Co. 4 Inf	1232	24	25	H
Edwards, Seth W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 4 Inf	1232	16	31	A
Rosa, Michele	Pvt. Co. M, 4 Inf	1232	15	16	B
Stewart, Geo. L	Sgt. Co. I, 4 Inf	1764	12	6	A
Acord, Chas. H	Pvt. Hq. Co., 7 Inf	1232	32	17	E
Baldwin, Raymond H	Pvt. Co. D, 7 Inf	1764	11	13	A
Baldwin, Wm	Pvt. Co. C, 7 Inf	1232	12	45	D
Bragg, Joshua P	Pvt. Co. D, 7 Inf	1232	8	39	F
Carver, Jas. R	Pvt. Co. E, 7 Inf	608	11	12	A
Colfatto, Filippo	Pvt. Co. B, 7 Inf	608	35	6	A
Davis, Walter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 7 Inf	608	33	17	B
Dillon, Mack	Pvt. Co. D, 7 Inf	1232	12	39	D
Galiano, Antonio	Pvt. Co. B, 7 Inf	1232	13	13	H
Holley, Chester A	do	1232	34	15	B
Jones, Earl	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 7 Inf	608	29	28	A
Keeley, Andrew Jos	Pvt. Co. F, 7 Inf	608	10	12	A
Knight, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. D, 7 Inf	1232	21	13	A
Mainus, Nick	Pvt. Co. B, 7 Inf	1764	12	6	B
Martin, Benj. H	Pvt. Co. E, 7 Inf	608	23	23	A
O'Brien, Earl C	do	1764	85	2	A
Porter, Ezra	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 7 Inf	1764	35	4	B
Ramsey, Humphrey R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 7 Inf	1232	39	31	E
Riffle, Crell	Pvt. Co. D, 7 Inf	1232	18	43	C
Robson, Jas. P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 7 Inf	1764	64	7	B
Runkelo, John	Pvt. Co. D, 7 Inf	1764	90	12	A
Spencer, Jas	do	1764	10	11	A
Vance, Ulysses B	Wag. Co. G, 7 Inf	1232	10	23	C
Curfman, Wm. B	Pvt. Co. G, 30 Inf	1232	23	19	C
Duffield, Addie	Pvt. Co. L, 30 Inf	1232	31	40	C
Garner, Herbert	do	1232	34	21	H
Mason, Lummey M	do	1232	19	12	D
Peery, Guss	Pvt. Co. B, 30 Inf	608	35	17	B
Rader, Claude O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 30 Inf	608	36	2	A
Ravenda, Antonio	Pvt. Co. L, 30 Inf	1232	12	2	B
Settles, Jas. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 30 Inf	1764	22	2	B
Shaver, Warder G	Pvt. Co. H, 30 Inf	608	6	12	A
White, Harry L	Sgt. Co. H, 30 Inf	608	29	1	B
Miller, Roscoe O	Pvt. Co. F, 38 Inf	608	34	9	B
Pasley, Granfield	Pvt. Co. D, 38 Inf	1232	31	15	H
Stewart, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. E, 38 Inf	608	26	29	B
Toler, Robt. L	Pvt. Bty. B, 10 F. A	1232	10	39	D
FOURTH DIVISION					
Kelly, Jas. A	2 lt. Co. G, 39 Inf	608	24	28	C
Edman, Bernie	Pvt. Co. D, 39 Inf	1764	30	13	B
Lawson, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 39 Inf	608	23	7	D
Robinson, Jas. L	Pvt. M. G. Co. 39 Inf	1232	34	36	G
Donoghue, Francis	Cpl. Co. G, 47 Inf	608	22	11	D
Maido, Nicolo	Pvt. Co. G, 47 Inf	1232	38	26	H
McMillan, Thos. M	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf	1232	27	6	C
Alasky, Tony	Pvt. Co. I, 58 Inf	1232	2	12	F
Channel, Owen Creed	Pvt. Co. E, 58 Inf	1764	20	4	A
Gregory, Clarence W	Pvt. Co. E, 59 Inf	1232	66	1	A
Hampton, Elwood	Cpl. Co. A, 59 Inf	1232	21	25	E
Knotts, Wm	Mech. Co. C, 59 Inf	608	35	5	A
Mulford, Wade E	Sgt. Co. C, 59 Inf	1764	18	4	A
Ledger, Jos. C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 12 M. G. Bn.	608	25	12	D
Cattell, Ezra B	Pvt. Co. B, 4 Engrs	608	33	29	B
Valdesere, Jas	Pvt. Co. A, 4 Engrs	1232	8	27	H
FIFTH DIVISION					
Brannon, Doy L	Pvt. Co. G, 6 Inf	1232	34	23	A
Brown, Andy S	Pvt. Co. F, 6 Inf	1232	30	41	B
Damron, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. E, 6 Inf	1232	39	29	G
Meadows, Cam B	Pvt. Co. B, 6 Inf	1232	17	34	A
Saunders, Jesse	Pvt. Co. I, 6 Inf	1232	19	41	C
Freese, Chester H	Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf	1232	39	23	H
Highley, Peter W	Pvt. Co. A, 11 Inf	1232	36	22	G
Kemper, Clark	Pvt. Co. G, 11 Inf	1232	28	25	A
Sloan, Lee	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 11 Inf	1232	35	27	A
Wilson, Wm. A	Pvt. Co. M, 11 Inf	1232	26	36	D
Zimmerman, Emory L	Pvt. Co. C, 11 Inf	1233	16	6	B
Carr, Benj. H	Cpl. Co. A, 3 0(nf	1233	31	17	C
Datzko, Mike	Pvt. Co. E, 60 Inf	1232	9	23	A
Welch, Ross W	Cpl. Co. B, 60 Inf	1233	2	2	C
Nolte, Friend J	Pvt. Co. F, 61 Inf	1232	1	8	F
Plumley, Giles E	do	1232	29	15	F
Riggs, Lawrence C	Pvt. Bty. C, 21 F. A	1232	37	44	A
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Moore, Elsy Van	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 101 Inf	1232	34	19	H
Boggs, Edw. L	Pvt. Hq. Co., 102 Inf	1232	16	5	E
Robinson, Clyde	Pvt. Co. B, 102 Inf	608	20	1	A
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Ayers, Chas. L	Pvt. Co. L, 109 Inf	608	11	18	A
Conti, Artebano	Mech. Co. I, 109 Inf	1233	15	6	B
Barovic, Peter	Pvt. Co. C, 111 Inf	1233	31	5	C
Crow, Lester	Pvt. Co. H, 111 Inf	1232	19	35	H
Hamric, Arch	Pvt., 111 Inf	1232	10	9	B
Larew, Wm. G	Pvt. Co. A, 111 Inf	608	9	4	C
Milkiff, Oscar	Pvt. Co. B, 111 Inf	1232	27	33	F
Moore, John F	Pvt. Co. D, 111 Inf	1233	11	26	D
Neace, Wm. A	Pvt. Co. C, 111 Inf	1232	13	24	F
Stewart, Geo. C	Pvt. Co. A, 111 Inf	1233	21	27	C
Curla, Tony	Pvt. Co. M, 112 Inf	1232	7	39	F
Greer, Robt. E	Pvt. Co. E, 112 Inf	1232	9	19	H
Hensley, David	Pvt. Co. D, 112 Inf	1232	35	31	E
Pyatt, Dink E	Pvt. Co. G, 112 Inf	1233	6	12	C
Conaway, Wm. F	Pvt. Co. A, 107 M. G. Bn	1233	16	27	C
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Blankenship, Charlie P	Pvt. Co. I, 118 Inf	636	11	5	C
Perry, Chas. M	Pvt. Co. E, 118 Inf	636	13	6	C
Reed, Walter D	Pvt. Co. L, 118 Inf	107–E	3	1	B
Roush, Warner E	do	636	7	10	D
Rush, Geo. W	Pvt. M. G. Co., 118 Inf	636	16	26	A
Ball, John H	Pvt. Co. A, 119 Inf	636	7	28	B
Davis, Phillip	Pvt. Co. C, 119 Inf	636	1	16	A
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Grove, Clarence C	Pvt. Co. I, 125 Inf	1232	6	30	D
Horn, Wm. L	Pvt. Co. H, 125 Inf	1232	7	30	D
Kerns, Perry	Pvt. Co. E, 125 Inf	1232	18	40	A
Simons, Ritchie	Pvt. Co. C, 125 Inf	1232	23	26	E
Weese, Wilbur W	Pvt. Co. G, 125 Inf	1232	28	11	B
Wheeler, Geo. H	Pvt. Co. H, 125 Inf	1232	10	24	H
Vance, Nuel S	Pvt. M. G. Co., 126 Inf	1232	8	45	B
Bates, Thos. A	Pvt. Co. D, 128 Inf	1232	8	3	B

Deceased soldiers from West Virginia buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TH RTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Brown, Solomon H	Pvt. Co. M, 128 Inf	1232	8	31	H
Burke, Abie L	do	1232	28	17	C
Coffee, Robt. L	do	1232	9	38	F
Davis, Warner	do	1232	25	33	E
Elder, Wm. W	do	1232	2	43	D
Elliott, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. K, 128 Inf	1232	28	28	C
Ferguson, Leroy	Cpl. Co. K, 128 Inf	1232	28	21	D
Fisher, Earl O	Pvt. Co. M, 128 Inf	1232	19	38	E
Kesser, Jas. C	Pvt. Co. K, 128 Inf	1232	24	37	G
Rogers, Wm. P	Pvt. Co. M, 128 Inf	1232	20	1	E
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Gillispie, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. F, 131 Inf	1232	30	16	B
Rhodes, Wm. R	Pvt. Co. B, 132 Inf	1232	38	1	C
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Valenzise, Fortunate	Pvt. Co. G, 147 Inf	1232	23	14	E
Mash, Russell F	Pvt. Co. B, 135 M. G. Bn	1233	9	21	A
Rainey, Geo. S	Pvt. Co. A, 135 M. G. Bn	1232	18	17	G
Williams, Sherman H	Pvt. Co. D, 135 M. G. Bn	1252	15	4	A
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Woofter, Geo. E	Pvt. Co. D, 161 Inf	608	1	20	D
Meyer, Carle M	Pvt. Co. M, 164 Inf	1233	12	29	A
Browning, Frank R	Cpl. Bty. D, 147 F. A	1232	4	37	H
Palumbio, Bruno	Pvt. Co. M, 116 Engrs	608	5	35	D
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Fox, Albert	Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf	1232	30	18	C
Lambert, Wm. O	Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf	1232	16	26	A
Allen, Grant	Pvt. Co. B, 166 Inf	608	37	1	B
Holcomb, Fred G	do	608	31	8	B
Marcelle, John H	Pvt. Co. G, 166 Inf	1764	4	11	A
O'Nail, Homer	Pvt. Co. C, 166 Inf	1232	12	27	H
Ragland, John C	Pvt. Co. E, 166 Inf	1232	27	39	G
Saunders, Ralph H	Pvt. Co. B, 166 Inf	608	37	14	A
Triplett, Jacob B	Pvt. Co. C, 166 Inf	608	32	14	A
Watkins, Emrys M	Cpl. Co. F, 166 Inf	608	8	2	B
McMillion, Asa L	Pvt. Co. E, 167 Inf	1232	38	46	D
Poe, Chas. S	Pvt. Co. F, 167 Inf	1232	20	15	A
Schmitt, Emil J	Sgt. Co. F, 167 Inf	1232	26	43	B
Stillitano, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. F, 167 Inf	608	16	4	A
Zitzelsrerger, Andrew J	Pvt. Co. M, 167 Inf	1232	15	34	A
Lewis, Harvey E	Pvt. Co. B, 168 Inf	1232	9	19	G
Louk, Wm. F	Pvt. Co. A, 168 Inf	1764	52	4	A
Rohrbough, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 168 Inf	1232	16	30	G
SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Young, John W	Pvt. Co. K, 301 Inf	1233	5	24	A
Abbaugh, Asa	Pvt. Co. A, 301 Sn. Tn	636	4	1	A
McGuinness, John P	Pvt. 3 Cas. Det	1232	12	23	F
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Crookshanks, Okley P	Pvt. MG Co. 306 Inf	1232	18	18	B
Manfroi, Faustino	Pvt. San. Det. 302 F. S. Bn	1233	4	7	D
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Riheldaffer, Wm. A	1 lt. Hq. Co. 155 Inf. Br	1232	16	31	G
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Barber, Timothy L	Capt. MD 313 Inf	1232	4	32	F
Norton, Walter G	Cpl. Co. H, 314 Inf	1232	10	5	B
Stanton, Jos. E	Cpl. Co. K, 314 Inf	1232	10	24	A
Rodes, Henry L	Pvt. Co. K, 315 Inf	1232	5	35	F
White, Birchard H	Pvt. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	30	33	G
Boyer, Francis	Pvt. Hq. Co. 316 Inf	1232	37	14	A
Moutafes, John K	Pvt. Co. A, 311 MG Bn	1232	38	20	H
Philippe, Albert	Pvt. 1 cl. 313 Amb. Co. 304 Sn. Tn.	1232	1	20	C
EIGHTIETH DIVISION					
Alesci, Joe	Pvt. Co. K, 317 Inf	1232	12	23	G
Fanning, Chas. O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 317 Inf	1232	39	7	F
Hickman, Floyd A	Pvt. Co. C, 317 Inf	1232	37	9	G
Keramidas, Gus D	Pvt. C. E, 317 Inf	1232	20	20	E
Cole, Emmett	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 318 Inf	1232	7	36	H
Craig, Adra T	Pvt. Co. K, 318 Inf	1232	29	31	B
Hill, Benj	Pvt. Co. F, 318 Inf	1232	22	42	H
Neylon, Jas. L	Pvt. M. D. 318 Inf	1232	7	22	B
Witt, Amos	Pvt. Co. B, 318 Inf	1233	29	4	A
Carter, Aaron	Pvt. Co. M, 319 Inf	1232	6	21	B
Fisher, Jesse	Pvt. Co. I, 319 Inf	1232	15	31	H
Honaker, Jas. W	Pvt. Co. A, 319 Inf	1232	17	24	B
McCutcheon, Thos. L	Pvt. MG Co. 319 Inf	1232	22	35	F
Mefford, Oscar E	Pvt. Co. E, 319 Inf	1232	10	32	B
Rizk, Saelme	Pvt. Co. C, 319 Inf	1233	2	12	A
Selvey, Grover D	Pvt. Co. M, 319 Inf	1232	14	13	C
Bennett, Thos	Cpl. Co. L, 320 Inf	1232	30	12	D
Dapruzzo, Gerardo	Pvt. Co. L, 320 Inf	1232	15	41	G

Deceased soldiers from West Virginia buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTIETH DIVISION—continued					
Forinash, Albert C	Pvt. Co. D, 320 Inf	1232	27	11	E
Mercer, Henry G	Pvt. Co. L, 320 Inf	1232	28	37	H
Worman, Jas	Cpl. Co. I, 320 Inf	1232	20	24	C
McCann, Mark	Cpl. Co. C, 313 MG Bn	1232	24	8	A
Brady, Arthur D	Cpl. Bty. F, 313 F. A	1232	8	25	C
Green, Luther H	Cpl. Bty. F, 313 F. A	1232	11	32	H
Kraft, John E	Cpl. Bty. E, 313 F. A	1232	35	4	E
Riley, Thos. S	Pvt. Bty. B, 313 F. A	1232	10	38	E
Shillingburg, Olin L	Pvt. Bty. A, 313 F. A	1232	8	41	B
Burroughs, Roy E	Pvt. Bty. B, 314 F. A	1232	25	43	G
Altice, Ed	Pvt. Bty. C, 315 F. A	1232	6	9	B
Barbageaukin, Constanton.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 315 F. A	34	33	6	A
Hahne, Fred E	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 315 F. A	1233	32	16	B
Hamm, Scott	Sgt. Bty. C, 315 F. A	1232	1	10	B
Johnson, Chas	Cpl. Bty. C, 315 F. A	1233	10	21	A
Lapinski, Mike	Wag. Bty. B, 315 F. A	608	29	26	D
Lavender, Roy	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 315 F. A	1233	9	20	B
Thompson, Fred R	Cpl. Bty. D, 315 F. A	1232	36	16	B
Starr, Arman V	Mech. Bty. B, 315 F. A	1232	33	7	A
Wines, Lawrence	Pvt. Bty. D, 315 F. A	1232	18	45	B
Alderton, Marion L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 305 F. S. Bn	636	10	34	A
Jeffrey, Clyde	Pvt. Co. C, 305 F. S. Bn	1233	22	9	D
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Shedd, Clyde E	1 lt. M. D. 327 Inf	1232	30	32	A
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Lancaster, Francis W	Pvt. Co. D, 329 Inf	608	29	10	D
White, Luke	Pvt. Co. G, 329 Inf	608	16	28	D
Young, Jas. M	Pvt. Co. C, 329 Inf	608	14	19	D
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Tait, Lee Campbell	1 lt. Co. F, 354 Inf	608	29	33	B
NINETIETH DIVISION					
McNeill, Jas. O	Pvt. Co. F, 358 Inf	1233	16	11	D
Robertson, Luther J	Pvt. Co. G, 358 Inf	1232	6	19	H
Robertson, Okie E	Pvt. Co. C, 360 Inf	1232	31	39	F
Smith, Isaac C	Pvt. Co. B, 360 Inf	1232	5	2	C
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Mazzarella, Angelo	Pvt. Co. I, 362 Inf	1252	21	4	C
Whanger, Harrison O	Pvt. Co. L, 363 Inf	1232	32	23	D
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Richardson, Chas. E	Pvt. Co. M, 369 Inf	1232	35	27	H
O'Brien, Wm. H	2 lt. 372 Inf	1232	27	43	D
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
Mason, Clarence A	Pvt. Hq. Tp. 2 Army	636	16	6	B
Tabler, Kramer C	1 lt. Air Serv	1233	5	6	C
Lavelle, Harry M	Capt. Med. Corps	34	14	6	B
Criss, Guy H	Pvt. 1 cl. B. H. 60	1232	21	39	C
Stutler, Ray M	Pvt. 1 cl. B. H. 114	34	25	5	A
Bradshaw, Geo	Pvt. Vet. Hosp. 19	1232	19	7	B
Greenlief, Deward J	Pvt. A. R. C. Hosp. 5	34	36	9	B
Kinney, Swithen	Pvt. 29 Co. Med. R. D	608	33	28	C
Busch, Roscoe E	Pvt. 2 Co. 6 Pr. Ord. Det	1233	31	9	A
Squires, Freeman G	Pvt. Co. D, 310 Rep. Sh. Unit.	(1)			
Thompson, Jas. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, Pos. Ex. Serv.	1232	36	18	A
Lieber, Frank E	Pvt. 2 Cav. 1 Dep. Div	608	28	17	C
Ragland, Asa L	Pvt. Class Cp. 3 Dep. Div	1233	34	7	A
Logston, Thos. D	Pvt. 62 Pr. Co. J. R. D	107–E	16	1	B
Adams, Earl L	Cpl. Hq. Co. 802 Pion. Inf	107–E	3	11	C
Clair, Bernard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 802 Pion. Inf.	34	19	6	C
Johnson, Roy	Pvt. Co. H, 813 Pion. Inf	608	10	26	C
Baldwin, Lewis R	Pvt. 65 Pr. Co. Cp. MacArthur, S. R. D.	1233	8	20	A
Davis, Roy	Pvt. 25 Pr. Co. July, R. D	1233	5	19	D
Harvey, Robt	Pvt. 1 Pr. Co. Cp. Lee, A. R. D.	608	20	24	B
Cook, Herman W	Pvt. Co. A, 57 Engrs	34	26	5	B
Napier, Wm. S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 65 Engrs	34	30	11	A
Calloway, Homer	Pvt. Co. B, 506 Engrs	34	5	20	A
Harris, Chas	do	34	7	18	A
Young, Waymon	Pvt. Co. A, 506 Engrs	34	7	5	C
Guinn, Ellis	Pvt. Co. D, 542 Engrs	608	4	42	D
Holley, Lewis A	Pvt. Co. B, 542 Engrs	608	17	20	D
Johnson, Hal	Pvt. Co. C, 542 Engrs	1232	6	39	C
Snyder, Martin	Pvt. Co. A, 543 Engrs	34	12	15	A
Cook, Bura S	Pvt. 467 Engr. Pontoon Tn	608	14	26	C
Emerson, Lewis D	Pvt. Co. B, 2 Cps. Sch. Det	1233	32	2	A
Gordon, Bertie R	Pvt. Co. A, 2 Cps. Sch. Det	1233	31	29	A
Simpson, Harry T	Pvt. Co. A, 2 Cps. Sch. Det	1233	18	19	D
Millan, Chas. Van Buren	Sea. 2 cl. U. S. N. R. F	608	13	11	C
Childs, Samuel A	Cook 308 Tn. Mtr. Bty	34	12	3	B
Dye, Leon L	Pvt. Hq. Co. Tr. Cps	608	21	28	A

[1] Kerfautras Cemetery, Brest, France.

The act referred to is as follows:

PUBLIC, NO. 952, SEVENTIETH CONGRESS

S. 5332

An act to enable the mothers and widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines of the American forces now interred in the cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to these cemeteries

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to arrange for pilgrimages to cemeteries in Europe by mothers and widows of members of the military or naval forces of the United States who died in the military or naval service at any time between April 5, 1917, and July 1, 1921, and whose remains are now interred in such cemeteries. Such pilgrimages shall be made at the expense of the United States under the conditions set forth in section 2.

SEC. 2. The conditions under which such pilgrimages may be made are as follows:

(a) Invitations to make the pilgrimages shall be extended in the name of the United States to the mothers and widows for whom the pilgrimages are authorized to be arranged under section 1.

(b) Upon acceptance of the invitation the mother or widow shall be entitled to make one such pilgrimage; but no mother or widow who has previous to the pilgrimage visited cemeteries described in section 1 shall be entitled to make any such pilgrimage, and no mother or widow shall be entitled to make more than one such pilgrimage.

(c) The pilgrimages shall be made at such times during the period from May 1, 1930, to October 31, 1933, as may be designated by the Secretary of War.

(d) For the purpose of the pilgrimages the Secretary of State shall (1) issue special passports, limited to the duration of the pilgrimage, to mothers and widows making the pilgrimages and to such personnel as may be selected to accompany and/or arrange for the pilgrimages, if such mothers, widows, and personnel are citizens of the United States, and (2) issue suitable travel documents if aliens. No fee for either of such documents or for any application therefor shall be charged. Such alien mothers, widows, and personnel shall be permitted to return and be granted admission to the United States without regard to any law, convention, or treaty relating to the immigration or exclusion of aliens, if the return is made within the period covered by the pilgrimage of the particular group or, in the case of personnel, within such times as the Secretary of War shall by regulation prescribe; except that in any case of unavoidable detention the Secretary of War may extend in such case the time during which return may be made without regard to such laws, conventions, or treaties.

(e) The pilgrimages shall be by the shortest practicable route and for the shortest practicable time, to be designated by the Secretary of War. No mother or widow shall be provided for at Government expense in Europe for a longer period than two weeks from the time of disembarkation in Europe to the time of reembarkation in Europe. In the case of any mother or widow willfully failing to continue the pilgrimage of her particular group, the United States shall not incur or be subject to any expense with regard to her pilgrimage after such failure.

(f) Vessels owned or operated by the United States Government or any agency thereof shall be used for transportation at sea wherever practicable.

(g) Suitable transportation, accommodations, meals, and other necessities pertaining thereto, as prescribed by the Secretary of War, shall be furnished each mother or widow included in any pilgrimage for the entire distance at sea and on land and while sojourning in Europe and while en route in the United States from home to port and from port to home. Cabin-class accommodations shall be furnished for all transportation at sea. No mother or widow shall be entitled, by reason of any payment made by or for her, to be furnished by the Government with transportation, accommodations, meals, and other necessities pertaining thereto different in kind from those prescribed by the Secretary of War for the pilgrimage of the particular group.

(h) All pilgrimages shall be made in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of War may from time to time prescribe as to the time, route, itineraries, composition of groups, accommodations, transportation, program, arrangements, management, and other matters pertaining to such pilgrimages.

SEC. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act. The Secretary of War is directed to make an investigation for the purpose of determining (1) the total numbers of mothers and widows entitled to make the pilgrimages, (2) the number of such mothers and widows who desire to make the pilgrimages and the number who desire to make the pilgrimages during the calendar year 1930, and (3) the probable cost of the pilgrimages to be made. The Secretary of War shall report to the Congress not later than December 15, 1929, the results of such investigation.

SEC. 4. As used in this act—

(a) The term "mother" means mother, stepmother, mother through adoption, or any woman who stood in loco parentis to the deceased member of the military or naval forces for the year prior to the commencement of his service in such forces.

(b) The term "widow" means a widow who has not remarried since the death of the member of the military or naval forces.

Approved, March 2, 1929.

CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN BRIDGES

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to withdraw my objection to the consideration of the bill presented by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON], a bridge bill. I find it is a matter of importance.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I think when a gentleman makes an objection he ought to stand by it until others at least can receive the information that he has. I object to the gentleman withdrawing his objection.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois desire to renew his request?

Mr. DENISON. Yes. Now that the gentleman from Missouri has withdrawn his objection, I renew my unanimous-consent request to take from the Speaker's table Senate bill 1453. I will say in explanation that this bill does not ask consent to build additional bridges. It only extends the time for beginning construction of bridges already authorized. In most cases the plans have been presented and possibly some of them been approved.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I wish to ask the gentleman whether there are any private toll bridges included in this bill?

Mr. DENISON. There are.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I have about come to the conclusion to object to all private toll bridge bills coming before this Congress under unanimous consent.

Mr. DENISON. I will say to the gentleman that in all these cases both branches of the last Congress passed bills, and franchises have already been granted, and the plans have been presented to the War Department. I think it is not like the case of new bridge bills.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Can the gentleman inform the House whether any of these bridges are to be constructed under franchises granted to that notorious toll-bridge speculator, Mr. Elliott, or any corporation organized by him as a camouflage?

Mr. DENISON. I think I can assure the gentleman there is not one of them so involved.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The gentleman does not believe that any toll-bridge speculators are involved in these companies?

Mr. DENISON. I think I can assure the gentleman that is the case.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. In view of the fact these are extensions and not new projects, I shall not object.

Mr. GARNER. Reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. DENISON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GARNER. As I understand, the bill you now ask unanimous consent to consider is a bill extending the time for beginning construction as stated in bills that have already passed the Congress?

Mr. DENISON. That is true.

Mr. GARNER. In addition to that, there are certain amendments you hope to consider for certain bridges in the State of Tennessee?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. And these matters have had the approval of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON], the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURTNESS], and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. PARKS]?

Mr. DENISON. I have consulted with each of those gentlemen in regard to the matter, and they say it is satisfactory to them.

Mr. GARNER. They understand the propositions to be offered and they approve them?

Mr. DENISON. That is true.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Assuming that to be true, what of it?

Mr. GARNER. "What of it" is this: I can not look over these bills. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA] is more industrious and, I presume, a little bit younger and has a disposition to know what is going on more in detail than the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Not at all.

Mr. GARNER. I do not know about this legislation. There is a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the Seventieth Congress composed of these three gentlemen, and when they have passed on a subject it is prima facie evidence to me it ought to have the consideration of the House, and that is the reason I do not object.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I can understand the gentleman's reasoning; but permit me to say to the gentleman from Texas, with all due respect and deference to the subcommittee, they have not kept abreast of the times. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARNER. That may be true. I will let the gentlemen defend themselves about not keeping abreast of the times.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman from Illinois yield for a brief question?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Do I understand amendments are going to be considered to this bill with the approval of the gentleman and his subcommittee after the unanimous-consent stage has passed?

Mr. DENISON. I ask unanimous consent to consider the Senate bill. The Senate bill contains only extensions of time in Senate bills. There are two or three Members of the House who have similar requests for extensions of time, and they have asked for the privilege of offering amendments. Of course, the House could vote down any amendment offered.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman and his subcommittee oppose all amendments that may be offered to the bill after it passes the unanimous-consent stage, which would include an authorization for new private toll bridges?

Mr. DENISON. Any amendments for new private toll bridges I will oppose.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. With that assurance, I shall not object.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Will the gentleman from Illinois yield?

Mr. DENISON. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I understand this legislation is made necessary due to the provisions of the general bridge act?

Mr. DENISON. That is right.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. How long has it been since the general bridge act was amended?

Mr. DENISON. It was passed in 1906. It has never been amended.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. There are a few Members here who are very anxious to get some amendment to the general bridge act, but we can not get the committee to bring in any such amendment.

Mr. DENISON. I may say to the gentleman that I have been spending a good deal of my time this session working on a bill amending the general bridge act, and I propose to have it in the Congress at the very beginning of the next session, and I will be very pleased to have the gentleman from Missouri give the bill consideration and help me get it through the House.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. With that assurance, I shall not object.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I trust the gentleman and the other leaders of the House will assist us in bringing in some other legislation which is very emergent for the States of the Southeast. The President of the Board of Managers of the Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers insist that they need an additional home for disabled volunteer soldiers. The Southeast is the place in which they desire to locate this home. This is an emergency matter, and I am simply mentioning this for the consideration of the gentleman.

Mr. DENISON. I will be pleased to help the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. STAFFORD. The bill referred to by the gentleman from Florida should not be considered at the present session without consideration by a committee of the House.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, now that the gentleman from Wisconsin and the gentleman from Missouri and others have withdrawn their objection, permit me to point out that the most vicious thing about all these bridge propositions is the extension of time, because there you have the proof absolute that they have peddled these franchises around, have been unable to negotiate for them, and are asking for more time.

I am going to be consistent. There are nine propositions in this omnibus bill, and three of them are the very kind that some of us have been objecting to. If the gentleman wants to pass the six public bridges where permission is given to States or subdivisions thereof, I shall not object; and in order not to prolong the agony, Mr. Speaker, I object for the present.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS—FARM RELIEF

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, the problem which to-day challenges the attention of this honorable body is as old as the industry itself, involving as it does 6,500,000 farmers representing a population of 30,000,000 of our citizens—an industry that is basic in its nature and means everything to the prosperity of our country. The President of the United States has given serious thought to the question as evidenced by the character of legislation he is urging. His attitude to-day is in keeping with the support by this legislative body offered to the other industries of this republic. They have been encouraged from the orderly beginning of our governmental progress. Farming is no exception to the rule.

We hear advocated by some a subsidy for the farming industry. It might be all well and good, Mr. Speaker, to vote the farmer a subsidy if the Congress of the United States were assured that the farmer needed this subsidy, and that he would get it after it was voted for him. President Hoover, for whom more votes were cast than for any other candidate for this great office, recognizes the need for a solution of the farmer's troubles, and for that purpose he called Congress in special session, not, in my judgment, with the hopes of effecting a complete solution, but to devise ways and means by which some immediate relief can be afforded.

We are in a measure steering our ship of state into uncharted waters, but happily we have the light of history, made so by the great economical giants of the past, and standing as we are to-day upon the shoulders of these giants we should be careful that we do not steer this ship of state too far out of its course. President Hoover recognized the existence of a national disorder. He expressed himself in this regard before his election. There is no expression that he has made since his election that is not in keeping with his every act and every word previous to his election. His message to the Congress impresses one that he wishes to approach the solution of this problem in a sane, rational way as others of like nature have been solved with soundness and discretion. It is not his purpose to treat symptoms, I am impressed; it is the cause he wishes to remove. It should be our high purpose and duty to provide him with the power which he asks for. When we shall have done this we will have discharged our duty as lawmakers. The responsibility is primarily with him. It should rest there, but it can not, unless we give to him a vote of confidence by passing the measure which he stands behind, as was given him by the American people in the election of November, 1928. When we give him this vote of confidence by passing the measure which he advocates we divest ourselves of any criticism that would properly be ours. Some of us are here no doubt because of that expression of confidence in him by the American electorate. The responsibility is lodged with us should we fail to respond to his mandate.

I feel it my duty, with my vote as a Congressman, to give the President what he asks in the way of legislation, and in no other way can the responsibility of the solution of this problem be placed with him. Should we adopt some other course which is not to his liking and not in keeping with his theory of governmental assistance in farm relief, we immediately become obstructionists in his administration by disregarding his ideals as he sees them and as he wishes to deal with them.

President Hoover was elected by the citizens of this Nation regardless almost of political affiliation. His great ability has been tried in the white-hot crucible of experience. Almost in every quarter of the earth and in every kind of emergency, under the most bewildering and trying conditions, he has proven himself the master even almost to the point of a miracle worker.

The debenture idea is a subsidy, and if there is any industry under God's canopy that impresses me as justifying a subsidy, it will be the farming industry of this country, but until the farming organizations are completed, until a farm board has been authorized, until money has been appropriated for the purpose of organizing cooperatives for the farmer's protection, and money advanced for his financial relief, no law, in my judgment, should be enacted until the farm organization has been developed to the point where we are assured that the producers of farm products will realize whatever subsidy is voted. I, therefore, Mr. Speaker, find myself, not only because I am here as a member of the party with which the President is affiliated but because of a just sense of duty which I owe to the protection of the farming industry, first voting for the law in

keeping with Mr. Hoover's ideas which will carry out the first step of the farm organization, and then in succeeding Congresses, if it becomes necessary because of recorded experiences laid before this body by the agricultural board created under the farm-relief measure, we can add to this law, whether it be additional appropriations, a subsidy, or what not, I will be found if here casting my vote which will place the farming industry of this country upon a parity with other industries in keeping with the platform pledges of my party which elected Mr. Hoover President of the United States.

Mr. HALL of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, when this Congress convened on the 15th of April I, as a new Member, had high hopes that much would be done for the farming interests of this Nation. I regret that I have less hope now than then. I have observed the course of this legislation, and when the debenture feature of the farm bill was so overwhelmingly rejected by the vote registered I feel the object of our assembling, so far as the farmer is concerned, has been practically defeated. It seems to me the friends of agriculture are much in the minority, yet many voting to eliminate this feature of the bill profess to be friendly to agriculture. I have no right to impugn motives otherwise and can only marvel at their conception of relief. If they believe any substantial relief can be given the farmer unless he has the benefit of the debenture feature or a similar feature, and that a revision of the tariff upward will benefit agriculture, then I confess I am mentally incapable of conceiving such reasoning and fail to see how such could benefit the agricultural interests.

We assembled here in extra session by due proclamation of the President of the United States, discharging, as I understand, one of his pre-election obligations to the American people in promising that Congress would be so assembled for two main purposes. First, for the relief of the farming and the agricultural interests of the Nation; second, for limited revision of the present tariff law.

Certainly, if the President of the United States were not sincere in his declaration as to his wish to improve the agricultural condition of this country, and if he were not sincere in his opinion that it required a fair revision of the tariff arrangement before all would be well with the American people, any further efforts of this Congress will be in vain. My opinion is, had the President divorced farm relief from tariff and submitted only farm relief, much greater progress would have been made. I have witnessed two opposing interests undertaking to enact laws directly opposed to each other, and the result is only what might have been expected under such conditions. That interest supported by a majority of the Republican Party must of necessity be blessed and that by a minority must go unaided.

The tariff is sponsored by the industrial interests of the Nation and well has it been represented here. The heart and brains of the Republican Party have been with this expressed intention of this session. It is manifest to me the leaders of this party have given but little consideration to the agricultural interests. They have presented to this House the bill under consideration and demanded its passage. Their demands have been minutely executed. This, of course, is a wink at agriculture—a bashful flirtation.

The President was confronted early with the necessity of lending his great influence to either the farmer or the friend of industry. There was no escape for him. Had he been equally inclined my judgment is neither the industrial interest nor the agricultural interest would have been benefited at the expense of the other. The result would have been, as we Mississippi country boys used to say, "a dog fall." He declared early he would let this branch of the Government do the legislating, he would be the Executive. This was pretty, and I think was a correct position for him to occupy; but when the friends of agriculture seemed to have some chance to win by inserting in the bill the debenture feature, he was quick to express in strong and vigorous words his disapproval. It requires no special intelligence to know that after his suggestion as to this piece of legislation the friends of the farmer had no fair chance at this session. Was the President consistent? Has he legislated? Did he remain "hitched" to the duties of the Executive? I have an idea 30,000,000 Americans engaged in agriculture will answer, "He certainly has not."

Whether President Hoover has intentionally or unintentionally played into the hands of the industrial group at the expense of the farming interest, his course and expressions have irresistibly had such effects.

It is encouraging, however, to know that the progressive element of his party has joined with the majority of the Democrats and wisely sponsored the debenture feature for relief to the agricultural interest of the Nation. I voted for the farm relief measure written and sponsored by the leaders of the Republican Party in this House.

I realize, as do all Democrats, that under the rules of the House, dominated by the Republican leaders, it is impossible to secure the legislation actually placing agriculture on a parity with other interests. We were precluded under the rules from presenting for consideration the debenture feature without which, or a provision similar thereto, it is economically impossible to give agricultural interest the relief it should have. Yet, the bill passed by the House is the beginning of legislation which will ultimately evolve into enactments fair to this interest.

I thought, and still think, it is impossible under the wisest provisions of farm legislation to take care of the agricultural interest of the Nation wholly apart and disconnected from the application of the tariff law as passed by this House. When I heard so many Members of this House whose record in the past, I understand, have been outspoken and forcible against any proposed legislation in favor of the farming interest, and as many other Members who in the past have maintained that the revolving fund or the debenture feature was the only salvation of the agricultural interest meet on common ground and eloquently sponsor the bill on this floor, I was encouraged. Being a "tenderfoot," I did not know what it was all about.

When the Ways and Means Committee, or the Republican members thereof, brought forth this tariff bill my hopes vanished and my faith was weak. I wonder what the real honest-to-God thoughts of President Hoover were when he realized the attitude of the leaders of this party at this important epoch in an effort to secure the realization of his constructive promulgations. I wonder if he is wise enough to enjoy any real hope or to feel any encouraging breeze through the inconsistencies of the tariff proposals and agricultural relief.

A careful perusal and consideration of the tariff bill discloses that in a few instances agriculture and kindred products have small consideration at the hands of the Ways and Means Committee, and a like consideration of those affecting the industrial and already protected interests of the Nation will disclose clearly that where it is proposed to place one dollar in the pockets of agriculture and labor the industrial interest is permitted to extract seven or eight dollars from that same pocket.

I mention a few glaring proposals of the tariff bill, and it will not require a student of economic conditions or any expert of any interests to appreciate the inequalities of the bill, but "he who runs may read" and understand the craftiness of the leaders and manipulators.

Look at the sugar rate, whereby it is proposed to levy a heavy tax on this commodity. This is proposed under the guise of protecting an American industry. The facts are, only 17 per cent of the sugar consumed by the American people is produced at home, yet in order to enable the gigantic Sugar Trust of America to make its millions tribute is levied on the American consumer. Eighty-three per cent of the sugar consumed is imported, so this is the sugar schedule.

Look at the proposed tariff on finished cotton products. The major portion of the cotton crop of this Nation is exported to mills of foreign countries, and yet under the pretext of protecting American industry and American labor great tribute is sought to be levied on the American consumer by taxing the finished products of this commodity. The most stupid of us know this will tend to lower the price of cotton, and there are more cotton fabric than any other worn by the American people, and this is the relief to the cotton farmer.

Consider the tariff proposed on cement, and at the same time consider the great American need at the present for this necessary product. Much prating is made by the leaders of the present administration and by the champions of the proposed bill of the need of internal improvement. In every hamlet, district, county, and State of the American Union better roads are demanded; great building projects are proposed and desired and much under construction; and yet under the pretense of stimulating an American enterprise and to flirt with labor this form of taxation is proposed. So this is a part of the scheme to relieve the American consumer.

A careful perusal of the entire tariff bill from A to Z discloses very few deductions have been made in the tariff on industrial products, but many advances made. It may be that the fathers of this bill will be able to fool themselves, may have been wise and cunning enough to fool the Chief Executive himself, but certainly the masses and the millions of farmers and their families of this Nation are not fooled, nor will they be cajoled into forgetting the recent promises of the President and the high hopes entertained that this Congress would give the relief they know they are entitled to. This relief a large majority of the American people had a right to expect.

There are many glaring, unjust features of the proposed tariff bill. I shall not take time to call attention to many.

The whole structure bristles with advantages to the already protected interests and with injustice to the masses. One of the most ridiculous arguments made on the floor of this House by the proponents of this measure is, "If you place a tariff on sugar and other commodities, you will not enhance the sale price to the American public." If manufacturers and the favored few are benefited by the tariff, how on earth can they receive such benefits if the American consumer is not penalized? If there could be such, I would denominate this reasoning "mental legerdemain." It occurs to me that to accept the logic of such proponents would be to "knock the brains out of common sense and cut the throat of reason."

I represent a constituency comprised in about equal proportion of farming and industry. Therefore I could not consistently oppose a fair revision of the tariff law advantageous to business; neither could I consistently desire an undue advantage thereby in favor of the agricultural interest. I am happy to occupy such a position, for thereby I must cast my vote in the interest of American industry and in the interest of agriculture and labor at the same time. I feel if this Congress were composed of more Representatives in like position the disastrous condition could easily be adjusted. But when I witness the leaders and makers of this tariff law are inspired solely in the interest of the manufacturers and industry, without the slightest interest in the farmer and laborer, the small business and consumers, I have but scant hope that this session of the Congress will bless the American people to any great extent.

May we indulge in the hope that the President, somewhere and somehow in his own good manner, is demanding the leaders of his party to dismount from their high-handedness in perfecting the tariff bill and in some degree cause them to respect his promises, and at least may we hope they will assume some interest in the general American welfare?

Let us, though of small faith, take renewed hope in a partial surrender of the Ways and Means Committee upon hearing the plaudits of the American people on the position of the advocates of debenture and in the hope the present attitude of the leaders of this branch of the legislation be tempered and a desire to assist the agricultural interest be restored here when we again consider the tariff bill.

Pass your tariff measure as originally written; refuse to be fair, equitable, and just to the farmer and the agricultural interest; undertake to hoodwink American labor; repudiate the mandate of the American voter, reflected in the recent national election, by your creed of "might makes right"; with your tremendous majority here, continue upon your knees to pay homage to the special interests; and if you do, you but delay the blessed day when every American shall by the law of this land share an equal opportunity. There will then come that day when the indomitable American spirit will incite its manhood to arise from the ashes of your despoiled opportunity and demand its just consideration. Then when the ballots of the American people have been registered, on that day you will surely be relegated to the limbo of the past and be numbered among those who have been faithless to a solemn, majestic trust.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I represent a district in Ohio very fertile and the finest agricultural district in the State. It is the Corn Belt where corn is king and hogs a safe bet. It is also the home of the sugar beet, where the smoke of sugar refineries rises. It is also well blessed with diversification; that is to say, it has splendid crops of wheat, corn, and oats, and is the home of a numerous cow population, where beef and dairy cattle abound, and thoroughbred flocks of poultry are to be seen on every hand.

The farmers are my constituents, and are the important and predominant class, especially the German farmers. These thrifty people, as a rule, are not clamoring for farm relief. But there has been such extensive propaganda for years, promulgated by the wheat farmers of other sections of the country, and the professional farm agitators located in Washington and retained here by various farmer organizations at considerable expense, until the farmers of every section of the country regardless of conditions really think there is a necessity for "farm relief."

The Congress has for some time past regarded it as a necessary question to deal with. Within the last few days it seems to have become a political issue rather than an economic question, which it really is. My district belongs to neither Michigan nor Indiana, for the reason that it is composed of the seven northwest counties of Ohio. When I came to Congress I was placed upon the Agricultural Committee because of my location and the pronounced agricultural characteristics of the district, and not because I was a farmer, but because I was raised in that rural section and had published a newspaper there for a great many years and was thought to be farmer-minded.

For the past seven years I have been sitting as a member of the Agricultural Committee of the House, composed mostly of attorneys, listening to what the farmers really wanted for farm relief. I soon discovered that in reality the entire farm relief question, so called, was an economic proposition and that politics should not enter into it. At least the committee never practiced politics in consideration of its question, but seemed to be entirely nonpartisan. The committee, I think, realized that such was the condition and were unable to definitely determine just what the various farm organizations would agree upon. The nearest approach we ever came to solving the problem was when we reported out of the committee the McNary-Haugen bills; but these measures did not meet with the approval of the gamblers, the stockmen, much less the great army of consumers. The influence set to work to defeat these bills was so tremendous and powerful that while passed by Congress they were twice vetoed.

I followed the committee on all these occasions. I conscientiously tried to get farm relief legislation. Never at any time did I vote against the farmer, although realizing that none of the measures were perfect.

Now we have arrived at another crisis in this whole question. We must determine whether we want farm relief, or whether we shall split hairs over the question and never act. What this Congress needs is action and not an indeterminate haggling over comparative nonessentials. I for one am for action with a swift and heavy hand, and am prepared to act now by disagreeing to this conference report and by instructing that august body at the other end of this Capitol to remove from this farm-relief question their self-appointed political interference known as the debenture plan.

I said during the campaign that I was willing to trust the President. It was not idle talk then; I meant it, and I mean it now. The President is an Iowa man, born and bred, and is farmer minded. Coupled with it he is also commercial minded, and the two qualifications together should eminently fit him to work out this House plan as now enacted and as will best benefit the whole country. The House plan sets up the machinery of a board of eight members with great powers. This board is to look after the surpluses and the stabilization of prices on farm products through the agencies of cooperative and accurate marketing. He appoints the members of this board, and these gentlemen are to be responsible to him and to him alone. It seems to me that just now the merits or demerits of the debenture plan are not at issue and not to be considered. The question is: Shall we have or not have farm relief, and have it now?

I, therefore, assume the full measure of responsibility as a representative of my people and decide for them, as a true representative should decide, for the draft of this conference report bill with debenture left out.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks with respect to the debenture plan, undoubtedly the proposed debenture plan would in a degree benefit the farmers if applied and properly administered, but section 10 (a) provides:

EXPORT DEBENTURES

SEC. 10. (a) Whenever the board finds it advisable, in order to carry out the policy declared in section 1 with respect to any agricultural commodity, to issue export debentures with respect to such commodity, the board shall give notice of such finding to the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon the receipt of such notice it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, commencing and terminating at such time as the board shall prescribe, to issue export debentures to any farmer, cooperative association, stabilization corporation, or other person with respect to such quantity of the commodity or any manufactured food product thereof or any product manufactured from cotton or tobacco, if the cotton or tobacco out of which it is manufactured if exported in the raw material would have been entitled to receive a debenture therefor, as such person may from time to time export from the United States to any foreign country. The export debenture shall be in an amount to be computed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe, at the debenture rate for the commodity or product that is in effect at the time of exportation. Any such computation shall be final.

Note, the debenture may be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury only whenever the board finds it advisable to carry out the policy declared in section 1. A fair question is, in the event a board is established as provided in the bill, to be appointed by the President—a board responsive to the President—of course no one would accept of a position unless willing to carry out the policy of the President. The President at numerous times has made his position clear in respect to the debenturé plan. In his letter of April 20, 1929, to the chairman of

the Senate Committee on Agriculture, he gave 10 explicit reasons against the adoption of the debenture plan. At numerous times he has made it clear that he is not in sympathy with the debenture plan. Is it not fair to assume that the board appointed by the President and not in sympathy with the plan—a board responsive to the President—it would never find it advisable to give the required notice to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the export debentures? If so, the only authority granted for the issuance of debentures would never be exercised; consequently no relief whatever could be afforded under the proposed debenture plan.

In all candor, if the debenture is practicable, workable, and beneficial, by all means it should be mandatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to issue debentures. If its aim is to make it of benefit to the producers there should be no ifs or ands about it. We should come out in the open and make it real, and not imaginary.

Further on, it provides, "Export debenture shall be issued not only to the farmers, cooperative associations, stabilization corporations, or other persons with respect to the quantity of the commodity," but, mind you, to "any manufactured food product thereof," or any product manufactured from cotton or tobacco if the cotton or tobacco out of which it is manufactured, if exported in the raw material, would have been entitled to receive a debenture therefor," and "such person may from time to time export from the United States to any foreign country * * * in an amount to be computed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Evidently not a debenture altogether for the benefit of the producer, but more particularly for the manufacturer to reap the benefits therefrom.

Under it exporters of manufactured products would be entitled to the debenture. If also an importer, they might apply the debenture in payment on imports. For example, spinners of cotton, exporting in 1927, $959,616,000 of manufactures of cotton, now already protected by the tariff of from 30 to 40 per cent ad valorem, would receive in addition thereto 2 cents per pound, equivalent to more than 10 per cent. Manufacturers of cigars in addition to the debentures would receive from 53 cents to $2.75 per pound tariff protection, and manufacturers of cigarettes in addtion to the $4.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem would also receive the debentures.

Take, for instance, an importer, also in the exporting business of such products, or who might arrange with the manufacturer to export in his name manufactured products of commodities, might draw debentures on the products exported and use them in payment of duty upon imports, and might in many instances absorb all the benefits without affecting the price paid to the producers.

Subsection (d) provides that the debenture rate shall be one-half of the rate of duty in effect and the rate on cotton, 2 cents a pound. There is no tariff on cotton of the type exported and no tariff is suggested. At the current rate of duty on exportable portions of the commodities debentures would be as follows:

Commodity	Exports	Tariff	Debenture rate	Total
Wheat (1928)	191,048,000	$0.42	$0.21	$40,120,080
Corn (1927)	19,410,000	.15	.075	1,455,750
Beef (1928)	24,000,000	.03	.015	360,000
Lard (1928)	783,000,000	.01	.005	3,915,000
Butter (1927)	5,048,000	.12	.06	302,880

The exports of cotton varies from year to year, and has ranged in value from 1910 to 1927, from $551,900,000 up to $1,137,000,000. The number of bales exported has ranged from 2,742,968 in 1923 to 4,897,063 in 1927, and at the rate of $10 per bale of 500 net pounds would be from $27,429,680 up to $48,970,630—in other words, a subsidy from twenty-seven to forty-eight millions to the producers and manufacturers in addition to the debentures on manufactured goods aggregating many millions of dollars.

If the party platform pledges of the two parties "to place the farmer on a equality with other" is to be fulfilled, why only one-half—redeeming party platforms to the extent of one-half of the tariff protection they are entitled to—why not redeem in full? Fifty per cent of an obligation is in no way a fulfillment of a contract. Men of honor hold that every obligation, great or small, shall be redeemed unconditionally. Why compromise? If so, it takes two to make a bargain. In this case the compromise is determined by Congress, and the producers are left out of the agreement.

Admitting that the debenture plan has merit, and that it would advance the price of commodities to the extent of the debenture, and which, of course, in the aggregate would afford substantial benefit but with the uncertainty of its application, why merely a gesture—why not a mandate?

Section 10 (a) provides that—

> In order to prevent undue stimulation in the production of any debenturable agricultural commodity, whenever the board finds prior to the beginning of a crop year that the probable production of any debenturable commodity during such crop year will exceed the average annual production of such debenturable agricultural commodity for the preceding five years, it shall by proclamation prescribe that the export debenture rates for such commodity shall be reduced by the percentages hereinafter fixed.

This is a further compromise, and falls far short of fulfillment of our obligations under party platform pledges.

If the aim of the measure is to make the tariff effective to the farmers, as clearly set out in section No. 1, and as the board is directed to do in the declaration of policy "to aid in preventing and controlling surpluses in any agricultural commodity through orderly production and distribution, so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent such surpluses from causing undue and excessive fluctuations or depressing the price for the commodity" and also providing "that the Federal farm board shall execute the powers vested in it by this act to aid to the fullest extent in carrying out the policy declared" rather than to enact into law a provision so indefinite and vague in its terms, it should be made mandatory—more definite. Even with that, why compromise and pay only from 1 to 50 per cent of the tariff that the farmers are entitled to, at the expense of the Federal Treasury?

If any doubt as to the board and the farmer taking advantage of the benefits afforded, why not specifically provide that the tariff shall be made effective on agricultural commodities as provided in the McNARY-HAUGEN bill, by compulsory pooling of the whole production, through the medium of the equalization-fee plan, to stabilize and equalize the price, requiring each producer to pay his ratable share of the cost of marketing and equalizing, and to receive his proportionate share of the profits therefrom, so that each producer may share alike in the costs and profits therefrom, instead of voluntary pooling and the approval of plans by the board, as may be done under the proposed bill—notwithstanding the contention of some "that it does not manifest the slightest effort to make the tariff effective in behalf of our surplus farm commodities, nor redeem platform pledges to insure equality for agriculture"—in other words, to make the tariff effective through compulsory pooling, and not discretionary with the producers and the board, as provided in the bill.

But the equalization-fee plan did not receive approval at the conventions of either of the two major parties nor by the respective candidates of the two parties. In view of the urgent demand for farm-relief legislation and the doubt of its passage and liability of veto, it seemed clear to the legislative representatives of farm groups and friends of real farm relief legislation that with the assurance given, that the voluntary pooling as may be accomplished under the bill would give the desired results, it seemed futile to incorporate in the bill the equalization-fee plan, the compulsory pooling provision; hence the equalization-fee plan was temporarily abandoned, and if the producers will take the advantage of it and the board will carry out the policy declared and directed and make it effective, as is intended and can be made, it will accomplish as much as any bill heretofore considered; if not, all friends will renew their efforts and the equalization-fee plan or any other specific or effective plan can be put into operation.

Had the proposed debenture plan had been in operation last year and the price of corn had advanced 7½ cents a bushel, on the whole crop produced of 2,839,959,000 bushels the total gain would have been $212,996,925, of which $1,455,750 would have been in debentures on the 19,410,000 bushels exported and at the expense of the Federal Treasury.

Under the equalization plan the producers would have received instead of the $0.997 per bushel, Chicago price, the Buenos Aires price of $0.93, plus export tax of $0.02, ocean freight $0.0875, or a total of $1.18¾, minus an equalization fee of 1.2 mills ($0.0012), a net gain of $0.1803 per bushel on the entire production, or a grand total of $539,604,238.

Under the debenture plan on wheat for last year, if the price of the whole crop of 903,865,000 bushels had advanced 21 cents, or a total of $189,811,650, of which $4,012,008 would have been in debentures on the net exports of 191,048,000 bushels exported and at the expense of the Federal Treasury.

Under the equalization plan the producers of wheat would have received instead of the Minneapolis price of $1.41 the

Winnipeg price of $1.49, plus the tariff of 42 cents, freight $0.03, minus the equalization fee of $0.112, a net increase of $0.418 and a net profit of $377,815,570.

For the two commodities the producers would have received under the debenture plan, assuming that the 50 per cent of the tariff had been applied to the whole production, a total of $402,808,575, of which $5,467,758 would have been at the expense of the Federal Treasury. Under the equalization plan the total would have been $917,419,808 without expense to the Federal Treasury. Not only would the producers be ahead $514,611,233, but the Federal Treasury would have been ahead $5,467,758.

If the debenture plan is desired and believed beneficial to the producers, which undoubtedly it would be if applied and properly administered, it might be that nations to whom debenturable commodities were imported might apply a countervailing duty. If so, it would be of no benefit to the producer or exporter, but, on the contrary, at a loss to the extent of any discount he might have to take on the debenture, and at the expense of the Federal Treasury, the amount of the debenture ultimately going into the treasury of the importing nation. For example, the export debenture on 100,000 bushels of corn would be $7,500 paid to the exporter, not paid directly out of the Federal Treasury but diverted before reaching the Treasury; in other words, used in payment of duties on imports. In case a countervailing duty were applied by the importing nation, the exporter would be required to pay $7,500 countervailing duty, to be paid into the treasury of the nation to which the corn was exported. As a result Uncle Sam would be out $7,500 in debentures and the exporters would be out whatever the discount on the debenture might be, and the foreign nation would be $7,500 ahead and the foreign consumer would pay the bill.

Outside of the merits or demerits of the export debenture plan there are other questions involved. There is the question of constitutionality because of its origin. Under the rules of the House the House Committee on Agriculture had no jurisdiction over the debenture plan. Jurisdiction over it lies with the Committee on Ways and Means. Section 7 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States provides as follows:

> All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

The debenture plan did not originate in the House. It originated in the Senate, which by many is held to be unconstitutional. In order to speedily pass legislation affording relief to agriculture, and in order to avoid controversy between the two Houses in respect to the question of constitutionality, the House, on May 17, passed House Resolution 45, by a vote of 249 for and 119 against, as follows:

> Whereas in the opinion of the House, there is a question as to whether or not section 10 of the amendment of the Senate to H. R. 1 contravenes the first clause of section 7 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, and is an infringement on the rights and privileges of this House, but in view of the present legislative situation and the desire of this House to speedily pass legislation affording relief to agriculture, and with the distinct understanding that the action of the House in this instance shall not be deemed to be a precedent, so far as the constitutional prerogatives of the House are concerned: Now, therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 1, with a Senate amendment, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to conference asked by the Senate, and that the Speaker shall immediately appoint conferees—

and sent the bill to conference.

If, as many contend, it contravenes the first clause of section 7 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, and is an infringement on the rights and privileges of the House, why take chances of court expenses and the delay in awaiting a decision with respect to its constitutionality; why not incorporate it in the tariff bill now before the Senate, where it may be incorporated, eliminating the question of constitutionality, also eliminating the delay and expense?

Mr. FREE. Mr. Speaker, the attitude of the California fruit interests in regard to the farm bill is well expressed in a telegram of which I am in receipt. The telegram is as follows:

FRESNO, CALIF., *June 11, 1929.*

Hon. A. M. FREE,
Washington, D. C.:

The news of the decision of Senate on farm relief bill reached Fresno this afternoon and delivered to large growers' meeting. Federal assistance to our plans was being stressed, and growers were being assured of cooperation of Government. All growers in deciduous tree fruit and grape areas of California are astounded at Senate vote. We appeal to you to make sure farm relief bill passed immediately by Congress. Deciduous tree fruit and California grape growers have not received cost production, irrespective of living and interest, during past three years. They are seeking maintain invested capital in excess $700,000,000 in valuation orchards and vineyards alone.

One million four hundred thousand acres California orchards and vineyards annually produce in excess 3,500,000 tons essential fruit and constitute world's chief source of supply of these particular classes and varieties. Livelihood of 40,000 deciduous tree fruit and grape growers of California and their wives and children depend upon well-being of this industry. By reason of unfavorable economic and marketing conditions, together with unfortunate disintegration in distribution processes of industry, tree fruit and grape growers now face condition of acute financial distress. There is no parallel in American agriculture to depressed conditions confronting people of California throughout all rural districts except oranges and lemons. Unless prompt relief measures are applied entire State of California, including its industries and all others who profit from purchasing power of our vast acreage, will suffer staggering loss by reason utter failure of deciduous tree fruit and grape crop in 1929. Our growers have lost banking credit, and their human and social relations require immediate but temporary Government assistance. There is nothing unsound concerning statistical position of tree fruit and grape industry, but to again permit inroads of speculative interests and securing control and marketing of our crops represented inexcusable commentary upon the Congress of the country. Farm relief bill provides temporary aid necessary for these more important industries of this State. We ask that you work and vote for speedy enactment this measure. It is a truism that salvation of homes, happiness, and children of families of growers are dependent upon this legislation. We ask that you consider these most vital attributes in human relations in behalf of our people and make these circumstances paramount above all other conditions in your attitude toward farm-relief legislation. Thousands of our producers are Burton A. Towne, president California Vineyardists Association; W. H. Williamson, president Associated California Fruit Industries; Henry Dermer, chairman growers committee, Fresno County; Herbert R. Freeland, chairman business men's committee, Fresno County; Lodi Chamber of Commerce; E. Powers Manteca, chamber of commerce; Dr. T. H. Stice, Napa Chamber of Commerce; Charles Latimer, Ontario Chamber of Commerce; George F. Johnston, Imperial Valley Growers; E. L. Cunningham, chairman Deciduous Association, Mendocino County; George L. Bare, chairman Deciduous Association, Stanislaus County; Ed Lewis, chairman Deciduous Association, Sacramento County; Albert Haentze, chairman Deciduous Association, Santa Clara County; Milo L. Rowell, Fresno; Lucius Powers, president Central California Growers Association, Fresno; Z. S. Leymel, mayor city of Fresno; Visalia Chamber of Commerce; Bakersfield Chamber of Commerce; Delano Chamber of Commerce; Madera Chamber of Commerce; Livermore, Brentwood District Associated California Fruit Industries; Merced Chamber of Commerce; Modesto Chamber of Commerce; Kings County Chamber of Commerce; Col. R. E. Tayman, Healdsburg Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the tariff is essentially a charge on the people with results that are in many cases disputed by economists at home and abroad. The debenture proposed as an amendment to the farm relief bill now in conference would be, if adopted as a part of the measure that will become the law shortly, in all probability, a charge upon the Treasury which is in itself a charge upon the people. So that both the tariff and the debenture are fundamentally the same in origin, purpose, and effect from the standpoint of the principle involved though the results in the two instances might be questioned by the proponents of each of the two propositions and certainly by the opponents of both of them as uneconomic, unjust, and inequitable charges whose ill effects could not be compensated for by any demonstrable resulting benefits.

Generally speaking, a fair tariff should produce a prosperity that would otherwise not be ours. What profiteth an American if foodstuffs and clothing be ever so cheap and he hath no employment? Ask those who believe in the protective theory. Which means that it is preferable to stand for high prices and pay them with the wherewith that flows from domestic prosperity than to look into shop windows where goods are exposed at low prices which you are unable to pay as a result of an empty pocket and unemployment. But what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If a tariff or a charge on the people is beneficial to sugar and rice production, which we are interested in in south Louisiana, why should not a debenture worth $10 a bale be of benefit to cotton production in north Louisiana? And if it be true that cities, even when they are seaports, are dependent for their genesis, existence, growth, and prosperity upon the surrounding contiguous country, why not promote agriculture generally and not only a few of her products? And why not emphasize, enlarge, broaden, and in-

sure our rural prosperity by adopting a plan that would be harmonious in all of its parts?

Such a plan should meet with Democratic indorsement, for it is not at variance with the platform adopted at Houston, and is the antithesis of the old tariff idea which had the opposition of those who believe in equal rights to all and special privileges to none. With the cotton planter of north Louisiana prosperous, and the sugar and rice planter of south Louisiana prosperous, I have no doubt that we in the old city will prosper and reflect the good times felt over the State. And why should anyone hesitate about adopting the debenture plan since it is not a mandatory but an optional provision which the farm board, to be appointed by President Hoover, would use and put into operation only in their wise discretion. Particularly is this query pertinent in view of the fact that under the elastic provisions of the new tariff bill the commission to be appointed by the President may exercise a power and the President enforce the result of it in the way of altering, changing, and even initiating and creating rates, of far greater consequence financially and economically than the issuance of the contemplated debenture.

The elastic provision is so far-reaching in its potentialities and effects as to wring a moan of anguish from the lips of JAMES M. BECK, who trembled with apprehension and viewed with alarm a scheme of executive government so at variance with the underlying principles of freedom and liberty, political and economic, though I think that this high priest of the Republican temple of Pennsylvania but apparently of lesser stature in the National Republican Party as was seen and noted in the recent caucus, may believe that through the machinations of some near free-trade Democratic President the enlarged and broadened elastic provisions may become the instrumentality to destroy the protective system. In other words, that the creature provision may enact the rôle of the monster which was created by Frankenstein.

Apparently his colleagues in caucus assembled thought the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania was "all wet" and so far off the reservation that he was looking at the remote horizon instead of at his feet, which is suggestive of the story that once upon a time in the long, long ago, Thales, the celebrated philosopher, fell into a ditch and when yanked out by the hair of the head by an old woman, told her his plight was due to the fact that he was looking at the stars, which caused the practical dame to remark that if he had been looking at his feet instead of stargazing he would not be "all wet." But the brilliant former Solicitor General has the viewpoint in this tariff provision which he so ably discussed on the floor of the House of many thoughtful Americans, I am sure.

"I care not who writes the laws of a country if you will permit me to write its songs," as Fletcher substantially declared, finds an apt and expressive paraphrase in: "I care not who writes the rates in a tariff bill if you permit me to revise or change them." And as the tariff is closely connected with the revenues of the country which permit of appropriations, let me say that the Republican Party in control of the Government for four years more could in some measure rehabilitate themselves with the people, whose confidence they have lost or forfeited by inability to provide and adapt constructive legislation, for carrying out the far-sighted patriotic and wise suggestions of the great magazine weekly, Liberty, which in an editorial of appealing force some time ago urged the Federal Government to originate a movement and connect it up with a similar movement of the States and their towns and cities to construct and build their roads, bridges, and public works and buildings in slack times, and thereby in a large measure meet and solve their unemployment cycles and problems which have become the curse and terror of humanity, young and old. In the daily bulletin of the Manufacturers Record of June 11, under the caption, "Cut the Red Tape," this wise policy is presented with convincing force by Richard H. Edmonds. Ye who are interested in "the short and simple annals of the poor" and the wisdom of maintaining business so as to prevent unemployment should read this article by one of the foremost champions of southern rights and national integrity.

President Hoover, when Secretary of Commerce, advocated a similar plan to that of Liberty and the Manufacturers Record and the many periodicals and newspapers that saw the governmental wisdom in such a course. In a masterly way he pointed out that this work would stimulate business activity and turn the tide from depression to prosperity. Highway and waterway improvement on a large scale would do much in connection with a vast public building construction plan and movement to relieve the present depression and unemployment situation which is so obvious that its denial by anyone leads to the thought that he is in danger of blowing the gas out. "Start public works" should be the order of President Hoover. They who are out of work—and they are millions—will rise and call him blessed if he will brighten their lives, their homes, their souls, by removing through employment the haggard lines from faces of men and women who are willing to die for their country whenever the requirements of war demand such a sacrifice. I repeat that Mr. Edmonds has hit the nail squarely on the head, and so has Liberty and the host of journalists who have become heroes in the strife for a great construction policy, for, as they have stated, expenditures for highways, waterways, flood control, and public buildings are an investment when viewed in the proper light and will render huge return. Keep in mind that if all of the people now out of employment, eager for work to support their families, could find employment by reason of this proposed building activity and the general effect it would have on the country's trade, the consuming power of the people would be increased to absorb all the supposed surplus foodstuffs now pressing upon the market and breaking down prices. Give us a fair tariff bill which will include debenture and a public works bill and the success of your administration is assured.

Lift from the faces of the toilers who are idle the sorrow and sadness too deep for the well-to-do and prosperous to understand by leading the fight, Mr. President, for the adoption of a policy that will secure you a lasting place in the affections of your countrymen. Give the order, "Forward march to public improvements and prosperity."

But to return to the debenture: If the President should lose sight of the logic of the debenture and should exercise the veto power, then Congress can pass the farm bill with the debenture section eliminated within two days, as pointed out by Senator NORRIS on the floor of the Senate and in a letter by the National Grange, copy of which I received this morning.

The Republican Party may as well make up their minds now as later on that the debenture plan as an actional part or section of a farm relief or tariff bill is a sine qua non. Without it a tariff bill is as unjust, unfair, and oppressive as many conservative opponents of such taxation have termed it. For without it the tariff is not general in purpose or effect and is consequently, to a large extent, special or, to be truthful and candid, favoritism to those who are powerful and influential enough politically to demand and receive their share of the bacon or spoils, whichever you prefer.

Like Banquo's ghost, the debenture plan will not down. It must be made part and parcel of the protective system, or the protective system will go tottering to its destruction and fall as a result of the impossibility of its proponents meeting intellectually the shattering arguments of its opponents, who are even now stripping it of the sophistry with which its friends have hedged it in as the palladium of our industrial fortress and citadel of high walls.

The President practically admits the soundness of the theory of it when he says, "For no matter what the theory of the export subsidy may be, in the practical world we live in it will not bring equality but will bring further disparity to agriculture," which conclusion is, of course, not in consonance with the practically admitted premise.

But let the fight go on. It is on the anvil of discussion that the spark of truth will fly. And from present indications the debenturites are going to smite the high tariffites hip and thigh and expose the weakness of a subsidy structure that supports industry—rich, powerful, swollen industry—almost exclusively.

Mr. LANKFORD of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I regret that the export debenture plan was voted down and now very probably will not be in the so-called farm relief bill when it becomes law. The debenture scheme will not put the farmer on a parity with other industries. It would improve very much, though, the present bill, and I can not understand how Members who favor farm relief can oppose the debenture idea. With great misgivings I am voting for the present bill. I am hoping when its defects become recognized as glaring inconsistencies and dangerous to agriculture there will be left enough friends of the farmer to correct and improve it until it becomes a good piece of legislation.

Congress by the passage of the present bill admits that it can not yet solve the farm problem and, therefore, provides a powerful board with almost unlimited powers and enormous funds, and delegates to the board the prerogative of doing what the Congress has failed to do, to wit, solve the farm problem. Congress says it can not do what it hopes this board can do. The board may solve it, but I have grave fears that it will not. I know it will not solve it until some more legislation is passed. We have just begun the task.

While I have always favored the debenture plan, I have objected to debentures being issued to the exporters. I fear this help is too indirect and that not enough of it will ever reach the

farmer. I have hoped all the while that when the export debenture plan finally became law the debentures would be issued to the farmers or to some agency acting in behalf of the farmers, so the benefit would flow directly to the farmer. I have heretofore introduced bills and offered amendments to farm bills, seeking to provide for the benefits of the debenture to flow directly to the farmer, and was gratified on yesterday to hear my idea indorsed by one of the best friends of the farmer in Congress.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks on H. R. 1, the farm bill, I believe it would be well for us to review the various pledges in both the Republican platform and the public utterances of the Republican nominee, so far as farm relief legislation is concerned.

The Republican Party adopted as a part of its platform, after several general declarations with reference to the condition of the farm interests of the country, the following party pledge:

The Republican Party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation creating a Federal farm board clothed with the necessary powers to promote the establishment of a farm marketing system of farmer-owned-and-controlled stabilization corporations or associations to prevent and control surpluses through orderly distribution.

We favor adequate tariff protection to such of our agricultural products as are affected by foreign competition.

We favor, without putting the Government into business, the establishment of a Federal system of organization for cooperative and orderly marketing of farm products.

The vigorous efforts of this administration toward broadening our exports market will be continued.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industries to insure its prosperity and success.

In his acceptance speech President Hoover, under date of August 11, 1928, made the following declarations:

The platform proposes to go much farther. It pledges the creation of a Federal farm board of representative farmers to be clothed with authority and resources with which not only to still further aid farmers' cooperatives and pools and to assist generally in solution of farm problems but especially to build up with Federal finance farmer-owned and farmer-controlled stabilization corporations which will protect the farmer from the depressions and demoralization of seasonal gluts and periodical surpluses.

Objection has been made that this program as laid down by the party platform may require that several hundred millions of dollars of capital be advanced by the Federal Government without obligation upon the individual farmer. With that objection I have little patience. A nation which is spending ninety billions a year can well afford an expenditure of a few hundred millions for a workable program that will give to one-third of its population their fair share of the Nation's prosperity. Nor does this proposal put the Government into business except so far as it is called upon to furnish capital with which to build up the farmer to the control of his own destinies.

The program adapts itself to the variable problems of agriculture not only to-day but which will arise in the future. I do not believe that any single human being or any group of human beings can determine in advance all questions that will arise in so vast and complicated an industry over a term of years. The first step is to create an effective agency directly for these purposes and to give it authority and resources. These are solemn pledges and they will be fulfilled by the Republican Party. It is a definite plan of relief. It needs only the detailed elaboration of legislation and appropriations to put it into force.

Following that utterance, former Governor Frank O. Lowden, at his home, as quoted in the New York World, under date of August 14, 1928, made the following suggestions:

I am much impressed by Mr. Hoover's acceptance speech as a whole. With reference to agriculture, his frank recognition that the agricultural problem is the most urgent economic problem in our Nation to-day is very heartening. I have stated, I think a thousand times, that a general acknowledgment that the problem exists would be half the battle. If there had been such recognition years ago the agricultural situation would be vastly different to-day.

Mr. Hoover's aspirations to bring the farm population up to economic equality with other groups have my heartiest approval. I think, however, it will be found practically that his proposed stabilization corporation will only attain the objects which he hopes to accomplish if the cost to the corporation of stabilizing the price of any commodity be distributed over the commodity involved and not taken from the public Treasury.

In order that there might be no misunderstanding concerning the position of President Hoover as the Republican nominee, he again referred to the pledge of the Republican Party and again expressed his views with reference to the farm problem at West Branch, Iowa, at the home-coming celebration there, held under date of August 21, 1928, as follows:

A Federal farm board is to be set up with the necessary powers and resources to assist the industry to meet not alone the varied problems of to-day but those which may arise in the future. My fundamental concept of agriculture is one controlled by its own members, organized to fight its own economic battles and to determine its own destinies. Nor do I speak of organization in the narrow sense of traditional farm cooperatives or pools, but in the much wider sense of a sound marketing organization. It is not by these proposals intended to put the Government into the control of the business of agriculture, nor to subsidize the prices of farm products and pay the losses thereon either by the Federal Treasury or by a tax or fee on the farmer. We propose with governmental assistance and an initial advance of capital to enable the agricultural industry to reach a stature of modern business operations by which the farmer will attain his independence and maintain his individuality.

As a further pledge to the agricultural interests of the country in the closing days of the campaign, President Hoover made this commitment, under date of November 2, 1928, at St. Louis, Mo.:

But to return to the farm question.

In addition to the tariff and cheaper waterway transportation in assistance to agriculture, the Republican Party proposes to go farther. It proposes to set up an institution which will be one of the most important institutions in our Government, designed to meet not only the varied problems which confront us to-day but those which may arise in the future. We propose to create a Federal farm board composed of men of understanding and sympathy for the problems of agriculture; we propose this board should have power to determine the facts, the causes, the remedies which should be applied to each and every one of the multitude of problems which we mass under the general term "the agricultural problem."

This program further provides that the board shall have a broad authority to act and be authorized to assist in the further development of cooperative marketing; that it shall assist in the development of clearing houses for agricultural products, in the development of adequate warehousing facilities, in the elimination of wastes in distribution, and in the solution of other problems as they arise. But in particular the board is to build up, with initial advances of capital from the Government, farmer-owned and farmer-controlled stabilization corporations which will protect the farmer from depressions and the demoralization of summer and periodic surpluses.

It is proposed that this board should have placed at its disposal such resources as are necessary to make its action effective.

Thus we give to the Federal farm board every arm with which to deal with the multitude of problems. This is an entirely different method of approach to solution from that of a general formula; it is flexible and adaptable. No such far-reaching and specific proposal has ever been made by a political party on behalf of any industry in our history. It is a direct business proposition. It marks our desire for establishment of farmers' stability and, at the same time, maintains his independence and individuality.

This plan is consonant with our American ideals to avoid the Government operation of commercial business; for it places the operation upon the farmer himself, not upon a bureaucracy. It puts the Government in its real relation to the citizen—that of cooperation. Its object is to give equality of opportunity to the farmer. I would consider it the greatest honor I could have if it should become my privilege to aid in finally solving this the most difficult of economic problems presented to our people, and the one in which by inheritance and through long contact I have my deepest interest.

President Hoover, after his inauguration, on the date of April 16, 1929, in his message to Congress, again referred to the farm question in the following language:

The Government has a special mandate from the recent election, not only to further develop our waterways and revise the agricultural tariff, but also to extend systematic relief in other directions.

I have long held that the multiplicity of causes of agricultural depression could only be met by the creation of a great instrumentality clothed with sufficient authority and resources to assist our farmers to meet these problems, each upon its own merits. The creation of such an agency would at once transfer the agricultural question from the field of politics into the realm of economics and would result in constructive action. The administration is pledged to create an instrumentality that will investigate the causes, find sound remedies, and have the authority and resources to apply those remedies.

The pledged purpose of such a Federal farm board is the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more stable and more economic lines. To do this the board will require funds to assist in creating and sustaining farmer-owned and farmer-controlled agencies for a variety of purposes, such as the acquisition of adequate warehousing and other facilities for marketing; adequate working capital to be advanced against commodities lodged for storage; necessary and prudent

advances to corporations created and owned by farmers' marketing organizations for the purchase and orderly marketing of surpluses occasioned by climatic variations or by harvest congestion; to authorize the creation and support of clearing houses, especially for perishable products, through which, under producers' approval, cooperation can be established with distributors and processors to more orderly marketing of commodities, and for the elimination of many wastes in distribution; and to provide for licensing of handlers of some perishable products so as to eliminate unfair practices. Every penny of waste between farmer and consumer that we can eliminate, whether it arises from methods of distribution or from hazard or speculation, will be a gain to both farmer and consumer.

In addition to these special provisions in the direction of improved returns, the board should be organized to investigate every field of economic betterment for the farmer so as to furnish guidance as to need in production, to devise methods for elimination of unprofitable marginal lands and their adaptation to other uses; to develop industrial by-products, and to survey a score of other fields of helpfulness.

Certain safeguards must naturally surround these activities and the instrumentalities that are created. Certain vital principles must be adhered to in order that we may not undermine the freedom of our farmers and of our people as a whole by bureaucratic and governmental domination and interference. We must not undermine initiative. There should be no fee or tax imposed upon the farmer. No governmental agency should engage in the buying and selling and price fixing of products, for such courses can lead only to bureaucracy and domination. Government funds should not be loaned or facilities duplicated where other services of credit and facilities are available at reasonable rates. No activities should be set in motion that will result in increasing the surplus production, as such will defeat any plans of relief.

Again it is my desire to call attention to the approval of former Gov. Frank O. Lowden to the Hoover program in an Associated Press release, under date of April 26, 1929, as follows:

Mr. Hoover, in the campaign last fall, stated clearly and unequivocally his opposition to the principle of the equalization fee, as well as to the principle of the debenture plan. He was elected by a substantial majority. The country, therefore, authorized him to proceed with his own agricultural program. That program was outlined, not only in his speeches but more fully in his recent message to Congress.

It is to be assumed that upon an issue so clearly decided by the election Congress will support the President. It then becomes the duty of all sincere friends of farm relief to cooperate with the administration in giving effect to its program. If it later should appear that this program was inadequate, the President indicated in his message that the way is open for further action.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding of the President's attitude, with particular reference to the farm bill and the debenture amendment, I am inserting President Hoover's statement given under date of June 11, 1929, following the vote in the Senate on the farm relief bill, wherein he expressed himself as follows:

The vote in the Senate to-day at best adds further delay to farm relief and may gravely jeopardize the enactment of legislation. In rejecting the report of the Senate and House conferees, which report was agreed to by members of both parties, the Senate has in effect rejected a bill which provides for the creation of the most important agency ever set up in the Government to assist an industry—the proposed Federal farm board, endowed with extraordinary authority to reorganize the marketing system in the interest of the farmer, to stabilize his industry, and to carry out these arrangements in conjunction with farm cooperatives, with a capital of $500,000,000 as an earnest of the seriousness of the work. It is a proposal for steady upbuilding of agriculture onto firm foundations of equality with other industry, and would remove the agricultural problem from politics and place it in the realm of business.

The conferees' bill carried out the plan advanced in the campaign in every particular. Every other plan of agricultural relief was rejected in that campaign, and this plan was one of the most important issues in the principal agricultural States and was given as a mandate by an impressive majority in these States. Subsidies were condemned in the course of the campaign, and the so-called debenture plan—that is, the giving of subsidies on exports—was not raised by either party, nor by its proponents.

No serious attempt has been made to meet the many practical objections I and leaders in Congress have advanced against this proposal. It was not accepted by the House of Representatives and has been overwhelmingly condemned by the press and is opposed by many leading farm organizations, for no matter what the theory of the export subsidy may be in the practical world we live in it will not bring equality, but will bring further disparity to agriculture. It will bring immediate profits to some speculators and disaster to the farmer.

I earnestly hope that the Congress will enact the conferees' report and allow us to enter upon the building of a sound agricultural system rather than to longer deprive the farmer of the relief which he sorely needs.

In order to properly reflect the sentiment on the debenture amendment it seems to me that a quotation from one of the leading daily papers of the Middle West is here worth while, in which it is suggested that the debenture amendment is more properly a part of the tariff bill. The Des Moines Register, editorially, under date of June 11, 1929, made the following suggestions:

If we go no farther into the bill than to read the first paragraph, why should not the bill have the benefit of every doubt? That paragraph reads: "It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce so that the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries.

How can Congress commit itself to any such program in any such formal way and not work out all the details as market conditions suggest them? Suppose everything not to be in the bill the western farmer would have in it, does not the bill open up a program of enormous possibilities?

If they will not do that, why do they not hook the debenture program onto the tariff bill, to which it really belongs, and let the farm bill go through and let the President name his farm board and get the work started?

The Waterloo Tribune, under date of June 11, 1929, in an editorial entitled "Put Hoover in Hole," made the following observations:

The only way they can get Hoover in a hole is to defeat the House farm relief bill, and then they will be putting agriculture in a much bigger hole. They will be delaying farm-relief legislation, just as they have delayed it for a half-dozen years.

The sensible thing is to get what farm-relief legislation Hoover wants now. Legislation to improve on it can be had at sessions in the future.

In the House, wherein the debenture amendment was defeated by a vote of 250 to 113, the controlling influence was not the merits or the lack of merits in the debenture amendment. It was purely an effort on the part of the House to assure the acceptance of the farm bill at the hands of the President and to make available for the benefit of the farmers of the Middle West the observations of the board appointed as experts to study the problem, having at their disposal a Government fund of $500,000,000. No one can discredit the effect of an organization of this kind, financed as authorized in this bill, upon the general price trend of farm commodities brought under the provisions of the bill. It was in order to bring this assistance to the farmers of the Middle West that the House took a decided stand against the debenture amendment.

However, the debenture amendment will in all probability have additional consideration at the hands of the Senate, and probably at the hands of the House. As heretofore suggested the debenture amendment is more properly a part of the tariff bill than of the farm bill. Senator BROOKHART, in the Senate under date of June 12, 1929, made the following proposal:

I propose that the debenture be issued to the Federal farm board instead of the speculators, whom the president and I both heartily condemn. I propose that the farm board be given authority to use these debentures exactly as the President of the United States himself had authority to use the funds of the Government in the Food Administration and the wheat corporation, including the authority to pay losses.

This suggestion embodies the proposal of a revolving fund wherein the debenture and the funds accumulated therefrom would accrue to the benefit of the Federal farm board to assist them in carrying on their undertaking. It is true this suggestion is new and has not been discussed from many angles. It is also true that the debenture proposal has not been discussed on merit and has not been criticized as it will be when it is proposed as a part of the tariff bill. I am, therefore, making the observation that for those friendly to the debenture plan there is room for a great many helpful suggestions, and to those opposed to the plan it might be suggested that the present rate on tobacco would authorize a bounty of 17½ cents a pound. It has been suggested that this bounty about equals the cost of production, and those opposed to the debenture should look through the commodities of which we export a considerable amount, and determine whether or not the producers could afford to expand their production for the tariff bounty alone, as proposed in the debenture plan.

The complications of the debenture program as shown by Congressman COLE, of Iowa, and Congressman TEMPLE, of Penn-

sylvania, are also worthy of serious consideration. Whether or not we would complicate our relations with other countries to where the debenture would be more of an embarrassment than a benefit is worthy of serious consideration. To those of us who have some time on our hands, it seems to me that a careful research along the lines above suggested will be helpful in reaching a conclusion as to whether or not the debenture plan is feasible as a part of either the tariff or the farm-relief legislation.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I voted for the farm bill without the debenture in it when it first passed the House, and I voted to approve two conference reports without the debenture in it. When the Senate finally forced the House to give us a mere vote on debenture, the floor leader having moved the previous question after introducing the resolution which put the debenture advocates in the negative, on that vote I voted in favor of debenture. This was the only opportunity I had during this session to express myself on the thing that I had constantly said I thought would help the bill. I did not vote to leave the amendment in with the idea of defeating the bill. If the farm bill is going to be a success without the debenture, then the mere fact that it is in the bill and optional with the board should not in any way make it dangerous. If the bill is not going to be a success, then they will want something more.

There is nothing in this bill that is designed to take care of the great problem of the exportable surplus which means so much to the West in our wheat and to the South in her cotton. There is nothing in the bill that will raise the price of agricultural products. At the most, it will merely have a tendency to stabilize and help keep prices from going down unnecessarily, but it will never raise them.

Many members have taken the attitude that if this bill does not bring about agricultural equality that they will later be ready to put in the debenture or the equalization fee or something else. The solid unanimous vote east of the Alleghenies against the debenture reminds me of an incident of 40 years ago in Kansas. There was a sick person in the community who had the yellow jaundice. They regarded it as a skin disease. There was an old lady in the community who had a prickly machine full of fine needles that she would run over this person's body day by day as a cure. Finally the patient died. The post-mortem disclosed a complete stoppage of the gall bladder.

The East thinks agriculture has merely a skin disease, and they have demonstrated in the House tariff bill the same kind and gentle sympathy that the old lady demonstrated with her machine.

I have scanned, for the last three days, the newspapers to observe if there had been any great bonfire celebrations or barbecues or parades with bands in the agricultural districts over the passage of the farm bill, but I have failed to observe any. On the other hand, I read in all the morning papers the morning after the approval of both Houses on the conference report of the farm bill, the following exact words, quoting from the stock-market page of Wall Street:

> Prominent in the day's news was the passage of the farm-relief measure without the debenture scheme, which was favorably received in Wall Street.

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, under permission granted for extension of remarks on the motion of the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut, the majority leader [Mr. TILSON], I desire to express and record my reactions relative thereto as this important matter has presented itself to me.

This country has adopted as a policy of government the tariff theory for the encouragement of industry. Agriculture is an "industry." If I am correctly informed, the largest single item of foreign export is cotton. It is our largest foreign-trade credit balance and, therefore, is just as important to New England as it is to the South, where produced, in its relation to world finance and our stability as a creditor nation, a most important factor to the banking and industrial life of this Nation. We encourage in every possible way the export of all other products of industry; why not those of agriculture?

Now, let us see: In my opinion, the automobile industry is more nearly on a basis for comparison with that of agriculture than any other commodity, in that we are the largest producers of automobiles in the world; in fact, like cotton, we produce more than all the rest of the world combined. In that way automobiles and cotton are comparable; then again automobiles need no tariff protection; it would avail nothing. The same as to cotton. So what do we do for the automobile industry to encourage that industry in foreign markets? (And, be it remembered, I make no complaint of that aid. By it we provide employment for thousands of American workingmen and aid materially our foreign credit balance.) We encourage the automobile industry to produce cars for the foreign markets and aid them in competition with foreign manufacturers of automobiles by granting to cars for export a freight rate lower than the rate for domestic sale of the same product; for instance, the freight rate on automobiles (passenger) from Detroit, Mich., to San Francisco, Calif., for domestic sale or use is $4.65 per 100 pounds in carload lots, and on that same carload, from the same shipping point to the same destination for foreign sale or export, the freight rate is $2.10 per 100 pounds, less than 50 per cent of the domestic rate and a difference of $2.55 per 100 pounds in favor of cars for export, which, called by another name, is a debenture just the same of $2.55 per 100 pounds.

And so it is with reference to shipments to New Orleans, Savannah, or New York, varying only in the amounts or difference of freight rates to the different points. So that a debenture on cotton for export of 2 cents per pound is less than the debenture on automobiles for export. And inasmuch as a tariff would not reach either automobiles or cotton, this debenture or difference in freight rates constitutes and takes the place of tariff.

Mr. Speaker, I believe in the tariff theory of government. I voted for the tariff bill. In doing so I was in perfect harmony with my own views, the platform adopted at Houston, and the best interests of the people of my district. True, I believe some of the schedules in the tariff bill are too high, and I can see no reason for any tariff on cork inasmuch as we do not produce any cork whatever in the United States. But there is one thing to the credit of the Hawley tariff bill—it is a step toward protection for some of the industries of the South and the West. More will come just as surely as daylight follows darkness. When the next tariff bill is written let us hope that the South will be invited to sit in at the hearings and actually help write the bill.

The great dairying industry of this country is to-day located in the Central North and Northwest States, but because of the irresistible economic advantage of the South, where dairy herds can graze 12 months in the year instead of only 6 as in the North, in a few short years that industry will be located in Texas and the other Southern States, and then a tariff on dairy products will be a part of the platform of every candidate for Congress from the South and Southwest. No tariff bill can be written that will meet the approval of every section of the country because what is helpful to one is costly to another, and in its final analysis, as was said by Hancock, many years ago, "Tariff is a local question," and must of necessity ever be.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I voted for a debenture on farm products. To my mind the debenture is nothing more or less than an inverted tariff on cotton and other farm products of which we produce a surplus over domestic consumption. It would mean nearly $1,000,000 a year to Nueces County, only 1 of 11 counties in the district I have the honor to represent; over $500,000 to San Patricio County, and another million and a half dollars to the other counties of my district. Is not that stupendous sum enough to show you, Mr. Speaker, that tariff—whether called debenture or anything else—is a local issue to the Representative of that district or any district when confronted with a similar situation? Especially so when the manufacturing industries of every section of the country are getting all they possibly can through tariff protection. Who is to criticize the farmer element for trying to help themselves? "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone."

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, June 14, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 3941) to provide a code of insurance law for the District of Columbia (except marine insurance, as now provided for by the act of March 4, 1922, and fraternal and benevolent insurance associations or orders, as provided for by the acts of March 3, 1897; June 30, 1902; May 29, 1928; December 12, 1928; and December 20, 1928), and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MOUSER: A bill (H. R. 3942) for the purchase of a site and erection of a public building at Mount Gilead, Morrow County, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LEA of California: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 106) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 107) creating a commission to study proposals for a national system of express motorways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 108) to create a joint congressional committee to investigate and study the methods of Federal officials enforcing the prohibition laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 109) authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the International Petroleum Exposition at Tulsa, Okla., to begin October 5, 1929; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACKERMAN: A bill (H. R. 3943) authorizing the President to reappoint Carl B. Searing, former captain, United States Army, to the active list of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BACON: A bill (H. R. 3944) for the relief of Samuel Meredith Strong; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BECK: A bill (H. R. 3945) for the relief of Pasquale Iannacone; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BEERS: A bill (H. R. 3946) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Kauffman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COYLE: A bill (H. R. 3947) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Ackerman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 3948) for the relief of W. C. Moye; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ESTERLY: A bill (H. R. 3949) for the relief of Robert M. Eaches; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3950) for the relief of David A. Dehart; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HAMMER: A bill (H. R. 3951) granting an increase of pension to William H. Phipps; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUDSON: A bill (H. R. 3952) granting a pension to Nancy Ann Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KURTZ: A bill (H. R. 3953) granting an increase of pension to Ellie C. Raugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3954) granting an increase of pension to Maria Burkhart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LUDLOW: A bill (H. R. 3955) for the relief of Arthur Witte; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOONEY: A bill (H. R. 3956) granting a pension to Joseph Conlan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON of Maine: A bill (H. R. 3957) granting a pension to Abbie A. Oxley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PALMER: A bill (H. R. 3958) granting a pension to Martin Copeland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER: A bill (H. R. 3959) granting a pension to Victor Wauters; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3960) for the relief of Louis Nebel & Son; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SPEAKS: A bill (H. R. 3961) granting an increase of pension to Flora A. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 3962) granting an increase of pension to Martha Groves; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOLFENDEN: A bill (H. R. 3963) granting a pension to Catharine S. James; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WYANT: A bill (H. R. 3964) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Snively; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3965) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Harbaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

654. By Mr. AYRES: Petition by the printing industry of Wichita, Kans., protesting against the Government printing envelopes in competition with the printing industry. This petition is based on reduction in price of Government stamped envelopes, effective April 1, 1929; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

655. By Mr. BOYLAN: Communication from Mr. Farnham Yardley, president of Jenkins Bros., 80 White Street, New York City, protesting against increased duty on gauge glasses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

656. By Mr. CARTER of California: Petition of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of California, urging appropriations for the prevention of forest fires as provided in the Englebright bill; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

657. Also, petition of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of California, urging the passage of the Englebright bill, providing the 9th day of September of each year to be a holiday for Federal employees in the State of California; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

658. Also, petition of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of California, urging Congress to prohibit further entrance of Filipinos for permanent settlement into this country; also urging Congress to provide for apprehension and deportation of violators of the immigration restriction act; also urging Congress to limit immigration from Mexico to those who are eligible to citizenship; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

659. By Mr. LEAVITT: Petition of the Anaconda Mill and Smeltermen's Union, No. 117, urging that of new cruisers to be constructed two be built at each of the two navy yards on the Pacific coast; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

SENATE

FRIDAY, *June 14, 1929*

Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo, D. D., minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

O Thou, who givest to all men liberally and upbraideth not, grant that to-day Thy presence may bring to our troubled hearts a new calm, to our disturbed minds a new light, and to our uncertain ways a new leading. Glorify Thyself in Thy power to help, to heal, and to calm. Bless our homes and our absent loved ones. Watch tenderly over them we pray Thee, and may our hearts be filled with the love of God as the waters cover the depths of the sea. And unto Thee shall we ascribe all praise, world without end. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the calendar days of June 10 to June 13, inclusive, when, on request of Mr. MOSES and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	George	McKellar	Smith
Ashurst	Gillett	McNary	Smoot
Bingham	Glass	Metcalf	Steck
Blease	Glenn	Moses	Stelwer
Borah	Goff	Norbeck	Swanson
Bratton	Goldsborough	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Brookhart	Greene	Nye	Thomas, Okla.
Broussard	Harris	Oddie	Townsend
Burton	Harrison	Overman	Trammell
Capper	Hastings	Patterson	Tydings
Caraway	Hatfield	Phipps	Tyson
Connally	Hawes	Pine	Vandenberg
Copeland	Hayden	Pittman	Wagner
Couzens	Hebert	Ransdell	Walcott
Cutting	Heflin	Reed	Walsh, Mass.
Dale	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	Walsh, Mont.
Deneen	Johnson	Robinson, Ind.	Warren
Dill	Jones	Sackett	Waterman
Edge	Kean	Schall	Watson
Fess	Keyes	Sheppard	Wheeler
Fletcher	King	Shortridge	
Frazier	La Follette	Simmons	

Mr. HEFLIN. I desire to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK] is detained from the Senate by illness. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. BLAINE] is unavoidably absent. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. NORBECK. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. MCMASTER] is unavoidably absent from the city.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Mr. STECK. Mr. President, I present a resolution adopted by the Corn Belt Federation of Farm Organizations at Des Moines, Iowa, June 11, 1929, in the nature of a memorial. It is short, and I ask that it be read by the clerk and referred to the Finance Committee.

There being no objection, the resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

Resolution adopted by Corn Belt Federation of Farm Organizations, Des Moines, Iowa, June 11, 1929

We, the members of the Corn Belt committee, which speaks for more than a million organized farmers, desire to say that, in our opinion, the so-called House farm relief bill, as amended in conference, does not manifest the slightest effort to make the tariff effective in behalf of our surplus farm commodities, and without this the pledge of the Republican Party to assure equality for agriculture in the last campaign becomes utterly farcical. However, under all the circumstances, we have no desire to in any wise interfere with the passage or operation of this measure. Those who sponsor it are under a definite and solemn pledge to the farmers of America, and if they fail to live up to that pledge, the responsibility will be upon them.

We here and now reiterate the former position of this committee that the equalization-fee principle is the only one that will assure genuine equality to agriculture, make the tariff effective, and place the loss on the various farm surpluses where it belongs and where it will act as a deterrent against overproduction, and yet we deeply appreciate the courage of certain Members of the Senate who apparently realize that the only thing that will save agriculture from final and complete collapse is a higher price for what the farmer produces.

With reference to the House tariff revision bill, we desire to go on record as saying that it is the most indefensible measure of the kind ever offered in the history of Congress. Pretending to revise the tariff "in the interest of agriculture," certain selfish interests have been promised new advantages which are without conscience or reason and which, if enacted into law, will mulct the consumers of the country, farmers included, out of hundreds of millions of dollars of additional tribute per year. In connection with both the pending farm relief and tariff legislation we have a feeling bordering on contempt for certain Corn Belt Congressmen, who, throughout the special session have acted as mere errand boys for special privilege.

We redeclare ourselves for the principle of production cost which brought this committee into being and which, properly interpreted, means that the farmer is entitled to the same living standard as that enjoyed by other classes in our great Nation.

F. W. MURPHY,
Minnesota, Chairman.
T. C. CASHMAN,
Vice President Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation.
CHAS. E. HEARST,
President Iowa Farm Bureau.
MILO RENO,
President Iowa Farmers Union.
H. G. KEENEY,
President Nebraska Farmers Union.
C. B. STEWARD,
Secretary Nebraska Farm Bureau.
RALPH SNYDER,
President Kansas Farm Bureau.

Mr. FRAZIER presented a resolution adopted by the State Convention of the North Dakota Laundry Owners Association, protesting against the proposed tariff on raw materials used in the manufacture of soap, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the petition of Mrs. A. W. Ebert and 41 other members of the Wolseth Homemakers Club, in the State of North Dakota, praying for the passage of the bill (S. 255) for the promotion of the health and welfare of mothers and infants, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WALCOTT presented resolutions of United Spanish War Veterans Auxiliary, No. 4, and Charles L. Burdett Camp, No. 4, Department of Connecticut, United Spanish War Veterans, both of Hartford, Conn., favoring the passage of Senate bill 476, the so-called Robinson bill, providing increased pensions to Spanish War veterans, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented memorials of the Waterbury Laundry Owners Club, of Waterbury; the Connecticut Laundry Association, of Bridgeport; the president of the Troy Steam Laundry, of Norwich; the proprietor of Birch's Laundry, of Meriden; and the Eastman Laundry Co., of Hartford, all in the State of Connecticut, remonstrating against the imposition of increased tariff duties on fats and oils used in soap making, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

FARM RELIEF—PROPOSED ALTERATION OF GRAIN GRADES

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, one of the greatest problems of the American farmer to-day, particularly in his relation to the foreign market, lies in the difference in the grain grades in the United States as compared with those of Canada. Mr. O. P. B. Jacobson, chairman of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, has prepared a very interesting article on this subject, which appeared in the St. Paul Pioneer Press of June 2. I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The article is as follows:

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn., June 2, 1929]

FARMERS LOSE THROUGH UNITED STATES GRAIN GRADES—ALTER SYSTEM TO AID AGRICULTURE QUICKLY IS JACOBSON'S ADVICE—1928 STORED WHEAT GIVEN HIGHER LISTING ON LEAVING ELEVATORS—FEDERAL ACT SENDS LARGE PART OF EXPORT BUSINESS TO CANADA AND AMERICAN IDENTITY OF PRODUCT IS LOST—UNFAIR RESULTS OF PLAN TO GROWERS ARE CITED BY MINNESOTA OFFICIAL—CROP ON WHICH PRODUCER RECEIVES NO. 2 PRICE GOES OUT OF MINNESOTA WAREHOUSES AS NO. 1 AND OWNER OF STORAGE TICKET GETS THE ADDED PROFIT, SAYS HEAD OF STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION

(In the following article Mr. Jacobson explains the operation of the Federal grain-grading standards under which all wheat coming into the terminal markets of Minnesota and other States is graded for quality. He asserts that these standards are operating to the disadvantage of the wheat grower and to the advantage of the miller. He cites figures also to show that because of the complexity of the grading system, which makes it difficult for foreign buyers to trade in American wheat, grain raised in this country has difficulty finding foreign markets with the result that the greater part of American export wheat is diverted from American to Canadian ports where it can be sold under Canadian grades and as Canadian wheat.)

By O. P. B. Jacobson, chairman Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission

The paramount national issue of the present time is relief for the agricultural districts of our country. The demand for this relief has been so universal throughout the Nation that it has resulted in the passage of one bill, vetoed by President Coolidge, and now two separate bills are being considered. What will ultimately be done is, of course, highly uncertain. It is experimental and may not result in any advantage to the producers.

For 12 years I have kept up a continuous fight against the Federal grain-grading rules. During that time there have been many changes in the personnel of the Department of Agriculture. I have appeared before the many Secretaries and by the use of samples and oral arguments attempted to convince them of the injustice of their grade rules. It mattered not that the Secretary was of Republican or Democratic persuasion, they all looked alike to me, and I must say that the results were similar—nothing for modification but plenty for useless interference with existing conditions.

WHEAT TYPES VARY WIDELY

It must be clearly understood that there is a decidedly marked difference in various types of wheat. The general public does not grasp this distinction. To them wheat is wheat, but such is far from the actual conditions.

In our Northwestern territory is grown the hard variety known as spring wheat, the finest for milling, containing a high percentage of gluten which is not found in the starchy winter wheat of the Southwestern and Western States. Because of its superior quality for milling purposes there is a demand for this wheat on the part of the millers.

Prior to the spring of 1917, when the Federal grain grades were made effective, the State of Minnesota had established grade rules which were simple and easily understood and adequately reflected the value of the grain for the purpose for which it was produced—for milling into bread flour. No such consideration was given in the Federal rules. The United Millers of America saw to it that the grade rules were so technical that only a trained expert could make a grade determination. It was argued that the basis of the Federal rules were made as uniform standards and would produce uniformity in the handling of the crops between markets. That, of course, was the intention, but most unfortunately that was not the result. Never has there been such a hopeless lack of uniformity as now.

It was proposed by those favoring the passage of the Federal grain standards act that a grade established at one market would, under this act, be accepted and available and useful in the market to which the grain was finally shipped. There are everyday instances to prove that this did not follow, but that the reverse prevailed.

Supervisors of the Department of Agriculture do not agree as between market shipments and they are supposed to be the last word in grain inspection. I do not intend to cast any reflection on the ability of the Federal employers. Many of them are experts; some of their best men have had their training in our department. But I insist that when

rules for grading grain are built on a technical foundation alone they must fall by the weight of their own inconsistency.

I openly and forcibly opposed the passage of the grain standards act. In fact, I was almost alone in the opposition. North Dakota politicians were clamoring for the bill, largely through a desire to attain national political reputations. Even Minnesota politicians with short-sighted ideas were in favor of the Federal bill, and they aligned against us. Before the grain standards fixed under the Federal act had been in force one year the farmers of North Dakota were down in my office pleading with us to help them secure some modification of the Federal standards. They fully admitted that they had expected some great and beneficial result from these grades, as they had been led to believe by their politicians, but they were sadly disappointed. Instead of benefits they were decidedly hurt, and hurt where it was most telling—in their prices.

Not that the prices of wheat are lower under Federal grades, but the wheat which had theretofore been graded as No. 1, and was for all practical intents and purposes No. 1 wheat, had become No. 2 or No. 3, or even lower, under the technical Federal grade requirements. One single factor alone, while having no bearing or relation to the milling value of the wheat, could by one-tenth of 1 per cent deficiency reduce the grade from 1 to 2 with a natural resultant price reduction.

TESTS FAIL TO BRING RELIEF

Through all these years, with an overabundance of proof of the inconsistency of the grade rules, we have not been able to secure any modification. We have proved by milling and baking tests that these inconsequential factors have no relation to the wheat value, and yet we have been refused any help in the way of changes or modification.

The exporters at the eastern seaboard joined with the millers in the demand for the passage of this Federal bill. At that time they were told they would some day find themselves without an American exporting business. In trips to Europe I have found that the European buyers are not able to understand the American multiplicity of grades. They were in the habit of buying hard spring wheat from the United States as No. 1 or No. 2 Duluth, meaning No. 1 or No. 2 Northern out of Duluth, with a test weight of 57 or 58 pounds to the bushel, dry, reasonably clean, and of good milling quality. When they got the wheat it was what they were expecting and what they were willing to pay for. Under the Federal grades it might be No. 1 Dark Northern, No. 1 Northern, No. 1 Red Spring, or any of 54 other grades, and meant nothing. Milling value was not a factor. They merely stopped buying United States wheat and started to buy from Canada.

At one time, before the Federal grades on rye were fixed, New York and Philadelphia were great rye exporting markets. Now we find that they are no longer in the business, but that Montreal is. Why? Because the Canadian grades are clear and understandable and the grain is shipped dockage free.

What good can come from any form of farm relief which purports to take care of and dispose of a grain surplus when our foreign customers do not desire to do business with us on our basis? An exporting type sample arrangement and representation in Europe to solicit business for American grain would provide the logical, practical solution for a large part of the trouble.

The exporters are now very much concerned over the situation, and are laying great stress on their inability to do business on the Federal grades. It has taken over 10 years to convince them of this fact, but we now feel some satisfaction in learning that they have at last seen the light and are finally awakened to their own particular danger.

The export figures of the calendar year 1928 show graphically the amazing criss-crossing of the streams of grain flowing from the fields of the West to the eastern seaboard, and thence across the Atlantic to Europe.

(Figures in millions of bushels)

Total exports from United States and Canadian ports	370
Exports through Canadian ports	232
Exports through United States ports	138
United States grain through Canadian ports	75
United States grain through United States ports	28
Canadian grain through United States ports	110
Canadian grain through Canadian ports	157

UNITED STATES GRAIN LOSES IDENTITY

But note the difference in grading of these exports. The Canadian grain went out of United States ports on Canadian grades, while the United States grain passing through these same ports was graded on the American standards. In Canadian ports, however, a different condition prevailed. Both the Canadian and United States grown grain passing through Montreal, West St. John, and Halifax was graded according to Canadian rules. The complicated American system is not recognized there. The baneful effects of the American grading system are graphically displayed in export figures.

Out of 103,000,000 bushels of United States grown grain exported in 1928, only 27.28 per cent went through American ports under American grades, while 72.72 per cent went through Canadian ports on Canadian grades, which meant that it had lost its identity as United States grain and to the world became Canadian grain.

Why do the American exporters look to Canada for their export supply? Because they can find no European buyers with whom they can do business under the United States grade rules. This seems like a deplorable situation to me when the answer is so apparent and so simple of adjustment. Of course, if our spring wheat surplus can be offered in the world market in export the millers of this country will have to bid against the export buyer and the consequence will be a stabilization of domestic grain prices with a higher level of prices for the domestic hard wheat.

The geographic location of Minneapolis and Duluth forms a natural gateway for the movement of the grain from North Dakota, parts of South Dakota and eastern Montana to the eastern and southwestern mills and the ports of export. Because of the vast milling industry of Minneapolis an inspection system was set up by the State of Minnesota, and because of the lake shipping from Duluth a similar system was set up at that point.

These two points are the largest handlers of spring wheat in the United States, as primary handling markets. Here the grain is assembled in the storage warehouses built for the purpose and for the protection of the shippers of the grain, whether they be the country elevator or the individual shipping farmer, the State of Minnesota has thrown around the operation of these terminals every safeguard possible. The regulatory measures adopted by Minnesota have been the pattern for most States that have become engaged in a similar enterprise. Within the past few years several foreign countries have sent representatives to our department for assistance and advice in preparing legislation and methods for a similar control of their agricultural products.

SERVING ENTIRE NORTHWEST

We have never looked upon the grain-inspection business of this State as a purely local Minnesota function but rather as a trust imposed upon us by the shippers to these markets and our endeavors to secure relief in the grain grades has been as much, if not more, in the interests of all the Northwestern States as our own.

The grain department of Minnesota has been the subject of investigation by our legislature on several occasions and of North Dakota committees on several occasions but never has a report been made condemning any part of our system nor has there been any suggestion offered for improvement.

I became so discouraged over the continuous unfounded complaints of North Dakota politicians that in 1917 I requested the agricultural colleges of Montana, North and South Dakota, Iowa, and Minnesota to make a complete, impartial, and unhampered survey of the department, and this was done at the expense of Minnesota. After spending a great deal of time a report was made and in it there was no single word of criticism, no plan for improvement, and a decided statement that the service rendered to the producer was honest, impartial, efficient, and could not be improved upon.

The survey was made shortly before the effective date of the Federal grades. Since then there have been complaints made as to grading but there is no difficulty in convincing the complainants that the trouble lies not with the Minnesota inspection officials but with the Federal grade rules.

ALL SHIPPED OUT AS NO. 1

That the Federal grading rules operate to the detriment of the producer can be proven by the simple statement, easily understood, that of all the No. 2 dark northern spring wheat stored during the last crop year in Minnesota terminal elevators, none was shipped from such elevators on a lower grade than No. 1. This means that the No. 2 wheat, for which the producer receives No. 2 price, was shipped out of the terminals as No. 1, and the owner of the storage ticket, whether it be the elevator company or an operator on the chamber of commerce, received the No. 1 price.

During the session of Congress in the spring of 1928 a bill known as the Shipstead repeal of the grain standards act had hearings before the Senate Agricultural Committee. Mr. G. G. Grant, who is in charge of the grain department of this commission and who has devoted many years to that work, testified before that committee and proved by actual cards taken from our inspection records that the Federal system was operating directly to the detriment of the producer. This bill was not passed because the other grain-producing States were not alive to the situation, or were so narrow in their views that they looked upon the matter as purely local. However, since that time the States of Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma have had crop difficulties which have brought home to them the need for grade changes, and they have been clamoring at the gates of the Department of Agriculture for relief. They did get some assistance but not all that they should. This one instance of their trouble is but an echo of the difficulties experienced in every crop of spring wheat.

A SOUTHWESTERN CASE

These Southwestern States have had a similar experience in the handling of their crops under Federal grade rules. In one instance related before the Senate Committee on Agriculture a representative of the wheat pool testified that they had loaded out of Kansas City about 300 cars of No. 2 winter wheat. This grade was agreed to by the Kansas and Missouri State inspection departments and approved by

the Federal supervisor of that district. The grain was sold for export through New Orleans. On its arrival at New Orleans it was all graded down to No. 3 and No. 4 by the Federal supervisor of that port, and this on a very technical factor.

To meet the contract which had been entered into by the wheat pool and get the grain loaded into ships for foreign delivery, it was necessary for them to ship 195,000 bushels more of what was practically No. 1 wheat. This expense was entirely unnecessary and only shows the decided lack of uniformity in Federal grades. This is but one instance; we could name many that have come to our attention.

It will be recalled that recently Senator ARTHUR CAPPER, of Kansas, called the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture to a situation in his territory of a surplus of forty millions of winter wheat. This was as nothing compared to us. In the elevators of Minneapolis, Duluth, and Superior there are approximately 70,000,000 bushels of grain, and of this about 50,000,000 are spring wheat and durum. In addition to this there is a larger amount of grain held at the country elevators and farms than ever in the history of the Northwest. There is no market, apparently, for this fine hard wheat, but I have no hesitancy in saying that if the United States exporters could sell in the world market on a fair and equitable grade basis it would not have been necessary for them to deal in Canadian grain, but, rather, they would have been able to dispose of our own grain and reduce materially this large surplus.

To my mind the greatest trouble in the handling of the grading system under the Federal rules has been the inability of the actual producer to appear in Washington and relate his troubles. He can not afford the expense and generally is not conversant with the methods of doing business in the Capital. The millers maintain a large staff of experts in Washington and are in constant touch with the situation.

To relieve the situation in respect to the tremendous surplus of grain in the Northwest and Southwest the railroads, at the request of the administration, have agreed to reduce their freight rates on grain and grain products from the Middle West and Southwest to the eastern seaboard, which rates will be in effect until September 1. While I agree with the theory of this reduction, I can not see where it will help the farmers in the least, inasmuch as their wheat is very largely in the hands of the elevators at the terminal markets.

It would appear to me that if the Secretary of Agriculture had a desire to participate in the movement for the relief of agriculture he would call a conference of practical grain men from the Middle West, Southwest, and East with the idea in mind of adjusting the Federal grades to a basis where they would be again understood by eastern buyers, and who would be interested in engaging again in business with American exporters on American grain and on a basis which would be fair and equitable to them and easily understood.

ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION AND NARCOTIC ACTS

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary a letter which I have received from Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department, giving certain data as to personnel appointments resulting from the additional appropriation made at the last session for the enforcement of the national prohibition and narcotic acts, giving the names of the districts and the number of men employed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The letter is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 8, 1929.

Hon. WILLIAM J. HARRIS,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR HARRIS: In further reference to your letter of May 29, 1929, requesting certain data as to personnel appointments resulting from the additional appropriation made last session for the enforcement of the national prohibition and narcotic acts, please be advised that the 370 additional prohibition agents, special agents, and senior investigators for which funds were appropriated in the first deficiency act of 1929 were apportioned as follows:

Prohibition districts	Prohibition agents	Senior investigators
Boston, Mass.	10	1
New York, N. Y.	10	1
Buffalo, N. Y.	8	1
Newark, N. J.	10	
Philadelphia, Pa.	9	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	1
Baltimore, Md.	12	
Richmond, Va.	12	
Savannah, Ga.	17	1
New Orleans, La.	11	1
Louisville, Ky.	21	
Columbus, Ohio	6	
Chicago, Ill.	15	
St. Paul, Minn.	10	1
Topeka, Kans.	12	1
St. Louis, Mo.	8	1
Fort Worth, Tex.	9	
Denver, Colo.	8	
Helena, Mont.	10	
Seattle, Wash.	10	
San Francisco, Calif.	10	
Los Angeles, Calif.	12	
Honolulu, Hawaii	8	1
San Juan, Porto Rico	7	
Detroit, Mich.	13	
Albany, N. Y.	8	
	270	11

Special agents divisions	Special agents	Senior investigators
Providence, R. I.	8	1
New York, N. Y.	12	2
Washington, D. C.	5	1
Jacksonville, Fla.	8	1
Detroit, Mich.	11	2
Chicago, Ill.	5	1
Kansas City, Mo.	7	1
San Francisco, Calif.	4	1
Los Angeles, Calif.	4	1
Seattle, Wash.	5	1
Plant control	6	1
Air patrol		
Special assignment		1
	75	14

The deficiency appropriation for 1929 and 1930 was based upon the cost of carrying 25 additional senior prohibition investigators, 75 additional special agents, and 270 additional prohibition agents for the period of one year, and $178,154, which was needed to meet the increase in salaries brought about by classifying and standardizing field positions in accordance with the Welch Act, and $50,000, to be expended for dissemination of information.

However, the appropriation was made immediately available and the organizations to which additional funds were allocated were authorized to expend not to exceed four-sixteenths of the total amount allotted for the above-enumerated personnel during the remainder of the present fiscal year.

There has been an increase in the enforcement personnel of 163 prohibition investigators and agents since March 4, 1929, the date of the approval of the deficiency act. The additional enforcement personnel provided for in the deficiency appropriation act will be employed as fast as suitable men can be obtained. It is expected the force will be completed shortly after July 1, 1929.

The various organizations have set aside the sum of $451,099 for use during the present fiscal year and the balance of the deficiency appropriation to be available for fiscal year 1930. In the event the total of the sum set aside for use during fiscal year 1929 is not fully exhausted, the remainder will be used for expenditures during 1930.

Sincerely yours,

SEYMOUR LOWMAN,
Assistant Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. WALSH of Montana, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 90) relating to pardons, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 34) thereon.

SALARY ADJUSTMENT FOR CONGRESSIONAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, from the Joint Committee to Investigate and Report Upon Adjustments in Salaries of Officers and Employees of Congress I report a bill and submit an accompanying report (No. 35), which I ask may be printed.

The bill (S. 1531) to fix the compensation of officers and employees of the legislative branch of the Government was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be placed on the calendar and the report (No. 35) printed in accordance with the request of the Senator from Wyoming.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

Mr. GREENE, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that to-day that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 312. An act to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress; and

S. 1452. An act to authorize the State of West Virginia to acquire a bridge over the Kanawha River at Cabin Creek in said State and to acquire the right to construct a bridge over said river at St. Albans in said State.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. KING:

A bill (S. 1503) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine certain claims of persons to property rights as citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations or Tribes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I wish to introduce two bills. The first bill extends for a period of one year the time in which former service men of the late war may bring suit. It also provides that this may be done without an advance in costs or the giving of bond. Many of them have been unable to comply with the orders of the court that they should pay advance costs and give bond, and they have been denied the opportunity to litigate their claims.

By Mr. CARAWAY:

A bill (S. 1504) to extend the time of bringing suits on insurance claims of certain veterans of the World War; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CARAWAY. The other bill I wish to introduce seeks the removal of certain locks and dams placed in the White River, Ark., constructed about 30 years ago, which have proved to be hurtful and not helpful.

By Mr. CARAWAY:

A bill (S. 1505) to provide for the removal of certain locks and dams in the White River in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BURTON:

A bill (S. 1507) to amend the customs reorganization act of 1913 so as to abolish the position of appraisers of merchandise in customs district No. 41; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 1508) for the relief of Mamie Edmonds, widow of Hayden Edmonds, deceased (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HATFIELD:

A bill (S. 1509) granting a pension to Ella Reitz McGill; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SWANSON:

A bill (S. 1510) granting a pension to Moses Roane;

A bill (S. 1511) granting an increase of pension to Lucille Dodson Brown;

A bill (S. 1512) granting an increase of pension to Grace G. Dillingham;

A bill (S. 1513) granting a pension to Ralph P. Bell;

A bill (S. 1514) granting a pension to Sarah A. Faris; and

A bill (S. 1515) granting a pension to Maud M. Whitton; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1516) for the reimbursement of R. H. Quynn, lieutenant, United States Navy, for loss of property by fire at the naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Va.;

A bill (S. 1517) for the relief of Martha C. Booker, administratrix of the estate of Hunter R. Booker, deceased; H. H. Holt; and Annie V. Groome, administratrix of the estate of Nelson S. Groome, deceased;

A bill (S. 1518) to extend the benefits of the employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, to Solomon J. Oliver;

A bill (S. 1519) for the relief of the Harrison Construction Co.;

A bill (S. 1520) for the relief of Arthur M. Thompson;

A bill (S. 1521) for the relief of James W. Rollins;

A bill (S. 1522) for the relief of the Seaboard Wharf & Warehouse Co. (Inc.);

A bill (S. 1523) for the relief of Paul Scarborough;

A bill (S. 1524) for the relief of the Norfolk Dredging Co.;

A bill (S. 1525) for the relief of Isabelle R. Damron, postmaster at Clintwood, Va.;

A bill (S. 1526) for the relief of Henry Kirn;

A bill (S. 1527) for the relief of the heirs of George E. Taylor, deceased;

A bill (S. 1528) for the relief of G. T. and W. B. Hastings, partners, trading as Hastings Bros.;

A bill (S. 1529) for the relief of William Fair; and

A bill (S. 1530) for the relief of F. P. Gillingham; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER:

A bill (S. 1532) granting an increase of pension to Victor C. Maring; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1533) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to extend the time for payment of charges due on Indian irrigation projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana:

A bill (S. 1534) granting an increase of pension to Marie Doughty Gorgas; to the Committee on Pensions.

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY ALIENS

Mr. STECK. Mr. President, I introduce a bill, which I send to the desk. In explanation I wish to state that on the 27th of May of this year, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision in the case of the United States of America, petitioner, against Rosika Schwimmer, in which the majority of the court defined, in part, the obligation which must be taken by an alien in order to become a citizen of the United States. My bill seeks to amend that section of the statute which sets out the oath the alien must take, and seeks to make it more definite and in conformance with the opinion of the United States Supreme Court. My bill would add to that section the following:

That when called upon he will bear arms in defense of the United States, its Constitution and laws, and that he will without reservation aid and encourage the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the senior Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. STECK. I yield.

Mr. CARAWAY. Is the decision to which the Senator refers the one holding that a woman would have to declare herself willing and anxious to fight before she could become a citizen?

Mr. STECK. The decision is not particularly applicable to the person referred to by the Senator whose case was before the Supreme Court, but I think the principle as announced by the Supreme Court is right, and it meets with my hearty approval. I ask that the bill may be referred to the Committee on Immigration, printed in the RECORD, and in connection therewith that there may also be printed in the RECORD the decision to which I have referred, and likewise an editorial from the Evening Star of Washington, D. C., of date Tuesday, May 28, 1929.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 1506) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States, and establishing a bureau of naturalization," approved June 29, 1906, as amended, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Immigration, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States, and establishing the Bureau of Naturalization," approved June 29, 1906, as amended, be amended by striking out subsection 3 of section 4 thereof and substituting the following:

"Third. He shall, before he is admitted to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject; that he will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

"That when called upon he will bear arms in defense of the United States, its Constitution and laws, and that he will without reservation aid and encourage the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic."

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and the editorial referred to were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 484—October term, 1928

The United States of America, petitioner, *v.* Rosika Schwimmer

Certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

(May 27, 1929)

Mr. Justice Butler delivered the opinion of the court.

Respondent filed a petition for naturalization in the District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The court found her unable, without mental reservation, to take the prescribed oath of allegiance and not attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and not well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, and it denied her application. The circuit court of appeals reversed the decree and directed the district court to grant respondent's petition. (27 F. (2d) 742.)

The naturalization act of June 16, 1906, requires:

"He [the applicant for naturalization] shall, before he is admitted to citizenship, declare on oath in open court * * * that he will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same." (U. S. C. title 8, sec. 381.)

"It shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court * * * that during that time [at least five years preceding the application] he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. * * *" (Sec. 382.)

Respondent was born in Hungary in 1877 and is a citizen of that country. She came to the United States in August, 1921, to visit and lecture; has resided in Illinois since the latter part of that month; declared her intention to become a citizen the following November; and filed petition for naturalization in September, 1926. On a preliminary form she stated that she understood the principles of and fully believed in our form of government, and that she had read, and in becoming a citizen was willing to take, the oath of allegiance. Question 22 was this: "If necessary, are you willing to take up arms in defense of this country?" She answered, "I would not take up arms personally."

She testified that she did not want to remain subject to Hungary; found the United States nearest her ideals of a democratic republic; and that she could wholeheartedly take the oath of allegiance. She said: "I can not see that a woman's refusal to take up arms is a contradiction to the oath of allegiance." For the fulfillment of the duty to support and defend the Constitution and laws she had in mind other ways and means. She referred to her interest in civic life, to her wide reading and attendance at lectures and meetings, mentioned her knowledge of foreign languages, and that she occasionally glanced through Hungarian, French, German, Dutch, Scandinavian, and Italian publications, and said that she could imagine finding in meetings and publications attacks on the American form of government and she would conceive it her duty to uphold it against such attacks. She expressed steadfast opposition to any undemocratic form of government like proletariat, Fascist, white terror, or military dictatorships. "All my past work proves that I have always served democratic ideals and fought—though not with arms—against undemocratic institutions." She stated that before coming to this country she had defended American ideals and had defended America in 1924 during an international pacifist congress in Washington.

She also testified: "If * * * the United States can compel its women citizens to take up arms in defense of the country—something that no other civilized government has ever attempted—I would not be able to comply with this requirement of American citizenship. In this case I would recognize the right of the Government to deal with me as it is dealing with its male citizens who for conscientious reasons refuse to take up arms."

The district director of naturalization by letter called her attention to a statement made by her in private correspondence: "I am an uncompromising pacifist. * * * I have no sense of nationalism; only a cosmic consciousness of belonging to the human family." She answered that the statement in her petition demonstrated that she was an uncompromising pacifist. "Highly as I prize the privilege of American citizenship, I could not compromise my way into it by giving an untrue answer to question 22, though for all practical purposes I might have done so, as even men of my age—I was 49 years old last September—are not called to take up arms. * * * That 'I have no nationalistic feeling' is evident from the fact that I wish to give up the nationality of my birth and to adopt a country which is based on principles and institutions more in harmony with my ideals. My 'cosmic consciousness of belonging to the human family' is shared by all those who believe that all human beings are the children of God."

And at the hearing she reiterated her ability and willingness to take the oath of allegiance without reservation and added: "I am willing to do everything that an American citizen has to do except fighting. If American women would be compelled to do that, I would not do that. I am an uncompromising pacifist. * * * I do not care how many other women fight, because I consider it a question of conscience. I am not willing to bear arms. In every other single way I am ready to follow the law and do everything that the law compels American citizens to do. That is why I can take the oath of allegiance, because, as far as I can find out, there is nothing that I could be compelled to do that I can not do. * * * With reference to spreading propaganda among the women throughout the country about my being an uncompromising pacifist and not willing to fight, I am always ready to tell anyone who wants to hear it that I am an uncompromising pacifist and will not fight. In my writings and in my lectures I take up the question of war and pacifism if I am asked for that."

Except for eligibility to the Presidency, naturalized citizens stand on the same footing as do native-born citizens. All alike owe allegiance to the Government, and the Government owes to them the duty of protection. These are reciprocal obligations, and each is a consideration for the other. (Luria *v.* United States, 231 U. S. 9, 22.) But aliens can acquire such equality only by naturalization according to the uniform rules prescribed by the Congress. They have no natural right to become citizens, but only that which is by statute conferred upon them. Because of the great value of the privileges conferred by naturalization, the statutes prescribing qualifications and governing procedure for admission are to be construed with definite purpose to favor and support the Government. And, in order to safeguard against admission of those who are unworthy or who for any reason fail to measure up to required standards, the law puts the burden upon every applicant to show by satisfactory evidence that he has the specified qualifications. (Tutun *v.* United States, 270 U. S. 568, 578.) And see United States *v.* Ginsberg (243 U. S. 472, 475).

Every alien claiming citizenship is given the right to submit his petition and evidence in support of it. And, if the requisite facts are established, he is entitled as of right to admission. On applications for naturalization, the court's function is "to receive the testimony, to compare it with the law, and to judge on both law and fact." (Spratt *v.* Spratt, 4 Pet. 393, 408.) We quite recently declared that: "Citizenship is a high privilege, and when doubts exist concerning a grant of it, generally at least, they should be resolved in favor of the United States and against the claimant." (United States *v.* Manzi, 276 U. S. 463, 467.) And when, upon a fair consideration of the evidence adduced upon an application for citizenship, doubt remains in the mind of the court as to any essential matter of fact, the United States is entitled to the benefit of such doubt and the application should be denied.

That it is the duty of citizens by force of arms to defend our Government against all enemies whenever necessity arises is a fundamental principle of the Constitution.

The common defense was one of the purposes for which the people ordained and established the Constitution. It empowers Congress to provide for such defense, to declare war, to raise and support armies, to maintain a navy, to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia and for calling it forth to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; it makes the President Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and of the Militia of the several States when called into the service of the United States; it declares that a well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. We need not refer to the numerous statutes that contemplate defense of the United States, its Constitution, and laws by armed citizens. This court, in the Selective Draft Law cases (245 U. S. 366), speaking through Chief Justice White, said (p. 378) that "the very conception of a just government and its duty to the citizens includes the reciprocal obligation of the citizen to render military service in case of need * * *."

Whatever tends to lessen the willingness of citizens to discharge their duty to bear arms in the country's defense detracts from the strength and safety of the Government. And their opinions and beliefs as well as their behavior indicating a disposition to hinder in the performance of that duty are subjects of inquiry under the statutory provisions governing naturalization and are of vital importance, for if all or a large number of citizens oppose such defense the "good order and happiness" of the United States can not long endure. And it is evident that the views of applicants for naturalization in respect of such matters may not be disregarded. The influence of conscientious objectors against the use of military force in defense of the principles of our Government is apt to be more detrimental than their mere refusal to bear arms. The fact that, by reason of sex, age, or other cause they may be unfit to serve does not lessen their purpose or power to influence others. It is clear from her own statements that the declared opinions of respondent as to armed defense by citizens against enemies of the country were directly pertinent to the investigation of her application.

The record shows that respondent strongly desires to become a citizen. She is a linguist, lecturer, and writer; she is well educated and accustomed to discuss governments and civic affairs. Her testimony should be considered having regard to her interest and disclosed ability correctly to express herself. Her claim at the hearing that she possessed the required qualifications and was willing to take the oath was much impaired by other parts of her testimony. Taken as a whole, it shows that her objection to military service rests on reasons other than mere inability because of her sex and age personally to bear arms. Her expressed willingness to be treated as the Government dealt with conscientious objectors who refused to take up arms in the recent war indicates that she deemed herself to belong to that class. The fact that she is an uncompromising pacifist with no sense of nationalism but only a cosmic sense of belonging to the human family justifies belief that she may be opposed to the use of military force as contemplated by our Constitution and laws. And her testimony clearly suggests that she is disposed to exert her power to influence others to such opposition.

A pacifist in the general sense of the word is one who seeks to maintain peace and to abolish war. Such purposes are in harmony with the Constitution and policy of our Government. But the word is also used and understood to mean one who refuses or is unwilling for any purpose to bear arms because of conscientious considerations and who is disposed to encourage others in such refusal. And one who is without any sense of nationalism is not well bound or held by the ties of affection to any nation or government. Such persons are liable to be incapable of the attachment for and devotion to the principles of our Constitution that is required of aliens seeking naturalization.

It is shown by official records and everywhere well known that during the recent war there were found among those who described themselves as pacifists and conscientious objectors many citizens—though happily a minute part of all—who were unwilling to bear arms in that crisis and

who refused to obey the laws of the United States and the lawful commands of its officers and encouraged such disobedience in others. Local boards found it necessary to issue a great number of noncombatant certificates, and several thousand who were called to camp made claim because of conscience for exemption from any form of military service. Several hundred were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for offenses involving disobedience, desertion, propaganda, and sedition. It is obvious that the acts of such offenders evidence a want of that attachment to the principles of the Constitution of which the applicant is required to give affirmative evidence by the naturalization act.

The language used by respondent to describe her attitude in respect of the principles of the Constitution was vague and ambiguous; the burden was upon her to show what she meant and that her pacifism and lack of nationalistic sense did not oppose the principle that it is a duty of citizenship by force of arms when necessary to defend the country against all enemies, and that her opinions and beliefs would not prevent or impair the true faith and allegiance required by the act. She failed to do so. The district court was bound by the law to deny her application.

The decree of the circuit court of appeals is reversed.

The decree of the district court is affirmed.

[From the Evening Star, Washington, D. C., Tuesday, May 28, 1929]

A PATRIOTIC DECISION

The cause of national defense won a notable victory yesterday in the United States Supreme Court. In denying citizenship to Frau Rosika Schwimmer, a notorious Hungarian pacifist, who proclaimed while applying for naturalization her unwillingness to take up arms in protection of America, the court laid down a sound and significant doctrine.

"Whatever tends to lessen the willingness of citizens to discharge their duty to bear arms in the country's defense," the majority of the court declared, "detracts from the strength and safety of the Government." It was held by our tribunal of highest instance, in reversal of two lower courts, that Frau Schwimmer's activities in decrying the legitimacy of military establishments properly bar her from the privileges of American citizenship.

Excepting our professional peace-at-any-price groups, the Republic will applaud the Supreme Court's ruling. The overwhelming majority of the people adhere to the old-fashioned theory that an America worth belonging to as a citizen is worth fighting for and dying for when its honor is aspersed or its territory invaded. Frau Schwimmer and her kind presumably shake the dust of their native lands from oppressed feet in order to enjoy the untrammeled opportunities which life in the United States affords.

American citizenship while offering opportunities imposes obligations. One of them, as the Supreme Court now succinctly serves notice on all whom it may concern—the Schwimmers of both sexes and all origins—is duty to defend the land that opens for them and keeps open the door of opportunity. The theory of the Schwimmers is that they should be privileged to enjoy all the benefits of that gate but be required to take no part in keeping it ajar.

When aliens are admitted to American citizenship they are called upon to swear allegiance to the Constitution. The Constitution, the Supreme Court points out in yesterday's decision, declares that the duty of citizens to shoulder arms and "defend our Government against all enemies, whenever necessity arises, is a fundamental principle of the Constitution." Frau Schwimmer scorned to assume that responsibility. She sought to break into the American family on her own terms. The Supreme Court rightly and resolutely says to all who make such pretensions, "Thou shalt not pass."

REAPPORTIONMENT METHODS COMMITTEE

Mr. VANDENBERG. I introduce a joint resolution, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 59) to create a reapportionment methods committee to investigate the problem of methods of apportionment of Representatives was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas every decennial reapportionment of Representatives presents to the Congress the responsibility of determining the method to be used in dealing with reapportionment remainders; and

Whereas there are various standard mathematical methods of apportionment with respect to the relative merits, objectives, and results of which there is great confusion of thought and testimony; and

Whereas the determination of the method of apportionment which will result in mathematical equality of representation and best reflect the constitutional purpose is a matter of controversy; and

Whereas no independent congressional study has been made of the problem of reapportionment without regard to the effect upon a particular reapportionment: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby created a joint congressional committee to be known as "the reapportionment methods committee," and to be composed of three Senators, appointed by the President of the Senate, and three Members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The committee is authorized and directed to make a complete study and investigation of the entire problem of methods of apportionment, including the consideration of constitutional as well as mathematical objectives, and to report to the Congress as soon as practicable, but in no event later than the first day of the second regular session of the Seventy-first Congress, the results of its study and investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places, to employ such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpœna or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed $3,000, shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

TULSA INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXPOSITION

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I desire the attention of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] for just a moment.

Mr. BORAH. I shall be glad to listen to the Senator.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The last Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the President to extend an invitation on behalf of our Government to foreign governments to participate in the Tulsa International Petroleum Exposition. It is necessary to pass a joint resolution to provide for the importation free of duty of such exhibits as foreign nations may care to send. At this time I am introducing a new joint resolution, it being an exact copy of the last joint resolution on the subject, save as to the date.

I desire now to call attention to the matter, as, I presume, the joint resolution will have to go to the committee; otherwise I should ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I feel that the joint resolution which the Senator from Oklahoma is about to introduce should go to the committee. At the same time, I presume if the joint resolution shall be so referred it is not likely that it will be acted upon at this session.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The exposition will be held beginning on the 5th of October, 1929, and that is the reason why I have called the attention of the chairman of the committee to the joint resolution.

Mr. BORAH. I think, in view of that fact, the committee could perhaps act upon the joint resolution in time.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I now introduce the resolution and ask that it may be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 60) authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the International Petroleum Exposition at Tulsa, Okla., to begin October 5, 1929, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

AMENDMENT TO TARIFF BILL—CRUDE AND FUEL PETROLEUM

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 2667, the tariff revision bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

WAR-TIME RANK FOR CERTAIN ARMY OFFICERS

Mr. SHEPPARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 465) to give war-time rank to retired officers and former officers of the United States Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

LIMITATION OF TARIFF REVISION TO AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULE

Mr. JONES. I desire to offer an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the Senate Resolution 91 submitted on yesterday by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] and now on the table. I ask that the proposed amendment may be read, printed, and lie on the table.

There being no objection, the amendment was read, ordered to be printed and to lie on the table, as follows:

At the end of line 4, page 1, add the following: "and other lines of production that have been in a depressed condition during the last year or more, traceable to steadily increasing competitive imports."

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. DALE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 92), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Civil Service, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventy-first Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not to exceed 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1) to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 312. An act to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress;

S. 1452. An act to authorize the State of West Virginia to acquire a bridge over the Kanawha River at Cabin Creek in said State and to acquire the right to construct a bridge over said river at or near St. Albans in said State;

H. R. 3317. An act to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes"; and

H. J. Res. 97. Joint resolution making appropriations toward carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a municipal center in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1929.

FOODS AND THE GOITER PROBLEM

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, I desire to call attention to a matter which I think will be of interest to Senators. It is an article by Dr. William Weston entitled "Foods and the Goiter Problem." It shows that as a result of investigations made by Doctors Weston and Remington it has been demonstrated that the fruits and vegetables grown in South Carolina have a very high iodine content. Doctor Remington found the amounts of iodine in them enormously greater than those reported by other workers in vegetables from Northern and Western States. This discovery, the article says, would seem to lead to the conclusion that goiter will not occur if foods that naturally contain a sufficient amount of iodine are regularly eaten. I have been talking with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] about this matter. He said he thought it a very interesting article and that it would really be of benefit to have it placed in the RECORD. I ask unanimous consent that that may be done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The article is as follows:

FOODS AND THE GOITER PROBLEM

By William Weston, M. D., D. P. H.

The disease which is known as goiter is an enlargement of the thyroid gland and is due to a deficiency of iodine in the diet. It is so widespread in its distribution that it constitutes a serious public-health problem to every great nation of the world. The consequent world-wide movement to obtain foods that naturally contain a sufficient amount of iodine so that when eaten in moderate quantities they will prevent goiter, is one of the most important preventive measures ever undertaken in the interest of health.

From a historical standpoint goiter is one of the most ancient and interesting of all diseases. We are informed that 15 centuries before Christ it was an important health problem in China, and it was the custom among the Chinese to feed thyroid substance from animals and the ash from burnt sponges and other materials, now known to contain iodine, in its treatment.

Goiter was also a matter of concern to the Phœnicians and they learned to employ sponge ash in its treatment.

Hippocrates, the father of medicine and one of the most distinguished of the ancient Greek writers, held sponge ash in high esteem as a remedy for goiter. Both Galen and Pliny wrote in its praise.

Paracelsus, writing in 1616, described goiter in the region of Salzburg, an important focus to this day. "In this region may be observed many of the victims of this distressing disease. Among the population may be noted many who present manifestations of degeneracy such as weakmindedness, imbecility, idiocy, various types of criminals, cretinism, and myxedema."

In the Middle Ages goiter was considered more a curse than a disease and was generally thought of as a punishment for blasphemy which could only be relieved by the magic touch of royalty.

MOST IMPORTANT AREAS OF DISTRIBUTION

Goiter is very prevalent in the Himalaya Mountain region of Asia, southern Germany, northern France, northern Italy, Austria, Switzerland, the Balkan States, the Plateau of the Andes; in North America, the region about the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, the Cascade Mountain region of Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia (see p. 2), the States in the Central Basin, the Appalachian Mountain region, the Rocky Mountain States.

PREVALENCE OF GOITER

Dr. John M. Blackford, of Seattle, Wash., in a paper entitled "Goiter from the Internist's Standpoint," writes: "I had, a few years ago, opportunity to study the girls of a freshman university class; 85 per cent had definitely larger thyroids than strictly normal; and a survey would probably show an equally high incidence of adolescent goiter."

Dr. J. Tate Mason, of Seattle, writes: "The diagnosis and treatment of goiter are problems of this Northwest country. In the city of Seattle it has been estimated that 65 per cent of the boys and 75 per cent of the girls between the ages of 12 and 18 have some disturbance of the thyroid gland."

Smith, writing in 1917 of the conditions in the Yellowstone River Valley, says, "There is a loss of approximately one million young pigs and numerous lambs, calves, and colts each year as a result of thyroid diseases." He describes the pigs as either being hairless and being born dead or dying within an hour or two, while others lived from 24 to 36 hours.

Keith's account of conditions due to iodine deficiency in the Pemberton Valley in British Columbia are interesting. He writes: "Many of the women and every child born in this district had an enlarged thyroid. Pigs were born hairless, calves were goitrous, mares became goitrous and many colts were carried beyond full term and showed traces of myxedema. Many of the eggs of fowls, while fertile, failed to hatch, the apparent reason being thickening of the white envelope within the shell."

Figures compiled by the United States Public Health Service show that the goiter incidence is high and is a serious problem in large sections of the following States: California, Connecticut, Colorado, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Maine, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming. Statistics are not available from some States.

Goiter in high-school girls

(After McClendon, Physiological Review, 1927)

	Per cent goitrous
Michigan:	
Houghton County	71
Wexford County	56
Midland County	33
Malcolm County	26
Grand Rapids—Kent County	40
Minnesota:	
St. Paul	73
Average of 13 towns	71
Montana:	
Fergus County	49
Carbon	39
Cascade	34
Big Horn	25
Hill	13
Ohio: Cincinnati	40
Colorado	40
Utah	54
Kansas: Topeka	50
Connecticut: Average	29
Manitoba	43–79

SYNOPSIS OF DATES AND EVENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GOITER PROBLEM

1811. Iodine was discovered by Courtois, a saltpeter manufacturer of Paris.

1813. Courtois publicly announced the discovery.

1815. Element discovered by Courtois was given the name iodine by Gay-Lussac and Sir Humphrey Davy.

1820. Coindet, a physician of Geneva, first deliberately used iodine in the treatment of goiter.

1852. Chatin directed attention to the observation that goiter was more common in those regions where the soils and waters were very low in iodine.

1874. Sir William Gull showed that the thyroid gland underwent extreme atrophy in cases of myxedema. From this discovery was learned the function of the thyroid gland.

1882. Reverdin brothers reported a symptom complex similar to myxedema following the surgical removal of the thyroid gland in man.

1895. Magnus-Levy discovered that metabolism (heat production) was markedly decreased in myxedema. Following this discovery it was learned that heat production is decidedly lowered by removal of the thyroid gland.

1895. Baumann discovered relatively large amounts of iodine in the thyroid gland and that no other tissue in the body contained iodine in comparable amounts. This discovery has proved to be the greatest advance yet made in unraveling the physiology and pathology of the thyroid. It at once aroused great interest, which resulted within 10 years in showing that iodine was the determining element in the specific secretion of the thyroid which caused its most characteristic effect, namely, increased metabolism (heat production), and its absence caused decreased heat production.

1897. Magnus-Levy showed that the beneficial effect of the administration of thyroid gland was in raising the level of heat production.

1909–1910. Marine and Lenhart first intentionally used iodine for the prevention of goiter on large groups of girls.

1910. Marine and Lenhart introduced iodine in water, thus preventing goiter in brook trout.

1916. E. C. Kendall, of Rochester, Minn., isolated from thyroid glands a specific iodine-containing crystalline substance which he named thyroxin. This hormone contained 65 per cent of pure iodine.

1922–1927. McClendon, of the University of Minnesota, published a series of articles which were largely responsible for crystallizing the relation between a deficiency of iodine in the food supply and the incidence of goiter. After reading these articles one will inevitably be led to the conclusion that the logical course to pursue in the prevention and treatment of goiter is through eating foods that naturally contain a sufficient amount of iodine to provide for nutritional requirements.

1928–29. Remington examined in the South Carolina Food Research Laboratory great numbers of samples of vegetables grown in all sections of South Carolina for their iodine content. He found the amounts of iodine in them enormously greater than those reported by other workers in vegetables from Northern and Western States. This discovery in conjunction with the goiter survey made by the field force of the South Carolina State Board of Health in which it was found that goiter was practically nonexistent (3½ per cent) would lead to the conclusion that goiter will not occur if foods that naturally contain a sufficient amount of iodine are regularly eaten.

FUNCTIONS OF THE THYROID GLAND

Doctor Remington in a recent address explained the functions of the thyroid gland as follows: "Translated into popular language, our picture of the thyroid gland is that of a chemical factory which requires as raw materials substances derived from the protein of our food, and iodine. Unlike an industrial plant, which shuts down if raw material is lacking, the gland, in cases of iodine deficiency starts to enlarge, apparently in the attempt to collect more iodine from the blood which supplies it. This enlargement we call simple goiter. The finished product of this factory is a substance named thyroxin, which is delivered to the blood, carried by the blood to the most remote parts of the body and acts (to use a familiar term) as a timer for the fundamental activities of the body. If too little of the timer substance is produced, the body machine runs slow—mental and physical processes are less active, body temperature and pulse rate are apt to be lowered, the subject lays on fat, and in extreme cases the skin becomes thickened, dry, and rough, the eye loses its luster, a condition of myxedema.

The opposite picture is that of a factory whose output of the timer substance is greater than it should be, so that all those effects are reversed—more rapid respiration and pulse, higher body temperature, a tendency to lose weight, increased mental and physical activity, etc. This is the condition in the so-called toxic types of goiter—which can only be relieved by cutting out part of the gland so as to reduce it to somewhere near its normal size. This extra active gland is supposed by most investigators to follow after the simple goiter—that is, a lack of iodine causes the gland to enlarge, and the enlarged gland later becomes too active.

DISEASES OF THE THYROID GLAND

The diseases associated with disturbances of the function of the thyroid gland may for convenience be divided into two groups.

The first group includes simple goiter, cretinism, and myxedema. These are definitely due to a deficiency of iodine in the diet. Simple goiter is the most frequently met with of all the varieties. Its sudden occurrence in large numbers of cases in military garrisons, institutions, schools, and in certain districts has given the impression of an infection, but further investigation developed the true causes, namely, "deficiency of iodine in the diet." These sudden and acute outbreaks have occurred in dairy herds, on poultry farms, and in fish hatcheries in districts where the ordinary incidence of goiter was high and occasionally where it was low.

The periods of life when goiter most frequently develops are: During fetal life, during puberty, during pregnancy and lactation, and during the menopause. These are the periods of life when growth, differentiation, and energy transformation are greatest. Goiter is about three times more common in girls than boys, except in districts where the greater portion of the population have goiters. It is also true that the need for iodine in the diet is increased in certain infections, such as tuberculosis, syphilis, tonsilitis, and focal infections.

CRETINISM

Cretinism is a condition due to retarded development, resulting in dwarfism, and is invariably associated with mental defectiveness and changes in the thyroid gland, bones, skin, genitals, and organs of special senses. It is found almost exclusively in regions where goiter is very common.

Cretins are usually the children of parents one or both of whom have goiters and is much more common in females than in males. When two cretins marry, the marriage is invariably sterile, or if they have children they do not survive. It is not unusual for cretins to have goiter.

A cretin presents the following characteristics: Stout, rather bulky, quadrangular head, broad face, conspicuous nostrils, prominent cheek bones, prognathous chin. The mouth appears large, the lips are thick, the tongue is large and often protrudes from the partly open mouth. The neck is short and thick and over 60 per cent have a goiter. The body is short and broad, the thorax short and flat, and the abdomen large and pendulous (pot-bellied). The legs are short and plump. Cretins walk with a waddling, uncertain gait. All their movements are slow and clumsy.

The skin of the cretin is of a chalky pallor and areas of brown pigmentation are often present. It feels cold to the touch and is thick, unelastic, and flabby. It is often wrinkled over the forehead, hangs in folds, especially around the hips, and appears edematous, yet does not pit on pressure. The skin is usually dry and scaly. The hair is scanty, coarse, and dry; the nails are brittle; the teeth are invariably decayed.

Practically all the secondary sex characteristics remain undeveloped.

Cretins are huge eaters, but seldom chew their food. All cretins are low grade mentally, many of them are imbeciles or idiots. Many of them are deaf. It is not unusual for cretins to become beggars or criminals.

In goitrous districts it is not unusual to find border-line cases. These individuals are of small stature, mentally dull, clumsy in their movements, and lazy.

Deaf-mutes are very numerous in cretinous regions and a large proportion of them have goiter.

Emerson writes: "The cretins present a very serious economic and social problem in goiter countries since so large a proportion of the population is physically and mentally below average and so a positive burden for the State to bear."

MYXEDEMA

Myxedema is a chronic disease characterized by changes in the skin and subcutaneous tissue and by general ill health and mental disturbances, all due to a loss of thyroid function. These cases, like cretins, are found in goitrous districts where the food supply does not contain a sufficient amount of iodine to provide for nutritional requirements.

The most important symptoms are mental apathy and changes in the skin. These changes develop slowly, from weeks to years passing before the complete picture is produced. "The first notable symptoms are sometimes mental, sometimes in the skin. There is in some cases a frequent or constant malaise, with lapses of memory and other physical anomalies. In others the swelling of the eyelids, dryness, and yellowness of the skin, solid edema, or the gait may first attract attention."

The thickening of the skin is usually first noted in the face, especially the eyelids, or in the chin, ears, cheeks, and neck. The swelling does not pit on pressure.

The hands, feet, arms, and legs become enlarged. The fingers become thick and clumsy. The abdomen is large and pendulous. The hair becomes dry, coarse, and brittle, and falls out.

Weakness and loss of memory are usually present, and all the mental processes are slow. Indecision is marked. Hallucinations of sight and hearing sometimes occur. Delusions of seeing animals may be present. Changes take place in the speech. It is slow, and changes in the voice occur.

Changes in the organs of special sense are not infrequent. Appetite is poor and thirst is seldom experienced.

PREVENTION OF GOITER

This is a problem that has engaged the thought and effort of scientists for ages. Several of the great nations, among them France, Austria, and Italy, have at various times appointed commissions to investigate the cause of goiter and recommend measures for its prevention. Many different theories have been advanced in explanation of its cause. Millions of dollars have been spent in the installation of new water supplies, and other measures have been undertaken, all of them more or less useless and of no avail because the true cause was not recognized.

Little attention seems to have been paid until the last 10 years to the observation of Chatin made in 1852 that goiter was more common in those regions where the soil and water were very low in iodine. During the last decade many analyses have been made of foods, soils, and waters for their iodine content, and all of them have confirmed Chatin's

claim. In the United States in many sections the goiter problem assumes a magnitude not yet fully appreciated, because few realize that in many sections approximately 3 out of every 5 persons have goiter, and that, taking the country as a whole, 2 persons out of every 5 have visible goiters. A recent estimate, said to be founded upon reliable statistical investigations, reveals the astounding information that 30,000,000 people in the United States have goiter. If these figures are even approximately correct, it must be apparent that iodine deficiency is our foremost health problem and the one that must be speedily solved.

McClendon analyzed the foods and waters of goitrous areas in the United States for their iodine content by a specially devised method which has been found to be most accurate. The results obtained by him uniformly support the views of Chatin.

The work by Weston and Remington shows that the fruits and vegetables grown in South Carolina contain a very high iodine content and that the goiter incidence is negligible.

The work of Marine, Lenhart, Kimball, Kendall, McClendon, and others has conclusively proved that a deficiency of iodine in the diet is the primary factor in the causation of goiter. The question then naturally arises, In what form must iodine be taken in order to prevent this scourge? What is the most practical method to insure its regular and safe intake? Studies in the science of nutrition have demonstrated that an organic relationship exists among the food elements that can not be overlooked. For instance, Marine has demonstrated that when rabbits are fed a diet exclusively of boiled cabbage (grown in the goitrous areas) they soon develop goiter, but if the same cabbage is fed raw or if the juice from the same cabbage before boiling is added they are protected from goiter. It is certain that the heat necessary to boil the cabbage does not destroy the iodine, but it does destroy certain vitamins and enzymes which may be necessary for the metabolism of iodine.

Even if iodine administered in its inorganic form, the form purchased out of the drug store, was both safe and efficient (and of either there must be doubt), there will always remain the question of its practicability, because there is a wise and growing sentiment among people at large against taking drugs. There is little or no objection on the part of people to taking vegetables and fruits that have a high iodine content. This seems the most rational method of solving the goiter problem. Therefore since we know that in certain regions vegetables and fruits can be grown that contain all the iodine necessary for the requirements of nutrition, it is of the greatest importance to the people resident in the goiter areas that such fruits and vegetables be made available to them. The most practical method is to can them, thus preserving them for a long period of time. It is believed that canning fruits and vegetables does not in any way affect their iodine content.

The amount of iodine necessary in the daily ration in order to maintain iodine balance is variously estimated. The only careful experiments is that of Doctor von Fellenberg, of Switzerland, who was able to maintain iodine equilibrium over a period of four weeks in a man on a diet which contained 0.0143 milligram per day (equivalent to 5.22 milligrams per year).

Remington has calculated the weight in ounces of some fresh vegetables from South Carolina which will yield this amount of iodine:

Leafy vegetables	Ounces
Cabbage—average of 8 samples	7
Lettuce—average of 9 samples	8
Spinach—average of 14 samples	7
Turnip tops—average of 5 samples	10
Potatoes	
Potatoes—average of 76 samples	11
Sweet potatoes—average of 70 samples	16
Roots	
Beets—average of 4 samples	24
Carrots—average of 8 samples	21
Turnips—average of 12 samples	23
Asparagus—average of 22 samples	27

He states further: "On this basis a diet containing 4 ounces of green vegetable, 8 ounces of potatoes, and 4 ounces of root vegetable would yield 0.021 milligram of iodine per day, which is about 150 per cent of the value of von Fellenberg. Since this quantity can be and frequently is eaten at a single meal, it is felt that these vegetables are adequate for goiter prevention when eaten regularly. A rational program of goiter prevention is the eating (daily) of one root vegetable, one leafy vegetable, and a potato grown in a region where the supply of iodine has been shown to be adequate."

LIST OF CLEARED RADIO CHANNELS

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD a list of the cleared radio channels, together with the stations that are connected with the broadcasting chains. I made some mention of this subject yesterday; and I should like to have this list printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is here printed, as follows:

List of stations by frequencies on cleared channels

ZONE 1

Call letters	Transmitter location	Owner	Shares with—	Power	Time and power limitations
	660 kilocycles				
WEAF	Bellmore, N. Y.; station, New York City.	National Broadcasting Co. (Inc.), National Broadcasting chain.		50 kilowatts	Limited power.
WAAW	Omaha, Nebr.	Omaha Grain Exchange		500 watts	Daytime.
	710 kilocycles				
WOR	Kearny, N. J.; station, Newark, N. J.	L. Bamberger & Co., Columbia chain		5 kilowatts	
KFVD	Culver City, Calif.	Los Angeles Broadcasting Co.		250 watts	Limited time.
	760 kilocycles				
WJZ	Boundbrook, N. J.; station, New York, N. Y.	Radio Corporation of America, National Broadcasting chain.		30 kilowatts	Limited power.
WEW	St. Louis, Mo.	St. Louis University		1 kilowatt	Daytime.
KVI	Des Moines, Wash.; station, Tacoma, Wash.	Puget Sound Broadcasting Co. (Inc.)		do	Limited time.
	860 kilocycles				
WABC-WBOQ	West of Cross Bay Boulevard, Queens County, N. Y.; station, New York City.	Atlantic Broadcasting Corporation, Columbia chain		5 kilowatts	
KFQZ	Hollywood, Calif.; station, Los Angeles, Calif.	Taft Radio & Broadcasting Co. (Inc.)		250 watts	Do.
	900 kilocycles				
WBZ	East Springfield, Mass.; station, Springfield, Mass.	Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.[1], National Broadcasting chain.	WBZA	15 kilowatts	
WBZA	Boston, Mass.	Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.[1]	WBZ	500 watts	
	1,060 kilocycles				
WBAL	Glen Morris, Md.; station, Baltimore, Md.	Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore, National Broadcasting chain.	WTIC	10 kilowatts	
WTIC	Hartford, Conn.	Travelers Broadcasting Service Corporation (temporarily assigned to 600 kilocycles, 250 watts, pending completion of transmitter).	WBAL	50 kilowatts	Construction permit.
WJAG	Norfolk, Nebr.	Norfolk Daily News		1 kilowatt	Limited time.
KWJJ	Portland, Oreg.	Wilbur Jerman		500 watts	Do.
	1,100 kilocycles				
WPG	Atlantic City, N. J.	Municipality of Atlantic City	WLWL	5 kilowatts	
WLWL	Kearny, N. J.; station, New York, N. Y.	Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle	WPG	do	6 p. m. to 8 p. m.
KGDM	Stockton, Calif.	E. F. Peffer		50 watts	Daytime.
	1,150 kilocycles				
WHAM	Victor Township; station, Rochester, N. Y.	Stromberg-Carlson Telegraph Manufacturing Co., National Broadcasting Chain.		5 kilowatts	

[1] Experimenting in sychronization.

List of stations by frequencies on cleared channels—Continued

ZONE 2

Call letters	Transmitter location	Owner	Shares with—	Power	Time and power limitations
	700 kilocycles				
WLW	Mason, Ohio; station, Cincinnati, Ohio	Crosley Radio Corporation, National Broadcasting Chain.		50 kilowatts	Limited power.
	750 kilocycles				
WJR	Sylvan Lake Village, Mich.; station, Detroit, Mich.	The Goodwill Station (Inc.), National Broadcasting Chain.		5 kilowatts	
	820 kilocycles				
WHAS	Jeffersontown, Ky.; station, Louisville, Ky.	The Courier Journal Co. & The Louisville Times Co.,[2] National Broadcasting Chain.		5 kilowatts	
	980 kilocycles				
KDKA	Wilkins Township, Pa., station, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., National Broadcasting Chain.		50 kilowatts	Limited time.
	1,020 kilocycles				
WRAX	Philadelphia, Pa	Berachah Church (Inc.)		250 watts	Daytime.
KYW-KFKX	Chicago, Ill	Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co		5 kilowatts	
KYWA	do	Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., National Broadcasting Chain.		500 watts	
	1,070 kilocycles				
WAAT	Jersey City, N. J	Bremer Broadcasting Corporation		300 watts	Daytime till 6 p. m., but not after sunset at Cleveland, Ohio.
WTAM	Cleveland, Ohio	WTAM & WEAR (Inc.),[3] National Broadcasting Chain.	WEAR	3½ kilowatts	
WEAR	do	do	WTAM	1 kilowatt	
WCAZ	Carthage, Ill	Carthage College		50 watts	Daytime.
WDZ	Tuscola, Ill	James L. Bush		100 watts	Do.
KJBS	San Francisco, Calif	Julius Brunton & Sons Co		do	Do.
	1,110 kilocycles				
WRVA	Richmond, Va	Larus & Bro. Co. (Inc.)[4]		{1 kilowatt 5 kilowatts	
KSOO	Sioux Falls, S. Dak	Sioux Falls Broadcasting Association		1 kilowatt	
	1,170 kilocycles				
WCAU	{Byberry, Pa South Philadelphia, Pa	Universal Broadcasting Co.[5]		1 kilowatt	
KTNT	Muscatine, Iowa	Norman Baker		5 kilowatts	Limited time.
KEJK	Beverly Hills, Calif	R. S. MacMillan		500 watts	Do.

ZONE 3

	650 kilocycles				
WSM	Nashville, Tenn	National Life & Accident Insurance Co., National Broadcasting chain.		5 kilowatts	
	740 kilocycles				
WSB	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta Journal Co.,[6] National Broadcasting chain		1 kilowatt	
KMMJ	Clay Center, Nebr	M. M. Johnson Co		do	Limited time.
	800 kilocycles				
WBAP	Fort Worth, Tex	Carter Publications (Inc.), National Broadcasting chain	KTHS	50 kilowatts	
KTHS	Hot Springs National Park, Ark	Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce, National Broadcasting chain.	WBAP	10 kilowatts	
	850 kilocycles				
KWKH	Kennonwood, La	W. K. Henderson[7]	WWL	5 kilowatts	
WWL	New Orleans, La	Loyola University	KWKH	do	
	1,040 kilocycles				
WKEN	Grand Island, N. Y.; studio, Buffalo, N. Y.	Radio Station WKEN (Inc.)		1 kilowatt	Limited time.
WKAR	East Lansing, Mich	Michigan State College		do	Daytime.
WFAA	Dallas, Tex	Dallas News & Dallas Journal,[8] National Broadcasting chain.	KRLD	500 watts	
KRLD	do	KRLD (Inc.), Columbia chain	WFAA	10 kilowatts	
	1,080 kilocycles				
WBT	Charlotte, N. C	C. C. Coddington (Inc.), National Broadcasting chain		5 kilowatts	
WCBD	Zion, Ill	Wilbur Glenn Voliva	WMBI	do	Limited time.
WMBI	Chicago, Ill	The Moody Bible Institute radio station	WCBD	do	Do.
	1,140 kilocycles				
WAPI	Birmingham, Ala	Alabama Polytechnic Institute (University of Alabama and Alabama College), National Broadcasting chain.	KVOO	5 kilowatts	
KVOO	Tulsa, Okla	Southwestern Sales Corporation, National Broadcasting chain.	WAPI	do	
	1,190 kilocycles				
WICC	Easton, Conn., studio Bridgeport, Conn	Bridgeport Broadcasting Station (Inc.)		500 watts	Daytime.
WOAI	San Antonio, Tex	Southern Equipment Co.,[9] National Broadcasting chain		5 kilowatts	

[2] Construction permit issued for 10 kilowatts.
[3] Construction permit issued for removal and increase of power to 50 kilowatts.
[4] Construction permit issued to move to Mechanicsville and increase power to National Broadcasting Chain.
[5] Construction permit issued for 10 kilowatts, Columbia Chain.
[6] Construction permit issued to increase power to 10 kilowatts.
[7] Construction permit issued for 20 kilowatts.
[8] Construction permit issued for 50-kilowatt transmitter.
[9] Commission's permit issued to install 50-kilowatt transmitter.

List of stations by frequencies on cleared channels—Continued

ZONE 4

Call letters	Transmitter location	Owner	Shares with—	Power	Time and power limitations
	670 kilocycles				
WMAQ	Addison, Ill.; studio, Chicago, Ill	Chicago Daily News (Inc.), Columbia chain		5 kilowatts	
	720 kilocycles				
WGN-WLIB	Elgin, Ill.; studio, Chicago, Ill	The Tribune Co., National Broadcasting chain		25 kilowatts	
	770 kilocycles				
KFAB	Lincoln, Nebr	Nebraska Buick Automobile Co	WBBM-WJBT	5 kilowatts	
WBBM-WJBT	Glenview, Ill.; studio, Chicago, Ill	The Atlass Co. (Inc.), construction permit issued for 25-kilowatt transmitter, Columbia chain.	KFAB	10 kilowatts	
	810 kilocycles				
WPCH	Hoboken, N. J.; studio, New York, N. Y.	Eastern Broadcasters (Inc.)		500 watts	Daytime.
WCCO	Anoka, Minn.; studio, Minneapolis, Minn.	Washburn-Crosby Co. (Inc.), construction permit issued for 15 kilowatts, Columbia chain.		7½ kilowatts	
	870 kilocycles				
WLS	Crete, Ill.; studio, Chicago, Ill	Agricultural Broadcasting Co., National Broadcasting chain.	WENR-WBCN	5 kilowatts	
WENR-WBCN	Chicago, Ill	Great Lakes Broadcasting Co., National Broadcasting chain.	WLS	50 kilowatts	Limited power.
	1,000 kilocycles				
WHO	Des Moines, Iowa	Bankers Life Co., National Broadcasting chain	WOC	5 kilowatts	
WOC	Davenport, Iowa	Palmer School of Chiropractic, National Broadcasting chain.	WHO	do	
KPLA	Los Angeles, Calif	Pacific Development Radio Co. (Inc.)		1 kilowatt	Limited time.
	1,090 kilocycles				
KMOX-KFQA	Kirkwood, Mo.; studio, St. Louis, Mo.	Voice of St. Louis (Inc.), Columbia chain		5 kilowatts	
	1,160 kilocycles				
WWVA	Wheeling, W. Va	West Virginia Broadcasting Corporation, construction permit issued for 5 kilowatts.	WOWO	250 watts	
WOWO	Fort Wayne, Ind	Main Auto Supply Co., construction permit issued to move and increase power to 10 kilowatts, Columbia chain.	WWVA	5 kilowatts	

ZONE 5

	640 kilocycles				
WAIU	Columbus, Ohio	American Insurance Union, Columbia chain		500 watts	Limited time.
KFI	Los Angeles, Calif	Earl C. Anthony (Inc.)		5 kilowatts	
	680 kilocycles	Construction permit issued for 50 kilowatts LP National broadcasting chain.			
WPTF	Raleigh, N. C	Durham Life Insurance Co		1 kilowatt	Limited time.
KPO	San Francisco, Calif	Hale Bros. Stores (Inc.), and the Chronicle Publishing Co., National Broadcasting chain.		5 kilowatts	
	790 kilocycles				
WGY	South Schenectady, N. Y	General Electric Co., National Broadcasting chain		50 kilowatts	
KGO	Oakland, Calif	do		7½ kilowatts	
	830 kilocycles				
WHDH	Gloucester, Mass	Matheson Radio Co. (Inc.) (construction permit only)		1 kilowatt	Daytime.
KOA	Denver, Colo	General Electric Co., National Broadcasting chain		12½ kilowatts	
	970 kilocycles				
WCFL	Chicago, Ill	Chicago Federation of Labor, National Broadcasting chain.		1½ kilowatts	Limited time.
KJR	Seattle, Wash	Northwest Radio Service Co., Columbia chain		5 kilowatts	
	1,050 kilocycles				
KNX	Los Angeles, Calif.; studio, Hollywood, Calif.	Western Broadcasting Co		5 kilowatts	
KFKB	Milford, Kans	Jno. R. Brinkley, M. D		do	
	1,130 kilocycles				
WOV	Secaucus, N. J.; studio, New York, N. Y.	International Broadcasting Corporation		1 kilowatt	Daytime to 6 p. m.
WJJD	Mooseheart, Ill	Supreme Lodge of the World, Loyal Order of Moose		20 kilowatts	Limited time.
KSL	Salt Lake City, Utah	Radio Service Corporation of Utah, National Broadcasting chain.		5 kilowatts	
	1,180 kilocycles				
WGBS	Astoria, Long Island; studio, New York City.	General Broadcasting System (Inc.)		500 watts	Limited time.
WDGY	Minneapolis, Minn	Dr. Geo. W. Young	WHDI	1 kilowatt	Do.
WHDI	do	William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute	WDGY	500 watts	Do.
KEX	Portland, Oreg	Western Broadcasting Co., Columbia chain	KOB	5 kilowatts	
KOB	State College, N. Mex	New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	KEX	10 kilowatts	

Columbia Broadcasting System

(Stations on cleared channels subscribing to Columbia chain programs as of June 9, 1929)

Call letters	Transmitter location	Owner	Shares with—	Power	Kilocycles	Time and power limitation
WABC-WBOQ	West of Cross Bay Boulevard, Queens County, N. Y.	Atlantic Broadcasting Corporation		5 kilowatts	860	
WAIU	Columbus, Ohio	American Insurance Union		500 watts	640	
WBBM-WJBT	Glenview, Ill.; studio, Chicago, Ill.	Atlass Co. (Inc.), 25-kilowatt construction permit	KFAB	10 kilowatts	770	
WCAU	Byberry, Pa.; studio, Philadelphia, Pa.	Universal Broadcasting Co		do	1,170	
WCCO	Anoka, Minn.; studio, Minneapolis, Minn.	Washburn-Crosby Co. (Inc.), 15-kilowatt construction permit.		7½ kilowatts	810	
WMAQ	Addison, Ill.; studio, Chicago, Ill.	Chicago Daily News (Inc.)		5 kilowatts	670	
WOR	Kearny, N. J.; studio, Newark, N. J.	L. Bamberger & Co		do	710	
WOWO	Fort Wayne, Ind	Main Auto Supply Co	WWVA	10 kilowatts	1,160	
KEX	Portland, Oreg	Western Broadcasting Co	KOB	5 kilowatts	1,180	
KJR	Seattle, Wash	Northwest Radio Service Co		do	970	
KMOX-KFQA	Kirkwood, Mo.; studio, St. Louis, Mo.	Voice of St. Louis (Inc.)		do	1,090	
KRLD	Dallas, Tex	KRLD Radio Corporation	WFAA	10 kilowatts	1,040	
WLS	Crete, Ill.; studio, Chicago, Ill	Agricultural Broadcasting Co	WENR-WBCN	5 kilowatts	870	
WLW	Mason, Ohio; studio, Cincinnati, Ohio	Crosley Radio Corporation		50 kilowatts	700	Limited power.
WOAI	San Antonio, Tex	Southern Equipment Co., 50-kilowatt construction permit.		5 kilowatts	1,190	
WOC	Davenport, Iowa	Palmer School of Chiropractic	WHO	do	1,000	
WRVA	Richmond, Va	Larus & Bro. Co. (Inc.), 5-kilowatt construction permit		1 kilowatt	1,110	
WPTF	Raleigh, N. C	Durham Life Insurance Co		do	680	Limited time.
WSB	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta Journal Co., 10-kilowatt construction permit		do	740	
WSM	Nashville, Tenn	National Life & Accident Insurance Co		5 kilowatts	650	
WTAM	Cleveland, Ohio	WTAM & WEAR (Inc.), 50-kilowatt construction permit	WEAR	32 kilowatts	1,070	
KDKA	Wilkins Township, Pa.; studio, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co		50 kilowatts	980	Limited power.
KFI	Los Angeles, Calif	Earl C. Anthony (Inc.), 50-kilowatt construction permit		5 kilowatts	640	
KGO	Oakland, Calif	General Electric Co		72 kilowatts	790	
KOA	Denver, Colo	do		12 kilowatts	830	
KPO	San Francisco, Calif	Hale Bros. Stores (Inc.), and The Chronicle Publishing Co		5 kilowatts	680	
KSL	Salt Lake City, Utah	Radio Service Corporation of Utah		do	1,130	
KTHS	Hot Springs National Park, Ark	Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce	WBAP	10 kilowatts	800	
KVOO	Tulsa, Okla	Southwestern Sales Corporation	WAPI	5 kilowatts	1,140	
KYW-KFKX	Chicago, Ill	Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co	KYWA	do	1,020	

National Broadcasting Co. (stations on cleared channels subscribing to National Broadcasting Co. programs)

Call letters	Transmitter location	Owner	Shares with—	Power	Kilocycles	Time and power limitations
WAPI	Birmingham, Ala	Alabama Polytechnic Institute, University of Alabama, and Alabama College.		5 kilowatts	1,140	
WBAL	Glen Morris, Md.; studio, Baltimore, Md.	Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore.	WTIC	10 kilowatts	1,060	
WBAP	Fort Worth, Tex	Carter Publications (Inc.)	KTHS	50 kilowatts	800	
WBT	Charlotte, N. C	C. C. Coddington (Inc.)		5 kilowatts	1,080	
WBZ	East Springfield, Mass.; studio, Springfield, Mass.	Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co	WBZA	15 kilowatts	990	
WBZA	Boston, Mass	do	WBZ	500 watts	990	
WCFL	Chicago, Ill	Chicago Federation of Labor		1½ kilowatts	970	Limited time.
WEAF	Bellmore, N. Y.; studio, New York, N. Y.	National Broadcasting Co. (Inc.)		50 kilowatts	660	Limited power.
WEAR	Cleveland, Ohio	WTAM & WEAR (Inc.)	WTAM	1 kilowatt	1,070	
WENR-WBCN	Chicago, Ill	Great Lakes Broadcasting Co	WLS	50 kilowatts	870	Do.
WFAA	Dallas, Tex	The Dallas News and Dallas Journal, construction permit, 50 kilowatts.	KRLD	500 watts	1,040	
WGN-WLIB	Elgin, Ill.; studio, Chicago, Ill	The Tribune Co		25 kilowatts	720	
WGY	South Schenectady, N. Y	General Electric Co		50 kilowatts	790	
WHAM	Victor Township, N. Y.; studio, Rochester, N. Y.	Strombery-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co		5 kilowatts	1,150	
WHAS	Jeffersontown, Ky.; studio, Louisville, Ky.	The Courier-Journal Co. and The Louisville Times Co		do	820	
WHO	Des Moines, Iowa	Bankers Life Co	WOC	do	1,000	
WJR	Sylvan Lake Village, Mich.; studio, Detroit, Mich.	WJR, The Goodwill Station (Inc.)		do	750	
WJZ	Bound Brook, N. J.; studio, New York City.	Radio Corporation of America		30 kilowatts	760	Do.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, I present articles from the Florida Farmer of June, 1929, the Palatka Daily News of June 10, 1929, and an editorial from the Palatka Daily News of June 10, 1929, relative to the Mediterranean fruit fly, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the articles and editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Florida Farmer, June, 1929]

GROWERS MUST BE COMPENSATED

By Forrest A. Lord

We hold this truth to be self-evident: That when the State or Federal Government shall, as a matter of public welfare, confiscate or destroy the property of any of its citizens, or deprive them of their recognized right to engage in legitimate business pursuits, such government is bound by all the laws of honor and humanity to compensate such citizens in full for all losses they may sustain as a result of such action.

It is incumbent upon the National Government, which has seen fit to adopt drastic measures for the eradication of the medfly, to reimburse the growers of fruits and vegetables for the full value of all crops destroyed and for the potential value of such crops as they are prohibited from planting.

The fruit fly is not alone the enemy of the grower. It is the enemy of the merchant, lawyer, doctor, railroad, banker, State, and Nation. Eradication of the pest is a matter of public welfare, and the public should stand the cost.

How to make a fair appraisal and a practical adjustment is a question, but it can be done. The best suggestion comes from J. Curtis Robinson, manager of the Clearing House Association, who recommends that rental be paid for all land and groves ordered withheld from production, thereby leaving the quarantine authorities free to enter upon these lands and conduct their work without fear of interruption from the owners.

The Florida Farmer calls upon the citizens of Florida, the State legislature, and the National Government to acknowledge their obligation in this matter and act without further delay to compensate the growers and farmers who are the victims of the eradication campaign.

[From the Palatka Daily News, June 10, 1929]

GROWER INDEMNITIES NEEDED NOW

If Congress in enacting legislation for indemnities to Florida fruit and truck growers makes similar State appropriations mandatory, the Federal relief will become inoperative. Both Congress and the administration regard the Mediterranean fruit fly infestations as a national menace. This has been borne out by the attitude toward the original outbreak and the eradication measures adopted to date. If that be true, compensation is also a Federal responsibility, although there is a marked tendency in Washington to make the contemplated appropriations contingent on the State's ability to go 50-50.

If reimbursement by the Federal Government was contingent upon Florida's willingness to stand half of the expense, it might be a different matter. Florida's spirit is willing, but the pocketbook is weak. This State is having a difficult time trying to raise enough funds to maintain its credit standing and to meet serious tax delinquencies. Right now, it is in the midst of an extra session of the legislature, called for the sole purpose of finding ways and means to conduct State affairs on a most rigid economy basis. To match Federal appropriations running into the millions is out of the question right now. Nevertheless, the compensation is an immediate and vital necessity.

However, the National Government may be assured that Florida is prepared to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to cope with its most serious economic problem—the fruit fly invasion of the United States. It would seem an act of gracious consideration for Florida, as well as one of expediency in meeting a national issue, if the Federal authorities would release their part of the indemnity funds without forcing the State to guarantee its share first.

Florida realizes that it is up against a serious situation. Losses attributable to the fruit fly will affect every citizen in the State regardless of his occupation. The pest will cost this Commonwealth millions upon millions of dollars, directly and indirectly. The growers whose crops are destroyed or quarantined out of regular market channels will be the biggest direct losers, even if they are compensated sufficiently to maintain their investment. We believe that everybody in the State realizes this and is prepared to fight it out no matter what the cost. And if the Federal Government will not make our immediate cash participation absolute, Florida will find a way to meet its part of the obligation.

[From the Palatka Daily News, Palatka, Fla., Monday, June 10, 1929]

EDITORIAL

The United States is at war!

Just as surely as if armed troops had entrenched themselves on our shores and were throwing down a barrage of shell fire this great country of ours has had its sovereignty questioned.

In her talk before the United States House of Representatives, when the discussion on the resolution to appropriate four and a quarter million dollars to combat the Mediterranean fruit fly was in progress, Hon. RUTH BRYAN OWEN, Congresswoman from the fourth Florida district, said:

"I believe that if an alien enemy had landed a hostile party on the shores of Florida and was preparing an invasion of my State no one would say that Florida ought to bear the brunt of the attack. They would not say, 'We will mobile our forces at the State line and defend ourselves when the enemy comes out of Florida.' I think that the whole country, if it faced an enemy from the outside, would say, 'This is an enemy of the United States.' That is just what we are facing now. There was a very striking article not long ago, published by a scientist in this country, which said that the last war man would fight would be a war for life against the invasion of insects."

Here is the landing party! The Mediterranean fruit fly is not Florida's misfortune. It is the misfortune, yes, the menace, of this entire Nation. The United States Government declared war when it put four and a quarter million dollars at the disposal of its Plant Quarantine and Control Administration to halt this punitive expedition into continental America, to smother it before it could consolidate its position or get its second wind for a devastating thrust into Georgia and Alabama and Kentucky and on through the Nation's orchards and fields and gardens.

Severe regulations were promptly set down as a barrier against its spread. Outside the State there is a powerful influence at work to have these regulations tightened. Within the State it is felt by many that they are too drastic.

There is only one way to stop the Mediterranean fruit fly from spreading beyond the confines of its present territory. That is by the most rigid adherence to quarantine regulations. If we violate them and the infestation spreads, the Federal authorities will only clamp down the harder. They will be forced to do so to protect the other States and the Nation as a whole. Leniency now might save a few thousand dollars this season, but it might also mean the loss of millions later on—yes, it might mean the utter ruination of our citrus and truck industries and the complete tie-up of other State activities.

Hundreds of thousands of boxes of fruit have already been heaped on the altar of sacrifice to this insidious and stealthy invader. The Government says that within the infested zones all host fruits and vegetables shall be destroyed; that none shall be allowed to come to maturity, and that none shall be replanted. In the protective zones there must be a host-free period of six months. Fortunately the bulk of produce from these zones can be marketed prior to May 1, which is the dead line next season.

We grant that such rules are necessary. They are vital to the success of the campaign. But what are these growers going to do for a livelihood? How are they going to maintain their groves and keep them commercially fit if they are forced to dump their revenues into the lime pits?

Government compensation, at least to the growers in zone 1, is inescapable. We do not profess to know how to do it, but we do profess to know that it can be done, and that it must be done. This is not like a flood, or tornado, or any other holocaust that affects local areas and blows or washes itself out within comparatively narrow limits. This thing can spread into every nook and cranny of the entire Nation and it can become a national calamity. It is up to the Federal Government and the State government and all the State governments to see that it doesn't. The physical machinery for obliterating this menace has been provided. The one way to make that machinery morally effective is to indemnify those whose incomes have been wiped out in order that others may live and prosper.

It is the most intensely vital issue, agriculturally at least, that confronts this country to-day. When the foot-and-mouth disease threatened the cattle industry a few years ago, a special appropriations act provided for reimbursement to cattle owners when their herds were slaughtered. Even materials contaminated by the germs of this virulent disease were paid for, and all on the basis of their actual worth. There is your precedent, and it only needs one precedent to establish the proof that it can be done. It can be done, because it has been done! There is no argument about that.

A delegation of loyal and far-sighted Floridians carried this appeal to Washington a few days ago. Messrs. J. A. Griffin, president of the Florida Citrus Growers Clearing House Association; J. C. Chase, Walter W. Rose, W. M. Scott, Earl Wirt, J. S. Cruitchfield, and others conferred with President Hoover, the Florida Representatives in Congress, the chairmen of the House and Senate Agricultural Committees, the Director of the Budget, and with Secretary Hyde on behalf of the Florida growers. The result is a bill, introduced by Senator FLETCHER, calling for $10,000,000 for reimbursement for crops consigned to the Medfly scrap heap. The citrus and truck growers of Florida owe a deep debt of gratitude to our Florida Congressmen and to these citizens for their unselfish representations and for the sympathetic and understanding reception their appeal received from the Washington authorities. Compensation is rightfully a part of the eradication program, and it is up to every citizen to support it and, in return for such helpful legislation, to give every Federal and State official 100 per cent cooperation in enforcing the quarantine regulations.

FARM RELIEF—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McNARY. I submit the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1) to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries. I ask unanimous consent that the report may be printed as a public document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McNARY. The House has messaged over its action on the conference report, and at the conclusion of the morning business I shall move that it be considered by the Senate.

ILLEGAL APPOINTMENTS AND DISMISSALS IN CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, last year there was adopted Senate Resolution 154 authorizing a special committee to investigate illegal appointments and dismissals in the civil service since July 1, 1919. The committee has been unable to obtain from the Civil Service Commission the data for which it asked, and for that reason has not made a report to the Senate. I ask now that the committee may be given additional time within which to submit its report and recommendations to the Senate, and that the committee may be granted permission to submit such report at any time during the extra session of the Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

FARM RELIEF—CONFERENCE REPORT

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being no concurrent or other resolutions, the Chair will lay before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, before that is done, there is a matter which I have had much in my mind which, in my opinion, is more important than the resolution coming over from a preceding day. I am going to move, and I do now move, that the

Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report on House bill No. 1.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Oregon.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1) to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the conferees of the Senate and the House met this morning in conference and unanimously agreed to the report, the conferees of the House and the Senate attaching their signatures to it. It is identical with the report submitted to the House a week ago and submitted to the Senate a few days ago, and I hope we may have a very early decision of the matter.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, the Senate is now about to take the last step in the enactment of what has become known as farm relief legislation. In the opinion of many Senators on both sides of the Chamber, the elimination of the debenture proposal leaves the bill in no sense superior to legislation that might have been enacted at any time during the long contest over farm relief. There has scarcely been a day when Congress was in session when additional corporations with power to make loans to cooperative associations and when a farm board with comprehensive authority might not have been established.

This bill, as pointed out by the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] a few days ago, is in no important particular different from the Jardine bill, which met with general disapproval, and which caused the retirement of its author from the President's Cabinet some months ago.

The advocates of the debenture provision have not delayed legislation longer than was necessary to secure fair consideration of the provision for which they stood. They have performed a duty in insisting that the House take a vote on the subject. This having been done and the House of Representatives having indicated by a substantial majority its opposition to debentures, the contest, in so far as I am concerned, may be now concluded and the bill passed, with nothing, in my opinion, accomplished save the creation of a board and of corporations in addition to those already in existence, to study production and marketing conditions, and to assure loans to cooperative associations in contemplation of arrangements for the orderly marketing of surplus crops.

The bill would have been far stronger if the debenture plan had been retained because that plan could have been used to prevent collapse of the agricultural industry in the event of the failure or breakdown of the other provisions in the bill. With or without debentures, the measure is in a sense an experiment. No one can foretell whether it will succeed. Its usefulness depends entirely on the character and ability of the members of the board to be chosen by the President.

The passage of this bill ends a long protracted struggle for farm relief. Further important legislation on the subject need not be expected or attempted in the early future, nor until this measure shall have been fully tried out. It is doubtful whether any considerable group of those who are most vitally affected by the legislation believe that it will accomplish the aims and purposes upon which they have insisted throughout the entire postwar period.

Numerous conferences have been held; political platforms have given expression to party views on the subject; committees in the House and in the Senate have gone over and over the question as to the form the legislation shall take. Now, we are ending the long struggle in action which many sincerely believe is inadequate and ineffectual.

No truthful person who has sufficient intelligence to be held responsible for his statements can assert that the platform plank adopted by the Republican Party in 1924, and repeated in 1928 because it had not been redeemed during the four years that had elapsed, has been carried out, pledging the Nation to such policies and measures as would restore economic equality between agriculture and other industries. This measure does not on its face promise the redemption of that pledge.

It may also be said that the business of farming will be "hit" rather than helped by such tariff legislation as may be enacted during this session. Called for the purpose of employing tariff revision as one feature of farm relief, we now witness the amazing spectacle that the farmer can neither be seen nor heard in the scramble.

The Senator from Utah shakes his head in protest at that statement——

Mr. SMOOT. I certainly do.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. And he mutters under his breath something that I can not hear; but, Mr. President, if you will read the newspapers of the Nation, if you will take the measure as it passed the House of Representatives and make an analysis of it, you will realize that so far little consideration has been given to the interests of farm producers in dealing with the subject of tariff legislation; and the country must now look to the great "farmer" from Utah, the statesman who has farmed the farmers so repeatedly during the last 20 years, for farm relief through tariff legislation.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I take pleasure in yielding to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SMOOT. The charge against me of "farming the farmers" is uncalled for, and I want to say that it is a mistake. I am not one of those who have been trying to "farm the farmers." In addition to that, I want to say that every representative of any farm organization in the United States—we have listened to them all the morning—shall be heard by the Finance Committee or subcommittees thereof.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Does the Senator from Utah favor limiting the tariff revision as provided by the President's proclamation and by his message to the Congress when he made reference to tariff revision as a measure of farm relief?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I am not only in favor of tariff revision for farm relief, but I am in favor of whatever really is necessary.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The Senator is in favor of general revision?

Mr. SMOOT. I am. If we are to have a general revision it ought to be a general revision, and should not be taken up for just one class. To tell the truth, Mr. President, I do not see what schedule there is that would not fall within the terms of the resolution. The fact is that the farmer is interested in nearly every schedule, with the exception I think of three, under the resolution. Not only that, but we have heard from a great many of them on the schedules already.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I do not question the fact that the Senator from Utah believes in himself. I do not question the fact that he thinks he is so situated as to be able to write a tariff measure or assist in the preparation of a tariff measure that will be helpful to the farmers of the country. But I have not the slightest doubt that the bill that he will bring back into the Senate, if he is given free rein, will be worse, in so far as the farmers of the country are concerned, than the bill that passed the House of Representatives; and, God knows, that is bad enough!

Mr. SMOOT. Would it not be better for the Senator to make that statement after the bill is reported?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. No; I am making it now for a very definite purpose. I did not expect the Senator from Utah to agree with me. We seldom agree about anything in discussions on the floor of the Senate; but I make the point, Mr. President, and I make it boldly and without qualification or apology to the Senator from Utah or others, that such are his historical experiences in connection with the tariff, such are the interests with which he is affiliated, that it can not be expected that he will revise the tariff principally in the interest of agricultural producers. I do not anticipate that the Senator from Utah will acquiesce in that statement, or regard it as accurate; but I do believe it true from my study of the history of the tariff legislation that has passed the Congress during the last 18 years.

Mr. SMOOT. Of course, the Senator is correct in saying that I could not agree to that statement; but I do not write the schedules, Mr. President. I have 1 vote out of 19.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The Senator does not do himself justice.

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

The VICE PRESIDENT. One at a time, please.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I have the floor, and I suppose the Chair will not prevent me from interpolating an occasional remark while I retain the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair's remark was not addressed to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. SMOOT. I did not object to what the Senator was saying.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Will the Senator from Utah speak a little louder? I am anxious to hear the Senator, but I can not do so.

Mr. SMOOT. I do not know what the Senator means by inferring that of course I would write the schedules. I have 1 vote out of 19.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I will tell the Senator in a minute.

Mr. SMOOT. Well, I know that it is not so. Now, Mr. President, without casting any reflections upon me or any other member of the committee, every Senator on the committee has a vote, and he votes just as he feels like voting.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. If the Senator is going to take my time and waste the time of the Senate in making assertions like that, I think I shall resume the discussion myself.

Mr. SMOOT. Pardon me.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The Senator from Utah informs the Senate that every member of the Finance Committee has a vote, as if there were anyone here so ignorant as not to know that fact. The Senator from Utah is overmodest when he attempts to maintain his assertion that he has no exceptional influence on the Finance Committee. He has largely dominated tariff legislation in the United States during the last 20 years; and whether he is willing to accept his responsibility or is too modest to proclaim it makes no difference to me. Every tariff bill that has passed both Houses and become a law has borne the "Smoot" brand inside and out.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield with pleasure to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. EDGE. I do not want to take the Senator's time; but, as a matter of fairness, it is a fact, of course, that after the tariff bill is reported from the Finance Committee, whether it is a Smoot bill or whatever name it may have, each Member of the Senate of the United States is free finally to vote for the enactment of just such a tariff bill as he wishes to have become the law.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Oh, yes. That is another statement that is perfectly clear to all. Even the pages in this Chamber know that if some form of cloture is not provided for Senators can offer amendments and Senators can vote for or against them.

Mr. EDGE. Yes; but the Senator from Arkansas infers that the tariff legislation that becomes the law is dictated by the Senator from Utah. In making that statement the Senator from Arkansas rather directly infers that the entire Senate permits the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] to do that, not the Finance Committee.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I mean exactly what I say. I mean to say that the Senator from Utah is not an ordinary factor in the writing of tariff legislation. He has in the past exercised tremendous influence, and he probably is doing it right now; and I am willing that the country shall know it, whether you are or not.

Mr. SMOOT. So am I.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The Senator from Utah possesses a great deal of information on public questions and he devotes a great deal of thought to the tariff question; but his viewpoint is not that of the agriculturalist as a rule. His viewpoint is rather that of the protected manufacturer.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Certainly.

Mr. SMOOT. Does the Senator know that every schedule affecting farm products in the existing law is exactly as the organizations asked to have it?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Why, certainly. I recognize the fact that in the emergency tariff concessions were made to agriculture, but they were more than offset by the increases that were granted to manufacturers in the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill, and that is what is happening now. That is exactly what is happening now. Instead of this being a session of Congress to relieve the farmer by making the tariff effective for his benefit, this is becoming a general tariff revision in the interest of the manufacturers of the Nation and to the detriment of consumers generally, including farmers.

I hope I have made myself clear.

There is nothing offensive in what I have said. I have made an assertion that is recognized as the truth by every Member of the Senate. The Senator from Utah is a powerful factor in tariff making. He might take pride in it. The only reflection that is implied in that statement is that he exercises his power in a way for which he is not willing to accept full public responsibility.

Who is foolish enough to think, notwithstanding the declaration of my friend from Utah, that this process of revision that was carried on in the House, and that is going on now in the Finance Committee, is primarily in the interest of agricultural producers and designed to restore the economic equality between agriculture and other industries? The mere saying of a thing is not proof conclusive of the fact; and all the circumstances point definitely to the conclusion that the farmer is getting the worst of it.

What does the President think about it? What did he mean when he said, "Limit tariff revision"? What was his thought on the subject? What did the Senator from Kansas [Mr. ALLEN], the chief spokesman for the President of the United States in this body, mean the other day when he said he bitterly condemned the tariff bill as it passed the House of Representatives? What was the thought underlying his condemnation, if a thought did underlie it? The only thought must have been that the body at the other end of the Capitol had departed from the straight and narrow path pointed out by the President and, for the time being, had become "nonconformists" or "pseudo-Republicans."

Oh, it is as clear as daylight that the producers of agricultural products are being lost sight of as the fight on the tariff progresses.

He is indeed an optimist who believes the boast of subsidized newspapers and of politicians who represent special interests that great strides are being made in restoring agriculture to the level of protected industries. Agriculture will receive little benefit from the increases that are proposed on agricultural products imported into the United States, because you have rejected both the equalization fee and the debenture plan, which were proposed as economic measures to make the tariff effective for agriculture.

Mr. President, I am entirely content that the vote may be taken.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I desire to make a very short statement before voting on this conference report.

For many years I have been earnestly and energetically fighting for some measure that would put the farm industry on the same economic basis with other industries in this country. I was an earnest advocate of the McNary-Haugen bill with the equalization fee in it. I have been an earnest advocate of the debenture plan. I believe that the McNary-Haugen bill of last year, with the equalization fee in it, would have been of the greatest benefit to the farmers and would probably have settled their difficulties. I believe that the immediate effect of the debenture plan, if it had been put into operation, would have been to increase the prices of farm products, and for that reason I labored early and late to have that plan adopted.

On yesterday the House overwhelmingly rejected the debenture plan, and, no doubt, perhaps, without regard to its merits, but solely because the President asked that it be stricken from the bill. But whatever the reason that actuated the majority in the House, they have acted and stricken the plan out, and the question now arises with me as to whether or not I should vote for the bill in its present form.

Mr. President, we have passed many bills during the last eight years providing for loans by the Government to the farmers. These were palliatives, and no real benefits have accrued to the farmers. Certainly, the greatest benefit, which we all so earnestly desire—better prices—has not come about. I very much doubt whether the bill appropriating $500,000,000 for the purpose set out in the bill will greatly benefit the farmers. I do not think it is a compliance with Republican platform pledges given the farmers. I have very serious misgivings about this bill. However, such is my desire to help the farmers, that I have made up my mind to cast my vote for this conference report. It may be worked out in some way to the benefit of this greatest and most sorely distressed industry in our Nation. If it does not work well, we may be able to amend it so as to make it work well. At all events, hoping that it may be of some benefit to the farmers, and I have not much more than a hope, I am going to cast my vote for it.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, when it comes to matters of political strategy, I confess that I am an unlettered member of the craft and totally devoid of discernment; because I see no obligation upon the Senate now to vote for this conference report that did not rest upon the Senate when it voted against the conference report. But other and wiser men appear to have reached a different conclusion, and in face of the fact that the accredited outside representatives of the farmers themselves, as indicated by their proclamation read from the desk awhile ago, have absolutely capitulated, it may be that I should not set my judgment up against that of these gentlemen and my colleagues; and, perhaps, for the next half hour I shall be engaged in wrestling with my own mental processes in order to bring myself to vote for this humbug bill.

Mr. President, there are but two ways on earth to put the farmers of this country upon a plane of economic equality with the protected industries, as promised by the platforms of both political parties. One is radically to abate the excessive privi-

leges granted to industry. The other is to accord a like special privilege to farmers in the nature of a bounty or a subsidy. If anybody else can devise any other effective method, he has totally neglected to do it or to present it to the Congress.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] would say that he has imposed high protective tariffs on the exportable staple crops of the American farmer—which, in short, is to insult the intelligence of the American farmer, if not to compromise his own intellectual integrity.

Forty-two cents duty on wheat, for example, with Manitoba wheat selling for 14 cents a bushel more than that produced in the United States! What tyro in economics does not understand that every bushel of Canadian wheat excluded from this country replaces a bushel of American wheat at Liverpool, or at some other European port?

Mr. President, certainly the only enduring excuse, if not the only respectable plea, for a high protective tariff is the fact that it was instituted by Alexander Hamilton. Alexander Hamilton was a genius; yes, and a man of great variety. Alexander Hamilton, immediately after we had gained our independence from the tyranny of one king, wanted us to pick another king. He did not favor a republican form of government. He did not believe in the rule of the people or in a "government of, by, and for the people." Although born a plebeian, he came to be the greatest advocate of special privilege, and therein he and Thomas Jefferson differed, because Jefferson, born an aristocrat, spent his whole life in advocacy of the common people.

The only enduring plea, I repeat, if not the only respectable excuse, for a high protective tariff is the historical fact that the system of protection was instituted by Alexander Hamilton.

Were Alexander Hamilton alive he would repudiate this modern system of legalized pillage with which his name is profaned. Hamilton proposed simply to encourage American industry in order to make our infant nation independent of foreign nations in all things material as well as in its sovereignty. His idea was that a system of moderate protection would diversify and fortify our industrial life so as to stimulate domestic competition and thereby eventually compensate the consumer. Hamilton would be aghast at the system of greed and extortion which we are now asked to further intrench by delegating to a transient Federal official a power the tyrranical use of which caused the head of a British King to drop from the block to the basket. Under the terms of this latest tariff bill Congress is to transfer to the Executive the supreme legislative function of laying taxes on the American people, largely within the range of his whim, his prejudice, and his favor.

For a long period of time simple people were taught to believe that the "foreigner paid the tax." We were schooled for 20 years in that thought; and, when that nursery tale was, for very shame, discarded, the American people were taught that we must protect the laboring classes of this country against "the pauper labor of Europe." Then we proceeded for 25 years under a system which introduced the pauper labor of Europe to this country, brought them over here by millions to contest the wage scale with American labor. All Senators have seen them. I have seen them in Virginia, where you would have to hire an interpreter to discharge a pay roll.

With that plea worn threadbare there came talk, which persists to-day, about "the American standard of living and the wage scale." But, of course, that does not apply to the farm or to the farmer. Some people, most vehement in their advocacy of "the American standard of living and the wage scale," seem to be perfectly indifferent to the standard of living that obtains on the American farm or the wage that is paid to the peasant farmer. They do not care a continental about the American standard of living or the wage scale, when it comes to the farmer, and they would not care a tinker's dam about it as it applies to American labor but for the organized unions of the country. To those may be ascribed the adequate wage scale and the better standard of living among their classes.

I would like for some accomplished casuist here in the Senate to tell us the difference in essence between the high protective tariff and this so much-derided debenture. Nobody has ventured to do it so far. The philosophy of the two measures is absolutely akin. Their processes are not far unlike. Both are special privileges.

The argument may be made for the debenture as against the high protective duty that the debenture, at least, would be a great contribution to the volume of foreign commerce, whereas the high protective duty is a prohibition or a radical restraint of foreign trade. The further argument could be made that the debenture would execute itself and require no complicated or enormously extravagant, as well as arrogant, administrative bureau to put it into effect and keep it going.

In the last analysis, what is the difference in principle between the debenture and the bill without the debenture? The bill itself takes a half billion dollars of the taxpayers' money, collected for purposes of government, lifting it bodily out of the Federal Treasury and putting it within the jurisdiction of a farm board as a revolving fund to be repeatedly replenished, I infer, at the expense of the American taxpayer—it may be to the extent of several billions of dollars. And to do what? To make the very people whose money is thus taken pay more for their bread and meat. What else is it? If it does not do that, it is of no account to the farmer.

What does the high protective tariff do? It simply transfers the power of taxation from the Government itself and confides it to the generous unselfishness of the protected industries. The average American citizen who is not called upon to pay an income tax, who never comes in personal contact with the internal revenue collectors, poor simple soul, imagines that he contributes nothing toward the expenses of the Government; that he does not pay any tax. He does not seem to realize that every man and woman who enters a commercial establishment in the country to buy anything, from stockings on the feet to hats and bonnets on the head, has to pay tribute to the protected industries, and that the clerk behind the counter is the collector of tribute. And yet we are told the debenture is in the nature of a subsidy!

May the debenture be rationally defended as something to be economically desired? No; it may not be, but it may just as well and thoroughly be defended as the high protective tariff; and nearly every one of the 10 reasons given by the President of the United States against the debenture may be applied to a high protective tariff bill which he will not dare veto if it should go to him.

It all depends upon who is getting the advantage as to whether a thing is economically defensible or not. I hesitated a long while at the suggestion that "two wrongs never make a right." That may not be said without qualification. We were simply setting up a twin system of robbery here when we voted for the debenture; but it would enable millions of farmers and their dependents, who have been robbed for 50 years by the high protective tariff, to do a little robbing on their own account. I had understood that this extraordinary session of Congress was convened to put agriculture on an economic plane of equality with industry. The way to do it in my judgment, as indicated, is to abate the excessive burdens of a high protective tariff, but we are not going to do that.

The only other way to put agriculture on a plane of economic equality is not to go through the farce of putting a protective tariff on our exportable surplus, but to give the farmer a bounty, if one wants to call it that, or a subsidy if that term is preferred. That is what is being given the protected industries.

The debenture simply enables the American farmer, if he should be wise enough not to surrender his certificate for a song, to intercept revenue on the way to the Treasury and put it in his own pocket in order that he may, to the degree of 50 per cent, equalize the useless tariff on exportable farm products. That is all. Reluctantly I have been willing thus to enable these 30,000,000 of people in the agricultural districts to retrieve some part of the burden placed upon them by the excessive taxation of a protective tariff. With the debenture included in the bill, I hoped that the American people would readily discover that they were being robbed out of both pockets; and whereas they seem to have had no resentment because of the robbery in behalf of the protected interests, I thought maybe when it came to bread and meat they would begin to think, and conclude not to have robbery from any source, but adopt a real honest tariff covering, if you please, the difference between the wage abroad and the wage here. As far as we have been able to discover the wage abroad, it has appeared that the measure of protection afforded industry in this country amounts in the aggregate to the stupendous total of $4,000,000,000 above the difference in wages.

This, in a word, Mr. President, has been my excuse and the only explanation that I can contrive for having voted for the debenture. It is an explanation and an excuse that are vastly more consistent and rational than that given by certain Senators who have voted against the debenture and yet advocate a high protective tariff. The surprise of my life, Mr. President, has been that the protected interests of the country did not seize upon this debenture proposition greedily and cheerfully enter into copartnership with the farming interests which proposed it. Their failure to do it has but one explanation, and that is that satiated greed finally loses all sensibility and all power to think. They are not even willing to share their frightful imposition upon the American consumer with the 30,000,000 farmers and their dependents in the country. It is greed run mad. For stupidity and avarice combined the course pursued by protected industry in this case has an analogy only in ancient mythology, in that tale of the Arabian Nights which

recites the unwillingness of a predatory band to share its secrets and its plunder with Ali Baba, who later destroyed the 40 thieves and put an end to their system. God grant that the American farmer may come, not only to realize his plight, but to turn upon and destroy those who are primarily responsible for it.

The bill divested of the debenture—and had I had the framing of it I would have presented the debenture divested of the bill—simply sets up here another central bureau with fat jobs for the favorites of the Government to be used, I dare say, for the same political purposes that many another bureau has been used for, and inevitably to meddle with the business of the American farmer, to harass him, to snoop around his premises, to hedge him about with regulative restrictions, to tyrannize over him—or else I am very much mistaken. It may be momentarily, as I said at the outset, good political strategy to go along and help the farmer fool himself that way; but I just can not see it. I may come to it, but with little confidence that I am certainly doing the wise thing.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I have voted to enlarge the farm relief proposal by the adoption of the debenture proposal, and I regret very much that it was not adopted in the House. The long fight which the farmers have waged for relief has now dissipated into thin air. I shall vote for the proposition that is here because it is a step, and any step that tends in the slightest degree to give even hope of relief to the farmers ought in the end to be accepted by the Congress.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield, but I had not intended to take more than a moment.

Mr. NORBECK. Is the Senator thoroughly convinced that the measure will be helpful even in a small way to agriculture?

Mr. HARRISON. No; I am not convinced even of that fact. I am hopeful; that is all. I do not believe the fight has stopped. I hope not. I think the farmers in time will wake up to the fact that they have been fooled by somebody in being given this shell of legislation.

But there have been some peculiar incidents in the course of the discussion. We saw one crop up this morning when the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], with his usual alacrity, told how the farmers are taken care of in the proposed tariff legislation, and then coming to his quick relief was the prospective new ambassador to France. I dare say that it is the first time in the history of American politics that a Senator has delayed laying aside the toga to go as the high emissary representing this country to a great nation like France merely for the purpose of remaining on the Finance Committee and serving and voting with his friend, the shepherd from Utah, for higher tariff rates.

Then, too, in the course of the discussion we saw other peculiar things happen. No Senator who had been here any length of time dared to lend his voice in support of the President's appeal to defeat the debenture, but it lay in the hands of a new Senator, not selected "of the people, for the people, and by the people," but who is the one Senator in this august body who holds his commission at the hands of one man and not from the people of his State. So I may say that I have more respect for the position taken by my good friend the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. ALLEN] than I have for the attitude of the "old stagers" of the Senate, because there radiates a spark of gratitude in his action, but none in the action of the other Senators. The Senator from Kansas can not be upbraided and reprimanded save by the governor of the State who sent him here; other Senators will receive the condemnation of the farmers who elected them to come here. If rumor be correct, the action of the junior Senator from Kansas was a nice expression of gratitude to the President, because, no doubt, the President used his influence with the governor of the State to have the Senator from Kansas brought here to act as his twin spokesman upon this floor.

Mr. President, the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] has stated that the farmers are being taken care of in the pending proposed tariff legislation. Let me cite the Senator to the fact—and he knows it better than does any other Senator in this body—that the farmer has not been fairly treated with reference to tariff legislation. That applies in the past and in the present bill. Is it just so that he can not be, or is that one direction in which the framers of tariff legislation have not employed their talents or extended their hand? I submit that in the last tariff bill, which was passed in 1922, the percentage of increase in the duties on manufactures of cotton was 40 per cent; the increase on earthenware and glassware was 45 per cent; the increase on metals and manufactures thereof was 39 per cent; the increase on manufactures of silk was 56 per cent; the increase on manufactures of wool—that will wake the Senator from Utah up; when I talk about wool or if I should mention sugar, that would arouse him from his sleeping sickness—the increase on manufactures of wool was 65 per cent; and on manufactures of rayon it was 54 per cent. When we come down to agricultural products, however, we find that the increase on such products was only 23 per cent. That is one of the reasons why the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] has offered his resolution, and that is the reason why we are going to put Senators on the other side of the Chamber on record, to see whether they want to carry on the sham battle of lifting agriculture at least in such a way that it might approach a basis of equality with other industries of the country or whether they want to bring here a bill that will give merely a small pittance of increase upon agricultural products, but at the same time will increase far greater proportionately the duties on the products of every other industry. That is what the pending tariff bill proposes to do.

Senators have been talking about the tariff bill which is now being considered. I hope they will not forget when the duty on sugar, for instance, was debated here in 1922 how the Senator from Utah himself, through correspondence and otherwise, was forced to admit that a duty of 1.4 cents a pound on Cuban sugar would be quite sufficient under certain circumstances to protect the American sugar producer; how, in spite of that statement, even under his leadership—because the Senator from Utah was then the chairman of the subcommittee on the sugar schedule, as he is now—a rate of about 1.76 cents a pound on Cuban sugar was imposed, and now it is proposed to impose a still higher rate of duty upon the American sugar consumer. But that is not all.

The framers of the pending tariff bill have taken from the free list rakes and hoes, which the farmers use, and have placed a 30 per cent ad valorem duty on them. That is what the House bill proposes to do. It has taken shingles, it has taken bricks, it has taken cement, it has taken practically every article that goes into the building of a home for the farmer or for the little city man, and has placed a higher tariff duty on them; or, if there had not been a tariff duty on them before, they have taken them from the free list and have put a duty on them. That is the way the bill is framed. That is why on yesterday we made a fight in the Finance Committee to restrict the proposed tariff legislation to agricultural and related products; that is why we expect to put Senators on the other side of the Chamber here on record as to whether or not they want to live up to their campaign pledges.

Mr. President, of course, nothing else could have been expected than that we should have this conference report denuded of the debenture plan. Immediately after the Senate voted the other day on the farm relief conference report the President called to the White House a distinguished array of friends of agriculture. He said, "Come over, let us closet ourselves together; let us talk over procedure, so that we may defeat the debenture plan." Yet practically every friend of agriculture in this body said that plan ought to be adopted and made a part of the bill in order to provide help for agriculture. The Senators in this body who have stood by agriculture, in the main, have voted for the debenture plan; the Senators who have fought against giving to agriculture the relief it desired, in the main, have been the ones who have grouped against the debenture plan. But this splendid array of friends of the farmer was called to the White House. I look into the benign countenance of one now, the Presiding Officer, and reflect that when the emergency tariff bill was before the Senate some years ago, in his eloquent and inimitable way he said it was "bow-legged and knock-kneed and pigeon-toed." He was one of the men—I refer to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MOSES]—who was called to the White House to confer touching agricultural relief.

Then the President looked over the great agricultural State of New Jersey and called in my friend the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDGE], who has always been the friend of agriculture in this body. Then he went over into the great agricultural State of Pennsylvania, aye, to the agricultural city of Pittsburgh——

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield.

Mr. REED. Does the Senator know that the agricultural output of Pennsylvania is many times that of his own State?

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator from Pennsylvania did not know it because of the smoke that rises from the chimneys of the industrial plants of Pittsburgh; that blinded his eyes, and he never knew the fact probably until he participated in this conference the other day. Then the President sent to the House

and called the Speaker, and Mr. TILSON from the great agricultural State of Connecticut. Aye, Mr. President, 90 per cent of the men whom he called to advise him touching agricultural relief voted against the agricultural bill here upon its final passage.

But when I scanned the list of those who were called to the White House for a conference I did not see the name of my friend from Ohio [Mr. FESS], the other twin spokesman who has so often talked in behalf of the policies of the administration, and who has been its defender under all circumstances. And when I looked further over the list, to my amazement and astonishment I did not see the name of the new spokesman of the administration, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. ALLEN]. Their names were conspicuously absent from that great personnel.

So, Mr. President, in closing I merely want to have read to the Senate, so that it may be preserved in the archives of this body, a very splendid article written by an administration spokesman and carried in the Washington Post, a mouthpiece of the present administration. The article is by one of its most brilliant correspondents, Mr. Bargeron. I ask that it be read to the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the clerk will read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

[From the Washington Post of June 13, 1929]

THE LISTENING POST

By Carlisle Bargeron

The real reason for the presence in the Senate of HENRY J. ALLEN is now quite apparent. Known the country over as the more discreet member of that celebrated firm composed of himself and William Allen White—"Me and Bill," it is called—his appointment some time ago caused more than ordinary interest.

It was generally explained at the time that he was being appointed by a friendly governor to support the President, but that did not completely explain his presence because Senators are frequently being appointed and being elected to "support the President." That may mean something, and it may mean nothing at all.

It is very plain now, however, after his first two Senate performances, that he is the answer to the prayer of Senator FESS for a baby brother. That is the real significance of the most recent evolution of him.

For years the Ohio Senator has been alone in the Senate. He has been in the august membership but not of it, so to speak. He has had nobody to play with at all.

This is not because the other boys will not play with him. He is not disliked. There is no reason, so far as they are concerned, why he should not rip and romp with them any time he should see fit.

But the Senator was not brought up that way. Before he moved to Washington there is the suggestion that his was a too-cloistered existence. Maybe he played too much with girls.

Whatever the reason, it is not within his mental make-up to understand those he is now among. For the life of him, he can not appreciate the bit of deviltry that is in all of them.

Frequently he has wandered shyly out to join them, and the indications are that he has had many a delightful time for a while. But no sooner would he warm up and let himself loose than that diabolical streak in some Senator would manifest itself in such form as a disagreement with the President or, perhaps, it is horrifying to suggest, an open break with him.

Involuntarily the Senator would draw back into his inner shell. He could not, simply could not, bring himself to the point of countenancing such sacrilege. It is against his every teaching, every political thought that he has.

And so many mischievous fellows have come to the Senate of late that the Senator gradually came to find himself alone, with not a soul to play with in the world.

Is it any wonder, then, that he prayed fervently day after day that the political gods send him a companion, some one with whom he, too, could romp and frolic, and have mutual understanding? Senator ALLEN is it. There is no question of that.

And no one could have looked upon the tender eyes that FESS fastened upon the Kansan as he performed the other day without a touch of genuine sentiment.

Yes; there is a Santa Claus.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I am greatly disappointed that the House has stricken from the farm relief bill the debenture plan. I predict that the roll call which was obtained in the House on yesterday will be a memorable document to the Representatives from the West who cast their votes to strike out the debenture provision.

All of us know—and nobody denies—that the 21 cents a bushel provided by the debenture plan for wheat exported would have been of great benefit to the wheat growers of this country. With the debenture operating on the border line where wheat is going out and the $500,000,000 revolving fund operating in the interior, together they would have lifted the price of wheat until the farmer would have obtained a profit for the wheat produced by him in the United States. I think that is sound. I believe most people will agree that it is.

You permit the importation of about four or five hundred thousand bales of cotton. There is no tariff against that. Of course, we export half of our cotton crop; but in order to make this protective principle, which you say is so beneficial, apply not only to American industry but to agriculture we provided that the farmers of the United States should have 2 cents a pound on the cotton exported. That would mean $10 a bale; and, Senators, how much that would help now, when our farmers are selling cotton below the cost of production! There is not a large crop; there is not a large supply of old cotton—the smallest supply, in fact, that we have had at this time of the year for a number of years—and the consumptive demand for cotton is greater than it has been for years.

This would be a vast benefit to the farmers of the cotton-growing States. I believe that every Senator here knows that, and I believe that every Member of the House knows that. Western Congressmen and southern Congressmen, who have lent their influence to strike this provision out of the farm relief bill, have voted directly against the interests of the wheat growers and cotton producers of the United States.

When these gentlemen go back to give an account of their stewardship to the farmers and the people who sent them here, I wonder what they are going to tell them when they ask them why they did not vote to retain the debenture plan in the bill, when it will be patent to all the farmers that by that vote they struck 21 cents off of every bushel of wheat exported. And what will the southern Congressman say to his constituents when they ask him, "Why did you vote to deprive us of that $10 a bale, which would help to bring the price of cotton up to at least the cost of production?" What answer will they make?

Mr. President, I have done all that I could to keep the debenture provision in this bill. I was in the battle in the Senate to put it in the bill in the outset. When it came back from the House without giving the Members there an opportunity to vote on it, I helped to hold it in the bill and to send it back and to force a vote upon it at the other end of the Capitol. Now, the House has voted. It had a right to strike it out if it wanted to. It is an independent body, as ours is. It takes the responsibility. I have done all that I could, and I am now going to vote for the conference report.

I do not agree with some of my colleagues that the bill is worthless. I think vast good will be done by the bill with this $500,000,000 revolving fund that is provided for.

For the reasons that I gave in the outset, when the bill passed the Senate, I am going to vote for the conference report. I say again that I greatly regret the action of the Republican House in striking out the debenture plan.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, this bill is called a farm relief bill. As it comes back to us it should be called a city destruction bill. In its operation it will mean that through the efforts of the farm board the price of wheat for domestic use is sure to be increased as much as possible. Every effort will be made to corral the crop and to sell to the domestic consumers as much as possible at the highest possible price.

This will be necessary because in the very nature of things all the export wheat will be sold at a tremendous loss; and the effort will be to make up for it by the increase in the domestic price. Consequently, in the great cities of America, in my city and in every other city, the price of bread will be materially increased. This will be done without anything in the way of compensation which might be had if the farmers were really placed upon a basis of economic equality, given the aid which the original bill anticipated, and by their increased prosperity made larger purchasers of city-made products.

It has been recognized always by those of us who live in the cities that the effect of the legislation—the old McNary-Haugen bill, the one which included the debenture, or any other similar bill—would be to increase the cost of bread. At the same time, it is recognized by every student of the question that there can be no prosperity in the cities unless there is prosperity on the farm. So we have been willing to make the sacrifice in the way of increased cost in order that the farmer might be benefited. That has been the attitude of the American Federation of Labor. It has been the attitude of every city student of the problem.

Here, however, is a measure which will not justify such sacrifice on the part of the city dweller. Also, it must bring further disaster to the city. A few of us made every effort to wipe out of the bill the provision for the clearing-house associations. The

bill as it passed the Senate provided for the appropriation of a limited amount of money for this particular project.

As it comes back to us from the House, all the resources of the fund might be used, if necessary, for the support of the clearing-house associations. Every apple grower and every pear grower and those engaged in the production of other perishables in my State who are informed on the subject have been in bitter opposition to this provision of the bill. It comes back to us now in worse form than it left the Senate.

It means this, and I am perfectly clear about it: The great commission houses and produce houses of the cities will be put out of business because of the limitation of their credit. You know how sensitive bankers are. If any banking concern in any city of America believes there is a possibility that Government funds may be used for the establishment of clearing-house associations having the same functions that the produce and commission houses of our cities now possess, the bankers will refuse to lend the necessary credit. In my opinion, this situation will result in the unemployment of thousands of persons now employed by the produce and commission houses of the great cities. They will be thrown out of employment.

If this bill could have passed including the debenture provision, or if the administration had been satisfied to permit a measure to be passed including the equalization fee, there could have been every hope of prosperity for the American farmer. There is no such hope in the pending measure.

I have no disposition to enlarge upon what I have said in the past few weeks about the importance of agricultural prosperity to the dwellers in the city. In a great city like New York, with production equal to seven or eight of its neighbor cities next in population, there can not be prosperity, nor in any city, unless there can be sale for these manufactured products. To have such sales there must be prosperity upon the farm. Now there is proposed a bill which, as I see it, has in it no hope of successful operation.

I am just as clear in my mind about this as I could be about anything—that disaster faces the operation of the farm board. With no means of replenishment of the fund for the stabilization corporation, there must come insolvency. With insolvency of that corporation, with the failure of the plan to operate, the whole project of farm relief will be ridiculed in the future, and the farmers will apply in vain for any further assistance.

In my judgment the farmers of America will be seriously damaged by the operation of this law. The waste and dissipation of the fund will defeat all future attempts at really helpful legislation; and I can not be a party to any camouflaged and hopeless scheme such as this is. Neither can I be one to vote away a half billion dollars of the public funds in an expensive and hopeless effort to accomplish the impossible.

I feel that this measure, if adopted, gives the farmer another blow. He will be more than ever before the victim of the failure of the Republican Party to assist him. I am sorry, Mr. President, extremely so for myself—although this is a matter of little concern to others—that I can not vote for a measure alleged by some to be helpful. I voted twice for the McNary-Haugen bill. I voted to pass it over the President's veto. I have faced more opposition and ridicule from the newspapers of my State than any other Senator, except perhaps the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH]. I have tried on every occasion, in season and out of season, to cast my vote so that the farmer might be benefited. I can not now give the lie to my honest desire to help the farmer by voting for a measure which I truly and conscientiously believe will bring disaster rather than benefit.

Therefore, so far as I am concerned, Mr. President, I shall vote against the conference report.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President, the representatives of the Northwest have put up as good a fight as they could for the only provision in the bill that they believe to be effective in bettering the prices of the farmer's commodities; but we have come to the end of the road. The House has taken its vote and has positively refused to permit this provision to become part of the bill. Our conferees have done the best they could under the circumstances. They have accepted the inevitable. The administration wins. I want to take this occasion to commend the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. He does not come from an agricultural State; he represents a State whose chief industry is lumbering; but he has been more than fair. He has been helpful. His understanding, his courtesy, and his patience have been appreciated by all members of the committee, regardless of party affiliations or personal viewpoint.

I do not desire to obstruct a vote on this bill, neither do I intend to give it my approval. I am afraid of what may follow. We are legislating not for this administration. The laws put upon the statute books are permanent, especially so if they should turn out to be to the disadvantage of the minority and to the advantage of the majority. It is easier for agriculture to partake in making bad legislation than to get it repealed later.

Mr. President, two years ago a similar bill was before this body and it was repudiated by the Senators from the agricultural States—by the same Senators who have been contending that this bill is no good without the debenture plan, which has now been omitted on account of the action of the House. It is a bill to lend Government money to farmers or farm representatives. The farmers of my State want to pay their debts; they do not want to borrow. A great majority of the farmers of my State are against this bill.

It is true that there are some farm organizations contending for it; for instance, the wheat pool of North Dakota, which markets one-twentieth part of the wheat in that State. We should not forget the other 19 farmers, even in North Dakota. A similar situation exists in some other States.

There are a few officials of cooperative associations who believe this bill will be helpful either to the farmer or themselves, or to both. They feel that at least they will be recognized, and that is the greatest aspiration of any human being. This bill may prove to be helpful to the wheat pool and the raspberry cooperatives. It might prove to be destructive to them. Time alone will tell. The farmers of at least four of the largest States in the East sent representatives here to protest against the bill. They said they could not afford this kind of farm relief. A complaint was lodged from the great State of Washington; their apple growers tried to be exempted from the aid proposed in this bill.

One would believe that this is a bill to promote cooperative selling among farmers. Thirty years ago the farmers of South Dakota took this question up seriously and they had solved it to their satisfaction. Their grain is marketed through their own cooperative grain elevators. Their livestock is shipped to market through cooperative shipping associations. Certain economies have been effected—this without Government aid or Government encouragement. Thank goodness, it has also been without Government interference! Do not tell us about the value of cooperative marketing—we know from experience. It is an old story with us.

This bill did not originate with the friends of the farmer. This bill is being forced upon us by those who expect to buy our products. It is being forced upon us by the manufacturing States over the protest of the farmers who are to be "benefited." This is the medicine that has been prescribed for us by those whom we thought were our friends. For 40 years we have been voting a bonus for "infant industries," to give American labor employment and to give dividends to the stockholders, in the belief that indirectly it would help the farmers. When the day of the farmer's trouble came, we naturally turned to those whom we believed to be our friends. We are receiving neither aid nor sympathy. We are told to "go way back and sit down." We are told that we are pseudo-Republicans. We are classed as being too radical for the eastern section of the country. Mr. President, they have needed us before and they will need us again.

When I became of age, I was a Republican. In 1896, when the Bryan fallacy of free silver swept over the West, I was a supporter of the gold standard.

When the Populist movement ran away with Kansas, I was a conservative. When the Non-Partisan League, a radical farm organization, swept several Northwestern States, we held our own against it in South Dakota.

I was a Republican in 1916 and South Dakota cast its electoral vote for the Republican candidate. This was when Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, and even Ohio went Democratic. Among the Western States only Oregon joined South Dakota.

I was a Republican in 1918 when Herbert Hoover issued a statement indorsing the election of a Democratic Congress. I was not called a "pseudo-Republican" in those days, but times change.

I voted for the last tariff bill. I was one of the very few from the Northwest who did. I even voted for Senator SMOOT's sugar schedule, and it carried by a small margin.

When President Coolidge vetoed a certain popular bill, the question of sustaining his veto was a great embarrassment to the Republican Senators. Without my vote he would not have had the necessary one-third to support him. Those who are now questioning our Republicanism were at that time voting against the President, or hiding in the cloakroom when the vote was taken.

I will admit that while I have been a Republican on major issues I have not supported every move of the Republican leaders in this Senate. I voted against the party leaders on many questions relating to the Teapot oil scandal. I was read out of

the party by the party organ, then published in Washington. I also voted against the seating of Senators Newberry, Smith, and VARE. "If this be treason, make the most of it."

It is remarkable that the eastern Senators can not realize that the Republican voters of the agricultural section insist on being represented in the National Congress. They are slowly but surely making their influence felt. When I came to the Senate eight years ago, the chairman of the Finance Committee was Senator McCumber, of North Dakota. Senator FRAZIER is here in his place, because he better represents the views of that State.

The State of Minnesota was represented by the two distinguished Senators—Knute Nelson and Frank B. Kellogg. Senator Magnus Johnson succeeded Knute Nelson. The voters of Minnesota decided by popular vote that they would rather have Mr. SHIPSTEAD than Mr. Kellogg.

Lenroot represented Wisconsin. He failed of reelection, but has his reward. The remarkably able Senator from Iowa, Mr. Cummings, who got out of touch with his people, suffered defeat at the hands of Senator BROOKHART. I want to ask you Republican leaders: Do you see any warning in this or do you come in the class of those who have eyes and can not see?

Mr. President, the Republicans on the western prairies are just like people you find elsewhere. They are not a special brand. It is wrong to call them radicals. They are simply contending for a square deal. Radicalism never started with home owners. All history tells us that the stability of the agricultural class is much greater than that of miners or factory workers living in boarding houses. When the Republic is threatened, its safety lies in home owners rather than jitney owners.

We plead for fair treatment. The Democratic program has been so vacillating it has not appealed to us. We have for a lifetime been supporters of a Republican Party. Now, the question of equality is before us, and your answer to that question will be historic.

The distinguished and scholarly Senator from Ohio [Mr. FESS] spoke on this question, and he talks fairly and he talks frankly. I think he left a message with us. He did not claim a great deal for this measure. Has there been a single Senator in this Chamber from any State who has claimed for this bill that it would establish equality for agriculture, according to the Republican platform? I have not heard a voice to make a claim of that kind in this long debate. Certainly the Senator from Ohio did not. But he talks fairly about the bill.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NORBECK. I yield.

Mr. FESS. In reference to equality of agriculture with other industries, there may be a question of dispute as to just what that means. I could see that we might pay out of the Treasury the transportation costs of a competing article that was exported, but I doubt the wisdom of it. I could see also an obligation to pay a certain amount per bushel for every bushel of anything raised that we would export, but I doubt the wisdom of that. That would, it is true, enhance the value of the agricultural article, and it might, in that degree at least, bring it up to an equality with industry. But I have doubted the wisdom of that.

If we enter upon that policy, then I feel certain that when there is distress in the coal industry, with 200,000 men out of employment, that industry will ask us also for the same assistance. I have felt all the time, and I think the Senator from South Dakota feels, that in cases of great distress, where labor is generally out of employment, there might be a demand that distress should be relieved by the Government in the form of doles, and I do not see how we can avoid it if we enter upon this method. I thank the Senator for admitting that I am honest in my views. I just wondered why the Senator a moment ago was making the statement that certain Senators have been defeated for reelection because of certain votes. I know the Senator would not vote against his own view even if he thought it would embarrass him back home. He will vote according to his own judgment, whether he is embarrassed or not, and the Senator knows that I would do the same. Our obligation here to-day is to do what we think is the right thing in the circumstances.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his statement. I admit there is a difference of opinion. The farmers of the Northwest have often been appealed to to support a tariff policy on manufactured articles, coupled with a frank statement that it would increase the price of such articles. We consider that a bounty. I think the effect of the tariff is often a bonus, or a bounty to certain classes. I know the Senator does not share my view. There is a difference of opinion in the matter. But the high cost of the products that the farmer has to buy has reduced the purchasing power of his dollar. He has been told that he also could come in the tariff class, and when the Tariff Commission found that the difference in the cost of production here and abroad was 40 cents a bushel, we got the 42-cent tariff; that is all we got. It is nonoperative. Our request to make the tariff effective has met with a deaf ear.

What I was going to say is, the significant thing in the statement of the Senator from Ohio is this: That he did not claim much for this bill, but he did say that it will do the business or nothing will.

Mr. FESS. Nothing outside of a subsidy.

Mr. NORBECK. That is a little different statement from the one made before, and I am very glad to have it.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NORBECK. I yield.

Mr. BROOKHART. Let me ask the Senator from Ohio if he concedes, then, that a subsidy might give the farmers equality?

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. NORBECK. Certainly.

Mr. FESS. I have no doubt that where you can establish the difference in cost you can take care of that by direct payment out of the Treasury, but I do not think we want to go to that extent.

Mr. BROOKHART. The Senator recalls that the Democratic platform declared against subsidies, and the Democratic platform was the one that was repudiated by the people in the election. The Democrats have generously recognized that, and have generously accepted the verdict of the people. But the Republicans, after winning the victory on that issue, refused to do anything for the farmers on that line.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. NORBECK. I yield.

Mr. HOWELL. May I ask the Senator from Ohio if he believes that the bill that is now reported by the conference committee will make the tariff effective to the farmer?

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, if the Senator from South Dakota will yield, I have never shared the fear which many persons have announced, that the protective tariff is not effective to the farmer. If I felt that, I would vote against a protective tariff on any article on which I thought it would not be effective. On the other hand, it is quite apparent that, in the years from 1922 on, the tariff on wheat, in protecting us from the importation of wheat raised in Canada, did in a very substantial way become effective on American wheat.

Mr. HOWELL. The Senator does not hold that the tariff is fully effective, does he?

Mr. FESS. No.

Mr. HOWELL. And that this bill will make the tariff fully effective for the farmer?

Mr. FESS. It is a question whether, where we are exporting more of an article than we are importing, a tariff would be effective; it is a question whether we ought to have it or not.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President, it has occurred to me that this act should be better labeled than it is, not called the "marketing act of 1929." I want to make a parliamentary inquiry, whether it would be in order to offer an amendment to call it the "Republican farm relief measure of 1929"?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No amendments are in order to the conference report.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, we have been striving for a great many years for farm equality. We have aroused the Nation to a sense of the necessity of the American farmer. That was crystallized by the two national conventions. Both great parties pledged themselves to enact legislation that would afford equality for the farmer.

The result of our efforts is this special session of Congress. The curtain is up, the country is waiting, and now it appears that the curtain is about to fall, the result merely a plan which many of us believe will not be effective, a plan we could have had any time during the last two or three years, but which we refused because it was our conviction that it would not aid the farmer materially and permanently.

I do not mean to say that the loaning of $500,000,000, to be used in the market for the purchase and holding of agricultural commodities, will not have an effect upon prices. It will necessarily, but the treatment is only symptomic. We are treating symptoms and that is all. We are not reaching down to the root of the trouble that has caused the farmer's present condition, and the pathetic possibility of the situation is that with the ringing down of the curtain the Nation will say farm relief is now accomplished, and for a time the farmer will be quieted by small advances in the prices of certain agricultural commodities. Then he will awaken and possibly find that all his work has been in vain, that he has not what he had a right

to expect from the pledges of the two great political parties and from this special session—that is, economic equality in comparison with other industries.

What does farm equality mean? It means just one thing. It means an increase in the compensation to farm capital and farm labor for service performed. That is all it means. We must raise the price of the farmer's product or there will be no farm equality. That is the whole purpose which has been at the bottom of the efforts of those of us from the Middle West and from the South, a purpose to increase the compensation which this Nation accords to capital invested in farming and to labor engaged in farming.

We have in the past proposed a method, the equalization-fee method, similar to that of the tariff—and here I might add that the tariff results in merely a limited sales tax collected from the consumer by the producer. The purpose of the McNary-Haugen bill was to do the same thing for the farmer, to enable the farmer, or producer, to collect directly and automatically a sales tax levied upon the consumer.

When we came here and listened to the President's message respecting his proposal for farm equality, we realized that the equalization fee had no possibility, so far as the present situation is concerned, of being enacted into law. Therefore we felt the necessity of devising another means of providing what was equivalent to a sales tax which the farmer might collect. The debenture plan was proposed, the plan which has been in effect in Germany since 1894, or was in effect up to the time of the war, and was applied to all cereals for the benefit of German agrarians. The debenture plan as there in effect was reenacted after the war and is in effect to-day. It is in effect in Sweden at this time and its application has been extended to 1931.

The agricultural experts who came before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry testified that there was no question but that the application of the debenture idea would increase the price of wheat and any other agricultural product to which it might be applied. They testified to this. They made it plain. It was not biased testimony. It had been suggested that the committee call on experts from the Department of Agriculture, and those experts were immediately called and such is some of the testimony afforded.

And now we come to a realization, after the action of the House yesterday, that the debenture plan is impossible of enactment into law. What have we left? What remains to afford economic equality to the American farmer? We have left a plan providing for the appointment of a Federal farm board. What power is the Federal farm board to have? Has it any such powers as we have granted the Interstate Commerce Commission? Not at all. The Federal farm board has not a power that a private corporation can not exercise to-day. However, $500,000,000 is authorized as a revolving fund that shall be placed in the hands of the board, and the board is permitted to loan it to cooperative-marketing associations and such other associations qualifying as stabilization corporations. In other words, the money is to be loaned to agriculture as an industry. Agriculture is expected to do everything for itself. The board is not to do it. The Government has no part in it except the furnishing of the money.

It is stipulated that the farmer must do all for himself, that he must develop farm equality if farm equality is possible. He must accomplish the result by virtue of the privilege of borrowing $500,000,000. If farm equality means merely an increase in the farmer's income—and that is what it means and that alone, without it there would be no farm equality—how much ought we in the present emergency to increase the farmers' income? How much more besides what he is receiving out of the national income at the present time should be placed to his credit to afford him farm equality? In determining the upper limit of this increase, of course, there would be undoubtedly a sharp difference of opinion, but I think we can place the lower limit of the increase so low that the most conservative will not find fault.

As you are aware, the unit of labor on the farm is not the head of the family. The unit of labor on the farm is the entire family, the father, the mother, and the children. Now, suppose that we should increase agriculture's income equivalent to adding 10 cents an hour for 10 hours a day to the compensation enjoyed by the average farm family throughout the Nation—not 10 cents an hour additional for the farm operator, not 10 cents an hour additional for the wife, not 10 cents an hour for the children, but 10 cents an hour additional for the whole family. There are something more than 6,300,000 farm operators in the country, and I think we may properly assume that each farm operator is the head of a family. On that basis, and on the basis of 10 hours a day—and I think everyone will agree with me that the farm day is at least 10 hours—and allowing the 10 cents per hour for every day except Sundays, the increased income resulting to the agricultural industry would be about $2,000,000,000 annually. Last year the gross income of the industry was $12,250,000,000. Therefore such an increase would have made it $14,250,000,000. It has been in the past as high as $15,700,000,000. So I think it will be agreed that to accomplish anything like farm equality we must necessarily provide a method whereby the farmer can be assured of at least $14,250,000,000 or $2,000,000,000 more per year than he is now receiving.

Mr. President, as I have stated, the farmer, under the measure which is now pending, is to do this for himself—how? By borrowing through his cooperative associations $500,000,000 if necessary, and so utilize this borrowed capital as to earn as a minimum 400 per cent thereon, or $2,000,000,000 annually. Does anyone think he can do it? Does anyone think the agricultural industry as an entity can do it?

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. HOWELL. I yield.

Mr. FLETCHER. The Senator's proposition is that the effort is to increase the earnings of the farmer. That can be done in two ways as I take it. One is to raise the price of all farm products. The other might be to lower in some way the deductions made when the farm products go to market. For instance, the farmer produces the crop. The picker, the packer, the harvester, the warehouse keeper, the packing-house keeper, the carrier, the wholesaler, the retailer, the selling agencies, all take out of the gross proceeds their share, leaving the remainder to go to the man who produces the product, and that is generally a return in the red. If we can in some way eliminate some of the charges and some of the deductions that are made from the proceeds of the farm products, that would increase the earnings of the farmer That would be one way of doing it, I take it. We must either raise the price of what the farmer produces or we must eliminate some of the deductions that are made in the process of distribution.

The marketing problem is the big problem to solve. I think the Senator will agree with me about that. If we raise the price of the farm products so high that the consumer can not pay, then we limit the market and reduce the demand and the farmer does not find a market for his products. So we have to keep that in mind. To meet that situation, we should have to devise some plan of increasing the income of the consumers, in order that they could buy the farm products; and there we run into another problem.

With reference to loans that would be provided under the bill, I see no reason why the farm loan act, if properly administered, should not afford the financial accommodations needed by the farmers of the country. Is there really any need of a new system of loans, rather than a proper administration of the law that we have now under the farm loan act?

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. HOWELL. I yield.

Mr. COPELAND. May I ask a question of the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER]?

Mr. HOWELL. Certainly.

Mr. COPELAND. Let me ask the Senator this question: When he said "more to be sold to the consumer," did he mean more farm commodities in quantity or that a larger price would have to be obtained for them?

Mr. FLETCHER. What I meant was that it might be possible to raise the price of farm products to a point where the consumer could not buy, where his inability to buy would lessen the demand. Therefore the farmer would lose a part of his market, and, to meet that situation, we should have to devise a plan for increasing the income of the consumers.

Mr. COPELAND. I am glad the Senator from Florida did not mean that the consumer should eat more, because I have never been impressed by the argument that the general prosperity of the country will increase the sale of wheat. It does not make any difference whether the country is prosperous or not prosperous, in general terms, the people eat just as much bread. So I do not think the general prosperity of the country has any relationship whatever to the prosperity of the farmer; while, on the other hand, the prosperity of the farmer has everything to do with general prosperity, for if the farmer, who is the chief buyer, can not buy, the manufacturers have no demand for their products; and so we have bread lines in the cities.

Mr. FLETCHER. I agree with that, but the point is, as the Senator from New York I think will agree, that there may be a stage reached in the price of farm products where the consumer will be unable to pay the price, and there will be a falling off of demand. He is not obliged to have all manner of farm

products; some of them he can do without. That is the point I was making with reference to that matter. We might help the farmer not only by providing facilities for marketing and distributing his crop, but by reducing some of the deductions and charges that are made between the farmer and the breakfast table.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, what the able Senator from Florida suggests is that it is not merely a matter of increasing the income of the farmer, but a matter of increasing the profit of the farmer. I agree to that. The Senator from Florida suggests that this may be accomplished in two ways: One, by increasing the price of farm products; the second, by the elimination of the middleman; in other words——

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield further to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. HOWELL. I yield.

Mr. FLETCHER. That is one feature of the situation; to eliminate some of the charges of the carriers and of other agencies which intervened between the farmer and the purchaser or consumer.

Mr. HOWELL. I have covered that by the expression I have used—"eliminating the middleman and his charges."

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. HOWELL. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. Has the Senator from Nebraska made any very close study as to the number of the so-called middlemen?

Mr. HOWELL. I understand that there are about 19,000,000 middlemen in this country, together with their dependents.

Mr. SMITH. Are there so many so-called middlemen between any one given agricultural product as it leaves the farm and the form in which it goes to the consumer? As to the 19,000,000 of whom the Senator from Nebraska speaks, that may be the number engaged in the merchandising of agricultural products, and there may be a great number of them performing the same service for the same commodity; but I have not found that there is such an excessive number employed in the merchandising or marketing of individual farm products. I want to get at what becomes of the spread between the raw agricultural product and the finished article, and I have been unable specifically and definitely to locate it.

I will use as an illustration an agricultural product with which I am familiar, and that is cotton. The prices of cotton current in the Old World and in the New World are definitely fixed every morning both by cablegram and telegram. The cotton goes direct from the purchaser on the local platform to the mill. When converted into the form of goods produced by the mill it goes immediately to the wholesaler, and, under the modern method of distribution and placing orders, that is done by one other co-op. That seems to be necessary; and yet, strange enough, the prices to which cotton goods rose when cotton was 40 cents a pound have practically obtained since then, despite a subsequent drop in the price of cotton to about 9 cents a pound. Yet the number of those engaged in the distribution of the cotton from the farmer through to the consumer have not increased and the agencies do not seem to be unnecessarily duplicated or numerous. Where does that spread of difference go? Who gets it? Cotton goods may be manufactured at a profit when the price of cotton is 40 cents a pound, and the manufacturers can maintain the same price for their goods which obtained when the cotton farmers were getting 40 cents a pound when the price of cotton drops to 9 cents, as it did in 1920. The manufacturers can still maintain the same level of prices for the manufactured goods without any additional expense or increase. I was hoping that the Senator might have made a study of the question and could tell us how many unnecessary hands agricultural commodities go through between the producer of the raw material and the fabricator of the finished article and then back to the consumer, and might be able to inform us what part of that machinery could be eliminated, even if the farmer were to do the delivering himself. The Senator knows, and I know, that so far as the ordinary purchaser of the raw material on the railroad platform at the local station is concerned, he gets no fabulous amount.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, the suggestions made by the Senator from Florida and the Senator from South Carolina emphasize the point I was implying, that the increase in the farmer's income is a business matter when based upon the borrowing of capital to produce the result. It will be remembered that it has been distinctly urged that the farmer himself, and not the Federal farm board, is to achieve economic equality, if possible; and, as suggested by the able Senator from Florida, he is to do it in two ways, by increasing his prices or reducing the amount that goes to the middlemen. I insist that the Senator's suggestion makes it very clear that the problem we are putting up to the farmer is a purely business problem. We are saying to him, "We can grant you no governmental powers"—none are granted the Federal farm board—"all we can do is to supply you with a credit of $500,000,000, or, rather, supply that amount of credit to the board, and the board is to loan it to your farm cooperative associations."

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. With how much prospect of collecting the losses?

Mr. HOWELL. I have not begun to talk about that. I have pointed out that the least possible advantage to the farmer that could be claimed as approximating farm relief would be an increase of $2,000,000,000 a year in the income of agriculture; in other words, increasing it from $12,250,000,000, as at present, to $14,250,000,000, although in the past it has been almost $16,000,000,000. The plan to accomplish this result which we are offering the farmer in the pending bill is to loan him $500,000,000, leaving to him the job of making 400 per cent per annum on that borrowed money.

Mr. CARAWAY. If he could do that well, he could go to Wall Street, could he not?

Mr. SMITH. He would not need to go to Wall Street.

Mr. HOWELL. Senators can imagine if this sort of thing was occurring in Wall Street what would take place. I am frank to say that, looking at it as a purely business proposition, I do not see how it is possible. I realize that my experience is limited, but I do know that to make money is difficult, and it is more difficult to maintain high rates of profit upon such huge sums as $500,000,000. The chances of making 10 or 15 per cent on money are a good deal better when the capital is $20,000 than when it is $1,000,000, to say nothing of $500,000,000.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. HOWELL. I do.

Mr. COPELAND. I have great confidence in the wisdom of the Senator from Nebraska, and he is discussing what to me is a very interesting question. I want to inquire from him what hope is there as to the exportable wheat, which must be acquired by somebody and sold abroad or must be sold abroad by the farmer himself, that the farmer individually or through an organization can sell that wheat to any better advantage than he is able to sell it under the present machinery?

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, there is only one way in which it has appeared to me possible to afford economic equality to agriculture in this country, and that is by affording the farmer a United States price for what he sells, inasmuch as he must pay a United States price for what he buys; but so far as his surplus is concerned, he must take what he can get therefor.

Mr. COPELAND. Then is not this what will happen: Let us assume that the stabilization corporation, through its various agencies, will go into the market and bid for wheat in order to keep up the price, because of course if the price can not be kept up there is no hope of help for the farmer. Suppose the corporation does that, and acquires the wheat: Then, of course, it will be stored away somewhere in elevators until it can be fed out to the domestic consuming public as it needs it. I can quite see how, by orderly marketing, the domestic price might be maintained. There will come a time, however, when the domestic market is saturated, when it is not possible to sell any more for our people, and there must be an exportable surplus of two or three hundred million bushels on an average.

The wheat which is to be used for exportation has been purchased at a very high price. Otherwise, the farmer has not benefited. When that exportable surplus is sold, it must be sold at a tremendous loss. Is not that so?

Mr. HOWELL. True.

Mr. COPELAND. That means, then, that every year there will be taken out of this fund millions of dollars to make up for that loss; and of necessity, as I see it, there must come a time when that fund is exhausted, and when the stabilization corporation will become insolvent. Is there any escape from that?

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, evidently it was in the minds of those who drew this bill that there would be profits of these stabilization corporations. There might be losses, but also profits.

Mr. COPELAND. They would be on the domestic sales?

Mr. HOWELL. I will not go into details or surmise as to where the profits will come from, but evidently it is contemplated there will be profits as well as losses; so it is provided that 75 per cent of the profits shall be covered into a reserve

fund, and that in case of losses, sustained by the stabilization corporation, the Federal farm board shall make good such losses, and be recouped out of the reserve fund. Of course, if there are no profits, necessarily the rotating fund will persistently be depleted.

Mr. COPELAND. May I ask the Senator if it is not also true that if there are profits it is because the farmer has not been given the benefit of the high price which he might have been given; the profit is made at the expense of the farmer or the producer?

Mr. HOWELL. Of course, that is true. The idea, I presume, is that the stabilization corporation would start in to buy wheat now, say, and eventually put the price of wheat up to $1.30 a bushel. Of course, those who sold at the present time or during the coming harvest would get a low price, so they might not benefit from stabilization. It is a complicated matter. It is a business matter; and I think that in order to determine the probable results we should view it and test it in accord with business methods.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. HOWELL. Just a moment, Mr. President. Therefore, having done so, I question the possibility of the farm associations being able to make for their members and for other farmers who are not members—yes; for the whole agricultural industry—400 per cent per annum on this borrowed capital.

It has been suggested, as you will recall, by the able Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER] that there were two methods the farmer can utilize—increase his prices or eliminate the middleman, or both. If he undertakes to utilize this $500,000,000 to increase his prices, of course his attitude in the market will be that of a bull. He will be consistently bulling the market; and if he puts the price of wheat up above the world price and is compelled to sell his surplus at the world price, necessarily there will be losses. It can not be avoided. In fact, I never knew anyone, even most eminent financiers, who persistently bulled the market without suffering losses.

The other method suggested by the able Senator from Florida was eliminating the middleman. What are you going to do with the middleman? The middleman is the cleverest of our business men, and he is there because there is a demand for his services. The only way in which you can eliminate the middleman is for the farmer to take his place; and when the farmer takes his place he ceases to be a farmer. In my experience in business I have found, after reviewing the business methods in a particular concern with great care, that the opportunities for economies were usually apparent rather than real. True, you will find spots where you think you can save money, but the first thing you know your saving there will cause a bulge here.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. HOWELL. I do.

Mr. SMITH. Does not the Senator know, in his business experience, that the so-called middleman would have been eliminated long ago if he were not a necessary part of the marketing machinery?

The man who owns the plant to convert the goods and the man who produces the raw material, both of them struggling to get what they can out of it, have through a long process of experience in commercial life eliminated practically everyone who is not profitable to the one who controls the business. It is unthinkable that the manufacturers of steel or the producers of oil or the manufacturers of cotton would have a horde of others between them and their supply of raw material unless they were necessary; and when we set up this proposed board, if they are going to substitute their men for the middleman who is now employed by those who commercialize this stuff, they will find that it involves the same expense.

The only method provided in this bill to make profits is, when the price gets low, to go into the market and buy until you have bought up to the amount of the surplus; and the difference between the price at which you buy from the farmer and the price at which you sell is going to constitute the margin of profit. Not a single provision of this bill contemplates a uniform return to the farmers of an advanced price. I defy the Senator to find a single section or paragraph in this bill that contemplates advancing the price of agricultural products. The purpose is to stabilize them, so it is said, and to have orderly marketing; and even in the case of orderly marketing the bill does not provide a single plan by which it may be done.

You know and I know that all the wheat that is to be distributed for a subsequent 12 months comes on the market in about 90 days. What provision have you made here to pay those who bring their stuff, so that they can go back and meet their obligations, and then distribute it for them in such a way as perhaps not to lose anything? You have set up here an institution with a capital of only about $500,000,000 to finance and manage about a six or eight billion dollar business, whose product comes on the market in 90 days, and has to be distributed through a period of 12 months.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, I recognize the fact that President Hoover has had a broad experience in dealing with questions similar to those that will confront this Federal farm board, and he has my sincere wishes for the success of this plan. I feel, however, that we ought to sound a word of warning—a word of warning that the plan does not provide for economic equality of the farmer, or anything like it; that it merely provides for the treatment of symptoms; that this treatment of symptoms will make itself evident from time to time; but the farmer should not for one moment be misled into believing that such evidence means the dawning of equality. Let the farmers watch the reports of the Department of Agriculture as to the gross income of agriculture. Let them keep their eyes upon that; let them keep their eyes upon the production each year, because the estimates I have made are based upon present production, not upon an increased production. You might increase the gross income by increased production, but that would not necessarily mean a step toward farm equality, because there might be no profit in such production. There might be loss.

I shall vote for the conference report and the bill because it is a step in the direction of farm relief or farm equality; but we must keep up the fight for farm equality from now on, without relaxing our efforts in any degree, because this fight is not won; this is merely the first skirmish won.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I have intended at different times when this bill was before the Senate to give expression to my views regarding it.

After nine years' controversy the Congress of the United States is about to pass a farm bill that will probably become a law. It is not a bill such as the majority of the Congress believe will really bring the results the farmers are entitled to have. It does not meet the desires of a majority of the Congress. The bill is in its present form because it is the only kind of a bill the majority of the Congress believe the President of the United States will sign.

The Senate has abandoned the provisions that were designed to control the surplus at the expense of those who create the surplus. I believe that a majority of the Senate are still of the same opinion they entertained when they voted for bills containing such provisions in past sessions of the Congress. That matter having been eliminated, the Senate proposed the debenture plan to assist in giving the farmer a part of the tariff that is provided on farm products. That has been dropped, not because a majority of the Senate believe it is not desirable, but because both the House and the Senate Members believe the President would not sign a bill with such a provision in it.

So the farm bill which is going to the White House is in the form in which it is, contains the provisions which are in it, simply because the majority of the Congress believe only that kind of a bill can receive the signature of the President.

I am not concerned particularly whether the Republican Party is carrying out its platform promises or not. I do not know what its promises mean. I heard the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] tell what was in the back of his head at Kansas City when he wrote the plank of the platform regarding farm relief. I heard the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. ALLEN] tell what was in the back of his head when he was out campaigning for Mr. Hoover. But there is one thing which nobody denies, which both political parties have promised and led the farmers and the people of the country generally to expect farm legislation would do, namely, give equal treatment to the farmers as compared with other classes of people.

There is only one of two methods by which that can be done. Either we must repeal the laws which have been passed to aid manufacturing, to aid the transportation business of this country, to aid labor organizations, to aid the banking business, or else we must pass other legislation which will place the farmer on a basis of equality to the plane to which these industries have been lifted by special legislation. Everybody knows that it is impossible to repeal the legislation that has been passed in the interest of these various industries. Unless we do pass legislation that will place the farmer on an equal basis, then, by law we will be penalizing the agricultural industry.

A farm bill in this country to give the farmers equal treatment should do four things:

First. It should control the surplus of staple farm products.

Second. It should give the benefit of the tariff to the farmer as to other classes of our citizens.

Third. It should stop the gambling in farm products upon the great grain markets of the country.

Fourth. It should provide and bring about lower freight rates upon farm products.

This bill fails to do any of these things effectively. It is designed, by the use of a fund of $500,000,000, to help control the surplus; but the trouble with it is that the money is to be loaned to stabilization corporations, and there is no method of putting the burden of carrying the loan back upon the business itself so as to tend to prevent another surplus.

The sack, as it were, is held by the Government, and there can be but one of two results from this legislation in the form in which it now is—either the $500,000,000 will not be returned to the Treasury of the United States and the farm industry will be placed in that kind of a dependent position where it will call for more and more money from the Treasury, or, if the money must be paid back, the interest that will be added to the burden of the farmer will put him in a worse condition than he was in before.

The equalization fee, whatever else may be said against it, at least did provide that the burden of handling the surplus would be upon those who created the surplus, and to that extent would be a warning against the creation of another surplus.

The debenture, whatever else may be said about it, at least would give the farmer something definite from the tariff.

It has been said on this floor repeatedly, and the newspaper editors of the country have been fond of saying, that those of us who were fighting for the debenture were animated by a desire to embarrass the administration of the President. I can not speak for others, but as for myself nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to have supported a farm bill such as the President recommended; but I believe that my duty to the farmers of this country is bigger than any feeling I might have for a President of the United States on a question of this kind. I do not believe I could defend myself, as a Senator pledged to try to help the farmers of this country, if I voted for legislation which in my judgment never can give the farmer the equal treatment to which he is entitled and which he has been so often promised by the politicians and the political leaders of the country.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DILL. I yield.

Mr. FRAZIER. I would like to ask the Senator from Washington if he does not think that even though this bill is not what we had hoped it would be, it will be a start in farm legislation, and there is always a chance to ask for amendments, and to make a fight for them later on.

Mr. DILL. There is this to be said about it; at least it is some kind of farm legislation, and, as I said at the beginning of my remarks, the form in which it goes to the White House is due to the fact that it is the only kind of a bill the Congress feels the President will sign. We have twice sent a farm bill to the White House which the President would not sign, and, as a result, we have nothing in the way of farm legislation.

I want to say just another word about the debenture. Instead of Senators supporting the debenture to embarrass the President, it could more properly be said that Senators have opposed the debenture because the President asked them to.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DILL. I yield.

Mr. CARAWAY. Does the Senator believe there would have been 10 votes in the Senate or in the House against the debenture plan if the President had been for it?

Mr. DILL. I think it would have gone through almost unanimously if the President had been favorable to it, and of all the misrepresentation that has ever been carried on to mislead, the claim that the debenture would not benefit the farmer, but would all go to the exporter, is the worst. It is based upon the assumption that the farmers of this country have not sense enough to export their own products if the exporters attempted to take away from them the benefit of the debenture.

Mr. CARAWAY. And the very people who make that statement, that the profit would go to the exporter, say that it would stimulate production.

Mr. DILL. Of course.

Mr. CARAWAY. That the farmer would work his fool head off to make the middleman more money when he was not getting a cent out of it.

Mr. DILL. It is so ridiculous that it would not be worthy of discussion were it not for the fact that it is repeated, and continually repeated, by newspapers and many men who call themselves statesmen in this country.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DILL. I yield.

Mr. COPELAND. Let me ask the Senator, so that he will repeat it and make it more emphatic for the RECORD, Did the Senator vote as he did in order to embarrass the President?

Mr. DILL. Oh, no, Mr. President. I want to support the President on this or any other matter, so far as I can, when I think it is to the interest of the country.

Mr. COPELAND. Did not the Senator in his vote forget about everything except one matter, that he wanted to help the farmer? Is not that what he had in mind?

Mr. DILL. Absolutely.

Mr. COPELAND. He would not vote to embarrass the President or to embarrass the Republican Party. He was seeking to vote for a measure which he believed would help the farmer. I know that is his attitude; and that is my attitude.

Mr. DILL. As I said a moment ago, instead of Senators in this body voting for the debenture in order to embarrass the President, more Senators in this body voted against the debenture to please the President. I do not believe that any man on either side of the Chamber should vote on any question for or against the opinions of any President, especially not when it is a great measure that involves the very financial existence, almost, of millions of the people of this country who live and work on the farms.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DILL. I yield.

Mr. NORBECK. I am glad the Senator brought up that question, because he recalls, as all the older Members of the Senate do, that a bill very much like this was before us two years ago, and the same Senators who are opposing this measure voted against that one; in other words, a new farm bill has not come before Congress.

Mr. DILL. I thank the Senator for that suggestion.

I want to say this, that I do not believe it is the desire of the farmers, or of those who are trying to pass legislation in their behalf, to have a record for supporting the same particular plan all the time, but rather they are concerned in the supporting of some plan that will give the farmer equality of treatment under the law. Call it an equalization fee, call it a debenture, call it anything you want—I am ready to vote for it if it will give that equality of treatment which I think the farmers are entitled to have, which they were led to believe they would get when they elected Mr. Hoover; and politicians have tried to manipulate this bill into meaning that it will give it to them, when there is not a shred of equality in it.

The condition of the farmers of this country has grown worse and worse; and all this bill would do would be to set up an organization that would lend some more money to them as a class—to their organizations—instead of to them as individuals.

I am not sure that very much more will be done by this bill, except to assure a study of the situation, than would be done under the present system of the credit banks that exist now.

I am not going to delay the Senate, or take much more time; but I can not close my remarks without paying my compliments to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MCNARY]. I compliment him, not only on the way he has handled and managed this bill but upon his far-sighted political judgment. He refused to take the responsibility of striking from the farm bill a provision that would have resulted in a control of the surplus, that would have given the farmer the benefit of the tariff, that would have stopped gambling automatically on the great grain markets of the country, until the President himself wrote a letter saying that no such provision must be in this bill.

When the President of the United States wrote that letter, he turned his back upon the toiling millions of this country; and in my judgment, he wrote his own political death warrant, which will be carried out in the coming election when this bill shall have proved a failure, as it will.

The Senator from Oregon knew the political reaction that would come. He has placed himself in a position, when the flood of condemnation comes over the country, to stand out on an island of explanation and self-defense and say, "I am not responsible. I wanted to give the farmer something better, but the President would not let me." I congratulate the Senator on his far-sighted statesmanship.

I have been rather sympathetic with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART], who went up and down the country last fall, like John the Baptist, as it were, crying in the wilderness to make way for the new Messiah of the farm movement because now they would have us believe they were mistaken. They tell us that all he is offering now is some golden calf in the form of a loan to farmers on which they can pay interest.

This bill, which is to become a law, will contain no equalization fee, because Mr. Hoover is against it. It will contain no provision to give the farmer the benefit of the tariff, because

Mr. Hoover is against that. It will contain no provision to stop gambling upon the great grain markets of this country, because Mr. Hoover is against that.

Make no mistake about it, this is Mr. Hoover's bill; and he will reap the political glory or the political damnation that will follow it. There is one good feature about it. At least the farm issue is being clarified in the minds of the people of this country. Mr. Hoover has placed himself at the head of the farm movement by calling this special session to help the farmer.

In 1920 the farmers of this country needed help, but their attention was diverted on account of the League of Nations issue.

In 1924 the farmer's straits were even worse. He needed help more than ever, but the fear of the radicalism of Mr. La Follette as pictured in the newspapers, on the one hand, and the silk-stocking Wall Street lawyer, John W. Davis, on the other hand, frightened the people, and they forgot about the farmer's needs again. In the last campaign the farmers were desperate, but the issue became religion and booze and Tammany, and again the farmer was forgotten.

I hope that the bill which Mr. Hoover has made his own, this movement which he has dramatized himself into leading, will clear the eyes of the people of the country, and that when the elections of 1930 come he will receive his reward in the form of a Congress to support him if the bill succeeds and in the form of an opposition Congress if it fails. For my part, I shall offer no further opposition to it. I have done the best I could to get the provisions incorporated in the bill that would give the farmer some equality of treatment and some of the things he is entitled to have. So far as I am concerned, I am willing now to let the President of the United States take his bill and do the best he can with it.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, I am not going to detain the Senate and delay a vote on the conference report further than to make some reference to a statement of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] earlier in the day, when he referred to the neglect of the Congress in matters of agriculture while giving attention to other industries in the way of tariff legislation. Only for the sake of the record, and nothing more, I want to place in the RECORD a statement of fact dealing with the act of 1913, which is the Underwood Act, representing the Democratic viewpoint on tariff legislation.

On the free list in that act I find articles like fruits, berries, and so forth, corn and cornmeal; and I realize that the largest product outside of cotton in the United States is corn, so it becomes quite important; lard and lard compounds, milk, cream, and so forth, potatoes, wheat—and wheat is one of our large productions of which we have a surplus—wool, wool waste, and so forth. These are just a few of the leading staple articles of agricultural production in the United States that were on the free list in the act of 1913.

All of those articles were in 1922 placed on the dutiable list. To be specific, sheep $2, is in the new bill now pending before the Finance Committee $3; lard 1 cent, and in the present bill which the Finance Committee is considering, 3 cents a pound. Milk was on the free list in the Underwood Act, is 2.5 cents under the present law, and in the pending bill is 5 cents per gallon. Butter was 8 cents under the law of 1922, and will be 12 cents under the pending tariff bill. Poultry was 6 cents per pound and is given a slight increase, under the terms of the bill now being considered by the Finance Committee, to 10 cents per pound. Eggs, which were on the free list in the Underwood Act, were 8 cents per dozen in the law of 1922, the present law, and by the bill now being considered by the Finance Committee will be 10 cents per dozen. I am mentioning only a few of the articles of tremendous production in the United States. Barley, hulled and unhulled, 20 cents per bushel of 48 pounds; buckwheat, which was on the free list in the Underwood Act, 10 cents per hundred pounds under the present law and increased to 25 cents per hundred pounds in the bill now before the Finance Committee. Oats, hulled or unhulled, 15 cents per bushel of 32 pounds; unhulled ground oats, 45 cents for 100 pounds; oatmeal, rolled oats, and so forth, 80 cents per 100 pounds.

Wheat, which, mark you, was on the free list in the Underwood Act, was made 30 cents originally in the present law. As everyone will recall, it has been increased under the flexible provisions of the tariff act and is now given 42 cents per bushel. Wheat flour, crushed or cracked wheat, and similar wheat products not specially provided for, were given 78 cents under the present law and are increased by the bill pending before the Finance Committee to $1.04 per hundred pounds. I might go on indefinitely with similar items which I have marked in the pending bill. I mention these simply to keep the record straight.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] announced that the Congress was negligent of agriculture, but was not negligent of other industries, and then gave as a basis for his argument the increased percentage of protection on nonagricultural industries and the low percentage on agricultural industries, when the facts are that the emergency tariff act of 1921, singling out 16 items of agriculture, applied the rate as it was recommended by the best agricultural talent of the country. Those rates were incorporated in the emergency tariff act which was written into permanent law in the act of 1922. If we speak of percentage of increase, then the percentage of all those items is infinitive for they were on the free list in the Democratic legislation and now are quite highly protected.

It seems to me that the statement that the Congress has been negligent of the claims of agriculture is not borne out in fact.

Mr. President, while I am on my feet and as touching the other subject which is now before us——

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield before he leaves that subject?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. FESS. I yield.

Mr. EDGE. I did not hear the first part of the Senator's presentation, but if he has not already done so, on the question of proportionate increase in ad valorem and specific duties on agricultural products as compared with nonagricultural products in the 1922 act, which appears in tables in Tariff Readjustment of 1929, Volume XVII, at pages 10357, 10358, and 10359, I would suggest that he put those tables in the RECORD.

Mr. FESS. I thank the Senator for the suggestion. I ask unanimous consent that the tables referred to by the Senator from New Jersey may be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The tables referred to are as follows:

TABLE IV.—*Value of imports of agricultural and nonagricultural products on the dutiable and free lists during the calendar year 1927, showing duties collected, percentage of total, equivalent ad valorem, etc.*

I. DUTIABLE IMPORTS

	Average equivalent ad-valorem rate of duty	Value of imports	Per cent—		Duties collected	Per cent of duties collected—	
			Of dutiable agricultural imports	Of all dutiable imports		On agricultural products	On total dutiable imports
A. AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS							
1. Sugar	61.73	$210,677,206	33.63	14.21	$130,043,879.28	49.76	22.62
2. Wool, unmanufactured	49.24	52,558,688	8.39	3.54	25,881,129.18	9.90	4.50
3. Tobacco, unmanufactured	58.08	64,491,933	10.29	4.35	37,455,928.63	14.33	6.52
Total	59.00	327,727,827	52.31	22.10	193,380,965.09	73.99	33.64
4. All other agricultural products (23 groups)	22.75	298,785,666	47.69	20.15	67,985,510.66	26.01	11.83
Total, agricultural products (26 groups)	41.72	626,513,493	100.00	42.25	261,366,465.75	100.00	45.47
B. NONAGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS			On non-agricultural products			On non-agricultural products	
1. Articles with equivalent ad valorem duty of more than 40 per cent	55.00	352,082,000	41.11	23.74	194,684,166.14	62.11	33.87
1. Articles having equivalent ad valorem duty of 40 per cent or less		504,435,358	48.89	34.01	118,788,332.20	37.89	20.66
Total, all nonagricultural products	36.60	856,517,358	100.00	57.75	313,472,478.34	100.00	54.53
C. TOTAL (agricultural and nonagricultural)	38.76	1,483,030,851		100.00	574,838,964.09		100.00

TABLE IV.—*Value of imports of agricultural and nonagricultural products on the dutiable and free lists during the calendar year 1927, etc.*—Continued

II. IMPORTS ON THE FREE LIST

	Value of imports	Per cent of free agricultural imports	Per cent of total imports on free list (agricultural and nonagricultural)
A. AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS			
I. Competitive (direct and indirect)	$385,270,000	24.34	14.37
II. Noncompetitive	1,197,608,000	75.66	44.69
Total, agricultural and forest products	1,582,878,000	100.00	59.06
		Per cent of free nonagricultural imports	
B. NONAGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS			
I. Manufactures and semimanufactures	420,146,000	39.90	15.68
II. Minerals and related products	359,721,000	34.16	13.42
III. Miscellaneous	273,110,000	25.94	10.19
Total, nonagricultural products	1,052,977,000	100.00	39.29
C. MISCELLANEOUS (value less than $200,000)	44,204,000		1.65
Total on free list	2,680,059,000		100.00

Source: Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, calendar year 1927. Prepared in Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Charles L. Luedtke, associate agricultural economist.

TABLE V.—*Value and percentage of imports on free and dutiable lists during the calendar year 1927*

I. VALUE

	Agricultural imports	Nonagricultural imports	Other imports [1]	Total
Dutiable imports	$626,513,493.00	$856,517,358.00		$1,483,030,851.00
Imports on free list	1,582,878,000.00	1,052,977,000.00	$44,204,000.00	2,680,059,000.00
Total, dutiable and free	2,209,391,493.00	1,909,494,358.00	44,204,000.00	4,163,089,851.00
Duties collected	261,366,465.75	313,472,498.34		574,838,964.09

[1] Represents miscellaneous imports on the free list, valued at less than $200,000, including agricultural and nonagricultural products, and aggregating a total value of $44,204,000.

II. PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ON THE DUTIABLE AND FREE LISTS, ETC.

	Dutiable imports (per cent of total)	Imports on the free list			Total dutiable and free imports (per cent of total)	Total duties collected (per cent of total)
		Competitive	Noncompetitive	Total		
		Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*		
Agricultural products	42.25	14.37	44.69	59.06	53.07	45.47
Nonagricultural products	57.75	[2]	[2]	39.29	45.87	54.53
Other [1]		[2]	[2]	1.65	1.06	
Total	100.00			100.00	100.00	100.00

III. AVERAGE EQUIVALENT AD VALOREM RATES OF DUTY

	Value of imports	Duties collected	Average equivalent ad valorem
A. DUTIABLE IMPORTS			
1. Agricultural:			*Per cent*
(*a*) Sugar, wool, and tobacco	$327,727,827.00	$193,380,955.09	59.00
(*b*) All other products	298,785,666.00	67,985,510.66	22.75
Total, agricultural and forest	626,513,493.00	261,366,465.75	41.72
2. Nonagricultural	856,517,358.00	313,472,498.34	36.62
3. Total, agricultural and nonagricultural	1,483,030,851.00	574,838,964.09	38.76
B. FREE AND DUTIABLE IMPORTS, COMBINED			
1. Total (free and dutiable)	4,163,089,851.00	574,838,964.09	13.81
2. Nonagricultural (free and dutiable)	1,909,494,358.00	313,472,498.34	16.42
3. Agricultural products:			
(*a*) Total (free and dutiable)	2,209,391,493.00	261,366,465.75	11.83
(*b*) Dutiable and competitive imports on free list	1,011,783,493.00	261,366,465.75	25.83
(*c*) Dutiable and noncompetitive imports on free list	1,824,121,493.00	261,366,465.75	14.33

[1] Represents miscellaneous imports on the free list, valued at less than $200,000, including agricultural and nonagricultural products, and aggregating a total value of $44,204,000.
[2] Not segregated according to competitive and noncompetitive.

Source: Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, calendar year 1927. Prepared in Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture Charles L. Luedtke, Associate Agricultural Economist.

Mr. FESS. The call for the special session was worded in this language:

Whereas legislation to effect further agricultural relief and legislation for limited changes of the tariff can not in justice to our farmers, our labor, and our manufacturers be postponed.

That is the language of the call of the special session and is inclusive of the items to be considered in connection with the legislation. Then I find in the RECORD this statement:

In considering the tariff for other industries than agriculture, we find that there have been economic shifts necessitating a readjustment of some of the tariff schedules. Seven years of experience under the tariff bill enacted in 1922 have demonstrated the wisdom of Congress in the enactment of that measure. On the whole it has worked well. In the main our wages have been maintained at high levels; our exports and imports have steadily increased; with some exceptions our manufacturing industries have been prosperous. Nevertheless, economic changes have taken place during that time, which have placed certain domestic products at a disadvantage and new industries have come into being, all of which creates the necessity for some limited changes in the schedules and in the administrative clauses of the laws as written in 1922.

It would seem to me that the test of necessity for revision is in the main whether there has been a substantial slackening of activity in an industry during the past few years, and a consequent decrease of employment due to insurmountable competition in the products of that industry. It is not as if we were setting up a new basis of protective duties. We did that seven years ago. What we need to remedy now is whatever substantial loss of employment may have resulted from shifts since that time.

No discrimination against any foreign industry is involved in equalizing the difference in costs of production at home and abroad and thus taking from foreign producers the advantages they derive from paying lower wages to labor. Indeed, such equalization is not only a measure of social justice at home, but by the lift it gives to our standards of living we increase the demand for those goods from abroad that we do not ourselves produce.

That is the language of the President of the United States when he specially addressed the Congress at the opening of the special session.

Before I take my seat, Mr. President, I want to read a statement from the Republican platform adopted at Kansas City.

Nor have these manifest benefits been restricted to any particular section of the country. They are enjoyed throughout the land either directly or indirectly. Their stimulus has been felt in industries, farming sections, trade circles, and communities in every quarter.

Please take note of this language:

However, we realize that there are certain industries which can not now successfully compete with foreign producers because of lower foreign wages and a lower cost of living abroad, and we pledge the next Republican Congress to an examination and, where necessary, a revision of these schedules to the end that American labor in these industries may again command the home market, may maintain its standard of living, and may count upon steady employment in its accustomed field.

That is the language of the platform adopted at Kansas City and is the only official voice of the party now in control. So, while I wish it were possible for us to limit the revision of the tariff to repair only those broken places in the tariff structure which have come since 1922, I would not be justified in making the statement that either the platform, the President, or any responsible spokesman for the party has ever committed the party to a limitation of tariff legislation to agriculture alone.

I am for agricultural relief, if it can be afforded. I am also for such relief for nonagricultural industries which are obviously in a bad condition because of foreign competition. I think that we are not fair to the President of the United States when we say that he intended to limit tariff legislation to agricultural commodities alone.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, it seems to me half the time of the session has been consumed by Republicans trying to show what the President thought and what the Republican platform said. They have been successful only in showing that whatever the President thought he has kept to himself. I did not intend to comment upon that situation; that is the prerogative of Republicans, pseudos and others; but I should like to say that I think there is a great deal of wisdom in the squib which appeared in the newspaper the other day that 1929 would go down in history as the year in which the farmer was relieved of any belief that he was to be relieved. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, the administration has been ridden and ridden hard by the industrialists, but they have won a victory that has made the President and the majority of the Senate and of the House declare that prosperity is the special right of those engaged in commerce and industry, and that agriculture is their bondsman, destined and doomed to make brick without straw. No one honestly believes that it is just to give to the industrialists protection and deny it to the agriculturists, yet that is what this administration and the House have decreed. Stripped of all pretense, it is a demand that the farmer shall feed those engaged in other occupations for half the cost of production.

Now and then it is well to take stock in politics to ascertain just what political promises contained in platforms and party speeches really mean. The Republican Party stood pledged by the Kansas City platform and the declarations of its candidates and its supporters to bring agriculture up to a basis of equality so far as governmental favors are concerned with those engaged in other occupations. The opportunity to do so was presented by the debenture plan incorporated in the farm bill. Mr. Hoover and those of the Senate and the House who obey his bidding have repudiated their platform, frankly admitted that they sought and obtained the farmers' support last fall under false pretenses, and that they are the obedient servants and instruments of the industrialists and the enemies of agriculture.

I repeat, no one voted against the debenture plan without knowing he was voting against the interest of agriculture. There can be no pretense nor excuse save the bare and naked fact that those who so voted want some to reap where they have not sowed and to eat their bread in the sweat of other men's brows.

What is the debenture plan? Is it a new idea injected into legislation? Is it wholly an untried experiment? Of course everyone knows it is not. It is a benefit that has been conferred by the tariff and its drawback provisions on industry for more than a century. The plan simply provides, since farm products, to a large extent, must find a market beyond our borders where tariff protection can not go, that for the commodities so exported, and, of course, denied any benefit from the tariff, 50 per cent of whatever rate Congress thought was fair as a tariff protection on such articles shall be paid to the farmer on his products which had thus to be sold in the open market of the world. As an instance, Congress has said that wheat is entitled to a tariff duty of 42 cents per bushel in order to equalize the cost of producing in America and in other countries, where the standards of living were lower, and, therefore, the cost of living less than here. Since a large quantity of American wheat has to be shipped abroad for a market and the price for which it sells fixes the market price for the time being of wheat in America, the debenture plan provided that for every bushel of wheat sold abroad, the farmer should receive the world price, plus 21 cents a bushel, that being one-half the tariff rate. As an example, if the farmer should export 1,000 bushels of wheat, he would get the world price and 21 cents a bushel, or $210, for his 1,000 bushels of wheat.

It was provided under the debenture plan that cotton, upon which there is no tariff, should be entitled to 2 cents a pound. As an example, should a cotton grower ship abroad 100 bales of cotton he would get the world's price plus $10 a bale, or $1,000. Other commodities were to be treated according to their tariff rates which Congress has heretofore fixed.

The enemies of agriculture said that the farmer would not get the benefit of the debenture plan; that it would go to the export merchant. Of course they did not believe that, or they would have been for the bill. It is as well to say that the farmer will not get what the market price is at his nearest town for his produce, because he sells it to somebody who ships it somewhere else. Those who made that argument did not believe it, because, joined with the statement that the middleman would get the benefit and not the farmer, is the other statement invariably made that the debentures would stimulate overproduction. In other words, they professed to believe that the farmer is such an idiot that, while getting nothing out of the debenture, he would work his head off to add to the profits of the middleman. The farmer has not always shown wisdom in selecting the candidate for which he cast his vote, but certainly he is not the idiot that these, his enemies, picture him to be.

Not alone would the debenture give to the farmer the amounts I have indicated, but whenever the exportation had taken from this country our surplus, the domestic market would react to the tariff provision and the wheat growers, for instance, would get the world price, plus 42 cents per bushel. In other words, no one could import wheat to sell in competition with that of the domestic producer without paying the world price plus the tariff and the freight.

This is so obvious that everyone understands it. The President and those in both the House and the Senate who opposed the debenture plan did so because they were unwilling for the farmer to share in the benefits of the protective policy. They want him to carry the burden by being compelled to buy in a protected market but to sell in an unprotected market.

This is the controversy that has been waged in Congress for the last six weeks. If it has done nothing else it has compelled the administration and its supporters in the two Houses of Congress to throw off the mask of hypocrisy and stand revealed as the subservient instruments of industry and the avowed enemies of agriculture. Every farmer will know it, he knows it now, notwithstanding the fact that the greater number of newspapers, being the mouthpieces of special interests, have sought to obscure it. The facts are obvious and the general intelligence is too high to be deceived. At least, then, this discussion has had its advantages. It has compelled those in public office to strip themselves of pretense, whatever they may say to the contrary, and stand revealed either as the friends or the enemies of agriculture, and to declare, if they oppose the plan, that they wish those who consume to be fed and clothed by those who produce at less than half the cost of production.

Mr. President, I am going to vote against the conference report, and I am going to do so for two reasons: In the first place, if I shall vote for it, I will have said by my vote that I believe it in some respects redeems the pledges made to the farmer; I will have to say that I believe he is receiving substantially what he is entitled to receive. I know that is not true, and, knowing it to be untrue, I can not keep my self-respect and vote for a measure which I know does not measure up to what the farmer has a right to except, I shall vote against the conference report.

Mr. President, it has been hailed as a great victory for the President that after he graciously permitted the body at the other end of the Capitol to vote—but confined their activities solely to a vote, denying them the right to express any reasons why they were for or against the debenture—the House has agreed with the President. It is not a victory, Mr. President, for either branch of Congress. It is a victory for those who are willing that some shall toil and starve and go naked while others shall be fed and clothed in silk and toil not. That is all this victory means. It is so obvious, save as to one man who has had the courage to disregard local interests—I refer to the senior Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND]—that one can lay his hand upon the reason of every man who has opposed the debenture. Mr. President, I am not accusing such an one of bad faith.

I do not know, Mr. President, what the effect upon the political future of those who have voted on one side or the other of this measure will be. I have never joined that class of prophets who are able to predict that the country is going to rise up and sweep out of office those who do not agree with me, but I say, Mr. President, there is a greater price they have paid than that; they have paid a price that no man ought to be required to pay for an office; they have paid the price of surrendering their opinions and harkening only to the voice at the White House.

I wish, Mr. President, to have printed in the RECORD, in connection with my remarks, an editorial which appeared in the Philadelphia Record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The editorial is as follows:

[From the Philadelphia Record, June 9, 1929]

DR. CONGRESS, MR. FARMER, AND THE DEBENTURE BRIDGE

A doctor rushing to a bedside to save a life has, we will suppose, to cross a wide and deep river over which there is only one bridge, or, at least, only one that he knows of.

If he does not like the looks of that bridge, is he going to conquer his prejudice or indulge it and turn back, leaving the sick man to die?

Congress is the doctor.

The farmer is the sick man.

And the debenture plan was the only bridge in sight.

Congress said: "The bridge doesn't look good to me. I don't like its looks and I don't think it's quite safe."

"Besides," said Congress, "the sick man may pull through all right, even without me."

But the voice of duty will not down. Also, the neighbors are bound to talk if the patient dies undoctored, and that will ruin an excellent practice.

The neighbors being the voters back home.

How different it was when Mr. Farmer was well and active and Mr. Manufacturer was sick!

Old Dr. Congress took the same old bridge, the subsidy bridge, to get to the bedside and practice his healing art.

Listen to Senator CARAWAY, of Arkansas:

"This provision [export debenture] does not introduce any new principle. There has been in the tariff bills for a century a provision for a drawback. We will suppose the case of a man who is manufacturing carpets in Philadelphia. He imports 100,000 pounds of wool from Australia to weave his carpets, and pays $31,000 at the customhouse as a customs charge, because the tariff on wool is 31 cents a pound. He files a certificate that he is going to weave this wool into carpets and export them, which he does, and he then goes to the Treasury and gets 99 cents on every dollar that he paid into the Treasury and puts it in his pocket. Now, the farmer says, 'You give me back just 50 cents on the dollar and I will be satisfied,' and they say, 'Oh, no; you are a robber and a plunderer.'"

The answer to that, of course, is: "CARAWAY is a wild and woolly Democrat, and what he says doesn't matter."

Well, Louis J. Taber, national master of the grange, is nonpartisan on farm relief, and he says:

"The export debenture is no more a subsidy than is the protective tariff. The very purpose of our protective tariff is to prevent foreign low-cost goods from coming into the United States. By this means large quantities of dutiable goods are kept out and hundreds of millions of dollars in duties are prevented from entering our Treasury. For instance, when the duty on aluminum was more than quadrupled in 1922 the value of imports dropped from an average of about $2,000,000 for the preceding three years to an average of $514,000 for the succeeding four years, and the net loss in tariffs collected for three years on aluminum hollow ware alone was $391,000. This protection results in great benefits to manufacturers and their employees, and the cost of this protection is borne by the consumers, the general public. Exactly the same thing happens where the debenture plan is in operation."

As it has been in Germany for years.

The essence of all the argument, pro and con, is this: Old Dr. Congress will cross the bridge to serve Mr. Manufacturer, but not to save the life of Mr. Farmer.

And an experiment with the debenture plan, even when the whole world (save China) suffers from a glut of wheat, would have been infinitely preferable to a continuation of this Republican policy of discrimination against the agricultural section of America and in favor of the manufacturing section.

Archæologists are excited over the unearthing in Mesopotamia of a sculptured human head apparently representing a public official. The rarity of the find lies in the fact that the material is terra cotta, not solid ivory.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Frazier	King	Simmons
Ashurst	George	La Follette	Smith
Bingham	Gillett	McKellar	Smoot
Blease	Glass	McNary	Steck
Borah	Glenn	Metcalf	Steiwer
Bratton	Goff	Moses	Swanson
Brookhart	Goldsborough	Norbeck	Thomas, Idaho
Broussard	Greene	Norris	Thomas, Okla.
Burton	Harris	Nye	Townsend
Capper	Harrison	Oddie	Trammell
Caraway	Hastings	Overman	Tyson
Connally	Hatfield	Patterson	Vandenberg
Copeland	Hawes	Pine	Wagner
Couzens	Hayden	Ransdell	Walcott
Cutting	Hebert	Reed	Walsh, Mass.
Dale	Heflin	Robinson, Ark.	Walsh, Mont.
Deneen	Howell	Robinson, Ind.	Warren
Dill	Johnson	Sackett	Waterman
Edge	Jones	Schall	Watson
Fess	Kean	Sheppard	Wheeler
Fletcher	Keyes	Shortridge	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-three Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. FESS, Mr. MCKELLAR, and others called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HEFLIN (when Mr. BLACK's name was called). My colleague [Mr. BLACK] is absent on account of illness. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. GEORGE (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS]. I am advised that if that Senator were present the would vote as I shall vote. I therefore vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. NORBECK (when Mr. MCMASTER's name was called). My colleague [Mr. MCMASTER] is unavoidably absent, being out of the city. If he were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS]. Understanding that on this matter, however, a special pair has been arranged between him and the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. KING], I am therefore free to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. SCHALL (when Mr. SHIPSTEAD's name was called). My colleague [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is absent on account of illness. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. HARRISON (when Mr. STEPHENS's name was called). My colleague [Mr. STEPHENS] is unavoidably absent on account of sickness in his family. He is paired on this question with the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. KING]. If present and at liberty to vote, my colleague would vote "yea."

Mr. SWANSON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]. Understanding that he would vote as I purpose to vote, I shall vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MOSES. The senior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] is absent from the Senate because of illness. He has a general pair with the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON]. Inasmuch as both those Senators would vote the same way on this bill, the Senator from Virginia has already voted. If the Senator from Maine were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. BLAINE]. He is paired with the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. GOULD], who is also unavoidably absent. If my colleague were present, he would vote "nay." If the junior Senator from Maine were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. KING. Upon this question I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS]. If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I desire to announce that the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK] is out of the city. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. SHEPPARD. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] is necessarily absent on official business. If present, he would vote "yea."

I also wish to announce that the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] is necessarily out of the city, and that the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] is necessarily detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 74, nays 8, as follows:

YEAS—74

Allen	George	Keyes	Smith
Ashurst	Gillett	McKellar	Smoot
Bingham	Glass	McNary	Steck
Borah	Glenn	Metcalf	Steiwer
Bratton	Goff	Moses	Swanson
Brookhart	Goldsborough	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Broussard	Greene	Nye	Thomas, Okla.
Burton	Harris	Oddie	Townsend
Capper	Harrison	Overman	Trammell
Connally	Hastings	Patterson	Tyson
Couzens	Hatfield	Ransdell	Vandenberg
Cutting	Hawes	Reed	Wagner
Dale	Hayden	Robinson, Ark.	Walcott
Deneen	Hebert	Robinson, Ind.	Walsh, Mont.
Dill	Heflin	Sackett	Warren
Edge	Howell	Schall	Waterman
Fess	Johnson	Sheppard	Watson
Fletcher	Jones	Shortridge	
Frazier	Kean	Simmons	

NAYS—8

Blease	Copeland	Norbeck	Walsh, Mass.
Caraway	La Follette	Pine	Wheeler

NOT VOTING—13

Barkley	Hale	Phipps	Tydings
Black	Kendrick	Pittman	
Blaine	King	Shipstead	
Gould	McMaster	Stephens	

So the conference report was agreed to.

OPEN EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 19) submitted by Mr. JONES, May 6, 1929, to amend paragraph 2 of Rule XXXVIII relating to proceedings on nominations in executive session.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, there is a vacancy upon the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation caused by the death of the late Senator Jones, of New Mexico. I ask that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] be appointed to fill the vacancy.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request is granted, and the Chair appoints the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] to membership on the joint committee.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 1) to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries, and it was signed by the Vice President.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate adjourn until Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, June 17, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 14, 1929

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

To be surgeons

Russell R. Tomlin.
Lester C. Scully.
Floyd C. Turner.
Marion R. King.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Tera M. Smith, Midland City.

LOUISIANA

Hazel H. Edrington, Destrehan.

MISSISSIPPI

Margaret Henry, Anguilla.
Harry L. Callicott, Coldwater.
Clarence L. Fleming, Crandall.
Joseph M. Scrivner, Derma.
John E. Nordan, Forest.
Alline Jolly, Hickory.
Sallie C. Walker, Lauderdale.
Burnell B. Hatten, Lyman.
Allie B. Terry, New Augusta.
Laura L. Price, Norfield.
Carson Hughes, Oakland.
Elisha E. Petty, Pheba.
Mary S. Graves, Roxie.
Tommie A. Hamill, Sturgis.
Andrew V. Lamar, Vardaman.

MONTANA

Horace C. Hoyt, Arlee.
Alvin E. Peterson, Coffee Creek.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Winfred R. Emerson, Pittsfield.

REJECTION

Executive nomination rejected by the Senate June 14, 1929

Redmond A. Bolton to be postmaster at Jamestown, N. Dak.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, *June 14, 1929*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Rev. John Compton Ball, of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and everlasting God, we bow before Thee in humble acknowledgment of Thy greatness and goodness, and plead that Thou wilt bestow upon us the wisdom needed for this day in the discharge of every duty.

We thank Thee to-day for the Star-Spangled Banner that waves over our land and rejoice that its colors come from Thy heavens—

It's blue from Thy skies,
It's white from Thy clouds,
It's red from Thy sunsets,
And it's gold from Thy stars.

We pray that we, with the oncoming youth of our land, may see in this trinity of color the graces of good citizenship, purity, truth, and sacrifice all crowned with the gold of character. Hasten the day, O God, when the exalted principles for which our flag stands shall rule not only our own Nation but all the nations of the earth, and all peoples shall be united in one brotherhood and Thy peace cover the earth as the waters cover the sea. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 312) entitled "An act to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress."

CONFERENCE REPORT—FARM RELIEF BILL

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the conference report on the bill H. R. 1, the farm relief bill, and agree to the same. The conference report is identical with the one voted on yesterday. The debenture plan has been eliminated.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the conference report on the bill H. R. 1——

Mr. HASTINGS. But you have not submitted it yet.

Mr. HAUGEN. We have filed the report, but it has not been printed.

Mr. GARNER. Reserving the right to object, the gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the conference report and agree to it. The gentleman ought to ask unanimous consent to take it from the Speaker's table and consider it. There may be some gentlemen here who are not willing to give unanimous consent to agreeing to it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands the report has not been filed.

Mr. TILSON. The gentleman from Iowa has physically filed the report with the Clerk.

Mr. HAUGEN. It is now with the enrolling clerk. It has been filed.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the proper procedure is for the gentleman to formally file the report.

Mr. TILSON. The gentleman has a right to file the report, and then it would lie over for one day under the rule.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report on the bill H. R. 1. Is there objection?

Mr. CANNON. Reserving the right to object, is it the intention of those in charge to permit debate on the conference report?

Mr. HAUGEN. That is for the House to determine. I did not think it necessary to have any extended debate and I have no request for time.

Mr. CANNON. In view of the fact that those who wished to suggest amendments have not been permitted to control time for debate at any time since this bill has been under consideration during the extra session, I wondered if the gentleman was going to be consistent and continue to refuse them an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The gentleman from Iowa has control of one hour.

Mr. CANNON. And gentlemen on that side have had control of unlimited time at all stages of the discussion since the introduction of the bill. They took all the time they desired for debate on the conference report but refused to allow any Member who voted against it any time whatever. Again yesterday when the Senate compelled the House to vote on the debenture plan they monopolized all the time and no man who favored the debenture plan was allowed to utter a single word in its behalf. In all the history of the House there is no parallel to the shameless refusal to permit the minority to present their views that has been practiced in the passage of this bill.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I am trying to help the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON. I did not observe any effort on the part of the gentleman to help us get time for debate when the conference report came up before, or when the Senate amendments were taken up yesterday.

However, it is now too late to affect the bill. The time for amendment and debate has passed. But now that the farce is over, and the President's bill is going back to him just as he sent it down to the House with the exception of the few improvements the Senate compelled the House to accept, you may be interested in knowing what the farm organizations and the farmers for whose benefit the bill is ostensibly drafted think of it. Here is the opinion of the farmers themselves:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY CORN BELT FEDERATION OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS DES MOINES, IOWA, JUNE 11, 1929

We, the members of the Corn Belt committee, which speaks for more than a million organized farmers, desire to say that, in our opinion, the so-called House farm relief bill as amended in conference, does not manifest the slightest effort to make the tariff effective in behalf of our surplus farm commodities, and without this the pledge of the Republican Party to assure equality for agriculture in the last campaign becomes utterly farcical. However, under all the circumstances, we have no desire to in anywise interfere with the passage or operation of this measure. Those who sponsor it are under a definite and solemn pledge to the farmers of America, and if they fail to live up to that pledge, the responsibility will be upon them.

We here and now reiterate the former position of this committee that the equalization fee principle is the only one that will assure genuine equality to agriculture, make the tariff effective, and place the loss on the various farm surpluses where it belongs, and where it will act as a deterrent against overproduction, and yet we deeply appreciate the courage of certain Members of the Senate who apparently realize that the only thing that will save agriculture from final and complete collapse is a higher price for what the farmer produces.

With reference to the House tariff revision bill, we desire to go on record as saying that it is the most indefensible measure of the kind ever offered in the history of Congress. Pretending to revise the tariff "in the interest of agriculture," certain selfish interests have been promised new advantages which are without conscience or reason, and which, if enacted into law, will mulct the consumers of the country, farmers included, out of hundreds of millions of dollars of additional tribute per year. In connection with both the pending farm relief and tariff legislation we have a feeling bordering on contempt for certain Corn Belt Congressmen who, throughout the special session, have acted as mere errand boys for special privilege.

We redeclare ourselves for the principle of production cost which brought this committee into being, and which, properly interpreted, means that the farmer is entitled to the same living standard as that enjoyed by other classes in our great Nation.

F. W. MURPHY,
Minnesota, Chairman.
T. C. CASHMAN,
Vice President Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation.
CHAS. E. HEARST,
President Iowa Farm Bureau.
MILO RENO,
President Iowa Farmers' Union.
H. G. KEENEY,
President Nebraska Farmers' Union.
C. B. STEWARD,
Secretary Nebraska Farm Bureau.
RALPH SNYDER,
President Kansas Farm Bureau.

This resolution is also indorsed by Mr. William Hirth, president of the Missouri Farmers' Association, and the first chairman of the Corn Belt committee, who could not attend the Des Moines meeting.

In this connection let me also quote from the statement issued yesterday by the National Grange in reply to those Members who seek to hide behind the plea that they voted against a plan to effectuate farm tariffs because they were afraid the President would veto the bill:

They are afraid that the President might veto the bill if the debenture plan were included. If the President should veto the bill, as Senator NORRIS aptly declared on the floor of the Senate last Saturday, the bill could easily be repassed in two days with the debenture plan eliminated. The farmers have been waiting for nine years for relief and we believe that they would be willing to wait a few days longer in order to get real relief, if such a course would bring it.

And the following excerpt from the same statement in direct reply to the President's assertion that it "is opposed by many leading farm organizations" is particularly pertinent:

An effort has been made to create the impression that some of the farm organizations are opposed to this plan. If any such there be, it has not come to our knowledge. At a conference held on April 6, the executive heads of the three national farm organizations, the Farm Bureau, the Farmers' Union, and the National Grange, issued a statement outlining certain fundamentals which must be met by any legislation to permit it to qualify properly as farm relief. The first item in this list was:

"It should make the tariff effective on all farm crops so that surpluses will not be permitted to depress the domestic price to the world level of prices."

The only proposition now pending before Congress meeting this specification is the debenture. We hope that the House may vote to

retain this provision in the farm bill. For years students of the agricultural situation both in and out of Congress have been insistent that the surplus question must be dealt with in order to provide adequate farm relief, and the debenture plan does aim to solve this problem.

And now, Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as the gentleman desires to complete the passage of the bill without having permitted the other side of the questions presented to be discussed, and wishes to adopt the conference report without debating it, I shall not object. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the conference report by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

Conference report on the bill (H. R. 1) to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will order it printed.

The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be considered as read. It has been read once in full.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1) to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"DECLARATION OF POLICY

"SECTION 1. (a) That it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, so that the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries, and to that end to protect, control, and stabilize the currents of interstate and foreign commerce in the marketing of agricultural commodities and their food products—

"(1) by minimizing speculation.

"(2) by preventing inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution.

"(3) by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations or corporations under their own control for greater unity of effort in marketing and by promoting the establishment and financing of a farm marketing system of producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative associations and other agencies.

"(4) by aiding in preventing and controlling surpluses in any agricultural commodity, through orderly production and distribution, so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent such surpluses from causing undue and excessive fluctuations or depressions in prices for the commodity.

"(b) There shall be considered as a surplus for the purposes of this act any seasonal or year's total surplus, produced in the United States and either local or national in extent, that is in excess of the requirements for the orderly distribution of the agricultural commodity or is in excess of the domestic requirements for such commodity.

"(c) The Federal farm board shall execute the powers vested in it by this act only in such manner as will, in the judgment of the board, aid to the fullest practicable extent in carrying out the policy above declared.

"FEDERAL FARM BOARD

"SEC. 2. A Federal farm board is hereby created, which shall consist of eight members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and of the Secretary of Agriculture ex officio. In making the appointments the President shall give due consideration to having the major agricultural commodities produced in the United States fairly represented upon the board. The terms of office of the appointed members of the board first taking office after the date of the approval of this act shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, two at the end of the first year, two at the end of the second year, one at the end of the third year, one at the end of the fourth year, one at the end of the fifth year, and one at the end of the sixth year after such date. A successor to an appointed member of the board shall have a term of office expiring six years from the date of the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy in the board occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. One of the appointed members shall be designated by the President as chairman of the board and shall be the principal executive officer thereof. The board shall select a vice chairman who shall act as chairman in case of the absence or disability of the chairman. The board may function notwithstanding vacancies, and a majority of the appointed members in office shall constitute a quorum. Each appointed member shall be a citizen of the United States and shall not actively engage in any other business, vocation, or employment than that of serving as a member of the board; nor shall any appointed member during his term of office engage in the business (except such business as is necessary to the operation of his own farm or farms) of buying and selling, or otherwise be financially interested in, any agricultural commodity or product thereof. Each appointed member shall receive a salary of $12,000 a year, together with necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, within the limitations prescribed by law, while away from his official station upon official business.

"ADVISORY COMMODITY COMMITTEES

"SEC. 3. (a) The board is authorized to designate, from time to time, as an agricultural commodity for the purposes of this act (1) any regional or market classification or type of any agricultural commodity which is so different in use or marketing methods from other such classifications or types of the commodity as to require, in the judgment of the board, treatment as a separate commodity under this act; or (2) any two or more agricultural commodities which are so closely related in use or marketing methods as to require, in the judgment of the board, joint treatment as a single commodity under this act.

"(b) The board shall invite the cooperative associations handling any agricultural commodity to establish an advisory commodity committee to consist of seven members, of whom at least two shall be experienced handlers or processors of the commodity, to represent such commodity before the board in matters relating to the commodity. Members of each advisory committee shall be selected by the cooperative associations from time to time in such manner as the board shall prescribe. No salary shall be paid to committee members, but the board shall pay each a per diem compensation not exceeding $20 for attending committee meetings called by the board and for time devoted to other business of the committee authorized by the board, and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, within the limitations prescribed by law for civilian employees in the executive branch of the Government. Each advisory committee shall be designated by the name of the commodity it represents, as, for example, the 'cotton advisory committee.'

"(c) Each advisory committee shall meet as soon as practicable after its selection, at a time and place designated by the board. Each advisory committee shall meet thereafter at least twice a year upon call of the board, and may meet at other times upon call of a majority of the members thereof. Each advisory committee shall select a chairman and secretary.

"(d) Each advisory committee may by itself or through its officers, (1) confer directly with the board, call for information from it, or make oral or written representations to it, concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the board and relating to the agricultural commodity, and (2) cooperate with the board in advising the producers through their organizations or otherwise in the development of suitable programs of planting or breeding in order to secure the maximum benefits under this act consistent with the policy declared in section 1.

"GENERAL POWERS OF BOARD

"SEC. 4. The board—

"(1) shall maintain its principal office in the District of Columbia, and such other offices in the United States as in its judgment are necessary.

"(2) shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

"(3) shall make an annual report to Congress upon the administration of this act and any other matter relating to the better effectuation of the policy declared in section 1, including recommendations for legislation.

"(4) may make such regulations as are necessary to execute the functions vested in it by this act.

"(5) may appoint and fix the salaries of a secretary and such experts, and, in accordance with the classification act of 1923, as amended, and subject to the provisions of the civil service laws, such other officers and employees, as are necessary to execute such functions.

"(6) may make such expenditures (including expenditures for rent and personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books, periodicals, and books of reference, and for printing and binding) as are necessary to execute such functions. Expenditures by the board shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman of the board.

"(7) shall meet at the call of the chairman, the Secretary of Agriculture, or a majority of its members.

"SPECIAL POWERS OF BOARD

"SEC. 5. The board is authorized and directed—

"(1) to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing of agricultural commodities and food products thereof.

"(2) to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations.

"(3) to keep advised from any available sources and make reports as to crop prices, experiences, prospects, supply, and demand, at home and abroad.

"(4) to investigate conditions of overproduction of agricultural commodities and advise as to the prevention of such overproduction.

"(5) to make investigations and reports and publish the same, including investigations and reports upon the following: Land utilization for agricultural purposes; reduction of the acreage of unprofitable marginal lands in cultivation; methods of expanding markets at home and abroad for agricultural commodities and food products thereof; methods of developing by-products of and new uses for agricultural commodities; and transportation conditions and their effect upon the marketing of agricultural commodities.

"REVOLVING FUND

"SEC. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $500,000,000 which shall be made available by the Congress as soon as practicable after the approval of this act and shall constitute a revolving fund to be administered by the board as provided in this act.

"LOANS TO COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

"SEC. 7. (a) Upon application by any cooperative association the board is authorized to make loans to it from the revolving fund to assist in—

"(1) the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and food products thereof;

"(2) the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical marketing facilities for preparing, handling, storing, processing, or merchandising agricultural commodities or their food products;

"(3) the formation of clearing-house associations;

"(4) extending membership of the cooperative association applying for the loan by educating the producers of the commodity handled by the association in the advantages of cooperative marketing of that commodity; and

"(5) enabling the cooperative association applying for the loan to advance to its members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to the association than is practicable under other credit facilities.

"(b) No loan shall be made to any cooperative association unless, in the judgment of the board, the loan is in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1 and the cooperative association applying for the loan has an organization and management, and business policies, of such character as to insure the reasonable safety of the loan and the furtherance of such policy.

"(c) Loans for the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical facilities shall be subject to the following limitations:

"(1) No such loan for the construction or purchase of such facilities shall be made in an amount in excess of 80 per cent of the value of the facilities to be constructed or purchased.

"(2) No loan for the purchase or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that the purchase price or rent to be paid is reasonable.

"(3) No loan for the construction, purchase, or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that there are not available suitable existing facilities that will furnish their services to the cooperative association at reasonable rates; and in addition to the preceding limitation, no loan for the construction of facilities shall be made unless the board finds that suitable existing facilities are not available for purchase or lease at a reasonable price or rent.

"(d) Loans for the construction or purchase of physical facilities, together with interest on the loans, shall be repaid upon an amortization plan over a period not in excess of 20 years.

"MISCELLANEOUS LOAN PROVISIONS

"SEC. 8. (a) Loans to any cooperative association or stabilization corporation and advances for insurance purposes shall bear interest at a rate of interest per annum equal to the lowest rate of yield (to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per cent) of any Government obligation bearing a date of issue subsequent to April 6, 1917 (except postal-savings bonds), and outstanding at the time the loan agreement is entered into or the advance is made by the board, as certified by the Secretary of the Treasury to the board upon its request: *Provided*, That in no case shall the rate exceed 4 per cent per annum on the unpaid principal.

"(b) Payments of principal or interest upon any such loan or advance shall be covered into the revolving fund.

"(c) Loans to any cooperative association or stabilization corporation shall be made upon the terms specified in this act and upon such other terms not inconsistent therewith and upon such security as the board deems necessary.

"(d) No loan or insurance agreement shall be made by the board if in its judgment the agreement is likely to increase unduly the production of any agricultural commodity of which there is commonly produced a surplus in excess of the annual marketing requirements.

"STABILIZATION CORPORATIONS

"SEC. 9. (a) The board may, upon application of the advisory commodity committee for any commodity, recognize as a stabilization corporation for the commodity any corporation if—

"(1) the board finds that the marketing situation with respect to the agricultural commodity requires or may require the establishment of a stabilization corporation in order effectively to carry out the policy declared in section 1; and

"(2) the board finds that the corporation is duly organized under the laws of a State or Territory; and

"(3) the board finds that all the outstanding voting stock or membership interests in the corporation are and may be owned only by cooperative associations handling the commodity; and

"(4) the corporation agrees with the board to adopt such by-laws as the board may from time to time require, which by-laws, among other matters, shall permit cooperative associations not stockholders or members of the corporation to become stockholders or members therein upon equitable terms.

"(b) Any stabilization corporation for an agricultural commodity (1) may act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members in preparing, handling, storing, processing, and merchandising for their account any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products, and (2) for the purpose of controlling any surplus in the commodity in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, may prepare, purchase, handle, store, process, and merchandise, otherwise than for the account of its stockholders or members, any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products, whether or not such commodity or products are acquired from its stockholders or members.

"(c) Upon request of the advisory committee for any commodity the board is authorized to make loans from the revolving fund to the stabilization corporation for the commodity for working capital to enable the corporation to act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members as hereinbefore provided. Not less than 75 per cent of all profits derived by a stabilization corporation each year from its operations as such a marketing agency shall be paid into a merchandising reserve fund to be established by the corporation. No such payment shall be required whenever the fund is in such amount as, in the judgment of the board, constitutes a sufficient reserve for such operations of the corporation. Out of the remainder of such profits for the year the corporation shall repay any outstanding loan made under this subdivision and the accrued interest thereon, or if all such loans and accrued interest have been fully repaid, then it may distribute a patronage dividend to its stockholders or members. Such patronage dividend shall be paid to each stockholder or member on the basis of the total volume of the commodity or its products for the year marketed for his account through the corporation.

"(d) Upon request of the advisory committee for any commodity the board is authorized to make loans from the revolving fund to the stabilization corporation for the commodity to enable the corporation to control any surplus in the commodity as hereinbefore provided and for meeting carrying and handling charges and other operating expenses in connection therewith. The board shall require a stabilization corporation to establish and maintain adequate reserves from its profits from its surplus control operations before it shall pay any dividends out of such

profits. All losses of the corporation from such operations shall be paid from such reserves, or if such reserves are inadequate, then such losses shall be paid by the board as a loan from the revolving fund. Any amounts so loaned for payment of losses shall be repaid into the revolving fund by the corporation from future profits from its surplus control operations. Any stabilization corporation receiving loans under this subdivision for surplus control operations shall exert every reasonable effort to avoid losses and to secure profits, but shall not withhold any commodity from the domestic market if the prices have become unduly enhanced, resulting in distress to domestic consumers. Stockholders or members of the corporation shall not be subject to assessment for any losses incurred in surplus control operations of the corporation.

"(e) A stabilization corporation shall keep such accounts, records, and memoranda, and make such reports with respect to its transactions, business methods, and financial condition, as the board may from time to time prescribe; shall permit the board to audit its accounts annually and at such other times as the board deems advisable; and shall permit the board, upon its own initiative or upon written request of any stockholder or member, to investigate the financial condition and business methods of the corporation.

"(f) No loan shall be made to any stabilization corporation unless, in the judgment of the board, the loan is in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1.

"CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATIONS

"SEC. 10. Upon application of any cooperative association handling an agricultural commodity or of producers of an agricultural commodity, the board is authorized, if it deems such association or producers representative of the commodity, to assist in forming producer-controlled clearing house associations adapted to effecting the economic distribution of the agricultural commodity among the various markets and to minimizing waste and loss in the marketing of the commodity, if such assistance, in the judgment of the board, will be in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1. The board may provide for the registration, and for the termination of the registration, of any clearing house association in accordance with such regulations as the board may prescribe. Such clearing house associations are authorized to operate under rules adopted by the member cooperative associations and approved by the board. Independent dealers in, and handlers, distributors, and processors of, the commodity, as well as cooperative associations handling the commodity, shall be eligible for membership in the clearing house association: *Provided*, That the policy of such clearing house association shall be approved by a committee of producers which, in the opinion of the board, is representative of the commodity. Clearing house associations shall utilize the Market News Service and other facilities of the Department of Agriculture as far as possible.

"PRICE INSURANCE

"SEC. 11. The board is authorized, upon application of cooperative associations, to enter into agreements, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, for the insurance of the cooperative associations against loss through price decline in the agricultural commodity handled by the associations and produced by the members thereof. Such agreements shall be entered into only if, in the judgment of the board, (1) coverage is not available from private agencies at reasonable rates, (2) the insurance will be in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, (3) the agricultural commodity is regularly bought and sold in the markets in sufficient volume to establish a recognized basic price for the market grades of the commodity, and (4) there is available with respect to the commodity such market information as will afford an accurate record of prevailing prices for the commodity covering a period of years of sufficient length to serve as a basis to calculate the risk and fix the premium for the insurance. The agreements shall require payment of premiums so fixed and shall include such other terms as, in the judgment of the board, are necessary. The board may make advances from the revolving fund to meet obligations under any insurance agreement, but such advances together with the interest thereon shall, as soon as practicable, be repaid from the proceeds of insurance premiums.

"ADMINISTRATIVE APPROPRIATION

"SEC. 12. For expenditures in executing the functions vested in the board by this act (including salaries and expenses of members, officers, and employees of the board and per diem compensation and expenses of the commodity committees), incurred prior to July 1, 1930, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $1,500,000. No part of the moneys appropriated in pursuance of this authorization shall be available for expenditures, including loans and advances, for the payment of which the revolving fund or insurance moneys are authorized to be used.

"AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION

"SEC. 13 (a) The board shall, in cooperation with any governmental establishment in the Executive branch of the Government, including any field service thereof at home or abroad, avail itself of the services and facilities thereof in order to avoid preventable expense or duplication of effort.

"(b) The President may by Executive order direct any such governmental establishment to furnish the board such information and data as such governmental establishment may have pertaining to the functions of the board; except that the President shall not direct that the board be furnished with any information or data supplied by any person in confidence to any governmental establishment in pursuance of any provision of law or of any agreement with a governmental establishment.

"(c) The board may cooperate with any State or Territory, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or with any person.

"(d) The board shall, through the Secretary of Agriculture, indicate to the appropriate bureau or division of the Department of Agriculture any special problem on which a research is needed to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act.

"(e) The President is authorized, by Executive order, to transfer to or retransfer from the jurisdiction and control of the board the whole or any part of (1) any office, bureau, service, division, commission, or board in the executive branch of the Government engaged in scientific or extension work, or the furnishing of services, with respect to the marketing of agricultural commodities, (2) its functions pertaining to such work or services, and (3) the records, property, including office equipment, personnel, and unexpended balances of appropriation, pertaining to such work or services.

"EXAMINATION OF BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS OF BOARD

"SEC. 14. Vouchers approved by the chairman of the board for expenditures from the revolving fund pursuant to any loan or advance or from insurance moneys pursuant to any insurance agreement, shall be final and conclusive upon all officers of the Government; except that all financial transactions of the board shall, subject to the above limitations, be examined by the General Accounting Office at such times and in such manner as the Comptroller General of the United States may by regulation prescribe. Such examination, with respect to expenditures from the revolving fund pursuant to any loan or advance or from insurance moneys pursuant to any insurance agreement, shall be for the sole purpose of making a report to the Congress and to the board of expenditures and of loan and insurance agreements in violation of law, together with such recommendations thereon as the Comptroller General deems advisable.

"MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

"SEC. 15 (a) As used in this act, the term 'cooperative association' means any association qualified under the act entitled 'An act to authorize the association of producers of agricultural products,' approved February 18, 1922. Whenever in the judgment of the board the producers of any agricultural commodity are not organized into cooperative associations so extensively as to render such cooperative associations representative of the commodity, then the privileges, assistance, and authority available under this act to cooperative associations, shall also be available to other associations and corporations producer-owned and producer-controlled and organized for and actually engaged in the marketing of the agricultural commodity. No such association or corporation shall be held to be producer-owned and producer-controlled unless owned and controlled by cooperative associations as above defined and/or by individuals engaged as original producers of the agricultural commodity.

"(b) It shall be unlawful for any member, officer, or employee of the board to speculate, directly or indirectly, in any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or in contracts relating thereto, or in the stock or membership interests of any association or corporation engaged in handling, processing, or disposing of any such commodity or product. Any person violating this subdivision shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

"(c) It shall be unlawful (1) for any cooperative association, stabilization corporation, clearing-house association, or commodity committee, or (2) for any director, officer, employee, or member or person acting on behalf of any such association, corporation, or committee, to which or to whom information has been imparted in confidence by the board, to disclose such information in violation of any regulation of the board. Any such association, corporation, or committee, or director, officer, employee, or member thereof, violating this subdivision, shall be

fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

"(d) The inclusion in any governmental report, bulletin, or other such publication hereafter issued or published of any prediction with respect to cotton prices is hereby prohibited. Any officer or employee of the United States who authorizes or is responsible for the inclusion in any such report, bulletin, or other publication of any such prediction, or who knowingly causes the issuance or publication of any such report, bulletin, or other publication containing any such prediction, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500 or more than $5,000, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both: *Provided*, That this subdivision shall not apply to the members of the board when engaged in the performance of their duties herein provided.

"(e) If any provision of this act is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person, circumstance, commodity, or class of transactions with respect to any commodity is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the applicability of such provision to other persons, circumstances, commodities, and classes of transactions shall not be affected thereby.

"(f) This act may be cited as the 'agricultural marketing act.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

G. N. HAUGEN,
FRED S. PURNELL,
T. S. WILLIAMS,
J. B. ASWELL,
D. H. KINCHELOE,
Managers on the part of the House.

CHAS. L. MCNARY,
G. W. NORRIS,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
E. D. SMITH,
JOS. E. RANSDELL,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill (H. R. 1) to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment struck out all of the House bill after the enacting clause. The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, with an amendment which is a substitute for both the House bill and the Senate amendment. The essential differences between the House bill and the Senate amendment, and the nature of the corresponding provisions of the substitute agreed upon by the conferees, are set forth in the following discussion:

DECLARATION OF POLICY

The House bill (sec. 1) declared it to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce so that the industry of agriculture would be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries. This end was to be obtained by (1) minimizing speculation, (2) preventing inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution, (3) limiting undue and excessive price fluctuations, (4) encouraging the organization of producers into cooperative associations and promoting the establishment and financing of a farm-marketing system of producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative associations and other agencies, and (5) aiding in preventing and controlling surpluses in any agricultural commodity, through orderly production and distribution, so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent such surpluses from unduly depressing the prices for the commodity.

The Senate amendment (sec. 1) declared it to be the policy of the United States to minimize price fluctuations by controlling surpluses, and by encouraging producers to organize effective associations or corporations under their own control for greater unity of effort in marketing. The Senate amendment described a surplus as a "seasonal or year's total surplus, produced in the United States and either local or national in extent; that is, in excess of the requirements for the orderly marketing of any agricultural commodity or in excess of the domestic requirements for such commodity." The substitute (sec. 1) retains substantially the provisions of the House bill, together with the provisions in the Senate amendment defining a surplus. The Senate amendment (sec. 1 (2)) contained a provision declaring that the objects hereinbefore referred to should be accomplished in such manner as to bring about a substantial and permanent improvement in agriculture and promote the best interests of the country as a whole. It also declared (sec. 14 (f)) it to be the purpose of this act to organize, encourage, and utilize existing cooperative farm organizations and farm cooperative marketing agencies. Both of these provisions have been omitted from the substitute.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

The House bill (sec. 2 (a)) provides for a Federal farm board, to consist of a chairman and five other appointed members, the chairman to serve at the pleasure of the President and his salary to be fixed by the President. The House bill also provided that the President should designate any appointed member to act as chairman in case of the absence or disability of the chairman. These provisions are omitted from the substitute.

The Senate amendment (sec. 2) provided for a Federal farm board, to consist of 12 appointed members, 1 from each of the 12 Federal land-bank districts, the chairman to be designated by the President and to be the principal executive officer of the board and the board to select a vice chairman. It also provided that the terms of office and the salary of all appointed members, including the chairman, should be the same, namely, $12,000 a year. The Senate amendment further provided that no appointed member should during his term of office engage in the business of buying and selling or otherwise be financially interested in any agricultural commodity or product thereof, except such business as was necessary in the operation of his own farm or farms.

The substitute (sec. 2) provides for a Federal farm board to consist of eight appointed members and retains the provisions of the Senate amendment providing that the salaries and terms of office of all the appointed members, including the chairman, shall be the same, namely, $12,000 a year. It also contains a provision requiring the President to give due consideration to having the major agricultural commodities produced in the United States fairly represented upon the board rather than to select them from the several land-bank districts. The provisions of the Senate amendment requiring the President to designate the chairman of the board and authorizing the board to select a vice chairman are adopted in the substitute as well as the provision providing that no appointed member should, during his term of office, engage in the business of buying and selling or otherwise be financially interested in any agricultural commodity or product thereof.

The Senate amendment (sec. 2) contained a clause providing, as a qualification to membership on the board, that each appointed member shall have demonstrated his capacity and fitness by a record of success in agricultural activities. This provision is omitted from the substitute.

ADVISORY COMMODITY COMMITTEES

The House bill (sec. 3 (b)) provided that the board should invite the cooperative associations for any commodity to establish advisory commodity committees to consist of seven members, at least two of whom were to be experienced handlers and processors of the commodity. Members were to be selected by cooperative associations in such manner as the board might prescribe. The Senate amendment (sec. 4 (a)) provided for the establishment of an advisory council for each commodity prior to the first certification of a stabilization corporation for that commodity. Each council was to consist of seven members selected by the board from persons nominated by the cooperative associations for the commodity in such manner as the board should prescribe.

The substitute retains the House provisions with the addition of certain provisions from the Senate amendment (sec. 4) not found in the House bill and covering such details as meetings of the advisory committee, the selection of its chairman and secretary, and an outline of the functions and authority of the committee. Among these latter are conferences with the board, calling for information from it, making oral or written representations to it, and cooperation with it in advising producers of the commodity in the development of suitable programs of planting and breeding.

While the House bill (sec. 3 (a)) and the Senate amendment (sec. 5 (a)) both give the board power to provide for combined treatment of one or more agricultural commodities as one commodity or separate treatment for different classifications or types of a single commodity, neither the House bill nor the Senate amendment defines the term "agricultural commodity." However, the Senate amendment (sec. 1 (3)) provided that the term shall include, among other matters, corn-

stalks, wheat, oat and rice stalks, cotton stalks, and other like agricultural products. This provision is omitted from the substitute.

GENERAL POWERS OF THE BOARD

The substitute (sec. 4) makes no change from the House bill (sec. 2 (b)) in the general powers of the board except that it omits from the House bill the requirements that the principal office of the board shall be located in the Department of Agriculture and retains the provisions in the Senate amendment (sec. 3 (a) and (f)) to the effect that the board shall have its principal office in the District of Columbia, meet at the call of the chairman, the Secretary of Agriculture, or a majority of its members.

The Senate amendment (sec. 3 (e)) provided that the appointment of experts should be subject to the civil service laws and their salaries should be fixed in accordance with the classification act of 1923. The House bill did not contain these restrictions, and they have been omitted from the substitute.

SPECIAL POWERS

The substitute (sec. 5) contains the identical provisions of the House bill (sec. 4) with the exception of omitting therefrom the requirement that the board shall have authority to make investigations and reports upon the economic need for reclamation and irrigation projects.

REVOLVING FUND

The provisions of the House bill (sec. 5 (a)) and of the Senate amendment (sec. 8) establishing a revolving fund of $500,000,000 were identical. The substitute (sec. 6) of course makes no change.

LOANS TO COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

The House bill provided for loans (sec. 5 (b)) to cooperative associations for effective merchandising, for the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of storage or other physical marketing facilities, for the formation of clearing-house associations, and for the extension of membership of cooperative associations through education in the advantages of cooperative marketing. The Senate amendment (sec. 6 (c)) provided for loans to cooperative associations for the acquisition by purchase, construction, or otherwise of facilities and equipment for preparing, handling, storing, processing, or sale or other disposition of agricultural commodities, for working capital for cooperative associations, and for the purchasing of supplies and equipment by cooperative associations for use in the production of agricultural commodities by their members. The substitute (sec. 7 (a)) retains the provisions of the House bill, except that the provision for the loans for physical facilities is broadened so that physical facilities may be acquired for any phase of marketing, such as preparing, handling, storing, processing, or merchandising agricultural commodities or their food products.

The House bill (sec. 5 (b)) contained certain provisions not found in the Senate amendment restricting the loans for physical facilities to 80 per cent of their value and further restricting them so as to avoid unnecessary duplication of existing facilities if the services of existing facilities were available at reasonable rates or the facilities could be purchased or leased for a reasonable price or rent. The substitute (sec. 7 (c)) retains these House provisions.

In addition to the loans above set forth the Senate amendment (sec. 6 (c)) provided for loans to agricultural purchasing associations (as well as to cooperative marketing associations) for the purchase of supplies and equipment for use in production. The House bill contained no similar provision, and the substitute likewise omits the provision.

The Senate amendment (sec. 6 (d)) also provided for loans to cooperative associations for the purpose of enabling them to advance to their members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to them than is practicable under other credit facilities. These loans were to be secured by a lien upon the commodity and, together with advances made by intermediate credit banks and other agencies upon the commodity, were not to exceed 85 per cent of its market value. The House bill had no such provision. The substitute (sec. 7 (a)(5)) retains the Senate provision, but with modifications eliminating the per cent limitation and leaving the matter of security to the discretion of the board.

MISCELLANEOUS LOAN PROVISIONS

The House bill (sec. 5 (a)) provided that all loans to cooperative associations or stabilization corporations or advances for insurance purposes should be at a rate of interest fixed by the board. The Senate amendment (sec. 6 (f)) provided that such loans and advances should bear interest at a rate of interest per annum equal to the lowest rate of yield of any Government obligation bearing a date of issue since April 6, 1917 (except postal-savings bonds), and outstanding at the time of the loan or advance, provided that in no case should this rate exceed 4 per cent per annum on the unpaid principal. The substitute (sec. 8 (a)) retains the Senate provision with an amendment to clear up a minor administrative difficulty. The House bill (sec. 5 (a)) provided that payments of interest should be covered into the Treasury, while the Senate amendment (sec. 6 (f)) provided that such payments should be covered into the revolving fund. The substitute (sec. 8 (b)) retains the Senate provision.

The Senate amendment (sec. 6) in many cases specified the nature of security upon which the various loans were to be made. The House bill (sec. 5 (b)) and the committee substitute (sec. 8 (c)) leave this matter to the discretion of the board.

The House bill (sec. 5 (e)) required that no loan or insurance agreement should be made by the board if, in its judgment, the agreement is likely to increase unduly production of a commodity of which there is commonly produced a surplus in excess of the annual domestic requirements. The Senate amendment had no such provision. The committee substitute (sec. 8 (d)) retains the House provision with a modification which limits the restriction to commodities of which there is commonly produced a surplus in excess of the annual requirements for orderly distribution among both domestic and foreign markets.

The Senate amendment provided for the allocation of the revolving fund among the various classes of loans for cooperative associations and stabilization corporations by specifying maximum amounts which the amount of the outstanding loans for the particular purpose could not exceed. The House bill contained no such restrictions, and the substitute likewise omits such restrictions.

STABILIZATION CORPORATIONS

Dual functions: Both the House bill and the Senate amendment recognized two main functions of stabilization corporations. First, the stabilization corporation for any commodity was to engage in surplus control operations for the purpose of stabilizing the market for the commodity. This was to be done through purchasing, storing, and merchandising the commodity. In the second place, the stabilization corporations were to act as marketing agents. They were to be central marketing agencies through which their stockholders or members, namely, the cooperative associations, might on their own account dispose of the commodity produced or lawfully acquired by them, retaining the profits and suffering the losses. (See sec. 6 (b) of the House bill and sec. 5 (d) of the Senate amendment.)

Loans: The House bill (sec. 6 (b)) provided that loans from the revolving fund might be made to a stabilization corporation for working capital for its surplus control operations. The Senate amendment not only provided for similar loans to a stabilization corporation (sec. 6 (b)) but also authorized the board to subscribe to stock of a stabilization corporation from the revolving fund in order that the corporation might have available working capital for its merchandising operations on account of its members (sec. 5 (f)). The substitute provides for obtaining working capital for both surplus-control operations and merchandising operations by means of loans (sec. 9 (c) and (d)), which will supplement the funds accumulated in its reserves or obtainable from existing banking facilities.

Reserves: The House bill (sec. 6 (d)) required a stabilization corporation to establish and maintain reserves before it could pay dividends out of its profits from any source. Losses which exceed its capital and reserves for all purposes were to be met out of future profits from any source and were not permitted to be assessed against stockholders or members. The Senate amendment segregated the two operations of the corporation, namely, surplus control operations and merchandising operations on account of its members. To this end the Senate amendment provided that 75 per cent of all profits made from surplus control operations should be paid into a surplus control reserve fund so long as that fund was inadequate in the judgment of the board. The remainder of the profits from the surplus control operations could be distributed as a patronage dividend. All losses from surplus control operations were payable from the surplus control reserve fund, or, if that fund was inadequate, then from the revolving fund, subject to repayment with interest from future profits from surplus control operations. The profits of a stabilization corporation from its merchandising operations for the account of its members were in nowise subject to liability for losses from the surplus control operations. On the other hand, the Senate amendment pro-

vided that 75 per cent of its profits from merchandising operations for the account of its members should be paid into a merchandising reserve fund so long as that fund was inadequate in the judgment of the board. Out of the remainder of such profits there was required to be paid a cash dividend on the outstanding stock which had been issued in order to obtain working capital, and any balance might be distributed as a patronage dividend.

The substitute (sec. 9 (c) and (d)) retains the segregation principle provided in the Senate amendment. A merchandising reserve fund is established into which go 75 per cent of the profits derived by the stabilization corporation from its operations as a marketing agency for its members so long as that fund is inadequate in the judgment of the board. The remainder of its profits from its merchandising operations are to be used for repayment of the loan (which loan, as above noted, takes the place of the stock issue provided in the Senate amendment) for working capital for its merchandising operations and interest thereon, and thereafter for patronage dividends. As to profits from surplus control operations, these are required to be paid into such reserves as the board may require the stabilization corporation to establish and maintain. Any excess may be paid out in dividends of such character as the corporation may lawfully declare and may in its discretion so declare.

Establishment: The House bill (sec. 6 (a)) provided for the establishment of stabilization corporations only upon application of the advisory commodity committee for the commodity. The Senate bill (sec. 5 (a)) permitted any qualified corporation to make application for certification as a stabilization corporation for a commodity. The substitute retains the requirement of the House bill.

Accounts: The substitute (sec. 9 (e)) retains the provisions found in the Senate amendment (sec. 5 (c)), but not in the House bill, to the effect that the board may prescribe accounts, records, and memoranda of a stabilization corporation, may require it to make reports with respect to its transactions, business methods, and financial condition, may audit its accounts annually and at such other times as the board deems advisable, and may, upon its own initiative or upon written request of a stockholder or member of the stabilization corporation, investigate the financial condition and business methods of the corporation.

The substitute (sec. 9 (d)) also retains the provision found in the House bill (sec. 6 (c)), but not the Senate amendment, to the effect that a stabilization corporation shall exert every reasonable effort to avoid losses and to secure profits, but shall not withhold any commodity from the domestic market if the prices thereof have become unduly enhanced resulting in distress to domestic consumers.

By-laws: The House bill (sec. 6 (a) (4)) required the stabilization corporation, before being recognized as such by the board, to agree with the board to adopt such by-laws as the board may from time to time require and, among other matters, by-laws which permitted cooperative associations not stockholders or members of the corporation to become stockholders or members therein upon equitable terms. The Senate amendment (sec. 5 (a) (3)) required a stabilization corporation to agree with the board, before being certified as a stabilization corporation, to adopt by-laws, and make such changes therein as in the judgment of the board were necessary to enable the corporation effectively to conform to the requirements of the act. The Senate amendment (sec. 5 (a)) further provided that the board shall prescribe the terms upon which a cooperative association should be entitled to admission to membership in a stabilization corporation. The Senate amendment further provided (sec. 5 (b)) that upon becoming a member of the stabilization corporation, a cooperative association should subscribe for shares of stock in the corporation in number equal to the number of members of the cooperative association. The substitute (sec. 9 (a)) retains the provisions of the House bill upon the above matters.

Duration: The charter of a corporation must be satisfactory to the board before the corporation will be recognized by the board as a stabilization corporation. Further, the board controls the by-laws of the corporation. It therefore follows that the surplus control operations and the merchandising operations of a stabilization corporation are subject to control by the board in the interest of effectuating the declared policy. The Senate amendment (sec. 5 (a)) provided that the authority of a corporation to act as a stabilization corporation would expire at the end of five years unless renewed. The House bill and the substitute omit this provision as unnecessary in view of the control which the board has over the stabilization corporation, as above set forth, and in view of the power of the board to supervise the reserves of a stabilization corporation.

Federal instrumentalities: The Senate amendment (sec. 5 (a)) also declared stabilization corporations to be Federal instrumentalities. The House bill had no similar declaration and it is omitted in the substitute.

CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATIONS

The substitute (sec. 10) retains the provisions of the House bill (sec. 5 (c)) with the exception of a clerical change and the addition of the provisions of the Senate amendment (sec. 9) which required clearing-house associations to utilize the market news service and other facilities of the Department of Agriculture, as far as possible, and which gave the board power to terminate the registration of any clearing-house association.

Under the provisions of the Senate amendment only cooperative associations handling perishable commodities could form a clearing-house association. The House bill and the substitute make possible clearing-house associations for all commodities.

PRICE INSURANCE

The House bill (sec. 5 (d)) authorized the board to enter into insurance agreements with cooperative associations only upon application of the advisory commodity committee for the commodity. It also provided that such agreements should be entered into only if, in the judgment of the board, the agricultural commodity was regularly traded in upon an exchange in sufficient volume to establish a recognized basic price for the commodity and such exchange had accurate price records of sufficient value to serve as a basis to calculate the risk and fix the premiums for the insurance.

The Senate amendment (sec. 7) contained no provision requiring the advisory commodity committee to make application for the insurance on behalf of the cooperative associations for the commodity. The Senate amendment also provided that such insurance agreements should be entered into if in the judgment of the board the agricultural commodity was regularly bought and sold in the markets in sufficient volume to establish a recognized basic price for the commodity and there was available with respect to the commodity such market information as would afford an accurate record of prevailing prices for the commodity of sufficient value to serve as a basis to calculate the risk and fix the premiums for the insurance.

The substitute (sec. 11) adopts the provisions of the Senate amendment.

The House bill (sec. 5 (a)) provided that the interest rate on insurance moneys temporarily advanced from the revolving fund should be fixed by the board. The substitute omits this provision and fixes the rate of interest the same as for loans. (See sec. 8 (a) of substitute.)

ADMINISTRATIVE APPROPRIATION

The House bill (sec. 8 (a)) authorized an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the administrative expenses of the board incurred prior to July 1, 1930, whereas the Senate amendment (sec. 11) authorized an appropriation of $500,000 for the administrative expenses of the board incurred prior to July 1, 1930. The substitute (sec. 12) retains the provision of the House bill.

AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION

Cooperation with governmental establishments: The House bill (sec. 7) and the Senate amendment (sec. 13) were substantially the same in providing for the cooperation with governmental establishments in the executive branch of the Government; authorizing the President to direct any governmental establishment to furnish the board with information and data pertaining to the functions of the board; and authorizing the board to cooperate with any State or Territory, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or with any person. However, the House bill, in authorizing cooperation with any governmental establishment in the executive branch of the Government, included in addition any field service thereof, at home or abroad. The substitute (sec. 13 (a), (b), and (c)) adopts the language of the Senate amendment but includes the provision of the House bill relating to cooperation with the field service of any governmental establishment at home or abroad.

The Senate amendment (sec. 3 (g)) directed the board through the Secretary of Agriculture to indicate to the appropriate bureau or division of the Department of Agriculture any special problem on which a research is needed by the board to aid it in carrying out the provisions of the act. No such provision was contained in the House bill. The substitute (sec. 13 (d)) adopts the Senate amendment.

Transfer of bureaus, etc.: The House bill (sec. 9) authorized the President to transfer to or retransfer from the jurisdiction and control of the board the whole or any part of any office, bureau, service, division, commission, or board in the executive branch of the Government engaged in scientific or extension work, or the furnishing of service with respect to the marketing of agricultural commodities, together with the records, property, personnel, and appropriations pertaining thereto. No such provision was contained in the Senate amendment. The substitute adopts the provision of the House bill with a clerical change.

EXAMINATION OF BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS OF BOARD

The House bill (sec. 10) and the Senate amendment (sec. 12), which provided that vouchers approved by the chairman of the board for expenditures from the revolving fund should be final and conclusive on all officers of the Government and which provided that the General Accounting Office should examine such expenditures only for the purpose of making a report to Congress of expenditures and advances and of loan and insurance agreements made in violation of law, were substantially the same except for a provision in the Senate amendment which related to export debentures. The substitute (sec. 14) retains the provisions of the House bill with clerical changes found necessary in order that the language in this section should conform to the language of other portions of the substitute.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

The definition of the term "cooperative association" and the provisions prohibiting the members, officers, and employees of the board from speculating in agricultural commodities or food products thereof were identical in both the House bill (sec. 8 (b)) and the Senate amendment (sec. 14 (d)), and are therefore adopted in the substitute (sec. 15 (a) and (b)) without change.

The provisions of the House bill (sec. 8 (d)) and the Senate amendment (sec. 14 (c)) prohibiting cooperative associations, stabilization corporations, clearing-house associations, and advisory committees or any director, officer, or employee to which or to whom information has been imparted in confidence to disclose such information in violation of any regulation of the board, were substantially the same. The House bill, however, provided that such prohibition should extend to any member of such association, corporation, or committee, or any person acting on behalf of any such association, corporation, or committee, and except that the penalty provisions of the House bill provided for a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both. The Senate amendment provided for a fine of $2,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. The substitute (sec. 15 (c)) incorporates the provisions of the House bill, except that the penalty provisions are fixed at a fine of not to exceed $5,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

The Senate amendment (sec. 14 (e)) contained a provision which prohibited the inclusion in any governmental report, bulletin, or other publication of any prediction with respect to the prices of cotton. No such provision was contained in the House bill. The Senate amendment is incorporated in the substitute with slight clerical changes. The penalty provisions contained in the Senate amendment have been reduced in the substitute from a fine of not less than $1,000 or more than $10,000 to a fine of not less than $500 or more than $5,000.

The Senate amendment (sec. 14 (a)) contained a separability clause which did not appear in the House bill and which is adopted in the substitute (sec. 15 (e)).

The House bill (sec. 11) provided that the act may be cited as the "Federal farm board act" and the Senate amendment (sec. 14 (g)) provided that the act may be cited as the "Agricultural surplus control act." The substitute (sec. 15 (f)) provides that the act may be cited as the "agricultural marketing act."

EXPORT DEBENTURES

The Senate amendment provided for the issuance of export debentures by the Secretary of Agriculture to exporters of agricultural commodities or their products. The debenture rates were one-half the rate of tariff duty in effect with respect to the particular commodity, except that so long as no import duty was imposed on cotton the debenture rate thereon would be 2 cents per pound. Proportionate rates were provided for products of the commodity. Debentures if presented within one year were receivable at face value in payment of duties collectible against any imported articles. In order to prevent undue stimulation in the production of any commodity by reason of the issuance of debentures, reductions in debenture rates were authorized. The greater the increase in production over the average annual production for the preceding five years, the greater the amount of the reduction in the debenture.

The House bill contained no provision upon this subject, and the substitute likewise omits the debenture provisions.

G. N. HAUGEN,
FRED S. PURNELL,
T. S. WILLIAMS,
J. B. ASWELL,
D. H. KINCHELOE,
Managers on the part of the House.

The conference report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HAUGEN, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the conference report was agreed to was laid on the table.

SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE DEATH OF COUNT PULASKI

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD upon Senate Joint Resolution 50, which pertains to a celebration in honor of Count Pulaski, at Savannah, Ga., and to incorporate therewith a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the manner indicated and to couple with that extension a newspaper article. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include Senate Joint Resolution 50, pertaining to a celebration in honor of Count Pulaski, at Savannah, Ga., and to incorporate therewith a newspaper article.

Recently the House passed Senate Joint Resolution 50, which is as follows:

Senate Joint Resolution 50

Joint resolution to provide for the observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski

Whereas October 11, 1779, marks in American history the date of the heroic death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, who died from wounds received on October 9, 1779, at the siege of Savannah, Ga.; and

Whereas the States of Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, New York, Minnesota, Maryland, New Jersey, Illinois, and other States of the Union have by legislative enactment designated October 11, 1929, to be "General Pulaski's Memorial Day"; and

Whereas October 11, 1929, marks the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of General Pulaski, and it is but fitting that such date should be observed and commemorated with suitable patriotic exercises: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States is requested, by proclamation, (1) to invite the people of the United States to observe October 11, 1929, as the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, Revolutionary War hero, by holding such exercises and ceremonies in schools, churches, or other suitable places as may be deemed appropriate in commemoration of the death of General Pulaski; and (2) to provide for the appropriate display of the flag of the United States upon all governmental buildings in the United States on such date.

The people of Savannah, our State, and the whole country are deeply interested in this matter. The celebration to be held in Savannah on October 11, 1929, is a national affair and will be a big event.

In words more fitting than I can employ a friend and constituent of mine, Hon. Thomas Gamble, an outstanding writer on historical subjects, has prepared an article with respect to Count Pulaski and the battle in which he fell at Savannah, which appeared in the Savannah Press on June 8 and is headed, "Savannah Soil Sacred with Blood of American Patriots and Allies." This is a most interesting article and should be preserved. It tells of events that helped save our country. It gives historical data in connection with the proposed national Pulaski memorial celebration to be held in October at Savannah, Ga., the House and the country should have, and I am therefore incorporating this article as a part of my remarks, which article is as follows:

[From the Savannah Press, Saturday, June 8, 1929]

SAVANNAH SOIL SACRED WITH BLOOD OF AMERICAN PATRIOTS AND ALLIES—SESQUICENTENNIAL SHOULD COMMEMORATE THE VALOROUS DEEDS AND SACRIFICES OF ALL WHO FOUGHT IN THE ASSAULT OF OCTOBER 9, 1779

With the perspective obtained by the passage of many years and accumulated information from French, American, and English authoritative sources, historians have become somewhat unanimous in their opinion that Savannah could have been easily captured by the French forces under Count d'Estaing before the arrival of the American forces under Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, and that after the combination of the two forces it would still have been possible for them to have successfully stormed the British defenses if action had been immediate and aggressive.

With the calm assurance of overwhelming strength and superior military skill, and encouraged by his recent easy victories in the West Indies, Count d'Estaing pursued a policy that was all in favor of the British. If General Prevost had been permitted to outline his enemy's course he would probably have done no better for the British interests than the French commander did.

Induced by the urgent advices of the French minister and the appeals of the American commander, General Lincoln, and eager to add fresh laurels to those which he had won at St. Vincent and Grenada, Count d'Estaing arrived in Savannah waters early in September, 1779. His was a formidable fleet, 32 vessels with nearly 2,000 cannon, and it brought land forces to the number of 4,000, in addition to the hundreds of men from the crews who could be used ashore. From the rendezvous in Ossabaw Sound 1,200 troops were landed at Beaulieu on September 12, and as speedily as possible marched to within 3 miles of the city. During the next few days 2,300 more men were landed. In the meantime Pulaski, with his legion of 250 cavalry and infantry, had united with the forces of Gen. Lachlan McIntosh at Augusta and marched to Savannah. General Lincoln at the same time had moved part of his forces from Charleston. At Beaulieu there was all the fervor of a Gallic reception when Pulaski and D'Estaing met. McIntosh with his troops took position on the Ogeechee Road awaiting news of the coming of Lincoln from Carolina. It was not until the 15th that Lincoln's forces crossed the river and reached Cherokee Hill, where McIntosh united with him. Under Lincoln, it is estimated, were now 1,000 Continentals and 1,100 militia. Perhaps to secure all the honor for himself and his King and country, Count d'Estaing, without awaiting conference with Lincoln, on the 16th summoned General Prevost to surrender Savannah and his army to the King of France—an ignoring of the Americans which rankled although not openly resented.

Inside the little town, with its then meager and weak defenses, mounting but 23 guns when the French arrived, were less than 2,000 British, Hessian, and loyalist soldiers under General Prevost. Not anticipating an attack, the old defenses, it appeared, had not been strengthened and the garrison had been reduced. A more aggressive commander than the count, with such overwhelming and efficiently equipped forces as the French had, could have overcome any British resistance and swept into the city with a minor loss of life. But, as Greene says, "The leadership was poor and the action was slow." Historians are inclined to the opinion that after the forces of the French had been placed in position before the city a demand for surrender without conditions, and with the announcement of a purpose to make an immediate assault, would have forced a quick capitulation. Instead of pursuing the policy that conditions seemed to dictate, the French commander, in a somewhat egotistical and bombastic manner, indulged himself in a correspondence with General Prevost. Read at this time, a century and a half after the tragedy of the subsequent siege and assault, D'Estaing's letters indicate a commander whose self-confidence had been fed by his minor successes in the West Indies, and whose military acumen was swallowed up in a vainglorious spirit.

Prevost was reminded, with a few rhetorical flourishes, of what D'Estaing, had already accomplished in the West Indies, with intimations of the hopelessness of his position, and of the advisability and necessity of surrendering. Prevost, it would seem, psychoanalyzed the opposing commander, played for time, and won every point of the game. He asked for specific terms but continued strengthening his defenses. The count alluded to this in his reply, but disdainfully, as though the enemy's protective efforts were of no significance and could not possibly avail him. "I am informed," wrote he, "that you continue intrenching yourself. It is a matter of very little importance to me. However, for form's sake, I must desire that you desist during our conferences"—and then granted a truce until the next night, and the intrenching went on.

The French fleet commanded the approaches to the river. By sinking small vessels in the channel below the city the British kept it from sailing close enough to bombard. At the upper end of Hutchinson Island other channel obstructions and a boom across the river prevented the French from approaching by way of the back river. Over at Beaufort was Lieutenant Colonel Maitland, an experienced, brave, sagacious officer, with 800 of the flower of the British forces in the south. To him went an urgent call to reinforce Prevost. Above the city were the Americans, below the city were the French. It seemed impossible to effect the passage. Just as a negro had come to the assistance of the British in their attack and capture of Savannah 10 months before, so one now revealed to Maitland the existence of Wall Cut, and the possibility of his troops safely reaching Savannah through that passage. Taking advantage of a high tide and a fog the entire 800 British reinforcements reached Savannah. General Prevost was now more nearly on a level with his enemies, considering the advantage he enjoyed in being behind strengthened defenses. While Count d'Estaing had been dillydallying and granting time, the British engineer in the city had not been idle. The garrison and every negro who could wield a pick or lift a shovel had been impressed into service. Earthworks had been thrown up which greatly improved the position of the British. A hundred or more cannon had been landed from the small war vessels in the harbor and mounted. With more than 2,500 troops, nearly all seasoned soldiers, and 126 cannon, General Prevost could await developments with the assurance that the disparity between his forces and those of his combined foes had been largely overcome by the character of the defenses constructed by engineering skill.

The French and American forces had now entirely invested the city. The French held the lines to the east and the south. The American Continentals and militia had been assigned their position on the west. Within a few hours after Colonel Maitland and his forces reached the city on September 17, D'Estaing received a note from Prevost. It needed but a few lines to inform the French commander that Savannah would be defended and that when the evening gun was fired at an hour before sundown it should be the signal for recommencing hostilities. One feels the cold precision of the military man in the brevity of Prevost's communication. One can imagine the chagrin and disappointment of D'Estaing, faced with the necessity of an assault or recourse to a probably prolonged siege. The assurance with which D'Estaing had landed, his absolute confidence that Savannah would fall a quick and an easy prey, seem to have oozed. Knowledge of the British reinforcements and of the strengthened defenses of the city determined a policy of slow siege rather than of quick assault. The lines of the French and Americans were accordingly drawn in until they were within 1,200 yards of the English and covering a front of 3,200 yards. From the fleet by way of Thunderbolt came additional men with cannon, mortars, ammunition, with engineers to direct the construction of the works. Four thousand five hundred French and over 2,000 Americans formed the cordon that slowly drew its lines closer and closer to the besieged British. On the day of the assault the main French lines were less than 1,000 feet from those of the British. Those were days of short-range guns.

On the eighth day after the truce ended fire was opened upon the town. Proving ineffective it was suspended until the erection of other batteries, so that it was not until the night of October 3 that the actual bombardment began. Before this Maj. John Jones was sent with a flag to induce Prevost to permit the women and children to leave the town. In Savannah were the wife and children of General McIntosh and kinfolk of other patriot officers and soldiers. To Prevost their presence appeared an advantage, as tending to check or limit a bombardment. The request was refused, but later Prevost, whose wife and children were daily endangered by the shells falling into the town, sought a similar permission from the allied forces—and met with a similar refusal. For five days shot and shell fell at intervals into the town, sometimes furiously for a time, and then intermittently, and at no time doing any material damage to the defenders or their protective works. In all, a thousand shells are said to have been fired, with many hundreds of solid shot, and some "carcasses"—hollow shells filled with combustibles—intended to fire the buildings. The latter were ineffective, the damage from fires being of no consequence. In fact, so far as the defenses of the city went, the bombardment was singularly void of results. The civilians suffered as much or more than the soldiers. Women and children, and men not in the armed service, sought refuge in cellars and under the bluff on the bay, while a few—Governor Wright and Lieutenant Governor Graham among them—found a safer refuge in the camp of the British, which the cannonaders evidently found more difficult to hit than the houses in the town. On the bay, on Broughton Street, and at other points a number of whites and negroes were killed or injured. An encampment was established in what is now the Yamacraw section, and there many of the inhabitants congregated as somewhat out of range and the place of greatest safety. Some sought refuge in the barns of the rice fields of Hutchinson Island and a few were accommodated on the English ships in the harbor. Royal Chief Justice Stokes, in a letter to his wife, said that "The appearance of the town afforded a melancholy prospect, for there was hardly a house that had not been shot through, and some of them almost destroyed." Some of the houses, he wrote, were riddled and in the streets and on the commons there were many large holes made in the ground by the shells.

For protection banks of sand were thrown up in front of some houses and efforts were made to convert cellars into bomb-proof refuges by strengthening their roofs and piling sand thereon several feet in depth. The chief justice was greatly distressed because casks of rum had been stored in the cellar of the house he occupied. He feared its explosion. Neither in the day nor at night were the inhabitants of the town freed from danger. It was a thoroughly shell-shocked community before the hour of the final assault, but so far as any military damage was concerned the French and Americans might almost have saved their ammunition. The records show that but a handful of casualties occurred among the British soldiers and that the harm to their defenses or to their morale was almost negligible.

Minor sorties from the English intrenchment had resulted in an immediate repulse by the French, but the infliction on them of a much heavier loss than the British had incurred. D'Estaing's illusion of an easy conquest was shattered. Unquestionably the advantage had been in favor of the British when the final decision came to storm their defenses. This conclusion appears to have been forced by the depleted condition of the army supplies, by the danger in which the French ves-

sels, not altogether in a seaworthy condition, were feared to be in from autumn gales, by the scurvy raging among the sailors, by the possibility of a British fleet arriving, and the realization that there was no intention on the part of Prevost to surrender Savannah without a bloody resistance. The French intrenchments had gradually been brought closer and closer to the British lines, until at some points they were almost within infantry range of each other. A prolongation of the siege and bombardment held almost as much danger for the French and Americans as it did for the besieged. Disease was apt to destroy the efficiency of both armies. Sooner or later an assault must be made, and at a conference of the allied commanders the plans were laid for a combined attack in the early morning of October 9. Lincoln was opposed to an assault. Ten days more and the sappers, it was stated, would have brought the allies within the enemy's lines. But D'Estaing was impervious to argument. With him it was now an immediate assault or an abandonment of the siege.

Savannah, it must be envisaged, was a little town of hardly more than 400 houses, nearly all of which were frame, with possibly a thousand civilians during the siege. As capital and chief port of the colony it had a strategic and political importance beyond its values otherwise. Chief Justice Stokes wrote that "Insignificant as some may think Savannah is, the place is the key of the southern provinces and the Gibraltar of the Gulf passage, for to the south of this province there is not a port on the continent that will receive a sloop of war." Allowing for exaggeration, the importance of Savannah to the royalist cause in controlling Georgia and in recovering the Carolinas was sufficiently appreciated to justify a desperate defense. The city's bounds were then the present Lincoln Street on the east, Jefferson Street on the west, the river on the north, and Oglethorpe Avenue on the south. Outside of this limited area, hardly more than 2,000 feet square, there were but a few scattered dwellings. The intrenched English forces swept in almost a semicircle from the edge of the river on the east, following the highland of what are now East Broad and Wheaton Streets, to Liberty and across to the west, passing just south of the present Cathedral. On the western front, as on the east, the edge of the high bluff was used for the defenses, facing the swampy lands which made so effective a protection in themselves against assaulting parties. The French forces were concentrated in a line to the southeast and south—on October 9, hardly a thousand feet from the British lines—and connecting on the west with the American forces in the wooded section a few hundred yards west of the present West Broad Street. Count Pulaski's famous legion of cavalry and foot was camped on the western edge of the French forces. The plan of attack centered on the western defenses of the British, regarded by the allied commanders as offering the least resistance to a surprise, an opinion probably justified if it had not been for a traitor betraying the French and American plans. The sergeant of a South Carolina company, the Charleston Grenadiers, a loyalist at heart, becoming in some way acquainted with the plans, deserted to the enemy and revealed to Prevost what had been determined on at the conference of the French and American commanders. History tells us that this scoundrel was later captured while fighting with the British and was tried and hanged by the Americans, but his treachery had levied a frightful toll. In the asault his own South Carolina comrades wiped out in valor and in blood the stigma this traitor had brought upon their State.

Reduced to their simplest terms, the plans for the assault are easily understood. Five hundred South Carolina militia under Gen. Isaac Huger were to make an attack on the eastern side of the town. This was intended as a feint to withdraw British attention from the real objective. At a central point to the south another attack was to be made by French forces. This was also a demonstration to draw the English forces from the west side, where the main attack was to occur. Neither of these secondary movements accomplished anything. Knowing their enemies' plans, the British easily held back these assaults with small losses on either side. On the west, on a line close to the West Broad Street of to-day, less than 500 troops under Colonel Maitland stood behind the earthworks mounting scores of guns, awaiting the oncoming of the French and Americans.

What is now West Broad Street then formed, as it does to-day, the boundary line of the bluff on which the town stood. Beyond it to the west lay the swampy low grounds with Musgrove Creek making its way through them to the river. Musgrove Creek was then a broader, deeper, and more important stream than in recent years, and at high tide the water in its lower course was probably 10 or more feet deep. On a line about where the Central Railroad depot now stands, and crossing the head of the Augusta Road, the British had constructed their strongest defenses on the west, the famous Spring Hill redoubt at the edge of the highland. Here were stationed South Carolina loyalists. They fought desperately in a bad cause. Another redoubt manned by militia, commanded by Maitland, and other earthworks not so strongly fortified, extended north to the river, where three English vessels lay ready to add their fire to that of the land batteries. Troops assaulting these breastworks must make their way through the marshy lands, or along the narrow Augusta Road causeway, the latter being the only solid avenue of retreat in the event of defeat, and charge up the miry face of the bluff. At the foot of the long breastworks ran a ditch, and bordering it an abatis—a mass of tree trunks with their pointed projecting branches facing the enemies, as nasty an obstacle to the oncoming troops as the barbed-wire defenses of the World War. One to-day can visualize the topography of the battle field, with West Broad Street as the crown of the fortified hill and the declivity to the west up which the assaulting forces must fight their way, torn by shot and shell as they plowed through the morass. It was a desperate venture at the best. Human valor can do much, but human valor could not overcome these obstacles in the face of the ceaseless blast from cannon and musketry which met the approach of the allies.

The element of surprise before day had fully broken was a large factor in the French-American plans and that element, unknown to them, had been lost by treachery. Under the plans, the bulk of the allied forces, led by Count d'Estaing himself, were to be thrown against these western defenses in the twilight. Once the Spring Hill redoubt, keystone of the British position, was won, the allied forces could make a rear attack on the other defenses and the town law open before them. While this main attack was in progress, all the movements being almost simultaneous, American forces under Pulaski and Laurens and McIntosh, keeping to the left of D'Estaing, were to attack the intrenchments between the French column and the river, forcing their way into the town and taking the British troops from the rear. A short distance to the west of the battle line a reserve force of French and American artillery and militia under General Lincoln and Viscount d'Noailles was held ready to strike at any critical point or favorable moment.

The story has been told in detail, with natural and sometimes striking conflicts of statements. In view of the approaching one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of the battle it may be well to briefly refresh all minds. At the long Spring Hill redoubt and the other western defenses Prevost had massed some of the bravest of his forces, including South Carolina loyalists, men accustomed to the shock of battle, probably the equal in courage and intrepidity of any England had in America, with his ablest officer, Colonel Maitland, in command. Delayed in their movements by the boggy land, it was about 5 o'clock in the morning when the eager allies, feeling assured of speedy victory, swept on to the frightful carnage which marked the next hour. The French moved to the assault in two columns, the first at the extreme right under D'Estaing, with Count Dillon next in command, the second column under Count Stedingk, a Swedish colonel of artillery. Count d'Estaing led the assault in person. No one can question his bravery, however much his judgment may be criticized and condemned. Instead of finding a foe asleep, they met an enemy prepared and waiting. A frightfully destructive direct and cross fire met them. Part of the vanguard penetrated the intrenchments, only to be thrown back on their comrades, bringing confusion into their ranks. D'Estaing, twice wounded by musket balls, rallied his men for a second and a third charge.

The force under Stedingk, struggling in the deep mire, with its ranks torn by the British fire, made its way to the north across the Augusta road to attack the British right, only to come in collision with the forces under D'Estaing, swerving to the left. Irretrievable disorder was the result. Hundreds of the French troops fell dead or wounded in the ditch and the marsh. They reached the redoubt, some even clambered part way to its rampart only to be bayoneted and thrown down to the ditch below. Bogged in the marsh, many were shot down as they struggled forward. It was a frightful and fruitless sacrifice of life. Those who had swept forward with exultant cries of victory fell back as the retreat was sounded, hopelessly disorganized. As they sought safety through the marsh or along the causeway leading from Savannah to Augusta, now flanked on the north by the Central Railway embankment, the British turned their guns on them, loaded, it is said, with every available metal, pieces of old chains, nails, spikes, even broken pieces of knives and spoons. It was a veritable hail of death. An eye witness wrote: "I never saw such a dreadful scene. Several hundred lay dead in a space of a few yards, and the cries of many hundreds of wounded were still more distressing."

In the meantime, where were the Americans under Laurens and McIntosh, and the legion under Pulaski? Their ranks badly broken while crossing the mire, Laurens's South Carolinians, who were to attack Spring Hill redoubt and its contiguous battery from the left, reached the British defenses only to find, as the French on their right had done, that everything was in readiness for their reception. A terrific artillery and rifle fire from redoubt and breastworks plunged them into disorder. Valorously many fought on. Some of them defying the death-dealing storm of lead even reached the slopes of the redoubt where French and American colors were momentarily planted on the slope. The two flags of the Second South Carolina Regiment for a brief moment waved there in the face of the British as the color bearers sought to reach the ramparts, only to lose their lives under a fire that no troops could withstand. It was then and there that Sergeant Jasper received his second and mortal wound while seeking to plant the flag that had been intrusted to him by Lieutenant Bush. Here one finds those conflicting stories that tend to sustain Napoleon's dictum that history is merely accepted fiction. Some say Jasper, in a dying condition, bore the flag from the field, and credit him with a glorious utterance as he sent

a message to Mrs. Bernard Elliott that her charge to "stand by the standards as long as they wave in the air of liberty" had not been forgotten. Those were days when it was deemed necessary to create dying utterances for heroes whether they uttered them or not. McCrady, South Carolina's chief historian, repudiates the story. As he tells it, Lieutenant Bush, wounded early in the action, gave the standard he was bearing to Jasper, but did not retire from the field.

Soon after the sergeant was wounded and Bush again took the colors, only to be shot down in the ditch and fall with the colors under him, where they were found by the British when they removed his body. The other standard of the regiment was borne by Lieutenant Gray, who was shot down, but it was planted on the redoubt by Sergeant McDonald, who succeeded in carrying it off. When the British took Charleston this also fell into the enemy's hands. The colors that Jasper held when he received his death wound have been described as a banner of blue silk that bore on its face the coiled rattlesnake ready to strike, and warning "Don't tread on me!" This is not in keeping with the colors taken by the British. The standards are British war trophies. Mingled with the soil somewhere just beyond the lowlands to the west of the city is the dust of Jasper and other heroes of that fateful day.

While this slaughter was in progress at the right or southern end of the allies' line of battle the second American column, commanded by Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, only recently sent south by Washington to assist the patriots of his home State, moved forward for the purpose of penetrating the British lines nearer to the river and forcing its way to the rear of the enemy. Seeing the desperate plight of the French, with D'Estaing endeavoring to rally them, McIntosh sent for directions only to be told to keep to the left of the French forces. Before McIntosh's column, slowly struggling through the morass and subjected to the British fire, could accomplish its purpose the retreat had sounded and the entire French force with the Americans under Laurens were retiring from the field. This forced McIntosh to order a retreat. Part of his force had pierced the British line. As the Americans retreated the British made a sortie and pursued them a short distance. This column had minor losses compared with the other two.

Pulaski's legion had preceded Laurens's column as it left the wooded highlands west of the swamp, and then awaited orders. At the height of the assault, the fiery Pole, who had distinguished himself in several battles by his impetuous charges, sought to force a passage between the British works and create a diversion that would relieve the pressure on D'Estaing and Laurens. It was a brave, reckless charge that in the nature of the conditions enveloping the battle was doomed to a tragic ending. With the banner in hand which the Moravian nuns of Bethlehem had made for his legion, Pulaski passed the abatis with part of his men only to face a heavy cross fire from the British and to fall from his black horse from the shock of a canister shot from one of the British cannon, which penetrated his thigh. His first lieutenant seized the banner and saved it from the enemy. Missing Pulaski, some of his men returned and bore him from the field. It was some days later before Pulaski died. While efforts have been made to place the scene of his death and burial as Greenwich, near Thunderbolt, the world has accepted the statement of his comrade in arms, Captain Bentalou, who was wounded while fighting by his side, that his death occurred on the U. S. brig *Wasp*, between Savannah and Charleston, and that the body was buried at sea. There was no "U. S. brig *Wasp*" in the Navy at that time, as so often erroneously stated, and the vessel may have been the Massachusetts brigantine *Wasp*, which in 1779 was commanded by Capt. Isaac Somes and was authorized to carry prisoners. This was a private armed ship. Another story had it that the body was taken ashore and buried on St. Helena Island. It was Bentalou who took the famous banner of the legion to Baltimore where it later became the precious possession of the Maryland Historical Society.

There is a somewhat pathetic picture of D'Estaing after the day of repulse. Even now it stirs one's sympathies. It is said that he shut himself up in his tent and "refused to speak for three days"—no doubt an exaggeration. When the surgeon questioned him about his condition the only answer he could draw from him was: "I have a deep wound which is not in your power to cure." He had been ordered to return home from the West Indies with the major part of his fleet, but in view of the calls upon him, D'Estaing insisted that he "would certainly have been declared a coward" had he not attacked Savannah. Throughout the country the Americans had become resentful of the absence of results from the alliance with France. D'Estaing's own lack of action was largely responsible for this sentiment. He felt this. "I saw a multitude of obstacles," said he, "but extreme bravery can conquer everything. I thought the time was ripe to prove to the Americans by a brilliant action, although it might be a bloody one, that the King's troops knew how to dare everything for them." A French writer says that back in France "his friends tried to console him in a delicate way," and that "public opinion was kind." "Savannah was pardoned." And one of the first American historians to tell the story, away back in 1789, seeking to do justice, held to the opinion that "To assault or to raise the seige was the only alternative. Prudence dictated the latter; a sense of honor adopted the former."

Over 4,000 of the allies were engaged in the assault on the British defenses on the west side of the city. Of these, over 1,100 had been killed or wounded, of whom over 300 represented American casualties. The British losses were but slightly more than 100, their total list of dead, wounded, and missing during the entire siege being given as 163. With the French disheartened and discouraged by the repulse and the frightful losses sustained, with the captains of their war vessels insisting on withdrawal, Lincoln's objections to the abandonment of the siege by D'Estaing were of no avail. The French sailed away to the West Indies and the Americans made their way back to Carolina. Savannah was destined to remain in British hands until the evacuation of the city of July 11, 1782. But even more disastrous than the repulse was the after effect on the American cause in the South. When D'Estaing sailed from Tybee, Sir Henry Clinton rapidly evolved his plan for the elimination of the Revolutionary forces in South Carolina. Moving south from New York with fleet and army he besieged the American army concentrated in Charleston. From Savannah 1,200 troops went to Clinton's assistance, giving him an army of 12,000. In the spring of 1780 General Lincoln surrendered Charleston and his army of 5,000 men, with valuable supplies, the largest force of Americans to fall into the enemy's hands during the Revolution. If Savannah had been captured—as seems now, and even then, to have been so easily within the reach of the allied forces—an entirely new face might have been given to the war and its termination brought nearer. Washington's faith in Lincoln was not shaken by that general's reverses. He sustained him in his hour of humiliation, and when Lord Cornwallis a year later surrendered with over 7,000 British at Yorktown it was into the hands of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, as Washington's representative, that General O'Hara placed the British commander's sword as a token of submission, a special honor that retrieved, in a sense, the humiliation Lincoln had felt when his own sword passed into the hands of Clinton. Lincoln for two years thereafter served as Secretary of War. Lincoln Street is Savannah's tribute to his memory.

And what of the others whose names are forever identified with the siege and assault at Savannah. Georgia voted D'Estaing a citizen and tendered him a gift of 20,000 acres of land. Lincoln formally expressed appreciation of his services and sympathy for him in his sufferings and ill fortune, but there was little real American esteem for the French commander. In fact, there was scant love lost between the American and French forces. There was an air and assumption of superiority on the part of the French which became offensive to the Americans—the South Carolinians particularly resented it. D'Estaing's demand that Prevost surrender to the King of France created suspicions of some underlying sinister motive. After the frightful repulse of October 9, the mutual antipathies seemed to have become more intense. Reflections on the valor of the Colonial militia were not calculated to enhance good feeling or diminish the bitter disappointment of unexpected and unnecessary defeat. The common misfortune alienated instead of strengthening their ties. Perhaps their final parting came none too soon. D'Estaing's disastrous Savannah campaign clouded his successes in the West Indies and brought chagrin to the French court and people, albeit, the King received him graciously. He was eager to retrieve his fame in America, but to Rochambeau came the honor of uniting with Washington in the final campaign against Cornwallis. D'Estaing continued an admiral until the close of the war in 1783, but won no distinction. Espousing the moderate principles of the French Revolution, for a time, like Lafayette, he was in favor, and commanded the national guard. The onward sweep of radicalism left him an objection of suspicion. Testimony he bore for Marie Antoinette intensified the feeling that finally brought him to the guillotine—a fate that Rochambeau narrowly escaped by the death of Robespierre. The Viscount de Noailles, brother-in-law of Lafayette—they had married sisters—had a happier fate. He was one of the commission which arranged the terms of the surrender of Cornwallis, played an important part in the French Revolution, initiating the proposal for the abolition of all titles and feudal privileges, and, as a brigadier general, died in Santo Domingo from wounds received in one of history's most daring feats.

Count Arthur Dillon, born in Ireland, commander of the Irish Brigade in the service of France, the "beautiful Dillon" of the joyous, frivolous days of Marie Antoinette at the Trianon, involved in a plot to effect the escape of Danton, Desmoulins, and others condemned to death by the Terrorists, went to the guillotine with a laughing countenance and a defiant cry of "Vive le roi" as the knife fell. His had been a life of romance and of action. As he sat in the tumbril on its way to the place of execution with the beautiful Lucille Desmoulins by his side, she grieved that she had inadvertently brought him to his fate. "No; not the cause, merely the pretext," said he with a comforting smile, as he held her hand. One wonders if he and D'Estaing thought of Savannah when the red tide of revolution in their own land swept them to their fate. Count Stedingk, wounded as he led his French and American Infantry, had planted the American flag on a British intrenchment before the retreat was sounded. "The moment of retreat, with the cries of our dying comrades piercing my heart, was the bitterest of my life," he wrote to the King of Sweden. It fell to him to have a long and eventful career—ofttimes thrilling—as a soldier and diplomat in the service of Sweden. Another name enshrined in American annals is that of Major l'Enfant, who was seriously wounded but among those who

escaped to Charleston. He became the planner of the city of Washington, the City of Magnificent Distances. Truly there were men of mark who fought that day in the vain effort to redeem Savannah.

Colonel Maitland, fighting disease as well as his foes, died from fever soon after the siege of Savannah was raised. General Prevost, an old soldier, who had seen service under Wolfe at Quebec and who had been in command of the Department of the South for some years before assuming charge at Savannah, was made a major general for his skillful defense of Savannah.

Roughly, this is the story of the siege and assault on Savannah. One might say it all took place within the area circumscribed by East Broad and Wheaton Streets on the east, Jones Street on the South, the river on the north, and a line a few hundred yards west of West Broad Street, all within the limits of Savannah of 1840. Some of the French earthworks were to be seen in 1860. The last remains of the British redoubts along the West Broad Street line were not wiped out until 1860 or later. In the hour that Pulaski and Jasper fell mortally wounded before the British ramparts hundreds of other brave souls preceded them into eternity. Slight though the position it now holds in the public eye, this was one of the bloodiest of all the battles of the Revolution. Apparently it was only equaled in the number of slain and wounded on the side of the Americans by the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown. The assault on Savannah was probably accompanied by the greatest loss of life on the American side of any battle of the whole seven years' warfare with England. "It was the severest fight since Bunker Hill—a fierce assault and a splendid defense." Within a matter of 60 minutes the boggy marshes, the sandy fields, the narrow causeway, and the ditches before the earth breastworks held the bodies of many hundreds of gallant American, French, and Irish soldiers—the Irish fighting under the French flag—bodies which were soon to be cast into hastily dug trenches, there to lie undisturbed and unhonored, perhaps forever. On other battle grounds, where the issue was of less importance and the carnage of minor note, portions of the fields have been beautified, monuments have been erected, and granite and bronze tablets brought into play by a grateful people to forever perpetuate the memory of such heroic deeds. No suitable memorials mark the battle fields and blazon the valor of those who died in this famous assault at Savannah. That it was defeat for the American patriots and allies made it none the less a memorable battle, distinguished by individual and mass bravery of the highest type.

Local patriotism and local pride have erected outstanding monuments to two of the conspicuous sacrifices of the day, Pulaski and Jasper, but the battle field itself has received scant attention, and there is practically nothing that tells to the citizens or to the visiting strangers that around the old limits of Savannah, in what is now the extreme northwestern section of the city, occurred one of the most desperately fought battles of the Revolution, with perhaps the greatest sacrifice of life of the entire struggle for independence. Certainly in no single hour of those seven years did as many soldiers lay down their lives for freedom as on that memorable morn in October, 1779. A little bronze tablet on an out-of-the-way brick wall, on the south side of the Augusta road, hardly noticeable even to a keen-eyed searcher for it, is the only identification of the battle field. Many must have often wondered at the seeming indifference of Savannah in recent years to its noble heritage of history. Had this famous assault occurred in New England, poets and orators and sculptors would have given their genius to its celebration, and the world would never have been permitted to forget the sacrifice there made under the banner of freedom. Pulaski has always appealed to the imagination and patriotism of Savannah, his name has been perpetuated in many ways—by the noble monument in Monterey Square, by a hotel, a square, a ward, and military companies named after him. So it has been with Jasper. Georgia also christened counties with their names. And now on the sesquicentennial of his death the Polish-American citizens throughout the country will begin the erection of another monument to Pulaski that, if such a thing were necessary to do so, will further enhance his fame and memory, and constitute an outstanding appeal to patriotism.

It is well that it should be so and that national, State, and municipal Governments should cooperate in what will be one of the most memorable anniversary occasions in the history of our city. But the thought occurs, Might not the program for the occasion be greatly broadened, so as to add vastly to its significance and give to it a wider scope of appeal? Why should not, in addition to the remembrance of the sacrifice of Pulaski's life, there be added an expression and appreciation of the bravery and patriotism and sacrifice of the host of others who likewise willingly surrendered their lives on that sanguinary field? Jasper, beloved of Savannah, fell but a few hundred feet from where Pulaski received his fatal wound. Georgia and South Carolina blood mingled in the carnage before the British earthworks. The dust of Georgians, Carolinians, Continental troops from probably other Southern States, of French and of Irish fighting under the fleur-de-lis of France and the shamrock of Ireland lie beneath the area over which Savannah has extended in its progress to the south and to the west. Why should not this celebration of next October be enlarged and, while giving to the new Pulaski memorial the central point, at the same time once more recall and honor all those who fought under the American and French flags? Some of South Carolina's noblest sons fell on that day. Georgia gave freely of her best. France and Ireland are proud of that day's illustration of the courage of their offspring. Can not the sesquicentennial commission amplify its program, expand its outlook, and give to this occasion a greater scope and interest than perhaps would come from making it merely the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of Pulaski's death? I venture to suggest it, not to minimize in any way recognition of the debt of gratitude America owes to Count Pulaski nor the credit that belongs to the Polish-American citizens for the grand memorial they propose, but with the hope that Savannah may more awaken to the opportunity it has now presented for a celebration which might readily be made of national or even international magnitude.

Within a half circle extending h half mile from the city hall of Savannah there was more fighting, more lives lost, and more wounded on the side of the patriots than in any similar area of land in any of the thirteen original Colonies. In the capture of Savannah by the British in 1778 patriotic soldiers were shot down or bayoneted to death within a few hundred yards of the site of the city hall to-day. For both battles of Savannah the list of dead and wounded on the American side totaled over 1,300. At Bunker Hill the American losses were 453. At Princeton they were 100. At Monmouth they were 130. At Germantown they were 1,200. Savannah has never commercialized any of the wonderful outstanding features of its historical past. It has never converted into a money-making proposition the heroism and romances of its forefathers. But it would not be amiss, now that thousands upon thousands of tourists are yearly finding their way to Savannah, to stress more fully the events that are the glory of its past. There could be no more appropriate time to begin than with the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the siege and assault of 1779.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes in regard to the order of business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that the conference report on the farm relief bill, which has just been adopted by the House, may be accepted by the Senate in time to be messaged back to the House to-day before the House adjourns, and in case that happens it is my purpose to ask that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next. Probably on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday it will be necessary for us to have at least formal sessions to consider unanimous-consent requests, to receive messages from the Senate and from the President, and to transmit messages back and forth formally to the completion of the bills that we have passed. Beyond that, if nothing else occurs meanwhile in regard to a permanent recess, it is my hope that we may begin a series of 3-day recesses, holding sessions twice a week, at which there will be no business transacted.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. BYRNS. The gentleman said something about unanimous-consent requests on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Do I understand that those unanimous-consent requests will refer only to legislation that has been considered or adopted by the House, or will the unanimous-consent requests be considered for new legislation?

Mr. TILSON. I understand that there will be some things that are new, but they should come up as emergencies, and they should be agreed upon by those responsible for the legislation, the chairmen of the committees, and the ranking members of committees, and so on. There will be some legislation of that kind necessary during the first three days of next week.

Mr GARNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, next Monday is suspension day. Is there any intention to have matters considered under suspension of the rules?

Mr. TILSON. I doubt if anything will be considered, unless it is something upon which the gentleman from Texas and I can agree and as to which the Speaker will agree to grant recognition.

Mr. GARNER. That is a lot of responsibility to take. Gentlemen want to leave here to-day with a view of not coming back, since we are to have our recess, and if we are to have anything come up about which there is a possibility that a roll call may be had, either by making a point of order that no quorum is present or otherwise, gentlemen will not want to leave until we actually begin the taking of a recess, because they might want to vote on the particular question. I think the gentleman from Connecticut ought to say to the House, if he can, that there will be no legislation considered on which there is a contest.

Mr. TILSON. We never know when a contest may arise. There may be something that it is absolutely necessary to pass. Therefore I hope that a quorum will be in the city until next Wednesday night.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I am inclined to think that except for bridge bills and matters now which have already been agreed to by the House, I shall object to the consideration of any further legislation from committees which have not been organized.

Mr. TILSON. If the gentleman will permit, there must be an appropriation to start this farm board on its work, and there may be some other matters.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. That will come from an organized committee, the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. SIMMONS. Oh, no; that is not organized.

Mr. TILSON. I think enough Members ought to stay here to make a quorum until we finish everything that ought to be taken care of before we recess.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. Did I understand the gentleman from Connecticut to say that after next Wednesday we are going to take 3-day recesses?

Mr. TILSON. If there is no arrangement prior to that day between the Senate and the House as to a definite recess, I hope that we may begin a series of 3-day recesses.

Mr. RANKIN. Is it the intention of the leaders of the gentleman's party to carry those 3-day recesses on through the summer?

Mr. TILSON. It will be necessary for us to do so. There is no reason why we should come here if we have nothing to do.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Texas just stated that on matters that are controversial there could be roll calls; that might embarrass Members who are not here. The gentleman from Connecticut knows that if we had a series of 3-day recesses a majority of Members present on any one of those days can demand and get a roll call even on a motion to adjourn. Now, it seems to me if we are going to have recesses the leaders in charge of the two Houses of Congress at this time ought to get together and definitely agree on a recess for a specified length of time.

Mr. TILSON. Will the gentleman agree to go and talk to the Senators at the other end of the Capitol?

Mr. RANKIN. I will say to the gentleman from Connecticut that we ought not to be embarrassed in this way by having some one having the right to call us back here and call the roll in the House every two or three days. It seems to me that if we are going to have any recesses it ought to be a recess for a specified length of time.

Mr. TILSON. I hope that may be done.

Mr. RANKIN. Then we would not be embarrassed.

Mr. TILSON. I understand that is the very purpose of it.

Mr. RANKIN. I will ask the gentleman what are the prospects of getting an agreement with the leaders that we are to have some action for a recess for a definite length of time?

Mr. TILSON. There has never been any definite conclusion reached. I can not tell the gentleman just what will happen in the future. He might better ask a clairvoyant. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I believe I understood the gentleman to say that with reference to unanimous-consent requests which it was contemplated may be submitted, the Speaker would not recognize gentlemen desiring to submit unanimous-consent requests except with reference to those bills which have been considered by members of committees. Do I understand from that statement that the gentleman had reference to those Members who would probably be members of committees when they are organized?

Mr. TILSON. Yes. I had that in mind. That has been the practice thus far in this House.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. So far as I know, no request has been submitted to the prospective members of the Judiciary Committee as to bills that would come before it, and that will be the practice?

Mr. TILSON. I know of none that have been submitted to the gentleman's committee.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I have in mind a bill which I think is of great importance, and I trust Members will not be precluded, in case we adjourn for three days, from bringing in such measures. I have in mind especially a bill establishing a home for disabled volunteer soldiers in the Southeast.

Mr. TILSON. I wish to say to the House that we should have a quorum here for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week; that is, a quorum available in case it is needed. I know of no controversial matter that is going to arise, but something might arise, and we should have a quorum here for the first three days of next week.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I submit my unanimous-consent request, first, that it may be in order to take a recess to-day at any time subject to the call of the Chair, and I make that request in order to wait until the Senate has acted upon the conference report on the farm relief bill.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—does that mean that Senate bills that come over which should be referred to committees, as for instance, the bill pertaining to officers' retirement, which would be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs if that committee were organized, that nobody will be recognized to move to pass that bill by unanimous consent without consulting the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. QUIN] and myself?

Mr. TILSON. Not unless the gentleman from Mississippi and the gentleman from Michigan are consulted.

Mr. GARNER. May I ask the gentleman from Connecticut is this request to the effect that the House may take a recess to-day at any time subject to the call of the Speaker for the purpose of adjourning over until Monday?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. Has the gentleman asked unanimous consent to adjourn over until Monday?

Mr. TILSON. Not yet. I shall ask to adjourn over until Monday on the contingency that before adjournment to-day we get a message from the Senate that the farm relief conference report has been agreed to.

Mr. GARNER. Then that will be the only business on hand?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. If by any possibility the Senate to-morrow should act on the farm relief conference report, will the gentleman make his request to adjourn over?

Mr. TILSON. I shall make my request to adjourn over contingent on the receipt of a message from the Senate that the farm relief conference report has been agreed to. I shall make a request that if the message on the farm relief conference report has been received from the Senate before the House adjourns to-day, then that the House when it adjourns to-day shall adjourn over to meet next Monday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time to-day to move that the House stand at recess subject to the call of the Chair.

There was no objection.

Mr. TILSON. I now ask unanimous consent that in the event the farm bill has been messaged back to the House before the House adjourns to-day that the House, when it adjourns to-day, shall adjourn to Monday next.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that if the farm relief conference report is messaged over to-day, the House, when it adjourns to-day, shall adjourn until Monday next. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE TARIFF

Mr. YON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a concurrent resolution passed by the Florida Legislature memorializing Congress on the subject of the tariff.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by inserting a resolution passed by the Florida Legislature. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. YON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a concurred resolution passed by the Florida Legislature memoralizing Congress on the subject of the tariff.

The resolution is as follows:

SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 7

Whereas Florida produces many fruits and vegetables which constitute the principal money crops of the farmers and horticulturists; and

Whereas great quantities of vegetables and fruits are shipped into the United States from Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, and other islands of the sea where labor and water transportation is so extremely cheap that we can not compete with said foreign labor and transportation: Therefore

The Legislature of the State of Florida believes that the citizens of said State are overwhelmingly in favor of a higher tariff or duty on

vegetables and fruits, and do hereby petition our Senators, Hon. D. U. FLETCHER and Hon. PARK TRAMMELL, and our Representatives in Congress, the Hon. TOM A. YON, the Hon. R. A. GREEN, the Hon. H. J. DRANE, and the Hon. RUTH BRYAN OWEN to do everything in their power to have a higher tariff placed on citrus fruits, other fruits, vegetables, and agricultural products grown in Florida; and

Whereas the legislature realizes that it can not consistently ask that a higher duty be put on the products of the State of Florida unless our Representatives support a corresponding tariff on the products of other States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the legislature of 1929, now in session, call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to support any reasonable tariff on products of other States in order to secure the proper duty on the fruits and vegetables of Florida.

Approved by the governor May 1, 1929.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of substitute for House Concurrent Resolution No. 7, as passed by the legislature, session 1929, approved by the governor, and filed in this office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the capital, this the 17th day of May, A. D. 1929.

[SEAL.] H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 13, 1929.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, complete, and correct copy of original document (substitute for House Concurrent Resolution No. 7) and certificate signed by the secretary of state of the State of Florida, bearing the great seal of the State of Florida, dated May 17, 1929.

Given under my hand and notarial seal this the 13th day of June, A. D. 1929.

[SEAL.] E. M. NOLAND,
Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia.

My commission expires July 28, 1933.

HISTORICAL PAGEANT AT NEW BERN, N. C., JUNE 11, 1929

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD concerning the historical pageant recently given at New Bern, N. C.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, it was my good fortune to attend as one of a congressional committee the pageant at New Bern, N. C., on June 11, 1929. The committee on the part of the House of Representatives were Hon. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, of Illinois; Hon. MAURICE H. THATCHER, of Kentucky; and myself.

Through the courtesy of Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, of the United States Coast Guard, we left Washington aboard the Coast Guard cutter *Apache* on Saturday, June 8, and arrived at New Bern, N. C., on Monday evening, June 10, at 7 o'clock. There were aboard the *Apache*, in addition to the congressional delegation, Mr. Walter H. Rufenacht, secretary of the legation of Switzerland; Rear Admiral F. C. Billard; Mr. C. B. Dickson, representative of the Associated Press; and Lieut. Commander H. S. Bradbury and Ensign Evans. We were met at the dock at New Bern, N. C., by a committee headed by the mayor and other distinguished citizens. The trip through the inland waterways from Washington to New Bern, N. C., was most pleasant and instructive. We found the city of New Bern gaily decorated for the occasion.

On the morning of June 11 began at New Bern, N. C., one of the most colorful and interesting historical pageants it has ever been my good fortune to witness. The celebration depicted the events from the year 1710, when Baron Christopher de Graffenreid, a Swiss nobleman, and a band of Swiss and German Palatines first settled and founded the city of New Bern, N. C., at the junction of the Neuse and Trent Rivers. This was the second town settled in Carolina, the first being at Bath in 1705.

The streets were thronged with thousands of people. The program officially opened with the arrival of Gov. O. Max Gardner and Mrs. Gardner in an old colonial coach at the old Stanley home, now the property of Mrs. James A. Bryan, where George Washington was entertained in New Bern in 1791. It was from the porch of this residence that Mayor-elect Hubert Tolson, representing Mayor Leach in 1791, presented Governor Gardner with the key to the city. The governor there made an inspiring and patriotic address to the assembled thousands.

During the early morning hours thousands of people came from far and wide. The local citizens were dressed in colonial costumes to receive them. An appearance of festivity was ever present, with old carriages on the streets, bands playing, flags flying, and the entire populace vying with each other to make the visitors welcome and the occasion a success.

Governor and Mrs. Gardner were welcomed to the city by a salute of guns fired from the Coast Guard cutter *Apache*, lying at anchor at the foot of Pollock Street. The official party taking part were Governor and Mrs. Gardner; Mr. Walter H. Rufenacht, secretary of the Legation of Switzerland; Representatives THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, MAURICE H. THATCHER, and CHARLES L. ABERNETHY, of the congressional committee; Lieut. Gov. R. T. Fountain; Hons. L. P. Tapp, William F. Ward, Fred I. Sutton, Edward Flannigan, and T. A. Grantham, representing the Legislature of North Carolina; Rear Admiral F. C. Billard and officers, representatives of the United States Coast Guard; and Capt. John Halligan and officers, representing the aircraft squadron of the Scouting Fleet of the United States Navy.

The parade, which formed on Pollock Street in front of the home of Mr. M. D. W. Stevenson, where the governor was entertained, started promptly at 11 o'clock a. m. In the line were State motor police marshals dressed in colonial costumes on horseback; citizens representing Indians; floats and citizens representing Queen Anne knighting Baron de Graffenreid; treaty with the Indians; trial of Lawson and de Graffenreid by the Indians; Spaight and Greene under the cypress tree; removing the cannon from Governor Tryon's palace; Madame Moore, Elizabethtown Daughters of American Revolution; Edenton Tea Party; William Gaston; colonial ladies and gentlemen; Indians Shrine Patrol; James Davis and his first printing press; Emeline Pigott; United Daughters of the Confederacy float; Fort Bragg military band; Battery D; United States cutter *Apache* officers and crew; United States cutter *Pamlico* officers and crew; Boy Scouts in two troops; covered wagon; colonial filling station; Elias Hawes and the first free school in New Bern; Berne flag presented to New Bern; old fire engine; modern fire-department equipment. The parade was reviewed by the official party from the old palatial Emory House, now the property of Mr. E. K. Bishop. This home faces the broad Neuse River, and this stately stream was filled with vessels decorated for the occasion, including two United States Coast Guard cutters and three sub-chasers and two large seaplanes which had been flown from Hampton Roads by Capt. John Halligan, Lieut. Commander J. F. Maloney, Lieut. W. J. Slattery, and Ensign S. W. Ferrebee, all of the United States Navy.

The official party and distinguished invited guests were given a delightful luncheon in the yard of Mrs. S. W. Smallwood, where the 700-year-old famous cypress tree is located, and Mrs. Smallwood, in colonial costume, delivered an historical address. The luncheon was served by the following ladies, dressed in colonial costumes: Mrs. John Duffy, Mrs. H. C. Lumsden, Mrs. W. B. Blades, Mrs. G. A. Ives, Mrs. H. B. Wadsworth, Mrs. Charles L. Abernethy, jr., Mrs. J. S. Claypoole, Mrs. J. M. Anderson, Miss Mildred Scales, Miss Rose Caraway, Mrs. Paul Mengle, Mrs. John H. Parker, and Mrs. Royal Turner.

At 2.45 o'clock p. m., from the porch of the shrine home on the river shore in the presence of assembled thousands, the following program was presented:

Mrs. Richard Duffy, general pageant chairman, presiding, with the assistance of Miss Gertrude Carraway, assistant to the chairman.

Presentation of Governor Gardner by Mr. William Dunn.

Address by Gov. O. Max Gardner.

Introduction of Mr. Walter H. Rufenacht, representative of the Swiss Government, by Mr. L. I. Moore.

Address by Mr. Rufenacht.

Introduction of Representative THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, of Illinois, by Representative CHARLES L. ABERNETHY.

Address by Mr. WILLIAMS.

Introduction of Representative MAURICE H. THATCHER, of Kentucky, by Representative CHARLES L. ABERNETHY.

Address by Mr. THATCHER.

Introduction of Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, by Representative CHARLES L. ABERNETHY.

Address by Admiral Billard.

Introduction of Capt. John Halligan, of United States Navy, by Dr. R. Duval Jones.

Address by Captain Halligan.

Introduction of Lieut. Gov. R. T. Fountain by Mr. W. F. Dowdy.

Address by Lieutenant Governor Fountain.

Presentation of de Graffenreid descendants by former Mayor Edward Clark.

Presentation of Mrs. William N. Reynolds, of Winston-Salem, by Mrs. Thomas G. Hyman.

Address by Mrs. Reynolds, and flowers presented to her by little Misses Sophia Sue Duffy and Hattie Lane Guion, these young ladies being dressed in colonial costumes.

Presentation of Mr. C. B. Dickson, of the Associated Press, by Representative ABERNETHY.

Address by Mr. Dickson.

Presentation of Hon. Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy by Mr. J. B. Dawson, editor of the New Bernian.

Address by Mr. Daniels.

Presentation of the legislative committee, and other distinguished guests by State Senator William F. Ward.

Address by former Lieut. Gov. Elmer Long.

Open houses were kept during the afternoon at 14 old homes, the Masonic lodge rooms, the Shrine home, the First Baptist Church, the Hollister house, Oliver-Attmore house on Broad Street, Stevenson house and Hyman house on Pollock Street, Duffy-Oaksmith house, Bishop-Emory house, Justice house, Hartsfield gardens, Moulton-Vail house, Jones-Smallwood house, Slover house, Bradham-Slover house, Duffy-Jerkins house, Lee house, said to have been headquarters of Light Horse Harry Lee of Revolutionary fame, and in fact every home in New Bern was open on this great day to entertain the thousands of visitors.

Buffet suppers were served in numerous homes for invited guests.

The stupendous and wonderful pageant was given out in the open Kafer Park at 8 o'clock at night under a blaze of high-powered electric lights. It was witnessed by at least 10,000 people. Nothing of the kind has ever been so successfully staged before in North Carolina, and it is doubted if any more successful affair of its kind by local talent has been given in the country. It was marvelous. The stage setting represented a forest, the trees being brought from a distance and transplanted for the occassion. This was under the supervision of Mr. Alfred A. Kafer, for whom the park was named.

The pageant portrayed New Bern in historic review.

The music was supplied by the Fort Bragg Military Band, of Fort Bragg (N. C.) Military Reservation.

It began with the dance of the Sprites of the Rivers Neuse and Trent.

PROLOGUE

Visions of scenes in homelands of early settlers—the first settlers of New Bern, including the colony under de Graffenreid, Quakers, French, Scottish, and English pass in review and intermingle, symbolizing the amalgamation of the nationalities.

Episode I: Time 1710. Depicts treaty between de Graffenreid and King Taylor of the Indians.

Interlude, dance of Carolina wild flowers.

Episode II: Time 1770. Ball at Governor Tryon's palace.

Episode III: Time 1774–75. Protest against unjust taxation. Scene 1—First Provincial Congress at New Bern, N. C., in defiance of royal proclamation, August 25, 1774. Scene 2—Committee of safety meeting at New Bern, spring of 1775.

Episode IV: Time 1777. The first State assembly at New Bern.

Episode V: Time 1791. Visit of Washington to New Bern. Scene 1—The arrival of President Washington. Scene 2—Ball in honor of President Washington.

Episode VI: Processional of years from 1800 to 1818. A review of prominent personages and outstanding events in New Bern during that period.

Episode VII. Historic New Bern—the past—the present—the future.

It is my deep regret that the permission extended me to place an account of this great occasion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD does not allow the full text of the pageant to be reproduced, together with the names of all those who took part. When one saw the great concourse who took part on the night of its rendition it seemed as if the whole city was reenacting the history of New Bern, and the wonderful cooperation bespeaks for New Bern's future many great things. I was proud of my home city.

A POEM BY JOHN J. DALY

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by incorporating therein a poem published in to-day's Washington Post entitled "A Toast to the Flag."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the lady from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a poem by John J. Daly published in the Washington Post of to-day entitled "A Toast to the Flag." The poem is as follows:

A TOAST TO THE FLAG

By John J. Daly

Here's to the red of it—
There's not a thread of it,
No, nor a shred of it
In all the spread of it
From foot to head,
But heroes bled for it,
Faced steel and lead for it,
Precious blood shed for it,
Bathing it red!

Here's to the white of it—
Thrilled by the sight of it
Who knows the right of it
But feels the might of it
Through day and night?
Womanhood's care for it
Made manhood dare for it,
Purity's care for it
Keeps it so white!

Here's to the blue of it—
Beauteous view of it,
Heavenly hue of it,
Star-spangled dew of it,
Constant and true.
Diadems gleam for it,
States stand supreme for it,
Liberty's beam for it
Brightens the blue!

Here's to the whole of it—
Stars, stripes, and pole of it,
Body and soul of it,
O, and the roll of it
Sun shining through,
Hearts in accord for it,
Swear by the sword for it,
Thanking the Lord for it,
Red, white, and blue.

FARM RELIEF AND TARIFF BILLS

Mr. ARNOLD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a resolution adopted by the Farm Belt Federation of the farmers' organizations held in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, on the 11th day of June, 1929.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARNOLD. Mr. Speaker, under the leave given to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the resolution adopted by the Farm Belt Federation of the farmers' organizations, held in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, on the 11th day of June, 1929.

The resolution is as follows:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY CORN BELT FEDERATION OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS, DES MOINES, IOWA, JUNE 11, 1929

We, the members of the Corn Belt Committee, which speaks for more than a million organized farmers, desire to say that, in our opinion, the so-called House farm relief bill as amended in conference, does not manifest the slightest effort to make the tariff effective in behalf of our surplus farm commodities, and without this the pledge of the Republican Party to assure equality for agriculture in the last campaign becomes utterly farcical. However, under all the circumstances, we have no desire to in any wise interfere with the passage or operation of this measure. Those who sponsor it are under a definite and solemn pledge to the farmers of America, and if they fail to live up to that pledge, the responsibility will be upon them.

We here and now reiterate the former position of this committee that the equalization-fee principle is the only one that will assure genuine equality to agriculture, make the tariff effective, and place the loss on the various farm surpluses where it belongs and where it will act as a deterrent against overproduction, and yet we deeply appreciate the courage of certain Members of the Senate who apparently realize that the only thing that will save agriculture from final and complete collapse is a higher price for what the farmer produces.

With reference to the House tariff revision bill, we desire to go on record as saying that it is the most indefensible measure of the kind ever offered in the history of Congress. Pretending to revise the tariff "in the interest of agriculture," certain selfish interests have been promised new advantages which are without conscience or reason, and which, if enacted into law, will mulct the consumers of the country, farmers included, out of hundreds of millions of dollars of additional tribute per

year. In connection with both the pending farm relief and tariff legislation we have a feeling bordering on contempt for certain Corn Belt Congressmen, who throughout the special session have acted as mere errand boys for special privilege.

We redeclare ourselves for the principle of production cost which brought this committee into being, and which, properly interpreted, means that the farmer is entitled to the same living standard as that enjoyed by other classes in our great Nation.

F. W. MURPHY, Minnesota,
Chairman.
T. C. CASHMAN,
Vice President Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation.
CHAS. E. HEARST,
President Iowa Farm Bureau.
MILO RENO,
President Iowa Farmers' Union.
H. G. KEENEY,
President Nebraska Farmers' Union.
C. B. STEWARD,
Secretary Nebraska Farm Bureau.
RALPH SNYDER,
President Kansas Farm Bureau.

RESOLUTION PRESENTED FROM THE FLOOR BY MILO RENO AND ADOPTED BY VOTE OF THE FEDERATION

We call upon the farm leadership of the Nation to cooperate in working out a program of united action that will enable the farmers to obtain production costs.

We urge the farm organizations to intensify their efforts to increase membership to a point where farmers will have power, through organization, to bargain for fair prices.

If we can not obtain justice by legislation, the time will have arrived when no other course remains than organized refusal to deliver the products of the farm at less than production costs.

MANGANESE IMPORTATION

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, briefly, upon the subject of manganese.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Speaker, during the past two weeks I have received a number of letters from my colleagues making inquiries with reference to the figures showing the importations of manganese as given in my speech in this House on May 22. The statement has been made that the correctness of these figures has been challenged by a representative of the Bethlehem Steel Co. In support of his statement charging that my figures are incorrect, this representative of the steel company called his attention to "A table of imports of manganese ore" appearing at page 598 of Summary of Tariff Information, 1929, compiled by the United States Tariff Commission for the Ways and Means Committee.

When Bethelehem Steel sends a man to interview Members of Congress privately, particularly when such representative seeks to discredit statements made by a Member upon the floor of the House, it ought to see to it that such lobbyist knows what he is talking about; or if he knows, that he does not misrepresent and distort important facts upon which Members are asked to rely in forming their conclusions on important legislation.

The table of imports given by me is compiled from data secured from the Department of Commerce and shows the actual amount of dutiable manganese ore which arrived and was delivered at our ports of entry, and is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FIGURES

Imports of dutiable manganese ore into the United States (manganese content)

Year	Total from all countries (gross tons)	Imports from Russia (gross tons)	Per cent of total
1922	374,451	1,642	0.4
1923	196,986	11,670	5.9
1924	231,303	41,097	17.8
1925	286,564	114,537	40.0
1926	347,378	122,345	35.2
1927	308,630	133,159	43.1
1928	159,842	79,529	49.8

Not all of this ore entered into channels of consumption during the year of delivery. A considerable part of it was placed in "bonded warehouses" to escape the payment of duty until such time as it should be required for use by the steel mills. These "bonded warehouses" are nothing more nor less, as a rule, than huge stock piles carried in the yards of steel companies, upon which the tariff is not paid until the ore is removed for consumption.

TARIFF COMMISSION FIGURES

The table of imports shown at page 598, Tariff Information, 1929, shows the following amounts of imports on which duty is paid, and includes the ore drawn from the "bonded warehouses":

Year	Rate	Manganese content
1922 (Sept. 22-Dec. 31)	1 cent per pound on manganese content.	18,124
1923	do	74,091
1924	do	213,436
1925	do	271,355
1926	do	291,230
1927	do	300,177
1928	do	268,176

The table of "imports" given by the Tariff Commission accounts for ore only upon which duty has been paid for a given year and has no reference to actual imports arriving from foreign sources at ports of entry. In some years more is imported than goes into consumption. This surplus goes into the "bonded warehouses" and is not accounted for by the Tariff Commission until drawn out for consumption, when the duty is paid. Other years less is imported than is consumed. This was notably true in 1928. During such years the steel companies withdrew ore from the bonded warehouses. During such years the Tariff Commission's table would show a greater tonnage of "imports" than arrived at ports of entry from abroad, as such "imports" would include not only the actual imports upon which duty was paid but the amount of ore drawn from the stock piles or "bonded warehouses." Some of this ore remains in the "bonded warehouses" for more than a year before it is drawn upon.

For example, the first table shows the actual imports of manganese (metallic manganese content) for the year 1928 as being 159,842 tons. The Tariff Commission table shows the "imports" of manganese for that year to be 268,176 gross tons, which figure includes actual imports upon which duty was paid at time of entry plus the amount of ore drawn from "bonded warehouses" upon which duty must be and is paid when withdrawn.

It will be observed that approximately half of the imports for 1928 came from Soviet Russia, whose agent in this country is Leonard J. Buck, son of the vice president of Bethlehem Steel. This explains at least in part why domestic producers found it impossible to secure contracts for domestic manganese from the steel mills. The falling off of dutiable importations was due in large measure to the importation of approximately 100,000 tons of manganese ore grading just below 30 per cent which came into direct competition with the producers of low-grade ore in this country.

If the Federal Treasury is not to be robbed and if domestic producers are to be protected, the duty of 1 cent a pound must be made to apply to all ore containing 10 per cent or over of metallic manganese instead of 30 per cent or over, as is now provided in the tariff measure. The duty should also be increased from 1 cent a pound to a cent and a half per pound. The whole subject is quite fully discussed in my speech on this floor on May 22 and need not be repeated here.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by incorporating a resolution passed by the City Council of International Falls, Minn., relative to the death of Henry Wirkkula.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I object. There is a way of presenting resolutions of city councils, legislatures, and so on, and to insert them here loads up the RECORD. I am sorry, but I feel I shall have to object.

Mr. GARNER. Let me suggest to the gentleman that he can take the matter over to the Senate and have it put in the RECORD over there.

Mr. PITTENGER. That is an excellent suggestion.

HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. On what subject?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. On the subject of the late Hon. Henry M. Goldfogle, a former Member of this House, who served in the House for 16 years.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, on the 4th day of June, 1929, it was my sad duty to accompany to its final resting place the body of Henry Meyer Goldfogle, late Member of this House, who died in the city of New York, on Saturday, June 1 last.

The life of Henry M. Goldfogle was forever devoted to the interests of the public and of his neighbors, to whom he was attached and for whom every moment of his time was given.

Goldfogle was born on May 23, 1856, in the city of New York, in the district which later on he represented in this House for over 16 years. It was in this district where he laid the foundation of his political career and it was there where he attended the public schools and was admitted to the bar when 21 years of age, in 1877. Goldfogle did not long remain an active practitioner, for 10 years later we see him elected as a justice of the old district court of the city of New York, which then became the municipal court. In 1910 he left the bench and was elected a Member of the House of Representatives from the district in which Judge Goldfogle was born and which I now have the honor to represent. He was successfully reelected to every Congress up to and including the Sixty-third, and in 1916 he declined renomination, and it was then that the Democratic Party first suffered defeat in the district and with war factors at its height, a Socialist was elected in his place, the late former Representative Meyer London. Two years later, Judge Goldfogle was again prevailed upon to make the race and he defeated London and returned to Washington. In 1920, however, Judge Goldfogle was again unsuccessful in making the race for Congress, and in June, 1921, the then Mayor John F. Hylan, of New York City, appointed him as president of the board of taxes and assessments, which office he held until his death on June 1 last.

This bare outline of Goldfogle's life does not exhaust the large number of philanthropic and charitable activities in which Judge Goldfogle was engaged. He was active in communal life in every sense of the word. He served as president of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, of the Rodeph Sholom Synagogue, which recently dedicated a new temple at Eighty-third Street and Central Park West, New York City. He was a member of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel. He was an active Mason and Knight of Pythias. He was associated with the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Lebanon Hospital, the Montefiore Home for Incurables, the Home for the Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Beth Israel Hospital of the city of New York, and last but not least, with the Democratic club of his district, the John F. Ahearn Association, of which he was a devoted and untiring member. Goldfogle served as a delegate to every Democratic State convention from the time of his majority until his death. He served as delegate to a large number of national conventions. His party found in him an untiring and zealous member. There was no Democratic activity in the past 30 years in which the late Judge Goldfogle did not play an active and conspicuous part. He was always ready with word of advice and his labor to help the party in every capacity in which his help was required.

The greatest achievement of Goldfogle's life was when in the year 1910 he took the position that this country should abrogate its treaty with Russia because of its discrimination practiced against Jewish merchants who came from this country to Russia to do business there. Congressman Goldfogle took the stand that it was absolutely improper and contrary to good international manners to discriminate against people of the United States just because they may differ in religion from those whom Russia wished to do business with.

It was due to the untiring efforts of Henry M. Goldfogle that the Foreign Relations Committee introduced the resolution to abrogate our treaty with Russia, and it was Congressman Goldfogle who framed this far-reaching resolution which once for all determined the policy of our Government and people that we will not do business with any nation which will discriminate against our citizens simply because they may belong to different religious faiths. The response of the House of Representatives to Congressman Goldfogle's resolution in 1910 was wholehearted and emphatic, it passing by an almost unanimous vote, and universal praise was showered on Goldfogle for his courageous and outspoken stand.

While in Congress he was a member of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, and rendered to that committee most valuable services, not only to the committee members but also to the Members on the floor when they dealt with immigration and naturalization. Although in great sympathy with the immigrant, nevertheless he always upheld the principles of his own Government, and brought about a great enlightenment to the many foreign residents in the United States and to their adopted country that loyalty to the flag and to the Republic must be one of their first principles.

I therefore see fit that before proceeding with the business of the day we cease for a moment from our daily deliberation so that we may express our sympathy and sorrow for the untimely death of Henry M. Goldfogle, a former Member of this House, who served with distinction.

CELEBRATION OF THE ONE THOUSANDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALTHING

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the Burtness resolution in regard to the Iceland commission.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, June 11, our genial and eloquent colleague from North Dakota Mr. BURTNESS delivered in his accustomed forceful manner an unusually brilliant address in connection with the consideration and adoption of House Joint Resolution 2, to authorize the President to accept the invitation of the Kingdom of Iceland to participate in the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing and in connection therewith to present to the people of Iceland a statue of Lief Ericsson. During the course of his splendid speech my friend and colleague yielded to me and permitted me to make a statement in regard to the legend of St. Brendan, and in reference to what is believed by many scholars of note to be a veracious account of his discovery of what is known as the Americas—that is, the Western Continent—in the sixth century, A. D. The short statement has created such an interest among lovers of history and so much comment among those who evince a curiosity for more information with regard to any subject that happens to be thrust upon them as a surprise that I am constrained to gratify what I believe to be, in its last analysis, a thirst for historical information, which is the best evidence of literary leanings and inclinations.

I think that Congressmen BURTNESS, LAGUARDIA, of New York, and your humble orator owe thanks to the newspapers of the country for in many cases giving us and our colloquy the front page. Of course, there was no intention on my part to question the validity of the record that gives the immortal honor to Christopher Columbus, nor do I think that there was any serious attempt on the part of Mr. BURTNESS to challenge the accuracy of what the pages of history show for so many years and generations. But it goes without saying that the legends, traditions, sagas, stories, and folklore of St. Brendan's voyage across the Atlantic to the "Promised Land of the Saints," afterwards designated as St. Brendan's Island, in the sixth century, and that of Ericsson some centuries later had a stimulating effect upon the imaginations of mariners and sea rovers and had much to do as an inspiration with the great discovery in 1492 by Columbus.

To one who stands in front of a map of the world the realization comes almost with the shock of amazement that the distance between the islands off the coast of northwest Africa and those off the northeast coast of South America is not nearly so great as he had been wont to picture it. He is surprised also to note how far away from the shores of Portugal the Azores are and the islands of Bermuda are almost the same distance out in the Atlantic from the coast line of the Carolinas. His interest grows as he observes that between Iceland and Ireland and thence down to the Madeira Islands are a great many islands that might be stepping stones from the far north to the west coast of Africa, from which it was not impossible even in the sixth century to reach what is now known as South America.

A somewhat similar situation existed with reference to the West Indies and Bermuda which would not be remote from the Azores, particularly if some continent like fabulous Atlantis were lying between; and why, after all, is Atlantis a mere myth or fable? Are not many islands coming and going, appearing and disappearing with mournful solemnity and tragic rapidity or suddenness in all of the great oceans? Are there not many vast depressions even in the bed of the seas like that of Sigsbee's Sea, in the Gulf of Mexico, more than a mile deep, while the waters all around are relatively shallow. Can not one stand on the deck of a steamer right south of Yucatan Channel and see the green waters 1,000 feet away, indicating their shallowness, even while he is over a depth of a mile and a half, though the entire channel itself has scarcely more than 35 feet of water above its rock bottom.

The legendary voyage—though I repeat there are many who have asserted that it is historical and authentic—ranks among the most celebrated of the medieval sagas of western Europe.

Its traditional date is 565 A. D. The story is found in prose or verse, and with many variations in Latin, French, English, Saxon, Flemish, Irish, Welsh, Breton, and Scottish Gaelic. Several of its incidents are found in Arabic folk lore. Many of St. Brendan's fabulous adventures are said to be borrowed from the half pagan Irish sagas of Maeldune, and others are said to belong to Scandinavian mythology. One thing is certain. His adventures at one time were recited by more people than who now mention those of Marco Polo or even the mythical wanderings of Sinbad the Sailor. And St. Brendan's Island was long accepted as a reality by geographers.

Columbus in his journal for the 9th of August, 1492, states that the inhabitants of Hierro, Gomera, and Madeira Islands had seen the island in the west. Many old geographers placed the island in the West Indies. The universality of the belief that there is a hereafter is said to be the best proof of such an existence. So, too, might it be said that the universality of the belief in St. Brendan's Island in the gorgeous islands of the presently known Gulf of Mexico and its place in the literature of all the peoples of Europe and even of Asia shows that there must have been some foundation in such widespread credulity, for as Confucius said: "Respect superstitions, for they must have been founded on some good reason." In the fullness of time in the course of the ages St. Brendan, Lief Ericsson, and even Columbus will be forgotten for reasons given poignantly but convincingly by Pope in his Temple of Fame, "Nothing can withstand the constant, steady stroke of time." But let Shakespeare express the rumination:

> The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
> The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
> Yea, all which it inherit shall dissolve,
> And like this insubstantial pageant faded,
> Leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff
> As dreams are made on, and our little life
> Is rounded with a sleep.

But it is not entirely unprofitable to return to a mighty past of our ancestors as if we were transported on a magic carpet. We as the heirs and the serfs of all the ages feel the mutterings, the fears, the tremblings, and the thrills and throbs of many, many years ago. Vague yearnings take us back to St. Brendan, Lief Ericsson, Christopher Columbus, and the brave souls who loved the ocean because it was their home.

Just as we shall live in our children are the gallant men and women of other lands living in us. Let us honor St. Brendan and Lief Ericsson, but let us not dare forget Christopher Columbus. They still, like all the other dead, speak to us from their graves in mother earth, to which they have returned. Listen to Dan Marquis tell it to you:

> I have heard cries through the night in a tongue I can not speak
> And they knocked on my heart and blanched my cheek.
> I have dreamed dreams of a temple I can not name,
> Perchance it was Bel that dwelt therein
> Appareled in gold and flame
> Which is the life I live the more
> This visible life that seems,
> Or the hours when I drift at the whim of a shade
> Through the hurrying bourne of dreams?

THE STATUS OF NATIONAL ORIGINS

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on the subject of national origins.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, it shall be my purpose to give a brief résumé of the development of the national-origins question now that it is almost sure to become operative on July 1, 1929. This sense of assurance comes from the fact that the Senate on June 13, 1929, defeated the Nye resolution by a vote of 43 to 37.

In 1924 Congress passed the quota law which restricted immigration from all European countries to a definite number. So that each country might have its proportionate share quotas were fixed upon a basis of population. Students of the immigration question had for long sought some satisfactory basis upon which quotas might be established. A plan was finally worked out that appealed to Congress, and it was adopted. The plan was to appoint a committee of the most learned census men in our country and have this committee study the question with the aim of finding out what proportion of the American blood stream had been contributed by the people of the various countries. This committee was not held to the responsibility of tracing the descent of every individual. I am frequently asked by Congressmen and interested persons, "How do they count me, for I am part Irish and part German and part English?" and so forth. The committee was not expected to do this. The committee was expected to employ other methods more certain and satisfactory. It was recognized that it would require three or four years for this committee to do this work. A temporary plan was sought that might be used while the survey was being made. The law of 1924 contains two provisions as to how the quotas should be established. The temporary quota system was to continue until July 1, 1927. The permanent or national-origins quota system was to go into effect on July 1, 1927. Many Members of the present Congress voted for this bill.

This temporary plan was to allow each country an annual quota equal to 2 per cent of the foreign born of that country in the United States according to the 1890 census.

The permanent plan was to accept the quotas that this committee of experts might find that each country was fairly entitled to. The committee failed to conclude the survey by July 1, 1927, and an extension of one year was granted by Congress. They failed to conclude by July 1, 1928, and another extension of one year was given. They did conclude their survey and reported their conclusion before the expiration of that year. Agitation by antirestrictionists and others was begun and another effort was made to extend the time for another year, but that effort was thwarted in the last few days of the Seventieth Congress. Following this defeat the President issued the required proclamation declaring that on and after July 1, 1929, the new quota basis known as the national-origins basis should be employed to fix quotas and that the quotas of the respective countries would be changed as of July 1, 1929. Antirestrictionists and others continued their agitation in the special session of Congress, seeking now to repeal the national-origins clause. This was the real objection of all these antirestrictionists from the beginning, but they did not have the courage to attempt a repeal at first but they were encouraged by these two postponements. The Immigration Committee of the Senate refused to vote out the bill calling for repeal and voted to lay it on the table. Senator NYE sought to relieve the committee of further consideration of the repeal measure and introduced a resolution to that effect.

The question came in for much discussion in the press and over the radio and on the platform. The Senate debated the measure for days. Upon a vote on June 13 the Nye resolution was defeated by a vote of 37 to 43. That leaves bills for repeal of the national-origins provision of the law pending in the House and in the Senate. They will become a dead letter after July 1, for the provision will have gone into effect. This will in all probability be the end of this question that has called for so much discussion.

Much prejudice and bitterness of feeling has been engendered by those who seemed to see a discrimination of nationalities and races in this question. This line of argument was necessary and had no probative value whatever. I did not indulge in this kind of argument and do not now. Our country is great by reason of the contribution of immigration from all the countries. It was in no sense a question of which nationality was superior. It was simply a question of finding out how much of a quota each country should have considering the proportion of blood of that nationality in the total blood stream of the Nation.

In selecting the temporary plan the census of 1890 was accepted. This was an arbitrary selection, and it was accepted because the best available estimates at that time showed that under that census the various countries would have a reasonably fair representation. For instance, it was reported that the following countries would have the following quotas. I have taken these countries since they are most frequently referred to in any discussion of this subject:

England, Scotland, North Ireland, and Wales	41,772
Germany	45,229
Irish Free State	20,567

From another computation made on the 1890 census different quotas were published and accepted. They are as follows:

England, Scotland, North Ireland, and Wales would have	34,007
Germany would have	51,227
Irish Free State would have	28,567

This great difference was not noticed when the 1890 census was accepted, and if it had been there is no doubt but that the same would not have been accepted. When it was discovered no complaint was made, for it was recognized that this was only a temporary plan and that the permanent plan would soon go into effect. Those who argue that there have been several changes in the figures by the committee of experts who have given us the figures for the national-origins basis can receive

little comfort from the wide difference between the first figures given us as a basis under the 1890 census figures and the figures finally accepted. No two experts will or can agree on how much of a quota Germany would be entitled to under the 1890 census, for the Germany of to-day is not the Germany of 1890. Territorial changes in Europe have been very extensive since the war. Sixty-six per cent of the territory of Europe has changed. It is absurd to state that anyone can determine with any accuracy whatever how many foreigners of each nationality were here in 1890 unless the same territory were considered now as under the 1890 census. No one separate census of the foreign born of the United States is a fair cross section of our population. A census of the native and foreign born would be more accurate. The only accurate plan would be to take all the censuses of both native born and foreign born. That is what the national-origins plan contemplates. The following table shows how absurd it is to accept any one census for foreign born as a basis:

Quotas according to different plans

	1890 census	1920 census	National origins
Germany	51,227	20,769	25,957
Italy	3,845	20,024	5,802
Belgium	512	778	1,304
England, Scotland, Wales, and North Ireland	34,007	16,957	65,721
Irish Free State	28,567	10,195	17,853
Norway	6,453	4,518	2,377
Sweden	9,561	7,769	3,314
Czechoslovakia	3,073	6,205	2,874

It will be noted that if the census of 1920 had been accepted Italy would have had a much larger quota than all of England, Scotland, North Ireland, and Wales. If the 1920 census had been accepted as a basis, the Italians in our country would to-day be clamoring for a repeal of the national origins law as discriminating against them. It would not be a discrimination, but would simply be changing an unfair system for a fair system. Other nationalities who were given a larger quota under the 1890 census than they were entitled to have objected to giving up this advantage for the permanent fair basis that would give to each nationality the number to which they are fairly entitled and have sought to retain this advantage by repeal of the national-origins plan. It must be remembered that the friends of the national-origins plan have sought no change or delay. All the agitation has come from those who do not want to give up their advantage gained under the 1890 census and accept their quotas under a fair, scientific basis established by a committee of the greatest census experts of the country after working five or six years on the survey.

The following table showing immigration into this country, by decades, will show how unfair it would have been to have accepted any particular census as a basis:

Immigration, by decades

Country	1820–1830	1871–1880	1881–1890	1891–1900	1901–1910	1911–1920
Germany	7,729	718,182	1,452,970	505,152	341,498	143,954
Great Britain	37,480	548,043	807,357	271,538	525,950	341,408
Italy	439	55,759	307,309	651,893	2,045,877	1,109,524
Sweden		115,922	391,776	226,266	249,534	95,074
Norway	94	95,323	176,586	95,015	190,505	66,395
Ireland	54,338	436,871	655,482	388,416	339,065	146,181

It will be noted that in the decade ending with 1830 the great bulk of immigration was from Great Britain and Ireland. At that time Ireland was not divided. A great Irish student of immigration, Reverend Shaughnessy, claims that the early Irish immigration was largely from North Ireland. If this is true, then the Irish quota of 54,338 should be divided so that about one-half or two-thirds of it should be added to the quota of Great Britain. If the quotas had been based on this decade, it would have been manifestly unfair to Germany, for Great Britain would have had probably 80 per cent of the total while Sweden would have had no quota at all. Likewise it will be noted that the crest of the German immigration was reached in the decade ending with 1890. Before that date the figures for Germany are much smaller and after that date they are much smaller. The same is true of Ireland and Sweden. It will be noted that the English immigration has been more constant. It must also be remembered that practically all the immigration before 1820 was English and Irish—practically no German immigration and no Scandinavian. It will also be noted that there was scarcely any Italian immigration before 1830. There was none in the Revolutionary period, but from 1900 to 1920 the Italian immigration exceeded all other countries. As heretofore stated, no single census is fair. No census for foreign born is fair. The 1890 system counts only the foreign born. The descendants of those who fought with Washington or who signed the Declaration of Independence are not counted, but the foreigners who have just landed or been bootlegged into the country are counted.

The national-origins plan seeks to count everybody from the Revolutionary period down to now. As stated before this is not done by tracing the ancestors of each individual living now. The law specifically provides how the computation is to be made. The law says:

> Such determination shall not be made by tracing the ancestors or descendants of particular individuals, but shall be based upon statistics of immigration and emigration, together with rates of increase of population as shown by successive decennial United States censuses, and such other data as may be found to be reliable.

Those opposing the national-origins plan have claimed that President Hoover, when Secretary of Commerce, had made an adverse report on the national-origins plan. The last paragraph of a report made by Mr. Hoover and others is as follows:

> We wish it clear that neither we, individually nor collectively, are expressing any opinion on the merits or demerits of this system of arriving at the quotas. We are simply transmitting the calculations made by the departmental committee in accordance with the act.
>
> Faithfully yours,
>
> FRANK B. KELLOGG,
> *Secretary of State.*
> HERBERT HOOVER,
> *Secretary of Commerce.*
> JAMES J. DAVIS,
> *Secretary of Labor.*

It is also claimed that the experts who fixed the national-origins basis were not willing to vouch for their report. Here is what they say:

FEBRUARY 21, 1929.

The SECRETARY OF STATE.
The SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.
The SECRETARY OF LABOR.

SIRS: The committee which you appointed to determine immigration quotas on the basis of national origins as prescribed by the immigration act of 1924, respectfully submit the following report:

As a result of careful search carried on during the year that has elapsed since the previous report of February 25, 1928, was submitted, a limited amount of additional data, principally in the field of foreign statistics of emigration to the United States, has been obtained and utilized. At the same time the processes followed in utilizing census and immigration statistics, as explained in our previous report, have been reviewed and somewhat improved. As a result of the very considerable amount of effort thus expended, the figures previously submitted have been slightly revised. We are of the opinion that further study would not appreciably modify these results.

In addition to the statement herewith attached showing the quotas on the basis of national origin as determined by your committee, we submit two tables—namely, Table A, which shows the apportionment by country of origin of the total white population, distinguishing the colonial stock from the post-colonial stock and subdividing the latter into (1) immigrants, (2) children of immigrants, and (3) grandchildren and later generations; and Table B, which shows what part of the quota for each country is derived from each of the four population factors distinguished in Table A.

Respectfully submitted.

RICHARD W. FLOURNOY, Jr.,
S. W. BOGGS,
Representing the Secretary of State.
JOSEPH A. HILL, *Chairman*,
LEON E. TRUESDELL,
Representing the Secretary of Commerce.
W. W. HUSBAND,
ETHELBERT STEWART,
Representing the Secretary of Labor.

Since the commission of experts did not consider the ancestry of each and every individual it is only fair to inquire as to what plan was followed. The first computation made was a calculation as to how many foreigners were here as shown by the census for 1920 and how many children of such foreigners and how many grandchildren and great-grandchildren of foreigners. This could be easily ascertained from the census records and would cover in part three generations of people. This would take in more than half of the people of the country. Thus one-half or more of the population could be easily classified. If they had stopped here they would be far ahead of any plan based on any one census. For if they had stopped here they would have counted all the foreign born and about

four times as many native born who were the children and grand children of foreign born. There were only about 8,000,000 considered in the 1890 census while the foreign born with their descendents equal more than 40,000,000. The remaining population was classified from earlier censuses and from numerous documents and records of immigrants kept by the Colonies.

The scope of the work done by this committee of experts is almost beyond the imagination of anyone not familiar with such work. About 25 years ago the Census Bureau, in collaboration with other experts, prepared and published a volume known as "A Century of Population Growth in the United States." This book is a large volume and contains the results of many months of research work by many experts. This volume contains tables showing the censuses taken in many of the colonies for decades before the Revolution. This national-origins committee verified much of this great work and studied many other historical works. They also made trips abroad to study records of steamship companies and every other available record that would lend any assistance to them in their effort to make an exhaustive study of the question. To suggest further study or to suggest that this report is not fair and not complete, is only to suggest that no man is perfect. We do not claim that the national-origins quotas are perfect, but we claim that they are as near fair as fair men can make them.

The following table will be found to be interesting as being illustrative as to how the committee arrived at the figures from which it derived the quota figures.

Total white population in 1920	94, 820, 915
Immigrants from nonquota countries	5, 314, 357
Total upon which quotas are based	89, 506, 558

	Totals for each country				
	Basis for quota	Colonial	Post-colonial		
			Immigrants	Children	Grandchildren and later
Great Britain, Scotland, Wales, and North Ireland	39, 216, 333	31, 803, 900	1, 365, 314	2, 203, 314	3, 738, 700
Germany	15, 488, 615	3, 036, 800	1, 672, 375	4, 051, 240	6, 728, 200
Irish Free State	10, 653, 334	1, 821, 500	820, 970	2, 097, 664	5, 913, 200
Italy	3, 462, 271		1, 612, 281	1, 671, 490	178, 500
Sweden	1, 977, 234	217, 100	625, 580	774, 854	359, 700
Norway	1, 418, 592	75, 200	363, 862	597, 130	382, 400
All others	17, 290, 179				
Total	89, 506, 558				

It will be remembered that the negro population is not considered in computing quotas. The figures above given represent the total white population as shown in the 1920 census. From this is deducted the immigrants from the nonquota countries like Canada and Mexico. That leaves a total of 89,506,558. That is the basis of the national-origins plan. The 1890 census plan is based on a population of 8,000,000 foreign born.

From these figures it will be seen that these experts found that the colonial stock increased thirteen times from that time to 1920. Therefore if it was ascertained that 10 per cent of the population of 1790 was of a certain nationality, it is only fair to assume that the descendants of that stock would increase thirteen times, which is the average taken for all the countries. No one can gainsay the fact that the colonial stock was overwhelmingly from the British Isles. If 85 per cent of those who signed the Declaration of Independence were from ancestors who came from the British Isles, would it not be fair to assume that 85 per cent of those now living who are descendants of colonial stock would be properly allocated to that class that would form the basis of the British quota? If there are 45,000,000 people in our country now whose ancestors were here in Revolutionary days, it is only fair to consider them as representative of the nationality from whence they descended. They should not be ignored just because it has been a long time since their ancestors came to America. If there are 45,000,000 such people, then this 45,000,000 should be divided up in the proportion to the number that each country had here then. Should Italy be assigned any portion of this number if there were no Italians here in colonial days? Should Sweden be assigned any portion of this number if there were no Swedish people in America then? Should Germany be allotted 30 per cent of this if the total number of Germans in the Colonies in colonial days was less than 10 per cent? A fair proportion is all any nationality is entitled to.

The principal source of differences between the honest advocates of these two theories arise from two sources. Those on both sides who get their opinions from their prejudices can easily find many grounds for their opinions and I am not concerned in enumerating them. The national-origins advocate claims that the 1890 census or any other census will not be fair. The opponent of the national-origins plan claims that while this plan is fair in its appraisal of about 50 per cent of the population, yet its appraisal is largely guesswork as to the other 50 per cent. There would be some reason for this assertion if the matter of making the appraisal were to be left to incompetents or to prejudiced persons. When it is shown that this task was left to the best equipped people in the Nation, this argument fails. While there may have been some mistakes in making this appraisal of those who descended from the colonial stock, still no one can dispute the fact that the early immigration into all the colonies was from the British Isles and that fully 80 per cent of the colonists were of that nationality. A study made by Reverend Shaughnessy, a noted student of statistics of immigration long before the national-origins question was ever heard of, gives us a good idea as to the number of Irish in America in the early times. He claims that there were about 550,000 Irish in America in 1790. Of this number he claims that 400,000 were from Northern Ireland. This statement justifies the finding of the committee that fixed the national-origins quotas. The total population in 1790 was 3,172,000.

It is claimed that Germany is discriminated against by the committee in its estimates of the descendants of the colonial stock. Doctor Faust, one of the greatest German students of immigration in the United States, made a survey of the German people in the country and has written extensively on the subject. His writings were published long before this controversy arose. He says that there were in the United States 350,000 Germans in 1790. This would mean that there were that number who spoke German as their native language. That would include a large amount of territory that is not now included within Germany. But for the sake of argument let us accept these figures just as this student gave them to us. Multiply 350,000 by 13, which is the figure accepted as representative of the growth of the colonial stock, we have the number 4,250,000. This would be all Germany could possibly claim as a basis of colonial stock. Deduct from this the population that rightfully belongs to the other territory taken from Germany since the war, the national-origins figure of 3,036,800 would be fair. But if no deduction is made, Germany can only have an increase of about 2,000, for the ratio for the number allowed to enter to the total population is as 1 to 600. The difference between 4,250,000 and 3,036,800 is 1,114,000. This number at the ratio of 1 to 600 would increase Germany's quota less than 2,000.

The legislator employs the same methods as the average man in arriving at conclusions. The legislator who believes in the restriction of immigration should be moved somewhat to accept the opinions of those agencies that he knows have always been interested in that program. He should know also what those who have always opposed immigration are doing. It is clear that every agency opposed to restriction of immigration is opposed to national origins. The program of restriction met with opposition from certain groups in Congress for years. These same groups are opposed to national origins now and will always oppose every movement tending to exclude aliens. The following is a list of those who protested against national origins to the Senate Committee on Immigration:

The Czecho-Slovakian National Alliance.
The Lithuanian Alliance of America.
The National Croatian Society.
The National Polish Alliance.
The Order of the Sons of Italy.
The Polish Citizens' Club.
The Ukrainian National Association.
The Clan-na-Gael.
The Ancient Order of Hibernians.
The United Irish-American Societies.
The American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic.
The Swedish-American Societies.
The Order of the Sons of Norway.
The Church Council of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church.

A list of those who favored the acceptance of the national-origins plan as being the best plan to keep America American contains the names of practically very patriotic organization in America. I have made the statement that every patriotic organization in America favored the national-origins plan and I have yet to see any evidence that this statement is not true.

The following is a partial list of the dozens of organizations that have indorsed this plan:

The American Defense Society.
The American Legion.
The American War Mothers.
The American Legion Auxiliary.
The American Gold Star Mothers.
The National Allied Veterans' Patriotic Organization.
The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.
The Chicago Association of Commerce.
The Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century.
The Disabled American Veterans of the World War.
The Daughters of the Cincinnati.
The Daughters of the Colonial Wars.
The Daughters of the Union Veterans of the Civil War.
The Government Club of Chicago.
The Order of Independent Americans.
The Immigration Study Commission of California.
The Junior Order of United American Mechanics.
The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.
The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.
The Military Order of the World War.
The Home Mission Society of the Methodist Church, 400,000 strong.

The following excerpt from the Senate hearings is also of interest in this connection:

COPY OF MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT, THE SENATE, AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DATED JANUARY 4, 1927

We, the undersigned, all citizens of the United States, impressed with the vital importance to the country of maintaining and perfecting the present system of immigration restriction, respectfully submit to the President of the United States, to the Senate, and to the House of Representatives, the following expression of our views with respect to specific aspects of this question.

1. We urge the extension of the quota system to all countries of North and South America from which we have substantial immigration and in which the population is not predominantly of the white race. We believe that without such extension the present restriction of immigration is already inadequate and will become increasingly so in the near future. During each of the last two fiscal years we have been admitting upward of 75,000 immigrants from Mexico, the West Indies, Brazil, and elsewhere, who are for the most part not of the white race and who, because of their lower standards of living, are able to compete at an advantage with American workers engaged in various forms of agricultural and unskilled labor.

2. We further urge the prompt putting into effect of that provision of the immigration act of 1924, whereby the quotas, after July 1, 1927, at present determined by the number of foreign born of each nationality here in the year 1890, are to be adjusted so as to conform to the officially estimated number of persons now in the country of each national origin, either by birth or descent. We believe that this permanent basis for fixing the quotas, already provided for by law, is sound in principle and fair to all elements in the population. Only by this method can that large proportion of our population which is descended from the colonists and other early settlers, as well as the members of the newer immigration, have their proper racial representation in the quotas. We believe that Congress wisely concluded that only by such a system of proportional representation in our future immigration could the racial status quo of the country be maintained or a reasonable degree of homogeneity secured. Without such basic homogeneity, we firmly believe, no civilization can have its best development.

Princeton University: E. G. Conklin, professor of biology; Ulric Dahlgren, professor of biology; L. R. Cary, assistant professor of biology; Kenneth P. Stevens, instructor of biology; E. G. Butler, instructor of biology; Walter M. Rankin, professor of biology; C. F. W. McClure, professor of comparative anatomy; E. Newton Harvey, professor of physiology; William Starr Myers; Philip M. Brown; Edwin S. Corwin.

Harvard University: A. Lawrence Lowell, president; Robert Dec. Ward, professor of climatology, authority on immigration; E. M. East, professor of biology; Ernest A. Hooten, professor of anthropology; J. N. Carver, professor of economics; Alfred Tozzer, professor; S. K. Lothrop, professor; Howard Daggett; Theodore E. Burnett.

Yale University: Irving Fisher, professor of political economy; Robert M. Yerkes, professor of psychology; Ellsworth Huntington, professor of geography; Edward Bliss Reed, professor; Samuel B. Hemingway, professor; John Johnston, professor of chemistry.

Columbia University: Franklin H. Giddings, professor of sociology and history; Howard McBain, professor of constitutional law; Robert E. Chaddock, professor of statistics; Henry E. Crampton, professor of zoology.

University of Wisconsin: Edward A. Ross, professor of sociology; J. E. Irelin, professor of sociology; Wm. H. Kiekhofer, professor of economics; John R. Commons, professor of economics; Henry R. Trumbower, professor of economics.

University of Michigan: C. C. Little, president; C. H. Van Tyne, head of department of history.

New York University: H. P. Fairchild, professor of sociology.

The following not attached to a university: Eugene N. Foss, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; Leon F. Whitney, field secretary American Eugenics Society; Charles B. Davenport, director department of genetics, Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C.; H. H. Laughlin, eugenics records office, Washington, D. C.; Roswell H. Johnson, president American Eugenics Society; Madison Grant, president New York Zoological Society; Henry Fairfield Osborn, president American Museum of Natural History; Richards M. Bradley, authority on immigration; Joseph Lee, vice president Immigration Restriction League, Boston.

It is unfortunate that this question engendered some personal feeling between certain groups of our citizens, but that is inevitable when a public question is one involving personal interests. Now that the contest is practically over for this session of Congress, let it be hoped that the national-origins plan will be given a fair chance to operate. To my mind there can be no question but that the new quotas will go into operation without the least friction. We will have put our quotas on a firm, scientific basis. If further restriction is necessary, it can be done scientifically, and, I hope, without any intimation as to superiority or desirability of nationalities.

AID TO DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICTS

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on Government aid to reclamation districts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Speaker, the landowners in many drainage and levee districts throughout the Nation are facing disaster. These districts were organized in good faith and for the commendable purpose of reclaiming overflowed land and making them productive, thereby increasing the food supply of the American people and incidentally augmenting our national wealth. The lands in these districts, as a rule, are exceedingly fertile, and, if protected from seasonal and periodical overflow, very productive.

Most of these reclamation projects were inaugurated at a time when agriculture was prosperous, when farm commodities commanded high prices, when "land hunger" was acute, and when the Government newspapers, and business interests were urging the agricultural classes to increase production of food commodities in order to supply what seemed to be an ever-increasing demand. After many of these projects were inaugurated and after the reclamation work had been completed or was well under way the deflation came, and in its wake economic disaster to the agricultural classes in general, and particularly to those whose lands were embraced in drainage and levee districts, and which lands were subject to heavy benefit assessment and taxes.

If high prices for farm products had continued, the income from most of these lands would have enabled their owners to meet their drainage taxes and to have completed and made effective their plans for reclamation. But the low price of farm commodities coupled with the high prices the farmer must pay for his supplies have so reduced the net income of these landowners that they are unable to pay their drainage and levee taxes and are now losing their lands, which in many instances represent the earnings and accumulations of a lifetime. In many instances the cost of constructing the proposed system of drains and levees has been so great and the income from the partially reclaimed land has been so small that the landowners have been unable to meet their drainage taxes or to complete the plan for reclamation so as to make it effective and protect their lands from overflow.

As a result the average owner of land in a reclamation district organized in recent years has found himself tightly wedged between the upper and nether millstones and unable to extricate himself from rapidly approaching financial disaster. Thousands of industrious, well-meaning men and women have lost their lands or are about to lose them. And this situation is doubly pathetic when we consider that many of these men and women are approaching old age and have passed the point in life when they are able to suffer this loss, begin life over again, or to accumulate property for their support in their declining days.

Now, there is no question as to the potential value of these lands, and their reclamation sooner or later is as certain as that night follows day. These large areas will not be given over to idleness and nonproductivity. These lands have a part to perform in the great problem of producing the food which is absolutely necessary to satisfy the hunger of mankind.

The bonds issued by the districts bear an average interest rate of 6 per cent, and the security behind them when properly developed is not only adequate but worth many times the aggregate bonded indebtedness of the district. When times get better and these projects are completed these lands in nearly every instance will be protected from overflow and made dependable for the production of large crops annually. These reclamation projects are fundamentally sound and sooner or later will be consummated.

If these landowners are given time, they will in most cases be able to work out their problems, meet the bonded indebtedness, and save their lands. But the majority of these landowners can not do this without help. We should not sit idly by and see these landowners lose everything they have in this world in an effort to reclaim waste lands and add to the comfort and wealth of the American people. We should not permit these lands to revert to a state of nature and become once more unproductive. We should not allow these rich fields to be again filled with stagnant, disease-breeding ponds, lakes, and swales.

In order to enable these landowners to save their land and to complete these worth-while reclamation projects the landowners must not only have time but a low rate of interest. The Federal Government has heretofore come to the aid of the railroads, the manufacturers, and big business. Certainly these men and women who in good faith endeavored to reclaim these waste places are entitled to some consideration at the hands of the Government. These large bodies of land, of great present and potential value, must not be allowed to become again a waste and wilderness. I favor constructive farm relief legislation which will place agriculture on an equality with other industries, and certainly right here we have a splendid opportunity, without loss to the Government, to grant relief to a deserving group of farmers who are about to lose everything they have in the world.

I have introduced a bill, H. R. 3967, which if enacted will afford the landowners in these reclamation districts substantial aid, and without any loss to the Government. My bill proposes to authorize the appropriation of $200,000,000 as a revolving fund to lend to the drainage and levee districts to enable them to refund their outstanding bonds at a low rate of interest and over a long term of years. The Government can lend this money to these drainage and levee districts and never feel the outlay. For a generation the Federal Government has been extending aid of this kind to the irrigation districts throughout the West, actually constructing the necessary work, including canals, ditches, and necessary reservoirs, and paying for them and giving the landowners 40 or 50 years to repay the Government for these outlays. My bill marks no departure from the well-settled policies of the Government.

These loans will run not to exceed 40 years, bear 3 per cent interest, and, of course, a sinking fund can be provided that will retire these bonds and fully reimburse the Government long before the expiration of 40 years. My bill throws around these loans all the safeguard that prudence, wisdom, and good business methods suggest.

I am convinced that this plan is feasible and will, in the end, not cost the Federal Government a dollar. Its adoption will save these lands from sale for drainage and levee taxes, insure the completion and success of these reclamation projects, and enable the districts to meet their obligations.

Bear in mind, my bill does not propose to make any donations to these drainage and levee districts or to the individual landowners. It merely provides that the Federal Government shall for the time being come to the aid of these districts, lend them the money necessary to refund their bonded indebtedness at a much lower rate of interest than the district is now paying, and to "tide over" the district until conditions improve.

I realize that the President and his party leaders will not permit Congress to consider any legislation at this session except that relating to farm relief, the tariff, the census, and reapportionment, but I hope my bill may be considered on its merits at the next session of Congress. Later on I will discuss the details of this legislation in the hopes that the merit of this measure may be recognized. In my opinion, it is only a question of time until Congress adopts this policy, and why not do it now before the present owners have lost their land?

MISSISSIPPI SOLDIERS BURIED IN AMERICAN MILITARY CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. HALL of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by publishing a list of the Mississippi soldiers buried in Europe.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALL of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Mississippi will always be found loyal and patriotic when the welfare, peace, honor, or any interest sacred to the Republic is involved. Mississippi statesmen are first at the councils of peace; her soldiers and sailors are always at the front of our battles; her children are cradled in patriotism, devotion, love, and pride in the Nation's glory. There has never been a call upon the resources of America when this great State did not respond most cheerfully and abundantly with its manhood, wealth, effort, and devotion. In the War with Mexico Mississippi did not only present more volunteers than the Nation accepted, but sent the great arm of this great Nation's Army into the plains of Mexico to battle and to die in the glory of the victories of Buena Vista and Monterey. The matchless generalship and discipline of those Mississippians will forever glitter like shining stars on the pages of our country's history, chronicling the deeds, heroic valor, and victories of the American soldier. No State in the Union sent to the Spanish-American War superior soldiers and sailors to those who willingly went in great numbers from the Magnolia State; none were more determined to achieve the glorious victories of our Army and fleet.

When the World War broke out, and long before the draft act was passed, hundreds of Mississippians had volunteered and were on the very front firing line of that bloody vortex. When the Congress and the great President Woodrow Wilson declared war with the avowed purpose of this Nation "to make the world safe for democracy," then it was the gallant sons, the very flower of Mississippi, came tramping cheerfully from every city, village, and hamlet, from every vale and hilltop, patriotically answering the Nation's call to duty. They bid adieu to kin and friends, unmindful of perils and forgetful of the dangers ahead, hurrying across to the very first firing line of this frightful, stupendous, and awful engagement, determined to place the Stars and Stripes a perpetual symbol of our glorious motives and willing to do this at any sacrifice. Hundreds of Mississippians were in the forefront fighting and dying when the armistice was heralded on the 11th day of November, 1918.

Many of her noble sons paid the supreme sacrifice with their sacred lives. Those who so nobly fell, yet so young, so brave, now sleep in foreign cemeteries near those awful battle fields. They fell, an honor to our Nation, heroes for all time. They are and shall ever be held first in loving remembrance in the saddened hearts of all Mississippians.

With his usual efficiency and kindness the Quartermaster General of the United States Army has furnished me with a list of those Mississippians who so gallantly gave their lives in order that democracy might never perish from off the face of the earth.

The names, organizations, and grave locations as well as the cemeteries are given by the department, as follows:

KEY TO NAMES OF PERMANENT CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine.

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waeraghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, near London, England.

Deceased soldiers from Mississippi buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Darby, Eldredge S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 16 Inf	1233	11	21	A
Powell, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. E, 16 Inf	1232	39	4	A
Chilcoat, Wm. W	Pvt. Co. E, 18 Inf	1232	26	21	C
Lewis, Herman	Pvt. Co. C, 18 Inf	1232	2	40	E
Nieberding, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. B, 18 Inf	1232	6	25	B
Price, Robt. L	Pvt. Hq. Co., 18 Inf	1232	19	21	B
Goff, Otis L	Sgt. Co. H, 26 Inf	1764	42	5	A
Hudson, Horace J	Pvt. Co. A, 26 Inf	1232	15	24	B
Kloeber, Louis B	Pvt. Co. F, 26 Inf	636	9	18	C
Drake, Chas. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 28 Inf	636	13	15	D
Ellington, John R	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf	608	19	5	D
Herring, Jonas R	Pvt. Co. A, 28 Inf	1233	7	6	D
Stallings, Bryan	Pvt. Co. G, 28 Inf	1232	32	9	E
Webster, John B	Pvt. Co. M, 28 Inf	1232	33	22	D

Deceased soldiers from Mississippi buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION—con.					
Yawn, Wm.	Pvt. Co. L, 28 Inf.	636	8	32	B
Spraberry, Geo. M.	Pvt. Co. A, 3 M. G. Bn.	608	4	19	A
Patrick, Allen	Pvt. Bty B, 7 F. A.	1232	2	19	C
SECOND DIVISION					
Cook, Buford C.	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf.	1232	3	27	F
Permenter, Ottis G.	Pvt. Co. L, 9 Inf.	608	12	37	A
Williams, Mack H.	Pvt. Co. M, 9 Inf.	1233	36	12	C
Fore, Wiley Davis	Pvt. 47 Co. 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1764	81	4	A
Johnson, Jas. Drewry	Cpl. 47 Co. 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1764	87	9	A
Neely, Oliver L. M.	Sgt. 18 Co. 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1233	22	12	A
Danz, Walter	Pvt. 84 Co. 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	608	10	25	D
Patterson, Thos. Fredk.	Pvt. 83 Co. 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	608	19	17	D
Neyman, Ernest L.	Cpl. Co. C, 1 F. S. Bn.	636	13	14	B
THIRD DIVISION					
Weld, Aaron Davis	1 Lt. Co. I, 7 Inf.	1232	19	39	A
Anderson, Wm. H.	Pvt. Co. G, 7 Inf.	1232	17	34	C
Austin, Wm. A.	Pvt. Co. F, 7 Inf.	1232	29	24	H
Bickerstaff, Wm. O.	Pvt. Co. I, 7 Inf.	1232	22	8	D
Hemphill, Chas. P.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 7 Inf.	608	23	19	B
Henderson, Frank W.	Pvt. Co. F, 7 Inf.	608	36	26	A
Hogan, Sutton	Pvt. Co. D, 7 Inf.	608	16	20	A
Lee, Richard R. M.	Pvt. M. G. Co. 7 Inf.	1232	8	39	H
Long, Jim	do	1232	5	1	B
Nations, Walter I.	Pvt. Co. I, 7 Inf.	1232	18	26	A
Arnold, Lee C.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 30 Inf.	1232	11	39	E
Bunch, Wm. T.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 30 Inf.	1232	27	4	C
Byrd, Otho C.	Pvt. Co. A, 30 Inf.	1764	20	13	B
Floyd, Francis H.	Pvt. Co. G, 30 Inf.	1232	11	3	A
Gough, Jayhu	Pvt. Co. B, 30 Inf.	1232	8	1	A
Warren, John E.	Pvt. Co. F, 30 Inf.	1232	17	36	B
Fairchilds, Henry	Pvt. Co. M, 38 Inf.	1232	16	3	C
Fewell, Leslie P.	Pvt. Co. G, 38 Inf.	608	33	16	B
Harper, Willie W.	Pvt. Co. M, 38 Inf.	1232	9	27	C
Hawkins, Charlie A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 38 Inf.	1232	19	6	F
Howell, Ollie	Pvt. Co. M, 38 Inf.	1232	9	5	E
Johns, Perry E.	do	1232	4	19	C
Kraemer, Edward	Pvt. Co. A, 38 Inf.	34	9	6	B
Locke, Daniel E.	Pvt. Co. H, 38 Inf.	608	27	10	B
Newell, Samuel K.	Pvt. Co. I, 38 Inf.	1232	20	19	C
Rankin, Horatio W.	Pvt. Co. F, 38 Inf.	1232	23	26	C
Smallwood, Morris	do	608	20	17	A
Sullivan, Jesse D.	Cpl. Co. K, 38 Inf.	1232	36	4	H
Summers, John O.	Cpl. Co. G, 38 Inf.	1233	36	22	D
Waltman, John J.	Pvt. Co. G, 38 Inf.	1232	13	25	B
Wesberry, Resstorer H.	Pvt. Co. F, 38 Inf.	1764	27	10	A
Brewer, Elmer	Pvt. Co. A, 9 M. G. Bn.	1232	29	13	C
Seely, Henry K.	Pvt. Co. A, 6 Engrs.	1232	7	3	D
Turan, Talmage	Pvt. Co. C, 6 Engrs.	1232	18	10	B
FOURTH DIVISION					
Russell, Thos. L.	1 Lt. 47 Inf.	1232	29	3	F
Wilkinson, Philip M.	Pvt. Co. A, 47 Inf.	1232	21	40	H
Rutledge, Lish C.	Pvt. Co. G, 58 Inf.	34	10	14	A
Perry, Wm. G.	Pvt. Co. B, 59 Inf.	1232	27	16	H
Dhetske, Carl F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 12 M. G. Bn.	608	36	34	D
FIFTH DIVISION					
Irby, Thos. B.	Pvt. Co. G, 6 Inf.	1232	32	16	F
Marler, Lonie V.	Pvt. Co. E, 6 Inf.	1232	13	6	E
Cochran, Wm.	Sgt. Co. A, 61 Inf.	1232	8	30	B
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Puckett, Ernest E.	Pvt. Co. H, 101 Inf.	1232	37	11	C
Beckham, Jas. R.	Pvt. Co. D, 102 Inf.	608	24	21	A
Burns, Richard W.	Pvt. Co. L, 103 Inf.	1233	31	12	B
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Hutson, Malcome B.	Pvt. Co. H, 109 Inf.	1232	3	2	E
Goff, John Wm.	Pvt. Co. B, 112 Inf.	1233	3	12	C
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Upshaw, Elisha E.	Pvt. Co. C, 113 Inf.	1232	25	15	G
Courtney, Doubieu E.	Pvt. Co. D, 114 Inf.	1232	7	42	A
Harris, Jas. M.	Pvt. Co. L, 114 Inf.	1232	33	45	D
Norton, Henry B.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 114 Inf.	1232	20	1	H
Nye, Ernest	Pvt. Co. M, 114 Inf.	1232	4	16	A
Skelton, John G.	Pvt. Co. A, 114 Inf.	1232	16	4	H
Thompson, Dave Troxler.	Pvt. Co. B, 114 Inf.	1232	38	24	A
Rowland, Jas. L.	Pvt. Co. E, 115 Inf.	1232	36	28	A
Camp, Jesse B.	Pvt. Co. C, 116 Inf.	1233	32	15	G
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Scruggs, Albert W.	Pvt. Hq.-Co. 120 Inf.	636	15	3	A
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Steen, John H.	1 lt. M. D. 125 Inf.	608	7	12	D
Abbott, Henry G.	Pvt. Co. L, 125 Inf.	1232	30	19	D
Agaires, Theodore	Pvt. Co. H, 126 Inf.	1232	25	25	H
Upton, Grover C.	Pvt. Co. C, 127 Inf.	1232	32	25	B
Wells, Oscar	Pvt. Co. M, 127 Inf.	1232	8	14	F

Deceased soldiers from Mississippi buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Brewer, Jasper C.	Pvt. Co. H, 128 Inf.	1232	8	4	F
McGraw, Wilson L.	Pvt. Co. M, 128 Inf.	1232	11	38	F
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Anderson, Wm. M.	Pvt. Co. B, 149 Inf.	107–E	4	1	A
Hester, Samuel D.	Pvt. Co. C, 149 Inf.	1233	25	10	C
McMullen, Edwin J.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 150 Inf.	107–E	9	5	D
Beam, Samuel T.	Pvt. Co. K, 151 Inf.	107–E	11	1	B
Bonslagel, Robt. R.	Pvt. M. D., 152 Inf.	107–E	2	3	D
Hall, Gabe McC.	Pvt. Co. D., 139 M. G. Bn.	107–E	8	8	D
Neal, Otto M.	Pvt. Bty. B, 318 F. A.	107–E	2	10	D
Vick, Jas. F.	Pvt. Bty. E, 318 F. A.	107–E	6	1	C
Nation, Rich C.	Pvt. 152 Amb. Co., 113 Sn. Tn.	(1)			
THIRTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Moore, Ebbie B.	Pvt. Sup. Co., 154 Inf.	1233	17	19	A
Cunningham, Donald F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 114 Engrs.	1233	19	24	A
Rustin, Oscar W.	Hrshr. Co. A, 114 Mil. Pol.	1233	8	17	A
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Swan, Madison C.	Pvt. Co. E, 161 Inf.	608	21	34	B
Eubank, Lafayette	Cpl. Co. B, 162 Inf.	608	13	35	A
Evans, Arthur B.	Sgt. Co. L, 162 Inf.	608	34	34	B
Stanley, Fernie E.	2 Lt. R. T. C. Att., 116 Engrs.	34	25	3	C
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Hart, Clinton	Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf.	1232	5	19	E
Dawson, Spencer H.	Pvt. Co. L, 167 Inf.	1232	21	24	B
Winters, Geo. E.	Pvt. Co. A, 167 Inf.	608	34	24	B
Gholson, Samuel C.	2 Lt. M. G. Co., 168 Inf.	1232	31	39	B
Lowe, John C.	Pvt. Co. A, 149 F. A.	1232	31	5	D
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Nichols, Tobt. L.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 307 Inf.	608	34	10	D
Hamilton, Geo. T.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 306 M. G. Bn.	1232	32	27	B
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Hudson, Howard P.	Wag. Co. A, 304 Am. Tn.	1233	34	13	A
Lowe, Wm. F.	Pvt. Co. A, 304 Am. Tn.	1233	7	6	A
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Jones, Jos. C.	Pvt. Sup. Co., 319 F. A.	1233	3	24	A
McDonald, Geo. P.	Pvt. Bty. B, 320 F. A.	1232	31	22	C
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Clark, Chas. F.	Pvt. Co. D, 329 Inf.	608	19	8	D
Sims, Wm. F.	Pvt. Co. C, 323 M. G. Bn.	608	21	38	D
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Anderson, Gus A.	Pvt. Co. B, 342 M. G. Bn.	1232	1	22	H
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Allen, Frank	Pvt. Co. E, 369 Inf.	1232	12	32	H
Harris, Percy	Pvt. Co. I, 369 Inf.	608	4	18	D
Harris, Will	Pvt. Co. E, 369 Inf.	1232	21	21	C
Rhymes, Pearl	Pvt. Co. D, 371 Inf.	1232	10	29	A
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
McCormick, John F.	1 Lt. 1 Aero Sq.	1232	22	3	F
Keesler, Samuel R., jr.	2 Lt. 24 Aero Sq.	1233	20	13	D
Brooks, Wm. H.	1 Lt. Avia. Acpt. Pk. No. 1.	34	38	6	B
Bishop, Benj. F.	Cpl. Bty. C, 3 A. A. Bn. C. A. C.	636	2	1	B
Pridgen, Sam. W.	Sgt. S. A. R. D. Unit, 2 C. A. C. Fort Screvens.	107–E	7	4	C
Gibson, Judson	Pvt. Cp. Hosp. 43.	608	10	13	C
Gray, Wesley	Pvt. Tn. Sch. San. Tps.	608	3	34	A
Stone, Walter D.	Pvt. 835 M. T. C.	1233	33	24	B
Boyett, Stephen H.	Pvt. 2 Co. Cp. Pike J. A. R. D.	608	23	42	D
Seal, Andrew J.	Pvt. Co. 2, Cp. Pike S.A.R. D.	608	13	29	A
Van Norden, John D.	Pvt. 22 Co. Cp. Pike A. A. R. D.	608	19	30	B
Butler, Henry	Pvt. Inf. Cas. Det. Cp. I No. 1.	608	31	22	D
Myrick, Albert Sidney	Pvt. Co. A, 57 Pion. Inf.	608	5	26	A
Shive, Lawrence W.	Pvt. Co. B, 57 Pion. Inf.	608	33	5	C
Young, Crawford	Pvt. Co. H, 802 Pion. Inf.	1233	7	3	D
Booker, Robt. L.	Pvt. Co. B, 803 Pion. Inf.	1233	1	11	C
Harris, Andrew	Pvt. Co. E, 805 Pion. Inf.	1233	34	17	B
Jones, Elisha	Pvt. Co. G, 803 Pion. Inf.	1233	26	10	B
McCoy, Gilmore	Bglr. Co. A, 805 Pion. Inf.	1232	30	24	H
Milam, Tom	Pvt. Co. B, 805 Pion. Inf.	1232	38	43	B
Overton, Isiah	Pvt. Co. C, 805 Pion. Inf.	1232	38	39	C
Smith, Jim	Pvt. Co. E, 805 Pion. Inf.	1233	28	9	B
Tyner, Joe	Pvt. Co. B, 805 Pion. Inf.	1232	19	11	D
Vivian, D. L.	do	1233	5	29	A
Williams, Charlie	Pvt. Co. E, 805 Pion. Inf.	1233	17	6	B
Boatmon, Hilliard	Pvt. Co. I, 806 Pion. Inf.	608	30	41	D

[1] Willow Grove Cemetery, Stockport, England.

Deceased soldiers from Mississippi buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—con.					
Bordus, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 806 Pion. Inf.	34	32	1	B
Brown, Dan	Pvt. Co. K, 806 Pion. Inf.	608	36	17	C
Crenshaw, Clinton	do	608	18	31	D
Crigler, John	Pvt. Co. M, 806 Pion. Inf.	608	10	29	B
Cunningham, John	Pvt. Co. B, 806 Pion. Inf.	1233	9	23	D
Dudley, Andrew	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 806 Pion. Inf.	608	10	20	D
Freeman, Walter	Pvt. Co. L, 806 Pion. Inf.	608	35	30	C
Fry, Tom	Pvt. Co. E, 806 Pion. Inf.	1233	26	25	D
Griffin, John	Pvt. Co. M, 806 Pion. Inf.	608	15	10	D
Hodge, Amos	Pvt. Hq. Co. 806 Pion. Inf.	1233	18	4	C
Ivory, Will	Pvt. Co. G, 806 Pion. Inf.	1233	16	4	C
Lackey, Nelson	Pvt. Co. K, 806 Pion. Inf.	608	30	29	D
Lockhart, Albert	Pvt. Co. B, 806 Pion. Inf.	1233	9	12	D
McClatchey, Hocum	Pvt. Co. E, 806 Pion. Inf.	1233	1	1	D
Nash, Andrew J	Pvt. Co. C, 806 Pion. Inf.	1233	2	23	D
Percy, Jack	Bos. Co. F, 806 Pion. Inf.	608	2	26	B
Robinson, Thos	Pvt. Co. I, 806 Pion. Inf.	608	21	31	D
Sisson, David	Pvt. Co. M, 806 Pion. Inf.	608	9	20	C
Smith, Frank	do	1233	34	10	B
Thacker, Claude	Pvt. Co. B, 806 Pion. Inf.	1233	34	10	C
Turner, Hillard	Pvt. Co. I, 806 Pion. Inf.	608	19	25	A
Washington, Wm	Pvt. Co. A, 806 Pion. Inf.	1233	12	27	D
Williams, Isaac	Pvt. Co. I, 806 Pion. Inf.	608	19	18	C
Williams, Judge	Pvt. Co. G, 806 Pion. Inf.	1233	26	11	C
Wilson, Jesse	Pvt. Co. M, 806 Pion. Inf.	608	38	31	D
Woods, Jim	Pvt. Co. I, 806 Pion. Inf.	1233	3	20	C
Young, Jazy	Pvt. Co. G, 806 Pion. Inf.	1233	23	10	D
Davis, Zack	Pvt. Co. D, 814 Pion. Inf.	34	17	19	A
Franklin, Willie C	Pvt. Co. A, 814 Pion. Inf.	34	18	19	A
Holmes, Leonard	Pvt. Co. F, 814 Pion. Inf.	608	12	11	C
Holton, Floyd	Pvt. Co. A, 815 Pion. Inf.	1233	20	21	B
Leggett, Denon	Cpl. Co. E, 816 Pion. Inf.	107–E	8	1	C
Neal, West	Pvt. Co. M, 816 Pion. Inf.	1232	7	6	B
Oliver, David	Pvt. Co. G, 816 Pion. Inf.	1232	9	11	A
Payton, Willie	do	636	7	2	A
Bridges, Dewitt	Pvt. Co. D, 307 Lab. Bn.	34	32	2	A
Davis, Columbus	Pvt. Co. C, 309 Lab. Bn.	1233	3	16	A
Jones, Mack	Pvt. Co. B, 309 Lab. Bn.	608	28	40	D
Moore, Willie	Pvt. Co. D, 309 Lab. Bn.	1233	13	6	B
Owens, Lee	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 309 Lab. Bn.	1233	25	2	A
Gibson, Pearl	Pvt. Co. A, 312 Lab. Bn.	34	6	16	A
Carpenter, Marshall	Pvt. Co. C, 318 Lab. Bn.	1233	27	21	D
Fortier, Victor J	do	608	16	35	A
Wood, Andrew	Pvt. Co. D, 318 Lab. Bn.	1232	38	26	A
Miller, Alex	Pvt. Co. D, 319 Lab. Bn.	608	5	39	D
Robinson, Geo., jr	Pvt. Co. C, 319 Lab. Bn.	608	32	7	A
Harris, Will	Pvt. Co. C, 326 Lab. Bn.	1233	34	2	C
Holloway, Lee	do	1233	30	1	C
Ward, Jim	Pvt. Co. B, 326 Lab. Bn.	1232	27	37	C
Woods, Emmett L	do	1232	7	42	D
Thompson, Charlie	Pvt. Co. D, 327 Lab. Bn.	1233	34	26	A
Adams, Leon	Pvt. Co. D, 329 Lab. Bn.	1232	35	39	C
Davis, Henry	Cpl. Co. D, 329 Lab. Bn.	1232	14	21	E
Duke, Allen	Pvt. Co. B, 329 Lab. Bn.	1233	3	26	A
Dukes, Geo	Pvt. Co. D, 329 Lab. Bn.	1232	40	12	E
Eiland, Fred	Pvt. Co. B, 329 Lab. Bn.	1233	9	2	A
Harris, Lee	do	1233	10	11	A
Jackson, Henry	Pvt. Co. C, 329 Lab. Bn.	1232	37	39	B
McConnell, Wm	do	1232	38	38	C
McCoy, Tom	Pvt. Co. D, 329 Lab. Bn.	1232	26	38	A
Mingo, Labus	Pvt. Co. C, 329 Lab. Bn.	1232	27	21	E
Shackelford, Fred	do	1232	5	38	B
Thomas, Columbus	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 329 Lab. Bn.	1233	34	28	A
Sullivan, Sam A	Pvt. Co. D, 334 Lab. Bn.	34	7	11	A
Williams, John W	Pvt. Co. A, 334 Lab. Bn.	1233	2	2	A
Crosby, Henry	Pvt. Co. B, 335 Lab. Bn.	1233	34	6	D
Riley, Isaac	Pvt. Co. C, 335 Lab. Bn.	608	7	17	C
Ausmer, Perry	Pvt. Co. C, 340 Lab. Bn.	608	24	17	C
Doubley, Robt	Pvt. Co. A, 340 Lab. Bn.	608	10	34	A
Owens, Johnie Mathew	Cook Co. C, 340 Lab. Bn.	608	10	17	C
Williams, Louis	Pvt. Co. D, 340 Lab. Bn.	608	31	27	C
Williams, Jessie	Pvt. Co. B, 341 Lab. Bn.	608	19	11	C
Winston, Arthur	Pvt. Co. D, 342 Lab. Bn.	1233	35	16	A
Taylor, Irving	Pvt. 311 Co. (Labor) Q. M. C.	608	16	21	D
Morton, Levi B	Sgt. 2 Co. Q. M. C.	1233	18	16	A
Fowler, Ben	Pvt. 1 cl. 23 Co. 301 Stev. Regt.	608	31	18	C
Adair, Luther	Pvt. Co. K, 302 Stev. Regt.	(?)			
Cork, Willie	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 302 Stev. Regt.	34	8	9	A
Dunn, Lee A	Mech. Co. E, 302 Stev. Regt.	34	8	18	A
Durrell, Earl	Pvt. Co. D, 302 Stev. Regt.	34	13	18	A
Frazier, Aaron	Sgt. Co. E, 302 Stev. Regt.	34	17	1	A
Joy, Josh	Pvt. Co. K, 302 Stev. Regt.	608	21	37	A
Pickens, Ned	Wag. Co. G, 302 Stev. Regt.	608	12	29	B
Steele, A. D	Pvt. Co. G, 302 Stev. Regt.	608	9	22	A
Ladnier, Wm. F	Pvt. Hq. Co., 801 Stev. Bn.	608	19	31	A
Cranford, Pierce M	Pvt. 1 Co. Cp. Johnston A. A. R. D.	608	36	41	D
Elam, John W	Pvt. Co. Pike A. R. D.	608	20	34	B
Hicks, Willie	Pvt. 17 Co. S. R. D. Cp. McArthur.	608	3	25	B
Moore, Charlie	Pvt. Cp. Grant J. R. D.	608	9	38	B
Wimberly, Frank P	Pvt. Cp. Pike J. R. D.	608	8	20	C
Wade, Geo. S	Pvt. Co. F, 10 Dep. Bn. S. C.	107–E	6	2	B
Ingram, Tilliman	Pvt. Co. C, 512 Engrs.	1233	29	25	B
Harris, Edgar	Pvt. Co. C, 526 Engrs.	1233	13	27	A
Marsalis, Curlie	do	1233	7	16	B
Gillialand, Irwin	Pvt. Co. D, 529 Engrs.	608	12	42	D
Morgan, Holmes	do	608	7	26	B
Murphy, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 529 Engrs.	1233	31	1	C
Polk, Will	Pvt. Co. A, 530 Engrs.	1232	37	36	C

[2] To be interred.

Deceased soldiers from Mississippi buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—con.					
Hines, Ponepy	Pvt. Co. C, 533 Engrs.	1232	13	29	A
Curry, Kit	Pvt. Co. A, 544 Engrs.	608	21	21	A
Williams, Arthur Franklin.	Pvt. Co. C, 603 Engrs.	1233	35	12	W
Hinson, John F	Pvt. Hq. Det., 605 Engrs.	608	36	26	C
Taylor, Frank H	Pvt. Co. C, 605 Engrs.	1233	13	7	D
Graham, Wm. Curtis	Ph. Mate 2 cl., U. S. N.	1232	12	33	F
McDonald, Henry	M. A. 3 cl., U. S. N. R. F.	34	40	6	A
Slaughter, Henry Leon, jr.	M. A. 3 cl., U. S. N.	608	17	29	D
Crouch, Willis C	Pvt. 65 Co., Tr. Cps.	1233	21	5	A
Barton, Howard B	Mstr. Engr. 446 Co., Tr. Cps.	1233	7	14	A
Hoyt, Dave	Pvt. 845 Co., Tr. Cps.	1764	28	9	B
Johnson, Rodney H	Pvt. 312 Mtr. Tk. Co., M. S. T.	34	2	8	A

I am glad the Congress of the United States appreciated the love and sentiment of the loved ones of these gallant boys and so generously provided that the mothers and widows of the sleeping heroes will be permitted to make a pilgrimage at the expense of the Government to the last resting place of their departed sons and husbands. The Seventieth Congress did itself and the Nation honor when it enacted this law. That the loved ones of these dead so richly deserve this consideration is beyond question, and every true American rejoices in the contemplation of their journeying to these last resting places, the holy ground, sanctified by the blood and valor of these heroic Americans.

The law as enacted is as follows:

Public Law No. 952, Seventieth Congress (S. 5332)

An act to enable the mothers and widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines of the American forces now interred in the cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to these cemeteries

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to arrange for pilgrimages to cemeteries in Europe by mothers and widows of members of the military or naval forces of the United States who died in the military or naval service at any time between April 5, 1917, and July 1, 1921, and whose remains are now interred in such cemeteries. Such pilgrimages shall be made at the expense of the United States under the conditions set forth in section 2.

SEC. 2. The conditions under which such pilgrimages may be made are as follows:

(a) Invitations to make the pilgrimages shall be extended in the name of the United States to the mothers and widows for whom the pilgrimages are authorized to be arranged under section 1.

(b) Upon acceptance of the invitation the mother or widow shall be entitled to make one such pilgrimage; but no mother or widow who has previous to the pilgrimage visited cemeteries described in section 1 shall be entitled to make any such pilgrimage, and no mother or widow shall be entitled to make more than one such pilgrimage.

(c) The pilgrimages shall be made at such times during the period from May 1, 1930, to October 31, 1933, as may be designated by the Secretary of War.

(d) For the purpose of the pilgrimages the Secretary of State shall (1) issue special passports limited to the duration of the pilgrimage, to mothers and widows making the pilgrimages and to such personnel as may be selected to accompany and/or arrange for the pilgrimages, if such mothers, widows, and personnel are citizens of the United States, and (2) issue suitable travel documents, if aliens. No fee for either of such documents or for any application therefor shall be charged. Such alien mothers, widows, and personnel shall be permitted to return and be granted admission to the United States without regard to any law, convention, or treaty relating to the immigration or exclusion of aliens, if the return is made within the period covered by the pilgrimage of the particular group or, in the case of personnel, within such times as the Secretary of War shall by regulation prescribe; except that in any case of unavoidable detention the Secretary of War may extend in such case the time during which return may be made without regard to such laws, conventions, or treaties.

(e) The pilgrimages shall be by the shortest practicable route and for the shortest practicable time, to be designated by the Secretary of War. No mother or widow shall be provided for at Government expense in Europe for a longer period than two weeks from the time of disembarkation in Europe to the time of reembarkation in Europe. In the case of any mother or widow willfully failing to continue the pilgrimage of her particular group, the United States shall not incur or be subject to any expense with regard to her pilgrimage after such failure.

(f) Vessels owned or operated by the United States Government or any agency thereof shall be used for transportation at sea wherever practicable.

(g) Suitable transportation, accommodations, meals, and other necessities pertaining thereto, as prescribed by the Secretary of War, shall

be furnished each mother or widow included in any pilgrimage for the entire distance at sea and on land and while sojourning in Europe and while en route in the United States from home to port and from port to home. Cabin-class accommodations shall be furnished for all transportation at sea. No mother or widow shall be entitled, by reason of any payment made by or for her, to be furnished by the Government with transportation, accommodations, meals, and other necessities pertaining thereto different in kind from those prescribed by the Secretary of War for the pilgrimage of the particular group.

(h) All pilgrimages shall be made in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of War may from time to time prescribe as to the time, route, itineraries, composition of groups, accommodations, transportation, program arrangements, management, and other matters pertaining to such pilgrimages.

SEC. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act. The Secretary of War is directed to make an investigation for the purpose of determining (1) the total number of mothers and widows entitled to make the pilgrimages, (2) the number of such mothers and widows who desire to make the pilgrimages and the number who desire to make the pilgrimages during the calendar year 1930, and (3) the probable cost of the pilgrimages to be made. The Secretary of War shall report to the Congress not later than December 15, 1929, the results of such investigation.

SEC. 4. As used in this act—

(a) The term "mother" means mother, stepmother, mother through adoption, or any woman who stood in loco parentis to the deceased member of the military or naval forces for the year prior to the commencement of his service in such forces.

(b) The term "widow" means a widow who has not remarried since the death of the member of the military or naval forces.

PATENTS UPON OIL-SHALE LANDS

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of patenting oil-shale lands.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, on August 9, 1920, the first patent for oil-shale land was issued by the United States. At that time there was one other application pending, upon which patent has not been issued up to this day. Over seven years elapsed before the Government defined its objections or charges against that application and gave the applicants an opportunity to file an answer and request a trial. My information is that lands covered by this application have been worked to a large extent; retorting devices have been built and used from which oil has been produced and marketed.

On November 14, 1921, the second patent to oil-shale lands was issued by the United States, and a year later a third one was issued. These first three patents covered oil-shale lands adjoining the 45,000 acres of United States naval reserve of oil-shale lands.

During 1922 and 1923 a number of applications for patent were filed, upon all of which except three patents were issued. One of these three, known as the Krushnic case, is now pending in the United States Supreme Court awaiting hearing and decision upon the question whether an owner of oil-shale lands, the title to which was initiated prior to passage of the leasing act of February 25, 1920—being Public, No. 146, Sixty-sixth Congress—was required to perform annual assessment work upon said lands after the passage of the act.

Section 37 of that act reads as follows:

* * * deposits of * * * oil shale * * * shall be subject to disposition only in the form and manner provided in this act, except as to valid claims existent at date of passage of this act and thereafter maintained in compliance with the laws under which initiated, which claims may be perfected under such laws, including discovery.

The foregoing citation indicates the foundation for the opinions of many lawyers that the leasing law made no change, and was not intended to change the then existing requirements concerning the performance of annual labor or assessment work upon mining claims.

My remarks are not intended to be construed or quoted in the pending litigation, but are in support of a bill, H. R. 3754, introduced by me for the purpose of affording a means to facilitate a prompt disposition of over 100 pending applications which have been contested, protested, or suspended on account of reports by inspectors of the land office that their measurement of quantity and estimate of value of assessment work indicates that less than $100 worth was done upon certain claims during annual assessment periods designated.

Said H. R. 3754 is as follows:

H. R. 3754

A bill concerning applications for patent upon oil-shale lands

Be it enacted, etc., That section 37 of the act entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain," approved February 25, 1920, being Public No. 146, Sixty-sixth Congress, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following: "*Provided, however,* That if contests, protests, or charges on account of lack of discovery or insufficient assessment work shall be filed or made by representatives of the Department of the Interior against any application for patent for oil-shale lands, which was filed on or before the 25th day of February, 1929, the applicant for patent shall be notified of such charges, and in such notice there shall be stated the amount of value estimated by said representatives of the cost of making discovery and/or the additional assessment work to be performed, and the applicant for patent shall therein be given the opportunity to do the required additional assessment work and/or complete discovery, and have the same completed within six months next ensuing after the date of receipt of such notice by such applicant for patent, or in lieu thereof, to pay to the Government the amount so estimated, and upon payment or tender by such applicant to the register of the General Land Office of the amount so estimated, in addition to all other fees and payments now required by law, on or before the expiration of six months from the date of receipt of such notice, patent shall be issued to such applicant."

Nor do I intend that this discussion shall be used to support the contentions of either of the parties to the pending litigation in the United States Supreme Court. The Government having been successful in the lowest court, and the applicant for patent having been successful in the circuit court of appeals, it is my purpose to submit for consideration a plan which will be eminently fair to the Government and recognize the industrious work of the inspectors of the Land Office, and also recognize the good faith of all of those prospectors and investors who have in fact spent many times the amount of money required by the Federal statutes for annual assessment work, but now, on account of the lapse of time, absence, and death of witnesses, and other reasons which enter into controverted questions when they are long drawn out, it seems to be fair to the applicants for patent to permit the Government's contention to stand without further question, and allow the applicants to pay certain designated sums of money, which, I believe, all will concede, will cost the applicants for patent a great deal less than if all of these pending cases are put to trial, such living witnesses as are available transported from all parts of the United States to some place for trial, or the lawyers representing the many claimants required to travel thousands of miles for the purpose of taking depositions, and ought to produce a tidy addition to the Government's receipts in the Interior Department.

By Federal statute and a long line of decisions, the law had become established that failure to perform annual assessment work did not invalidate any title to mineral lands in favor of the Government. Only another bona fide location made while the default continued was considered sufficient to destroy the old title and initiate the new. The question of title was solely between private claimants to the lands, and not between the Government and either claimant.

I believe it is conceded that in almost every case the applicants for patent have in good faith done all that was humanly possible to do to obtain the performance of every legal requirement as to location, discovery, and annual assessment work. I know of no pending case in which it is charged that the applicant merely did the $500 worth of work required before patent may issue and deliberately disregarded the doing of annual assessment work in any year prior to the filing of his application.

In the pending cases 76 applicants have paid over $150,000 to the Government as the purchase price for 63,047.75 acres of lands entered and have received their final certificates therefor. Until this situation arose final certificates of the United States had been considered in law and in equity as the equivalent of good title. Local county assessors have entered the lands covered by these final certificates upon their tax rolls, and the holders thereof have been required to pay local taxes amounting to over $10,000 annually upon the very lands which are the subject of the suits or contests filed. Needless to say, further development of these shale lands has been effectually stopped; it is a long time since the erection of a new experimental or other plant for the eduction of oil from the shale.

Up to the close of the year 1924, 51 patents had been issued covering 53,869.05 acres of oil-shale lands. Then the Commissioner of the General Land Office commenced a policy of refusing to issue patents, clear list cases, or define charges against

pending applications. The application of this policy resulted as follows:

One patent was issued, covering 160 acres, in 1925.

Two patents were issued, covering 805.17 acres, in 1926.

Ten patents were issued, covering 11,144.06 acres (most of which went to one man) in 1927.

Four patents were issued, covering 981.76 acres, in 1928.

Four patents were issued, covering 10,649.72 acres (of which one patent alone covered 9,354.52 acres) in 1929.

During the past five or six years lawyers representing applicants and the applicants themselves have been in consultation frequently with departmental officials in or near the oil-shale lands and at Washington, either requesting that charges against applications be defined and made the subject of contests or attempting to answer questions and furnish data requested by the Government. Numerous complaints of denials of justice were made during these years. Finally, during the spring of 1927, a large number of contests were filed charging insufficiency in assessment work. Upon 11 of the applications for patent filed before 1928 the protests of the chief of the field division had not yet been supported by a formal contest.

From present available information it appears that not one of the contested or protested applications mentioned above has yet resulted in a final determination. In many of them no trial has been had. In several cases where the lawyers desire trial the Government has seen fit to postpone trial. In others lawyers representing applicants for patent have been responsible for the requests to postpone trial. In practically all cases the lawyers for both the Government and the applicants have agreed to postpone trials until final decision of the Krushnic case or the final disposition of collateral litigation and claims.

In most of the contests filed a charge is made that annual assessment work was insufficient upon some or all the claims for one or more years prior to the date of application for patent. As I stated before, these charges are based upon the reports of the inspectors employed by the Government who go upon the ground, measure the work, and render their opinion as to its value. Frequently, their opinion shows much lower values than those set forth in the affidavits of the men who actually did the work.

For example, one locator found it advisable to build a pack trail to his work. His costs warranted him in stating that the cost, and therefore the value, of the work was 25 cents per foot of trail. The Government's inspector was of the opinion that the work was not worth 1 cent per foot, and therefore credited only $10 for 1,000-foot trail instead of the $250, which the locator had spent. If the inspector's opinion of value prevails, practically three oil-shale placer mining claims would be disqualified unless the locator should litigate the question with the Government and at the trial produce as witnesses men who had actually done some of the work in clearing out brush and making the trail; these men would be required to remember what wages they received for their work and the legal description or names of the exact locations which the trail was intended to benefit; they must be able to withstand a stiff cross-examination concerning facts which will be from three to seven years old at the time they testify; and when each leaves the witness stand he must leave enough unimpeachable testimony in the record to withstand its attempted destruction by the expert inspectors of the Government whose basis of attack is the theoretical amount of work that one man or a group of men might do in a given time and the theoretical value of work done on mining claims.

The question which the applicant for patent finds himself called upon to answer is, How can I meet the opinion of value testified to by Government inspectors based upon measurements of work made years after it was done? Where can I find men who can testify about the effects of erosions, snowslides, avalanches, landslides, and other acts of winter and weather that have changed, if not entirely obliterated the work of years gone by? Remember, that no charge of an inspector can amount to more than $100 per claim per year. Therefore if no assessment work was credited by an inspector, his charge might be put in the following language: During the five years after February 25, 1920, you were required to do $500 worth of work. None can be found. Or perhaps the inspector would find that the value of the work in 1921 was $60; in 1922, $80; in 1923, $100; in 1924, $60; and in 1925, $70. As a matter of dollars and cents, it is practically impossible to transport the witnesses and one lawyer representing the applicant for patent to the place of hearing for the $130 difference. Understand that all of the applicants for patent have already paid to some workman the full $100 for claim for doing this work.

Here is another interesting example: Some people in Indiana purchased the title to several oil shale placer mining claims. They had the abstract of title examined by lawyers who rendered an opinion that the seller had a good mining title to convey, and informed their client that it was necessary for an owner of such claims to have annual assessment work performed to the amount of $100 upon each claim each year. Also that the work for the ensuing year must be completed during the month of December. The purchase was completed shortly after December 1. The new owner then commenced negotiations by mail with local men to find someone who would undertake the performance of his assessment work and have it completed by December 31. The arrangements were made and a contractor employed who undertook to complete the work within the required time. He hired a number of men, sent them up on the cliffs, went up himself, and laid out the work and the work was performed. The contractor prepared and swore to the affidavits required by law; these were filed in the county clerk's office, and upon delivery to the new owners' agent, the money for the work was paid.

After this owner's application for patent was filed, the inspectors reported that upon some claims the amount of work was insufficient and upon others, none could be found. The owners had investigation made at some expense and then communicated with officials at Washington. The Commissioner of the General Land Office suggested no relief. The Department of Justice and the post-office inspectors took a hand. The result was an indictment in the United States court charging the contractor with using the mails to defraud. At the trial the Government proved the correspondence between the owner and the contract and the use of the mail for transporting the money and the affidavits. Then its experts testified as to the deficiencies and the omissions in the assessment work. The contractor submitted as witnesses some of the men who had actually worked upon the ground who testified about the wages received and other details; all told of the inclement weather and the amount of work that had to be done in ice and snow and of other facts which interfere with manual labor in the mountains in the wintertime. Upon the conclusion of this testimony the judge immediately dismissed the defendant. But the applicant for patent has not yet been able to satisfy the Department of the Interior that his annual assessment work of the year was performed and no patent has yet been issued to him.

Numberless other interesting examples of the injustices caused by the delays in filing contests and affording trials to applicants for patent.

Not long ago the mayor of one of the towns in the oil-shale district stated that between five and six millions of dollars had been spent upon oil shale and its development in that vicinity during the past 12 years. Tons of oil shale had been furnished by these applicants for patent at their own expense for the experimental work conducted at the University of Colorado and the Colorado School of Mines in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines. This very day the Bureau of Mines is submitting its annual cooperative agreement to the Governor of the State of Colorado for his signature providing for the funds from the United States and the State of Colorado for conducting the experimental work next year at the University of Colorado, which furnishes in addition to the governmental money the personal labor, services, and study of hundreds of students and several very well-informed professors, as well as a thoroughly and scientifically equipped experimental plant and laboratory. At Ruilson, Colo., the Bureau of Mines built a long tramway for its mining operation to produce its own shale for use in two experimental retorts erected and operated at an expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars in demonstrating the processes of obtaining oil from shale.

In visiting the oil-shale district 14 camps may be found; 4 long aerial trams; 9 experimental retorts; and 2 or 3 rather expensive and extensive plants that have been in operation.

I have submitted a copy of H. R. 3754 to officials at the Department of the Interior for their careful consideration, and I ask that each of you who is interested in public-land matters will give this bill and the remedy proposed therein your very careful consideration, and submit any suggestions which may help to clear up this situation of 106 applications for patent filed between 1920 and 1929, among which there are 66 untried contest cases and 17 cases in which the protests have not yet been supplemented by contest.

I submit the following interesting table which shows the number of and acreage included in every application for patent of oil-shale lands filed at the Glenwood Springs and Denver land offices and the year in which each was filed or patented:

Year	Lands patented		Applications for patent pending		Contest cases pending		Protested, no contest filed		Suspended under publication and otherwise disposed of	
	Number	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*
1920	1	2,240.00	1	1,120.00	1	1,120.00				
1921	1	3,360.00								
1922	22	24,492.08	2	1,759.47	2	1,759.47				
1923	16	15,153.78	1	675.31	1	675.31				
1924	11	8,623.19	18	15,918.24	16	12,549.25	1	2,251.11	1	1,117.88
1925	1	160.00	28	26,224.74	26	24,787.28	1	157.46	1	1,280.00
1926	2	805.17	12	15,084.99	7	8,225.70	2	2,116.76	3	4,742.53
1927	10	11,144.06	24	25,629.51	12	11,609.59	7	5,822.25	5	8,197.67
1928	4	961.76	10	9,539.92	1	319.42	6	3,490.81	3	5,729.69
1929	4	10,649.72	10	3,432.91					10	3,432.91
	72	77,609.76	106	99,385.09	66	61,046.02	17	13,838.39	23	24,500.68

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, sometime during the afternoon I shall ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill that was called up yesterday afternoon and to which there was objection.

Mr. DOWELL. May I ask the gentleman if that is one of the bridge bills?

Mr. DENISON. It is the Senate bridge bill.

Mr. DOWELL. Will the gentleman briefly state what that bill is? I should like to know what the situation is with reference to the bill.

Mr. DENISON. It simply extends the times for building some bridges already authorized.

Mr. DOWELL. It has no further purpose than to extend the times of construction?

Mr. DENISON. No.

SURVEY OF ESCAMBIA RIVER

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 3671) to authorize and direct a survey to be made of the Escambia River and its tributaries, Alabama and Florida.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of the Escambia River and its tributaries, Alabama and Florida, with a view to the control of floods in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of an act entitled, "An act to provide for control of the floods of the Mississippi River, and of the Sacramento River, Calif., and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1917, the cost thereof to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for such purposes.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire whether this resolution has been approved by the committee which would have jurisdiction of the same?

Mr. HILL of Alabama. It has been approved by Mr. REID of Illinois, who will be the chairman of the Flood Control Committee when the committee is organized, and also by the ranking Democratic member of the committee, Mr. WILSON, of Louisiana.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman tell me who it is he says is chairman of the Flood Control Committee?

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Mr. REID of Illinois.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. And how did he become chairman?

Mr. HILL of Alabama. He is not the chairman during this special session, the committee not being organized.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Then he is not acting in his capacity of chairman, is he?

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Not technically so; no.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Has he called any meeting of the members who were Members of the last Congress and members of that committee?

Mr. HILL of Alabama. To my knowledge, he has not.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. So the member who was chairman and who expects to be chairman some day has given his consent?

Mr. HILL of Alabama. He has done more than that. He has made an investigation of this matter and called in the engineers of the Army to investigate it, and this bill really was prepared by the engineers of the Army subject to the approval of Mr. REID of Illinois, who went into it thoroughly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Still further reserving the right to object, I will make this observation. We started into this extraordinary session of the Congress with a much proclaimed announcement that the number of committees to be organized would be extremely limited to three or four, and the membership of the House seems to have accepted that.

In the meantime we have gone on without committees being organized and passed considerable amount of legislation, much of which I think has been necessary. Now the pressure, after we have been here several weeks, is more and more for legislation that is urgent and necessary. It is a very hard position for one to stand here and object or delay or call attention to this emergency legislation. I am reserving the right to object for the purpose of particularly calling attention to this peculiar situation, this extraordinary situation, that this special session is in. I think the proposal for a long recess which has simmered down to three days' recess with a guaranty that there will be nothing done——

Mr. DOWELL. The gentleman waited a long time to make this statement.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I am doing this in the interest of orderly procedure. I am not going to object to this survey on account of the flood conditions in this district, but if I heard the bill right it covers some other river——

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Oh, no; only one river, one emergency.

Mr. MAPES. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Alabama if he has consulted the Republican leader?

Mr. HILL of Alabama. I have consulted with the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] and he has no objection.

Mr. MAPES. And the gentleman from Connecticut understood that the gentleman from Alabama was to ask unanimous consent to call up the bill?

Mr. HILL of Alabama. He did. I took it up with him.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time; was read the third time, and passed.

A motion by Mr. HILL of Alabama to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 95

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 95.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not recognize the gentleman for that purpose.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I object.

Mr. HOWARD. Will the Chair let me explain to the gentleman from Washington that this joint resolution deals with agriculture. I am quite sure the gentleman from Washington would not object to that.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The Speaker has declined to recognize either of us.

Mr. HOWARD. Because I love my Speaker, I am glad the gentleman from Washington took the burden of objecting to the passing of legislation in behalf of agriculture.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY REORGANIZATION

The SPEAKER. Under the special order of the House, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BOX] for 30 minutes.

Mr. BOX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and if the House will give me permission, I ask unanimous consent to have my time extended 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that his time be extended 10 minutes, making 40 minutes in all. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOX. Mr. Speaker, I am a Democrat, representing some 400,000 people in the American Congress. I supported my party's candidates for President and Vice President at the recent election. By a substantial majority they carried the district I represent in Congress. My own nomination was by the free individual ballots of the people cast in their respective communities,

and my election was by a majority some 17,000 votes greater than the party's candidate for President received. I speak as an unpretentious representative of the party and Member of this House, but with a commission better authenticated by my own constituents than any given by them to any other person. Moreover, I know them better and am more attached to them than is any other person here.

My voice may be lost in this Hall and among the 120,000,000 people of the United States. But I believe the circumstances make it my duty to speak. Moreover, my conviction and judgment so thoroughly approve what I am about to say, that I must say it. The consequences will have to take care of themselves.

The Washington Post of June 3, 1929, reported that a great Democratic reorganization drive was to be launched by Hon. John J. Raskob at a national dinner to be held in Washington, Monday night, June 10. Some features of this announcement and the dinner itself are worthy of attention. Because the statements in this write-up bear evidences of having been written or inspired by those responsible for the dinner and connected with the proposed drive, and in the confidence of Chairman Raskob and his lieutenants, because what is said harmonizes with the general trend of the doings and declarations of those responsible for the present national party organization, and because these are all in tune with much that was said and done at the dinner, I am taking these statements as declaratory of the purpose of Mr. Raskob's party administration.

First. I note that there is to be a reorganization drive, downward from Mr. Raskob through the ranks to the precincts. While millions of Democrats have been hoping that a movement from the ranks would result in a new national leadership, this announcement makes it plain that Mr. Raskob and his supporters intend to reorganize the party to suit themselves rather than have its national organization reorganized to suit the party. Therefore the people interested in the party's activities and purposes should take notice that the Raskob administration proposes to do the reorganizing, which is exactly the opposite of being reorganized out of control. The people may now look around them for evidences of this shaping of the Democratic Party to make it more to the liking of Mr. Raskob and the régime which he heads.

Second. The movement seems to be well financed. These last words, when spoken concerning Democratic Party movements, will sound strange to the ears of those who have become accustomed to seeing their party embarrassed for lack of funds with which to carry on its fight for the principles and purposes which have kept it alive and vital for successive generations, notwithstanding its shortness of funds. The party has heretofore lived on principle. Mr. Raskob has no Democratic principle to promote among the American people to supply new energy to the party, but he seems to have easy access to the sources of finance and to rely on that.

This announcement contains the statement that Mr. Raskob has virtually succeeded in paying off more than $1,150,000 of the debt with which the party came out of the recent campaign. Present activities, other evidences, and recent announcements indicate that, in addition to funds for debt paying, the party has, or will have, some hundreds of thousands of dollars for unusual activities beginning far in advance of the next election. This nation-wide drive to reorganize the party clear down to the precincts, so shaping it as to make it suit Mr. Raskob's purposes promises to be well financed. It is announced that the reorganization is to be along General Motors lines.

In its platforms and campaigns the Democratic Party has heretofore demanded the publication of campaign contributions. The sound principle on which this demand is based applies to all considerable sums contributed to a party for campaign purposes, whether the money has already been expended or some or all of it is to be hereafter used for political purposes. Democrats and all others have a right to consider who is paying large sums of money into its treasury, to the end that they and the country may consider the source and motives of the party's financial backing.

Every Democrat wants the party's debts paid, but no sound-minded Democrat wants its honor stained, or any obligation or embarrassment laid upon it by an unexplained transformation suddenly lifting it out of its honorable poverty in such a manner as to make honest people wonder what is the secret of its new financial strength.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOX. I can not yield at this time, I regret to say to the gentleman from New York.

Contributions appear to have been regularly reported in compliance with law. Even if the most critical examination of them presents no just ground for criticism, Democrats and the country should consider this element in the situation in view of the pending well-financed drive to "Raskobize" the Democratic Party, from the election precincts to the presidency.

There is still no profession that Mr. Raskob is anything but a Republican of the high-finance type, with no interest in Democratic principles; though without sufficient depth of political conviction to prevent him from trying to defeat and destroy the party in which he believes. If it is not his purpose to endanger his own party and subvert his own political faith, then his purpose is to so handle the Democratic organization as to degrade it by perverting it to some unworthy purpose, or to destroy it so that it can not soon become a dangerous opponent of his own party.

Either of these purposes makes him utterly unworthy to be the head of the Democratic Party and would make the party unworthy to live if it should knowingly and permanently accept such leadership.

The purpose to extend into every precinct of the Nation the organization controlled by Mr. Raskob and his coterie will excite the interest of Democrats the Nation over. Is it to be a great outworking of the patriotic determination of the masses of Democrats to have the spirit and traditions of their party make themselves militant and efficient in promoting and applying to Government the maxims which have made the party a master force for justice, freedom, equality, and soundness in the Nation's political life? No. The plan is to "General Motorize." A man or group of men who could cover the aspirations of the Nation's liberty-loving Democratic millions into a figure of the General Motors' money-gathering machine never felt or has long since lost the spirit which wrote the Declaration of Independence and formulated the fundamentals of the Democratic articles of faith.

The facts that the party's financial resources have usually been limited, that its obligations have been so hard to pay, and that under unconverted Republican liquor leadership the party seems to be moving into easy financial street, make the demand for a careful study of the present situation and the proposed reorganization the sharper.

What are Democrats to do about this situation? Shall we submit to have our party dominated by such an aggregation, representing that which is hateful to the Democratic hosts and sound-minded Americans of all political names, falling submissively and basely into the column, marching behind such leaders and be led into dishonored oblivion?

Shall we fight like men for the things in which we, our constituents, and countrymen believe? Shall we give up our party, with its origin in colonial times and its history of high service through 140 years, and let it now go into the keeping and menial service of whisky rings, captained by the bosses of high finance, void of Democratic political conviction? If we quit in the hour of its peril we are not made of Old Hickory American stuff.

If my dissatisfied and sickened fellow Democrats of every State will hear the counsel of an unpretending servant of the party and Nation, I implore them to fight, not to submit; to fight, not to retreat. Let the Democrats of the Nation, each and all, take a new attitude and begin to fight for the control of their party. They should go into every precinct primary election and convention and see that the local organization is placed and kept in hands worthy and representative of the party's best purposes. Let them follow that plan in their county, district, and State political activities and perform in each place parts worthy of the party and its best men and women.

If suitable candidates for precinct, county, district, and State chairmanships and for offices from constable to governor are not offered, let them bring out suitable candidates and see that they are elected. The people can rule the Democratic Party if they do not develop weak knees.

I must say that the party needs leadership. If those of us whom the people trust with these places are so afraid of losing them that we will sell our part of the earth and our hope of paradise hereafter in order to hang on to these offices, then our people and our cause will suffer for leadership until the people can find or develop other men worthy to be followed.

The Republican Party has not the confidence of the country and is not worthy of it. Look at this shameful tariff bill. I am advised that more than 75 per cent of the press expressions condemn it as unworthy. I believe that a large majority of this House knows it to be filled with enough wrongs to make its character distinctly bad. Yet a helpless and coerced majority of "Tom, Dick, and Harry" Republicans and an equally helpless minority are powerless. The outrages upon decency by successive Republican administrations have seemed to have the indorsement of the American public. Does the public indorse that party and its doings? Or is it afraid to trust the Government at all in the hands of a party which can be handled as Mr. Raskob and his coterie are now handling our organization?

The Democratic Party needs to be redeemed, regenerated, and revitalized. The Nation needs a great American Democratic Party, whose leaders are statesmen, ruled by something bigger than a desire to hold on to the offices and having purposes larger than some sectional or local interest. May it find such leaders elsewhere if it sees they are not here.

Democratic people need to become interested and alert and to assert their patriotism and power in local, State, and National party affairs and in seeking out suitable men and women for key places in the party organization and in official life wherever they are lacking.

If Democratic people are not satisfied with those of us who have represented them in high and low places, they should retire us and promote men more to their liking. What becomes of me or a whole generation of men whom the party and people have honored is not very important, but the future of a historic party, organized by a generation of nation builders, working in official and private life, which has piloted and served the Republic with devotion and wisdom for 130 years, is a momentous thing. Therefore I call on the people to preserve the party, even if it means the retirement of leaders who have been tried and found wanting in courage and capacity to cope with this difficult and perilous situation for the party and Nation. May I say a word of caution? This situation came on gradually after a long series of party calamities. It is by no means certain that anybody could have prevented it. The common sense and justice of the people will make them careful about abandoning men who have proven true through the years. Not every pretender could have avoided this situation or would deal wisely with it now. Such emergencies often involve political parties and nations in spite of the best work of their wisest.

In view of the great interest involved, may I make some suggestions as to the wisdom and unwisdom of certain attitudes of some of the elements of the party? Several millions of Democrats refused to support the party's nominee for President. I believe there is a definite plan to drive them permanently away, in order that the elements now in control may have supreme sway. If these millions of Democrats leave the party for good, it will be politically bankrupt. There are millions of dissatisfied ones who did not leave it, but who are aggrieved and will never accept as permanent the present party leadership, nor any essentially like it in character. Shall each of these attempt to ostracize the other? No better way than that can be found to complete and perpetuate present control and pass the organization into a permanent leadership which neither knows nor loves its principles, and has no share in its purposes. Democrats who agree with the party fundamentals and disagree with certain provisions of the Constitution of the United States dealing with intoxicating liquor, and who also disagree with the country's settled policy to restrict immigration, should cease their efforts to pervert its mission to one or two unwholesome bloc purposes, one subversive of the Constitution, and the other believed by a majority of both parties, to be perilous to American character and institutions.

Political parties maintained for the sake of officeholders and to dispense advantages to those who profit by favoritism in lawmaking and administration are despised by a good citizenship and dangerous to government.

The only worthy purpose of political parties is to promote certain views of government believed by their adherents to be good for the Government and people. A leadership which does not believe in the tenets of the party is like a group of atheists running a church, disbelieving its creeds, and opposing its essential purposes. Leaders who disagree with the fundamentals of their party creed, or have no party faith, are fast creating the public impression that there is no essential difference between contending parties, except a scramble for official preferment, and for the opportunity to profit as brokers in legislative and administrative advantages. Such men are making a mockery of party politics. They cause all kinds of political abortions, and are sapping confidence in Government, and preparing the way for the European bloc system; which will result in instability and disorder, to be followed by things still worse.

If the men who rule the Republican assemblage of blocs in the two Houses of Congress believe that their path would be easier by the permanent disruption and dissolution of the Democratic Party, they have fallen into error. If the membership of this House were all called by one party name, they would tear party fences and administration programs to pieces every day. Political chaos would rule Washington and the country. They would have a farm bloc, a bloc north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, a hyphenated bloc, an antialien bloc, a wet bloc, a dry bloc, a labor bloc, a Catholic bloc, an anti-Catholic bloc, and other blocs and groups which would make party policies and programs impossible, and result in indescribable injury to the country.

The rules of this House would have to be radically changed, and even the Constitution would have to be rewritten or destroyed, probably by degrees, by legislative and executive violence and strained judicial construction. The patriotic student of our affairs shudders when he trys to forecast the consequences of a break-up of the great two-party system which has existed since the infancy of the Republic.

The effort of Mr. Raskob and his régime to have the Democratic Party abandon its fight for individualism, for a just distribution of the burdens of taxation, for moderation in tariff duties, and for general economic justice and soundness, and change the party into an instrument of the Association Opposed to Prohibition, working for the liquor interests; and make it also the representative of groups opposed to the restriction of immigration, is an effort to divert it from its larger mission and make it merely the organization of the liquor and anti-restriction blocs.

More than three-fourths of the Democrats of this House voted for the Volstead Act and have on every proper occasion voted to sustain it; and in so doing represented a like proportion of their Democratic constituencies. To use the party as a liquor bloc would be a perversion and degredation.

For many years a majority of the Republican Representatives in Congress have supported the restriction of immigration; but the Burnett Immigration Act of 1917, with the literacy test and other restrictions, was passed by a Democratic Congress who believed in restriction strong enough to pass the act over the veto of a powerful Democratic President.

An overwhelming majority of the Democratic membership supported the immigration act of 1924, and still stand by the law in spite of all efforts to break it down. Yet the Raskob coterie tried to distort the party's position into one of opposition to restriction of immigration as that idea is embodied in the immigration act of 1924.

I now tender proof of the statement just made. Will the membership of the House, especially the Democratic membership and the Democrats of the country, hear and consider what I present as evidence in support of this statement?

The acceptance addresses of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Smith both disclosed evidences of an effort to cater to the un-American elements in our population. Mr. Hoover openly denounced the permanent quota basis of the act of 1924, and Governor Smith denounced the temporary quota basis of that act, to wit, the 1890 census basis; and both left room for uncertainty as to their attitudes in certain matters vital to the restrictive system. Therefore the representatives of the great patriotic societies of the United States addressed inquiries to both, asking for the amplification and clarification of their statements on this all-important question.

As I am dealing now with the efforts of Mr. Raskob and his lieutenants to degrade the Democratic Party into a liquor, anti-immigration restriction bloc, in violent disregard of the well-known views of a large majority of Democrats on both subjects, I shall confine myself to the response given by Democratic headquarters under the domination of Mr. Raskob and his coworkers.

A night letter of Mr. John B. Trevor, chairman of the citizens committee on immigration legislation to Gov. Alfred E. Smith, dated September 13, 1928, contains the following:

> On August 23 I wired you care of Democratic National Committee as follows: May I ask for information of citizens committee on immigration legislation whether your declaration is to be interpreted as an indorsement of the national-origins provision embodied in the act of 1924? This provision represents an honest effort by Congress to end discrimination against any race, people, or creed. It is based on the American people and not a census of the foreign born at any arbitrary date. The Republican candidate has raised the issue and advocates its repeal. Do you advocate restriction on immigration from Mexico and South America? Do you advocate prompt deportation of alien criminals? The organization I represent is strictly nonpartisan and cooperates with patriotic and fraternal societies East and West. Answer 50 words collect. Receiving no acknowledgment or reply I sent a copy to Franklin Roosevelt, who wrote September 1 he would try and ascertain action. Not yet advised as to your position.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt on September 24, 1928, telegraphed apparently in answer to the telegram sent to Governor Smith, quoted above, saying in part:

> I understand it is Governor Smith's intention to make his stand on immigration exceedingly clear very early in the campaign and no inference is to be drawn from his failure to find time to answer your telegram before he left. Doctor Moskowitz, who has been in close touch with the governor on the immigration question, has given me

the following to forward to you and I think you may safely rely that he correctly represents the governor's attitude. Mr. Hoover, in his acceptance speech, favors the 1890 quota which is favorable to the Germans and Scandinavians and less favorable to the English than the national origins law based on the 1900 census. Mr. Hoover does not wish to open the quotas. He is content with the existent quota of 1890. This quota is doubtlessly aimed to restrict the number of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe who came into the country in large numbers since 1890.

Governor Smith's position on immigration is similar to Mr. Hoover's, first, on his objection to the separation of families, and, second, on the existence of the present restrictive policy. It differs from Mr. Hoover's in so far as the quota of 1890 was aimed to discriminate against certain nationalities. By inference the governor favors a juster distribution upon the basis of the existing population and not of a census taken 38 years ago. Justice is on his side, for it defeats discrimination against any race or nationality.

Mr. Roosevelt apparently did not regard his answer to the telegram of the citizens' committee on immigration legislation as complete. He seems, therefore, to have sought the advice of some one else connected with national Democratic headquarters as to a further answer to that telegram, and on the 25th day of September, 1928, telegraphed or wrote the following communication:

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
1775 BROADWAY, AT FIFTH STREET,
New York City, September 25, 1928.

JOHN P. TREVOR, Esq.,
11 East Ninety-first Street, New York City.

MY DEAR MR. TREVOR: Supplementing the message which I wired you to Dublin, but which was returned undelivered and forwarded to you at your New York address, Representative CELLER has to-day handed me the inclosed memorandum, covering practically the same points which you raised, and which seems to me to very completely supplement the information I have already sent you.

Yours very truly,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The name "John P. Trevor" is reprinted as in the original instead of correctly "John B. Trevor."

The man to whom Mr. Raskob's lieutenants, including Governor Roosevelt, referred this important matter was the gentleman from New York, Hon. EMANUEL CELLER, a Member of this House. That gentleman's answer is so long that it is impossible for me to quote it all here, but I shall give the House enough of it to show that Mr. CELLER and Governor Roosevelt, writing from Democratic national headquarters, in answer to a letter addressed to Governor Smith, interpreted the Democratic position and the position of its candidate for President on this all-important question to be one of hostility to both the temporary quota basis of the immigration act of 1924 and to the permanent quota basis of that act, to wit, the national-origins clauses. The idea of immigration restriction as embodied in the act of 1924 was severely criticized by this minority, assuming to speak for the masses of American Democrats.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOX. I do not yield.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do I understand the gentleman refuses to yield at any time?

Mr. BOX. I do.

I quote from Mr. CELLER's statement forwarded by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, with his communication of September 25, 1928:

Taking as a quota basis the census of 1890, 38 years old, instead of the last census, to wit, that of 1920, was an attempt to discriminate against nations from southern and eastern Europe, because nationals from that part of Europe came here in goodly numbers only after 1890. The census of 1920 would have shown no partiality. It was even suggested that the census of 1890, of 1900, of 1910, and 1920 be taken and an average struck. This proposal unmistakably would have avoided the playing of favorites.

* * * * * * *

The present immigration act was passed in 1924, effective July 1 of that year. For well-nigh four years it entailed endless hardship, misery, and suffering by separation of families. After four years of striving and pounding at the doors of the Republican administration, with immigrants here asking to be allowed to put their arms around their loving fathers, mothers, and children, then, and only grudgingly, did the Republican administration give us the so-called Jenkins bill, effect about June 1, 1928. We asked for bread and were given a stone. This bill, amending the original act, in the main only allows preference to fireside relatives within the quota. In countries like Italy, Poland, and Russia, where the quotas are negligible, it will take years before families are reunited. Meanwhile the ocean divides these people and a most discriminatory, heartless immigration act keeps them asunder.

* * * * * * *

Our present immigration act, striking a blow at such family life, in that sense should be amended.

* * * * * * *

The immigration act of 1924 is discriminatory enough, but that discrimination was increased manifold by the provision contained therein of fixing quotas by the application of the theory of "national origins," subdivision B and C of section 11 of that act, commonly called the "national-origins clause."

It will be noted that those under Mr. Raskob at national Democratic headquarters were discussing with some millions of patriotic Americans a question which these organizations and a majority of their fellow Americans of both parties regard as vital to the preservation of distinctively American institutions. Interpreting the Democratic position as hostile to the national-origins clause, hostile to the 1890 census basis, and hostile to practically every part of the immigration act of 1924, which is essentially restrictive. Indeed, if you take both of these quota bases out, and then allow all near relatives of our 15,000,000 foreign born to enter the country, little of the 1924 immigration act will be left. On September 27 the chairman of the citizens' committee on immigration legislation sent Governor Roosevelt a message from which I quote:

I wish to acknowledge with thanks your telegram of September 24 and supplementary letter of September 25 inclosing memorandum by Representative CELLER. I assume views embodied therein are the official interpretation of Governor Smith's position and the opinion of the Democratic National Committee on the immigration problem. * * *

The gentleman from Texas now addressing the House, in supporting the candidate of his own party for President, after seeing the acceptance addresses of both candidates, and knowing the line-up of both, had declared that he could follow neither the Democratic nor Republican candidate in dealing with liquor and immigration legislation. Had he then known that Democratic headquarters, speaking by Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], had declared against both the 1890 census, the temporary quota basis, and the national origins, the permanent quota basis, and against other fundamental parts of the immigration act of 1924, he would have been in a much more difficult position than he did occupy.

Gentlemen, the Democratic Party is infinitely greater than any bloc; much more does it, with its great history of service, tower away from the pettiness of a mere liquor or antirestriction bloc, but its present manager, with his lieutenants, are seeking to belittle it to the latter petty and hideous proportions.

American Democrats of the past have been a warlike host. If we would prove worthy as descendants of the party's and Nation's founders, we must not sulk like children nor quit like cowards. Democrats must fight to preserve their party. In so doing, they will reflect credit on themselves and serve the country, saving it from the calamity of the party's break-up, from the danger of having its party and congressional government break up into a system of petty blocs, and from other perils too grave to be complacently viewed. [Applause.]

FARM RELIEF, THE TARIFF, AND RAILROAD RATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. RUTH PRATT). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD] for 15 minutes.

Mr. HOWARD. Madam Speaker, one day out on the prairies of Nebraska I received a command from the President of our country, a command to come down here to Washington in my representative capacity and aid my President in carrying out a program which he felt would be for the welfare of the country. Later I listened to the reading of the message which my President addressed to this House, and in that message I discovered a statement that the object of the call of our President to the Members of the Congress was so plain that none of us knowingly need be deceived as to the meaning of it. The meaning of it was that our President found the great industry of agriculture languishing, and he called us here to aid him in lifting agriculture out of the ditch and placing it upon the firm footing of exact equality with every other industry in our country, so far as the hand of Government is concerned.

There came before the House the so-called Hoover farm bill. I voted for it. Why? Because it was the best and the only opportunity I had to answer the call of the President to aid him in promoting the welfare of agriculture. With reference to

that bill, Madam Speaker, I believe it is possible that it might advance the welfare of agriculture if a board shall be appointed which will conduct itself and conduct the business which it will be appointed to perform with an eye single to the welfare of agriculture. On the other hand, I have a great fear that if the board shall fall into evil hands, the board may be as damnably destructive to agriculture as that other aggregation of governmental high-binders was when it got control of the Federal reserve bank and employed that control for the purpose of criminally deflating agriculture.

What was our next step in trying to carry out the desire of the President to work in a legislative way the welfare of agriculture? He had asked us to enact legislation along the lines of the tariff solely with reference to working the welfare of agriculture. We came here, and this House, instead of carrying out the request of the President, has enacted into law, so far as this House is concerned, a tariff bill which contains, according to a statement made by one of our President's closest personal and political friends, Mr. Mellett, editor of the Washington Daily News, everything which the President had said it should not contain. I voted for the President's farm bill. I am glad I did. I am going to hope for the best. I am an optimist, and never a pessimist, and yet I do not see much room for that high degree of optimism which I would like to hold right now. Came a day when I thought I could do something to better the farm bill. I found the betterment in what we have referred to as the debenture plan, so I voted for that, still hoping to make the President's farm bill a better bill.

Why did I vote for the debenture plan? I will give just as plain an answer to you, my colleagues, as I would to one of my constituents if he should ask me; and I think if one of my constituents should propound that question to me I would say that I voted for the debenture plan for two reasons: First, in the hope that by the aid of that plan I felt the President's farm bill might be made a better bill; and second, I voted for it because my study of the tariff problem through the years has led me to the unquestioned conclusion that no American farmer in the history of the tariff, save alone those few who are farming sheep, has ever been able to pick up even a crumb of comfort or profit from underneath the tariff table. I felt that if we could adopt the debenture plan and get that plan to working, then Mr. Farmer would not need to scramble around for the crumbs underneath the tariff table but could walk right up to the table and demand a piece of roast turkey and a piece of cherry pie in his own right. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. How has the tariff operated upon the butter produced in this country? Has the gentleman looked into that?

Mr. HOWARD. Quite thoroughly.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman explain to the House what effect the tariff increase of 12 cents a pound on butter has had upon the price of butter?

Mr. HOWARD. I leave to the gentleman from Minnesota, who voted for a tariff bill which will spoliate his own people, the best answer to the question that he asked.

Mr. KNUTSON. But that does not answer my question.

Mr. HOWARD. It answers the question in my way, I will have the gentleman understand.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. May I say to the gentleman from Minnesota that the 12 cents a pound on butter made people eat oleomargarine and other substitutes, and has decreased the consumption of butter in the country, and the figures will bear me out.

Mr. HOWARD. I thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA]. He is always kind, and I shall let his answer be my answer to the question.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Does the gentleman think that is an argument that the tariff has raised the price of butter?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I will say that it has raised the price of butter.

Mr. KNUTSON. I hope this all goes into the gentleman's speech.

Mr. HOWARD. If the gentleman would not run away so quickly, as is his habit, he might be further enlightened.

Mr. KNUTSON. Oh, I am smoking, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. HOWARD. Madam Speaker, so that I could continue my effort in behalf of the cause of agriculture I introduced House Joint Resolution 95, directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant immediately to the products of the American farms the same reduced rail freight rates that have been granted to the products of the Steel Trust for export. What happened? I tried day after day to get this resolution before the House, knowing that immediately upon its appearance before the House and upon a vote thereon there would not be six votes in the House against the resolution.

But do I get consideration? No; I do not. I have asked my kindly Speaker again and again for the privilege of moving immediate consideration of this resolution. He does not recognize me for that purpose. Who is responsible for the failure of the American farmers to get the benefit of this resolution—to get the benefit of reduced rates on farm products from the point of production to the seaports for export? Who is responsible? Why, there can be no doubt about the big responsibility. It lies on my Speaker and your Speaker, because of his refusal to grant me recognition to move consideration. Will it do for our Speaker to say that this House was called together for the purpose of passing only such legislation as particularly referred to the welfare of agriculture? Oh, I wish he would make that declaration, because then I believe he would recognize me to move immediate consideration of this resolution.

But here we have seen our agreeable Speaker recognize gentlemen for the purpose of moving immediate consideration of legislation touching almost everything in the world except agriculture; and yet when we come to ask for consideration of this resolution dealing with a problem which would instantly work the welfare of agriculture, our Speaker smiles, and he smiles again and says, "No."

Mr. DENISON. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOWARD. Certainly.

Mr. DENISON. I am sure the gentleman from Nebraska does not want to be unfair to the Speaker of the House.

Mr. HOWARD. Oh, no.

Mr. DENISON. Well, the gentleman must realize that his resolution involves a complete departure from the past policy of the Government, namely, that of Congress entering upon the policy of rate making. Heretofore all rates have been made by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This resolution would take that power away from the Interstate Commerce Commission and start Congress itself upon the policy of rate making, which it has never done before; that would involve such a controversial matter that the Speaker would not be justified in recognizing the gentleman to move the consideration of such a resolution, which has not been considered by the proper committee of the House.

Mr. HOWARD. This is the question I wish to propound to the gentleman from Illinois: Does he understand that this Congress has absolutely given over its sole right to say anything about railroad rates?

Mr. DENISON. It certainly has. All jurisdiction over railroad freight rates is now in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. HOWARD. Subject to the Congress.

Mr. DENISON. We have delegated to the Interstate Commerce Commission by law the power to make rates.

Mr. HOWARD. Yes; but the Interstate Commerce Commission is the creature; and the creature is never above its creator.

Mr. DENISON. I am sure the gentleman, if he gives the matter further thought, will see the danger and the mistake of undertaking to take out of the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission this very delicate and difficult question of rate making.

Mr. HOWARD. What are we to do? Here is the situation: We know that the Interstate Commerce Commission has granted to the steel and iron products, principally the products of the Steel Trust, special reduced rates on shipments for export, and we do know that that rate is needed for products of the American farm.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Nebraska may proceed for five minutes more.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Will the gentleman suggest to his colleagues from the North that the Interstate Commerce Commission functions under powers given to it by Congress?

Mr. HOWARD. Certainly.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That the very law under which they are granting these rebates that he refers to is a law passed by Congress——

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Several years ago.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes; several years ago.

Mr. DENISON. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOWARD. Surely.

Mr. DENISON. I am sure the gentleman from Nebraska does not want a statement that is not entirely accurate to go out. The gentleman should know that the commission did not put into effect the export freight rates on steel to which he has referred. Those rates were put in by the railroad companies themselves for their own purposes. The commission did not even authorize them.

Mr. HOWARD. If the railroads can put in such rates for the benefit of the Steel Trust, I as a Representative of a quarter of a million farm folks am going to come here and ask that they do something for the benefit of the farm folks, which I have the right to do.

Mr. DENISON. The railroads have recently put into effect export rates on wheat, greatly reduced, in the hope of benefiting the farmers.

Mr. HOWARD. Will the gentleman tell me the amount of that reduction?

Mr. DENISON. I have not the figures here. I have them at my office. I am going to ask permission to give them to the House. They are from 30 to 35 per cent lower on wheat. It is the railroads themselves that have done it.

Mr. HOWARD. The railroads make our rates, do they?

Mr. DENISON. They make their rates, publish them and file them with the commission for 30 days, and if no objection is filed in 30 days the rates go into effect.

Mr. HOWARD. Then the Interstate Commerce Commission has no power of initiating rates of its own?

Mr. DENISON. The commission has the power to initiate rates, but its time is so occupied that it does not ordinarily find time to initiate rates.

Mr. HOWARD. Will the gentleman tell me, if he knows, one single instance in the history of the Interstate Commerce Commission, save the one to which he has referred, when this Interstate Commerce Commission has reduced voluntarily the rates on farm products?

Mr. DENISON. I will state to the gentleman from Nebraska that the Interstate Commerce Commission did not itself reduce these rates on agricultural products. The railroads themselves have done that and they have done it on other products intended for export.

Mr. HOWARD. Then what would the gentleman say is the functioning business of the Interstate Commerce Commission if it does not reduce these rates but lets the railroads handle that themselves? That is a sad situation.

Mr. DENISON. If the gentleman were to ask me what are the duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission, I would have to refer him to the hundreds of provisions of the interstate commerce act. It has so much to do it can hardly do the work that is assigned to it.

Mr. HOWARD. I do not know so much about the duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but I do know a good deal about the actions of that commission, and always they seem to be inimical to the welfare of the shippers and the producers.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. HOWARD. I yield.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. In reply to the statement made by the gentleman from Illinois, the entire rate structure of the railroads is under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and if they arbitrarily and voluntarily unduly reduce the rates, as they did on steel, the railroads being entitled to a certain return on their investment, that naturally is reflected in the rates on other commodities; and let the gentleman look into the history of the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission and he will find that it was granting of special rates that created the condition in this country that required the passage of the law which put rate making under the jurisdiction of Congress, through its agent, the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. And that is going on now under the commission.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Exactly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois). The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has again expired.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time may be extended five minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOWARD. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHNEIDER].

Mr. SCHNEIDER. The Interstate Commerce Commission grants reductions on manufactured products shipped abroad on the application of the railroad. They have done this ever since they were created, as was done previously, and never have they granted a reduction to farm products until President Hoover requested the railroad companies to make a reduction on shipments of wheat abroad.

Mr. DENISON. Will the gentleman from Nebraska yield there?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. My friend from Wisconsin, I think, has fallen into error. If the gentleman will inquire of the Interstate Commerce Commission he will find that for years there has been a substantial reduction in the railroad rates on farm products that are destined abroad. Those reduced rates have been in effect for years, amounting to as much as 20 or 25 per cent, but quite recently, and it is said upon the suggestion of the President, the railroads have voluntarily put into effect a much greater reduction in freight rates on wheat that is intended for export. That information will be given to anyone who inquires of the commission; we do not want to make any mistake here and therefore I have taken the liberty, with the consent of the gentleman, of injecting this information into the gentleman's speech.

Mr. HOWARD. The gentleman is very kind, and I will be glad to be relieved of any error I may make at any time.

Mr. DENISON. I am sure the gentleman feels that way about it.

Mr. HOWARD. I trust all the gentlemen may feel free to enter into this discussion and take all my time. It will please me all the better.

Mr. HALSEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOWARD. I yield.

Mr. HALSEY. I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois whether the rate put into effect recently by the railroads is permanent or temporary.

Mr. DENISON. Will the gentleman permit me to answer?

Mr. HOWARD. Certainly.

Mr. DENISON. In answer to that question, I will state that this additional increase on the export rate for wheat that has recently been put into effect only extends until September, and then it will cease; but the regular, permanent reduced rates on farm products that are intended for export will remain.

Mr. KNUTSON. The gentleman used the word "increase" when I think he meant "decrease."

Mr. DENISON and Mr. HASTINGS rose.

Mr. HOWARD. I yield first to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DENISON. I do not know whether I made myself clear or not. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] suggested I used the word "increase" for "decrease." I meant there have been certain permanently reduced freight rates on farm products intended for export, reduced below the regular rates where the product is not intended for export. These rates have been in effect for several years. This last month the railroads put into effect a much greater reduction in the freight rate on wheat that is intended for export, and that greatly reduced rate will obtain until sometime in September.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD and Mr. HASTINGS rose.

Mr. HASTINGS. Before the gentleman's time expires will the gentleman allow me to interject one remark?

Mr. HOWARD. Pardon me. I want to yield first to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. I was about to ask my friend the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD] if he would yield so that I might ask a further question of the gentleman from Illinois with reference to this rate question.

Mr. HOWARD. Certainly.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. I come from a State and a district that is 800 miles from water transportation. At the present time, if I am correctly informed, there is an application before the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit a violation of the fourth section of the transportation act in order that they may charge the people in my State and in my district a higher rate on freight from Chicago than they are charging from Chicago to Frisco, and one of the reasons offered is that because of lower water rates granted, we people in the Intermountain States ought to contribute a little to the loss occasioned thereby, in the face of an affidavit filed that they are not granting any rate at a loss or one that will not return a profit to the company. I am wondering what explanation, if any, there is of that situation.

Mr. DENISON. The question of departures from the fourth section of the interstate commerce act, I will say to the gentleman, is a very complicated issue, but I do not think the commission will permit any rate to go into effect that will permit a railroad to carry freight at less than cost; and if anyone had filed an objection to the decreased rate on steel that is intended for export so as to bring that before the commission, I am inclined to believe that the commission might require an increase in the rates on steel intended for export.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has again expired.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Nebraska may have one minute more in order that I may ask the gentleman a question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for one additional minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS. In answer to the statement made about the discrimination against freight rates for exportable wheat I hold in my hand an article in a recent issue of the Star, which gives an interview with the president of the Kansas City Southern Railroad, running out of Kansas City south to the Gulf, showing that the company made an application and it was pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission, to reduce freight rates on wheat from Kansas City to the Gulf from the prevailing rate of 30½ cents a bushel to 22½ cents a bushel. The distance is 786 miles from Kansas City to the Gulf. The rate on wheat from Chicago, 918 miles, is 23½ cents a bushel.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Nebraska may have five minutes more.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUDSON. Now, if my courteous colleague will yield, I would like to ask the gentleman from Oklahoma if that is not on account of the fact that a part of the distance is water transportation? Of course, where you have water transportation it cheapens the rate of transportation.

Mr. HASTINGS. The distance from Chicago to the Gulf is 919 miles, and from Kansas City to the Gulf it is 786 miles. The rate on wheat from Chicago is 23½ cents a bushel, and the rate from Kansas City to the Gulf is 30½ cents a bushel. The president of this road has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to have the rate reduced on export wheat from 30½ cents a bushel down to 22½ cents a bushel, and he has said that the road can afford to carry it at that rate.

Mr. HUDSON. Does the gentleman intend that we shall draw the conclusion from that that the Interstate Commerce Commission has refused the reduction?

Mr. HASTINGS. It had not done it up to that time. I am not keeping up with what it has done in the last few days, and I do not know whether or not it has been granted. But let me ask the gentleman two questions: First, does the gentleman see any reason why, if the statement in this article is true and the president of the road has made application for a reduction in the rate on wheat and says the road can carry it at the reduced rate, why it ought not to be granted?

Mr. HUDSON. I will say no.

Mr. HASTINGS. The second question I want to ask the gentleman is: The gentleman has been discussing the resolution; does he see any reason why, if a special rate is given on steel for export, why a similar rate should not be granted on wheat?

Mr. HUDSON. I see no reason for discrimination against farm products.

Mr. HASTINGS. I do not want the gentleman to dodge the question. If the reduced rate is given on steel, does not the gentleman think the Interstate Commerce Commission should be compelled to give a like rate on farm products?

Mr. HUDSON. I will answer the gentleman's question by saying that there ought not to be any discrimination against agricultural products. Now, I want to say in reply to a point the gentleman from Oklahoma brought out a moment ago. In answer to the gentleman from Nebraska and his resolution that this Congress, while it might legally do some things, practically it could not enter into the rate-making business.

Mr. HASTINGS. I believe the Congress that created the Interstate Commerce Commission can compel the Interstate Commerce Commission to give the same rate to agricultural products that it gives to the steel products.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has again expired.

Mr. KNUTSON. I ask unanimous consent the gentleman from Nebraska have five minutes more.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANLOVE. Will the gentleman from Nebraska yield to me?

Mr. HOWARD. I yield.

Mr. MANLOVE. I want to say with reference to the article that the gentleman from Oklahoma has alluded to that Mr. Johnson, president of the Southern Railroad Co., is very much interested in agriculture. I have discussed the problems with him and he has personally said that he was very much interested in it.

Mr. HASTINGS. If the gentleman from Nebraska will allow me, in order that there may be no error as to the statement in the article, I will hand it to the gentleman from Nebraska for insertion in his speech as part of his remarks. It is as follows:

"We started an agitation three years ago to reduce the rate on wheat going to New Orleans from Kansas City, because we were getting none of the business," said Charles Johnson, president of the Kansas City Southern, discussing the ever-present problem of freight rates in the Middle West.

"The rate from Kansas City to the Gulf is 30½ cents, and the distance is 786 miles. That rate is all out of line with other rates in the Mid West. For instance, from Kansas City to Duluth, 632 miles, the rate is 19 cents.

"The rate from Kansas City to Chicago, 452 miles, is 17½ cents. From St. Louis to New Orleans, 698 miles, the rate is 18 cents, while from Chicago to New Orleans, 919 miles, the rate is 23½ cents.

"We have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to reduce our rate to 22½ cents. This is our story in a nutshell. We are not asking any unreasonable slash, but we can make a profit on the rate we request, and we believe the I. C. C. should grant it. Such a change would benefit the farmer.

"Up to September 30, however, the rate from Kansas City to the Gulf is 19 cents. But this is due to the emergency by which all railroads have granted a reduced rate to effect more speedy movement of last year's wheat crop to the world market before the new crop comes along."

Mr. HOWARD. I accept any good thing that anybody offers. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. BEEDY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes.

Mr. BEEDY. Inasmuch as the gentleman has criticized the Speaker for not recognizing him on his resolution upon the ground that a reduction of freight rates on farm products for export might assist the farmer, it might be significant for me to state—and I think I am accurate in my recollection—that the recent reduction in the freight rate on wheat for export was 6 cents a bushel, and that immediately that reduction went into effect the world price of wheat dropped 6 cents a bushel. In other words, wheat and steel are two different commodities. There is world competition on wheat and a reduction on freight rates on such a product for export would affect the producers of wheat, whereas a reduction on the freight rates on steel products would not have a similar effect, because the manufacture of steel is controlled largely in this country.

Mr. HOWARD. There does not seem to be much of a world effect with reference to the price of steel.

Mr. BEEDY. The reduction on that still enables us apparently to control the export market.

Mr. MANLOVE. And I ask the gentleman from Maine if wheat might not have dropped 12 cents a bushel?

Mr. BEEDY. What it might have done would be folly to discuss.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I feel that I have been greatly honored by so many of my colleagues tearing my splendid address asunder in so many places. I hope it will not look in print any more ragged than it ought to. I am complimented by the fact that so many of my colleagues are interested in this great problem, but I take it that the compliment is due to the cause rather than to the present exponent of the cause.

What is our situation here? Here we come, called together for the specific purpose of accomplishing something in behalf of agriculture. That is the specific purpose of the call which brought us here. I come with a little bill like this, seeking to work the welfare of agriculture. Do I get a chance to have it referred to a committee? No. Why? I do not know. Do I get any opportunity to have the bill which I have introduced referred to any Cabinet authority, for instance, in order that the House might have greater information regarding it? No.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes.

Mr. HUDSON. The gentleman is so courteous and so fine in his treatment of his colleagues that he certainly does not want the impression to go to the country that the Speaker of the House would not refer his bill to a committee if the committee were organized. The committee that would naturally handle his bill is not organized.

Mr. HOWARD. I could not be discourteous to my Speaker. I am very fond of him, but I am thinking I am in the attitude of the fellow of old who, looking at his friend, said that he loved him even "though he would slay me." That is what the Speaker has done with me, so far, and still I love him. [Laughter and applause.]

FRENCH DEBT SETTLEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS] for 15 minutes.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, subsequent to the World War France purchased of our Government war supplies which we valued at $542,000,000, for the sum of $400,000,000, and in payment therefor, on August 1, 1919, issued its 10-year 5 per cent bonds, maturing August 1, 1929, and in turn sold these supplies to her own citizens. House Joint Resolution No. 80 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to postpone the collection of the principal to May 1, 1930, conditioned that France, on or before August 1, 1929, ratifies the funding agreement entered into between the representatives of the Governments of France and the United States April 29, 1926, to fund the indebtedness of France of $4,025,000,000 to the United States, extending it over a period of 62 years, with no interest for the first five years, 1 per cent per annum for the next 10 years, and with an average interest for the entire period of 62 years of only 1.64 per cent. By the French settlement we canceled or remitted 52.8 per cent of her indebtedness. The House of Representatives approved this settlement on June 2, 1926, and it was thereafter submitted to the French Government for approval before action upon the same was had by the Senate of the United States.

Three years have elapsed and no action has been taken by the French Government. Now the bonds, amounting to $400,000,000, which were exchanged for the war supplies, are to become due August 1, 1929, and France is asking for a postponement of the payment of this amount until May 1, 1930, conditioned that the funding agreement prior to that time is ratified.

I have not voted for any of these debt settlements and I am unwilling to vote for this resolution postponing the payment of $400,000,000 for war supplies which will be due August 1, 1929.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF] has handed me a note to the effect that instead of the amount that I have indicated that these war supplies were worth, the French Government paid really only 20 cents on the dollar for them. I put the amount, according to one of these newspapers reports, at $542,000,000. He indicates that it should be very much larger, or four or five times the $400,000,000.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUFF. I was in France during the time that these negotiations took place, and the information which was given to the French people at that time by the officials of the French Government, so far as the newspapers were concerned at least, was that this material which the French people took over following the armistice was worth $2,000,000,000, and that the $400,000,000 the French agreed to pay was only 20 cents on the dollar.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

An article in the Washington Star under date of May 29, 1929, comprehensively reviews these debt settlements. Based on a 4¼ per cent interest rate we lost in the various debt settlements the aggregate amount of $10,705,681,006.90.

Notwithstanding the House approved the French settlement on June 2, 1926, three years ago, no action has been taken by France. The figures used by the correspondent of the Washington Star in the article referred to show that we lost in the various settlements 19 to 20 per cent in our settlements with Great Britain, Finland, Hungary, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania; 25 per cent in our settlements with Czechoslovakia and Rumania; with Belgium, 53.5 per cent; with Yugoslavia, 69.7 per cent; with Italy, 75.4 per cent; and with France we canceled or remitted 52.8 per cent. These percentages are approximately correct. Surely we have been more than generous in these settlements.

This same article in the Washington Star states:

Should the American Congress refuse to postpone the payment of the $400,000,000 due August 1, France is amply prepared with funds to pay it.

Under the same date of May 29, 1929, the Chicago Tribune contains the following article:

UNCLE SAM STILL HOLDS THE SACK

France must pay the United States $400,000,000 this year, within a few months, unless the Mellon-Berenger debt settlement is ratified by the French Parliament. If France accepts that settlement the $400,000,000 is merged into it and the first annual payment is small, some $30,000,000. The larger sum due this summer is the payment for materials and supplies of the American Expeditionary Forces bought after the armistice and the return of the American troops. These stores were knocked down at what France thought was a great bargain. They have not been paid for.

The French have not agreed to the settlement of the big debt and they have not paid the smaller one, and it would seem imperative this summer for them to do one thing or the other. They can pay for the goods they bought and fiddle along with the settlement of the money borrowed as long as Washington will permit or they can come across with the debt settlement and throw the cost of the goods into it.

Recently it has been indicated that the intention in Paris was to pay the $400,000,000 and stall along on the big debt. In line with this it is reported by John Steele, the Tribune correspondent in London, that Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, has been told by the French Government to prepare himself for a draft against the French gold deposit in the English bank. Mr. Norman's retort was that France would do nothing of the sort unless it was prepared to lay down a similar sum in payment of obligations to Great Britain.

There is a show-down in which the American Government should stand pat, but Mr. SMOOT has introduced a resolution in Congress to postpone the date of the payment of the $400,000,000. The British and the French create a situation which must cost somebody something in both money and humiliation and the United States is preparing to be the goat again. The ancestral air and the ducal tone are too much for the dollar diplomacy. Washington would rather have a curt nod of approval from some one whose invitations in either London or Paris are desirable than to get $10 on account.

If Uncle Sam had a ramrod shoved down his back and stood pat there would be an interested discovery of whether France intended to pay, sign, or default, and whether the Bank of England could control the payment of international debts to the United States.

On the same date, May 29, 1929, hearings were held before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, representing the Treasury Department, was the only witness who appeared before the committee to testify with reference to the payment of the $400,000,000 on August 1. In answer to a question by Mr. GARNER, he stated:

Mr. GARNER. It will be paid on the 1st day of August if the agreement is not ratified; is not that right?

Mr. MILLS. That is so.

Mr. GARNER. The French have arranged to pay the $400,000,000.

Mr. RAMSEYER. I did not know that.

Mr. MILLS. I do not know, but I assume that they have, and I have never heard it suggested by any responsible French official that they would not meet this obligation on the 1st of August.

I know of no reason why we should not insist upon the payment of the $400,000,000 for war supplies which we sold to France and which amount we discounted $142,000,000 and deduct this amount from the sum due from France and only fund the balance.

According to her Minister of Finance, France received from the sale of part of these war materials to the French people, up to August 21, 1924, five years ago, the sum of $270,217,000. The amount to be received from the sale of these war supplies was merged into the funding agreement, provided it had been ratified, which would postpone its payment extending over a period of 62 years and remit 52.8 per cent of it. The agreement not having been ratified by France their bonds mature August 1, 1929. We are under no obligation, legal or moral, to postpone the payment of these bonds. The report of the Ways and Means Committee shows no justification.

I am discharging my obligation by protesting as vigorously as I may against the passage of this resolution. We have been more than generous in our consideration of France and our first duty is to the taxpayers of our own country.

We understood, when these loans were extended to foreign governments, that we were only lending our credit. We issued Liberty bonds bearing 4¼ per cent interest and our people were induced to buy these bonds with the promise that the loans extended to foreign governments would be paid in full, both principal and interest. I submit that we have not kept faith.

Sentiment is attempted to be created to remit the entire amount of these foreign settlements, because they were for expenses of the war. Let me remind you that the United States spent approximately $22,000,000,000, exclusive of the amount loaned to foreign governments. We called approximately 5,000,000 men to the colors. We hurriedly trained them, bridged the Atlantic Ocean with ships, and threw two and one-half million of them across the sea in time to take part in the battle around Belleau Wood and Chateau-Thierry, July 15 to 18, 1918, which turned the tide of the war and perhaps saved the city of Paris when it was in its greatest peril from capture. We planned and carried forward under the American commander, General Pershing, the

successful St. Mihiel drive on September 12, 1918, and, after sweeping the Woevre Valley, our forces were quickly transferred over into the Argonne sector and materially assisted in bringing to a successful close the awful conflict on November 11, 1918.

It therefore can not be successfully argued that we did not do our part in the Great War, looked at from every standpoint. We not only threw a great Army across the sea but followed it with munitions, food, clothing, and supplies of all kinds to make it effective. We extended to the foreign governments our credit with the distinct understanding and agreement that the amounts advanced would be repaid in full, principal and interest.

The particular amount involved in this resolution is for war supplies sold at a discount after the armistice and the French Government issued its bonds, maturing August 1, 1929, in payment.

Mr. CLAGUE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes.

Mr. CLAGUE. What would you do to compel France to pay?

Mr. HASTINGS. I am delighted that the gentleman asked that question. Let us have no misunderstanding about it. I take the responsibility on myself for my reply. I represent nobody but myself in the statement that I make. I would give France a certain definite reasonable length of time to acknowledge in the proper form her legitimate indebtedness to the Government of the United States, and in the event that that was not done I would sever diplomatic relations before sunset. [Applause.]

Surely there is no obligation of any kind resting upon our Government for the postponement of the payment of this amount, and I see no reason why we should not demand the payment of it when it is due on August 1, 1929. The press reports France making preparations to pay it. I do not believe our Government should stand by passively and not insist upon the payment of these obligations promptly when due.

In each of these settlements it has been urged that we are settling on the "capacity to pay" of each government. The hearings disclose that no economist will hazard an opinion as to the capacity of any government to pay during a period of 62 years.

Secretary Mellon, in the hearings on the French debt settlement—page 5—on the question of capacity to pay said:

> I appreciate, as all reasonable men must, that it is not possible for any set of men to determine with mathematical accuracy the future capacity of a great nation to tax itself and to transfer the avails of taxation to another nation. We are forced to look at the present and to estimate the future.

In connection with the Italian debt settlement Secretary Mellon said:

> The capacity of a nation to pay over a long period of time is not subject to mathematical determination. It is and must be largely a matter of opinion.

Everyone appreciates, of course, that the capacity to pay of a government in Europe under present conditions is very speculative, and that no one has any good grounds upon which to base an opinion. No one could base an opinion upon an unsecured obligation of an individual over that period, and surely with conditions such as they are in Europe no one is justified in venturing an opinion as to the capacity of any European government to pay extended over a period of 62 years.

In the Greek debt settlement we funded the $15,000,000 due and extended payment over a period of 62 years, without interest, and loaned Greece an additional sum of $12,167,000 at 4 per cent interest, payable in 20 years. We helped Greece stabilize her finances, and it was stated in the debate, and not denied, that international bankers had made a loan to Greece at 6 per cent interest and sold it on a basis of 91, which makes the loan cost the Greek Government approximately 6½ per cent.

The truth is all of these settlements are made in the interest of international bankers. In each case it has been found that loans have been floated to all of these governments.

We remitted approximately 75.4 per cent of the amount due our Government by Italy upon the theory that the Italian Government has not the ability to pay, when Mussolini has obtained funds to maintain a large army and to increase Italy's navy to menace the peace of Europe.

If our Government is really in earnest in its desire for disarmament and the decreasing of our naval expenditures, pressure should be brought through more exacting terms in these funding agreements with the foreign governments, so as to render them less able to obtain large amounts of money for armies and navies, and they would then be more sympathetic in lending a willing ear to our pleas for disarmament and the decreasing of naval expenditures.

I agree that in each case perhaps time should be given to these foreign governments to repay these loans, but I do not favor the remission or cancellation, either principal or interest, of any of the sums due by any foreign government to our Government. Every dollar remitted or canceled, either principal or interest, is an additional burden upon the taxpayers of our country. How can we stand on the floor of the House and argue that we are in favor of economy and refuse to make adequate appropriations for the various activities of our Government under the plea of economy and at the same time remit $10,705,618,006.90 to foreign governments? The people of our country are demanding more public buildings to house the various activities of our Government throughout the country. They demand more Federal appropriations in aid of road building. When increased appropriations are urged for these purposes we are met with the argument that our present revenues will not justify these expenditures.

I think our generosity should commence at home. The depressed farmers of the country have been urging that relief be granted to them, and a bill is now pending before Congress authorizing an appropriation of $500,000,000 as a revolving fund to be used to aid the farmers in marketing their surplus products. This appropriation is criticized and denounced by those who are voting for these debt settlements.

I favor the internal development of our country and the expenditure of our revenues for the benefit of the people of the United States. The amount of money remitted in these settlements would gridiron the entire country with a network of highways. It would build adequate public buildings in every city of 2,500 people. It would connect every county seat in the United States with a concrete road. It would provide for the reclamation of arid lands and would make them productive. It would permit the deepening and dredging of our larger streams and would make them navigable and lessen freight rates and enable us to build reservoirs to impound waters and prevent disasters which go with great floods, and the money could be used in many other ways for the general prosperity of our country.

There are many ex-service men broken in body whose nerves have snapped under the servere strain, but who after more than 11 years have elapsed are unable to prove "service connection" to the satisfaction of those who are administering the law. They are deserving of more sympathetic consideration. Every presumption should be indulged in their favor, instead of technicalities being raised as an excuse to deny them compensation.

All of them were anxious to return home after the armistice and hurried examinations at the time of discharge did not disclose latent disabilities soon to develop. Hence, no record was made. They returned home. When later they applied for compensation they were unable to present either record or medical proof to show service connection.

Frankly my sympathies are with these ex-service men. Instead of remitting or canceling these stupendous sums to foreign governments to whom we are under no obligations, I would liberalize our compensation laws so as to generously care for all of our ex-service men and their dependents. They are all deserving of our most sympathetic and liberal consideration.

If this question were left to the people as to whether the money should be expended for these purposes or remitted or canceled in favor of foreign governments, is there any doubt as to what the decision would be?

Everyone expected when these loans were made that they would be collected in full, applied to a reduction of our public debt, and that our interest charge would be lowered, and we could further reduce the tax burdens on our people. Following this postponement we may expect the press to advise the large loans by eastern bankers, as in the Greek and Italian cases, with large commissions and interest. Thus are the interests of the people betrayed. I am one of the trustees of the people, and I am not justified in giving away the money of the people to foreign governments.

I am inserting an official table prepared by the Treasury Department showing (1) the countries with which settlements have been made, (2) the date of agreement, (3) the amount of debt funded, (4) interest to be received, (5) total amount to be received, (6) the amount that would have been received on a British basis (3–3½ per cent interest), (7) total amount that would have been received on a 4¼ per cent interest basis, (8) total amount canceled on a 4¼ per cent interest basis, and (9) total aggregate amount, being $10,705,618,006.90, canceled, lost, or remitted in all of the settlements:

Countries	Date of agreement	Funded principal	Interest to be received	Total	Total that would be received on British basis (3–3½ per cent interest basis)	Total that would be received on 4¼ per cent interest basis	Total canceled on a 4¼ per cent interest basis
Belgium	Aug. 18, 1925	$417,780,000.00	$310,050,500.00	$727,830,500.00	$1,041,597,000.00	$1,191,052,000.00	$463,221,500.00
Czechoslovakia	Oct. 13, 1925	115,000,000.00	197,811,433.88	312,811,433.88	252,890,000.00	327,854,000.00	15,042,566.12
Estonia	Oct. 28, 1925	13,830,000.00	19,501,140.00	33,331,140.00	[1] 33,331,000.00	39,428,000.00	6,096,860.00
Finland	May 1, 1923	9,000,000.00	12,695,055.00	21,695,055.00	[1] 21,695,000.00	25,658,000.00	3,962,945.00
France	Apr. 29, 1926	4,025,000,000.00	2,822,674,104.17	6,847,674,104.17	9,708,825,000.00	11,474,900,000.00	4,627,225,895.83
Great Britain	June 19, 1923	4,600,000,000.00	6,505,965,000.00	11,105,965,000.00	[1] 11,105,965,000.00	13,114,172,000.00	2,008,207,000.00
Hungary	Apr. 25, 1924	1,939,000.00	2,754,240.00	4,693,240.00	[1] 4,693,000.00	5,538,000.00	834,760.00
Italy	Nov. 14, 1925	2,042,000,000.00	365,677,500.00	2,407,677,500.00	4,923,820,000.00	5,821,552,000.00	3,413,874,500.00
Latvia	Sept. 24, 1925	5,775,000.00	8,183,635.00	13,958,635.00	[1] 13,959,000.00	16,464,000.00	2,505,365.00
Lithuania	Sept. 22, 1924	6,030,000.00	8,501,940.00	14,531,940.00	[1] 14,532,000.00	17,191,000.00	2,659,060.00
Poland	Nov. 14, 1924	178,560,000.00	257,127,550.00	435,687,550.00	[1] 435,688,000.00	509,058,000.00	73,370,450.00
Rumania	Dec. 4, 1925	44,590,000.00	[1] 77,916,260.00	122,506,260.05	107,488,000.00	127,122,000.00	4,615,739.95
Yugoslavia	May 3, 1926	62,850,000.00	32,327,635.00	95,177,635.00	154,651,000.00	179,179,000.00	84,001,365.00
Total		11,522,354,000.00	10,621,185,993.10	22,143,539,993.10	27,819,134,000.00	32,849,158,000.00	10,705,618,006.90

[1] Settlement made on British basis.

This table is official but does not include the Greek settlement. The figures prepared by the Treasury Department can not be disputed. We lose, cancel, forgive, or remit on the settlements with the 13 countries, based on 4¼ per cent interest, the amount we pay on our Liberty bonds, the proceeds from which we loan these governments, $10,705,618,006.90.

The press carries notice of the offering by the Treasury of $400,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness dated June 15, 1929, bearing 5⅛ per cent interest. If the payment by France on August 1 were assured, these offerings may be unnecessary Upon a 5⅛ per cent instead of a 4¼ per cent interest basis our loss would be approximately one-fourth more than $10,705,618,006.90. You will notice the Treasury certificates offered are exactly the same amount due from France on August 1, 1929. Why not collect it?

On the basis of the British settlement, 3 per cent for the first 10 years and 3½ per cent interest thereafter, we cancel or lose $5,675,474,006.10.

This is a gift through the remission of interest of more than a million dollars per day to 12 European countries.

The difference between 4¼ per cent interest our Government pays on our Liberty bonds and the interest received by us in these settlements represents a loss to the American taxpayers of $454,988,765.29 for 1929, or one and one-fourth million dollars per day.

I am sure the people generally are not advised as to what Congress has done in these debt settlements, nor do they know that these settlements agreed upon aid the large financial interests to negotiate large loans with generous discounts.

I do not believe the people of my State, for example, would approve this postponement or the Italian debt settlement. Italy pays no interest this year, but in five years from the date of the settlement will begin to pay at the rate of one-eighth of 1 per cent. We are paying Liberty bond holders on this debt in 1929 $85,935,000 and receive no interest—not a penny—in return. The interest on the Italian debt is increased during five yearly periods at the rate of one-eighth of 1 per cent per period, until, during the last seven years, the maximum interest received is only 2 per cent.

Surely this is a large burden for the taxpayers to bear to appease the greed of the bankers who are making loans at high rates and upon large commissions. The people, when they know the truth, will withhold their approval of these settlements.

I want the RECORD to show who are responsible for these cancellations. Some day the taxpayers will arouse from their apathy and this record will be more carefully scrutinized and condemned.

This is Flag Day. I know of no way I can more patriotically observe it than by opposing the passage of this resolution.

PROHIBITION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks by including certain resolutions which I shall partially quote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I am going to speak to-day of a matter of the utmost importance; that is, of domestic tranquillity and peace within our own borders. In the light of the attitude I have taken on a certain subject I hope my colleagues will bear with me and believe in the sincerity of the appeal that I am making.

Several sections of this country at this very moment are in a turmoil by reason of excessive and oppressive methods used by the United States Government through its agents in an attempt to enforce the prohibition law. The distinguished lady from California [Mrs. KAHN] yesterday put into the RECORD a most impressive statement showing that 137 citizens had lost their lives at the hands of Government officials. It is my painful duty to-day to supplement that list by adding in addition to the citizens and persons who were killed by Federal agents, human beings that were murdered by State and county officials in the course of the attempted enforcement of this impossible law.

My grim table shows 254 lives lost, while those of the lady from California show 137, or thereabouts.

Gentlemen, it is no longer the wet and dry question. It is a question of peace and tranquillity. The American people are patient. They have suffered for 10 years. Innocent and peaceful people have been shot in the back. Peaceful citizens riding out with their families have been shot. The American people are not resisting. They have suffered patiently. They will continue to suffer. They will continue to submit. But let me call attention to the fact that on July 1 the number of murders will increase, for the reason that additional appropriations have been provided for the enforcement of the law, and these murders will continue, and the people will continue to be patient until, I warn the House, some time and somewhere the wrong persons will be shot, and then the people of that locality will retaliate, and the minute they retaliate in one locality they will retaliate in other localities. There is great danger of that spirit becoming contagious. We will have riots, and if your riots spread, we shall have civil war. And I assert that prohibition is not worth plunging the American people into civil war. [Applause.]

Not only that, Mr. Speaker, but in my statistics of deaths incurred in the course of these murders not only prohibition agents of the types generally known are concerned but others. Listen to this:

Pete Green, who was operating a still, was killed by Rev. C. W. Gant at Jefferson City, Tenn., on September 27, 1924. Gant was acting in the capacity of a Federal prohibition officer, and he was indicted for manslaughter as it was clearly shown the man was fleeing when he was killed, but the case was taken into the Federal court, and he was acquitted.

Emil Matsumata, a Japanese who was conducting a still near Orting, Wash., was killed by Federal Agents Kinnaird, Lampert, Croxall, and Rev. George E. Seeley on August 30, 1926. Matsumata was fleeing and was killed by shots in the back. Information was filed against the four agents charging them with first-degree manslaughter, but the case was removed to the Federal court and defendants discharged.

Rev. M. M. Day and Jim Snead, Federal prohibition agents, were killed in a pistol duel at Welsh, W. Va., February 15, 1925. This reverend gentleman, Reverend Day, had repeatedly boasted that in his capacity as minister of the gospel he had married one of his parishioners, and two weeks later in his capacity as a Federal prohibition agent he shot that same man. What are we coming to if the representatives of the Prince of Peace resort to murder in company with hoodlums wearing a badge of the United States Government?

Mr. Speaker, in the cases of the 254 people who were killed there were involved about two hundred and odd officials or more, because in many instances more than one officer was acting in concert, and of these only 5 have been convicted in the State courts, 2 of them have received terms ranging from 6 months to 2 years, 1 has received a term of 6 months, and he is now out upon bail pending an appeal.

One was convicted in the State of Massachusetts and pardoned five days after his conviction by Governor Fuller; and one is serving seven years in the penitentiary of the State of California.

In the instances I have recited the five officials were convicted in State courts. Invariably, however, as soon as a murder is committed by a Federal agent and the State indicts for murder or for manslaughter, the prisoner is removed to the Federal court and then and there discharged—in many instances discharged without even a trial.

Now, there is a great deal of sentiment aroused. I have here a letter written by the city council of International Falls in Minnesota, to our colleague, the Hon. WILLIAM A. PITTENGER, with which they send a certified copy of a resolution in which they protest and ask for help and defense against these marauders. I will read here the whole resolution in the RECORD:

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN., *June 11, 1929.*

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Koochiching,
City of International Falls, ss.

Hon. WILLIAM PITTENGER,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I, George Johnston, duly elected and acting city clerk of the city of International Falls, Minn., do certify that the attached resolution was duly passed and approved by the city council at a regular meeting held June 10, 1929.

[SEAL.] GEORGE JOHNSTON,
City Clerk.

JUNE 11, 1929.

Alderman Somers presented the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"Whereas the Government of the United States has stationed at International Falls, Minn., a large number of patrolmen, including men in uniform and plain-clothes men who patrol all the roads leading into and out of International Falls and which officers have for a considerable time last past made it a practice of stopping persons driving in automobiles into or out of International Falls, either day or night, and on many occasions have stopped the automobiles of persons out driving with their families and have searched the automobiles of respectable, law-abiding people at all hours of the day or night without proper search warrant or other process and have in this and other ways humiliated respectable, law-abiding citizens and have subjected them to improper and to unnecessary interference with their rights and liberties; that under the said practice farmers coming to market or returning home with their families and persons out driving with their wives and children have been subjected to these indignities; that many of these officers so stationed in the city of International Falls are heavily armed at all times and on several occasions have shot at cars driven by law-abiding citizens who did not have sufficient warning from the said officers to bring their cars to a stop in time, and that many of the said patrolmen have on these and other occasions manifested a lack of judgment in the use of the said guns and firearms; that the said practice of the said patrolmen and governmental officials have brought about a condition extremely humiliating to the people of International Falls and to the farmers living in the vicinity thereof and have rendered it unsafe and dangerous for persons to use their automobiles on the said highways for the benefit of themselves and their wives and children; that during the summer months many tourists spend their vacations in the vicinity of International Falls and use automobiles largely for means of travel and that these tourists are unacquainted with the practice of being stopped upon the highways by persons unknown to them at any hour of the day or night, and these practices if continued will result in the loss of more lives, and the practice of stopping people and searching their automobiles while they are in the exercise of their just rights is extremely distasteful and objectionable to residents and tourists; and

Whereas the aforementioned practice on the part of the said patrolmen has culminated in a tragedy which has aroused the entire community when, on the night of June 8, 1929, one of the said patrolmen fired several shots into the rear of an automobile driven by Henry Virkkula, while returning to his home with his wife and two small children, said shots instantly killing the said Henry Virkkula, and causing his car to run into the ditch, his said two children lying asleep in the back seat of the said car and his wife sitting alongside of him in the front seat miraculously escaping death and narrowly missing being killed by the bullets fired from a riot gun or sawed-off shotgun; that said Henry Virkkula and his said family at the time of the said shooting were merely returning to their home and were not engaged in the violation of any laws of the United States; that the said tragedy has aroused the sympathy of the entire community for the stricken family, and has made the aforementioned practice no longer tolerable in the said community: Be it therefore

Resolved, By the City Council of the City of International Falls, in regular meeting assembled, that it is the sense of the said council that the practice of patrolling the highways in the vicinity of International Falls with patrolmen armed with guns which they use without proper provocation, and the practice of indiscriminately stopping automobiles on the highways and searching them can no longer be tolerated, and that unless something is done to change the present conditions more innocent lives will be taken and the use of the highways by innocent residents, farmers, and tourists will be unsafe and dangerous, and that it is the sentiment of the council that a protest against the practice be filed with the proper officials; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to United States Senators SHIPSTEAD and SCHALL and to Congressman PITTINGER, requesting them to use their efforts and influence in remedying this situation, and that they be called upon to use their influence to properly safeguard the lives and rights of people in this community or visiting the same.

Which resolution was seconded by Alderman Lang and upon roll call was, by the president, declared to have passed unanimously.

OSCAR SANDSTROM,
Mayor.

GEORGE JOHNSTON,
City Clerk.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Gentlemen, we can not ignore this situation. It is stated that the President has been asked to mobilize the Marines and send them up to the border. Let the country know that any such attempt or any such procedure will not have the approval of the Representatives of the people in this House of Congress. [Applause.]

Why, Mr. Speaker, it is now stated that the drys do not want an investigation of what prohibition has brought about. It is already stated that the President's commission is not primarily to engage in an investigation of prohibition. The distinguished chairman of that commission was quoted as saying that the purpose of the commission is not primarily to investigate prohibition.

Let me say to Mr. Wickersham that he had better read the resolution of Congress, the provision in the deficiency bill, which appropriated $250,000 and which passed this House on March 3, 1929. The purpose of the money was what?

For a thorough inquiry into the problem of the enforcement of prohibition under the provisions of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution and laws enacted in pursuance thereof—

And then—

together with the enforcement of other laws.

So "the enforcement of other laws" is only incidental. The primary, the principal purpose of the commission is to investigate prohibition, the eighteenth amendment, and the laws enacted for the enforcement thereof.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from New York be extended five minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I thank the gentleman. So the commission has a duty not only vested in it by its commission from the President of the United States, but by the very wording of the law under which they are operating; and this country welcomes a thorough investigation of this whole problem.

It has gone beyond, as I said before, a question of being a wet or a dry. It has come to the question of domestic tranquillity, whether communities will be able to live in peace and whether the love of their Government and the respect of their Government of the old days will remain.

Why, Mr. Speaker, Uncle Sam, the United States Government, was always considered by the American people as something kindly, something to love; instead, now, it has become something hated, something oppressive.

Mr. MURPHY. The gentleman is wrong.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I have not yielded to the gentleman.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MURPHY. Well, we will not have that kind of statement.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I have not yielded to the gentleman.

Mr. MURPHY. Do not you say that the people hate this Government while I am here.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I am saying that the conduct of the administration, the conduct of sending out these officials and murdering innocent people, of taking a man returning home with

his family, including his two children, is not conducive to love of government; and even if the gentleman from Ohio stands up here and shouts that does not change the condition. The blood, the misery of these families is on the hand of the supporters of this impossible, infamous law that in your heart you can not believe in. [Applause.]

Ah, Mr. Chairman, that is the trouble. We can not ventilate the facts. We can not talk about conditions because certain Members who sponsored this impossible law will not stand for the truth. That is why I am warning now that we want the truth and all of the truth; that is why I am saying now that let no dry stand up and say that the investigation of the President's Crime Commission is not primarily for prohibition. It is for prohibition. Let the commission make an investigation of why we have so many attempts to violate the law; let them make an investigation, and let the country know the enormous amount of liquor that is being imported, manufactured, sold, and consumed.

I want to save the Government from losing the respect and the reverence of the American people, but you are not——

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I again challenge that kind of language. I think it ought to be taken down.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois). The gentleman from New York has declined to yield.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the Sergeant at Arms maintain order.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I can take care of myself.

I can not understand how any Member can protest or resent one Member saying that he wants to preserve the respect and the reverence of the American people.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the words be taken down.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Now, I will repeat it.

Mr. MURPHY. I ask that the words of the speaker be taken down. I have a parliamentary right here.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MURPHY] asks that the words of the gentleman from New York be taken down.

Mr. MURPHY. I want the words taken down where he made the statement that this Government has now become something to be hated and despised. I want that to be taken out of the RECORD and I protest against it going into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the words objected to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the words.

The Clerk read as follows:

> Why, Mr. Speaker, Uncle Sam, the United States Government, was always considered by the American people as something kindly, something to love; instead, now, it has become something hated, something oppressive.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I move to exclude those words from the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois). The Chair will say to the gentleman from Ohio that his motion is not in order until the Chair has ruled as to whether the words objected to and demanded to be taken down are out of order. The Chair will read section 356 of the House Rules and Manual, which seems to bear on this question:

> The consequences of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose to advocate it is a personality and against order.

It seems to the Chair that the gentleman from New York was merely condemning a measure that has been enacted into law. That certainly does not transgress any rule of the House and the Chair holds the words to be in order.

The gentleman from New York will proceed.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt as to the general line of thought that I was seeking to convey. You can not take one single sentence from the text of a speech and point it out as being objectionable. You can take a sentence of the Bible without the full text and it might be objectionable. What I said was that we want to retain the love and respect of the American people for our Government and we do not want it to be oppressive. Here is a tell-tale list of 254 lives taken and among them innocent people. Can you say that it is conducive to the respect of law and order and good government when a man is returning home with his wife and little children in his car on a lonely road and is shot in the back and killed in the presence of that wife and children. The horror of that terrible moment will haunt those children for the rest of their lives. You can not call his life back or restore the happiness of those children with a point of order in the House of Representatives. [Applause.]

LIST OF PERSONS KILLED OR FATALLY INJURED BY PROHIBITION OFFICERS FROM THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT, JANUARY 16, 1920

ALABAMA

State: William Kelly, Evergreen; and Lee Paunton, Wetumpka.

Federal: Tom Hall, Wetumpka; Chalmers McAlphine, Cleburne County; Curtis Tidmore, Jefferson County; Jess Coffey, Muscadine; Posey Maddox, Fayette; James Thomas Hall, Elmore County; Wade Hampton, Mobile County; and Mack Turner, Mobile County.

ARKANSAS

State: Wood McArthur, North Little Rock; one unidentified negro, Kinsy; Homer Gifford, Baxter County; Paul Stanley, Camden; Deputy Sheriff Zac Horton, Camden; and unidentified man, El Dorado.

Federal: Teddy Cox, Moore; Clarence Jones, Hot Springs; Lee Prudman, Julius; and Joe W. Carter, Mississippi County.

CALIFORNIA

Federal: James S. White, Castella; E. P. Ingmire, San Pedro; and Burrell Morris, Berkeley.

COLORADO

Federal: William Risk, Teller County.

CONNECTICUT

State: Simone Rianna, East Haven.

DELAWARE

Federal: Alducci Sabatino, Wilmington.

FLORIDA

Federal: M. P. Merritt, Homestead; Clyde Parrish, Homestead; J. A. Brinson, Homestead; Preston Overstreet, Pasco County; Neal Wilson, Pasco County; Harry Givens, Orlando; Houston Harris, Careyville; Leon M. Sweat, Polk County; Jacob Carter, Jacksonville; Homer Studivant, Duvall County; and Thomas Johnson, Pensacola.

Coast Guard: Ermon H. Jones, Biscayne; Red Shannon, Miami Beach; and Charles Waite, Black Czaesars Creek.

GEORGIA

State: Joe and Herman Bazemore, Silvania; A. K. Peak, Waynesboro; Archie Scoggins, Cairo; A. B. Smith, Atlanta; G. I. Wilson, Albany; and four unidentified negroes, Columbus.

Federal: R. L. Peak, East Point; Johnnie Garrett, Taylor County; Bruce Kirby, Jeff Davis County; J. B. Smith, White Plains; Jett Smith, White Plains; and Lawton Carroll, Valdosta.

ILLINOIS

Federal: J. E. Medley, Metropolis; Louis Vokovich, Madison; and John Rinnberg, Belleville.

INDIANA

State: Jesse Runyan & Ben Runyan, Centenary; Carl Stierle, Lafayette; and unidentified man, Lebanon.

Federal, Elisha Northcutt, Anderson.

KENTUCKY

State: Charles Wallace, Possufrovet Creek; James Wallace, Possufrovet Creek; and Bud Robert, Possufrovet Creek;

Federal: Arthur Burman, High Grove; Harry Baker, Louisville; Bob Ballard, Lexington; Edgar Bunch, Ashland; Ike Strong, Harlan; George Strong, Harlan; Mrs. Ike Strong, Harlan; T. Q. Wallace, Irvine; Bradley Bowling, Yerkes; Ira Combs, Hazard; Cecil Beckham, Beardstown; George Clark, Whitley County; Hiram Fee, Harlan County; Marcus Ferrell, Raywick; Henry Nestor, Ludlow; Frank Sears, Hopkins County; Rondo Wade, Owensboro; Elvin Wilson, Mt. Sterling; Lewis Gregory, Graveltown; and Douglas Smith, Louisville.

LOUISIANA

Federal: Ralph Marchese, New Orleans; Sylvester Strictland, Vivian; and Algie Carrier, Amite.

MAINE

State: Louis Lizotte, Van Buren.

MARYLAND

Federal: Horace Brown, Baltimore County; Lawrence Wenger, Madonna; John Buongore, Havre de Grace; and Chas. P. Gundlacht, Leonardtown.

MASSACHUSETTS

State: Louis Quitt, Boston.

Federal: Jos. Sesqueria, Boston.

Coast Guard: Alfred Raymond (wounded), Marblehead Station.

MICHIGAN

State: Alexander Dombrowski, Gibraltar.

Federal: Philip Kalb, Lambertsville; Stephen Kobalshi, Detroit; James Lee, Detroit; Mildred Lee, Detroit; and Wm. Niedermeier, Huron River.

MINNESOTA

State: Arthur Nelson, Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI

State: Dan Hill, Melwood, Tom Garrett and wife, Tylertown.

Federal: Clarence Sturges, Learned; John Wilson, Lauderdale County; Olive Gill, Lake View; J. J. Howard, Madison County; Millard Jamerson, Pontotoe County; and Jeff Pitts, Wesson.

MISSOURI

Federal: Pres Brown, West Plains.

NEBRASKA

State: Herbert Cochran, Osceola; Harry Glade, Lincoln; John H. Zollers, North Flat; James Jones, Tolton; William Traute, Tecumseh; Frank Saerring, Keyapaha County; Harry Kreifels, Lincoln; and Charles Shaffer, Wellfett.

Federal: John Salerno, Omaha.

NEVADA

Federal: Jose Alverdi, Reno.

NEW JERSEY

Federal: James Cafano, Newark.

Coast Guard: Two unidentified rum runners, Atlantic Highlands; Daniel Conover, Atlantic City; Antonio Peitro, Seabright Station.

NEW MEXICO

Federal: Dave M. Orr, Ora Grande.

NEW YORK

State: Owen Boyle, New York City; Robert Brooks, Savannah; Charles Hanson, Brookland; George Hoffman, Valley Stream, Long Island.

Federal: Bruno Nistico, Syracuse; George Helander, New York Harbor; Thomas Monteforti, Brooklyn; Ernest Twombley, DeKalb Junction; Harry Carlton, New York City; Otto Eske, Coopersville; Clyde E. Powell, Jones Inlet, Long Island.

Coast Guard: Leycootwampy, Oswego; two unidentified men, off Ambrose Light Ship; G. Kadenbach, off Sandy Hook; unidentified negro, Hoboken Pier; four unidentified rum runners, off Keyport, N. J.; two rum runners drowned, off Westfield; Swampy Joyce, off New York; and Carl Anderson, Niagara Station.

NORTH CAROLINA

State: Stephen Holt, Raleigh; Amos Shelton, Asheville; and Leonard Triplett, Blowing Rock.

Federal: Doughlas Dunham, Salisbury; Grover C. Bradley, Littleton; Fred Mauney, Lenois; Adam Ballinger, Greenville; and Cecil McClure, Cherokee County.

OHIO

State: Hacher Hard, Huron; Henry and Melvin Kelley, Ironton; and John S. Marcu, Alliance.

Federal: Rochard Cooper, Portsmouth, and Albert L. Swope, Butler County.

OKLAHOMA

Federal: H. B. Houser, Ponca City; Home Adrian, near Arcadia; Stanley F. Weiss, near Arcadia; Charlie Chandeler, near Arcadia; unidentified moonshiner, near Arcadia; Bud Riley, Green County; Smokey Casb, Sand Springs; Carl Thornes, Britton; Bill Tilghman, Cromwell; and Elmer Fulton, Picher.

OREGON

State: Rev. Roy Healy, Albany; Sheriff Kendall, Albany; and Dave West, Albany.

PENNSYLVANIA

States: George Alekesick, near York; and Mrs. Ida Waldman, Philadelphia.

SOUTH CAROLINA

State: Sid Clyborn, Chester.

Federal: James Jenkins, Charleston; and J. G. Pittman, Charleston.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Federal: Francis Fontaine, Union County.

TENNESSEE

State: Henry McCracken, near Athens; Hugh Boyd, Knoxville; Pete Green, Jefferson City; and John Rich, Johnson City.

Federal: William and Chadwell Boyd, National; Walter Kennedy, Huntland; Robert Fuller, Knox County; Joe Duncan, Spruce Pine Creek; Filmore Sexton, Scott County; Walter Lorance, Coffee County; and Alex Tidwell, Hardin County.

TEXAS

State: Two alleged liquor runners, Zapata County; one man, El Paso; and Henry Renfro, El Paso.

Federal: Harold Halstead, near Fort Hancock; Frank Sherbin, near Galveston; Peeler Clayton, Austin; Zategosa DeLeon, San Antonio; Fredius Wilson, Galveston; W. D. Hicks, Galveston; and J. B. Walling, Orange County.

VIRGINIA

State: Raymond Schackleford, Fishers Hill; Lawrence Hudson, Fishers Hill; Grover Doyle, Eagle Rock; Mrs. Eugene Bois, Montrose; John Brantley, Greensville County; John Connor, Prince George County; W. P. Claiborne, near Richmond; M. G. Combs and Joe Delp, Galax; Robert Lunsford, Washington; Charles Smith, Imboden; Will Stafford, Petersburg; unidentified bootlegger, Lynchburg; John Wormley, Colonial Beach; and unidentified negro, Newport News.

Federal: Steve Isom, Letcher County; Arlett Kiser, Dickenson County; Willie Nelson, Harpersville; Arthur Hood, Lunenburg County; Bill Littrell; Leslie Britt, Southampton County; John Kelly, Newport News; and Hosea Thomas, Roanoke.

WASHINGTON

Federal: Emil Matsumata, Orting, and Ernest E. Emily, West Forks.

Coast Guard: Paul Peitrowsky, near Anna Cortes.

WEST VIRGINIA

State: Harry Brown, near Alderman; Leonard Kline, Williamson; Jesse Hunt and Julian Hunt, Panther; Mrs. A. D. May, Nellis; Robert E. Wood, Charleston; Charles Singleton, Sutton; and Chelsea Childress, Wheeling.

Federal: Two prohibition officers, Camp Creek; Florence DePriest, Alderson; Jim Snead, Welch; Rev. M. M. Day, Welch; Ward Adkins, Lincoln County; Lonnie Atwell, Huntington; Guy Meadows, Hinton; Bill Lilly, Beckley; Charles Mills, Monroe County; Jim Sneed, Roderfield; F. M. Ferguson, Huntington; and Arnold Wise, McDowell County.

WISCONSIN

Federal: John Chiapusie, Iron City; John Mitchell, near Hurley; and Julius Wurzer, Antigo.

MUSCLE SHOALS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired, and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ALMON] for 10 minutes under the special order of the House.

Mr. ALMON. Mr. Speaker, I was greatly disappointed that President Hoover did not include Muscle Shoals in his program of farm relief at the extra session. The farmers were also disappointed. It would have been an ideal time to have settled it, and it would have given real farm relief. It will now have to go over until the regular session next winter. I find sentiment of the Members of both Houses of Congress very strong in favor of it being settled at that time. If President Hoover will lend his influence in that direction, as I believe he will, I am satisfied that the next Congress will provide for the operation of the great fertilizer plant at Muscle Shoals for the benefit of American agriculture. [Applause.] It is a national calamity that this has not been done heretofore. All agree that it should have been settled long ago and that it must not be delayed any longer.

We are called in extra session to provide farm relief. I do not, and neither does anyone else, know what or how much real relief will be given the farmers by the farm relief bill which has just been passed by both Houses of Congress and approved by the President. I supported and voted for it, and hope that it will accomplish all that its most ardent advocates claim for it. I think its success will depend largely upon the business ability of the members of the Federal Farm Board, who are to be appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. I supported and voted for the tariff-debenture provision, but it was defeated by the influence of President Hoover and his administration. The debenture provided for the payment of one-half of the tariff duties on agricultural products exported. For example, there is a tariff of 42 cents per bushel on wheat. Under the debenture the exporter of wheat would have been paid one-half of that amount, or 21 cents per bushel, in the form of a debenture certificate which would have been accepted by the Government in payment of tariff duties. There is no tax on cotton, so the debenture provided for the payment of 2 cents a pound, or $10 a bale, on all cotton exported. About 65 per cent of American cotton is exported.

Some claim that the farmers would not get the benefit of this; but they would, and the physiological effect of it on the price of cotton would have amounted to probably more than 2 cents a pound. If necessary the debenture could be so written that the certificate could be given only to stabilized corporations of the Federal Farm Board authorized by the terms of the farm relief bill, and in that way the farmers would certainly receive the benefit on all agricultural products exported, including $10 per bale on cotton. I trust that this debenture plan can be incorporated in the tariff bill now pending before it is enacted into law. I also trust that the Senate will amend the tariff law and cut out the high protective-tariff rates given industry and include farm products and place agriculture on an economic basis with industry.

The tariff bill as passed by the Republicans in the House will not benefit the farmers, but increase the price of everything they are forced to buy. It will not give the workingman any more wages, but will increase his cost of living. In

fact, if it is enacted into law it will increase the cost of living for everyone. I opposed and voted against this tariff bill.

But I will not take the time now to make any further reference to the farm relief bill and the tariff bill, but will get back to my subject on Muscle Shoals.

Two of the chief causes of the farmer's financial condition are that he has to pay too much for the things he is forced to buy, considering the price he gets for the things he sells. This is due largely to the present high protective tariff law passed by the Republican Party in 1922, and the other cause is that he does not produce as much on each acre he cultivates as he should. This is largely due to the fact that our lands are growing less productive each year due to continued cultivation and on account of the high price and poor grade of fertilizer. The farmers are not able to produce what they should for these reasons.

It has been proved by fertilizer experts that the price of fertilizer made at Muscle Shoals will control the price of all fertilizer used. So Muscle Shoals is not local but nation-wide in its influence, and its operation will reduce the fertilizer bill of all the farmers from one-third to one-half. [Applause.]

Congress realized this in 1916 when it authorized the construction of a fertilizer plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., in the district which I have the honor to represent. It was constructed at a cost of about $140,000,000 for two fundamental purposes: The manufacture of explosives in times of war and fertilizer in peace times. It is a good plant with cyanamid process, which is the best that could have been built at that place where there is an abundance of cheap water power.

Congress has tried continuously since the plant was constructed to have it operated for the manufacture of fertilizer. The House passed the Henry Ford bill by a large majority, but the Senate did not act on it, and Mr. Ford withdrew his offer.

Last Congress both Houses passed a Government operation bill and sent it to President Coolidge, but he did not approve it but gave it a pocket veto, which was recently sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Alabama delegation in both Houses of Congress called on President Hoover a few days ago and extended to him an invitation to visit Muscle Shoals during the recess of Congress, and stated to him that in addition to the gratification it would give the people of that section to receive him, it would also afford him an opportunity to secure first-hand information concerning all the features of this vast governmental problem with which his administration will have to deal in the near future, and assured him of a hospitable welcome and of our official and personal cooperation.

Mr. RANKIN. Has not President Hoover ever visited Muscle Shoals?

Mr. ALMON. No.

We also stated to him that we believed that the failure of Congress to settle this question was largely due to the fact that the President heretofore had not laid before Congress any plan for settling and operating Muscle Shoals. We urged him to give Congress, in his message next December, a constructive program on this subject, with the hope that it would aid Congress in effecting legislation that would carry out the purposes of this development. [Applause.] There is but one unit at Muscle Shoals. The Wilson Dam and hydroelectric-power station was constructed to create power with which to operate the fertilizer plant, and it should be used for that purpose. If the power should be sold or disposed of without making provision for the operation of the plant there would never be a pound of fertilizer made at Muscle Shoals, and the purpose of Congress in providing for this construction would have been thwarted. Muscle Shoals is primarily a fertilizer plant and not a power plant. The farmers used about 7,000,000 tons of fertilizer in 1928 and would have used more if they could have secured a cheaper and better grade. The power is running to waste and the plant is kept in a stand-by condition. If it is not used in peace times for the manufacture of fertilizer it will rust out and become obsolete and of no value for national defense in the manufacture of explosives in the event of war.

The plant has been standing idle all this time due to the failure of Congress to provide for its operation. It has been demonstrated to a mathematical certainty by fertilizer experts before the committees of Congress that fertilizer can be made from 33 to 50 per cent cheaper than the commercial price, and a much better grade of concentrated fertilizer, saving enormous sums for the farmer in transportation.

Before the World War Germany and other European countries were largely dependent on Chilean nitrates for fertilizer purposes. After the war in Germany the war nitrogen plants were placed in operation for the manufacture of fertilizer for the benefit of agriculture. It has been so successful that Germany no longer imports Chilean nitrates, but has become a large exporter of nitrates and fertilizer. We are importing it into this country.

In this country we continue to import Chilean nitrates, and in 1928 we imported from Chile 1,018,183 long tons of nitrates, valued at $36,261,894, on which we paid the Chilean Government an export tax of $12.53 per long ton, which amounted to $12,757,000.

What Germany has done in this respect should have been done and can be done in the United States. Our Government owns one of the largest and best air-nitrogen plants in the world at Muscle Shoals, Ala., and is the only one that is not in operation.

I sincerely hope that each Member of the House will take an interest in this all-important question at the next session and that we will be able to utilize this property for the benefit of agriculture.

Many of the older Members of Congress have visited Muscle Shoals, and I want to extend an urgent invitation, and especially to those who have not been there, to come down and make an investigation and get first-hand information as to Muscle Shoals during the recess. It is only 5 miles from my home, and I hope you will come, and advise me when to expect you, and I shall be glad to meet you and show you over the plant. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include a clipping from the Florence Times-News showing the amount of available power at the Muscle Shoals Dam during the month of May, 1929, and the amount that was sold to the power company, being only about 2 per cent of the amount available.

The article is as follows:

WASTED POWER AT MUSCLE SHOALS DAM COST FARMERS $4,463,200 IN MAY, 1929

Because of the failure to utilize the power at Wilson Dam to manufacture fertilizer, the farmers of the country lost $4,463,200 during the month of May, according to figures compiled daily at Wilson Dam on the estimated power available and the sales to the Alabama Power Co.

The figures for the month of May are: Power sold to the Alabama Power Co., 3,067,000 kilowatt-hours; estimated available, 144,902,500 kilowatt-hours; waste, 141,835,500 kilowatt-hours; percentage sold, 2.11.

The power available during May was sufficient to manufacture 31,880,000 pounds of nitrogen, which is now costing the farmer 24 cents per pound and a total of $6,376,000. The same amount of nitrogen can be manufactured and sold at Muscle Shoals for 6 cents per pound; total, $1,912,800, thus saving the farmer $4,463,200.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a special order the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MOREHEAD] for 15 minutes.

Mr. MOREHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I asked and was granted the right to address the House for 15 minutes to-day, and my thought in doing so was to deal with several different subjects. I now ask unanimous consent that I be granted one hour at the next legislative session of the House to address the House, and I shall yield back the time granted to me to-day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent that on the next legislative session of the House he be permitted to address the House for one hour, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's table. Is there objection?

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, has the gentleman consulted with the minority and majority leaders in respect to this request?

Mr. MOREHEAD. No; although I made mention of it to the minority leader. I shall be very glad to take it up with the majority leader and abide by his decision.

Mr. MAPES. Personally I have no objection, but I would be very glad if the gentleman would withhold his request until he can consult with the majority leader.

Mr. MOREHEAD. I shall be very glad to do that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman withdraw his request for the present?

Mr. MOREHEAD. I withdraw the request for the present.

HUDSON RIVER-GREAT LAKES SHIP CANAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a special order the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] is now recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I am going to digress from the remarks I propose to make later by referring to the speech just made by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS] in regard to the French debt settlement. I am in entire sympathy with the position that he has taken, and I am glad also that he has presented so ably to the House the reason why he believes that the United States Government has been fair and just in its dealings with the French Government. I regret, however, that he made any suggestion whatever that in case the French Government does

not agree to ratify the Berenger-Mellon debt settlement that we should consider severing diplomatic relations. However, it is well that the record of our dealings with France in regard to the debt settlement be made perfectly clear and that a flat denial be entered against the charges that we are a harsh creditor, that we have attempted to squeeze France, that we are the Uncle Shylock that some foreign newspapers delight in picturing us. The facts are just as they were presented to you by the gentleman from Oklahoma. We did not start the World War, and we were in no way responsible for it, and we do not propose in this country to bear all of the financial burdens of the World War. [Applause.] We did more than any country in the world has ever done to help their allies. We were not called upon to send 2,000,000 or more Americans abroad, but we did; and by their reaching the battle fields of France when her troops were war weary and exhausted we turned defeat into victory. [Applause.]

And after the victory was won we asked for no reparations, no plunder, no conquered territory, and but for very little indemnity. We asked for nothing, and we got just what we asked—nothing at all.

Mr. DUNBAR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. FISH. I regret I can not. I have but little time. I would rather conclude my remarks first.

It is important that the American public should know the facts, and not the alleged facts presented by those Americans who spend most of their time in France and delight in casting slurs on the American Debt Funding Commission or the Congress of the United States. It is most unfortunate that the French soldier organizations and the French mutilated veterans have been used as a vehicle for debt-cancellation propaganda by being told that we have canceled only 5 per cent of the French debt, when the fact is that we have canceled 52 per cent of the French debt; and all we are asking of France is the amount of money that we loaned her after the armistice, if you include the $400,000,000 for surplus goods sold after the armistice and payment of which is due on the 1st of August, 1929.

You can look at it from any point of view you want, but if you analyze the facts you will find that the French debt settlement is the most generous agreement on the part of the United States in the history of the world; that the Berenger-Mellon debt settlement is unparalleled for liberality and unprecedented for generosity among nations.

I do not think the gentleman from Oklahoma need be worried. The French people are honest and honorable, and they have simply been waiting to have the reparations question settled for all time, which has been accomplished through the unremitting efforts, ability, tact, and patience of that great American hero, Owen D. Young, who is being welcomed to-day by the entire citizenship of the city of New York as a tribute to great achievement for peace and good will. Now that the reparation question is settled you may be assured that the French Government will ratify the Berenger-Mellon settlement. Although the guns have been silent since the armistice, we have had no peace; we have had discord, misunderstanding, and international hatred. The whole reparation question will be settled in the next few months, and just as soon as the French Government shall have accepted the Young reparation agreement the Berenger-Mellon debt-funding pact will be ratified.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. FISH. No; I am sorry I can not yield. The debt and reparation question could be debated for hours, and I want to avail myself of the time left to call the attention of the Members of the House to some facts that are of the utmost importance to practically half the people who live in this country, and that is the construction of a waterway, a ship canal from the inland lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. There is no denying the fact that the States from Ohio to Wisconsin are united in their unrelenting, bitter, and unreasoning opposition to the construction of what is known as the all-American route by the Hudson River to the Great Lakes. They have swallowed all the propaganda in favor of the St. Lawrence route hook, line, and sinker. I am not here to blame them. I am not here to accuse them of being un-American, but simply to ask them to remain open minded while we present the facts on the other side and try to prove at least to them and the American public that it is to their own advantage to construct a canal along the Hudson River in preference to the St. Lawrence route. And that is what I propose to do at this time, because I honestly believe that if they will listen to the facts and remain open minded long enough we can prove definitely that it is to their advantage to build the Hudson River route. All that they are interested in, and all that the farmers of the West are interested in, is a ship-canal route which will carry their grain and other products from the West to the Atlantic seaboard more cheaply than by the freight rates that they are now getting from the railroads.

The big advantage of the Hudson River route is simply this, that it is 1,000 miles nearer to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all the southern cities on the Atlantic coast than the St. Lawrence route. The only advantage that the St. Lawrence route has over the New York route is that it furnishes water power and that it is 300 miles nearer—mind you, only 300 miles nearer—to Liverpool than the Hudson River route. Assuming, for example, that we could begin to build the St. Lawrence route with the consent of the Canadian Government you would find that that waterway is icebound for five months in the year, you would find that it is fog bound for a large part of the summer, you would find it is in the ocean lanes for icebergs the year round. The reason why the big American or foreign shipping interests do not send their commerce and ships through the port of Montreal instead of the port of New York is simply that, because they at least know the facts. It is only 12 hours, a night run, from New York to Montreal, and if the St. Lawrence route were better and had any advantages and was shorter and safer, of course, the New York shipping interests would have their boats dock at Montreal, and so would every foreign passenger and freight company now using the port of New York.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. FISH. Not now. Let me say this: We Americans are apt to think that the Canadian politicians are staying up nights trying to plan some means to get the United States of America to build the St. Lawrence route. As a matter of fact, the city of Montreal, with a population of over 1,000,000, is almost unitedly opposed to the St. Lawrence route. Why? Because the port of Montreal would have to surrender its advantage as the Canadian ocean-ship terminus and have it pass on to some inland American city or some inland Canadian city. Besides that, the Province of Quebec, with a population of approximately one-third of Canada, is opposed to the St. Lawrence route. This opposition is strong enough to block the passage of a treaty between Canada and the United States, which would be necessary before a spade of earth could be turned. Among other contributing factors which lend weight to the opposition to the St. Lawrence project are the Canadian railway systems. The Canadian people have invested heavily in their great transcontinental railroads and are naturally anxious to have them pay dividends. If the railroads, most of which are Government owned, lose all the transportation of grain, the Canadian Government would hesitate a long time before appropriating several hundred millions of dollars when she needs every dollar for other necessary improvements and developments, particularly when she is already burdened with a heavy national debt.

Furthermore, Canadians are not overanxious to have a sort of Panama Canal zone running through their country. They are a small nation, but are intensely proud of their own sovereignty, and believe in maintaining it intact.

Again the Canadian people are united in opposing the exploitation of their water power, and will fight any attempt to exploit the power latent in the St. Lawrence on the part of American capitalists and mortgaging it to American corporations at a time when Canadian industry is not yet ready to absorb it.

What I want to impress upon you is that the Canadians very generally look upon the proposed St. Lawrence ship canal under joint control as an American water-power grab which would menace the hydroelectric prestige of Canada. The real issue is: Are we going to build a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean for the benefit of the farmers of the Northwest and of the Central West and for the benefit of the 30,000,000 Americans who live on the Atlantic seaboard?

The western producer forgets that the lion's share of his products, particularly grain, is consumed in such States as New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England and that the St. Lawrence route would add an additional thousand miles carriage to all our eastern seaports. The advocates of the St. Lawrence route in the Middle or Central Western States know little or nothing of the merits of the proposed Hudson River ship canal to Oswego on Lake Ontario, but have jumped in blindly behind the St. Lawrence project, due to a vast amount of clever propaganda with which they have been flooded by the water-power interests. I hold in my hand a section of 50 pages from the Detroit Times devoted exclusively to the construction of the St. Lawrence project.

I am not blaming the gentleman from Wisconsin, I am not blaming the gentleman from Detroit because they have swallowed this propaganda, because they can almost see the golden

harvest of the world upon their docks. This mirage is so pleasing that the inhabitants of Cleveland, Detroit, and Duluth are already beginning to count their profits. The result is that the propaganda is carried on with renewed vigor for the St. Lawrence ocean-ship canal by States that fail totally to understand that the all-American route would be equally beneficial to their interests.

The proposed Hudson River route from Troy to Oswego is 186 miles, or practically the same distance as from Montreal to Lake Ontario, which is 181 miles, and is more to the advantage of the producers of the Central West than the St. Lawrence route because it will not only bring their produce to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and to the Atlantic coast where we have 30,000,000 consumers but it will be shipped just as cheaply and quickly to Europe.

Mr. SIMMONS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I prefer not to yield, and I have declined before to yield to other gentlemen.

Mr. SIMMONS. I was just wondering if the fact that they have the same interest in bringing this produce to New York is what has impelled New York to take the position it has in the matter.

Mr. FISH. Let me say to the gentleman that $4,800,000,000 worth of goods are exported annually from the port of New York and $4,100,000,000 worth of foreign commodities are imported. Why? Because the port of New York is centrally located, because it has adequate shipping lines, and because it has the facilities for handling transshipments efficiently and expeditiously.

Some person has raised the question that the port of New York is congested. Why, we have 500 miles of undeveloped dockage in the port of New York alone, if you take into consideration New Jersey, Staten Island, and the Hudson River.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield for a brief question?

Mr. FISH. For a brief question; yes.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Does the gentleman believe that the distinguished engineer, the President of the United States, followed the propaganda, and as a result of swallowing the propaganda, which the gentleman mentioned, went on record definitely in favor of the St. Lawrence route?

Mr. FISH. I am glad the gentleman has asked that question. Of course, the St. Lawrence route is feasible. Of course, you can build a ship canal from Montreal to Lake Ontario, but you can build it just as well from Troy to Oswego as you can from Montreal to Lake Ontario. The only additional advantage of the Montreal route is the production of water power, and you can go ahead, if Canada will agree to it, to-morrow and build the power plants there without building a canal.

Mr. HUDSON. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. FISH. Yes.

Mr. HUDSON. I know the gentleman wants to be fair in the matter. He knows that is not the only disadvantage. If we build the canal that the gentleman suggests, the commerce has to go under 80 or 100 bridges, and they protest against that. The gentleman knows you can not carry any great body of commerce through a canal with that many bridges over it.

Mr. FISH. We want to be fair about this, and that is the reason I am talking in the way I am, without any animus. I know the gentleman's attitude. I am trying to present the facts. It does not make any difference whether you have to go under 1 bridge or 25. If you have to go under 1 bridge, that is enough to ruin any transportation, so far as high masts are concerned. You will not be bothered any more by 25 bridges than you will be by 1.

Mr. HUDSON. I am only repeating what the shipping has said.

Mr. FISH. Yes. What I am trying to ask you people, particularly from Michigan—and I am very glad there are so many here from Michigan and the Central West—is that you look at the situation not only from the point of view of the St. Lawrence project, but to remember that at least we have a natural waterway, and perhaps the most marvelous waterway that nature has endowed the United States, the Hudson River. For a distance of 150 miles, with the dredging already provided for between Hudson and Albany, it is navigable for ocean ships, and that is the reason it is selected as the logical waterway to the inland lakes and not because it happens to run through New York State. And we want you to know that we could begin building the ocean-ship canal from Albany to the Great Lakes immediately. The State of New York is willing to turn the barge canal over to the Federal Government. We are ready to dig that canal in the United States with American dollars just as soon as Congress makes the appropriation. I do not believe the New York waterway should be put upon the basis of appealing to patriotic sentiment to come to its defense. I honestly believe, gentlemen, that it has every advantage of the St. Lawrence route except the production of water power, and a great many more which the St. Lawrence route lacks and lacks completely.

Mr. HUDSON. Will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. FISH. I yield.

Mr. HUDSON. If the St. Lawrence route has the advantage of water power over the other——

Mr. FISH. It certainly has.

Mr. HUDSON. I am putting this question, as the gentleman has said, without any animus back of it at all. If the water power will pay for the canal, do we not owe it to the taxpayers of the American Nation to build it where it will be paid for in this way without their having to pay taxes to do it?

Mr. FISH. Well, I do not think this should be a water-power proposition. If it is, Canada is certainly against it. We either want a ship canal or we do not, and if we need it, we need it now. You have made definite promises to the farmers and they want to get some use of the canal during their lifetime. If you want to build a water-power project, why not say so, and cut out all this propaganda about the merits of the St. Lawrence route?

Every fair-minded man knows that Canada for a great many years at least is not going to sign a treaty to permit us to build the St. Lawrence ocean-ship canal. You have made your promises to the farmers out West and have explained to them the necessity for the immediate construction of an outlet to the sea. You have been doing this for eight years and you are no farther toward the construction of the St. Lawrence route than you were back in 1922, and you all know that Canada is in no frame of mind at the present time to even consider ratifying a treaty to build the St. Lawrence ship canal.

New York has a natural waterway that is as good if not better than the St. Lawrence route and we do not need any treaty with Canada to build it.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. The gentleman says that New York has a natural waterway, including the canal?

Mr. FISH. Yes; 150 miles on the Hudson River to Troy, 85 miles using the canalized Mohawk River, 21 miles on Lake Oneida, 7 miles on Oneida River, 22 miles on Oswego River to the Port of Oswego on Lake Ontario.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. How many locks would there be going over that route?

Mr. FISH. I think about 20; very few in relation to the distance and perhaps twice as many as on the St. Lawrence River.

Mr. SIMMONS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. Yes.

Mr. SIMMONS. The gentleman said that we are ready to build the canal. What does he mean by that?

Mr. FISH. The State of New York has offered the Federal Government the barge canal to use as it sees fit. All Congress has to do is to appropriate the money.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the gentleman may have one minute more in order that I may ask a question.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from New York stated in his opening remarks, in which I was much interested, that with the consummation of the Young plan and the reparation agreement between the European governments in the World War we had at last gained. I want to ask the gentleman from New York whether or not this agreement also provided for the withdrawal of the French and allied troops from this territory?

Mr. FISH. The Young plan did not provide for it, but I understand from reading the news items that a gentleman's agreement was reached that they will be withdrawn by the 1st of January, 1930.

Mr. RANKIN. Next January?

Mr. FISH. Yes. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIMMONS. Now, will the gentleman yield further? As to the New York Barge Canal, is it a financial success?

Mr. FISH. Yes, it is; contrary to what you have read in the newspapers due to propaganda from the railroads, the barge canal is increasing its business about 15 per cent a year.

Mr. SIMMONS. It has been a losing business?

Mr. FISH. It was only built in 1918 and it was necessary to wait for the barges to be built, and ever since these boats were completed there has been an increase of tonnage, and it has now become prosperous.

Mr. SIMMONS. Then why does New York want to sell it?

Mr. FISH. They do not want to sell it, but they have offered it free of charge to the Federal Government. The barge canal runs all the way from Buffalo to Albany, and it has also a branch that runs from Albany to Oswego, which is half the distance. On grounds of economy and efficiency that is the more probable route.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Does the gentleman know how many surveys have been made of the all-American route?

Mr. FISH. Three or four surveys, and they all say it is feasible. New York State has certain sovereign rights on the St. Lawrence River and I believe if New York wanted to they could block the construction of the St. Lawrence route. I am quite confident the Province of Quebec has the same sovereign rights and has the power definitely itself to block the St. Lawrence canal route which interest or rights were recently passed upon favorably by the highest court in Canada.

I am convinced that the advocates of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes project are wasting their efforts on a lost cause and thereby preventing the construction of the only feasible route, via the Great Lakes to the Hudson River.

Time is of the essence if relief is to be afforded the American farmer in our day and generation; why waste it on a snare and a delusion when the same results can be accomplished immediately through American territory and by use of American dollars for the benefit of both the great Middle West and the Atlantic seaboard. Unfortunately an amazing myth has been developed regarding the advantages of the St. Lawrence which has taken firm hold in some of the Western States. This myth supported by extensive propaganda from the power interests has helped to keep alive the St. Lawrence project, which, due to the united opposition of Montreal and the Province of Quebec, has practically no chance of ever being constructed. It is true that the original development and prosperity of the port of New York was due to the trade and commerce that flowed in steady streams from the Middle West a century ago through the Erie Canal, and it is equally true that the St. Lawrence canal project would be a direct menace to the prosperity, commerce, and trade of the port of New York, and a heavy blow to the shipping interests of that great port. It is surprising that there should be any objection from the Middle Western States whose development was assured by the building of the Erie Canal in 1825.

If you gentlemen can not get the St. Lawrence canal—and I do not know a single advocate of the St. Lawrence canal route who claims that Canada will even consider ratifying the treaty for two or three years—why are you not willing to join with us and build the all-American route, or build the route from Oswego to Albany, which I insist and genuinely believe will be much more to your advantage than the other, because it opens up the entire Atlantic seaboard and provides cheaper freight rates for 30,000,000 producers in the Central West and 30,000,000 more on the Atlantic seaboard.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES ON WHEAT

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to advert to some remarks made by my colleague [Mr. HOWARD], who was on the floor so numerously a little while ago, though I do not see him at present.

I desire to say in the beginning, if this Congress would do anything effective for freight rates, having delegated that power to the Interstate Commerce Commission nearly 40 years ago, it should do it only through a matured bill passed by both Houses rather than by a loose resolution presented with the remotest possibility of passage in this House and none in the Senate at this session. If my friend from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD] had been reading the editorials in newspapers of his own State he would know that they have been having a good deal of entertainment at his expense out of his resolution for the reduction of freight rates on our exportable farm products. They know that the only large exportable farm product in Nebraska that we now have is wheat and that the railway freight rate on export wheat has been recently lowered by the railroads themselves through the initiative of the President of the United States, whom my colleague has just been criticizing.

The following from the Nebraska State Journal of recent date is interesting:

Congressman HOWARD has signaled for the spotlight to be played upon him while he presents a resolution to the House directing the Interstate Commerce Commission "to effect with the least practicable delay reductions in freight rates on all wheat intended for export so that the same will be reduced over the present domestic rates on that commodity in a similar proportion to the reductions or advantages which now apply to manufactured iron and steel articles when intended for domestic use."

One of his intense Democratic editorial admirers declares that this resolution, "so obviously fair and equitable, so easily to be applied, so clearly needed as a measure of justice to agriculture that it is strange that it had not voluntarily been adopted by an administration pledged to put the farm on an economic parity with the factory."

It will probably come as a shock to the Congressman and his devoted supporter to learn that for years the export rates on wheat have been reduced over the domestic rates and that this "obviously fair and equitable policy" has been a settled one of the railroads for decades. These rates have varied with ocean carrier tariffs, but the general plan has been to enable the wheat grower to lay his product down in the world market on even terms with competitors from other portions of the globe. The same policy has been extended toward industry, the object being the same and the result being to keep our factories open 365 days in the year and the workmen continuing as buyers in the home market the tariff seeks to preserve for the farmer.

Thus do we observe how politics enters into purely business transactions. The administration is blamed for not doing something about a situation that does not exist and over which the President has absolutely no control. His only power is that of suggestion, and the present lowered export rates on wheat, cut below the normal schedules, came about through the request of President Hoover.

I do not think that is a good way of going with his good Quaker brother to the end of the road. I make that remark because of certain statements that my colleague from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD] made on the floor of the House, which are to be found in the RECORD of the 24th day of April, 1929, at page 474 as follows:

We had a campaign last fall. I do not know how it is with you other folks when you are campaigning, but out in my prairie country the folks talk to the candidate. They talked to me. They said, "What will you do with reference to legislation in case Governor Smith shall be chosen as President?" They had been reading his idea of a legislative program in behalf of agriculture. I said, "I will follow the governor to the end of the road." Then they asked me what I would do in case Mr. Hoover should be elected President and should have a farm program of his own, and I said, "I will follow my Quaker brother Hoover to the end of the road, also." [Laughter and applause.] So I shall.

I fear that he is permitting his Quaker brother to travel alone. He went with his Quaker brother to the end of the road, but it was the first end; and having given a reluctant vote on the initial measure he bolted the highway and went at first opportunity down the debenture alley, forsaking his nonmilitant brother.

Impulsive Peter, after emphatic protestation, led a much stronger fight than did my colleague who fired one Quaker gun and fled. He must ere this have heard a great chanticleer chorus.

The gentleman from Nebraska apparently has not discovered that fact. Not satisfied with his strictures on the President, he takes our Speaker seriously to task for not recognizing him to consider this resolution by unanimous consent, and without reference to or having been considered by any committee or member of any committee. Of course our Speaker knew that this rate had been put in operation, and he undoubtedly tried to protect my colleague from Nebraska from humiliation in trying to get a resolution without reference, consideration, or report through the House, the purpose of which was to effect something already a fact.

Under the permission of extension which the house has granted it should be said that we have heard much in the debate on the floor of the House touching export-freight rates, as applied to various manufactured products designed for export and not for domestic use; as in the debenture discussion the impression was given that this Government allowed rebates to the exporters of steel, machinery, and other goods. Of course this was not said by any of the informed advocates of the debenture. But loose arguments were presented by others which carried the impression which I have just stated, and which has led to certain newspapers in Nebraska to express ill-considered comment. Nearly 40 years ago the legislatures of many of the States and the Congress then in session were wrestling with the problem of railroad rate making.

The Congress was unable to effectively legislate on that subject, and the two great parties practically agreed that there should be instituted an Interstate Commerce Commission which should have administrative, as well as some judicial powers, to be in constant session, so that unjust rates, whether too

high or too low, when brought to its attention could be considered, determined, and adjusted. Moreover, the commission was given, during the course of its existence, the power to initiate rate fixing independently of complaints. But the business men of the United States, alive and keen to their own interests, have kept close espionage on transportation rate changes so that questions of fairness and equality, or the reverse, have by interested individuals or associations appealed to this tribunal.

Since the beginning the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has been recognized by administrations, both Republican and Democratic, as the best means of control of transportation rates in interstate commerce.

The experience of all, or nearly all, the States endeavoring to control transportation rates through direct legislative action has been to condemn it as ineffective. Hence in nearly every State of the Union there are public utilities, commissions, railway boards or commissions, and other bodies under different names but of similar character which are given control of rates within their respective jurisdictions, much as has the Interstate Commerce Commission on interstate transportation.

Railroads seeking to change rates, especially the raising of rates, although the same rule applies in a general way to lowering, are required to give 30 days' notice of such change. Then those interested can make objection, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, upon proper hearing governed by their established method of procedure, and with a view of bringing about the best results, and still observe the constitutional guarantees as to property, determine whether or not the rates may be changed.

For many years the railroad companies, seeking to facilitate their own business and the best interests of the communities which they serve, have established rates, first, upon shipments of our large products for domestic use and consumption. Second, in order to keep industries going and labor employed all the year round, have sought to aid them by distributing their goods to the world and giving a lower rate for goods carried to the seaport which are designed for export. These rates were not objected to by any persons, interested or disinterested, and have therefore been in effect many years. These reductions of rates running the year round apply to exportable farm products, farm machinery, automobiles, steel and its products, and many others. A greater rate of reduction has been given in some cases than in others. For instance, the reduction of rates on steel is under certain conditions one of the greatest. One reason given for that is that steel, being concentrated in weight and nonperishable, is given a large reduction because it is based upon cars being heavily loaded over what can be done in the transportation of grains or other more or less perishable property.

I submit the following rates on wheat, being the rate from interior shipping points to a city seaport on grain which is to be used for domestic consumption; second, the usual rate for grain to be exported; third, temporary rate now in force under the initiative of the President, and which will expire on September 30. The basis is 100 pounds.

Export rates on wheat	Domestic	Export	Export (special)
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*
Chicago to New York	30	22½	17
Kansas City to Galveston	37	30½	19
Wichita, Kans., to Galveston	51½	47½	36

Special emergency rates expire September 30.

It will be observed that in the Chicago rate to New York there is the general export reduction of 25 per cent, and the special reduction added thereto amounts to 43 per cent plus.

Kansas City rate, the usual reduction is 18 per cent minus; for the combined reduction would be 49 per cent minus. Wichita, Kans., to Galveston, usual rate 8 per cent minus. Under the special reduction, 30 per cent plus.

Steel rates from Gary, Ind., to New York City without condition of excessive tonnage are, domestic 56½ cents, export 34 cents. Reduction, 39 per cent plus.

From Pittsburgh to New York City, domestic 34 cents, export 20½ cents; reduction 40 per cent minus. The average reduction for export on farm machinery from four leading points of production—namely, Chicago, Waterloo, Cincinnati, and Atlanta—to tidewater is 42 per cent plus.

Automobiles from three principal points—namely, Cleveland, Detroit, Moline—to tidewater cities, reduction from domestic to export basis is 45 per cent plus.

This must be remembered, that the boxing and packing for automobiles and machinery constitute a considerable share of the total weight, while grain has no boxing or packing. The average reduction now enjoyed on wheat from the two points in which Nebraska is interested—namely, Kansas City to New York and Chicago to New York—is 46 per cent.

It will be observed from the foregoing figures that, as affecting Nebraska wheat growers, the rate asked for by my colleague's resolution would make a 7 per cent less rate reduction on wheat than we are now having if based on the Gary rate on steel, and 6 per cent less reduction than we now enjoy if leveled to Pittsburgh export rate on steel. If leveled with export rates on machinery and automobiles, our wheat rate would be substantially raised.

The Traffic World, in its issue of June 8, had, among other things, this to say relative to the Howard resolution:

> The second or ordering section of the resolutions requires the commission to effect reductions in the rates on wheat and cotton "so that the same will be reduced over the present domestic rates on that commodity in a similar proportion to the reductions or advantages that now apply to manufactured iron and steel articles when intended for export over the rates applying on such articles of iron and steel when intended for domestic use.
>
> That section makes the present domestic rates the measure of the export rates ordered by the resolutions. That is to say, if the export rate on steel is 32 per cent less than the domestic rate, then the export rate on wheat is also to be 32 per cent less than the domestic rate. Here is how that rule would work on the export rate on wheat from St. Louis to New Orleans. The present domestic rate is 28.5 cents a hundred pounds. The present domestic rate on steel from St. Louis to New Orleans is 48.5 cents. The export steel rate is 33 cents, or about 32 per cent lower. Taking 32 per cent from the domestic rate on wheat from St. Louis to New Orleans, 28.5 cents, would result in an export rate of 19.38 cents a hundred pounds. The present export rate on wheat, that went into effect May 29, is 12.5 cents. The export rate that was in effect prior to that time was 18 cents.
>
> As to the wheat rate from Buffalo to New York for export, the rule laid down in the resolutions would have to be worked this way: "The present domestic rate from Buffalo to New York is 20.67 cents a hundred pounds. The export steel rate is 18.5 cents, which is 20 per cent less than the domestic steel rate. Applying the rule to the domestic-wheat rate would produce an export-wheat rate of 16.54 cents from Buffalo to New York. The export rate on wheat from Buffalo to New York before the recent reduction was 15.17 cents a hundred pounds. The present export rate, put in at the solicitation of President Hoover, is 11.84 cents.

I am against precipitate, ill-considered legislation which would deprive our wheat owners of a substantial freight reduction on their product for export. I am against hair-trigger legislation which would raise our freight rates on wheat. I did not come to Congress to help raise grain freight rates or permit it to be done if I could avoid it.

Nebraska people are duly grateful for what Congress has done for them. When I heard my distinguished colleague state that the tariff bill recently passed was useless, or words to that effect, so far as the farmers of Nebraska are concerned, it reminded me that ingratitude is one of the most flagrant vices. The fact is that the people of Nebraska are producers; they sell much more than they buy. This bill and the law before it protects and takes care of every competitive product Nebraska produces, and everything we produce is strongly competitive for the home market except wheat. Everything that we produce is protected under this bill. I desire the House know that when Nebraskans asks fair treatment and you have granted it we do not propose to offend you by saying, "It is nothing."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SLOAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. Did I understand the gentleman to say that the President's orders had caused a reduction of from 6 to 9 cents a bushel in the freight rate on wheat from the Middle West?

Mr. SLOAN. I desire it to be understood that at the suggestion of the President of the United States the railways of this country did reduce the freight on wheat for export at various places averaging from 6 to 9 cents per bushel, and that is not anything new or unusual for surplus export farm products to be given favored rates.

Mr. RANKIN. When did that go into effect?

Mr. SLOAN. It went into effect not long ago, and it expires September 30. It was to take care of the surplus product of last year and the new crop rush of this year now on hand. The very object expressed in the preamble of by colleague's resolution.

Mr. RANKIN. And wheat has gone down in price almost steadily since that time?

Mr. SLOAN. That is immaterial and irrelevant, as the gentleman, a lawyer, knows. The question I was discussing was

whether or not wheat transportation rates had been lowered, and not the effect on the price. Yet I will say wheat has fluctuated sharply since that time, due in large part to congressional delay for which neither the gentleman from Mississippi nor myself were responsible.

Mr. RANKIN. I am trying to find out the gentleman's idea as to the effect of it.

Mr. SLOAN. I told the gentleman about the reduction, and that is all resolution No. 95 calls for, and that is all that is pertinent to this discussion.

Mr. RANKIN. What I am trying to learn from the gentleman from Nebraska is whether or not, since this reduction of freight rates, wheat has not gone down steadily, and whether in his opinion you can help those western farmers by reducing the freight rate on wheat.

Mr. SLOAN. I was not discussing that, and neither will I discuss it, because the issue that I am discussing is a reduction of freight rates by giving a reduced rate for export. The gentleman, of course, is alert and adroit, but when he gets me away from this issue he will be an older man than he is now. I know what an issue is, and I think I know how to adhere to it.

Mr. JONES of Texas. The reduction of wheat rates is a temporary reduction, is it not?

Mr. SLOAN. Yes; this one is. It expires September 30.

Mr. JONES of Texas. And the reduction on steel has been in effect for upward of 30 years, and is from 45 to 60 per cent, while the reduction of wheat rates is from 10 to 30 per cent.

Mr. SLOAN. Now, go ahead. I am discussing wheat rates and not steel. But I do say the gentleman's statements as to reductions in wheat and steel are substantially inaccurate, as I shall show later on.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Does the gentleman think that a 10 to 20 per cent temporary reduction on wheat is the equivalent of a 45 to 60 per cent permanent reduction on steel?

Mr. SLOAN. Certainly, of course, if your premise were correct. The corrections I shall make are in part drawn from Mr. JONES's own speech of June 7.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a moment?

Mr. SLOAN. Yes; I would go out of my way to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GARNER. I know; and nobody could take an issue away from the gentleman, or better state his position than the gentleman himself. No one can take him from an issue, and no one can make a better statement than the gentleman.

Mr. SLOAN. That is somewhat flattering. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARNER. The gentleman refers to the resolution introduced by our friend from Nebraska, former Governor HOWARD.

Mr. SLOAN. Governor HOWARD?

Mr. GARNER. Yes. I understand that his resolution provides for a permanent reduction of freight rates on wheat intended for export. The gentleman is talking about a temporary reduction. The governor's resolution provides for a permanent reduction. Are you in favor of a permanent reduction on wheat freight rates for export?

Mr. SLOAN. The longer the reduction is made, the better it would suit me. But before I would make any complaint about the Speaker of the House, knowing that we have lodged the power to make rates in the Interstate Commerce Commission and knowing that if we changed or modified that, it must be done by permanent legislation passed by both Houses instead of just a resolution. Moreover, his resolution is based upon the temporary emergency, and not a permanent condition, as will be seen from the fourth and fifth sections of his resolution's preamble, which are as follows:

> Whereas there is now a surplus of wheat in the elevators and storage places of the United States and the time for harvesting the new wheat crop is rapidly approaching; and
>
> Whereas these conditions have caused a great depression in the price level of wheat and it is desirable, in so far as it is practicable, to secure an outside market for the present supply before the new crop is harvested:

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. SLOAN. May I have 10 minutes longer?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. SLOAN. Now, then, I want to say that this farm tariff proposition is agreed upon by nearly all Americans through their national platforms. In both platforms it is declared that we are in favor of protecting the farmer and industry alike. Let me say to my colleague from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD] including the amendments to the bill, everything that Nebraska produces is protected; and, speaking by and large, everything that we produce in the Corn Belt is protected. The tariff duties will be effective as soon as the bill becomes a law. One of the best evidences of Nebraska favor is the strong clamor of the great eastern cities headed by the gentlewoman, Mrs. NORTON, of New Jersey, and the gentleman from New York, that the tariff will specially increase the expense of the dinner table. Well, the dining tables of the east are furnished from the field and yards of Nebraska. Those people have charged us well for what they sell us. We are entitled to our protection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SLOAN. I can not yield now, because I want to recite what you gentlemen have given to our part of the State, for I express gratitude instead of ingratitude. Our people are in favor of recognizing their obligations.

Mr. RANKIN. Just for a question.

Mr. SLOAN. I will yield for one question from the Rankin' Member of the minority. [Laughter.]

Mr. RANKIN. Why is it, with a tariff of 42 cents a bushel on wheat, wheat is higher in Winnipeg than in Chicago or Minneapolis?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Is it now?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; July wheat was $1.08 in Chicago at noon to-day, and $1.16⅞ in Winnipeg. It was a little more than 8 cents a bushel higher in Winnipeg to-day than it was in Chicago—and that with your 42-cent tariff on wheat.

Mr. SLOAN. I have followed that, because my personal affairs have led me to do so. I do not like to see wheat cheapened any more than anybody else.

The fluctuations for the last five years have been such that under our tariff we have obtained only an average of about 9 to 11 per cent protection on our wheat. Not so complete as if wheat were strongly competitive as corn, livestock, meats, milk products, eggs, poultry, oats, and every other product of Nebraska farms. Nearly everything we produce is taken care of by the American market, except our wheat. That is why I say that a protective tariff is advantageous to us. I know of no authority, political or economic, that denies that proposition at this time. The citizens of the Mississippi Valley, who are not like the Arkansaw Travelers, would object to taking down the dikes in the dry years, because they were then useless. They hold them against the day of the water's wrath. So do we with our wheat tariff wall.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SLOAN. I will yield for a question.

Mr. RANKIN. I will say this to the gentleman from Nebraska, since he invites me to answer his question: There is a tariff of 15 cents a bushel on corn and 42 cents on wheat. Both corn and wheat are lower to-day than before the war broke out, the lowest they have been in 15 years, and yet manufactured products are very much higher.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. The gentleman from Mississippi is in error. When the World War broke in Europe wheat was selling at 61 cents in this country.

Mr. SLOAN. And I sold corn at home this week for 72 cents a bushel.

Mr. RANKIN. It is stated in the market report that corn and wheat are lower to-day than they have been for the past 15 years.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. That statement is unfounded. When the war broke out in Europe, under the Underwood tariff bill wheat was selling in Illinois at 62 cents.

Mr. SLOAN. It is selling at 86 cents at my home to-day. On Saturday, August 1, 1914, wheat was selling at Chicago for 87 cents a bushel. To-day it is selling for $1.07.

Mr. RANKIN. You will find from the market report in the New York Times that wheat is lower now than when the war broke out in Europe.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The gentleman has spoken of the price of wheat. How is rye selling?

Mr. SLOAN. I do not know. It would be higher probably if the apparently futile effort of my friend from Wisconsin were to prove successful in doing away with prohibition. However, he is doing prohibition a wonderful service in bringing this matter forward in season and out of season. [Laughter.]

Mr. SIMMONS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SLOAN. Yes.

Mr. SIMMONS. Since the passage of the House bill with respect to the tariff, the Nebraska Stock Growers Association, headed for a number of years by a distinguished Democrat in our State, has passed a resolution asking the Senate to increase the rates carried in the House bill on cattle, canned meat, and hides.

Mr. SLOAN. Yes; every grower of livestock in the United States and every Nebraskan not in Congress knows the value of a protective tariff for cattle, meats, and hides.

Mr. SIMMONS. And not only do they say it is not too high, but they are asking that the Congress place the rates higher than in the House bill.

Mr. SLOAN. Yes. They know what is good and ask for it.

Mr. HASTINGS. With the permission of the gentleman I want to emphasize how very valuable the import duty on wheat of 42 cents a bushel is when we only import of dutiable wheat one-fortieth of 1 per cent of the wheat we raise, according to the statistics of last year, and one-fiftieth of 1 per cent with respect to corn.

Mr. SLOAN. I was distinctive when I stated, "All we produce are strongly competitive now except wheat."

Mr. HASTINGS. How about corn?

Mr. SLOAN. Corn is competitive. Let me quote to you from a leading Democratic paper of our State, the Lincoln Star, which has been in season and out of season demanding an increase of duty on corn from 15 cents a bushel, which under the Hawley bill is increased to 25 cents. I have examined very carefully the prices of corn shipped from Argentina and the rates on corn carried from Argentina. The differential in freight makes a difference of from 13 cents to 19 cents between the carriage of corn from Argentina and carriage of corn from Nebraska to New York or San Francisco.

Mr. SIMMONS. And the Lincoln Star, to which the gentleman refers, is a Democratic paper?

Mr. SLOAN. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. And how much corn was duty paid last year?

Mr. SIMMONS. And the Lincoln Star is complaining that we did not put the tariff high enough when we went to 25 cents.

Mr. SLOAN. Yes. Few people in Nebraska repudiate both national platforms or reject the experience, as evidenced by their legislation, of nearly every forward-looking nation of the earth.

Mr. SIMMONS. Recognizing, of course, the fact that the Tariff Commission, if the facts justify it, can increase the rate proposed now to 37½ cents should the proposed rate become law.

Mr. HASTINGS. If the gentleman will now allow me to restate my question, we import one-fiftieth of 1 per cent of the corn we raised last year. These are the figures from the Department of Commerce, and yet the gentleman says a duty on corn is effective. We imported one-fortieth of 1 per cent of the wheat we raise, and yet the gentleman says the tariff is effective.

Mr. SLOAN. If the gentleman will remember, following the Underwood tariff law, which took the duty off corn, there was multiplied millions of corn shipped into this country duty free which was in direct competition with the corn that we produced throughout the Corn Belt, and our corn producers suffered from it. If the gentleman will look at the reports he will see there were large shipments into this country when corn was on the free list.

Mr. HASTINGS. Does the gentleman dispute the figures I gave?

Mr. SLOAN. The figures that the gentleman gave just now?

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes.

Mr. SLOAN. Why, no. Your conclusion, however, experience has shown to be unsound.

Mr. HASTINGS. They are from the Department of Commerce and are authentic.

Mr. SLOAN. But they are entirely immaterial. [Laughter.] I do not question your accuracy. If you should say the sun is shining, I would admit it, although I could not tell here. It is like the flowers that bloom in the spring, they have nothing to do with the case. But in any event, the tariff kept the imports down to the basis stated by the gentleman and the corn producers had their protection.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SLOAN. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. The purpose of the tariff on corn and on wheat is to keep out these immense importations that we had under the Underwood tariff bill in both products and give the market to the American producer, and the reason we did not have any large importation of wheat is because we have a tariff of 42 cents a bushel.

Mr. HASTINGS. Will the gentleman allow me to say that we imported last year from Canada 200,000 bushels of wheat and we exported to Canada and sold there 37,000,000 bushels of wheat. Do you want to destroy your export market to Canada on wheat?

Mr. SLOAN. Which has nothing to do with this discussion. Countries buy what their desires and necessities dictate. They do not do it for love.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Nebraska may have five additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIMMONS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SLOAN. Yes.

Mr. SIMMONS. It seems to me the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS] has effectively demonstrated the fact that the present protective tariff is giving to the American farmer the American market for corn and wheat.

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, that is just another assertion that my young friend from Nebraska makes without any argument or fact to sustain it.

Mr. SLOAN. But what a wealth of truth lies in that assertion. Our home market takes more than 90 per cent of our productions. It is better to hold that secure than to vainly seek a foreign market so often a commercial mirage.

Mr. SIMMONS. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS] states that we import but very little wheat or corn, and if we do not then the American farmer must have the market.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SLOAN. I will yield for a question.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Is it the gentleman's belief that a protective tariff increases the price of the domestic market?

Mr. SLOAN. It does frequently; yes, generally; sometimes to the full extent of the tariff and sometimes to the extent of part of it.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Then, in order to be fair to all, how would the gentleman suggest that the protective tariff be made effective on a commodity like cotton, of which we export more than 50 per cent?

Mr. SLOAN. I had not taken that up. I was discussing the products of Nebraska, and when the gentleman has time and will travel toward the North Pole far enough, he will find that in Nebraska we do not produce any cotton. I was discussing Nebraska products.

I should be very glad if the gentleman from Texas, instead of trying to solve the unsolvable cotton proposition, would look about and diversify industries in that great Empire State as is being done elsewhere throughout the South, erecting as they have in one case, a monument to the boll weevil for its destruction of cotton, resulting in the diversification of products which would be subject to ample protection. If he will do that he will raise less cotton, more corn, oats, livestock, and all those things of which that great State is susceptible. He will find the protective tariff a blessed blanket for the protection in all its diversity. But if he keeps on producing cotton, and nothing else, he will be in the situation that confronts the American wheat producer and will be up against this proposition——

Mr. JONES of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SLOAN. I have not completed my statement—I was giving the gentleman some wholesome advice which would be good for his soul. I desire to say that men in the wheat business—and I am in it to some extent—must realize that when poor, chaotic Russia is restored to its former productive capacity, as it will be, there will be little market outside the United States for our wheat. You can pyramid wheat with pools and coulfy it with debentures, you can brace it in any way you please; the only result will be your products will multiply and the price will go down.

So the great thing for you to do is to look ahead and get the benefit of the protective tariff which you indorsed in the Houston convention, and your intrepid leader and his lieutenants advocated in the great campaign when none of you dared repudiate it.

Look ahead and diversify your products as we do, to fit the circumstances, and obtain the benefits of this great doctrine and policy of protection under which the United States has been built with a prospect greater than its past. [Applause.]

THE FARMER'S DOLLAR

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to have the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WILLIAMS] present, who has manifested so much misinformation about the wheat market, for I want to give him some information. I want to read from the Agricultural Yearbook issued by his own administration.

The price of wheat this month in Chicago, I believe, is around $1.04 a bushel.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Where is the gentleman giving the price of wheat?

Mr. RANKIN. I will take Minneapolis. In June, 1914, wheat was selling from $1.01 to $1.44 a bushel, or an average of $1.35 a bushel. Yet the gentleman from Illinois said that wheat was lower then than it is now. I have said that the reports of the market show that wheat is lower to-day than it has been for 15 years.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. For a question.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. I want to make a statement. In August, 1914, wheat was selling in my district at 61 cents a bushel, and the Democratic farmers in my district said they would never vote for the Democratic ticket again. [Laughter.]

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman evidently resides so far from the market that I am surprised that he knew what the price of wheat was at that time. [Laughter.] The fact is that he did not know. If he did, he has forgotten.

On the exchange that you sell on, Minneapolis, it was $1.10 at that time.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. The farmer was getting 61 cents for it, and under the administration of Grover Cleveland they sold the wheat at 45 cents a bushel.

Mr. RANKIN. And he paid proportionately less for the things he had to buy.

Under the administration of Andrew Jackson and George Washington it was possibly sold at a less price, but we are living under the administration of Herbert Hoover, when the American farmer gets less for the things he sells compared with what he pays for the things he buys than he ever has in the history of this country.

The other day I got hold of one of these farm relief dollar bills, and I want to show it to you. Here is a new issue of the farm relief dollar bill. If any of you gentlemen have a dollar bill of the old issue, which you can let me have for the purpose of comparison, I shall be very glad.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I am very glad to advance the gentleman from Mississippi $1.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin.

This new one ought to be called the farm relief issue. It ought to go down in history as a souvenir of the short time that Mr. Hoover was President of the United States. It represents the size of the farmer's dollar as compared with the industrial dollar. It is about one-half as large. To-day the farmer's produce, his dollar, his bushel of wheat, his bushel of corn, will buy just about one-half of what it would under normal conditions.

There is one mistake that I would like to correct. I should like to change the inscriptions on this dollar bill. On one side I would put a bale of cotton, a shock of wheat, and a stalk of corn, so that when it goes out to the farmer this summer, when it is issued on the 1st of July, he may look it over and understand and compare with this $1 bill and realize that it measures his prosperity as compared with that of people engaged in every other occupation in America. Not only that, but on the other side of this dollar bill, instead of the inscription that is there, I would have a typical American farm home in this year of our Lord 1929, a dilapidated barn, a vacant house with its eaves and doorsteps and verandas falling into decay, with its window lights out, fields uncultivated, the whole premises bearing out Shakespeare's description of "unfenced desolation."

In front of it I would picture an old farmer, because our farmers now are practically all old men. The average farmer is above 40 years of age. The young men have been compelled in the last few years to leave the farms and seek a livelihood in the cities and the industrial centers of the country. I would picture this old farmer standing before that home, bowed by the weight of poverty, leaning upon his hoe, and stoically gazing out over the desolate situation, the emptiness of ages in his face, and on his back the burdens of the highest protective tariff in the history of this country.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. I suggest that the gentleman do not forget to put an automobile also in the picture.

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, yes; I would like to have a picture of a broken-down automobile which has been sold him by some manufacturer in Michigan or Ohio, for which he paid two or three prices, and which he is now unable to repair.

You gentlemen are going home in a few days, and there has never been such a home-coming on earth as the one some of you are going to receive—such a reception!

It makes me think of the New Yorker who went up to Alaska some years ago. He there met a lady from Boston. She thought that he knew everything, and he thought so too. He was showing her around and explaining everything from Mount McKinley to the salmon fisheries. They finally came to a fox farm. She said, pointing to one of the foxes, "What is that thing?" He said, "Lady, that is a silver fox." The keeper had just told him what it was. He proceeded to enlighten her about silver foxes. She said, "You don't mean that that is where we get our fox furs from?" And he said, "Yes, that neckpiece you have on is from the fur of a silver fox." She then asked him how they got the fur off the fox and he said, "We skin the fox." Then she asked how many times they skinned the fox. He did not know that, but he had to appear to know it. He said, "Well, I'll tell you, we can only skin them now about five or six times, until they get so irritable that we have to turn them loose." [Laughter.]

You Republicans have skinned the farmer so much and so often in the last eight years that they are beginning to get irritable. They have stood it mighty well, but they have about reached the limit. When you get home and see the old farmer looking at his dollar and realizing that it is less than half the size of the industrial dollar, realizing that his taxes have gone from 10 per cent of his net profits up to 33⅓ per cent of his net profits, seeing his farm sold under mortgages, foreclosed every day in every county in your district, you are going to find a wave of protest; and the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SLOAN], of whom I am very fond, will more than likely come back here clamoring not only for reduced freight rates on farm commodities, for which his colleague [Mr. HOWARD] is fighting, but, with some others from that section of the country, he will come back one of the most enthusiastic debenturites this Capitol has ever seen. [Applause.]

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. JONES of Texas. In that connection, does not the gentleman think that he ought not to sit down until he thanks the gentleman from Nebraska for the free education that gentlemen gave him on the production and distribution of cotton?

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, the gentleman from Nebraska might have done very well if the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WILLIAMS] had let him alone; but together they knew so little about the wheat market and the price of farm commodities generally that by the time they got through I do not think they had misled anybody as to the price of either wheat or cotton. [Applause.]

CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN BRIDGES

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1453) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of certain bridges, and for other purposes, and consider it in the House in accordance with the notice I gave earlier in the day.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 1453 and consider the same. Is there objection?

Mr. GARNER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman if this is a Senate bill?

Mr. DENISON. That is correct.

Mr. GARNER. And the committee of the Seventieth Congress examined this bill and it had their approval?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. The amendment the gentleman is going to offer also had the approval of members of the committee?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I am going to offer an amendment which has been agreed to.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Do any of these amendments include a new toll-bridge project?

Mr. DENISON. No.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the Senate bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1453

An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of certain bridges, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., (a) That the times for commencing and completing the construction of the bridge across the Missouri River, between Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr., authorized to be built by the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and the city of Omaha, Nebr., or either of them, by the act of Congress approved May 24, 1928, are hereby ex-

tended one and three years, respectively, from the date of the approval hereof.

(b) That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ouachita River at or near Calion, Ark., authorized to be built by the State Highway Commission of Arkansas by the act of Congress approved March 12, 1928, as amended by act approved May 25, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

(c) That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Red River at or near Garland City, Ark., authorized to be built by the State Highway Commission of Arkansas by the act of Congress approved May 25, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

(d) That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the White River at or near Clarendon, Ark., authorized to be built by the State Highway Commission of Arkansas by the act of Congress approved May 29, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

(e) That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the White River at or near Augusta, Ark., authorized to be built by the State Highway Commission of Arkansas by the act of Congress approved May 26, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

(f) That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the White River at or near Cotter, Ark., authorized to be built by the State Highway Commission of Arkansas by the act of Congress approved May 1, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

(g) That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Ill., and a point opposite thereto in Union County, Ky., authorized to be built by the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing J. L. Rowan, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Shawneetown, Ill." approved May 1, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from May 1, 1929.

(h) That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Detroit River at or near Stony Island, Wayne County, State of Michigan, authorized to be built by the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing the Detroit River Canadian Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Detroit River at or near Stony Island, Wayne County, State of Michigan," approved May 21, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from May 21, 1929.

(i) That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across Perdido Bay at or near Inerarity Point, in Escambia County, Fla., to the mainland of Baldwin County, Ala., authorized to be built by the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing the Northwest Florida Corporation, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across Perdido Bay, at or near Inerarity Point, in Escambia County, Fla., to the mainland of Baldwin County, Ala.," approved May 26, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from May 26, 1929.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 4, line 15, insert a new paragraph to read as follows:

"(j) That the times for commencing and completing the construction of the bridge across the Tombigbee River at or near Aberdeen, in Monroe County, Miss., authorized to be built by the board of supervisors of Monroe County by the act of Congress approved February 8, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, on the date of the approval hereof."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VESTAL. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to follow the amendment which has just been adopted.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VESTAL: Following the Rankin amendment, insert a new paragraph, as follows:

"(k) That the States of Illinois and Indiana be, and are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge, with approaches thereto, across the Wabash River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation at or near Vincennes, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters,' approved March 23, 1906.

"There is hereby conferred upon the States of Illinois and Indiana all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and to use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, and operation or maintenance of said bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the States in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such States."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DENISON: Add a new paragraph following the amendment offered by Mr. VESTAL, as follows:

"(l) That the time for commencing and completing construction of a bridge across Tampa Bay from Pinellas Point to Piney Point, Fla., authorized to be built by the act of Congress approved April 5, 1928, by Herman Simmons, jr., his heirs, legal representatives, or assigns, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of the approval hereof."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to be added as a new paragraph.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BYRNS: Following the Denison amendment insert a new paragraph as follows:

"(m) That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Highway Department of the State of Tennessee to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Cumberland River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, between Gainesboro and Granville, in the county of Jackson, in the State of Tennessee, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters,' approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

"If tolls are charged for the use of such bridge, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund authorized by the law of the State of Tennessee which provides for the construction of the bridge to be built under this act, which shall be sufficient to amortize the bonds issued under the law of Tennessee, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed 25 years from the completion thereof. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridge and its approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the costs of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected, shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I offer another amendment, which is in the identical language of the one just adopted except as to the location of the bridge.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BYRNS: Following the last amendment, insert a new paragraph, as follows:

"(n) That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Highway Department of the State of Tennessee to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Cumberland River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, on the projected Gallatin-Martha Road, between Sumner and Wilson Counties, in the State of Tennessee, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters,' approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

"If tolls are charged for the use of such bridge, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its

approaches under economical management and to provide a sinking fund authorized by the law of the State of Tennessee which provides for the construction of the bridge to be built under this act, which shall be sufficient to amortize the bonds issued under the laws of Tennessee as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed 25 years from the completion thereof. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridge and its approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the costs of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I have here another amendment. This is identical with the other amendments except as to the location of the bridge.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BYRNS: Following the last amendment, insert a new paragraph, as follows:

"(o) That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Highway Department of the State of Tennessee to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Cumberland River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, on the projected Charlotte-Ashland City Road, in Cheatham County, in the State of Tennessee, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters,' approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

"If tolls are charged for the use of such bridge, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management and to provide a sinking fund, authorized by the law of the State of Tennessee which provides for the construction of the bridge to be built under this act, which shall be sufficient to amortize the bonds issued under such act as soon as possible under reasonable charges but within a period of not to exceed 25 years from the completion thereof. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridge and its approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the costs of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

PASSAGE OF THE FARM BILL BY THE SENATE

The SPEAKER. The Chair has just been informed that the farm bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 73 to 8 and will probably be messaged over within a very few minutes. It might be well to recess the House and for the Members to stay here, because the message should be over in a very few minutes.

RECESS

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the previous order of the House, I move that the House take a recess, to be called at the option of the Speaker.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3.50 o'clock p. m.) the House stood in recess.

AFTER THE RECESS

The recess having expired, the House met at 3.54 o'clock p. m.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1) entitled "An act to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table, and under the rule referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution providing for the printing of 1,000 additional copies of the consolidated hearings held before the committee relative to tariff act of 1929; to the Committee on Printing.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1. An act to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries;

H. R. 3317. An act to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes"; and

H. J. Res. 97. Joint resolution making appropriations toward carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a municipal center in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1929.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 312. An act to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress; and

S. 1452. An act to authorize the State of West Virginia to acquire a bridge over the Kanawha River at Cabin Creek in said State and to acquire the right to construct a bridge over said river at or near St. Albans in said State.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill and joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3317. An act to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes"; and

H. J. Res. 97. Joint resolution making appropriations toward carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a municipal center in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1929.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted to Mr. LAGUARDIA, for three weeks, on account of hospitalization.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS—THE AMERICAN FLAG

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, the one hundred and fifty-second anniversary of the birth of the Stars and Stripes should arouse interest in its parent predecessor, the Continental "Great Union" Flag, our truly first American flag.

The historical data concerning this first official emblem are presented in a new and interesting illustrated pamphlet of 62 pages, with numerous footnotes and citations of authority, entitled "The Continental 'Great Union' Flag," published by the School Committee of Somerville, Mass., containing the result of the original researches, investigation, and study, of its author, Alfred Morton Cutler, of Somerville (228 Medford Street), a leading authority on the history of this flag.

Union flags were in existence long before the American Revolution. But the Union flag raised on January 1, 1776, within the citadel of the Continental Army on Prospect Hill—then in Charlestown, and since 1842 in Somerville, Mass.—was the first emblem to officially symbolize the union of the American Colonies. This Continental "Great Union" Flag contained 13 horizontal stripes, alternately red and white, with the Great Union of Great Britain—the red cross of St. George and the white cross of St. Andrew—as the canton, or upper left corner, where the stars appear in our present national emblem. In fact, the Stars and Stripes adopted by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, was but a simple modification of the Great Union Flag—13 white stars being substituted for the crosses.

Just where, when, and by whom the Continental Great Union Flag was designed or originated is solely a matter of conjecture. The records of the Continental Congress and other contemporary sources do not reveal this important fact. But there is ample and authentic evidence as to the date and place of its first display by the Continental Army.

A letter dated Cambridge, January 4, 1776, from General Washington to his military secretary, Col. Joseph Reed, then in Philadelphia, states:

We are at length favourd with a sight of his Majesty's most gracious Speech, breathing sentiments of tenderness & compassion for his deluded American Subjects; . . . the Speech I send you—a volume of them was sent out by the Boston Gentry—and, farcical enough, we gave great Joy to them (the Red Coats I mean) without knowing or intending it, for on that day, the day [Monday, January 1, 1776] which gave being to the New Army (but before the Proclamation [Speech] came to hand) we had hoisted the Union Flag in compliment to the United Colonies, but behold! it was received in Boston as a token of the deep Impression the Speech had made upon us, and as a signal of Submission—so we learn by a person out of Boston last night—by this time I presume they begin to think it strange that we have not made a formal surrender of our Lines. * * *

In Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet of January 15, 1776, the following account is related:

By authentic advices from the Camp at Cambridge, of the 3d and 4th instant, we learn, . . . That upon the King's Speech arriving at Boston, a great number of them were reprinted and sent out to our lines on the 2d [a mistake—should be 1st as other contemporary evidence shows] of January, which being also the day of forming the new army, the great Union Flag was hoisted on Prospect Hill, in compliment to the United Colonies—this happening soon after the Speeches were delivered at Roxbury, but before they were received at Cambridge, the Boston gentry supposed it to be a token of the deep impression the Speech had made, and a signal of submission—That they were much disappointed at finding several days elapse without some formal measure leading to a surrender, with which they had begun to flatter themselves. . . .

British, as well as American, contemporary accounts substantially prove that the Great Union Flag was not in use by the Colonial forces in Cambridge, Mass., or elsewhere in the camps before Boston, previous to the first display at Prospect Hill, Somerville, Mass., on the 1st of January, 1776.

The captain of a British transport, in a letter to its owner in London, writes the following from Boston under date of January 17, 1776:

I . . . acquaint you of my safe arrival here on the first instant. . . . I can see the Rebels camp very plain, whose colours, a little while ago, were entirely red, but upon the receipt of the King's speech, (which they burnt,) they have hoisted the Union Flag which is here supposed to intimate the union of the Provinces.

In a pamphlet published in London in 1784 appears a letter penned by Lieut. William Carter, of the British Fortieth Regiment of Foot, and dated "Boston, 26th January, 1776." He writes in part:

The Provincials have entered on the new year with spirit. . . .

The King's speech was sent by a flag [of truce] to them on the 1st instant. In a short time after they received it, they hoisted an union flag (above the continental with the thirteen stripes) at Mount Pisga, their citadel; fired thirteen guns, and gave the like number of cheers.

An account in the British Annual Register for 1776, published in London, also confirms the above testimony. That the Great Union Flag was first displayed by the Continental Army at Prospect Hill, January 1, 1776, seems to have been positively established. That it was previously in use by the Continental Navy at Philadelphia in December, 1775, has not been fairly and conclusively proven. However, Mr. Cutler in his history of The Continental "Great Union" Flag admits that this flag was more commonly used by the Navy and privateers, than by the Army, and asserts (p. 44) that—

The first Continental Naval Fleet (in part) left Philadelphia January 4, 1776, on its first expedition, . . . "under the display of a Union Flag, with thirteen stripes in the field." (American Archives: 4, IV, 964.)

Somerville's claim to being the place where the Great Union Flag of the United American Colonies "first waved defiance to a foe" has been perpetuated in the design of the corporate seal of the city of Somerville, designed in 1871. This historical fact is also featured in the design of a new bookplate used by the Somerville Public Library. In 1902–3 the patriotic citizens of Somerville, without financial aid, Federal or State, erected a unique memorial tower on Prospect Hill to commemorate this historic event of nation-wide importance.

The data contained in my address are derived from Mr. Cutler's published material and writings and have been compiled therefrom in condensed form and furnished me by Thomas E. Kissling, 76 Prospect Street, Somerville, Mass., and I wish to express my appreciation of his helpful service.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the House, in accordance with its previous order, adjourned until Monday, June 17, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. WOOD: Joint Select Committee on the Adjustment of the Numbers and Compensation of the Officers and Employees of Congress. H. R. 3966. A bill to fix the compensation of officers and employees of the legislative branch of the Government; without amendment (Rept. No. 22). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WOOD: A bill (H. R. 3966) to fix the compensation of officers and employees of the legislative branch of the Government; committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

By Mr. LOZIER: A bill (H. R. 3967) to provide for the making of loans to drainage, levee, or drainage and levee districts on lands now or heretofore subject to seasonal or periodical overflow, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. JAMES: A bill (H. R. 3968) to authorize an appropriation for the construction of a sea wall at Squantum, Mass.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LEAVITT: A bill (H. R. 3969) providing for annual inspection of United States Veterans' Bureau hospitals by an officer of the Inspector General's office, War Department; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3970) to amend the act entitled "An act to amend the act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes, approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes," approved May 26, 1928; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. COLTON: A bill (H. R. 3971) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes, approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes," approved May 26, 1928; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. RANKIN: A bill (H. R. 3972) authorizing the extension of time for commencing and completing of bridge across the Tombigbee River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SUMMERS of Washington: A bill (H. R. 3973) amending public act No. 534, Sixty-seventh Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 3974) to provide, in the interest of public health, comfort, morals, safety, and welfare, for the discontinuance of the use as dwellings of buildings situated in the alleys of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 3975) to amend sections 726 and 727 of title 18, United States Code, with reference to Federal probation officers, and to add a new section thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESTERLY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 110) authorizing and requesting the Postmaster General to design and issue a special postage stamp commemorating the hiding of the Liberty Bell at Allentown, Lehigh County, Pa., during the period of the Revolutionary War; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. KADING: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, requesting Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the United States Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUF DER HEIDE: A bill (H. R. 3976) granting a pension to Charles H. Rice; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3977) granting an increase of pension to Jane A. Stanton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EATON of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 3978) granting a pension to Dick Rutledge; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3979) granting a pension to James J. Potvin; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 3980) granting a pension to Andrew J. Adair; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FREEMAN: A bill (H. R. 3981) granting an increase of pension to Lila M. Studley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3982) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3983) granting an increase of pension to Debbie E. Casey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GUYER: A bill (H. R. 3984) granting a pension to Amanda M. Case; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3985) granting a pension to Kate Bartholomew; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3986) granting a pension to Fannie Neff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3987) granting a pension to Margaret Tenpenny; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3988) granting a pension to Julia Duncan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3989) granting a pension to Effie R. Brooks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3990) granting a pension to Joseph H. Carson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3991) granting a pension to Laura M. Cooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3992) granting an increase of pension to Augusta Redfield Simpson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3993) granting an increase of pension to Mary Walden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3994) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Teel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3995) granting an increase of pension to Anna C. Mayer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3996) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Skidmore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3997) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Bauswell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3998) granting an increase of pension to Sarah L. Meanor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3999) granting an increase of pension to Louesa M. Cochran; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALSEY: A bill (H. R. 4000) granting an increase of pension to Mary P. McIntire; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAMMER: A bill (H. R. 4001) granting an increase of pension to Cassandra Jarrell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOUSTON of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 4002) granting an increase of pension to Julia W. Simpson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 4003) granting a pension to Dora Hupp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4004) granting an increase of pension to Sarah L. Pyles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 4005) granting an increase of pension to Mitylene Gunn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOZIER: A bill (H. R. 4006) granting a pension to Samuel L. Poe; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4007) granting an increase of pension to Percis Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLIGAN: A bill (H. R. 4008) granting a pension to James R. Thornton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKS: A bill (H. R. 4009) for the relief of the Summit Land Co.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PORTER (by request): A bill (H. R. 4010) for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States and of Elise Steiniger, housekeeper for Consul R. A. Wallace Treat at the Smyrna consulate, who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of Government funds and/or personal property by reason of theft, warlike conditions, catastrophes of nature, shipwreck, or other causes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FRANK M. RAMEY: A bill (H. R. 4011) granting an increase of pension to Lydia J. Cole; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VINCENT of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 4012) granting an increase of pension to Celia Foot; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 4013) for the relief of William F. Campbell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMSON: A bill (H. R. 4014) granting a pension to Isabel M. Furlong; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

660. Petition of the Carpet, Linoleum, and Tile Workers Local, No. 1, asking Congress for a reduction of 50 per cent in the Federal tax on incomes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

661. By Mr. BAIRD: Petition of Civil War veterans resident in the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie County, Ohio, asking increased pensions for surviving veterans and the widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

662. By Mr. BLOOM: Petition of the board of directors of the Merchants' Association of New York, approving the principles announced by President Hoover in opposition to the proposed export debenture plan of relief, and urging that such plan be not enacted into law; to the Committee on Agriculture.

663. By Mr. BOYLAN: Communication from Mr. Arthur Gran, of the American Colortype Co., 207 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, protesting against increased tariff on casein; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

664. By Mrs. KAHN: Petition of Native Sons of the Golden West, of California, urging the passage of the Englebright bill, providing that September 9 of each year be a legal holiday for the Federal employees in the State of California; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

665. Also, petition of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of California, urging appropriations for the prevention of forest fires as provided in the Englebright bill; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

666. Also, petition of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of California, urging Congress to prohibit further entrance of Filipinos for permanent settlement in the United States; also urging Congress to provide for apprehension and deportation of violators of the immigration laws from Mexico to those who are ineligible to citizenship; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

667. By Mr. JONAS of North Carolina: Petition of sundry citizens of Celo, N. C., praying for the passage of Civil War pension bill in this special session of Congress; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

668. By Mr. SPEAKS: Evidence in support of House bill 3961, granting an increase of pension to Flora A. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE

MONDAY, *June 17, 1929*

Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo, D. D., minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Gracious and eternal Father, accept our thanks for the light of a new day, for the blessings of home and health, and for the privilege of serving the Nation. Ordain to us for another day Thy watchful providence to guard against all sickness and peril; Thy wise counsel to guide into every right thought and word; Thy sufficient grace to defend from all temptation of wrong; and Thy atoning love to cover all our sins. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Friday last, when, on request of Mr. JONES and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1453) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of certain bridges, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 3671) to authorize and direct a survey to be made of the Escambia River and its tributaries, Alabama and Florida, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

PRINT PAPER FROM CORN AND COTTON STALKS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, in re-

sponse to Senate Resolution 61 (by Mr. HEFLIN, agreed to May 16, 1929), information relative to the making of print paper from cotton stalks, corn stalks, and other material, which, with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

CLAIM OF WILLIAM K. KENNEDY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report and recommendation concerning the claim of William K. Kennedy, customs agent, El Paso, Tex., in the sum of $612.49, for salary and expenses incident to transporting three Federal prisoners from the Philippine Islands to the United States marshal at San Francisco, Calif., in the year 1921, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION—VOTE ON FARM RELIEF CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, on last Friday, on the final vote on the adoption of the conference report on the farm relief bill, I was absent. I was absent on account of the assurance given me by the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MCNARY], that there would be no vote on the question on that day. But for that assurance, I should have been present to have voted on the adoption of the conference report. I wish the RECORD to show that if I had been present I would have voted "yea" on the final adoption of the conference report.

Mr. MCNARY. Mr. President, I can not let the opportunity go by without saying that the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture never gave any assurance whatever in regard to the matter referred to by the Senator from Kentucky, but he gave it as his best judgment that there would be no vote on the question until Saturday, because, under the House rules, usually a conference report must go over for a day for printing. But on this particular occasion unanimous consent was given for the immediate consideration of the conference report in the House, and there was nothing that the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry could do to prevent a vote in the Senate on the adoption of the conference report on Friday.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I am not complaining of the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I am merely explaining the reason why I was not here when the vote was taken and why I did not vote for the adoption of the conference report.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the San Francisco Funeral Directors Association and Local Union No. 1, Carpet, Linoleum, and Tile Workers, of San Francisco, both in the State of California, favoring a reduction of 50 per cent in the Federal tax on earned incomes, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a memorial of sundry citizens of Clinton and vicinity, in the State of Oklahoma, protesting against revision of the present calendar unless a proviso be included definitely guaranteeing the preservation of the continuity of the weekly cycle without the insertion of blank days, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration:

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Joint Resolution 70, A

No. —, 1929

Joint resolution relating to the repeal of the national-origins provision of the Federal immigration law

Whereas the so-called national-origins provision of the Federal immigration law will go into effect July 1, 1929, unless repealed, suspended, or modified prior thereto; and

Whereas this national-origins provision will greatly reduce the number of immigrants who can be admitted from Germany, Ireland, and the Scandinavian countries, the quota for Germany being reduced from 51,227 to 29,957, the quota for the Irish Free State from 28,567 to 17,853, and the quota for the three Scandinavian countries—Norway, Denmark, and Sweden—from 18,808 to 6,872, while, in contrast, the quota for Great Britain and the north of Ireland is increased from 34,007 to 65,721; and

Whereas this national-origins provision is a great injustice to all American citizens of German, Irish, and Scandinavian descent who for three centuries have helped to build the Nation in times of peace and to defend it in times of war; and

Whereas President Hoover, recognizing the injustice of this provision, has recommended to Congress the repeal of the national-origins clause of the immigration law, and action upon this recommendation must be taken at the present special session of Congress if it is to be effective: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the Legislature of Wisconsin hereby again memorializes the Congress of the United States to promptly enact legislation to repeal the national-origins provision of the Federal immigration law; be it further

Resolved, That properly attested copies of this resolution be sent to both Houses of Congress and each Wisconsin Member thereof.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN OIL

Mr. PINE. Mr. President, I present a letter from the Hon. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, advocating a tariff on foreign-produced petroleum oil imported into the United States. I ask unanimous consent that the letter may be referred to the Committee on Finance and printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA,
Indianapolis, Ind., June 8, 1929.

Hon. W. B. PINE,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: As president of the United Mine Workers of America, and speaking for that organization, I earnestly urge upon the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States Congress the vital necessity of a tariff on the import of foreign-produced petroleum oil imported into the United States. And I request that in the preparation of a tariff law, a task with which Congress is now engaged, you provide for such tariff on oil. This action will be in the best interests of the general public of the United States, because it will aid very greatly in affording employment for many thousands of now idle men in the coal-producing industry, thus enabling these men to earn a living for themselves and their families.

The free importation of cheap oil from foreign countries into the United States has had a depressing effect upon American-produced coal, and we see no good reason why this great, vital, fundamental American industry should be thus penalized in favor of foreign industry and foreign labor. There is no question but that consumption of many millions of tons of coal have been displaced by the use of oil produced in the United States. This of itself has done vast injury to the coal industry. To permit the continued free entry of many more millions of barrels of foreign oil simply means still further shrinkage in the consumption of American coal and the wrecking of this great American industry. Just how this thing works will be made clear when I point out that the 431,067,000 barrels of fuel oil used in the United States in 1927 displaced 110,000,000 tons of coal, or approximately 20 per cent of the normal output of American coal mines. Even this displacement was so disastrous as to close a vast number of mines and to throw many thousands of mine workers out of employment. And now, if this Government permits the continued free entry of foreign-produced oil, it will mean the closing down of more mines and the unemployment of more thousands of men.

When hundreds of thousands—aye, millions—of men are out of work, as is the case at present, there must necessarily follow a slump in business and commerce of the country. These men, with no opportunity to earn a living, have no money to spend. They can not buy the products of mills, factories, and shops. They can not trade with local merchants and business men. Consequently the entire business and industrial structure of our country suffers from business depression. Especially is this true in those countless communities, once prosperous but now practically bankrupt, where coal mines either are wholly idle or operating but a few hours a week, and where the earnings of coal-mine workers have shrunk almost entirely if not altogether to the vanishing point. Coal is produced in 30 States and these conditions exist in each and every one of these 30 States. We contend that Congress should not take any step that would further aggravate this intolerable condition, and this is what would happen if foreign oil were given continued entry free of tariff duty into the United States.

We contend further that it is the duty of Congress to protect the interests of American labor rather than that of foreign labor. Americans are not employed to any appreciable extent in the production of oil in foreign countries. Wages paid for labor performed in the production of oil in those foreign countries go to inhabitants of those countries. They receive American money for producing oil that would be shipped duty free into the United States and throw thousands more American workingmen out of employment. There would be no justice in such a plan from the standpoint of the best interests of the American public. On the other hand, an adequate tariff on foreign oil, whether it comes from Mexico, South America, or anywhere else, would strengthen the demand for American oil and American coal for fuel purposes in this country, and it would mean employment, earning power, food, clothing, shelter, education, and progress for countless thousands of good, loyal American citizens. It would mean a revival of the coal industry, now so near to the industrial graveyard. It would mean improvement in industry, trade, commerce, and transportation. It

would mean more business for the merchants and business men of the 30 coal-producing States. I may state it clearly as our position that these considerations far outweigh any benefit that could possibly accrue to the people of the United States by permitting foreign oil to enter this country duty free.

Our understanding of the matter is that tariff duties are levied for two purposes, viz, to raise revenue for the Government and to protect American industry and American labor from the destructive competition of pauper wages paid to labor in many foreign countries. I do not hesitate to say that Congress can find no other American industry that needs this kind of protection to-day more than does the fuel industry.

Therefore, in the name of the United Mine Workers of America, and in behalf of American labor, I again earnestly urge that Congress levy an adequate tariff duty on the import of foreign oil into the United States.

Very truly yours,

JOHN L. LEWIS, *President.*

SHOOTING AT FORT BAYARD VETERANS' HOSPITAL, NEW MEXICO

Mr. BRATTON. I present a telegram from representatives of certain veterans' organizations at the Veterans' Bureau hospital at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., relating to certain press dispatches concerning an incident involving a shooting at Fort Bayard Veterans' Hospital in connection with the enforcement of the prohibition law, which I ask may be referred to the Committee on Finance and printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the telegram was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FORT BAYARD, N. MEX., *June 15, 1929.*

Hon. SAM G. BRATTON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Albuquerque Journal carries Associated Press item dated Washington, June 13, stating Prohibition Commissioner Doran Thursday announced he had received a report of the shooting at Fort Bayard Veterans' Hospital of J. J. Thompson, alleged bootlegger, by prohibition agents. He further states his capture was a result of a drive by prohibition agents to prevent bootleggers from selling whisky in the vicinity of Fort Bayard Veterans' Hospital. This shooting occurred at Hanover, a mining town approximately 10 miles from Fort Bayard and had no connections with this hospital. Investigation has been made and we can not find that Thompson has ever been on this reservation. Realizing that the Director of the Veterans' Bureau is anxious to close this hospital, and fearing this false report released by the Prohibition Commissioner will be to our detriment, we are earnestly requesting that you condemn the Prohibition Department for this unfair report on our hospital. The patients and personnel of this hospital resent the stigma placed upon us by this erroneous publicity through the Associated and United Press given them by the Prohibition Department.

CHRIS A. WEROS,
Commander American Legion.
FRANK SMITH,
United States Spanish War Veterans.
FREDERIC VILLIO,
Commander Veterans' Foreign Wars.
ALBER MORIARTY,
Commander Disabled War Veterans.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I present a couple of brief editorials regarding the Mediterranean fruit fly; also a communication and resolution upon that subject from the National Canners Association. I ask that they may be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the editorials, communication, and resolution were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Gainesville (Fla.) Sun of June 8, 1929]

THE RIGHT ANGLE

In making a plea to the authorities in Washington for compensation to Florida growers to reimburse them for crops destroyed in the fruit-fly eradication work, members of the Florida delegation stressed the fact that indemnities should properly be considered a part of the eradication plan. From a legal standpoint perhaps there might be some question about that, but from a psychological and moral basis there can be no contrary arguments whatever.

Compensation, if it is finally enacted, is more or less of a necessary evil. It is not to be considered as charity in any sense of the word. Growers whose crops are destroyed will have suffered much more loss than if they had been allowed to market them, especially next year, when there is bound to be a short crop and good prices. And the amount which Congress is expected to set aside for this purpose will not begin to cover the economic losses sustained by this State in the way of actual losses to growers, packers, carriers, and allied interests—to say nothing of depreciated properties, depreciated land values, etc., which can be computed only in terms of scores of millions of dollars.

All of which loss is readily and cheerfully borne by Florida in the war to exterminate this pest—a pest which merely happened to stage its first serious outbreak in Florida—in order that the other States might be saved similar losses and sacrifices. Ten million dollars is little enough to enable these growers to maintain their groves on a normal basis, to say nothing of possible profits. The fly has got to go, and compensation will greatly aid its flight to other climes.

[From the Fort Myers (Fla.) Press of June 13, 1929]

GROWER INDEMNITIES NEEDED NOW

If Congress in enacting legislation for indemnities to Florida fruit and truck growers makes similar State appropriations mandatory, the Federal relief will become inoperative. Both Congress and the administration regard the Mediterranean fruit-fly infestations as a national menace. This has been borne out by the attitude toward the original outbreak and the eradication measures adopted to date. If that be true, compensation is also a Federal responsibility, although there is a marked tendency in Washington to make the contemplated appropriations contingent on the State's ability to go 50–50.

If reimbursement by the Federal Government was contingent upon Florida's willingness to stand half of the expense, it might be a different matter. Florida's spirit is willing, but the pocketbook is weak. This State is having a difficult time trying to raise enough funds to maintain its credit standing and to meet serious tax delinquencies. Right now it is in the midst of an extra session of the legislature, called for the sole purpose of finding ways and means to conduct State affairs on a most rigid economy basis. To match Federal appropriations running into the millions is out of the question right now. Nevertheless the compensation is an immediate and vital necessity.

However, the National Government may be assured that Florida is prepared to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to cope with its most serious economic problem—the fruit-fly invasion of the United States. It would seem an act of gracious consideration for Florida, as well as one of expediency in meeting a national issue, if the Federal authorities would release their part of the indemnity funds without forcing the State to guarantee its share first.

Florida realizes that it is up against a serious situation. Losses attributable to the fruit fly will affect every citizen in the State, regardless of his occupation. The pest will cost this Commonwealth millions upon millions of dollars, directly and indirectly. The growers whose crops are destroyed or quarantined out of regular market channels will be the biggest direct losers, even if they are compensated sufficiently to maintain their investment. We believe that everybody in the State realizes this and is prepared to fight it out no matter what the cost. And if the Federal Government will not make our immediate cash participation absolute, Florida will find a way to meet its part of the obligation.

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1929.

Hon. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
United States Senate, Washington.

DEAR SENATOR FLETCHER: I am inclosing herewith copy of a resolution which was passed by the board of directors of the National Canners Association at its meeting in Washington on May 23.

It is the desire of our association to assist in every possible way in helping the legislation which you have introduced to reimburse the Florida Fruit Growers for crops destroyed in furtherance of the Government's eradication program.

Very truly yours,

FRANK E. GORRELL, *Secretary.*

Mr. Preston McKinney presented the problem of the Mediterranean fruit fly infestation in Florida. On motion of Mr. Preston McKinney, the board of directors adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas within the last few weeks the Mediterranean fruit fly, a major pest, has for the first time been found in the continental United States; and

"Whereas, if permitted to spread, it will do tremendous damage to canning crops, both fruits and vegetables; and

"Whereas our Federal Government and the government and people of Florida have united in a thoroughgoing campaign of extermination: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Federal Government and the State of Florida be upheld and supported in every proper way in this important work; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That should the United States Department of Agriculture and the Florida authorities conclude that, in fairness to the growers and as a part of the necessary means of extermination, reparation be paid for a part of the losses necessarily sustained by growers, we urge the Congress, the Bureau of the Budget, and the President to provide the necessary funds for such purpose, as well as any additional funds which may from time to time be required for work of extermination and for the work of thorough research; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That we heartily commend the determined spirit and ability of Dr. Charles L. Marlatt, Chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Dr. Wilmon Newell, of the State Plant Board of Florida, in their important battle; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to all parties at interest, including the Members of the Congress."

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably with an amendment the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 102) making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications, to be held at The Hague in September, 1929; and I ask unanimous consent for its consideration. I wish that it may be passed at the present time, so it can be sent to the House immediately.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. KING. Let the joint resolution be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I have no objection.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I have no objection to its immediate consideration, but I want to ask a question or two about the amount of the appropriation.

Mr. WARREN. I understand the Senator does not object to its present consideration?

Mr. DILL. I do not object, but, as I said, I wish to ask some questions. The Senator said it had to be passed immediately, but I desire to ask a question nevertheless.

Mr. WARREN. Very well.

Mr. DILL. I understand the report of the committee cuts the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget from $35,000 to $20,000. Is that correct?

Mr. WARREN. It was reduced in the committee after investigation showing, so far as we went, that it was more money than would be needed for the purpose. It was stated before the committee that they desired $14,000 or more for shipping and $500 for railroad, and so forth, and upon investigation it was found the contracts could be made with the ships and with the railroads for a very much smaller amount. My desire is, since objection was made as to the amount, to have it passed with the amendment which we have reported and let it go to the House and see whether the amount should, in their opinion, be restored to the original sum or remain as it is, or that some point be agreed upon between the two figures.

Mr. DILL. I want to say to the Senator that the convention is a very important matter to the future rights of the United States in international radio. Upon the decision of the convention will depend largely the number of wave lengths to which this Government and this country will be entitled under the international arrangement for use for international purposes. I think we should be very careful not to limit the number of experts going there in such a manner as to hinder the work of those who will be there representing this country in presenting our case fully.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. DILL. Certainly.

Mr. OVERMAN. Surely there will not be 13 experts needed to take the trip and discuss radio. We thought to send 13 men there, some of them merely on a pleasure trip, as so frequently happens in cases of this kind, would be unnecessary. Half a dozen men, in our opinion, would be sufficient. Thirteen men carrying over $2,000 apiece would only be $26,000, and the committee could not see why they needed $35,000 to travel in a matter of this kind to The Hague. I hope the Senate will agree to the amendment which we have reported, cutting the appropriation from $35,000 to $20,000.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I do not want to make any fight about it. I only want to impress upon the Senate the importance of the convention, and to impress also of how little moment are a few thousand dollars when we consider that we are making a presentation of our case to secure wave lengths for international communication probably for many years to come. If the committee thinks that $20,000 is enough and will go into conference with the House ready to listen to representations that may be made and to raise the amount again if the representations are sufficiently convincing, I shall not object further. But I wanted to call the attention of the Senate to the convention because of its importance to the future of international radio.

I am not going to offer any amendments or to interpose any objection, but I do express the hope that the Senate conferees, if the matter goes to conference, will remember the great importance of the convention to the future of the country in international radio affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 1, line 3, after the words "sum of," to strike out "$35,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$20,000," so as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved, etc., That the sum of $20,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to remain available until June 30, 1930, to defray the expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications, to be held at The Hague in September, 1929, including travel and subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence (notwithstanding the provisions of any other act), compensation of employees, stenographic and other services by contract if deemed necessary, rent of office, purchase of necessary books and documents, printing and binding, official cards, and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

A bill (S. 1536) for the relief of Blanch Broomfield; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

A bill (S. 1537) to amend subdivision (a) of section 1 of the act entitled "An act making it a felony with penalty for certain aliens to enter the United States of America under certain conditions in violation of law," approved March 4, 1929; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. BROOKHART:

A bill (S. 1538) to amend the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1539) to amend the Federal reserve act and the national banking laws, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 1540) to amend section 5197 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SHORTRIDGE:

A bill (S. 1541) granting a pension to Sarah McCraney; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1542) for the relief of Austin G. Tainter; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BRATTON:

A bill (S. 1543) for the relief of Joseph H. Greer; and

A bill (S. 1544) to amend section 305 of the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, relating to lapsed, canceled, or reduced insurance; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DENEEN:

A bill (S. 1545) granting a pension to Mabel Jane Maher Boosey; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1546) for the relief of Clara Thurnes; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1547) authorizing the appointment and retirement as a captain, United States Army, of A. J. Schliesser; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 1549) relating to personal injury suits by seamen; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. NORBECK:

A bill (S. 1550) to amend section 5219 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 1551) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire a herd of musk oxen for introduction into Alaska for experimentation with a view to their domestication and utilization in the Territory; and

A bill (S. 1552) to amend the definition of oleomargarine contained in the act entitled "An act defining butter; also imposing

a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1553) granting an increase of pension to Emillicent Van Horn (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ALLEN:

A bill (S. 1554) granting an increase of pension to Deborah E. McCune (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1555) granting an increase of pension to Emma M. Robinson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRATTON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 62) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the exclusion of aliens in the apportionment of Representatives among the several States; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. DILL:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 63) authorizing the Cascade Tunnel Association to enter upon and have reserved and conveyed land belonging to the United States within the forest reserve in the easterly limits of King County and the westerly limits of Chelan County, Wash., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXPOSITION

Mr. PINE. Mr. President, I introduce a joint resolution, which I ask may be read, and I ask then unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 61) authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the International Petroleum Exposition at Tulsa, Okla., to begin October 5, 1929, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States is authorized to invite by proclamation, or in such other manner as he may deem proper, the States of the Union and all foreign countries to participate in the proposed International Petroleum Exposition, to be held at Tulsa, Okla., beginning October 5, 1929, for the purpose of exhibiting samples of fabricated and raw products of all countries used in the petroleum industry and bringing together buyers and sellers for promotion of trade and commerce in such products.

SEC. 2. All articles that shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at the International Petroleum Exposition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of the payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exposition to sell any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided,* That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of withdrawal; and on such articles which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling and necessary exposure, the duty, if paid, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal for consumption or use, and the penalties prescribed by law shall be enforced against any person guilty of any illegal sale, use, or withdrawal.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Oklahoma a question. Is the resolution initiated by the oil producers who recently sought the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States under which they might form combinations in restraint of trade and foster the monopoly which largely exists among the large oil producers of the United States?

Mr. PINE. Mr. President, I hardly understand the Senator's question.

Mr. KING. Perhaps it was my fault. What I am trying to ascertain is whether or not the movement is sponsored by the Oil Trust of the United States, the six or seven Standard Oil corporations and a few others which control the Petroleum Institute, or by some persons who have been trying to get from the Attorney General permission, which, fortunately, he has denied, to form combinations in restraint of trade and more firmly to rivet the oil monopoly upon the people of the United States?

Mr. PINE. The exposition is sponsored by the people of Tulsa and the State of Oklahoma. Of course, those who are interested in the monopoly do participate in the exposition, but it has nothing to do with the monopoly of the industry whatsoever.

Mr. KING. Is it the thought, when the convention shall be held, if one shall be held at Tulsa, that there shall be an effort made to secure an international cartel which will control the price of oil?

Mr. PINE. It is not the desire of those who are behind the exposition to accomplish that end. The exposition is an annual exposition held at Tulsa, and Congress passed a similar joint resolution last year.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I understand this is a joint resolution. It is the custom of the Senate that such joint resolutions shall go to a committee. I feel that for that reason alone I shall have to object to its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES

Mr. TYDINGS introduced a bill (S. 1535) to extend the time for the construction of the bridge across the Chesapeake Bay, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge at Newport, Ark. A misunderstanding occurred between the highway commission of the State and the War Department with reference to it which makes the bill necessary. I ask that the bill may be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (S. 1548) extending the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the White River at or near Newport, Ark., was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SHEPPARD subsequently said: Mr. President, from the Committee on Commerce I ask leave to report back two bridge bills. They are unanimously reported by the committee, and I ask unanimous consent for their consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the reports will be received at this time.

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 1535) to extend the time for the construction of the bridge across the Chesapeake Bay, reported it without amendment; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration, and it was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge authorized by act of Congress, approved February 15, 1927, to be built by the Chesapeake Bay Bridge Co., a corporation, across the Chesapeake Bay, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. SHEPPARD also, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 1548) extending the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the White River at or near Newport, Ark., reported it without amendment, and, there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration, and it was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the White River at or near Newport, Ark., authorized to be built by the State Highway Commission of Arkansas by the act of Congress approved May 29, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARTHA E. DAUGHERTY

Mr SHEPPARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1456) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Daugherty, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed

SALARY ADJUSTMENT FOR CONGRESSIONAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Mr. BLEASE and Mr. ODDIE each submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, respectively, to the bill (S. 1531) to fix the compensation of officers and employees of the legislative branch of the Government, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF BILL

Mr. NORRIS, Mr. FLETCHER, and Mr. PINE each submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, respectively, to House bill 2667, the tariff revision bill, which were severally referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRATTON submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 2667, the tariff revision bill, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

PROGRESS OF PEACE—ADDRESS BY HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I have in my hand an important address delivered by Mr. Charles E. Hughes entitled "The Year's Major Factors in the Progress of Peace." I desire to have this address printed as a Senate document, and I ask that it may be referred to the Committee on Printing with a view to obtaining the necessary consent and an estimate of the expenses of printing.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 3671) to authorize and direct a survey to be made of the Escambia River and its tributaries, Alabama and Florida, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

EXTENDING THE TIMES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN BRIDGES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1453) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of certain bridges, and for other purposes, which was, on page 4, after line 15, to insert the following:

(j) That the times for commencing and completing the construction of the bridge across the Tombigbee River at or near Aberdeen, in Monroe County, Miss., authorized to be built by the board of supervisors of Monroe County by the act of Congress approved February 8, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

(k) That the States of Illinois and Indiana be, and are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Wabash River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Vincennes, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

There is hereby conferred upon the States of Illinois and Indiana all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the States in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such States, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such States.

(l) That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across Tampa Bay from Pinellas Point to Piney Point, Fla., authorized to be built by the act of Congress approved April 5, 1928, by Herman Simmonds, jr., his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

(m) That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Highway Department of the State of Tennessee to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Cumberland River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, on the projected Gallatin-Martha Road, between Sumner and Wilson Counties, in the State of Tennessee, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

If tolls are charged for the use of such bridge, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management and to provide a sinking fund authorized by the law of the State of Tennessee which provides for the construction of the bridge to be built under this act, which shall be sufficient to amortize the bonds issued under the laws of Tennessee as soon as possible under reasonable charges but within a period of not to exceed 25 years from the completion thereof. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridge and its approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the costs of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

(n) That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Highway Department of the State of Tennessee to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Cumberland River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, on the projected Charlotte-Ashland City Road, in Cheatham County, in the State of Tennessee, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

If tolls are charged for the use of such bridge, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management and to provide a sinking fund, authorized by the law of the State of Tennessee which provides for the construction of the bridge to be built under this act, which shall be sufficient to amortize the bonds issued under such act as soon as possible under reasonable charges but within a period of not to exceed 25 years from the completion thereof. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridge and its approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the costs of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

(o) That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Highway Department of the State of Tennessee to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Cumberland River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, between Gainesboro and Granville in the county of Jackson, in the State of Tennessee, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

If tolls are charged for the use of such bridge, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund authorized by the law of the State of Tennessee which provides for the construction of the bridge to be built under this act, which shall be sufficient to amortize the bonds issued under the law of Tennessee, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed 25 years from the completion thereof. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridge and its approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the costs of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected, shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair calls the attention of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] to the bill.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President——

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Washington that there is an amendment in reference to two bridges in Tennessee. I yield to the Senator from Washington to make a motion in regard to the bill, if he desires to do so.

Mr. JONES. I was going to move that the Senate concur in the House amendment; and I so move, Mr. President.

The motion was agreed to.

RADIO ADDRESSES OF SENATOR ALLEN AND SENATOR PITTMAN

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, the Washington Star of Sunday, the 16th instant, contains a very interesting report of the speeches of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. ALLEN] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] on proceedings and enactments of the present session of the Congress. I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PITTMAN AND ALLEN DEBATE FARM PLAN—KANSAN LAUDS PROGRAM OF ADMINISTRATION—NEVADAN ASSAILS IT

The farm-relief program of the Hoover administration, a program with the much-discussed debentures no part of it, was lauded and denounced in turn last evening in radio addresses by two Members of the Senate who figured prominently in the long legislative battle.

The bill which President Hoover signed yesterday with evident satisfaction was described as "a happy solution of a perplexing problem," by Senator HENRY J. ALLEN, Republican, of Kansas.

The opposite view was advanced by Senator KEY PITTMAN, Nevada Democrat, who asserted that in passing the bill "the Republican administration has violated its pledges to the farmers of the country."

DISCUSS HISTORY OF MEASURE

The two Senators discussed the history of the passage of the bill and gave their views on what may be expected to develop from its provisions, in addresses broadcast over a coast-to-coast network of stations as features of the National Radio Forum, arranged by the Star and sponsored by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Senator ALLEN, who succeeded to the seat held formerly by Vice President Curtis, did not stop with an expression of gratification over the passage of the farm bill. He predicted that the tariff bill passed by the Senate—"if one is passed"—will be "a very different bill from the one coming from the House.

SEES BORAH RESOLUTION O. K.

Asserting that President Hoover called Congress into extraordinary session to accomplish tariff revision with special reference to agricultural products, he described the House tariff bill as one that would set up "an astonishing revision of schedules." Senator ALLEN expressed the opinion that the Senate this week will pass the Borah resolution under which the Senate Finance Committee, which has the tariff bill in charge, would be instructed to limit revision to agricultural schedules.

"Passage of that resolution will be grim notice on the House that the Senate intends to follow out the Republican Party's pledges in the presidential campaign," he declared.

Commenting on the farm bill, Senator ALLEN said it was not surprising that the debenture clause finally was stricken out. Nobody doubted its ultimate defeat, he said, for the reason that Members of Congress opposing the President's announced views would not take the responsibility of going to the country with a refusal to concur in an effort to solve the farm problem. He remarked that once the Senate forced the House to go on record with an expression on the debenture plan, that body voted against it "with surprising alacrity."

"It is astonishing," he said, referring to Members of the Senate as well as the House, "that men will denounce a measure up to the very moment of the vote and then vote for it. I realize," he added, "that the statement casts reflection on a man who gets himself in a parliamentary box."

PITTMAN'S EXPLANATION

Senator PITTMAN'S explanation of the final vote in the Senate, which disclosed only eight of all who had fought for the debenture plan voting for the bill without it, was as follows:

"In the face of the active and bitter opposition of the President to the debenture plan, and in view of the conduct of the House of Representatives, further effort upon the part of the friends of the farmers seemed hopeless and futile, so some of these Senators surrendered, for the present, their convictions and voted to pass the administration bill in the hope that experience will convince the administration of their error where pledges, reason, and logic have failed."

Senator PITTMAN contended that adequate discussion of the debenture plan was had before the Senate Agricultural Committee incorporated it in its bill. The discussion, he said, incorporated testimony before a subcommittee of Agricultural Department experts to whom the President had referred the subject. He cited Senator BORAH'S advocacy of the debenture plan, describing BORAH as one of the responsible spokesmen for Mr. Hoover during the presidential campaign.

ALLEN HELD IT "STRANGER"

Senator ALLEN'S view was that injection of the debenture plan by the Senate was "surprising." Agreeing that the plan had been discussed in an earlier period, he held that the public was "an entire stranger to debenture." In view of pledges made during the campaign, he asserted, the people were bound to hold that Congress would follow the President more closely perhaps than at other times because of the primary emergency of the agricultural situation.

Senator PITTMAN prepared his address in advance of delivery, but Senator ALLEN spoke extemporaneously, not having had an opportunity to put his views in writing for the broadcast.

Senator PITTMAN spoke as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience, through the kind invitation of the Star National Radio Forum, I have the honor and privilege to address you with regard to the reasons for and the accomplishments of the present special session of Congress.

"Let us first ascertain the reasons which impelled the President to call the special and extraordinary session of Congress. In the first sentence of his message to Congress he said:

"'I have called this special session of Congress to redeem two pledges given in the last election—farm relief and limited changes in the tariff.'

"The pledges referred to in the President's message were those made by him and by his authorized spokesmen during the last campaign, and the promises contained in the Republican platform that 'the Republican Party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which shall place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with the industries to insure its prosperity and success.'

"The limited changes in the tariff evidently referred to changes that would tend to reduce the price of things the farmer must buy and increase the price of the products that he sells. That tariff revision alone could not fully accomplish such purpose was confessed by the adoption of the program in the Republican platform for farm relief and in the speeches delivered by the Republican candidate to the voters of the country.

PROGRESS IS REVIEWED

"The necessity for a general revision of the tariff schedules or the raising of the tariff rates upon the products of manufacturing industries was not intimated in the Republican platform.

"What has been accomplished so far by the special session of Congress in the redemption of such pledges? Upon the convening of Congress substantially identical administration farm relief bills were introduced in the Senate and in the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Agriculture in each body. The Senate committee immediately proceeded with the consideration and study of the proposed legislation. Twelve hearings were held and 66 witnesses were heard. The so-called optional debenture plan was proposed in committee as an addition to the bill by way of amendment, so that it might be utilized by the President's farm board at their option, in the event that the permanent plan established in the bill should prove ineffective as to some particular crop. Such debenture plan was fully discussed and considered at such hearings. The committee favored the adoption of such debenture amendment. Before action was taken, however, a subcommittee, appointed by the committee, called upon the President to ascertain his views with regard to such debenture amendment. The subcommittee was advised by the President—so it was asserted in the Senate—that he had substantially at that particular moment no opinion upon the subject, but referred the subcommittee and the Committee on Agriculture to the experts of the Agriculture Department.

"Thereafter the Committee on Agriculture called before it the experts of the Agriculture Department and listened to their testimony. The hearings being closed, the committee voted unanimously to adopt the debenture amendment to the bill, and then, by unanimous vote, reported favorably to the Senate the bill, including the debenture amendment.

SENATE ADOPTED DEBENTURE

"The Senate by an aye and no vote adopted the debenture amendment to the bill, and then by an aye and no vote passed the bill as so amended. The chairman of the committee, on the floor of the Senate, after the adoption of the debenture amendment and the passage of the bill by the Senate, stated that he and three other members of the committee, in executive meeting of the committee, had reserved the right to change their minds and to vote in the Senate against the debenture amendment if they so desired. The committee is composed of 18 members.

"The bill, as amended, was then placed in conference between the two Houses to see if an agreement could be reached. The representatives of both bodies on the conference agreed upon the elimination of the debenture amendment and upon the House bill substantially as it was introduced.

"The Senate, on the 11th day of June, by an aye and no vote, refused to concur in such conference report and refused to pass the bill without the debenture amendment.

"The House of Representatives on June 13, by an aye and no vote of 250 to 113, declared that they would not agree that the debenture plan should be included in the bill as an amendment. This overwhelming vote was to be expected.

"The States whose chief industry is agriculture have a small representation in the House. A large element in that body coming from the manufacturing centers are opposed to any farm relief, while a still larger element is subservient to the party whip.

"The Senate finally on Friday, the 14th of June, passed the administration's farm marketing bill without the debenture plan amendment and substantially in the original form in which the bill was introduced in the House.

"In the face of the active and bitter opposition of the President to the debenture plan, and in view of the conduct of the House of Representatives, further effort upon the part of the friends of the farmers seemed hopeless and futile, so some of these Senators surrendered, for the present, their convictions and voted to pass the administration bill in the hope that experience will convince the administration of their error where pledges, reason, and logic have failed.

BORAH IS QUOTED

"And what is the bill and what has been accomplished by its passage? Does it constitute a redemption of the pledges made by and on behalf of the Republican Party? Let us consult the opinion of Senator BORAH for an answer to these questions. No one can question that he is a friend of the farmer and that he was the most effective supporter of the President during the last campaign. He took part in the drafting of the farm plank in the Republican platform. He understood and he explained its meaning to the farmers of the country, and won their confidence and their support for the Republican ticket. In his speech in the Senate on June 10, he said, 'We think we will be able to show that

the debenture is one of the indispensable steps to placing the farmer upon an economic equality with the other industries so long as other industries are enjoying the protection which we give them through the tariff.' And farther on he declared, 'I repeat, as I said in the beginning, the real contest in this fight is whether the farmer is to be brought within the purview of the protective-tariff system. If he is denied a debenture, if he is denied adequate duties, then he is outside the system, its victim, and not its beneficiary.' In reply to Senator ALLEN, he said, 'I do not agree with the Senator upon that matter. I maintain that if the debenture plan is essential to placing the farmer upon an economic equality with other industries which enjoy the protective tariff, then our failure to do it would be a profound violation of the pledge we made.' In those words he reasserted the position that was maintained by all of the advocates of the debenture amendment.

"Senator JOHNSON, in his speech in the Senate on June 11, in opposition to the administration bill in the form that it afterwards passed the Senate, said: 'You may take it that in the days gone by when the Jardine bill was presented to the Committee on Agriculture—and it is the bill that is presented to us to-day, minus the debenture provision—that bill was repudiated by the Committees on Agriculture of both Houses of the Congress, by the Republican Party, and by the entire Congress.' Thus spoke Senator JOHNSON, who ran with Roosevelt.

HOUSE PASSES NEW BILL

"Not an advocate of such bill denied such charge. Similar assertions have been made on the floor of the Senate and no denial was ever recorded.

"The House of Representatives has passed an entirely new tariff bill, revising upward hundreds of schedules. What do the Republican Senators, who voted for the debenture and who are the proven friends of the farmers, have to say with regard to this tariff act? I again quote from Senator BORAH'S speech. A colloquy took place between the Senator and Senator EDGE. Senator EDGE asserted that the new tariff act to a very decided extent increased the tariff upon practically all agricultural products. Senator BORAH replied: 'Does the Senator contend that the tariff bill just passed by the House would afford protection to American agriculture?' To which Senator EDGE responded: 'The representatives of the agricultural States, Members of the Senate in 1922, practically wrote the schedule for agriculture that appeared in that bill.' To this last statement Senator BORAH replied: 'I do not know anything about that; but if the representatives of agriculture wrote the bill which just passed the House, my conception of protection of American agriculture and theirs is widely different.' Continuing, Mr. BORAH said: 'Mr. President, it is not enough that they put duties upon the agricultural products; the important point is the protection which they give to agriculture compared with the protection which they give industries. * * * He (the farmer) is not willing, in order to get those protective duties, to have embargoes placed upon manufactured products.' Thus spoke BORAH, the avowed advocate of the protective-tariff policy.

"It is clear, in the opinion of the advocates of the debenture plan in both parties, that nothing beneficial has been accomplished so far during the special session, and that the Republican administration has violated its pledges to the farmers of the country, in which opinion I respectfully concur."

FARM RELIEF AND THE TARIFF

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask permission to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Baltimore Sun of last Saturday entitled "The Devil Drives," in which farm relief and the debenture are discussed, and an editorial from to-day's Baltimore Sun entitled "Tariff Warnings," dealing with the resolution introduced by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH].

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE DEVIL DRIVES

The farm-relief measure that is to become law is not a redemption of the pledge made by the Republican Party in Kansas City to equalize agriculture with industry. It offers no prospect, at the best, of more than stabilization of prices, which is not at all the same thing as equalization of agricultural prices with those of industry. At the same time the measure makes hash of the Republican preachments on keeping the Government out of business, dinned into the public's ears with merciless monotony these past nine years, for never in time of peace has a bureaucracy so gigantic been raised by the Government to guide and regulate the business affairs of millions of individual citizens.

To tell the plain, bald truth the President and his party do not know how to produce an equalizer between agriculture and industry. Industry has been favored for generations with effectual tariff protection, which permits the manufacturers to lift the prices paid by farmers as well as by the urban communities which share the profits of protection. Mr. Hoover dare not take the tariff off industry, as some of the more radical western members of his party have suggested. Nor can he make tariff protection for the farmers effectual with respect to the great basic crops. It is obvious that tariff duties are meaningless on crops of which we produce a surplus that must be exported. That has been explained too often by economists and has been admitted too often by eminent Republicans to call for discussion.

Republicans like Dawes and Lowden have said this situation must be met by the Government's putting agriculture on stilts and then assessing the net costs against the farmer—through the equalization fee—so that he would not overproduce and multiply his existing troubles. But Mr. Hoover, like Mr. Coolidge, has held that the system of assessing benefits against the farmer, through the equalization fee, is not workable, and they made out a powerful case. Republicans like BORAH have said that a direct Government bounty on agricultural exports, called a debenture, is on all fours logically with the protective tariff for industry, and they have proved that. But Mr. Hoover holds that, whatever the analogy in principle, in practice the debenture would be disastrous, and he has substantially proved that.

Yet, needs must when the devil drives. There is the fact that after all these years of "the American system" of which Mr. Hoover boasts, the farmer is on the down end of the economic seesaw. There is also the fact that Mr. Hoover and his spokesmen, Senators BORAH and BROOKHART conspicuous among them, led the farmers to believe he would remedy their ills. Moreover, Mr. Hoover talked very largely in his campaign about the insignificance of "several hundred millions" taken from the Public Treasury of so rich a Nation as this for the benefit of the farmers. And therefore we have ahead of us a law under which the Government, with a fund of half a billion from the Treasury to draw on, will begin to see what it can do by stepping into the farmer's affairs here and there the while it evades direct responsibility wherever possible.

This half billion fund is an enormous lot of money, and may be used to regulate virtually every stage of the movement of crops from the time they appear above the ground to the time they appear upon the consumer's table. And under the bill the Government is prepared to sustain absolute losses as a result of interposition. Yet the administration insists that the Government is not doing this. Stabilization corporations, owned by the farmers, are to do it with the Government's money, if the Government is convinced that it should grant specific sums desired. And the objective of the Government, as revealed in inner discussions among those in touch with its authorities and experts, is to stabilize the price of certain crops—that is, to check, if possible, violent fluctuation in the price of a crop in a given period—which certainly is not identical with equalization of agricultural prices with those of industry, although it involves interference with private trade.

Clearly, then, there is to be no bold undertaking to redeem the Kansas City pledge to equalize, and yet there is to be set up a bureaucracy so immense and so powerful that, however it may be camouflaged as a farm board working through stabilization corporations and other farmers' agencies, surpasses anything the country has known in peace times. Mr. Hoover is to try to do something, though he is not certain what he can do or how far he should go, and he is to work through a vast bureaucracy, though he professes to hate bureaucratic interference with business and wishes to call this by another name. All of this should be recognized. That done, everyone will hope that in cautious experimentation with his new machinery he will ultimately produce real and not illusory benefits for the distressed farmers, even though they may be less than promised, and that he will not find his new bureaucracy a Frankenstein monster.

TARIFF WARNINGS

The possible consequences of unrestrained and indiscriminate tariff boosting such as is provided by the bill passed by the House have been plain to informed people ever since the agitation started. Dramatic substantiation of these unheeded warnings, however, is given in the report in to-day's Sun by Mr. J. A. Stevenson, from Ottawa, citing the already bitter feeling in Canadian farming circles against American tariff policy. The victory of an unprecedented number of Conservatives in the provincial election in Saskatchewan, which is ordinarily as Liberal as Mississippi is Democratic, is attributed by Mr. Stevenson to rural resentment at the American duties on cattle and to a desire to put into power the political partly already committed to tariff reprisals. Mr. Stevenson's prediction is that not even a promise by Premier Mackenzie King to support such a tariff will avail to save his party, for the simple reason that when reprisals are desired the people will prefer the political party which is whole-heartedly for reprisals, i. e., the Conservative Party.

Add Canada to France and Argentina as the most articulate objectors to our irresponsible tariff plans, and we have a picture of what the future holds in store. The attempt of Senator BORAH and Senator ALLEN to hold tariff revision down to the agricultural schedules, as Mr. Hoover originally suggested Congress should do, will not, of course, improve the feeling in western Canada described by Mr. Stevenson, but it represents a worthy effort to reduce friction generally and to prevent the development of other even more dangerous unpleasantness in other quarters. Senator JIM WATSON, the Republican leader in the Senate, insists that the President favors industrial tariff increases along with those on farm products. Messrs. BORAH and ALLEN insist that Mr. Hoover is for a farmer's revision only. Although it is possible to quote

Mr. Hoover, like Scripture, for a variety of purposes, it is reasonable to believe that his message, in which he asked for restraint in the revision of the tariff, suggests his real opinion.

Although it seems very likely that the general revisionists will succeed in the Senate as they did in the House, the Borah resolution provides the occasion for a fight well worth making. Because of the freedom of debate in the Senate, frank criticism and honest discussion is certain to be directed against the tariff bill, criticism and discussion which the "efficient" machinery of the House made impossible. There is in the Senate a chance to mobolize the sentiment for a decent tariff bill as opposed to the preposterous rationalized horse trading which came from the House. Before the debate is over the country will at least have heard of such situations in the world as that in the western Provinces of Canada. There are many straws to show the way the wind is blowing, and in the Senate it will be impossible to confine the discussion to the plaintive recitals of lobbyists for alleged infant industries and undisputed campaign contributors.

RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO DIED ON THE WESTERN FRONT DURING THE WORLD WAR

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, Rhode Island is very proud of her record in the World War. Her sons responded nobly to the call for soldiers. Many of them who went to France have never returned, and they rest in the cemeteries on the field of battle. I would like to send to the desk a list of these veterans who are buried in foreign cemeteries and ask that it be printed in the RECORD as a tribute to these men.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Names of Rhode Island soldiers and sailors who died on the western front during the World War and location of their graves

Name	Rank and organization	Grave	Row	Block
FLANDERS FIELD CEMETERY				
Daglis, Tony	Pvt., Co. F, 148 Inf.	13	3	A
AISNE-MARNE AMERICAN CEMETERY, NO. 1764, BELLEAU, AISNE, FRANCE				
Johnson, Robert T.	Pvt., Hp. Co., 2d Div., 9 Inf.	36	3	A
Salvas, Arthur	Pvt., Co. H, 2d Div., 9 Inf.	1	5	B
Stewart, William D. F.	Pvt., Co. F, 2d Div., 23 Inf.	59	8	B
Northup, Gerald K.	Pvt., Co. D, 2d Div., 23 Inf.; 3d Div., 8 M. G. Bn.	9	8	A
Feltham, John H., jr.	2d lt., Co. K, 26th Div., 103 Inf.	56	1	A
Blake, Raymond E.	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. A, 26th Div., 103 M. G. Bn	64	2	A
Coates, Howard C.	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. A, 26th Div.	47	1	A
Martina, Reno	do	54	11	A
Osmolski, Boleslaw	Pvt. 1 cl., 26th Div., 103 F. A.	80	9	A
LaFerriere, Arthur	Pvt., 2d Corps Art. Park Nondivisional 7 Aviation instruction center.	78	2	B
ST. MIHIEL CEMETERY, NO. 1233				
Bartlett, Gordon	Corp., Bty. D, 2d Div., 17 F. A.	21	28	D
Bourdeau, Joseph J.	Pvt., Co. I, 4th Div., 39 Inf.	17	9	D
Akers, Quincy J.	Pvt., 26th Fld. Hosp., 4th Div., 4 Sanitary Train.	20	19	A
Boisse, Eugene	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. H, 5th Div., 60 Inf.	15	7	C
Waters, Thomas J., jr.	Pvt., Co. F, 61st Inf., 5th Div.	19	28	D
Coats, Archibald	2d lt., Bat. D, 5th Div. 19 F. A.	13	1	A
Magner, James F.	Pvt. 1 cl., Hq. Co., 7th Div., 80 F. A.	30	25	C
Wolpert, Louis	Pvt., Co. A, 26th Div., 103 Inf.	5	3	C
Benson, John E.	Pvt. 1 cl., Bty. A, 26th Div., 103 F. A.	36	2	B
Broadhead, Joshua K.	Sgt., Co. A, 26th Div., 103 F. A.	26	5	B
Butts, Alfred C.	Pvt., Bty. B, 26th Div., 103 F. A.	33	27	A
Cassidy, John T.	Wag., Sup. Co., 26th Div., 103 F. A.	32	10	C
Dugal, Dona J.	Mech., Bty. A, 26th Div., 103 F. A.	18	25	B
Greene, Carl F.	Pvt., Bty. A, 26th Div., 103 F. A.	31	10	C
Harmon, Frederick A., jr.	Pvt. 1 cl., Bty. B, 26th Div., 103 F. A.	4	1	A
Lorenson, Victor J.	Pvt., Hq. Co., 26th Div., 103 F. A.	1	18	B
Payette, Albert J.	Pvt., Bty. C, 26th Div., 103 F. A.	6	23	A
Rico, George A.	Pvt., Bty. A, 26th Div., 103 F. A.	33	11	B
Williams, Gaskin P.	Pvt., Bty. C.	24	14	D
Leland, Earl C.	Pvt., Hq. Co., 19th Div., 114 F. A.	19	23	C
Pieraccini, Louis Leo.	Cook, Co. F, 76th Div., 301 Engr.	10	15	C
Wall, James E.	Pvt., Co. M, 77th Div., 307 Inf.	10	20	B
Aucoin, George T.	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. M, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	8	8	A
Collins, Daniel L.	Pvt., Co. A, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	7	5	A
Di Raimo, John	Pvt., Co. H, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	32	23	D
Fay, Philip J.	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. A, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	19	29	B
Coffe, Albert P.	Pvt., Co. A, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	8	25	A
Kammerer, Otto	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. F, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	26	22	D
Megrdichian, Enovk	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. E, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	14	21	D
Ross, George	Pvt., Co. B, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	12	8	A
Smith, George H.	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. H, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	30	4	D
Streimer, James R.	Pvt., Co. B, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	20	4	B
Thornton, Adam	Pvt., Co. K, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	27	28	D
Torti, Nicola	Pvt., Co. K, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	34	23	D
Kelley, Thomas E.	Pvt., Co. C, 79th Div., 314 Inf.	3	29	C
Johnson, Charles F.	Pvt., Co. F, 82d Div., 325 Inf.	21	3	B
Riendeau, Napoleon P.	Pvt., Co. H, 82d Div., 325 Inf.	2	16	B

Names of Rhode Island soldiers and sailors who died on the western front during the World War and location of their graves—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	Grave	Row	Block
ST. MIHIEL CEMETERY, NO. 1233—con.				
Hubbard, John L.	1st lt., Hq. Det., 3 A. I. C., Air Service Aviation Instruction centers.	19	27	A
Rose, Manuel	Pvt., 47th Co., Army Service Corps, Nondivisional.	1	25	C
Morris, Manuel F.	Sgt., Bty. E, 73d C. A. C., Coast Art. Corps	32	14	A
Walker, Grover C.	Pvt., Bty. E, 54th Coast Art. Corps	8	14	A
Graham, Robert A.	Pvt. 1 lc., Ord. Cps. Att. Hq. 2d Army Ordnance Nondivisional.	21	12	D
SOMME CEMETERY NO. 636				
Conover, Richard S.	Cpl., Co. D, 1st Div. 18 Inf.	14	14	C
Hadfield, Joseph E.	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. C, 2d Fld. Sig. Bn., 1st Div. 1 Engineers.	16	9	A
OISE-AISNE CEMETERY NO. 608				
Bradbrook, William	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. K, 1st Div., 26 Inf.	30	3	D
Greene, James A.	Cpl., Co. F	31	28	B
Redford, David A.	1st lt., 75th Co., 2d Div., 6 Reg. U. S. Marines	7	17	A
Klimaski, Toni	Pvt., Co. L, 3rd Div., 30 Inf.	35	14	B
Wright, Daniel B., jr.	Sgt., Co. K, 3rd Div., 38 Inf.	2	20	A
Richardson, John H.	Cook, Co. A, 26th Div., 103d M. G. Bn.	26	19	D
Lake, Beverley S.	Chief Mech., Bty. A, 26th Div., 103 F. A.	37	38	D
St. Amour, Eugene K.	Pvt., Bty. A, 26th Div., 103 F. A.	32	37	D
Coutu, Joseph R.	Pvt., Co. G, 32d Div., 125 Inf.	3	29	C
Crowley, Daniel	Pvt. 1 cl., Hq. Co., 78th Div., 310 Inf.	6	22	A
Languiran, Napoleon.	Cpl., 168 Cas. Co., Nondivisional.	35	14	C
Shields, William, jr.	Cpl., Co. K, 49 Inf. Nondivisional	15	26	B
Schramm, Leo	B. M. 2 cl., U. S. N. R. F., Nondivisional	15	10	C
Lacey, William F.	Pvt., Field Hosp. 44, Miscel. Hosp. Nondivisional.	17	30	A
SURESNES AMERICAN CEMETERY				
Bertherman, Ray C.	Cpl., Bty. B, 26th Div., 103 Field Art.	18	4	A
Jacob, John	Cook, Co. G, 26th Div., 326 Inf.	32	5	A
Buffum, Arthur D.	Pvt., Bty. D, 66 Coast Art. Corps	19	8	A
Veins, Henry A.	Pvt. 1 cl., 7th Co., 3d Mtr. Mech. Air Ser.	19	13	B
Crocker, Walozo, Warren.	Seaman, U. S. Naval Reserve Force	39	6	A
MEUSE-ARGONNE AMERICAN CEMETERY				
James, Rainey	Pvt., Co. F, 2d Div., 9 Inf.	40	18	E
Scott, Robert P.	Cpl., Co. E, 2d Div., 9 Inf.	39	25	B
Darnbrough, Albert	Cpl., Co. B, 2d Div., 23 Inf.	20	30	E
Layoie, Ulysses H.	Cpl., Co. L, 4th Div., 39 Inf.	23	25	D
Murray, Henry	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. G, 4th Div., 39 Inf.	1	9	C
Hanlin, William F.	1st lt., Co. B, 4th Div., 47 Inf.	23	12	A
Blackman, Edward S.	Cpl., Co. G	4	39	H
Choulnard, Theodule.	Pvt., 1 cl., Co. E, 5th Div., 61 Inf.	10	27	E
Harnois, Joseph	Pvt., Co. B, 5th Div., 61 Inf.	16	39	H
Langevin, Henry J.	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. K, 5th Div., 61 Inf	38	10	H
Perrela, Antone	Pvt., Co. D, 5th Div., 61 Inf.	29	44	C
Price, Harold E.	Pvt., Co. K, 5th Div., 61 Inf.	36	8	A
Dodge, Rowland S.	2d lt., 26th Div., 101 Inf.	21	23	E
Smeaton, William	Pvt., Co. E, 26th Div., 101 Inf.	37	29	H
Jentzel, Harold H.	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. C, 26th Div., 103 M. G. Bn	40	19	H
Rice, John G.	Pvt., Bty. B, 26th Div., 101 F. A.	3	5	E
Bourne, Russell K.	Cpl., Bty. C, 26th Div., 103 F. A.	5	26	F
Dennis, Richard J.	Sgt., Bty. C, 26th Div., 103 F. A.	33	40	G
Eicke, Wilmer H.	Pvt. 1 cl., Bty. C, 26th Div., 103 F. A.	20	4	D
Hemphill, James	Pvt., Bty. C, 26th Div., 103 F. A.	13	34	C
Peterson, Arthur R.	Pvt. 1 cl., 104 Amb. Co., 26th Div., 101 Sanitary Train.	40	46	A
Leary, Charles W.	Pvt., Co. I, 28th Div., 109 Inf.	2	28	B
Byrne, Charles H.	Pvt., Co. H, 29th Div., 114 Inf.	36	24	E
McElheran, Alexander J.	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. I, 29th Div., 114 Inf.	36	41	G
Phelan, Frank A.	Pvt., Co. L, 29th Div., 116 Inf.	7	9	F
Brazeau, Joseph	Cpl., Co. H, 32d Div., 125 Inf.	37	19	G
Hanrahan, Martin F.	Pvt., Co. M, 32d Div., 28 Inf.	17	16	H
Wheaton, Benjamin P.	Pvt. 1 cl, Co. D, 28 Inf., 120 M. G. Bn.	8	10	B
Kiernan, Charles	Pvt., Bty. C, 35th Div., 128 F. A.	21	21	E
Healey, Edward, jr.	Pvt., Co. K, 37th Div., 147 Inf.	11	41	C
La Forest, Eugene F.	Cook, Co. E, 76th Div., 301 Engrs.	2	42	D
Jolicoeur, William	Pvt., Co. A, 77th Div., 306 Inf.	18	20	D
Ward, Calbraith	Sgt., Co. M, 77th Div. 306 Inf.	39	17	B
Belhumeur, Donatien.	Pvt, Co. A, 77th Div., 306 Inf.	38	23	A
Colella, Isidoro	Pvt., Co. B, 77th Div., 306 Inf.	23	29	H
Couture, Israel	Pvt., Co. I, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	28	15	C
D'Antuono, Luigi	Pvt., Co. M, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	9	40	G
Driscoll, Mert	Pvt., Co. D, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	1	17	B
Gauthier, Rene	Pvt., Co. M, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	13	16	G
Hampshire, Joseph W., jr.	Pvt., Co. A, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	12	42	F
Hardy, Joseph A.	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. G, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	8	46	D
O'Connell, James W.	Pvt., Co. M.	5	23	B
Pucci, Andrea	Pvt., Co. B, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	36	10	B
Raymond, Walter J.	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. B, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	9	30	C
La Riviere, Lucien	Bugler, Co. I, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	39	28	C

Names of Rhode Island soldiers and sailors who died on the western front during the World War and location of their graves—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	Grave	Row	Block
MEUSE-ARGONNE AMERICAN CEMETERY—contd.				
Lepper, William H., jr.	Pvt., Co. D, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	20	11	C
Marini, Marino	Pvt., Co. E, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	3	25	F
Simmons, Albert J.	Pvt., Co. D, 78th Div., 310 Inf.	10	14	B
Flynn, Harold Francis.	1st lt., Co. L, 79th Div., 314 Inf.	18	37	B
Cottrell, Samuel M.	Pvt., Co. l, 79th Div., 314 Inf.	24	9	H
Cronan, Henry Joseph.	Pvt., Co. L, 79th Div., 314 Inf.	6	33	A
Cutting, William H.	Pvt., Co. D, 79th Div., 314 Inf.	38	4	A
Dimarco, Donato	Pvt., Co. B, 79th Div., 314 Inf.	31	15	F
Dionne, Demetrus	Pvt., Co. G, 79th Div., 314 Inf.	12	37	E
Dionne, Joseph A.	Pvt., Co. G, 79th Div., 314 Inf.	34	26	F
Ducharme, Peter	Pvt., Co. K, 79th Div., 314 Inf.	19	34	A
Kelly, William A.	Pvt., Co. L, 79th Div., 314 Inf.	32	6	D
Lmanian, Alexander	Pvt., Co. L, 79th Div., 314 Inf.	6	37	E
Milewski, Antonio	Pvt., Co. I, 79th Div., 314 Inf.	23	5	B
Murphy, John Joseph.	Pvt., Co. C, 79th Div., 314th Inf.	32	39	B
Pierce, William, jr.	Pvt., Co. K, 79th Div., 314 Inf.	10	35	H
Reardon, William Lyman.	Pvt., Co. K, 79th Div., 314 Inf.	3	7	F
Sweeney, James F.	Pvt., Co. K, 79th Div., 314 Inf.	10	20	A
Tabor, Clifford Esmond.	Pvt., San. Det., 79th Div., 314 Inf.	24	13	D
Tortora, Domenico	Pvt., Co. B, 79th Div., 314 Inf.	12	5	C
Yelle, Alphonse	Pvt., Co. G, 79th Div., 314 Inf.	14	5	F
Blanchard, Eugene	Pvt., Co. G, 82d Div., 326 Inf.	5	27	G
Ceccarini, Alcibiade	Pvt., Co. C, 82d Div., 326 Inf.	35	26	B
Miller, Arthur P.	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. D, 82d Div., 326 Inf.	32	17	A
O'Neil, Joseph F.	Pvt., Co. M, 82d Div., 326 Inf.	22	28	A
Pisciotte, Salve	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. C, 82d Div., 326 Inf.	4	24	A
Burnes, John F.	Cpl., Co. G, 82d Div., 327 Inf.	32	6	A
Connolly, John J.	Pvt., Co. F, 82d Div., 327 Inf.	36	10	D
McKeown, John C.	Cpl., Co. K, 82d Div., 327 Inf.	2	16	G
Englehart, Charles	Pvt. 1 cl., 82d Div., 328 Inf.	21	21	H
Murphy, Michael G.	Pvt., Co. B, 82d Div., 319 M. G. Bn.	39	36	G
Walsh, William J.	Pvt., Co. F, 82d Div., 307 Amb. Tr.	16	18	A
Merrill, Harold W.	1st lt., Aero Sqdn, Nondivisional.	6	36	C
Fleming, Albert	Pvt., Bty. A, 1st Bn. Trench Art., Nondivisional.	31	38	B
Broadfoot, Josiah F.	Cpl., Co. B, 326th Bn. Tank Corps, Nondivisional.	18	17	H
Jencks, Andrew L.	Pvt., 313th Clothing Sqdn, Quartermaster Corps, Nondivisional.	8	29	F

ENTERTAINMENTS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Mr. BLEASE. I send to the desk a Senate resolution, which I ask may be read and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina offers a resolution, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 93).

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his point of order.

Mr. EDGE. My point of order is made under Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, which reads:

OBJECTION TO READING A PAPER

When the reading of a paper is called for, and objected to, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate.

I assume that the reading of the paper has been completed, of which I am very regretful; but under Rule XI I call for a vote of the Senate upon the reading of the paper.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will hold that it is too late to do so. What has been read is a resolution submitted by the Senator from South Carolina, and the matter it contains has already been read.

Mr. EDGE. In view of the fact that the paper has already been read, under the ruling of the Chair, I move that it be stricken from the RECORD of the Senate.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, the resolution is not before the Senate. I have introduced the resolution and have asked that it be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. There is not a word in the resolution which reflects on anybody. Mrs. Hoover did entertain a negro. Nobody denies that, I understand. Nobody denies that the people were there whom the newspapers have said were there. Personally I am not surprised. I said in the campaign last summer in three States in which I campaigned that if Mr. Hoover should be elected President of the United States negroes would be entertained and would eat in the White House. That has come to pass. This is simply to call attention to the fact that, in order to keep down a certain condition which might arise, the occupants of the White House should be careful as to whom they invite to come there hereafter. I do not care whether the Senate strikes the resolution from the RECORD or not. I have got what I want out of it. I have had it read.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, I do not think it is necessary to discuss or debate the contents of the matter which has been read. It is as near obscenity as it is possible for such a thing to be, in my judgment. Whether I am too late in the invocation of Rule XI or not, of course, the Vice President must decide.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. EDGE. I will yield in just a moment. It is for the Vice President to determine under Rule XI whether this issue shall be decided without debate. I have made the motion that the matter be stricken from the RECORD.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Jersey yield to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. EDGE. I yield.

Mr. BINGHAM. I should like to call the Senator's attention to the fact that the words to which he objects are embodied in the resolution and are a part of it. Therefore, Mr. President, I move that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I think that there is a different way to dispose of the resolution without undertaking to lay it on the table, which cuts off debate and consideration. I agree that the resolution should not have been read, but I am not in favor of the proceeding which has been suggested by the Senator from Connecticut. The resolution is here now, and the mere fact of laying it upon the table will not change the situation in the slightest.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, I have a motion pending.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his point of order.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Under the rule, as I understand, the resolution goes over for one day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the rule, the resolution will go to the Committee on the District of Columbia, if some other disposition is not made of it.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. EDGE. I should like to ask the Vice President whether my motion that the matter read be expunged from the RECORD is in order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it would be in order, but the Chair thinks if objection were made it could not now be expunged from the RECORD.

Mr. BLEASE. I object.

Mr. EDGE. I ask unanimous consent that the matter be expunged from the RECORD.

Mr. BLEASE. I object.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, may I inquire as to the nature of the motion offered by the Senator from New Jersey? I understood that it referred only to the document accompanying the resolution, and not to the resolution itself.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is no document accompanying the resolution; the matter which was read is a part of the resolution. That is why the Chair made the decision he did. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I move that the resolution offered by the Senator from South Carolina be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and that all further reference to it be expunged from the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That can not be done unless the action by which the resolution was sent to the Committee on the District of Columbia be reconsidered. Is there objection to the reconsideration of that order?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BINGHAM. Was there a vote on sending the resolution to the Committee on the District of Columbia?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It was so sent without objection. No objection was made, and it went to the committee as other resolutions go to committees when the request therefor is made.

Mr. KING. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. KING. I wish to ask a question of the Senator?

Mr. BINGHAM. Certainly; I yield.

Mr. KING. I did not quite comprehend the significance of the Senator's motion or his statement.

Mr. BINGHAM. The significance of it is this——

Mr. KING. Let me ask this question: Does the Senator mean that references heretofore made shall be expunged from the RECORD or that there shall be no further references?

Mr. BINGHAM. No. What I intended by my motion was this: In order to meet the situation where a resolution has been so worded as to give offense to hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens and to give offense to the spirit of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, I intended to secure action whereby the resolution could be referred to the proper committee without having the wording of it printed in the RECORD, which is the case, as the Senator knows, as to at least 99 per cent of the resolutions which are referred to the committee without being printed in the RECORD.

Mr. KING. My question was induced by reason of the fact that the Senator used the word "further"—that no further reference be made to it in the RECORD.

Mr. BINGHAM. If I used that word, I ask that it be stricken out.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. BINGHAM. Certainly.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. It does seem to me that the Senate has control of its RECORD, and whether this is a resolution or whether it is not a resolution, the whole thing is now a part of the RECORD. I understand the motion of the Senator from New Jersey now, in substance repeated by the Senator from Connecticut, to be to expunge it from the RECORD.

Mr. EDGE. Exactly.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I submit the parliamentary inquiry to the Vice President whether that motion is in order?

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, before the Chair makes a ruling——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The present occupant of the chair, without further consideration, believes that as the resolution has already gone to the committee the motion referred to by the Senator from Montana would not be in order; but a motion to expunge from the RECORD what would otherwise be printed in the RECORD would be in order.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. That, as I understand, is now the motion of the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut yield to me?

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, the object of my motion was that the reference of the resolution to the committee stand as stated by the Chair, but that the reading of the resolution by the clerk be expunged from the RECORD.

Mr. EDGE and Mr. BLEASE addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield first to the Senator from New Jersey, and then I will yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, it makes absolutely no difference to me in what way the parliamentary action is secured, but the motion I made was exactly as stated by the Senator from Connecticut, and I made it before the resolution was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. However, I am quite content to have it carried in the form in which it is now presented.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. BINGHAM. I will yield in a moment. My understanding of what the Senator from New Jersey said was that he wished to have the reading of the paper expunged. I do not think that the Senator from New Jersey, any more than myself, until I had examined it at the desk, realized that this indecent, obscene, doggerel verse was a part of the resolution, and therefore did not come under Rule XI, referred to by the Senator, because no one can object to the reading of a resolution.

Mr. EDGE. My first desire was to object to the reading of the resolution under Rule XI. Then, finding that the reading of the resolution had been completed, I made the motion that the matter be expunged from the RECORD. Upon a parliamentary inquiry being made by myself, the Vice President decided that it could not be done by a vote, but only by unanimous consent. Thereupon, I asked unanimous consent, which was refused.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President——

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, my reason for asking that the resolution be referred to the committee was that it be not printed in the RECORD or printed as a resolution until that committee had reported on it. Now, if the Senator from Connecticut, who is a friend of mine, as I am his friend, says that the resolution gives any offense to him, I will withdraw it.

Mr. BINGHAM. I thank the Senator. Then, I will change my motion.

Mr. BLEASE. I am not withdrawing it because it might give any offense to the Negro race. I do not want the Senator to understand that to be the case.

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask the Senator from South Carolina to listen to the change I shall make in the motion. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the resolution may be expunged from the RECORD.

Mr. BLEASE. I have no objection to that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LIMITATION OF TARIFF REVISION TO AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULE

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be stated.

The Chief Clerk read Senate Resolution 91, submitted by Mr. BORAH on the 13th instant, as follows:

Whereas it is the sense of the Senate that any amendment to the existing tariff law should be confined to agriculture and directly related products: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance is hereby instructed to limit its hearings, deliberations, recommendations, and report upon H. R. 2667 (the tariff bill) to the agricultural and directly related schedules.

Mr. BORAH obtained the floor.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. JONES. I desire to offer an amendment to the resolution; and I will state that I have modified the amendment which I offered the other day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment, as modified, will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the end of line 4, before the period, it is proposed to insert:

and any other line of industry in which there is and has been during the past few years a substantial slackening of activity, with a consequent decrease of employment, due to insurmountable competition from imports of the products of such industry.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, the adoption of the amendment would mean, in my judgment, the defeat of the resolution. I really do not see why we can not have a direct vote upon the resolution.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. BORAH. In just a moment. It is perfectly clear to my mind, and I think it would be clear to the mind of anyone who would undertake to interpret the amendment, that there would be no limit to the revision which could be had under that amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. BORAH. I do.

Mr. BINGHAM. Does the Senator think that his resolution, without the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington, meets the promise made by the Republican platform which was drafted in the committee of which the Senator from Idaho was a member?

Mr. BORAH. I am going to discuss that subject, Mr. President. I can not answer that question "yes" or "no"; but let me say that if the House had passed a bill in accordance with the platform, this resolution never would have been offered. The first violation of the platform was the bill which was passed by the other body.

Mr. BINGHAM. Does not the Senator think that the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington actually does bring his resolution in line with the platform?

Mr. BORAH. No; I do not. The special session was not in the mind of the makers of the platform.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. JONES. I just want to state that the amendment proposed by me conforms as nearly as I could conform it to the language of the President in his message calling Congress in extra session; and I can hardly agree with the suggestion of the

Senator that it practically broadens the investigation indefinitely. I think it makes the limitation that the President suggests in his message.

Mr. BORAH. I think the Senator is in a measure correct; but the House had before it the language of the President, and apparently gave no consideration whatever to the language of the President; and the organization of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and the statements made upon the floor by the majority leader and the chairman of the Finance Committee, indicate that they are not going to follow the President's language in any sense whatever. It becomes necessary therefore to restrict the language of the President's message in order to enforce its observance.

Mr. JONES. I hope they will follow it if we indorse it.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the junior Senator from Washington?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. DILL. Does not the Senator think that the words "directly related schedules" are so indefinite that he ought to name the schedules to which the committee is to be confined?

Mr. BORAH. I am going to discuss that matter in a minute; and I think at least I can state my position with reference to those words, and the position and view of those who were instrumental in framing the resolution.

Mr. President, I look upon tariff revision, so far as the special session is concerned, as a part of the program of farm relief. It was, in my judgment, so understood during the campaign; and my only object and purpose in offering this resolution is to have an understanding, determined by the vote of the Senate, as to whether we are sincerely to undertake to treat revision as a part of farm relief, or whether we are going to undertake a general revision of the tariff at this special session which was to be devoted to farm relief.

I recognize the fact that it is difficult to draw a resolution so specific as not to call for construction, and that a construction may be placed upon this resolution that is out of line with its attempted purpose; but my object in presenting the resolution is to secure the sense of the Senate as to whether we are going to undertake in good faith to revise the tariff schedules so far as they relate to farm products, and to treat tariff revision in this special session as an element of farm relief, or whether we are going to make farm relief purely incidental, and enter into a general revision of the tariff; and if we do enter upon a general revision of the tariff we may be assured that it will be an upward revision. So, Mr. President, instead of following what was indicated by the President—a limited revision—we are going to have a general revision, and a general revision upward.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. EDGE. I do not want to interrupt the Senator, because I am very much interested to hear his viewpoint that inspired the resolution; but the very point he makes in regard to the schedules representing industry being unfair or unjust, or that they will be still further raised, leads me to ask this question:

How can we ascertain the injustice of the present or existing or increased schedules of an industrial nature if, through the passage of this resolution, we deliberately close all the usual avenues, through committee investigation, of securing information?

In other words, if the present law is unjust, or if it is assumed that a report from the Finance Committee will be more so, then would it not be all the more necessary to have the facts adduced by the Finance Committee, so that by the same vote on the floor of the Senate it might so direct the committee to confine itself to agriculture that we would be in a position to vote intelligently whether schedules of an industrial nature should be raised or lowered?

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, as I said a moment ago, if there had been any evidence whatever of good faith in carrying out the language of the President's message to Congress, if there had been an effort to deal with the farm schedules and only such other schedules as would come within the terms of his message, this resolution would not have been offered. But a construction has been placed upon the message which was unjustified.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana and Mr. BINGHAM addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. BORAH. Just a moment. But you may be assured of the fact that the evidence is at hand that the message of the President has been and is to be disregarded, and we are to have here a general revision. That has been stated frankly by those who are in a position to state the program before the Senate.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. BORAH. I do.

Mr. BINGHAM. The Senator says that he is opposed to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], does he not?

Mr. BORAH. Yes.

Mr. BINGHAM. The Senator says he is opposed to that; and yet the words of the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington are precisely the words of the President's message, and are exactly in line with the speech the President made in Boston during the campaign, and with the very idea which he put into the message calling this extra session together. Since the Senator is so interested in having the wishes of the President carried out, how can he object to what the Senator from Washington is attempting to do to carry them out?

Mr. BORAH. Do not misunderstand me. I am not so much interested in having the wishes of the President carried out as I am in having a revision of the tariff based upon the theory of farm relief, and in my opinion that is what the President intended by his language; and by reason of the fact that that language has been misconstrued, and is of such a nature that it covers the present situation as it is developing, I want to put a more restricted construction on that language in this resolution. I am by this resolution construing the President's message.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President——

Mr. BINGHAM. It is the same language.

Mr. BORAH. I know it is the same language; but the House paid no attention to that language. The Senate Finance Committee are paying no attention to that language.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President——

Mr. BINGHAM. Oh, I beg the Senator's pardon. If the Senator will look at the hearings of the only one of the subcommittees of the Finance Committee which I have been able to attend—namely, the one on the cotton schedule, which is now meeting—he will see that at the very opening of the hearings that language was read into the record, and the witnesses were told that it would be the effort of the committee to limit itself to carrying out that language; and yet the Senator says the Senate Finance Committee has made no such effort.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, the Senator knows perfectly well that that language is susceptible of a construction which will permit a revision of any schedules where the parties come in and claim that they are in a distressed condition.

Mr. BINGHAM. Provided they can prove it.

Mr. BORAH. Yes; provided they can prove it; but you are entering upon the entire proposition of tariff revision. You would not revise any schedule under any circumstances, at any session, unless the facts in your opinion sustained it; but you are permitting, under that resolution, a showing upon all schedules with which people may be dissatisfied. And it is easy to know what will be the result.

Mr. BINGHAM. But, as the Senator from New Jersey pointed out, if the Senator does not permit us to hold a hearing on the subject, how are we going to know whether these words cover the situation or whether the situation meets the President's message or not?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield; and to whom?

Mr. BORAH. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON] sought to interrupt me several minutes ago. I yield first to him.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President, I am surprised at the statement of the Senator from Idaho that this resolution would not have been offered if the proposed revision in the House had not been so general. I do not see where the Senate has any special control over the House. The Senate presumably takes care of its own business.

Mr. BORAH. Well, we had a vote on the debenture in the House.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I understood the Senator to say that the resolution offered by him is not in accord with the plank of the Republican platform which came from the resolutions committee, of which the Senator was a distinguished member. He also states that his resolution is not in entire accord with the language of the President which undertook to interpret that plank in the platform. His objection seems to be entirely that the House has done something he does not like. What warrant has the Senator for assuming that the Senate will not do what is right and proper, especially under the influence of the able Senator himself? Therefore, what reason

is there for his resolution? The Senator admits that his resolution never would have been offered if the House had done something to please him.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, there never was anything put in the platform, nor was anything said in the campaign or at any other time, indicating a general revision of the tariff at this special session. A fair construction of the language, so far as the special session is concerned, shows that it related to farm relief, and the revision which was to be had was to have in mind farm relief. The President did, in his message, owing to one or two schedules, such as textiles, open up the question, so that one could go beyond that, but the House took advantage of that and entered into a general revision, and the Senate Finance Committee proposes to do the same thing.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President, how does the Senator know that the Senate will not do what it should?

Mr. BORAH. I have been here during three revisions of the tariff, and I know precisely what they will do.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Even so, Mr. President, if the Senator feels that the Senate would so far transgress the rules as to do something it should not do, how does he expect his resolution to prevent it, even if it were agreed to?

Mr. BORAH. If we have sufficient votes to pass the resolution, we will have sufficient votes to shape the revision, and I am starting early so that no one can claim estoppel.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. If we have sufficient votes to pass the resolution, we have sufficient votes to pass a decent tariff law in the Senate.

Mr. BORAH. That is what I want to find out early.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Why can we not do that without any curbs of any kind?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Comparatively recently—that is, on January 16, 1928—the Senate adopted a resolution known as the McMaster resolution, in which it expressed itself in this language:

> *Resolved*, That many of the rates in existing tariff schedules are excessive and that the Senate favors an immediate revision downward of such excessive rates, establishing a closer parity between agriculture and industry, believing it will result to the general benefit of all.

On the 16th of January, 1928, after weeks of debate on that resolution, with other clauses in it, the Senate adopted that resolution, thus declaring for a revision downward, by a vote of 54 to 34. So that so far as the Senate is concerned it quite recently announced a policy of revision downward. Now, we are told that revision upward is the program of the administration.

While this is being discussed, I would like to know who speaks for the President here. Some Senators say that the President wants a limited tariff revision, substantially as provided by the resolution of the Senator from Idaho, and other Senators say that he wants a general revision. Who knows?

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President, as far as I am personally concerned, I simply want to say this, in answer to my good friend the Senator from Arkansas: I am speaking with reference to the Republican platform that was adopted at Kansas City, which the Senator from Idaho helped to write. That is what I am interested in and what I am talking about, and what the Senator himself said goes farther than his resolution. He further states that his resolution never would have been offered had the House done what he desired it to do. Therefore it seems to be assumed by this resolution that the Senate is incapable of doing what is right.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE and Mr. BARKLEY addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield?

Mr. BORAH. I am going to yield to the Senator from California and then I would like to have the floor a few minutes myself.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I certainly do not approve of the procedure just now in progress, namely, interrupting a Senator when he rises to address himself seriously to a grave matter. I am not offending against my view by asking the Senator one question, and after I shall have asked the question I shall be very glad to remain silent and hear his answer and his reasons for the resolution pending.

I hold in my hand what purports to be one of the planks adopted by the last Republican National Convention, which reads as follows:

> We realize that there are certain industries which can not now successfully compete with foreign producers because of lower foreign wages and a lower cost of living abroad, and we pledge the next Republican Congress to an examination, and, where necessary, a revision of these schedules, to the end that American labor in these industries may again command the home market, may maintain its standard of living, and may count upon steady employment in its accustomed field.

I will be glad to have the Senator, before he shall have concluded, point out to us wherein the House bill as it comes to us has gone beyond the scope and the meaning and the purpose of that plank in the Republican platform. I do not invite an answer now, but before the Senator shall have finished I trust he will express his views touching that matter.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I hope the Senate in listening will keep in mind that when that platform was drawn and adopted there was no discussion, no contemplation, no thought of a special session. The special session arose out of the distress of agriculture, and the work of the special session, aside from any work which might be done at a general session, was to be devoted to farm relief. As I said in the opening, I look upon tariff revision at the special session as a part and parcel of the program of farm relief. That plank of the platform could be carried out, if it was to be carried out and carried out strictly and technically, at a regular session, but we are now dealing with a special session, which was called solely and exclusively for the purpose of dealing with farm relief.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, surely the Senator does not mean that.

Mr. BORAH. Just a moment. I mean just exactly what I say.

Let us deal with this matter from the standpoint of a special session. The announcement for a special session was made by the President on October 28, 1928. He said:

> There are a number of questions, particularly agricultural relief, which urgently require solution and should not be delayed for a whole year. It is our most urgent economic problem.

We stated the same proposition in the platform at Kansas City, that the most urgent economic problem before the American people was that of farm relief, and it became so urgent during the progress of the campaign, not only economically but politically, that the President felt under the necessity of calling a special session to deal with it. That it is which brought us here, and now those who were opposed to a special session want to use it for their benefit.

Is there any Senator here who believes that we would be in session if it had not been for the farm condition? Would we have had any program at all to deal with prior to the general session if it had not been for the farm condition? We regarded that as urgent, as requiring specific and speedy action, and therefore the special session was called.

When the special session was called the President sent his message and indicated a limited revision of the tariff. It is true that he did not confine it entirely to farm relief, but he did confine it to limited revision.

Those who are here advocating the upholding of the President in his message have stated upon the floor that there should be no limited revision, that there should be a general revision, and the object and purpose of this resolution is to call the Senate back to the proposition of a limited revision.

Certainly it will not be contended that the President has not advocated and does not advocate now a limited revision. Certainly it will not be contended that he does not regard farm relief as the most urgent problem, and certainly it will not be contended that that is not uppermost in his mind when we are dealing with the tariff. In his speech at St. Louis the President said:

> There has never been a national campaign into which so large a discussion of the agricultural problem has entered as in this campaign. This is as it should be. It is the most urgent, economic problem in our Nation to-day. * * *
>
> Many factors enter into the solution of this whole problem. One is by the tariff to reserve to the farmer the American market; to safeguard him from the competition of imports of farm products. * * * Adequate tariff is essential if we would assure relief to the farmer.

At the present time, as I stated the other day, there are some $2,500,000,000 worth of farm products coming into our markets in competition with the American farmer, and it was that which the President had in mind when he proposed to deal with tariff revision at the special session.

The only thing which led the President to modify his proposition was the consideration of the textiles schedule, and if the House had confined itself to that matter, or if the Senate Committee on Finance would confine itself to it, there would be

no occasion for this controversy at this time. But the House did not do so, the Senate Finance Committee does not propose to do so, and what I and others who are interested in is to know whether now, at this special session, not at a regular session but this special session, called for farm relief, we are going to enter upon a general revision of the tariff, in which the farmer will have a very inconsequential place, if the bill which passed the House is to be taken as a criterion, when we get through with it.

In his acceptance speech the President said:

> The most urgent economic problem in our Nation to-day is in agriculture. * * * The working out of agricultural relief constitutes the most important obligation of the next administration.

Bearing in mind, therefore, that the President urged from the beginning that the farm problem was the most urgent problem; bearing in mind that it was because of that urgent problem that he called the special session; bearing in mind that he asked for limited revision—the test upon this resolution will be whether we are to have a limited revision or a general revision.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. BINGHAM. Does not the Senator think that the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] calls for limited revision in precisely the same words used by the President in calling the extra session?

Mr. BORAH. If I should construe it, I think it could be so construed; but if the Senate Finance Committee construes it, it will not be so construed.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the committees of the House and the Senate have paid no attention to the original language of the President, would they be any more impressed by its repetition in the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington?

Mr. BORAH. The amendment offered by the Senator from Washington is perfectly satisfactory to those who are for general revision. It will be found when the vote is cast that all those in favor of general revision will vote for the amendment, and it will be perfectly satisfactory to them.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. BORAH. I will yield the floor pretty soon.

Mr. BINGHAM. Does the Senator think that his resolution would permit the discussion of tariff on textiles?

Mr. BORAH. My opinion is it would not, because if you let down the bars advantage will be taken to bring in everything.

Mr. BINGHAM. In other words, the Senator admits that his resolution goes much more drastically against what the President wished than any possible construction of the Senator from Washington.

Mr. BORAH. There are those who believe that under my resolution textiles could be included. I do not think so myself. The resolution was not so intended at the time it was drawn. But I will say to the Senator, and I will say to those who are opposed to the resolution, if they will confine themselves to farm schedules and textiles alone, there will be no controversy. But that is not what has been done; it is not what you propose to do. You propose to disregard the President's message, just as was done in the House.

Mr. BINGHAM. No, Mr. President; so far as I am concerned, I propose to follow it; but the President has certainly never limited it to textiles. The President specifically stated that he was interested and wanted us to look into a study of those industries "in which there has been a substantial slackening of activity during the past few years, and consequent decrease of employment."

Mr. DILL. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. DILL. The Senator just stated that some thought that under his resolution textiles would be included, and that others thought not. That is a fine example, I think, of the indefiniteness of the Senator's resolution, by which he would transfer to the Finance Committee a debate on whether or not things were included under the resolution. I again ask the Senator whether it would not be in the interest of clarity and swiftness of action by the committee for us to name the schedules to be included in the resolution?

Mr. BORAH. Of course, Mr. President, there are industries in the State of every Senator which would be cut out under the resolution. I realized that when the resolution was introduced. I have telegrams from my State, and undoubtedly every Senator has received similar messages, asking for duties upon articles which would not be covered under this resolution. The simple question presented by the resolution is whether Senators having those interests in their respective States are willing to surrender their views in regard to them during the special session and devote the special session to farm relief. Are we willing to do what we promised to do in this special session for farm relief. That is the real test under the resolution.

Mr. DILL. But the Senator has not answered my question as to indefiniteness.

Mr. BORAH. I do not think it is indefinite. When we say farm schedules, and those things which are directly related to it, I do not think it is indefinite. Of course, just what articles would be included would depend somewhat upon the hearings, but we could not have said farm schedules alone, because that would raise the question that if we passed, say upon hides, we certainly would have to deal with leather and shoes. But it is those commodities, and those only, which spring directly from the change which is made in certain agricultural products that will be benefited. I myself do not think that textiles would be included.

Mr. DILL. But the Senator does think there is room for an honest difference of opinion?

Mr. BORAH. I do not think they should be included.

Mr. GLENN and Mr. BINGHAM addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. BORAH. I yield first to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. GLENN. The Senator mentioned just now the hide and shoe schedules. Of course, our State is very greatly interested in both of those schedules. Is it the Senator's idea that the revision of the tariff should be considered as to hides and as to shoes alike?

Mr. BORAH. I think under the resolution if we put hides upon the dutiable list we would have to consider the other proposition because they would be directly affected.

Mr. GLENN. What would be the distinction between that situation and the situation existing as to cotton and wool?

Mr. BORAH. There is no duty on cotton and we are not likely to put on one.

Mr. BINGHAM. What about wool?

Mr. BORAH. I think wool would be included.

Mr. ODDIE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. ODDIE. Does the Senator from Idaho then feel that hides should be barred from consideration by the committee under his resolution?

Mr. BORAH. The Senator from Idaho has intimated nothing of the kind. Undoubtedly hides would come under the resolution.

Mr. ODDIE. Would hides be barred from consideration by the resolution, in the opinion of the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. BORAH. No.

Mr. ODDIE. Hides could be considered then if the Senator's resolution passes?

Mr. BORAH. Certainly they could be considered.

Mr. ODDIE. Then I want to ask the Senator from Idaho if metals and minerals will be considered?

Mr. BORAH. No, indeed. They are not agricultural products, though I may lose the Senator's vote thereby. Metals would not be included.

Mr. ODDIE. Does not the Senator realize that manganese is a very necessary product in farm relief? If we can get more manganese for farm relief it would be very helpful. Agricultural authorities have found that manganese is a very important item in the matter of increasing agricultural crop growth.

Mr. BORAH. Now we have a magnificent exhibition of those who have been construing the President's message and of those who are construing the declarations in the campaign. There is no duty, no article, no commodity anywhere to be found that would not come under the rule as the Senator would construe it.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. BINGHAM. That is not a construction of the President's message. It is a construction of the resolution offered by the Senator from Idaho. I can find nothing in the President's message which says we shall consider only agriculture and matters related thereto. It very specifically states that there are probably many other industries which are to be considered.

Mr. BORAH. No; the President did not refer to agriculture alone, but he did refer to a certain rule by which we were to test the question of whether or not the schedule was to be

dealt with, and that rule is utterly disregarded because it is said the farmer is in the United States and that he is affected in some way by anything that anybody else may do in the United States, and therefore farm relief is involved in any schedule which may come up.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. BRATTON. I was astounded a while ago to see one or two on the Republican side shake their heads when the Senator from Idaho said that hides should be considered under his resolution. In order to make a record of it, I think the Senator's view of it and mine are in accord. I understand items such as hides, beef, mutton, and wool, and those things produced by the farmer would fall squarely within his resolution. Is that the view of the Senator?

Mr. BORAH. That is my view. When we met here in 1921 we enacted the emergency tariff law dealing with agricultural products alone. There was no discussion whatever over the proposition that it was impracticable to do it, that we could not deal with agricultural products without dealing with other products, but we passed through the Senate an agricultural tariff bill dealing with agricultural products alone. If we would act in good faith, in accordance with the spirit of the campaign, we would come into this special session knowing that it is limited and give as scientific and thoughtful consideration to the various agricultural schedules as it is possible to do. Then if we want a general revision, if the President or Congress wants a general revision of the entire subject of tariff, it can be dealt with in the future. We are not asking to lower your schedules. God knows they are high enough. They were almost embargoes when the last tariff act was passed. We are not asking to lower them, but we are asking that the farmer be placed upon an economic equality, and the only way to do it is to give him help in accordance with and to the amount of the protection which industry already has.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. DILL. The Senator in answer to the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BRATTON] said that shoes would come under the resolution because of hides. That, of course, interprets his resolution for the committee. Will not the Senator interpret other subjects so the committee may have the benefit of his advice, or is it to be decided by the committee?

Mr. BORAH. To be candid, I do not think shingles would be included. [Laughter.]

Mr. DILL. I am not arguing about shingles, although I think in my State shingles are a matter of farm relief because 100,000 men would be able to go back to work if shingles were properly provided for. But I am not going to argue that question now. I was speaking from the standpoint of the definiteness or indefiniteness of the resolution. I want to know whether, if the Senator should state that in his opinion shoes and hides should be considered and textiles should not, that opinion is binding on the committee?

Mr. BORAH. I expect the committee in good faith to interpret the resolution in view of the evidence that is developed. There are some things which might appeal to us as coming under the resolution as directly relating to the farm schedules. There are some things we think of immediately. There may be other things which the evidence will develop as being related to the farm schedule. But I assume that the committee will undertake first to deal with the farm schedule, and, secondly, to find what is affected by reason of the fact that they have changed the tariff schedule in that regard. I am willing that the resolution shall go to them for construction.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. BRATTON. I want to correct a statement made by the Senator from Washington. He said the Senator from Idaho stated, in response to a question propounded by me, that shoes would come under the resolution. The Senator from Idaho did not make that observation in response to a question propounded by me. My question was confined to hides, beef, mutton, sheep, and wool. I do not think that shoes would come under the resolution, but I do not want to have the RECORD indicate that I agreed with that statement.

Mr. BORAH. If we were here in the same spirit to-day to do this work that we were in 1921, there would be no difficulty whatever in carrying out the resolution. If Senators will turn back to the debates in 1921 they will find there was not a single suggestion as to difficulty in dealing with farm schedules without dealing with all other schedules which might directly or indirectly be affected. They will find that we proceeded with all due dispatch to place a tariff law upon the statute books dealing with farm schedules alone. I do not desire to be harsh, but I undertake to say that the spirit in which the campaign was fought and the spirit in which the campaign was won in the agricultural States has departed from the councils and is not now controlling the shaping of legislation.

Mr. BINGHAM and Mr. SWANSON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. BORAH. I will yield first to the Senator from Virginia, and then I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. SWANSON. If I understand the position of the Senator from Idaho, he voted against the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill. He thought there was not an equality of treatment between the farming interests and the industrial interests. Consequently he voted against that measure. If I remember correctly, the then Senator La Follette voted against it, he being another Progressive Republican, feeling that the industrial interests of the country had received greater benefits than agriculture had received.

The position of the Senator from Idaho now is that the extraordinary session of Congress was called to give relief to the farm industry. He believes that the inequality existing under the present tariff law ought to be equalized by the special session of Congress, and then if it is desired to have a general tariff bill after the equalization is made, it can be done at the general session. But I understand the Senator to insist that Congress was called into extraordinary session to create economic equality, so far as the tariff is concerned, between the industrial interests and the producing farmers' interests, and having been called here for that purpose it ought to confine its legislation to that purpose. The Senator says if there is any general tariff legislation after that, it can occur at the regular session. That is the position of the Senator, is it not?

Mr. BORAH. That is right.

Mr. SWANSON. And then that all industries which are included in the tariff act known as the Fordney-McCumber Act, on account of the increased rates on farm products, if they affect manufactured products, ought to be compensated because of the increase. The issue, as I understand it, is this: Shall we produce economic equality first at this extraordinary session between the industrial interests and the producing farmers' interests, and after the equality is produced then at the regular session have a general tariff bill if the Republicans favor it, which I think would be a great calamity for the people of the country?

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. BINGHAM. The Senator referred to the rule of interpretation a few moments ago. I wonder if he objected to the rule or yardstick or test laid down by the President in his message calling this extraordinary session into being.

Mr. BORAH. I do not object to the yardstick as the President announced it, but I do object to the yardstick as it is being utilized by those whose power it is to utilize it. I am going to put some new directions on that yardstick if I can.

Mr. BINGHAM. The President specifically laid down in his message the test of necessity for revision, not as to whether the article produced would benefit or hurt the farmer, but as to whether there had been a substantial slackening of activity in an industry during the past few years. The Senator also seems to say very plainly that there is bad faith due to the fact that during the campaign the tariff situation was discussed merely as an agricultural measure and not as applying to industry. But may I call his attention to the fact that the platforms of the Democratic Party and the Republican Party alike referred to the necessity of safeguarding the American laborer by discovering the actual difference between the cost of production at home and abroad—and those words I quote from the Democratic platform.

Mr. BORAH. Why is it the Senator gets so much more enjoyment out of making a speech in my time than he would if he should make it in his own time?

Mr. BINGHAM. I hope the Senator will answer those arguments.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. GLASS. The Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] disposed of the Senator from Washington [Mr. DILL] awhile ago by assuring him that shingles are not regarded as a staple farm product. The Senator from Connecticut might be quieted in the same way if the Senator from Idaho would assure him that wooden nutmegs would not be included either. [Laughter.]

Mr. BORAH. I am always glad to hear from the Senator from Connecticut, but it is more agreeable to proper procedure in debate for each Senator to make his speech in his own time. I know exactly what is the matter with the Senator from Connecticut; I know precisely how he feels about this matter, and if we were in regular session here I would not have any quarrel with him about the matter. But there was never any indication in the Kansas City convention or anywhere else that we were going to undertake a general revision of the tariff at this special session. The special session was to be dedicated to another purpose entirely. The Senator is talking about a resolution in the platform which related to the general policy of the party which might be carried out at a regular session of Congress; but the special session was not called for that purpose. The special session was called in part for a limited revision of the tariff. Now, the majority leader and the chairman of the Finance Committee say that we are going to have no limited revision; they say we are going to have a general revision. Who is it that is following the President's request? Who is it that is following the suggestion with reference to the special session when the leaders on this side say we are not going to have a limited revision, but are going to have a general revision?

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, with all due respect to my distinguished friend, it seems to me that the Senator's resolution violates the President's request more than anything else that has happened.

Mr. BORAH. The resolution of the Senator from Idaho does provide for a limited revision.

Mr. BINGHAM. But of itself it violates the President's request as to what the revision should be.

Mr. BORAH. It may provide for a more limited revision than the President requested, but the President did request a limited revision; the President's declaration was for a limited revision, which the Republican leaders are disregarding entirely, and, by reason of their disregarding that, it has become necessary to put a construction upon it to test here the question as to how far we are going.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, if the Senator will pardon me again, the platform which he and I helped to draw did pledge the next Republican Congress to an examination of the tariff; and this is the next Republican Congress.

Mr. BORAH. Yes; but the Senator is not sincere about that. The Senator knows perfectly well that we had no idea at all at that time of a special session, and that the special session came by reason of farm distress and that alone. When the Senator helped to write that platform, as I did, if anybody had put in there the words "at a special session," it would have been killed instantly; it never could have gone into the platform. We never contemplated a special session until farm distress forced it upon us. Congress is now in session for that purpose and that purpose only, and we are not in good faith carrying out the pledge which we made to the agricultural interests of the country if we undertake a general revision of the tariff at this time.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr President, the Senator dislikes to have any remarks made in his speech, but if he will pardon me, the Senator is responsible for this extraordinary session, is he not?

Mr. BORAH. I would not want to assume that responsibility, although I would be very glad if I could have it.

Mr. BINGHAM. The Senator had a very large part in securing the extra session. The pledge for an extra session came fairly early in the campaign, did it not?

Mr. BORAH. Not fairly early; it never came until the 26th of October. What was the Senator doing?

Mr. BINGHAM. The pledge did not come until the 26th of October?

Mr. BORAH. No.

Mr. BINGHAM. During the campaign the President in his Boston speech made reference to the necessity for tariff revision.

Mr. BORAH. But that was before the declaration for a special session.

The Senator has mentioned my connection with the special session. I gave out a statement within 20 minutes after I had had a conversation with the President about the condition in the agricultural States. I came from Joplin, Mo., for the purpose of a conference with the President upon that situation. I had a conference with the President, and I gave out this statement within 20 minutes after that, and this is the construction of the President's view at that time——

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to say that I am in no sense charging him with unfairness or with having changed his mind or with having misled anyone in the campaign, and I object to his charging me and others who spoke on Republican platforms in the industrial States with unfairness. We certainly led our hearers to believe that as soon as Congress met there would be a revision of the tariff in such a degree as industry and unemployment demanded.

Mr. BORAH. Did the Senator ever mention a special session in his speeches?

Mr. BINGHAM. I do not remember, Mr. President——

Mr. BORAH. No.

Mr. BINGHAM. But I certainly repeatedly mentioned the fact that the laborers in the factories might expect that as soon as a Republican Congress met we would have a revision of the tariff where it was needed for the purpose of reducing unemployment. I dislike to have the Senator charge me with unfairness. I am not charging him with changing his views, and he must not charge me with doing so.

Mr. BORAH. I say that when the Senator undertakes to apply the general declarations with reference to the policy of the party which had in contemplation a regular session to a special session he is unfair; that he is not dealing fairly with those to whom the special-session pledge was made.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. EDGE. The Senator gives much emphasis to the words "special session." I agree with him, in that I do not think a special session was contemplated in the early part of the campaign, so far as that is concerned, but the fact remains that we are now in special session; we are considering the subject; we have all the machinery with which to consider the subject; the House has held hearings for weeks and weeks, and the Senate committee has subdivided and is holding further hearings. In view of the interpretation given in connection with the platform, is there any good reason why the Finance Committee should not receive and consider the plaints that come from so many citizens engaged in industries that need tariff protection?

Mr. BORAH. Why did not the Senator from New Jersey and the Senator from Connecticut talk about that when they were discussing the matter in the campaign?

Mr. EDGE. I did on every occasion when I discussed the tariff.

Mr. BORAH. I will read what the Senator said.

Mr. EDGE. Oh, I discussed that question.

Mr. BORAH. I will read what the Senator said.

Mr. EDGE. I will be glad to hear it.

Mr. BORAH. On the next day or the same day when the President issued his call for the special session on farm relief the Senator from New Jersey himself said:

> I discussed the situation with Mr. Hoover the last time I was in Washington, and I knew he was giving it serious consideration. I think it is a very wise move, and it will be possible to do something for farm relief at that session.

Mr. EDGE. The Senator from New Jersey apparently was discussing the proposed special session in response to a question asked him by some representative of the press; but did he in any way infer that at the time that subject was being considered he would absolutely pay no attention to the claims of that class of citizens who thought that they needed some relief? The Senator can not read that into the statement at all.

Mr. BORAH. Oh, yes. Mr. President, a special session was very unpopular with a large number of people, and particularly here in the Senate, and it was debated a long time whether or not it would be wise to call a special session on account of that situation. It was the agricultural States of the West which suffered economic inequality and were struggling to preserve their home market that compelled the special session. It never would have been called for any other purpose. I say that those gentlemen who were not wanting a special session but who were discouraging the calling of a special session, some of them doing so directly to the President, are now in favor of utilizing the extra session in order to protect their own particular interests and to make the farmer an inconsequential factor in the whole program.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. EDGE. Has the Senator any evidence of any kind whatsoever that Senators from so-called industrial States, in which class I presume he would place me, are not sympathetic with the farmers' problem? I have spent three or four days since the Committee on Finance has been in session listening to those who have appeared in behalf of the chemical schedule,

and I should say that almost 90 per cent of the witnesses who have appeared before that committee have discussed what I assume are matters directly connected with agriculture in connection with chemicals, such as casein, and other commodities of that character. I have found a disposition on the part of the committee, so far as I can interpret it, in connection with the witnesses who have come before the committee up to this time in relation to that schedule, to lower more rates rather than to raise them. Does the Senator take the position that a Senator from an industrial State has absolutely no sympathy with the farmers' trouble? I do not know of a single schedule that has been proposed by the representatives of the farming States for which I have not voted.

Mr. BORAH. I think the Senator has sympathy for them.

The Senator from Connecticut made reference to my part in the calling of the special session, and I did not get through discussing it. I am not at liberty, of course, to state all that happened; but I can state enough to make my position clear. I say that the special session originated solely with the question of granting farm relief.

Mr. BINGHAM. Was anything said about reapportionment?

Mr. BORAH. No; nothing was said about it.

Mr. REED. Or about national origins?

Mr. BORAH. Nothing was said about that.

Mr. BINGHAM. Did the Senator object to those questions being considered?

Mr. BORAH. Those are matters that were presented and acted upon here under the call for a special session without interfering with farm relief.

Mr. BINGHAM. Why did not the Senator introduce a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that we ought not to consider those questions?

Mr. BORAH. We had not at that time any farm question before us.

Mr. BINGHAM. We always have had that question before us.

Mr. BORAH. Will not the Senator rise and address the Chair so that I may get the drift of what he says? I do not want to lose anything.

After coming away from the interview with the President on October 26, I said:

> I am thoroughly in favor of an extra session of Congress. I would like to see the session called at once to first pass a tariff bill with the single view of increasing duties upon farm products.

I undertake to say at the time the suggestion of an extra session originated there was no discussion, no intimation, and no reference to any other schedule than the farm schedule. That was the beginning of the special session. The other matter was brought in afterwards for certain reasons but not during the campaign.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I wish to ask the Senator a question, for I am very deeply interested in what he is saying. Does not the Senator think that if by appropriate tariff legislation we can aid a manufacturing industry which to-day is languishing that will be of benefit to agriculture in this, that it will develop a market for the products of the farm?

Mr. BORAH. Oh, yes. What I am trying to do is to save that market which is being developed. The farmer has been told for 40 years that if he would be loyal to the protective tariff we would build up a home market, a home market more steady and more reliable, and therefore the protective tariff would be of great benefit to him. We built up the home market, and the American farmer was loyal to the protective system, but now the home market is in the possession of the foreigner. What I want to do at this special session is to take that home market out of the possession of the foreigner.

I do not care how much more it may be built up if we will give it over and dedicate it to the American farmer. At the present time there are some products of the farm which are driven out of the home market. The American farmer will have no recess. When he gets to the market he will find, if we take a recess, that it is still in the possession of the foreigner. I say that it is our duty first and speedily to throw the protection of tariff duties around the home market, and when we have done that we can take up the general proposition of tariff revision.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. BORAH. Yes.

Mr. BINGHAM. The best market that the farmers in New England have for their products is afforded by those who labor in the mills, many of whom are now unemployed. Does the Senator think by preventing us from taking up schedules affecting those New England industries which are in trouble that he is going to help the farmers of New England to sell their products?

Mr. BORAH. O Mr. President, the Senator from Connecticut is talking now about what Mr. McKinley told us years ago, that the New England market was the safeguard and surety of the American farmer, and it was, at the time when McKinley was speaking.

Mr. BINGHAM. I am referring to the Connecticut farmer chiefly.

Mr. BORAH. I know and I want to refer to something chiefly. It was when Mr. McKinley was speaking. We were seeking to build up the great consuming markets of New England and we did. We built them up by the protective tariff. Now what has New England done?—if the Senator wants to raise that question. It has been the leader in the reciprocity campaign in this country to give that market over to Canada and Argentina and Mexico.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, the Senator is very unfair if he is implying that I propose to vote against any of the increases in the agricultural schedules. In the House bill there are something over 136 changes in the agricultural schedule directly concerning the farmer.

Mr. SMOOT. There are 115, which is a greater number, less two, than in all the other schedules combined.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. SMOOT. I say that there are as many changes in the agricultural schedule as in all the other schedules, with the exception of two.

Mr. BORAH. Let us not talk about the niceties and the percentages, and so forth. What we want is the home market. We have not got it. What we are asking you to do is to give it to us, and to give it to us now. Then after the home market has been turned over to the American farmer, if you want to revise your schedules, that is your business; and the West has always supported you when you have been reasonable.

Mr. BINGHAM. The Senator need not look at me in that way and imply that I want a general revision of the tariff where it is not needed and does not specifically come under the test provided by the President in his message. But there can be no market for farm products among people who are out of work and whose factories are being closed; and that is the situation that I believe we should meet, and which we were specifically called together to meet.

Mr. BORAH. I know the Senator does not want any protection where it is not needed; but I have been here through three revisions, and I know what the word "needed" means. It not only means existence, as it does with the farmer now, but it means profits, and it means very large profits. What we are asking for is the right of existence. That is what the farmer is asking for.

Mr. BINGHAM. And that is what certain Connecticut manufacturers are asking for who, if the Senator's resolution goes through, will have to go to the wall and close their factories, and their men will be out of work. They are asking for existence, too.

Mr. BORAH. If the bill had been confined to that we might have a different situation. Let us discuss some of the things that are in the House bill.

Mr. BINGHAM. We can not even confine ourselves to it if the Senator's resolution goes through. We can not even investigate it.

Mr. BORAH. As an illustration of what is regarded as needed, the House put a duty upon cement. I have here a statement from a gentleman who is very familiar with that industry. He says:

> The modern cement mills in the eastern district, principally Pennsylvania and New York, use less labor to-day per barrel of output than they did prior to the war; and while labor has increased at the mills by possibly 30 per cent or 40 per cent above the pre-war cost, when it is definitely ascertained that the labor factor in a barrel of Portland cement prior to the war was about 10 cents, a 30 per cent or 40 per cent increase in labor could only mean about 5 per cent or 7 per cent extra to be charged to the present cost. The proposed duty of 30 cents per barrel on Portland cement, if put into effect, will impose an extra cost of 80 cents for each lineal yard of highway 20 feet wide, and this is about equal to $14 a mile.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield for a suggestion, the tariff fixed on cement in the House bill is 8 cents per hundred pounds.

Mr. BORAH. How much is that a barrel?

Mr. REED. About 30 cents. The Senator said 30 cents a hundred pounds.

Mr. BORAH. No; I said 30 cents a barrel.

Mr. REED. Then I apologize for interrupting the Senator.

Mr. BORAH. This statement continues:

It might surprise you to learn that the price of Portland cement shipped into the New York market from Pennsylvania has not varied a fraction of a cent per barrel on the f. o. b. car price for nearly two and a half years. This should be positive proof that there exists to-day a close understanding among the Portland-cement manufacturers to maintain prices; and against this evidence they are asking for a duty where the total import of foreign cement in the United States is equal to only 1½ per cent.

That is one of the schedules which the House took care of in its program of granting relief to the farmer.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, may I ask one question there?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. EDGE. It seems to me that cement can be used as an illustration as well as many other commodities, perhaps, in the House bill. The fact remains that, rightly or wrongly, that is in the House bill—cement, 8 cents per hundred pounds, or approximately 30 cents per barrel. In view of the fact that one-half of the legislative machinery has been gone through, and that is in the bill, the House have their rights. We, of course, have no question in our minds as to that, especially in the initiation of a tariff bill. Now, we must meet that on the floor. Why, then, is it not all the more businesslike to permit the Finance Committee of the Senate to get the other side of that story?

The Senator quotes a letter from some one, no doubt an authority, giving his view; but the Senator proposes to prohibit the Finance Committee from getting a complete review of the wisdom of that schedule as well as many others. Certainly, as a matter of practical mechanics, when the bill comes before the Senate, if the Finance Committee is prohibited from considering these schedules, there will be amendments offered on the floor. Many other matters will undoubtedly be under discussion.

I should think, in order to justify the Senator's viewpoint, that he would want all the information we could adduce in the Finance Committee, because we are going to meet that argument on the floor just the same. It is a part of the bill at this minute. The bill must go to conference. In other words, we can not bodily throw out the House provisions. We can, of course, in effect; but they go to conference just the same. Why is it not the proper and businesslike thing to do, I repeat, to have all the information we can secure in order to debate that question freely here, and not close the avenues of information?

Mr. BORAH. Now, Mr. President, what does a general revision mean?

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, is not the Senator going to answer that question? If the Senator will pardon me, I should really like to know what his objection is to our securing the information, using our best judgment about it, and bringing it on the floor of the Senate, where he and those who think like him, if they agree that it is improper, can vote the amendment down or vote the original part of the bill down.

Mr. BORAH. Are the Senator from New Jersey and the Senator from Connecticut through now?

Mr. BINGHAM. I hoped the Senator would answer that question.

Mr. BORAH. Of course, I should prefer to conduct my speech in my own way; but I will yield to the Senator from Connecticut and I will conduct it according to his suggestion.

Mr. President, I do not care anything about the information upon that proposition, because I do not want to consider that schedule at this session at all.

Mr. BINGHAM. No matter how much it may be needed?

Mr. BORAH. I do not care anything about it at this special session. I do not want to consider it at this special session. I want to limit the revision at this special session to farm products. That is the reason why I am opposing the consideration of these other schedules. Of course, if I were going to consider those schedules, I should want information upon both sides; but what I am seeking to do is to cut out at this special session all schedules except farm schedules.

Mr. EDGE. But, Mr. President, this other matter is already in the bill.

Mr. BORAH. Exactly; and if you will bring it in here we can take it out in a few minutes.

Mr. EDGE. Without information?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, we can not take it out so that it will not be in conference. The House has acted. What does the Senator want the committee to do—have no bill at all? That is what would be the result in conference.

Mr. BORAH. Does the Senator assume now that because it was in conference we would have to yield on it?

Mr. SMOOT. No; but we would have to yield on it, more than likely, if we desired to have any legislation at this session.

Mr. BORAH. Very well, Mr. President. If that is the situation, we might just as well know it here upon this 17th day of June, 1929, because there are those of us in this Chamber who now say, since that has been said by the Senator, that if anything like the House bill comes in here, if it is within their power, we are not going to have any legislation.

Mr. SMOOT. That is the first time I have heard such a statement made or intimated. I have never heard it before from a Senator or from anyone outside.

Mr. BORAH. The Senator has just said that unless we yield to the House on this, of course we will have no bill.

Mr. SMOOT. No; I did not say that positively. I said that the House would have a say as to the provisions in the House bill, and if they would not yield to our proposition then we could have no bill. It is not a question of what the Senate would do; the conferees on the part of the Senate would be instructed to contend for the Senate's position; but the House might disagree with the Senate conferees.

Mr. BORAH. Oh, I understand all that. Why lecture here upon what the House may do? I understand all that; but what I say is: If the House conferees take the position that things like cement and glass and iron and steel and those other matters that they have dealt with are to go into this bill or we would have no bill, so far as I am individually concerned, I will meet them on that proposition.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that they may not go in the bill when we report it.

Mr. BINGHAM and Mr. KING addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. To whom does the Senator yield?

Mr. BORAH. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BINGHAM. Does the Senator take the position that he would rather not have any increases in the agricultural schedules than let certain very seriously crippled industries secure the protection which they need at this time?

Mr. BORAH. Oh, no; but I take the position that if certain of these schedules that are now in the House bill come into your bill, I having investigated them, if they must stay there or have no bill, we will have no bill if I can prevent it.

Mr. BINGHAM. Certain schedules?

Mr. BORAH. Yes.

Mr. BINGHAM. But not all of them?

Mr. BORAH. No; not all of them; but I have investigated the subjects of glass and cement and other things, and I know there is not a shadow of justification for the schedules which they have sent here.

Mr. REED. What kind of glass, Mr. President? Will the Senator specify?

Mr. BORAH. Every kind.

Mr. REED. The bill does not increase the present duties on plate glass or window glass.

Mr. BORAH. I said every kind that is in the bill. There is pretty nearly everything there, from a glass eye to a mirror. [Laughter.]

Mr. REED. The Senator will find, I think, that the present duties were fixed by the President after consideration of the facts presented by the Tariff Commission. The House bill merely reaffirms the decision of the President. Does the Senator think we are going to succeed in getting the House to recede from that?

Mr. BORAH. I said that I do not know what the House is going to do. I am simply saying what I am going to do. I do not know what the House will do. I am, however, controlling my own course.

Mr. President, when interrupted by the Senator from Connecticut or the Senator from New Jersey, I had started to ask, What does a general revision mean? The Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON], the leader of the majority, said the other day that in his opinion a general revision meant no bill; and that is my opinion, too. If we have a recess, go away from here for five or six weeks, and come back in the middle of August or the first of September and have a general revision here, it will be practically impossible to put through a general revision by the 1st day of December. The Payne-Aldrich bill was here five months, I think; and, in my opinion, a general revision will inevitably result in such delay that we will be practically unable to get anything like a satisfactory bill by the 1st of December.

In my judgment it is not fair, it is not just to the American farmer, to ask him to wait here until we can adjust all these other matters which were no part of the campaign and no part

in the pledge, and take the chance, in addition to that, of not having any protection at all.

Now, Mr. President, just a word in conclusion.

One thing will not be denied, that the great dominating, controlling issue of the campaign was to place the farmer upon an economic equality with the other parts of the country. Nobody will deny that that was the controlling, dominating pledge in the campaign so far as the matters with which we are now dealing were concerned. It was admitted at Kansas City, it was admitted all through the campaign, it was admitted here when the special session was called, that the farmer was not upon an economic equality with the rest of the country. Therefore we pledged speedy legislation for the purpose of bringing that about. The second proposition, which was perfectly plain, was that we were going to legislate as speedily as possible for the purpose of bringing about an economic equality. The great, dominating questions in the campaign were the protection of the farmer, economic equality for the farmer, and speedy relief for the farmer.

The special session was called for that purpose. If we go into a general revision, the chances are, first, that it will be indefinitely delayed. Another chance is that the bill will not be passed at all. The special session which was called for the farmer will have gone by without relief being provided for him. Secondly, if we go into a general revision, if it is in consonance with any tariff revision I have ever seen, the raising of the prices of the things which the farmer has to buy will outweigh by far the amount of duty the farmer will secure upon his own products.

Understand me, therefore, Mr. President, that I am pleading only for the action of the special session. I am not attacking these industries. I do not know what their situation is except as to those which I have examined in the bill which passed the House. What I am asking is that the special session be devoted to farm relief.

Mr. HEBERT. Mr. President, I should like to address myself briefly to the subject matter of the resolution offered by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH].

While I am in sympathy with the aims of those Senators who are endeavoring to secure the relief which agriculture needs, yet I am not unmindful of the fact that the conditions in industry in this country demand some measure of consideration. Therefore I am opposed to the resolution of the distinguished Senator from Idaho, which would limit the hearings, deliberations, recommendations, and report of the Committee on Finance upon H. R. 2667, the pending tariff bill, to the agricultural and directly related schedules.

I have come here, as a representative of my State, with a mandate to favor protection for American industries so clear that I could not, in justice to myself, disregard it. Were I to favor any postponement by the Senate of the consideration of tariff legislation as it affects industry I should feel that I had been recreant to my trust; and that I shall not do.

If there was any one issue clearly before the people of this country at the election of 1928, so far as my own State is concerned, it was the tariff issue. It was discussed by all candidates for office throughout the campaign. It was clearly defined. It was well understood by the voters, and so important was it considered, not only by the people of my State but by the candidates who sought the support of the electorate, that Democrats, as well as Republicans, were open advocates of a system of adequate protection to our industries; and they promised, if elected, that they would support measures to accomplish that end. This, in brief, is my justification, if indeed one be needed, for assuming to speak thus early during my term of service in this body.

There has been considered and passed at the present special session of Congress a bill designed to provide relief for agriculture. I voted in favor of that measure; and while I do not see in its provisions a panacea for all of the ills of agriculture in this country, yet I do expect that it will bring about better conditions in those activities through a broader understanding of the problems with which they are concerned. It is a beginning. We may be, and I think we shall be, called upon to legislate further in behalf of agriculture; but in my opinion the present law will be only a halfway measure, if indeed it amounts to that, unless there be coupled with it a consideration of possible and necessary changes in the tariff law now on our statute books.

In my advocacy of tariff legislation at this time I am only adhering to the declaration of the Republican Party in its platform adopted at Kansas City in 1928, as well as to the pronouncements of the President of the United States during the campaign following that convention and since.

On the question of the tariff, I quote from that platform:

> Nor have these manifest benefits been restricted to any particular section of the country. They are enjoyed throughout the land either directly or indirectly. Their stimulus has been felt in industries, farming sections, trade circles, and communities in every quarter. However, we realize that there are special industries which can not now successfully compete with foreign producers because of lower foreign wages and a lower cost of living abroad, and we pledge the next Republican Congress to an examination and, where necessary, a revision of these schedules, to the end that American labor in these industries may again command the home market, may maintain its standard of living, and may count upon steady employment in its accustomed field.

In his address of acceptance, delivered at Stanford University, California, August 11, 1928, Mr. Hoover, in speaking on the subject of commerce and industries, said:

> Commerce and industry have revived. Although the agricultural, coal, and textile industries still lag in their recovery and still require our solicitude and assistance, yet they have made substantial progress. While other countries engaged in the war are only now regaining their pre-war level in foreign trade, our exports, even if we allow for their depreciated dollar, are 58 per cent greater than before the war. Constructive leadership and cooperation by the Government have released and stimulated the energies of our people. Faith in the future has been restored. Confidence in our form of government has therefore been greater.

In his address delivered in Boston on October 15, 1928, Mr. Hoover, speaking upon the tariff, referred to it as one of the most important economic issues of the campaign. Speaking of the Tariff Commission, he referred to it as a most valuable arm of the Government. He added, however:

> But the American people will never consent to delegating authority over the tariff to any commission, whether nonpartisan or bipartisan. Our people have a right to express themselves at the ballot upon so vital a question as this. There is only one commission to which delegation of that authority can be made. That is the great commission of their own choosing—the Congress of the United States and the President.

And he added:

> No tariff act is perfect. With the shifting of economic tides some items may be higher than necessary, but undoubtedly some are too low. This is particularly true so far as New England is concerned. New England has many protected industries. One important branch of them, the cotton and woolen industries, have not for the past few years been in a satisfactory condition. They comprise about 26 per cent of New England's industrial life. Their depressed condition has not been peculiar to New England. The same situation is prevalent throughout the world and is due largely to the same factors—style changes, production in new areas, and decided changes in the trends of consumption.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Any change in the present policy of production would, without question, result in a flood of foreign textile products, which would mean no less than ruin to New England industries, both manufactures and workmen.

These are some of the pronouncements which the voters of my State had in mind; these are some of the promises upon which they relied when they cast their ballots at the election last November.

To be more specific in relation to the present state of the textile industry in New England I have prepared a table, which I will ask to have inserted in the body of my remarks, showing the dividends paid by the cotton industry of New Bedford and Fall River, Mass., since the passage of the tariff bill of 1922. It shows, for example, that the average annual dividends paid to their stockholders by the cotton mills of those cities in 1922 averaged from $8 per annum in Fall River to $9.72 in New Bedford, whereas in 1928 the annual dividends averaged from $2.20 in New Bedford mills to $2.40 in the Fall River mills. What is true of the mills located in the cities which I have mentioned is likewise true of the textile industry in the State whose people I have the honor to represent.

I do not wish to have it understood that I am desirous of balancing the books of our manufacturers in New England or in any other part of the country. I merely wish to show that the state of the industries to which I refer, so far as New England is concerned, is not prosperous and that necessarily those who are employed in those industries can not be covered.

As another indication of the need of careful consideration of legislation looking to bettering the conditions of this industry, I call attention to the percentage of working capacity employed in the cotton mills of New England, and I shall also include a schedule showing these percentages. They are based on a single

shift capacity of eight or nine hours a day. As an illustration of the existing depression, it appears from these figures which I have secured that the cotton mills of New England during the years 1922–23, operated on a basis of 86 per cent of their capacity, whereas in 1927–28 they operated on a basis of 70 per cent of their capacity.

Referring to a circular of the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, showing the activity in the cotton-spinning industry for April, 1929, we find that the average spindle hours for that month in the United States were 251, whereas for the New England States they were 173.

Of course, I realize it may be urged that the depression in industry in New England, and particularly in cotton textiles, is not due wholly to competition from abroad, that it is due in some measure, and it is claimed in some quarters, in large measure, to changes in styles, to overproduction, and to the use of other fabrics. Nevertheless, we in New England do know that our manufacturers in the textile industry have suffered from ever-increasing importations from abroad, even since the passage of the tariff act of 1922. But whether or not we are justified in our claims, we do contend that it is a subject which should have the serious consideration of this Congress and of the Committee on Finance in the course of its present deliberations. We do know that the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, which has given much thought and consideration to this question, and has held numerous hearings upon it, stated in its report accompanying the proposed tariff act of 1929 that—

> The principal item reported under the cotton schedule is cotton cloth, of which imports in 1928 were valued at $15,360,465.

As a result of their consideration of this subject, they reported increases in duties on cotton yarns, countable cotton cloth, and other items of like nature. In the consideration of the textile industry as it relates to the production of wool fabrics, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives has provided an increased duty, based, as it says, on the estimated differences between costs of production here and in England.

The need of protection to our industries is not confined to textiles. It is felt in other lines, including manufactures of iron and steel, of which we have many and large concerns in our State. Some of these industries are, and for severals years have been subject to competition from abroad which has necessitated the curtailment of production in some instances to as much as 50 per cent. In some cases where many hundreds of skilled workmen are employed, I think I am justified in saying that the curtailment has been even greater than 50 per cent. Surely instances like these are deserving of the earnest consideration of this Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Rhode Island will suspend while the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is Senate Resolution 19, relative to the proposed amendment of paragraph 2 of Rule XXXVIII.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] is not in the Chamber at the moment, but I know the request I am going to make would meet with his approval. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I desire to state in this connection that I have no intention of attempting to prevent a vote on the Borah resolution, voting, of course, on the Jones amendment first. I trust that debate will be so limited that we may have a vote on the resolution this afternoon. The reason why I say that is because there are a number of Senators on both sides of the Chamber who desire to leave the city to-night or to-morrow, and I think the vote being about equally divided between the two sides, they would like to be recorded before leaving. Therefore, so far as I am concerned, I trust we will proceed as rapidly as possible to the vote.

I have no objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the unfinished business is temporarily laid aside and the Senate continues the consideration of Senate Resolution No. 19. The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. HEBERT] is entitled to the floor.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Rhode Island permit an inquiry before he proceeds?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. HEBERT. I yield.

Mr. KING. I have listened with interest to what the Senator has said. I assume he is in favor of a general revision, and particularly a revision upward, so far as it would affect the products of the New England States. If I am in error, I would be glad to be corrected in my interpretation of the Senator's position.

Mr. HEBERT. I do not see how the Senator can arrive at that conclusion from what I have said. I am in favor of an investigation of all schedules which affect industry in the country. I have so stated in the course of my remarks.

Mr. KING. That would mean, then, a revision of all schedules.

Mr. HEBERT. That does not necessarily follow. I have said that I am in favor of an examination and investigation of all schedules.

Mr. KING. The Senator has mentioned the wool and cotton schedules, iron and steel, and of course all relevant products, as well as agriculture. So I am somewhat at a loss to determine if there is anything in the whole category of American commodities affecting the welfare of the people that would not come within the broad scope of the generalization indulged in by the Senator.

Mr. HEBERT. The Senator confuses what I have said on the subject, because I have not asked for a general revision. I have asked for a general investigation of all schedules affecting industry and of all schedules affecting agriculture as well.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator permit another question?

Mr. HEBERT. Certainly.

Mr. KING. If there is an investigation, there must be a purpose behind it. The purpose obviously is an increase of rates. Is not that true, and does not the Senator's argument lead to the position that we must have a general revision predicated, first, upon an investigation of all the schedules?

Mr. HEBERT. That would not necessarily follow. It might be that many schedules would bear a reduction, whereas many schedules would justify an increase.

During the discussion of the measure for farm relief it was brought out here that we imported annually agricultural products of a value of some $2,000,000,000 and that the farmers of our own country should be placed in position to provide these foodstuffs. As I recall it, the statement was made on this floor that we should so legislate that the American market should be made available to the American farmer. With this statement I am in hearty accord, but I maintain that it should be made to apply to industry as well as to agriculture. I have repeatedly said to the people of my State that I should favor legislation which would give to the American manufacturers the control of the American market. I still adhere to that proposition. I am not unwilling, however, to have it apply to agriculture; but, being willing that it shall so apply, I must insist that industries shall not be entirely overlooked.

The problems of agriculture and industry are so interwoven that, in my judgment, we can not do justice to the one if we fail to consider the other, for if we eliminate all investigation of industry in the consideration of the proposed tariff, we shall disarrange those delicate adjustments which make for prosperity in all lines of endeavor. For instance, if those engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods in New England are not to have steady employment because of depression in that industry, brought on in whatever measure by competition from abroad, then it will follow that the farmers of the country will cease to have a market for their products so far as New England is concerned. The same is true in other lines of endeavor in the industrial States, for, after all, the great markets for the farm's products of this country are to be found in the populous centers in the industrial States. The prosperity of the farmer, therefore, is dependent upon that of the industrial wage earner; and so, if we are to limit our consideration of tariff legislation to such schedules as affect agriculture alone, I believe that we should not only be doing an injustice to industry but, indeed, we shall be making what will amount to an idle gesture on behalf of agriculture.

I believe the subject of tariff legislation should be approached by this Congress in a spirit of cooperation. In no other way, in my judgment, can we legislate for the best interests of all concerned. For my own part, I promise that I shall give the most sincere consideration to the demands of agriculture, but I bespeak for the industries of my State, as well as for those of every other State, a like consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Rhode Island to have certain tables printed in the RECORD in connection with his remarks will be granted.

The tables are as follows:

Dividends paid by the cotton industry in New Bedford and Fall River, Mass., since the passage of the last tariff act

Year	New Bedford		Fall River	
	Average dividends			
	Quarterly	Annual	Quarterly	Annual
1922[1]	$2.43	$9.72	$2.00	$8.00
1923	1.74	6.96	2.06	8.24
1924	1.28	5.12	1.61	6.44
1925	1.32	5.28	.93	3.72
1926	1.02	4.08	.72	2.88
1927	.79	3.16	.73	2.92
1928	.55	2.20	.60	2.40

[1] Tariff act of that year did not go into effect until fall.

Percentage of working capacity employed in New England cotton mills during same period

(Percentages are based on a single-shift capacity of 8 or 9 hours a day)

Year:	Percentage of capacity
1922–23	86
1923–24	64
1924–25	67
1925–26	69
1926–27	77
1927–28	70

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, the main dispute on the passage of the resolution introduced by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] seems to be whether the President is for it or whether he is against it. Little has been said about the merits of the resolution, but most of the debate came about on the disagreement on the part of Senators as to whether President Hoover would like us to confine our tariff revision to farm products or whether we should have a general revision. As one of those anxious to find out what the President's idea is on this question it becomes necessary for me to weigh the arguments pro and con in order to reach a conclusion which will influence my vote.

Mr. President, from my analysis of the arguments thus far made I am bound to conclude that the resolution is an administration measure. First, it is introduced and sponsored by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH], who more perhaps than any other one man was relied upon in the recent campaign to bring victory to the Hoover forces. It was he who secured from President Hoover in the middle of that national contest a promise that if he were elected he would call a special session of Congress. It was the Senator from Idaho who was relied upon to lead the fight from one end of the Nation to the other.

Secondly, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART], who I see honoring me with his presence, is in favor of the resolution. All through that contest throughout the great agricultural West it was the voice of the Iowa colonel resounding from every stump that brought to the support of President Hoover the vast vote of the farmers in that great community. On agricultural matters particularly he was quoted by the leaders of the Hoover campaign more than any other Senator, more than any other campaigner.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will the Senator allow me to call for a quorum?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SACKETT in the chair). Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Mississippi for that purpose?

Mr. NORRIS. No, Mr. President, I must decline to yield.

His words of wisdom—whether they were words of wisdom is somewhat doubtful now, but they were considered words of wisdom then—were heralded throughout the country as coming from the leader of agriculture, an expert on agriculture.

Then, thirdly, the resolution is enthusiastically supported by the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. ALLEN], who left his quiet and more remunerative occupation of journalism to come to the Senate for the sole and only purpose of putting on the statute books the wishes of President Hoover.

With this array of distinguished Senators in its favor and supporting it, it seems to me I am justified in reaching the conclusion that this is an administration resolution.

There is only one fly in the ointment. The great Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON], our leader on this side of the Chamber, seems to be against the resolution. But if that would bring doubt to one who wanted to carry out the President's wishes, he might get great justification for the conclusion that I have reached by looking over recent history. We travel so rapidly in this age that unless we record historical announcements from day to day as they come up, we are apt to forget them, and because nobody else has undertaken to make a record of them, it seems that I had better undertake the unpleasant and difficult task.

Mr. President, have we forgotten the ides of March? Have we forgotten that beautiful Sabbath Day on the 3d of March when, as we supposed at the time, presenting a united front and carrying out the wishes of our new leader who in a few hours was to be installed in the White House, we met in this Senate Chamber and fought the first battle on the question of the repeal of the national-origins clause?

It is true, Mr. President, that in the great campaign which had just preceded some Republican followers had gone astray and followed false gods, but on this occasion, like the prodigal son of old, in sackcloth and ashes, in humiliation and submission, they had quietly come back into the fold of the faithful. We supposed that on that occasion we were going to administer a knock-out blow to the national-origins clause; but, Mr. President, to our disappointment and dismay, we found when the battle was over that, instead of knocking out the national-origins clause and carrying out the wishes of Mr. Hoover, we ourselves were ignominiously knocked out, and after the roar of musketry and cannon had died away, and some of us had raised our bleeding and wounded bodies from the blood-stained ground, through the disappearing smoke and carnage of battle, when we looked across "no man's land," we saw our great leader, but, instead of following Hoover, we saw him, a new leader, who had just been installed in office here, triumphantly and pleasantly smoking the pipe of peace in the camp of the common enemy. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, to proceed with the recital of these historic events, just a few days ago we fought the second battle over the national-origins clause. Again united, as we supposed, we made a second effort to please the President of the United States and to carry out one of his recommendations by administering defeat to the national-origins clause; but when, on that occasion, the name of the great Senator from Indiana, our leader, was reached on the roll call, there was silence; there was no response. At a time when we needed his vote, when we needed his inspiring and cheering voice, when we needed his influence, when we needed his assistance, he was not there, although we had seen him just a few minutes before in his place in the Senate, and we saw him but a few moments after the vote was taken sitting in his accustomed seat, bearing the emblems of his official leadership and position.

So, Mr. President, I say we should not pay so much attention to the wishes of our senatorial leader. It may be that our senatorial leader, and our presidential leader alike, on those historical occasions are not in harmony. I think, therefore, I am justified in reaching the conclusion which I stated at the beginning of my remarks. Verily, verily, I say unto you, Mr. President, that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FESS] will have to revise his list of pseudo-Republicans; he will have to place on that honored roll the great name of our distinguished leader, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON].

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I should like very much to have a vote upon the pending resolution before long, and I intend now to take but a few moments of the time of the Senate. I can not see any good reason why the resolution should be adopted. I am quite sure that it is not in conformity with the declarations of the President before the late presidential campaign or after the campaign. I have before me now the first message of the President to Congress, and I want to read what he said upon that occasion:

> In considering the tariff for other industries than agriculture, we find that there have been economic shifts necessitating a readjustment of some of the tariff schedules. Seven years of experience under the tariff bill enacted in 1922 have demonstrated the wisdom of Congress in the enactment of that measure. On the whole it has worked well. In the main our wages have been maintained at high levels; our exports and imports have steadily increased; with some exceptions our manufacturing industries have been prosperous. Nevertheless, economic changes have taken place during that time, which have placed certain domestic products at a disadvantage and new industries have come into being, all of which creates the necessity for some limited changes in the schedules and in the administrative clauses of the laws as written in 1922.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> No discrimination against any foreign industry is involved in equalizing the difference in costs of production at home and abroad and thus taking from foreign producers the advantages they derive from paying lower wages to labor. Indeed, such equalization is not only a measure of social justice at home, but by the lift it gives to our standards of living we increase the demand for those goods from abroad that we do

not ourselves produce. In a large sense we have learned that the cheapening of the toiler decreases rather than promotes permanent prosperity because it reduces the consuming power of the people.

Mr. President, I shall not read further. That statement, as I have stated, was made in the first message of President Hoover to the Congress of the United States. The House of Representatives has acted in accordance with the message as to the revision of the tariff. There is no Senator present but will admit that there are inequalities in the existing tariff law affecting other industries than the industry of agriculture. I wish to say that the House of Representatives recognized that and has made the following changes——

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. BORAH. Am I to understand that the Senator from Utah approves the House bill?

Mr. SMOOT. I did not say that, but I had reference to the changes made by the House bill in the schedules other than that relating to agricultural products. There are some rates in the House bill of which I do not approve. I wish, however, to call the attention of the Senate to the changes the House has made in the various tariff schedules, so that Senators may see that the House had one idea above all others, namely, that the agriculture should be afforded relief, for the changes in the agricultural schedule made by the House of Representatives equal within 2 the changes made in the other 13 schedules of the bill.

Mr. BORAH. Is the Senator from Utah speaking of the number of changes?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; I will also come to the increases made in the duties and call the attention of the Senate to the very few decreases which were made, so that Senators may see what increases in the agricultural schedule have been made, and also the increases made in the other schedules as well.

In the chemical schedule there are 93 paragraphs, there are 215 basic articles, and the tariff increases proposed by the House are 20. In the earthenware schedule there are 37 paragraphs; there are 55 basic articles, and the rates on 14 of them are increased by the bill of the House of Representatives. The metals schedule has 101 paragraphs; there are 250 basic articles and there were only 14 increases made. In the manufactures of wood schedule there are 30 basic articles, and the House increased the duty in 3 instances. In the tobacco schedule there are 4 paragraphs, 3 basic articles, and the House has changed 2. In the agricultural schedule there are 80 paragraphs; there are 150 basic articles, and the House has increased the duty in the case of 115. In the spirits and wines schedule there are 9 paragraphs, with 12 basic articles, and the House has changed 2. In the cotton schedule there are 20 paragraphs; there are 25 basic articles and the House has changed 30.

I ask, Mr. President, that the entire list of these schedules, with the action of the House thereon, may be printed in the RECORD without reading.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Schedule	Paragraphs	Basic articles	Tariff increases proposed
1. Chemicals	93	215	20
2. Earthenware	37	55	14
3. Metals, etc	101	250	14
4. Wood, etc	9	30	3
5. Sugar, etc	4	6	3
6. Tobacco	4	3	2
7. Agriculture, etc	80	150	115
8. Spirits and wines	9	12	2
9. Cotton, etc	20	25	30
10. Flax, etc	22	31	13
11. Wool, etc	19	18	8
12. Silk, etc	12	20	7
13. Rayon (a new schedule)			
14. Papers and books	13	60	6
15. Sundries	59	250	15

Outside of Schedule 1 (chemicals) the total increases in rates in the House bill were 117, not including agriculture.

The total rate increases in agriculture were only two less than the total rate increases in all other 13 schedules in the bill.

Not including chemicals and agriculture—total increases	117
Total increases in rates in agriculture alone	115

This indicates that the House bill, after all, favors agriculture as much as all industrial schedules outside of chemicals.

Mr. SMOOT. There are 115 increases in the House bill in the agricultural schedule, while other increases number but 117; in other words, in the other 13 schedules of the House bill but 117 changes have been made, while in the agricultural schedule 115 have been made.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield to me for a question?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. REED. Does the Senator from Utah think that those contrasting figures give a complete picture of the situation? It occurs to me that agriculture has been treated even better than those figures would indicate. We have found in the work we have done so far on the chemical schedule that many chemicals which I would never associate with agriculture at all are made out of low-grade agricultural products that would not otherwise be sold, and that the benefit in that case goes directly to agriculture, in keeping the manufacture of such chemicals in this country. Butyl acetate is one of them. I never heard of it before. It goes into photographic films. That does not sound like an agricultural product, but it uses 8,000,000 bushels of domestic low-grade corn. There is a change which has been made directly for the benefit of agriculture.

Mr. SMOOT. I will also say that of the principal agricultural organizations of the country interested in certain oils and fats without a single exception desire an increase in the rates on those items.

Mr. REED. Of course, all of them do. Casein affords another illustration, and yet the Senator includes those among his 117 changes in the other parts of the bill. It seems to me that the proportion is much greater in favor of the agricultural items.

Mr. SMOOT. I simply wanted to make a statement to the Senator of the actual changes under the schedules; and I have already done that. If the Senator wants to know what are the increases in the House bill on agricultural products, I have taken particular pains to go over most of them. They are as follows:

Cattle, from 1½ to 2 and 2 to 2½ cents a pound.

Fresh beef and veal, from 3 cents to 6 cents a pound—100 per cent.

Sheep, from $2 to $3—an increase of 50 per cent.

Mutton and goat meats, from 2½ to 5 cents a pound—an increase of 100 per cent.

Lamb, from 4 to 7 cents a pound.

Swine, from one-half cent a pound to 2 cents a pound.

Pork, from three-fourths of a cent a pound to 2½ cents a pound.

Bacon and hams, from 2 cents a pound to 3¼ cents a pound.

Lard, from 1 to 3 cents a pound.

Lard compounds, from 4 to 5 cents a pound.

Reindeer meat and venison, from 4 to 6 cents a pound.

Milk, fresh or sour, from 2½ cents to 5 cents.

Buttermilk, from 1 cent to 5 cents.

Cream, from 20 cents to 48 cents a gallon.

Butter, from 8 to 14 cents. Substitutes are raised to the same rate.

Cheese, from 5 to 7 cents.

Poultry, from 3 to 6 cents.

Dressed birds and poultry, from 6 to 8 cents; turkeys, to 10 cents.

Eggs, per dozen, 8 to 10 cents.

Buckwheat, from 10 cents per hundred to 25 cents per hundred.

Corn, from 15 cents per bushel of 56 pounds to 25 cents per bushel.

Rough rice, from 1 cent to 1¼ cents; hulled rice, from 1¼ cents to 1½ cents.

Apricots, from 1 to 2 cents.

Citrons or citron peel, candied, from 4½ cents to 8 cents.

Figs, from 2 cents to 5 cents.

Limes, from 1 cent to 2 cents.

Grapefruit, from 1 cent to 1½ cents.

Pineapples, from 22½ cents a crate to 35 cents a crate.

Peanuts, not shelled, from 3 cents to 4¼ cents; shelled, from 4 cents to 7 cents.

Edible nuts, shelled, from 1 cent to 10 cents; unshelled, from 1 cent to 5 cents.

Soy beans, from one-half of 1 cent to 2 cents.

Beans, cowpeas, green or unripe, from 1 cent to 3½ cents; dried, from 1¾ cents to 2½ cents.

Peas, green or unripe, from 1 to 2 cents; dried, from 1 to 1¾ cents; split, from 1 cent to 1¾ cents.

Onions, from 1½ cents to 2 cents.

Irish potatoes, from 50 to 75 cents per hundred pounds.

Tomatoes in natural state, from one-half of 1 cent to 3 cents.

Rice straw, from $1 per ton to $10 per ton.

I desire to say that the rest of the schedule is about in the same proportion, although these are the principal items on which the House has acted.

Now, I want to refer to the treatment that the farmers of this country got under the last Democratic tariff bill, and show the Senate just what changes were made in that bill.

For instance, beef and veal, fresh, were on the free list.
Cattle were on the free list.
Tallow was on the free list.
Oleo stearin was on the free list.
Goats were on the free list.
Lamb, fresh, was on the free list.
Mutton was on the free list.
Sheep were on the free list.
Bacon and hams were on the free list.
Lard was on the free list.
Lard compounds and substitutes were on the free list.
Pork, fresh, was on the free list.
Pork, prepared, was on the free list.
Swine were on the free list.
Meats not otherwise specifically provided for were on the free list.
Cream was on the free list.
Milk, fresh, was on the free list.
Milk, condensed or prepared, was on the free list.
Eggs in shell were on the free list.
Birds, live, except poultry, were on the free list.
Buckwheat flour was on the free list.
Buckwheat, hulled and unhulled, was on the free list.
Corn was on the free list.
Rye was on the free list.
Wheat was on the free list.
Flour was on the free list.
Potatoes were on the free list.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; I yield to the Senator.

Mr. NORBECK. I just want to suggest that it does not make any difference to the wheat producer of this country, as I see it, whether wheat is on the free list or not.

Mr. SMOOT. That will lead to quite a discussion, Mr. President. I am quite sure that the farmers of the country do not want wheat to go on the free list. I am sure of that, whether the Senator thinks there is no advantage coming from it or not.

It does seem to me, Mr. President, that there is no necessity for having this resolution pass the Senate. The bill is before the committee. The committee has divided up into subcommittees. Everybody is going to have a chance to be heard. It will take us perhaps until about July 10 to finish the hearings. The country will be satisfied, at least so far as the hearings and the action of the Senate are concerned, if the representatives not only of the farmers but of the industries of the country have a chance to come and tell their story to the committee; and it will not take very much longer, I think, than if we undertook now to consider only agricultural products and directly related schedules. In fact, I do not know just how we could decide that question. What is a directly related schedule? You could say "a related product," and of course that we could not possibly do in a tariff schedule; but if you say "a related schedule," a schedule means the whole schedule. No matter whether there is one item in it or many items, that schedule, then, is to be considered; and it does seem to me that it would not hasten the consideration of the bill and the passage of a law if we undertook to pass this resolution.

I know that a tariff bill ought to be passed which will do everything that a tariff bill can do to advance the interests of the farmers of this country. There is no one in the Senate, there is no one in the country, in my opinion, who has not the same feeling and the same idea; and I know that the Finance Committee of the Senate as now organized will give every industry a chance to be heard. Whether or not any changes will be made is for the full committee to decide; but I know that demands are being made which in many cases I consider unreasonable demands, and I know that the Finance Committee can not and will not comply with them. Wherever there is a real necessity, however, wherever an industry shows beyond a question of a doubt that there is a real necessity for an increase, I am sure the Finance Committee will give consideration to that demand.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; I yield to the Senator.

Mr. FESS. The Senator has mentioned 117 changes in schedules other than the agricultural schedules. I should like to ask the Senator a question in regard to parliamentary procedure. Suppose the resolution now under consideration passes. Would that be an instruction to the representatives of the Senate, when they get into conference, not to consider anything that is not agricultural or immediately related to agriculture?

Mr. SMOOT. As chairman of the committee, I should take the passage of this resolution as an instruction to that effect.

Mr. FESS. What is the effect on a conference if, before the conference is had, there are instructions to the conferees, What would be the attitude of the other House?

Mr. SMOOT. I think the result would be that the bill would go into conference, and if the House did not yield we would come back to the Senate and ask for instructions; or, if we did yield to the increases made in the House bill outside of the agricultural schedules—and some of them I do not want to yield to—of course, they would be in conference.

Mr. FESS. My only concern was this: The House bill would be in conference with all of those items; but if the Senate had instructed its conferees not to consider those items, what would be the attitude of the House in the conference?

Mr. SMOOT. I say, I think before any action could be taken by the conferees on the part of the Senate they would have to have instructions from the Senate.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

Mr. BORAH. It seems to me that this resolution does not relate to the matter which the Senator is discussing.

Mr. FESS. I will state that I had noted that—that it relates only to the action of the committee.

Mr. BORAH. Yes.

Mr. FESS. But, if the Senator will permit me, I should like to have the opinion of the Senator from Idaho as to whether instructions to the committee would not be tantamount to instructions to the Senate?

Mr. BORAH. No; I do not think so.

Mr. FESS. Of course, that makes some difference.

Mr. SMOOT. Then the Senator takes the position that we are simply to consider the agricultural schedules and those directly related thereto, and leave all the other amendments of the House unacted upon by the committee, and report the bill to the Senate, and then have the Senate pass upon them without even having hearings upon them. That would be the effect of it.

Are we at the present time in a position to answer the questions that would have to be answered? I think we ought to have the fullest investigation of every item in this bill that is to be considered on the floor, and that the committee members ought to be in a position to answer any questions that may be asked by any Member of this body. If there is an increase, why should the increase take place? If there is a decrease, why should there be a decrease? If there is a transfer from the free list to the dutiable list, why was the transfer made? And the same thing if there is a transfer from the dutiable list to the free list. I can not see how that can be done if we are to close the doors now and have no hearings whatever upon those items.

Mr. President, in conclusion I will simply say that I can not see any good to come from the resolution, but I can see a great deal of injustice to come from it as far as the Finance Committee is concerned.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator a question. I assume that the Senator from Utah will be one of the conferees on the tariff bill.

Mr. SMOOT. More than likely.

Mr. JONES. If the committee is not permitted to hold its hearings and go into these House items, I am wondering what position our conferees would be in with reference to those items in conference with the House committee. In other words, would you be in a position to controvert properly with them over their items?

Mr. SMOOT. We would be at a great disadvantage.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, the Senator from Utah has analyzed the House bill. I desire to put into the RECORD a discussion of the House bill by the leading agricultural organizations of the country, together with a telegram from the Minneapolis Tribune and a number of other telegrams from farm organizations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

TARIFF BILL DOES NOT GIVE ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE

The proposed tariff act of 1929 (H. R. 2667) allows some increases of duties on commodities that come in competition with products of farms in the United States, but the bill generally does not satisfy farmers because it does not provide adequate duties on major products of the farm, according to the conclusions reached by representatives of 12 farm organizations after consideration of the bill.

The position of the farm organizations is explained in a statement sent to Members of the Senate and House of Representatives and signed by representatives of the following organizations: National Grange American Farm Bureau Federation, National Cooperative Milk Producers, American Dairy Federation, National Producers, Dairy Union, American Cotton Growers' Exchange, American National Livestock Association, National Livestock Producers' Association, American Fish Oil Association, Texas and Oklahoma Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Southern Tariff Association, and the tariff committee of the National Poultry Council.

The full statement sent to Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives follows:

"Representatives of the farm groups and allied organizations whose names are attached to this communication have come to a unanimous conclusion regarding the treatment accorded agriculture in the proposed tariff act of 1929 (H. R. 2667).

"Because of the far-reaching effect of this tariff legislation, we have concluded that an obligation rests upon the organizations we represent to make known to you and to the public our views as to the extent to which the treatment accorded agriculture approaches fulfillment of the Republican Party's platform pledge.

"1. The bill allows some increases of duties on commodities that come into competition with products of farms of the United States. Those increases will be beneficial to the agricultural producers. But the bill generally will not satisfy farmers because it does not provide adequate duties on major products of the farm.

"2. The Republican Party at its last convention included in its declarations as to tariff the following pledge:

"A protective tariff is as vital to American agriculture as it is to American manufacturing. The Republican Party believes that the home market, built up under the protective policy, belongs to the American farmer, and it pledges its support of legislation which will give this market to him to the full extent of his ability to supply it."

MEASURE SAID TO FAIL TO FULFILL PLEDGE

"Our examination of the proposed duties in the light of this definite pledge that the domestic market is to be reserved for agricultural producers of this country convinces us that the bill in important instances has fallen far short of meeting the responsibility of carrying out this pledge to agriculture.

"3. The bill also denies to the agricultural producers of the United States any measure of protection against products imported from the Philippine Islands. This denial was made in the face of the legal right to impose such duties, although the principle is admitted and declared in the bill. The continued granting of such privileges to residents of the Philippine Islands at the expense of our agriculture constitutes one of the most important obstacles to our agriculture becoming normal and regaining its rightful share of the national income.

"4. The bill also fails to recognize a very serious problem which has become a real concern to our producers during the past decade. This problem has to do with the principle of levying import duties upon products which, although different, can be substituted for commodities produced in this country. The effect of competition through substitution is just as important to us as the effect of direct competition commodity by commodity.

"With regard to the neglect in the bill of this principle, we call attention to the long list in the schedules covering oils and fats and the raw materials from which such oils and fats are extracted, nearly all of which are interchangeable in whole or in part. This principle of substitution is also found operative with respect to other commodities.

DANGEROUS PRINCIPLE INVOLVED

"5. We are also alarmed by the fact that a very dangerous principle was extended in its application when, in addition to olive oil, palm-kernel oil, which was transferred from the free list to the dutiable list, was allowed to come into the country free of duty when rendered unfit for edible purposes. This proviso may be considered as the entering wedge of the industrial users to get the principle made generally applicable to a large range of oils and fats in case at any time they should lose their fight to keep such commodities on a low scale of duties or on the free list.

"6. We are herewith itemizing some of the important commodities imported into this country which should have higher rates than are provided for in the bill as reported:

"The oils and fats and their oil-bearing raw materials as found in paragraphs 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 701, 703, 760, 1728, 1732, 1734, 1794; dairy products as found in paragraphs 19, 707, 708, 709, 710; hides, paragraph 1693; live cattle, 701; long-staple cotton, paragraph 1662; tapioca and sago starch, paragraphs 1755, 1781; dried eggs, paragraph 713; berries, paragraph 736; cherries, paragraph 737; figs, paragraph 740; dates, paragraph 741; peaches, paragraph 745; beans, paragraph 763; mushrooms, paragraph 766; peas, paragraph 767; onions, paragraph 768; potatoes, paragraph 769; tomato paste and canned tomatoes, paragraph 770.

"The above list is by no means complete, and other items may be justifiably added to it as result of later consideration by ourselves and others.

"We also ask that title 3, section 301, of the bill be so changed as to make dutiable agricultural products of the Philippines imported into this country, with the understanding that the revenues thus derived shall be segregated and turned into the treasury of the Philippine government.

"7. The Democratic platform also made promises of tariff increases to agriculture. That platform stated:

"'It is a fundamental principle of the party that such tariffs as are levied must not discriminate against any industry, class, or section. Therefore, we pledge that in its tariff policy the Democratic Party will insist upon equality of treatment between agriculture and other industries.'

"In view of this pledge of the Democratic Party, and in view of the manifest failure of the new tariff bill to keep the Republican Party pledge, we now rely upon the friends of agriculture of both parties of the House and the Senate to use every effort to correct these manifest injustices."

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *June 16, 1929.*

Senator WILLIAM E. BORAH,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

On behalf of the agricultural interests of Minnesota and North and South Dakota, we congratulate you upon your resolution demanding that the Republican Party's pledges to agriculture be fulfilled. We want you to know that the Northwest is behind you in this fine fight you are waging on behalf of the farmer.

It is the opinion of the Northwest that many of the increases secured by industry in the Hawley bill not only fail to square with the Republican Party's promises but in a large measure nullify the advantages won by agriculture in the purely agricultural increases.

The great number of increases secured by industry has shocked the Northwest and given rise to the impression that, unless drastic action is taken by the Senate, the Hawley tariff bill will widen rather than narrow the spread between industry and agriculture.

Recently the Tribune forwarded to Senator SMOOT a telegram of protest against the Hawley bill. This protest was signed by 220 organizations in the four Northwestern States representing over 300,000 citizens. Inasmuch as your resolution will come up in the Senate Monday, time does not permit getting the signatures of the representative organizations to you before the resolution comes to a vote. The Tribune is certain that those organizations that signed the telegram of protest addressed to Senator SMOOT will gladly sign this telegram indorsing your resolution.

The Tribune is asking these organizations to sign this message and will wire their signatures to you as soon as possible.

THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *June 17, 1929.*

Senator W. E. BORAH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

About 1,000 farm people assembled at Pinelake voiced unanimous approval of your resolution limiting tariff consideration to farm products and schedules of articles affecting market of farm products. These farmers are members of Minnesota Farm Bureau and the large Pine County Holstein Breeders Association.

JOHN B. IRWIN,
President Minnesota Holstein Association.

HICKLEY, MINN., *June 16, 1929.*

Senator BORAH,
Congress of United States, Washington, D. C.:

Pine County Farm Bureau, with a membership of over 600 farmers, strongly favor the resolution introduced by yourself and sincerely hope that it will be adopted. Raising tariff on farm produce and then increasing tariff on what he has to buy will not help. Your resolution should be adopted.

A. P. JENSEN, *President.*
ASKOV A. W. SOMMERS, *Secretary.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *June 15, 1929.*

Senator W. E. BORAH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

The Minnesota Holstein Association of more than 1,600 breeders appreciate your resolution restricting consideration to tariff affecting the

market of United States farm products. This gives the Republican Senate and House a chance to keep faith with the farmers and support the election pledges of the President.

JOHN D. IRWIN, *President.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *June 15, 1929.*

Senator WILLIAM E. BORAH,
Washington, D. C.:

We are 100 per cent back of you in your stand on agricultural tariff's special session called for consideration of agricultural problems and what agriculture has received so far only excuse for boosting industrial rates. Congress should either act in accordance with campaign pledges or adjourn and go home. We admire your courage in taking stands you do.

LAND O' LAKES CREAMERIES (INC.).

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I have a great many telegrams, among them a great many telegrams from labor organizations, opposing this resolution most strenuously, and giving the reasons for their opposition. Perhaps other Senators have received the same telegrams. I do not know.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, apropos of the statement just made by my colleague, I wish the Senate to know that for perhaps more than a year Matthew Woll, a vice president of the American Federation of Labor, pretending, I think, to speak for the American Federation of Labor—but many strong labor men denounced his position—has advocated, and advocated before our committee, a repeal of the Sherman law, and of the Clayton Act, and of all antitrust legislation, so as to permit monopolies not only in manufactured products but in all products, so far as the monopoly might be interdicted or prohibited by the antitrust laws, so that if Matthew Woll speaks for labor, I have no hesitancy in saying that Matthew Woll, and labor, so far as he speaks for it, are in a combination, not a very honorable one, with the monopolists of the United States who are trying to fasten upon the American people a system of exploitation that will be injurious to the consumer.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, at the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Buffalo, N. Y., that organization considered certain resolutions, and I suppose the Senator knows what those resolutions are. I am quite sure that the labor organizations of the country, if the resolutions which have been made public reflect their real sentiments—I do not know whether they passed them or not, but they have been printed—are in favor of a tariff law carrying duties sufficient to equalize the cost of production of goods in the United States and the cost of production of similar goods in foreign countries.

Mr. President, I just want to say one other word, though not in connection with this matter, because I think it is perhaps worthy of consideration by the Senate. After reading the thousands upon thousands of letters that come to the Finance Committee, hundreds and hundreds of letters on every subject, I have come to this conclusion as to the conditions existing in America: The result of the mass production that has been inaugurated in the United States has been the cheapening of goods manufactured in the United States to those concerns involved. The result has been that the smaller manufacturer, who now carries on his business as he did in years past, is the class now knocking at the door for assistance. We do not see appearing before the committee the representatives of the concerns producing by mass production in the United States. It is the smaller manufacturer, the man who employs 100 or 200 men.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, are the manufacturers of cement included?

Mr. SMOOT. The manufacturers of cement?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Yes. Does the Senator refer to those as small manufacturers?

Mr. SMOOT. No, Mr. President; I did not refer to everyone who appeared, but I will say that the great mass of the witnesses who come before the Finance Committee represent that class of manufacturers.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. How about the producers of steel?

Mr. SMOOT. I have no letter from the producers of steel. I have not a single, solitary letter from them. I have some from the small tool manufacturers in Ohio and some of the smaller concerns that are manufacturing in a small way, but I have not a single, solitary letter from nor have I been approached by United States Steel representatives.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The bill as it passed the House does deal with those schedules.

Mr. SMOOT. That is what I say; it does deal with them, and I think we ought to deal with them. If the Borah resolution shall be passed, we can not deal with them, but we shall have exactly the same rates as are provided by the House, and they must be voted upon in this body with no hearings whatever.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, the net result of the passage of the so-called Borah resolution without such amendment as is suggested by the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], or an amendment bringing about the same result, would be simply a transferal of argument and debate, without inquiry and investigation, from the Finance Committee to the floor of the Senate.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. EDGE. I yield.

Mr. BORAH. Why would it not be practicable and possible for the Finance Committee to go forward on the agricultural schedules, and report upon them? It does not make any difference what report the Committee on Finance might make, there will be amendments offered from the floor upon all schedules, perhaps, which the committee has not covered, or upon which they have not made a satisfactory report.

Mr. EDGE. Exactly; but if the Finance Committee were denied the opportunity of hearing witnesses now appearing, under oath, in the regular and usual manner, the Senate would be denied the opportunity of having the facts when the numerous amendments, so well prophesied by the Senator from Idaho, will be offered from the floor of the Senate. I am informed—and I have privately discussed the subject with one Senator who is, I think, third from the oldest Senator in the body in point of service—that this is the first time that an effort has been made to instruct a standing committee of the Senate as to the course it should follow in considering a measure referred to it in the ordinary way. Of course, the Senate has gone on record time after time, in resolutions, expressing their viewpoint as to policies on many subjects, but I repeat that in considering a measure, either introduced in the Senate or having been passed by the other House and received in the usual way by the Senate, and then referred to the committee, so far as I have been able to ascertain, this is the first effort that has ever been made to direct a standing committee as to how it should proceed in its inquiry in order to obtain the facts to present to the Senate for further consideration.

I do not propose to take the time of the Senate to discuss at all the merits or the alleged merits or demerits of the schedules covering industry and those covering agriculture. I deplore all the apparent effort to divide those two great responsibilities. We are here exercising our best judgment for the common good of the common country, and, as has been frequently stated, one class of industry, whether on the farm or in the factory, can not reach anywhere near a maximum of prosperity without the other class of industry being also successful.

Right along that line, I have agreed many times that, although the cause of it is sometimes hard to analyze and define, there is a great depression in the farming industry, and I am prepared, as a member of the Finance Committee, and have been as a Member of the Senate for 10 or 11 years, to review and consider any matter in the interest of agriculture, and to go the absolute limit, in what has appealed to me as being wise, in endeavoring to help the farmers in any direction in which they have sought help from the Congress.

When we are just commencing an investigation of tariff conditions, that technicalities should be resorted to, or an inquiry as to whether the word "next" means a special session or a regular session, seems to me entirely outside of the purview of the responsibility which everyone of us should assume.

The fact remains that we are considering the fundamental revision of the tariff, and when we consider the fundamental revision of the tariff, be it agriculture or be it industry, I can not conceive any possible justification for refusing even to listen to a representative of any class of industry, or of any class of agriculture, which desires, through its representatives, to appeal to the Congress or to the committee of the Congress having under consideration such a measure.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. EDGE. I yield.

Mr. KING. Does not the statement just made by the Senator, particularly when he said when we are considering the fundamentals of the tariff, imply that there shall be a comprehensive and sweeping investigation and consideration of the entire tariff question——

Mr. EDGE. Investigation; yes.

Mr. KING. And that means, of course, a revision upward or a revision downward, or a maintenance of the status quo, dependent upon whether the cupidity of those who appear before us makes sufficient appeal to the consciences of the Senators.

Mr. EDGE. In view of the fact, for the first time, to the best of my knowledge, all witnesses appearing before the subcommittees of the Finance Committee are now presenting their statements under oath; in the future that evidence will, under our recognized laws, occupy a somewhat different position from what has been termed ex parte evidence or testimony which may have been heretofore submitted by witnesses not under oath.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. EDGE. I yield.

Mr. BINGHAM. Has the Senator found, before the subcommittee of which he is a member, the same condition to exist that has occurred before the subcommittee of which I am a member, namely, that about one-half of the witnesses who desire to appear are appearing in behalf of a reduction of schedules?

Mr. EDGE. I am very glad the Senator reminded me of that, or I might have forgotten it; I intended to refer to it. I will say that up to 12 o'clock to-day a decided majority of the witnesses who have appeared before the subcommittee considering the oil and chemical schedules—and, of course, I am only stating this from memory—have applied for reductions in existing duties, and I might say, further—and I have a memorandum of this on my desk—the second witness appearing before the committee considering the chemical schedule, when we first opened the hearings last Friday convinced me, unless evidence to the contrary can change my viewpoint, that an article for which he was appealing for a transfer from the basket clause, carrying 25 per cent ad valorem, to the free list, should be so transferred. So that there may not be any generalities in the presentation; may I state that plea referred to the importation of containers containing a certain type of gas which is used in a patented article, and which, under the sworn testimony of the witness, can not be produced satisfactorily in this country. I repeat I was convinced the 25 per cent ad valorem should come off. That is one little incident in connection with the second witness appearing before the committee on the chemical schedule in answer to the question of the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EDGE. I yield.

Mr. KING. I think the Senator will state—I am sure he will as soon as his attention is called to the matter—that substantially every person who has asked for a reduction has been an importer, and those are the only ones, may I say, so far as I now recall, who have sought to prevent an increased price of products to the consumer.

Mr. EDGE. Of course, Mr. President, we all admit that in the make-up of any tariff bill in the past—and the same will be true in the future—so far as witnesses are concerned, to a great extent the witnesses are moved by their own more or less selfish viewpoint. That we can not avoid. But I repeat, we can get the facts, whether an importer is seeking a lower tariff or an American producer is seeking proper protection. It is the duty of the Finance Committee to secure the information and to transmit it for the consideration of the Senate.

We are faced with this situation, as I view it. I referred to it briefly at the outset. We recognize the House—certainly there can not be any question under the Constitution about it—as that part of the Congress which must initiate tariff legislation. They have passed a tariff bill. It has completed one-half of its legislative journey. It is now before the Senate Finance Committee. Through no resolution of the Senate can we ignore that bill. That bill in due time, whatever resolution is passed by the Senate, will be reported by the Finance Committee to the Senate for consideration. If we are confined to a consideration of the agricultural schedules our report will contain such decisions as we arrive at regarding those schedules, but the House bill will, of course, come before the Senate intact in its relation to other schedules. What is then going to happen?

Various suggestions have been made this morning about the element of time. How can time be saved by this suggested procedure? What will happen naturally will be that representatives of various sections of the country, feeling all the more positive that the interests of their constituents have not been given proper consideration or rather ignored, will introduce amendments and endeavor to secure what they feel their industries deserve. The Senate then will face the problem of attempting to decide intelligently whether increases or reductions proposed by amendments are justified or otherwise. We will not save one minute of time. On the contrary, as a matter of common-sense analysis, we will add to the time, because in the debates we will not have the benefit of sworn testimony, sworn investigation, sworn advice that would enable the proponents of this or that proposal to argue with the facts at hand. I can not see any object to be gained by the passage of the resolution, except a loss of time; and certainly that provides no help for the farmer. The resolution means a bill will be passed by the conference committee, and we might as well face it; and without any real, businesslike opportunity having been given to review the schedules passed by the House, with unsatisfactory results that any other Senator can prophesy just as well as I can.

Referring to the suggestion so frequently made by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] this morning, I can not see why the special session, under any interpretation either of the President's message or speeches, or of the ofttimes repeated plank of the Republican platform, in considering a tariff measure, should confine itself to any one particular class of industry or activity. Nothing the Senator from Idaho has said has convinced me his proposal would be in the interest of agriculture itself if those who claim to represent agriculture really want a tariff bill enacted into law.

Mr. BORAH. Then what does the Senator understand the President to mean when he used the expression "limited revision"?

Mr. EDGE. I did not intend to take the time to discuss that, but if the Senator desires me to do so I will. I do not want to be misunderstood. What the President said has been read I think several times this morning and at other times.

Mr. BORAH. What did he mean by "limited revision"?

Mr. EDGE. He meant exactly what he said. I have not any doubt about it and I will read what he said.

Mr. BORAH. I know what he said, but I want to know what he meant. The Senator said my proposition tends to limit the consideration of the committee to certain schedules. The President declared for limited revision. What did the President mean by "limited revision"?

Mr. EDGE. I am entirely in agreement with the President on the meaning of the words "limited revision."

Mr. BORAH. What did the President mean?

Mr. EDGE. I will try to advise the Senator what I am sure he means, and if that coincides with the President's views I shall be very happy because I am always very happy to be in agreement with him.

"Limited revision" means, according to my view, a revision of those schedules that have been adversely affected through economic conditions through a period of seven years, the most disturbed period following the most destructive war of history. "Limited revision" means a revision upward or downward of agriculture or industry or any activity that has been affected during that time adversely. That is my definition of limited revision.

Mr. BORAH. That definition is limited revision with no limit. That would include an investigation of all schedules.

Mr. EDGE. Absolutely. I think there should be an investigation of all commodities, so that representatives desiring to present their viewpoint or their situation may do so, but I still retain the word "revision" then as entirely a matter for the committee to decide. So far as I am concerned, I would be entirely satisfied by the sworn evidence adduced by the committee.

Mr. BORAH. The Senator has stated a rule which I presume would be the rule which the committee would follow under all circumstances.

Mr. EDGE. I assume so. I think they should.

Mr. BORAH. Then the President's term "limited revision" really has no significance at all, because under the Senator's proposition he would go ahead and examine all industries, all schedules, all commodities, and wherever he felt there was need of protection he would give it.

Mr. EDGE. If they applied to the committee and presented their case, that is the only way I can see that we can find out whether they come under what I presume is the Senator's analysis of the President's statement—whether they have suffered unemployment, whether anything has happened in the last few years to place them in a position that they should receive some help and consideration from their Congress. That is "limited." I assume many of them will not be able to make a case even if they should appear.

Mr. BORAH. The Senator would not give protection where it was not needed, would he?

Mr. EDGE. I tried to make that clear.

Mr. BORAH. And would give it where it is needed?

Mr. EDGE. Yes.

Mr. BORAH. That would be true under any revision. That would be true in the making of any tariff bill, would it not?

Mr. EDGE. Yes.

Mr. BORAH. Then, the word "limited" really has no significance whatever, because the Senator would follow exactly the same rule and the same procedure and the result would be precisely the same as if the word "limited" had not been used at all.

Mr. EDGE. The Senator tries to make a distinction which, in my judgment, is not justified by the interpretation which every one of us have attempted to apply to the President's message. It would seem to me that the test of necessity for revision is to consider whether there has been a substantial slackening of activity in an industry during the past few years and a consequent decrease of employment due to insurmountable competition in the products of that industry. How can the Finance Committee provide a yardstick from President Hoover's message convening this Congress without permitting the representatives of any industry that desires to try to demonstrate the necessity for a revision coming before the committee?

Mr. BORAH. Let me ask the Senator a question.

Mr. EDGE. I have asked the Senator from Idaho a question.

Mr. BORAH. I am asking this question to illustrate my position. Suppose the President had said nothing about limited revision or undertaken to establish a yardstick, but had simply said there should be a revision of the tariff. What different procedure would the Senator follow under those circumstances than that which he claims the right to follow now?

Mr. EDGE. Fundamentally none. I would listen to the American citizen who cared to come before the committee when we were considering a general tariff bill which the House had already passed.

Mr. BORAH. Then, we have arrived at the point where the term "limited revision" has been eliminated. The Senator is going forward precisely the same as if the word "limited" had not been used by the President.

Mr. EDGE. No; the Senator can not assert that position for me. I made it perfectly clear, I think, and will reiterate it that it must be demonstrated to me that the industry needs help. If it is demonstrated that an industry does need help that can be secured through a revision of the tariff, then so far as I am concerned I believe it is my duty to try to secure it for them.

Mr. BORAH. The Senator would pursue that course with any bill he was undertaking to write involving the tariff, would he not?

Mr. EDGE. Yes; and I think the proposition presented by the President is very clear.

Mr. BORAH. In what respect does it change the Senator's attitude as to what commodity or what schedule should be considered?

Mr. EDGE. I have said many times it does not do so so far as hearing those appearing before the committee were concerned.

Mr. BORAH. The Senator would do that if there was no word "limited" used?

Mr. EDGE. Yes; except we have a rather definite yardstick of unemployment, general disruption through conditions throughout these unusual economic periods, and I am quite sure I would be a little more insistent under this formula than I would in dealing with a general revision.

Mr. BORAH. I think the word "limited" has evaporated.

Mr. EDGE. I would like to ask the Senator a question while we are in colloquy. The Senator said on June 10 in debate with certain other Senators:

> I think if we could have a tariff based upon that principle it would be a just tariff; but I do not think the present tariff is based upon that principle.

This referred to the difference between cost of production at home and abroad. I will not take the time to read the preceding argument.

Then later on in the same discussion the Senator said further:

> I have no desire to change the principle as between the manufacturer and the farmer. I am perfectly willing to apply the same principle to both. What I am asking for and what we are asking for is the application of the principle to the farmer the same as to industry.

I would like to ask the Senator from Idaho, with tariff revision under consideration, always recalling that the House has revised many industrial schedules that must be or will be considered by the Senate in one form or another, either by the committee in an orderly way or on the floor of the Senate in a disorderly way—with that situation facing us, how are we going to apply the yardstick of equality between industry and agriculture if we do not obtain the facts?

Mr. BORAH. I would proceed precisely as we did in 1921. If I had under consideration industry, of course I would apply the same rule to it that I would to agriculture, to wit, the difference between cost of production at home and abroad. I would make no distinction and would not discriminate against industry upon that principle. What I am contending for is that we do not at this time take up the question of the industries. The Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] sotto voce says the House has already done it. That does not make any difference whatever with reference to the proposition now before us. The Senate can control its investigation and determine upon what schedules it will consider and what commodities it will pass upon just as if the House had not passed upon them.

Mr. EDGE. Does the Senator, knowing the parliamentary situation of such procedure perfectly well, think a more satisfactory tariff bill for either agriculture or industry, or both, would be written by the conference committee with the House having given the consideration they have to the industrial schedules and to agriculture, and with the Senate absolutely refusing to give any consideration to industry, but sending over such changes as they see fit to make in the agriculture schedules alone? Does the Senator approve of that method of legislating?

Mr. BORAH. I do in these circumstances because I think the House ought not to have considered those schedules under the present condition of affairs in the special session.

Mr. EDGE. The facts are that the House have some rights in the matter, and in my judgment have prior rights, and they have already done so.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. EDGE. I yield.

Mr. BINGHAM. While the Senator from New Jersey and the Senator from Idaho were discussing this particular point I wanted to call attention to the fact that in the President's message the words "limited revision" were not used. Actually what the President said, in the paragraph immediately preceding that read by the Senator from New Jersey, and previously referred to in the debate, was this:

> Nevertheless, economic changes have taken place during that time—

That is, since 1922—

> which have placed certain domestic products at a disadvantage—

That, I assume, refers to agriculture—

> and new industries have come into being, all of which creates the necessity for some limited changes in the schedules—

He does not say in the agricultural schedules; he does not limit it all. He says—

> some limited changes in the schedules and in the administrative clauses of the laws as written in 1922.

Then, in order to explain what is meant by "limited changes in the schedules," he goes on in the very next sentence:

> It would seem to me that the test of necessity for revision is, in the main, whether there has been a substantial slackening of activity in an industry during the past few years.

How in the world is the Finance Committee or the Senate or the Congress to know whether there has been a substantial slackening in any industry if we are not to have the condition of that industry investigated?

Mr. BORAH. All I have to say in regard to that is that, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, it gave no regard to that rule whatever. As to the slackening of industry and unemployment, in the case of at least three or four industries, it can not be said that it paid any attention whatever to that rule.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Jersey yield for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. EDGE. I yield.

Mr. HARRISON. These quotations are from utterances of the President made some time ago. Is there any Senator on the other side of the Chamber close enough to the President to state what he meant when he talked about a "limited revision" of the tariff?

Mr. EDGE. I can not answer the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. HARRISON. I did not think the Senator from New Jersey could do so.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, without presuming for a moment to speak for the President—in fact, I have had no conversation with him on the subject at all and I do not want to be misunderstood—but having known the public character of the President for a number of years, it would seem quite evident when in his campaign he delivered the speech in Boston

in which he called attention to the necessity for tariff revision, and when in his message calling this session together he called attention to the kind of revision he wanted, that it would be almost lacking in courtesy or in appreciation of his honesty as the leader of a great party to suggest that he has changed his mind since he sent in his message at the beginning of the extra session.

The fact remains, Mr. President, with all due respect to the Senator from Idaho, that although he had a great deal to do with calling into being this extraordinary session, he hoped that it would be limited to agricultural products solely, and was very much annoyed to find that it was not so limited in the paragraph of the President's message to which I have just referred. Now, the Senator from Idaho is trying to get the Senate to agree with him. I do not blame him in the least, but I do not like the suggestion that we have changed our position since the campaign.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. EDGE. I yield.

Mr. BORAH. The Senator from Connecticut was one of the Senators who did not want a special session at all.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. EDGE. I yield.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Does anybody here contend that we are to be controlled entirely by some expression of the President? I have been laboring under the impression that we were charged with a duty, and have the constitutional power to discharge that duty according to our best judgment.

Mr. BORAH. I was under that impression also until the debenture proposition came up.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Even then perhaps he was right; I thought he was. I wish to have explained at some stage of the discussion the point I have suggested. If I am to be governed by party pronouncements, I take my stand upon the Republican platform. I have to add, however, that I see no disagreement between that platform and any utterance of the President of the United States.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, I will conclude my remarks in just a moment, although I am always willing to be interrupted.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. EDGE. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. The increase in the tariff on agricultural products will increase the price which the farmer gets for his products. Is not that true?

Mr. EDGE. That is the theory.

Mr. TYDINGS. Will not the price of the things which the farmer buys be increased under the increased rates of the tariff?

Mr. EDGE. That is the same theory.

Mr. TYDINGS. If we increase the tariff on what the farmer has to sell on the one hand and then take it away from him on the other hand by increasing the tariff on the commodities he must buy, is the farmer relieved by the tariff bill?

Mr. EDGE. Some of us are trying to find the proper balance, and the Senator from Idaho, I will say very frankly—I have read his statement and I concur absolutely in that portion of it at least—has announced that is his viewpoint, as it is my viewpoint, that a proper protective tariff should represent the difference in the cost of production at home and production abroad, plus transportation and other expenses.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield further to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. EDGE. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. Will there be any profit for the farmer if we increase his ability to buy and then raise the price of the things which he has to buy equivalent to that increase in his ability to buy?

Mr. EDGE. The best answer to that, Mr. President, is that we have done this thing many times during the last 70 years, the last time being in 1922. We had dire prophesies of disaster, but two Republican Presidents have been elected since that time, and if the theory is wrong it will be for the American people alone to decide.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. EDGE. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Of course, under that situation, the farmer could continue to reduce his cost of living and have his living conditions impaired.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President——

Mr. EDGE. I yield further to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator did not give me a direct answer to my question.

Mr. EDGE. The people of the United States gave a direct answer to the question at the last election and the election preceding.

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes; they gave their answer on the issue that a certain man should stay over on the other side of the water at that time. But if the price of the farmer's products will yield him more profit under increased tariff rates, and yet he is forced to pay more for the goods he has to buy, I do not think, as a matter of logic, that the Senator can maintain that the farmer will get any practical benefit if both the tariff on his products and the tariff on what he buys shall be raised.

Mr. EDGE. I do not understand the Senator's reference to somebody on the other side.

Mr. TYDINGS. Well, I have little faith in what the election decides, because usually the worst demagogue wins. However, I should still like to get an answer to my question as to how the farmer can get any benefit under the tariff if the tariff on the commodities he buys is to be increased in proportion to the increase in the tariff on the commodities which he sells.

Mr. EDGE. If the farmer proceeds to market his goods at a profit under the Republican protective tariff, which we certainly hope he can do, when he makes a profit, just as when the manufacturer makes a profit, he is able to move along quite satisfactorily.

Mr. TYDINGS. But if we raise the price of the things which he has to buy, so that his profit is all dissipated when he comes to buy, he is in exactly the same position as he was before.

Mr. EDGE. We are trying to work out a tariff bill which will raise his profit sufficiently so that he will be able to share in the prosperity of the industrialists, and, so far as I am concerned, I am absolutely committed to that viewpoint.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. EDGE. I yield.

Mr. KING. May I say to the Senator, in view of his repeated reference to the tariff of 1922, that one of the reasons assigned by my Republican friends at that time, and by some Democrats, for the enormously high rates was to benefit, first, the manufacturer, and it was contended that there would leak down to the farmers and to the agricultural interests of the United States sufficient benefit so that they would likewise be profited by the tariff act. In other words, it was an act in the interest of agriculture as well as manufacturing. Now my Republican friend from New Jersey contends that the farmers are not prosperous; that they were not benefited by that act; and he proposes, as I understand him, now to give the benefit to the farmers by increasing the tariff upon their products, but at the same time to increase the tariff upon manufactured products, so that the present disparity will be perpetuated, if not increased.

Mr. EDGE. Of course, the Senator from Utah knows perfectly well that the Senator from New Jersey does not think anything of the kind; but I am not going to take time to enter into the usual traditional tariff debate, so far as the difference between the viewpoint held by the Senator from Utah and that held by the Senator from New Jersey is concerned. If I may be permitted to conclude my remarks, I will return to the thought that I presented at the opening. I can not subscribe to the necessity of abrogating the recognized responsibility as well as the prerogatives of a standing committee in order to consider the pending tariff bill. I repeat that, because I think I have made clear that in either event the Senate must face the duty of considering the industrial schedules. Therefore, I can not understand why Senators would not prefer to face that responsibility with sworn testimony and evidence at their command. By adopting the pending resolution we will save nothing in time, but will lose a great deal in the opportunity to carry out an important responsibility in a businesslike manner.

If by the passage of the so-called Borah resolution we could eliminate discussion of industrial schedules, there might be some reason for its adoption, but that can not possibly be accomplished. The House bill is before us; the House bill must be acted on; the House bill must be returned with whatever changes the Senate shall adopt. Why, under those circumstances, individual Senators should be denied an opportunity to have the facts is beyond my comprehension.

It seems that those who take the opposite viewpoint from that which I am endeavoring to express proceed on the theory that a sort of blanket indictment is justified against the industrial rates on the ground that they are too high; that the industries are robbing everybody else. I do not question in the slightest degree that some of the tariff rates affecting industrial schedules are too high, but the only way in the world that we can prove that is to go through the course of procedure the Finance Committee has adopted.

It is unfair to the industrial world to say, as has been asserted time after time, that the industrial schedules are robbing the people. If they are robbing the people, let us have the facts under oath. The Finance Committee is organized for that purpose. The Democratic members of the committee are there to cross-examine every witness and to secure legal testimony, so that for the first time in the history of the Congress when we finish our hearings we can present to this body legal evidence upon which the tariff may properly, judiciously, and fairly be formulated. I repeat, if industrial schedules are unjust, why refuse to secure the facts?

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator a question or rather make an observation in that connection.

Mr. EDGE. If the Senator from Indiana desires to make an observation, I will yield the floor to him.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I want the Senator to answer the question. As I understand, Mr. President, some of the Members of this body, most of them on the other side and some on this side, insisted that the House should vote on the question of debenture, stating that they could not be excused from that responsibility, and finally they had their way, and the House did vote on the debenture. Now, the House sends over here a tariff bill. Is it not inconsistent for us now to refuse to vote on the House bill, when some of our Members have very recently insisted that the House vote on a Senate amendment?

Mr. EDGE. If the Senator desires my viewpoint, supplementing his, the fact is that we insisted through two efforts, finally successfully, to have the House vote on the debenture plan when they argued—I can not attempt to settle the merits of the discussion—that there was a constitutional question involved; and yet they receded and did vote. In this case, however, there can not be any constitutional question involved, excepting a constitutional responsibility on the part of the House to initiate a tariff bill. No one can question that. They have performed their constitutional responsibility; the bill has been transmitted to the Senate; and now we proceed to tell them that we will not vote upon it, or at least that we will not consider it in the usual way in which bills are considered.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. And if the House were to be considered discourteous to the Senate in refusing to vote on a question that did involve a matter of constitutionality, is not the Senate even more discourteous now, when that question is not involved, in refusing to vote on a question submitted to the Senate by the House?

Mr. EDGE. I should certainly think so.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I shall not speak more than a few minutes on this question.

The first matter to which I desired to ask attention, though, was that which was just touched on by the Senator from New Jersey in his reply to the Senator from Indiana. Under the Constitution, of course, the House had the sole right to initiate this legislation. Having that right, it had the equal right to determine what schedules it would consider and what not. It had a right to interpret the message of the President as it saw fit, and to send us a bill that, in its judgment, was necessary to bring both agricultural and general business rates up to a sufficiently protective level. Therefore, it is utterly incongruous for us to attack the House as if they had no right to do what they did.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. REED. I do.

Mr. BORAH. I have not heard any attack upon the House. Has the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. REED. I have. I thought I heard several attacks on the House.

Mr. BORAH. It is no discourtesy to the House to disagree with them as to a bill, I trust.

Mr. REED. It is a discourtesy to the House to refuse even to consider the amendments they have put in a tariff bill.

Mr. BORAH. We would have a perfect right, without any discourtesy whatever to the House, to report back here a bill striking out everything except the enacting clause and substituting a wholly new bill.

Mr. REED. Quite true; but it is a profound discourtesy to the House, in my judgment, for us to instruct our committee not even to consider the action of the House on these other schedules.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. REED. I yield next to the Senator from Indiana; but I want to retract my promise to finish in 10 minutes.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President, I understood the Senator from Idaho himself to say this morning that the House had acted in a manner displeasing to him, and that if the House had acted in a manner pleasing to him he would not have offered this resolution. That may not be discourteous, but it is something like it.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator from Idaho to reply.

Mr. BORAH. I did not consider it a discourtesy to disagree with the provisions of the House bill; and if there were not a very great exigency here I doubt if anybody would suggest it.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana and Mr. BINGHAM addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. REED. I yield first to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I did understand the Senator to say, however, that because the House had acted in the manner it had—and the inference certainly was there that the action of the House was not correct—that because it had acted in that way, the Senator insisted on offering this resolution to hobble and hamstring the Senate, and reduce the Members thereof in some degree to a form of intellectual servitude.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President——

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BINGHAM. May I say to my distinguished friend from Pennsylvania—I think he was here at the time—that it is my recollection that the Senator from Idaho used the words "bad faith" in connection with what the House had done; and if that is not a reflection on the Members of the House, or at least the majority of the House who passed the bill, I do not understand the use of the words "bad faith" or the use of the word "reflection."

Mr. BORAH. The great sensitiveness of the Members of the Senate in regard to the House now is very appealing to me. I intended no discourtesy to the House when I said that I wholly disagreed with the House bill, and I wholly disbelieved that it is in accordance with the President's message. That, to my mind, is no discourtesy to the House. It is a difference of opinion.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, this debate is showing more and more that for a Senator to have the floor merely converts him into a standing instead of a sitting audience. [Laughter.] In the chinks in the conversation, so to speak, I have just two or three suggestions that I should like to make.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH. Before the Senator does that let me say that I should be very glad if we could amend the rules, while we are amending them, so that a Senator who has the floor really will have the floor. No one suffers more than myself from interruptions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair might state that no Senator is obliged to yield unless he desires to do so.

Mr. BORAH. I understand that perfectly, and have understood it for some time.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, if the Senator from Pennsylvania will yield, there is no one who shows more courtesy in yielding than the Senator from Idaho.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield; and to whom?

Mr. REED. To anyone, Mr. President. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania has the floor.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. If the Senator from Pennsylvania will permit me, I should like to propound just one other question to the distinguished Senator from Idaho.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I object. [Laughter.]

Mr. REED. I think I will ask the Senator to do his propounding in his own time.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. All right. I was simply going to ask a question.

Mr. REED. Last Thursday I made a half hour's speech on the unfinished business at that time, and I finished it 4 hours and 15 minutes after I started; and I was supposed to have the floor all that time. I shall not take so long now.

What I meant by saying that this would be a discourtesy to the House is that the adoption of a resolution instructing our committee not to give any consideration to certain action of the House in advance of any study of the questions involved, without hearing any witnesses, is, in my judgment, a deep discourtesy. I say the adoption of this resolution would be and should be offensive to the House of Representatives. But let us suppose, now, that the resolution were adopted, and, as practical legislators, let us see how it would work out. Let us consider the mechanism of the process by which we would try to find what were agricultural products and their related industries, or whatever the phrase is.

This morning, with the courtesy of the Senator from Idaho, I gave one instance—that of a chemical known as butyl acetate, which we came upon in our investigations a day or two ago. It is one of the materials that go into the making of photographic films—kodak films, moving-picture films, and things of that sort. I should have said, in my ignorance, "Why, this strangely named chemical, butyl acetate, which is used for making kodak films, certainly has nothing to do with agriculture. Why should we consider that? We have had orders from the Senate not to consider anything but agricultural products." And yet, when we called the first witness on that subject, we discovered that this chemical is made from fermented corn, usually the poorest grade of corn, the sort of thing that a farmer can not sell; and last year alone 8,000,000 bushels of corn went into the manufacture of that strange chemical!

Had we acted in the best of good faith in carrying out such a resolution as that proposed by the Senator from Idaho, we would have passed that over, and we would not have heard a witness. We would have said, "Why, that has nothing to do with agriculture. We will not even hear you. You men have come to Washington to testify. No matter how important to you your industry may be, it is not important to the farmer; so go on back home, unheard."

You see, in the actual working out of the thing we can not run down the bill and select out those items that relate to agriculture. You have to have your hearings first, before you know whether they do or do not; and when the House has had its hearings on the subject, and the House as a body has acted, and our committee has had its hearings and made its investigation, how much time are we going to save for the sake of agriculture if we merely throw that subject out of consideration after hearing the witnesses, or if we act on the information we have? When the bill comes before the Senate, somebody who is interested in butyl acetate, or whatever the topic may be, will offer the amendment here, so that in the Senate at least as much time is going to be devoted to each item as if this resolution had never passed. And then we go to conference, only partly informed, to deal with the House, already offended by our action in refusing to consider on its merits what they have done; and we certainly are not going to abbreviate the process of conference by that method. So the Senate will readily see that from the standpoint of saving time this resolution will cost us time instead of saving it for us.

Then let us consider some other illustrations of the same thing.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. KING. Does not the Senator think that any person with ordinary intelligence, or with the aid of some Tariff Commission representative, could go through this bill and in two hours, or at least half a day, very easily point out the items that might come within the category of agricultural relief?

Mr. REED. That is a very interesting suggestion, and this is a great chance to try it out, because the Senator from Utah, who asks me the question, has far more than ordinary intelligence; and I should like to ask him how he would solve three or four typical questions. Would the Senator say that cotton textiles were agricultural products within the meaning of the Borah resolution, and could be considered?

Mr. KING. Does the Senator ask me that question?

Mr. REED. Yes; I am asking that question of the Senator from Utah.

Mr. KING. If the Borah resolution declares for the consideration only of agricultural products and all related commodities, I will readily admit that many might determine that textiles that were the product of cotton would come within the provisions of the resolution.

Mr. REED. I see. Then on the language of the original Borah resolution, which limits our study to the agricultural and directly related schedules the Senator would consider the tariff on cotton textiles? Is that right?

Mr. KING. I said that many would consider that that was a related product.

Mr. REED. Oh, no; I beg the Senator's pardon. I want him to tell us what he would say.

Mr. KING. Oh, well, I shall reserve my judgment upon that.

Mr. REED. Then the Senator is not so clearly and deeply convinced that it is or is not a directly related product that he would undertake to tell us now what his view is?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I want to be entirely frank with my friend, because he is always very frank with me, and, I know, with the Senate. My interpretation is that textiles which were the direct product of cotton would come within that category; but, let me ask the Senator, can there be any controversy as to hundreds and thousands of items comprehended within a general tariff bill as to whether or not they would be allocated under the head of agricultural products? Would coal? Would manganese?

Mr. REED. There would be endless controversy as to whether they were directly related products, and the Senator and I, I am afraid, in all our friendship, would not ever agree about cotton textiles or woolen textiles, or shoes. Whoever thought a shoe was an agricultural product? But if you are going to protect hides you have to consider shoes or you will drive the entire shoe-manufacturing industry out of the United States.

Mr. GLENN and Mr. EDGE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON in the chair). Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield?

Mr. REED. I yield first to the Senator from Illinois, who first asked me to yield.

Mr. GLENN. I think, if I correctly understood the author of the resolution this morning, he stated, in answer to a question asked him, or asked the Senator from Utah, that he would not consider textiles within the purview of the resolution.

Mr. REED. I so understood him, and that is why I was glad to get the opinion of the Senator from Utah if I could.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, that is a point to which I wanted to call attention. The Senator from Utah said it was directly related. The Senator from Idaho, in answering me earlier in the day, said it was not directly related. There you have two leaders who do not agree.

Mr. REED. Precisely, and let me suggest to the Senator from Washington, at whom a rather derisive remark about shingles was directed this morning, that if I had to interpret the Borah resolution I should say that shingles are just as much agricultural articles as corncobs are.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield there?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. DILL. From the standpoint of securing a tariff on shingles the Borah resolution would be to the advantage of those who want such a tariff because it would probably be interpreted to shut out any evidence against having such a tariff and just arbitrarily strike them off, and if the Borah resolution were not adopted, those who opposed the tariff on shingles could come in and present their evidence. So from that standpoint those of us who want the tariff would be better off.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. KING. I want to qualify an observation I made. If there was a tariff and the raw article was not dealt with, then obviously under the Borah resolution there would be no consideration given to the schedules affecting the finished products.

Mr. REED. I am not sure why that is obvious. If woolen textiles are kindred to the agricultural products of wool, and therefore we can consider woolen textiles, why can we not also consider cotton textiles on the same theory?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. May I suggest that that would scarcely be a limitation? If a duty is imposed upon agricultural products entering into manufactures, it would be absolutely necessary to put compensatory duties upon such manufactures.

Mr. REED. Precisely.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. That would be necessarily implied, it would seem to me. Accordingly if you increased the tariff on woolens, as in the bill as it passed the House, then you would put a duty on the manufactured products of wool; so that those would be related. If there is no duty on cotton, I find it difficult to conceive how, under the Borah resolution, cotton textiles would be regarded as falling within the scope of the resolution.

Mr. REED. My recollection is not definite, but I think there is a duty on long-staple cotton.

Mr. HARRISON. No. There was, but it was repealed.

Mr. SMOOT. There is a proposition to put a duty on it now.

Mr. REED. Whatever we do with the tariff on long-staple cotton, or whatever we do with the tariff on ordinary cotton, leaving it on the free list is tariff action.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The same situation exists with respect to shoes. Of course, shoes are not agricultural products, not ever so considered, but if you put a duty on hides, justice requires that you put a compensatory duty on shoes.

Mr. REED. Of course, that is so. That is what I tried to explain a moment ago when I said that if you did not, you would drive the whole industry of shoe manufacturing out of the country. Yet when we begin to consider shoes under a limitation to agricultural products, we have ourselves in a strange paradox.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. NORBECK. The difficulty is not in understanding that shoes call for a tariff if hides do; the difficulty is in understanding why, if you put a 50-cent duty on the hide, it should call for putting $10 on shoes made from that hide.

Mr. REED. I have not heard anybody suggest a $10 duty on shoes.

Mr. NORBECK. Twenty per cent ad valorem.

Mr. REED. I do not know much about $50 shoes.

Mr. NORBECK. The Senator is not fair in his statement.

Mr. REED. What is unfair about it?

Mr. NORBECK. The Senator said $50 shoes, did he not?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. NORBECK. The number of shoes that are made from a hide, a great number of pairs, each having 20 per cent ad valorem, will run the tariff on the products of one hide up to $10.

Mr. REED. Of course, a large part of that cost is labor.

Mr. NORBECK. Yes; but the excuse for that duty is the 50-cent tariff placed on the cowhide. It is based on that alone to start with.

Mr. REED. Let me go on farther and show why, in justice to the farmer, this resolution should not pass. There are a number of articles, and some of them of great importance, in this bill, now taxable, which ought, by every law of common sense, to go on the free list. Those inevitably affect the farmer.

Take steel and manufactures of steel. There is no duty on ordinary steel products under the 1922 law. Nobody has suggested any duty on them in the proposed law, so far as I know. Yet the cheaper steel can be purchased the cheaper is going to be harvesting machinery and other steel articles which the farmer wants. That is obvious. At the present time we are putting a wholly unnecessary duty on manganese, which goes into steel manufacture. Ninety-five per cent of the manganese comes from abroad, and always will. If there was ever an item which ought to go on the free list, that is one of them.

Mr. ODDIE and Mr. SHORTRIDGE addressed the Chair.

Mr. REED. If I am right, then I ask the Senate to take that only as an illustration. I do not expect the Senator from Nevada or the Senator from Montana ever to agree with me.

Mr. ODDIE. I want to mention to the Senator the fact that manganese has been discovered in a good many of our States, and I think before this discussion is over we shall be able to bring out some facts before the Senate showing that we have an abundant supply in this country that can be relied on, and that we do not have to rely on foreign importations. Furthermore, I believe we will bring out the fact that manganese is a highly necessary item in the agricultural industry, because agricultural experts have found that the use of manganese in the soil has increased its productiveness to a very large extent.

Mr. REED. The Senator has helped me with another reason.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. Let me answer this. Perhaps I am all wrong, and perhaps the Senator from Nevada is all right, but in either event the decision is important to the farmer and ought to be made intelligently, and not made by the Senate after a debate between my friend and myself here on the floor, without the benefit of any evidence.

I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator has not forgotten that in the House they took from the free list hoes and rakes and forks, and put a 30 per cent ad valorem duty on them.

Mr. REED. I have not forgotten that, and I think that is one of the things our committee ought to scrutinize very carefully.

Mr. HARRISON. I am glad to hear the Senator say so.

Mr. REED. But we could not do it under the Borah resolution.

Mr. BORAH. But if you did it without the Borah resolution, it would be discourteous to the House.

Mr. REED. Not at all. We do not owe the House any duty of agreeing with them, but we do owe them the duty of giving some consideration to what they send us.

Mr. BORAH. The Senator is passing upon one of these items, saying it ought to be taken out, before there ever has been a hearing before the committee or any evidence produced on the subject. He is just as discourteous to the House as it is claimed I was when I differed with them with reference to the scope of the investigation.

Mr. REED. I am giving one side of it, and the Senator from Nevada gives the opposite side. We will all of us hold our judgment in abeyance until we get the evidence. We will not condemn an industry—as the Senator from Idaho this morning condemned the cement industry—by comparing the production of the whole country with the imports when he knows, or should have known, that the imports can not get more than a hundred miles in from the seaboard. It is wholly unfair to compare the importations with the production that originates in the Mississippi Valley.

Mr. BORAH. I know that the cement industry is practically a monopoly in the United States.

Mr. REED. Then, the Senator knows more than I do. I think the evidence will demonstrate the contrary.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. DILL. The Senator from Idaho may not know that Belgian cement is laid down on the Columbia River, in the Northwest, at a lower price, because of lack of a tariff, than the price at which it can be made and hauled 100 miles by our American firms.

Mr. REED. Absolutely.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. EDGE. This short colloquy in regard to cement seems to me to be one of the best illustrations that could be given to demonstrate the absolute necessity of getting the facts. The Senator from Idaho read from one letter. He apparently has reached his conclusion.

Mr. BORAH. Not from that one letter.

Mr. EDGE. I did not say he had reached his conclusion from the one letter, but he read from one letter, and apparently from various sources reached his conclusion. The Senator from Pennsylvania very properly draws attention to the fact that because of the weight of cement it can not be transported great distances on account of the freight rate. There is an honest difference of opinion. I am not criticizing the viewpoint of the Senator from Idaho. Neither am I accepting entirely the viewpoint of the Senator from Pennsylvania. But I do say there is a commodity taken from the free list and put on the dutiable list for the first time, and if there ever was an illustration of the fact that the Senate should have the facts, this furnishes it. That is an absolute innovation in our tariff.

Mr. BINGHAM. The colloquy between the Senator from Pennsylvania and the Senator from Nevada in regard to manganese is an illustration of the fact that Senators differ, and that they ought to have the information in regard to the matter but have not it.

Mr. REED. Let me give the Senate one or two further illustrations, perhaps just as a reminder of the multitude of details that go into one of these tariff bills. I have been impressed afresh at every day's hearing with the great variety and complexity of the industry of this country, and somewhat humiliated by my own ignorance on very many of the topics that come up for discussion in these hearings.

For example, the House has increased the duty on powdered chalk. It has been shown to us by some of the witnesses—and perhaps they are right; we have not closed the hearings—that the duty imposed on powdered chalk is of no benefit except to factories that employ about 200 men in America, and will put out of business the putty industry. I did not know there was powdered chalk in putty; perhaps other Senators did not know that. It will put out of business the American calcimine industry, which at present exports to the whole Western Hemisphere, all for the benefit of three or four very small powdering establishments employing a couple of hundred men.

I would not have known anything about that had we not had the hearings on it. But powdered chalk is not an agricultural commodity. Yet every farmer uses calcimine. Do we want to raise the price of calcimine to the farmer $6 or $7 a ton, or do we not? How can we tell until we have a hearing?

Mr. BORAH. All of which illustrates the worth of these hearings. The House called 1,100 witnesses, had hearings for

two or three months, and made this awful blunder of which the Senator has spoken.

Mr. REED. I do not know yet whether or not it is an awful blunder, but I do know that very much of what the House has done has been accepted by both sides. Let me give another illustration. The House took no action, and, so far as I know—I have not investigated it fully—had no hearings on the matter of the tariff on automobiles. I have the impression that we could, with advantage to the United States, entirely remove that item from the dutiable schedule, and that it would be to the great advantage of our foreign trade to do that. Under the Borah resolution we could not look at it, because an automobile is not an agricultural product, although, if my eyes have borne me true witness in riding through the agricultural States of the Middle West, there is an automobile on every farm in that bankrupt region.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, the Senator seems to have decided that the tariff on automobiles ought to be removed, and I agree with him that it ought to be. I do not see any occasion for any hearings on that in any of the subcommittees. He can offer that as an amendment from the floor, and we can pass it.

Mr. REED. If such an amendment were offered, I would vote against it in my present state of absence of information. I do not believe we ought to act blindly in regard to a vast industry like that. But I have been told by many men in the business that they think it would be to their interest, and to the interest of the country, to repeal that particular duty. This is something which ought to be investigated and acted on with information, not blindly. I would vote against the suggestion right now because I would not want to act ignorantly, but I would like to investigate it.

Those witnesses coming before us are human beings like ourselves, and, like us, are very largely made up of selfishness. Of course they speak out of selfishness, as does every other human being. The world would fly apart if it were not held together by intelligent selfishness. Tariff bills always will be based on the selfish interests of the Nation. That is the reason why we have a Nation of individuals whose selfish interests run practically alike. It is no reflection on a tariff bill to say the men who testified were selfish. We have had some examples of extreme intelligence and farsighted selfishness, and I want to instance one that occurred Saturday.

The largest importer of camphor in the United States asked us to take camphor off the free list and expose it to a heavy tariff. That sounded so strange that of course we at once asked his motive. He replied, "At present Japan has complete monopoly of natural gum camphor. Germany has a complete practical monopoly of synthetic camphor. At present we are absolutely at the mercy of those two nations. I hope you will put a duty on it and make us pay more, because in the long run it will create an industry in this country that will make synthetic camphor, and we will be independent of the monopolies in those two other countries." If that is not an intelligent selfishness I can not imagine what would be.

I think I have given enough illustrations to show that the consideration we are giving to the bill will in many cases result in decreases in the present tariff to the advantage of the farmer and townsmen alike. I think the committee ought to be permitted to go ahead and do its work intelligently instead of forcing us to fight out here on the floor of the Senate a lot of those issues with no proof save the unsworn assertions of Senators on the different sides of the controversy who in the best of faith may make mistaken statements. We will go at it much more intelligently if we are working on a record of testimony from witnesses who know the facts of their own knowledge.

Finally, Mr. President, if anyone will travel through the country that lies to the north of us he will find that all the distress in the world is not in the Corn Belt of the Mississippi Valley. Drive from here to New York City. Go through Reading. There will be found half a dozen blast furnaces stone cold. They have not run for years. Why? Because the iron that they would have made had they run has been furnished by a company in British India which pays its laborers from 11 to 14 cents for a 9-hour day and whose freight rates from India to Philadelphia are almost as low as the rates from the central Pennsylvania furnaces to Philadelphia. The labor difference is about 90 per cent of the American cost. That industry to-day is dead. The farms of the Middle West are running, but the blast furnaces north of here are stone cold. The villages are disappearing. The population is going and yet they are just as good Americans, just as much entitled to our protection, as the farmer who drives to town in his own automobile to-night to see the movies.

Go up through the coal fields and you will find whole counties prostrate. They, too, have an overcapacity like the wheat farmers of the Northwest. Those people, if relief could be brought to them, need relief just as much as those who will get the advantage of the $150,000,000 appropriation we have made this afternoon. They are just as good American citizens as the farmers of the Middle West. They are entitled to no more, but just as much consideration. Why we should pass a bill to help one group of citizens and neglect another group I am utterly unable to understand. For that reason I hope the resolution will be defeated.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, in reply to some things which were said by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] this afternoon when he so courteously yielded to me at various times, I would like to point out the fact that on the 7th of March, three days after he became President, Mr. Hoover sent out his call for the extraordinary session and in that call there was nothing limiting legislation to agriculture. His proclamation was quite short. The second paragraph of it reads as follows:

> Whereas legislation to effect further agricultural relief and legislation for the limited changes in the tariff can not in justice to our farmers, our labor, and our manufacturers be postponed.

It seems to me there is only one inference which may be drawn from that statement, and that is that when on the 7th of March the President decided that the public interests required that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extraordinary session it was to effect further agricultural relief to help the farmers, to help labor, and to help the manufacturers, and specifically so stated. Therefore it seems to me not only lacking in courtesy to the House but lacking in courtesy to the President, who called us in extra session because he believed the country needed an extra session, not to have hearings covering the needs of the manufacturer just as much as the needs of the farmer. If that sentence means anything, it means just that thing.

Mr. President, the Senator from Idaho stated a few moments ago that I was opposed to the extra session. I do not know where he derived that information. I certainly never opposed it in any public speech. I certainly never went to the President of the United States, either solicited or unsolicited, and asked him not to call an extra session. It happens that I believe that an extra session frequently leads to a good deal of trouble and does not always accomplish that for which it is called, notably the session that was called to consider the subsidy for the American merchant marine. It happens that I had planned to go with other commissioners appointed by the President to study the situation in a very small group of islands concerning a very small number of people, but a situation which was believed to be acute and needing attention, and that for that reason I hoped that I might have the opportunity of doing whatever little service might be performed in that way even though the weather were very hot there, and not have to devote myself all summer to an extra session.

Therefore I was not anxious to see an extra session come; but whether I favored it or not has not the slightest thing to do with the argument nor with the question as to whether we are going to do what the President called us together to do in his proclamation and what he specifically asked us to do in his message to Congress. I maintain that the resolution offered by the Senator from Idaho is in direct contravention with the proclamation of the President and the President's first message.

The Senator from Idaho has offered a number of animadversions about bad faith in the campaign and has accused me of not talking about the tariff during the campaign, as though it were a matter which was of very great importance one way or the other. He said the principal issue of the campaign was agriculture and the immediate need for helping agriculture.

It is very natural for all of us to listen chiefly to our own speeches. Sometimes there is no one else to listen. Fortunately, the Senator from Idaho, for one, has never failed in having a large audience. He addressed most magnificent audiences during the campaign. He did more than any other person perhaps, at least outside of the leaders of the two parties, to determine the results of the campaign and to help those results forward, and I respect him for it.

It is true that in his speeches he made no reference, or very little reference—I regret that I did not have the opportunity more than two or three times of listening to them over the radio—to the necessities of industry, for any relief to be brought to the manufacturers referred to in the President's message. Therefore it is perfectly natural that he should say that the principal interest in the campaign and the principal issue was farm relief.

But if he had had to listen to speeches in Connecticut, and I do not refer only to those which I made, but to others, he would have heard a great deal about the tariff, because in that State, although agriculture is our special business and although our people are deeply interested in the schedules on dairy products, still our principal business is manufacturing. Many of our manufacturers are having an extremely hard time. Some are closing; others will have to close in the near future if they do not get relief. Some have been holding on for several years in the hope that the Tariff Commission might get around to studying their question sufficiently to make a recommendation.

May I quote just a few words from two speeches, one of which I made on September 17, 1928, in which, while referring to the candidate of the Republican Party, I said:

With his wide knowledge of world affairs he has been able to foster our foreign trade in the face of increasing foreign competition as no previous Secretary has ever done. With his training as an engineer and his genius for arriving at the best and most efficient way of doing things, he has played a stupendous part in the elimination of waste in many of our industries, and it is that increased efficiency which enables our factories to hold their own in world competition. At the same time, with his personal knowledge of foreign living conditions, he knows how supremely important it is for us to maintain the protective tariff. He appreciates fully that if his dream of happy homes for America is to come true, we can not afford to allow our markets to be flooded by products made by poorly paid foreign labor. The Democrats claim that they have recently been converted to this doctrine, but only a few months ago the Democratic candidate for Vice President and those who follow his leadership in the Senate voted that the tariff should be lowered and declined to agree to my amendment, which stated that there were certain articles on which the tariff should be increased.

Following that, in a speech delivered over the radio for the Columbia broadcasting chain on Friday, October 12, the subject of the address being "Hoover, the Builder," I stated:

If you ask me what Hoover is going to build with in the future, I can give you a long list of tools and building material, but I will content myself with only three. * * *

In the second place, Hoover is going to use another important Republican contribution to American building material, namely, the protective tariff, which our friends the Democrats have been fighting for many years, even down to last winter, when nearly every Democratic Senator went on record as favoring a lowering of the tariff. In his speech in Tennessee Hoover said:

"I advocate strengthening of the protective tariff as Henry Clay, of Kentucky, advocated it"—

He did not say, "I advocate strengthening the agricultural schedules alone." He said:

"I advocate strengthening of the protective tariff as Henry Clay, of Kentucky, advocated it; not as an abstract economic theory but as a practical and definite policy of protecting the standards of living of the American family. The purpose of the tariff is not to balance the books of business corporations, but to safeguard the family budget. With increasing pressure from countries of lower standards of living it has become the fundamental safeguard of the American workman and the American farmer. A retreat to the Underwood tariff schedule on farm produce would ruin millions of our farmers to-day."

That is the end of his quotation. Now, if I may be pardoned for quoting from my own remarks for a moment, I went on then to say:

It is fair to state that one of the principal tools with which Hoover will have to build is the protective tariff.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President——

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, the Senator from Idaho certainly needs no defense at my poor hands, but I should like to observe that what he has been contending for at this short session of Congress is what he said Mr. Hoover stood for prior to the election, and the only difference now is that the Senator is exactly where he was before the election, although some of those for whom he spoke are not in the same place.

Mr. BINGHAM. The speech of President Hoover, from which I quoted, was delivered in Tennessee before the election. Furthermore, in his Boston speech, which was delivered on Monday evening, October 15, Mr. Hoover discussed at considerable length the question of the tariff as being a most important point. That speech, which was delivered in the heart of New England, was listened to by practically everyone in New England who had a radio, for all were interested to know what he thought about the tariff. There had been, as the Senator from Idaho has said, a great deal of talk about farm relief and other matters in the other speeches of the President, but when the President came into that section of the country, whose very bread and butter depends upon the tariff, he particularly wanted them to know what he thought about it. If the Senator desires I will read from that speech.

Mr. TYDINGS. Will the Senator let me interrupt him at that point?

Mr. BINGHAM. And that speech was delivered three or four weeks before the election.

Mr. TYDINGS. I agree with what the Senator says, but let me point out to him——

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President——

Mr. TYDINGS. I will ask the Senator, please, to let me finish the colloquy with the Senator from Connecticut. Mr. Hoover made only about four campaign speeches, and in only one of those speeches, as I recall, did he take up the subject of farm relief. On the other hand, the Senator from Idaho made dozens of campaign speeches to exceptionally large audiences. Mr. Hoover remained silent while the Senator from Idaho was saying what the President would do if he were elected. I listened to a great many of the speeches of the Senator from Idaho, and certainly no one——

Mr. BINGHAM. Did they convert the Senator?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes; they did largely, and that is the reason I am voting with the Senator from Idaho in this instance.

Mr. BINGHAM. Is he voting as the Senator from Idaho asked him to?

Mr. TYDINGS. We were both for the same thing then, and we are both for the same thing now.

Mr. BINGHAM. In other words, both were for Mr. Hoover during the campaign?

Mr. TYDINGS. Oh, no; I had better sense than that. However, I should like to say to the Senator that it is recognized that the Senator from Idaho brought more votes to the now President of the United States than any other 15 men in the whole country together.

Mr. BINGHAM. Does the Senator mean including the Democratic Party? [Laughter.]

Mr. TYDINGS. I am not jesting. The Senator can rely on a jest when he can not controvert my statements by cold facts.

Mr. BINGHAM. I beg the Senator's pardon; I am far from jesting. I have heard mentioned the names of certain members of the Democratic Party who contributed very largely to the result of the campaign.

Mr. TYDINGS. If Mr. Hoover then remained silent, knowing that the Senator from Idaho was interpreting his position on the farm-relief program during all the time when the Senator from Idaho occupied the front page of almost all the dailies, it ill behooves the President now to take issue with the position set forth by the Senator from Idaho.

This was to be a farm-relief session. The President said specifically, after a visit of the Senator from Idaho to the White House just before the session was called, that there would be a session called to deal with farm relief; and certainly, after the support which the Senator from Idaho secured for him before the election, I do not think those who supported Mr. Hoover can with good grace take issue or find fault when the Senator from Idaho is simply trying to do now what he said Mr. Hoover would do if he were elected.

Mr. BINGHAM. Does the Senator from Maryland say that Mr. Hoover only referred to farm relief in one of his speeches?

Mr. TYDINGS. No; I say that he made one speech dealing with farm relief as a subject. Most of his speeches dealt with nothing except happier homes.

Mr. BINGHAM. That seems to have been a fairly popular topic. I should also call attention of the Senator from Maryland to the fact that if there is basis for his argument, there is equal basis for a tariff argument, for in only one of his speeches did Mr. Hoover stress the tariff. In other words, having decided to let the Democrats do most of the talking and be elected on that basis, it was not necessary for him to mention the tariff in more than one speech or to mention farm relief in more than one speech.

Mr. TYDINGS. I will observe that with the mass mind in this country as it is, the best way to get elected is to do no talking, and I suppose that accounts for much of the majority that a certain candidate received at the last election.

Mr. BINGHAM. That is an astonishing statement coming from the Senator from Maryland, who only a few hours or perhaps minutes ago said on the floor of the Senate—and I trust I shall quote him correctly—that the way to get elected in these days was to be a prize demagogue and that no one could be elected unless he had demagogic characteristics.

Mr. TYDINGS. And there was ample proof of the accuracy of that statement at the late November election.

Mr. BINGHAM. But now the Senator claims that the way to get elected is to say nothing. If to say nothing is the trade-

mark of a demagogue, then we shall have to change our attitude toward demagogues.

Mr. TYDINGS. When a man is selected to be a leader and has not sufficient courage to lead, he becomes the worst kind of a demagogue.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maryland yield to me for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield the floor, although I will be glad to yield to the Senator if he wishes to ask me a question.

Mr. WHEELER. I notice the Senator from Connecticut and the Senator from New Jersey both lay great stress upon the fact that in his Boston speech the then candidate for President, Mr. Hoover, now President Hoover, emphasized the tariff, and they said that the people up in that section generally heard that speech. I was wondering if that was the reason why both Massachusetts and Rhode Island went Democratic.

Mr. BINGHAM. In other words, Mr. President, my friend from Montana agrees with the very brilliant remark made by the Senator from Maryland, that the best way to get elected is to say nothing, because he infers that having talked about the tariff that was the reason why he was defeated in those States.

Mr. WHEELER. No; I do not. The Senator apparently does not understand the question I asked him. I said that I understood the Senator laid great emphasis upon the fact that Mr. Hoover made a speech on the tariff in Boston.

Mr. BINGHAM. I did so in answer to the argument made on the floor by the Senator from Maryland that Mr. Hoover had not talked about the tariff until after the election and that the quotations from Mr. Hoover's call for the extra session and from his first message to Congress were the first evidence we had that we needed tariff legislation. I pointed out to the Senator the speech delivered in the campaign three weeks before the election in which Mr. Hoover laid great stress on the necessity of revising the tariff.

Mr. WHEELER. He made that speech at Boston, and I was——

Mr. BINGHAM. It was broadcasted all over the country; there was no concealing it.

Mr. WHEELER. And I was wondering if that was the reason he lost Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Mr. BINGHAM. The Senator knows the reason for that, as well as I do.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, this extra session was called, as is perfectly well understood, under a promise given by the President of the United States during the late campaign when he was a candidate for that office. The Washington Star of October 27, 1928, tells of the promise referred to. I quote from it as follows:

> Herbert Hoover announced to-day that if the Republican Party is returned to power he would call an extra session of Congress to deal with farm relief if adequate legislation should not be enacted at the coming session.
>
> "The question of a special session of Congress after March 4 in the event of the return of the Republican Party has been under discussion for some time"—

That is quoted—

> said a formal statement issued by the Republican presidential candidate.
>
> "There are a number of questions, particularly agricultural relief, which urgently require solution and should not be delayed for a whole year. It is our most urgent economic problem. I should hope it can be dealt with at the regular session this fall and thus a special session avoided. If, however, that can not be accomplished I would, if elected, not allow the matter to drift, and would of necessity call an extra session so as to secure early constructive action."

It is likewise, Mr. President, quite generally understood that that pronouncement was made by the President of the United States at that time due to the persuasion of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH], the author of the resolution now before the Senate. The newspaper article continues:

> Senator BORAH discussed the farm problem during a luncheon conference with Hoover yesterday afternoon. There were indications that Hoover sent for BORAH with a view to obtaining his views upon the special-session proposal.

It was the depressed condition of agriculture, Mr. President, then, that was the occasion for the calling of this extra session, called, as has been stated, upon the suggestion of the Senator from Idaho. There was no other industry in the country at that time which seemed to be in such a situation as to call for immediate action by the Congress of the United States or whose claims could not be deferred until taken up in regular order at the general session. Indeed, Mr. President, at the very time that this pronouncement was put out the country was being told that we were enjoying not only phenomenal but unexampled prosperity; but now on the floor of the Senate we are told to-day that not only was that not true but that there were many industries that were prostrate, including the blast-furnace business, spoken of by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED], and the cement business, spoken of by other Senators; that they have been in that condition for several years past, and that the condition is so critical that it becomes necessary to take care of them at this special session of Congress. Accordingly, the House of Representatives has undertaken to take care of them (the farmers) in the bill which came to us a few days ago, in which the duty on brick, theretofore free, is fixed at $1.25 a thousand; the duty on cement, theretofore free, is now fixed at 8 cents a hundredweight, or the equivalent of 30 cents a barrel; shingles, theretofore free, are to bear a duty of 25 per cent; cedar lumber, theretofore free, is to bear a duty of 25 per cent; maple and birch lumber, theretofore free, is to bear a duty of 15 per cent. Cabinet furniture, not generally understood to be an agricultural product or one immediately related to agriculture, theretofore bearing an ad valorem rate of 33⅓ per cent, is raised to 40 per cent. Linen handkerchiefs, likewise not grown on the farm, theretofore bearing a duty of 45 per cent, are raised to 50 per cent; light bulbs, now used in farmhouses as well as in houses in the city, theretofore bearing a duty of 20 per cent, are now to bear a duty of 30 per cent. Building granite, scarcely to be classed as an agricultural product, theretofore bearing a duty of 50 per cent, is now increased to 60 per cent. Surgical instruments—surgical instruments, bear in mind—theretofore bearing a duty of 45 per cent, are raised to 70 per cent.

These are but samples of the increases that may be looked for with others to be added by the Senate, increasing the burden of the present tariff which the Research Bureau of the American Farm Bureau Federation states, costs the farmers of the United States upwards of $300,000,000 annually.

Mr. President, as might be expected, these increases have raised a furor in the agricultural Northwest. Some time ago—perhaps a month or six weeks ago—a representative of the Farm Bureau Federation made a speech in the city of Pittsburgh, at the time when it was beginning to be noised about that the tariff bill would embrace articles other than commodities produced upon the farm. He went there apparently for the purpose of impressing upon those who were agitating that course the unwisdom of it, and he then declared, what must be admitted by all to be a sound economic principle, that if the duty be raised upon agricultural products and likewise raised upon commodities generally the tariff might as well be let alone, because whatever advantage should accrue to the farmer by reason of the increased duties upon his products would be overcome, as suggested here this afternoon by the Senator from Maryland, by the increased price that he would be obliged to pay for the other favored commodities.

I thought it was a bold thing on the part of this representative of the farming interests of the country to make such a speech as that in that citadel of protection, but obviously, so far as the House is concerned, a futile thing.

The opposition to this course, and the disappointment which it has provoked throughout the agricultural Northwest, is reflected in the attitude of the Minneapolis Morning Tribune, a stalwart Republican paper published in the very heart of an overwhelmingly Republican country. Its issue of June 5 carries a significant cartoon illustrating the farmer carrying the additional burdens which would be imposed upon him by the tariff bill as it came from the House; and, as has been repeatedly said here, with the Finance Committee of the Senate constituted as it is—the great majority of the members coming from the region east of the Mississippi, if not east of the Alleghany Mountains—it is vain to expect that any mitigation of the situation will result from any consideration given to the bill by the Senate Committee on Finance. That journal has been so wrought up by the situation as it presents itself to-day that it circulated in the Northwest country, and had signed, a telegram of protest by some 300 farm organizations representing some 300,000 individuals. It seems to me so important that I venture to read it:

> MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *June 3, 1929.*
>
> To the Hon. REED SMOOT,
> *Chairman Finance Committee,*
> *United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:*
>
> We business men and farmers of the agricultural Northwest had certain definite promises from the Republican Party and the Republican candidate for President last fall. In the present tariff bill, especially in regard to the proposed tariff on the farmer's building material and the lack of sufficient increases in the tariffs on what the farmer has to sell, we see a failure of the Republican Party to keep those promises so solemnly made.

We understand quite distinctly that the present special session of Congress was called primarily and exclusively to help the farmer. The tariff was to be amended in the interests of the farmer, yet we find what we consider wholly unjustifiable increases in the tariffs on the farmer's building material. The sum total of the farmer's trouble, as everyone knows, is the spread between the cost of that which he buys and the prices of that which he sells. Instead of narrowing this spread, the tariff on shingles, lumber, brick, and cement only increases it. The farmer is the country's chief user of shingles. Any increase in the cost of shingles will come largely out of the farmer's pocket. The farmer is a large user of cement. He uses cement in the construction of his farm buildings, for fence posts, and pays his share of the cost of cement roads.

The cement industry is one of the most highly organized in the country, and is organized chiefly in the interests of the industry. We can not understand that this industry needs help at the expense of the already distressed farmer.

With a due appreciation of the labors of your committee, we can not see how these proposed increases square with the campaign pledges of the Republican Party and of the President. We earnestly urge that all building material in which the farmer is chiefly interested be put on the free list. We also urge increases in duties on agricultural imports such as are advocated by the Northwest delegation in Congress. We feel that we have a right to ask this in good faith, in view of the promises made to us during the last campaign.

Signed by the Minneapolis Tribune, Frederick E. Murphy, publisher, in its own behalf, and in behalf of the following representative organizations and individuals of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Montana, and Wisconsin.

* * * * * * *

The signers are headed by the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation.

In the issue of the paper referred to is an editorial commenting on this telegram which I feel justified in reading. It is headed:

THE NORTHWEST IS TO BE CONGRATULATED

The Tribune wishes to thank the multitudinous citizens of the Northwest who appended their signatures to the mighty telegram now in the hands of Senator SMOOT. No less than 220 organizations were represented on the message; and in many instances the officers of the organizations had to call the members together and lay the project before them. In a world as busy as ours all this meant no inconsiderable inconvenience; yet the inconvenience was cheerfully ignored, and the response was as prompt and unequivocal as it was cordial. The mere fact that 220 organizations and individuals representing, in the aggregate, 300,000 Northwest citizens, could, on such short notice, be mobilized into an army actively defending the interests of the Northwest is most heartening. Here we have concrete evidence as to the kind of citizenship we have in the Northwest. Ours is clearly an alert, vigilant, aggressive, intelligent, and informed citizenry, ready, at a second's notice, to drop the day's work, and enlist in the service of the common cause. That is proof that we have a magnificent spirit in this part of the country, and that the Northwest is able, when the emergency arises, to shed petty differences, and present a solid and impressive front.

And make no mistake about it—that Gargantuan telegram will exert a profound effect upon the Senate. When 300,000 people speak with a single voice, Congress pauses and listens. Public opinion is, and always has been, democracy's sovereign; and a Congress knows that public opinion is invading Washington when a telegram representing the sentiments of 300,000 American citizens stalks into the Capitol. Congress may dismiss expressions of individuals or small groups as not representative of any considerable section of public opinion; but when 300,000 citizens from a far-flung area embracing six agrarian States set forth their views in a telegram, Congress knows that it is dealing with a tremendous force.

We have hopes that the huge group, so hastily assembled to sign the telegram, will not, of necessity, be demobilized—that is, in spirit. The Northwest's fight for the redemption of the Republican Party's pledges to the farmer is not yet won. A long battle lies ahead. The industrial East will continue fighting us throughout the summer. As the tariff bill now stands, agriculture has secured roughly 60 upward raises while industry has secured something in the neighborhood of 900. That is like nothing we heard in the campaign. We heard no speakers stumping the Northwest and speaking as follows:

"Come on, agriculture; vote for us, and we'll solemnly promise you that every time we give industry 15 upward tariff raises we'll give you one."

No; that wasn't what was said. We were told that agriculture was to be put on a plane of parity with industry as regards the tariff. Our impression was that this time industry would be left out in the cold while the agricultural schedules would be tilted upward until they struck an even balance with the industrial schedules. The industrial East is willing enough to give the farmer 1 raise every time it gets 15 for itself, but we can't see that that is such a good bargain for the farmer or that it is agricultural-industrial "parity" or that it is a fulfillment of the party pledges.

That is why we hope the Northwest citizens who so enthusiastically responded to our petition for signers will remain, so to speak, a reserve. There may be a necessity for the Northwest to assert itself forcibly again during the summer—possibly several times. We trust that these citizens, who already have demonstrated their loyalty to the Northwest, will regard themselves as part of a volunteer corps of defense, ready to spring to action if and when the occasion demands.

Meanwhile we congratulate our Northwest citizens upon their splendid morale. Their response exceeded our most extravagant expectations, and in its spontaneity, fervor, and epic dimensions this demonstration of loyalty to the Northwest was the finest thing of its kind that ever happened in our part of the world.

Now, Mr. President, I desire to recur to a statement made in the telegram, as follows:

The sum total of the farmer's trouble, as everyone knows, is the spread between the cost of that which he buys and the prices of that which he sells.

At the time we began consideration of the farm relief bill I asked of the Department of Agriculture information concerning what that spread at that time amounted to. The information came to me from the Economic Bureau of the Department of Agriculture that at that time the purchasing power of farm products as compared with the purchasing power they had for the 5-year period from 1909 to 1913, inclusive, was 73 per cent. In other words, the farmer can now buy only 73 per cent of the commodities that he could with the products of his labors during that 5-year period; and since then the price of wheat has gone down until I had a letter from Wolf Point the other day to the effect that on that day it was commanding a price of 64 cents a bushel in that market.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. NORBECK. The ratio price of wheat as compared with the pre-war purchasing power would be $1.50 a bushel, would it not?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I have forgotten just exactly what the figures are, but my recollection is that it should be something like $1.40. That is to say, the prices of other commodities have risen to such an extent that in order to preserve the purchasing power of wheat it ought to be somewhere about $1.40.

Mr. President, we spent a long time in dealing with that subject and we have this afternoon appropriated $150,000,000 for the purpose of overcoming this spread between the price of what the farmer sells and what he buys; and now we propose to overcome whatever good will arise from that bill by increasing again the price of everything that he buys!

Mr. President, some reference was made here to the discourtesy that it is said would be shown to the House by the action contemplated by this resolution.

This special session, as I say, was called for the express purpose of giving relief to the farmer. It has been repeated again and again, and the truth can not be overlooked, that the problem of bringing the farmer's industry up to a level with other industries economically can not be solved by any single piece of legislation. Accordingly, on the 16th day of May the Senate passed unanimously a bill recommended unanimously by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, recommended by the Department of Agriculture; in fact, drafted by the Department of Agriculture, approved by the Budget, and specifically approved by the President of the United States, to promote the establishment of laboratories for the testing of protein in wheat, and for carrying on experiments and research for the purpose of determining how best to grow wheat containing protein in a high percentage, the conditions under which the protein content in wheat may be increased, and other information of that character. The bill went to the House. It lay upon the Speaker's desk for nine days, until the 25th day of May, when it was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and there it sleeps. The House has not passed any resolution that it will not consider that bill during the current session of the Congress, but its conduct is just as expressive as though it did do so.

The Senate a week ago passed a bill fathered by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] for the purpose of giving some further relief to farmers growing perishable products sent into interstate commerce. That bill has gone over to the House, and, so far as my information goes, it has been ignored in exactly the same way.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I do.

Mr. BORAH. I was informed by a Member of the House who is interested in the bill that the committee which will have charge of the bill declined to consider it at this session.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. My information concerning the protein bill is exactly to the same effect. I may say that I have been studiously endeavoring—I fear rather offensively endeavoring—to induce the Agricultural Committee over in the House to realize that the bill to which I first referred is a bill for farm relief. Indeed, Mr. President, I dare say I violate no confidence in saying that the President of the United States regards it as altogether important that the Farm Board should have the benefit of that bill in order that it may properly grade wheat going upon the market.

It was said here this afternoon by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. NORBECK], who is thoroughly well informed upon these matters, that wheat carrying a duty of 42 cents a bushel might just as well be upon the free list. Of course, he referred to the wheat ordinarily grown in this country; and it is not contended by anyone who knows anything about the subject that the duty on wheat is effective in any regard except with respect to the high-grade protein wheat grown in Canada, with which the high-grade protein wheat raised in this country competes. So that in order to make the tariff on wheat effective we must have full information, and the means of securing full information concerning the protein content of wheat. I am informed that in exactly the same way the House does not consider that the exigencies of the case are such as to require action upon that matter at this special session, but that it does require action to increase the duty upon cement, upon lumber, upon furniture, upon maple boards, and these other commodities to which I have referred in my remarks here.

I do not consider it at all as an affront to the House to say to it that, in the judgment of the Senate, at this special session legislation ought to be confined to measures that have relation to the particular object for which the special session was called, namely, farm relief, and to act accordingly.

Mr. President, some reference was made here to-day to manganese, and some little risibility was excited by the statement made by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. ODDIE] that the duty on manganese has direct reference to farm relief; that manganese is now used extensively as a fertilizing agent.

I was astonished to learn in Florida, when I visited that State some six weeks ago, that manganese is being extensively used there for the purpose of fertilizing lands devoted to the culture of tomatoes; whereupon I secured bulletins from the Department of Agriculture in which reference was made to fields fertilized by manganese and the results as compared with other fields that were not thus treated, and further information given showing the extraordinary results arrived at by the use of this new-found fertilizer.

Mr. President, I am subjected to all manner of importunities from my State, deeply interested in duties upon chrome and manganese, which the Senator from Pennsylvania says we can not have because that would increase the cost of producing steel, to oppose this resolution; but I am unwilling at this special session to support a proposal to go into a general revision of the tariff, which I can anticipate would mean nothing less than the imposition of enormous additional burdens upon the farmers of this country, in order to get a duty upon chrome and manganese, however important they may be to our State, and they are vastly important, because our State promises to become the great producer of those commodities. I am perfectly content to allow that matter to await action at a general session of the Congress, seeing that we waited for adequate encouragement of that character during all these years.

I hope the resolution of the Senator from Idaho will be adopted.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Dill	Hayden	Overman
Barkley	Edge	Hebert	Patterson
Bingham	Fess	Heflin	Pine
Blease	Fletcher	Howell	Ransdell
Borah	Frazier	Johnson	Reed
Bratton	George	Jones	Robinson, Ark.
Brookhart	Gillett	Kean	Robinson, Ind.
Broussard	Glass	King	Sackett
Burton	Glenn	La Follette	Schall
Capper	Goff	McKellar	Sheppard
Caraway	Goldsborough	McNary	Shortridge
Connally	Greene	Metcalf	Simmons
Copeland	Harris	Moses	Smith
Couzens	Harrison	Norbeck	Smoot
Cutting	Hastings	Norris	Steck
Dale	Hatfield	Nye	Stelwer
Deneen	Hawes	Oddie	Swanson
Thomas, Idaho	Trammell	Vandenberg	Waterman
Thomas, Okla.	Tydings	Walsh, Mont.	Watson
Townsend	Tyson	Warren	Wheeler

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. BLAINE]. I ask that the announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. SCHALL. My colleague [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is detained from the Senate by illness.

Mr. HEFLIN. My colleague [Mr. BLACK] is absent on account of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] to the resolution offered by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH].

Mr. WATSON. I was about to move that the Senate take a recess until to-morrow at 12 o'clock. I had been informed that three or four Senators wanted to speak, but they have just notified me that if we may have a vote now they will not speak.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I do not wish to make any speech, but I want to make perfectly plain the reason for the vote I am about to cast.

I do not wish to see the resolution of the Senator from Idaho defeated by indirection. He is entitled to a straight vote on his resolution. Therefore I shall vote against the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington, although I shall not vote for the resolution of the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I shall detain the Senate just a few minutes. I would have spoken before, but I did not know a quorum would be developed so quickly. I am not going to say what I had intended to say, but I want to say just a few words as to what led me to offer the amendment which I have presented.

Much has been said with reference to the President's attitude. I think the best way to judge of his attitude is to read what he said in the special message calling the Congress together. I think that correctly states his attitude. In the very first sentence of his special message to Congress he said:

> I have called this special session of Congress to redeem two pledges given in the last election—farm relief and limited changes in the tariff.

Again, in the same message he said, often discussing farm relief, in discussing the tariff, although I will not read all of it:

> It would seem to me that the test of necessity for revision is in the main whether there has been a substantial slackening of activity in an industry during the past few years, and a consequent decrease of employment due to insurmountable competition in the products of that industry.

Mr. President, the amendment I have proposed adds to the proposal of the Senator from Idaho the following:

> And any other line of industry in which there is and has been during the past few years a substantial slackening of activity, with a consequent decrease of employment, due to insurmountable competition from imports of the products of such industry.

This, as nearly as I could frame the amendment, covers the language and the attitude of the President of the United States, and I think it covers his attitude pretty generally.

I want to say that I am very much in accord with the ideas of the Senator from Idaho with reference to tariff revision at this session of the Congress. I do not believe we should go farther than the President suggests in his message. I think the first and prime consideration is the relief of agriculture through the tariff, that the other is really subordinate. But the President recognizes that there are some particular industries or particular lines of industry which are in a bad way. It is only through the tariff that they can get relief. So that is incorporated in his message, and that, I think, is what Congress should follow.

I think the country is generally prosperous, and I want to read something, which can not be classed as political, from a document which I just got hold of the other day, ran across by accident, really. It comes, I think, to every Senator, probably every month, or at certain stated times. It is a statement by the National City Bank of New York as to economic conditions, Government business, and United States securities. This is for June, 1929. I think I shall read a brief extract from it. It can not be classed as partisan or political.

> Trade and industry during the month of May have held close to the high level of previous months and the seasonal recession has been distinctly less than usual. Measured in terms both of volume and profits business is making an outstanding record, and one that is all the more impressive by reason of the unfavorable money conditions with which it has had to contend.

Factory employment, according to the Department of Labor, has increased rapidly this spring and is running 6 per cent ahead of last year, with pay rolls averaging 11 per cent higher. Of 23 major classifications of industry reported by the department only 4—leather, fertilizer, lumber, and stone, clay and glass products—show a reduction of working forces, marked gains appearing in iron and steel, automotive, agriculture implement, nonferrous metal, and machine tool lines. Consumption of electric power in industry is reported 14 per cent ahead of last year, while railway carloading of revenue freight is exceeding all previous records, the gain for the week of May 18 being 4.2 per cent as compared with the corresponding week of 1928, and 1.8 per cent compared with 1927.

In the steel industry blast furnaces and rolling mill operations are holding close to capacity, and production during the first four months was 11 per cent ahead of last year and at the unprecedented rate of 56,000,000 tons annually. Despite this record production, there is said to be enough forward orders on the books to carry the mills well into the summer and to minimize the usual slowing down. Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation are the largest in over three years, and earnings of the steel industry for the second quarter doubtless are in line with the excellent results achieved in the first.

The unusual momentum of steel production and demand is a source of surprise to both buyers and sellers, and the explanation seems to be the large increase in automobile demand this year, which is believed to account for perhaps three-fourths of the gain in steel production. Five years ago the motor industry used approximately 10 per cent of the country's steel output; last year it used 18 per cent, and this year it is using 23 per cent.

Monthly production of automobiles continues at a rate far in excess of any previous year, notwithstanding which conditions in the industry are reported sound, with car stocks generally normal, owing to good retail distribution and rapidly expanding exports. It is conceded that manufacturing schedules doubtless will have to be cut later in the year, but as manufacturers are watching the market closely the industry feels confident that overproduction will be avoided.

* * * * * * *

All in all the business situation of the moment appears exceptionally favorable, with production in most lines well adjusted to demand, with a high consumer purchasing power, low inventories, and a generally stable price level. It is a pity under these circumstances that a condition of credit has developed which is creating uncertainty and which, if it continues, can scarcely fail to affect business adversely.

Mr. President, it seems to me, in the face of a general statement like that with reference to general prosperity throughout the country, that a general revision of the tariff is unjustified, is unwarranted, and that the action recommended by the President is as far as we should go. In my amendment as I offered it yesterday I referred, not by name, to industries peculiarly depressed. There was some amusement, apparently, in the minds of some who supposed that I was referring to shingles. I had shingles in mind. I had something else in mind also, however. I had in mind the textile industry, which I have heard of for some time as being in such distress. I remember that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM] stated to me several times that particular lines of the textile industry in his State are being threatened with destruction by the importation of certain classes of goods from Germany with which our people can not compete. I do not know how many other conditions there may be like it.

I want to say just a word or two about the shingle industry in my State.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question before he proceeds to discuss shingles?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. EDGE. In view of the fact that the Senator has read from the statement just now, I assume that he would include as under the purview of his resolution, quoting from the article as an illustration, in addition to lumber, leather, fertilizers, stone, and clay and glass products, as having shown a falling off during the time covered by the report.

Mr. JONES. But there did not appear to be a very serious falling off.

Mr. EDGE. But using that as the Senator did as an illustration, does the Senator believe, if his amendment is adopted, that the Finance Committee should investigate glass and stoneware? I happen to be chairman of the subcommittee to which that subject has been referred. Does the Senator believe the subcommittee would be justified in hearing the representatives of those industries in order to know whether they would come under the terms of the Senator's amendment?

Mr. JONES. I think the committee would be justified, because the idea would be that the committee would get the facts upon which it would base its decision as to whether or not the conditions came under the terms of the resolution. The committee, of course, would have to ascertain the facts before it could be determined, but language of this kind would be in the nature of an instruction to the committee that unless it found from the facts that such was the condition, then it should not report tariff increases for such industry.

Mr. President, I am not going to discuss the shingle industry at any length, but I want to call attention briefly to the situation. We have some 15,000 or 20,000 people employed in the shingle industry in our State. It is true the industry is not existent all over the country. Heretofore we have been producing about two-thirds of all the shingles used in the United States, but by reason of competition from an adjoining country that business is going and has been going increasingly to another country instead of to our own people, and our mills have been closing. Bankruptcy has been brought to many of them and is faced by many more. If the policy of protection to American industry is good for one industry in this country, it should be applied to other industries of the country. I know that the shingle industry is not as widespread as agriculture, but has it come to the point where we are going to grant protective duties only to industries that are coextensive with the country? I do not think so.

In my State the prosperity of the shingle industry means a great deal to the farming people of my State. With 15,000 or 20,000 people employed in the shingle mills of the State of Washington furnishing a market for the farm production of our State, it can not be jeered at or laughed at or cast aside lightly. Our farmers, the agriculturists of our State, are interested and vitally interested in the prosperity of the shingle industry. Are we going to disregard the agricultural interests of the State of Washington along with the shingle interests and industry of that State? If we continue any longer to keep shingles on the free list, the shingle industry will be gone. There have been fifteen or twenty thousand people employed, but they are growing less in number every year. The mills are going out of business and the employees are going into something else and the agriculturists of our State will lose that market.

Mr. President, we must not overlook the fact that this bill has come to us from the House of Representatives. The items covered by it may not be what we would like. The action of the House may be broader than we would like. But it seems to me that the only way we can properly and wisely deal with it is by having our committee consider the matter and acquaint themselves with the conditions, take the results that the Senate may place in the hands of our conference committee, and, with the action of the Senate and with the information that the committee has acquired out of the hearings, it can deal with the question properly in conference. But if we take it away from the committee and do not allow them to acquaint themselves with the facts and conditions of the various matters in controversy, then it seems to me our conference committee will be at a decided disadvantage in conference. I hope that from the conference will come a bill in line with the President's message to deal primarily with agriculture and then with those lines of industry which show essential depression, but it seems to me that the wise way is to give our committee the opportunity to investigate and determine the facts and get all the information possible, so as to enable them and us to discuss and decide the question in a proper manner with the House conferees.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I would much prefer to pass on the tariff bill in the open Senate item by item than to have some sort of measure passed through here for the moment under an uncertain and confusing resolution like this, referred to the conference committee representing the two Houses, and then have the conferees write "a general tariff bill" which would then be reported back to the Senate. I want the Senate to pass on the bill when we will have ample time and opportunity day after day to discuss and vote on the items that go into the bill. I want the opportunity right here in the Senate to fight to cut down rates that I think are too high and I want the opportunity right here in the Senate to increase the tariff rates for the farmer that I think are too low.

Mr. President, in the United States of America, southward the star of industry takes its way. Many of the textile industries of New England cotton spinners are moving down into that glorious section of our country. I bid them welcome and I want them to know that their manufactured cotton products will be properly cared for and protected in the sunny land of Dixie.

The South will not permit them to suffer from ruinous competition with the pauper labor and cheap manufacturing concerns of Europe. We had just as well speak plainly on that subject now, and as a southern Democrat I gladly make that announcement. It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us. I favor a tariff tax or import duty against the cotton that is now coming into our country from foreign coun-

tries at the rate of 500,000 or 600,000 bales a year in competition with cotton produced in the United States.

I want certain other farm products of the South taken care of in the tariff bill that is going to be passed at this session of Congress. We are confronted with a very unsatisfactory situation on the pending Borah resolution. It is puzzling and confusing to some of us. The Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] says that textiles are not related to farm products and could not therefore be considered if his resolution is passed. That would be unfair and unjust to the cotton producer and cotton spinner. The farmer comes to market in my town and sells a bale of cotton to the spinner in my county and, Mr. President, we have more cotton spindles under one roof in my county than in any other county in the South. The spinner buys that bale of cotton from a farmer and spins it into cloth. The merchant in the agricultural section takes it into his store and sells it back to the same people, perhaps, in the same county, but because that farm product has been spun by a textile industry or cotton mill into cloth, it is not, according to the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] even close enough akin to a farm product—think of it—to be given fair treatment, safeguarded, and protected in a tariff bill at this session of Congress if this resolution is adopted.

Then the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] says that he thinks it would be entitled to consideration. Now, there are two distinguished leaders—one a Republican and one a Democrat, both for the resolution—at loggerheads on that subject. They can not agree on this matter which vitally affects the whole cotton industry of the South. So far as I am concerned, I prefer to let whatever we do here for or against the farmer be in the "open Senate" in a general bill, because I want to tell the friends of agriculture in this body that they are not going to be permitted to pass any agricultural tariff bill by itself that will give any benefit to the farmer. We saw what happened to the debenture plan. We provided for debentures on a bill that pertained purely and wholly, singly and solely to the farmer, on a farm relief bill, and we saw a surgical operation performed on the bill—a major operation—in the House at the other end of the Capitol. They took the tariff debenture plan out of the measure entirely; a provision which would have benefited the cotton farmers of my State $10 a bale and the wheat growers of the West 21 cents a bushel was eliminated. Why? Because it was purely a farm relief bill. I am trying to convey to you the practical sense of the situation that confronts us.

Now, if the Senate should strip the tariff bill of every provision except those affecting agriculture it would have just as much chance to pass through both branches of Congress and reach the President as a snowball would have to last indefinitely down yonder in that hot region in which Pluto dwells. [Laughter.]

They would defeat and kill outright any measure that gave the benefit of a protective tariff solely to the farmers. I think we all know that, and then they would pass a tariff bill that would leave the farmer out entirely. The only hope we have is to put whatever legislation for the benefit of the farmer we propose to pass at this extra session of Congress into a general tariff bill. I think most Senators know that. Our only hope to get a fair deal for the farmer in a tariff bill is in the open Senate.

If those here who claim to be the friend of the farmer will join with me and others from the South, we can benefit the farmer by increasing the rates on his products that should be increased and by holding down the rates in the tariff schedules that are hard, oppressive, and indefensible on the people generally.

One other suggestion, and then I am through. The House of Representatives has the right under the Constitution to originate revenue measures—tariff measures. It has originated one at this session and passed it, and it is said to be a monstrous piece of tariff legislation, but we have the right to go through it, to cut it down, and to change it altogether. But what are we proposing to do under the Borah resolution? We are about to lay out a plan and tell the House that we are going to consider a certain phase of the tariff bill and no other; that the House can take that and pass it or go home. Well, that is not the way to handle the matter. I would offer a substitute resolution, except for my desire to permit Senators to have a vote on the Borah resolution, to instruct the Finance Committee of the Senate to confer with the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives to see if it is possible to agree on a program to limit our activities on tariff legislation at this session of Congress to the matters set out in the Borah resolution. Do that and if both Houses of Congress agree to that program I will fight all the way down the line for that program. But the House will not agree to it and you know it. So the Borah resolution does not in any way solve our distressing problem.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, in order that there may be no misunderstanding about how my vote shall be interpreted I want to say that the subcommittee on Schedule 4, dealing with wood and manufactures of wood, had a 6-hour session to-day. I am heartily in favor of the amendment to the pending resolution proposed by the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES]. It seems to me by every kind of interpretation that that amendment would carry out the purpose for which the extra session was called. In voting for the Jones amendment, however, I wish it to be understood that I approve of that amendment only, and in no way may my vote be interpreted as a vote in favor of the House bill. I am in entire disagreement with many of the items in that bill, but I do not conceive how any possible action on many parts of that bill can be had without proper hearings by the Finance Committee. So far as I am concerned, if the Borah resolution shall be adopted there will be no more hearings on Schedule 4. A hearing on that schedule is set for 9.30 o'clock to-morrow morning, but should the Borah resolution be agreed to there will be no continued hearings on it in spite of the fact that there are many provisions of the House bill which deal with Schedule 4. I want it understood that a vote for the Jones amendment by me is not in any sense a vote for the House bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment to the pending resolution proposed by the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES].

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I do not desire to delay a vote on the amendment to the resolution, but I simply wish to say that, in my opinion, the adoption of the Jones amendment would utterly destroy the effect of the proposal to limit the revision of the tariff in accordance with the resolution which I have submitted.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, in view of the remarks just made by the Senator from Idaho, I desire to say that if the Jones amendment to the resolution shall not be adopted, I shall vote vote against the resolution.

Mr. SMOOT and others called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALLEN (when his name was called). On the pending resolution I have a special pair with the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. WALCOTT]. Not knowing how the junior Senator from Connecticut would vote upon the Jones amendment, I withhold my vote.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE (when Mr. BLAINE's name was called). I wish to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE] has a general pair with the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. GOULD]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. GEORGE (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS]. I have been unable to obtain a transfer of that pair. If I were permitted to vote, I should vote "nay," and I am advised that the Senator from Colorado, if present, would vote "yea" on this question.

Mr. FESS (when Mr. KEYES's name was called). On this vote the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. KEYES] is paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD]. If the Senator from New Hampshire were present, he would vote "yea," and the Senator from Minnesota, if present, would vote "nay."

Mr. NORBECK (when Mr. MCMASTER's name was called). My colleague [Mr. MCMASTER] is unavoidably absent from the city. He is paired with the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK]. If the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MCMASTER] were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. ODDIE (when his name was called). On this question I have a pair with my colleague the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN], who has just left for Nevada. If he were present, he would vote "nay." If I were permitted to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS], who is detained from the Senate on account of illness in his family. I therefore withhold my vote. If I were permitted to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. SWANSON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK]. If the Senator from Maine were present, he would vote "yea," and if the Senator from Alabama were present he would vote "nay." I vote "nay."

Mr. COPELAND (when Mr. WAGNER's name was called). My colleague [Mr. WAGNER] is necessarily detained from the Chamber. If he were present, I understand he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

The result was announced—yeas 38, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—38

Bingham	Glenn	McNary	Steiwer
Broussard	Goff	Metcalf	Townsend
Burton	Goldsborough	Moses	Trammell
Couzens	Greene	Patterson	Vandenberg
Dale	Hastings	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Deneen	Hatfield	Reed	Warren
Dill	Hebert	Sackett	Waterman
Edge	Heflin	Shortridge	Watson
Fess	Jones	Smoot	
Gillett	Kean	Steck	

NAYS—39

Barkley	Fletcher	La Follette	Simmons
Blease	Frazier	McKellar	Smith
Borah	Glass	Norbeck	Swanson
Bratton	Harris	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Brookhart	Harrison	Nye	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	Hawes	Overman	Tydings
Caraway	Hayden	Pine	Tyson
Connally	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	Walsh, Mont.
Copeland	Johnson	Schall	Wheeler
Cutting	King	Sheppard	

NOT VOTING—18

Allen	Gould	Oddie	Stephens
Ashurst	Hale	Phipps	Wagner
Black	Kendrick	Pittman	Walcott
Blaine	Keyes	Robinson, Ind.	
George	McMaster	Shipstead	

So the amendment of Mr. JONES was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the adoption of the resolution submitted by the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH, Mr. MCKELLAR, and others called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALLEN (when his name was called). On this question I have a pair with the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. WALCOTT]. If he were present he would vote "nay," and if I were permitted to vote I should vote "yea."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE (when Mr. BLAINE's name was called). Making the same announcement as before concerning the pair of my colleague [Mr. BLAINE], I wish to state if he were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. NORBECK (when Mr. MCMASTER's name was called). My colleague [Mr. MCMASTER] is unavoidably absent from the city. He is paired with the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea." If the Senator from Wyoming were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. ODDIE (when his name was called). I am paired with my colleague [Mr. PITTMAN] and withhold my vote. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea," and if I were at liberty to vote I should vote "nay."

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS] and therefore withhold my vote. If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. SWANSON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. Black] and vote "yea." I desire to state that if the junior Senator from Alabama were present he would vote "yea," and if the senior Senator from Maine were present he would vote "nay."

Mr. COPELAND (when Mr. WAGNER's name was called). Making the same announcement as before relative to the absence of my colleague [Mr. WAGNER], I wish to announce that if he were present he would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GEORGE. I have a pair with the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS]. I have been unable to obtain a transfer of that pair. I am advised that if the Senator from Colorado were present he would vote "nay." If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. JONES. I desire to announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. KEYES] has a pair on this question with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD]. If the Senator from New Hampshire were present, he would vote "nay," and if the Senator from Minnesota were present he would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 38, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—38

Barkley	Bratton	Caraway	Cutting
Blease	Brookhart	Connally	Fletcher
Borah	Capper	Copeland	Frazier
Glass	La Follette	Robinson, Ark.	Thomas, Okla.
Harris	McKellar	Schall	Tydings
Harrison	Norbeck	Sheppard	Tyson
Hawes	Norris	Simmons	Walsh, Mont.
Hayden	Nye	Smith	Wheeler
Howell	Overman	Swanson	
King	Pine	Thomas, Idaho	

NAYS—39

Bingham	Glenn	Kean	Steck
Broussard	Goff	McNary	Steiwer
Burton	Goldsborough	Metcalf	Townsend
Couzens	Greene	Moses	Trammell
Dale	Hastings	Patterson	Vandenberg
Deneen	Hatfield	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Dill	Hebert	Reed	Warren
Edge	Heflin	Sackett	Waterman
Fess	Johnson	Shortridge	Watson
Gillett	Jones	Smoot	

NOT VOTING—18

Allen	Gould	Oddie	Stephens
Ashurst	Hale	Phipps	Wagner
Black	Kendrick	Pittman	Walcott
Blaine	Keyes	Robinson, Ind.	
George	McMaster	Shipstead	

So Mr. BORAH's resolution was rejected.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 15) providing for the printing of 1,000 additional copies of the consolidated hearings held before the committee relative to "Tariff act of 1929."

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 3966. An act to fix the compensation of officers and employees of the legislative branch of the Government;

H. R. 4016. An act making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the agricultural marketing act, approved June 15, 1929; and

H. J. Res. 100. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the International Petroleum Exposition at Tulsa, Okla., to begin October 5, 1929.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated below:

H. R. 3966. An act to fix the compensation of officers and employees of the legislative branch of the Government; to the calendar.

H. R. 4016. An act making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the "Agricultural marketing act," approved June 15, 1929; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. J. Res. 109. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the International Petroleum Exposition at Tulsa, Okla., to begin October 5, 1929; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUMMER ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I submit a privileged concurrent resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution will be stated.

The Chief Clerk read the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 16), as follows:

Resolved, etc., That when the Senate adjourns on Wednesday, June 19, 1929, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Monday, August 19, 1929.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. WATSON. My understanding is that this is a privileged motion and not debatable.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not debatable; but does the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. WATSON. I yield for a question.

Mr. BORAH. I did not catch the language of the resolution which the Senator offered.

Mr. WATSON. Let it be stated again.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will restate the resolution.

The CHIEF CLERK. Concurrent resolution:

Resolved, etc., That when the Senate adjourns on Wednesday, June 19, 1929, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Monday, August 19, 1929.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I make the point of order against the resolution that it is contrary to the Constitution of the United States, which says that neither body of Congress shall adjourn longer than three days without the consent of the other body.

The VICE PRESIDENT. This is a concurrent resolution.

Mr. NORRIS. As the Secretary read it, he said "that when the Senate adjourns, * * * it stand adjourned" until a certain day in August.

Mr. WATSON. Will the Secretary restate the first part of it?

The CHIEF CLERK. Concurrent resolution:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)——

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I desire to make a motion to amend. That will be in order anyway.

Mr. WATSON. That is in order.

Mr. NORRIS. If the Senator from Indiana says it is in order, that settles it. [Laughter.]

Mr. WATSON. I say so.

Mr. NORRIS. I move to strike out the words "August 19" and insert "September 16."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, is that a debatable proposition?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not.

Mr. BORAH. A motion of this nature is not debatable?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not debatable.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I move to amend the amendment by changing the date to September 3.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I accept the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska modifies his amendment.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; I will accept the Senator's suggestion.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I do not accept it.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I move to lay both of those motions on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on laying the resolution on the table.

Mr. MOSES. The resolution, or the amendment?

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia will state it.

Mr. GLASS. I desire to know, if that motion prevails, if it does not carry the whole thing to the table?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It does.

Mr. HEFLIN. I did not want to do that, Mr. President. I do not think we ought to recess for more than six weeks.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, a point of order. A motion to lay on the table is not debatable.

Mr. HEFLIN. I withdraw my motion.

Mr. BORAH. I ask for the yeas and nays upon the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The yeas and nays are demanded. Is the demand seconded?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, what is the question?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry? Are we voting on the amendment, or——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], as modified by the suggestion of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM], making the date September 3. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. SWANSON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]. Not knowing how he would vote on this question, I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GEORGE. I have a pair with the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS]. I am advised that if present he would vote as I expect to vote, and I therefore vote. I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 44, as follows:

YEAS—35

Barkley	Frazier	McNary	Schall
Blease	Glass	Norbeck	Shortridge
Bratton	Harris	Norris	Smith
Brookhart	Hawes	Nye	Smoot
Burton	Hayden	Oddie	Steck
Copeland	Howell	Overman	Steiwer
Couzens	Johnson	Patterson	Tydings
Cutting	King	Reed	Walsh, Mont.
Dill	La Follette	Sackett	

NAYS—44

Allen	Fletcher	Heflin	Thomas, Idaho
Bingham	George	Jones	Thomas, Okla.
Borah	Gillett	Kean	Townsend
Broussard	Glenn	McKellar	Trammell
Capper	Goff	Metcalf	Tyson
Caraway	Goldsborough	Moses	Vandenberg
Connally	Greene	Pine	Walsh, Mass.
Dale	Harrison	Ransdell	Warren
Deneen	Hastings	Robinson, Ark.	Waterman
Edge	Hatfield	Sheppard	Watson
Fess	Hebert	Simmons	Wheeler

NOT VOTING—16

Ashurst	Hale	Phipps	Stephens
Black	Kendrick	Pittman	Swanson
Blaine	Keyes	Robinson, Ind.	Wagner
Gould	McMaster	Shipstead	Walcott

So Mr. NORRIS's amendment as modified was rejected.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I move to amend by inserting at the proper place the date of September 10, and on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. WATSON. What is the amendment?

Mr. TYDINGS. To make the date September 10.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. To strike out "August 19, 1929," and insert in lieu thereof "September 10, 1929."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] has demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GEORGE (when his name was called). Making the same announcement of my pair, I am advised that the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS], if present, would vote as I expect to vote, and I therefore vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as to my pair as on the previous vote, I am informed that the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS], if present, would vote as I shall vote, and therefore I vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. SWANSON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], but I understand that if present he would vote as I shall vote, and therefore I vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. KING. I have a general pair upon this vote with the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MCMASTER], and, in his absense, I withhold my vote.

Mr. HEFLIN. My colleague [Mr. BLACK] is absent on account of illness. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 57, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—57

Allen	George	Kean	Shortridge
Bingham	Gillett	McKellar	Smoot
Blease	Glass	McNary	Steck
Bratton	Glenn	Metcalf	Steiwer
Broussard	Goff	Moses	Swanson
Burton	Goldsborough	Oddie	Townsend
Capper	Greene	Overman	Vandenberg
Connally	Harris	Patterson	Walsh, Mass.
Copeland	Harrison	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Couzens	Hastings	Reed	Warren
Dale	Hatfield	Robinson, Ark.	Waterman
Deneen	Hayden	Robinson, Ind.	Watson
Dill	Hebert	Sackett	
Edge	Heflin	Schall	
Fess	Howell	Sheppard	

NAYS—23

Barkley	Frazier	Norris	Thomas, Okla.
Borah	Hawes	Nye	Trammell
Brookhart	Johnson	Pine	Tydings
Caraway	Jones	Simmons	Tyson
Cutting	La Follette	Smith	Wheeler
Fletcher	Norbeck	Thomas, Idaho	

NOT VOTING—15

Ashurst	Hale	McMaster	Stephens
Black	Kendrick	Phipps	Wagner
Blaine	Keyes	Pittman	Walcott
Gould	King	Shipstead	

So the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 16) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns on Wednesday, June 19, 1929, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Monday, August 19, 1929.

SURVEY OF ESCAMBIA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

Mr. FLETCHER. I report back favorably, without amendment, from the Committee on Commerce the bill (H. R. 3671)

to authorize and direct a survey to be made of the Escambia River and its tributaries, Alabama and Florida.

I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of the Escambia River and its tributaries, Alabama and Florida, with a view to the control of floods in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of an act entitled, "An act to provide for control of the floods of the Mississippi River, and of the Sacramento River, Calif., and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1917, the cost thereof to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for such purposes.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FEDERAL FARM RELIEF FUND

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably without amendment the bill (H. R. 4016) making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the agricultural marketing act, approved June 15, 1929. The bill makes an appropriation of $151,500,000 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the bill which we recently passed providing for relief of agriculture in the United States. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I understand this bill carries $1,500,000 for administrative purposes under the farm relief act?

Mr. WARREN. Yes; $1,500,000 is for administrative purposes.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. And $150,000,000 for a revolving fund under the provisions of the farm relief act recently passed by Congress?

Mr. WARREN. The bill provides for the appropriations the Senator suggests.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for carrying into effect the provisions of the act entitled the "Agricultural marketing act," approved June 15, 1929, including all necessary expenditures authorized therein, the sum of $151,500,000, to be immediately available, of which amount $150,000,000 shall constitute a revolving fund to be administered by the Federal Farm Board as provided in such act, and $1,500,000 shall be available until June 30, 1930, for administrative expenses in executing the functions vested in the Federal Farm Board by such act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I ask that the letter from President Hoover and the letter from the Acting Director of the Budget, which I send to the desk, may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the letters presented by the Senator from Wyoming will be printed in the RECORD.

The letters referred to are as follows:

JUNE 15, 1929.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress an estimate of appropriation for the Federal Farm Board for $151,500,000, to be immediately available, for commencing operations under the provisions of the act entitled the "Agricultural marketing act," approved June 15, 1929.

This estimate provides $150,000,000 of the $500,000,000 authorized to be appropriated by the act as a revolving fund for use in making loans or advances, and the amount of $1,500,000 authorized for the administrative expenses of the Federal Farm Board until June 30, 1930.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget, which is transmitted herewith and with which I concur.

I should add that the additional amounts which will be needed by the board can not be determined except by the board itself, but as Congress might shortly recess I have thought it desirable that a preliminary sum should be provided. If the board finds it necessary to have further funds, it should be possible to make provision for them in ample time, as Congress will no doubt be in session by the time they are required.

Respectfully,

HERBERT HOOVER.

JUNE 15, 1929.

The PRESIDENT.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation for the Federal Farm Board for $151,500,000 to be immediately available, of which amount $150,000,000 is for a revolving fund to be administered by the board, and $1,500,000 is for administrative expenses of the board until June 30, 1930, as follows:

"For carrying into effect the provisions of the act entitled the 'Agricultural marketing act,' approved June 15, 1929, including all necessary expenditures therein authorized, to be immediately available, $151,500,000, of which amount $150,000,000 shall constitute a revolving fund to be administered by the Federal Farm Board as provided in said act, and $1,500,000 shall be available until June 30, 1930, for administrative expenses in executing the functions vested in the Federal Farm Board by said act, $151,500,000."

This estimate covers $150,000,000 of the $500,000,000 authorized to be appropriated by the act as a revolving fund for use in making loans or advances, and the full amount of $1,500,000 authorized for the administrative expenses of the Federal Farm Board until June 30, 1930. The purpose of the estimate is to provide immediately sufficient funds to enable the board to commence operations under the act.

The foregoing estimate of appropriation is to meet legislation which has been enacted since the transmission of the Budget for 1930, and its approval is recommended.

Very respectfully,

R. O. KLOEBER,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

OPEN EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

Mr. JONES. I ask that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 19) submitted by Mr. JONES, May 6, 1929, to amend paragraph 2 of Rule XXXVIII, relating to proceedings on nominations in executive session.

RECESS

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate take a recess until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 5 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) took a recess until to-morrow, Tuesday, June 18, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, *June 17, 1929*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Blessed Father in Heaven, be with us to-day. Give us the vision that lends glory to common tasks and that sheds splendor on obscure talents. Let Thy Spirit stir mysterious aspiration in all. Crown us with a new power coming from beyond ourselves; then shall we have real and lasting weight of character. Expel from our breasts every thought of hate, envy, strife, covetousness, and vulgarity. Cause love, joy, and peace to grow and blossom in all our lives. Bless us with the consciousness of right doing and right living. These are of eternal value, for they that thus do Thy will shall shine as the brightness of the firmament and shall be crowned with everlasting honor. Through Christ our Savior. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday last was read and approved.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on June 14, 1929, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 1. An act to establish a Federal Farm Board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who informed the House that on the following dates the Presi-

dent approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On June 6, 1929:

H. J. Res. 82. Joint resolution making appropriations for additional compensation for transportation of the mail by railroad routes in accordance with the increased rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

On June 7, 1929:

H. J. Res. 61. Joint resolution to amend the appropriation "Organizing the Naval Reserve, 1930."

On June 11, 1929:

H. R. 3083. An act to amend subsection (a) of section 26 of the trading with the enemy act, as amended by the settlement of war claims act of 1928, so as to authorize the allocation of the unallocated interest fund in accordance with the records of the Alien Property Custodian.

On June 12, 1929:

H. J. Res. 91. Joint resolution to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission;

H. R. 3663. An act making appropriations for the payment of certain judgments rendered against the Government by various United States courts; and

H. J. Res. 86. Joint resolution making an appropriation for the International Red Cross and Prisoners of War Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1929.

On June 13, 1929:

H. J. Res. 83. Joint resolution to make available funds for carrying into effect the public resolution of February 20, 1929, as amended, concerning the cessions of certain islands of the Samoan group to the United States;

H. J. Res. 93. Joint resolution amending an appropriation for a consolidated school at Belcourt, within the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, N. Dak.; and

H. R. 3548. An act to continue, during the fiscal year 1930, Federal aid in rehabilitating farm lands in the areas devastated by floods in 1927.

On June 14, 1929:

H. R. 3600. An act to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act authorizing Maynard D. Smith, his heirs, successors, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Clair River at or near Port Huron, Mich," approved March 2, 1929, and being Public Act No. 923 of the Seventieth Congress;

H. J. Res. 73. Joint resolution to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the American Hospital of Paris," approved January 30, 1913; and

H. J. Res. 88. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the extension to the post-office building at Corinth, Miss.

On June 15, 1929:

H. R. 1. An act to establish a Federal Farm Board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries; and

H. J. Res. 97. Joint resolution making appropriations toward carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a municipal center in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1929.

On June 17, 1929:

H. R. 1648. An act to amend section 5 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended.

MUSCLE SHOALS

Mr. BROWNING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD by printing a speech I made over the radio.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWNING. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with leave granted me to extend my remarks I submit herewith a speech recently delivered by me over the radio from Washington, touching farm relief and the disposition of Muscle Shoals.

The address is as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience, Congress is now in extra session for the declared purpose of granting farm relief. The President has shown by his letter to Senator McNARY opposing the debenture plan that he is against any legislation that will raise the price of farm products. The privileges of government under our present laws are practically all given to other industry, and many of them at the expense of agriculture; and this has brought about the farmers' principal troubles. But the President's first interest politically is to protect industries in these law-given privileges, and he is determined that they shall not be divided with agriculture.

So we must look elsewhere under this administration for any relief to farming than to the privilege of advancing prices. That privilege is reserved for industry only under the President's decree. The so-called farm relief bill which has passed the House recently was guarded by rules in its consideration which made it impossible to offer as amendment a plan that would increase the price of farm products, or grant the power to do so.

But there is a possibility of benefit in it if administered by a friendly board. That possibility lies in the way of moving closer together the farmer and the consumer of his product. In round numbers, the farmer receives seven and one-half billions of dollars for the food crop he raises each year. The consumer pays for that crop, delivered to his kitchen, twenty-two and one-half billions. I know there is a vast legitimate charge for processing and transportation to be counted, but it can be easily shown that all this could be met and then the farmer receive just double his present return for food crops without advancing the price to the consumer. If the Farm Board contemplated in the pending bill, with all the broad powers and resources granted at its command, will eliminate the useless charges and tolls taken from his products in transit, the farmer will materially benefit because of it. But if the board spends its effort in stabilizing farm prices below the cost of production, in dabbling with temporary surpluses that settle nothing permanently, the half billion dollars given the board to operate on will be wasted, with no benefits resulting.

In addition to this bill, the administration now proposes tariff revision as a measure of farm relief. A tariff bill has been brought into the House which seems to have administration sanction. It will cost the farmer many times over what amount of benefit he can possibly derive from the few increased rates given his products in it, a very small amount of which can be affected favorably. The advances on what he will have to buy will be many millions of dollars out of his pocket more than he can possibly realize from the few crumbs dropped to him.

Under pretense of relieving the farmer, the President, after calling an extra session with loud acclaim, is now in the act of butchering him, or holding the coats of those who are butchering him, to make a holiday for the Mellon-Grundy privilege crowd. In other words the farmer is found suffering from tariff poisoning, and Doctor Hoover is giving him a compounded dose of arsenic. He asked for bread; the President is giving him a stone. Less than 1 out of every 10 increases in the bill is on farm products. Virtually all of them are on industry and can have but one possible result—to "relieve" the farmer of what he has left.

If it is sincerely desired to help the farmer's plight, I call up for consideration a matter which if settled rightly would relieve agriculture, add greatly to our national resources and national defense, stimulate industrial development, and reimburse the Government for large expenditures already made. I refer to that wonderful power and navigation project partially completed at Muscle Shoals, Ala. The nature and purposes of this great plan seem to have been the most talked of and the least understood of any undertaking by the Government in recent years. As a war measure and a permanent plan of national defense the Government expended $130,000,000 on a dam and nitrate plant there. The act authorizing this construction provided for the production of nitrates there to be used in the manufacture of explosives in emergencies. To guarantee an adequate supply at all times for this purpose the Congress said this nitrogen should be used for the manufacture of fertilizer when no emergency existed.

Peace came and the immediate urge subsided. In the general let down from a war pitch selfishness seemed to permeate everything. Fertilizer manufacturers saw in the completion of this project the production of cheaper fertilizer, so that they have tirelessly fought this consummation. The so-called Power Trust, seeing the possibility of a monopoly of great power resources in that section, joined in the fight to keep it out of any hands that would develop it, as they do not yet need it and desire no competition. As the project stands, with one dam in operation, the Alabama Power Co. is leasing some 20 per cent of the power generated at 2 mills per kilowatt-hour, and other power is wasting.

Over 300 miles above Muscle Shoals, up on the Clinch River in the State of Tennessee, is a proposed site for a dam, known as Cove Creek. It is not a power dam primarily, but a storage dam. It is held by engineers that by constructing a dam at this point there will be formed an inland lake covering 53,000 acres of land. Its purpose will be to store the water at flood time and release it at normal low-water periods so as to keep the flowage at all dams below constant; thereby doubling the primary power of every dam. You can readily see that Cove Creek is the key to the whole Tennessee River Valley power possibilities, including Muscle Shoals. Few, if any, of these dams would be economically justified without this regulation from Cove Creek.

A serious question has arisen over the respective rights of the Federal Government and the State of Tennessee if the Government constructs Cove Creek for purely power purposes. This is occasioned by the lack of settled property rights in the potential power of our

rivers. I take the position that the bed of a river and the water that flows over the bed is the property of the State through which it is passing. The Government can only control as to navigation and flood regulations. The power, I believe, belongs to the State, to the people thereof. And since the Government has been contemplating the taking over of Cove Creek, a majority of the Tennessee delegation in Congress has insisted that the rights of our State should be recognized in any act that authorizes the taking. But these rights can easily be adjusted, in my opinion, and the differences heretofore existing on this account need not delay this great development for a moment. All we have ever asked is a fair recognition of the elemental property rights of the State of Tennessee.

Assuming that these rights will be recognized, I venture to suggest the greatest measure of farm relief yet proposed to this session of Congress. There is pending what is known as the Madden bill for leasing this property to the American Cyanamid Co. Under this bill the Government would construct Cove Creek Dam. It would construct Dam No. 3 at Muscle Shoals, and thereby increase by 150 miles or more the navigable waters of the Tennessee River. It grants to lessee use of three other dam sites just below Cove Creek. All this property is leased for a term of 50 years. In return the cyanamide company is to pay the Government 4 per cent on all this investment, less an amount chargeable to navigation, and to excess prices of construction of Dam No. 2 in war time. Said company is also to pay an amortization charge each year sufficient to amortize the entire cost of all construction in 100 years. In addition to this, lessee agrees to manufacture a certain amount of concentrated fertilizer suitable for the use of our farmers at cost, plus 8 per cent. Lessee also announces its intention to use the balance of power generated by the leased property for the operation of electrochemical manufacturing plants.

But the principal concern we now have is with the fertilizer program. Mr. W. B. Bell, president of the American Cyanamid Co., assures us that his company is now making a concentrated fertilizer by the cyanamid process known as ammo-phos, which consists of 13 parts ammonium and 48 parts phosphate, or 61 per cent plant food. With this proportion, one ton of ammo-phos contains five times as much plant food as a ton of ordinary fertilizer, as mixed to-day. Four hundred thousand tons of this product is promised the farmer, at a reduction in cost of from 40 to 50 per cent. This will be the equivalent of 2,000,000 tons of fertilizer such as he buys to-day. The entire consumption per year in the United States is around 7,000,000 tons. The cyanamide product in this concentrated form can be shipped economically to most any part of the United States. With the plant located on the Tennessee, the farmers will have advantage of the cheapest transportation. It can reach by water all points on that river, the Cumberland, the Ohio, the Mississippi, and their tributaries.

The saving on freight rates and this reduction in price on so great a portion of this necessity would mean many millions of dollars saving to a depressed industry. The Government last year only received $186,000 net income from the sale of power at Muscle Shoals, after expenses of upkeep and operation were deducted, on a present investment of $130,000,000.

Naturally the fertilizer makers will oppose this bill. I sympathize with any industry that is about to be disturbed by progress, but I maintain that our farmers should not be charged this huge economic handicap simply because some capital is tied up in a worn-out industry. Above all classes in America to-day, they are entitled to be aided by modern, scientific methods in the production of their necessities. To throttle progress and economy in the production of fertilizer would be a high crime against almost one-third of our population now struggling to overcome fearful economic odds.

The farmers need this relief, oh, so much! The Government needs to turn a losing investment into a profitable one. Industry needs the power now hog tied by the procrastination in completing and disposing of Muscle Shoals. There is potential power on the Tennessee and its tributaries amounting to five or six million horsepower, enough to meet the demands of industry and public utilities for a century.

The South once thought its citizenship had been financially ruined by the liberation of 4,000,000 slaves. Yet, on this one river system, fifteen times that power is wasting constantly as the waters roll toward the sea, unused. It is not a sectional, but a national use for which we are trying to employ this great resource. It is a God-given heritage, and the people should no longer be kept out of its use and enjoyment.

In a special session, called for and dedicated to farm relief, how can those in control justify a failure to utilize this great plant for the farmer's use? We are urging the President, we are pleading with the organization leaders of the House and Senate, to delay no longer. Every available fact about this project and its possibilities are of record. Occasion for its greatest need is here. Mr. President, put it on the program for this special session and give us a chance to settle it for the untold benefit of agriculture.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANT FLOOR MANAGER OF TELEPHONES

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 53

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, compensation at the rate of $1,830 per annum, payable monthly, for the services of a temporary majority assistant floor manager of telephones, to be appointed by the Doorkeeper of the House. The compensation and employment hereby authorized shall start from April 15, 1929, and terminate June 15, 1929.

Mr. GARNER. From what committee does this come?

Mr. UNDERHILL. From the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. GARNER. Is it a unanimous report?

Mr. UNDERHILL. It is.

The resolution was agreed to.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXPOSITION

Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House Joint Resolution 109, authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the International Petroleum Exposition at Tulsa, Okla., to begin October 5, 1929, and for its immediate consideration.

I will say that the resolution has the approval of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH], who is the ranking Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the absence of the chairman; the approval of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LINTHICUM], the ranking minority member; the approval of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER], minority floor leader; the approval of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON], majority floor leader. For the information of the House I desire to state that for a number of years the International Petroleum Exposition has been held at Tulsa, Okla. This resolution authorizes the President to send an invitation to the States of the Union and to foreign countries to attend and participate in the exposition. It is an identical resolution with others that have heretofore passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. GARNER. As I understand Mr. Speaker, this is the usual resolution and it entails no expense on the Government.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma. It does not provide for the appropriation of any money.

Mr. GARNER. And the gentleman does not expect to ask for any appropriation?

Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma. No; and we never have.

Mr. HASTINGS. None was asked for last year.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma. No; the oil business is so hard up that we will let the tail go with the hide [laughter] and stand all the expenses.

Mr. HASTINGS. It is very important to Oklahoma and I hope there will be no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States is authorized to invite by proclamation, or in such other manner as he may deem proper, the States of the Union and all foreign countries to participate in the proposed international petroleum exposition, to be held at Tulsa, Okla., beginning October 5, 1929, for the purpose of exhibiting samples of fabricated and raw products of all countries used in the petroleum industry and bringing together buyers and sellers for promotion of trade and commerce in such products.

SEC. 2. All articles that shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at the International Petroleum Exposition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of the payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of withdrawal; and on such articles which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling and necessary exposure, the duty, if paid, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal for consumption or use, and the penalties prescribed by law shall be enforced against any person guilty of any illegal sale, use, or withdrawal.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 4016) making appropriations to carry out the provisions of the agricultural marketing act approved June 15, 1929.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H. R. 4016

A bill making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the agricultural marketing act, approved June 15, 1929

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for carrying into effect the provisions of the act entitled the "Agricultural marketing act," approved June 15, 1929, including all necessary expenditures authorized therein, the sum of $151,500,000 to be immediately available, of which amount $150,000,000 shall constitute a revolving fund to be administered by the Federal Farm Board as provided in such act, and $1,500,000 shall be available until June 30, 1930, for administrative expenses in executing the functions vested in the Federal Farm Board by such act.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The gentleman from Indiana is entitled to 20 minutes and the gentleman from Tennessee to 20 minutes.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, under the farm bill which passed this House and the Senate and which has been signed by the President, there is an authorization for an appropriation of $500,000,000. The appropriation asked here is for $151,500,000, $150,000,000 of which is for carrying out the purposes of the act, and the rest is for administrative expenses.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman state why he did not appropriate the entire $500,000,000?

Mr. WOOD. Because of the fact that there is no immediate necessity for it. There is no need to appropriate more money than is necessary.

Mr. GARNER. How does the gentleman know about the necessity for it?

Mr. WOOD. I call the attention of the gentleman from Texas to what the President said in his letter:

The additional amounts which will be needed by the board can not be determined except by the board itself, but as Congress might shortly recess I have thought it desirable that a preliminary sum should be provided. If the board finds it necessary to have further funds, it should be possible to make provision for them in ample time, and Congress will no doubt be in session by the time they are required.

Mr. GARNER. If I understand the gentleman correctly, the President said that he had no knowledge of what funds will be necessary to conduct this business for which this appropriation is made. Does he contemplate that Congress will take a recess, or does the gentleman contemplate that Congress will be in session until the wheat and cotton crops are handled?

Mr. WOOD. So far as the recess is concerned, I am not an authority on recessing. I have had my misgivings about the recess, but in any event it would take some time to set up the machinery for the transaction of this business under the act, and it occurs to me that not more than $150,000,000 certainly could be used before we would get back here in the event there is a recess. If there is no recess, we could take care of the question when it arises.

Mr. GARNER. I do not see how that can occur to the gentleman from Indiana unless he has some knowledge of what amount will be necessary. It seems to me that if we can trust the board with $150,000,000, we can as well trust them with $500,000,000. Does the gentleman suppose the President is unwilling to trust the board with the entire amount?

Mr. WOOD. Certainly not. As he states in his letter as to the exact amount that may be needed no one can tell until the board is organized; they may not need the entire $500,000,000.

Mr. GARNER. If we should appropriate $500,000,000, the gentleman does not anticipate that the board would use it unless it is needed?

Mr. WOOD. Certainly not; but why appropriate a fixed amount for any activity when there is not that much money needed? We do not do it with reference to any other appropriation.

Mr. GARNER. Certainly not, because we know what is needed. But the gentleman says that the President says we do not know how much money will be necessary to run this board.

Mr. WOOD. That is correct.

Mr. GARNER. Why not give the board the full amount and then it can act and use the money which Congress authorizes. By giving them only $150,000,000 now, if Congress is in recess, we give them the opportunity to say that Congress did not give them enough money.

Mr. WOOD. There would be some force to the gentleman's argument if it were not for the fact that we are going to be here in almost continuous session during this summer; we will be in session, so all agree if a recess is had, not later than the last of August or the first of September, and by that time in all probability the board will be organized and they will have some knowledge as to what their wants will be. It occurs to me there is no more necessity for appropriating more money than this than there would be for any other institution when the money is not needed.

Mr. ADKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. ADKINS. In the coming wheat crop we may have a surplus of 150,000,000 or 200,000,000 bushels. In the event that the board should act upon the coming wheat crop, they would organize the stabilization corporation and start to take off the market the surplus of 200,000,000 bushels. If they should do that, of course, there would not be enough money to take it all off. Is there any arrangement whereby they could go on and do that without an appropriation being made?

Mr. WOOD. I take it that they would have to act within the appropriation; but admitting what the gentleman states as a possibility, that there may be 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels of a surplus, the board will have at least $150,000,000 with which to take care of it.

Mr. ADKINS. That is a probable surplus now.

Mr. WOOD. In all probability they would not need to take up all of the 200,000,000 bushels if we had that much of a surplus. I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I do not care to take up the time of the House with the discussion of this resolution. We have had no hearings upon it. As a matter of fact, I do not know just what information could have been developed if we had had hearings, because, as the President has indicated in the letter from which the gentleman from Indiana read, until the farm board has been actually appointed and has considered the matter, everyone is at sea, so to speak, with reference to the amount of money that may be needed at an early date. I am prepared to vote for whatever sum the President, in his judgment, thinks would be necessary. I would have supported a larger amount if he had asked it. I realize that just such a contingency as the gentleman from Texas refers to and as has been referred to also by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ADKINS] may happen.

We will be very soon in the midst of crop moving, and it may appear that a great deal more money will be needed for the major crops, such as cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, and possibly other crops. The amount here appropriated may be by no means sufficient when the time comes when the money is actually and positively needed. But that is not a responsibility, of course, that rests on us. The President himself is responsible for the administration of this law which has recently been passed, and if in his judgment $150,000,000 is all that is needed now I am willing to accept that amount, although I would have voted for a larger amount. But in view of what has been said, I think it can be said fairly now that if later on it should develop that a larger sum should have been asked for, surely Congress will not be responsible for that. I am sure nobody on either side would oppose the granting of the entire sum fixed by the bill.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. JONES of Texas. If an additional amount is appropriated, it would simply be available in the Treasury until needed?

Mr. BYRNS. Undoubtedly.

Mr. JONES of Texas. And if that were done, they could use it in the event that an emergency arose?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. JONES of Texas. If they would need more than $150,000,000, they would be compelled to wait until Congress came back and the appropriation were made and the money available?

Mr. BYRNS. That is true.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Then, why not make the entire amount available and let the board use what they need in their discretion?

Mr. BYRNS. As I said, I would be perfectly willing to vote for the entire amount provided in the law. But this is all that the President has requested and all that is before us. As a matter of fact, I think, with the gentleman from Texas, that

Congress could well afford to appropriate the entire amount, because, as suggested by him, it will not be expended unless the Farm Board decides that it ought to be expended, and if the Farm Board which we hope will function and relieve agriculture believes that the entire sum is needed for the benefit of agriculture, they should have it when needed and not have to wait until an additional appropriation is made.

Mr. ALMON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. ALMON. Does not the gentleman think the entire amount of the appropriation, the $500,000,000, or part of it, would have a very wholesome effect on the minds of the American farmer and assure him that the money would be available, and not leave in doubt the question whether the remainder of the money would be had hereafter?

Mr. BYRNS. I think that would be so.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. Of course, the success of the farm relief plan as embodied in this legislation is going to depend largely on the good judgment of the board itself. That is true, is it not?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. Does not the gentleman from Tennessee think it would be a mistake for us here to be continually butting in now and trying to tell the board what to do?

Mr. BYRNS. I think so; but I do not think the appropriation of the full amount of $500,000,000 could be construed as interfering with the farm board. It would rather be an indication to the farm board that Congress is willing to give all the aid in its power.

Mr. DENISON. Is it customary for Congress to make these great appropriations, even if authorized by law, before the executive department asks for them?

Mr. BYRNS. No; and that is the reason why I favor this resolution.

Mr. DENISON. If we should go ahead and appropriate the full amount, some one would introduce a resolution directing the board to go ahead and spend it.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS].

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I want to express my surprise and disappointment at the fact that not more than $150,000,000 is contained in this appropriation. Of course, I am going to support that amount, but when the farm relief bill came in from the Committee on Agriculture it contained an authorization of $500,000,000, and many of us on both sides of the aisle criticized the bill for the reason that it did not contain an actual appropriation. But it came from the legislative committee, and the legislative committee was not authorized to do anything else other than to report an authorization and not an actual appropriation. It is a mistake when we try to shirk responsibility. It is ours. We have led the country to believe that this revolving fund is going to carry $500,000,000. It will not do it. There is an authorization, but not an appropriation, of $500,000,000. The act, as I understand, was approved by the President on Saturday, and the fact of its approval was reported to the House only a moment ago. The people of the country are going to be disappointed when we go to our several homes during the recess and are asked why we did not make the full appropriation of $500,000,000. You will be compelled to say, "The President estimated $150,000,000 as enough." The President does not make a definite statement in his letter. The President's letter merely indicates that, so far as he has present knowledge, that $150,000,000 is all that is needed. We may take a recess this week, and it may be that the House will not reassemble until November. Now, in the meantime you will have a 900,000,000-bushel crop of wheat to aid in marketing, and you will not only have a surplus of 200,000,000 bushels to deal with but you will have the entire crop to stabilize and you will need more than $150,000,000 to stabilize the wheat crop.

Let me invite your attention to the fact that the average crop of cotton is approximately 14,000,000 bales. We exported last year 8,546,419 bales of cotton. The cotton-picking season begins in lower Texas in August, and soon therefore our cotton marketing season is on. We produced last year 2,839,959,000 bushels of corn. The moving and marketing of corn will begin in the early fall.

In my judgment, this board should have the entire revolving fund at its disposal, namely, $500,000,000.

Let us quit talking about evading responsibility on our part. The responsibility for the origination of appropriations is with the Congress. The responsibility of this legislation is with the Congress, and I am sure, at this stage of the game, the Congress itself has as much information as to how much it thinks this board should have or will be required as the President of the United States or as the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois and Mr. ADKINS rose.

Mr. HASTINGS. I have only about two minutes remaining. You have plenty of time to reply to me or else I would yield.

For us to fail to make the full appropriation is deception to the public. The people, through the press, have been led to believe that we were going to make available the full amount of $500,000,000 and not wait for developments as to future appropriations.

Every Member will be embarrassed in answering the inquiries of your constituents when you have to tell them that only $150,000,000 has been actually appropriated and made available, especially when you will have to advise them that it may be an indefinite length of time before the Congress of the United States is going to assemble again.

I am in favor of making now the entire appropriation of $500,000,000 as a revolving fund, and I favor placing that amount at the disposal of the board and making it available for use as the occasion may require.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. One hundred and fifty million dollars is not simply chicken feed; it is an awful lot of money, and nobody need be embarrassed.

Mr. HASTINGS. Oh, if the gentleman does not know anything more about agriculture than his question indicates—I have tried to explain here that we produced last year approximately 900,000,000 bushels of wheat, 2,839,959,000 bushels of corn, and that we produced in 1928 approximately 14,000,000 bales of cotton, and of course the gentleman or anyone else who knows anything at all about agriculture knows that $150,000,000 is an insufficient amount to handle or stabilize these major crops.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The gentleman certainly is not trying to have the entire country believe that the United States Government is going to buy all of these three crops. That is deception.

Mr. HASTINGS. Everyone knows that we authorized an appropriation of $500,000,000.

Why, after extended hearings both in the House and Senate, did we authorize an appropriation of $500,000,000 as a revolving fund if it was not thought that that amount would be needed? As I have tried to explain, the three major crops of wheat, corn, and cotton will mature and be harvested and marketed perhaps before Congress reconvenes after we recess. I am trying to make it clear that the full amount of $500,000,000 should be appropriated as a revolving fund now. We should throw our full financial force behind this board to begin with if we hope to make the law a success.

You say we may not need it. We will need it between now and November, during the crop-marketing season, if we are ever going to need it. If we do not need it this year, why did we authorize $500,000,000 to be appropriated? We did that and led the country to believe that the amount is now available.

There were no hearings on this bill. No committee has reported it. There is no report to show why the amount of $150,000,000 was estimated for.

I am trying to discharge my full duty as a friend of agriculture by calling attention to the fact that we should vote the entire appropriation.

This bill comes up on suspension day, and no amendment is in order. The records show that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD] moves to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Let the country understand that no amendment under these circumstances can be offered, not an "i" dotted nor a "t" crossed, and for that reason no one in the House has attempted to amend the bill. My hope is that the Senate will give it more detailed consideration and amend the bill so as to appropriate the full amount, and if it does and such an amendment comes back to the House, the House should concur in it.

Practically every speech made while the farm bill was under consideration in the House and in the Senate referred to the fact that it established a revolving fund of $500,000,000. That amount was authorized. After the bill had been passed and signed by the President an estimate for only $150,000,000 is submitted, and only that amount is carried in this bill.

During the war we appropriated $1,000,000,000 to stabilize wheat alone. Everyone recognizes that agriculture is in a deplorable condition. It should receive adequate assistance at once. I submit that no one has attempted to make any explanation satisfactory to the friends of agriculture why the amount of the revolving fund is reduced through this appropriation to $150,000,000.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Indiana to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken, and two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 3966) to fix the compensation of officers and employees of the legislative branch of the Government.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana moves to suspend the rules and pass the bill which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following positions and annual (except where specified otherwise) rates of compensation are hereby established:

SENATE

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Secretary to the Vice President, $4,620; clerk, $2,400; assistant clerks—one $2,280, one $2,160.

CHAPLAIN

Chaplain of the Senate, $1,680.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Secretary of the Senate, including compensation as disbursing officer of salaries of Senators and of contingent fund of the Senate, $8,000; assistant secretary, Henry M. Rose, $4,500; chief clerk, who shall perform the duties of reading clerk, $5,500 and $1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; financial clerk, $5,000 and $1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant financial clerk, $4,200 and $600 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; minute and journal clerk, $4,500 and $1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; principal clerk, $3,840; legislative clerk, enrolling clerk, and printing clerk at $3,540 each; chief bookkeeper, $3,600; librarian, $3,360; executive clerk, file clerk, and assistant journal clerk at $3,180 each; first assistant librarian and keeper of stationery at $3,120 each; assistant librarian, $2,460; skilled laborer, $1,740; clerks—three at $3,180 each, one $2,880, one $2,760, two at $2,400 each, two at $2,040 each; two assistant keepers of stationery at $2,040 each; assistant in stationery room, $1,740; messenger in library, $1,560; special officer, $2,460; assistant in library, $2,040; laborers—two at $1,620 each, three at $1,380 each, one in stationery room, $1,680.

DOCUMENT ROOM

Superintendent, $3,960; first assistant, $3,360; second assistant, $2,700; assistant, $2,040 in lieu of position authorized by Senate Resolution 342 of the Seventieth Congress; two clerks at $2,040 each; skilled laborer, $1,740.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Clerks and messengers to the following committees: Agriculture and Forestry—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,880; assistant clerk, $2,580; assistant clerk, $2,400; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800. Appropriations—clerk, $7,000 and $1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; 2 assistant clerks at $4,200 each; 3 assistant clerks at $3,000 each; 2 assistant clerks at $2,220 each; messenger, $1,800. To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,580; assistant clerk, $2,400; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800. Banking and Currency—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,880; assistant clerk, $2,400; assistant clerk, $2,220. Civil Service—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,400; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800. Claims—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,880; assistant clerk, $2,580; 2 assistant clerks at $2,220 each. Commerce—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,880; assistant clerk, $2,580; assistant clerk, $2,400; assistant clerk, $2,220. Conference majority of the Senate (in lieu of positions authorized by S. Res. No. 50 of the 71st Cong.)—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,880; 2 assistant clerks at $2,580 each; assistant clerk, $2,220. Conference minority of the Senate—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,880; 2 assistant clerks at $2,580 each; assistant clerk, $2,220. District of Columbia—clerk, $3,900; 2 assistant clerks at $2,880 each; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800. Education and Labor—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,580; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800. Enrolled Bills—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,400; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800. Expenditures in the Executive Departments—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,580; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerks, $1,800. Finance—clerk, $4,200; special assistant to the committee, $3,600; assistant clerk, $2,880; assistant clerk, $2,700; assistant clerk, $2,400; 2 assistant clerks at $2,220 each; 2 experts (1 for the majority and 1 for the minority) at $3,600 each; messenger, $1,800. Foreign Relations—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,880; assistant clerk, $2,580; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800; messenger, $1,800. Immigration—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,580; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800. Indian Affairs—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,880; assistant clerk, $2,400; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800. Interoceanic Canals—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,580; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800. Interstate Commerce—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,880; 2 assistant clerks at $2,580 each; assistant clerk, $2,220. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,580; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800. Judiciary—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,880; 2 assistant clerks at $2,580 each; assistant clerk, $2,220. Library—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,400; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800. Manufactures—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,400; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800. Military Affairs—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,880; assistant clerk, $2,580; assistant clerk, $2,400; 2 assistant clerks at $2,220 each. Mines and Mining—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,400; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800. Naval Affairs—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,880; assistant clerk, $2,400; 2 assistant clerks at $2,220 each. Patents—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,400; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800. Pensions—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,580; 4 assistant clerks at $2,220 each. Post Offices and Post Roads—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,880; 3 assistant clerks at $2,220 each; additional clerk, $1,800. Printing—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,580; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800. Privileges and Elections—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,400; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800. Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,400; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800. Public Lands and Surveys—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,880; assistant clerk, $2,580; 2 assistant clerks, at $2,220 each. Revision of Laws—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,400; assistant clerk; $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800. Rules—clerk, $3,900, to include full compensation for the preparation biennially of the Senate Manual under the direction of the Committee on Rules; assistant clerk, $2,880; assistant clerk, $2,580; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800. Territories and Insular Possessions—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,580; assistant clerk, $2,220; additional clerk, $1,800.

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

Clerical assistance to Senators who are not chairmen of the committees specifically provided for herein, as follows: Seventy clerks, at $3,900 each; 70 assistant clerks, at $2,400 each; and 70 assistant clerks, at $2,220 each. Such clerks and assistant clerks shall be ex officio clerks and assistant clerks of any committee of which their Senator is chairman.

Seventy additional clerks, at $1,800 each, 1 for each Senator having no more than 1 clerk and 2 assistant clerks for himself or for the committee of which he is chairman; messenger, $1,800.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, $8,000; 2 secretaries (1 for the majority and 1 for the minority), at $5,400 each; 2 assistant secretaries (1 for the majority and 1 for the minority), at $4,320 each; messengers—5 (acting as assistant doorkeepers, including 1 for minority), at $2,400 each; 37 (including 1 for minority), at $2,040 each; 1 at $1,560, 1 at card door, $2,880; clerk on journal work for CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to be selected by the official reporters, $3,360; Deputy Sergeant at Arms and storekeeper, $4,440; clerk, $2,460; stenographer in charge of furniture accounts and records, $1,740; upholsterer and locksmith, $2,400; cabinetmaker, $2,040; 3 carpenters at $2,040 each; janitor, $2,040; skilled laborers—4 at $1,680 each, 1 at $1,560; laborer in charge of private passage, $1,680; 3 female attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms, at $1,500 each; 3 attendants to women's toilet rooms, Senate Office Building, at $1,500 each; telephone operators—chief, $2,460, 7 at $1,560 each; night operator, $1,380; telephone page, $1,260; laborer in charge of Senate toilet rooms in old library space, $1,200; press gallery—superintendent, $3,660, assistant superintendent, $2,520, messenger for service to press correspondents, $1,740; laborers—3 at $1,320 each, 34 at $1,260 each; 21 pages for the Senate Chamber, at the rate of $4 per day each, during the session.

Police force for Senate Office Building under the Sergeant at Arms: Special officer, $1,740; 16 privates, at $1,620 each.

POST OFFICE

Postmaster, $3,060; chief clerk, $2,460; wagon master, $2,040; 7 mail carriers, at $1,740 each; 2 riding pages, at $1,440 each.

FOLDING ROOM

Foreman, $2,460; assistant, $2,160; clerk, $1,740; folders—chief, $2,040, 7 at $1,560 each, 7 at $1,380 each.

CAPITOL POLICE

Captain, $2,460; 3 lieutenants, at $1,740 each; 2 special officers, at $1,740 each; 3 sergeants, at $1,680 each; 44 privates, at $1,620 each.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Clerk, $4,000 and $800 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; inspector under section 20 of the act approved

January 12, 1895 (U. S. C. title 44, sec. 49), $2,820; assistant clerk and stenographer, $2,400; chief indexer, $3,480; cataloguers—one, $3,180, two at $2,460 each.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

Secretary to the Speaker, $4,620; parliamentarian, $4,500, and for preparing Digest of the Rules, $1,000 per annum; assistant parliamentarian, $2,760; clerk to Speaker, $2,400; clerk to Speaker, $1,440; messenger to Speaker's table, $1,740; messenger to Speaker, $1,680.

CHAPLAIN

Chaplain of the House of Representatives, $1,680.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

Clerk of the House of Representatives, including compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent fund, $8,000; journal clerk, two reading clerks, and tally clerk, at $5,000 each; enrolling clerk, $4,000 and $1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; disbursing clerk, $3,960; file clerk, $3,780; chief bill clerk, $3,540; assistant enrolling clerk, $3,180; assistant to disbursing clerk, $3,120; stationery clerk, $2,880; librarian, $2,760; assistant librarian, and assistant file clerk, at $2,520 each; assistant journal clerk, and assistant librarian, at $2,460 each; clerks—one, $2,460, three at $2,340 each; bookkeeper, and assistant in disbursing office, at $2,160 each; four assistants to chief bill clerk at $2,100 each; stenographer to the Clerk, $1,980; assistant in stationery room, $1,740; three messengers at $1,680 each; stenographer to journal clerk, $1,560; laborers—three at $1,440 each, nine at $1,260 each; 15 telephone operators at $1,560 each; substitute telephone operator when required, at $4 per day; property custodian and superintendent of furniture and repair shop, who shall be a skilled cabinetmaker or upholsterer and experienced in the construction and purchase of furniture, $3,960; two assistant custodians at $3,360 each; locksmith and typewriter repairer, $1,860; messenger and clock repairer, $1,740.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS

Sergeant at Arms, $8,000; Deputy Sergeant at Arms, $3,180; cashier, $4,920; two bookkeepers at $3,360 each; Deputy Sergeant at Arms in charge of pairs, pair clerk and messenger, and assistant cashier, at $2,820 each; stenographer and typewriter, $600; skilled laborer, $1,380.

Police Force, House Office Building, under the Sergeant at Arms: Lieutenant, $1,740; 19 privates at $1,620 each.

OFFICE OF THE DOORKEEPER

Doorkeeper, $6,000; special employee, $2,820; superintendent of House press gallery, $3,660; assistant to the superintendent of the House press gallery, $2,520; chief janitor, $2,700; messengers—17 at $1,740 each, 14 on soldiers' roll at $1,740 each; laborers—17 at $1,260 each, 2 (cloakroom) at $1,380 each, 1 (cloakroom) $1,260, and 7 (cloakroom) at $1,140 each; 3 female attendants in ladies' retiring rooms at $1,680 each; attendant for the ladies' reception room, $1,440; superintendent of folding room, $3,180; foreman of folding room, $2,640; chief clerk to superintendent of folding room, $2,460; 3 clerks at $2,160 each; janitor, $1,260; laborer, $1,260; 31 folders at $1,440 each; shipping clerk, $1,740; 2 drivers at $1,380 each; 2 chief pages at $1,980 each; 3 telephone pages at $1,680 each; 2 floor managers of telephones (1 for the minority), at $3,180 each; 2 assistant floor managers in charge of telephones (1 for the minority), at $2,100 each; 41 pages, during the session at $4 per day each; press-gallery page, $1,920; superintendent of document room (Elmer A. Lewis), $3,960; assistant superintendent of document room, $2,760 and $420 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; clerk, $2,320; assistant clerk, $2,160; 8 assistants at $1,860 each; janitor, $1,440; messenger to pressroom, $1,560.

SPECIAL AND MINORITY EMPLOYEES

For the minority employees authorized and named in the resolution of April 15, 1929—1 at $3,180 (J. J. Sinnott), 5 at $2,820 each.

Assistant foreman of the folding room, authorized in the resolution of September 30, 1913, $1,980.

Laborer, authorized and named in the resolution of April 28, 1914, $1,380.

Laborer, authorized and named in the resolution of December 19, 1901, $1,380.

Clerk, under the direction of the Clerk of the House, named in the resolution of February 13, 1923, $3,060.

Successors to any of the employees provided for in the five preceding paragraphs may be named by the House of Representatives at any time.

Office of majority floor leader: Legislative clerk, $3,960; clerk, $3,180; assistant clerk, $2,100; janitor, $1,560.

Conference minority: Clerk, $3,180; assistant clerk, $2,100; janitor, $1,560. The foregoing employees to be appointed by the minority leader.

Two messengers, one in the majority caucus room and one in the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the majority and minority whips, respectively, at $1,740 each.

POST OFFICE

Postmaster, $5,000; assistant postmaster, $2,880; registry and money-order clerk, $2,100; 34 messengers (including one to superintend transportation of mails) at $1,740 each; substitute messengers and extra services of regular employees, when required, at the rate of not to exceed $145 per month each; laborer, $1,260.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

Six official reporters of the proceedings and debates of the House at $7,500 each; assistant (John J. Cameron), $3,000; clerk, $3,360; six expert transcribers at $1,740 each; janitor, $1,440.

COMMITTEE STENOGRAPHERS

Four stenographers to committees, at $7,000 each; janitor, $1,440.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Clerks, messengers, and janitors to the following committees: Accounts—clerk, $3,300; assistant clerk, $2,460; janitor, $1,560. Agriculture—clerk, $3,300; assistant clerk, $2,460; janitor, $1,560. Appropriations—clerk, $7,000 and $1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, $5,000 and $1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; three assistant clerks at $3,900 each; assistant clerk, $3,600; two assistant clerks at $3,300 each; messenger, $1,680. Banking and Currency—clerk, $2,760; assistant clerk, $1,740; janitor, $1,260. Census—clerk, $2,760; janitor, $1,260. Civil Service—clerk, $2,760; janitor, $1,260. Claims—clerk, $3,300; assistant clerk, $1,740; janitor, $1,260. Coinage, Weights, and Measures—clerk, $2,760; janitor, $1,260. Disposition of Useless Executive Papers—clerk, $2,760. District of Columbia—clerk, $3,300; assistant clerk, $2,460; janitor, $1,260. Education—clerk, $2,760. Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress—clerk, $2,760. Elections No. 1—clerk, $2,760; janitor, $1,260. Elections No. 2—clerk, $2,760; janitor, $1,260. Elections No. 3—clerk, $2,760; janitor, $1,260. Enrolled Bills—clerk, $2,760; janitor, $1,260. Expenditures in Executive Departments—clerk, $3,300; janitor, $1,260. Flood Control—clerk, $2,760; janitor, $1,260. Foreign Affairs—clerk, $3,300; assistant clerk, $2,460; janitor, $1,260. Immigration and Naturalization—clerk, $3,300; janitor, $1,260. Indian Affairs—clerk, $3,300; assistant clerk, $2,460; janitor, $1,260. Insular Affairs—clerk, $2,760; janitor, $1,260. Interstate and Foreign Commerce—clerk, $3,900; additional clerk, $2,640; assistant clerk, $2,100; janitor, $1,560. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, $2,760; janitor, $1,260. Invalid Pensions—clerk, $3,300; assistant clerk, $2,880; expert examiner (Norman E. Ives), $2,700; stenographer, $2,640; janitor, $1,500. Judiciary—clerk, $3,900; assistant clerk, $2,160; assistant clerk, $1,980; janitor, $1,500. Labor—clerk, $2,760; janitor, $1,260. Library—clerk, $2,760; janitor, $1,260. Merchant Marine and Fisheries—clerk, $2,760; janitor, $1,260. Military Affairs—clerk, $3,300; assistant clerk, $2,100; janitor, $1,560. Mines and Mining—clerk, $2,760; janitor, $1,260. Naval Affairs—clerk, $3,300; assistant clerk, $2,100; janitor, $1,560. Patents—clerk, $2,760; janitor, $1,260. Pensions—clerk, $3,300; assistant clerk, $2,160; janitor, $1,260. Post Offices and Post Roads—clerk, $3,300; assistant clerk, $2,100; janitor, $1,560. Printing—clerk, $2,760; janitor, $1,560. Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk, $3,300; assistant clerk, $1,740; janitor, $1,260. Public Lands—clerk, $2,760; assistant clerk, $1,740; janitor, $1,260. Revision of the Laws—clerk, $3,300; janitor, $1,260. Rivers and Harbors—clerk, $3,300; assistant clerk, $2,460; janitor, $1,560. Roads—clerk, $2,760; assistant clerk, $1,740; janitor, $1,260. Rules—clerk, $3,300; assistant clerk, $2,100; janitor, $1,260. Territories—clerk, $2,760; janitor, $1,260. War Claims—clerk, $3,300; assistant clerk, $1,740; janitor, $1,260. Ways and Means—clerk, $4,620; assistant clerk and stenographer, $2,640; assistant clerk, $2,580; clerk for minority, $3,180; janitors—one, $1,560, one $1,260. World War Veterans' Legislation—clerk, $3,300; assistant clerk, $2,460.

The offices, positions, and rates of compensation hereinbefore specified shall be in lieu of those enumerated under the same captions in the legislative appropriation act for the fiscal year 1930, approved February 28, 1929, and the appropriations contained in such act for the compensation of the officers and employees of Congress are hereby made available toward the payment of the compensation of the officers and employees of Congress at the rates and in the numbers specified in this section.

The indefinite appropriations for the compensation of pages for the Senate and House of Representatives, contained in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for certain expenses of the legislative branch incident to the first session of the Seventy-first Congress," approved April 26, 1929, are hereby made available for the compensation of such pages at the per diem rates specified herein.

The appropriation for "Public printing and binding," contained in the legislative appropriation act for the fiscal year 1930, is hereby made available for the compensation of the chief indexer and cataloguer of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the rates specified herein in lieu of the rates specified in such appropriation.

CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS, DELEGATES, AND RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS

SEC. 2. The clerk hire for each Member, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner shall be at the rate of $5,000 per annum and shall be paid

in accordance with the act of January 25, 1923 (U. S. C. title 2, sec. 92): *Provided*, That no person shall receive a salary from such clerk hire at a rate in excess of $3,900 per annum. The appropriation for "Clerk hire, Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners," contained in the legislative appropriation act for the fiscal year 1930, is hereby made available toward the payment of clerk hire as provided in this section.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

SEC. 3. Section 2 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services," approved March 4, 1923 (U. S. C. title 5, sec. 662), is hereby amended so as to include within the definition of the term "department," contained in the second paragraph of such section, the office of the Architect of the Capitol: *Provided*, That this section shall not operate to reduce the compensation of the present incumbent in any position nor to prevent the Architect of the Capitol from employing professional and technical services in connection with construction projects at such rates of compensation as he may deem necessary in the public interest.

The appropriations under the office of the Architect of the Capitol, contained in the legislative appropriation act for the fiscal year 1930, are hereby made available toward giving effect to the provisions of this section.

SEC. 4. Hereafter employees detailed from the Bureau of Pensions to duty with committees of Congress having jurisdiction of pension legislation shall not receive additional compensation while on such detail at a rate in excess of $50 per month each.

SEC. 5. The short title of this act shall be the "legislative pay act of 1929."

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on July 1, 1929, and the act entitled "An act to fix the compensation of officers and employees of the legislative branch of the Government," approved May 24, 1924, is hereby repealed after June 30, 1929.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Arkansas opposed to the bill?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; I am.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Arkansas in opposition to the bill.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I reserve my time.

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Speaker, ladies, and gentlemen, I want to say that I am opposed to this bill for more reasons than one. First of all, I am opposed to this bill because it was introduced in this House on the 14th day of June, 1929, and this is now the 17th day of June. The bill has had no consideration by the House or by a committee, so far as I know. It could have had no intelligent consideration in the time it has been before this body.

Mr. BLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GLOVER. Not just now.

Mr. BLAND. I will say I am in accord with the gentleman's view.

Mr. GLOVER. I will yield in a moment.

When an important matter like this is to be brought before the Congress it ought to have careful consideration.

We were brought here in this session of the Congress for the purpose of considering legislation in the interest of the farmer. This bill came into my hands about five minutes ago. I have not had time to read it. I got a copy of the Senate bill, which I presume is an exact copy of this one, and have scanned it over some. We met here for the sole purpose of trying to legislate in the interest of the farmer. I want any man or woman on the floor of this House to tell me the relationship between a farmer and this bill.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir; not just now. I am satisfied that the gentleman might possibly make an explanation of that kind, but I am sure it will not be satisfactory to me at least. It may be to the farmers of the country, but he may have that time to do it as far as I am concerned. When I take this bill and figure it up it carries with it about $800,000 additional expense for this House and the other body.

You say you want to help the farmer. You can save the farmer $800,000 at least if you will defeat this bill. This bill carries with it an additional thousand dollars for clerk hire for each Member of Congress of both the House and Senate. We have 435 Members and that would be $435,000 in this House alone if it only applied to the House Members. But it carries that for the other body. And then, in addition to that, there is not a single position as I look over the bill but what is raised about 25 per cent.

Mr. SIMMONS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GLOVER. Not just now. The bill increases the price we are to pay for every employee mentioned in it. There is an additional appropriation here for the President of the Senate's assistants and also for the Speaker of the House. The expense of the office of the Speaker of the House is increased from $13,700 to $21,140. I think we have a Speaker that can handle this job by himself. [Laughter.] I think when it comes to adding additional employees and charging it back under the pretext that you are going to help the farmer it is an absolute absurdity. And there is not a man in the House but what knows it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GLOVER. Not just now. Four hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars additional that goes for clerk hire. Now, gentlemen, I believe that we ought to have efficiency everywhere. I want efficiency in my office, and I say to you that I can have it under the present conditions. I have two persons working in my office. When I came here to Congress I made an inquiry of what there was available for me to give to my district of 12 counties and I found in the Agricultural Department that I had 163,000 bulletins there for distribution. I have two employees and we have sent out in two months over 70,000 of these bulletins to the voters and the farmers in my district. [Applause.]

I say to you that I can take my force and send out all that is necessary under the present salary, and they are both very much pleased with their jobs. Neither has asked to be relieved, and if they could not do the work I have a dozen on my waiting list that would be glad to take their places.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. GLOVER. No; I am afraid the gentleman from Wisconsin would ask me something about the eighteenth amendment, and I decline. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAAS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GLOVER. Not just now. I realize, gentlemen, that I may be standing alone in opposing this bill. I challenge you to be men and women, to go on record, and let the farmers know that you are ready and willing to do something for them. Will you do it? I ask you to do it.

A MEMBER. We have just given the farmers $150,000,000.

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; and now you are taking $1,000,000 of that back.

SEVERAL VOICES. Oh, no.

Mr. GLOVER. You are taking $800,000 of it back, and that comes pretty near to a million as I figure it. [Cries of "Vote! Vote!"]

I know you want to vote. I know you want to go on record. I will be glad to see you in the RECORD, and I hope we have enough that will stand up here and put you on record. I want you to go back home to your people and say, "Yes; I went up there to help the farmers, and I increased the salary of my force, and you will have to pay them. I helped you out of $1,000 in that way, and 434 more in the House did the same thing."

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes.

Mr. GREEN. If the Congress has anything to add to my State, rather than to add it in the way of salaries, I wish it would send it to the sufferers from the Mediterranean fly.

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; I know that you want tariff on blackstrap and fruit-fly remedies down there, and I expect they need them. I say to you that we had better give it to the extermination of the boll weevil or something of that kind rather than to come here and put it into this sort of waste.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes.

Mr. BLAND. Could we not much better put it into post offices throughout the country?

Mr. GLOVER. Absolutely so. I have in my district of 12 counties two little post offices owned by the Government, and if you were to put them up for sale to-day they would not bring $40,000; and the idea of talking about going out and taking money that ought to be used for that purpose and putting it into such a thing as this! We ought to be ashamed of it. That is the way I look at it.

Mr. MOREHEAD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes.

Mr. MOREHEAD. I want to heartily concur with the gentleman that everyone who is in favor of or opposed to this bill ought to have a chance to go on record, and I agree at least with the gentleman's statement in that respect. We ought

to be willing enough and courageous enough to put ourselves on record for or against this bill.

Mr. GLOVER. Not only that, but I hope the gentleman will be courageous enough to vote against the bill; and if he will do that, he will be of some help to his people.

There are so many objections in this bill that I can not discuss them all in 20 minutes. There is one provision raising the salaries very high and then giving $1,000 extra to the employee so long as that present employee is serving. You fellows have been talking about a bounty. You are going to give to these fellows an additional thousand dollars in the way of a bounty as long as they stay there. I believe we ought never to have inefficient service; we ought to have the best, and if the present employees need that the others ought to have it also. It is not right to come here with a provision of that kind in this bill. I remember very well a short time ago when the question came up here of raising Congressmen's salaries, and that was a proposition something like this. I read that RECORD carefully. I remember that the gentleman from Texas, Mr. BLANTON, stood on the floor of this House, as shown by the RECORD, and voted for the right, and I would be willing for one, to sacrifice the amount raised on my salary, raised by that act, and let it go back to my people in the form of post offices and any relief to them where they absolutely need it.

Mr. MOREHEAD. And I want to further state that I indorse very much the gentleman's attitude in regard to taking snap judgment and bringing in a bill of this magnitude at this particular time. I further state that if given the opportunity I shall vote against the bill, because I think it is unfair and unjust legislation at this time. [Cries of "Vote!"]

Mr. GLOVER. Not only that, but when this bill was read here by the Clerk I dare say that there were not three people in this House who heard it read, because of the confusion in the Hall. Who knows what it contains? Very few in this body.

A MEMBER. Everybody.

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; "everybody." That is the trouble. There are too many "everybodies" here that are to be benefited by this. In addition to that, I would like to have an investigation made and published to the world of just how some are spending what they get now. I ask you to go back and tell your folks how you do it.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I agree with the gentleman that it might be well to learn how some of the allowance is allotted, but the gentleman said something a moment ago with reference to some employees who are granted $1,000 additional. Does the gentleman know those employees?

Mr. GLOVER. I do not.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Does the gentleman realize their value to the House and the Senate, and that they could not be replaced for twice the amount that we are appropriating for the work that they are doing?

Mr. GLOVER. I never did believe that one man holds a monopoly on wisdom or anything of that kind. I believe there are other men just as efficient as the men employed now, and I have not one word of criticism against any employee in any department of this work, but I say that when you try to tell me that one man is the only man who can do a certain class of work, I resent it.

Mr. BLAND. Then the bill might be amended, if considered under the ordinary rules of the House, and those clerks who are entitled to it could be taken care of properly.

Mr. GLOVER. Absolutely.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The gentleman mentioned the work done in his office. From the talk about the work in his office we would be led to the conclusion that the only work performed by the gentleman's clerks consists in sending out agricultural bulletins. If that is the truth, I see no necessity for raising their salaries.

Mr. GLOVER. I will say to the gentleman that my office work has not been confined to that alone. Not a letter has come into my office that has not been answered within 12 hours after its arrival there. Not only that, but every interest of my constituency when they have appealed to me has been looked after since I have been here, and I shall continue to do that. [Applause.]

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Of course, the gentleman knows that no Member is obliged or compelled to take this increase. The gentleman can continue his force at their present rate and thereby curtail the amount appropriated by that much.

Mr. GLOVER. And I realize there is no danger whatever of the gentleman from New York doing that.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Oh, I am not going to do it, because I believe in paying a decent, living wage.

Mr. GLOVER. I do also, but I do not believe in playing this kind of a game. Not only that, but there are employees in this bill who are drawing large salaries who do not work six months in the year. There is no reason for this bill coming up at this time in the manner in which it does. It is a brand-new baby, it is only three days old, and here you are trying to put whiskers on it in three days. [Laughter.] I say to you that it is not right, and I appeal to the conscience of every woman and man in this House who has a right to vote to cast your vote against this measure. [Applause.]

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, my personal sympathies are with the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GLOVER]. I so frequently have been placed in the same position of a hopeless, helpless minority of one that I certainly can sympathize with him, even if I do not sympathize entirely with his remarks.

This is not a brand-new baby by any means. It had its birth some two or three years ago, and I had to adopt it in its infancy. I nurtured it, gave it a great deal of time, attention, and care, and then introduced it to this body. I found myself in the position of the gentleman from Arkansas, with not a friend in the House, not because I raised salaries—for I did, and they ought to be raised. [Applause.] There is no group of employees in the Government service outside of the legislative group who has given such value for the services rendered as they are giving here. My contention, however, is that this bill does not go far enough, and I will mingle one or two brickbats with the bouquets I hand the Appropriations Committee. They have done a marvelous job. Only those of us who have gone through a similar experience can realize the tremendous pressure brought to bear and the necessity of extensive study in order that justice and equity may be the guiding influence. So I do not raise any question in reference to the increases in salary in the legislative department. My contention is that the committee did not go far enough. I realize that it would have added to the troubles and trials and tribulations and possibly jeopardize the bill if it had. But they should have discharged some 21 employees who are a disgrace to the Government, who affect adversely the morale of other employees, and who ought not to be allowed to remain on the pay roll for one more day.

I do not want to embarrass the committee or embarrass an individual by calling anybody by name, but I made a thorough investigation of the situation and found that there are about 20 employees who had little or nothing to do but draw their breath and sign the pay roll. The other employees, although some of them work only six months in the year, have to work pretty hard during that six months' period, and they were paid a pitiful wage.

One of the contentions of the gentleman from Arkansas is that some of the present employees are given extra pay so long as they hold certain positions. That is the sensible, business way to do it. Heretofore we fixed salaries indiscriminately and raised an important position to a salary commensurate with the work, and then when that employee unfortunately passed out of the picture a new and green man was employed and was paid an excessive wage as a beginner. It is my contention that that was all wrong, and that we should have these positions classified, and that when a man became efficient, as our reporters are and as our clerks are, then that man should receive a salary commensurate to the service he renders.

But I can not reconcile my position with the position taken by the committee when they allowed four pair clerks to remain on the roll when the work is done by the minority and majority whips. I can not reconcile my position with theirs when they provided for an assistant or deputy sergeant at arms, whose only duty is to bring the mace upstairs and take it down again. The last incumbent did not do that. In the session previous to this one of the pair clerks was doing that work. I can not reconcile my position with the employment in the House and Senate of some men who bring discredit on the positions they occupy and the Members they serve.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. I think the gentleman is in error as to the Assistant Sergeant at Arms. He has many duties to perform in addition to those described by the gentleman from Massachusetts. He is a deputy sergeant at arms, and he serves processes for the House. It is true that the man who formerly

held that position was ill and not here, but like many others he was still kept on the roll.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Conditions change, and very probably they have changed in the past two years. Otherwise the Committee on Appropriations would never have brought in an increase of salary for this individual and perpetuated him in office.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Certainly.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I find myself very much in sympathy with the contention of the gentleman. How can we realize and carry out the suggestion the gentleman has made under this method of procedure?

Mr. UNDERHILL. It can not be done; my idea was, and it ought to be, that we should introduce this in a regular session, discuss it thoroughly, and let Members such as myself, who have a load on my chest, offer amendments to the bill. I gave four months of vacation time to this work. It cost me personally $2,000 to make this investigation, and I brought in a classification of employees and recommendations that I thought was really worthy of consideration. Because I touched that holy of holies, patronage, because I proposed to discharge unworthy employees, it developed that certain employees protected by patronage had more power than a Member of Congress had who had given his time to a careful inquiry and report of conditions. They prevented the consideration of that bill.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have been sore for two years because of the treatment I received, and I hope when I get rid of this bile I shall feel more friendly toward some Members of the House. The facts are that this ought not to be presented at this time. But, nevertheless, the fact is that it is going to go through and no one Member can stop it. [Applause.]

Mr. SIMMONS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes.

Mr. SIMMONS. The statement was made by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GLOVER], in his denunciation of this bill, that each Member of Congress is to receive $1,000 additional under the bill. I think it ought to be made plain to the Members of the House that no Member of the Congress is to receive one cent additional under this bill.

Mr. UNDERHILL. I suppose the chairman of the committee will make that clear.

Mr. GLOVER. The gentleman is in error about that. I said the clerks to the Members.

Mr. SIMMONS. The gentleman twice said that the Members would get the $1,000.

Mr. UNDERHILL. The Members know perfectly well the large volume of work in their offices. I have had a sympathy for the Members and have felt as though there ought to be a larger sum appropriated for their assistance.

Why, it is not for the Members; it is for the people back home. You can give more efficient service to the people back home; you can spend more of your time on the floor of the House; you can spend more of your time in the departments. If you have sufficient funds, you can get an efficient secretary, and not be confined to a clerk, or a stenographer, or a typist for some of this departmental work which means so much to the people back home.

The bill is a fine bill, Mr. WOOD; it is a fine bill, Mr. MURPHY; it is a good bill, Mr. BYRNS; but I do wish you had gone down to the roots of the matter and made it a much better bill by discharging some 20 employees who have no business here on the Hill and are liable to cause a scandal if they are permitted to remain.

Mr. McCORMACK of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UNDERHILL. I am through.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I will not take very much time with reference to this measure. All of you who have read the report are fully cognizant of what this bill contains and what changes have been made.

It includes an equalization of the salaries of practically 2,500 people in the House and in the Senate. It has been generally known that there has been a disparity in the compensation for the services rendered on this side and those rendered over there that has not been well for the conduct of public business. Those over on the other side doing work comparable to the work of clerks upon this side have been receiving more pay and it occurred to various Members of the House that, if possible, there should be some arrangement made whereby, as nearly as we could, we would arrive at a plan where similar services on this side would be paid the same as on the other side.

I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL] for the compliment he has paid this committee. It has not been an easy task, and I hope that such a job will never fall to my lot again. We have done conscientiously what we thought was right.

We have raised to an exceptional degree only those salaries where exceptional service is being rendered, and I think if you go from one end of the bill to the other and pick out the individual cases where exceptions have been made you will find no fault with the exceptions if you are cognizant of the work and the labor that the men holding these positions are doing.

The salary fixed in this bill for those who are serving here on the Hill is a little bit lower in many respects than the salary fixed in the executive departments, and I would have you bear this in mind. There is not a clerk here on the Hill who has the retirement privilege. When he goes out, he goes out forever without any hope of any pension coming to him.

There is another reason if any preference is to be made it should be made in favor of those upon the hill, and that is because of the fact they have to pay all their expenses. They have to pay their railroad fare back and forward and this amounts to a considerable item. True, some of those who are employed here do not give their services for the entire year, but the service they render while here as compared with the volume of service rendered in the executive departments while they are at work, I suspect amounts to more in the number of hours put in than in the executive departments.

So we have no apologies to make for this report or for this measure. If there are any Members here who feel they do not need the increase that has been given for their clerk hire, they do not have to accept it, and the gentleman from Arkansas was in error when he said that each Congressman is increasing his pay $1,000. If he is cognizant of the law, he knows that is not correct.

Mr. GLOVER. The gentleman misunderstood me. I said that the secretaries or the clerks would get an additional thousand dollars. I am not unaware of the facts.

Mr. WOOD. If the gentleman from Arkansas finds he can send out all the bulletins that are necessary in his community and answer all the letters with the force he has, there is nothing in the bill to compel him to accept any more. [Applause.] But there are those here who do need extra services. There are clerks serving as secretaries to Congressmen that I am free to say are of more value to their districts than the Congressman himself.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. UNDERHILL. There are a number of employees on this pay roll receiving less than $900 a year. Think of asking a man to work for the Government and support a family on $900, and there are 50 of them.

Mr. WOOD. With reference to that matter, I will say that we adopted a general plan for raising the bulk of these salaries, which follows:

Present salaries:	Amount of increase annually
For employees receiving less than $2,000	$240
For employees receiving $2,000 and over but less than $3,000	300
For employees receiving $3,000 and over but less than $4,000	360
For employees receiving $4,000 and over but less than $5,000	420

The addition of these flat rates has been made and in establishing the salary the rate has been fixed at the nearest figure which would give an even sum divisible by 12 in monthly factors of $5. For example, the salary of the largest group of law-paid employees is now $1,010. The addition of the $240 brings the salary to $1,250, and $10 has been added, making the rate $1,260, which is an amount evenly divisible in $5 monthly increments. By applying the flat rates to existing salaries it works out on a percentage basis which is not more than 25 per cent for any salary less than $2,000, not more than 15 per cent for any salary from $2,000 and over but not more than $3,000, and not more than 10 per cent for any salary of $3,000 and over.

By adopting a flat rate of increase the salary of those at the top of one bracket and those at the bottom of the next higher bracket were adjusted so that the one in the lower bracket would not receive more after the increase than the one in the next upper bracket. It required a great deal of adjusting to do this.

I think from first to last if we are to pay those who serve us here according to the same rules that the same service has been receiving in the executive departments we ought to all be for this bill. I am not in favor of discriminating against those who serve us and favoring those who are in the executive departments.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. I yield.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Will the gentleman agree to one amendment?

Mr. WOOD. I will not accept any amendment.

Mr. HUDSON. I was about to ask the same question. May I call the gentleman's attention to this item on page 10 in the office of the Sergeant at Arms—you give the lieutenant $1,740 and the privates $1,620 each. You are putting all the responsibility of the entire police management of the House Office Building, with its office force to maintain order and everything else, and asking this man to do it at a difference of $120. It seems to me that is not quite a fair distribution. I wish the gentleman might accept an amendment.

Mr. WOOD. If we were to do that we would have to do it all along the line for those receiving a like salary. This bill may not be a perfect measure, but it is as nearly perfect as it was possible to make it.

Mr. UNDERHILL. You have considered the case of every employee.

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. UNDERHILL. That serves notice on the Committee on Accounts to which committee all these appeals are made, that all resolutions for further increase of pay shall go from now on into the wastebasket.

Mr. WOOD. I want to say to the gentleman that these individual resolutions have been the bane of this whole business. Members of the House are constantly beseeched by some one in their district for increase of pay, and the Member introduces a resolution increasing the salary of that one particular person when it may be that there are hundreds of others in just the same position with the same character of work and their salary is not increased at all. So you see what happens. That same thing is true and practiced moreover on the other side than it is here. This committee was appointed to review this situation, and I hope the bill will have the acceptance of at least two-thirds of the Members of the House. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas demands the yeas and nays.

The question of ordering the yeas and nays was taken, and seven Members rose, not a sufficient number.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BLAND) there was 168 ayes and 18 noes.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote as showing that no quorum is present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia makes a point of no quorum. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and twenty-one Members present, a quorum. Two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules are suspended and the bill is passed.

LIST OF MINNESOTA SOLDIERS BURIED IN AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a list of the World War veterans of Minnesota buried in France.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, Minnesota is proud of the loyal part her sons have always taken in defense of our country. The record of her sons' achievements in war has been indeed glorious. It was the first State, through its distinguished governor, to offer volunteers to President Lincoln when civil strife threatened disruption of the Union.

Nowhere in the annals of any war is there a more noble or inspiring example of courage, devotion, and unfaltering loyalty than the brave and successful rush of Colonel Colvill's First Minnesota Volunteers at Gettysburg that stopped Pickett's charge, and without doubt won the battle and probably the Civil War at the sacrifice of 83 per cent of the strength of the regiment.

On every front Minnesotans did their heroic part.

The Thirteenth Minnesota in the Philippines during the war with Spain and subsequent insurrection played a most significant and successful part.

The participation of Minnesota boys in the World War carried on the best traditions and added new glories to an already fine and noble record.

A great many sons of Minnesota gave their lives in that great conflict and lie buried in France, Belgium, and England.

The names, organizations, and grave locations of those brave, courageous youths of Minnesota who made the supreme sacrifice and who forever will sleep in foreign cemeteries near those dread battle fields I wish to make a matter of permanent record. The list has been furnished to me by our very efficient Quartermaster General of the United States Army. The list is as follows:

KEY TO NAMES OF PERMANENT CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107-E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Minnesota buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Bockenhauer, Benj. F.	Pvt. Co. E, 16 Inf.	1232	39	35	A
Carlson, Albert R.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 16 Inf.	1232	13	10	E
Fela, Frank Felix	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf.	1233	20	6	B
Goodspeed, Fredk. N.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 16 Inf.	1232	19	29	C
Kowasewich, Tady	Pvt. Co. M, 16 Inf.	608	29	3	D
Kruger, Ben A.	Pvt. Co. L, 16 Inf.	1232	8	28	B
Petrimean, Geo.	Sgt. Hq. Co., 16 Inf.	1232	29	21	C
Schultz, Tom	Pvt. Co. E, 16 Inf.	608	27	7	C
Stanley, Arthur R.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 16 Inf.	34	30	8	B
Gaylord, Arthur R.	1 lt. Co. I, 18 Inf.	636	1	22	D
Durand, Simson J.	Cp. Co. L, 18 Inf.	608	12	25	A
Hassell, Zolo G.	Sgt. Hq. Co. 18 Inf.	1232	23	1	C
Hoban, Michael	Pvt. Co. C, 18 Inf.	1232	19	31	D
March, Erwin	Cpl. Co. I, 18 Inf.	1233	8	10	B
McCarty, Eugene H.	Pvt. Co. B, 18 Inf.	1232	17	12	F
Keary, David W.	Cpl. Co. E, 18 Inf.	608	20	36	B
Raabe, Theodore E.	Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf.	1232	9	6	C
Seeland, Albert	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	1232	4	43	H
Elliott, Clark R.	Lt. col. 26 Inf.	608	16	5	D
Molander, Axel R.	Sgt. Co. H, 26 Inf.	608	10	13	D
Swanson, Paul E.	Pvt. Co. L, 26 Inf.	608	26	29	D
Bertelson, Peter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 28 Inf.	1232	29	36	D
Frydelund, John O.	Sgt. Co. C, 28 Inf.	608	3	13	A
Hayek, Edward	Cpl. Co. E, 28 Inf.	636	3	15	C
Rosemoen, Theodore	Pvt. Co. B, 28 Inf.	1764	36	5	B
Sager, Frank	Pvt. Co. D, 28 Inf.	608	11	25	D
Schmaal, Arthur	Cpl. Co. M, 28 Inf.	1232	33	24	E
Koth, Christ	Mech. Co. D, 1 Br. M. G. Bn.	636	6	19	C
Frank, Oscar C.	Pvt. Co. C, 2 Br. M. G. Bn.	636	8	16	C
Lande, Armin	Pvt. Co. C, 2 M. G. Bn.	608	34	13	D
Zengel, Geo.	Pvt. Co. A, 2 M. G. Bn.	608	12	9	C
Moberg, Carl E.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 6 F. A.	1232	25	34	C
Cary, Clifford L.	Pvt. Bty. F, 7 F. A.	1232	9	6	D
Keating, Edw. J.	Sgt. 1 Trn. Mtr. Bty.	1233	7	28	D
Smith, Chas. T.	Pvt. Co. A, 2 F. S. Bn.	1233	11	1	C
SECOND DIVISION					
Anderson, Ole M.	Pvt. Co. K, 9 Inf.	1232	20	24	A
Arnold, Wm. E.	do.	1232	40	10	F
Beecher, Floyd C.	do.	1232	36	23	A
Gatrell, Clarence R.	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf.	608	13	39	D
Greber, Charley	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 9 Inf.	1764	34	10	A
Halvorson, Odean H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 9 Inf.	1232	5	37	A
Hietala, Rudolph	do.	1232	12	30	E
Kath, Louis F. T.	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf.	1232	35	12	B
Lee, Harold C.	Cpl. Co. A, 9 Inf.	1764	36	12	A
Sherman, Elmer C.	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf.	1232	29	17	H
Vos, Nicholas	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf.	1764	62	12	B
Walsh, Leo	do.	1232	17	18	H
Anderson, Wm. J.	Pvt. Co. B, 23 Inf.	1232	26	18	D
Bergen, Geo. E.	Pvt. Co. F, 23 Inf.	1232	32	35	G
Bjornhang, Herman	Cpl. Co. C, 23 Inf.	1233	36	10	B
Earley, Eugene J.	Pvt. Co. F, 23 Inf.	1233	8	3	D
Faike, Harold	Cpl. Co. E, 23 Inf.	608	23	14	D
Flatner, Lawrence M.	Pvt. Co. G, 23 Inf.	1232	32	22	D
Flont, Thos.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 23 Inf.	1232	28	18	A
Hanson, Nick	Pvt. Co. F, 23 Inf.	1233	27	3	B
Ketcham, Arthur	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1232	6	13	H
McBride, Leo A.	Pvt. Co. B, 23 Inf.	1764	60	9	B
Sholaas, Hubert R.	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf.	1232	8	37	A
Swenson, Harold T.	Cpl. Co. A, 23 Inf.	608	29	32	B
Weisser, Frank R.	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1233	19	1	D
Woliscroft, Lewis E.	Pvt. Co. L, 23 Inf.	1232	15	29	E
Zimny, Mike	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf.	1232	9	12	C
Ferch, Aaron John	1 lt. 67 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	5	35	B
Arneson, Ludwig Oscar	Pvt. 55 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	28	27	C
Bergdahl, Carl Frithiof	Cpl. 55 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	32	43	H
Burdick, Edw. Michael	Pvt. 18 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	34	10	3	B
Cobb, Fred W.	Cpl. 49 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	13	22	A
Dingle, Richard Wallace	Pvt. 20 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1764	62	7	B
Donohue, Wm. Alfred	Pvt. 1 cl. 49 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	22	13	F
Duncan, Frank	Cpl. 17 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	22	41	B
Erwin, Jos. A.	Pvt. 17 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	31	28	E

Deceased soldiers from Minnesota buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Fischer, Robt. McCauglin.	Cpl. 20 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1764	46	2	A
Hatfield, Harry Stuart	Pvt. 8 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	11	25	E
Kroll, Fred Wm	Pvt. 20 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	14	22	G
MacConnell, Chas. Franklin.	do	1764	89	8	A
McDermott, Edw. John.	do	1233	10	28	C
Meighen, Thos. Virgel	Pvt. 49 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	34	27	7	B
O'Connell, Richard Clement.	Pvt. 55 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	6	17	H
Olson, Chas. Arthur	Pvt. 8 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1233	36	22	B
Reany, Harvey Withrow.	Pvt. 7 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1233	20	8	B
Stenmark, Nelo August	Pvt. 67 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1764	53	1	B
Johnston, Scott Martin.	2 lt. 76 Co., 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	34	21	4	B
Adwell, Palmer Alexander.	Pvt. 79 Co., 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1764	26	10	A
Ahl, Max Henry	Cpl. 95 Co. 6, Regt., U. S. M. C.	608	6	16	C
Dalquist, Oscar Edw	Pvt. 80 Co., 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	608	2	30	B
Farrant, Oliver Chapman.	Sgt. 95 Co., 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	34	5	4	C
Haugsten, Nils Olaf	Pvt. 78 Co., 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	608	11	37	D
Hart, Herbert LeRoy	Pvt. 96 Co., 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	30	15	H
Isaacs, Solomon	do	1764	8	12	B
LaBelle, Clarence Richard.	Pvt. 78 Co., 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	38	30	E
Markham, Burt Austin.	Pvt. 80 Co., 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1233	28	29	D
Murphy, Michael Jas	Sgt. 97 Co., 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	608	14	11	C
Suominen, Tuurie Henry.	Cpl. 75 Co., 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1764	43	2	B
Tompkins, Wm	do	1232	7	40	B
Van Camp, Geo. Miller.	Sgt. 97 Co., 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	3	13	F
Walling, Arthur Nathaniel.	Pvt. 79 Co., 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	19	23	B
Watson, John Howard.	Pvt. 96 Co., 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	24	40	D
Williams, Carl Oscar	do	1233	15	22	D
Wisted, David Gilbert.	Pvt. 82 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	24	1	A
Peterson, Harold R	Wag. Sup. Co. 4 M. G. Bn.	1233	1	9	B
Carnegie, David	Pvt. 15 Co. 6 M. G. Bn. U. S. M. C.	1232	34	35	H
Hansen, Reuben Edwin	Pvt. 23 Co. 6 M. G. Bn. U. S. M. C.	1232	20	26	B
Bailey, Harold N	Cpl. Bty. A, 15 F. A	1232	37	23	G
McGinnis, John (Miller, John, jr., alias).	Cook Bty. C, 17 F. A	1232	7	36	C
Hankins, Walter	Cpl. Co. A, 2 Engrs	1232	16	15	C
Staton, George L	Wag. Tk. Co. 2 Engrs	608	14	36	A
Nelson, Arthur E	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. C. 1 F. S. Bn.	1764	28	11	B
Allen, Wm. L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 2 Mil. Pol.	1764	45	8	A
THIRD DIVISION					
Mook, Peter	Hrshr. Hq. Tp	1232	11	37	A
Dougherty, Francis E	Capt. Hq. Co. 4 Inf	1232	30	18	H
Klanska, Frederic L	Pvt. Co. F, 4 Inf	1232	38	3	E
Lund, Frank	Pvt. Co. C, 4 Inf	1232	11	28	A
Burelback, Nicholas J	Cpl. Co. C, 7 Inf	1232	6	44	C
Goetz, Helmath A	Pvt. Co. B, 7 Inf	1764	78	1	A
Erickson, Melvin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 30 Inf	1232	12	34	E
Hardy, Walter	Pvt. Co. K, 30 Inf	1232	16	43	E
Kirkpatrick, Ray	Pvt. Co. M, 30 Inf	1232	10	26	B
Langemo, Nickolaie	do	1232	14	35	G
Layton, Arthur J	Pvt. Co. G, 30 Inf	608	19	34	A
Parker, John P	Pvt. 1 cl. 30 Inf	608	20	2	B
Pickett, Leonard	Pvt. Co. F, 30 Inf	1232	28	14	C
Bangert, Emil H	Pvt. Co. H, 38 Inf	1232	11	15	H
Cross, Chas. O	Pvt. Co. A, 7 M. G. Bn	1764	21	11	A
Neldon, Philip E	Pvt. Co. D, 9 M. G. Bn	608	20	39	A
Olsen, Axel W	Cpl. Co. C, 9 M. G. Bn	1232	37	43	C
Peterson, Leo C	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 10 F. A	1232	37	41	G
Strand, Ola H	do	1232	10	4	D
Simonis, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 18 F. A	608	21	19	C
Anderson, Andrew C	Pvt. Bty. B, 76 F. A	1233	11	24	D
Easter, Geo. R., jr	Pvt. Hq. Det. 6 Engrs	1233	31	19	D
Gilkey, Edw. N	Pvt. Co. E, 6 Engrs	1764	16	10	A
Smith, Earl A	Wag. 6 Engrs. Tn	1233	22	18	A
Harris, Wm. Geo	Sgt. M. D. Vet. Field Unit	34	36	2	A
FOURTH DIVISION					
Baumann, Walter F	Pvt. Co. B, 39 Inf	1232	8	12	E
Demel, Adolph	Pvt. Co. G, 39 Inf	608	28	22	C
Goltz, Herman F	Cpl. Co. I, 39 Inf	608	22	32	B
Jelk, Arvid J	Pvt. Co. D, 39 Inf	1764	26	6	B
Jenson, Hesley E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 39 Inf	1232	8	26	D
Mellin, Arthur A	Pvt. Co. I, 39 Inf	608	1	12	D
Myhre, Willid P	Pvt. Co. E, 39 Inf	608	22	1	C
Niemozyk, Peter	Pvt. Hq. Co. 39 Inf	1232	26	3	H
Peterson, Carl V	Pvt. Co. I, 39 Inf	608	10	7	D
Roy, Harry	Mech. Co. G, 39 Inf	608	19	12	D
Schreiber, Fred C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 39 Inf	608	33	17	A
Schwieger, Arnold	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 39 Inf	1232	20	38	F
Wiener, Louis	Pvt. Co. A, 39 Inf	1232	8	1	H

Deceased soldiers from Minnesota buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FOURTH DIVISION—con.					
Arnet, Philip G	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf	608	22	6	D
Asmus, Hugo	do	608	14	18	B
Grondal, Magnus	Pvt. Co. C, 47 Inf	608	7	6	B
Hanson, Rubin	Cpl. Co. L, 47 Inf	608	8	8	B
Hansen, Alfred B	Pvt. Co. G, 47 Inf	1232	1	12	A
Hunett, Ray	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 47 Inf	608	10	5	B
Johnson, Albin R	Pvt. Co. B, 47 Inf	608	2	8	A
Johnson, Gustaf	do	608	13	31	C
Johnson, Olof M	Pvt. Co. D, 47 Inf	608	30	16	A
Kilen, Thorvald	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf	608	35	11	D
Kopple, Julius A	Pvt. Co. M, 47 Inf	608	20	4	C
Keensing, Wm	Pvt. Co. F, 47 Inf	1764	16	8	A
Lamaack, Peter	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf	1232	11	7	C
Meyer, Bennie A	Pvt. Co. H, 47 Inf	608	17	7	D
Mullaurt, Emil L	Pvt. Co. G, 47 Inf	608	24	7	B
O'Connell, Cyril J	Pvt. Co. K, 47 Inf	1232	37	23	F
Ofstad, Martin	do	1232	10	6	E
Scalise, Angelo	Pvt. Co. K, 47 Inf	608	18	5	A
Simon, Carl	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 47 Inf	1232	5	15	H
Skogen, Halyard H	Pvt. Co. K, 47 Inf	1764	3	4	B
Smith, Leon N	Pvt. Co. L, 47 Inf	608	6	8	A
Trebesch, Albert	Pvt. Co. I, 47 Inf	608	8	9	A
VonBeheen, Fredk	Pvt. Co. F, 47 Inf	608	6	37	B
Wright, Clarence O	Pvt. Co. M, 47 Inf	608	4	9	A
Adamson, Robt. L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 58 Inf	1764	38	2	B
Anderson, Alfred W	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 58 Inf	1232	7	25	F
Anderson, Nels	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 58 Inf	608	17	34	D
Burwan, Andro	do	608	3	12	D
Callawaert, Alberis	Pvt. Hq. Co., 58 Inf	1232	4	21	H
Das, Henry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 58 Inf	1764	17	2	A
Daskam, Melvin W	Pvt. Co. B, 58 Inf	608	6	24	C
Defoe, Peter	Pvt. Hq. Co., 58 Inf	1232	24	21	C
Fisher, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 58 Inf	1232	33	15	H
Gear, John	Pvt. Co. F, 58 Inf	1232	37	28	E
Giantvalley, Vincent L	Cpl. Co. E, 58 Inf	1764	18	1	A
Gourd, Charley	Cpl. Co. C, 58 Inf	1232	17	6	H
Gustafson, Herman F	Pvt. Co. B, 58 Inf	608	38	24	A
Heppner, Jacob G	Pvt. Co. H, 58 Inf	1232	8	6	F
Johnson, Victor	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 58 Inf	1232	31	31	B
Lamb, Ralph	Pvt. Co. D, 58 Inf	608	27	28	C
Lancello, John A	Pvt. Co. E, 58 Inf	608	10	28	C
Lee, Otto	Cpl. Co. A, 58 Inf	1232	28	25	E
Maleski, Anton	Cpl. Co. E, 58 Inf	1764	41	12	A
Marquardt, Geo	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 58 Inf.	608	10	11	D
Narzee, Stanley	Pvt. Co. D, 58 Inf	608	29	2	C
Nelhein, Lars L	Pvt. Co. K, 58 Inf	1764	70	6	A
Nilsson, John	Pvt. Co. E, 58 Inf	1764	32	2	B
Olson, Carl	do	608	20	19	C
Peterson, Axel J	Pvt. Co. K, 58 Inf	608	15	11	D
Pordum, Harry E	Pvt. Co. C, 58 Inf	608	14	12	C
Trenda, John M	Pvt. Co. B, 58 Inf	608	32	18	B
Lane, Melvin L	Pvt. Co. D, 59 Inf	1764	55	13	A
Morgenthaler, Anton	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 59 Inf	1764	73	4	A
Peterson, Thorwald	Sgt. Hq. Co. 59 Inf	1232	29	26	G
Reece, Herbert R	Cpl. Co. I, 59 Inf	1232	14	6	F
Sunfict, Martin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 59 Inf	1764	90	8	A
Swift, Robt. J	Pvt. Co. F, 59 Inf	1232	23	40	C
Floding, Edw. W	Pvt. Co. C, 11 M. C. Bn	1232	30	17	G
Olson, Arthur J	Pvt. Co. C, 12 M. G. Bn	1233	26	19	A
FIFTH DIVISION					
Jans, Max T	Pvt. Co. L, 6 Inf	1232	14	19	F
Johnson, Arngrim J	do	1232	10	44	D
Othoudt, Lester	do	1232	19	8	D
Perrizo, Frank D	Pvt. Co. E, 6 Inf	1232	31	16	F
Ployhart, Martin A	do	1232	16	22	F
Gorgoschilitz, Jacob J	Sgt. Co. K, 11 Inf	1233	2	14	D
Frame, Esery L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 61 Inf	1233	17	12	D
Viall, Frank C	Wag. Sup. Co. 61 Inf	1232	13	17	A
Christopher, John W	Sadlr. Co. A, 7 Engrs	1233	13	19	D
Wene, Aino	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 7 Engrs	1232	30	14	A
Graves, Irving L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 9 F. S. Bn	1232	16	7	A
Nelson, Lloyd O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 9 F. S. Bn	1233	2	25	B
SIXTH DIVISION					
Brooks, Leo A	Pvt. Co. K, 53 Inf	1232	35	12	H
Hellerud, Benneth	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 53 Inf	1232	23	35	D
Kaplon, David	Pvt. Co. F, 53 Inf	1232	37	16	F
Klaudinger, John L	Pvt. Co. E, 53 Inf	1232	13	37	C
Pedersen, Hans W	Cpl. Hq. Co. 53 Inf	1233	29	1	A
Peterson, Albert E	Pvt. Co. D, 53 Inf	1232	8	16	F
Pitich, Johan	Pvt. Co. M, 53 Inf	1232	17	10	D
Holanbeck, Theodore F	Pvt. Co. E, 53 Inf	1232	27	42	B
Veit, Willie J	Pvt. Co. D, 53 Inf	1232	39	34	C
Suren, Frank J	Pvt. Co. B, 18 M. G. Bn	1232	10	10	F
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Dubinsky, John	Pvt. Co. M, 34 Inf	1233	36	14	D
Hall, Andrew O	Pvt. Co. A, 55 Inf	1233	26	12	D
Erickson, Axel T	Pvt. Co. G, 56 Inf	1233	11	7	C
Franklin, Walter H	Cpl. Co. B, 56 Inf	1232	14	27	D
Mittet, Alex	Pvt. Co. E, 56 Inf	1233	20	29	D
Odegard, Swan	Pvt. Co. G, 56 Inf	1233	14	10	B
Olsen, Sigurd	Pvt. Co. I, 56 Inf	1233	18	28	D
Larson, Curty G	Pvt. Co. M, 64 Inf	1233	4	5	A
Eggen, Richard	Pvt. Co. E, 5 Engrs	1233	25	29	C
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Born, Edward	Pvt. Co. E, 101 Inf	1232	36	38	G
Baumann, Albert B	Pvt. Co. A, 102 Inf	1233	32	7	D
Frederiksen August C	do	1233	8	29	C
Kladt, Einard T	Pvt. Hq. Co., 102 Inf	34	17	11	A
Peterson, Gust A	Pvt. Co. A, 102 Inf	1232	3	12	H
Shanesy, Walter J	Pvt. Co. E, 103 Inf	1232	6	19	E
Mohr, Wm. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 104 Inf	1232	34	20	G
Brown, Wallace O	Pvt. Bty. B, 102 F. A	1233	31	21	C
Whiting, Robt	Pvt. Bty. E, 102 F. A	1233	31	21	B

Deceased soldiers from Minnesota buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Pusari, Otto	Pvt. Hdqrs	34	31	6	B
Adams, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. F, 109 Inf	1232	12	36	D
Anderson, Allen V	Pvt. Co. G, 109 Inf	1232	32	9	C
Bartel, Otto G. A	Pvt. Co. F, 109 Inf	1232	19	44	B
Christiansen, Jons	Pvt. Co. A, 109 Inf	1232	4	36	B
Degenza, Rocco	Pvt. Co. B, 109 Inf	1232	19	2	D
Erickson, Jonas M	Pvt. Co. A, 109 Inf	608	9	34	D
Hewins, Jas. G	do	1233	35	5	C
Lampi, Svante	Pvt. Co. H, 109 Inf	1232	37	35	B
Loiso, Victor	Pvt. Hdqrs	1232	33	45	A
Moen, Sever	Pvt. Co. E, 109 Inf	1232	2	6	F
Oberg, Olof J	Pvt. Co. A, 109 Inf	1232	40	22	H
Pomponio, Giambuttista	do	1233	31	2	C
Templeton, Jas. A	Pvt. M. G. Co., 109 Inf	1232	12	35	B
Volavka, Henry	Pvt. Co. L, 109 Inf	608	7	18	B
Dommer, John F	Pvt. Co. F, 110 Inf	1232	19	20	B
Regelking, Elwell G	Pvt. Hq. Co., 110 Inf	1232	3	33	G
Haugen, Kjalmar	Pvt. Co. G, 110 Inf	1232	20	30	A
Anderson, Otto A	Pvt. M. G. Co., 111 Inf	1233	29	22	D
Bakken, John S	Pvt. Co. H, 111 Inf	1232	30	40	C
Bartelt, Rudolph T	do	1232	21	12	E
Boomgarden, Kelly	Pvt. Co. E, 111 Inf	1232	9	17	E
Burns, Mike V	Pvt. Co. H, 111 Inf	1232	31	27	C
Hermann, Philip	do	1232	11	24	D
Miller, Raney	Pvt. Co. C, 111 Inf	1233	30	26	C
Schuetz, Paul R	Pvt. Co. F, 111 Inf	1233	19	6	D
Schulz, Martin Joe. T	do	1233	35	14	D
Shelley, Howard C	do	1232	25	28	C
Ternes, John	Pvt. Co. C, 111 Inf	1232	36	34	F
Sorenson, Stefanus	Pvt. Co. B, 112 Inf	1233	18	16	B
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Fallon, Hubert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 114 Inf	1232	34	3	B
Werner, Mathias	Pvt. Co. L, 115 Inf	1232	17	7	F
Widislauckis, Jos	Pvt. Co. C, 115 Inf	1232	13	35	E
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Fischer, John	Pvt. Co. L, 117 Inf	636	15	11	B
Hendricks, Robt. T	Pvt. Co. A, 117 Inf	636	1	33	A
Nys, Leon J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 117 Inf	636	12	24	A
Peterson, Henry B	Pvt. Co. M, 117 Inf	608	7	39	D
Quamme, Albert O	Pvt. Co. F, 117 Inf	636	15	8	A
Schultz, Charley E	Pvt. Co. A, 117 Inf	636	12	14	A
Sorum, Adolph M	Pvt. Co. H, 117 Inf	636	10	8	C
Aldrich, Grover C	Pvt. Co. M, 118 Inf	636	14	6	C
Connelly, Wm. F	Pvt. Co. K, 118 Inf	636	3	34	A
Hegland, Bernhard	Pvt. Co. F, 118 Inf	636	11	5	D
Jacobson, Edwin	Pvt. Co. I, 118 Inf	636	15	23	A
Kiesel, Louis N	Pvt. Co. F, 118 Inf	636	4	20	A
Martin, Miles H	Pvt. Co. D, 118 Inf	636	15	17	B
Moe, Carl N	do	636	1	11	D
Nelsen, Christian	Pvt. Co. I, 118 Inf	636	1	14	A
Reioux, Leo O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 118 Inf	636	15	24	E
Ridenour, Warren H	Pvt. Co. H, 118 Inf	636	3	34	B
Thompson, Arthur A	Pvt. Co. C, 118 Inf	636	10	14	D
Weagel, Ralph J	Pvt. Hq. Co. 118 Inf	636	3	12	A
Whalen, Ray T	Pvt. Co. L, 118 Inf	636	7	14	A
Engelbart, Irving B	Cpl. Co. B, 119 Inf	636	10	15	A
Groskrentz, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. K, 119 Inf	636	12	34	B
Jensen, Conrad G	Pvt. Co. F, 119 Inf	636	12	1	B
Ross, Wendell A	Pvt. Co. M, 119 Inf	1252	8	2	B
Schraheck, Ole S	Pvt. Co. A, 119 Inf	636	8	29	A
Shodall, Enoch	Cpl. Co. F, 119 Inf	636	16	22	A
Thomason, Soloman L	Pvt. Co. C, 119 Inf	636	5	8	C
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Bach, Jos. E	Pvt. Co. M, 125 Inf	1232	19	34	H
Boor, Wm. P	Pvt. Co. E, 125 Inf	1232	9	44	A
Carvounis, Jas. J	Pvt. Co. M, 125 Inf	1232	4	35	G
Distler, Geo. A	Pvt. Co. E, 125 Inf	608	10	29	C
Johnson, Andrew M	Pvt. Co. L, 125 Inf	1232	26	19	G
Johnson, Cecil A	Pvt. Hq. Co. 123 Inf	1232	25	36	C
Kimbel, Ray J	Sgt. Co. E, 125 Inf	1232	3	44	A
Lyngen, Geo. H	Pvt. Co. K, 125 Inf	1232	9	13	A
Olson, Chester N	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 125 Inf	608	21	8	A
Olsson, Herbert T	Pvt. Co. K, 125 Inf	608	37	36	D
St. Anthony, Frank	Pvt. Co. F, 125 Inf	608	13	16	D
Trautman, Otto	Pvt. Co. M, 125 Inf	1232	5	6	H
Vasilion, Haralobos	do	1232	10	22	D
Lade, Arthur	Pvt. Co. B, 126 Inf	1232	22	22	D
Lea, Martin	Pvt. Co. I, 126 Inf	608	3	37	B
Leslie, Martin O	Cpl. Co. B, 126 Inf	1232	36	19	D
Lund, Otto T	Pvt. Co. M, 126 Inf	608	23	11	B
Mather, Harry	Pvt. Co. D, 125 Inf	1232	30	6	A
Barteit, Ernest	Pvt. Co. H, 127 Inf	1232	28	26	B
Dally, Theodore J	Pvt. Co. E, 127 Inf	1232	33	22	A
Diamond, Jack	do	1232	30	45	C
Frahman, John	Pvt. Co. D, 127 Inf	1232	3	24	F
Gosswiller, Robt. C	Pvt. Co. I, 127 Inf	1232	10	4	E
Grugel, Mike	Pvt. Co. F, 127 Inf	1232	11	35	A
Hagen, Geo. C	Pvt. Co. D, 127 Inf	1232	25	17	E
Hoihjelie, Ole L	Cpl. Co. B, 127 Inf	1232	9	32	D
Janke, Otto A. W	Pvt. Co. D, 127 Inf	1232	28	36	H
Kartiak, Martin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 127 Inf	1232	9	32	B
Kelly, Julius J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 127 Inf	34	24	1	B
Miganovich, Blazo M	Pvt. Co. E, 127 Inf	1233	18	11	B
Ansems, Thos	Pvt. Co. E, 128 Inf	1232	40	20	A
Ball, Glenn J	Pvt. Co. G, 128 Inf	34	11	8	B
Bebier, Jas. J	Pvt. Co. D, 128 Inf	1232	35	31	H
Bjorbeck, Lars	Pvt. Co. G, 128 Inf	1232	28	34	B
Bruno, Peter	Pvt. Co. E, 128 Inf	1232	34	20	A
Eastlund, Ole A	do	1232	17	2	E
Erickson, Jens M	Pvt. Co. G, 128 Inf	1232	19	15	C
Gjerue, Almer E	Pvt. Co. E, 128 Inf	1232	38	17	K

Deceased soldiers from Minnesota buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Hadtrath, Byron J	Pvt. Co. C, 128 Inf	1232	4	25	D
Haugen, Emil	Pvt. Co. F, 128 Inf	1232	34	7	B
Hesdal, Michael	Pvt. Co. M, 128 Inf	1232	3	37	E
Hougard, Sam R	Pvt. Co. C, 128 Inf	1232	8	37	G
Jensen, Emil A	Pvt. Co. A, 128 Inf	1232	16	38	G
LeBuda, Emil	Pvt. Co. C, 128 Inf	1232	7	38	D
Novack, Fred C	Pvt. Co. H, 128 Inf	1232	7	11	F
Petersen, Ernst A	do	1232	34	38	G
Svenkeson, Geo	Pvt. Co. G, 128 Inf	1232	36	20	A
Young, Linsley A	Pvt. Co. B, 128 Inf	1232	11	8	C
Polubitz, Wyllem F	Pvt. Co. F, 107 Amm. Tn	1232	34	28	D
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Besonowich, Rada	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 129 Inf	1232	1	20	F
Chamberlain, Alphonso A	Pvt. Co. C, 129 Inf	1232	35	40	G
Eisel, Matte	Pvt. Co. G, 129 Inf	1232	33	30	A
Servid, Leo	Pvt. Co. A, 129 Inf	608	6	19	B
Paddock, Bernard J	Pvt. Co. D, 130 Inf	1232	16	32	C
Fredrickson, Hildor	do	1233	2	22	B
Jensen, Waldemar	do	1232	31	30	C
Johnson, Ernest B	Pvt. Co. K, 130 Inf	1232	20	41	C
Johnson, Walter E	Pvt. Co. B, 130 Inf	34	17	2	B
Knutson, Albert	Pvt. Co. C, 130 Inf	1232	13	41	B
Schue, Daniel I	Pvt. Co. I, 130 Inf	1232	31	16	B
Thompson, Oscar L	Pvt. Co. H, 130 Inf	1233	27	15	D
Haessly, Harry J	Pvt. Co. C, 131 Inf	636	7	25	C
Haugrud, Oscar O	Pvt. Co. K, 131 Inf	636	16	17	C
Howe, Earl J	Pvt. Co. D, 131 Inf	1232	7	8	A
Kyle, Cecil F	Sgt. Co. B, 131 Inf	1232	31	20	G
Lampo, Edw. M	Pvt. Co. D, 131 Inf	1232	37	28	A
Larson, Benmote O	Pvt. Co. K, 131 Inf	1232	9	4	B
Loken, John	do	1232	9	28	H
Rinnick, Harold C	Pvt. Co. G, 131 Inf	636	4	18	D
Olson, Walter A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 131 Inf	1232	27	9	F
Week, Alfred	Pvt. Co. H, 131 Inf	636	4	19	C
Barstad, John M	Pvt. Co. F, 132 Inf	1232	22	9	C
Butler, David W	Pvt. Co. H, 132 Inf	1232	17	7	B
Lindbloom, Gustave	Pvt. Co. D, 132 Inf	1232	11	33	A
O'Brien, Jas	Pvt. Co. H, 132 Inf	1232	18	39	A
Olson, Emil J	Pvt. Co. I, 132 Inf	1233	16	1	C
Poston, Geo. S	Pvt. Co. L, 132 Inf	1232	10	27	F
Romsos, Anton	Pvt. Co. H, 132 Inf	636	5	19	D
Scherrpa, Felix	Pvt. Co. M, 132 Inf	1232	7	36	B
Swanson, Carl E	Pvt. Co. K, 132 Inf	1232	14	42	A
Wold, Melvin	Pvt. Co. F, 132 Inf	1232	18	1	B
Anderson, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 124 M. G. Bn.	1233	31	15	D
Carlson, Alex	Pvt. Co. E, 137 Inf	1233	5	21	A
Casebeer, Fred	do	1232	34	39	H
Larson, John F. L	do	608	23	36	A
Nordin, Edw. C	Pvt. Co. B, 137 Inf	1232	10	34	A
Orlandech, John	Pvt. Co. M, 137 Inf	1252	17	34	F
Tibbling, Reuben O	Pvt. Co. A, 137 Inf	1232	7	33	D
Zimmer, Ernest W	do	1232	30	20	C
Anderson, Nels L	Pvt. Co. I, 138 Inf	1232	36	12	C
Davis, Bernard F	do	1232	6	16	C
Dworsky, Edw. J	Pvt. Co. G, 138 Inf	608	29	38	B
Machovec, Leo R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 138 Inf	1233	18	8	C
Roth, Chas. J	Sgt. Co. F, 138 Inf	1232	34	26	G
Swanson, Chas	Pvt. Co. I, 138 Inf	1232	23	43	F
Wolbeck, Frank	do	1232	17	1	E
Ahl, Gust E	Pvt. Co. B, 139 Inf	1232	37	15	D
Bonnes, Olof E	Pvt. Co. D, 139 Inf	1232	34	25	B
Dale, Martin H	Pvt. Co. E, 139 Inf	1232	19	13	C
Gustafson, David A	Pvt. Co. K, 139 Inf	1232	30	15	C
Hill, Wm. C	Pvt. Co. C, 139 Inf	1232	20	6	C
Johnson, Geo. C	Pvt. M. G. Co., 139 Inf	1233	20	8	C
McCaffrey, John F	do	1233	20	20	C
Nagel, Albert L	Pvt. Co. E, 139 Inf	1232	23	33	C
Oswald, Wm. M	do	1232	38	33	C
Qual, Robt	Pvt. Co. F, 139 Inf	1232	26	7	E
Sharkey, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. M, 139 Inf	1232	3	10	H
Steber, Louis E	Pvt. Co. I, 139 Inf	636	3	11	B
Stowers, Walter C	Pvt. Co. D, 139 Inf	1232	17	38	E
Svenson, Wilhelm	do	1232	7	23	D
Welliver, Delbert M	Pvt. Co. F, 139 Inf	1232	4	7	H
Beall, Cambridge G	Pvt. Co. A, 140 Inf	1232	2	12	C
Runnie, Clarence R	Pvt. Co. G, 140 Inf	1232	18	6	C
Solvskar, Toryus	Pvt. Co. I, 140 Inf	1233	6	23	D
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Peterson, Oscar E	Pvt. Co. F, 144 Inf	1233	5	4	A
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Fossum, Wm. T	Pvt. Co. M, 148 Inf	1252	15	2	A
Fruth, Norbeth L	Pvt. Co. F, 148 Inf	1252	14	4	D
Huovinen, Jacob	Pvt. Co. L, 148 Inf	1252	12	2	A
Iverson, John	Pvt. Co. B, 148 Inf	1252	13	4	D
Johnson, Axel B	Pvt. Co. G, 148 Inf	1252	18	1	C
Norrs, Marius	Pvt. Co. I, 148 Inf	1233	4	21	D
Perone, John	Pvt. Co. B, 148 Inf	1252	12	1	A
Taberman, Arthur J	Pvt. Co. M, 148 Inf	636	3	3	A
Wilson, John L	do	1252	19	1	A
Wold, John	Pvt. Co. K, 148 Inf	1252	19	4	D
Fladhammer, Alfred	Pvt. Co. B, 136 M. G. Bn	1233	31	25	D
THIRTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Heim, Harry R	1 lt. Co. A, 114 Engrs	1233	18	5	A
FORTIETH DIVISION					
Fraser, Arthur D	Pvt. Co. M, 157 Inf	1233	11	20	A
Lahti, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. L, 159 Inf	1233	3	4	C

Deceased soldiers from Minnesota buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Chatterton, Charlie H.	Sgt. Co. E, 163 Inf.	608	21	12	A
Ryan, Timothy F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty F, 148 F. A.	608	19	29	B
Shannon, Robt. J.	Pvt. Co. K, 116 Engrs.	608	28	30	B
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Borgen, Andrew E.	Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf.	1232	31	36	H
Dell, Elmer J.	do	1232	33	35	F
Hogan, Harold J.	Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf.	1232	5	31	B
Jeno, Wilfred	Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf.	608	14	1	B
Johnson, Geo. A.	do	608	34	13	C
Kennedy, Geo. F.	do	1232	39	32	E
Moreau, Louis E.	Pvt. Co. F, 165 Inf.	608	6	8	B
Novak, Frank L.	do	608	12	12	B
Smith, Geo. L.	Pvt. Co. H, 165 Inf.	608	6	9	B
Collins, Roy E.	Pvt. Co. M, 166 Inf.	1232	38	29	B
Fox, Jos. F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 166 Inf.	1232	24	33	E
Hanson, Roy L.	do	1764	66	8	A
Johnson, Ingbert M.	Pvt. Co. L, 166 Inf.	608	15	8	A
Lampert, Robt. A.	Pvt. Co. G, 166 Inf.	608	4	9	B
Hosher, Jos. A.	Pvt. Co. H, 166 Inf.	608	10	1	B
Hebert, Earl B.	Pvt. Co. M, 168 Inf.	1232	25	15	H
Allie, Francis	Pvt. Co. B, 151 F. A.	1764	23	7	A
Buckley, Walter H.	Cpl. Co. E, 151 F. A.	608	22	16	C
Christie, John S.	Sgt. Co. C, 151 F. A.	1232	40	14	D
Laidlaw, Wm.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 151 F. A.	1232	22	11	H
Lorenz, Grant W.	Pvt. M. D. 151 F. A.	608	25	25	A
McArthur, Chas. L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 151 F. A.	1232	7	30	C
Nelson, Lester N.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 151 F. A.	1232	37	5	H
York, Guy E.	Cpl. Co. E, 151 F. A.	1232	9	45	D
SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Simmons, Jedediah R.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 303 F. A.	1233	15	14	D
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Arkman, Frank	Pvt. Co. L, 305 Inf.	1232	28	32	F
Larson, Martin	do	1232	4	16	C
Lucma, Sam	do	1232	19	9	F
Lund, Soren	Pvt. Co. M, 305 Inf.	1232	38	20	D
Hanson, Alfred M.	Pvt. Co. D, 306 Inf.	1232	14	26	G
Hughes, Peter E.	Pvt. Co. L, 306 Inf.	1232	40	6	C
McCarty, Howard T.	Pvt. Co. G, 306 Inf.	1232	6	14	E
Robinson, Chas. A.	Pvt. Co. K, 306 Inf.	1232	37	11	H
Anderson, Oscar P.	Pvt. Co. C, 307 Inf.	1232	13	34	H
Davis, Ephraim J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 307 Inf.	608	30	5	C
Haug, Gunder	Pvt. Co. E, 307 Inf.	1764	35	12	B
Hendrickson, Alfred J.	Pvt. Co. K, 307 Inf.	1233	18	22	B
Johnson, Johan A.	Pvt. Co. H, 307 Inf.	1232	7	19	H
Kobernat, Jas. E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 307 Inf.	1232	21	18	B
Larson, Henry	Pvt. Co. L, 307 Inf.	608	6	39	D
Lekan, Mike	Wag. Co. K, 307 Inf.	1232	39	2	B
Leyendecker, Thos.	Pvt. Co. L, 307 Inf.	1232	21	2	D
Olsen, Hans H. E.	Pvt. Co. A, 307 Inf.	1232	4	34	D
Oselius, Hjalmar J.	Pvt. Co. L, 307 Inf.	1232	39	5	H
Palmer, Albin F.	Pvt. Co. H, 307 Inf.	1232	28	32	H
Skogen, Edwin B.	Pvt. Co. L, 307 Inf.	1232	38	6	H
Steiner, Albert C.	Pvt. Co. E, 307 Inf.	1232	38	3	F
Stender, John H.	Pvt. Co. D, 307 Inf.	1232	35	34	B
Swenson, Horace A.	Pvt. Co. C, 307 Inf.	1232	5	32	H
Artwine, Joe	Pvt. Co. K, 308 Inf.	1232	25	14	H
Bakker, Dick W.	Pvt. Co. E, 308 Inf.	1232	5	16	B
Blackwood, Robt.	Pvt. Co. K, 308 Inf.	608	13	15	D
Buth, Harry O.	Pvt. Co. H, 308 Inf.	1232	34	2	B
Evenson, Ed.	Pvt. Co. M, 308 Inf.	1232	30	29	E
Hanson, Theodore	Pvt. Co. H, 308 Inf.	1232	35	8	B
Manthey, Albert M. S.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 308 Inf.	1232	16	26	B
Matejcek, Hugo W.	Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf.	1232	38	16	H
Mattson, Wm.	Pvt. Co. E, 308 Inf.	1232	40	23	B
Osttun, Conrad N.	Pvt. Co. K, 308 Inf.	608	27	20	A
Otto, Herman A.	Pvt. Co. I, 308 Inf.	1232	19	1	A
Rehmann, Albert	do	1232	30	5	H
Richardson, John W.	do	1232	8	27	G
Roddewig, John	Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf.	1232	38	27	D
Rye, Robt. J.	Pvt. Co. M, 308 Inf.	1232	36	27	D
Spiettstoszer, Ferdinand A.	Pvt. Co. K, 308 Inf.	1232	4	40	H
Styczynski, Jos.	Pvt. Co. A, 308 Inf.	1232	31	1	G
Tollefson, Theodore	Pvt. Hq. Co., 308 Inf.	1232	34	9	B
Gaughn, Thos. J.	Pvt. Bty. C, 304 F. A.	608	9	25	C
Olson, Eric	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C, 304 F. A.	608	19	5	C
Peeha, Gust	Pvt. Hq. Co., 304 F. A.	1232	15	21	D
Pierson, Owen C.	Pvt. Bty. C, 304 F. A.	608	17	13	A
Swenson, Walter R.	Pvt. Bty. F, 304 F. A.	608	25	10	D
Toliefson, Herman P.	Pvt. Bty. C, 304 F. A.	1233	20	20	B
Aasgaard, Almer M.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 305 F. A.	608	11	7	D
Jackson, Jackob E.	Wag. Sup. Co., 305 F. A.	608	19	7	D
Lindblom, Henry	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 306 F. A.	1232	19	23	D
Pederson, Johnny	Pvt. 302 Trn. Mts. Bty.	1233	32	24	A
Polidori, Nono	do	608	13	10	C
Geer, Samuel	Pvt. Co. C, 302 Engrs.	1252	8	31	E
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Appelen, Ernest	Pvt. Co. B, 309 Inf.	1232	14	26	B
Gardewine, Raymond	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 309 Inf.	1232	26	23	C
Johnson, Knute S.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 309 Inf.	1232	35	15	B
Kelash, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 309 Inf.	1232	18	17	B
Lundstrom, Charlie	Pvt. Co. E, 309 Inf.	1232	39	1	A
Michalski, Wm.	Pvt. Co. D, 309 Inf.	1232	33	14	B
Peterson, Oscar E.	Pvt. Co. F, 309 Inf.	1232	31	15	B
Peterson, Walter	Pvt. Co. I, 309 Inf.	1232	31	32	G
Stone, Kendall P.	Pvt. Co. K, 309 Inf.	1764	39	11	B
Viken, Jos. A.	Pvt. Co. F, 309 Inf.	1233	22	1	C

Deceased soldiers from Minnesota buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Woebkenberg, Fred	Cpl. Co. D, 309 Inf.	1232	33	13	A
Youngberg, Henry W.	Pvt. Co. M, 309 Inf.	1232	18	27	B
Albertson, Carl O.	Pvt. Co. M, 310 Inf.	1232	21	8	B
Johnson, Frank F.	Pvt. Co. K, 310 Inf.	1232	17	19	D
Larson, Norman	Pvt. Co. I, 310 Inf.	1232	16	11	E
Robertson, Albert C.	Pvt. Co. D, 310 Inf.	1232	38	7	A
Snell, Stephen	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 310 Inf.	1232	17	11	G
Unger, Ernest	Pvt. Co. C, 310 Inf.	1232	11	42	F
Zimmerman, Edw. Geo.	Pvt. Co. A, 310 Inf.	1232	38	10	B
Cantu, Peter Edw.	Pvt. Co. B, 311 Inf.	1232	40	14	F
Foss, Harry A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 311 Inf.	1232	33	16	B
Joyce, Thos. J.	Pvt. Co. I, 311 Inf.	1232	5	26	C
Nomeland, Jim J.	Pvt. Co. D, 311 Inf.	1232	21	9	B
Ongstad, Henry T.	Pvt. Co. A, 311 Inf.	1232	35	2	B
Anderson, Alfred A.	Pvt. Co. A, 312 Inf.	1232	38	28	B
Baker, John T.	do	1232	5	12	E
Kramer, Julius J.	Pvt. Co. F, 312 Inf.	1232	22	32	E
Nassen, Ernest C.	Pvt. Co. I, 312 Inf.	1232	38	25	F
Nelson, Hans	Pvt. Co. M, 312 Inf.	1233	29	2	B
Senkyr, Frank G.	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf.	1232	38	13	C
King, Emil	1 lt. 303 San. Tn.	1233	14	7	B
Mann, Wm. P.	Pvt. Co. K, 315 Inf.	1232	8	34	E
Petersen, Harold	Cpl. Co. B, 304 F. S. Bn.	1233	22	9	B
Peterson, Henning O.	Pvt. Co. C, 304 F. S. Bn.	1232	11	25	C
EIGHTIETH DIVISION					
Berglin, John E.	Pvt. Co. C, 317 Inf.	1232	17	24	G
Strand, John B.	Pvt. Co. K, 317 Inf.	1232	1	8	D
Nelson, Axel Emanuel.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 320 Inf.	1233	17	5	B
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Lohrke, Herman	Pvt. Co. K, 321 Inf.	1232	26	23	F
Swanman, Leslie S.	Pvt. Co. A, 324 Inf.	1232	39	42	A
Swanson, Edw. B.	do	1233	29	24	D
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Burud, Charley B.	Pvt. Co. F, 325 Inf.	1232	30	24	C
Frondal, Gilbert	Pvt. Co. I, 325 Inf.	1232	20	5	E
Hendershot, Louis H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 325 Inf.	1233	19	13	B
Henkemeyer, John G.	Pvt. Co. D, 325 Inf.	1232	5	15	G
Miennert, Frank A.	Pvt. Co. L, 325 Inf.	1232	10	5	E
Reed, Allan G.	Pvt. Co. D, 325 Inf.	1232	26	4	E
Wachholz, Herman C.	Pvt. Co. A, 325 Inf.	1232	36	12	B
Courbot, Leon E.	Pvt. Co. C, 325 Inf.	1232	1	12	E
Hannula, John	Pvt. Co. G, 326 Inf.	1233	5	8	C
Hendrickson, Otto	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 326 Inf.	1232	38	8	H
Jendro, Paul	Pvt. Co. K, 326 Inf.	1232	19	19	C
Johnson, Andrew T.	Pvt. Co. E, 326 Inf.	1232	6	9	E
Bohis, John F.	Sgt. Co. A, 327 Inf.	1232	10	27	C
Johnson, Oscar	Pvt. Co. A, 327 Inf.	1252	1	9	E
Latendresse, Albert P.	do	1232	25	9	C
Lundberg, Frank H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 327 Inf.	1233	32	11	D
Myhre, Melvin	Pvt. Co. M, 327 Inf.	1232	26	8	B
Olson, Olaf	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 327 Inf.	1233	14	10	D
Buens, Thos. M.	Pvt. Co. M, 328 Inf.	1232	9	36	F
Impola, John W.	Pvt. Co. L, 328 Inf.	1232	26	16	G
Martinson, Albert	Cpl. Co. B, 328 Inf.	1232	4	12	D
Peteruka, Elia	Pvt. Co. E, 328 Inf.	1232	27	42	F
Phillips, Nick M.	do	1232	6	10	H
Richter, Fred	Pvt. Co. C, 328 Inf.	1232	32	27	E
Tygus, Gustave	Cpl. Co. C, 328 Inf.	1232	7	7	C
Nielsen, Adolph M.	Pvt. Co. B, 319 M. G. Bn.	1233	7	19	A
Nissen, John A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 320 M. G. Bn.	34	32	7	A
Peterson, Wm. F.	Pvt. Co. A, 320 M. G. Bn.	1232	19	32	C
Fossum, Binar	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 307 Engrs.	1232	13	10	C
Hendricks, Gordon S.	Wag. Co. B, 307 Amm. Tn.	1233	20	19	B
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Keller, Roy H.	Pvt. Co. C, 323 M. G. Bn.	608	17	27	D
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Paulson, Helmer	Pvt. Co. E, 336 Inf.	107-E	8	1	D
Moe, Emil	Pvt. Co. A, 326 M. G. Bn.	608	3	27	B
EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Anderson, Axel G.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 341 Inf.	34	24	2	A
Diederichs, Carl	Pvt. Co. A, 341 Inf.	34	35	3	A
Knaus, Jos.	Pvt. Co. C, 341 Inf.	34	9	22	A
Lee, Helmer	Pvt. Co. L, 341 Inf.	34	31	14	A
Aussant, Chas.	Pvt. Co. B, 342 Inf.	34	14	20	A
Knaus, Ludwig Godfrey	Pvt. M. G. Co. 342 Inf.	107-E	12	2	B
McDunn, Giles B.	Pvt. Co. A, 342 Inf.	34	28	2	A
Wilcox, Ralph O.	Pvt. Co. B, 342 Inf.	608	23	18	D
Arbelus, Robt.	Pvt. Co. E, 343 Inf.	34	1	6	A
Brown, Bernard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 342 Inf.	107-E	3	1	A
Gray, Gideon	Pvt. Co. K, 343 Inf.	107-E	8	3	B
Jorgenson, Emil	Pvt. Co. L, 343 Inf.	107-E	7	5	C
Nielsen, Carl V.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 343 Inf.	34	8	4	A
Nieminen, Michael	Pvt. Co. E, 343 Inf.	34	16	9	A
Piquette, Geo. Theodore.	Pvt. Co. B, 343 Inf.	107-E	3	5	C
Sabrowsky, Emil Herman.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 343 Inf.	107-E	13	2	D
Slotsve, Henry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 343 Inf.	107-E	8	7	C
Stahl, Geo. Jos.	Pvt. Co. M, 343 Inf.	107-E	14	3	C
Westrum, Alvin Oris.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 343 Inf.	107-E	6	6	D
Gilroy, Francis Richard.	Pvt. Co. B, 332 M. G. Bn.	107-E	8	5	A

Deceased soldiers from Minnesota buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVISION—continued					
Nelson, Alfred	Pvt. Co. A, 332 M. G. Bn.	107-E	17	5	C
Hansen, Geo. A	Pvt. Co. D, 333 M. G. Bn.	107-E	6	5	C
Anderson, Nels	Pvt. Bty. E, 331 F. A.	107-E	14	2	B
Momyr, Alfred	Pvt. Bty. C, 331 F. A.	107-E	2	2	B
Schultz, Wm. Adolph	Pvt. Bty. E, 331 F. A.	107-E	9	4	B
Sauer, Fred John	Pvt. Bty. D, 332 F. A.	34	6	12	A
Sauer, Art. N	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 332 F. A.	34	20	5	A
Christopherson, Earl Otis.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 333 F. A.	34	32	12	A
Larson, Eddie	Pvt. 311 Trn. Mtr. Bty.	636	8	12	A
Olsen, Louis	do	636	13	21	A
Anderson, Oscar E	Pvt. Co. D, 311 Engrs.	34	18	14	A
Gruelen, John	Pvt. Co. B, 311 Engrs.	34	9	8	A
Johnson, Isaac Martin	Pvt. Co. A, 311 Engrs.	34	39	7	A
Hanson, Ludvig	Pvt. Co. E, 311 Amm. Tn.	608	7	27	A
Miller, Henry Albert	Pvt. 341 F. H. 311 San. Tn.	107-E	10	5	C
EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Bastmann, Johannes G	Pvt. Hq. Co. 346 Inf.	34	29	3	C
Whitmore, Don A	Sgt. Co. B, 348 Inf.	608	2	23	B
McKenney, Alfred W	Wag. 312 Trn. Mtr. Bty.	34	24	4	A
Crowe, Thos. F	Cpl. Co. C, 312 Engrs.	34	11	5	A
Halverson, Andrew N	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 312 F. S. Bn.	34	9	3	C
Keiser, Andrew	Sgt. Co. D, 312 Amm. Tn.	34	11	12	A
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Cullen, Frank M	Pvt. Co. D, 349 Inf.	1232	35	25	F
Sutherland, John R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 349 Inf.	1232	37	28	D
Brown, Vivus W	Pvt. Co. B, 350 Inf.	1232	26	26	E
Sather, Bernhard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 352 Inf.	1232	37	45	D
Jackson, Wm. G	Pvt. Co. G, 339 M. G. Bn.	1232	16	23	H
Wese, Arthur J	Pvt. Bty. E, 337 F. A.	1764	1	8	B
Heison, Otto	Pvt. Bty. A, 339 F. A.	1764	6	8	B
Honeyman, Bruce R	Capt. Co. A, 313 Engrs.	1232	30	23	E
Swenson, Alfred M	Capt. 313 Engrs.	34	2	5	B
Schroeder, Alois T	Hrshr. Co. E, 313 Amm. Tn.	1232	20	44	A
Sovich, Geo. M	Pvt. Co. E, 313 Amm. Tn.	1232	6	39	D
Anderson, Harold	Pvt. Co. M, 353 Inf.	1232	38	31	D
Johnson, Leonard	Cpl. Co. A, 353 Inf.	1232	8	44	D
Keller, Ignatz	Pvt. Co. E, 353 Inf.	1232	35	41	A
Kronlokken, John	Pvt. Co. L, 353 Inf.	1232	20	32	A
Schultz, Fred J	Pvt. Co. H, 353 Inf.	1232	33	17	A
Zabroki, Stanley B	Pvt. Co. K, 353 Inf.	1233	4	17	C
Zenk, Leo Leander	Pvt. Co. M, 353 Inf.	1232	32	12	B
Bomsta, Max B	Pvt. Co. F, 354 Inf.	1232	40	11	C
Buberge, Fredk. C	Pvt. Co. A, 354 Inf.	1232	28	4	C
Grothe, Martin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 354 Inf.	1232	9	21	F
Jensen, Herman G	Mech. Co. K, 354 Inf.	1233	23	3	D
Lampe, Chris H	Pvt. Co. E, 354 Inf.	1232	31	11	B
McCormick, Martin	Pvt. Co. G, 354 Inf.	1232	35	30	H
Menzel, Edward	Pvt. Co. B, 354 Inf.	1232	29	32	E
Ostlund, Andrew J	Pvt. Co. G, 354 Inf.	1232	32	25	A
Jensen, Tineus J	Pvt. Co. D, 341 M. G. Bn.	1232	11	28	C
Moyer, Howard W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 342 M. G. Bn.	1232	21	9	D
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Adams, Carl A	Pvt. Co. E, 357 Inf.	1232	12	46	C
Ahern, Arthur Edw	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 357 Inf.	1232	23	34	D
Besserud, Lewis E	Pvt. Co. E, 357 Inf.	1233	32	15	C
Bratsch, Paul E	Pvt. Co. A, 357 Inf.	1233	22	12	B
Budahl, Peter G	Pvt. Hq. Co. 357 Inf.	1232	13	4	E
Cedarholm, Louis M	Pvt. Co. M, 357 Inf.	1233	33	3	C
Church, Geo. R	do	1233	17	16	B
Clark, Geo. B	Pvt. Co. D, 357 Inf.	1232	33	23	G
DePerry, Antoine J	Pvt. Co. E, 357 Inf.	1233	23	7	D
Enright, Michael D	do	1232	4	15	B
Ferguson, Chas	Pvt. Co. K, 357 Inf.	1232	15	40	A
Hovland, Helmer	Pvt. Co. A, 357 Inf.	1233	10	14	B
Hurley, Jas. T	Cpl. Co. D, 357 Inf.	1232	6	45	A
ckson, Geo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 357 Inf.	1233	31	11	D
Jarvi, Edward	Pvt. Co. A, 357 Inf.	1232	19	18	G
Jendro, Steve	do	1232	4	10	F
Johnson, Herman	Pvt. Co. G, 357 Inf.	1233	23	27	D
Langer, Victor B	do	608	4	21	D
Lebacken, Melvin R	Pvt. Co. K, 357 Inf.	1232	38	36	B
Lundholm, Chester	Pvt. Co. C, 357 Inf.	1232	26	13	D
Nairn, Geo. Ellis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 357 Inf.	1233	24	26	C
Nilsson, Johan	Pvt. Co. C, 357 Inf.	1232	16	3	D
Nykreim, Sophus M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 357 Inf.	1232	28	46	C
Olson, Jack	Pvt. Co. A, 357 Inf.	1232	30	3	H
Olson, Ole M	Pvt. Co. C, 357 Inf.	1233	3	24	D
Olson Olof	Pvt. Co. E, 357 Inf.	1233	24	7	B
Rosser, Charley	Pvt. Co. C, 357 Inf.	1232	12	8	C
Rothie, Wm	Pvt. Co. G, 357 Inf.	1233	13	28	C
Solie, Henry	Mech. Co. C, 357 Inf.	1233	36	24	A
Bakken, Oscar C	Pvt. Co. D, 358 Inf.	1232	40	17	E
Bannick, Frank J	Pvt. Co. C, 358 Inf.	1233	15	24	B
Berg, Wm. E	do	1232	24	18	D
Borak, Chas	Pvt. Co. E, 358 Inf.	1233	22	2	C
Gorkow, John H	Cpl. Co. D, 358 Inf.	1233	31	2	B
Hoopes, Harold E	Pvt. Co. E, 358 Inf.	1232	4	32	B
Johnson, Lewis C	Cpl. Co. B, 358 Inf.	1232	16	46	C
Larson, Geo. H	Pvt. Hq. Co., 358 Inf.	1232	34	29	G
Lee, Roy	Pvt. Co. B, 358 Inf.	1233	36	14	B
Milli, Lorenz	Pvt. Co. G, 358 Inf.	1232	23	13	F
Overlie, Orin A	do	1233	20	22	C
Paquin, Isadore Joe	Pvt. Co. C, 358 Inf.	1233	18	24	B
Pearson, Erick G	Pvt. Co. I, 358 Inf.	34	14	10	A
Podgerski, Frank	Pvt. Co. C, 358 Inf.	1232	13	22	G

Deceased soldiers from Minnesota buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETIETH DIVISION—continued					
Saari, Yalmer	Pvt. Co. D, 358 Inf.	1233	18	28	B
Scharfbillig, Frank J	Pvt. Co. B, 358 Inf.	1232	11	13	B
Warren, Clifford L	Pvt. Co. D, 358 Inf.	1233	33	2	D
Young, Chauncey	Pvt. Co. B, 358 Inf.	1232	23	46	C
Zeaman, Eddie	Pvt. Co. D, 358 Inf.	1233	6	28	B
Carlson, Thure W. M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 359 Inf.	1232	15	32	D
Coussemeier, Henry	Pvt. Co. E, 359 Inf.	1233	24	15	D
Grosse, Edmund P	Pvt. Co. H, 359 Inf.	1233	3	24	C
Johnson, Carl P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 359 Inf.	1233	33	27	C
Knoll, Frank J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 359 Inf.	1233	32	14	D
Kruger, Walter E	Pvt. Co. F, 359 Inf.	1232	25	8	B
Matthies, Wilfred	Pvt. Co. H, 359 Inf.	1233	4	18	B
Mulier, Eco H	Pvt. Co. K, 359 Inf.	1233	22	24	C
Roering, Ben	Pvt. Co. A, 359 Inf.	14	32	8	B
Scholz, Gerhard H	Pvt. Co. H, 359 Inf.	1233	15	23	B
Yoeckel, Clarence E	Pvt. Co. D, 359 Inf.	1232	23	10	A
Alfsen, Ole C	Pvt. Co. M, 360 Inf.	1232	21	38	G
Yelland, John H	Pvt. Co. I, 360 Inf.	1232	5	43	A
Carlson, Julius	do	1232	36	28	E
Danielson, Melvin C	Pvt. Co. B, 360 Inf.	34	36	4	A
Fairbanks, Geo. F	Pvt. Co. F, 360 Inf.	1232	8	41	F
Fosmbs, Berut A	Pvt. Co. I, 360 Inf.	1233	28	10	C
Huber, Jos. L	Pvt. Co. E, 360 Inf.	1233	23	16	B
Johnson, Carl F	Pvt. Co. G, 360 Inf.	1232	21	20	A
Malmgren, Nels	Pvt. Co. B, 360 Inf.	1233	8	22	C
Myrin, Harry	Pvt. Co. G, 360 Inf.	1232	19	5	A
Quigley, Howard C	Pvt. Co. D, 360 Inf.	1232	20	3	A
Rubin, Alfred	Pvt. Co. G, 360 Inf.	1232	32	33	D
Pohl, Ralph L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 345 M. G. Bn.	1232	6	8	A
Sollom, Gustav A	Pvt. Co. B, 345 M. G. Bn.	1233	11	18	B
Harrison, Ervie W	Pvt. Co. E, 315 Engrs.	1233	24	12	D
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Barthle, Albert L	Pvt. Co. L, 362 Inf.	1232	22	18	F
Carlson, Edward	Pvt. Co. C, 362 Inf.	1232	22	40	G
Eliason, John	Pvt. M. G. Co. 362 Inf.	34	1	17	A
Odegaard, Albert	Pvt. Co. A, 362 Inf.	1232	4	30	D
Rydell, Axel T	Pvt. Co. L, 362 Inf.	1252	14	1	D
Terrill, John M	Pvt. Co. F, 362 Inf.	1232	29	42	E
Carlson, Fred T	Pvt. Cas. Co., 363 Inf.	1233	24	21	B
Christensen, Saml. J	Pvt. Co. F, 363 Inf.	1232	8	38	A
Garrison, Job A	Pvt. Co. M, 363 Inf.	107-E	4	1	D
Johnson, David F	Pvt. Co. G, 363 Inf.	1232	22	40	H
Kicker, Emil A	Pvt. Co. M, 363 Inf.	1232	37	4	C
Paarmann, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. I, 363 Inf.	1232	17	33	A
Westerberg, Irvin A	Pvt. Co. M, 363 Inf.	1232	22	43	A
Bortie, Oscar R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 364 Inf.	1232	4	4	D
Hagestande, Siver	Pvt. Co. G, 364 Inf.	1332	26	27	E
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Harris, Clark M	Pvt. Co. C, 369 Inf.	1232	12	26	G
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
Golden, Chas	Sgt. Sup. Co. 5, Army Cps.	1232	33	31	A
Wold, Ernest G	1 lt., 1 Aero Sq.	1764	60	10	B
Roth, Irving J	1 lt., 49 Aero Sq.	1232	2	21	F
Cutter, Edw. B	1 lt., 90 Aero Sq.	1232	12	21	F
Moody, Richard Willard.	2 lt., 129 Aero Sq.	608	22	5	A
Gallaghan, Barney J	Sgt. 1 cl., 273 Aero Sq.	107-E	13	3	B
Campbell, Chas. (alias Douglas, Chas.).	Sgt. 341 Aero Sq.	34	15	4	C
Squire, Yale H	1 lt. 2 Avi. Instr. Ctr.	608	27	9	C
Edmondson, Walter O	1 lt. Cas. Air Serv.	34	25	4	B
Kingsley, Kenneth F	Pvt. Hq. Det., 32 C. A. C. Brig.	608	7	31	A
Johnson, Otto M	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 44 C. A. C. Regt.	1233	30	16	B
Carlson, Oscar C	Wag. Bty. E, 45 C. A. C. Regt.	34	29	2	A
Orlande, Morris I	Pvt. Bty. B, 51 C. A. C. Regt.	1233	16	2	B
Johnson, Fritz	Pvt. Bty. A, 70 C. A. C.	608	19	21	A
Gustofson, Robt. H	Pvt. Bty. A, 73 C. A. C.	608	20	19	D
Medinnis, Chas	1 lt. Hq. Co. 3 Bn., 75 C. A. C.	608	37	31	D
Jacobson, Harry	Pvt. Bty. A, 3 Cp. Art. Pk.	34	17	6	C
Nelson, Harry L	Pvt. Co. A, 3 Cp. Art. Pk.	34	24	3	C
Ramberg, Oscar	Pvt. Bty. A, 3 Cp. Art. Pk.	34	12	2	C
Searl, Percy T	Pvt. Bty. B, 3 Cp. Art. Pk.	34	28	5	C
Miller, Eddie B	Pvt. Am. Co., 11 M. D.	1232	27	6	A
Donaldson, Glenn S	Pvt. 1 cl. Sec. 606 U. S. A. A. Serv.	1232	38	31	E
Gammell, Warren S	Sgt. 1 cl. U. S. A. Sec. 568.	1232	1	3	C
Lubrecht, Wm. A	Pvt. Evac. Hosp. 1 M. D.	1233	9	28	D
Jansen, Clarence J	Pvt. 1 cl. A. R. C. Hosp. 2, M. D.	34	12	14	B
VanLaanen, John V	Pvt. Cent. Laboratory, M. D.	608	25	19	D
Amundson, Esther	Nurse B. H. 35 A. N. C.	1233	25	18	C
Anderson, Nora E	Nurse B. H. 68 A. N. C.	1233	30	11	A
Kimball, Florence	Nurse B. H. 22 A. N. C.	34	8	3	C
McCahill, Louis	Cpl. 425 Mtr. Tk. Co. 412 M. T. C.	34	5	4	A
Ward, John H	Pvt. 1 cl. 452 Mt. Tk. Co. M. T. C.	608	38	31	B
Anderson, Adolph R	Pvt. Ord. Dept.	(1)			
Broderick, Arthur L	Pvt. 1 cl. Ord. Dept.	34	14	16	B

[1] Civilian cemetery, Saumur, Maine-et-Loire, France.

Deceased soldiers from Minnesota buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—con.					
Crocker, Wilbert W	Pvt. 1 Prov. Ord. Regt	608	18	13	C
Witkouski, John	Pvt. 1 cl. 1 Cav. Trn. Tp	608	32	35	B
Duggan, Arthur J	Sgt. 1 cl. 2 Cp. Gas Sch. C. W. S.	1233	8	9	B
Ludolph, Martin H	Cpl. Co. A, F. A. Sch. Det	608	32	20	C
Morey, Harvey W	Pvt. J. A. R. D. Cp. Cody F. A.	608	32	4	A
Henry, Abraham	Pvt. Co. D, 49 Inf	608	18	10	D
Friauf, Geo. J	Pvt. Co. B, 4 A. A. M. G. Bn.	1233	16	16	B
Wollum, Edw. L	Pvt. Co. A, 4 A. A. M. G. Bn.	1233	20	9	B
Anderson, Alfred J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 3 Pion. Inf	608	21	14	C
Ascher, Herman Theodore.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 3 Pion. Inf	1232	7	27	H
Curtin, John J	Pvt. Co. H, 3 Pion. Inf	1232	19	40	C
Fallon, Bernard	Pvt. Co. K, 3 Pion. Inf	34	28	2	B
Fraser, Monta	Pvt. Co. B, 3 Pion. Inf	1232	25	13	H
Gelen, Frederick S	Pvt. Co. F, 3 Pion. Inf	1232	12	23	H
Gravell, Louis J	Pvt. Co. L, 3 Pion. Inf	1232	33	10	H
Hansen, Wm	do	1233	36	7	A
Hood, Arthur M	do	1232	23	2	H
Kaniewski, Stanley Edw.	Sgt. Co. G, 3 Pion. Inf	1232	10	31	F
Kratzke, Edw. C	Pvt. Co. G, 3 Pion. Inf	1233	8	17	C
Looft, Walter W	Pvt. Co. M, 3 Pion. Inf	1232	18	28	F
McKean, Roy	do	1233	5	17	B
Schneiderman, Henry	Pvt. Co. K, 3 Pion. Inf	1233	10	13	A
Schulz, Alfred Herman	Pvt. Co. B, 3 Pion. Inf	1232	5	22	F
Woytcke, Robt. M	Cpl. Co. C, 3 Pion. Inf	1232	27	2	H
Zeches, Edw. Jacob	do	1232	24	13	H
Moline, Oscar M	Pvt. Co. D, 53 Pion. Inf	34	32	1	A
Ahneman, Geo. Frank	Pvt. Co. E, 54 Pion. Inf	1233	4	18	A
Albers, Walter J	Pvt. Co. K, 54 Pion. Inf	1232	16	37	H
Beck, Chas. P	Pvt. Co. E, 54 Pion. Inf	1232	20	14	F
Cromen, John	do	1232	39	33	A
Engebretson, Ole E	Pvt. Co. D, 54 Pion. Inf	1233	13	17	D
Engen, Jergen	Pvt. Co. K, 54 Pion. Inf	1232	15	22	D
Herbman, Emil	Pvt. Co. E, 54 Pion. Inf	1232	8	20	F
Jensen, Elmer L	Pvt. Co. L, 54 Pion. Inf	1232	14	43	D
Johansson, Carl Geo	Pvt. Sup. Co., 54 Pion. Inf	1232	14	18	H
Johnson, John A	Pvt. Co. M, 54 Pion. Inf	1764	13	11	B
Lindgren, August V	Pvt. Co. E, 54 Pion. Inf	1233	33	11	A
Lindquist, Rudolph M	Pvt. Co. H, 54 Pion. Inf	1232	10	7	B
Marsh, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. F, 54 Pion. Inf	34	16	8	A
Martinson, Ole	Cpl. Co. D, 54 Pion. Inf	1233	26	18	A
Mathiason, Frank Arthur.	Pvt. Co. C, 54 Pion. Inf	1233	6	17	D
Myhre, Peter	Pvt. Co. D, 54 Pion. Inf	1233	17	19	C
Olsen, Wm. E	Pvt. Hq. Co., 54 Pion. Inf	1232	18	34	H
Reger, Alfred Clement	Pvt. Co. E, 54 Pion. Inf	1232	14	21	F
Thomsen, Otto	do	1232	18	15	F
Torborg, Nicholaus	Pvt. Co. D, 54 Pion. Inf	1232	16	20	F
Woodford, Louis Oscar	Pvt. Co. M, 54 Pion. Inf	1232	16	21	F
Ydstie, Hjalmar Lennard.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 54 Pion. Inf	1232	5	34	D
Cass, Harold Hill	Pvt. Co. M, 55 Pion. Inf	1233	33	17	D
Dahl, Thos	Pvt. Co. D, 55 Pion. Inf	608	11	17	C
Matthews, Wm	Pvt. Co. E, 803 Pion. Inf	1233	15	25	C
Cox, Sam	Pvt. Co. B, 815 Pion. Inf	1232	5	4	B
Dusek, Frank	Pvt. Q. M. Corps	608	15	27	D
Zalesky, Chas. G	Sgt. 325 Bak. Co., Q. M. C	608	14	28	A
Curry, Claude H	Pvt. 25 Co. Cp. McArthur S. R. D.	608	9	29	D
Maggs, Walter L	Pvt. 14 Co. Cp. Gordon S. R. D.	608	21	29	D
Prestegard, Jos	Pvt. 27 Co. Cp. McArthur S. R. D.	608	36	25	C
Smith, Harold J	Pvt. 11 Co. S. A. R. D	608	36	40	D
Steen, Philip A	Pvt. 18 Cas. Co. Cp. Cody J. R. D.	108–E	2	5	D
Stewart, Wm. E	Pvt. 11 Co. Cp. McArthur S. R. D.	608	9	20	D
Pehrson, Arthur B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 409 Tel. Bn	34	7	3	B
West, Blanchard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 412 Tel. Bn	34	22	5	B
McCoy, Wm. T	Cpl. Co. C, 13 Engrs	1232	33	37	H
Austad, Cunder G	Pvt. Co. D, 20 Engrs	107–E	7	2	A
Berkey, Edwin R	Pvt. Hq. Co, 20 Engrs	107–E	17	3	A
Brown, Frank	Wag, Co. D, 4 Bn. 20 Engrs	608	34	7	A
Buskrud, Hjalmar	Pvt. 1 cl., 49 Co., 20 Engrs	1764	19	8	B
Cochrane, Frank W	Pvt. Co. D, 21 Engrs	1233	31	17	A
O'Leary, Thos. C	Pvt. Co. C, 33 Engrs	608	30	5	D
Nylen, Samuel J	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. E, 34 Engrs	608	12	23	B
Erickson, Jos. G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 41 Engrs	34	2	1	A
Golly, Freely E	Pvt. Co. G, 54 Engrs	34	1	8	A
Hainlin, Alfred C	Sgt. Co. A, 57 Engrs	636	8	29	B
Forbes, Guy R	1 lt. Co. C, 508 Engrs	1233	14	1	D
Fuller, Harry H	Wag. 464 Engr. Pontoon Tn	34	6	3	A
Thompson, Delbert A	2 lt. L. R. & R. Div. Engrs	1232	35	39	B
Brain, Geo. D	Sgt. 7 Co. Off. Tn. Sch	608	34	30	A
Hays, Earl E	Pvt. Co. D, 11 U. S. M. C	608	26	35	A
Goudy, Francis Boyd	Pvt. Co. E, 13 U. S. M. C	608	18	20	C
Halverson, John	W. T. U. S. Navy	608	11	10	C
Peterson, Alfred H	Sm. 1 cl. U. S. Navy	34	18	16	A
Shaffe, Wm. Dean	Fm. 2 cl. U. S. Navy	608	7	21	D
Spiering, Clemens E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 327 Bn. T. C.	1232	5	30	G
Nygreen, Peter	Cpl. 34 Co. Tr. Cps	608	27	12	C
Weekly, Frank	Pvt. 803 Co. Tr. Cps	608	30	22	D

PROHIBITION

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GARNER. Under the agreement with the gentleman from Connecticut, I am compelled to ask the gentleman on what subject he desires to speak?

Mr. CLANCY. I made a trip to the Detroit River recently, and I want to speak on the prohibition situation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen, the press of the country has generally heralded that there is now an unusual drive of the prohibition forces on the Detroit River and contiguous waters. The Detroit Yachting Association has protested against the danger of innocent persons being killed or wounded by indiscriminate shooting on the river and adjoining lakes. Their officers point out that their yachts have been stopped and searched by prohibition agents and their children and wives frightened by the officers.

The swarming, snooping, sneaking agents have terrorized the thousands of people who use our waters; they have made boating and fishing a menace.

TOURIST BUSINESS BEING KILLED

Detroit has always made a great deal of money out of hundreds of thousands of tourists who came each spring, summer, and fall to beautiful Detroit, but now automobilists as well as boating and fishing enthusiasts are staying away for fear of their lives. It would be hard to estimate the damage to Detroit through the loss of this tourist business, but it runs into large figures. We have the Detroit Tourist and Convention Bureau, which spends a large amount of money to bring tourists to Detroit and I am expecting a vigorous complaint to the Treasury Department from this bureau.

We have had all sorts of scandals developing from the prohibition agents who are our unwelcome guests. They are guilty of murderous outrages, grafting, hijacking, and other crimes in large proportion to their total number. Twenty-three of them were arrested recently for grafting on a scale that ran into millions per year and some were sent to jail.

Ernest W. Camp, an honest and conscientious official who was until recently Chief of the United States Customs Bureau, made the startling admission to the Canadian Government at Ottawa that 90 per cent of the prohibition border patrol were rotten. This was the most terrible indictment ever made against an American group of officials in American history, and it came while the high American officials from Washington were begging the high Canadian officials in the Dominion capital to assist in stopping the flow of liquors from Canada to the United States. After the admission that the border patrol was so largely incompetent and guilty of worse than incompetency the Canadians refused to consider the American representations as binding on them. Shortly afterward Mr. Camp resigned his portfolio and went into private life.

The American Automobile Association, a thoroughly reputable body including within its membership and speaking for some 23,000,000 owners of motor cars in the United States, has protested against the reckless searching of automobiles.

DEFEATED IN FIRST BATTLE

The first battle of the Detroit River, beginning about a couple of years ago, resulted in a miserable failure. The net result of that prohibition campaign was the killing of a letter carrier named Neidermeier, 65 years of age, who was entirely innocent of carrying any liquor. He was shot in the back as he sat in his duck skiff and died in terrible agony in a few days.

For that offense one Jack Benway, a prohibition agent, was sent to the penitentiary, after he had appealed his case to all of the superior courts, including the United States Supreme Court. A little girl, Mildred Lee, 11 years old, had her head torn off her body in the Detroit River by a speeding prohibition boat and her father, James Lee, was also killed.

The children of the Fisher boys—and the Fisher boys in the automobile world are second only to Henry Ford, and incidentally I might say the Fishers contributed $125,000 to Herbert Hoover's campaign—were fired on by prohibition agents when riding in their speedboat on the river.

JACQUES REVEALS BAD CONDITIONS

A former prohibition agent named Louis Jacques has come to Washington from Detroit to-day. He was a superior officer of Jonah Cox, who shot the boy bootlegger in Detroit a few days

ago. Jacques resigned over Cox's promiscuous shooting and has come here to protest against conditions in the Detroit prohibition squad. He said that within three weeks this agent Cox who killed Eugsta had fired in two affairs recklessly.

On one occasion about June 1, Cox shot at a young lad named Mitchell who was riding in a boat. His riot gun jammed, and he said later, "Gee, if that gun had not jammed I would have blown that fellow's head off. I had to use my .45." The watchman at the Detroit-Toledo and Ironton Bridge complained, I am informed, of the promiscuous shooting at that time.

On June 10, at Zug Island, this agent fired at a boat. He did not see any liquor in the boat, which was speeding. A superior officer, this man Jacques, said to him, "Stop that shooting, you may hit some innocent person."

They were in the vicinity of a bridge, and automobiles loaded with people were passing over the bridge. Cox replied, "I would not stop shooting if I were in charge," and he then asked Jacques his name. Cox had made various reports and complaints to his superior officers on other prohibition agents in the service.

Jacques had filed a report to his superior officers before Cox killed this boy, to the effect that Cox was reckless and indiscriminate in the use of firearms.

WHITEWASHING BENWAY

With regard to whitewashing reckless prohibition agents, the most notorious case that we had was that of the old letter carrier Neidermeier who was hunting ducks. He had been for many years in the Postal Service, and was entirely innocent of wrong doing, having no liquor. He was shot at about 20 or 30 feet in the back through the kidneys with a bullet from a high-powered rifle.

A man named Pratt was the partner of this man Benway; and I was told that Pratt said when questioned by his superiors that "Benway was too quick with his gun," but evidently that did not suit the superior officers, because when the case came to trial both Pratt and Benway went on the stand and testified that each fired and that neither knew who had killed the man. However, the jury was discriminating enough to let Pratt go and convict Benway. The Government defended Benway and sent a first-class Department of Justice attorney from Washington to aid the local officials. The Anti-Saloon League gave Benway all possible assistance. The conviction of Benway broke the strong-arm campaign in Detroit waters.

OFFICIALS HAVE TOUGH JOB

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the Treasury Department officials were reluctant to stage this second sensational drive in Detroit, but the pressure has been so great on them that they had to organize it.

I have talked with Governor Lowman, in charge, and he convinced me that he is a good official and does not desire to resort to strong-arm tactics. I do not want to condemn Doctor Doran. I think he is a pretty fair man, but he said to his men in Detroit who are waging this campaign that he is going to cut their heads off if they do not get results. Colonel Hanlon, who led the drive three years ago, told his men to be rough and to shoot.

But the leaders of the present drive use indirect methods. They say, "Don't let anything get by," and hint that shooting first and investigating later is what is wanted.

PUTTING PRESSURE ON FORCE

Some of these border-patrol men are in the Customs Service and have been for years; they are not fools; and they know that Doctor Doran can not cut their heads off, because they are under civil service. They resent very bitterly the pressure from Doctor Doran to be "rough." Jacques refers particularly to the tapping of telephone wires. I am informed Government agents tapped the telephone wires of the collector of customs in Detroit. Jacques charges that they are tapping the wires of prohibition agents in the service. I believe this is not only an un-American practice but an illegal one. I believe the Supreme Court has said the aggrieved citizen can sue the telephone company which allows it for damages.

Jacques says the inspectors are forced to spy on each other. He says that they are forbidden to associate with each other off duty; that they are constantly watched and accused of crookedness; and they are forbidden to even speak to anyone suspected of being a bootlegger.

Furthermore, he charges that they are repeatedly told that they "must not let a boat get by them" on penalty of being fired. All this, he says, keys up the men to a point where they will shoot on a minute's notice; and they are worried constantly and harassed so much that a neurotic would go completely "hay wire." Jacques points out that the strain is terrific and that many of the men interpret their orders that they must do hair-trigger shooting to hold their jobs.

This campaign in the Detroit River is going to have a vital effect on prohibition, undoubtedly. We have there the greatest fleet of pleasure craft probably in the world. There are many canoes there and they are constantly in danger. These prohibition boats will speed at night without lights. I have been told one canoe was run down and there is danger of killing boys and girls in canoes.

CANADA OFFENDED

Now, just a word about our relations with Canada. The armed prohibition boats have often gone into Canadian waters and have thus broken our ancient treaty with Canada. The agents work up much feeling in Canada against the United States and injure the American cause all along the line. Canada is the best customer at present of the United States, and these agents aid the propaganda in Canada against buying American products.

It will be impossible for all time to build the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence canal to the Atlantic if these prohibition forces continue to antagonize Canada.

ALL CITIZENS SHOULD HELP

I am very glad to get the testimony of men like Louis Jacques, who did not get into the border patrol through political influence and who passed a legitimate civil-service examination. He is a native Detroiter and son of Sergt. Henry Jacques, retired, who was a highly respected officer of the Detroit Police Department for many years. His son was raised in the high traditions of his father's profession. The high-handed tactics of the border patrol were simply too much for him, and he rebelled at the indiscriminate shooting and the consequent menace to innocent persons using the Detroit River and contiguous waters as their rightful heritage. Much of the valuable information which I have used in past years relative to the prohibition force has come from men in that service who were disgusted with the system in which they were enslaved.

I certainly commend all public-spirited citizens, in and out of the prohibition squads, all public officials, and all newspapers who are aiding this crusade to stop the reign of terror on the Detroit River. I condemn most emphatically all gunmen and hijackers that are the spawn of the eighteenth amendment. Police officers in Detroit have declared to me that every gunman in Detroit got his start from the eighteenth amendment, generally first running liquor and then being hardened to the indiscriminate use of firearms.

I am not familiar with the official record of Mr. Jacques, but I am informed that he was a conscientious agent, that he never trifled with rum runners or liquor agents, that he was regarded as a trustworthy officer and was put on the hot spots—that is, the strategic points of entry for liquor, such as Ecorse, Wyandotte, Zugg Island, oil docks, and so forth.

He is now doing a service to good men in the border patrol who do not want to be forced into indiscriminate shooting and unlawful acts by overzealous superiors. I know other men like him in high positions of the Treasury Department and prohibition units who are absolutely fed up with strong-armed tactics.

AMERICAN CEMETERIES, CHAPELS, AND MEMORIALS—WASHINGTON IN THE WORLD WAR

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I speak on a subject that is very close to the hearts of the mothers and widows of our hero dead who sleep in the American military cemeteries in Europe. What I have to say is of the deepest concern to those patriotic women, who gave so much for their country, and we, as Members of Congress, owe it to them to give them the information which I wish to present this afternoon.

Now, as you know, we recently passed a law which will enable the mothers and unmarried widows of our hero dead who have not previously visited the graves of their sons and husbands in Europe to do so at the expense of the United States Government. Under this law these visits will be made at such times between May 1, 1930, and October 31, 1933, as may be designated by the Secretary of War. Wide publicity is being given to this law, both through the daily press and the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and many of these relatives are now beginning to plan in what year they wish to go.

What I wish to say now is for the benefit of these relatives, in order that they may plan their visits for such times as will bring to them the greatest consolation and satisfaction possible.

In planning the years of their visits many of these women do not know, perhaps, that our Government, in addition to the

work of beautification already carried out at these cemeteries, is now erecting in each of them a memorial chapel to be dedicated to those who gave their lives during the World War.

GRATEFUL NATION ERECTS IMPOSING MEMORIALS

I may say that these memorials, which are being erected by the American Battle Monuments Commission, of which Gen. John J. Pershing is chairman, were designed by some of the most prominent architects in the United States and have been approved by our National Commission of Fine Arts. These chapels will be monumental in nature, beautiful, restful, and imposing. They will be sanctuaries where these relatives may go for shelter, meditation, and prayer. They will be national memorials, befitting the purpose for which a grateful Nation erects them—such memorials as will be a source of consolation to the bereaved parents and widows. On the walls of the chapels will be inscriptions to the men who gave their lives. In addition, they will bear individual inscriptions giving the name, rank, organization, date of death, and State or Territory of the men who still sleep in unknown graves.

If the relatives of these hero dead knew that such memorials were being erected to their loved ones and knew when they would be completed, I feel sure that many of them would wish to make their plans so as to visit the cemeteries after the chapels are completed, when they can see for themselves the finished tribute of our Nation to their heroic sons and husbands.

I feel most strongly, therefore, that we, as Members of Congress, owe it to these relatives, whenever we give out publicity of any kind concerning these pilgrimages to Europe, to include information about these chapels and to give the probable date of the completion of each in order that these relatives may know in what year a particular chapel will be completed, and may plan their visits accordingly in case they so desire. Otherwise, many of these mothers and widows may be formulating their plans without knowing that these chapels are being built, and may be crystallizing their hopes on visiting the cemeteries earlier than they would wish to go if they knew such chapels were being erected.

CHAPELS NOT COMPLETED

I wish, therefore, to give here the probable dates of completion of the various chapels and to urge that wide publicity be given to this subject in order that every mother and widow will feel that we have fulfilled our duty to her in this respect by giving to her this information which she may wish to have when making her plans.

In the interest of these mothers and widows I have secured this information from the Battle Monuments Commission in Paris:

It is expected that the chapel in the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, near Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, France, will be completed by May 30, 1932; that in the St. Mihiel American Cemetery, near Thiaucourt, France, by May 30, 1932; that in the Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, near Fere-en-Tardenois, France, by May 30, 1931; that in the Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, near Belleau, France, by the spring or summer of 1931; that in the Somme American Cemetery, near Bony, France, by May 30, 1931; that in the Flanders Field American Cemetery, near Waereghem, Belgium, by May 30, 1930; that in the Suresnes American Cemetery, near Paris, France, by May 30, 1931; and that in the Brookwood American Cemetery, near Brookwood, England, by May 30, 1930. Each of these chapels is now in process of construction.

I have introduced an amendment to the gold star mothers law extending the time of their visits to October, 1934, in order to give these mothers and widows an opportunity to see all cemeteries, chapels, and monuments when fully completed. Thus will they carry to their homes in America and cherish through life the unsurpassed beauty and simple grandeur of these temples of the dead.

Mr. KORELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit an interruption there?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. For a brief statement.

Mr. KORELL. I know the great interest that the gentleman from Washington has in the subject about which he is speaking. The House and the Nation are in his debt for the great amount of time that he has given to the task of seeing that the cemeteries in which the Nation's heroes, who made the supreme sacrifice during the World War, are buried are made as attractive and as expressive of the country's gratitude and reverence as it is possible for them to be made. His untiring devotion to this work is greatly appreciated by all the living comrades of those who nobly gave their lives as a part of the price of victory in the late struggle for freedom, justice, and democracy. I also know of his great personal interest in the legislation passed by the last Congress to enable the mothers and widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines of the American forces now interred in the cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to the graves of their loved ones. I am wondering, however, if the gentleman's attention has been called to the fact that we had an expeditionary force in Siberia and that a considerable number of American soldiers are also buried there. Public Law No. 952, passed by the Seventieth Congress, which authorizes the Secretary of War to arrange for the pilgrimages to the graves of loved ones does not include pilgrimages to the graves of those deceased veterans who are buried in Siberia or in places in France, Belgium, or England other than the American cemeteries. I would like to inquire of the gentleman if anything has been done by his committee to correct this apparent oversight?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. I am not a member of the committee that framed the legislation, but of the committee that provides the appropriations for carrying all of these laws into effect.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Yes; I gladly yield to my friend from Nebraska.

Mr. SIMMONS. I introduced a bill early in the session to take care of the mothers not included in the bill referred to. That will make it possible for all mothers of service men to share in the benefits of the law. The law will then include all mothers of soldiers who died at sea or who were buried overseas.

CEMETERIES OF UNSURPASSED BEAUTY

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. For the benefit of the mothers and fathers, widows, and other relatives of our heroes who sleep in American cemeteries in Europe, I should like to give some additional information concerning these cemeteries and to tell something of what our Government is doing to beautify and hallow the ground where our brave boys sleep, and to keep forever alive the memory of their heroic service.

Soon after the war our Government established 8 national cemeteries in Europe—1 in England, not far from London; 1 in Belgium; and 6 in France. I venture to say that the world does not contain cemeteries more beautiful, more restful, more thoughtfully cared for than these. Flowers, trees, and shrubbery, laid out by the skillful and sympathetic hands of trained landscape gardeners and nurtured with tender care, lend a quiet beauty to these final resting places of our hero dead. The American flag, symbol of the glorious traditions which inspired these men in life to offer themselves in their country's cause, now floats in silent tribute over their graves. At each cemetery is an American caretaker, a veteran of the war, one who knows through what these men went, whose heart is in his work. In addition to his other duties, he extends a welcome to those who come to the cemetery seeking information, and aids them in locating individual graves or obtaining other desired information.

The wooden grave markers originally erected in these cemeteries have now been replaced by white marble headstones; a cross for those of Christian faith, a shield of David for those of Jewish faith. On these headstones are engraved the name, rank, organization, and date of death of the hero, as well as the State from which he came. These headstones are more than 3 feet high and stand as individual and imperishable monuments to those who gave their lives. Here and there is the grave of one who remains unknown, his headstone bearing the inscription:

Here rests in honored glory
An American soldier
Known but to God

These cemeteries are under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General of the Army, who has developed them, with the advice and cooperation of our National Commission of Fine Arts, into their present beautiful condition. An office of the Quartermaster General, known as the American Graves Registration Service, is in direct charge of these cemeteries and gives to them its constant care and supervision. For those who plan to visit Europe, I may say that the headquarters of this service are located in Paris, at 20 rue Molitor; and any information concerning the cemeteries or graves can be obtained either from them or from the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

The American Battle Monuments Commission, of whose plans I shall speak in more detail a little later on, is now erecting in each of these cemeteries a memorial chapel, to be dedicated to those who gave their lives during the war. These chapels, which were designed after most careful study by some of the most prominent architects in the United States and approved by our National Commission of Fine Arts, will be beautiful, imposing, entirely harmonious with their surroundings, such edifices as befit the purpose for which a grateful Nation erects them.

MEUSE-ARGONNE CEMETERY LARGEST

The locations of the various cemeteries, together with other information of general interest concerning them, is as follows:

The largest of our overseas cemeteries is known as the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery. It contains 14,134 graves and is located near the town of Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, France. The soldiers who rest here came from almost every division in the American Expeditionary Forces, most of them having given their lives in the Meuse-Argonne operation, one of the decisive battles of the war. Bodies were brought here from the area immediately west of the Argonne Forest, from the general vicinity of the Vosges Mountains, from occupied Germany, and from Archangel, Russia.

The cemetery is about 23 miles northwest of Verdun, which can be easily reached by train from Paris. Good hotel accommodations are available there and automobiles for a visit to the cemetery can be readily obtained. A hostess house which is maintained at the cemetery can provide rooms and meals for a limited number of visitors during the summer months.

The chapel now being erected here is an adaptation of the Romanesque style of architecture, and consists not only of the chapel proper—which forms the central part of the edifice—but also of two flanking arcades; the entire building being over 240 feet in length. This memorial will rise from a beautiful terraced site and stand at the end of a long, wide avenue that runs through the cemetery.

It is probable that the construction of this memorial chapel, which has already begun, will be completed by May 30, 1932.

ST. MIHIEL CEMETERY

The St. Mihiel American Cemetery, located near the town of Thiaucourt, France, is in the area of the St. Mihiel operation of the American Army. Here lie 4,143 soldiers, the majority of whom were members of the American divisions attacking in the great offensive action of our First Army, which resulted in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient. Others buried here were among those who died while serving in sectors in the vicinity, or who were removed to this region in 1922 from training areas to the southwest.

The cemetery is almost equidistant by road, about 20 miles, from Nancy, Verdun, and Metz. There is good train service to each place, and at each of them fairly good hotel accommodations are available and automobiles may be hired. In the near future a main railroad line will pass through Thiaucourt. No suitable hotel accommodations are now available there.

CHAPEL GREEK DORIC STYLE

The memorial chapel now being erected in this cemetery is of modified Greek Doric style, and suggests something of the feeling of American colonial architecture. The central portion of the memorial will consist of what is known among architects as a peristyle, circular in form and open to the sky, surrounded by 16 columns. This peristyle, which is about 48 feet in diameter, will be flanked on one side by the chapel proper, and on the other side by an architectural feature of corresponding external design.

This memorial chapel, on which construction work has recently started, will probably be completed by May 30, 1932.

FIVE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO SLEEP IN OISE-AISNE CEMETERY

The Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, located near Fere-en-Tardenois, France, contains 5,962 graves. The majority of the battle dead who sleep here are from the divisions that fought in the vicinity of the Ourcq River and in the territory from there to the north as far as the Oise River. In 1922, American soldiers then buried in France in the general area west of the line Tours-Romorantin-Paris-Le Havre were removed to this cemetery.

It is about 18 miles by road from Chateau-Thierry or from Soissons to the cemetery, and slightly more from Reims. Good train service is available to each of these places, where hotel accommodations can be obtained and automobiles hired.

The memorial chapel now being erected in this cemetery is a modern adaptation of the French Romanesque style of architecture. The central portion of the memorial will be a semicircular arcade, at one end of which will be the chapel proper and at the other end an architectural feature of similar external appearance; the entire edifice being over 100 feet wide.

It is probable that the work of erecting this memorial chapel will be completed by May 30, 1931.

AISNE-MARNE NEAR BELLEAU WOOD

The Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, containing 2,212 graves, lies near Belleau, France, at the foot of the hill upon which stands Belleau Wood. The majority of those who are buried here are from units that fought in the immediate vicinity and along the Marne River. A number of bodies were concentrated in this place in 1922 from the general vicinity of Lyon and Clermont in central France.

The cemetery is 6 miles northwest of Chateau-Thierry, which is on the main railroad running east from Paris. Fair hotel accommodations are available at Chateau-Thierry and automobiles may be hired there.

ROMANESQUE CHAPEL

The memorial chapel now being erected in this cemetery is of the transitional French Romanesque style of architecture. In external appearance it will give the impression of a massive tower. With its retaining walls and terrace the entire edifice will be some 110 feet in height and will stand on the slope of the hill that rises toward Belleau Wood.

It is hoped that this chapel will be completed during the spring or summer of 1931. It is not possible at this time, however, to say definitely when the work will be completed and for this reason it is believed that those who plan to visit this cemetery and wish to see the chapel and other architectural improvements completed should plan to make their visits in 1932 instead of in 1931.

SOMME AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MASSIVE SHAFT

The Somme American Cemetery, located near the town of Bony, France, is the resting place of 1,830 soldiers. Members of the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions who fell in the vicinity, as well as those of the First Division who gave their lives in the operations near Cantigny, and of the Thirty-third and Eightieth Divisions who fell in the operations while serving with the British, are buried here. In addition, all other American soldiers who died on or behind the British front in France and who were not removed to the United States in 1922 now sleep here.

The site is about 11 miles northeast of St. Quentin, which can be reached by train from Paris. Hotel accommodations are available and motor transportation may be hired there.

The chapel now being erected in this cemetery is an adaptation of the Romanesque style of chapel architecture. In general form it will be like a massive shaft, with a low, somewhat pyramidal covering, being nearly 50 feet in height and 26 feet in length and in breadth.

This chapel will probably be completed by May 30, 1931.

NINETY-FIRST DIVISION MEN SLEEP IN FLANDERS FIELD

The Flanders Field American Cemetery is located near Waereghem, Belgium, about halfway between Brussels and Ypres, and contains 367 graves. It is on ground captured by the Ninety-first Division. The soldiers buried here are mainly those of the Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first Divisions who died in this part of Flanders, and of the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions, who fell near Ypres.

The cemetery is about 19 miles from Ghent, 27 miles from Lille, and 46 miles from Brussels. These places are easily reached by railroad, and have good hotel accommodations. Automobiles may be hired at them.

As the graves in this cemetery are arranged on the four sides of a square, leaving an open space in the center, the chapel now being erected here will be placed in the center of the cemetery. An added beauty will be given to its setting by encircling it with a shallow sunken garden. The chapel, which will be octagonal in shape, will be about 36 feet high and 20 feet in diameter.

It is hoped that this chapel will be completed by May 30, 1930.

SURESNES NEAR WALLS OF PARIS

The Suresnes American Cemetery lies on the slope of Mont Valerien, about 3 miles west of the walls of Paris. It overlooks the capital of France, and contains 1,507 graves.

The town of Suresnes can easily be reached from Paris by train, street car, or automobile. The cemetery is about 200 yards from the railroad station.

The chapel now being erected in this cemetery will give, in its general exterior appearance, the feeling of American colonial architecture. Entrance to the building will be by the way of a colonnaded porch, and this porch will be approached from two sides by short flights of stairs. The chapel, including the approach stairs, will be about 42 feet high and about the same in length and breadth.

It is hoped this chapel will be completed by May 30, 1931.

BROOKWOOD HAS BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SETTING

The Brookwood American Cemetery, located about 28 miles southwest of London, contains 437 graves. It forms part of a very large and beautiful British cemetery, which was established many years ago. The American section adjoins one used for British war burials.

The American bodies buried in this cemetery were concentrated after the armistice from various places throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, and consist of those members of

the American Expeditionary Forces who lost their lives in Great Britain or its surrounding waters during the war.

It is a pleasant drive by automobile from London to Brookwood through an interesting part of England, and a trip to the cemetery in this way can be comfortably made in half a day. Brookwood can also be reached from London on the London & South Western Railway. The American cemetery is about 400 yards southwest of the railroad station.

The chapel in this cemetery is an adaptation of the Greek Doric order of architecture. The edifice is about 34 feet square, with small projecting wings on each side and a portico in front, the columns of the portico being 15 feet high and 2¼ feet in diameter at the base. The chapel is surrounded by a semicircular path and hedge.

This chapel will be completed during the present year.

MEMORIALS IN EUROPE

A few years ago Congress created a commission, known as the American Battle Monuments Commission, for the purpose of erecting memorials in Europe to commemorate the service of the American forces there during the World War. One of my duties, as well as one of my pleasures, as a member of the Appropriations Committee of the House has been to pass upon the plans formulated by that commission and to give my support in providing funds for the work.

I recently spent an hour with General Pershing, the chairman of the commission, in going over these plans; and as they are of great interest to all who served during the World War, as well as to their relatives and friends, I shall summarize briefly what they are.

As stated before, this commission is erecting in each of the cemeteries a beautiful memorial chapel. It also plans to construct masonry walls at the cemeteries where these are needed and to add other desirable architectural features in the cemeteries. These architectural improvements, which are a part of the commission's work of commemoration, are in addition to the work of beautification which has already been carried out by the Quartermaster General of the Army.

The chapels, which will be nondenominational in character, will be dedicated to those who gave their lives during the war and will stand not only as enduring monuments to their achievements and sacrifices but will furnish a sheltered place where relatives and other visitors may go for meditation and prayer. In these chapels will be inscribed the names of men who lost their lives but whose bodies have not been identified. This inscription will include the name, rank, organization, and date of death of the hero, as well as the name of the State from which he came.

In addition to these memorial chapels in the cemeteries, the commission plans to erect 16 monuments at places outside of the cemeteries.

The list of architects selected by the commission to design these monuments, as well as the chapels, was prepared with the assistance of the National Commission of Fine Arts. The list was compiled with great care, and comprises a number of the most prominent architects or firms in the United States, as well as some younger architects. The designs for most of the monuments have already been prepared and approved by the American Battle Monuments Commission and the National Commission of Fine Arts, and the construction of a number of them has already begun. These memorials will, like the chapels, be of great beauty, dignity, and impressiveness—monuments worthy of the ideals of our Nation.

MASSIVE COLUMN COMMEMORATES OUR GREATEST BATTLE

The most important of the memorials in the commission's project is the one to commemorate the Meuse-Argonne operation, the greatest battle in American history. This monument, one of the main features of which is a massive column 160 feet in height, is to be placed in the old town of Montfaucon, France. Montfaucon was located on one of the dominating hills of the region and was captured by the American Army during its offensive which started on September 26, 1918. The town was completely destroyed, and the ruins are now being preserved by the French Government as a relic of the war.

BEAUTIFUL COLONNADE AT ST. MIHIEL

The next most important monument in the commission's project is one to commemorate the operation of the American First Army, which resulted in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient. This monument will also commemorate the operation of the American Second Army in this region during November, 1918. This memorial, which will be over 70 feet high and include a circular colonnade 40 feet in diameter, is to be located on Montsec, an isolated hill about 150 yards high. This hill was within the German lines during most of the war, and is a familiar landmark to all who served in the St. Mihiel region. The view from the top of the hill is very impressive. The commission's plans include the construction of a road up the hill and the placing of a memorial on its crest.

CHATEAU-THIERRY ON HILL 204

Of almost equal importance to the St. Mihiel memorial is one to be erected near Chateau-Thierry, France, to commemorate all activities of American troops in the Aisne-Marne region of France. The site is on Hill 204, west of Chateau-Thierry and just above the small village of Courteau. This monument proper will be 150 feet in length, and counting its retaining walls will be over 400 feet in length. From it an extensive and beautiful view can be obtained of Chateau-Thierry and the Marne Valley. To make the monument readily accessible a branch road about one-half mile long is being built, connecting it with the main highway between Paris and Chateau-Thierry.

OTHER BATTLE MEMORIALS

In addition to these three large memorials on the battle fields a number of others will be erected which will be more modest in character, conforming to the lesser relative importance of the operations which they are to commemorate.

One of these, on Blanc Mont Ridge, in the Champagne region of France, will recall the service of the Second, Thirty-sixth, Forty-second, and Ninety-third Divisions in that region while serving with the French.

Near Bony a monument will preserve the memory of the services of the American troops that fought in France with the British Army. The site for this memorial is exactly over the canal tunnel north of St. Quentin, between Bony and Bellicourt, near the main road which runs north and south in that region.

A monument at Cantigny will commemorate the capture of that town by the First Division in the first independent divisional operation of Americans during the World War.

In the public square at Audenarde, Belgium, a monument will be erected to the Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first Divisions for their services in Belgium.

On the road between Ypres and Mount Kemmel will be another memorial to recall the services of the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions with the British in that vicinty.

The Services of Supply, numbering more than half a million men, contributed very materially to the final victory, and a memorial fountain to commemorate their splendid work will be erected at Tours, France, in which city the headquarters of the Services of Supply were located during the war.

MONUMENTS AT ROME AND BREST

Another of the monuments is to be placed in Rome, Italy, to commemorate jointly the services of the American Army and Navy in Italy and surrounding waters during the World War and the cooperation between Italy and the United States.

A memorial at Brest, France, will commemorate the services of the Navy in convoying troops and supplies to Europe. The site selected is a splendid one on the ancient fortifications overlooking the harbor, which is so familiar to the many Americans who received their first and last impression of France at this port.

Another large memorial to commemorate the services of the American Navy will be erected in England.

A smaller memorial to commemorate the services of the American Navy will be erected at Gibraltar.

Another small naval memorial will be erected at Ponta Delgada in the Azores.

Small bronze tablets will be placed on the buildings which were used, respectively, as the general headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces at Chaumont and the headquarters of the American First Army at Souilly.

Definite dates for the completion of these monuments can not be stated at this time, but it is expected that practically all of them will have been completed by the spring of 1933 and some of them by the spring of 1931.

LATER VISITS MORE SATISFACTORY

As Americans traveling in Europe will derive greater satisfaction and pleasure from their visits if they can see the memorial chapels and monuments in their completed state—the visible symbols in foreign lands of the gratitude of our Nation for the heroic achievements and sacrifices of its sons—it is believed that those who plan to take only one trip to Europe would find themselves more than repaid if they postpone their visits until 1933 or at least until 1931 or 1932.

STATE OF WASHINGTON IN THE WORLD WAR

My State has always been highly patriotic and had a prominent part in the World War. From such information as I possess I relate this very incomplete story, that it may be recorded for future reference.

In orders dated July 18, 1917, the Secretary of War designated the sites for the National Army and National Guard cantonments, the Army divisions that would occupy these canton-

ments, and the geographical sources from which the troops composing the divisions would be drawn. National Army men from the State of Washington were to be sent to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., where the Ninety-first Division was formed. The National Guard of the State of Washington was to be sent to Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Calif., where the Forty-first Division was to be organized. However, on August 22, 1917, the place of mobilization of the Forty-first Division was changed from Camp Fremont to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.

NATIONAL GUARD FIRST CALLED

The first military units from the State of Washington in the service after the declaration of war were National Guard organizations, the Second Infantry, Washington National Guard, having been called into the Federal service by the President of the United States in March, 1917, "to afford a more perfect protection against possible interference with postal, commercial, and military channels and instrumentalities of the United States in the State of Washington, Regular troops not being available for the faithful execution of the laws of the Union in this regard." Other units of the Washington National Guard called into the Federal service on July 25, 1917, were the First Squadron Cavalry, First Battalion Signal Corps, and the companies of Coast Artillery Corps. The First Battalion Field Artillery entered the Federal service August 5, 1917.

REORGANIZATION

The designations of Washington National Guard units were changed on reorganization as follows: The Second Regiment, Washington National Guard, became the One hundred and sixty-first Regiment, Infantry, September 19, 1917. The First Squadron, Cavalry, was broken up and the personnel used to form new units; machine-gun troop became Company B, One hundred and forty-seventh Machine Gun Battalion; Troop A became Company A, One hundred and sixteenth Train Headquarters and Military Police; Troop B was broken up, the personnel forming a part of headquarters detachment, Company A and Company B, One hundred and sixteenth Train Headquarters and Military Police; Troop C became headquarters troop, Forty-first Division; Troop D was broken up and the personnel formed part of headquarters detachment, Company A and Company B, One hundred and sixteenth Train Headquarters and Military Police; medical detachment was transferred to the medical detachment of the One hundred and sixteenth Train Headquarters and Military Police and medical detachment, One hundred and sixty-third Infantry. Batteries A, B, and C, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Washington National Guard, became Batteries D, E, and F, One hundred and forty-sixth Field Artillery, respectively. The First Battalion Signal Corps, Washington National Guard, was reorganized, headquarters and supply section, Companies A, B, and C, and medical detachment becoming headquarters and supply section, Companies A, B, and C, and medical detachment, One hundred and sixteenth Field Signal Battalion, respectively. Field Hospital No. 1, Washington National Guard, became Field Hospital No. 163. The companies of Coast Artillery, Washington National Guard, were reorganized, forming various companies of the coast defenses of Puget Sound. Many men, however, were transferred to other Coast Artillery organizations. Among the transfers to other Coast Artillery units, 734 enlisted men were transferred from the various units of the State Coast Artillery to the Sixty-third Regiment Coast Artillery Corps, 216 to the Sixty-fifth Regiment Coast Artillery Corps, and 71 to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps. The units of Washington Coast Artillery were redesignated on reorganization as follows:

Washington Coast Artillery, National Guard designation	Designation on reorganization
Noncommissioned staff	Noncommissioned staff, Fort Worden, Wash.
First Band	Thirtieth Band, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Company	Seventeenth Company, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound.
Second Company	Eighteenth Company, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound.
Third Company	Nineteenth Company, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound.
Fourth Company	Twentieth Company, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound.
Fifth Company	Twenty-first Company, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound.
Sixth Company	Twenty-second Company, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound.
Seventh Company	Twenty-third Company, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound.
Eighth Company	Twenty-fourth Company, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound.
Ninth Company	Twenty-fifth Company, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound.
Tenth Company	Twenty-sixth Company, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound.
Eleventh Company	Twenty-seventh Company, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound.
Twelfth Company	Twenty-eighth Company, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound.

NINETY-FIRST DIVISION

General orders of the War Department provided that men procured from Washington under the selective service law should be assigned to the Ninety-first Division. Under the first call the gross quota for the State of Washington was 12,768 men. Credit, however, was given for men in the service under voluntary enlistment in the National Guard or Regular Army, and of these there were 5,472 from the State, leaving a net quota under the first call of 7,296. The first contingent under this call was sent to Camp Lewis September 5–10, 1917, and by November 2, 1917, the entire first quota had been furnished. Later contingents were sent to Camp Lewis until the total number of inducted men from Washington procured under the selective service law exceeded 30,000.

On arrival at Camp Lewis, drafted men from Washington were assigned to various organizations, many of them to units of the Ninety-first Division, which served overseas, arriving in France in July, 1918. The Ninety-first Division was in combat service from September 12 to November 11, 1918.

BATTLE PARTICIPATION

Units which were composed in part of men from the State of Washington are entitled to credit for battle participation as follows:

One hundred and forty-sixth Field Artillery: Chateau Thierry sector (Champagne), July 9–14, 1918; Champagne-Marne defensive, July 15–18, 1918; Aisne-Marne offensive, July 18–August 6, 1918; Vesle sector (Campaigne), August 7–12, 1918; St. Mihiel offensive, September 12–16, 1918; Meuse Argonne offensive, September 26–November 11, 1918.

Field Hospital No. 163: Defensive sector (Lorraine), June 13–August 2, 1918; Aisne-Marne offensive, August 4–6, 1918; defensive sector (Champagne), August 7–17, 1918; Oise-Aisne offensive, August 18–20, 1918; St. Mihiel offensive, September 12–16, 1918; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26–November 11, 1918.

Ambulance Company No. 163: Aisne-Marne offensive, July 20–August 6, 1918; defensive sector (Champagne), August 7–17, 1918; Oise-Aisne offensive, August 18–20, 1918; St. Mihiel offensive, September 12–16, 1918; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26–November 11, 1918.

GENERAL OFFICERS

General officers who served in the Military Establishment during the World War included Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, born in Washington; Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Babbitt, Brig. Gen. John L. Hayden, and Maj. Gen. Henry C. Hodges, jr., graduates of the United States Military Academy, appointed from Washington, and Brig. Gen. Laurin L. Lawson, former member of Washington National Guard, commissioned an officer in the United States Army from Washington.

COMMANDING OFFICERS, NATIONAL GUARD

The following were commanding officers of National Guard units of the State when called into Federal service: Second Infantry, Washington National Guard, Col. William M. Inglis; First Separate Squadron Cavalry, Washington National Guard, Maj. Hart W. Palmer; First Battalion Field Artillery, Washington National Guard, Maj. Paul H. Weyrauch (discharged with rank of colonel and is now brigadier general in the Reserve Corps); First Battalion Signal Corps, Washington National Guard, Maj. Jesse A. Jackson.

CASUALTIES

The battle casualties among men, who on entry into the military service gave Washington State as their place of residence, were as follows: Battle deaths, 696; wounds, not mortal, 1,971; total casualties, 2,667. (Members of the Navy or Marine Corps not included.)

TOTAL IN SERVICE

The total number of individuals in the military service from the State of Washington was 51,510, consisting of 3,095 officers, 71 Army field clerks, 417 nurses, 16 cadets, and 47,911 enlisted men. (Members of the Navy or Marine Corps not included.)

THE NAVY

The State of Washington was represented by—

Number in the service:	
Male	11,703
Female (reserves)	144
Nurses (female)	40
Total	11,887
Casualties:	
Male—	
Killed in action	9
Lost at sea	3
Accidents	17
Disease	77
Suicide	2
Total	108
Female: Nurses (disease)	1

There were 205 officers of the United States Navy and 581 officers of the United States Naval Reserve force whose World War service was accredited to the State of Washington.

MARINE CORPS

Total number of officers and men from State of Washington in the Marine Corps during the World War	2,596
Number of officers and men who lost their lives in action	61
Number of officers and men who died of disease	18
Number of officers and men who died of other causes	3
Total number of deaths	82

CITATIONS

Time does not permit me to relate here and now the imposing record of promotions and citations earned by our boys in the Army, Navy, and Marine service. However, in this fragmentary record of honorable service rendered by State of Washington men and women, I want to call the roll and record this information touching our honored dead who sleep beyond the seas.

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232—Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764—Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34—Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636—Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608—Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233—St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252—Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107-E—Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Washington buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Anderson, Albert E	Cpl. Co. D, 16 Inf	608	10	36	A
Lawrence, Thaddeus S	Cpl. Co. A, 16 Inf	1232	10	28	A
Roberts, Walter E	Cpl. Co. E, 16 Inf	1232	29	44	A
Axelson, Herman	Pvt. Co. K, 18 Inf	608	4	33	D
Dale, Helge	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf	636	10	18	C
Hansen, Wilder C	Pvt. Co. F, 18 Inf	1232	35	39	G
Hendricks, Henry J	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf	608	8	36	B
Horsey, Paul C	Cpl. Co. G, 18 Inf	1232	35	9	E
Hughes, Russel	Pvt. Co. H, 18 Inf	608	25	36	B
Lindskog, Elmer F	do	1232	20	42	G
Overaas, Johannes	Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf	1232	25	6	E
Stumpf, Rudolph M	Pvt. Co. F, 18 Inf	608	4	36	B
Chambers, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. C, 26 Inf	1232	9	46	C
Ciranny, Louis	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D., 26 Inf	1232	19	3	C
Doan, Chas	Pvt. Co. D, 26 Inf	636	3	12	C
Doan, Eben	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 26 Inf	608	12	13	D
Grinstein, Max	Pvt. Co. I, 26 Inf	608	2	36	B
Hilderbrand, Clement W.	do	608	27	17	D
Hreczuch, John	Pvt. Co. L, 26 Inf	1764	53	7	B
Matejack, Edmund	Pvt. Co. B, 26 Inf	1232	18	38	A
McWilliams, John	Pvt. Co. C, 26 Inf	1232	39	19	C
Meystre, Emile F	Pvt. Co. L, 26 Inf	1764	45	6	B
Pfaff, Geo. W	do	608	23	36	B
Runyon, Dillard C	Pvt. Co. I, 26 Inf	608	18	36	A
Shonsey, Thos. B	Pvt. Co. M, 26 Inf	608	10	4	D
Snowden, Stanley	Pvt. Hq. Co., 26 Inf	608	1	36	A
Wharton, Wm. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 26 Inf	608	32	33	D
Beltman, Nick	Pvt. Co. L, 28 Inf	636	14	32	A
Blum, John	do	1232	38	7	G
Brict, Stanley F	Pvt. Co. A, 28 Inf	608	34	14	D
Busse, Jos. N	Pvt. Co. L, 28 Inf	608	4	6	D
Carlos, Jas. A	Pvt. Co. A, 28 Inf	608	37	14	D
Dilley, Walter W	do	1232	1	20	H
Enright, Stephen A	Cpl. Co. C, 28 Inf	1232	17	25	H
Hamilton, Welker E	Pvt. Co. A, 28 Inf	1232	20	35	A
Mullin, Elisha	do	608	20	29	C
Willimott, Dudley V	Pvt. Co. M, 28 Inf	1232	24	26	H
Gelden, Chas. S	Pvt. Co. A, 1 M. G. Bn	636	9	21	C
Leach, Alfred W	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 6 F. A	1232	22	28	C
Koon, Carter R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 1 Engrs	608	29	15	D
SECOND DIVISION					
Anderson, Willard C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 9 Inf	1232	20	40	E
Ashby, John E	do	608	9	36	D
Barrett, Russell	Pvt. Co. E, 9 Inf	1232	19	39	G
Bigas, Ignatius	do	1233	34	25	D
Bolli, John	Pvt. Co. K, 9 Inf	1232	17	38	A
Carlson, Elmer H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 9 Inf	608	21	8	C
Clements, Allen H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 9 Inf	1764	6	13	A
Folmsbee, Paul W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 9 Inf	1764	7	7	A
Hilliker, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 9 Inf	1233	20	3	D
Jamieson, Jerome J	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf	1764	20	4	B
Martin, Orion F	Pvt. Co. M, 9 Inf	1232	40	9	F
Miller, Delmar A	do	1233	6	13	D
Miller, Ray H	Pvt. Co. I, 9 Inf	1232	5	15	E
Motespappa, Tony	Pvt. Co. M, 9 Inf	608	11	4	D
Nelson, Arnold V	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 9 Inf	1764	32	7	A
Olson, Oscar	Cpl. Co. H, 9 Inf	1232	13	12	E
Pappas, Peter	Pvt. Co. K, 9 Inf	1232	18	21	H
Perry, Geo. T	do	608	10	37	D

Deceased soldiers from Washington buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Peterson, Andrew	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 9 Inf	1232	36	18	D
Pietrowsky, Jos	Pvt. Co. L, 9 Inf	608	4	30	D
Prather, Wm. E	Cpl. Co. L, 9 Inf	1232	23	40	E
Roppert, Theodore	Pvt. Co. I, 9 Inf	1232	15	16	A
Schmeling, Herman C	Pvt. Co. K, 9 Inf	608	24	22	B
Willard, Richard C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 9 Inf	608	38	32	A
Abrams, Walter W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 23 Inf	608	4	35	B
Armstrong, Wells	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf	1764	69	1	A
Beebe, Leon A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 23 Inf	1232	25	38	H
Bennett, Raymond A	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf	34	31	14	B
Blythe, Roderick	do	1764	70	1	A
Dringham, Ira W	Pvt. Co. G, 23 Inf	608	13	9	C
Crown, Jas	do	608	23	10	C
Bollins, Geo. L	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf	1232	21	2	H
Balbe, Frank	do	1232	3	8	F
Dodge, Jess Ellis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 23 Inf	608	15	21	B
Gudopp, Walter R	Pvt. M. G. Co. 23 Inf	608	18	32	D
Hansen, Henry W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 23 Inf	1232	30	22	E
Hart, Dan N	Cpl. Co. M, 23 Inf	1232	14	45	B
Heskett, Paul R	Pvt. Co. B, 23 Inf	1233	24	3	D
Hoke, Everett	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 23 Inf	1764	37	8	A
Neutens, John B	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf	1233	24	29	A
Nottingham, Seymour	Pvt. Co. K, 23 Inf	1764	53	3	A
Reynolds, Ward A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 23 Inf	1232	20	10	H
Ryan, Logan L	Cpl. Co. C, 23 Inf	1232	15	28	E
Torklep, John A	Pvt. Co. K, 23 Inf	1764	36	4	A
Allen, Jas. Nelson	Pvt. 20 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1764	65	5	A
Auten, Lawrence Leslie	Pvt. 55 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	19	43	B
Beach, Jos. Mansfield	Pvt. 45 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1764	43	5	B
Bull, Albert Noren	Pvt. 20 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	13	31	G
MacGregor, Lewis A	Pvt. 47 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1764	66	3	A
Pond, Philip Marston	Cpl. 67 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1233	24	14	A
Stinson, Daniel Chase	Pvt. 17 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1764	76	6	B
Van Dyke, Thos. John	Pvt. 66 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	27	19	E
Bisbee, Earl Brunson	Sgt. 76 Co., 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1233	20	5	D
Lindblad, Edw. Jas	Pvt. 79 Co., 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1233	23	4	C
Mead, Archie Leroy	Pvt. 76 Co., 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	608	30	23	C
Miles, Ellis Merle	Sgt. 84 Co. 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	608	25	15	D
Short, Elmer Spencer	Pvt. 84 Co. 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	34	34	11	B
Bulleri, Giuseppa J	Pvt. Co. A, 4 M. G. Bn	1764	3	1	A
Kencke, Earl A	Cpl. Co. C, 5 M. G. Bn	1232	7	8	F
Deishl, Edw. Jos	Pvt. 23 Co. 6 M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C.	1232	30	14	F
Lannom, Altie	do	1232	11	11	F
Newborg, Geo. Leofred	Pvt. 15 Co. 6 M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C.	1232	18	13	H
Royce, Eugene C	Pvt. Bty. D, 15 F. A	1232	17	28	H
Rueff, Ernest J	Pvt. Co. D, 2 Amm. Tn	1233	21	9	C
THIRD DIVISION					
Eller, Earl W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 38 Inf	1232	37	19	H
Faulkner, Earl M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 7 M. G. Bn	1764	73	6	A
Munro, Donald	Pvt. Co. A, 7 M. G. Bn	1764	38	6	A
Scott, Bert T	Cpl. Bty. A, 10 F. A	1232	27	25	A
Herrera, Demetrio	Pvt. Co. B, 6 Engrs	1232	19	38	G
Parenty, Alfred	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 6 Engrs	608	20	19	A
Smith, Thos. S	Pvt. M. D., 6 Engrs	1232	6	9	F
Teiseth, Jacob B	do	1232	2	43	A
Bloyd, Harry B	Sgt. Co. C, 5 F. S. Bn	1764	8	6	A
Williams, Henry	Pvt. M. D., 5 F. S. Bn	1232	5	2	D
Lang, Anton C	Wag. M. D., F. H. 26	1232	33	13	D
FOURTH DIVISION					
Hodge, Wm. G	2 Lt. Co. M., 39 Inf	1232	16	2	B
Baltus, Walter	Pvt. Co. D, 39 Inf	1232	10	30	D
Jurewivz, Jos	Pvt. Hq. Co., 39 Inf	608	8	18	B
Lyford, Arthur W	do	608	18	1	C
Marvin, Elbert	Pvt. Co. H, 39 Inf	1233	29	9	B
Mason, Alf	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 39 Inf	1232	6	32	H
Reano, Jos	Pvt. Co. M, 39 Inf	608	12	16	B
Lewis, Lee C	Capt. Hq. Co., 47 Inf	608	4	14	A
Allen, Thos	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 47 Inf	1232	15	33	A
Kalkwarf, Geo. P	Pvt. Co. L, 47 Inf	608	16	8	B
Nelson, John A	Cpl. Co. G, 47 Inf	1232	29	31	C
Papavasil, Jim	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 47 Inf	1764	29	12	B
Anderson, Eddie O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 58 Inf	1764	55	3	B
Hauan, Bendik	Pvt. Co. C, 58 Inf	608	25	6	C
Pietrogiacomo, Daniel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 58 Inf	608	23	1	C
Rongey, Herschel	Pvt. Co. G, 58 Inf	608	37	4	B
Skomesvik, Jacob R	Pvt. Co. I, 58 Inf	608	25	22	B
Arnold, Burton B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 59 Inf	1232	5	7	F
Chapin, Park S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 59 Inf	1232	6	45	C
Edson, Al	Sgt. Co. F, 59 Inf	1232	11	5	H
Presalowic, Anton J	Pvt. Co. C, 59 Inf	1232	16	26	E
Remedes, Jas. B	Pvt. Co. G, 59 Inf	1764	80	2	A
Remmerden, John H	Cpl. Co. C, 59 Inf	1232	29	4	H
Morris, Abraham L	Sgt. Co. E, 4 Engrs	608	1	14	D
FIFTH DIVISION					
Nolan, Chas. M	Sgt. Co. I, 11 Inf	1232	33	3	E
Taylor, Henry A	Pvt. M. G. Co. 60 Inf	1232	33	38	C
Wilson, Richard M	1 lt. Co. C, 7 Engrs	34	5	5	C
Leidl, Louis	2 lt. Co. D, 7 Engrs	1232	32	13	G

Deceased soldiers from Washington buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Johnson, Henry R	Pvt. Co. C, 101 Inf	1232	19	35	F
McCown, Geo. R	Pvt. Co. E, 101 Inf	1232	37	27	F
Kressler, Lee L	Pvt. Co. H, 102 Inf	608	28	12	A
Metcalfe, Jack	do	608	26	6	A
Cavelero, Charley M	Pvt. Co. D, 103 Inf	1233	3	15	D
Hemphill, Clarence J	1 lt. Hq. Co. 101 F. A	1232	11	40	C
Becker, Henry	Pvt. Bty. C, 103 F. A	1232	13	29	G
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Bradburn, Thos. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 109 Inf	1232	38	10	D
Chesser, Lewis E	Pvt. Co. G, 109 Inf	1232	1	26	F
Duckworth, Hally O	Pvt. Co. D, 109 Inf	1232	13	32	E
Johnstone, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 109 Inf	1232	33	22	C
Mabry, Frank T	Pvt. Co. L, 109 Inf	608	9	16	A
Martin, Fred	Pvt. Co. M, 109 Inf	1232	3	25	D
Mason, Robt. P	Pvt. Co. H, 109 Inf	1233	14	19	B
Monson, Fredk. H	Pvt. Co. L, 109 Inf	1232	6	10	A
Morrow, Wm	Pvt. Co. A, 109 Inf	1232	32	38	A
Mullin, Thos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 109 Inf	1232	8	16	C
Shea, Frank W	Pvt. Co. D, 109 Inf	1232	38	23	D
Shields, Arthur N	Pvt. Co. H, 109 Inf	1232	3	39	F
Simpson, Guy L	do	1232	29	8	C
Bardosas, Nicholas	Pvt. Co. H, 110 Inf	1232	4	35	A
Beglen, Jas	Pvt. Co. B, 110 Inf	1232	21	5	C
Carlson, Per E. S	Pvt. Co. K, 110 Inf	1232	27	11	C
Chounos, Geo	Pvt. Co. H, 110 Inf	1232	13	18	E
Cross, Franklin S	Pvt. Co. D, 110 Inf	1232	19	28	B
Gust, Geo	Pvt. Co. C, 110 Inf	1232	35	32	C
Wells, Henry S	Pvt. Co. I, 110 Inf	1232	25	2	C
Winchell, Frank T	Pvt. Co. G, 110 Inf	1233	11	24	A
Angelini, Giovanni	Pvt. Co. L, 111 Inf	1232	4	2	B
Beck, Harry G	Cpl. Co. M, 111 Inf	1232	8	40	B
Bassetti, Mariano	Pvt. Co. F, 112 Inf	1232	22	1	B
Hansen, Einer T	Pvt. Co. D, 112 Inf	1232	37	35	G
Kehrer, John	Pvt. Co. K, 112 Inf	1232	16	14	C
Matson, Henry	do	1232	9	27	B
Nelson, Anton H	do	1232	26	44	C
Huschke, Bernhard H	Wag. Co. E, 103 Engrs	608	33	6	B
Nelson, Walter Arnold	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 103 Sup. Tn	608	30	10	D
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Loiacono, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 125 Inf	1232	12	21	D
Nielsen, Niels C	Pvt. Co. B, 125 Inf	608	35	36	D
Tira, Fiorenzo	do	608	16	8	A
Black, Chas. M	Cpl. Co. L, 126 Inf	608	15	1	D
Enochs, Paul S	Pvt. Co. M, 126 Inf	1764	38	3	B
Erickson, Olaf F	Pvt. Co. A, 126 Inf	1232	25	11	E
Freese, Frank W	Pvt. Co. L, 126 Inf	1232	40	20	F
Kelly, Dan	Pvt. Co. F, 126 Inf	608	11	2	D
Kristoferson, Alfred	Sgt. Co. A, 126 Inf	1232	19	13	H
Mercer, Bruce A	Pvt. Co. F, 126 Inf	1232	13	26	C
Orr, Russell A	Pvt. Co. G, 126 Inf	608	26	37	D
Runyon, Jos. W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 126 Inf	608	28	6	D
Schmitz, Philip	Pvt. Co. G, 126 Inf	1232	32	15	E
Blomberg, Henry S	1 lt. Co. D, 127 Inf	1232	33	38	A
Mackay, Wm. R	1 lt. Co. M, 127 Inf	1232	39	30	G
Bruhn, Arent A	Pvt. Co. D, 127 Inf	1232	25	43	H
Cescato, Vitterio	Pvt. Co. F, 127 Inf	1232	26	33	A
Deeringhoff, Ferdinand E.	Cpl. Co. A, 127 Inf	1232	31	33	B
Dresser, Frank A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 127 Inf	1232	2	28	G
Halverson, John A	Pvt. Co. F, 128 Inf	1232	2	40	H
Harem, Andrew	Pvt. Co. A, 127 Inf	1232	1	5	D
Hunsinger, Wm. A	do	1232	13	10	A
Keel, Edw. H	do	608	38	29	A
Mascadri, Angelo	Pvt. Co. L, 127 Inf	1232	40	5	G
Moore, John	Pvt. Co. E, 127 Inf	1232	28	45	B
Wolff, Edw. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 127 Inf	34	35	10	B
Harrison, Frank	Pvt. Co. C, 128 Inf	608	34	29	A
Sorensen, John	Pvt. Co. F, 128 Inf	1232	32	44	D
Turley, Clarence L	Cpl. Co. I, 128 Inf	608	30	36	D
Warner, John E	Pvt. Co. B, 119 M. G. Bn	608	5	16	D
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Doyle, Delta W	Cpl. Co. F, 139 Inf	1232	13	46	C
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Baker, Harvey C	Pvt. Co. F, 161 Inf	1233	12	1	B
Brundage, Cleo E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 161 Inf	1233	33	16	A
Cunningham, Edw. C	Musn. Hq. Co. 161 Inf	608	34	12	A
Oleman, Herbert	Pvt. Co. K, 161 Inf	608	17	20	C
Owens, Russell R	Pvt. Co. B, 161 Inf	1233	14	2	A
Owens, Walter H	Pvt. Co. E, 161 Inf	1233	24	3	A
Webster, Homer E	Pvt. Co. M, 161 Inf	608	13	38	B
Albert, Clarence M	Pvt. Co. K, 162 Inf	1233	15	27	A
Borgford, Gudstein	Pvt. Co. B, 162 Inf	608	18	17	C
Hasle, John	Pvt. Co. K, 162 Inf	636	2	32	B
Johnson, Ted M	Pvt. Co. D, 162 Inf	1233	16	22	C
Altman, Edw. L	Pvt. M. D. 147 M. G. Bn	608	14	18	C
Utz, Chas. A	Pvt. Co. C, 147 M. G. Bn	1233	17	26	A
Lee, Walter C	1 lt. 2 Bn. 146 F. A	1232	10	22	F
Broikovich, Ivan	Pvt. Bty. E, 146 F. A	1232	16	44	D
Starr, Frank J	Pvt. M. D. 146 F. A	1232	17	16	B
Stough, Arthur	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 146 F. A	1232	2	14	F
Howell, Fred	Pvt. Bty. B, 147 F. A	1232	30	35	C
Kruger, Henry J	Pvt. 1 Tn. Bty. 147 F. A	34	22	15	A
Jerson, John A	Sdlr. Co. B, 116 Mil. Pol	608	5	22	A
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Gorfredson, Harry	Pvt. M. G. Co. 165 Inf	608	22	1	B
Ward, Claud M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 165 Inf	1232	14	41	D
Harvey, Lloyd A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 167 Inf	608	2	7	B
Ash, Clark W	Pvt. Co. F, 168 Inf	1764	4	8	A

Deceased soldiers from Washington buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Backman, Bror S	Pvt. Co. K, 305 Inf	1232	34	6	A
Beck, Amos	do	1232	30	3	A
Halvorson, Oscar	Pvt. Co. I, 305 Inf	1232	25	4	H
Hand, Walter C	do	34	21	5	A
Kane, Jas	Pvt. Co. G, 305 Inf	1232	36	15	C
Lauritsen, Jas	Pvt. Co. I, 305 Inf	1232	35	37	F
Miller, Grover L	Pvt. Co. M, 305 Inf	1232	13	26	F
Morris, Wm	do	1232	23	3	C
Raison, Arthur	do	1232	15	1	E
Sangston, Jos. J	Pvt. Co. C, 305 Inf	1232	20	42	D
Silversten, Ingvald J	Pvt. Co. M, 305 Inf	1232	7	17	G
Swank, Clarence E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 305 Inf	1232	18	20	C
Winehart, Earl I	Pvt. Co. E, 305 Inf	1232	18	26	F
Brudwick, Christian J	Pvt. Co. B, 306 Inf	1232	1	16	B
Clare, Thos. J	do	1232	31	40	B
Edwinson, Carl E	Pvt. Co. D, 306 Inf	1232	25	29	G
Gerhauser, Carl F	Pvt. Co. M, 306 Inf	1232	23	42	F
Pulmer, Tony	Pvt. Co. B, 306 Inf	1232	21	23	F
Felt, Roy J	Pvt. Co. M, 307 Inf	1232	29	17	C
Flynn, Leo	do	1232	36	36	H
Redburg, Jos	Pvt. Co. G, 307 Inf	1233	17	10	D
Pattison, Ramson S	2 lt. 308 Inf	1232	24	21	A
Brenner, Louis	Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf	1232	19	19	H
Gardiner, Elmer L	Pvt. Co. M, 308 Inf	1232	35	27	D
Hanson, Victor E	Pvt. Co. H, 308 Inf	1232	2	1	A
Henley, Clifford	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 308 Inf	1232	14	32	G
Kelly, Kennedy K	Pvt. Co. A, 308 Inf	1232	30	8	B
Korussos, Stillainos	Pvt. Co. L, 308 Inf	1233	21	18	A
Lilledale, Carl H	do	1232	35	29	H
Masse, Martin F	Pvt. Co. G, 308 Inf	1233	26	20	D
McKinney, Geo. H	Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf	1232	4	6	F
Setwick, John	Pvt. Co. F, 308 Inf	1232	27	10	F
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Shannon, Charley E	Pvt. Co. B, 313 Inf	1232	1	3	B
Branson, Nelson L	Pvt. M. G. Co., 314 Inf	1232	37	18	H
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Carson, Ben C	Mech. MG Co., 322 Inf	1233	16	3	D
Gish, Aaron K	Pvt. MG Co., 322 Inf	1232	34	26	D
Glidden, Roy D	Pvt. Co. H, 322 Inf	1233	2	13	B
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Taylor, Frank H	2 lt., 325 Inf	1232	31	25	F
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Armstrong, Almiron	Pvt. Bty E, 324 F. A	1233	4	15	D
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Anderson, Harold H	Pvt. Co. H, 335 Inf	34	6	4	A
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Catlin, Melvin C	Pvt. Co. I, 357 Inf	1232	18	17	A
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Lewis, Wilfred	Capt. QMC Hq	608	13	28	D
Moser, Chas. J	Hq. Det. 181 Inf. Brig	1232	5	30	C
Betterton, Cherrill R	1 lt. Co. E, 361 Inf	1232	7	45	B
Anderson, Benj. N	Pvt. Co. D, 361 Inf	1232	9	20	D
Barr, Wm. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 361 Inf	1232	23	39	C
Bauers, Frank E	Cpl. Co. M, 361 Inf	1232	29	30	G
Beach, Walter T	Pvt. Co. M, 361 Inf	1232	25	12	G
Bendiksen, Bendik	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 361 Inf	1232	12	43	C
Berndt, Julius	Cpl. Co. I, 361 Inf	1232	38	19	D
Brending, Christof C. J	Pvt. Co. E, 361 Inf	1232	9	18	G
Bubbins, Walter S	Cpl. Co. I, 361 Inf	1232	12	25	A
Cariello, John G	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D. 361 Inf	1232	22	27	C
Carlone, Michael	Pvt. Co. F, 361 Inf	1232	31	27	B
Carlson, Carl M	Mech. Co. I, 361 Inf	1232	28	21	H
Clark, Don W	Sgt. Co. E, 361 Inf	1232	5	17	B
Davis, Samuel A., jr	Sgt. Co. F, 361 Inf	1252	18	4	C
Dumas, Wilfred E	Pvt. M. G. Co. 361 Inf	1232	29	17	B
Enman, Guy C	Cpl. Co. E, 361 Inf	1232	11	10	C
Furzer, Reginald	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 361 Inf	1232	6	34	D
Gaedecke, Edw. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 361 Inf	1232	6	44	D
Grono, Harry A	Sup. Sgt., Co. K, 361 Inf	1232	29	28	C
Hamlin, Glezen F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 361 Inf	1232	27	18	E
Harlow, Arthur E	Pvt. Co. L, 361 Inf	1232	6	25	D
Hess, Wm	Pvt. Co. C, 361 Inf	1232	18	4	D
Hill, Arthur	Pvt. Co. D, 361 Inf	1232	4	21	D
Huckaba, Chas	Sgt. Co. I, 361 Inf	1232	5	5	D
Jacobsen, John A	Pvt. Co. L, 361 Inf	1232	20	11	A
Johnson, Clarence C	Cpl. Co. L, 361 Inf	1232	23	35	E
Johnson, Henry J	Pvt. Co. L, 361 Inf	1232	33	14	E
Johnson, Odin J	Pvt. Co. I, 361 Inf	1232	18	30	E
Johnson, Ole N	Pvt. Co. D, 361 Inf	1232	24	13	E
Johnson, Sam	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 361 Inf	1232	37	26	H
Karpinski, Stanley	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 361 Inf	636	3	6	A
Lancaster, Herschel C	Sgt. Co. B, 361 Inf	1232	36	14	A
Larsen, Ferdinand M	Cpl. Co. G, 361 Inf	1232	11	34	E
Larson, Budd C	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co. 361 Inf	1232	15	42	B
Larson, Carl A	Cpl. Co. I, 361 Inf	1232	17	24	D
Larson, Daniel	Mech. Co. B, 361 Inf	1232	22	25	D
Lindeborg, David M	Cpl. Co. C, 361 Inf	1232	26	46	D
Ludke, Paul F	Pvt. Co. C, 361 Inf	1232	30	4	B
Mack, Geo	Pvt. Co. H, 361 Inf	1232	39	38	A
Martin, Geo. L	Cpl. Co. F, 361 Inf	1232	6	46	F
Mastromonaco, Michele	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 361 Inf	1252	3	3	B
Mazzone, Domenik	Pvt. Co. C, 361 Inf	1232	3	38	H
McCarthy, Geo. F	Sgt. Co. I, 361 Inf	1232	4	20	E
Mead, Leland C	Pvt. M. D., 361 Inf	1232	3	2	C
Meyers, Vernard J	Pvt. M. G. Co., 361 Inf	1252	6	3	D
Miller, Harry J	Pvt. Co. M, 361 Inf	1232	8	37	D

Deceased soldiers from Washington buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION—continued					
Nelson, Carl A	Pvt. Co. L, 361 Inf	1232	19	32	H
O'Connor, Clement	Cook Co. L, 361 Inf	1252	10	1	A
Oliver, Mathew L	Pvt. Co. M, 361 Inf	1232	37	37	H
Palmgren, Swan L	Pvt. Co. H, 361 Inf	1232	19	14	A
Paris, Apostolos P	Pvt. Hq. Co., 361 Inf	1232	37	34	A
Patten, Chas. W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 361 Inf	1232	40	32	C
Perrine, Fred V. L	Pvt. Co. D, 361 Inf	1232	2	12	B
Peterson, Gustaf W	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 361 Inf	1232	37	5	A
Rathbun, Guy S	Sgt. Co. K, 361 Inf	1232	16	35	F
Rees, John	Sgt. Co. M, 361 Inf	1232	23	18	G
Requa, Harry E	Pvt. Co. M, 361 Inf	1252	5	4	C
Ringhand, Herman	do	1232	2	32	B
Ronning, Sigurd	Pvt. Co. L, 361 Inf	1232	20	30	B
Root, Daniel W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 361 Inf	1232	13	35	A
Safer, Frank	Pvt. Co. F, 361 Inf	608	14	21	B
Satterberg, Victor E	Pvt. Co. L, 361 Inf	1232	35	5	E
Schneider, John A	Cpl. Co. I, 361 Inf	1232	2	37	A
Seemans, Harry	Pvt. Co. I, 361 Inf	1232	5	40	G
Shelse, Tom	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 361 Inf	1232	11	34	A
Simonsen, Simon	Pvt. Co. D, 361 Inf	1232	11	12	H
Smith, Verne M	Cpl. Co. L, 361 Inf	1232	31	10	E
Smyth, Thos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 361 Inf	1232	35	42	B
Sullivan, Elmer M	Pvt. Co. F, 361 Inf	608	2	19	D
Therkildsen, Niels	Pvt. M. G. Co., 361 Inf	1232	21	22	E
Twerdale, Barney J	Pvt. Hq. Co., 361 Inf	1232	35	44	D
Verrell, Cecil L	Cpl. Co. M, 361 Inf	1232	29	33	F
Waltersdorf, Max A	Pvt. Co. M, 361 Inf	1232	28	38	G
Williams, Thos. O	Cpl. Co. D, 361 Inf	1232	7	23	A
Zanoni, John	Pvt. M. G. Co., 361 Inf	1232	2	38	B
Worsham, Elijah W	Capt. 362 Inf	1232	25	39	C
McCleverty, Adelbert D.	2 lt. Co. G, 362 Inf	1232	19	18	E
Beritich, Dominick	Pvt. Co. B, 362 Inf	1232	2	3	E
Cameron, Thos	Mech. Co. C, 362 Inf	1232	15	14	F
Fiorito, Crescenzo	Pvt. Co. C, 362 Inf	1232	26	4	C
Gentry, Clarence W	Pvt. Co. M, 362 Inf	1232	22	30	E
Hughes, Thos	Pvt. Co. A, 362 Inf	1232	28	18	B
Hutsinpiller, Chester E	Pvt. Co. C, 362 Inf	1232	8	28	G
Johnson, Jos. E	Cpl. Co. B, 362 Inf	1232	30	17	E
Martin, Louis A	Pvt. Co. G, 362 Inf	1232	23	34	F
Voltonn, John	Pvt. Co. E, 362 Inf	1232	29	35	A
Wik, Andrew	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 362 Inf	1232	10	2	G
Carlson, Thos	Pvt. Co. L, 363 Inf	1232	12	35	H
Condon, Edw. J	Pvt. Hq. Co., 363 Inf	1252	2	1	A
Dalrymple, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 363 Inf	1232	24	33	H
Diver, Alva E	Pvt. Co. M, 363 Inf	1252	21	4	A
Stubbs, Edward	Pvt. Co. G, 363 Inf	1232	38	26	G
Wattelet, Leonard A	Capt. Co. A, 364 Inf	1252	22	2	A
Noble, Elmer J	1 lt. Co. D, 364 Inf	1232	33	17	H
Christen, Henry A	Pvt. M. D., 364 Inf	1233	36	12	A
King, Benj. H	Pvt. Co. D, 364 Inf	1232	30	17	C
Martin, Voyle B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 364 Inf	1232	14	37	E
Noyer, John E	Pvt. Co. G, 364 Inf	1232	35	35	F
Olson, Oscar	Pvt. Co. F, 364 Inf	1232	13	38	G
Watson, Arthur E	Pvt. Co. I, 364 Inf	608	27	38	D
Wheeler, Logan	Cpl. Co. D, 364 Inf	1232	27	43	G
Young, Harold H	Pvt. Co. B, 364 Inf	1232	2	23	D
Newland, Chas. J	1 lt. Co. C, 347 M. G. Bn	1232	16	19	E
Austin, Samuel F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 347 M. G. Bn.	608	16	38	D
Bracken, Robt	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 347 M. G. Bn.	1232	9	40	E
Kennedy, Richard	Cpl. Co. A, 347 M. G. Bn	1232	4	5	E
Lentz, Peter	Pvt. Co. C, 347 M. G. Bn	1252	23	4	C
Olsen, Edwin E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 347 M. G. Bn.	1232	16	25	H
Patton, Darrell V	Pvt. Co. C, 347 M. G. Bn	1232	10	1	F
Richardson, Chas. T	Sgt. Co. C, 347 M. G. Bn	1232	36	10	E
Sonville, Ernest A	Pvt. Co. B, 347 M. G. Bn	1252	19	2	A
Sunde, Jacob	do	1233	34	20	A
Thompson, Geo. C	do	1232	38	16	C
Vogel, Lewis	do	1232	34	27	C
Roberts, Byron B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 348 M. G. Bn.	1232	33	31	H
Bloom, Bengt M	Pvt. Co. A, 316 Engrs	1232	30	9	E
Chimienti, Michele	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 316 Engrs	1252	8	1	D
Dye, Ronald E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 316 Engrs	132	30	5	E
Olds, Roscoe C	Cpl. Co. C, 316 Engrs	1232	36	15	F
Saylor, Herbert M	Pvt. Co. A, 316 Engrs	1232	27	11	G
Parker, Paul E	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. B, 316 F. S. Bn.	608	27	10	D
Roder, Wm. A	Pvt. 362 Amb. Co. 316 Sn. Tn.	1252	9	4	B
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
Dunbar, Walter C	Sgt. Hq. 1 Army	1233	16	18	C
Stavvopolos, Vlases	Pvt. 1 cl. Tp. B, Hq. 1 Army	1233	26	17	B
Turner, Henry E	1 lt. 20 Aero Sq	1232	28	16	G
Kinney, Clair A	1 lt. 49 Aero Sq	1232	37	20	E
Hinkamp, Ted. H	Pvt. 140 Aero Sq	107-E	5	9	D
Hagstrom, Erick	Cook 163 Aero Sq	1233	24	7	A
Long, Jas. A	Pvt. 166 Aero Sq	1232	27	44	C
Grill, Wm. F	Cpl. 658 Aero Sq	34	31	7	B
Taylor, Albert B	Pvt. 875 Aero Sq	1232	32	40	C
Saunders, Herbert	Rgl. Sgt. Maj. Hq. Det. Base Sec. 1 A. S. C.	608	34	14	C
Potter, Jess I	Pvt. Hq. Co. 62 C. A. C	34	30	14	A
Anderson, Chris	Mess Sgt. Bty. F, 65 C. A. C.	1233	34	16	D
Carlson, Arthur J	Cpl. Bty. F, 65 C. A. C	34	35	11	A
Uddenberg, Herman	Wag. Bty. F, 65 C. A. C	1233	30	8	B
Allen, Jas. F	Pvt. B. H. 10 M. D	636	5	22	A
Wright, Fred S	Pvt. 536 Mt. Tk. Co. M. S. Tn.	608	30	32	A
Watts, Cecil F	Pvt. B. H. 29, M. D	107-E	14	3	B

Deceased soldiers from Washington buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—con.					
Kantner, Wm. C	1 lt. B. H. 50, M. D	1233	14	1	C
Parker, Samuel	Pvt. B. H. 50, M. D	1233	35	25	A
Nesser, Edw. J	Pvt. B. H. 54, M. D	1233	14	21	A
Breen, John J	Pvt. Evac. Hosp. 1, M. D	1233	32	27	C
Hyde, Colin C	Pvt. Co. B, M. T. C	34	32	12	B
Abrams, Arthur T	Pvt. Co. A, 308 M. T. C	1233	18	3	A
Bragdon, Harold B	Cpl. Overhaul Pk., M. T. C.	34	22	9	B
Duckett, Lloyd O	Pvt. 1 cl. No. 312 Unit, M. T.	34	10	22	A
Wheeler, Leon H	1 lt. Ord. Dept	(1)			
Bromley, Dewey V	Pvt. Tp. I, 15 Cav	608	18	33	B
Lawson, Chas., jr	Pvt. Co. A, 1 Gas Regt	608	15	33	B
Mely, Arthur C	Pvt. Co. F, 1 Gas Regt	1232	18	9	D
Gough, Arthur W	Capt. Co. B, 317 F. S. Bn. S. C.	1232	28	28	A
Wiley, Benedict T	Sgt. 1 cl. 35 Sig. Co. S. C	34	38	7	B
Erickson, Peter	Pvt. Co. D, 18 Engrs	34	20	3	A
Ward, Homer Wilber	1 lt. 20 Engrs	34	5	23	A
Durward, Allan J	Pvt. Co. E, 20 Engrs	608	8	18	C
Klockars, John	Pvt. 33 Co. 20 Engrs	34	16	6	A
Nelson, Albert W	Pvt. Co. F, 20 Engrs	608	10	38	B
Queen, Jas. R	Pvt. 28 Co. 20 Engrs	1764	14	11	B
Solberg, Edwin M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 20 Engrs	1232	25	39	D
Warren, Robt. F	Pvt. Co. D, 20 Engrs	107-E	4	4	A
Swanson, Nels G	Pvt. 1 cl. 11 Co. 20 Engrs	1232	13	35	C
Weagant, Frank Gilbert	Pvt. Tk. Co. 8, 23 Engrs	34	37	5	B
Blee, Robt. C	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Det., 31 Engrs.	34	12	4	C
Dorre, Manuel	Sdlr. Co. A, 32 Engrs	34	16	11	A
Melville, Isaac L	Pvt. Co. E, 57 Engrs	608	36	21	C
Leonard, John W	Cpl. 447 Engrs	1232	25	5	H
Cofield, Fred	Elec. 3 cl. U. S. N	608	7	26	C
Osterberg, Holgar August.	App. Sm. U. S. N	608	8	21	D
English, Math L	Capt. Co. C, 344 Bn. T. C	1232	26	7	A
Kildow, John S	Pvt. Cas. Co. B, Tk. Cps	107-E	1	1	C

[1] To be interred.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, ladies, and gentlemen of the House, as has just been said by my colleague from Michigan [Mr. CLANCY], the press of the country has been filled very thoroughly of late with the activities on the international border both of rum runners and of those designated by this Government to protect the border from contraband. There is a very serious condition before the country. It seems to me we need to deal with this matter in the most careful and most calm manner.

It is not a new thing that liquor should make an insurrection or should attempt to precipitate a civil war. The pages of history of our Nation reveal the fact that the forces of the Government were called out early to quell a similar rebellion instigated by liquor. When we attempt to deal with a great traffic at whose base is appetite and greed we have a very serious problem confronting us.

But I stand here in the well of the House and plead that this House shall give to the Government's enforcement officers the same moral support as is seemingly given, according to the remarks of a few, to the rum runners and liquor traffickers in this so-called contraband. [Applause.]

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CLANCY], who addressed the House a moment ago, not on the floor of the House but through the press of the country, made a statement to the effect that he was going back to Detroit to find out about the incident of the shooting of an innocent youth by a customs patrolman. Yet when he got to Detroit he found that that innocent youth, who he said was going down the river to catch pickerel at 1.30 o'clock in the morning, was one of a group that had just left a boat laden with 35 cases of liquor that had been abandoned at the approach of the Government guard, and was then slipping down the river to find out whether he could not recapture the abandoned boat laden with liquor. He was not an innocent youth, as depicted in the newspapers. The report went all over the country that "a poor, innocent youth" had been shot. He was a rum runner.

Mr. SIMMONS. They are all supposed to be innocent when first apprehended, are they not?

Mr. HUDSON. That seems to be so. Now I want to read to you from an editorial from the Detroit Free Press of June 11, under the heading "Mr. CLANCY's Tirade." I read:

MR. CLANCY'S TIRADE

The statements made by Representative ROBERT H. CLANCY, in commenting on the plans of the Treasury Department for fighting the

rum runners along the Detroit River, sound unpleasantly like a studied effort to stir up prejudice against, and opposition to, the Federal Prohibition, Customs, and Coast Guard authorities, who are combining in an effort to perform a duty placed upon them by the Constitution of the United States. We do not see how any milder interpretation can be placed upon such rabid assertions as these: "From time immemorial soldiery imposed on a civilian population has been tyrannical, and a portion of the soldiery are always venal, drunken, brutal, or lawless. * * * The people of Detroit must be alert to save their river and lakes for themselves during this incursion of the soldiery."

The prohibition laws as they stand are unfortunately framed. The sooner they can be modified in an orderly way the better. But for the present they are on the books, and it is the business of the Government to enforce them. Even covert suggestion that the Government is perpetrating an abuse in so doing is so reprehensible an action that we will not try to characterize it.

Unquestionably there have been abuses in connection with the endeavors of the Washington Government to enforce provisions of the Volstead Act, some of them exceedingly bad abuses, amounting to murder, and the failure of justice in dealing with the perpetrators is a public reproach. But these abuses have arisen in part because of the attitude of men in responsible positions who speak and think as Mr. CLANCY speaks and presumably thinks. On their side of the fence, these men are just as bad as the Bishop Cannons are on the other.

I plead with you this morning that this House, the highest legislative body in the world, should stand for order and stand with the President of the United States for bringing about law observance, and not for anything else. [Applause.]

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. HUDSON. Not now. I think the gentleman has already had his time on this question. I will yield later.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I wanted to ask the gentleman a very brief question.

Mr. HUDSON. You have had your time.

What I want to bring out this morning is the fact that the Government and the people of this Nation are facing a definite crisis in this matter of lawlessness and crime. Shall it be the part of we men in Congress by our spoken word to encourage the further spread of lawlessness by denouncing our Government officers?

I regret some of the unfortunate tragedies that always have occurred and always will occur in the detection and prevention of crime. I deeply regret that there has always been men placed in charge of enforcement of law during a crisis who perhaps lose their head, and tragedies occur; but I do insist that in most of the cases which have been so recently widely discussed that when the facts are investigated carefully and in the light of sanity, there have been mitigating circumstances which have caused the officers to go their limit.

I repeat, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, that there is a propaganda abroad which only leads to further violence and crime. I hold in my hand a letter signed by Robert J. Caldwell, with a New York City address, that is printed on a copy press paper sent to me through the mail, which seems to be a copy of a letter sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and evidently is put out by some organization for propaganda purposes. At the left-hand corner of this copy, underscored and in different type, evidently afterwards placed thereon, are the words, "Governmental murder." I will insert the entire letter.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *June 12, 1929.*

GOVERNMENTAL MURDER

Honorable SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I desire to register my righteous indignation and holy wrath at this free-for-all legalized murder on the part of the Government of innocent people under the guise of enforcement of the prohibition act, which apparently does not prohibit murder on the part of the Government.

I protest against this un-American practice as unfair, for Americans will never stand for anything that is unfair. If it is within the law for prohibition officers to shoot up innocent citizens, then damn the law! The least that can be allowed under such circumstances is that the innocent have a chance with the bully who carries a Government badge. They should be permitted to stand up and shoot it out—certainly the innocent should have an equal chance with the guilty.

In the West they have a term that fittingly describes such procedure as is now going on, namely, "a tin-horn sport." Is the Government "a tin-horn sport"?

In former days, when we had an outlaw class in the West, the good citizens of the West formed a vigilantes committee to shoot up the unruly and made their inquiries afterwards. This is what is going to happen under the present circumstances if it continues, and is bad business for the Government to be engaged in.

I am a considerable taxpayer under this Government, and I have a right to know how my money is being used by those whose salaries I help to pay. This wholly contemptible procedure goes farther to promote lawlessness in this country than any other single thing that I know of. We have got to come to an understanding on this situation and quickly. The American people are not putty men to stand for any such gross misuse of power as we have in this sort of outlawry under the patronage and support of the Government.

I am a lifelong Republican, but I don't stand for this sort of thing under my party or any other party, and neither do the people at large. If the Republican Party wants to wreck itself, it is certainly traveling the high road to disaster in countenancing these high-handed proceedings. Murder is murder, whether by the Government or anyone else, and the people of this country are not going to stand idly by and see the United States Balkanized.

Faithfully yours,

ROBERT J. CALDWELL.

I will also put into the RECORD a news statement carried in the daily press of Thursday, June 13, headed "Lakes Rum Runners Unite to Fight U. S." With the further headline, "Giant Combine Perfected at Ecorse Meeting to Combat Government Agencies."

LAKES RUM RUNNERS UNITE TO FIGHT U. S.—GIANT COMBINE PERFECTED AT ECORSE MEETING TO COMBAT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Formation of a giant combine of Great Lakes rum runners, to challenge the antismuggling agencies of the Federal Government, from Buffalo to Mackinaw, was completed yesterday in Ecorse at a secret meeting of big operators from all important points of entry on the border, it was learned last night.

The rum chiefs worked out plans for a shuttle system, whereby the traffic will be diverted to Lake Erie or Lake Huron whenever the coast guard border patrol and other dry units are concentrated on the Detroit River.

Headquarters have been established at strategic points along the border, and these points will be held in readiness to go into operation whenever the waterways fronting them are comparatively free from Federal interference.

DEVISE INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM

The operators have devised an extraordinarily widespread and apparently efficient intelligence system whereby the leaders of the giant combine are always aware of what stretches of the border are under the heaviest guard and at what point danger from interruption is, for the moment, relatively remote.

An indication that plans for the combine and the new shuttle system of smuggling have been under consideration for some time is furnished by a survey of Ecorse, Trenton, and Wyandotte boat wells along the river. Speed boats, the favorite smuggling craft a few months ago, are being offered for sale at prices below any that obtained until the recent concentration of Coast Guard patrol craft on the river.

To replace the outmoded speed boats, which would be of little use to combat the heavy seas on Lakes Erie and Huron, runners are refitting tugs, ranging in length from 60 to 80 feet. These craft are being almost completely rebuilt.

INSTALL LARGER MOTORS

Larger motors are being installed on them, to give them greater speed. Their deck houses are being taken off so that there will be as little of the boat as possible to project up into the glare of the searchlights carried by the Coast Guard boats. The steering wheels are being placed in a cockpit so the helmsman's head appears only a few inches above the level of the deck.

The rebuilt tugs, their builders believe, are sufficiently heavy to withstand the pounding of any seas that may be kicked up on the Lakes and will have sufficient speed to get across on schedule.

Down-river rum runners admitted yesterday that liquor smuggling on the Detroit River has been practically at a standstill for the last two or three days. Yesterday and the day before, they said, two border patrol boats have been stationed in the Ecorse Channel, which swings closely in to the American shore.

These boats, they declared, have stopped every boat of every kind, whether fishing or rum-carrying craft. The result was that if any liquor seeped across the border it was only in negligible quantities. At the same time, the runners said, smuggling has been going on as before on the upper reaches of Lake St. Clair and across the St. Clair River.

There were rumors current down river, however, that guards were being placed in larger details on the upper river, in which case the leakage there is likely to be dammed. Down-river smugglers maintained

that Buffalo runners were cruising back and forth across the border at their end with almost no let or hindrance.

While few runners were willing to declare flatly that the Federal Government can not stop smuggling along the border if sufficient forces are unleashed, they generally insisted that there will always be enough loopholes or leaks to make smuggling a profitable, though risky, performance.

In any case, the leaders in the new rum merger apparently feel they will be able to clean up goodly profits before the Government has reached the point where it can, or will, place an armed guard, shoulder to shoulder along the entire length of the international boundary line.

In view of these two quotations, can anyone say that we must not measure our words in order that we do not further incite a condition of lawlessness? When one reads of this armed force, who stop at no consideration for life, who, when necessity for gain seems to demand will line their own confederates up against a wall and shoot them down as cattle, as they did in the Chicago massacre, are we to ask our representatives to stand with folded arms and bid the rum runner and thug to smite them on the one cheek and then turn the other for a second slap?

Mr. Speaker, I am not pleading for indiscriminate shooting; I am pleading that the men employed by this Government to enforce its laws may have a square deal and not be hung until judgment can be arrived at sanely and cooly.

Ladies and gentlemen of this House, what are we trying to protect? Homes, families, children, business, yes, Government itself—or the illicit, illegal liquor traffic. Can any man in all the history of the liquor traffic show me anything that has come out of it that is worth protecting? Can any man or any woman in all the history of this Nation show me where this traffic that is to-day defying the Government of the United States has ever brought to pass anything that has been worth while to the Government? Always it has been called an outlaw, and always has it been recognized as something that we would not advertise in our own communities and yet we come here, true only a few, but as the press carries it it would seem as though this entire Congress took the same position, and cry for defense of violators and denounce our officers. I have in my hand here an editorial from the New York World, in which it is said, "Most of the Members of Congress are drinking women and men." I resent this. I say that most of the Members of the Congress, the women and the men, are law-abiding, decent, citizens of this country [applause] and I resent the attacks that are made in the well of this House that produce and will produce a more serious condition than we have to-day before the country.

I understand that there are some men who stand here and make these pronouncements for political reasons. They think they must go back to a constituency that is wet and be known as the mouthpiece of the wet interests on the floor of the House. I pity such a person if there be one and if they have that kind of district. The men who vote for me are the ones who punch the time clock in the factories, but I serve you notice that I have said before these same workingmen in all the great factory cities of my district and in the city of Detroit—and I have as many votes in the metropolitan district of Detroit in my district as has the gentleman who has just preceded me—I have said to them that if they send me to Congress I shall stand for law and order and for the things that mean the upholding of the Government.

You do not have to appeal to such things. I appeal to the better instincts of every man and every woman in this crisis hour of this Nation of ours that we stand by the President and stand by his plea for law enforcement and law observance. [Applause.]

THE GOLDEN RULE IN AMERICAN-FILIPINO RELATIONS

Mr. OSIAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting a speech delivered this day before the Southern Tariff Association.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from the Philippines asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The speech follows:

Mr. OSIAS. I am appreciative of the invitation extended to me to address the agricultural commissioners representing the Southern States and others at this meeting held under the auspices of the Southern Tariff Association. I am sensible that this association is one of the 12 organizations responsible for a recent circular widely distributed containing the following reference to the Philippines:

"The bill [tariff] also denies to the agricultural producers of the United States any measure of protection against products imported from the Philippine Islands. This denial was made in the face of the legal right to impose such duties, although the principle is admitted and declared in the bill. The continued granting of such privileges to residents of the Philippine Islands at the expense of our agriculture constitutes one of the important obstacles to our agriculture becoming normal and regaining its rightful share of the national income.

* * * * * * *

"We also ask that title 3, section 301, of the bill be so changed as to make dutiable agricultural products of the Philippines imported into this country with the understanding that the revenues thus derived shall be segregated and turned into the treasury of the Philippine Government."

I therefore doubly appreciate your invitation because it is prompted by a generous spirit. I wish at the outset to say that the people of the Philippines, including the Americans, are against the present movement calculated to impose duties on our products or place limitations upon Philippine exports coming to the United States at least while the American flag waves over those isles.

I accepted the invitation with alacrity, because I saw in it a challenge and an opportunity. I have always enjoyed being close to my friends as well as my adversaries. I take it that I am now face to face with friends and adversaries at this meeting. It shall be my endeavor to demonstrate that there is absolutely no valid reason why the Philippines should find adversaries in a group representing the Southern Tariff Association, and that there is every reason why you and all true Americans should be stanch friends of the Philippine people.

The excerpt from the circular above referred to consists of two paragraphs. The first paragraph consists of three sentences; the second of one sentence. The first and third sentences are based upon a wrong assumption. They are predicated upon the premise that the agricultural producers of the Philippines are the natural enemies of the agricultural producers of the United States. This I do not admit. I contend that the producers and the consumers of both countries are not enemies but allies.

Wherein, I ask you, is the conflict? I suppose the answer that readily comes to you now is that there is danger because of two of our products, principally sugar and coconut. Let us reason together as friends.

America is essentially a temperate country. The Philippines is a tropical country. Our products rather than being competitive and inimical are essentially supplementary and complementary. We want your products; you need ours. Must there be a conflict? Is that the course dictated by reason and statesmanship?

Let me be more concrete. A great deal has been said and written of late regarding the supposed menace of Philippine sugar to the beet and cane sugar industry in the United States. I hope to convince you that even here there is no antagonism. The people of the United States each year consume in the neighborhood of 5,297,050 long tons. These figures represent the consumption in this country for 1927. Louisiana furnished 0.74 per cent of the total; United States beet sugar was 14.74 per cent of the total; various other sugars of continental United States made up 0.02 per cent of the total. Cuba furnished 54.99 per cent and other foreign countries 0.11 per cent. The Philippine Islands furnished only 8.20 per cent.

Now, I ask what sources do you need to fear? Surely not the Philippine Islands, where your own flag is sovereign to-day, which furnishes but an insignificant fraction of what you need—and remember that 76 per cent of the capital investment in the Philippine industry is controlled by Americans and Filipinos. Even supposing that the Philippines will increase her production, she will not be able to furnish but a minor part of what you consume, and any increase that may in the future be registered will hardly satisfy the normal yearly increase in sugar consumption in the United States.

One more point I wish to bring out. The market for Philippine sugar in the United States is the Atlantic seaboard mainly. Continental beet and cane sugar is marketed chiefly in the South, in the Middle West, and in the West. I tell you we are allies, not enemies. All the propaganda of the last few months depicting the alleged menace of Philippine sugar is but a smoke screen calculated to mislead the American people as to the real source of danger.

Let me pass to another point. We in the Philippine Islands grow coconuts. You do not. You in the South grow cotton. We do not. I think there is need of a considerable stretch of the imagination to perceive the existence of a dangerous economic conflict between the Southern States and the Philippines. We in the Philippines to-day are about the greatest purchasers of your cotton products. Cotton

manufactures occupy the first place among our principal imports from the United States. In 1927 we imported cotton products in the amount of over $12,000,000. You furnished these products. Every man, woman, or child in the Philippines is spending over $1 each year for your cotton products. The potential purchasing power will grow each year. We take what you produce in abundance. We send you what we produce but which you do not grow. Is not this the essence of modern trade and commerce? Has it come to such a pass that trade and commerce should be instruments of trouble and not of harmony among peoples under the same flag?

But I seem to sense that some are thinking of the conflict between cottonseed oil and coconut oil. Here, some of you say, is a real conflict of economic interests. The total amount of coconut oil and oil in copra available in the islands a year is about 230,000 tons. The consumption of these oils in the United States annually is about 270,000 tons. The coconut oil is used chiefly for the making of soap. The kinds of oil used are becoming more specialized. Because of the importation of coconut oil to this country a great deal more of the cottonseed oil you produce has been utilized for edible trades, thereby enabling you to command better prices and reap greater profits. Cottonseed oil is a by-product. You have now an overproduction of cotton. To increase cottonseed-oil production is to endanger your major interest. I should add that we are among your best customers for your meat products and your dairy products, consisting of butter, cheese, and milk. It is clearly to the interests of Americans to enhance, not to cripple, the purchasing power of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

So much for the wrong premise that there is conflict between the agricultural producers of the United States and the people of the Philippines. Let me turn your attention to the second sentence, which says: "This denial was made in the face of the legal right to impose such duties * * *." In the tariff hearings some have pressed this contention. I admit that the United States has the legal right to impose duties. If I did not admit this, I would not be here and in Congress voicing the opposition of the Philippine people. If you did not have the legal right, there would be no need of protesting.

But let me ask the conscience of America: Admitting as I do that you have the legal right to impose duties on Philippine products, do you have the moral right? It is unthinkable that there should be any American, conscious of his country's past and proud of the history of his people's love of fairness, claiming that America has the moral right to impose duties upon Philippine products coming to this country when we are absolutely powerless to legislate on matters affecting tariff relations between America and the Philippines. Under the present status of the Philippines, only the American Congress has this legal right. You have known this fact. You have the legal right to impose the most exorbitant duties upon Philippine exports to this country. We are without power to levy duties of any kind upon American products sent to the Philippines. As long as the American flag waves over the Philippine Islands, American agricultural and industrial products will go to my country duty free and without limit. I ask you, in the name of right and fairness and justice, does America have the moral right to impose duties upon Philippine products or place limitations upon our exports to this country?

Let us now take up the second paragraph I quoted from your circular. In view of what I have said, is there still one among you who, jealous of America's honor, will invoke the legal right and the power and the strength of America to levy duty upon the products of a defenseless people who, by the fortunes of war, came under the protection of your Stars and Stripes? Of course, there is a plausible qualification in the statement which gives some semblance of fairness. I refer to this phrase: "* * * with the understanding that the revenues thus derived shall be segregated and turned over into the Treasury of the Philippine Government." That seems fair. It is not right. It is violative of a principle. You are also proposing to convert us into objects of charity. This is indefensible. If you have the right to send your products to my country duty free and without limit, that right ought to carry with it the corresponding obligation in full measure to reciprocate. Such is my understanding of American justice from my study of America's history and American institutions. I trust that your action and the action of Congress will not disillusion me and the millions of my people across the sea.

I wish I had more time, but I do not wish unduly to prolong this discussion. The record of the hearings of the Ways and Means Committee is replete with facts, figures, and statements which may well serve as the basis of judgment with respect to the economic relations that should exist between the United States and the Philippines. I will just add some bits of information. The principal imports of the Philippines from the United States are: Cotton manufactures, iron and steel and manufactures of same, gasoline, kerosene, and lubricating oil, automobiles and parts of same, wheat flour, meat and dairy products, paper and manufactures of same, silk and manufactures of same, and rubber goods. Our principal exports to the United States are: Centrifugal sugar, coconut oil, copra, hemp, cigars, lumber, and hats. The mere enumeration of these articles of imports and exports should be convincing proof of what I contended at the outset, namely, that we have products that you need and you have products that we want, and that the products of this temperate country and those of that distant tropical country are not inimical but essentially supplementary and complementary.

Another information. The Philippines is not now and will never be a 1-crop country. Philippine agriculture is well diversified. To prove this let me present a few figures. In 1927 the area planted to rice was 4,465,000 acres; corn, 3,387,000 acres; coconuts, 1,236,000 acres; manila hemp, 1,058,000 acres; sugar cane, 586,000 acres. Unlike other sugar-producing islands the Philippines is by no means a single-crop country, because, compared with the area planted to sugar cane, about eight times as much land is used for the cultivation of rice, about three times as much is used for corn, twice as much for coconuts or hemp.

Before I close permit me to invite your attention to two outstanding facts: First, the future of American trade is of greatest promise with the peoples of the Pacific; second, the success of the development of American trade and commerce in the Far East is dependent chiefly upon the friendship and good will of the people more than upon any other factor. I think every fair-minded man will admit the truth of these facts. I consider it unnecessary to speak at length clarifying points which are so self-evident. I sometimes wonder whether Americans in general are fully awake to their opportunities in the Orient. Do all of you know that in 1913 America's import and export trade in Asia and Australasia amounted to $485,000,000 and that in 1927, or only 14 years afterwards, it reached the great sum of $2,744,000,000? Have you ever stopped to realize that a great deal of this is due to the understanding and friendship existing among the peoples there by virtue of the policy of altruism which America announced at the inception of her occupation of the Philippines?

It is claimed that the Philippine people have been greatly benefited by American rule. I am among the first to admit it, and there is no disposition on the part of my people to begrudge credit where credit is due. Yet I trust it will not be deemed unseemly on my part to remind you that America has likewise been greatly benefited by her contact with us not only because of the great benefits that have accrued to you in terms of dollars but in terms of good will and friendship.

That you may the better realize America's opportunity in the Orient, permit me to quote the following words of Capt. Robert Dollar, president of the Dollar Steamship Lines:

"* * * If, somewhere in the United States, a new city were to spring suddenly into existence—a city of, let us say, 500,000 inhabitants, in which the houses were without water supply, electricity, or telephones; where there were no pavements, sewers, typewriters, or street cars; where horses and donkeys were the fastest means of traveling; and where seventeenth, sixteenth, and even tenth century methods still prevailed—what would happen? Millions of dollars would be spent to rush branch railway lines to that city. Motor highways would be laid down to connect it with the rest of the country. Even before these plans could be completed an army of salesmen would flood that city, on foot if need be, and from every State in the Union, and would almost smother it.

"Magnify this imaginary market a thousand times, move it from America to Asia, and you have a brief but fairly accurate picture of the possibilities which exist in the Orient for the development of foreign trade."

Nothing will hasten the realization of this dream for America than the continuation of a policy of justice and fairness with us. What America does in the Philippines is interpreted throughout the Far East as a manifestation of America's true spirit. So thoroughly do I believe in this that I simply fail to understand how even now propagandists of special interests are already shaking the confidence of millions of potential customers in our part of the globe by announcements that the farmers of this country "have just begun the battle against competition from the Philippines." The mere presentation of measures discriminatory to America's wards has not helped business. It has caused incalculable harm.

Furthermore, it has once again demonstrated to the Philippine people that the present status of their country is unsatisfactory and anomalous. Many are beginning to wonder whether the protestations with respect to the promotion of our liberty and our prosperity are not after all based upon a foundation of quicksand. Yet we have in the past proven true and loyal to America because of our unshakable faith in her glorious traditions and in her sacred promise. When the world was undergoing a catastrophic upheaval and America was drawn into the World War circumstances compelled you to withdraw practically all your forces from Philippine shores. Conscious that you were then fighting for a great principle of national and international life, convinced that you were fighting for the rights and liberties of small nations, we in those trying days of the Great War clung to you with

filial affection. We recalled the promises of your Executives that America came to our country not to exploit but to liberate us. We remembered the policy toward the Philippines ofttimes reiterated in the platforms of the political parties of this country. We kept in mind America's sacred promise to grant us our independence bearing the sanction both of the legislative and executive branches of this great Government. We never lost sight of the principles of the great Magna Charta of American liberties. Will you now permit in these days of peace that any step shall be taken that shall be interpreted as a complete reversal of your avowed policy? As the official spokesman of my people I can not believe that America will take steps not conducive to the life, liberty, and happiness of the people inhabiting those beautiful isles of the Pacific poetically known as the Pearl of the Orient Seas.

From various quarters, in the course of this tariff discussion, we notice the cry of menace to your industries from Cuba and the Philippines. Time and again have I heard and read my beloved dependent country placed in the same category with the independent countries for economic purposes. In all candor I say this is unfair, illogical, unjustifiable. Place us first on an independent basis politically before you treat the Philippines as an independent country economically.

My plea is for the observance of the Golden Rule in American-Filipino relations. We in the Philippines wish to see you Christian people in the West ever happy, prosperous, and free. Do you wish us Christian people in the East any less? I prefer not to believe it. Then, you can not be the enemies but the friends of the people of the Philippines. Economically and politically, citizens of America, as ye would that others do unto you, I pray, do ye unto the Filipinos likewise.

PROHIBITION

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I have asked for these few minutes because the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HUDSON] made a statement which I believe ought not to go unanswered. I do not believe there is any Member of the House, wet or dry, who is not seeking to do all he can for law enforcement. The criticism we are making is that the enforcement of this particular law seemingly requires a disregard of law. That is the situation. We ought to be able to discuss this very important question and get away from personalities and the make-up of any Member's district. No one can say who knows my record that at any time I have refused to vote for appropriations for the enforcement of the law and in fact I have always asked for more appropriations. But the question that confronts us to-day is not the wet or dry issue. It is a question of what we are going to do with a law that seemingly requires utter disregard of law to enforce it. Here is the widow Wirkkula and what does she say? I am reading from a news item in to-day's Washington Daily News. She says—

> It just does not seem right, because the poor boy who shot at us and killed Henry really is not to blame; he is the law. My husband and the brother with whom I live voted dry at the last election.

That tells the story. "He is the law."

Now, gentlemen, if four or five men get together and conspire to fix prices on any commodity in restraint of trade and they are discovered and then attempt to run away you would not justify shooting at them and killing them. The law which prohibits the fixing of prices is a malum prohibitum, a statutory offense, just as the transportation or sale of liquor is only a statutory offense. It does not involve moral turpitude. It is not a repulsive crime; it is a statutory offense.

If a man were violating the banking law and seeks to run away, a mere misdemeanor, or under the agricultural law he was caught bringing in seeds and plants that he ought not to bring in you would not shoot him dead.

So, gentlemen, be sensible about this thing. As I said the other day, it is going to lead us into serious trouble, because I fear that somewhere, at some time, in some place, the people will resent these indiscriminate and unjustifiable killings and we will have serious trouble.

That is the question, and that is what we want to have investigated—whether or not it requires men to be armed with shotguns and machine guns, and whether it requires an armed force to enforce this particular law. I do not believe you can refer to any law on the statute books that requires such kind of enforcement. I can not think of one. The narcotic law has a solid public opinion back of it, and we have no trouble about it. All the people are back of it. There is seemingly a great demand for liquor in the country, otherwise there would not be any market for it. So, gentlemen, do not put all the blame on the rum runner. True, he is violating the law; but unless there was a ready-cash market, unless there was an enormous demand for liquor we would not have the thousands of rum runners. [Applause.]

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HUDSON] criticizes the New York World. I am sure the New York World requires no defense. I will say, though, that it is rendering a great public service in the fight that it is waging against prohibition in showing up the absurdities of the law and the impossibility of its enforcement. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, let me suggest that we have had five or six oratorical displays here from gentlemen on the other side and none on this, and I suggest that we take the rest of the day to get recruited. [Laughter.]

MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS BURIED IN AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. McCORMACK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by printing a list of the deceased soldiers from Massachusetts in the permanent American cemeteries in Europe.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

KEY TO NAMES OF PERMANENT CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232—Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764—Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34—Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine.

No. 636—Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608—Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1235—St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252—Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E—Brockwood American Cemetery, near London, England.

Deceased soldiers from Massachusetts buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION, 16 INFANTRY					
Beck, Henry A.	Pvt. Co. D.	1764	23	11	B
Greenwood, Wm. F.	Cpl., Co. D.	1764	9	13	B
Kelley, John C.	Pvt. Co. E.	1232	32	17	B
Kelley, Michael F.	Pvt. Co. I.	608	28	25	A
Lafoie, Leo J.	Cpl. Co. D.	1232	27	36	C
O'Donnell, Fredk. W.	Cpl. Co. G.	608	28	2	D
Sunderland, Samuel	Pvt. Co. H.	1232	1	25	E
FIRST DIVISION, 18 INFANTRY					
Shepard, Geo. S.	1 lt. Co. C.	636	10	11	C
Meehan, Geo. R.	2 lt. Co. E.	1232	34	44	B
Ash, Jos.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D.	636	8	11	C
Crane, Edward B.	Mech. Co. M.	1233	24	19	B
Cranna, John P.	Cpl. Co. F.	34	24	17	B
Erickson, Gustaf.	Pvt. Co. E.	636	4	7	D
Jalbert, Jules.	Pvt. Co. B.	1232	21	15	D
Lange, Adelard.	Pvt. Co. K.	1232	12	10	F
Martin, Wm. F.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D.	1232	17	42	G
Mercuri, Angelo.	Mech. Co. K.	34	33	12	B
Nichiporuk, Stefan.	Pvt. Co. G.	1233	1	5	A
Ryeholm, Gunnar F.	Pvt. Co. D.	1232	26	10	B
Smith, Jos. W.	Pvt. Co. C.	1232	30	28	A
Smith, Percy A.	Pvt. Co. K.	34	13	10	B
FIRST DIVISION, 26 INFANTRY					
Amory, Thos. D.	1 lt. Co. I.	1232	34	18	E
Sheridan, Phillip B.	2 lt. Co. L.	1232	33	35	B
Bodah, Wm.	Pvt. Co. B.	608	1	4	D
Briggs, Ralph S.	Pvt. Co. F.	1232	25	13	F
Chaput, Philip A.	Cpl. Co. E.	1233	10	24	B
Dougan, Francis E.	Pvt. M. G. Co.	1232	22	19	A
Fuller, Andrew A.	Pvt. M. G. Co.	1232	12	14	B
Gagnon, Armand A.	Cpl. Co. A.	1232	7	6	D
Gavin, John.	Pvt. 1 cl., M. G. Co.	1232	39	1	B

Deceased soldiers from Massachusetts buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION, 26 INFANTRY—continued					
Gittemore, Frank	Pvt. Co. A	1232	22	14	E
Kane, Daniel	Pvt. Co. F	1233	33	24	A
Kwiatkowski, Marcel	Pvt. Co. L	1232	7	25	C
Kyrus, Mathew F	Cpl. Co. E	1232	19	12	A
Menicheos, Geo. K	Pvt. Co. H	1232	35	9	A
Olstein, Edward	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. A	1232	22	37	C
O'Neill, Jas	Pvt. Co. E	1232	21	25	A
Rzeznik, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. B	608	32	5	D
Walsh, Jas. L	Pvt. Co. H	1232	30	20	H
FIRST DIVISION 28 INFANTRY					
Haydock, Geo. G	1 lt. Co. L	636	15	14	C
Buchanan, Max C	2 lt. Co. D	636	10	12	C
Crawford, John Douglas	2 lt. Co. H	636	16	19	C
Dolan, Edward M	Sgt. M. G. Co	608	14	17	D
Green, Clarence E	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D	1232	13	6	C
Karpik, Adam	Pvt. Co. H	1232	10	43	F
Kennedy, Martin P	do	636	4	10	C
Malino, Dominick	Pvt. Co. A	1232	12	29	A
Mathews, Leon R	Pvt. M. D	636	8	21	C
McKeon, Jas. J	Pvt. Co. A	1232	35	25	F
Tobey, Herbert A	Sgt. Co. F	636	1	11	C
Trombley, Jos. A	Sgt. M. G. Co	1232	13	19	C
Walshe, Michael	Pvt. Co. D	1232	12	1	H
Windahl, Bert B	Pvt. Co. I	608	27	23	C
Woytovich, Romey	Pvt. Co. D	1232	6	23	A
FIRST DIVISION, FIRST MACHINE GUN BATTALION					
Smith, Jas. H	Pvt. Co. B	1232	1	23	H
FIRST DIVISION, SECOND MACHINE GUN BATTALION					
Achenbach, Max	Pvt. Co. A	1232	6	17	E
Brunt, John J	Pvt. Co. B	1232	40	35	C
Desrochers, Rodolphe	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C	1232	12	30	B
Hallisey, John I	Sgt. Co. A	1232	20	45	C
Papanastasion, Stawtis	Pvt. Co. B	1232	40	24	D
Potz, Robt	Pvt. Co. A	1232	6	44	B
Conolly, Micheal	Pvt. Co. A, 3 M. G. Bn	1232	35	17	C
O'Neill, Cornelius	Pvt. Co. C, 3 M. G. Bn	1232	1	39	A
Heal, Howard W	Maj. M. D., 6 F. A	34	32	4	B
Warsoski, John F	Pvt. Bty. C, 6 F. A	608	5	37	D
Burham, Arthur Ralph	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 7 F. A	1232	14	10	E
Cartland, Wm. H	Sgt. Bty. B, 7 F. A	636	10	20	C
Davidson, Harold	Wag. Sup. Co., 7 F. A	608	3	32	A
Guartha, Chas. J	Cpl. Bty. E, 7 F. A	636	4	17	D
Jasset, Ernest L	Pvt. Bty. B, 7 F. A	636	9	19	C
Louden, John J	Pvt. Bty. D, 7 F. A	636	13	16	C
Quill, John	Pvt. Bty. F, 7 F. A	1233	33	23	A
Dwight, Lawrence	2 lt. 1 Trn. Mtr. Bty	34	2	9	B
Batchelder, Raymond H	Pvt. Co. F, 1 Engrs	1233	20	24	B
Cormier, Clifford	Cpl. Co. E, 1 Engrs	1233	21	18	B
Bel Bove, Antonio	Pvt. Co. C, 1 Engrs	1242	16	33	A
Dollard, Wm. B	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D., 1 Engrs	608	8	1	D
Hornby, Wm H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 1 Engrs	636	11	22	D
Perkins, Byron R	Pvt. Hq. Co., 1 Engrs	608	26	1	D
Petitpas, Edward C	Cpl. Co. E, 1 Engrs	1232	6	27	H
Kittredge, Wm. F	Pvt. Co. F, 1 Amm. Tn	1232	34	26	B
Nolan, Lawrence R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 1 Amm. Tn	1233	2	11	B
SECOND DIVISION, 9 INFANTRY					
Smith, Willard	Capt. Co. I	1233	15	22	B
Neal, Ralph T	2 lt. Co. L	1232	8	30	E
Phelps, Harold H	2 lt. Co. C	1232	9	45	B
Adams, Carl C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D	608	6	32	D
Bishop, Wilfred D	Pvt. Co. B	1232	37	42	D
Breen, Timothy F	Pvt. Co. E	1764	78	13	A
Buono, Tony	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E	1232	35	24	B
Chartier, David	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F	608	1	32	D
Clough, Harmon	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C	608	20	36	D
Cormier, Peter	Pvt. Co. I	608	34	8	C
Crowley, Thos. H	Pvt. Co. K	1232	32	24	G
Dansky, Alekex	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E	1764	68	3	B
Dillendiks, Parfen	Pvt. Co. G	608	12	37	D
Donabedian, Kirker S	Pvt. Co. H	608	1	23	B
Flynn, Geo. M	Pvt. M. G. Co	1764	63	6	B
Foss, Saxton C	Pvt. Co. F	1764	18	13	A
Frost, Frank H	Pvt. Co. B	1764	7	10	B
Gavin, Patrick J	Cpl. Co. C	1233	29	29	C
Gormley, John R	Pvt. M. G. Co	608	3	3	D
Kefalas, Paul D	Pvt. Co. E	1232	39	22	G
Labrache, Leo W	Pvt. Co. L	1232	39	4	F
Lacolla, Stephen	Pvt. Co. C	608	6	36	D
McGaffigan, Daniel L	Pvt. Co. L	1233	27	13	B
McKenney, Chas. O	Cpl. Co. C	608	18	3	D
McVey, Geo. L	Pvt. Co. M	1233	15	29	C
O'Hearn, Edward T	do	1232	18	27	H
Parmenter, Leslie B	Cpl. Co. F	1232	1	17	D
Peel, Robt	Pvt. Co. F	1764	78	8	A
Reaneran, Oliver J	Pvt. Co. M	1232	18	23	A
Steele, Francis C	Sgt. Co. H	608	29	34	C
Ursolao, Giro	Pvt. Co. G	1764	71	8	B
Wall, Wm. T	Cpl. Hq. Co	1764	50	1	B
Wenzlow, Kostante	Sgt. Co. A	1232	27	32	D

Deceased soldiers from Massachusetts buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION, 9 INFANTRY—con.					
Wile, Lawson A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H	1232	29	3	D
Wyman, Arthur C	Pvt. Co. C	608	8	9	C
SECOND DIVISION, 23 INFANTRY					
Brown, Fred N	1 lt. Co. H	1232	15	24	E
Aggelakos, Constantinos.	Cpl. Co. K	1232	14	17	H
Alekno, Frank	Pvt. Co. B	1232	6	42	E
Amieten, Stanley	Pvt. Hq. Co	1232	4	34	E
Armstrong, Arthur S	Pvt. Co. L	1232	10	24	E
Arsenault, Manual	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I	1764	111	9	B
Backer, Aleksander	do	1764	90	7	A
Bradford, Thos	Sgt. Co. H	1232	20	27	D
Breton, Jos. J	Pvt. Co. L	1764	8	2	A
Bruder, Emil	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D	34	5	15	B
Budzak, Stephen A	Pvt. Co. D	1764	72	9	A
Bullock, John	Pvt. Co. A	1232	22	5	D
Cabana, Merton	Pvt. Co. I	1764	37	1	B
Ceamato, Antonio	do	1764	72	11	A
Chartier, Louis W	Pvt. Co. L	1764	17	1	A
Clamore, Wilfred	Pvt. Co. K	1764	45	7	A
Cooper, Daniel F	Pvt. Co. E	1764	87	10	A
Costello, Edmund N	Pvt. Co. I	1764	57	2	A
Demodica, Domenica	Pvt. Co. M	1764	15	12	A
Divesto, Matto	Pvt. Co. E	1232	16	14	D
Donivan, Timothy J	Wag. Hq. Co	1764	2	4	B
Ferrier, Alexander	Mech. Co. D	1232	33	33	G
Fielding, Lawrence W	Pvt. Co. H	1232	28	9	H
Filippello, Dominik	Pvt. Co. M	1764	64	4	A
Gilberti, Amedeo	Pvt. Co. K	1764	7	3	A
Girouard, Jos	Pvt. Co. D	1232	28	38	H
Grayson, Jas. W	Pvt. Co. M	1764	34	11	A
Greenlaw, Walter L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H	1232	8	24	E
Healey, Richard	Pvt. Co. L	1764	44	10	B
Holloway, Bernard C	Pvt. Co. E	608	10	5	D
Iannetta, Euginio	Pvt. Co. G	608	28	32	D
Johnson, Frank R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C	1232	37	26	A
Johnston, Albert L	Mech. Co. H	603	7	17	B
King, Jas. A	Pvt. Co. M	1764	21	7	B
Koch, Brune	Pvt. Co. K	1764	58	6	A
Korecz, Peter H	Pvt. M. D	1764	65	3	B
LaJeunesse, Eugene A	Pvt. Co. H	1764	10	3	A
Lawson, John F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L	1764	72	13	A
Lindquist, Carl	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co	1233	11	3	D
Lozzi, Antonio	Pvt. Co. M	34	8	11	B
Lucchesi, Mario	do	1764	60	7	A
Luke, Stanley H	Bglr. Co. G	1232	12	34	G
Lynch, Andrew	Pvt. Co. M	34	15	11	B
Majolis, Jos	Pvt. Co. H	608	15	41	D
Manning, Jas. P	Pvt. Co. L	608	3	22	C
Mansfield, Gordon W	Cpl. Co. I	1764	90	3	A
McNamara, Ernest R	Pvt. Co. L	1232	39	36	F
Nee, Michael J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G	608	19	37	B
Novello, Lorenzo	Pvt. Co. H	608	14	13	D
O'Brien, Martin R	Pvt. Co. M	1764	41	9	A
Paradine, Patrick	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A	1764	19	2	A
Patti, Domenico	do	1764	8	3	A
Rochin, Jek	Pvt. Co. M	1764	73	1	A
Rogers, Thos. J	Pvt. Co. I	1232	33	38	F
Russell, Ernest	Pvt. Co. M	1764	56	12	A
Russell, Thos. L	Pvt. Co. E	1764	6	2	A
Russo, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L	1764	49	4	A
Scimone, Laborio	Pvt. Co. F	608	7	34	A
Stoddard, Jos. M	Pvt. Co. K	1764	29	9	A
Taylor, Jos. W	Pvt. Co. H	608	30	35	D
Tenbroeck, Edward A	Sgt. Co. K	1764	17	6	B
Turcotte, Geo. L	Pvt. Co. L	1764	39	11	A
Valcourt, Lee P	Pvt. Co. K	1764	79	6	A
Beillette, Jos. A	Pvt. Co. M	1764	27	9	A
Verdowkas, Geo	Pvt. Co. C	1764	81	12	A
Viola, Jas	Pvt. Co. G	1233	5	6	A
Walendziak, Walter	Pvt. Co. H	1232	28	24	G
Zona, Orcalo	Pvt. Co. M	34	30	9	B
Zuna, Sebastian	do	1232	34	11	B
FIFTH REGIMENT, U. S. MARINE CORPS					
Wass, Lester S	Capt. 15 Co	608	12	16	D
Ashley, Thos. W	2 lt. 67 Co	1764	63	6	A
Vose, Howard Lewis	2 lt. 55 Co	1764	17	13	A
Wahlstrom, Fredk	2 lt. Hq. Co	1232	32	38	B
Bock, Fred Eugene	Pvt. 51 Co	1764	76	7	A
Bradbury, Eben, jr	Pvt. 55 Co	1764	84	7	A
Cannon, Rollin Mariner.	Pvt. 18 Co	1764	45	9	B
Cooke, Ralph	Pvt. 16 Co	34	31	15	B
Fasano, Jos	Pvt. 43 Co	1764	51	3	A
Ferranti, Ernest Jos	Pvt. 51 Co	1764	38	5	A
Fraser, Gilbert Duncan	Pvt. 13 Co	1764	58	10	A
Johnson, Paul T	do	1232	13	39	E
Joy, John Jos	Pvt. 51 Co	1232	20	44	C
Kimball, Richard	Pvt. 16 Co	1764	27	2	B
Morgan, Jas. D	Pvt. 51 Co	528	35	15	C
Morse, Clyde Webber	Col. Hq. Co	1232	15	35	H
Paine, Herbert Adams	Sgt. Hq. Co	1232	2	28	D
Rourke, Arthur Jos	Pvt. 8 Co	1232	2	38	D
Stinson, Daniel C	Pvt. 17 Co	1764	45	2	A
Toomey, Robt. J	Pvt. 49 Co	1764	9	2	B
Wilson, Herman C	Gy. Sgt. 49 Co	1764	22	7	A

Deceased soldiers from Massachusetts buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SIXTH REGIMENT, U. S. MARINE CORPS					
Burr, Carleton	2 lt. 74 Co	1764	76	2	A
Bassani, John A	Cpl. 74 Co	1764	11	4	B
Brough, Frank C	Pvt. 82 Co	1764	17	8	A
Greenspan, Harry	Pvt. 79 Co	1233	31	2	D
Love, John D	Sgt. 79 Co	1232	11	22	H
MacDonald, Hugh Alex	Sgt. 97 Co	608	34	22	C
Noonan, Wm. John	Pvt. 75 Co	1232	38	41	H
Parker, Donald M	Cpl. 80 Co	1233	20	2	B
Sullivan, Daniel A	Pvt. 82 Co	1764	45	6	A
Taylor, Geo. Russell	Pvt. 96 Co	1764	5	2	B
Veno, Geo. Jas. R	Pvt. 95 Co	1764	52	2	B
Warren, Samuel	Pvt. 76 Co	1233	2	14	B
Woodman, Dexter E	Pvt. 96 Co	1232	35	25	E
McBeth, Chas	Pvt. Co. B, 4 N. G. Bn	1233	1	29	D
Bartley, Jas. J	Cpl. Co. A, 5 M. G. Bn	1232	30	32	B
Harkins, John E	Pvt. Co. D, 5 M. G. Bn	1232	40	43	A
Manning, Frank W	do	1764	31	9	A
Minahan, Chas. W	do	608	2	15	A
Regan, Jos. H	Pvt. Co. C, 5 M. G. Bn	1764	15	2	A
Tidd, Jos. H	Pvt. Co. A, 5 M. G. Bn	1232	17	6	F
Cole, Edward Ball	Maj. Hq. Co., 6 M. G. Bn	1764	37	3	B
Donahue, Daniel Edw	Sgt. 61 Co., 6 M. G. Bn	1764	67	7	B
Dompier, Francis W	Pvt. Bty F, 12 F. A	1764	6	7	A
Dube, Wm	Pvt. Bty D, 12 F. A	1764	18	12	A
Hubble, Fredk	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty C, 12 F. A	608	29	8	D
Bitgood, Chas. E	Pvt. Bty. B, 15 F. A	1232	22	41	E
Cummiskey, Henry T	Pvt. Bty. E, 15 F. A	1764	68	4	B
Barbarino, John	Pvt. Co. D, 2 Engrs	1764	49	9	A
Keefe, Harold S	Pvt. 1 Amb. Co. 2 San. Tn	1232	35	44	A
THIRD DIVISION					
Ball, Robt E	1st lt. Co. B, 4 Inf	1764	49	4	B
Boccella, Nicholas	Pvt. Co. F, 4 Inf	1232	2	32	C
Bukoski, Frank	Sgt. Co. H, 4 Inf	608	31	36	A
Carroll, Edward J	Pvt. Co. A, 4 Inf	1232	7	17	A
Lynch, Geo. L	Pvt. Co. M, 4 Inf	1232	16	45	B
McDonough, John E	Cpl. Co. B, 4 Inf	1232	7	3	A
Kellogg, Branton H	Capt. Co. H, 7 Inf	1232	3	37	C
Baranowski, Stanley	Pvt. Co. L, 7 Inf	608	25	16	A
MacElligott, Geo. Henry.	1 lt. M. G. Co. 30 Inf	608	28	8	A
Archer, John	Pvt. Co. L, 30 Inf	1232	30	39	G
Beninato, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. K, 30 Inf	1232	17	23	E
Briggs, Chas. F	Pvt. Co. G, 30 Inf	1232	58	1	B
Finn, Thos. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 30 Inf	1232	29	32	A
Hagan, Peter A	Pvt. Co. M, 30 Inf	1232	33	5	E
Matton, Jos	Pvt. Co. K, 30 Inf	1764	63	5	A
Poliski, John	Pvt. Co. G, 30 Inf	1232	8	6	D
Pottie, Arthur C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 30 Inf	608	24	1	B
Reilly, John L	Pvt. Co. K, 30 Inf	1764	69	7	A
Santos, Gil	Cpl. Co. C, 30 Inf	608	37	10	B
Vautrin, Levi J	Pvt. Co. K, 30 Inf	1233	19	14	A
Young, Henry A	Pvt. Co. A, 30 Inf	608	32	8	A
Young, Richmond	1 lt. Co. K, 38 Inf	1232	12	16	A
Crean, Jeremiah F	Cpl. Co. A, 38 Inf	608	26	2	A
Emmel, Gustav	Mech. Co. K, 38 Inf	1232	12	18	E
Greene, Geo. F	Cpl. Co. H, 38 Inf	1232	18	15	C
Kehoe, Ernest G	Mech. Hq. Co. 38 Inf	1764	65	10	B
Korjeki, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 38 Inf	608	34	13	B
Sakl, Jan	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 38 Inf	608	24	25	A
Secor, Lionel L	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D. 38 Inf	1232	30	45	A
Taylor, Thos. H	Pvt. Co. K, 38 Inf	1232	6	2	H
Weinstein, Geo	Pvt. Co. C, 38 Inf	608	22	26	A
Weis, John F	Cpl. Co. E, 38 Inf	1232	9	10	A
Yanchuk, Audrey	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 38 Inf	608	1	14	B
Healy, Harold A	2 lt. Co. D, 8 M. G. Bn	1232	32	41	A
Holmes, Geo. W	Sgt. Co. D, 8 M. G. Bn	1233	11	8	B
McGillen, Geo. F	2 lt. Co. A, 9 M. G. Bn	608	31	9	B
Dixon, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 9 M. G. Bn	1232	36	15	D
Duffy, Wm. P	Pvt. Co. C, 9 M. G. Bn	1764	67	11	B
Gibeault, Arthur	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 9 M. G. Bn	608	27	25	B
Hebert, Jos. A. A	Cpl. Co. D, 9 M. G. Bn	34	16	11	B
Desmond, Walter P	1 lt. M. D. 18 F. A	1232	7	44	D
Cook, Edward Everitt	Pvt. Bty. E, 76 F. A	608	32	21	A
Dugan, John Francis	Cpl. Hq. Co. 76 F. A	1233	31	11	A
Goodwin, Victor F	Pvt. Bty. D, 76 F. A	1232	26	20	B
Phee, Jordan E	Cpl. Bty. D, 76 F. A	608	12	20	A
Staudinger, Edgar L	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 76 F. A	1232	35	35	F
Cucco, Michelo	Pvt. 3 Trn. Mtr. Bty	608	37	26	A
Aliem, Ralph H	Cpl. Co. B, 6 Engrs	1232	32	17	G
Barnie, Jas. M	Pvt. Co. A, 6 Engrs	1232	20	34	E
Bourget, Geo. A	do	1232	31	19	B
Cooper, Hubert P	do	608	36	23	A
Coyne, Jos. H	Pvt. Co. F, 6 Engrs	636	2	13	C
Curtis, Harry L	Cpl. Co. B, 6 Engrs	636	11	17	A
Danphinais, Harry	Pvt. Co. A, 6 Engrs	1764	49	7	B
Faulkner, Edward M	Pvt. Co. C, 6 Engrs	1233	17	19	B
Fournier, Jos. T	do	608	30	20	A
Hanlon, Francis S	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D.. 6 Engrs	608	16	3	B
Monteith, Wm. A. R	Pvt. Co. A, 6 Engrs	608	32	24	A
Fyrah, Clarence F	Pvt. Co. D, 6 Engrs	636	4	19	D
Wood, Albert T	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. M, 6 Engrs	1232	40	34	G
Lewis, Morse	Sgt. Co. E, 3 Sup. Tn	1232	8	2	H
Riley, Wm. A	Pvt. Co. G, 3 Amm Tn	1232	40	20	G
FOURTH DIVISION					
Brown, Jos. C	Cpl. Co. E, 39 Inf	608	10	6	C
Conty, Jas	Pv . Co. C, 39 Inf	1232	25	24	H
Federuk, Philip	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 39 Inf	1232	8	31	E
Garnett, Walter E	Sgt. Co. I, 39 Inf	608	32	1	B
Goddard, Ralph J	Bglr. Co. M, 39 Inf	1232	1	15	E
Hogan, Chas. R	Pvt. M, G. Co. 39 Inf	1232	21	32	H

Deceased soldiers from Massachusetts buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FOURTH DIVISION—con.					
Magrane, Francis J	Cpl. Co. L, 39 Inf	1232	21	41	H
Morrison, Jas. M	Pvt. Co. F, 39 Inf	34	8	16	B
Murray, Jos. H	Cpl. Co. L, 39 Inf	608	13	1	C
O'Connell, Philip J	Pvt. 1 cl. MD 39 Inf	608	30	13	B
Patete, Alesandro	Pvt. Co. I, 39 Inf	1764	15	7	A
Priezjeff, Zosema	Cpl. Co. F, 39 Inf	608	2	7	C
Russo, John	Pvt. Co. I, 39 Inf	1232	35	15	F
Shannon, Geo. M	Cpl. Co. H, 39 Inf	608	32	23	C
Whelan, Thos. L	Sgt. Co. C, 39 Inf	1764	45	4	B
Williams, Wm	Pvt. Co. I, 39 Inf	1232	13	13	F
Tetley, Egbert F	2 lt. Co. C, 47 Inf	608	15	28	C
Burdett, Ralph M	Pvt. Co. C, 47 Inf	1232	31	29	D
Cooper, Louis	Pvt. Co. D, 47 Inf	1232	9	34	H
Fairbrother, Jesse	Pvt. 1 cl. MD 47 Inf	608	20	2	C
Holland, John Francis	Cpl. Co. B, 47 Inf	608	14	10	B
LaPlante, Wm. G	Cpl. Co. G, 47 Inf	1232	19	4	A
Millsted, Arthur	Pvt. Co. K, 47 Inf	34	20	4	A
Morandi, Karl A	Pvt. Co. C, 47 Inf	608	23	6	D
Rizos, Wm	Cpl. Co. A, 47 Inf	608	14	6	A
Teixeira, Antonia P	Pvt. Co. C, 47 Inf	1232	9	25	E
Weeks, Albert S	Cpl. Hq. Co. 47 Inf	608	21	14	B
Welton, Edmund J	Sgt. Co. C, 47 Inf	608	15	7	B
Wood, Wm. W	Sup. Sgt. Co. K, 47 Inf	1764	17	11	A
Atwood, Fredk. M	2 lt. Sup. Co. 58 Inf	608	11	24	D
Anderuszkewvicz, Antoni.	Pvt. Co. L, 58 Inf	1232	8	20	A
Andrych, Stanislau	Pvt. Co. D, 58 Inf	603	27	4	C
Bichniewicz, Brunon	Pvt. Co. B, 58 Inf	1232	29	17	F
Borovik, Fedor	Pvt. Co. L, 58 Inf	1232	11	25	A
Capobianco, Raphaelo	Pvt. Co. E, 58 Inf	1232	13	6	F
Conaogirgis, Nicholas	Pvt. Co. L, 58 Inf	1232	14	23	D
Coppola, Ralph	Pvt. Co. D, 58 Inf	1764	78	7	A
Cummiskey, Jas. F	Cpl. Co. H, 58 Inf	1233	8	10	C
Draper, John	Pvt. Co. A, 58 Inf	1232	2	29	A
Felix, Ralph L	Pvt. Co. C, 58 Inf	1232	20	44	B
Felter, Adam	Pvt. Co. D, 58 Inf	1764	78	6	A
Fine, Abraham	do	608	16	17	A
Fortin, Jos. P	Pvt. Co. I, 58 Inf	1232	28	31	D
Fountain, Paul F	Pvt. Co. C, 58 Inf	1232	30	40	F
McCaksby, Lawrence F	Pvt. Co. B, 58 Inf	1232	40	34	E
Pasolini, Leopeldo	Pvt. Co. F, 58 Inf	1232	7	7	F
Wasgatt, Harold C	1 lt. M. G. Co. 59 Inf	1764	13	2	A
Berry, Clarence L	Pvt. Co. I, 59 Inf	1764	18	3	A
Christian, Steve E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 59 Inf	1764	74	9	A
Cunningham, Thos. A	Pvt. Co. D, 59 Inf	1764	2	9	B
Devaney, Henry J	Pvt. Co. L, 59 Inf	1232	4	11	H
Dusswicz, John	Pvt. Co. F, 59 Inf	1232	35	14	H
Garinagian, Shahin	Pvt. Co. M, 59 Inf	1232	19	13	D
Geoffrion, Dona	Pvt. Co. E, 59 Inf	1232	34	41	D
Gokey, Arthur	do	1232	35	35	A
Harlow, Carleton T	Pvt. M. G. Co. 59 Inf	608	19	34	D
Harlow, Jas. Robt	Pvt. Co. F, 59 Inf	1232	21	7	F
Howes, Ralph G	Pvt. Co. C, 59 Inf	1233	11	18	C
Hurley, Vincent P	Pvt. Co. E, 59 Inf	608	4	11	D
Kehoe, Michael	do	1232	16	29	F
MacDonald, Wm. C	Pvt. Co. H, 59 Inf	1232	25	7	F
Marchi, Cesare A	do	1764	28	4	A
Menengas, Manvel S	Pvt. Co. L, 59 Inf	1764	6	9	B
Nickerson, Josiah D	do	1764	12	11	A
Palamountain, Paul B	do	1232	1	21	E
Silvia, John	Pvt. Co. E, 59 Inf	1232	3	38	C
Swift, Stanley G	Pvt. Co. D, 59 Inf	1232	23	24	E
Theodore, Christos	Pvt. Co. C, 59 Inf	1232	8	25	E
Tiberii, John	Pvt. Co. M, 59 Inf	1232	34	27	E
Wispalis, Jos	Pvt. Co. B, 59 Inf	1232	39	30	E
Gleason, Carl B	Pvt. MD, 11 M. G. Bn	1232	31	17	G
Murphy, Harry E	Pvt. Co. B, 11 M. G. Bn	1232	21	33	E
Williams, Ralph E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 11 M. G. Bn	1764	23	13	B
Fretz, Earl R	1 lt. Co. B, 12 M. G. Bn	1764	16	10	B
Gallagher, Wm. O	Pvt. Co. C, 12 M. G. Bn	1232	14	31	D
Brouen, Axel G	Pvt. Bty. D, 13 F. A	1232	6	6	A
Furtado, Henry P	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C, 13 F. A	608	4	24	D
Healy, Jas. F	Sgt. Bty. B, 16 F. A	1232	20	14	C
Morris, Jas	Mech. Bty. F, 16 F. A	608	1	6	C
McCartin, John P	Pvt. Co. D, 4 Engrs	1233	19	26	C
Oppenheim, Aaron J	Sgt. Co. G, 4 Amm. Tn	1233	24	24	A
FIFTH DIVISION					
Burns, Chas. H	1 lt. Co. I, 6 Inf	1232	39	43	C
Alves, Andrew P	Cpl. Co. M, 6 Inf	1233	25	16	D
Driscoll, Wm. E	Sgt. M. G. Co., 6 Inf	1232	26	22	B
Morris, Fredk	Pvt. M. G. Co., 6 Inf	1232	28	26	D
Phillips, Arthur	Pvt. Co. E, 6 Inf	1232	21	27	F
Shanse, Jos. J	Cpl. M. G. Co., 6 Inf	1232	35	21	F
Tolkun, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co., I, 6 Inf	1232	30	41	A
Blanchette, Adolph	Pvt. 1 cl. Sup. Co., 11 Inf	1233	25	36	D
Destefano, Luigi	Pvt. Co., A, 11 Inf	1232	4	46	B
Dose, Fredk. Chas	Capt. Hq. Co., 60 Inf	608	21	7	A
Martell, Judson Gordon	1 lt. Co. E, 60 Inf	1232	25	24	A
Amerena, Wm	Pvt. Co. G, 60 Inf	1232	22	31	G
Binette, Wildred L	Pvt. Co. H, 60 Inf	1232	7	7	A
Bronski, Daniel	Pvt. Co. D, 60 Inf	1233	13	27	C
D'Onofrio, Allesandro	Pvt. Co. E, 60 Inf	1233	31	7	B
Dunn, Patrick J	do	1232	2	5	D
Gallant, Henry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 60 Inf	1232	10	6	A
Gleason, Martin M	Pvt. Co. C, 60 Inf	1232	38	24	E
Harrington, Bernard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co., I, 60 Inf	1232	3	24	A
Kussmaul, Fredk. A	Pvt. Co. D, 60 Inf	1232	10	5	C
MacPherson, Leslie	Cpl. Hq. Co. 60 Inf	1232	30	41	G
Maroney, Edward F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 60 Inf	1233	23	6	A
McCaffrey, Thos	Pvt. Co. A, 60 Inf	1233	7	29	C
McCulloch, Archie, jr	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 60 Inf	1232	15	16	H
Moreau, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 60 Inf	1232	8	43	F

Deceased soldiers from Massachusetts buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIFTH DIVISION—con.					
Raymond, Carlton E.	Pvt. Sup. Co., 60 Inf.	1233	6	25	D
Sarzen, Cornelius	Pvt. Co. E, 60 Inf.	1232	7	14	A
Stone, Byron E.	Pvt. Co. I, 60 Inf.	1232	23	16	F
Wheeler, Warren F.	Pvt. Co. G, 60 Inf.	1232	22	5	F
Coupe, Norman	Pvt. Co. E, 61 Inf.	1232	21	30	E
Dean, John W.	Pvt. Co. H, 61 Inf.	1232	23	15	B
McCauley, Thos. G.	Cpl. Co. M, 61 Inf.	1232	2	19	B
Michele, Guiseppe	Pvt. Co. K, 61 Inf.	1232	35	21	B
Reveney, John W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 61 Inf.	1232	34	34	G
Rosa, Louis J.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 61 Inf.	1232	10	17	G
Rose, Louis	Sgt. Co. K, 61 Inf.	1232	24	22	G
Smith, Oscar	Wag. Co. E, 61 Inf.	1232	31	14	B
Vallerinni, Jas. L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 61 Inf.	1232	2	6	E
Joyce, Patrick W.	Pvt. Co. A, 13 M. G. Bn.	1233	32	22	B
Frostholm, Jens H.	2 lt. Co. A, 14 M. G. Bn.	1232	7	22	E
Birtz, Louis	Pvt. Bty. A, 15 F. A.	1232	11	18	H
Prokono, Frank	Sadr. Sup. Co., 19 F. A.	1233	30	23	B
Laventure, Louis H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Fld. Hosp. 30.	1233	28	26	D
SIXTH DIVISION					
Murphy, Harold S.	Cpl. Co. C, 52 Inf.	1232	18	16	F
Lamont, John	Pvt. Bty. A, 3 F. A.	1232	8	6	B
Byrne, John E.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 11 F. A.	1232	11	4	B
Ward, Albert V.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 11 F. A.	1232	34	10	H
Hayes, John E.	Pvt. Sup. Co., 78 F. A.	1232	15	14	D
Anderson, Ralph	Pvt. 1 cl. Ord. Det., 6 Am. Tn.	1232	13	12	D
Max, Charlie	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 6 Am. Tn.	1232	20	10	C
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Thornton, John J.	Cpl. Co. D, 34 Inf.	1233	24	4	B
Castagnoli, Battista	Pvt. M. G. Co., 55 Inf.	1233	7	8	C
O'Keefe, Garrett I.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 79 F. A.	1233	28	23	B
Scoggell, Harry H.	Pvt. Bty. E, 8 F. A.	1233	29	22	C
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION, 101 INFANTRY					
Hayes, Robt.	Capt. 3d Bn.	1232	29	7	B
Kittredge, Paul E.	Capt. Co. F.	1232	14	44	A
Bascom, Edgar D.	2 lt. Co. B.	1232	15	40	B
Flenniken, John	2 lt. Co. M.	608	31	17	B
Abbott, Leon E.	Pvt. Hq. Co.	1764	70	13	A
Abrahams, Thos.	Pvt. Co. A.	1233	18	7	B
Attarian, Harry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I.	1233	23	19	C
Bangs, Louis S.	Cpl. Co. B.	608	20	3	A
Benner, Wm. B.	Pvt. Co. L.	1764	66	9	B
Bowes, Jas. A.	Pvt. Co. A.	1232	1	33	C
Bradley, Harold V.	Pvt. Co. H.	1232	2	6	C
Bruce, Jas. F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K.	1232	15	4	B
Bruce, Walter	Pvt. Co. M.	1233	4	9	C
Bryson, Raymond G.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C.	1232	37	33	E
Buck, David R.	Pvt. Hq. Co.	1764	75	6	A
Burns, Arthur W.	Pvt. Co. H.	1233	16	13	B
Burns, John Jos.	Cpl. Co. A.	1232	32	25	E
Burns, Lawrence J.	Pvt. Co. I.	608	29	21	D
Canary, Wm. E.	Cpl. Co. E.	1233	6	25	D
Carey, Fred'k J.	Pvt. Co. D.	1232	32	40	G
Carley, Edward E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C.	1232	21	42	F
Carraher, Ernest J.	Stbl. Sgt. Hq. Co.	1232	29	15	H
Cavanagh, Chas. H.	Wag. Sup. Co.	608	32	11	B
Chalifoux, Philip	Pvt. Co. M.	1764	74	1	A
Christie, David B.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G.	1764	16	12	A
Clabby, John L.	Sgt. Co. F.	1233	9	15	D
Coffey, Francis W.	Pvt. Co. E.	1232	19	20	E
Collette, Raymond J.	Pvt. Co. F.	1232	6	4	H
Connolly, Jas.	Pvt. Co. K.	1232	31	10	D
Crowley, John J.	Cpl. Hq. Co.	608	37	21	B
Curran, Patrick	Pvt. Hq. Co.	1764	55	7	B
Daly, Wm. J.	Cpl. Hq. Co.	1764	3	1	B
Dame, Henry W.	Pvt. Co. I.	1232	33	19	F
David, George	Pvt. Co. H.	1233	36	4	A
DeRusha, Henry W.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co.	1764	33	4	A
Devlin, Edward F.	Cpl. Co. F.	1232	9	7	B
Douglas, Ralph W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K.	1233	34	13	D
Downing, Albert H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H.	1764	11	5	B
Drisko, Ralph R.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A.	1232	36	37	C
Dunbar, Jos.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H.	1233	29	5	B
Durkee, Sidney H.	Pvt. Co. D.	1233	7	23	B
Emmons, Fredk. D.	Pvt. Co. A.	1233	16	14	D
Fay, Jas. A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A.	1232	18	31	B
Fitzgerald, Martin R.	Cook Hq. Co.	1232	31	44	C
Fitz-Henry, Lewis F.	1st sgt. Co. C.	34	12	19	A
Foley, Walter J.	Pvt. Co. I.	1232	33	33	A
Foster, Lawrence W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L.	1232	40	22	D
Furlong, Francis L.	Cpl. Co. H.	1233	21	15	D
Gavain, Thos. M.	Pvt. Co. I.	1232	33	27	F
Glass, John F., jr.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D.	1232	8	11	G
Grady, John J.	Sgt. Co. L.	1232	15	12	D
Grant, Alexander B.	Pvt. Co. E.	1232	22	40	E
Greenleaf, Wm. H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B.	1232	2	3	B
Hagen, Lawrence M. G.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L.	1233	33	2	A
Hanrahan, Daniel J.	Cpl. Co. A.	1232	28	11	E
Harris, Wm. L.	Cpl. Co. E.	1233	5	15	D
Heneghan, Patrick J.	Sgt. Co. D.	608	7	32	B
Higby, Ivan V.	Cpl. Co. A.	1232	24	5	G
Johnson, Wilfred B.	Sgt. Co. I.	1764	39	4	B
Karem, Thos.	Pvt. Co. C.	1233	29	14	D
Kelly, Wm. C.	Cpl. M. G. Co.	1232	15	36	F
Kennedy, Jas.	Pvt. Co. I.	1232	1	15	H
Kennedy, Thos. F.	Pvt. Hq. Co.	34	10	12	A
Knudsen, Sverre	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L.	1764	30	6	A
Koreb, Martin G.	Pvt. Co. A.	1232	20	36	A

Deceased soldiers from Massachusetts buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION, 101 INFANTRY—con.					
Kramer, Harry	Pvt. Co. H.	1233	6	20	B
Kurth, Wm.	Pvt. Co. B.	1233	18	24	D
Lancaster, Guy L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I.	1232	9	28	E
Lanctot, Napoleon J.	Pvt. Co. M.	1233	2	17	C
Leahy, Thos. A.	Pvt. Co. E.	1764	15	10	B
Lindsay, John F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I.	1233	5	1	D
Little, Arthur H.	Pvt. Co. A.	1232	9	34	A
Lowery, Winthrop S.	Pvt. Co. L.	1232	28	38	B
Lyons, Frank	Pvt. Co. M.	1764	50	5	A
Lyons, Herbert A.	Pvt. M. G. Co.	1232	12	35	G
MacDonald, John R.	Mech. Co. L.	1233	18	19	C
MacKenzie, Kenneth A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G.	1232	20	27	A
MacLean, Roderick A. J.	Pvt. Co. C.	1233	1	27	D
Mahoney, Jas. F.	Sgt. Co. E.	1233	29	26	D
Manning, John J.	Cpl. Co. C.	1233	8	8	C
Marien, Henry C.	Sgt. Co. M.	1232	40	32	H
Mayne, John	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D.	608	15	19	A
McBride, John J.	Cpl. Co. A.	1232	39	32	H
McCarthy, Dennis D.	Cpl. Co. E.	1232	15	18	F
McDonald, John H.	Pvt. Co. E.	1233	20	26	D
McGarr, Wm.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G.	1232	20	35	E
McGrath, Jas. J.	Cpl. Co. L.	1233	25	4	B
McGuirl, Bernard J.	Cpl. Hq. Co.	1232	12	14	A
McIntosh, Allan	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D.	1232	18	39	F
McIver, Gavin R.	Cpl. Co. A.	608	9	19	A
McKenna, Jas. M.	do.	1764	12	4	A
McKeon, Geo. H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A.	1233	14	8	D
Mealy, Geo. H.	Sgt. Co. K.	1764	58	4	A
Meehan, John R.	Sgt. Hq. Co.	1764	52	13	B
Morey, Ralph E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E.	1232	11	20	F
Mullaney, Thos. J.	Pvt. Co. C.	1232	21	21	F
Murphy, John W.	do.	1233	5	13	B
Murray, Robt. A., jr.	Pvt. Co. K.	1233	3	1	D
Myers, Chas. S.	do.	1764	21	4	A
Nelson, Edward A.	Pvt. Hq. Co.	1233	24	12	C
Nickerson, Simeon L.	Sgt. Co. D.	608	10	19	A
Noonan, Arthur J.	Pvt. Co. H.	1232	17	46	C
O'Donoghue, Michael F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co.	1232	23	27	A
O'Keefe, Wm. S.	Pvt. M. D.	1233	17	13	C
Paglia, Vinzenzo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L.	1232	13	27	A
Parnell, Bert J.	Pvt. Co. A.	1233	21	21	C
Piggott, Garrett	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E.	1764	52	8	B
Piso, Rocco	Pvt. Co. A.	1232	21	11	F
Ray, Matthew R.	Cpl. Co. D.	1232	10	33	E
Richardson, George L.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co.	1232	25	27	E
Riley, Chas. R.	Cpl. Co. E.	1233	7	15	C
Rotch, Lester J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I.	1232	7	45	C
Rutledge, Stephen F.	Pvt. M. G. Co.	1232	15	41	A
Ryan, Thos. A.	Cpl. Co. D.	608	11	19	A
Salner, Morris	Pvt. Co. M.	1233	7	23	C
Sampson, Harry	Cpl. Co. E.	1232	28	8	D
Shea, Francis A.	Pvt. Co. A.	1233	13	19	A
Smith, Albert C.	do.	608	17	19	A
Smith, Henry F.	Pvt. Co. B.	1764	12	1	B
Solari, Arthur J.	Pvt. Co. D.	1232	7	37	D
Sullivan, Chas. J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G.	1764	30	12	A
Sweeney, John	Pvt. Co. F.	1233	32	23	C
Sweeney, Matthew J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E.	1764	63	10	B
Sykes, Edgar W.	Cpl. Hq. Co.	1232	2	38	C
Thomson, Albert	Pvt. Co. I.	1764	66	5	A
Tierney, Jas. J.	Cpl. Co. C.	1233	32	4	B
Tryder, Wm. J.	Sgt. Co. H.	1232	21	19	E
Tully, Daniel F.	Cpl. Co. F.	1232	29	38	G
Warren, John M.	Pvt. Hq. Co.	34	17	1	B
Wheaton, Homer J.	Cpl. Co. G.	608	34	12	B
Wilson, Clifford H.	Pvt. Co. F.	608	38	21	B
Yelle, Adrian L.	Pvt. Hq. Co.	1233	14	13	C
Yeomans, Fredk. J.	Pvt. Co. L.	1232	4	25	H
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Oliva, Felix M.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Tp.	1233	27	24	C
Linton, Fred'k M.	1 lt. Hq. Co., 51 Inf. Brig.	1233	14	9	D
Corbett, Wm. B.	2 lt. Co. L, 102 Inf.	1232	29	36	B
Carey, Jas. O.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 102 Inf.	1233	14	23	B
Depatie, Romeo	Pvt. Co. I, 102 Inf.	1764	46	5	B
Flibbert, Henry	Pvt. Co. K, 102 Inf.	1232	1	4	G
Gallant, Jos.	Pvt. Co. L, 102 Inf.	1764	23	3	A
Gierman, Arthur	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 102 Inf.	1232	2	16	D
Joyce, Warren H.	do.	1232	23	24	D
Martin, Roy B.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 102 Inf.	1233	19	24	C
McKeon, Geo. J.	Pvt. Co. M, 102 Inf.	1764	64	6	A
Meuse, Thos. E.	Pvt. Co. F, 102 Inf.	34	40	5	B
Mitchell, Lester	Pvt. Co. L, 102 Inf.	1233	18	18	C
Parquette, Jector	Pvt. Co. F, 102 Inf.	608	23	21	A
Allen, Wm. H.	Pvt. Co. H, 103 Inf.	1232	13	42	D
Cappello, Angelo	Pvt. Co. G, 103 Inf.	608	4	8	D
Bvowczek, Francisek	Pvt. Co. G, 102 Inf.	1233	28	28	C
Connor, Eugene M.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 103 Inf.	1233	9	4	B
Dalrymple, Thos. F.	Cpl. Co. A, 103 Inf.	1232	22	10	C
Danforth, Geo. C.	Pvt. Co. D, 103 Inf.	1764	40	8	A
Johnson, Wm. H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 103 Inf.	1764	14	2	B
Hunt, Hugh I.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 103 Inf.	608	14	4	D
McGovern, Philip W.	Pvt. Co. B, 103 Inf.	1764	80	8	A
Morrison, Daniel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 103 Inf.	1764	76	10	A
O'Callaghan, Thos. J. A.	Cpl. Co. B, 103 Inf.	1764	5	12	A
Smart, Peter H.	Pvt. Co. K, 103 Inf.	1232	35	25	A
Tyler, Harry V.	Pvt. Co. C, 103 Inf.	1764	8	12	A
Vaudreiul, Arthur P.	Pvt. Co. L, 103 Inf.	608	33	5	D
Walsh, Edward	Cpl. Co. K, 103 Inf.	608	20	27	D

Deceased soldiers from Massachusetts buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION, 104 INFANTRY					
Phillips, Edward H	Capt. Co. E	(1)			
Welles, Halleck, jr	Capt. Co. F	34	29	4	B
Blanchard, Hugh C	1 lt. Co. L	1764	52	2	A
Madison, Burdette Rockleff	1 lt. M.G. Co	34	29	6	B
Brigham, Wm. N., jr	2 lt. Co. D	608	17	12	A
Ewing, John A	2 lt. Co. I	1233	23	9	C
Akroyd, Hebert F	Pvt. Co. G	1233	32	24	C
Albeski, Felix	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G	1764	46	11	A
Alsen, Carl H	Pvt. Hq. Co	1233	2	12	C
Anderson, Alfred F	Musn. 3cl. Hq. Co	1233	24	26	D
Andrews, Floyd H	Cpl. Co. A	1232	36	29	H
Armitage, Wilfred T	Pvt. Co. F	608	2	1	B
Baribault, Leon A	Cpl. Co. B	1233	1	26	D
Beaulieu, Paul	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B	34	23	8	B
Bedard, Gilbert	Pvt. Co. D	1233	17	26	D
Belliveau, Alfred J	Pvt. Co. E	1232	39	8	F
Bellows, Chas. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G	608	8	1	A
Bennett, Herbert W	Bglr. Co. L	1232	36	34	G
Billings, Henry W	Pvt. Co. A	1232	40	27	C
Croteau, Louis M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D	1233	9	9	C
Cummings, Timothy B	Pvt. Co. A	1233	4	19	C
Dalton, Leonard L	Pvt. Co. L	1233	12	12	C
De Roy, Narcisse A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L	1764	48	1	A
Donegan, John P	Pvt. Co. A	1232	27	24	A
Doucette, Howard F	Pvt. Co. E	1764	66	2	A
Doucette, Jas. E	Pvt. Sup. Co	608	4	37	B
Duquette, Edward	Pvt. Co. A	1764	8	1	A
Ehlert, Henry	Cook Hq. Co	608	19	32	A
Emery, Victor A	Cpl. Co. E	1232	21	44	D
Fagan, Wilfred J	Cpl. Co. D	1232	3	34	H
Finem, Jos. L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D	608	14	19	A
Fitzgerald, Howard P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L	1233	15	26	C
Forget, Wm. J	Cpl. Co. H	1232	36	40	H
Francis, Benj. T	Cpl. Co. L	1764	70	2	A
Fraser, Edward J	Cpl. Co. K	1232	22	5	B
Fuller, Chas. L	Pvt. Co. M	1764	44	11	A
Gagas, Jas. S	Pvt. Co. G	1233	4	13	D
Gardner, Leroy W	Cpl. Co. C	1764	16	9	A
Garrant, Henry J	Pvt. M. D.	1232	20	36	B
Germain, Edward	Cpl. Co. F	1764	49	3	A
Gerrior, Arnold B	Pvt. M. G. Co	1232	9	42	C
Gerrior, Elroy F	do	1232	10	31	D
Gilbert Raymond C	Cpl. Co. A	1232	26	36	B
Gokey, Harvey R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D	1232	7	34	H
Goldman, Abraham	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E	1232	39	16	C
Graham, Chester A	Cpl. Co. M	1764	59	2	A
Green, Arthur W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L	1764	58	1	A
Gresik, Jozef	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G	1232	25	11	C
Guerrin, Earl M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L	1233	14	12	C
Guthrie, Wm. J. B	Pvt. Co. L	1233	20	25	C
Hamilton, Geo	Cpl. Co. B	1764	32	13	A
Harnscorth, Fredk. B	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co	1232	9	14	F
Henderson, John T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A	608	21	19	A
Blanchette, Oscar	Pvt. Co. G	1233	10	28	D
Bogan, Chas. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A	1232	38	24	F
Boisvert, Albert J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I	1232	28	37	F
Boyle, Chas. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co	1233	8	20	B
Brisebois, Jos. A. I. (Woods, Rene-alias).	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E	1764	30	2	A
Brockbank, John C	Cpl. Co. A	1232	39	40	H
Buchanan, Matthew L	Cpl. Co. I	1233	10	12	C
Buckley, Daniel J	Pvt. Co. E	34	20	15	B
Burgess, Leon F	Bglr. Co. D	1764	56	4	A
Burrill, Geo. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L	1764	11	5	A
Carter, Eugene S	Pvt. Co. C	1764	32	1	A
Champagne, Alfred G	Pvt. Co. G	608	25	27	B
Cinanni, Antonio	do	1233	32	12	C
Clark, Donald S	Cpl. Co. I	1232	15	2	A
Comeau, Wilbur	Pvt. Co. F	1233	13	12	C
Cosma, Chas. D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G	1233	35	24	C
Coombs, Carl L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A	1232	39	30	H
Howard, Fernald G	Cook Co. I	1764	4	4	A
Hoyt, Russell E	Cpl. Co. E	1233	36	24	C
Johnson, Oscar Albert	Pvt. Co. H	1233	27	8	C
Jusbadone, Andrew	Pvt. Co. C	1764	23	1	A
Kehoe, Hugh L	Pvt. MG Co	1232	7	19	F
Kingdon, Geo. M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K	1232	37	36	A
Knutson, Charlie B	Pvt. Hq. Co	1233	26	27	C
Kocienski, John W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I	1764	87	1	A
Lachance, Jos	Pvt. Co. D	1233	25	16	C
Lacross, Wm. E	Pvt. 1 cl. MG Co	1764	55	5	A
Lake, Robt. W	Pvt. Co. F	1232	37	41	E
Lambert, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D	1764	3	4	A
Lavelie, Arthur G	Pvt. Co. H	1233	29	7	D
Laviolette, Henry J	Pvt. Co. K	608	21	4	A
Leach, Henry W	Pvt. Co. L	1233	33	12	C
Lebgrace, Angelo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I	1764	16	4	A
Longdin, Arthur E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E	1764	86	10	A
Lord, Ralph J	Pvt. Co. K	1764	75	3	A
Marino, Chas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L	1764	41	8	A
Martin, Harold W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D	608	27	27	B
Martini, Aigelo	Pvt. Co. F	1764	15	10	A
Maxted, Henry G	Cpl. Co. E	1233	28	9	C
McEnelly, Thos. F	Pvt. Co. K	1233	36	16	D
McLaughlin, Andrew P	Cpl. Co. A	1232	17	4	B
Miller, Carl	do	1232	10	44	C
Mills, Paul D	Pvt. Hq. Co	608	21	22	A
Moffa, Giuseppe	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B	1764	25	3	A
Munroe, George	Pvt. Co. K	608	23	4	A
Nedeau, Herman L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K	1232	20	27	E
Norsigian, Geo. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H	1233	26	9	C
O'Keefe, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A	1232	29	37	F
Oliver, Jas. A., jr	Pvt. Co. E	1764	26	11	B

[1] To be interred.

Deceased soldiers from Massachusetts buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION, 104 INFANTRY—contd.					
Ouimette, Albert	Pvt. Co. D	608	24	24	B
Paleologos, Gregery	Pvt. Co. H	1233	9	13	C
Palermo, Tony	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K	1232	27	39	F
Paradee, Walter N	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F	1764	53	13	F
Pelarz, Jacob	Musn. Co. F	608	36	1	A
Peterson, Philip J	Pvt. Co. L	1764	53	1	A
Peterson, Wm. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A	1764	12	3	B
Petrizia, Erasne	Pvt. Co. L	608	27	12	A
Prevost, Harold F	Pvt. Co. E	608	25	14	A
Prisco, Wm	Pvt. Co. G	1232	10	29	E
Pueschel, Wm. C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D	1232	8	42	C
Reed, Samuel Victor	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L	1764	58	7	A
Robbie, John	1st sgt. Co. L	1232	18	6	F
Rousseau, Albert J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D	1232	24	42	D
Roy, Chas	Pvt. Co. K	1233	25	23	C
Scott, Earl D	Cpl. Co. L	1764	62	5	A
Sewell, Loren W	Pvt. Co. I	1233	1	12	C
Silva, Peter	Pvt. Co. G	1233	27	9	C
Skinner, Fred F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H	1232	19	22	D
Smith, Wm. J	Pvt. 1 cl Co. I	1232	4	8	C
Stewart, Guy	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G	1233	9	18	B
Stimpson, Geo. C	Pvt. Hq. Co	1233	11	28	D
Stowell, Earle B	Cpl. Co. C	1232	27	42	A
Sullivan, Jeremiah F	Cpl. Co. D	608	34	1	A
Sullivan, Leo E	Pvt. Co. F	1232	1	42	C
Timmons, Basil A	Pvt. Co. E	1233	22	15	C
Tomasko, Tony	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I	1232	7	10	E
Torosian, Aron	Pvt. Co. E	1764	25	6	B
Urquhart, Douglas	Sgt. Co. D	(1)			
Upton, Thos. A	Cpl. Co. B	1764	22	1	A
Walker, Chauncey D	Cpl. Co. G	1764	23	1	B
Walsh, Thos	Pvt. Co. H	1764	60	8	A
Williams, Frank E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E	1233	30	3	C
Wozniak, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G	1232	32	24	B
Young, Reginald	Pvt. Co. H	34	7	6	B
Cupples, Lorne L	2 lt. Co. C, 101 M. G. Bn	1232	19	6	B
Wellington, Andrew S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 101 M. G. Bn	608	3	6	B
Lincoln, Clark R	1 lt. Hq. Co., 102 M. G. Bn	1764	64	8	A
Allen, Julius P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 102 M. G. Bn	1764	35	9	A
Anderson, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. A, 102 M. G. Bn	1233	10	29	C
Chamberlin, Raymond	do	1233	16	29	B
Ditmars, Harry F	Cpl. Co. B, 102 M. G. Bn	1233	23	25	B
Gordon, Alvin W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 102 M. G. Bn	1233	8	16	C
Gould, Prescott W	Sgt. Co. C, 102 M. G. Bn	1233	15	8	B
Halden, Edwin W	Cpl. Co. B, 102 M. G. Bn	1764	64	5	A
Heath, Jackson V	Cpl. Co. A, 102 M. G. Bn	1233	29	10	B
Lane, Milton E	do	1233	10	19	C
Lundgren, Osborne R	Pvt. Co. C, 102 M. G. Bn	1232	7	4	H
McKay, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. A, 102 M. G. Bn	608	29	11	B
Mieusset, Claude E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 102 M. G. Bn	1232	3	38	B
Millican, Leonard L	Sgt. Co. B, 102 M. G. Bn	1232	36	37	A
Nesbitt, Geo. T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 102 M. G. Bn	1232	13	21	F
Proctor, John C. A	Cpl. Co. C, 102 M. G. Bn	1232	4	25	C
Sutermeister, Everett C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 102 M. G. Bn	1233	1	2	F
Tolman, Jas. W	Cook Co. D, 102 M. G. Bn	1232	13	39	F
Whitelaw, Robt	Sgt. Co. A, 102 M. G. Bn	1233	15	21	A
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION, 101 FIELD ARTILLERY					
Reynolds, Chas. P	Capt. Hq. Co	1233	11	9	B
Baker, Arthur E	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F	1764	29	3	B
Bonyea, Fred	Wag. Sup. Co	1233	5	9	C
Broughton, Henry W., jr	Cpl. Hq. Co	1233	1	25	A
Chivers, Frank H	Sgt. Bty. B	1764	1	2	B
Cunningham, Philip	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A	1764	69	4	A
Durden, Leonard H	Sgt. Bty. E	608	37	28	D
Ellis, Chas. R	Pvt. Bty. A	608	13	20	B
Hammond, Chas. F., jr	Pvt. Bty. C	608	30	30	B
Hauptner, Chas. F	Pvt. Bty. B	608	35	27	C
Hooper, Edward A	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A	608	23	25	B
Joly, Freddy	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D	1232	10	10	H
Keyes, Wm. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C	1232	7	35	D
Knowlton, Raymond F	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E	1232	3	37	G
Lawrence, Davis O	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A	1233	8	12	C
Leighton, John H	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C	1233	18	13	D
MacPhetres, Hadley M	Sgt. Bty. E	1232	6	37	G
Maks, Edmond P	Pvt. San. Det	1764	72	3	A
Murphy, John T	Pvt. Bty. D	1764	67	3	A
Peabody, Ellery, jr	Sgt. Bty. A	1232	7	26	A
Rigby, Herbert E	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A	1233	16	12	C
Sawyer, Enos C	do	1233	7	12	C
Schofield, Wm. E	Pvt. Bty. F	1232	40	37	G
Smeliedge, Chas. L	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C	1764	26	10	B
Spallas, Nicholas	Cpl. Bty. C	1764	29	9	B
Tanner, Geo. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C	608	4	12	B
Wardell, Earle	Cpl. Bty. F	1764	40	4	A
Williams, Laurence B	Cpl. Bty. A	1764	12	5	A
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION, 102 FIELD ARTILLERY					
Basinsky, Alvin R	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B	1232	37	3	H
Benoit, Geo. L	Pvt. Bty. E	34	17	10	A
Bombardier, Louis	Pvt. Bty. B	1232	11	40	H
Brosnihan, John F	do	1232	20	32	B
Craw, Albert J	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D	608	35	3	A
Dahill, Stephen B	do	608	37	28	B
Demers, Alfred J	Pvt. Bty. E	1764	57	10	A
Dennett, Mahlon W	Cpl. Bty. F	1764	42	5	B
Dyer, Arthur G	Pvt. Co. C	1232	14	22	E
English, Robt	Pvt. Bty. A	1233	6	16	B
French, Chas. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E	1233	26	1	D
Frostholm, Neils H	do	608	15	3	B

[1] Grave 6, Chateau Pereuse Cemetery, Jeuarre, France.

Deceased soldiers from Massachusetts buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION 102 FIELD ARTILLERY—continued					
Gaudette, Jos. F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E	1233	13	23	C
Higginson, Geo.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D	1232	4	3	D
Hirst, Edward	Cpl. Bty. D	608	19	19	A
Kelley, Jas. J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D	1764	75	5	A
Kelly, Cornelius F.	Sgt. Bty. B	1232	30	43	D
LaBonty, Nestor J.	Pvt. Bty. D	608	29	3	A
Lawless, Paul H.	Cpl. Bty. B	1232	7	37	H
Lowry, Geo. N.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B	1232	12	41	E
Mathison, August	Cpl. Bty. C	608	35	12	A
Moore, Michael F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E	1233	29	11	B
Moore, Thos. N.	Sgt. Bty. D	1232	34	4	B
Palma, Frank	Pvt. Bty. E	1233	27	1	B
Rand, Walter A.	do	608	17	3	B
Rice, Melvin F.	Pvt. Bty. A	1233	10	23	C
Richardson, Fredk. W.	Mech. Bty. D	1232	18	35	A
Sandy, Gilbert Y.	Pvt. Bty. B	1232	10	37	H
Shannon, Thos. F.	Cpl. Bty. B	1233	29	6	A
Silk, Gerald R. T.	Cpl. Bty. F	1764	72	6	A
Smith, Franklin O.	Pvt. Bty. B	1232	2	20	E
Streeter, Chas. M.	do	1233	11	1	B
Whittles, John	do	1232	28	20	F
Wright, Winthrop A.	Pvt. Bty. F, 102 F. A	1233	31	11	B
Ayer, Lawrence S.	2 lt. Bty. C, 103 F. A	1233	26	24	B
Bacon, Chas.	Pvt. Bty. C, 103 F. A	1232	29	10	F
Mann, Henry M.	Pvt. San. Det., 102 F. A	1233	25	4	A
ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST ENGINEERS					
Estey, Harold W.	Major	636	10	29	A
Boisvert, Bernard L.	Cook Hq. Co	1232	12	22	C
Day, Frederic D.	Sgt. Co. A	1233	11	12	B
Eaton, Clarence S.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A	1233	30	13	C
Fogg, Cecil W.	Cpl. Co. E	1764	17	3	B
Forbush, Robt. L.	Mstr. Engr. Hq. Co	608	32	19	D
Gaillac, Emile B.	Pvt. Co. C	1232	36	20	E
Johnson, Enfred A.	Pvt. Co. D	1233	8	16	B
Lees, Jas. E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C	1764	57	3	B
McKenney, Rex L.	Pvt. Co C	1232	25	46	B
Murray, Russell S.	Pvt. Hq. Co	1233	1	14	D
Shaw, Walter E.	Cpl. Co. D	1764	54	5	A
Soper, Otis E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C	1764	64	8	B
Wilbur, Seamon O.	Pvt. Co. C	1764	53	5	B
Kopp, Geo. F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 101 F. S. Bn.	1764	48	11	A
Monahan, Wm. F.	Cpl. Co. B, 101 F. S. Bn	1232	18	32	C
Horton, John K.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D. 101 Sup. Tn.	608	22	5	D
Baker, Carleton G.	Cpl. Co. A, 101 Am. Tn	608	30	35	B
Miller, Geo. H.	Wag. Co. A, 101 Am. Tn	1233	15	19	D
Randall, Warren A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 101 Am. Tn.	1233	16	19	D
Farnum, Paul J.	Pvt. 101 Amb. Co., 101 San. Tn.	608	23	32	A
Greene, Wm. G.	do	1764	66	4	A
O'Leary, Frank J.	Sgt. 1 cl. M. D. 101 San. Tn.	1232	38	40	C
Rooney, Owen	Wag. 103 Amb. Co., 101 San. Tn.	1232	35	41	H
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Corsen, Arthur C.	Cpl. Co H, 107 Inf.	107–E	2	1	B
Fuller, Benj. W.	2 Lt. Co. L, 108 Inf.	636	3	24	B
Moore, Ralph J.	Pvt. Bty. B, 105 F. A	1232	14	45	D
McLeod, Geo. R.	Pvt. Co. E, 102 Engrs	636	7	3	A
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Austin, Francis Reed	1 lt. Hq. Co. 109 Inf.	1233	8	28	C
Whitney, Holyoke	2 lt. Co. H, 109 Inf.	1233	28	29	C
Bellini, Guglielmo	Pvt. Co. I, 109 Inf.	1232	4	7	B
Connelly, Eugene F.	Pvt. Co. A, 109 Inf.	1232	17	24	F
Doyle, Richard J.	Pvt. Co. M, 109 Inf.	1232	9	34	E
Fant, Oscar W.	do	608	24	10	A
Nicholas, Michael	Pvt. Co. G, 109 Inf.	1764	4	7	B
Jackson, Leonard	2 lt. Co. M, 110 Inf.	1764	33	4	B
Kerr, Henry Francis	Pvt. Hq. Co. 110 Inf.	1232	21	19	H
Fiske, Chas. H.	2 lt. 111 Inf.	34	1	10	B
Baker, Isadore W.	Pvt. Co. F, 111 Inf.	1232	17	7	E
Buckley, Wm. J.	Pvt. M. G. Co. 111 Inf.	1232	9	46	A
Chandler, Lester G.	Pvt. Co. H, 111 Inf.	1232	40	25	A
Donvito, Jos.	Pvt. Co. F, 111 Inf.	1232	3	23	B
Gavello, Giovanni	do	1232	39	24	D
Hurwitz, Max	Pvt. Co. M, 111 Inf.	1232	5	6	F
Larin, Geo. E.	Pvt. Co. K, 111 Inf.	1232	40	42	B
Mullaney, John J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 111 Inf.	1232	36	31	F
Roundy, John A.	Pvt. Co. H, 111 Inf.	1232	34	3	A
Fournier, Louis	Pvt. Co. G, 112 Inf.	1233	22	9	C
Torrey, Kenneth W.	Pvt. Co. A, 108 M. G. Bn.	1232	11	6	D
Blanchard, Jean B.	Pvt. Co. A, 109 M. G. Bn.	1233	23	13	A
Fitzgibbon, Thos. J.	Pvt. Bty. F, 107 F. A	608	11	13	B
Maffa, Frank J.	do	608	17	7	C
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Nagle, David J.	Pvt. Bty. B, 111 F. A	608	23	23	C
Collen, Oscar B.	Pvt. Bty. A, 112 F. A	608	14	27	B
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Germain, Henry	Pvt. Co. C, 115 M. G. Bn.	636	8	8	D
English, Thos. J.	Pvt. Bty. A, 113 F. A	1233	24	11	C
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Wilber, Chas. R.	2 lt. Co. B, 126 Inf.	1232	35	37	B
Hastings, Walcott B.	1 lt. Co. I, 127 Inf.	1232	34	45	C
Hyland, Harold W.	2 lt. Co. F, 127 Inf.	608	16	25	D

Deceased soldiers from Massachusetts buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Gielarowski, Jos.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 127 Inf.	608	9	21	A
Vegnopoulos, Constantine.	Pvt. Co. E, 127 Inf.	1232	7	3	F
Chittick, Geo. R.	Pvt. Co. I, 128 Inf.	1232	27	6	H
Framba, Lebore	Pvt. Co. A, 128 Inf.	1232	32	42	B
Hawes, Wales T.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 128 Inf.	1232	29	5	B
Bradley, Thos. J.	Pvt. Co. B, 120 M. G. Bn.	1232	27	42	H
MacDonald, Andrew J.	Pvt. Bty. F, 119 F. A	1232	24	39	B
McCarthy, Jos. Danl.	Pvt. Bty. C, 119 F. A	1232	11	32	G
Sheehan, John R.	do	1232	35	33	F
Toole, Chas. Morton	1 lt. 107 F. S. Bn	1232	11	20	E
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Edes, David O. N.	2 lt. Co. E, 131 Inf.	636	15	15	C
Westman, Robt. C.	2 lt. Co. F, 131 Inf.	636	11	14	C
Whitney, Francis W.	2 lt. Co. C, 131 Inf.	1233	35	20	D
Lawton, Hobart A.	2 lt. Bty. F, 124 F. A	1232	27	13	E
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Pickett, Minard E.	Cook Co. I, 138 Inf.	1232	21	16	F
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Akabas, Maurice W.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 143 Inf.	1232	4	18	A
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Miskiel, Frank	Pvt. Co. D, 147 Inf.	1233	6	24	C
Pippi, Pietro	Pvt. Co. G, 148 Inf.	608	36	25	C
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Mickiewicz, Kosty	Pvt. M. D., 161 Inf.	608	34	35	B
Kallianiotes, Wm. A.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 147 F. A	1232	14	39	C
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Ames, Oliver, jr.	2 lt. Co. A, 165 Inf.	608	7	3	A
Broderick, Wm. J.	Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf.	1232	40	41	A
Cronin, Patrick J.	Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf.	1764	37	12	A
Elzear, Jos. A.	Pvt. Co. F, 165 Inf.	1232	32	10	A
Hunt, Homer A.	Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf.	1232	22	31	F
McCarthy, John T.	Pvt. Co. H, 165 Inf.	608	8	9	B
O'Brien, Matthew A.	Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf.	608	15	5	B
Palumbo, Tony	Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf.	1232	36	41	A
Procter, Arthur H.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 165 Inf.	608	2	28	B
Ramsey, Roger R.	Pvt. Co. K, 165 Inf.	608	7	4	A
Romanuk, Michael	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf.	608	6	10	A
Salamone, Alfonzo	do	608	11	1	B
Silvia, Miram A.	Pvt. Co. K, 165 Inf.	608	8	6	A
Stokey, Tom	Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf.	1232	21	15	G
Curtis, Benj. L.	1 lt. Co. F, 167 Inf.	608	15	3	A
Warren, Arthur B.	2 lt. Co. H, 167 Inf.	1232	3	30	H
Wood, Alton P.	2 lt. Co. F, 167 Inf.	1232	33	25	D
Donohue, Dennis F.	Pvt. Co. C, 167 Inf.	1764	19	6	B
Dreier, Chas. A.	Cpl. Co. H, 167 Inf.	1232	25	30	C
Houle, Albert S. J.	Pvt. Co. M, 167 Inf.	1232	10	17	B
McNeil, Bernard L.	Pvt. Co. F, 167 Inf.	1233	3	20	B
Nelson, Geo. M.	do	1233	28	19	B
Rose, Jos. G.	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf.	1233	8	3	B
Rutstein, Benj.	Pvt. Co. K, 167 Inf.	1232	14	43	H
Viola, Bendetto	Pvt. Co. M, 167 Inf.	1233	29	14	B
Gallagher, Jas. G.	Pvt. Co. A, 168 Inf.	1232	32	44	B
Kelly, Wm. P.	do	1232	15	31	F
Lawler, John R.	Pvt. Co. D, 168 Inf.	1232	32	29	E
Sullivan, Patrick J.	Pvt. Co. F, 168 Inf.	1233	27	11	A
Strong, Glasford S.	Pvt. Bty. D, 151 F. A	1232	13	22	D
SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Henry, David E.	1 lt. Hq. Co. 301 Inf.	608	2	5	C
Finn, Wm. J.	Cpl. Co. H, 301 Inf.	1233	9	26	A
Albro, Arthur Raymond.	Cpl. Co. A, 302 Inf.	34	5	6	A
Murray, Samuel I.	Pvt. Co. E, 302 Inf.	34	14	13	A
Pescini, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. B, 302 Inf.	34	10	6	A
Wyman, Horace	1 lt. 303 F. A	34	30	4	B
Brown, Walter E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty B, 303 F. A	1764	1	9	B
Plant, Arthur L.	Pvt. Co. E, 301 Engrs	1233	16	7	C
Holmes, Ralph	Pvt. Co. C, 301 F. S. Bn.	107–E	5	1	B
Gerko, Andrew V.	Cpl. Co. B, 301 Sup. Tn.	636	9	27	B
Wall, Edward R.	Pvt. Co. E, 301 Sup. Tn.	636	4	5	A
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Desmarais, Samuel	Pvt. Co. F, 305 Inf.	1232	27	36	B
Donahue, Wm. J.	Pvt. Co. H, 305 Inf.	1232	2	30	B
Galinauskas, Constantine.	Pvt. 1 cl. San Det. 305 Inf.	1232	31	15	H
Giuggio, Pietro	Pvt. Co. C, 305 Inf.	34	22	13	B
Margen, Ray	Cpl. Co. L, 305 Inf.	1232	19	28	C
Moore, Harold A.	Pvt. Co. A, 305 Inf.	608	11	27	C
Spaitch, Jos. N.	Pvt. Co. F, 305 Inf.	1232	13	5	C
West, Earle T.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 305 Inf.	1232	2	42	F
Barbieri, Andrea	Pvt. Co. A, 306 Inf.	1232	31	32	E
Cloutier, Desire	Pvt. Co. G, 306 Inf.	608	15	5	C
Cooley, Edwin P.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 306 Inf.	1764	32	4	B
Coupe, Clarence R.	Pvt. Co. G, 306 Inf.	608	17	5	C
Fudo, Nicodemo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 306 Inf.	1764	28	13	B
Guertin, Herve	Pvt. Co. L, 306 Inf.	1232	15	23	B
Hogan, Patrick J.	Pvt. M. G. Co. 306 Inf.	1232	24	1	D

Deceased soldiers from Massachusetts buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION—continued					
Maynard, Albert C. F.	Pvt. Co. B, 306 Inf.	1232	30	21	A
Newell, John E.	Pvt. Co. D, 306 Inf.	608	28	27	C
O'Connor, Daniel	Pvt. Co. K, 306 Inf.	1232	33	31	F
Tremblay, Jos. August	Pvt. Co. A, 306 Inf.	1232	36	9	C
Walsh, Jas. F.	Pvt. Co. I, 306 Inf.	1233	3	8	A
Yates, Francis J.	Cpl. M. G. Co. 306 Inf.	1232	2	20	C
Ziedlis, Geo.	Pvt. Co. C, 306 Inf.	608	28	26	A
Bernardo, Jos.	Pvt. Co. D, 307 Inf.	34	19	16	B
Brown, Peter P.	Pvt. Co. M, 307 Inf.	1764	50	13	B
Carlson, Nathaniel J.	Pvt. Co. A, 307 Inf.	1232	30	21	E
Dupuis, Reno	do	1232	36	2	E
Hartnett, Wm. F.	Cpl. Co. D, 307 Inf.	1232	11	24	C
Otto, Wm.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 307 Inf.	1232	38	42	E
Sand, Julius	Pvt. Co. D, 307 Inf.	1232	21	5	H
Ungvarsky, Wm.	Pvt. Co. F, 307 Inf.	34	7	8	B
Vandenbogaerde, Jos.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 307 Inf.	1232	1	6	C
Welch, Peter L.	Pvt. Co. I, 307 Inf.	608	2	2	C
Zukosky, Paul	Pvt. Co. B, 307 Inf.	608	4	34	D
Angier, Albert E.	1 lt. Co. M, 308 Inf.	1233	9	28	C
Belegon, Geo. S.	Pvt. Co. M, 308 Inf.	608	5	7	D
Carabine, Thos. F.	Pvt. Co. C, 308 Inf.	1232	34	34	H
Carnebucci, Catino	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 308 Inf.	1232	5	12	B
Connolly, Patrick J.	Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf.	1233	33	9	A
Demopolos, Gust P.	Pvt. Co. G, 308 Inf.	608	15	14	B
Earle, Harold G.	Pvt. Co. I, 308 Inf.	34	13	16	B
Fortune, Jas. W.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 308 Inf.	1232	14	30	H
Higgins, Jas. M.	do	1232	26	21	D
Keane, Patrick	Pvt. Co. G, 308 Inf.	608	19	27	C
LaScola, Giovanni	do	608	27	38	C
McTague, Wm. J.	Pvt. Co. I, 308 Inf.	608	13	14	B
Meringolo, Carmine	do	608	14	5	C
Mitchell, Edwin J.	do	608	14	42	C
Mulrain, Carl	Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf.	608	18	17	A
Torvisio, Vincent	Pvt. Co. I, 308 Inf.	608	9	24	C
Lincoln, Fred C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 304 F. A.	608	33	12	D
Quimby, Howard L.	Pvt. Bty. A, 304 F. A.	608	1	27	C
Brule, Norbet J.	Pvt. Bty. D, 305 Inf.	1232	9	42	B
Fisher, Wallace	Pvt. Hq. Co., 305 F. A.	608	7	39	A
Posner, Harry J.	Pvt. Bty. B, 305 F. A.	34	22	5	C
Belain, Geo. L.	Pvt. Bty. B, 306 F. A.	1233	16	9	B
DeFelice, Nicola	Pvt. Bty. C, 306 F. A.	608	23	4	C
Welch, Jas. A.	Pvt. Bty. F, 306 F. A.	1232	33	24	G
Maccagno, Antonio	Pvt. Co. A, 302 Engrs.	1764	16	12	B
Parmenter, Wallace A.	Pvt. Co. B, 302 Engrs.	608	9	9	D
Kearns, Elroy S.	Pvt. Co. C, 302 F. S. Bn.	1233	25	12	A
LaForge, Augustus A.	Pvt. Co. C, 302 F. S. Bn.	1232	27	27	G
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Aubin, Frank	Pvt. Co. G, 310 Inf.	1232	6	18	E
Holmes, Samuel W.	Col. sgt. Hq. Co. 307 F. A.	608	17	38	A
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Wosilesky, Daniel	Pvt. Co. G, 313 Inf.	1232	11	29	A
Leva, Anthony J.	Pvt. Co. I, 314 Inf.	1232	27	24	D
McAleer, Dearborn Jos.	Pvt. Co. M, 314 Inf.	1232	21	14	F
Neglio, Jos.	Pvt. Co. C, 314 Inf.	1232	14	29	A
O'Connell, Michael F.	Pvt. Co. G, 314 Inf.	1232	30	27	E
O'Hare, Austin E.	do	1232	30	3	D
Pelkey, Emery J.	Pvt. Co. K, 314 Inf.	1232	8	35	H
Petitpas, Jos. Alfred	Pvt. Co. E, 314 Inf.	1232	1	25	C
Pickering, Frank E.	Pvt. Co. G, 314 Inf.	1232	29	25	E
Pusepski, Peter	Pvt. Co. B, 314 Inf.	1232	19	21	F
Stavris, Christos H.	Pvt. Co. G, 314 Inf.	1232	28	13	D
Fuerst, Harry E.	Pvt. 1 cl. San. Det. 316 Inf.	1232	3	22	C
Lyford, Thornton	Pvt. Co. E, 316 Inf.	1232	8	3	D
DeGroot, Wm.	Pvt. Co. C, 311 M. G. Bn.	1232	10	41	B
Torpey, Vincent J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty C, 311 F. A.	1233	13	8	C
Alkins, Harry A.	Pvt. 1 cl. 314 Amb. Co. 304 San. Tn.	1233	23	5	D
EIGHTIETH DIVISION					
Morin, Arthur	Pvt. Co. G, 318 Inf.	1233	1	10	A
Ashe, Anthony D.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 319 Inf.	1233	17	4	A
Damien, Henry	Pvt. Co. D, 319 Inf.	1232	38	33	B
O'Brien, Wm. J.	Pvt. Co. F, 319 Inf.	1232	9	8	A
Pedoni, Michael	Pvt. Co. G, 319 Inf.	1232	31	6	C
Romano, Louis	Pvt. Co. F, 319 Inf.	1232	8	23	D
Wolart, Jacob	Pvt. Co. E, 319 Inf.	1232	39	3	B
Finn, John J.	Pvt. Co. C, 320 Inf.	1232	1	26	H
Nolin, Ovila	Pvt. Co. M, 320 Inf.	1232	39	23	B
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Prusak, Wladyslaw	Pvt. Co. I, 321 Inf.	1233	30	24	D
Harris, Paul H.	Pvt. M. G. Co. 321 Inf.	1233	18	25	A
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Allain, Fred'k	Pvt. Co. M, 325 Inf.	1232	7	6	E
Bastille, Henry	Pvt. Co. B, 325 Inf.	1232	6	26	C
Bereznitski, Benj.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 325 Inf.	1232	2	29	D
Boldish, Alec M.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 325 Inf.	1232	13	2	B
Callahan, Edward L.	Cpl. Co. L, 325 Inf.	1332	7	31	D
Ciampa, Pasquale	Cpl. Co. F, 325 Inf.	1232	8	7	E
Cinelli, Luigi	Pvt. Co. D, 325 Inf.	1232	2	11	C
Coulombe, Edward A.	Cpl. Co. L, 325 Inf.	34	11	21	A
Cournoyer, Alphonse	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 325 Inf.	1232	28	37	A
Crowley, Chas. E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 325 Inf.	1232	32	12	C
Foy, John L.	Pvt. Co. M, 325 Inf.	1232	3	12	E
Gagne, Fred'k C.	Pvt. Co. K, 325 Inf.	1232	19	46	A
Hamel, Ernest	Pvt. Co. E, 325 Inf.	1232	4	16	D
Higgins, John J.	Cpl. Co. M, 325 Inf.	608	33	32	B
Kennedy, Lawrence F.	Cpl. Co. C, 325 Inf.	1232	3	26	B

Deceased soldiers from Massachusetts buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Leger, Urbain	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 325 Inf.	1232	22	29	A
Lowe, Chas. S.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 325 Inf.	1232	7	3	H
Marc-Aurele, Noel	Pvt. Co. L, 325 Inf.	1233	27	7	B
Mathieu, Albert J.	Cpl. Co. I, 325 Inf.	1232	40	13	A
Musante, Augustus	Cpl. Co. L, 325 Inf.	1232	34	24	A
O'Donohue, Patrick V.	Pvt. Co. M, 325 Inf.	1232	7	1	D
Pelletier, Florein	Pvt. Co. L, 325 Inf.	1232	29	14	C
Percival, Alban	Pvt. Co. A, 325 Inf.	1232	36	29	C
Regan, Robt. F.	Pvt. Co. K, 325 Inf.	1232	12	33	C
Romez, Jacob S.	Pvt. Co. L, 325 Inf.	1232	17	25	C
Sandquist, Olaf G.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 325 Inf.	1232	30	14	C
Savage, Wm.	Pvt. Co. D, 325 Inf.	1232	8	42	H
Tracey, Geo. E.	Pvt. Co. F, 325 Inf.	1232	1	15	A
Bean, Herbert S.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 326 Inf.	1232	6	19	G
Caya, Alfred S.	Sgt. Co. C, 326 Inf.	1232	36	13	C
Drummond, Alexandre A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 326 Inf.	1233	28	1	D
Duford, Chas. F.	Sgt. Co. M, 326 Inf.	1232	40	27	E
Fogel, Albert N.	Pvt. Co. E, 326 Inf.	1233	2	11	C
Gasbarri, Giovanni	do	1232	29	12	C
Hellman, Chas. F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 326 Inf.	1232	7	12	A
LaVallee, Albert A.	Sgt. Co. M, 326 Inf.	1232	12	22	H
Martin, Jas. S.	Pvt. Co. L, 326 Inf.	1232	4	31	H
Moore, John R.	Sgt. Co. C, 326 Inf.	1232	25	19	B
Musto, Angelo B.	Pvt. Co. L, 326 Inf.	1232	28	3	A
O'Callaghan, Cornelius	Sgt. Co. G, 326 Inf.	1232	6	12	C
Pagliuca, Frank	Pvt. Co. M, 326 Inf.	1232	18	30	G
Pairadee, Walter W.	Pvt. Co. D, 326 Inf.	1233	12	23	B
Patrell, Erwin E.	Pvt. Co. C, 326 Inf.	1232	12	8	A
Prairie, Geo. E.	Mech. Co. B, 326 Inf.	1232	18	36	G
Soper, Chas. D.	Pvt. Co. K, 326 Inf.	1232	36	11	B
Valsam, Peter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 326 Inf.	1232	4	1	E
Welch, Earl B.	Sgt. Co. B, 326 Inf.	1232	7	18	B
Woronik, Ludwik	Pvt. Co. D, 326 Inf.	1233	6	24	A
Beausoleil, Albert J.	Cpl. Co. L, 327 Inf.	1233	22	6	B
Boisvert, Stanislas	do	1232	40	1	D
Cournoyer, Albert	Cpl. Co. E, 327 Inf.	1233	35	6	D
DeBastiani, Ernest	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 327 Inf.	1232	19	3	A
Dumas, Jos.	Cpl. Co. I, 327 Inf.	1232	8	30	A
Dwyer, Jos. G.	Cpl. Co. M, 327 Inf.	1232	30	47	F
Featherstone, Chas. D.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 327 Inf.	1232	1	32	A
Gately, Jas. J.	Cpl. Co. K, 327 Inf.	1233	6	9	D
Goulart, Walter	Pvt. M. G. Co. 327 Inf.	1232	19	32	E
Hobkien, Ross T.	Cpl. Co. E, 327 Inf.	1233	21	26	B
Lillicrap, Geo. E.	Cpl. Co. D, 327 Inf.	1232	21	21	B
Manor, Domino	Pvt. Co. B, 327 Inf.	1232	11	10	A
May, Walter L.	Pvt. Co. F, 327 Inf.	1232	33	2	A
McCabe, Thos. F.	Cpl. Hq. Co. 327 Inf.	1232	33	4	E
Russell, Michael	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 327 Inf.	1232	1	3	A
Tracy, Arthur F.	Sgt. Co. K, 327 Inf.	1232	35	22	C
Vedin, Gunnar N.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 327 Inf.	1232	24	19	B
Veieira, Antone	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 327 Inf.	1232	11	3	E
Baker, Harry	Pvt. Co. G, 328 Inf.	1232	3	35	F
Bourgault, Paul	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 328 Inf.	1232	9	4	E
Cousins, Jacob	Cpl. Co. C, 328 Inf.	1232	20	33	E
Deitalia, Jos.	Pvt. Co. K, 328 Inf.	1232	13	33	G
Dumont, Alphonse	Pvt. Hq. Co., 328 Inf.	1232	36	36	G
Gutowski, Watson	do	1232	22	24	D
Hegarty, John L.	Cpl. M. G. Co., 328 Inf.	1233	2	29	B
Howard, Everett F.	Pvt. Co. G, 328 Inf.	1232	40	29	A
Kelleher, Fred E.	Sgt. Co. E, 328 Inf.	1232	31	35	F
Kujavi, Tony	Pvt. Co. I, 328 Inf.	1233	35	19	B
Kuperstein, David	Pvt. Co. M, 328 Inf.	1232	35	35	G
Lebeau, Evano J.	Pvt. San. Det., 328 Inf.	1232	27	16	B
Mooney, John	Cpl. Co. K, 328 Inf.	1232	33	16	G
Rachman, Mark J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 328 Inf.	1232	34	35	H
Sambatoro, Jos. G.	Pvt. Co. L, 328 Inf.	1233	28	29	B
Sands, Maurice C.	Pvt. Co. B, 328 Inf.	1232	31	13	E
Souza, Antone	Cpl. Co. L, 328 Inf.	1233	16	9	D
Starr, Samuel J.	Pvt. Co. I, 328 Inf.	1232	18	26	C
Sylvia, Francis D.	Pvt. Co. H, 328 Inf.	1232	37	16	D
Toole, Albert S.	Sgt. Co. L, 328 Inf.	1233	24	4	C
Vail, Jeffrey	Cpl. Co. F, 328 Inf.	1232	29	28	H
Wareing, Fred	Pvt. Co. G, 328 Inf.	1232	18	31	A
Moreau, Chas. K.	Pvt. Co. B, 320 M. G. Bn.	1232	19	45	C
Benoit, Ernest J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 321 M. G. Bn.	1232	15	10	G
Collins, Wm. J.	Sgt. Maj. Hq. Co., 321 M. G. Bn.	1233	3	11	B
Peabody, Lawrence C.	Pvt. Co. C, 321 M. G. Bn.	1232	12	37	H
Scheffer, Herman H.	do	1764	32	10	B
Poisson, Arthur	Sgt. Bty. B, 319 F. A.	1232	6	17	B
Reen, John J.	Wag Sup. Co., 320 F. A.	1232	17	23	H
Beck, Jas. H.	Pvt. Co. F, 307 Am. Tn.	1233	8	7	B
Wisner, Clarence E.	Sgt. Ord. Det., 307 Am. Tn.	1764	21	10	B
Hickey, Jas. J.	Cook, 328 Fld. Hosp. 307 San. Tn.	1233	22	19	B
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Barnum, Frank J.	Pvt. Co. B, 334 Inf.	608	13	34	B
EIGHTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Triantafilakos, Stavros G.	Pvt. Co. I, 338 Inf.	1233	5	21	C
Frontero, Domenico	Pvt. Bty. F, 329 F. A.	1233	9	8	B
EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Pigott, Richard L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 347 Inf.	608	29	15	A
Prower, John P.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 347 Inf.	608	14	22	D
Sullivan, Jeremiah J.	Pvt. Co. G, 347 Inf.	1233	10	17	A

Deceased soldiers from Massachusetts buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVISION—Continued					
Chappell, Raymond E.	Pvt. Co. H, 348 Inf.	34	12	7	A
Chick, Jos. F.	Musn. Hq. Co. 348 Inf.	34	7	22	A
Freeman, Richard W.	Pvt. Co. G, 348 Inf.	34	12	8	A
O'Toole, Jeremiah J.	do.	34	36	10	A
Farrell, John J.	Pvt. Co. A, 312 Engrs.	34	3	5	A
Thivierge, John.	do.	34	30	7	A
Walker, Geo. D.	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Engrs.	34	12	2	A
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Garvey, Wm. H.	Pvt. Co. M, 356 Inf.	1232	21	21	G
Conway, Wm. E.	Pvt. Co. E, 314 Engrs.	1232	13	12	B
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Damm, Wm. A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 359 Inf.	1233	25	9	C
Davis, Jay S.	Pvt. 1 cl. Mil. Pol. Co.	1232	2	15	H
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Archer, Walter S.	Pvt. Co. C, 316 Engrs.	1232	33	15	F
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Burton, Texas B.	Pvt. Co. C, 367 Inf.	1232	26	33	C
DeWillis, Chas. E. J.	Pvt. Co. D, 367 Inf.	1232	23	29	D
Oliver, Hubert V. J.	Pvt. Co. C, 367 Inf.	1232	23	24	H
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Mason, Clifford B.	Pvt. Co. L, 372 Inf.	1232	35	19	F
Meekins, Clifford K.	Bglr. Co. L, 372 Inf.	1232	26	14	F
Turner, Wm. E.	Sgt. Co. L, 372 Inf.	1232	29	14	H
Wilson, Albert.	Pvt. Co. L, 372 Inf.	1232	3	36	G
Washington, Wm. H. C.	do.	1232	17	33	E
Wright, Harrison A.	Cpl. Co. M, 372 Inf.	1232	35	30	F
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
Frye, Dean B.	Wag. Co. B, Hq. Bn. GHQ.	608	31	34	B
Thayer, Sanford A.	Sgt. Finance Bureau.	34	26	14	B
Brown, Stafford L.	1 lt. Air Serv.	34	23	4	B
Bliss, Carlton M.	2 lt. Air Serv.	107–E	5	3	C
Bullard, Edward L.	do.	1233	19	15	C
Cross, Robt. P.	1 lt. Air Serv.	608	18	28	A
Kissel, Gustav H.	1 lt.	(1)			
Mortimer, Richard, jr.	2 lt. Air Serv.	34	8	7	B
Nathan, Thos. Cushman.	1 lt.	(1)			
Kingsland, Edwin R.	2 lt. 8 Aero Sq.	1232	4	25	E
Squires, Geo.	1 lt. SRC.	(2)			
Stiles, Robt. H.	1 lt. 13 Aero Sq.	1233	34	24	B
Beane, Jas. D.	1 lt. 22 Aero Sq.	1232	39	45	B
Clapp, Howard R.	do.	1232	12	27	D
Gardiner, Edward H.	2 lt. 50 Aero Sq.	1233	4	28	C
Div, Roger S., jr.	Cadet.	(3)			
Merrick, Hyde B.	Sgt. 1 cl. 34 Aero Sq.	608	34	9	C
Bruce, Alexander B.	1 lt. 94 Aero Sq.	608	14	7	C
Coolidge, Hamilton.	Capt. 94 Aero Sq.	(2)			
Blodgett, Richard A.	1 lt. 95 Aero Sq.	1233	8	19	B
Williams, Bertram.	1 lt. 96 Aero Sq.	1233	12	27	C
Hopkins, Stephen T.	2 lt. 96 Aero Sq.	1233	2	27	C
Noonan, Thos. E.	Chfr. 1 cl. 96 Aero Sq.	1233	8	26	C
Hobbs, Warren T.	1 lt. 103 Aero Sq.	(2)			
Putnam, David E.	1 lt. 139 Aero Sq.	(2)			
Pishon, Sturgis.	1 lt. 341 Aero Sq.	34	23	4	C
Hartman, Fredk. S.	2 lt. 354 Aero Sq.	1233	18	19	B
Ross, Harrison F.	Chfr. 829 Aero Sq.	608	4	18	A
Leach, Ernest H.	Cadet 2 Avi. Instr. Center.	1233	19	19	A
Stewart, Gordon.	Pvt. 2 Avi. Instr. Center.	608	8	27	B
Herrick, Wm. F.	1 lt. Hq. Det. 3 Av. Ins. Cen.	1233	24	27	A
Stearns, Wm. S.	1 lt. 7 Av. Inst. Cen.	1764	11	8	B
Morse, Eugene D.	2 lt. 7 Av. Inst. Cen.	1764	33	6	B
Coty, Louis.	Pvt. 1 Constr. Co.	107–E	2	7	C
Buck, Paul T.	Sgt. 8 Co. 2 M. M. Regt. AS.	1232	4	27	H
Beaton, Harold.	Pvt. 19 Co. 3 M. M. Regt. AS.	34	33	8	B
Watt, Wm.	Pvt. 1 cl. 14 Co. 3 M. M. Regt. AS.	34	26	16	B
Messer, Raymond B.	1 lt. 20 Co. 4 M. M. Regt. AS.	1233	32	6	D
Pfaffmann, John S.	2 lt. Avia. Sec. A. S.	34	10	1	B
Vickers, Albert H.	2 lt. Trn. Det. A. S.	34	10	5	C
Martins, Frank L.	Sgt. 1 Army A. S. C.	1232	32	39	A
Kirk, Jos. P.	Pvt. Bty. E, 42 Art. Regt. C. A. C.	1233	25	14	A
Lund, Hans W.	Pvt. Bty. F, 44 Art. Regt. C. A. C.	1232	35	14	E
McCabe, Thos. J.	Pvt. Bty. C, 44 Regt. C. A. C.	1233	4	28	D
Solomos, Chas. P.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 48 Regt. C. A. C.	1233	1	2	A
McKenney, Karl C.	Capt. Bty. E, 49 Regt. C. A. C.	608	20	31	D
Dobry, Michael J.	Sgt. Hq. Co., 51 Regt. C. A. C.	1233	16	28	C
Solomon, Benj.	Pvt. Bty. B, 52 Regt. C. A. C.	1233	29	14	A

[1] British military cemetery, Pont-du-Hem, Nord, France.
[2] Ayr Cemetery, Ayr, Scotland.
[3] Doune Cemetery, Girvan, Scotland.
[4] Le Crotoy, Somme, France, Fr. Cmnl. Cemetery.
[7] Chevieros, Ardennes, France.
[8] Lafayette Escadrille Memorial.

Deceased soldiers from Massachusetts buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—continued					
McDonough, Thos.	Pvt. Bty. F, 53 Regt. C. A. C.	1232	29	27	G
McNiff, Hugh.	Pvt. Bty. E, 53 Regt. C. A. C.	1232	24	25	F
Peters, Wm. F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 54 Regt. C. A. C.	1233	4	17	B
Cerrone, Euplio.	Pvt. Bty. F, 55 Regt. C, A. C.	1232	35	37	H
Ferson, Edw. John.	do.	608	1	39	D
Fortier, Raymond J.	Pvt. Bty. C, 55 Regt. C. A. C.	1232	27	5	D
Guerard, Henry A.	Sgt. Bty. A, 55 Regt. C. A. C.	34	27	8	A
Lynch, Daniel M.	Pvt. Bty. F, 55 Regt. C. A. C.	1764	21	8	B
McGurin, Alfred J.	Cook, Sup. Co., 55 Regt. C. A. C.	1232	29	11	C
Trembley, Paul J.	Pvt. Bty. D, 55 Regt. C. A. C.	1764	29	6	B
Gouger, Patrick A.	Pvt. Bty. C, 57 Regt. C. A. C.	1232	23	34	C
Loughman, Jos. P.	Sgt. Maj. J. G. Sup. Co., 57 Regt. C. A. C.	1233	22	1	A
Costello, Jas. F.	Pvt. Bty. C, 65 Regt. C. A. C.	1233	9	27	A
Horton, Edward.	Pvt. Sup. Co., 66 Regt. C. A. C.	34	13	11	A
Flynn, Wm. J.	Pvt. Bty. B, 68 Regt. C. A. C.	34	36	3	A
McCart, Jos. W.	Pvt. M. D., 71 Regt. C. A. C.	608	36	22	D
Newton, Arlo W.	Pvt. Bty. A, 71 Regt. C. A. C.	608	31	30	B
Smith, Jeff M.	Pvt. 1 cl. Sup. Co., 71 Regt. C. A. C.	608	27	30	B
Tucker, John R.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D., 71 Regt. C. A. C.	608	3	30	B
Flynn, Edward J.	Pvt. Sup. Co., 88 Regt. C. A. C.	34	35	10	A
Coleman, Walter W.	Sgt. 1 cl. Ord. Det., 2 Art. Pk.	1764	22	11	B
Gavigan, Albert H.	Wag. Trk. Co. D, 2 Cps. Art. Pk.	1233	10	27	D
Judge, Thos.	Pvt. 1 cl. Trk. Co. B, 2 Cp. Art. Pk.	1232	15	39	D
Rogers, Chas.	Wag. Co. E, 2 Cp. Art. Pk.	1232	20	3	D
Bowden, Jas. A.	Cpl. Bty. D, 6 A. A. Bn. C. A. C.	107–E	8	6	D
Alvord, Clark.	Pvt. 1 cl. Sec. 604 U. S. Amb. Serv.	1233	27	9	B
Fiske, Abram G.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. U. S. Air Serv.	34	6	21	A
Hill, Stanley.	Pvt. 1 cl. 640 Sec. U. S. Air Serv.	(1)			
Winsor, Philip.	Pvt. 1 cl. U. S. Air Serv. 627 Sec.	1232	25	26	E
McMath, Thos. J.	Sgt. Base Hosp. No. 7.	608	33	33	D
Blake, Harold R.	Pvt. Base Hosp. No. 44.	1233	9	18	C
Parrott, Claude J.	do.	1233	13	1	C
Manns, Geo. Wiley.	Capt. Base Hosp. No. 79.	608	7	22	A
Davis, Bernard L.	Pvt. Base Hosp. No. 97.	1233	13	23	A
Marron, Jas. F.	Pvt. Base Hosp. No. 101.	608	14	22	A
Woodburn, Fredk. J.	Pvt. Camp Hosp. No. 9.	1233	25	6	D
Martin, John E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Evac. Hosp. No. 8.	1232	24	28	H
Anderson, Chas. W.	Pvt. Vet. Hosp. No. 8.	1764	21	2	A
Roth, Wm. L.	Pvt. Inter. Med. Sup. Dep. 2.	608	8	17	C
Howe, Geo. P.	1 lt. Med. Rev. Cp.	1252	1	4	C
Bailey, Margaret S.	Nurse, Army Nurse Cps. Base Hosp. No. 58.	1233	23	8	B
Fletcher, Lucy M.	Nurse, Base Hosp. No. 6.	34	13	5	C
Malloch, Grace Lee.	Nurse, ANC B. H. No. 55.	(10)			
O'Connor, Gertrude.	Nurse ANC B. H. No. 7.	608	16	23	A
Larbrou, John.	Pvt. 1 cl. 238 Mil. Pol. Co.	34	4	2	A
Glennon, Jas. J.	Pvt. 271 Mil. Pol. Co.	1233	34	16	A
Christensen, Christen S.	Pvt. 1 cl. 273 Mil. Pol. Co.	1233	36	25	C
Dineen, Michael J.	Pvt. 1 cl. 295 Mil. Pol. Co.	1233	31	7	A
Cooley, Raymond W.	Pvt. 474 Co. Mtr. Tr. Cps.	1233	8	21	B
Bain, Chas. F.	Sgt. 301 Co. Mtr. Tr. Cps.	1233	34	19	C
Nichols, Chas. J., jr.	Pvt. 488 Mtr. Tk. Co. MTC.	608	5	11	C
Crosby, Alfred D.	Pvt. Det. 11, Gen. Rep. Shop.	1233	27	17	D
Hayden, Edward B.	1 lt. 1 Army Ord. Dept.	34	12	9	B
Tallant, John F.	Pvt. 28 Prov. Ord. Dep. Co.	608	36	13	C
Turcotte, Henry P.	Pvt. 2 Co. Hby. Mob. O. R. S.	1233	7	1	D
Brown, Harry Alfred.	Pvt. 1 cl. 1462 Cas. Co.	608	26	38	A
Chase, Chas. W.	Pvt. 380 Cas. Co.	608	7	3	C
Doherty, Edward.	Sgt. Co. D, 2 Cav.	1233	28	15	D
Rose, John A.	Sgt. 1 cl. San. Cps. C. W. S.	107–E	4	4	D
Rideout, Percy A.	1 lt. Co. D, 1 Gas Regt.	1232	31	30	G
Ferguson, Frank M. B.	Pvt. Co. A, 1 Gas Regt.	1232	4	33	H
Slamon, Jas. T.	Pvt. Co. B, 1 Gas Regt.	1232	31	9	B
Verder, Walter M.	Pvt. 1 cl. Base Sig. Sch.	608	4	24	A
Plummer, Chas. W.	2 lt. 101 F. A.	608	29	17	A
Wilcox, Frank A.	Colonel, Infantry.	608	20	2	D
Pinkham, Harold L.	2 lt. Inf. att. 6 U. S. M. C.	1764	47	9	A
Spencer, Geo. F.	Sgt. Co. I, 3 Pion. Inf.	1232	32	28	E
Doherty, Wm. R.	Cpl. Sup. Co. 4 Pion. Inf.	608	15	31	B
Howes, Wm. A.	Stbl. Sgt. Sup. Co. 4 Pion. Inf.	608	32	22	C
Miller, Max.	Pvt. Co. G, 53 Pion. Inf.	1232	21	42	D
Bastian, Fred F.	Sgt. Co. I, 57 Pion. Inf.	608	11	20	D
Johnson, Everett.	Pvt. Co. M, 805 Pion. Inf.	1233	1	8	B
Post, Benj. J. C.	Pvt. Co. D, 807 Pion. Inf.	34	28	6	C

[9] La Veuve, Marne, France.
[10] French civilian cemetery, Ecrouves, M-et-M, France.

Deceased soldiers from Massachusetts buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—con.					
Taylor, Isaac W	Pvt. Co. E, 807 Pion. Inf.	608	22	22	D
O'Connell, Wm. J	Pvt. Off. Chf. Q. M.	608	20	28	A
Smith, Wm. E	Pvt. Sec. B, Dep. 1, Adv. Animal.	608	2	17	B
Sencabaugh, Benj. F	Pvt. 316 Fld. Rem. Sq.	1233	6	26	A
Shewalter, Jas	Pvt. Co. C, 329 Lab. Bn.	1232	40	45	A
McLaughlin, Adrian C	Cpl. 424 Mtr. Tk. Co.	1233	1	15	A
Farnham, Frank N	Pvt. 304 Sup. Co. Q. M. C.	608	10	39	D
St. John, John E	Pvt. Cp. Rochambeau Q. M. C. Det.	608	22	9	C
Higgins, Edward W	Pvt. 1 cl. 2 Cps. Sch. Q. M. C.	1233	12	8	D
Kaufman, Isadore	Cook 414 Mtr. T. M. Co. Q. M. C.	34	36	4	B
Ginsberg, Benj. J	2 lt. Bty. F, FW. Art. Repl.	1233	18	1	A
Bourassa, Arthur J	Sgt. 1 Shop Det. Art.	1233	27	14	A
Cooper, Franklin T	Pvt. 2 Co. Cp. Devens Repl.	608	5	38	A
Cutting, Frank	Pvt. Cp. Hancock S. R. D. Repl.	608	22	13	C
Fortin, Jerimie	Pvt. 2 Co. Cp. Hancock S. R. D.	608	18	29	B
Howard, Thos	Sgt. 4 Unit, Cp. Standish S. R. D.	608	29	17	C
Landry, Leo	Pvt. Cp. Devens S. R. D. Hq. Bn.	34	10	18	A
Melanson, Albert E	Pvt. 6 Prov. Co. Cp. Hancock S. R. D.	608	5	10	D
Glencross, Jas. C	Sgt. Co. B, 317 Bn.	1232	15	27	B
Proulx, Theophile J	Pvt. 1 cl. 13 Co. 1 M. M. Regt.	608	7	31	B
Serrurier, Louis	Sgt. 1 cl. Pigeon Co. No. 1, S. C.	1232	28	40	B
Crocker, Alvah, jr	2 lt. Engrs.	608	28	21	C
Leary, Edward J	Pvt. Co. F, 14 Engrs.	1232	19	25	D
McKenney, Everett N	Pvt. Co. A, 14 Engrs.	636	7	11	A
Parker, Jas. A	Sgt. Co. F, 14 Engrs.	636	5	32	B
Gravelle, Jas. N	Pvt. Co. B, 25 Engrs.	608	19	22	D
Thompson, Francis	Sgt. Co. B, 45 Engrs.	608	9	31	A
Shuster, Henry S	Sup. Sgt. Co. E, 57 Engrs.	608	21	38	A
Irwin, Howard W	Capt. Co. H, 118 Engrs.	608	15	28	E
Ware, Ernest Alonzo	Capt. Co. B, 506 Engrs.	34	17	8	A
Kammer, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. C, 519 Engrs.	34	15	6	A
Kelley, Richard G	Pvt. Co. B, 550 Engrs.	608	4	26	C
Cook, Norman Small	Lt. j. g., U. S. N. R. F.	608	8	26	A
Algar, Philip	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.	608	22	37	D
Gaskill, David M	Com. Std., U. S. N. R. F.	608	11	39	D
Ligth, Antonio Luis	B. M. 2 cl., U. S. N. R. F.	608	8	26	C
O'Gorman, Mathew Edw.	Yeoman 1 cl., U. S. N. R. F.	636	10	3	D
Willis, Jas. Henry, jr	Ms. Att. 3 cl., U. S. Navy	608	35	30	D
Woodworth, Horace Campbell.	Elec. 3 cl., U. S. Navy.	608	12	10	C
Jerard, Albert B	Sgt. Hq. Co., 301 Bn. T. C.	636	11	26	A
Root, Geo. W	Sgt. Co. A, 303 Bn. T. C.	107–E	7	3	C
Durkin, Wm. R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 59 Regt. Tr. Cps.	608	13	8	C
Zarnowski, Waclaw	Pvt. 476 Mtr. Tk. Co., 419 Mtr. Sup. Tn.	1233	23	11	B

A CONGRESSMAN'S SERVICE TO HIS CONSTITUENTS

Mr. LANKFORD of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANKFORD of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, as we approach another recess of Congress our minds should turn to the management of our official affairs during vacation and to making our people a report of our labors here.

At this time I wish to remind the people of my district again that my office in Washington remains open throughout the year for the transaction of business, regardless of the recesses and adjournments of Congress. This office is run for the personal benefit of every individual in the eleventh congressional district of Georgia who has any business with the Government or who in any way needs or desires my services. In other words, I would like to emphasize the fact that as their Congressman I earnestly desire to help them and be of assistance to them in every way possible. I want to be called upon and used whenever and as often as my people desire.

There are hundreds of departmental matters in addition to legislation which a Congressman can handle and does manage gladly. The World War has more than doubled the office work of Congressmen since I was first elected, and this work will increase for the next several years. In all matters either for or against the veterans of the World War or the Spanish-American War I am the attorney and agent of the veteran, never opposing him, but always striving to help him. I regret the United States does not pay a pension to Confederate veterans of the Civil War. I favor not only a pension for them but a fair, general old-age pension. Our Government will in time give proper recognition to our Confederate heroes.

Doubtless many people of my district will desire to avail themselves of the offer of the National Government to provide headstones for marking the graves of Confederate veterans. These stones will not be ready for distribution in the very near future, but I shall be glad to furnish application blanks to those interested, and upon their return to me handle the same with the War Department.

The longer I stay in Congress the more I am determined, so far as possible, to keep the people of my district advised of just what is taking place in Congress. I believe every Member should take decided stands on every important issue, should vote on all matters, and should make speeches and place written statements in the RECORD, letting the world know his convictions on the issues that arise here.

The House membership being nearly five times as large as that of the Senate, each Member of the House must content himself with about one-fifth of the time used by Senators in debate. I find, though, that a Member can get reasonable opportunity to discuss on the floor the matters in which he is most interested. The very best Members make speeches on the floor; also carefully prepare written arguments and briefs and file them, by unanimous consent, for printing in the RECORD just like lawyers do when handling an important case before a judge or the higher courts. All who have studied the proposition know that the very best arguments in Congress, in the courts, and elsewhere are those that are carefully prepared and reduced to writing. The good Member of Congress, like the able lawyer, does both. He makes a speech when he thinks that is best, and prepares a written statement when he believes that is best under the circumstances.

The honest Member of Congress not only makes known his position to the Congress but perpetuates his ideas so that all future generations may know just how he felt about various matters that arose during his term of office. If his argument is good, it may be the cause of proper legislation in future years. He may lose temporarily, but later the fruits of his labor may become the heritage of all men. What a man says on the floor of Congress at best is heard by only a few people and would soon be forgotten if not recorded. What becomes part of the permanent RECORD will last as long as our Government and if our Government should fail will still be read by countless millions as long as the ages roll. No man with the welfare of his people at heart will permit thousands upon thousands of pages of RECORD to be filled with fallacious statements by the enemies of his folks without himself using every known legitimate method of recording his objections to and protest against this vicious propaganda and thus perpetuate for all time his honest views and reasonings in behalf of the people he represents.

It is the duty of each Member to have printed and mailed to their constituents such speeches and remarks as may be necessary to keep their folks fully advised as to their work in Congress. Our people are entitled to reports from time to time in order that they may know whether we are doing their work efficiently and honestly. Contrary to what many people believe, Members of Congress pay for the printing of the speeches they mail out to their constituents. Those of us with average districts who each year send out several speeches spend each for this purpose a thousand or more dollars per year.

I am so thoroughly convinced of these things and that a Member should stay in Washington on the job that I have never missed but one record vote, except in case of sickness which absolutely prevented my attendance upon the sessions of the House. I missed one record vote deliberately. I was handling a matter at a department which meant life or death, and while I knew about the vote and the matter involved, I was determined to stay at the department and do my best there rather than cast a vote where it would not at all change the result.

I know many Members of the House and many of the State legislatures who miss more record votes in a day than I have missed in over 10 years, when they have no excuse other than a show, a baseball game, or a game of golf. Many of these men are able and honorable, but I just could not be at all satisfied if the House was in session with me away, either at a game, on account of business, or any other cause, except, of course, providential hindrance. Since my people intrusted me with the sacred duty of representing them here I have never been away from Washington while the House of Representatives was in session.

Thus it is that I have been in actual attendance upon the Congress all the while and have always taken sides by debate or otherwise. No business of mine nor any other personal excuse, except providential, has ever kept me from attendance upon a session of the House for even a few minutes, or kept me from the fullest and most complete discharge of my duties as a

Member of Congress. One of the happy thoughts concerning my service here is that my record for attendance is so nearly perfect as not to be subject to any honest criticism by friend or foe, and that this is not a matter of hearsay but a matter of actual written permanent record.

I am not boasting. I feel no one should brag about doing his plain duty. I am simply making a report to my people, just as any other man should make a report of his labor and services to his employer. I have always endeavored to represent first, last, and all the time the people of my district. Since most of my people are farmers and all my people are dependent upon the farmers for support and success, I find myself considering the farmer as my main constituent. I came back to Washington a month before the first day of the special session so that I could keep in touch with the committees which were whipping into shape the bills to be introduced as soon as Congress convened.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry listened to me at length, and I thank the chairman and his committee for the courteous hearing accorded me and for the many inquiries made by the members during the course of my remarks. I also made a short statement before the House committee, as that committee had heard me at length during the Seventieth Congress and the hearings of the past Congress were adopted as a part of the recent hearing. I have had both these statements on farm relief placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and hope to have them and the several speeches made by me during this session printed in pamphlet form and mailed to all the voters in my district. I shall do this because I believe it is right and because I want my people to have a chance to see whether or not I am doing their work as they would have it done.

I have some very definite ideas on the subject of farm relief. I did not get the bill passed which I believe would be best for the farmers. There was passed, though, a much better bill than the ones passed by the last Congress and the prior Congresses. Many of the things which several of us opposed in the other bills were left out of the present bill. The measure which passed the House has been made much better in the Senate and the bill which went to the President and was signed by him is, in my mind, the best farm bill that ever became law.

I have heretofore discussed most fully the major bills of this special session and will not now enter upon an argument of the tariff and the so-called "farm relief" bill. There are so many things that should be done for the farmer and the common people. They do not get a square deal as to freight rates, tariff, taxation, marketing, or any other matter. As I have repeatedly said, unnecessary middlemen should be eliminated, and the Government can and should help the farmer to name the price of what he sells, like other folks, and give him the same freight rates and tariff and export debenture protection as is enjoyed by others.

Some say the great burden of the common people—local taxation—can not be remedied by Federal legislation. It can be solved fairly by a constitutional amendment providing, in effect, that no tax of any nature can be collected out of home or farm property except from the value of the property after deducting all recorded liens. If a farmer owns a farm worth $5,000 and owes a mortgage against it for $4,000, he ought to pay taxes on one thousand and not five thousand dollars. This privilege is enjoyed by the banks and corporations, why not by the farmers? I have introduced a resolution to provide for this amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Congress can help the farmers if it ever decides to do so. We should quit playing politics and endeavoring to put each other in a hole and get the farmers of the Nation out of their present awful condition. Those here who are playing politics are only putting themselves in bad and injuring the farmer and the people of the whole Nation.

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY OF WAR JAMES W. GOOD

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting the address of Hon. James W. Good, Secretary of War, at the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Republican Party, delivered at Ripon, Wis., on the afternoon of June 8, 1929.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, under consent given me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the address of Hon. James W. Good, Secretary of War, at the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Republican Party, delivered at Ripon, Wis., on the afternoon of June 8, 1929.

The address is as follows:

FOUNDING OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

When I accepted the invitation for this occasion, I did not know that I was doing something that entitled me to recognition as a tremendously courageous individual, but I know it now. Within a few days after it was announced that I would appear on this platform and occasion, I received letters from at least half a score of other thoroughly documented birthplaces of the Republican Party, all telling me, in terms that ranged from mild amusement to positive acerbity, that I was giving my countenance to a dreadful historical error.

My friends at Jackson, Mich., were positively amazed that anybody should indulge in so egregious a blunder. A newspaper from western New York recorded the indignation of the little town of Friendship, where, as all intelligent people were supposed to know, the Republican Party first saw the light of day and received its christening. From Bloomington, Ill., came a caller who, more in sorrow than in anger, assured me that I was the victim of misplaced confidence, while my friends from Pennsylvania, with a tone of lofty superiority, gave me to understand that Ripon could not filch that crown from the serene, if slightly smoke-grimed brow of Pittsburgh. "Why," declared one ardent Pittsburgher who has a particularly good speech on the subject, "you are proposing to steal from me my one most effective classical allusion, that in which, with perfect certainty that it will always draw a big hand anywhere in Allegheny County, I point out that even as Minerva sprang full-panoplied from the brow of Jove, so the Republican Party as a national force sprang from the Pittsburgh Republican conference of February 22, 1856." I ventured that maybe he could shape up a new and most serviceable classical reference on the basis of the Greek legend that Homer, dead, was claimed by seven cities. He brightened for a moment, but then shook his head. "No," he protested, "I'm not skillful enough to work out a parallel between a poet as dead as Homer and a political party so vigorously alive that it carried 40 States in the last election."

Since accepting your invitation I have been moved to some special examination of the claims advanced by various communities and movements in connection with the beginnings of the Republican Party. There are plenty of places which insist that the honor belongs to them. Numerous gatherings, conferences, and more or less formal conventions were held in whose behalf claims are put forth, but the fact seems to be that the great movement which brought the Republican Party into existence was truly a popular one. It was not a program which leadership handed down to the masses of the people. Rather, whoever reads the history of the years 1854, 1855, and 1856 must be impressed with the popular character of that movement. It came up, literally, out of the ground, everywhere, in response to a country-wide demand from the people, and it became a movement which the masses handed down to leaders in public thought and political action.

All the way from New England and New York, out to Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, and in other States, earnest men held small and great gatherings, which at the time must have seemed to bear little relation to one another, and less of common purpose. Yet, looking back over the records they left, we find convincing evidence that they did represent a singleness of purpose, a unity of motive, which no individual leadership could have inspired, but which only could have come out of the moral conscousness of a great people genuinely aroused.

Some men who afterwards attained national leadership, participated in these earliest manifestations of popular acclaim. Some of those realized that the Nation confronted a real crisis and that a new weapon must be forged wherewith to fight the battle for national unity. But these men had not yet become national leaders; many, indeed, who had already reached positions of importance in the world of politics, feared and distrusted the new movement, lest it break down old alignments and leave them without followers.

The people, beginning to realize the gravity of conditions which the country faced and the menace which those conditions involved, were resolved to brush aside the pettiness of partisanship, the selfishness of place holders, the selfseeking ambitions of men, who, having their feet already on one ladder, feared that in leaping to another they might lose their places. The people, aroused and terribly in earnest, had no sympathy for such mean motives. Their ambition was not to gain something, but to save everything. So it is characteristic of the time and the state of public opinion that such a gathering should have been brought together as that which, here in Ripon, on February 28, 1854, has come to be historic and to command the reverence that is attested by this splendid gathering in its honor.

The men who with high resolve came to the Congregational Church at Ripon on February 28, and who 20 days later, on March 20, came to this little white schoolhouse in Ripon, represented all parties, all factions, all strata of their community. They did not realize that they were making history; they would have been overcome with stage fright if they could remotely have imagined this gathering, three-quarters of a century later, to pay tribute to their work. They came together,

conscious of no further purpose than to do, on behalf of one frontier neighborhood, the simple but obvious duty of good citizenship.

In an effort to set at rest the claims as to the birthplace of the Republican Party, the Republican National Committee, in 1924, issued the publication: The Republican Party—A Brief History, from which I quote:

"One of the first meetings was held in the Congregational Church at Ripon, February 28, 1854. A resolution was adopted pledging those present to sever their allegiance from old political parties in case the Kansas-Nebraska bill passed, and organize a new one to be known as the Republican Party. The bill passed the Senate and a second meeting was called at Ripon by Maj. Alvan Earle Covay, this time in the schoolhouse. This was the first systematic work performed to bring about a fusion of the antislavery parties in the North into one organization."

This rivalry for the distinction of a great party's nativity presents some aspects that are worth examining. We shall hear a good many claims advanced in this diamond jubilee year of Republicanism to the honor of starting the party in the world. But let us bear in mind that while the party has more than an ample supply of birthplaces, no nationally known man has ever been accorded the distinction of being its founder. Fremont, who became its first candidate, added no meaning to it. He was from the ranks of those volunteers who arose to meet the challenge of the hour for a party that would express the human needs of a people passing through a crisis. Quite inevitably, when we think of the beginnings of the old Federalist Party, we think of Hamilton as its founder. Likewise, Jefferson is credited with the genius that established the earlier Republican Party; and rugged old Andy Jackson with the sturdy leadership which transformed it into the Democratic Party of the middle and modern epochs.

While we can trace our party's ancestry through the Whig and Free Soil Parties, the abolition agitation, and a number of lesser political movements, nowhere do we find a great nationally known figure as the founder of the Republican Party. Truly that party sprang from the people.

Here at Ripon, a man peculiarly typical of the times and the movement had issued the call which brought together a goodly number of the citizens of this community on February 28, 1854. He was Alvan Earle Bovay. In a time when many similar gatherings inspired with the same broad purposes were being held throughout the country, Father Bovay fixed his claim to future distinction, not as the chairman of a caucus, but rather because his seems to have been the inspiration which not only called that first meeting but also suggested the name of the new party. It was a tremendously important contribution, and for the purpose of this place, this day, this occasion we may safely dismiss the claims of some equally enthusiastic localities and accord the credit to him as the founder and to Ripon as the birthplace of the Republican Party.

Bovay, a young lawyer of Whig antecedents, had, at the time of this meeting, been a citizen of Wisconsin four years, coming to the State from New York two years after Wisconsin's admission to statehood. His early association in New York with Horace Greeley, the great orthodox Whig editor of the New York Tribune, together with his natural leanings to reform movements having for their purpose the advancement of the cause of workingmen, peculiarly fitted him for the local leadership he assumed in bringing together the men who here held the first public meeting of the new party.

If there was to be a new party, there must be a name for it. The name must be, in a measure, descriptive; it must suggest principles and objects; it must be comprehensive of what the founders hoped for the Republic under its new leadership; it must be attractive, for, as eager reformers have repeatedly learned, it requires a good many people to make an effective political party. The name "Republican" precisely fitted all the conditions. It was instinct with the genius of American institutions. It had come from eminently respectable lineage. It was exactly descriptive of the sort of organization that was wanted. In short, it was a good name, and from the day it was adopted here in Ripon down to this hour when we return for a ceremony of consecration, it has maintained, without fear and without reproach, the honor of a good name.

Let us consider for a moment the events which called our party into being, molded its declaration of principles, and turned over to it the helm of national affairs. For many years prior to 1854 the country was governed by an oligarchy of slaveholders. The common people had but little voice in shaping the policies of the Government. The great masses of the people were, by this aristocracy, denominated the "mudsills" of society. The repeal of the Missouri compromise opening up the entire territory of the Government to the institution of slavery, not only sounded the death knell of the Whig Party but was the bugle call summoning the common people to the christening of the new party.

It was a heterogeneous mass that 75 years ago stood at the cradle of the Republican Party. There were Whigs and Democrats, Free Soilers, Know-Nothings, and Abolitionists. From all that was good in these, it selected the best, both in principles and men.

The new party was obliged to take the added responsibility of leadership in a nation enjoying prosperous days. The message to Congress by President Pierce asserts that every part of the country was prosperous to a degree before unknown; that railroad systems were extending their lines in every direction; manufacturing was developing; the whirring of the spindle was to be heard in almost every village, hamlet, and town. Commerce was at high tide. There was a ready market for all and more than we could produce. Prices were remunerative. Excepting that of slaves, labor found ready employment and at a good wage. Our population was rapidly increasing. The National Treasury was full to overflowing. Yet in the face of this overwhelming prosperity, with that peculiar responsibility with which prosperity burdens continuous leadership, the organizers of the Republican Party demanded that the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and our Constitution, wherein was guaranteed equal rights to all and special privileges to none, should become a living reality. These new leaders took apart the sordid partnership, which cotton and commerce had builded, and translated human suffering and bondage into a human cause.

In our first declaration of principles, we invited the affiliation and cooperation of men of all parties, who believed in the principles of Washington and Jefferson, and asserted that the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, are essential to the preservation of our republican institutions and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the union of the States, must be preserved.

In our platform of 1860, we reaffirmed our faith in the doctrine of equal rights for all and o" special privileges to none.

Again in 1868 our platform declared:

"We recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government; and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil."

In 1876 we again wrote in our platform "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments had been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if needs be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican Party is unfinished." It is thus seen that the Republican Party was founded on the doctrine of equal rights to all, special privileges to none.

That party, in championing needed reforms, has often espoused other principles, but they always have been based on the doctrine of equal rights. That doctrine has been the mast from which have been flown minor banners; it has been the trunk from which has grown smaller branches, but in all the 75 years of the party's magnificent history that doctrine has been the touchstone of Republican legislation and Republican administration.

From the opening hour of the party, born so humbly here, the response had that mighty power that always accompanies popular conviction in a critical moment. In the election of 1856 the new party elected 15 Members of the United States Senate and 108 Members of the House of Representatives. When that Congress met a year later the Republican membership was strong enough to elect Nathaniel P. Banks as its Speaker, thus beginning a control of that body which lasted for an unbroken period of 20 years.

In the exciting years that followed the party gathered strength, and with vision and patriotism it mapped out a program which time and events proved to be of the highest wisdom and statesmanship.

The party won its first national victory in the memorable campaign of 1860. Fortunate for the future of the Republic, and of the world, was its choice in that great crisis, of such a leader as Abraham Lincoln. Endowed beyond all others with peculiar genius and ability he proved equal to the emergency and demonstrated the prowess to cope with the approaching storm. When he was inaugurated President there was laid upon his shoulders the greatest burden that mortal man was ever called upon to bear. At the end of four years of deadly strife it was settled for all time that the United States was a nation, one and indivisible, and not a mere federation of States. Human slavery had been abolished, and the nations of the earth received a new lesson in the cause of justice and human rights, a lesson which has been a powerful factor in the moral progress of the world. But of even greater benefit to mankind was the determination of that larger fact so eloquently expressed by the immortal Lincoln that "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

When the conflict ended we were challenged by the immediate need of binding up the Nation's wounds; of finding relief not only for those who had borne the burden of the conflict for the Union but likewise for those who had surrendered. The gage of battle had determined that we were still to be one people. If Lincoln had lived to serve out his second term, the delicate task of reconstruction would doubtless have been performed in less time than that required by his successor, and certainly with greater patience, justice, and statesmanship. Doubtless his great nature would have led us into a more sympathetic reali-

nation of the problems of the South; into a wiser conception of the moral stewardship of the southern people created through the sudden emancipation of the slaves.

A policy never satisfactory to the southern people brought just reproach to our party in the South. However, the years that have seen the mellowing of the rancors of the war have seen a mighty progress—economic, industrial, and spiritual—in both the North and the South. Many of our differences have found reconciliation. Our interests have merged; the gratifying evidence came to us in the recent election that future political problems are to be less sectional. The growing appreciation by southern people of the national policies of the Republican Party lays upon us an added obligation to be worthy the new consideration that has been given to our party by southern voters.

This is an occasion to survey the events and evolutions that mark the milestones in the history of the Republican Party. Even the most facile genius in description must hesitate to attempt portrayal of the sweeping changes in political conditions, in modes of life and habits of thought that have overtaken the world in this brief span. There are men here to-day who have lived through it all, who have seen compressed into the space of seven decades the events of such a social, economic, scientific, and intellectual evolution as has not been paralleled in seven centuries from any other span of history. They have seen our country, our continent, advance from an outpost of civilization to become the very citadel of its present power—the repository of its hope for the future. They have witnessed the Republican Party standing at all times for those things which were sane, reasonable, practical, progressive. They have seen it stand for national faith and credit when there was temptation in some quarters to repudiate national obligations. So to-day we may take stock of our present-day affairs and consider by what policies and through what leadership has the country reached and maintained its present high state of prosperity, contentment, and well-being.

To recount correctly the great achievements of the Republican Party, or to point out the successive steps of our national advance and assign to the party its true place in that progress are alike impossible in the time allotted me to-day. Permit me, however, to enumerate briefly some of the great political principles for which the party steadfastly has stood, and to the adoption of which our national progress and advance is in no small degree responsible.

If the test of the party's capacity for leadership and government is measured by its accomplishments in the field of Government finance, in the exercise of the taxing and spending powers of Congress, then we must conclude that the Republican Party was fully and splendidly equipped to solve the momentous and complex problems that have demanded attention during a period of the most colossal growth and expansion any country ever experienced since the beginning of time. The close of the Civil War left the country with a national debt of $2,755,000,000. The party assumed the burden, not only of reconstruction, but of the prompt and orderly discharge of all its obligations and the maintenance of the national credit.

With virility and force the party has met the specious pleas that have been advanced by our adversaries to lower our standard of money. Successive Republican administrations have stood unflinchingly for the cause of sound money and for an unquestioned national credit. It established our monetary system on a firm and sound basis when it provided for the redemption of greenbacks in coin and courageously resumed specie payment.

It demanded that our obligations should be faithfully and promptly redeemed at par. It raised the value of our paper currency from 38 per cent to the par of gold; it restored upon a solid basis payment in coin of all national obligations, and gave us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country; it lifted the credit of the Nation from the point where 6 per cent Government bonds sold at 86 to where 4 per cent bonds are eagerly sought at a premium.

Twenty years later it took an equally determined stand for the maintenance of the gold standard against a combined assault of powerful groups which sought to debase the country's currency through the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It created the national monetary commission, whose reports form the basis for our present banking and currency system.

It placed on the statute books of the Nation a national budget system that has stood the test of postwar reconstruction, and as Burke put the old Latin law: "It gave us a system of economy which is itself a great revenue."

During the 48 mighty years that ended in 1913, Government revenues exceeded expenditures by approximately $1,700,000,000, notwithstanding that during that period we executed the greatest engineering feat ever performed by any country—the construction of the Panama Canal, at a cost of $386,000,000. In 1913, when the administration of Government affairs was turned over to Democracy, our national debt had been reduced to $1,193,000,000. During all those years less than six hundred and forty millions of direct taxes were levied and collected, for our revenues came from the Republican system of indirect taxes which the ordinary citizen did not feel and which did not affect industry, except to stimulate production.

Eight years later, after the World War, when Warren Harding became President, the country, still technically at war, was staggering under the burden of heavy taxes, a national debt of approximately $24,000,000,000, and unliquidated outstanding war claims aggregating many millions more. By several successive acts of Congress, advocated by President Harding and President Coolidge, Congress lightened the burden of taxation by removing Federal taxes entirely from those who were least able to pay them and making enormous reductions for all classes of our people. Notwithstanding these tremendous reductions in taxation, a Republican administration during the past eight years has reduced our public debt by almost $7,000,000,000. Here is an incomparable record of efficiency and accomplishment for all time, for all parties, and for all peoples.

And what shall we say of its policy as related to industry? Have our legislative and administrative policies been constant and progressive or have they been changing and wavering policies, calculated only to catch votes? In the beginning the party proclaimed its faith in the policy of protection and from that day to this, a protective tariff policy has been our beacon light, guiding the Nation to an industrial supremacy that has been the wonder and admiration of the world. That policy, advanced for the interests of labor and capital alike, is responsible for the high standards of living enjoyed by our wage earners and for a fair return on capital invested in industrial pursuits.

For years the Democratic Party opposed the policy of protection, denouncing it first as unconstitutional, then as economically unsound, and finally as a robbery. Only in the last election did it admit that it had been wrong for more than half a century on the policy of protection, thereby admitting that on that issue the Republican Party had been everlastingly right. Even to-day, while professing advocacy of the policy of protection, the Democratic Party would deny the country the benefits of that policy by withholding the practical application of it.

In conformity with its early pioneer spirit, the new party gave to the pioneer and the settler a national homestead law, opening up the vast stretches of our western Federal domain for the homesteader and the farmer. When in later years we witnessed the passing of that great economic condition, the availability of free lands in the rain belt, it became necessary to embark on a program of reclamation of lands in arid and semiarid regions to meet the demands of our expanding population for homes in our national domain. Again in this great movement the Republican Party championed the cause of the pioneer and brought about the enactment of a law under which vast areas of public lands in our western country were made available. Those were quickly settled by sturdy citizens, who soon transformed that wilderness into a succession of happy homes, productive farms, and prosperous communities.

In its lifetime of service to a growing nation no economic accomplishment ranks higher than the establishment of rail communication. National activities were retarded by lack of adequate means of transportation. A great inland empire slumbered because no magic wand of communication stirred its drowsiness. Finally, in spite of powerful opposition, the Republican Party secured Federal aid for the building of the Pacific Railroad, by which our middle western empire was given an opportunity to develop its population and production, to cultivate its lands, and to build its homes and its cities.

The party, from its beginning championed the cause of agriculture. It stood not only for free lands, for reclamation, and for transportation, but also for regulation of freight and passenger rates, first through State and then Federal commerce commissions; for free postal delivery service; and for meat inspection. To-day it stands for an improvement of our inland waterways, in order to provide cheaper transportation of grain and bulk commodities, and for legislation providing for a sound and orderly system of marketing farm produce to the end that the American farmer may look to the future with confidence that his industry may gain a parity with that of industrial groups.

The Republican Party from the day of its birth has constantly stood for free labor and the right of labor to improve its condition and accumulate a competence. Practically all of the so-called social or welfare legislation protecting labor of women and children in industry was initiated, perfected, and enacted into law in Republican States and by Republican legislatures, and in a national way, such legislation has been sponsored and enacted by Republican Congresses.

In all its history, the party has remained true to the best American principles and American traditions. In all its eventful career it never has found it necessary or even expedient to abandon a national policy because it was unsound or un-American. To-day it may take just pride that its policies have been vindicated repeatedly by the verdict of the world's greatest jury—the American electorate.

Standing alone, these and hundreds of other outstanding measures and policies for which the party is responsible, are comparatively meaningless. Translated in terms of real progress, standards of living, and comforts of life, they make the most brilliant and thrilling history of the advance of any people. It is an incomparable record of achievement for all time and for all people. In that brief span our population of 28,000,000 increased to more than 120,000,000. Our national wealth

grew from 7 billions to more than 420 billions of dollars, and our per capita wealth increased from $250 to more than $3,500. The value of the product of our factories and neighborhood industries increased from one and one-half billion to more than $60,000,000,000. The value of our exports increased twentyfold, while our exports of agricultural products increased from $160,000,000 to more than $2,000,000,000. Bank deposits increased fifteenfold and railway mileage increased from 30,000 to more than 250,000 miles. Wages of farm hands increased from $10 per month with board to $40 per month, while labor in our factories and building trades multiplied five times.

With these increases have come broader opportunities and increased comforts to every home in the land. Look for a moment at the life we live. Visit the home of the average citizen and compare his mode of living, the comforts, aye, even the luxuries he enjoys with the prevailing conditions in our country in 1856; yes, compare it with the mode of living of the average citizen of any European country, and in the quiet of your home, in the innermost consciousness of your own hearts, ask the simple question: "Has the party that has been in power during all but 15 years from 1860 to this present hour given the country a healthy, forward-looking, progressive administration of public affairs?" Your conclusion must inevitably be that it has kept the faith of its founders.

Nor have we been actuated alone by considerations of material growth and expansion. Our party has given constant thought and earnest endeavor to legislative action for moral and civic betterment. It recognized our Indians as wards of the Government. It enacted the law prohibiting white-slave traffic. It placed on our statute books the pure food and drugs act; legislation by which agricultural colleges were endowed by grants of land from the public domain; and legislation that gave to the womanhood of America the great privilege of citizenship—the right to vote. It produced legislation safeguarding childhood and home life. All this was done with a singleness of purpose so to advance human welfare that the comforts and joys of our American life might more and more become the common enjoyment of all. Legislation having for its object the amelioration of the conditions and environments surrounding those who work in factory and in mill; laws affecting hours of labor, minimum wage, child labor, occupational diseases, sanitary conditions, workmen's compensation, are of Republican origin and for a time were to be found only in States having Republican legislatures.

During the 75 years of its history it has maintained a strong, consistent American policy, standing steadfastly and consistently for those great principles of government that have assured the prosperity and contentment of our people. It never has varied in its adherence to the cause of sound money. It never has failed to advocate the policy of protection to the extent of providing tariff duties covering the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. Its dealing with other peoples has been statesmanlike and constant. Its foreign policy has been fair, just, and sound. Our country has gained well-earned recognition in the great family of nations.

As a result of the war with Spain, for the first time we became a colonial power. Bidden to establish a colonial policy to accord with our political principles, there began almost immediately to take shape a type of control which has astonished the world and which has been the source of improvement in the colonial policies of other nations. We made of Cuba, for whose freedom we went to war, a neighboring Republic. Under the leadership of McKinley and Roosevelt we took a subject people and made citizens of them. In the Philippine Islands, whose inhabitants for 300 years had paid tribute to Spain, we established a representative autonomous government. Though wisely led by an American governor general, authority largely is vested in a legislature composed entirely of Filipinos. Into these islands we carried order, sanitation, good health, free public education, and a prosperity that makes the Philippine Islands an envied spot in Asia.

The Republican Party always has stood four-square for American labor and for the American home, advocating the enactment of welfare legislation to improve our standards of living and American home life. These same forces which from the beginning operated to make and keep the Republican Party truly representative of the best interests of all the people, operated to make and keep it a truly progressive party. With it progress has meant more than gratification of the personal ambition of any man or group of men within its membership. For it to be progressive was to give the broadest construction to the doctrine of equal rights for all and special privileges to none.

In the 68 years since the Republican Party first came into power all of the major policies of American foreign relations have been determined and shaped by Republican statesmen. The brilliant diplomacy of the American Civil War, the preservation of Mexico for the Mexicans, and the purchase of Alaska, were Republican measures carried out by William E. Seward.

The treaty of Washington which not only laid the basis for the *Alabama* claims arbitration, but laid also the basis for an Anglo-American understanding of vast moment at the end of the century, when the United States wished to build and operate the Panama Canal, was negotiated by a Republican Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish. It was James G. Blaine who inaugurated the movement for closer understanding with the Latin-American States of which the Pan American Union is the visible expression and of which the recent treaties of conciliation and arbitration between the Pan-American States are the most recent fruit. It was McKinley, Sherman, and Day, Republicans all, who brought the Nation through the dangerous shoals of 1898, and it was McKinley, Hay, Roosevelt, Taft, Root, and Knox who swung the ship of state over into a new and hitherto unchartered course in American foreign policy. The acquisition of Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, and the construction of the Panama Canal were giant strides in American foreign relations.

It is not too much to say that after Theodore Roosevelt left the White House there remained for succeeding administrations but to apply and adapt foreign policies which had already been worked out in principle and tested. No new principle of policy was introduced in the World War, and it is to be observed that while the Wilson administration at first showed a disposition to reject some of the foreign policies which had been its legacy from the Taft administration, nevertheless before the eight years of Democratic administration were concluded its only foreign policies which had been approved by the country at large were those which at length had been borrowed from the administrations of McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft.

Under the brilliant leadership of Charles Evans Hughes there was called the Washington conference of 1922, one of the most important events, not only in American history, but in the history of all modern international relations.

It became the duty of the Republicans to make peace with Germany and thus formally to conclude the American part in the World War, and to the Republican Party has been intrusted the tasks of leading the American people through the tangled web of war-debt settlements, and the momentous question of reparations. Nor is it proper to conclude this brief reference to the Republican Party and American foreign policy without mention of the fact that the Kellogg multilateral pact for the renunciation of war gathers up all that is best in the best traditions of the foreign policies of every nation and bids fair to inaugurate between states a new era of international comity and understanding.

The high rank in statesmanship of our Republican Presidents has won the plaudits of patriotic men and women adhering to other political creeds. The record of their brilliant achievements makes a most thrilling story of the great human advance in an age of marvelous development and accomplishment. The immortal Lincoln, great emancipator and savior of the Union. The intrepid Grant, great in war and great in peace, initiating reform of the civil service and maintaining the national credit. Hayes, formulating financial policies resulting in a marked revival of business and prosperity. The martyred Garfield, holding office for only a few months but winning the confidence and affection of all our people. His successor, Arthur, bringing to a completion the construction of three of the great transcontinental railway systems. Almost a quarter of a century of unbroken Republican rule under these men as Presidents witnessed a great advance in the prosperity of our country and the well-being of all our people.

In later years Harrison reduced the public debt, arranged numerous treaties of commercial reciprocity with other countries of the Americas and Europe, and brought about a restriction of immigration which kept from our shores the mentally and physically unfit. The beloved McKinley, whose administration elevated the United States to a great world power, established the Nation's finances on a sound-money basis and provided an adequate protective tariff. His strenuous successor, Theodore Roosevelt, who inaugurated the mammoth undertaking of building the Panama Canal and thus uniting the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans, and who inaugurated a necessary regulation of trusts and monopolies. Taft, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, gaining in the admiration and esteem of the people with every passing year, whose administration established the postal-savings bank, reformed the judicial system, and inaugurated the parcel post.

Then Harding, who established peace with Germany, successfully restored the Republic to a peace-time basis, formed the Bureau of the Bud..., restricted immigration to its actual needs, and called the world conference on the limitation of armaments. And Calvin Coolidge, whose wise and far-seeing economies in governmental administration so influenced the industrial life of the Nation that under his leadership the Republic continued to enjoy an era of unexampled prosperity.

The mere naming of these illustrious men, whose administrations brought honor, credit, and prosperity to the Nation, brings to mind numerous events and achievements rich with accomplishment.

With the most popular demonstration ever witnessed by our people we have just chosen a new President. Humanitarian, statesman, great engineer, his public accomplishments have marked him as peculiarly fitted and worthy to carry on the great work so well begun. With constant growth of the Nation have come greater problems. We must find solutions to important questions relative to agriculture, commerce, foreign relations, and development of natural resources; but at the same time we must insure equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Fitted by native ability and world training in humanitarian endeavor, President Hoover brings to the American hearthstone and

fireside the highest ideal in our American life with the earnest hope that the good things of life may more and more become the common enjoyment of all.

In this presence and on this occasion I make no apologies for my Republicanism. I always have been a Republican, a believer in its principles, an advocate of its doctrines, and a supporter of its candidates. What I claim for myself is the exercise of an American right to choose my own political party, a right which I would not, if I could, deny to any citizen of the Republic. Political parties are human institutions and can not be perfect. Mistakes have been made in the past. They will be made in the future, and one of the highest privileges and duties of the citizen is to affiliate himself with a political party and help in a constructive way to make his party fully fit and numerically strong so as to permit it to perform its greatest service.

Whether we fully recognize it or not, the fact remains that the 2-party system in America has come to stay. It is the strength of democratic government. In no other practical way can an electorate in a republic become informed as to the merits of political issues or the fitness of candidates for political office. Nothing is more fallacious than the idea that a party exists for the benefit of the office-holder or the politician. To survive, a party will live only upon the worthiness of its principles. History is strewn with the wrecks of parties organized by ambitious men for their personal advancement, which demonstrates that no party in a democracy can long exist that is not responsive to the will of the people.

No democracy can achieve a great degree of constructive statesmanship without the service of a political party aiding the elector in the wise decisions the people alone must make. Throughout the ages the civilized people of the world have found political parties indispensable. A few years ago an independent political movement of some importance started in this Middle West, having for its purpose the securing of legislation for the farmer and the laboring man. That movement was heralded throughout the country as one independent of all political parties, but no sooner had it gotten under way than it organized a political party known as the Non-Partisan League, which practiced the most intense partisanship in its efforts to bring about the legislation urged by its founders.

I find myself in sympathy with patriotic lectures recently made by the Hon. John W. Davis, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1924, before the students of Princeton University, in which he makes a strong appeal for 2-party government. Manifestly the country is best governed when there exists two strong political parties divided solely on great political and moral issues, the one always a check and a balance on the other. It is the high duty of every citizen to perform his fullest mission in making his party responsive to the people's will.

It is a proud claim which Ripon asserts—this claim to be the birthplace of the Republican Party. It entitles you to an especial share of the glory which illumines one of the great epochs in the Nation's history. From the hour of that modest christening here at Ripon 75 years ago the name which you gave to the party has been emblazoned on the banners of every good cause, every sound program, every movement for the Nation's welfare and humanity's betterment. It has been borne aloft by the soldiers of freedom in the noblest wars that liberty has waged in both hemispheres. It has come to stand for wisdom in counsel, courage in execution, and justice in all the increasingly complex relations of the individual man to the society in which he lives.

To a noble, a patriotic, and a humane program you gave a name that almost instantly was accorded universal acceptance. You sent it forth to the Nation consecrated to a noble cause, armed and armored for a great strife. That strife was destined to justify the national boast that here had been founded in deed and in truth the home of the free.

Such was the name you gave us; such the cause to which you consecrated it. To-day we bring it back to you, unsullied and untarnished, with pride in the record of accomplishment for which it stands, asking no more than that here to-day it will be rededicated to many more generations of such service as it has in the past symbolized.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent if the House is in session to-morrow that I may have 15 minutes to address the House after the disposition of matters on the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

PROHIBITION

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for six minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. GARNER. Under my agreement with the gentleman from Connecticut I am compelled to ask the gentleman on what subject?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. On the subject of why there is lawlessness.

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen, I want to read into the RECORD an editorial from the Sheboygan Press of June 13, 1929, entitled "Why There Is Lawlessness."

WHY THERE IS LAWLESSNESS

Are the law-abiding people of the United States to be placed in the same category with the gangsters of Chicago and other cities? Will the Government continue to pursue a policy of shooting innocent people, thereby placing itself in a class with the gangster?

These are questions that the Government must answer to the people of these United States sooner or later. We know that there are open violations of the liquor laws, that there is rum running on the border; but this does not justify the enforcement officer in taking human life unless absolutely certain of guilt, and linked with this, that his (the officer's) life is in danger.

The Chicago gangsters have been shooting one another for the last several years, ever since prohibition became the law of the land, and no one has seriously objected. We have recognized the fact that if these gangsters wanted to shoot one another in beer wars that was, perhaps, a good way to lessen this undesirable population. Then again, the greater number of them were foreigners who had indicated very little respect for our laws at any time. Even in the face of all this gangster warfare the protecting arm of the Commonwealth of Illinois and other States has been thrown about the murdered person.

Here is another picture, and this, too, has been created as a result of prohibition. Admittedly the country is infested with rum runners, bootleggers, and individuals of that stripe. Each year finds the situation more grave and tense, with the Government trying to outlaw liquor by prohibiting it. In this new picture you see a group of enforcement officers armed with sawed-off guns just like the gangsters use in their Chicago warfare, and these are used, not for self-preservation but for aggression, as has been demonstrated during the past 12 months.

Under an order from the Government, commands to halt and failure to respond, invite shooting at the tires of an automobile. Not all of these Federal officers are marksmen, and some of them are cowards who lose their heads and don't know whether they are firing at a tire or the top of an automobile. This was the case near International Falls, Minn., where an American citizen, journeying along the highway with his wife and two children, was assassinated by an agent of the Government. This cowardly official, Emmett J. White, said to be a marksman of ability, called upon the occupants of the car to stop, and the evidence of the wife was to the effect that the shooting commenced immediately. That car was riddled with bullets and not a single tire was hit.

You have here two pictures, one of gangster warfare with the officers of every Commonwealth ready to prosecute to the end that there shall be no killing and on the other hand, one of the innocent killing of men, women, and children, and the United States of America refusing to accord to them the rights that a gangster gets. Is this fair play? Is this American justice? Is this the protection the Constitution framers had in mind? Because this country has bank bandits and rum runners and other disreputable citizens, would the police of the country be warranted in shooting at every citizen they saw? How long would a police department last if it had a White, if it had a Smith, or if it had some others of the type that have shot and killed innocent people? How long would a policeman carry a star and be recognized by a fire and police board if he resorted to murder, when his department was created with the idea of outlawing murder?

Can you blame the people of Illinois for threatening the deputy who killed Mrs. De King? Could you blame the people of Minnesota if they were to resort to force as a result of the killing of Henry Virkula, of International Falls?

If we as a government sanction murder, if we deny protection to those who have a right to ask it under the Constitution, then this Government is deteriorating, law and order become a mere plaything, and the moral fiber of the Nation is broken. No typical American, no individual who loves his country and his flag, can stand idly by and allow a condition of this kind to exist without protest. From every pulpit in this country, from every rostrum, and from every city and hamlet there should go out a protest against such ruthless murder.

The United States is employing as enforcement officers a group of men many of whom have violated the laws themselves. They are gathered from every conceivable nook of this country. Some of them are discarded and discredited detectives. Others are politicians who have seldom worked or been even a partial success in their home community. They are given a gun and are told to do things that a self-respecting citizen would refuse to do. They get into the good graces of some new-made friend, or they employ minor girls to accompany them to road-houses and violate the law themselves in order to apprehend some other law violator. This is the type that is doing the shooting.

A system like this can not succeed; the Government can not afford to have an army of prohibition officers on its pay roll unless they are respecters of the law themselves.

We contend that every American citizen is entitled to protection. If Henry Virkula had been shot and killed on the border by a Canadian

official, or if he had been in Mexico and was murdered under similar circumstances, this country would go to war in order to vindicate the cause of liberty and the ideal that an American citizen is entitled to protection, whether at home or abroad, as long as he is living within the law. What is the United States of America going to do in this particular case? Are we going to whitewash, to say that Mr. Virkula should have stopped immediately when he was ordered to, or are we going to hush this matter up? Yes; we would go to war, and rightfully so, in defense of any American citizen who was ruthlessly murdered by a foreign nation.

President Hoover has called a commission to study the whys and wherefores of crime. Here is one of them—the biggest outstanding point that we can raise. When homes are invaded, when American citizens are shot down in cold blood, then the Constitution is trampled under foot, and law and respect for law become a football, kicked at will. If we are going to have respect for law, then the Government itself must show respect for its citizens.

C. E. BROUGHTON, *Editor.*

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I have been a Member of this House for more than eight years. I never have addressed the House upon the subject of prohibition and I do not intend to do so now. I rise to make an observation or two for the benefit of those who seem to be so much concerned about law enforcement. As I understand it, a criminal charge has been lodged against the prohibition officer involved in the shooting of one Wirkkula on the Canadian border. I also understand that that case has not yet been tried. It seems to be that, as Members of this House, we could well afford to abide our time and let the orderly processes of the law take their course. [Applause.] After the trial of that case then it may be time to offer criticisms, but until that time no man who has had anything to do with the enforcement of law ought to presume to judge and pass upon the case.

I want to make one other observation, and in doing so I may be pardoned for a personal reference. I shall not address myself to the merits of prohibition one way or the other, but a few years ago, in the discharge of official duties committed to my hands by the people of my judicial district, it was my duty to prosecute more than 1,500 criminal cases, ranging all the way from murder to petit larceny. My records show that in 90 per cent of those cases the defendants and their friends denounced the law under which they were being prosecuted, and every time a peace officer dared to stand between their lawlessness and the peace and safety of the community, that officer was denounced in the most scathing terms by the defendants and their relatives, and, I am sorry to say, in many cases by the attorneys who defended them.

TARIFF HEARINGS

Mr. BEERS. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged report from the Committee on Printing, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 15

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the printing act, approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Finance be, and is hereby, empowered to have printed 1,000 additional copies of the consolidated hearings held before the committee relative to "tariff act of 1929" during the current session.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE DEBENTURE PLAN

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the export debenture plan by inserting therein a statement by the secretary of the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation, Mr. Steward.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the consent just given, I extend my remarks by inserting the following statement on the debenture plan of farm relief, by Mr. C. B. Steward, secretary of the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation:

The operation of a debenture plan will not accomplish the purpose claimed by the proponents, but may work a hardship on both the producer and consumer in the end.

In order for the debenture plan to be operative, the product must be exported. It would not be put in operation until the price decline would be below what the producer should receive. Oftentimes it would be caused by seasonal marketing or a bear influence on the market by gamblers and speculators. At such time it would not be known what caused the price decline. At such times there may not be an amount in excess of domestic requirements. To operate the debenture plan at such times would remove from the country products that may be needed later to supply the domestic requirements; and because of such removal before another crop could be produced—and the shortage naturally caused by such removal—the price may rise to a very high level at the end of the year at a time that a very small per cent of the product would be in the hands of the American producers, and would naturally cause a very high price to the consumers. And further, may cause the importation of the product over the tariff wall, which would be to the expense of the American farmer and the consuming public.

In the operation of the debenture plan what assurance would the American farmer have of getting the benefit of the debenture or the part to which he would be entitled? The broker that handles it would get his share; the exporter would evidently get his share; and the local grain dealer would evidently try to get a share. There would be a tendency on the part of the exporter and the debenture broker to bear the price in order to force the operation of the debenture plan so that they might profit by its operation. What would happen to the Nebraska farmer is best illustrated in the mechanical process of marketing wheat. When the harvest starts and the combines begin to move, wheat flows to the terminal market of Omaha by the trainload.

The exporter is not in the market at that time. The wheat must be bought and placed in storage, or must be retained by the cooperator and stored for future resale. Nobody knows, not even the operator in the terminal market, what the possible export demand will be. Hence, even though he may have the potential advantage of the 21-cent debenture on export wheat, the possible extent to which he will be able to use the debenture, and the possible demand on the part of the importer for the debenture is so uncertain that he dare not bid the farmer even a reasonable proportion of the amount indicated on a debenture certificate. So that 90 per cent of the farmers' grain moves in and is sold without any reference to the possibility of increased price through the securing of debenture certificates on exportable surplus; and then, later on during the winter season, the exporter comes to Omaha to buy ten or twenty million bushels of wheat. Inasmuch as there is an exportable surplus of two hundred or three hundred million bushels, the exporter is not going to bid the full extent of the possible debenture certificate which he may receive because he does not have to do so to get the wheat, but he may make a possible bid of 5 or 6 cents, depending upon whether or not his competitor in the export business is after the same wheat, which would hardly be probable. Neither would he dare bid the full 21-cent premium indicated by the debenture certificate, because he knows that the importer is not going to pay par for the debenture certificate. The price which he will receive for the debenture certificate as a negotiable instrument will depend entirely upon the possible demand by the importer.

Now, importers will not be anxious to secure debenture certificates unless there is a material advantage. It would be far less trouble for them to pay the cash, unless they can save considerable money in the purchase of debenture certificates below par. So this is another uncertain element which will not permit the producer to receive even a reasonably small part of the premium indicated in a debenture certificate; but in the meantime we assume that the importer has secured all of the debenture certificates that he needs in his business at a discount. There is no restriction as to the character of goods which he proposes to import, so he takes his debenture certificates, which he has purchased at a discount, and offers them at par to the Government in the payment of import duties on New Zealand beef or Australian wool; thus coming into competition with the Nebraska farmer who not only produces wheat, in the sale of which he receives only a small part of the price advance which the debenture certificate would indicate and that small advance he lost in competition with the importer of New Zealand beef, who was able to pay the duty on the basis of the face value of his debenture certificate which he bought at a discount and, in effect, receive a bounty as an importer to the extent of the difference between the discount at which he bought the debenture certificate and the amount of duty imposed upon the imported beef. It will be readily seen that such a system would leave the producer of agricultural products in Nebraska in a far worse condition than he is in to-day. The farmer would be the last to come in and may get a small part of it—but, in any event, the Government would lose the full amount of the debenture.

Many times we have price declines that seriously affect the market caused by various reasons when we do not have an exportable surplus. Under the operation of a Federal farm board with commodity stabilization corporations they could enter the market at such times as the price decline would affect the price to the point that they decided that the producer was not getting what he was entitled to (the same as they would to enforce the debenture plan), and remove from the market channels a sufficient amount of the product to influence the price raise (the same as would be the object of the debenture plan), but the product would be for distribution at such times as it would be needed for domestic requirement.

Should there be evidence at the end of the year of an exportable surplus, the board could make such disposition of the surplus as it deemed advisable, by carrying over a part or sell in export. Should there be a loss in so doing, it would not be likely that it would cost the Government as much to stand the loss out of the revolving fund as it would to operate the debenture plan. The American producer and the American consumer would be assured of a stabilized price for both the raw material and the finished product.

In the practical marketing of grain, exporters naturally desire to expand their operations and in the world markets they of course would like to increase the volume of business that they can do. Now, then, knowing that on every bushel of grain that he exports he would receive a debenture certificate which would possibly net him between 15 cents and 20 cents per bushel on every bushel that he exported, he would naturally use this advantage in making favorable offers of wheat to buyers on the foreign market. If the Argentine or Australian exporters wanted to sell wheat, he would have to meet this condition. You can plainly see how the American exporter would have the advantage of 15 cents or 20 cents which he expected to realize from his debenture certificate in underselling his competitor on the world market. The net result would be to lower the price on the world market due to this influence and if the American price is based upon the world price the final result would be a reduced price to the American producer.

There is nothing to compel the exporter to pass the advantage of the debenture back to the producer. The most natural thing in the world for him to do is to increase his volume of business by making a more attractive offer to the foreign buyer.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, June 18, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

34. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination and survey of Norfolk Harbor, Va., with a view to enlarging the channel in the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River (H. Doc. No. 37); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

35. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation for the Federal farm board for $151,000,000, to be immediately available, for commencing operations under the provisions of the act entitled "The agricultural marketing act," approved June 15, 1929 (H. Doc. No. 38); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. McLEOD: A bill (H. R. 4015) to provide for the revocation and suspension of operators and chauffeurs' licenses and registration certificates; to require proof of ability to respond in damages for injuries caused by the operation of motor vehicles; to prescribe the form of and conditions in insurance policies covering the liability of motor-vehicle operators; to subject such policies to the approval of the commissioner of insurance; to constitute the director of traffic the agent of nonresident owners and operators of motor vehicles operated in the District of Columbia for the purpose of service of process; to provide for the report of accidents; to authorize the director of traffic to make rules for the administration of this statute; and to prescribe penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WOOD: A bill (H. R. 4016) making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the agricultural marketing act, approved June 15, 1929; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CABLE: A bill (H. R. 4017) relative to the naturalization and citizenship of married women; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. GASQUE: A bill (H. R. 4018) for the relief of dependents of officers of the Federal Government engaged in the enforcement of the national prohibition law; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4019) to amend section 501 of the act approved May 19, 1924, entitled "World War adjusted compensation act," providing for the payment of a certificate upon certain conditions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 4020) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to Congress on the advisability and practicability of establishing a national park to be known as the Upper Mississippi National Park in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LEAVITT: A bill (H. R. 4021) to accept the grant by the State of Montana of concurrent police jurisdiction over the rights of way of the Blackfeet Highway, and over the rights of way of its connections with the Glacier National Park road system on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in the State of Montana; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LETTS: A bill (H. R. 4022) to authorize the Chief of Ordnance of the War Department to submit bids for the furnishing of equipment, materials, and supplies, and the performance of work for agencies of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PALMISANO: A bill (H. R. 4023) to amend section 641 of the act approved May 19, 1924, entitled "World War veterans' relief," providing for the payment of a certificate upon certain conditions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER: A bill (H. R. 4024) for the hospitalization of persons discharged from the United States Navy or Marine Corps who have contracted tuberculosis in the line of duty while in the naval service; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4025) to prevent the use of stop watches or similar devices in the Postal Service and guaranteeing to postal employees their lawful rights; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SUMMERS of Washington: A bill (H. R. 4026) to amend paragraph (c), section 2, of Public Law No. 952, Seventieth Congress; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 111) designating September 8 as national marine memorial day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISH: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 112) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for a referendum on war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred, as follows:

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, relating to the repeal of the national-origins provision of the Federal immigration law; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BACHMANN: A bill (H. R. 4027) granting an increase of pension to Melissa L. Carroll; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4028) granting an increase of pension to Kate Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BAIRD: A bill (H. R. 4029) granting a pension to Grace Hagan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4030) granting an increase of pension to Rosella Facer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLACKBURN: A bill (H. R. 4031) granting a pension to Tony Flynn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWMAN: A bill (H. R. 4032) granting a pension to Daniel M. Dice; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4033) granting a pension to Cyrus Harman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4034) granting a pension to Mary C. Pennington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4035) granting a pension to Jane Mallow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAREW: A bill (H. R. 4036) granting a pension to Henry Meyers; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHASE: A bill (H. R. 4037) granting a pension to John Jesse Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARKE of New York: A bill (H. R. 4038) granting a pension to Julia Gleason; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 4039) for the relief of Charles F. Gray; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EATON of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 4040) granting an increase of pension to Christian White; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HICKEY: A bill (H. R. 4041) granting a pension to Julia A. Collett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4042) granting an increase of pension to Martha Jane Smurr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4043) granting a pension to Thomas M. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LOZIER: A bill (H. R. 4044) granting an increase of pension to Nannie J. Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 4045) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Hopper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4046) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLIGAN: A bill (H. R. 4047) granting a pension to America B. Halcomb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4048) granting a pension to Martha E. Noble; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4049) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Edwards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FRANK M. RAMEY: A bill (H. R. 4050) donating trophy gun to F. D. Hubbel Relief Corps, No. 103, of Hillsboro, Ill.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SANDERS of New York: A bill (H. R. 4051) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta B. Sheffield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER: A bill (H. R. 4052) for the relief of Greiling Engineering Co., of Green Bay, Wis.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4053) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Sanderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4054) granting an increase of pension to Lena Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4055) to authorize a cash award to William P. Flood for beneficial suggestions resulting in improvement in naval material; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SHREVE: A bill (H. R. 4056) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Laddy; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALKER: A bill (H. R. 4057) granting an increase of pension to Minerva Henderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WELSH of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 4058) granting a pension to Mary A. Fowler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD: A bill (H. R. 4059) granting an increase of pension to Keturah H. Grismer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

669. Petition of San Francisco Funeral Directors Association, opposing a tax on earned incomes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

670. By Mr. BOYLAN: Resolutions of Yorkville Chamber of Commerce, of New York City, recommending repeal of national-origins provision of immigration law of 1924; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

671. By Mr. KIESS: Petition from citizens of Lawrenceville, Pa., favoring the passage of general pension legislation; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

672. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of Washington Camp, No. 827, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Fredericktown, Pa., in support of the Robinson bill for a department of education; to the Committee on Education.

673. By Mr. SNOW: Petition signed by 93 citizens of Milo, Me., urging the Congress of the United States to take immediate steps at the special session to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill increasing the amount of pension to Civil War veterans and their widows as follows: $72 per month for every Civil War survivor, $125 per month for every Civil War survivor requiring aid and attendance, $150 per month for veterans totally blind, and $50 per month for every Civil War widow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

674. Also, memorial of William McKinley Camp, No. 17, of Bangor, Me., urging passage of House bill 2562 and Senate bill 476; to the Committee on Pensions.

675. Also, petition signed by 85 citizens of Blaine and Mars Hill, Me., urging the Congress of the United States to take immediate steps at the special session to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill increasing the amount of pension to Civil War veterans and their widows as follows: $72 per month for every Civil War survivor, $125 per month for every Civil War survivor requiring aid and attendance, $150 per month for veterans totally blind, and $50 per month for every Civil War widow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE

TUESDAY, *June 18, 1929*

(Legislative day of Monday, June 17, 1929)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Fletcher	La Follette	Simmons
Ashurst	Frazier	McKellar	Smith
Barkley	George	McNary	Smoot
Bingham	Gillett	Metcalf	Steck
Blease	Glass	Moses	Steiwer
Borah	Glenn	Norbeck	Swanson
Bratton	Goff	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Brookhart	Goldsborough	Nye	Thomas, Okla.
Broussard	Greene	Oddie	Townsend
Burton	Harris	Overman	Trammell
Capper	Harrison	Patterson	Tydings
Caraway	Hatfield	Pine	Tyson
Connally	Hawes	Ransdell	Vandenberg
Copeland	Hayden	Reed	Walcott
Couzens	Hebert	Robinson, Ark.	Walsh, Mass.
Cutting	Heflin	Robinson, Ind.	Walsh, Mont.
Dale	Howell	Sackett	Warren
Deneen	Johnson	Schall	Waterman
Edge	Jones	Sheppard	Watson
Fess	Kean	Shortridge	Wheeler

Mr. FESS. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. KEYES] is unavoidably absent from the Senate. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. HEFLIN. I desire to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK] is necessarily absent on account of illness. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR FRANCIS E. WARREN

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, on Thursday, the 20th of this month, a distinguished and much beloved Member of this body will celebrate his eighty-fifth birthday, and I know that every Member—Democrat, Republican, and Farmer-Laborite—will rejoice and join me in wishing for the able senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] many, many happy returns of the day.

Senator WARREN has had a notable career. He was born in Massachusetts, and, when he was 18 years old, enlisted in the Union Army, and thereafter had a distinguished military service. He was given the congressional medal of honor for gallantry in action at Port Hudson. Shortly after the war he moved to Wyoming, and no man has ever taken a more active part in the affairs of any State than Senator WARREN has since that time taken in the affairs of Wyoming. From time to time he was a member of both houses of the Territorial and State legislatures, mayor of the city of Cheyenne; he was appointed Territorial Governor of Wyoming by President Arthur, and afterwards reappointed by President Harrison. When the State was admitted into the Union he became the first governor of the State by vote of the people. He was then elected to the United States Senate, on November 18, 1890, and with the exception of two years, when there was a deadlock in the legislature and no one was elected, Senator WARREN has been Senator from that State ever since.

This birthday of Senator WARREN brings to mind his long service. Senator WARREN has served in the Senate of the United States longer than any other man who was ever a Member of this body. On the 20th of this month he will have served 36 years 6 months 28 days, longer by more than a year than anyone else who has ever served.

Next to Senator WARREN in length of service was William B. Allison, of Iowa, who served 35 years and 5 months.

Only 11 Senators, all told, have ever served as long as 30 years. It will be interesting, I am sure, to know who these are:

FRANCIS E. WARREN, of Wyoming, 36 years 6 months 28 days.
William B. Allison, Iowa, 35 years 5 months.
Justin S. Morrill, Vermont, 31 years 9 months 24 days.
Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts, 31 years 8 months 5 days.
John Sherman, Ohio, 31 years 7 months.
William P. Frye, Maine, 30 years 4 months 20 days.
John T. Morgan, Alabama, 30 years 3 months 7 days.
Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois, 30 years.
Eugene Hale, Maine, 30 years.
Francis M. Cockrell, Missouri, 30 years.
John P. Jones, Nevada, 30 years.

Mr. President, these 11 Senators of longest service in this body have written their names large upon their country's history. All 11 of them were wonderful men. Their names are household words throughout the country. They are familiarly known by all students of American history. Their long services show the esteem in which they were held by their fellow citizens in their several States.

Perhaps none of these, Mr. President, has accomplished more for his State and Nation than has Senator WARREN. From the day he arrived as a new Senator he has taken a most active and effective and conspicuous place in the affairs of the Senate.

His splendid physique, his strong physical constitution, his handsome appearance, have stood him in good stead. His honesty, his ability, and his patriotism are traits of character deeply admired by all his colleagues.

There perhaps never was a more indefatigable worker in the Senate than Senator WARREN has been and still is. When the Republicans returned to power in 1921 he became the chairman of the Appropriations Committee. When we recall that that committee has appropriated each year an average of something like $5,000,000,000, and that the chairman of that committee must know where that money goes, what it is used for, and every detail concerning it, it can be understood what a vast amount of work Senator WARREN has done in the last eight years. In other words, he has looked after the expenditure of something like $40,000,000,000 in eight years, and those years between his seventy-seventh and his eighty-fifth.

Not being a member of Senator WARREN'S own party and being an unswerving and fighting Democrat, and not believing in many of the things Senator WARREN believes in, it is easily understood that on the Appropriations Committee, of which I am also a member, we have had many differences, and vigorous differences. We have sometimes actively and vigorously opposed each other on the floor of the Senate also, but through it all, and in it all, I want to say, that Senator WARREN has had at all times my most profound admiration and respect and my warm appreciation of his many great qualities. I regard him as one of the great men of our country. I esteem him highly as a man, as an honorable, upright, and courageous man—a man who believes in the right and who is willing to fight for the right as he sees it. Figuratively, I take off my hat to him. I make my bow in admiration of him. I congratulate him on his clean and splendid life. I congratulate him on his wonderful work for his State and his country, and I wish for him many, many years of strength and health, to the end that he may continue to serve the people of the country in the future in the same splendid fashion that he has served it in the past. [Applause.]

(As Mr. WARREN rose to his feet, the Senate as a body rose and applauded him.)

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I am totally unprepared for this unexpected and generous tribute from my friend the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR]. If I have earned any portion of the commendation which he has so graciously expressed, it has been because of the kindness and cooperation of my colleagues on both sides of the Senate.

It is true, as the Senator stated, that differences over questions of policy and principle have arisen sometimes between the Senator and me, and between other Senators and me. I hope the latter feel as kindly toward me as does the Senator from Tennessee. Whatever differences I may have had with him on the floor of the Senate during the years of our service here, I have never for a moment failed to entertain the utmost respect and admiration for his great enterprise and industry and for his splendid qualities as a legislator and as a man.

I have to plead guilty, of course, to the accumulation of my years. In the rather prompt way in which I usually try to have business transacted I find that when I entered the Senate I stated correctly the date of my birth; I did not hide it, as, perhaps, some have done; I have never changed it in the records, and so I find that this is next to the last day of the eighty-fifth year of my life.

Mr. President, I can not properly express the gratitude which I feel for the generous sentiments toward me which have been expressed here this morning, but I wish to all the Members of the Senate the long life and happiness which have been my portion. [Loud applause on the floor, all Senators rising to their feet.]

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, as a further mark of the respect and esteem which we all have for the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN], I ask that the editorial which I send to the desk, which refers to Mount Warren, which has been named after the Senator from Wyoming by the Geographic Board, may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MOUNT WARREN

The United States Geographic Board has approved the proposal of Governor Emerson, of Wyoming, to give the name Mount Warren to the loftiest peak in the Wind River Range, 13,725 feet high. This assures the senior Senator from that State a special distinction. Partisan he may be, but FRANCIS E. WARREN has been much more than a politician. In the development of Wyoming, of which he was the first governor, and which as United States Senator he has represented for nearly 40 years, his name stands high. When he went West from Massachusetts in 1868 he settled, after a brief stay in Des Moines, in Cheyenne, which was then a tent and shanty frontier village in the Territory of Dakota. Young WARREN kept a general store and later became a rancher and dealer in real estate. He grew up with Cheyenne, becoming its mayor. He erected many of its public buildings, organized utility companies, was recognized as its first citizen, and governed the Territory of Wyoming by President Arthur's appointment.

As governer after the Territory was admitted to statehood, Mr. WARREN served only two weeks, being promoted to the United States Senate in 1889. He has distinguished himself as chairman of Committees on Reclamation of Arid Lands, Appropriations, and Military Affairs. When Mr. Root was Secretary of War Senator WARREN actively supported him in his plans to reorganize the Army and create a General Staff. He himself had a brilliant Civil War record. Enlisting at 18 from Hinsdale, Mass., where he was born, he won the congressional medal of honor for gallantry at the siege of Port Hudson. Few Americans have led such useful lives. At 85 Senator WARREN is still an indefatigable worker. To Wyoming he has been so devoted that it seems fitting that its highest mountain should bear his name.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate resolutions unanimously adopted by the Sons of Confederate Veterans at their Thirty-fourth Annual Convention, Charlotte, N. C., June 4–7, 1929, thanking Congress for its "generous act and friendly gesture in passing an act and defraying the expenses of the great United States Marine Band" in attendance at the reunion; expressing appreciation to the leader and members of the Marine Band for their generous and unfailing desire to give pleasure at all times; and to the President of the United States for signing the act referred to and "making possible this great addition to our reunion," etc., which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted at a conference of southern commissioners of agriculture (and their authorized representatives) from 12 Southern States at Washington, D. C., favoring the limitation of the pending tariff revision (1) primarily to the products of agriculture and (2) to the products of other industries where there has been a substantial change in conditions involving the cost of production here and abroad since the present tariff law was passed in 1922, and which change has resulted in substantial competition from abroad, resulting in unemployment, and to other industries that are now without adequate protection, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas presented telegrams and papers in the nature of petitions from the Helena Cotton Exchange and Retail Merchants Association, the Twentieth Century Club, the Library Board, the Helena Chapter of United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Catholic Club, the Rotary Club, Richard L. Kitchens Post of the American Legion, and the Council of the City of Helena, all of Helena, Ark., praying for the passage of the bill (S. 267) to create a national memorial military park at Helena, Ark., which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH presented a resolution adopted by the Exchange Club of Prince Georges County, Md., indorsing the establishment of an airport for the District of Columbia in the Chillum district of Prince Georges County, which was referred to the joint commission on airports.

He also presented a communication in the nature of a petition from the Port Development Commission of Baltimore, Md., praying for the establishment of foreign-trade zones at ports of entry within the jurisdiction of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a communication in the nature of a memorial from R. S. Hudson, president of O'Neill & Co., of Baltimore, Md., with accompanying newspaper clippings, remonstrating against the inclusion of an administrative provision relative to the substitution of American valuation for foreign bill cost, etc., in the pending tariff bill, which, with the accompanying clipping, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DENEEN presented the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

House Joint Resolution 52

Whereas a new tariff bill has been presented to the House of Representatives of the United States; and

Whereas its purpose is to extend the policy of protection to our farmers and industries; and

Whereas stress was laid this year upon the value of this tariff revision to our farmers; and

Whereas this policy of protection is not extended in the report of the House Ways and Means Committee, to the corn farmer and corn-products industry in so far as tapioca and sago substitutes are concerned: Therefore be it

Resolved by joint resolution of the House of Representatives and Senate of Illinois, That we urge the Congress of the United States to include protection against tapioca and sago as substitutes for corn and corn products in the pending tariff measure; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded immediately to the President of the United States; to the Hon. W. C. HAWLEY, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee; to the Hon. C. WILLIAM RAMSEYER, chairman of the subcommittee on agricultural products; and to Senators C. S. DENEEN and OTIS F. GLENN, and the Illinois delegation in the House of Representatives.

Adopted by the house May 22, 1929.

DAVID E. SHANAHAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEORGE C. BLAEUER,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Concurred in by the senate June 4, 1929.

FRED E. STERLING,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PADDOCK,
Secretary of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

Mr. GREENE, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that to-day, June 18, 1929, that committee presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 1453) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of certain bridges, and for other purposes.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 1556) granting a pension to Charles D. Chinn (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DALE:

A bill (S. 1557) granting a pension to Francis Landry; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

A bill (S. 1558) granting an increase of pension to Lyman Martin; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 1559) granting an increase of retired pay to Leland Wadsworth, major, United States Army, retired (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GEORGE:

A bill (S. 1560) to extend the time for filing suits under section 19 of the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1561) providing for the issuance of a special postage stamp in connection with the national celebration to be held at Savannah, Ga., October 11, 1929, in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

A bill (S. 1562) for the relief of Armstead Snow Motors (Inc.); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NYE:

A bill (S. 1563) to establish and operate a Government radio broadcasting station; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. GOFF:

A bill (S. 1564) to prohibit the use of explosives for killing or taking fish in streams stocked by any agency of the United States; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana:

A bill (S. 1565) granting a pension to Eliza Jane Priest (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

CHANGES OF REFERENCE

Mr. GEORGE. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 644) to authorize an appropriation to reimburse the State of Georgia for expenditures in the repair and reconstruction of roads and bridges damaged or destroyed by flood, a bill introduced by myself and Senator HARRIS and through misadventure sent to that committee. I request that the bill be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GEORGE. I also make a similar request with respect to the bill (S. 542) to establish an assay office at Dahlonega, Lumpkin County, Ga., which through misadventure was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. On the suggestion of the chairman of that committee I ask that the Committee on Mines and Mining be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads may be relieved from the further consideration of the bill (S. 104) authorizing appropriation of funds for construction of a highway from Red Lodge, Mont., to the boundary of the Yellowstone National Park near Cooke City, Mont., and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys. I have not had an opportunity to confer with the chairman of the committee in regard to it, but understand that this disposition is satisfactory to him.

Mr. MOSES. The chairman of the committee is absent, but as ranking member I can say to the Senator that the procedure asked by the Senator from Montana is the same as was followed with a similar bill in the last Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered

AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF BILL

Mr. BROUSSARD and Mr. WHEELER each submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, respectively, to House bill 2667, the tariff revision bill, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

ARREST OF ATTACHÉS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I offer a Senate resolution requesting information, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. If it shall lead to any discussion I will withdraw it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa has the floor. Does he yield for that purpose?

Mr. BROOKHART. Will the consideration of the resolution require any considerable time?

Mr. CARAWAY. No; it ought not to require two minutes.

Mr. BROOKHART. Very well; I yield.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

The resolution (S. Res. 94) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Whereas it is reported in the morning papers that a representative or some minor employee of the Turkish Legation was arrested yesterday in Alexandria, Va., while attempting to operate an automobile while too drunk to drive; and

Whereas the papers carried the statement that he claimed his diplomatic immunity and was discharged; and

Whereas it was alleged that the Turkish Government will demand an apology for the arrest of this drunken driver; and

Whereas there have been innumerable complaints of minor officials connected with the various legations here in Washington driving while intoxicated and otherwise disregarding traffic regulations, to the great annoyance and danger to the American citizens: Therefore be it

Resolved, That Major Pratt, chief of the Washington police, be, and he is hereby, requested to furnish to the Senate the names and nationality of all representatives of foreign countries attached to or employed by foreign legations who have been arrested or warned for operating automobiles in the District of Columbia while under the influence of liquor or for other traffic violations.

The preamble was agreed to.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I submit a short resolution. It consists of only four lines, and I ask that it may be read at the clerk's desk.

The resolution (S. Res. 95) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to confer with the representatives of the governments of the world and to ascertain if it is possible to secure an agreement looking to a limitation of all armaments and standing military personnel on land, on sea, and in the air.

Mr. TYDINGS. I ask that the resolution lie on the table and not be sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution will lie on the table.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—B. C. SMITH

On motion of Mr. CAPPER, it was

Ordered, That the papers filed with the bill (S. 1045) granting a pension to B. C. Smith, Sixty-seventh Congress, first session, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, no adverse report having been made thereon.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS

A message from the President of the United States by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, announced that to-day, June 18, 1929, the President approved and signed the following act and joint resolution:

S. 312. An act to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress; and

S. J. Res. 50. Joint resolution to provide for the observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 1453. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of certain bridges, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 4016. An act making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the "agricultural marketing act," approved June 15, 1929.

SALARIES OF SENATE AND HOUSE EMPLOYEES

Mr. BROOKHART obtained the floor.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. BROOKHART. I yield.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] has in charge a bill which he would like to have passed relating to the salaries of employees of the Senate and House of Representatives. I do not think it will take very long to consider that measure, and I was going to ask unanimous consent temporarily to lay aside the unfinished business for that purpose. Would the Senator from Iowa be willing to let the measure for which the Senator from Wyoming desires consideration be now taken up?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield for that purpose?

Mr. BROOKHART. I yield.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. STEIWER. Mr. President, I should like to have the request deferred for a few moments. I do not wish to object to the request of the Senator from Washington, but I should like to have it deferred until an amendment which I have prepared and which is now being typed may be ready. It will be here in a few minutes; but at this moment I am constrained to object to the request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The request may be renewed later.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Iowa yield to me for just a moment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. BROOKHART. I yield.

Mr. JONES. I desire to state that I hope we may dispose of the unfinished business before the Senate shall recess or adjourn to-day, and I hope that every Senator will keep that in mind.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Iowa yield to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. BROOKHART. I yield.

Mr. WATSON. I have been asked by so many Senators personally over the telephone as to whether or not their presence would be required here any further to-day or to-morrow that I feel impelled to make a statement in public. I believe that we have business of importance to transact to-day and to-morrow, and I do hope and urge that all Senators remain here until the Senate shall have formally and finally taken a recess.

PRESENTATION OF GAVEL TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, wrapped up in the Mississippi flood-control program is the destiny of a large section of my State of North Dakota, which once prided itself on having one of the most beautiful lakes that section of the United States ever possessed. Thirty years ago Devils Lake, situated in the central portion of the State of North Dakota, was a lake of from 30 to 40 miles across. It was so great a lake that there was operated on it what was known as the steamer *Minnie H*, a steamboat of gigantic size for such a body of water. Year after year drainage and other causes have contributed to the lowering of that lake, until to-day it is only 3 or 4 miles across, and the steamship *Minnie H* no longer is in service there. We hope some day there will again be occasion for such a boat on Devils Lake, and that that may be brought about through the diversion of waters from the Missouri River, 100 miles away, to the lake.

I have said that the old *Minnie H* is no longer in use. Its rudder, however, has been removed and made into very sound gavels, and I have been asked to present one of the gavels to the Vice President of the United States with the compliments of old Capt. Edward Edson Heerman, of the *Minnie H*, a gentleman now 95 years of age but hale, and anxious that this presentation should be made in his name. I present the gavel to the Vice President and ask that the accompanying letter may be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MISSOURI RIVER DIVERSION ASSOCIATION
OF THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
Devils Lake, N. Dak.

Hon. CHARLES CURTIS,
Vice President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: The gavel with which you are being presented comes from Capt. Edward Edson Heerman with his compliments and very best wishes. It was made from the rudder of his historic steamboat, the *Minnie H*, the largest and finest boat ever to ply the waters of North Dakota's inland sea. This boat, 103 feet in length, 34 feet in width, and with a capacity of 200 tons burden, was constructed on the shores of Devils Lake in 1883 from 13 carloads of material transported overland from the railroad terminal at Larimore, N. Dak. Its maiden trip was on July 4, 1883, to meet the first railroad train to the city of Devils Lake.

From the time of its launching until 1909 the *Minnie H* was in continual daily service conveying passengers, mail, and freight from the railroad to the Government post office at Fort Totten, and also serving the many communities and settlements along the 360 miles of shore line of that once beautiful body of water. By 1909 the waters had receded to a point where navigation with this boat was no longer possible. A distance of 4 miles intervened between the original dock and the nearest available place to anchor. At this point the boat was beached.

Captain Heerman was 95 years of age on April 14, 1929. Declining the expressed wish of his local friends to celebrate with him, he drove out to his farms to superintend the seeding operations. His mind is very active and he follows with keen interest the rapid changes in our social, economic, and political life. As an expression of his admiration for you and your leadership he presents to you this gavel with the hope that it may be of continuous service.

Sincerely yours, S. W. THOMPSON, *President.*

The gavel was sent to the desk of the Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Vice President accepts the gavel with thanks, and expresses the hope that the Senator from North Dakota will extend the Vice President's gratitude to the donor.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, the Senate is familiar with the fact that under the terms of the apportionment bill, which was signed by the President at 9.30 o'clock this morning, the automatic reapportionment occurs according to the method used in the last preceding apportionment. As repeatedly stated in the debate, this contemporaneously prescribes a specific method or formula concerning which there can be no disagreement or dispute whatever. In the last preceding apportionment the method used was the method of modern major fractions. In order officially to confirm that fact I have asked Dr. Joseph A. Hill, the expert assistant to the Director of the Census, to state the fact and the formula specifically in writing, so that there may be no possible doubt hereafter as to the precise identification carried by the bill. I ask that his letter may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, June 17, 1929.

Hon. A. H. VANDENBERG,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Answering your inquiry, the apportionment of Representatives in 1911, as based upon the census of 1910, was made by the method which has since come to be known as the "method of major fractions," and is the only method to which that designation has ever

been correctly applied. In fact, the term did not come correctly into use until after 1911.

The process by which the method is applied is in detail as follows:

(1) The first step is to assign one Representative to each State, making 48 in all.

(2) The next step is to divide the population of each State by the following quantities in succession: 1½, 2½, 3½, etc.

(3) The quotients thereby obtained are then arranged in order of size, beginning with the largest and continuing the process until the total number of quotients plus 48 is one greater than the number of Representatives to be apportioned.

(4) The next step is to divide the population of the several States by a number midway between the last two quotients in the list.

(5) The last step is to assign to each State a number of Representatives equal to the whole number in the quotient, which was obtained for that State by the above division plus one more Representative in case the quotient contains a major fraction.

I might add that in actual practice, when the number of Representatives to be apportioned has been definitely fixed in advance, the above process may be considerably shortened or curtailed; but the result will be the same, and the population of the several States having been ascertained, there is only one apportionment or distribution of Representatives which can result from applying this method to a given number of Representatives.

Very truly yours, JOSEPH A. HILL,
Assistant to the Director.

FARM RELIEF AND TARIFF REVISION

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, on yesterday a crowd of insurgents got together in the Senate, organized a new party, upset the policies of the President of the United States for a limited tariff revision, and declared for a general revision. Therefore I have a few words to say this morning; and I hope the chairman of the Finance Committee will remain.

I desire to refer to some of the things that were promised to the farmers in the Hawley bill, and some of the things they will get. I have asked the Fair Tariff League to compile all these matters for me. They have consulted the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture, and I feel sure that their figures are quite accurate.

This table shows, for instance, that in 1928 we produced 903,000,000 bushels of wheat. They were worth to the farmer $600,000,000. The Fordney tariff would have given them $379,300,000, but in fact they got only $17,600,000 of benefit out of the tariff. The promise of the tariff in the old law was $379,300,000. The actual benefit on the few grades of extra hard spring wheat in some of the Northwestern States raised the price $17,600,000. The new Hawley bill promises the farmers $399,300,000, and they will get the same effect, $17,600,000, as under the other bill.

In other words, this tariff is not going to be effective at all under present arrangements in the United States. The farmers will not get the promise that is made to them by the provisions of this tariff bill.

In the case of corn they produced 2,840,000,000 bushels. The old tariff bill promised them $426,000,000 of benefit and gave them nothing. The new tariff bill promises them $710,000,000 of benefit and gives the corn farmer nothing. He will get no benefit from this bill.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. BROOKHART. I yield.

Mr. NORBECK. Does the Senator from Iowa know of any promise that has been made to the farmers that has been kept?

Mr. BROOKHART. Well, the Senator has asked me a hard question to answer. I shall have to think about that. Perhaps I can scare up one somewhere.

Mr. President, I have here a long list relating to oats, barley, rye, rice, flaxseed, potatoes, onions, lemons, figs, peanuts, walnuts, almonds, hay, tobacco (leaf), hogs, and eggs. Those are in one group. The old law promised the farmers a benefit of $2,449,000,000 and gave them a benefit of only $74,300,000 out of $2,449,000,000. The Hawley bill, as proposed, promises them $3,108,400,000 and will give them in actual benefit only $87,200,000. The old law promised them a tariff benefit of 36.2 per cent. It gave them, in fact, a tariff benefit of 1.1 per cent. The new law promises them a tariff benefit of 46 per cent but gives them in effect a benefit of 1.3 per cent.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. BROOKHART. I yield.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. At that point, will the Senator have the goodness to explain how he arrives at the conclusion just stated? That will illustrate the others.

Mr. BROOKHART. Yes. The conclusion was estimated by the Department of Commerce and the Agricultural Department for the Fair Tariff League by comparing the prices the farmers would get in the world market with the prices they actually got under the tariff protection in the United States.

They have divided this table into another group where there is a little more benefit. In fact, on butter the tariff in the old law promised the farmers $251,600,000 and gave them a benefit of about $105,000,000. The Hawley bill promises them $293,600,000 and they will in fact get the same benefit of $105,000,000.

On cattle the old law promised them $249,600,000 and in fact they got $45,000,000 out of $249,600,000. The Hawley bill promises them $332,800,000 and they will get the same—$45,000,000.

Here is one that is different—wool. The old tariff law promised them $52,000,000 and they got the full benefit of it. They got a $52,000,000 advance on wool. The new Hawley bill promises them $57,100,000 and they will get that full benefit.

Here is another one that figures out the same way, and that is sugar. The old law promised sugar $22,500,000 and it got $22,500,000. The new law promises sugar $30,700,000, and it will get $30,700,000.

I think perhaps I ought to read the statement of the Fair Tariff League upon the question of sugar, as I think it covers the matter quite fully. It says:

> In some respects this is the strangest of the tariffs. The total value of the domestic sugar crop entering into consumption, i. e., excepting beets used for seed, is $50,500,000, and of Louisiana cane $12,500,000, total $63,000,000. The sugar tariff costs consumers $248,000,000, or four times the total value of the domestic crop, and yet the farmer producers are not prosperous as a whole.

The rest of that statement I shall ask later to have inserted in the RECORD.

Mr. President, a method has been suggested as an amendment to the Hawley bill that will give the farmers largely the benefit of this tariff protection, and that is the debenture amendment suggested by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS]. I desire to amend that amendment in one particular, and it is this proposition which I especially desire to call to the attention of the Finance Committee. I desire to amend the provision with regard to the debenture so that it will be issued to the Federal Farm Board that we have just created under the law passed a few days ago, and I want the board directed to allot those debenture certificates to the various stabilizing corporations to use in the stabilization of the various products and in the liquidation of losses, if any occur. If that is done, it will at once remove the objections that have been urged against debentures, because they are paid to exporters or speculators.

I concede that the debenture as we have advocated it here before and proposed it in the Senate bill would first be paid to the exporters, and they are to some extent speculators in farm products. If it were applied right now it would benefit mainly people of that class, and would benefit but few farmers; but if the debenture is paid to the Federal Farm Board, and by it allotted to the stabilizing corporations, it will then be used for the benefit of the farmers, and the speculator will have no chance at a "rake off" or any reduction of its value to the farmers of the United States.

How will it work? For instance, on wheat there would be a debenture of 21 cents a bushel. That will be issued to the Federal Farm Board. The Federal Farm Board can at once allot it to the stabilizing corporation, which will raise the bid to the farmers by 21 cents a bushel; and it will not be afraid to do that, because it has the debenture to cover the 21 cents. Then the stabilizing corporation will have this further advantage as it proceeds: It will be able to hold this wheat and ask that price in the world market. It may not be necessary to sacrifice the debenture. They may recover it in the sale of the product in the world market. I especially believe that there need be no loss on wheat, because the United States and Canada together control more than 60 per cent of the exportable wheat of the whole world; and the two operating together, as the head of the Canadian wheat pool explained to the Agricultural Committee, will be able to get the price they ask, within reasonable limits, in the world market. The debenture applied in this way will, therefore, improve the world market, whereas with the debenture paid to the exporter he is till compelled to dump his wheat into the world market, and will do so to save himself, and will not be able to hold for an asking price in the world market.

Upon the question of cotton, it is more certain that the world market price can be controlled, because we have 65 per cent of the exportable cotton of the whole world in the United States, and, with that properly financed, there is no need for the loss of any debenture funds on cotton. If the matter works

out in that way, the debenture could ultimately be abandoned and we could still continue our influence in the world market.

There is one other subject that I wish to mention, and that is the countervailing duties of the other countries.

I believe that about all of the other countries, except Great Britain, have imposed those duties already. Of course, Great Britain is the one that is important to us. The markets of Great Britain fix much more of our farm-produce market values than any and all other markets of the world; so the countervailing proposition is not so formidable when we consider it in that light. Again, it is not so formidable in the case of food products, because food products are a necessity, and it is very doubtful if such duties could be enforced as to food products. But, Mr. President, let us concede that they could be enforced. The argument is then made that even though we pay this debenture, France, for instance, will immediately put on a countervailing duty of the same amount, and we will lose the benefit of the debenture. But, Mr. President, if we are financed and in position to hold for our asking price, which ought to be the cost-of-production price always, and France puts on a countervailing duty, the only effect of that will be to increase the price to the people of France, and it will not reduce our price, because we will promptly add it to the cost of production. Therefore it is important that we have a system financed so that we can hold our products for this asking price, and meet all of these situations. Besides, a debenture issued to the Farm Board is not a technical bounty under foreign laws. I concede they could set up a tariff duty against it, but there is no more reason for this than there would be to enact such a duty against the equalization fee, for instance.

Mr. President, this tariff bill, as it stands now, without anything to protect the farmers in their surplus, and the farm bill as we have passed it, with only $500,000,000 to lend to cooperatives on good security, will not meet this situation.

If we provide for a debenture of this type, making it issuable to the Farm Board, it will at once perform all the functions which we expected the equalization fee to perform; it at once will perform all the functions which I expected the direct appropriation from the United States Treasury to perform, which I proposed in my own substitute bill.

This situation unites the best thought on the farm problem in all its consideration in the Congress of the United States. A debenture applied in this way carries with it the best thought of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] in his original McNary bill, which proposes to give the farmers the pre-war ratio of prices.

This carries the best thought of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], which proposed with $1,200,000,000 to finance and hold farm products for the improvement of the world market. It carries the best purpose of the equalization fee, is simple and easy of administration, while the equalization fee is complex and difficult, and it comes from the right source, to wit, the burdens which the tariff imposes upon agriculture.

It carries with it the best thought of the President of the United States in his operation of the wheat corporation during and after the war, when, with a direct appropriation of a billion dollars, he did these things I now want to do and actually produced the effect, the equality, which the farmers are demanding at this time in the United States. He actually answered this promise of the tariff bill to give the farmers this large protection, such as I have pointed out here.

I want to say to the chairman of the Committee on Finance that you can not keep the pledge to the farmers of the United States to give them anything like equality with the sugar industry, or with any other of the protected industries, unless you do apply this debenture in some such way to be effective in controlling the world market.

I ask permission to have inserted in the RECORD, following my remarks, a certain table, also a statement of the Fair Tariff League, and certain other matter.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHEAT

During nine months of 1927 wheat was higher in Winnipeg, Canada, than in Minneapolis. In the other three months it was from 7 cents to 11 cents higher in Minneapolis. In 1928 in five months it was higher in Winnipeg. In five months it was from 1 cent to 7 cents higher in Minneapolis and in two months 10 and 11 cents higher. The tariff was of no benefit whatever except on high protein, premium wheat, which constitutes only one-half of our hard-wheat production and is grown almost entirely in the three States—Montana, North Dakota, and Kansas. The average gain on this premium wheat was 9.8 cents per bushel, or $17,600,000.

CORN

Some folks think that if corn were on the free list much would be imported. In fact, under the "drawback" provisions corn is virtually free to our great corn-products companies for manufacture and reexport. On such corn the duty is less than one-seventh of 1 cent per bushel.

Notwithstanding this, in the six years, 1922–1927, no corn was thus imported except 1,550,406 bushels in 1925 and 336,012 bushels in 1927.

Instead of importing corn in quantities our corn-products companies used domestic corn in export in 1927 of $4,626,864 of glucose and corn sirup and 387,000 barrels of corn meal and 30,095,000 pounds of hominy and other corn preparations for table use. Argentina is our one competitor in our domestic market. She can not safely send across the equator our kind of feed corn, but only the hard, dry, dent corn to be cracked and fed to poultry. Of this poultry corn, from October, 1923, to February, 1928, four and one-half years, we received for domestic consumption an average of only 664,000 bushels along the Atlantic seaboard and 1,113,000 bushels on the Pacific coast. It is greatly to Argentina's advantage to compete with our corn in Europe with ocean freight charges added to our prices rather than compete in New York.

The corn tariff of 15 cents per bushel is ineffective and the proposed increase to 25 cents will please only the uninformed.

OATS

Oats, barley, and rye are on an export, world-price basis, with no help from the tariff that can be estimated in dollars.

RICE

Two-thirds of production is blue rice, a second quality that disintegrates in cooking; exported largely; not affected by tariff. Tariff is fully effective on about 630,000,000 pounds of fortuna or hard rice.

FLAXSEED

Duty two-thirds effective. The cake from imported flaxseed is reexported with a drawback of about one-fourth of the flaxseed duty.

POTATOES

Duty effective on three and one-half million bushels of seed potatoes and one-half effective on table stock grown in the Northeastern States, New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

ONIONS

Duty effective on Bermuda and domestic Spanish. Of no effect on strong onions, which are 75 per cent of our crop.

LEMONS

Duty three-fourths effective.

FIGS

Some years ago we grew 10,000 tons on 10,000 acres. Now, because of disease, we grow 10,000 tons on 45,000 acres. The increase in tariff from $40 per ton to $100 charges consumers with the disease.

PEANUTS

Duty effective on only 125,000,000 bushels of the large size marketed shelled.

WALNUTS

Walnuts and almonds, duty effective.

HAY

Next to corn our most valuable crop. Our only competitor, Canada, must use all her hay for her dairy and feeder stock except as she sends relatively insignificant amounts into our northeastern border States, depressing their prices somewhat, but too little to be estimated as against our total production.

TOBACCO

We are the world's reservoir for tobacco. For our grades we set the price for the world, exporting a third or more of our crop, with no substantial effect from the tariff. We have, however, a special industry growing American Sumatra wrapper tobacco under cloth used as a shade. This is protected by duty of $2.10 per pound, with $2.50 proposed in the Hawley bill. This duty is fully effective on the best leaves of this tobacco as picked in Connecticut and a few counties in Georgia. Under the $2.10 tariff the price of the entire Connecticut Valley crop averages only $1 and the Georgia crop 55 cents, showing that the tariff is of very little effect on the greater portion of the crop, of which only about 60 per cent is used for wrappers.

The only considerable advantage from the tariff on tobacco is on the one-third of the shaded Sumatra used for wrappers, this tariff benefit running from the full amount, $2.10, down to a fraction of that sum.

About one-half of our Sumatra wrapper is imported from Sumatra and Java. The imports of 1928 weighed 5,879,000 pounds, valued at $12,500,000, paying a duty of $12,300,000, or 99 per cent. Growers of domestic filler and binder tobacco in Wisconsin, Ohio, and Connecticut object to the above duty as unnecessarily increasing the cost of cigars using their product. The Turkish cigarette tobacco is of special flavor, increasing the use of domestic product by admixture and in that sense highly advantageous to domestic growers of cigarette tobacco.

HOGS

We are the world's reservoir for pork and pork products, exporting about $200,000,000, with the world price determining domestic prices.

EGGS

No authorities consulted will place any direct money advantage on the tariff on eggs in the shell, of which we produce vast quantities

with unlimited opportunity for increased production. The tariff is, however, fully effective on liquid, frozen, and powdered eggs and helpful to domestic producers, especially in the season of large breakage.

BUTTER

In butter we see the practical certainty that a well-protected farm product capable of favorable expansion will approach the export basis and lose its tariff benefits. The production of butter is steadily expanding, rising from 1,824,609,000 pounds in 1922 to 2,075,000,000 in 1928.

In 1924, with an 8-cent tariff, butter averaged only one-half cent higher in New York than in London; in 1926, 4.2 cents higher; in 1927, 7.4 cents higher; and in 1928, 6 cents higher; while in 1925 it was 1.1 cents higher in London. The above table uses 5 cents per pound as the value of the tariff. Improving conditions in Europe will raise prices there, and increased production here tends to lower prices. Also, each cent of increase in domestic butter prices adds 1,000,000 pounds to the consumption of oleomargarine, which is butter's serious competitor.

CATTLE

The embargo against Argentine cattle because of the hoof-and-mouth disease will continue indefinitely because of the difficulties of eradication there. This leaves only Canada and Mexico as competitors in our domestic market. Canada can export only to the United States, practically speaking. Whatever the tariff, we get her cattle mostly, and higher duties only lower her prices and accelerate the diversion of her grazing lands into wheat and the depression of world wheat prices. This hurts our wheat growers but helps our cattle raisers by depressing Canadian competition.

In any event our domestic market must provide for both Canada's product and our own, with no benefit in the tariff except to reduce Canadian production at the expense of our wheat growers, and to such relatively small consequence as to help cattle prices comparatively little. Costs of production are as high in Canada as here, wages as high. Winters there last seven months, with fires in homes for nine months. Canada's possibilities of expansion are limited.

Mexico's exporting conditions resemble Canada's. Her 3-year-old cattle are the size of our 8-month calves, are of inferior quality, and not strictly competitive. The present high prices are due to national prosperity, shortage of supplies, and other general conditions. It is bad policy to antagonize our best customer, Canada. The above estimate is three times the total value of cattle imported in 1928. It is probably excessive; an exceedingly capable authority says zero. An increase in the tariff would be of no effect.

WOOL

Duty fully effective, the price in Boston for domestic wool being 26 cents higher in 1928 than in London. The difference between this and the duty of 31 cents is accounted for by the superior quality of the London wools, which are skirted, with the removal of the coarser, cheaper parts of the fleece and some of the dirt, and by freight charges from London to Boston. This would give American producers $52,000,000, except that possibly 10 per cent of this is lost between the shearing pens and Boston by poor marketing methods.

SUGAR

In some respects this is the strangest of the tariffs. The total value of the domestic sugar crop entering into consumption, i. e., excepting beets used for seed, is $50,500,000, and of Louisiana cane $12,500,000; total, $63,000,000. The sugar tariff costs consumers $248,000,000, or four times the total value of the domestic crop, and yet the farmer producers are not prosperous as a whole. Domestic refiners collect the entire duty of about $45,000,000; but it is commonly estimated that they pass on to the growers only one-half of this amount, or $22,500,000, thereby making the cost of the tariff to consumers more than ten times the tariff benefit to farmers. Against this benefit of $22,500,000 farmers, as consumers, being one-fourth of our population, lose $60,000,000.

The principal difficulty with the sugar tariff is that it admits without duty the products of our island possessions, where sugar is produced at about the same cost as in Cuba, which sends one-half of our total requirements under the duty of 1.76 cents per pound for raw. With this discrimination between Cuba and the islands and the very low cost in the islands, the latter have virtually doubled their production since 1922 under the present tariff and have kept domestic production at about 1922 level. Cuban imports are steadily decreasing under this island competition. Witness the drop in Cuban duty paid from $148,000,000 about three years ago to $130,000,000 and last year to $112,000,000.

The Hawley duty would give domestic refiners $16,400,000 more, with about $8,200,000 of this going to the growers, and would increase cost to consumers about $100,000,000 and still leave Philippine imports, ever increasing, to cripple domestic producers more and more, to their possible ultimate elimination.

If a bounty were given continental growers of 1½ cents per pound, being paid to the refiner as the duty is, and with the proviso that two-thirds of this bounty, or 1 cent, should be passed on to the growers, then the price of beets would be $10 per ton, or about 30 per cent more than now, with the resulting great prosperity to the growers. The other third of the bounty would greatly benefit refiners.

In addition to this bounty, which only fairly equalizes production in the States with the islands, there should be a tariff of about 1¼ cents per pound, benefiting alike the States and the islands as against Cuba. This duty will equalize production cost, as estimated by the Tariff Commission not long ago. The McKinley tariff gave a bounty on sugar.

Agricultural products

Article	Unit of quantity	Production, 1928		Tariff rate		Value of protection			
						Fordney law		Hawley bill	
		Quantity (millions)	Value (million dollars)	Fordney law	Hawley bill	Nominal (million dollars)	Effective (million dollars)	Nominal (million dollars)	Effective (million dollars)
Group 1:									
Wheat	Bushel	903.0	600.0	42 cents per bushel	42 cents per bushel	379.3	17.6	379.3	17.6
Corn	do	2,840.0	2,000.0	15 cents per bushel	25 cents per bushel	426.0	0	710.0	0
Oats	do	1,449.0	593.0	do	15 cents per bushel	217.4	0	217.4	0
Barley	do	356.0	197.0	20 cents per bushel	20 cents per bushel	71.2	0	71.2	0
Rye	do	41.0	36.0	15 cents per bushel	15 cents per bushel	6.2	0	6.2	0
Rice, rough	Bushel (45 pounds).	42.0	37.0	1 cent per pound (45 cents per bushel)	1¼ cents per pound (56¼ cents per bushel)	18.9	6.2	23.6	7.7
Flaxseed	Bushel	19.0	115.0	40 cents per bushel	63 cents per bushel	7.6	5.7	12.0	9.0
Potatoes	Bushel (60 pounds).	463.0	250.0	½ cent per pound (30 cents per bushel)	¾ cent per pound (45 cents per bushel)	138.9	3.5	208.4	5.3
Onions	Bushel (57 pounds).	19.0	22.6	1½ cents per pound (85½ cents per bushel)	2 cents per pound ($1.14 per bushel)	16.3	4.3	21.7	5.7
Lemons	Pound	525.0	22.7	2 cents per pound	2 cents per pound	10.5	7.9	10.5	7.9
Figs	do	20.0	2.0	do	5 cents per pound	.4	.4	1.0	1.0
Peanuts	do	1,230.0	56.0	4¼ cents per pound	4¼ cents per pound	52.3	5.3	52.3	5.3
Walnuts	do	50.0	10.5	4 cents per pound	5 cents per pound	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5
Almonds	do	27.0	4.6	4¾ cents per pound	5½ cents per pound	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
Hay	Ton (2,000 pounds).	106.0	1,243.0	$4 per ton (2,240 pounds) ($3.58 per ton (2,000 pounds))	$4 per ton (2,000 pounds)	379.5	0	424.0	0
Tobacco, leaf	Pound	1,373.5	254.3	35 cents per pound	35 cents per pound	480.7	3.1	480.7	3.7
Hogs	do	13,494.0	1,209.0	1½-cent per pound	2 cents per pound	67.5	0	269.9	0
Eggs	Dozen	2,162.0	110.0	8 cents per dozen	10 cents per dozen	173.0	17.0	216.2	20.0
Total Group 1			6,762.7			2,449.0	74.3	3,108.4	87.2
Per cent of production						36.2	1.1	46.0	1.3
Group 2:									
Butter (1927)	Pound	2,097.0	776.0	12 cents per pound	14 cents per pound	251.6	105.0	293.6	105.0
Cattle (including calves)	do	16,640.0	940.0	1½ cents per pound	2 cents per pound	249.6	45.0	332.8	45.0
Wool and mohair (including pulled wool)—									
In the grease	do	365.5	142.7	31 cents per pound (clean)	34 cents per pound (clean)	52.0	52.0	57.1	57.1
Clean content	do	167.9							
Sugar, raw, from—									
Sugar beets	Ton	8.0	63.0	1.76 cents per pound (Cuban)	2.40 cents per pound (Cuban)	22.5	22.5	30.7	30.7
Sugar cane	do	1.2							
Total Group 2			1,921.7			575.7	224.5	714.2	237.8
Per cent of production						30.0	11.7	37.2	12.4
Grand total Groups 1 and 2			8,684.4			3,024.7	298.8	3,822.6	325.0
Per cent of production						34.8	3.4	44.0	3.7

FAIR TARIFF LEAGUE,
40 Rector St., New York City, June 15, 1929.

AGRICULTURE AND THE TARIFF—MISCALCULATION AND MISERY

An analysis of six and three-fourth billion dollars' worth of representative farm products, or more than one-half of all farm products, shows that the present Fordney tariff would add nearly two and one-half billion dollars to farm prices of these products, or 36 per cent, if the tariff were effective as it is on most manufactured products upon which, for instance, the duties averaged 38.8 per cent on all dutiable manufactured products imported in 1928.

The actual worth to be estimated in cash of the protective duties on these farm products was, however, only slightly above $74,000,000, or 1⅛ per cent.

This is because so much of our farm products are exported that export or world prices determine domestic prices. It is impossible to sell large quantities for export at one scale of prices and other quantities for domestic consumption at other and higher prices.

Even if any one product capable of general and successful cultivation were effectively and highly protected, the growers of such products as wheat, corn, and tobacco would turn to the successfully protected product and soon bring its price down to the level of exported products.

Including cotton, now on the free list, and of great consequence in many farm States, the actual cash value of the tariff to two-thirds of our representative farm products is less than 1 per cent, as against a fictitious, counterfeit protection of over 30 per cent.

With the present tariff so liberal in fictitious rates, Congress is in special session, perspiring and jangling over the Hawley bill which would increase fictitious protection by another $659,000,000, with a real value of only $11,900,000, or three-tenths of 1 per cent.

It is because of the futility of this effort that many farm leaders urge a drastic change in our tariff practice by the use of the "debenture" or other means whereby the National Treasury would be drawn upon so far as necessary to make farm duties at least one-half effective—a process so at variance with present practices, and so uncertain of helpful effect in the judgment of many as to fail so far of congressional approval.

A very few farm products, notably sugar and wool, are grown in such small proportion to our needs that great quantities are imported. Consequently domestic prices are raised by the tariff to equal foreign prices plus ocean freights and the full amount of the duties.

Including sugar and wool which, in our more populous farm States are insignificant in respect to the acreage they use, and butter upon which the present tariff is about one-half effective, and cattle with duties of some value probably, our farmers have a total nominal tariff protection, including cotton, of over $3,000,000,000, or more than 30 per cent, on four-fifths of their products, with a cash value of slightly less than $300,000,000, or 3 per cent. Were every farm product included this percentage would not be increased.

Contrast this 3 per cent with the manufacturers' 38.8 per cent and we see the predicament of agriculture with its financial distress; a sad contrast to manufacturers and the Wall Street revelation of their profits and their mounting stock values indicative of their continuing prosperity.

Our farmers buy "Europe plus," at European prices plus freight plus the tariff. They sell "Europe minus," at Liverpool prices less heavy transportation charges.

STREET AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, the Highway Education Board, composed of representatives of three Government departments and representatives from the automobile and allied industries, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and financed by the automobile and rubber industries, yearly conducts an essay and lesson contest on street and highway safety, open to elementary-school pupils and elementary-school teachers throughout the country.

In 1928, 600,000 school children entered the contest and submitted essays upon the subject of Why We Have and Practice Traffic Rules, and 100,000 elementary-school teachers submitted lesson plans on the subject Objective and Methods of Teaching Street and Highway Safety.

The winners of both contests were, I am proud to state, from Massachusetts. The essay contest was awarded to Brendan A. Finn, of Somerville, Mass., 11 years old and a pupil in the sixth grade of the Prescott Street Public School. The lesson contest was awarded to Miss Amy M. Striley, a public-school teacher of Beverly Farms, Mass.

I ask that both the prize essay and the prize lesson be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the essays were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHY WE HAVE AND PRACTICE TRAFFIC RULES

By Brendan A. Finn, Prescott School, Somerville, Mass.

We have and practice traffic rules to insure the protection of pedestrians and the safety of vehicles and their occupants on our highways.

With the coming of the motor vehicle a new problem was presented; a faster and more powerful means of transportation was introduced, which gave man the power to cover distances at a higher and more sustained rate of speed than he had heretofore enjoyed.

As the years went by the motor vehicle was improved and perfected, and more horsepower, higher rates of speed in pleasure cars, and greater load capacity in trucks were attained.

In addition to this development in a mechanical way there were instituted quantity production and plans for financing which placed the motor vehicle in a position where it was possible to be owned by the masses, and thus it has so entered into our everyday life that for a long time an automobile has been considered a necessity, both in our social and business life.

The motor vehicle appears on the highways each year in increasing numbers. Along with other forms of transportation, such as horse-drawn vehicles, street cars, railroads crossing thoroughfares, and, in conjunction with these, narrow and congested city streets, hazards are presented which demand that traffic be regulated and that the lives and rights of pedestrians on or crossing the highways be safeguarded. Therefore the State, city, and local governments have made rules to guide the motorist, pedestrian, and others for their mutual safety.

The pedestrian must practice these rules for his own safety; for, in fact, his very life may depend on knowing their meaning and obeying them. The motorist must also practice the rules of traffic, because in a great measure his life and the lives of others who are relying on his judgment are in danger. Property, either his own or that which may have been entrusted to his care, may be placed in a position of danger if he is careless. Then the lives and property of others who use the highway may be injured or damaged by the careless motorist who disregards the rules of traffic.

In fact, these rules must be practiced by all who use the highways, for they are made with the idea of moving traffic as quickly as possible in so far as is consistent with safety.

The pedestrian and motorist must adhere to a strict interpretation of these rules, because they have been put forth as demanded by the different situations on city and country roadways. Our cooperation and compliance with these rules, whether we be motorist or pedestrian, is necessary in order to make the highways safe for all.

OBJECTIVES AND METHODS OF EDUCATION IN STREET AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

Prize-winning lesson by Miss Amy M. Striley, Beverly Farms, Mass.

Our general objective was to make the children, our future citizens, realize the ever-increasing need of carefulness everywhere, and to train them to be actively cautious for their own protection and socially responsible for the safety of others. The result eventually will be safer and saner traffic conditions, with a consequent lessening of waste, expense, pain, unhappiness, and loss of life.

This program is intended for upper-grade work (grades 5–8). It is the outline of a year's work, actually accomplished. It is arranged with special objectives for each month as the program for that period is carried out. The work has taken the form of a junior safety council, organized and carried on by the children, whose fortnightly meetings are linked up with classroom instruction.

SEPTEMBER

Showing the need of an organized safety campaign in the school

A. Collection of statistics and accounts of accidents to children, and investigation of causes.

B. "Find-out" lessons—Why do we have traffic rules? Why and how do accidents happen? What can we do? What are our traffic rules?

C. Presentation of the junior safety council idea.

This was done under the auspices of the Massachusetts Junior Safety Council. A State representative, who came at our request, explained the organization requirements and the functioning of a junior safety council. A club could be formed independently if there were no State organization. The children were delighted and wanted to organize immediately.

D. Organization.

Each class met and chose by ballot three children, since there must be a group of "active members" to form the nucleus of the organization and to start functioning. Heeding the caution to select sensible, "live" people who would make the club a success, the children chose wisely. The active members, representing the several rooms, held a meeting, observing simple rules of meeting procedure. They chose a president, vice president, and secretary. Active-member pins were presented by the principal. The following plans were worked out.

1. A clean-up campaign for the playground and the organization of a playground patrol.

2. A bulletin board to be made by the manual training boys and hung in the upper hall for safety material.

3. The printing of fortnightly safety slogans to be hung over the front door where all children could see them as they passed out. "Walk home on the sidewalk," was the first one.

In the classrooms the safety pledge was placed on the board. All other children were to be associate members. They had to earn their way into the council by learning the safety pledge and by doing two real,

witnessed acts of safety. These acts of safety were to be written neatly on paper and presented at a council meeting. Joining was voluntary, of course, and there was no urging. A few children were disdainful at first, but the enthusiasm, interest, and curiosity were contagious. Eventually we had 100 per cent membership.

To our officers we owe much, and from them we have learned many lessons in child logic, alertness, and command of situations. Our president was a very busy person, answering questions and unofficially judging qualifications for admission. His work, I believe, has been unusually fine.

Several boys who were artistic wanted to draw safety pictures and good printers wanted to make slogans, so we set aside one blackboard as a safety board. We had a regular epidemic of original slogans, poems, and even safety songs set to well-known tunes. Our pupils conducted morning exercises, which afforded them a chance to use their songs and slogans. Our bulletin board was promptly made, a board committee chosen, and contributions poured in. A crowd was always around the bulletin board.

OCTOBER

Functioning of the organization

In Massachusetts the twilight hour before supper, when the time changes from daylight saving to standard time, sees many accidents to children. We call this time "the danger hour."

Meeting I. We determine procedure.

A. Admission of 12 candidates, chosen by lot because there were so many ready with their safety pledge and acts of safety. The active members, sitting in judgment, were quite strict about admission. The safety pledge must be well learned. One mistake was allowed. The safety acts must be authentic and useful. Each candidate presented his credentials and they were discussed and voted upon. All 12 members were accepted, given associate member pins, and asked to contribute ideas.

It was decided to have each meeting based on the following general plan: A simple safety program relating to the theme of the month; reception of new members; discussion of safety ideas and recommendations for improvement.

This meant careful planning of meeting procedure. The secretary at each meeting selected a program committee for the next meeting.

B. New plans suggested at this meeting.

1. Proposal by several girls to write a play, The Danger Hour, to be presented at the second meeting.

2. Patrols for stairs and basement, assigned for 2-week periods.

3. Making of arm bands by sewing girls. Letters J. S. C. to be printed on bands by boys.

4. A patrol to care for little children at the kindergarten across the street during the morning and noon rush hours.

5. Decision to call before the council several children who were notoriously bad examples. This rather alarmed us at first, because it required much tact, but we were amazed at the way the children accomplished results without causing trouble.

Meeting II. Be careful after school.

A. The play "Danger Hour" was presented. A boy whose father is a policeman gave a talk on traffic rules and traffic dangers. Items from the Massachusetts Safety Council were read. Patrols were changed. The secretary gave his report. Original safety poems and songs were given.

B. Admission of 11 candidates. (One failed. Failures had to wait until there was a vacancy in the candidate list.)

C. Discussion and recommendations.

1. Crossing the street. A committee was appointed to draw up a set of simple rules for crossing the street, to be presented at the next meeting.

2. Organization of traffic patrol on street in front of building, this patrol to be instructed by the traffic policeman. The policeman now leaves the directing largely to the boys who are selected each month. The two new patrols are instructed for a week by the outgoing squad.

3. Proposal by girls to make traffic belts for traffic squad.

4. Request by principal for members of the council to give safety talks on "The Danger Hour" to the lower grades.

5. Motto adopted: "I will be my own policeman and make myself behave."

There was much talk in the classrooms on safety ideas.

Because the children were interested, we also were engaged in making black and white safety posters. Bulletin-board contributions, blackboard work, and other activities were going on. The children were busy and had many ideas.

NOVEMBER

Making us safe at school

Meeting I. Safety on the playground.

A. Admission of 12 new members.

B. Presentation of rules for crossing street and adoption of them.

C. Discussion.

1. Dangerous games and practices on the playground. Playground limits. Case of the little children.

2. Resolution: Each member agreed to be responsible for some smaller child for the next two weeks.

Meeting II. Safety inside the building.

A. Program.

B. Admission of 12 new members.

C. Discussion: Safety inside the school building.

1. Need of fire drills.

2. Walking up and down stairs.

3. Helping the little ones on the stairs.

D. Proposal to invite visitors to attend our next meeting.

E. Report of several children as to how they helped smaller ones.

F. Children already in the junior safety council want to receive recognition for further special acts of safety, hence an honor roll with name and description of acts. We gave gold stars for additional acts.

In the classroom the rules for crossing the street were copied with pen and ink. A printed copy was made to be hung in the hall. We were also making a map of the city with all the schools marked and a red star for every street accident to a child. Our aim: "We strive to keep our district free from red stars."

We were also working on the honor roll and finishing our safety posters.

DECEMBER

Safety in winter sports

This was visitors' month.

Meeting I. Where to slide.

A. A review of our best songs and poems, our play, and a report of radio broadcasts and statement made by the registrar about hitching sleds on behind automobiles.

B. Admission of 12 new members and reception of special acts for honor roll. The special acts were voted upon also.

C. Discussion. Where and how can we slide safely? There are no good hills here in our neighborhood except those on private estates which lead to road.

1. Organization of safety squad at foot of hill to warn automobile drivers and sliders.

2. Use of red lantern at night.

Meeting II. We show the superintendent of schools our work. (We had the superintendent as guest.)

A. The program was arranged to show what we had done during the fall.

B. Admission of 12 new members and reception of acts for honor roll.

C. Discussion.

1. Review of sliding "Don'ts" led by president.

2. How we can enjoy skating and be safe.

3. Report: What other near-by cities are doing for safety.

4. Report of weak step. Matter referred to janitor.

5. Report of ways in which smaller children can be helped.

In the classrooms the children were given a week to prepare a song, slogans, a play, a story, an exercise, or poster for a safety language demonstration. The song must be sung, the play acted, the poster explained, etc.

For publicity purposes the posters were exhibited in the stores down town.

A copy of our street-crossing rules was printed to hang in the library.

JANUARY

Enlarging our safety activities

Meeting I. We discipline careless members. (We invited a lower grade to join us in the meeting and to contribute to the program.)

A. Program. First-aid demonstrations.

B. Our guests entertain us.

C. Admission of 10 new members. Two failed to qualify.

D. Reception and vote upon special safety acts.

E. Discussion.

1. Placing upon probation three members who had been careless.

2. Suspending for one month three members concerned in a stone-throwing contest. We took their pins away. This proved a very effective punishment. Everyone in school knew about it. The boys later were readmitted.

3. Proposal to learn more about what other schools were doing in safety work.

4. Committee appointed to write safety items and an account of our safety work for our local newspaper.

Meeting II. What other schools are doing. (Grade II as guests.)

A. Report of committee as to what the schools of other cities are doing for safety.

B. Admission of 11 new members and reception of special safety acts.

FEBRUARY

We celebrate 100 per cent membership

Meeting I. We plan a health drive. (Grades III and IV as guests.)

A. Admission of 12 new members and reception of special safety acts.

B. Our guests present their safety ideas.

C. Discussion.

1. Proposal to recognize exceptional safety acts in some other way. "Knights of Safety" idea suggested. A "Knight" could have a "Shield" with his name on it hung in the hall.

2. Suggested that we make our original songs, plays, etc., into a safety-slogan book. A copy was presented to the superintendent of schools.

3. Proposal to make a health drive for better attendance because of fewer colds and sickness. "Healthy children have more fun." "Healthy children are more alert to danger."

During January we had had many absences.

Instead of a second meeting in February, the whole school was united in a safety-first assembly.

MARCH

Getting ready for spring

Meeting I. Conspicuous act of safety recognized.

A. A knight proclaimed.

B. Discussion.

1. Marble playing.

2. Proposal to rearrange the playground so that all the children could carry out their various games at the same time without confusion or interference.

Meeting II. We review and demonstrate some old rules. (Kindergarten as guests.)

A. Program.

1. Watching out on a rainy day.

2. A review of our street-crossing rules in pantomime.

B. Reception of special safety acts.

C. Discussion of playground rearrangement.

1. Plans brought in.

2. Proposal to move basket ball court.

3. Playground limits for lower grades changed.

4. First base to be moved over.

In the classroom, plans for changing over the playground had been placed on our safety blackboard.

We had also been busy preparing a safety vocabulary for use in April in writing compositions. Lists made by the children had been compared and checked so that we had a long list of words relating to safety and traffic. We reviewed the spelling of these words by spelling matches. Our favorite spelling match has been a spelling baseball game.

APRIL

Highway education board month

Meeting I. The automobile and I.

A. Program. Playlets.

1. When I cross the street.

2. When I slide.

3. When I ride my bicycle.

4. When I get on or off the street car, bus, or automobile.

B. Explanation of the requirements of the certificate of merit.

C. Special safety acts received.

D. Some playground "bullies" were taught a lesson.

E. Discussion.

1. Appointment of additional playground patrols to keep new boundary limits until the children understood.

Meeting II. What the newspapers and magazines are saying about safety. Listening in on the radio.

An intensive campaign had begun in Massachusetts to reduce injuries and deaths. The papers were full of interesting items and pictures.

A. A general contribution of short items by a majority of the members.

B. Account of radio safety broadcast.

C. Picture exhibit of various traffic squads or committees of other schools.

D. Special safety acts received.

E. Discussion.

1. Proposal to make some "mother's don'ts" to send to the newspapers.

2. Decision to send delegates to Massachusetts Junior Safety Council rally at the Boston Arena in May.

In the classrooms during this month, we were busily engaged in getting our compositions into shape and watching our steps, so as to earn the certificate of merit.

During the latter part of the month our local chamber of commerce offered a prize for the best composition in each school on safety. The compositions were shorter and of a different nature from our highway education board work.

Other activities and the bulletin board were being carried on also.

MAY

Social responsibility month

Meeting I. How I can help the other fellow to play safe. (Grade I as guests.)

A. Program. Simple demonstration.

1. Be safe at school.

2. Be safe on the street.

3. Be safe at home.

B. Reception of special safety acts.

C. Discussion in form of announcement.

1. Asking every first grader to "Stop, look, listen, and think" when on the streets for the next two weeks. All safety councilors will observe to see if the first graders obey these rules. All good first graders will be invited to second meeting. Safety slogan for the fortnight, "Stop, look, listen, and think when on the street."

Meeting II. Ways of helping safety. (Good members of Grade I as guests. The whole class was very much elated because they had all tried to earn an invitation.)

A. Program.

1. Playlet, "Mr. Careful Safety."

2. Reading of safety compositions.

B. Presentation of simple safety pledge for little people to sign and take home.

C. Discussion.

1. Some don'ts in swimming.

2. Heads up for baseball.

3. The traffic is getting heavier, so watch corners; cross within the white lines.

D. Presentation of special safety acts.

E. A knight proclaimed.

F. Announcement: We have fulfilled the conditions of the certificate of merit.

JUNE

We tell the public

Our big public meeting with a special program featuring the most worthy work of the year was held. Explanation of the work of the junior safety council was made. Invitations were issued by the children and a canvass made by them to insure acceptance of the invitations, and thus interest the people.

The mayor and superintendent of schools gave their support and were present. The members of the audience were presented with neat copies of the safety pledge and the rules for crossing the street.

This proved a fitting end for the work of the year and paved the way for a more successful program next year.

DISENFRANCHISEMENT IN THE SOUTH

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an editorial appearing in the New York World of Saturday, June 15, 1929, and an article reprinted in the World from the Orlando (Fla.) Reporter-Star. The article, which is short, was written by John Temple Graves. Both the editorial and the article relate to the subject of Disenfranchisement in the South.

There being no objection, the editorial and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York World of June 15, 1929]

DISENFRANCHISEMENT IN THE SOUTH

In another column on this page we reprint an article, written by John Temple Graves 2d, which has appeared in a number of southern newspapers. The article is a comment on a recent editorial published in the World. This editorial pointed out that there are a number of southern Senators who voted recently to exclude aliens from the count for representation, in defiance of the first article of the Constitution, while they are at the same time willing to give their tacit approval to legislation in the South which deprives the negro of his constitutional right to vote under the terms of the fifteenth amendment. "Over both sections of the Constitution," the World said, "these Senators are willing to ride roughshod in their effort to preserve for a comparatively small number of white voters in the South representation in Congress out of all proportion to their number."

Mr. Graves's comment on this statement is frankly to admit that there is disenfranchisement in the South, but to suggest that the southern negro has actually "weighed more in strictly national politics than the southern white." In support of this theory he advances two arguments: First, that certain Northern States in which the negro votes have more voice in Democratic National Conventions than Southern States which nearly always vote Democratic; second, that the southern negro often has an important influence in Republican conventions, and that it is the Republican Party which is usually in command at Washington.

We reprint Mr. Graves's article because we find in it an interesting point of view. It is perhaps fair to suggest in passing that if the influence of the southern negro at Washington makes itself felt through the Republican Party rather than the Democratic Party, it is because the Democratic Party has so effectively closed its doors to him and so successfully driven him over to the Republican side.

DISENFRANCHISEMENT IN THE SOUTH

By John Temple Graves

(Reprinted from the Orlando (Fla.) Reporter-Star)

The New York World, in many respects the most able and interesting of American newspapers, inveighed last week against the southern

Senators who voted for the exclusion of aliens in the congressional reapportionment count, but were not willing to have disenfranchised southern negroes excluded also. The World charged that these Senators are willing to ride roughshod over the Constitution "in their effort to preserve for a comparatively small number of white voters in the South representation in Congress out of all proportion to their number."

That the abstract logic of the southern position in this respect has its flaw can not be disputed. But there is, at least, a plea in abatement. The World overlooks two circumstances which, when the machinery of American politics is considered, may have given the southern white man actually less of a voice in national politics and the southern negro actually more of a voice than their respective numerical strengths deserved.

The first circumstance is the system of apportioning delegates to National Democratic Conventions. Without regard to the wide variation in the proportion of Democrats in different States, each State is allowed twice the number of delegates that it has Representatives in Congress. This means that States like Pennsylvania, which never vote Democratic, have considerably more voice in Democratic conventions than Southern States which nearly always vote Democratic. It means, in effect, that the southern white man, whose ordinary political vehicle has been the Democratic Party, has not been proportionately represented in the most vital decisions of that party.

The second circumstance is the heretofore skeleton organization of the Republican Party in the South, an organization in many instances based on the votes of southern negroes. While the Republican Party has a fairer system of apportioning delegates to its national conventions than the Democratic Party has, the southern delegations in Republican conventions nevertheless have had in the past a representation out of proportion to Republican strength in the South. This means that the southern negro may sometimes exercise an actual determining influence in the national conventions of the Republican Party. And this party has been generally in office at Washington since the Civil War.

Since the political destinies of the Nation are determined fundamentally in the conventions of the two great parties the World should ask itself whether the two circumstances named above do not offset whatever disenfranchisement of the negro on general election day the South may be guilty of accomplishing. Or, to put it another way, whether the southern white man's superior representation in Congress is not balanced by the southern negro's superior voice in the choice of a President of the United States.

The theory is one thing; the condition another. Theoretically the South has no leg to stand on in its disregard of the fifteenth amendment. Under actual conditions, however, without regard to the social problem the negro represents, it is possible that the southern negro (or those who control him) has weighed more in strictly national politics than the southern white.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Arcadian, of Arcadia, Fla., entitled "Reimbursing Medfly Victims," and also a short article on the same subject entitled "Hardship on the Poor," printed in the Apopka (Fla.) Chief of June 13, 1929.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Arcadian]

REIMBURSING "MEDFLY" VICTIMS

A bill has been offered in Congress providing for an appropriation of $10,000,000 from the Federal Treasury to reimburse Florida fruit growers and farmers for the destruction of crops in the fight against the Mediterranean fly. Word comes down the line that Congress is liable to cut this amount in half and make the remaining five million payable contingent upon Florida appropriating an equal amount.

This would practically mean that those who are impoverished by having their crops destroyed will not be reimbursed, for the State is certainly not in condition to appropriate such a fund at this time and with additional counties and smaller sections being put under quarantine and stopped from agricultural production as new fly infestations are found.

It would seem that the condition brought about by the invasion of the fly is such as to warrant the Federal Government extending the relief sought without the attachment of any strings. The fight which is being waged in Florida at such great expense is in a way a defense of the food supply of the entire Nation. It is a national disaster. The Federal Government has already recognized this in its appropriation of a generous amount to carry on the campaign against the fruit fly.

Since the embargo against raising or selling products in the stricken sections is a part of the general compaign of extermination, which is being chiefly financed by the Federal Government, it seems no more than fair that the grower whose property is destroyed should be reimbursed from the same source. He is hard hit. If his immediate neighbors, in the person of his own State, are not able to give him relief, his more distant neighbors, the people of the Nation, should do so.

The matter is soon to be decided, it is understood, as Congress is hurrying along toward adjournment. It is hoped that those in charge will be able to convince Congress that the request for this appropriation is reasonable and right.

[From the Apopka Chief, June 13, 1929]

HARDSHIP ON THE POOR

Since the State plant board and the newspapers of the citrus section have had their innings, is it not proper to say a word in behalf of the small home owner who has spent the last 20 or 30 years of his life here trying to build up a home with a few surrounding comforts in which to spend his latter days, and who has had so many of these comforts summarily destroyed without any assurance of recompense whatever?

The loyalty of the Florida people can always be depended upon in fly eradication or in any other cooperative work necessary. They have rallied almost to a man, as they have been directed to do, in this particular case.

But why has it been necessary to impose such hardships on some of our poor and most worthy people; many of whom we know personally have had their gardens and small fruits, upon which they were depending for a living through the summer, destroyed and even the trees cut down in some instances? These men are not carpenters, boiler makers, or mechanics, capable of going North to find employment for the summer to sustain them until this thing is over and they must have help from some source.

Take the case of John Schalk, for instance. He had a wonderful crop of peaches, just beginning to ripen in the early part of May; a few baskets were gathered and sold readily around town and they were indeed as free from infestation of any kind as could be. The next day as he prepared to gather more fruit a truck appeared, driven by a stranger, whom he did not know, filled with a bunch of negroes who entered the place, picked and carried away the entire crop estimated at from one to two hundred bushels.

Why should this man not have been permitted to sell these peaches? They were ready for market and free from infection. No; he was not even permitted to can a few for his own home use.

A few days later I saw on sale in one of our stores some very nice peaches which were said to have been grown just out of town.

I insist that something should be done for these people. The newspapers have been reticent, while these other folks have been deprived of a living earned by the sweat of their own brow without even a hope or a promise of retribution.

Will Florida stand for this?

H. H. WITHERINGTON.

LAW OF NEUTRALITY AND ITS RELATION TO WORLD PEACE

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, my attention has been called to an article on the law of neutrality and its relation to world peace which appeared in a recent issue of the New York University Law Review.

The subject of the article is one of profound interest to those who are deeply concerned with the problem of maintenance of world peace. The author of the article, Clyde Eagleton, has made a searching study of the history of the law of neutrality and its relation to attempts in recent years, through the League of Nations and otherwise, to restrain war.

Our people can not have too much information on a subject that affects not only their own peace, security, and lives but the lives of their children and children's children. I ask, therefore, that this interesting and valuable article may be printed in the RECORD, in an abbreviated form and with the deletion of the footnotes giving the sources of information upon which the author drew.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEUTRALITY AND THE CAPPER RESOLUTION

A development of the greatest significance and potentialities is occurring in international law to-day. That law has been criticized because it has no legislature to edict it, no sanctions to enforce it, and especially, in the mind of the public, because it has been unable to control war. For such criticisms it must be admitted that there is some justification; though it may be observed that in these days of democratic government, international law, as all other law, will be what the people wish it to be. Be that as it may, changes in the organization of international society are now producing unwonted changes in its law. The forces of modern interdependence have resulted in a regular, continuous, and cumulative conference system through the machinery of the League of Nations, whose operation brings forth new law in the form of multilateral legislative treaties, and in agreements reached without adherence to the old rule of unanimity.

In no field had the possiblity of change appeared slighter than with regard to the status of war and of its handmaid, neutrality. Yet so effective have been these new processes that there is lacking only the cooperation of the United States to eliminate the status and law of

neutrality, and to set into operation an important measure of control over war itself. Doubtless, war like murder will never be completely eradicated; but it can be declared illegal, and it can be largely restrained. Toward this end the United States has, during the past year, taken an important step in the pact of Paris; and now a resolution has been introduced by Senator CAPPER which would make this treaty effective, put an end to neutrality, and set into motion the wheels of a machinery which lacks only the aid of the United States for its operation.

To the international lawyer, whose standard texts are more than half composed of the laws of war and neutrality, such a development can not fail to have interest. It illustrates the new methods of international legislation, the new vigor in its enforcement, and, above all, the method by which it is grappling with the greatest problem of civilization.

I

The law of neutrality, one of the best developed portions of international law, has had a long history, in the course of which it has been closely molded by its environment. In the days before the peace of Westphalia—which is commonly taken as the date of origin for the society of nations—when the idea of universal empire prevailed, it was natural that neutrality should be unknown. Romanos aut socios aut hostes—such were the only alternatives. Gustavus Adolphus is said to have remarked during the Thirty Years' War that the word neutrality had no meaning to him. The Consolato del Mare does not employ the term which, according to Fauchille, was first used by the writers Botero in 1598 and Neumayer de Ramsla in 1620.

Indeed, the first writers upon international law inclined rather to the theory of a justum bellum. Grotius does not conceive of neutrality in its modern significance; on the contrary "It is the duty of those who stand apart from a war to do nothing which may strengthen the side whose cause is unjust, or which may hinder the movements of him who is carrying on a just war; and, in a doubtful case, to act alike to both sides, in permitting transit, in supplying provisions to the respective forces, and in not assisting persons besieged." Forecasting the Capper resolution, and the whole doctrine underlying the League of Nations, Grotius left each state free to determine which of the belligerents has the just cause, and considered it the duty of each state to give at least passive support to that state.

When a society of nations appeared, recognizing to a number of States the right to independent coexistence, the present theory slowly evolved. At first a state felt free to help any other state in war. Gradually, however, the interest which the belligerents had in forestalling aid to his enemy and the interest which the neutral had in continuing his trade undisturbed combined to produce a new rule. It was evidenced at first in the form of treaties, in which a state engaged itself not to assist the enemies of the other signatory state in time of war. Such principles, at first stated in the form of contractual obligations, soon developed into rules of customary obligation, having force whether or not a treaty stipulation existed. Even then it was for a long time regarded as permissible to recruit soldiers, even in large groups, from a neutral population. Gradually rules were evolved which made it the duty of a neutral state to prevent its territory being used for recruiting or in any other manner as a base of operations for the benefit of one belligerent against another. It was the attitude of the United States during the Napoleonic wars which consolidated these rules. The proclamations of President Washington and the passage of the first neutrality law in 1794 may be said to have formulated into rules the modern idea of neutrality. At the same time it came to be recognized that the belligerent must respect the territorial sovereignty and freedom of action of the neutral. Upon these fundamental principles a detailed and intricate system of rules was built up, representing at least in the attempt a fair interplay between the rights of neutrals and the needs of belligerents, though in the stress of war it was usually the neutral who suffered. Neutrality thus became a legal status of impartiality, according equal rights to both belligerents and giving no consideration whatever to the just cause.

By the time of the World War neutrality was regarded as a permanent policy, a tradition. It was firmly based upon the idea of sovereignty, which left to each state full freedom of action. Since each state must concede this same freedom to other states, the right to make war was unrestrained, and the duty of a neutral was complete impartiality toward belligerents. It could have no function as a judge of its fellow sovereigns, each of whom was in his rights in going to war; there were no ethical standards by which it could say that the war was just or unjust, or that one belligerent was an aggressor or dealing unfairly with his opponent. In justification of this attitude it could be argued that the range of the war would be restricted by a careful impartiality; and that such impartiality enabled the neutral state to maintain a desirable friendship with both sides to the conflict, a friendship which might ultimately lead to mediation and peace. Indeed, to favor one side might well expose the neutral to attack or reprisals from the other side. A state which had no direct stake in the dispute should keep out. Furthermore, there was a chance for great profits for the neutral, who could sell to both belligerents at war-time prices.

Most important of all, however, in continuing the theory of neutrality, was the lack of any international organization which could make possible a different attitude. There was no authority or machinery for summoning a state before a tribunal to determine whether its cause was just. A state which took upon itself such a task acted alone, for there was no international understanding looking toward joint action against an offending state. As a matter of law, indeed, one could not call a state which went to war for any purpose whatever an offender, for internation law contained no limitation upon the right to make war. The most which that law attempted was a few regulations for the amelioration of the horrors of war. Consequently, if a State should take upon itself to sit in judgment upon a war maker, it might find itself attacked and without legal or even moral support for her attitude.

"The world lacked two elements necessary to make it possible to treat one of the belligerents as unjust. One was the lack of a sufficient sense of organized solidarity among nations and the other was the lack of an objective basis for determining which was the unjust belligerent."

It was evident that there must be changes in both the theory and the organization of the society of nations before the concept of neutrality could be modified.

The shock of the World War, partly through its own direct impress, partly by bringing to expression certain slow-moving tendencies of the past, produced an entirely different attitude. The system of neutrality had enthusiastic support and was well worked out in rules, but it proved wholly ineffective. It was the neutrals who suffered most in that war; their rights were diminished and those of belligerents were increased, and this by unilateral acts on the part of one or the other of the belligerents. The vast extension of economic needs in war put too great a strain upon respect for the law of neutrality; and when the United States entered the war we reversed our policy and embarrassed the neutrals by exactly the same actions of which we had complained so long as we were neutrals. An enormous amount of criticism resulted, finding frequent expression in the statement that international law in general is valueless. Neutrality, it seems apparent, is not a sufficient solution to the problem of modern warfare. And it may be observed at this point that there seems little opportunity for hope that the United States could remain neutral in general wars of the future. If we were forced to abandon a tradition of a century and a half to enter the last war, what hope can there be, with that precedent shattered, and cumulatively increasing relationships abroad, that we can maintain neutrality and impartiality in the next war?

This difficulty is found whether considered from the economic or from the political viewpoint. The economic gains of war are not now so apparent to neutrals. True, a few persons made enormous profits, but most people suffered. Neutral Holland was rationed by the Allies, as fully under their control as if she had been a conquered enemy. Business was disrupted, and the great structure of modern credit has not even yet been restored to normal. Belligerents are soon unable to pay in cash; and when a neutral loans large sums of money to one of the belligerents, that neutral's impartiality is apt to be undermined. In such a situation the United States is particularly susceptible, because of her great financial and economic power. In general, the gains to a neutral in a modern war can hardly offset the losses occasioned by the upsetting of the normal balances of trade. War must result in profit to a few and loss to the many.

The political viewpoint—which must be closely associated with the moral—doubtless was of as great force in inducing the United States to abandon her long tradition of neutrality as was the economic. Material losses due to violations of neutral rights were perhaps the precipitating causes of our entry; but the arguments which reached the ears of the people in general were to the effect that Teutonic success would mean the ruin of American ideals and indeed of civilization, and that the success of the Allies was essential if the advances of civilization were to be maintained. We have always had a dislike for militarism and for autocracy—could we afford to allow them to triumph? The conviction grew that there are principles for which one should fight, even though we were not directly involved. President Wilson, in his address to Congress calling for a declaration of war against Germany, said:

"Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force, which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances."

Such a process of thought leads, it is clear, to the abandonment of impartiality and to the substitution therefor of the idea of collective sanctions against the belligerent which is adjudged to have the unjust cause. There can be no question that world opinion has traveled in this direction.

II

Actually the new theory has been interpreted into a far-reaching machinery for international action. The treaties which made up the peace settlement and founded the League of Nations and later the Permanent Court of International Justice, as well as a network of other treaties for particular purposes, not only represented the new spirit of solidarity but created a chartered society of nations, with obligations and instruments for joint action. Since the covenant of the League of Nations states can no longer be regarded as isolated nor

war as permissible under any circumstances. Now, with obligations existing for joint action, a war is of concern to every state. The situation is expressed in clear and simple terms by David Hunter Miller:

"An agreement of states A and B to have friendly relations, even an alliance, touches no other state. If one break it, it is the concern of the other alone, just, indeed, as if the two went to war against each other in the absence of any agreement. But when 50 states agree, each with all the others, not to go to war, then a war between A and B is a direct concern of C and of the rest."

The original intention was that the League of Nations should employ forcible sanctions, in the intent that a bellum omnium in unum would automatically exist between all members of the league and a covenant-breaking nation. Such was surely the intent of President Wilson; and article 16 of the covenant was thus interpreted at first. The council of the league declared in 1920:

"The idea of neutrality of members of the League of Nations is not compatible with the other principle that all the members of the league will have to act in common to cause their covenants to be respected."

The covenant, it is apparent, left some loopholes for war; but when it is studied integratively, it will be found that there is but little opportunity left for war or for neutrality.

Nevertheless, recent interpretation of the covenant tends to cover the gaps which permit of such wars. Article 11 provides that any war or threat of war is a matter of concern to the league, which may take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. If, then, as recent interpretation suggests, article 11 is linked with article 16, which provides for sanctions, an all-inclusive authority against war is provided. It would thus permit the league to step in, even in case of the above-noted exceptions which permit of war; and no cases of licit or tolerated wars would remain. Thus, though the covenant apparently allows war in some cases, it may deny the right of war, and therefore of neutrality, whether before or after efforts have been made to settle disputes in accordance with the provisions of the covenant.

Clearly it would be very difficult for the league members to deprive a state under coercion of the means for carrying on war when the enormous resources of the United States, as a neutral, were at its disposal. And if it were claimed that neutrality were not in question because there was no war but only police measures, then the United States could reply that she had as great, or greater, rights to trade with a state at peace. Not only would the efforts of the league be made ineffective but its members who loyally supported the league by refusing to sell would suffer by losing their markets to the nonmember, such as the United States, who was willing to sell, and who was able to do so since she was not bound by the covenant. Consequently the league has never been able to make use of its sanctions; and her machinery has been rendered impotent so far as coercion is concerned through the abstinence of the United States and the possibility that she might claim her rights as a neutral in case of a war of execution by the league.

Nevertheless the theory has been continued and developed by the league, perhaps in anticipation of cooperation on the part of the United States. The Geneva protocol which, though not ratified, represented this theory, asserted that aggressive war is an international crime, strengthened the sanctions of the covenant, and agreed not to resort to war except to resist aggression. In the Locarno pacts the same engagements which were rejected by some states in the Geneva protocol were accepted as between a few states. In 1927 the assembly of the league passed its famous resolution declaring that wars of aggression are prohibited. Theoretically the league has gone as far as possible; but it is unable to put its theory into practical effect so long as the power of the United States is outside its system.

III

These developments have made the position of the United States very embarrassing. They are in opposition to the concept of neutrality which we still uphold; and we have as well rejected the theory of sanctions and joint action in use by the League of Nations. On the other hand, we have always been sincerely interested in the cause of peace; and it is embarrassing and unpleasant to be accused of blocking the efforts of the world in that direction. It must be recalled, however, that whatever our legal rights may be, and however strongly we may have maintained them in the past as legal rights, we are free to refrain from applying them in such a manner as to hinder the action of the league in behalf of peace. The league, while recognizing the duty to protect the rights of third states under existing international law, has expressed the hope that such a policy might be anticipated.

After various unofficial suggestions in the United States, enough popular interest was aroused to justify various congressional efforts in this direction; and a series of resolutions have been introduced in one or the other of the Houses. Before considering these, however, it is necessary to study briefly the Briand-Kellogg pact for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy and its extremely important effects upon our problem. However much opinions may vary as to the actual legal significance of this treaty, it lays down the principle of legal force as between its signatories that war is not to be used but for exceptional situations. Secretary Kellogg said that the purpose of the United States is to eliminate war as a factor in international relations. The boast of the American people is that it fills a gap in the covenant of the League of Nations, which does not declare war to be illegal. Morally, there can be no doubt that the United States is officially on record as opposed to the institution of war. How does this attitude affect our position as to neutrality and the rights of a neutral state?

The situation may be made more concrete by considering the proposal of Senator BORAH for a conference to restate the rules of maritime neutrality, upon the basis of the freedom of the seas which the United States has so long upheld. The following situation would result, should we continue to maintain our rights as a neutral. By the pact of Paris, we have taken a position against war except in self-defense—which, it should be noted, is a position against the aggressor state; but as neutrals we would claim the right to aid the aggressor state by supplying him with his belligerent needs. We could furnish arms to a state violating the Kellogg treaty, and even go to war against a state member of the League of Nations whose authorized blockade against an offending state interferes with our neutral rights. We assert that the aggressor is an outlaw, but reserve the right to aid him!

Such an illogical position could not be maintained; and it was demanded that the pact of Paris be followed with measures to make it effective. To this end, a number of resolutions have been put before Congress. On December 5, 1927, Representative BURTON introduced a resolution declaring it to be the policy of the United States "to prohibit the exportation of arms, munitions, or implements of war to any country which engages in aggressive warfare against any other country in violation of a treaty, convention, or other agreement to resort to peaceful means for the settlement of international controversies." Public opinion was not yet, apparently, ready for such a policy; and on January 25, 1928, Mr. BURTON reintroduced his resolution, and a week later modified it still further. The resolution in its later form—which was unanimously reported out of the House Committee on Foreign Relations—made it unlawful to export arms to the territory of either belligerent. The former resolution, it should be noted, would abandon neutrality, leaving it to the President to determine the aggressor state; the latter would extend the duties of neutrality by requiring the United States to prevent the sale of arms to either belligerent. The great difference between these two views will be considered in a moment.

Resolutions similar to the later Burton resolution were introduced by Representatives HAMILTON FISH and LAGUARDIA. In the Senate Senator CAPPER by resolution proposed the outlawry of war, acceptance as the aggressor of the state which begins hostilities without arbitration, and a policy of nonprotection to nationals who should give aid and comfort to the aggressor nation. The first part of his resolution having been accomplished by the Briand-Kellogg treaty, he reintroduced the remainder of his resolution on February 11, 1929, by which time public interest had been aroused to a point which justified newspapers in giving first place to it as news. Section 1 of this resolution reads:

"That whenever the President determines and by proclamation declares that any country has violated the multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war it shall be unlawful, unless otherwise provided by act of Congress or by proclamation of the President, to export to such country arms, munitions, implements of war, or other articles for use in war until the President shall by proclamation declare that such violation no longer continues."

Meanwhile the effect of the pact of Paris was shown also in a resolution introduced in the House by Representative KORELL, supported by a speech which pointed out the inconsistency between this pact and the theory of neutrality. On January 31, 1929, Representative PORTER proposed a resolution continuing the policy of the later Burton resolution, and it was announced in the papers of April 14 that Representative FISH would offer a joint resolution making it the policy of the United States to prohibit the shipment of arms to any nation which is engaged in war with another. It was noted in newspaper comment that Mr. FISH had been the sponsor in the lower House for the Capper resolution, but had decided that that resolution would have no chance in the lower House because of the difficulty of permitting the President to determine the aggressor. Finally an action of collateral interest was taken by Senator BORAH, who proposed an amendment to the cruiser bill calling for a restatement of the laws of maritime neutrality. In his accompanying speech he asserted that if this effort should fail we would build such a Navy as we might regard as necessary for the protection of our commerce.

This list of resolutions offers an impressive total of effort. Unfortunately, they represent two quite different theories, under one or the other of which each of them may be classified. The difference between them seems small; but the choice taken will determine whether the United States will join in with the process of international legislation which we have been discussing, or whether we shall continue to block the efforts of the remainder of the world in that direction. Taking the Capper and Porter resolutions as typical of the two viewpoints, this difference is found: The former abolishes neutrality, by requiring a choice between the just and the unjust cause, and makes its elimination

effective by closing the gap which has hitherto rendered impotent the efforts of the League of Nations; the latter continues and expands the law of neutrality, by increasing the impartiality of the neutral, and requiring of him a closer prohibition against aid to either belligerent. It may be said that either represents a sincere effort for peace; and that neither commits the United States to any duties toward or active support of the League of Nations.

The Porter resolution is effective against war in general, not against one state, which, if discriminated against, might adopt a policy of hostility toward us. It is argued that if we sell at all we incur dislike; if we sell to both belligerents, the one able to secure delivery—as the Allies in the past war—accuses us of profiteering and taking advantage of a holy cause; while the one unable to secure delivery—as Germany—accuses us of favoritism. In this connection, it may be observed that the Teutonic allies requested of the United States during the past war exactly such conduct as is prescribed in the Porter resolution, to which we replied that such action would be unneutral, in that it would tend to offset the British Navy, maintained at great expense for just such a contingency. Such a policy was pursued by several states during that war, and the United States has employed it on other occasions, as toward Mexico or China. The Porter resolution is consistent with the historic position of the United States as regards neutrality, and it involves no use of sanctions in connection with the league, against which the United States has taken an unyielding attitude. It would relieve us of all responsibility for determining the right or wrong of a war. Finally, it is argued that to sell to one state and to deny sale to the other would gain the enmity of the latter state—an eventuality which need not seem discouraging in view of the previous argument that we earn the dislike of both when we sell to both.

The Capper resolution would tend to eliminate neutrality, and to adjust the policy of the United States to the theory upon which the rest of the world, through the League of Nations, is working. Since the decision as to the aggressor state is reserved to ourselves, we would in no way be bound to the action of the league. It may be argued that there is a possibility of the United States deciding upon one state as an aggressor, while the League of Nations might choose another, making confusion worse confounded. As to this, it may be observed that each member of the league reserves full liberty to determine for itself the aggressor state. Thus the position of the United States would be the same as that of any other state, whether member of the league or not. It is hardly conceivable that sanctions would be employed against an aggressor state without sufficient agreement among other states to justify the decision as to the aggressor. Certainly such cooperation would offer better opportunity for the prevention of wars than a policy of hands off.

The primary and invincible argument in favor of the Capper resolution is that it, rather than the Porter resolution, is consistent with the pact of Paris. If war is outlawed, how can neutrality be possible? The preamble of the pact asserts that the signatory which violates the pact should be denied its benefits. The Porter resolution would deny to both parties its benefits, regardless of the just cause; and while the refusal to sell to either party would probably work to the disadvantage of the aggressor, in view of the presumably superior ability of league states to insure delivery, it might easily cause embarrassment to the league, or to any state attempting to carry out the terms of the pact of Paris. As a practical matter, if we sell to neither state, the producing country must win. This situation was recognized by the United States, among others, at the Geneva Conference of 1925 concerning traffic in arms. The argument of Senator BORAH, that the small state would suffer under the Capper resolution, must be regarded as ineffective; for, on the contrary, the small state, if it has the just cause, will be given support, whereas it would otherwise have no chance whatever against the more powerful state.

The important issue involved in these resolutions is that of neutrality against cooperative employment of sanctions. The gradual evolution of international agreement leading to the elimination of neutrality we have traced to the point where only the passive assent of the United States is required. The passage of the Capper resolution would, without any obligations on our part toward the league, enable the machinery set up by the community of nations to start into operation. While in theory no sovereign state can be bound without its consent to a change in international law, it has long been evident that when the majority of States are agreed upon a rule that rule will prevail. It is believed that even so powerful a state as the United States, by the very force of conflicting circumstances from which all laws of necessity arise, will be unable long to resist the pressure of the community of nations—not a coercive or even threatening pressure, but merely the pressure of the needs of an interdependent community.

The Capper resolution would climax and complete this remarkable process of international legislation. It should be adopted. Even though the United States chooses still to ask, "Am I my brother's keeper?" she need not subject herself to further criticism for a position which blocks the advance of the rest of the world in agreement toward the enforcement of peace. Acceptance of this resolution would complete the most important international legislation yet known—legislation which not only results logically from the renunciation of war in the pact of Paris but which makes effective that renunciation and gives to the new law against war an effective sanction.

CLYDE EAGLETON.

WASHINGTON SQUARE COLLEGE, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

MISSISSIPPI FLOOD CONTROL

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a copy of a letter from the executive secretary of the American Engineering Council and also a statement of Mr. Riker on the Overland Seaway.

There being no objection, the letter and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN ENGINEERING COUNCIL,
Washington, D. C., May 31, 1929.

Hon. LYNN J. FRAZIER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR FRAZIER: Since the Mississippi flood of 1927 American Engineering Council, through an able committee, has carefully studied the entire situation. Reports of this committee were published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 22. In the last report of the committee, dated May 20, 1929, there are these statements:

"(1) Your committee now reiterates that sufficient study of the engineering and economic phases of flood control on the Mississippi River has not been made to justify the Federal Government in adopting any plan therefore. * * *

"(2) Your committee believes that the intent of Congress and the best interests of the Nation were defeated by the constitution and action of the board created to adjust the differences of the Jadwin and Mississippi River Commission plans, * * *.

"(3) Your committee earnestly recommends the creation by the Federal Government of a board of review, composed of nonpartisan and competent civilian engineers, with authority to develop the best possible solution of the Mississippi flood-control problem."

The report from which the above quotations were taken was formally approved by the administrative board of American Engineering Council, in session in Washington, May 24, 1929.

Senate Resolution 69 has been carefully studied by the members of the executive committee of American Engineering Council, which committee has instructed me to advise you that it is in favor of the establishment of the Senate Mississippi engineering advisory board. This indorsement, however, does not commit the council to any particular plan. We have not indorsed any plan but have strongly urged a most comprehensive and thorough study, by an impartial and competent board, of all possible solutions of this great national engineering problem.

We believe a board constituted as proposed in Senate Resolution 69 would insure such a study, hence we hope the resolution will be favorably acted upon by the Senate during the special session of Congress.

Sincerely yours,

L. W. WALLACE,
Executive Secretary.

THE OVERLAND SEAWAY

GIGANTIC DREDGES MAKE PRACTICABLE THE RIKER OVERLAND SEAWAY WHICH ACTS AS A SPILLWAY FOR THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

By Carroll Livingston Riker

These dredges make feasible the construction of the huge restraining embankments or levees for the Riker Overland Seaway, which with the proper restraining dams between them will afford overland deep-water navigation through the heart of the United States for the largest seagoing vessels.

The Riker Overland Seaway will make a docile infant of the Mississippi, controlling its floods, making its power available, affording perfect drainage, irrigation, and better climatic and health conditions throughout the valley.

The Riker Overland Seaway, without increasing its level, will swallow and pass any flood waters that have ever flowed down the Mississippi, and will safely handle twice that volume.

The Riker Overland Seaway starting from its terminal in the Gulf of Mexico (which will be the finest harbor in the world both as to depth and approach) will proceed in an almost straight line through the lowest portion of the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River to the junction of the Ohio with it at Cairo—almost the geographical center of the United States.

The Riker Overland Seaway will be 3 miles wide, confined on each side by an embankment or levee of great size and width, divided in two halves laterally by a third levee, making it so that each half can be used for the purpose of navigation while the other half can be used for agricultural purposes. Both halves can be utilized in case of necessity; one-half, however, will pass a 1927 flood at a velocity of less than 7 miles an hour.

In the Riker Overland Seaway there will be maintained at all times a minimum depth of at least 40 feet by means of dams at the necessary

points, which will be provided with floodgates. There will be locks for small vessels and other locks having more than twice the length of those of the Panama Canal.

The Overland Seaway will tap the Mississippi River near Red River Landing and take any of its excess waters, as also where it crosses it above Vicksburg, recrosses it below Memphis, and at a point just below Cairo.

There will be no bridges, except for the lift bridges at the locks. However, there will be many crossings provided for railroad and vehicular traffic through subways underneath the Riker Overland Seaway.

The tops of the levees confining the waters of the Riker Overland Seaway will be available for railroad and motor traffic and in many places as dock frontage for loading and unloading all kinds of freight, while the Mississippi River will serve as a siding for the loading and unloading of vessels of all kinds navigating the Riker Overland Seaway.

By way of the Riker Overland Seaway the navigable distance from the Gulf of Mexico to most cities on the Mississippi River will be greatly shortened. As an example, the distance from the Gulf to Memphis and Vicksburg will be reduced one-half. There will be available as dock frontage for these cities the banks of the Mississippi River, when its waters are stabilized, and they will each be situated about 10 miles from the Riker Overland Seaway. Most other cities on the river will have like advantages and facilities.

The great strength of the levees, which the gigantic dredges make practicable, will make the Riker overland seaway the greatest man-made navigable deep waterway in the world, reducing by 50 per cent the water-route distance between the Gulf and Cairo, as compared with the present distance by the river, and largely supplant it for navigation.

A minimum depth of 40 feet over a channel width of a mile and a half can be maintained practically without effort or expense for the entire length of the Riker overland seaway, and when it is used as a spillway for the superfluous waters of the Mississippi and that river is canalized, a similar deep but much narrower channel can easily be maintained in the Mississippi River, while if flood waters are permitted to flow through it as now, all the money and all the appliances in the world could not maintain such a depth.

The Mississippi Valley, being almost the geographical center of the United States, is destined to become its primary center of agriculture, industry, and commerce. This will be largely accomplished by the perfect flood control effected by the Riker overland seaway, through the control and utilization of the Missouri and other tributaries of the Mississippi and by other benefits which the Riker Mississippi spillway project will effect.

As demands have compelled many of our great industries to undertake their production near areas of consumption, such production designed for export will eventually cause their centralization where the best facilities exist for exportation and for obtaining raw material and labor.

The area between the confluence of the Missouri and Ohio Rivers with the Mississippi is the center toward which the natural products of the Mississippi Valley gravitate and from which its manufactured products must largely radiate.

Some of its bulky agricultural and other basic products now seek to find water-borne transportation to foreign markets by the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, unnavigable during the winter months; by rail to the harbors of our eastern seaports, whose congested facilities preclude the economical terminal handling of such products; or by the longer rail and water route through the Gulf of Mexico.

The Riker overland seaway practically makes the city of Cairo a seaport. It provides slack water for navigation, having a minimum depth of 40 feet over the locks, a width of 1½ miles, almost as straight as an arrow for 570 miles from the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, where it has the finest harbor entrance in the world, both as to depth and approach. It will permit the largest ocean vessels—except of the squatting type—to navigate it at full speed. This will bring Cairo within 48 hours of the Gulf of Mexico.

While the navigation features of the Riker overland seaway were dwelt upon in detail by the author in his original bill introduced in Congress in 1914, there was insufficient time when preparing the booklet of March 2, 1929, entitled "Control and Utilization of the Mississippi and the Drainage of its Valley," to properly prepare the Riker overland seaway for presentation. Therefore this supplement describing such navigation which is made practicable through the Riker overland seaway.

The author, with an experience of many years in the designing, construction, alteration, and handling of seagoing steamships, has never been an advocate of ordinary inland navigation for them, even such as the canalization of the Mississippi River will afford, and which its great width and depth will permit; but he is now thoroughly converted to the fact that the Riker overland seaway freighter up to a cargo capacity of 30,000 tons can advantageously navigate this almost straight and bridgeless overland seaway from the Gulf to Cairo.

With its water 40 feet deep over a width of 1½ miles, with locks of about 1,500 feet in length, which will enable such vessels to utilize them without customary danger in slowing down, and with a vessel designed for trans-Atlantic and overland seaway freight traffic, such inland navigation by seagoing vessels becomes unquestionably advantageous.

Such vessels can be built, manned, and insured with their cargo at less than 75 per cent of the costs of the present grain carriers.

This was proved before the Naval Committee of the Senate and their experts, before the Shipping Board and their experts, at the request of that committee. In support of this statement the author refers to the following letter from Senator Tillman, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, ordering him to select a site upon which were to be built 50 freighters of such size just before the armistice of our Great War:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 20, 1918.

Messrs. R. G. PACKARD & SONS,
New York, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: Mr. Carroll L. Riker has laid before our committee certain plans for a machine-built ship. * * * He has proposed the use of property located at Gowanus Bay for the construction of one, or many such vessels, and he has with him an enlargement of the Government surveys for that locality which I have had made for the use of such an investigation. * * * He goes to New York at the request of the committee, * * * and any aid you may render him will be appreciated by the committee.

Yours sincerely,

B. R. TILLMAN, *Chairman.*

To show that such harbor as proposed is no dream, reference is made to the letter of General Goethals on page 27 of the aforementioned booklet.

One of our great national problems to-day is that of unemployment, and construction of the Riker overland seaway will require hundreds of millions of dollars in raw and manufactured materials and employ a large amount of skilled and unskilled labor in every part of the country, while ramifications that flow from it will employ as many more.

If the overland seaway be substituted for the Riker Mississippi spillway, as heretofore described in that project, $500,000,000 would cover the additional cost of the larger levees and dams required, and that of the locks, the harbor, and the extra dredging required.

OPEN EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 19) submitted by Mr. JONES, May 6, 1929, to amend paragraph 2 of Rule XXXVIII, relating to proceedings on nominations in executive session.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, the Committee on Rules has recommended the adoption of the resolution as originally introduced, with certain amendments. I would suggest that the amendments be agreed to, and that will put the original resolution in the condition which the committee recommends. Then there will be an amendment offered in the nature of a substitute, and we will have a square issue between the two propositions. I suggest that the amendments proposed by the committee be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MCNARY in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Washington?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I object, until some explanation is made.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, if I may explain, the Senator from Washington introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules. His proposal was that all nominations should be considered in open executive session, unless the Senate, in open executive session, by a majority vote, decided that the consideration should proceed in closed executive session.

The committee reversed the process, and amended the resolution as presented by the Senator from Washington, by providing that the beginning of all proceedings on nominations should take place in closed executive session, and if then for any reason the Senate, by a majority vote, taken in closed executive session, should decide to continue the consideration of the nomination with open doors, it should be so considered.

Before the agreement is made on the proposal of the Senator from Washington, I would like to explain the reasons which actuated the committee in making the changes in the resolution as originally proposed by the Senator from Washington.

The committee, by a very great majority, believe it would be much better in every case to begin the consideration of nominations behind closed doors. The argument which actuated the committee was that if a nomination came in and proceedings were begun on it with the doors open, and a full report made of all the proceedings and discussions for printing irrevocably in the RECORD, some Senator who might think there were good reasons for considering the nomination with the doors closed would move that the doors be closed. Promptly another Senator, without question, would want to know why. The Senator making the motion might retort that he would give the information after the doors were closed, but the Senator who had raised the

question would say, "No; tell me now," and the whole question would be up for discussion in open session prior to securing the closing of the doors.

Probably every Senator here can remember at least four cases of nominations in which confirmation was finally had but in which irreparable damage would have been done, and unnecessary anguish caused many innocent persons, if the debate, which we recall as having taken place behind closed doors, had been held in the open and recorded in full in the RECORD.

Inasmuch as under both proposals a majority of the Senate could control the matter, the committee, by a large majority, as I have said, deemed it wiser to begin proceedings with the doors closed, and then to open the doors if occasion should arise; and the committee has reported accordingly.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. May I ask the Senator a question, Mr. President?

Mr. MOSES. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Just a question, and I may withdraw any objection to the amendments proposed by the committee. As the rule now is, nominations are considered in secret, closed session of the Senate.

Mr. MOSES. Yes; unless——

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Unless—and by what vote?

Mr. MOSES. Two-thirds vote. That is, the ruling of the Chair has been uniformly to that effect, not always sustained.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. The committee suggests that, taking up the matter in closed session, by a majority vote it may be considered in open session?

Mr. MOSES. That is right.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, the purpose of proceedings in the Senate in closed executive session is easily understood. Within the experience of every Senator present there have been one or two instances in which charges have been made against persons nominated for Federal offices of such a nature that the mere publication of those charges would have reflected upon the character of the nominee, no matter what the result of the Senate's action was, and in the case of treaties full and frank discussion sometimes would result in misunderstandings which might prove of far-reaching importance in our foreign relations.

The last few years have witnessed a notable change. The tendency now is toward the fullest publicity practicable, having due regard for justice to nominees for public offices and for the feelings of other peoples who may be concerned in questions that arise with respect to treaties.

I think the time has come when the rule of the Senate should reverse the burden and impose it upon those who believe there is necessity for secret sessions. The force of this statement is illustrated by the fact that in almost every case where we consider a contested nomination behind closed doors some one disregards either the rule or the spirit of the rule and publishes the proceedings in full.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. BINGHAM. While the statement made by the Senator is strictly within the truth, as everyone knows, is it not also true that within the last few years there have been a number of occasions, as referred to by the Senator, where certain items, certain disagreeable matters connected with family history, certain reflections on individuals with whom the nominees were concerned, have never appeared in the papers or any reference been made thereto; in other words, they have been kept secret?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes; there have been some instances in which the rule regarding secrecy has been observed, and there have been other instances in which the rule has been disregarded.

Mr. BINGHAM. If the Senator will pardon me further——

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Certainly.

Mr. BINGHAM. Is it not true that those are the very cases we are endeavoring to protect by requiring a motion to take the cases into the open out of secret session?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I do not know what the Senator from Connecticut is endeavoring to do. Before I had stated my position on this subject, he interrupted me with what appeared to be a hostile inquiry. So I leave the Senator from Connecticut to explain what he is trying to do, and I will proceed to explain now what I am trying to do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator declines further to yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. No; I have not declined to yield.

Mr. BINGHAM. Will the Senator permit me to ask him one more question?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. BINGHAM. Is the Senator now speaking in favor of his amendment?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I have not mentioned my amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM. There is an amendment on the table proposed by the Senator.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes; and I am going to speak about it, but if the Senator will listen to me, he will know that I am simply explaining now the necessity for changing the rule with regard to secrecy in so-called executive sessions of the Senate.

The publication of the proceedings which take place behind closed doors in many instances represents a genuine demand by the public for knowledge as to what their public officers are doing. There are very few cases, in my opinion, in which the rule of secrecy should be invoked. As I said in the beginning, there have been two or three instances within my experience in which it would have been almost criminal to have published some of the charges made here, and some of the evidence that was designed to support those charges.

My proposition is that the time has come when the rule of the Senate should provide for open sessions, not only on nominations, as was suggested by the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], but also on treaties, as was suggested in the amendment which I myself have offered, and which principle I believe is embodied in other amendments.

My amendment was referred to by the Senator from Connecticut. Now, if I may be favored with his attention, I will attempt to explain why I think the rule reported by the Committee on Rules is still unsatisfactory.

My proposal is that all business of the Senate should be transacted in the open unless the Senate, by a majority vote, in closed session, shall determine that a particular nomination, treaty, or other matter shall be considered in closed executive session. As now presented, the amendment makes applicable, as is also done in the amendment proposed by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON], Rule XXXV. That rule provides:

> On a motion made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the Presiding Officer shall direct the galleries to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain closed.

Under my proposal, unless some Senator invokes Rule XXXV and states that, in his opinion, there is necessity for secrecy touching the subject matter under consideration, the Senate will proceed in open session to dispose of both nominations and treaties; but if the Senator makes that point and invokes Rule XXXV, then without further debate the Senate proceeds to close its doors and in closed executive session, as the amendment is now presented, hears his reason for asking a secret executive session, and if a majority of the Senators vote to proceed in closed session that action is taken; and if not, the Senate returns to open session.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. JONES. I think I would like to state that I have no pride of authorship in the resolution. What I want to see is something along the lines of the amendments proposed. The suggestion proposed by the Senator from Arkansas is entirely agreeable to me. The suggestion proposed by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] is entirely satisfactory to me also. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] has proposed an amendment in the nature of a substitute providing in brief that nominations and treaties shall be considered in open executive session unless the committee reporting on any nomination or treaty shall recommend that such nomination or treaty be considered in closed executive session.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I will state to the Senator why I think the arrangement suggested in the amendment to which I am referring is better than that relating to a recommendation by the committee.

Mr. JONES. I just wanted to say that, so far as I am concerned, either of the three propositions is entirely agreeable to me. I thought I would make that statement.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. If a charge against a nominee is made to a Senator and the charge is of such a nature that the Senator does not believe it should be published until investigated, then that Senator, no matter whether a member of the committee or not, could lay it before the Senate in closed executive session and take the judgment of the Senate by majority vote as to whether there should be publicity concerning the matter referred to. In the case of a report by a committee the charge might be made following the committee report or it

might be made to a Senator who is not a member of the committee and the committee be not informed respecting it; but that is the only reason that I see why a broader provision than that referred to by the Senator from Washington is desirable.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. MOSES. I understood the Senator from Arkansas to say a few moments ago, in outlining the procedure which would take place under his amendment, that upon the making of a motion to close the doors, that motion would be disposed of without debate. There is no such provision in the amendment that I can discern.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The amendment as now presented applies Rule XXXV.

Mr. MOSES. But Rule XXXV does not provide that it shall be done without debate.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes; I think it does.

Mr. JONES. If the Senator will permit me, I will read Rule XXXV:

> On a motion made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the Presiding Officer shall direct the galleries to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain closed.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. That is, whenever a Senator makes that motion it is the duty of the Presiding Officer to immediately direct that the galleries be cleared and the doors closed, and then the Senate proceeds in closed session to discuss the motion.

Mr. MOSES. What is the essential difference between the Senator's amendment and that proposed by the committee?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. It is entirely different. The committee's report puts the burden entirely upon those who prefer open sessions. Under this amendment the normal procedure of the Senate will be in open session, both with respect to nominations and treaties, unless some Senator invokes Rule XXXV and causes a vote on the motion to proceed in closed session.

Mr. MOSES. In any event a majority determines it?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes.

Mr. MOSES. And the burden of which the Senator complains is that of making the motion?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes; that is true. I want to establish the rule of the Senate to transact this character of business in the open or at least to start out in the open. The Senator from New Hampshire wants to start in closed session. That is the difference primarily between the two amendments.

Mr. MOSES. That is the only difference.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. No; it is not.

Mr. MOSES. In effect that is the only difference.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. No; that is not at all the only difference.

Mr. JONES. The real fundamental thing anyhow, the vital thing, is that we should start in open session.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. No; I have not yet made it clear to the Senator from Washington. My amendment relates to both treaties and nominations. The committee report relates only to nominations. I seek to reverse the rule and make the session open as to both treaties and nominations, and I think we ought to do it.

Mr. JONES. I am in hearty accord with that idea.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I think there is no reason why the same rule that applies to nominations should not apply to treaties. Of course, there is a great difference in the subject matter, but the principle is the same. If there is a reason sound in honest public policy for transacting the business either as to nominations or as to treaties in closed secret session, that reason ought to be responded to, but if there is no such reason, as in the case of most disputed questions over both treaties and nominations, then the business ought to be done in the open.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. BINGHAM. I would like to ask the Senator whether I understand him correctly that he is doing nothing to change Rule XXXV?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. No. I am applying Rule XXXV. The reason for doing that is to make harmonious the provisions of the new rule for open sessions. When we go into executive session and proceed to the consideration of nominations, unless Rule XXXV is invoked, the Senate proceeds to dispose of nominations in open session. If Rule XXXV is invoked the Senator from Connecticut, for instance, rises and says, "Mr. President, in my view there are reasons why this nomination should be considered in closed executive session," and thereupon, when he makes the motion——

Mr. MOSES. After it has been seconded.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes; according to the rule—all we have to do is to follow the rule—the Chair then announces, "The Sergeant at Arms will clear the galleries and close the doors," and then the Senate is in closed session for the purpose of considering the motion that the nomination be determined in closed executive session. That is debated in closed session and the reason for so doing is perfectly clear. If one had to give in open session the reasons for wanting a secret session there would be no occasion, of course, for a secret session.

Mr. BINGHAM. I agree with the Senator entirely. Has the Senator changed his amendment?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Oh, yes; I stated in the beginning that I had modified the amendment so as to provide for determination of the motion to consider nominations in closed session.

Mr. BINGHAM. I was out of the Chamber when the Senator began his statement, and that is the reason probably why I seem somewhat confused about it.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I will ask to have the amendment reported.

Mr. MOSES. As modified.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes; as modified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas as modified.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

> Hereafter all business in the Senate shall be transacted in open session, unless the Senate in closed session by a majority vote shall determine that a particular nomination, treaty, or other matter shall be considered in closed executive session, in which case all subsequent proceedings with respect to such nomination, treaty, or other matter shall be kept secret: *Provided*, That the injunction of secrecy as to the whole or any part of proceedings in closed executive session may be removed on motion adopted by a majority vote of the Senate in closed executive session: *Provided*, That Rule XXXV shall apply to open executive sessions.
>
> Anything in the rules of the Senate inconsistent with the foregoing is hereby repealed.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. This is so perfectly simple after considering the modifications which I have presented that it is easily understood by everyone.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, may I ask a question about it?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Certainly.

Mr. MOSES. I was reading from a printed copy of the amendment, which is very different from the one which has now been read. While I still believe it my duty as chairman of the Committee on Rules to maintain and press as vigorously as I may the report which the committee has instructed me to make, I wish to say that I shall shed no tears if the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas should be adopted.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. FLETCHER. Would the Senator have any objection to providing in the rule, "But in any case the vote for and against confirmations shall not be secret but shall be entered upon the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD"?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes; I do not approve of that amendment, and I will tell the Senator why. It is perfectly clear to me that if the evidence upon which a Senator reaches his conclusion as to the merits of the nomination is kept secret, he ought not to be required to divulge the way in which he has voted. In other words, if I vote against the nomination, for instance, some person chosen for the President's Cabinet on the ground that he is shown by evidence submitted to be wholly unfit for the position morally or mentally, then to require me to say that I voted against that confirmation, but that I am estopped from telling why I did so, seems to me unreasonable and unjust.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Certainly.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. A Senator may in secret session state his reasons for his vote, and if the suggestion of the Senator from Florida were incorporated in the rule, his vote would be made public, but the reasons would not be made public.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Exactly. He would be at a disadvantage and he would be on the defensive. Some one would say, "I see that you voted against the nomination of President Coolidge's nominee for Attorney General?" "Yes;

I voted against it, and I had good reasons for doing so, but I can not tell you why I voted against it. The evidence was secret, and I am liable to be expelled from the Senate or destroyed politically if I tell. Something very bad is liable to happen to me if I tell why I voted as I did." It occurs to me that if any part of it is to be made public mandatorially, then in all fairness it all ought to be made public.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Certainly.

Mr. BINGHAM. It is not the intention of the Senator from Arkansas, as I understand, to have a stenographic record of the proceedings in closed session?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. No; I have not proposed to change the rule in that regard.

Mr. BINGHAM. If that provision were changed, then the making public of the proceedings would bring out all of the things which had been said.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. My substitute provides that the injunction of secrecy as to the whole or any part of the proceedings in closed executive session may be removed on motion adopted by majority vote of the Senate in closed executive session.

Mr. BINGHAM. But the Senator will realize that unless every word is published it might be perfectly possible to remove the injunction of secrecy on the vote and not on the reasons in general, without anyone being forced to disclose some particular thing that should have been kept secret. If the Senator does not change the rule about stenographically reporting the proceedings in closed sessions, then it seems to me the amendment offered by the Senator meets the objection.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I only propose what is in the amendment. Of course, I have not suggested what the Senator has in mind and I would not favor that at present. If the Senator will read my amendment he will see that I only change the rule in this respect. I propose to make Rule XXXV applicable to the consideration of nominations and treaties in open session so as to leave no question in the mind of anyone as to the right of any Senator to invoke the judgment of the Senate on the question as to whether the proceedings should be secret, but that judgment is determined by a majority vote, as I think it should be.

Mr. BINGHAM. If the Senator will bear with me further——

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. BINGHAM. The Senator's amendment reads, in the copy I have, "amending Rule XXXVIII," which relates only to nominations.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, the Senator is wrong about that. My amendment has no specific reference to any rule; it is a new rule purposing to repeal all rules in conflict with it. I will read it:

> Hereafter all business in the Senate——

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask the Senator to read the preamble to his proposed amendment, which reads:

> Intended to be proposed by Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas to the resolution (S. Res. 19) by Mr. JONES amending Rule XXXVIII.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes; it is in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. BINGHAM. Will the Senator then tell us whether his proposal, if adopted, will take the form of a new rule with a new number?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I do not care one iota how it may be numbered.

Mr. JONES. I am only desiring to ascertain the situation.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I do not think it makes the slightest difference.

Mr. BINGHAM. Does the Senator from Arkansas move to strike out Rule XXXVIII?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. No; I do not. I merely propose to repeal that part of the rule that is in conflict with my amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President——

Mr. MOSES. That will be found in calendar print, Calendar No. 22, which reads:

> *Resolved*, That paragraph 2 of Rule XXXVIII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, relating to proceedings on nominations in executive session, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

And the motion of the Senator from Arkansas is to substitute for the amendment proposed.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I have framed my amendment so as to repeal everything in other rules which is in conflict with it, and, of course, it is in the nature of a new rule.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, it would give me very great pleasure to vote with the Senator from Arkansas——

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BINGHAM. Although I have been known as one of the most reactionary of all those who have opposed a change in the rules, because I believe that the proposal which the Senator from Arkansas has made, if adopted, would meet the objection which I have in mind. The other proposals give us absolutely the chance to hear in secret the reasons why a given question should be discussed in secret, the only possible objection to it being the excitement of curiosity as to why the nomination of the particular person should be considered in secret.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President——

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. JONES. I want to ask the Senator whether, if his motion shall be adopted, yea-and-nay votes would be made public or whether a Senator would be liable to expulsion if he disclosed his vote without an express vote by a majority of the Senate?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I have never believed that a Senator was violating the rules of the Senate when he simply stated how he voted upon any question before the Senate.

Mr. JONES. The Senator from Arkansas knows there has at least been a decided difference of opinion as to that question; and does he not think that we ought to make it perfectly plain?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I have no objection to adding language which will do that, if the Senator thinks it necessary, because I certainly would not in any way want to prevent a Senator from stating, "I voted against this nomination" or "I voted for it." Of course, the vote would not be secret.

Mr. JONES. The Senator knows that there has been a very serious difference of opinion with reference to the rule in regard to a Senator making known his vote on a nomination; and that is one of the propositions I thought we ought to make plain.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I would object to making the publication of a vote mandatory, as some of the amendments propose to do, where the hearing had been had in secret session. I think that would be unjust and even unfair; but I should have no objection to adding such language as will make clear, if it is not already clear, the right of any Senator to make public his own vote.

Mr. JONES. I think the Senator should add such a provision so that hereafter if a Senator desires to make public his vote he does not run the risk of being guilty of a violation of the rules.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Arkansas will so change his amendment, because some of us, including my very learned friend, the distinguished Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN], and other Senators, have held that that may be done, whereas other Senators have held that it may not be done.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Following the proviso——

Mr. MOSES. On page 2, after line 2?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes; on page 2, after the proviso as already written there, the additional proviso reads:

> *Provided*, That Rule XXXV shall apply to open executive sessions: *And provided further*, That any Senator may make public his vote in closed executive session.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arkansas yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Touching the power of the Senate to expel a Member for disorderly behavior, that power, I think, is involved in the question which we are here to consider to-day. Not now to divert the Senator from his line of thought, but before he finishes I wish he would give me the benefit of his view as to whether the Senate has the power to expel a Member for violating the rule of secrecy, upon the theory that his violation of that rule is disorderly behavior?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I have no doubt about the power, since the Senate, under the Constitution, is the sole judge of the election, qualifications, and returns of its Members, and is authorized to expel its Members; but I do not wish to involve any question of that nature in this discussion. My references to what might happen to a Senator for violating the rule of secrecy were intended to be humorous, although I realize that a case might arise in which a very serious issue could be presented.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator indulge me further?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. If the rule be amended so as to permit a Senator to announce how he voted upon a given question, does that carry with it the right to assign his reasons for so voting?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. No; perhaps it would not. It probably would carry with it nothing more than the language plainly implies, the right to tell how he voted.

Mr. President, after a study of the subject extending over a great many years, I feel that this is a fair solution of this question. If the Senate wants its proceedings to be closed they can be closed upon the theory that sound public policy so requires. Of course, there is no way in the world to prevent a disregard of the rule in any case, and I think it is idle to discuss that question in this connection.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield with pleasure.

Mr. MOSES. I wish to make a parliamentary inquiry as to the present status. My understanding, in the first place, was that unanimous consent was requested to agree to the amendment proposed by the committee, and then that we were to take a vote on whatever substitute might be offered; and my understanding further was that the Senator from Washington was prepared to accept some substitute which was to be offered.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I will now offer my amendment, if the parliamentary situation permits, as perfected at the suggestion of the Senator from Washington, as a substitute for the resolution reported by the committee. I have no objection to perfecting the resolution as reported by the committee by agreeing to the amendments which have been reported.

Mr. MOSES. The members of the committee are by no means meticulous about it. We are seeking results just as is the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I realize that.

Mr. MOSES. In the event we come to that parliamentary situation, may I suggest that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Arkansas should be inserted in the resolution as printed after line 4, and should begin "2," so that it will be a substitute for paragraph 2 of Rule XXXVIII, in order that we may have the parliamentary situation perfectly understood.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I have no objection to that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending amendment is the first committee amendment to the resolution of the Senator from Washington.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, may I say before further action is taken——

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, we probably can expedite the proceeding by agreeing pro forma to the committee amendments as they are read, and then having the substitute offered.

Mr. JONES. It will take me but a moment to make the statement I desire to make. I think it would be well to agree formally to the amendments proposed by the committee, and then the substitute proposed by the Senator from Arkansas will make a square, straight issue, and one vote can settle the question.

I want to say that while the substitute proposed by the Senator from Arkansas does not go so far as personally I should like to have it go, I appreciate that this is an important matter and involves an important change, and we may not go as far at the start as some of us would like to go. So I am glad to support the substitute proposed by the Senator from Arkansas, and I will be glad to see it adopted.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I am glad to have this opportunity to express my hope that no change in the present status will be made. I am charged here, as every other Senator is charged, with the responsibility of selecting the best men for the positions to which they may be nominated from time to time. I may know certain things about an individual nominee which disqualify him for the office for which he has been chosen, and it is my duty as a public servant to state those facts as I know them.

This [indicating the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD] is a privileged document. What I say about a nominee, if the discussion occurs in open session, goes into that RECORD and stays there forever. I might disclose facts that would disqualify the nominee for the office, and no one would be affected except the particular individual nominated, who would not get the office; but, on the other hand, the facts which I brought to the attention of my colleagues which disqualifies the nominee might not be known to the public. He has been convicted of no crime; he is a citizen; but there are certain circumstances, and perhaps certain characteristics of the individual, which disqualify him. In the open I make a statement setting forth the facts, and that statement is put in this privileged document and forever any newspaper or any individual can use the facts thus brought out against the man. Our forbears who framed the rule regarding executive sessions had certainly an excellent idea in mind. They realized that an applicant for an office requires certain qualifications and that there may be certain disqualifications which reflect on a man in a general way, perhaps, which it would not be desirable to discuss in the open. He has no redress; he is under the Constitution prohibited from defending himself against what was said by a Senator on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. CARAWAY. I had intended to vote for and I think I shall vote for open executive sessions; but the proposal to make public the roll calls, showing how Senators voted, without the opportunity to assign any reason for so voting, leaves the enemies of the nominee, if the vote is against his confirmation, to suggest any reason they may desire for the action taken. If there is to be any publicity, it ought to be entire publicity.

Mr. SMITH. Certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. That is the principle of the amendment which I have offered and which some Senators, including the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM], have indicated a willingness to accept.

Mr. CARAWAY. I did not know that was the case. My point is merely that I do not think it is fair to a Senator or to the public merely to publish how a Senator voted. The public ought to know why he voted as he did. If I vote against a certain nominee, the facts ought to be known so that no one else may supply a reason which was not in my mind when I voted as I did. I do not think there should be afforded any opportunity for misrepresentation.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, here is a situation. Every Senator is charged in the performance of his duty with informing his colleagues, so far as he may be advised, as to the character of one who has been nominated for office. If what a Senator says tending to disqualify a nominee is going to be recorded and published in the open, he must remember his duty as an official and his duty to the individual who can not defend himself.

This is not a light matter. This is not a mere matter of our establishing a policy. We have in our hands the character of every individual whose name is sent here in nomination; and you will either be deterred from criticism, and derelict in your duty as a public official, if you have regard for the character and good name of a man and those who are associated with him, or, for some casual appointment, you will damn a man and his connections.

This is not a mere proposed change of our rules. It affects my duty as a public servant, and it affects the character of every nominee who comes here.

If you want to get this matter in the proper shape, amend the Constitution, and remove the immunity of Members of the House and Senate from proceedings charging libel and slander. Then you can have open doors; but now you are in a bombproof, and what you say here can not be questioned in any other place. At present any man can stand on this floor, and, in the discussion of a man for an office, can damn him forever, without recourse on the part of the individual, who perhaps not by his own choice is brought here as a nominee. The President may send down some name; I may suggest a name, and the President may send it in; and then that man is the victim of whoever sees fit even to suggest a charge against him.

I want to put this as a common-sense proposition to my colleagues: Looking at the matter from every standpoint, from the standpoint of the individual whose character is at stake, from the standpoint of our duty to guard the offices of this country, do you not think the provisions for secret executive sessions was a wise provision, and one that involved very little selfishness on our part with regard to our hunger for publicity? Do you not think the public good would be better served by shutting the doors, and treating a man's character frankly and openly behind closed doors, so that the public interests may be guarded, and the man himself may be guarded from everlasting publicity in this immunized RECORD?

This thing was not done just haphazard. This is the quintessence of the experience of those who love the character of men, and who revere the official positions that we are to fill. There is no rime of reason in the argument for open executive sessions. If an individual case arises in which, in the judgment of this body, the public should be acquainted with all the facts, we have the power under the rules to open the doors and let the public know what is said and done. Under the present situation, if the welfare of the public is endangered by a secret session, we can open the doors by a proper majority. Why should we attempt now to do it in all cases, because of this cry for publicity?

I believe as firmly and as profoundly as any man that public affairs should be conducted in the open, so far as everything is

concerned, that affects all the public; but these nominations for office affect only the individual and the particular office. If a man dies, his place is filled, which proves that no one man is essential to the welfare of America, so far as its official work is concerned.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I invite the Senator now to enlarge his thought, and address himself to the case of the nomination of a man as ambassador to a foreign country. Should that be discussed in public, or a treaty affecting, it might be, the very existence of our country? Should that be discussed in open session?

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, in reply to my friend from California I want to say that a policy of this body that has lived through all the storms that have beaten against it but still stands is something that we ought to pause and study in all of its relations before we attempt, here and now, to enter a wedge which may, in the first place, lay a man liable to be damned beyond all reason, or, if we have more regard for him than we have for the office to which he aspires, the public is likely to suffer. Then, too, in relation to the foreign members of the international family we have no right to throw open these doors and discuss matters that may be entirely misunderstood, may be improperly reported, and a great amount of conjecture may be dug out of a little fact that may precipitate a discussion that would not reflect credit on us.

Something has been said about the leaks here in the Senate. I have been amazed to hear Senators in a way almost admit that the reports were true. Suppose some newspaper goes out and publishes what it alleges to be what transpired in the Senate. It is only an allegation. It is not official. The public has no right to take it as a fact; and any one of our Members who gives out what is said to have occurred in secret session will have his statement discounted by the public. So, even though you say it did leak out, there is no way in which it can be proved that the report is correct; and I state here, after 20 years of experience, that I have never seen one that was exactly correct.

I have no fears of the thing leaking. If, after mature thought and consideration, a Senator does not appreciate what a secret session means, and why it has existed, and why it gives him the privilege of maintaining efficiency in office, or stating why he thinks a man should be an official—if any Senator thinks that the splendid opportunity of getting the facts without hurting anyone, and the resulting great benefit to our officers, is of such little consequence that he can go out and jeopardize it by making a statement that might destroy it, that is with him.

Mr. President, I believe that we should not even approximate by any modification of this rule and custom of the Senate an open executive session, unless—as has been the case in all the years I have been here and those that went before—unless the matter before the Senate is of such a character that two-thirds of us believe that it would be for the best interests of the country to have open doors. Post-office appointees come up, insignificant individuals, but they are all the world to themselves; and the character and good name of such a man is as precious to him as to the most exalted man in the universe. There are things of which you and I might want to apprise our colleagues, if we happened to be intimately associated with such a nominee and knew the conditions, that we would not feel like visiting upon the individual. There are numerous offices the nominations for which come here, and what Senators say in open executive session goes into the RECORD, and the individual has no redress. Either you will prevent any criticism of a man out of respect for him and the innocent ones who are related to him and let the office suffer, or you will attempt to preserve the office and damn the man and his connections.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. SMITH. I do.

Mr. BARKLEY. Does not any man who submits himself before the people as a candidate for public office have to submit to the possibility of having his character and reputation assailed? And is an appointment any more sacred than the election of a man by the people?

Mr. SMITH. Ah, but when a man is seeking election on the stump he can defend himself; but here, when you damn him, he has no redress.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. In a political campaign he has his action for slander or for libel, but not here.

Mr. SMITH. To be sure. That is just what I said a moment ago.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina further yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. SMITH. Just one minute. I said a moment ago that if you will amend the Constitution of the United States and make us liable to suit for libel and slander, then I will vote for open executive sessions.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not think the fact that we are protected in what we say here is any reason for attempting to consider nominations for public office behind closed doors. Besides that, although in a public campaign a man has a right to bring suit for libel or slander, there is not one case out of a million where anybody ever does it, even though he is slandered and libeled. Even in an open executive session, while he could not bring suit for anything a Senator might say about him, he has the avenues of the press to deny any statement made here, which is the course usually pursued.

Mr. SMITH. Precisely; and out on the hustings, where it is "every man for himself," it is taken as all those things are, as a personal controversy; but the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is an official document.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. BINGHAM. The Senator realizes that on the hustings so many things are said of an exaggerated character that the public pays no attention to them, believing that they are said largely for political effect; whereas the same things said on the floor of the Senate, out of the excitement of political campaigns, by a Senator of the United States, have a much more serious effect.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, we have arrived now at a point where we are boasting of our development and prosperity. What harm has been done the American public by closed executive sessions?

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President——

Mr. BARKLEY. It may not be possible to estimate it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. SMITH. I want to finish this thought.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. SMITH. We have gone on, and from my experience on this floor I am as convinced as I can be of any proposition that more good has resulted to the public in the character of its officials from having closed and secret executive sessions than we could ever hope to get from open executive sessions.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. The Senator asked a question just a moment ago. He said, "What harm has come to the public by having closed doors?" Let me call his attention to the fact that during the last administration we had a scandal in the administration of the Department of Justice, in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, in the office of the Alien Property Custodian, and in practically every other office, because of the fact that men were put into office who were not qualified, either mentally or morally, for the positions to which they were appointed. If we had had open executive sessions, I do not believe that some of those men ever would have been confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, every statement that the Senator makes is an argument in my favor, for the disclosure of the unfitness of these men came after their confirmation. I dare say there was not a single man but who was utterly astounded at the revelation of the want of character in some of the men enumerated by the Senator.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina further yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. SMITH. No; wait a minute. I am going to finish this thought. If the Senator from Montana knew the characters of these men, he had an opportunity to make a statement about them.

Mr. WHEELER. Oh, no; I was not in the Senate at that time.

Mr. SMITH. Very well. Then others who knew them had an opportunity to make a statement about their characters. They had a better opportunity behind closed doors than they would have out in the open.

Mr. WHEELER. The Senator does not think that Lenroot would have been confirmed for the bench if we had had an open session, does he?

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I have no disposition to state anything connected with that confirmation. What I do believe is that his nomination was handled according to the rules of the Senate, and that his confirmation was, in its last analysis, the judgment of a majority on this floor.

Mr. WHEELER. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH. The Senator is too good a lawyer to ask me, or to ask anybody, to legislate for exceptions. The best we can do is to legislate for a general rule, and the general rule is that more good can be done for the individual and the public by secret session than by open session. We do have exceptions, where it would be better, perhaps, to have the sessions open, but they are the exceptions. The general rule is that we should have secret executive sessions.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield now?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. Does the Senator believe that we should never have open sessions for the consideration of nominations, or that the only time we should have open sessions is when there is unanimous consent? Is that the Senator's idea?

Mr. SMITH. I do not give a snap of my finger for the method by which we proceed to regulate the matter, but I have stated, and I restate, that whenever there are conditions when the majority really believe that the public interest would be better served and furthered by an open session, I would vote for an open session. We have that power now.

Mr. WHEELER. I did not understand that the Senator felt that any time that a majority of the Senate agreed we should have an open session.

Mr. SMITH. I think whenever a case arises in which we could better serve the public by the consideration of nominations in open session, we have the power now to have an open session. But I do maintain that, with post-office appointees, and the thousands of other appointments which come to us from time to time in executive session, we are charged with the responsibility of stating to our colleagues what we know, if we are in a position to know, of the qualifications or disqualifications of appointees, which is a matter very intimate and one-sided, and in which an appointee has no redress. It is a solemn official action, and I do maintain that we have all the facilities for handling such matters in the best interests of all concerned now without any change of the rule whatever. We have all the facilities now of guarding this wonderful public.

I am just as close to and just as much in love with the welfare of my country as any of those who are interrogating me here, and I think the attitude I am taking in reference to these closed executive sessions proves that I am better qualified to carry out measures for the welfare of the public than they are.

I am not throwing any bouquets at myself even in saying that, because the idea that the public is interested in the nomination of a postmaster for Kalamazoo is absurd. Yet the character of the man nominated for that small office is as dear to him as is the character of the President of the United States to the President, and somebody is going to discuss his character if any question arises. Why should we in the Senate, where the man would have no redress, and could not save himself, jeopardize the character of that man by the absurd practice of considering his nomination in open executive session?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. There are 48 States in the Union, each of which has a State senate, and under the laws of each State certain officers, appointees of the governor, are required to be confirmed by the State senate. Can the Senator advise the Senate how many of those State senates require secret sessions for the confirmation of State officers appointed by the governors?

Mr. SMITH. When did the United States Government start to run itself according to the practices of a State government?

Mr. BARKLEY. In what instance has any harm come to a public officer, appointed by a governor, because the State senate considered his nomination in open session, instead of in secret session?

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, the relationship between that and what I am trying to say is just about the same as the connection between the number of teeth on a handsaw and the price of chickens. We are here representing all the States of the Union. What an individual State government may do does not concern us. It is not the criterion by which we are supposed to run the Federal business.

Mr. BARKLEY. Do not these State officers come more directly in contact with the people, and are they not as much interested in them as they can possibly be interested in a Federal officer considered by the Senate, and to that extent is there not an analogy that is worthy of consideration, in spite of the Senator's handsaw illustration?

Mr. SMITH. Yes; there is an analogy as to almost everything in the universe, but I do not think analogies should influence the legislation of the Federal Government. The State government can run its business to suit itself. We are supposed here to take care of the interests of all the American people, as experience and good judgment direct us.

The public business in reference to the appointment of officers and treaties is of such a character and of such a nature that the public are not in a position to know the details, and could not know. What do they know about the character of a man from some little village down in Virginia? Yet that man's character, as I said a moment ago, is as dear to him as any man's character is to himself. Is the public interested in that? It is only when such incidents occur as that which occurred not long ago, when one man was speaking as to the character and the qualifications of another man. That was an instance when the public should have been taken into the confidence of the Senate.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me to bring up a very important matter regarding the salaries of legislative employees?

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I am sorry to see the Nestor of the Senate, whom I love devotedly, state that he wants to have us take up a matter of importance. I hope he does not mean to insinuate that this matter of secret or open sessions is not a matter of importance.

Mr. WARREN. I do not want to interfere with that. I simply thought the Senator might lend me a little of his time.

Mr. SMITH. I yield to the Senator for that purpose, if the Chair is agreeable to my yielding.

Mr. WARREN. I wish to call up House bill 3966, the so-called salary bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to temporarily laying aside the unfinished business and proceeding to the consideration of the matter to which the Senator from Wyoming has referred?

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, I think we can dispose of this matter of the amendment of the rules very speedily. I know that there are several Senators not now on the floor who are interested in the salary bill, who want to propose amendments to it. I think we should go on with the matter of the amendment of the rules.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, may I state to the Senator that I thought perhaps this was a matter which would not consume any time. Of course, if it is to be a debatable matter I would prefer to proceed. I will finish in a few minutes what I have to say, and I hope that this matter of changing the rules may be thoroughly debated and digested, so that what we do will be in the best interests of the public and of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is objection to the request of the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. WARREN. I understand the Senator from New Hampshire to object to the taking up of the bill at this time, so, of course, I will not press the matter.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, since there has been objection, I want to recapitulate what I tried to place before the Senate. I do not want to charge this body with legislating on serious matters without giving them due thought, but I think I have seen instances of that, and I feel very profoundly about this matter. I want to do my duty as a public servant, and I want to do it in the most efficient way. I believe the freedom in a closed executive session is fundamentally correct in reference to the appointing of men to office and the discussion of their fitness on this floor. I think it is preeminently correct, in our dealings with foreign nations, as to the character of the treaties made, and the discussion leading up to their ratification.

As to the matter which has been so often paraded here, that the proceedings of the executive sessions have leaked out, which there is no way to verify, it is a discredited statement to start with.

The Senator from Arkansas, and those who have busied themselves with a modification of the rules, have talked about publishing a list of Senators, and how they voted. I will vote against that for the reasons already stated. At the time some nomination is presented to the Senate I may be in favor of the confirmation of the appointee. Facts may be brought out which change my mind, and I may vote contrary to the way I felt when the nomination was presented. Having the vote made public without giving any Senator the right to say why he changed is worse than publishing nothing at all.

Mr. President, I do maintain—and with this I close—that it is not right for us to insist that the characters of men shall be discussed here in the open and go into the permanent record of the Congress without any redress on their part.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH. I do claim that we ought to give this matter more thought than seems to have been given it, and we should investigate the principles at issue.

I shall content myself with voting against any amendment whatever looking toward a modification of the rules as to secret sessions.

I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. WHEELER. The Senator stated a moment ago, and I think perhaps he stated it on the spur of the moment, without reflection, that a majority of the Senate could at the present time vote to go into open executive session on a nomination, and that that result would follow. The Senator knows, of course, that the ruling of the Chair has been against that view repeatedly. The Chair has ruled that it takes a two-thirds vote to open the doors in such a case.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I am rather of the opinion that a matter so serious as the filling of public offices and the characters of those who are to fill those offices would justify the requirement of a two-thirds vote.

Mr. WHEELER. Then the Senator does not believe in majority rule in the Senate.

Mr. SMITH. I do not know why the Senator should seek to invoke that against me, when it takes a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution, and ratification by three-fourths of the States. That can not be accomplished by a majority vote in the Congress. I am not forever wedded to the fetish of a majority if the principles which underly the requiring of a two-thirds vote justify that course. I am not bound to buy a rule and apply it everywhere. I will apply it where it is indicated, and modify it when it is not indicated.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Has the Senator before him a memorandum of the date when this rule was put in force by the Senate?

Mr. SMITH. I do not recall the date.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. It has been in force for a century, has it not?

Mr. SMITH. I think so, and I think anyone reading the history of the matter will find that an attack similar to this has periodically arisen. I have not heard one single convincing argument as to why we should modify the rule.

I am going to content myself, as, of course, I know I must, with this statement: There is a small number of Senators here who either have not thought about it at all or have made up their minds, either after careful study or superficial consideration, how they are going to vote on a matter which is as vital as it possibly can be, not to you and me, perhaps, although it should be in the discharge of our duty, but is vital to every man whose name is sent to the Senate for consideration. If Senators want to have open executive sessions, then let them introduce an amendment to the Constitution and remove the immunization of Senators from responsibility outside for what they say inside the Senate and then we can have the right kind of open executive sessions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments. The committee amendments will be stated.

The amendments of the Committee on Rules were, on page 1, line 5, to strike out the word "open" and insert the word "closed"; in line 6, to strike out the words "closed executive" and insert the word "such"; in line 8, to strike out the word "closed" and insert the word "open"; in line 10, to strike out the word "all" and insert the word "no"; on page 2, line 2, to strike out the words "kept secret" and insert the word "disclosed," so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That paragraph 2 of Rule XXXVIII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, relating to proceedings on nominations in executive session, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"2. Nominations shall be considered in closed executive session unless the Senate, in such session, shall by a majority vote determine that any particular nomination shall be considered in open executive session. When nominations are considered in closed executive session no information communicated or remarks made by a Senator, when acting upon nominations, concerning the character or qualifications of the person nominated shall be disclosed. If, however, charges shall be made against a person nominated, the committee may, in its discretion, notify such nominee thereof, but the name of the person making such charges shall not be disclosed. The fact that a nomination has been made, or that it has been confirmed or rejected, shall not be regarded as a secret; and all roll calls in closed executive session, together with a statement of the question upon which such roll calls are had, shall be published in the RECORD."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, is the question now on the substitute of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON]?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The committee amendments have just been agreed to. The substitute of the Senator from Arkansas has not yet been formally offered.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire will state it.

Mr. MOSES. Was the proposed amendment of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] offered in the nature of a substitute?

Mr. JONES. I had one printed, but it is not actually pending. The Senator from Arkansas, I understood, expected to offer his amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator from Arkansas has been called from the Chamber temporarily, and in his absence I offer his substitute as modified.

Mr. NORRIS. Of course, before that is agreed to, I have an amendment to the substitute. When it is offered I want to be recognized for the purpose of offering my amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment of the Senator from Arkansas will be reported for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] proposes to strike out all of the resolution after the word "follows," and the colon in line 4, page 1, and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

Hereafter all business in the Senate shall be transacted in open session, unless the Senate in closed session by a majority vote shall determine that a particular nomination, treaty, or other matter shall be considered in closed executive session, in which case all subsequent proceedings with respect to said nomination, treaty, or other matter shall be kept secret: *Provided*, That the injunction of secrecy as to the whole or any part of proceedings in closed executive session may be removed on motion adopted by a majority vote of the Senate in closed executive session: *Provided*, That Rule XXXV shall apply to open executive sessions: *Provided further*, That any Senator may make public his vote in closed executive session.

Anything in the rules of the Senate inconsistent with the foregoing is hereby repealed.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, I want to call attention to a typographical error. I think the resolution as read did not have the numeral 2 and the period following the colon as it should, because it is a substitution of new language for paragraph 2 of Rule XXXVIII.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRIS. I desire to offer the following amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska offers an amendment, which will be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. The Senator from Nebraska proposes to strike out the last proviso, reading as follows: "*Provided further*, That any Senator may make public his vote in closed executive session," and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Provided further, That all roll calls in closed executive session, together with a statement of the question upon which such roll calls are had, shall be published in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] to the amendment, in the nature of a substitute, offered by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON].

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I can not accept the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska because a number of Senators, including my own colleague, the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY], have presented arguments in opposition to it. My proposition is: If the reasons for supporting or rejecting a nomination can not be published, the vote ought not to be published unless a majority of the Senate find that it should be published. Under the rule as I have proposed to frame it, if a majority of the Senate desire to remove the injunction of secrecy from the roll call on a nomination or treaty, that may be done by majority vote, but the vote taken in closed executive session will not be automatically published unless a majority of the Senate find and vote that it shall be published. I shall have to ask for a quorum because there are a number of Senators who are interested in this particular phase of the question, including my colleague, the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY], and I shall have to suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, before the Senator suggests the absence of a quorum, may I ask if he will yield for an inquiry?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Certainly.

Mr. EDGE. Does the Senator's proposed substitute permit an individual Senator to announce how he has voted and give the reason publicly therefor?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes; to announce how he voted, and, of course, if every individual Senator is approached and tells how he voted the same result is accomplished as by publishing the vote of the Senate. But I point out to the Senator from Nebraska what may have escaped his attention, and that is that under the proposed rule it will be in order to move that the injunction of secrecy be removed from any phase of the proceedings and a majority vote will determine that question. The only point that I urge is if a Senator can not tell his reasons for voting for the ratification of a treaty or the confirmation or rejection of a nomination, his vote on the subject ought not to be published unless a majority of the Senate find that it should be published.

Mr. EDGE. I would like to ask the Senator an additional question. I have not been in the Chamber during all of the debate on the question. Under his proposed substitute will we start with the consideration of pending nominations in open or closed session?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. In open session.

Mr. EDGE. In other words, the motion is made to proceed to the consideration of executive business and we simply remain in open session. Is that the idea?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes.

Mr. BINGHAM. The Senator does not realize that what the Senator from Arkansas is now doing is applying Rule XXXV.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes. All nominations and treaties shall be considered in open session, unless Rule XXXV is invoked, which may be invoked by any Senator, and the motion then to consider a nomination or treaty in closed session shall be determined by majority vote of the Senate in closed session. The reason for that is simply that if one had to make public the ground upon which he seeks a closed session there would be no occasion for a closed session.

Mr. BINGHAM. Rule XXXV prevents a whimsical Senator making that motion of his own accord. He has to convince at least one other Senator, because it must be seconded.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I want to inquire of the Senator about that immediate point. I can not quite follow the reasoning which actuates the provision that in order to go into closed session on any nomination or treaty the Senate must take the vote on that motion in closed session. Why is there any more reason for having a vote in closed session on whether the session shall be closed or open than for having the nomination voted on in closed session?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. This is the reason: When a Senator moves for a closed session it is presumptively for some reason, and if he has to explain the ground upon which the closed session is justified the whole proceeding might just as well be in open session. The proceeding is started in open session, but if any Senator feels that the question should be decided in closed session and moves that the doors be closed, and his motion is seconded by another Senator, then the doors are closed and his motion is determined in closed session.

Mr. BARKLEY. In that way might not the very object of an open session be defeated?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. No; I think not. I think a majority in every instance would determine it, and I think unless we do provide that such question shall be determined in closed session we can not have any closed session.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Certainly.

Mr. BRATTON. If the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] should be adopted and the substitute of the Senator from Arkansas as thus amended should be adopted, would each Senator have the right to explain why he voted for or against a certain nomination or in favor of or against a certain treaty?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. No. In neither case would he be entitled to give his reasons unless the injunction of secrecy were removed by a majority vote of the Senate.

Mr. BRATTON. Am I to understand that we then would be in the position of having our vote made public and denied the right to state why we voted for or against the nomination or treaty involved?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Not in case the amendment I have offered is agreed to, unless it shall be modified by the adoption of the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska, which I have just stated I was not in a position to accept for the very reason that the Senator from New Mexico has implied.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, in my judgment, the objection made to the amendment applies to the proposition of the Senator from Arkansas as it already stands. In other words, the only objection made to publishing in the RECORD the vote is that a Senator is deprived of the right to give the reasons for his vote as published in the RECORD; but under the amendment without my proposed amendment, under the substitute offered by the Senator from Arkansas without my amendment, that same objection exists. The proposal of the Senator from Arkansas is that every Senator may tell how he voted, so that if a Senator is asked, "How did you vote on this nomination or this treaty or this other business in executive session?" he may tell how he voted.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. But he does not have to tell.

Mr. NORRIS. No; he does not have to tell.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. But under the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska the vote is made public and the reasons for the vote are kept secret.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; and the same thing is kept secret when the individual tells how he voted. He does not dare tell why he voted for or against a given matter.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. He does not have to tell how he voted. He is not compelled to do that.

Mr. NORRIS. I understand that, but if he tells and gets into difficulty and charges are made against him, he will tell undoubtedly anyway. That is the object of it. He ought to be allowed to tell. But he can not go any farther when he does tell than he can go when the roll call itself is published in the RECORD, and I think not quite as far, because the amendment provides that the roll call shall be published in the RECORD together with a statement of the question upon which the roll call was had.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. EDGE. As I recall, in answer to my query a moment ago the Senator from Arkansas stated that in addition to a Senator being given the privilege of stating publicly how he voted he also would be given the privilege of stating why he voted.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. No; that is not correct. He could not tell why he voted except by permission granted by a majority vote of the Senate.

Mr. NORRIS. That is when the vote itself is made public. Under the proposal of the Senator from Arkansas the Senate could order the publication of the vote in the RECORD.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes; or any of the proceedings in whole or in part.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; that is very true.

Mr. EDGE. Then under the proposed substitute of the Senator from Arkansas a Senator could simply state "I voted for or against," whatever the issue was, and beyond that he could not go, unless, as the Senator has already explained, the Senate by majority vote permits him to do so.

Mr. NORRIS. Unless a majority vote permits otherwise.

Mr. EDGE. That was my understanding.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, a roll call of the Senate, whether taken in secret or in public, is a part of the official records of public business. The framers of the Constitution went so far as to say that one-fifth of the Members present at any time—merely one-fifth—could compel the taking of the yeas and nays, making a record of how every man voted. The secret method of transacting public business is in reality and effect a means of getting around a plain constitutional provision that on the demand of one-fifth of the Members present the vote on any proposition may be put upon the Journal of the proceedings.

Mr. President, I do not care to take up the time of the Senate in debating the pending proposition. I have myself prepared a substitute which, as I look at the matter, and as I understand the situation, would be much better than the one now proposed. It provides, in substance, that when a nomination or treaty is brought into the Senate from a committee, the committee shall report whether, in its judgment, it ought to be considered in closed executive session or in open session—a committee, having investigated the subject, would have some information as to whether or not there was a question involved which ought to be considered in closed executive session—and if the committee reported in favor of considering the question in closed executive session it should be so considered, with a proviso that at any time during the consideration of the subject in closed executive session the Senate, by a majority vote, could determine to con-

sider the question in open session. I should like that better than the amendment in the nature of a substitute proposed by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON]. I should be glad, in order to reach a conclusion and to prevent extended debate and delay here which might put the matter over the extra session, if possible, to amend the substitute by putting in the provision which I have proposed. If my modification should be included, I should not have any further objection to the amendment to the rule, but should be willing to accept it.

I am not willing, when we are considering public business, that a portion of the official record shall not be made public. A Senator's vote on a roll call is a part of his official life. As to the idea of not being able to explain one's reason for his vote, that will not happen once in a thousand years. If Senators will think of the nominations we have considered in executive session, they will recall that they were discussed from one end of the country to the other by the newspapers before we voted on them. The question has been asked, "How did you vote on the nomination of Warren for Attorney General? How did you vote on the nomination of Roy West? How did you vote on the Lenroot nomination?" Those nominations were discussed all over the country before we ever voted on them. Everybody knew the facts. If we should say, "Why, I voted for Mr. West," or "I voted against Mr. Lenroot," he would not need an opportunity to give his reasons; they would already be known and already have been published. If, as a matter of fact, a Senator's vote on a roll call constitutes his record, then his constituency, indeed the entire country, ought to know what it is; they have a right to know what it is; and to conceal it behind closed doors and in a secret record is not fair either to him or to the country.

Mr. President, there is also another difficulty into which we shall get if we do not publish these records. There will be published all kinds of reports as to how this Senator or that Senator voted. In one end of a State the newspapers will publish a statement that he voted against a certain nominee, and in another locality they will publish a statement that he voted for him, and it will be difficult to know what the truth is. If there be a record made of it, if it is published in the official RECORD, anybody can see it, and everybody will know what the fact is. A Senator will always be able to defend himself on his record.

Therefore, Mr. President, I hope that the words in the substitute of the Senator from Arkansas—

> That any Senator may make public his vote in closed executive session—

may be changed so that the language will read as I have offered the amendment:

> That all roll calls in closed executive sessions shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. President, very often a roll call is had on the question of considering some matter in open session. Senators will remember that in the controversies which we have had behind closed doors, perhaps, most of the time was taken up in debating whether or not we should publish this roll call or whether we should publish that roll call. It seems to me that the right way to settle this matter is to publish all the roll calls taken in the Senate.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, it is not my purpose to discuss the pending question upon the broad principles which I believe are involved. I think the minds of Senators are made up that there should be an amendment to the rules of the Senate regarding secret sessions. The question which now confronts us is as to which one of the proposals which have been made shall be accepted by the Senate.

Public sentiment has finally forced the Senate to make a change in the secrecy rule which has existed for so many years. If I had my way about it, Mr. President, I would abolish any and all secret sessions of the Senate. I should like to see them done away with. I take the same ground as that taken by the former distinguished Senator from Connecticut, Mr. Platt, who, in 1886, made such a suggestion in so far as the consideration of nominations was concerned, and proposed an amendment to the rules, and delivered a brilliant speech in favor of its adoption.

Mr. President, the resolution as reported by the Senate Committee on Rules provides that all roll calls shall be made public. In that respect it is a more liberal amendment of the rules than is the substitute proposed by the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON]. It seems perfectly clear to me that the record vote cast by a Senator on the confirmation of nominations to important executive positions is as much a vital part of his public record as is his vote upon any question affecting legislation. In some instances the votes cast upon the question of the confirmation of nominations to important executive offices submitted by the President may have far more reaching results so far as the people of the country are concerned than do the votes cast upon legislative questions. Yet the proposal made by the Senator from Arkansas leaves it with a majority of the Senate or with an individual Senator to say whether or not a Senator shall disclose how he has discharged his responsibility in this Chamber to his constituents and to the country when acting on the important question of nominations to high executive positions.

Mr. President, I have no fear as to where Senators who do not hesitate to make public their position will stand if the substitute proposed by the Senator from Arkansas shall be adopted; but I realize that at least some Senators desire to continue the secrecy rule in order to relieve them of the responsibility of making known to their constituents how they voted upon the important questions which are involved in the confirmation of nominations for important executive positions.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BINGHAM. I hope the Senator from Wisconsin does not mean exactly what he says, because it appears to me that he impugns the motives of his brother Senators when he claims that that is the reason for their attitude on this question, when he knows that they have repeatedly stated in public that they believe it is in the public interest that certain matters be not discussed in public, and not because they desire to conceal from their constituents how they acted or voted in connection with any particular matter.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I have made my statement, and the Senator can make his; and I assume responsibility for my statement. I am firmly convinced that had certain nominations been considered by this body in open session they would not have been confirmed. Likewise, I am firmly convinced that had the nomination of Charles Beecher Warren been considered in secret session it would have been confirmed instead of having been rejected by a vote of one majority. If that impugns the motives of any particular Senator, he may put the coat on if it fits him.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. GLASS. I do not undertake to put on the coat to which the Senator refers at all, but I do undertake to deny with the utmost vehemence the suggestion that all Senators who favor secret executive sessions are cowards and are afraid to permit it to be known how they vote.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is not what the Senator from Wisconsin stated. The Senator from Wisconsin stated that he had no question in his own mind that certain Senators who desire to cling to the rule of secrecy were motivated by the desire to prevent their constituents from knowing how they voted.

Mr. GLASS. Well, Mr. President, that in a way is an imputation against every Senator who has advocated secret executive sessions. I, for one, have always and consistently advocated secret executive sessions. I have contended that there is not a town council in the United States that does not reserve to itself the right to have such sessions; but any implication drawn from my position to the effect that I have ever been afraid to tell my constituents or anybody else's constituents how I voted on a nomination is totally unwarranted.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the question that concerns the Senate is whether or not there shall be included in the rule regarding secrecy a provision that the roll calls cast in secret session shall be made public. In my judgment, there is a responsibility which Senators must bear concerning the questions upon which they are called upon to vote, either in closed executive or in open session. If there is any reason why a Senator should not have his vote disclosed concerning any nomination considered in executive session, I have not heard it advanced, other than the statement made by the Senator from Arkansas, that, in his opinion, Senators should not be subjected to having roll calls made public unless they were at liberty to state the reasons for their votes, and that therefore the debate upon a nomination should also be made public.

Mr. President, in my judgment, if the rule is amended so as to provide that there shall be published the roll calls upon all important questions, even though those votes be cast in secret session, then every Senator will be relieved from the report or rumor that he has cast a vote in a manner in which he has not cast it. The only way in which Senators can be relieved from

the charge that they have voted in a manner contrary to the one in which they cast their vote is to provide for the publication of the official roll call had in executive session.

So far as the net results are concerned, Mr. President, these roll calls, and the manner in which Senators voted, are going to be published in the press, and we know it. We have had two examples of it recently. Prior to that time we have had in every instance a publication of the summary of debate as advanced by Senators in secret session. Those summaries have been accurate. They reveal how the Senators who get up on the floor and discuss nominations have cast their votes. If Senators who are to participate in debate are to have their votes and the position which they have taken published in the public prints, then is it not a fair and a just proposition that every other Senator should have his record and his vote made public, and made public officially, so that there can be no question as to its accuracy?

It seems to me, Mr. President, that it is a step forward in the democratization of the Senate, that it is in keeping with the best traditions of our time, that this rule should provide not only that the Senate shall consider nominations in open executive session, excepting where a majority declare otherwise, but that also, when the majority declares for the consideration of a nomination in secret session, a Senator must take public responsibility for the discharge in this body of his obligation to his constituents.

I hope the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska will be adopted.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I shall detain the Senate but a moment.

I am heartily in favor of the resolution that provides for open executive sessions. I think it places a Senator in a ridiculous attitude to have him go behind closed doors and vote on the confirmation of some appointee, and when he comes out of the executive session and his own constituents ask him if he voted to put this particular man or that in office, he is not permitted to tell those who sent him here how he voted on the question.

Senators, that is not the American way of doing things. That harks back to the star-chamber proceedings of the old days that have been criticized and condemned by every liberty-loving person the world over.

Senators talk to us here about these men who are appointed to positions by the President having their character discussed in the open; and it is said that somebody may assail a man for the purpose of injuring him back home. Mr. President, that is not worth the time that it takes to tell it. The President himself is selected in the open. Every Senator in this body is selected in the open; and do you mean to tell us that the President who appoints the man to office, and the Senate that confirms or rejects him, both selected in the open, must retire behind closed doors and, in secret, select somebody to fill the various offices of the Government, and then that those who select the man are not permitted, when they come out of the secret executive sessions, to tell whether or not they voted to confirm him?

Senators, the people of the States of this Union, when they learn just what is going on here, if they can not get this change made now, will have the change made.

I am not going to detain the Senate. I wanted to say that much. I agree with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE]. I participated in the debate against Mr. Charles B. Warren in open executive session, and I think the Senator is absolutely right. If we had had that nomination considered in executive session he would have been Attorney General of the United States, when he was the very man who organized the Sugar Trust of the United States—the biggest criminal, perhaps, in the Government. He would have been Attorney General, where he could have kept down prosecutions of the biggest criminal in the Nation—a criminal that he himself had brought into existence. That is a good example that the Senator has cited. That shows the good that open executive sessions have done.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, I have always favored the practice of the closed executive session. I presume one reason for it is that it has been a part of legislative practice in our country, including the Constitutional Convention, which sat behind closed doors.

I do not favor the closed executive session on the basis that so many Members of the Senate have charged, namely, that you do not want the public to know how you vote. I think that charge could not be seriously made against any Senator; certainly not against many. I do not think a self-respecting Senator would hide behind closed doors in order to shield his vote from the public. That argument has absolutely no effect at all except that it makes one incensed when he hears the charge that those of us who vote for the closed executive session are trying to protect ourselves.

I have always supported the closed executive session upon two bases only. One is that I have great regard for the character of a man, especially for the reputation of a man. You can not change his character much, but you can modify his reputation. I think about all we have is the good name and the good wishes of those for whom we have respect; and I hesitate very much to vote to give an opportunity for irresponsible attacks in the open upon the name of public men.

It may be that it is a foolish position for me to take that the reputation of a man amounts to anything.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. FESS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator has just taken great umbrage at my statement that I believed that certain Senators favored secret sessions in order to protect themselves from revealing to their constituents how they voted. It seems to me that the argument which the Senator is now making in favor of secret sessions is an invitation to some Senators—I do not know to whom he refers—but he has just stated that he does not want open sessions for fear some Senator is going to get up here and make irresponsible statements attacking the character of men. I do not know any Senator in this body who would be guilty of any such practice.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, I had no reference to what the Senator from Wisconsin said in his address. I was referring to the general statement that those of us who believe in the secret executive session were advocating it because we did not want the public to know how we voted. I repeat that that is not significant enough to pay any attention to at all. I do not think there is any Senator who would put his vote upon that basis.

On the other hand, the practice of attempting to protect a candidate from attacks on the part of Senators seems not to have been successful. In other words, we have the closed session; discussions are heard, and then the newspapers usually print what has been said. We do not know how it gets out. I am sure I do not know, and yet this enterprising group of people have some method by which they pretty accurately delineate what takes place in closed session. So that the argument of protecting a man's name by secret sessions has not the weight that it would have if the secret sessions could be made effective.

The other position I have always taken is that in secret session we would be freer to go into all the items of interest in cases of appointments and of treaties. I am of the firm conviction that we ought not to discuss every treaty in open session. I should be afraid that utterances might be made which might be very embarrassing. Different Senators look upon the same thing in different ways. I might make a statement about some country that would shock another Senator. I might not think at the time that it was shocking, but it might involve something that ought not to have been said in the open.

I am in favor of the secret session only to protect the character and reputation of men and to prevent the involution of our relationship with other countries. If a change is to be made I think the change suggested by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] is the better suggestion. If the sessions are to be open generally but are to be closed when a majority vote of the Senate so decides, that leaves it to the Senate to say when the doors shall be closed. I would not vote for the Senator's resolution as it is now printed, under which the discussion of whether or not the session is to be closed is to be had in open session. The question as to whether a treaty should be discussed in closed or open session surely ought to be considered in secret session rather than in open session.

Mr. President, I am not going to detain the Senate longer than simply to state that I do not care a whit about the closed session for the protection of individual Members of the Senate, and if we can not, under the rule providing for closed sessions, give greater protection to the good name of a nominee than we can in open session, I do not care for the change as to that, but it would seem to me that we ought to keep the way open so as to go into closed session whenever the sense of the Senate would so decree. I am assuming that we are going to change the rule, but still maintain the right to have a closed session when the Senate by a majority vote so decides.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1548) extending the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the White River at or near Newport, Ark.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bill and concurrent resolution, each with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 669. An act to alter and amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast, by the northern route," approved July 2, 1864, and to alter and amend a joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. to issue its bonds for the construction of its road and to secure the same by mortgage, and for other purposes," approved May 31, 1870; to declare forfeited to the United States certain claimed rights asserted by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. or the Northern Pacific Railway Co.; to direct the institution and prosecution of proceedings looking to the adjustment of the grant, and for other purposes; and

S. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution for an adjournment of the Senate from June 19 to August 19, 1929.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND GRANT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 669) to alter and amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast, by the northern route," approved July 2, 1864, and to alter and amend a joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. to issue its bonds for the construction of its road and to secure the same by mortgage, and for other purposes," approved May 31, 1870; to declare forfeited to the United States certain claimed rights asserted by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. or the Northern Pacific Railway Co.; to direct the institution and prosecution of proceedings looking to the adjustment of the grant, and for other purposes, which was, on page 5, line 4, to strike out the word "of" and insert "or."

Mr. JONES. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

SUMMER ADJOURNMENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 16) for an adjournment of the Senate from June 19 to August 19, 1929, which was, to strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

That when the two Houses adjourn on Wednesday, June 19, 1929, the Senate shall stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Monday, August 19, 1929, and that the House shall stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian Monday, September 23, 1929.

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

Mr. HOWELL. I object to its consideration at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is a privileged matter. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Indiana.

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENTS TO TARIFF BILL

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, I desire to present for reference to the Finance Committee an amendment which I shall propose to the tariff bill now under consideration.

Let me say, in a word, in presenting the proposed amendment, that I am not undertaking to say that stock gambling, or, in more polite terms, stock "speculation," is essentially wicked or in any moral sense wrong. I am simply undertaking in this proposed amendment to distinguish, if I may, by the definition incorporated in the bill, between what some people regard as legitimate "investments" on stock exchanges and what others regard as pure gambling in stocks.

The distinction has often been attempted, and in the drafting of this amendment I may have had no better luck at it than those who have preceded me and failed. I am simply trying to reflect the view in this amendment that, whether right or wrong, moral or immoral, when stock gambling or stock speculation reaches that stupendous volume which it did reach recently, of $6,000,000,000, it constitutes an actual economic menace to the legitimate business of the country, and, if possible, something should be done to abate the menace. If this may not effectively be done, we should, at the very least, collect a considerable revenue from those who persist in this process of making quick fortunes at the expense of simple people who are allured into the market.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BROOKHART. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to House bill 2667, the tariff bill. It is a companion amendment to the one offered by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS]. I move that the amendment be referred to the Committee on Finance and printed.

The motion was agreed to.

KILLING AT INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN.

Mr. SCHALL. Mr. President, I should like to have read into the RECORD and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary a resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Aldermen of International Falls, Minn., and signed by the mayor and city clerk of International Falls.

There being no objection, the memorial was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

JUNE 11, 1929.

Alderman Somers presented the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"Whereas the Government of the United States has stationed at International Falls, Minn., a large number of patrolmen, including men in uniform and plain clothes men who patrol all the roads leading into and out of International Falls and which officers have for a considerable time last past made it a practice of stopping persons driving in automobiles into or out of International Falls, either day or night, and on many occasions have stopped the automobiles of persons out driving with their families and have searched the automobiles of respectable, law-abiding people at all hours of the day or night without proper search warrant or other process and have in this and other ways humiliated respectable, law-abiding citizens and have subjected them to improper and to unnecessary interference with their rights and liberties; that under the said practice farmers coming to market or returning home with their families and persons out driving with their wives and children have been subjected to these indignities; that many of these officers so stationed in the city of International Falls are heavily armed at all times, and on several occasions have shot at cars driven by law-abiding citizens who did not have sufficient warning from the said officers to bring their cars to a stop in time, and that many of the said patrolmen have on these and other occasions manifested a lack of judgment in the use of the said guns and firearms; that the said practice of the said patrolmen and governmental officials have brought about a condition extremely humiliating to the people of International Falls and to the farmers living in the vicinity thereof, and have rendered it unsafe and dangerous for persons to use their automobiles on the said highways for the benefit of themselves and their wives and children; that during the summer months, many tourists spend their vacations in the vicinity of International Falls and use automobiles largely for means of travel, and that these tourists are unacquainted with the practice of being stopped upon the highways by persons unknown to them at any hour of the day or night and these practices, if continued, will result in the loss of more lives and the practice of stopping people and searching their automobiles while they are in the exercise of their just rights is extremely distasteful and objectionable to residents and tourists; and

"Whereas the aforementioned practice on the part of the said patrolmen has culminated in a tragedy which has aroused the entire community, when, on the night of June 8, 1929, one of the said patrolmen fired several shots into the rear of an automobile driven by Henry Wirkkula while returning to his home with his wife and two small children, said shots instantly killing the said Henry Wirkkula, and causing his car to run into the ditch, his said two children lying asleep in the back seat of the said car and his wife sitting alongside of him in the front seat miraculously escaping death and narrowly missing being killed by the bullets fired from a riot gun or sawed-off shotgun; that said Henry Wirkkula and his said family at the time of the said shooting were merely returning to their home and were not engaged in the violation of any laws of the United States; that the said tragedy has aroused the sympathy of the entire community for the stricken family and has made the aforementioned practice no longer tolerable in the said community: Be it therefore

"*Resolved by the City Council of the City of International Falls, in regular meeting assembled*, That it is the sense of the said council that the practice of patroling the highways in the vicinity of International Falls with patrolmen armed with guns which they use without proper provocation and the practice of indiscriminately stopping automobiles on the highways and searching them can no longer be tolerated, and that unless something is done to change the present conditions more innocent lives will be taken and the use of the highways by innocent residents, farmers, and tourists will be unsafe and dangerous, and that it is the sentiment of the council that a protest against the practice be filed with the proper officials; be it further

"*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to United States Senators SHIPSTEAD and SCHALL and to Congressman PITTINGER, requesting them to use their efforts and influence in remedying this situation, and that they be called upon to use their influence to properly safeguard the lives and rights of people in this community or visiting the same."

Which resolution was seconded by Alderman Lang, and upon roll call was, by the president, declared to have passed unanimously.

OSCAR SANDSTROM, *Mayor.*
GEO. JOHNSTON *City Clerk.*

TARIFF ON FOREIGN CRUDE AND REFINED OIL

Mr. PINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excellent address by Hon. Wirt Franklin delivered at the Oil Conservation Conference, called by President Hoover at Colorado Springs, Colo.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the conference, I represent, and speak in behalf of, the small operators of southern Oklahoma, engaged in the production of oil, sometimes erroneously referred to as independent producers, a misnomer, because there is no class engaged in productive enterprise more dependent than the small oil producer; dependent because he must of necessity drill his wells to prevent his land from drainage and sell his oil at the posted price, whatever it may be at the time, whether remunerative or not, to the major purchasing agencies.

At the outset I desire to correct the mistaken idea in the minds of many members of this conference that there now exists an overproduction of oil in Oklahoma, for, as a matter of fact, Oklahoma is now producing much less oil than the market demand for oil in that State. I am reliably informed, no longer ago than yesterday, by a high official of a major purchasing company, that more than 50,000 barrels per day is being taken out of storage to supply that demand and every oil field in the State is producing at the present time at its maximum capacity.

We are met to confer and discuss a compact or agreement among the States, as I understand it, looking toward the conservation of crude oil. In that connection it is pertinent to inquire what is conservation. The question of what conservation consists of varies with the individual, but is generally understood to be the prevention of waste, actual and economic, and the prevention of the wasteful utilization of oil. As President Coolidge has well said, a low price for crude oil tends to encourage the uneconomic and wasteful use thereof. Therefore the consideration of this problem can not be divorced from a consideration of the price at which crude oil is sold.

How then may conservation of crude oil be accomplished? It must be admitted that a proper utilization of the oil produced can not be considered as waste, and that we are entitled to produce as much oil as market demands require; and when it appears, from time to time, that the production of oil in any given area exceeds the reasonable market demand therefor the production thereof should be controlled. In my opinion, by far the best method of controlling production is by securing an agreement among operators in any given pool, immediately after discovery of oil, for an orderly development of the pool by the proper spacing of wells over the supposed geological structure in such a manner as to produce the oil from that pool over a long period of time, instead of as in the past allowing a wild orgy of drilling to be brought about, bringing the oil from that pool to the surface in a few months, thus bringing chaos to the industry, the most glaring example of which in Oklahoma may be found in the comparatively recent development of the greater Seminole area. If orderly development can not thus be had by cooperative agreement, the next best method is by proration of production from flush fields, reducing the amount of oil allowed to be taken from the ground to the reasonable market demand within the given area.

In this connection I would call attention to the oil and gas conservation laws of the State of Oklahoma, which were passed in the year 1915, shortly after the producing industry had been thrown into chaos and confusion because of great flush production at the same time from the Cushing and Healdton fields. I would remind this conference that the original conservationists in the oil industry were the small producers of Oklahoma. The two laws in question were written and presented to the Legislature of Oklahoma by representatives of the Southern Oklahoma Oil and Gas Association (formerly called the Ardmore Producers Association), the Okmulgee District Oil and Gas Association, and the Bartlesville-Nowata Oil and Gas Association. At the time these laws were presented to the legislature they met with the concerted and determined opposition of the major pipe line and purchasing companies, the very interests which during the past two years have claimed to be the originators of conservation.

Jurisdiction under the Oklahoma law, as is well known, is conferred upon the corporation commission of that State to enforce and carry out the provisions of the oil and gas conservation laws, and by rules and regulations, which may be adopted by the corporation commission, it is now possible, if the law is enforced, to control the production of oil in Oklahoma in such manner as to prevent the bringing to the surface of more oil than the reasonable market demands therefor.

The representatives of the Southern Oklahoma Oil and Gas Association have come to this conference in a spirit of cooperation with a desire to lend their support and influence to any reasonable method which may be worked out looking to the production of oil in a sane, orderly manner, under conditions that will not constitute waste, actual or economic, but any plan agreed upon must contain safeguards which will make it impossible for tyranny, oppression, and confiscation to be practiced. And, Mr. Chairman, I give you warning that no compact should be submitted to the Legislature of Oklahoma for adoption by that State which does not contain those safeguards, because every man, woman, and child in Oklahoma is interested to some extent in, and their prosperity and well being depends upon, the production of oil. In that State are literally thousands of investors in lands, royalties, and producing leases, and their influence is such that no compact can be adopted there which does not properly safeguard and protect their interests.

In view of what has been said in this conference by preceding speakers we are fearful that in the name of conservation a compact may be initiated and presented for adoption vesting such absolute authority in a commission, which might fall under the domination of the major factors of the industry, and which commission, once established, could restrict domestic production to any extent it might desire, on the ground that it might be necessary, as a matter of national defense or otherwise, to save our own oil for future use, allowing the domestic demand to be satisfied and filled by the importation of foreign oil.

If this condition should be brought about it would mean the annihilation and destruction of the small producer of crude oil. His property would become valueless and he would be compelled to sell his property at any price that it might bring in a market thus demoralized. Therefore it will be seen by the conference that any plan which may be submitted must contain such checks and safeguards as to prevent the possibility of the occurrence of such a catastrophe to the small operator as I have outlined.

I wish to confirm and approve what Mr. Pat Malloy has said to this conference as chairman of the delegation appointed by the Governor of Oklahoma, and more especially his reference to a restriction upon the importation of crude oil. I wish to go farther and to say that the very first measure of conservation which should be adopted is the restriction of the importation of oil by the adoption by Congress of a tariff on crude oil and the refined products thereof of not less than 50 cents nor more than $1 per barrel, leaving it discretionary with the President, upon recommendation of the Tariff Commission, as to what such tariff should be from time to time, depending upon the needs for oil in the domestic market of the United States, so that whenever the domestic production has declined to a point where foreign oil is needed the tariff could be lowered to 50 cents per barrel, allowing foreign oil to come in until such time as the domestic production might again equal the domestic demand therefor, at which time the tariff could be increased by Executive order as the facts at the time would justify, and in offering this suggestion I offer it as a conservation measure. I insist that it is germane to the discussion of conservation and that it ought to be the first measure adopted in any conservation program. I cite for your consideration in this connection the fact that yesterday Mr. Requa, the honorable chairman of this conference, stated that there are now 250,000 wells in the United States producing an average of 1 barrel per day. It is certain that these wells have been operated for the last three years at a loss, but nevertheless operated by the owners in the hope that the overproduction menace might soon cease and these wells again become profitable.

How much longer can the owners of these wells continue to operate them at a loss? Certainly not indefinitely. Still it is admitted that these small wells are the backbone of the oil industry, its very lifeblood. Their abandonment because they are unprofitable would be the most serious blow to conservation which could be imagined. Once abandoned, it would never be profitable in the future to again drill wells to the same sand from which they are producing, and this vast amount of production would be lost forever. A tariff of $1 a barrel on oil will save these wells for their owners and save 250,000 barrels of oil per day for the domestic consumers in the United States.

But opponents of a tariff on oil will say that it can not be enacted into law, because the consumer, the buyer of gasoline, will be adversely affected. I would say in answer to that that the consumer of gasoline has not received the benefit of the low price of crude oil in the last three years. Have you noticed any material difference in the price of gasoline at the filling station, and do you not now pay 35 cents a quart for lubricating oil for your engine, the same as you have always paid? The price of gasoline to the consumer has not fluctuated in proportion to the price of crude oil, but the burden has fallen upon fuel oil, the price of which has been reduced in the mid-continent area to as low as 50 cents per barrel, and this cheap fuel oil, coming into competition with coal, has thrown that great industry out of joint and thousands upon thousands of miners out of employment. The beneficiaries of this cheap fuel oil have been the manufacturing industries of the East and of New England, which are very loud in their protests against a tariff on oil, but which themselves depend for their existence upon a high protective tariff, without which they could not exist at all. These industries are anxious to continue the present policy of the free importation of low-grade oil suitable for fuel and, as I have said before, the consumer of gasoline does not receive the benefit thereof, but nevertheless the loss is passed on to the producer of crude in the shape

of a low price for crude oil. The major companies have not suffered to any appreciable extent because of the low price for crude oil, but on the other hand the executives of some of these companies have stated in some of their public statements sent to stockholders, said statements being published in the Wall Street Journal and other financial papers, that their great and unusual profits for the year 1928 had been occasioned by the fact that they had been able to buy cheap crude oil in Oklahoma and Texas, and at the same time had marketed the refined products, with the exception of fuel oil, at about the same price as before.

I believe that American markets for crude oil should be kept for American producers of crude oil. There is no argument against a tariff on crude oil that can not be made against a tariff on anything else. For instance, why should we not conserve iron? It is indispensable to national defense. Why not remove the tariff on iron and steel products, allowing their free importation from England, France, and Germany, and save our own iron ore safe in the mines for that future time when it may be needed? If this were done, the oil producers of the United States could buy their casing, machinery, engines, and other oil-well supplies at a much less price, and at the same time wouldn't this be a fine way to collect our war debts from England, France, and Germany? They could soon pay us the $10,000,000,000 now owing by exporting to us all of our needs in steel products. Why not in truth save all of our natural resources, the products of our mines, lead and zinc and all the rest, and import from foreign countries our requirements thereof? This would be as reasonable a course to pursue as to save our crude oil in the ground while we import from foreign countries to supply domestic markets. I would like to refer at this point to the able remarks made by ex-Governor Brooks, of Wyoming, on the subject of conservation. He has forcibly called the attention of this conference to a conservation meeting of 25 years ago and the results thereof. If we should now reserve our oil in the ground, refusing to use it for the necessities of to-day, the future development of the use of electricity or some other form of power as yet undiscovered may take the place of the use of gasoline for power and make our vast reserves absolutely worthless and useless to mankind. Let us use our oil while we have it, while we need it, but not wastefully use it.

Again, the argument is made against a tariff on oil that it can not be adopted, because oil is a vital necessity to the entire population of the United States. Still we have a tariff on wheat, sugar, and beef, and many other articles of like importance, and what is of more vital necessity to every man, woman, and child in the United States than bread and meat?

If then the advocates of a compact among the States for the conservation of crude oil are in good faith, let them without further delay agree upon the conservation of oil from the 250,000 wells, which average only 1 barrel per day, by joining us in the advocacy of a tariff on crude oil and the refined products thereof. This one thing adopted would do more to conserve oil than all the efforts put forth in the last three years in all the fields of the United States.

I can not refrain from commenting on the bugaboo of the exhaustion of our oil resources, which has again been brought before us. Again the prediction has been made by gentlemen of high authority and standing that the next decade might see the exhaustion of our reserves of oil to such an extent as to impair our national safety. I have heard this cry ever since I can remember. For some years I heard it so often that I almost believed it, but I join Governor Erickson, of Montana, in stating that while the gentlemen who have put forth this idea may be in good faith, nevertheless all past experience strongly refutes the same. Our stores of oil in the ground in the States now producing, I venture to predict, will furnish sufficient oil to meet all requirements for an indefinite period to come. It is true that deeper drilling will have to be resorted to. It will cost more to bring the oil to the surface, but, in my opinion, the surface has only been scratched, and more oil will be produced in Oklahoma and other States of large production, by deeper drilling in the future, than has been produced in the past, and again, we are continually finding new pools. Our State geologist in Oklahoma in 1912 in a State report said that no oil would be found in commercial quantities south of the Arbuckle Mountains. In the very next year the great Healdton field was discovered, and during most of the time since 1913 the production of the area in which no commercial oil could be found has averaged more than 50,000 barrels per day. Then again, the petroleum geologists have heretofore pointed out that the Oklahoma City area lay in a very deep synclinal basin, that the red beds would be so thick that no drilling apparatus discovered by the science and skill of man could ever penetrate deep enough into the ground to pass through the red beds; nevertheless, in the face of this prediction, J. I. Cromwell, who sits in this conference, and I have for the past three years been carrying on exploration work at Oklahoma City, and there has been uncovered there another major pool which, while over 6,000 feet deep, is nevertheless another great reserve of oil added to that which we had before.

I can not close without extending to the producers of the Rocky Mountain States the sympathy of the producers of southern Oklahoma in the predicament in which they find themselves by reason of the blanket cancellation of permits which has been so forcibly presented to the conference by the speakers representing Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico. It appears to me that this blanket cancellation of permits in the Rocky Mountain area is a most convincing argument against the adoption of a compact among the States creating a commission with full authority to control the business of producing oil.

We hope that this action may be reconsidered and relief granted at least to the extent of considering each permit on its own merits. While this is a matter which does not concern the operators of Oklahoma in a personal or financial way, at the same time they can not refrain from extending their sympathy and support to the operators of the Rocky Mountain States whom we believe have been unjustly treated in this instance.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I take up the next subject, which I desire to discuss with a great deal of hesitancy; nevertheless, while I am on this platform I consider it to be my duty as an American citizen to bring the matter before the conference.

I would call the attention of the conference to a specific passage from the address of our honorable chairman, given to the conference at the opening of the meeting yesterday, and respectfully, but nevertheless certainly, cite it as a method of how not to secure the cooperation of the several branches of the industry in securing the ratification of a compact among the States. From a copy of said address I quote: "It has been cynically pointed out upon many occasions since the armistice that the petroleum industry in peace time can not be judged by the petroleum industry in time of war, and that my ideas of industrial self-government are fantastic and Utopian day dreams. I shall be convinced only after actual proof has shown me that I am wrong, and I might add that if and when Government has made it possible for the industry to cooperate and conserve, and that cooperation and conservation is not forthcoming, then, acting in behalf of national need, no one will be more insistent than myself in urging rigid Government coercive regulation. Failure upon the part of the industry to grasp its opportunity would merit just that alternative program." How do you like that? I don't like it! This language, it seems to me, can not be construed as other than a threat intended at the present time to coerce the members of this conference into supporting a compact among the States. Had our delegation come to this conference resolved to support a compact of the nature outlined, this statement would have done much to change our minds in that regard.

As citizens of the United States, possessed of all those attributes of liberty of action, and feeling that our land owned in fee is our own and that it can not be taken away from us without due process of law, the attempt to use coercion, thereby to sway our judgment, will necessarily have the opposite effect to that which it appears was intended. Perhaps I should not give expression to these thoughts, but many of the members of the conference have the same thoughts, I know, and I can not but believe that now is the time when frankness and candor should be displayed. I can not believe that our great and beloved President Hoover would countenance or approve a threat of this character addressed to a conference called together by his request to give dispassionate and conscientious study to a question affecting such a great basic industry.

As further expressing the views of the producers of crude oil of southern Oklahoma, in closing I would like to read a resolution adopted at a meeting of the producers of southern Oklahoma on the 3d day of June, 1929, and which is as follows:

"Whereas the Hon. Herbert Hoover has called a conference of the oil producers to be held at Colorado Springs, Colo., June 10, 1929, to discuss conservation and means of preventing waste and overproduction of crude oil; and

"Whereas we, the producers, landowners, and refiners of southern Oklahoma, are met to appoint, as delegates to that conference, Wirt Franklin, Ardmore, Okla.; H. B. Fell, Ardmore, Okla.; B. A. La Salle, Ada, Okla.; Frank Cowden, Duncan, Okla.; and Frank Fleet, Ada, Okla.: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That our delegates be requested to present and support at that meeting our belief that the paramount remedy for the present depression in the oil business is a tariff on foreign crude and foreign refined products. It is now possible, owing to the tremendous production of the wells obtained in the Mexican and South American countries, coupled with the cheapness of the labor and cheapness of water transportation, to deliver foreign crude at Bayonne, N. J., and other American seaports cheaper than our American crude can be piped out from the interior, thereby causing tremendous losses both to the producers and to the revenue of the various States in which they live. At the present time thousands upon thousands of small wells are being produced at a loss under the present price of crude, and these wells must soon be abandoned unless a tariff is put on foreign crude. This will cause a tremendous waste of our natural resources, since once these wells are abandoned it will never be profitable to drill a well to those depleted sands. Many thousands of proven locations are not now being drilled by virtue of the low prices now obtainable, and the consequent ultimate loss of recovery when these wells are eventually drilled will be tremendous because of depleted rock pressure and drainage of the fields; and

"Whereas there are 18 States of the Union which may be called oil-producing States: Therefore, be it further

"*Resolved*, That we desire it called to the attention of the conference that there is no other industry operating in as many States that does not receive protection from foreign competition. The business depression in these 18 States, due to the lack of tariff, inevitably reflects itself unfavorably on the business conditions of the Nation; and

"Whereas President Hoover has stated that one of the main objects of his administration will be the elimination of unemployment: Therefore, be it further

"*Resolved*, That we desire it called to the attention of the conference that many thousands of our American citizens who are drillers, roustabouts, pumpers, etc., are now out of employment because of this cheap South American and Mexican crude displacing our own oil in the American markets. We wish the high standard of American living to be maintained and to prevent the wastage of these small wells; therefore it is imperative that the oil produced be accorded the same degree of protection that the cattle, sugar, wheat, and other producers and manufacturers are afforded against cheap or foreign competition; and

"Whereas when new fields are brought in there has been indiscriminate and unnecessarily rapid development: Therefore, be it further

"*Resolved*, That we suggest that our representatives favor some plan to control the drilling up of a field immediately after discovery, both by the rate of drilling and the spacing of wells. It is our suggestion that a program in each case be worked out that is favored by 80 per cent of acreage in the field. We are unalterably opposed to any form of compulsory unit development, believing that the rights of the small producer must be protected. We do not want, however, any form of Federal control in this or any other connection. America has been made great by the freedom of action of the individual, and we are in favor of compulsory regulation of the rate of drilling and the spacing of wells, but not in favor of unit development, which is virtual confiscation of the individual producer's property; and

"Whereas one of the present causes of overproduction has been unnecessary wildcatting in times of overproduction: Therefore be it further

"*Resolved*, That we suggest that our representatives make an effort to include restricting of unnecessary wildcatting. There must be safeguards, however, when conditions make it necessary to drill before the expiration of leases. And further, the ban on wildcatting should only be used when there is an overproduction of crude; and

"Whereas proration has been used in the past to hold down production: Therefore be it further

"*Resolved*, That we recommend and request that in the future proration be confined to these flush fields which have caused the overproduction. We do not believe it fair or equitable to penalize the older producing fields by proration under any circumstances; and

"Whereas there has been great eagerness on the part of the pipe-line companies to construct pipe lines to connect to newly discovered fields in the past, and this has encouraged wildcatting: Therefore be it further

"*Resolved*, That we recommend that the corporation commissions of the various States refuse permission to the pipe-line companies to connect to wildcat wells in times of overproduction.

"In conclusion we recommend that the representatives from southern Oklahoma to the conservation conference shall refuse to agree to any measure that may be adopted at the meeting on June 10 that does not provide for a tariff on foreign crude oil and its refined products."

Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank you sincerely for the opportunity to give a full, free, and untrammeled expression of my views; and ladies and gentlemen of the conference, I thank you also.

OPEN EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 19) submitted by Mr. JONES May 6, 1926, to amend paragraph 2 of Rule 38, relating to proceedings on nominations in executive session.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I realize that Senators are anxious to take action on this matter and I shall not detain the Senate longer than for a very few minutes.

The senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. FESS] a little while ago expressed himself as being opposed to open sessions on the theory that the reputations of appointees ought to be protected, and for the further reason that with closed sessions the Senate would more freely examine the reputations of appointees and objections to their appointment.

Mr. President, it is perhaps because of the fact that I have not served in the Senate so long as have some other Senators I do not give as much weight to the traditions which the Senator from Ohio has invoked as one of his reasons; that is, that because secret sessions have long been the practice, and that even the Constitutional Convention was held in secret, he hesitated to give up that practice.

Mr. President, I believe in open executive sessions. I believe that open executive sessions ought to be the rule and not the exception. If I should have my way I would provide that even a majority of the Senate could not go into closed executive session. I would require a two-thirds vote. A majority can do as it pleases and it is against the action of majorities that checks on the action of public bodies are desirable. A majority can, of course, confirm and a majority can reject whether in secret or open session, but in order to give the minority an opportunity always to let the people know upon what basis the action of the Senate has been taken it is desirable that we have open executive sessions.

What does the committee amendment provide? In the first portion of the committee amendment the rule is made but little if any better than the present rule:

> Nominations shall be considered in closed executive session unless the Senate, in such closed session, shall by a majority vote determine that any particular nomination shall be considered in open executive session.

Why not have in the open the vote to go into executive session? Why not determine it here in open session? It is suggested by the Senator from Arkansas that to do so would require a statement of the reasons existing for such action. We now have Rule XXXV which provides for a vote to go into secret session with reference to any matter of business, and that does not seem to be an insuperable objection.

I want to refer again to the suggestion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FESS]. He said he is careful about the reputation of appointees. I want to know what particular sanctity attaches to a man because he has been appointed to an office rather than elected to the office? What is there so sacred about the confirmation or the consideration of an appointment because a man has been appointed by the President? He is appointed in secret executive session always, and I favor considering his nomination in open executive session.

Senators are required to go before the people in their elections and their reputations are examined and their characters are before the people. Governors of States and Members of the Congress and a large number of our public officers must submit their fortune to the suffrage of the people and to the light of public discussion in the streets and on the stump. Is that a good practice? I think it is. True, there are abuses, but there are abuses always in any form of government and the very abuses sometimes prove the value of the rule.

I would suggest to the Senator from Ohio that out of 500,000 Federal Government employees and officials only the Members of the House and the Senate and the President and Vice President, 533 in number out of a total of 500,000, are elected by the people of the United States. All the others are appointed. Why should the Senate not let the public know the reasons for confirmation or objection to confirmation? Why should a man, when his political fortune is based on a political appointment, be immune from discussion in the open as to his qualifications and the objections to his nomination? I submit these are things that go to the very root of free government. The power which the Congress possesses and exercises is not its own power. It is the power of the people. It is their power which the Congress exercises, and when the Senate passes upon the nomination of a judge who will be endowed with the power to determine property rights, to pass upon the lives and liberties of citizens, we are exercising a great responsibility imposed upon us by the people. In the selection of one who will have in his hands the administration of such tremendous power, a power over the people, over their property and their liberties, why should not the Senate consider the qualifications of an appointee or objections to such a nomination right here in the open where the press and the people may know what is taking place and may learn the motives of our action?

Mr. President, I shall vote for the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS]. I believe that in any case, even though the consideration itself may be in secret, the vote on confirmation ought to be made public. I would go farther than the Senator from Nebraska and provide that Senators might individually state their reasons for their votes. I think that is a necessary corollary to the other proposition.

I favor a portion of the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON], but I prefer the last clause of the resolution as reported by the committee. I am anxious to record my views on the question because I have long advocated an amendment to the rules in this respect. In my campaign for nomination as United States Senator from my State I expressed before the people the view that the doors of the Senate ought to be opened. I do not believe that anywhere in this Government ought there to be any place where the eye of the people can not see. I do not believe there ought to be any screen behind which the people may not look. There ought to be no chamber in our system of Government so sacred or secret that the ear of the people may not hear what transpires there. Mr. President, I stand for open sessions of the Senate,

for publication of the votes on confirmation, and the right of individual Senators to give their reasons supporting their votes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am going to detain the Senate only a moment. I am opposed to the amendment to the rule as offered by the committee. I happen to be a member of the Rules Committee. In the committee I offered the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] as a substitute for the committee proposal. I think the Robinson amendment comes nearer to doing what we ought to do than does the proposal of the committee.

Ever since I have been in the Senate I have advocated open sessions. I do not believe that we should transact the public business in secret. I have felt at all times that whatever we do here ought to be in the open light of day. We ought not to have closed sessions. It will make the Executive in all cases very much more careful about the character of his appointments. When he knows the appointments are going to be considered in open session, with the world looking on, he will be very much more careful about his appointments. I am not making any statement against the President's good faith in making appointments, but it will make him more careful and it will make it very much better for the country. For these reasons I am going to support the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] because I think it brings about the greatest publicity.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARAWAY in the chair). Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Does not the Senator believe in any case that the roll calls upon nominations, even though they be considered in secret, should be made public?

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, I see no reason why they should not be made public; but if they are made public the reasons which actuate Senators should be allowed at the same time to be made public. Senators should be allowed to make public their reasons if the vote is made public. Whenever we shall have public consideration of all nominations it will do away with secret sessions and in a short time there will be no such thing as secret sessions of the Senate, except in the most extreme cases; and when such cases as that arise the nominations will probably be withdrawn before the Senate shall have passed upon them.

The matter of secret sessions is an anachronism. The country has passed beyond that stage. It is an heritage of a bygone generation, and the sooner we get rid of it the better.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I agree with the Senator and it was for that reason that I wanted to bring out his position with regard to the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska as offered to the substitute of the Senator from Arkansas. I know that the Senator's record has been consistently in favor of transacting the public business in public.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me answer the Senator from Wisconsin by saying I do not think the vote ought to be made public unless Senators are given the right to give their reasons for their votes. The mere publication of a roll call without Senators being allowed to give their reasons for their votes as provided in the Robinson substitute would be dangerous and ought not to be agreed to.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Tennessee a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, indeed.

Mr. NORRIS. I suppose then because the Senator is opposed to giving the reasons that he is also opposed to the provision of the Robinson amendment that Senators may make public their vote taken in executive session. The Senator is opposed to that also, is he not?

Mr. McKELLAR. If I read the Robinson substitute correctly, it provides as follows:

Provided further, That any Senator may make public his vote in closed executive session.

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator is opposed to that provision, I presume?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; I think it ought to be in there.

Mr. NORRIS. Does not the Senator realize that that does not include giving the reasons?

Mr. McKELLAR. To be perfectly frank I had overlooked that provision. I want to say that I would like to see a further provision that any Senator may make public his vote in closed session and the reasons therefor. In other words, I want to go on record as saying that I am for the greatest possible publicity, and I believe the Robinson substitute gives greater publicity than any other proposal. If I am wrong about it, I shall vote to adopt the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator must admit, if he is in favor of greater publicity, that he is in favor of the amendment I have offered. That amendment provides for the publication of the entire roll call.

Mr. McKELLAR. The whole roll call will not make it public enough.

Mr. NORRIS. It makes the roll call public.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, the roll call; but I think the reasons ought to be made public.

Mr. NORRIS. I have no objection to such a provision.

Mr. McKELLAR. A Senator ought to have the right to do anything in the world he wants to do about his vote and the reasons therefor.

Mr. NORRIS. But the Senator must realize, if he wants to go as far as he says he does, that he does not want any executive session at all.

Mr. McKELLAR. Only in very unusual cases do I think there ought to be secret executive sessions.

Mr. NORRIS. I think so, too. I agree with the Senator that in order to make them as few as possible we ought to publish the roll call. The Senator is going to vote against a proposition to publish the roll call because he says no Senator is allowed to give the reasons for his vote, and yet he will vote in favor of a proposition that an individual Senator may tell his vote and not give his reasons for the vote.

Mr. McKELLAR. I had overlooked the fact that the individual Senator might not give his own reasons for his vote. I think such a provision ought to be included. I want to say to the Senator from Nebraska that he can not make the sessions too open for me. I want the greatest possible publicity in the transaction of the public business. I do not think we ought to have the right to transact public business behind closed doors, and I will vote for the most liberal rule to make that impossible.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I merely desire to say what I have probably stated previously, but what some Senators now present did not hear, that my thought is that the present rule should be reversed and that open sessions should be required as to all public business, including treaties and nominations, unless a majority of the Senate after due consideration reach the conclusion that for some reason sounding in the public interest, the subject matter under consideration should be disposed of in closed session, in which event the majority should still have the right to remove the injunction of secrecy as to the whole or any part of the proceedings.

But I was impressed with the suggestion made by the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY] and a number of other Senators on both sides of the Chamber that if the roll call is to be published, the reasons for the vote should also be published, in which event, of course, there would be no such thing as a closed executive session for any purpose.

Now under my theory——

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Just a moment. Under my theory, there still may arise cases which should be considered in executive session, but the proper authority to determine that is the Senate. When the Senate has determined it in good faith, then the proceedings ought to be kept secret, unless there is a reason for publishing them. That is all there is to it. I do not care anything about what conclusion the Senate reaches in reference to the matter; I never have asked secrecy concerning any action of mine on either a treaty or a nomination, but it does seem to me that unless we are going to abolish secret sessions absolutely—and I do not think that would be wise—there is no occasion for publishing the roll calls and denying the right to publish the reasons for votes recorded in those roll calls.

Senators are not children; they are patriotic public officers; but I have known of occasional instances where charges have been made against nominees for public office which upon investigation proved to be utterly unfounded, the charges having been made in order to invoke political influence to secure the rejection of the nomination in behalf of some person who hoped that he himself or some favorite of his might receive the appointment under consideration.

If the amendment which I have proposed shall be adopted, the Senate will consider all its business in open session, unless a majority of Senators shall find that it is necessary and proper to consider some part of its business in secret session; and if after it has considered that business in secret session every Senator is permitted to state that he voted for or against the nomination, there will be no restriction of his personal rights; but if we permit, without a majority vote of the Senate, the publication of roll calls in secret sessions we, of necessity, make the whole record public, in which event we shall completely

abolish executive sessions. I have no objection to doing that if the Senate desires to do it.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arkansas yield to me, as I want to ask him a question?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Certainly.

Mr. NORRIS. If I will add to my amendment these words—

Provided further, That any Senator shall have the right to publish his reasons for any vote he has cast in executive session—

will the Senator accept my amendment?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. No; I am not in a position to accept it, for the reason that I believe if the Senate calmly determines that any matter should be considered in secret, that the public interest requires that it should be considered in secret, then it ought to keep faith with itself, and it ought not to publish any part of the proceedings except when authorized by a majority. Of course, if we publish the vote and the reasons for it, we have done a childish thing in ever having a secret session; we might as well have had an open session in the beginning. I do not object to that, if Senators wish to do it, but I do not propose to put myself in the position of voting to hold a closed executive session and then providing that after an executive session everything that was said and done in it must be made public.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Certainly.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senate decided in the case of the nomination of ex-Senator Lenroot to hold a secret session. After the first day all the metropolitan newspapers printed summaries of what every Senator had said here on the floor, all of the points that were raised, all of the rulings that had been made by the Vice President; on the second day the same thing occurred; and then, several days, thereafter, what purported to be a roll call of the Senate was printed in the newspapers.

It is all very well for the Senator from Arkansas to say that he feels that when the Senate has calmly decided that there are reasons compelling secrecy it ought to be maintained, but a study of the history of the Senate shows that it never has been maintained. Senator Platt, in 1886, when he was making his speech to which I have referred, mentioned the fact that it was absolutely impossible for the Senate to enforce secrecy.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, the argument of the Senator from Wisconsin goes to the point that since there can be no secrecy in executive sessions, executive sessions ought to be abolished, but it does not go to the point that a part of the proceedings shall be published and a part of the proceedings shall be withheld.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. No, Mr. President.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. If there can be no executive sessions, of course, there is no occasion for formally abolishing them by rule.

Now, Mr. President, I desire to say that I have not the intensity of feeling on this subject that my manner in argument may have indicated.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I should like to submit a question to the Senator from Arkansas.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator's argument in answer to the question which I have asked is to the effect that we might just as well make all the proceedings public if we are going to permit a Senator to have the right to give his reasons for his vote; but the Senator certainly will not forget that a great portion of his argument in opposition to the amendment which I have offered is based on the ground that it would not be right to publish a roll call without letting the Senators who cast the votes on the roll call give the reasons for their vote.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. My answer to the Senator from Nebraska is this: I would leave to a majority of the Senate to determine whether the proceedings in a closed session should be made public and what part of the proceedings should be made public, the Senate having adjudged in the beginning that there was necessity for secrecy concerning its procedure.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to his colleague?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. CARAWAY. If the suggestion of the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Tennessee should prevail, that each Senator may be permitted to say how he voted and give his reasons for his vote, we would read in the newspapers the next day 95 different reasons for the vote. Each one would make a case for his particular vote, and no one would recognize what actually did happen, because every Senator would give his view of what it was that moved him, and nobody would know what the facts were.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arkansas yield further to me?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. In just a moment.

Mr. CARAWAY. If the facts are to be made public let us have a record of them, so that what actually occurred may be made public.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, my judgment is that since all the business of the Senate concerns the public it should be transacted in open session, unless the Senate believes that some part of that business should be transacted in secret because of considerations of public interest. I care nothing about the welfare of Senators or their interest in publishing or keeping secret their action. My thought is that a case might arise where it would be wise from the standpoint of the public as a whole not to publish the proceedings of the Senate. I say that seriously. Of course, the public would have been a great deal better off if a great many things which have happened had not occurred, but I am speaking now from the standpoint of what is best for the public. In the case of a treaty or in the case of a nomination it might be that the Senate would not want to reach its decision in public; it might feel that it was best to act in closed executive session; but if it should do that, if a majority of the Senate should decide that the matter was one which should be considered in closed executive session, it would be absurd, it seems to me, to say that without action of the Senate the proceedings must still be published either in whole or in part.

I leave the whole question to the Senate. Under the arrangement I have proposed if a majority shall vote to consider a subject in executive session, that subject will be considered in executive session, and then, if a majority of the Senate wants to relieve the proceedings from the injunction of secrecy, they will still be able to do so.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. In listening to this debate I have been impressed with the idea that we are talking much about a matter of very little consequence.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I think that is true.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I hope that we will get an opportunity to vote on this question, but I was going to say that I do not understand that the adoption of the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska would debar any Senator, in case the vote were made public, from stating to his constituents or to anyone else the motives that actuated him in voting as he did. He would be prohibited, of course, from disclosing what transpired in the Senate, but he may not have said anything at all in the Senate, and so when the vote is published he does not disclose anything about what transpired in the Senate when he tells his constituents, "I voted as I did upon these considerations." So it seems to me that if we adopt the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska we do not encounter at all the difficulties and embarrassments which are suggested in that connection.

The Senator from Tennessee spoke feelingly upon this subject; but he put great store on the right when the vote was published to proclaim to his constituents the motives which actuated him in voting as he did. I think that the importance of that is very much magnified in this debate, even if it were well founded, but it seems to me there is no foundation for it.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator, then, thinks that under the Norris resolution any Senator could give his reasons why he had voted either one way or the other?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I can not doubt it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am rather inclined to think the Senator is right.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. A Senator is prohibited from telling what transpired in the Senate, but he is not prohibited from telling what motives actuated him.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. How would I go about explaining the motives which actuated me in secret session if some other Senator had made a statement that entirely changed my viewpoint. After I entered the Chamber and heard the argument made by one or perhaps by a combination of two or three Senators, how could

I explain why I voted in a certain way unless I were to state the things that caused me to change my mind and to vote as I did? It seems to me it would necessarily involve stating the source from which came the information which changed my vote.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. There is no occasion for the Senator telling the source of his information.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I do.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator has examined both the Norris resolution and the Robinson resolution. Does the Senator think the Norris resolution brings about greater publicity than the Robinson resolution?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I can not say that it does.

Mr. McKELLAR. If I thought it did, I would vote for it. I will say to the Senator that I am going to vote for the greatest possible publicity about sessions.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee must remember that the resolution I have offered is not pending in full. I have taken out of that resolution a clause which I have offered in place of the clause that is in the resolution of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON]. That is the pending amendment. I do not suppose we shall have any opportunity to vote on my entire proposition, because one substitute has already been offered, and unless that is voted down another one can not be offered after it is agreed to; and I do not want to bring about that condition of things.

I realize the good that is in the Senator's proposition; but I think it is very weak in this one particular, and I want to provide for the publication of the roll calls.

Let us take a practical instance. I am not disclosing any secret of executive sessions when I say that some time ago the Senate put in about two days considering the nomination of Mr. Lenroot to go on the Federal bench. The evidence of Mr. Lenroot's connection with Mr. Fall and his connection with the committee is public property. Suppose a Senator were taken to task down in his State for his vote cast on the confirmation or rejection of former Senator Lenroot, and suppose this amendment that I have now proposed were the law. In other words, suppose the roll call were published in the RECORD and a Senator were taken to task and somebody said, "Why did you vote for Mr. Lenroot?" or "Why did you vote against him?" Would the Senator's lips be sealed? Why, he can go down to the committee room and get the record; he can go to the court room and get the record; he can go to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys and get the evidence, which has been taken in public, all of which has been published in the newspapers, and he can pile one record upon another, if he chooses, as to why his vote should be this way or that way.

Take Mr. Charles Beecher Warren, who was defeated for confirmation for Attorney General by one vote in open executive session. His nomination was considered in the open. Not a thing ever transpired behind closed doors but that was public property. You can get it all to-day. You could go up and down the country now, publishing it in newspapers and telling it from the stump if you wanted to. You would not violate any executive secret, if this were part of the rule, in any case that the Senator can recall.

If the Senator wants publicity he had better vote for that amendment, publish the roll call a few times, and we will have more publicity. Does the Senator realize that every one of those over here who are in favor of secret sessions is going to vote against my amendment? Does the Senator realize that? What are they thinking about?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator will let me interrupt him——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. NORRIS. I do.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course the Senator does not have to argue with me about open sessions. I have been for open sessions, as the Senator knows, ever since I have been in this body.

Mr. NORRIS. I realize that; but I was afraid the Senator was going to vote for closed sessions.

Mr. McKELLAR. The only question that arises in my mind is which proposal provides for the most open sessions. I am for the most open sessions that can be voted for; and if I am convinced that the Senator's plan is more open than the other plan, I will vote for his plan.

Mr. NORRIS. Does not the Senator think that the votes he casts in executive sessions are many times more important than the votes he casts in open sessions? Have we not passed on some of the most important things we have to deal with in executive sessions? We pass on the nominations for Federal judgeships of men who hold in their hands the lives of our countrymen; who stand between them and any illegal destruction or taking away of their property; who, in fact, have control of the liberties of all our people. We pass on them and we vote on them in executive session, behind closed doors. We have a roll call, and the Senator can not even tell how he voted. It is a secret, and yet it is public business that he has been transacting, that affects millions of people. We ask in this amendment that the Senator's official record on that action shall be given to the public.

That is all that this amendment does. It gives publicity to the official actions of official servants on public business. There is nothing else to it. The argument that has been made against it so far, at least up to the time that I interrupted the Senator from Arkansas, was practically one thing, and that was that it would be unfair to publish the roll call and not permit the Senator to give the reasons for his vote; and yet when I offer to include in the amendment the right to do that very thing, you know that you will not dare and will not vote for it, and will not accept it. When the very thing that you offer as an objection is cleared away, you will not take it.

I can see some reason for it myself. I am not finding fault with the Senator who takes that position; but he says it is unfair to do this because we do not permit the Senator to give his reasons for his vote. I say, "All right; we will just add that to it; let him give his reasons"; and they say, "Oh, well, that would be foolish; that is too much publicity."

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. NORRIS. I do.

Mr. CUTTING. Does not the Senator believe that under our rules we already have the right to explain everything pertinent to the question?

Mr. NORRIS. In most cases that is true.

Mr. CUTTING. Is not that true in 99 per cent of the cases?

Mr. NORRIS. More than that, I think. I do not recall any instance since I have been here, although there may be such, where that is not true. I ask Senators to go back in their memories and recall the various cases where we have had contests, and they will find that the reasons given were public reasons, gleaned from public records, from public testimony.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. CARAWAY. The thing I had in mind, that I wanted to call to the Senator's attention and get his views about, was this:

I personally am in favor of publicity, and I had thought that if the roll call is to be made public, every fact that transpired ought to be made public, so that the public might know why Senators voted this way or that way.

If the individual Senator is to give his reason and not the facts, his reason might reflect on somebody else, and it might start a dozen controversies that would rage for the rest of the session; but if it is determined that the roll call ought to be public, then everything that transpired ought to be published, so that the public could know what it was that influenced the Senators—not the reasons that they might give, but what the actual facts were, so that the public can determine whether we acted wisely or otherwise.

Mr. NORRIS. To do that we would have to have complete publicity.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is what I think. I think it ought to be complete publicity or no publicity; and I shall vote with the Senator for complete publicity.

Mr. NORRIS. I shall vote that way, too.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. NORRIS. Just a moment. Let me refer to what the Senator from Arkansas said.

I shall vote for complete publicity. The proposition that I offered is not what I should like to have if I knew I could get what I want; but I realize that other Senators do not agree with me, and I am not impugning their motives. We must take conditions as they are, and not as we should like to have them.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. NORRIS. I will yield in time.

I think complete publicity would be a cure for practically all the evils that come to us. I do not know of any reason why

there should not be complete publicity, unless we can imagine a case, in time of war or great danger of war, when we might have some secret business in the way of a treaty with an ally, or something of that kind, that it would be necessary to keep secret.

Mr. McKELLAR. In that case it could be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. NORRIS. As the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] so well said a while ago, I do not see why we should consider the nomination of a judge in secret, and yet when we elect a judge at home we compel him to stand out like every other candidate before the people for public discussion, for public debate.

When we come to appoint a man to a more important office, who has greater jurisdiction, who has more to do with the liberties and the rights, both the personal and the property rights, of our people than any of these elective officers, I can not understand why we should then withdraw behind closed doors, and why the public servants of the country should not even be allowed to tell to their own constituents how they voted on something more important than anything else that comes before them. When we think of it for a moment, when we think of our own experiences, we will have to admit that the reasons for our votes can be given to the people without disclosing a single thing that ever transpired behind those closed doors. I do not know of a single instance where that is not true.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is the parliamentary situation? Does the Senator's amendment come up first to be voted on?

Mr. NORRIS. I will tell the Senator the parliamentary situation.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am inclined to think the Senator's resolution gives greater publicity, and for that reason I am inclined to vote for it; but I want to know how it is coming up. Let us see how it comes up.

Mr. NORRIS. Unfortunately, my entire proposition is not before the Senate. The Senator from Arkansas offered his proposition as a substitute for the resolution reported from the committee.

Mr. McKELLAR rose.

Mr. NORRIS. Wait just a minute. His substitute is subject to amendment. I have moved to strike out the words "Any Senator may make public his vote in closed executive session" and insert in lieu thereof the words from my resolution, "All roll calls in closed executive session, together with a statement of the question upon which such roll calls are had, shall be published in the RECORD."

That is the pending question.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me to say so, I am going to vote for his amendment.

Mr. NORRIS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. If it is voted down, then I am going to vote for the Robinson amendment.

Mr. NORRIS. Why, of course.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am going to vote for the greatest possible publicity.

Mr. NORRIS. Of course. That is what I am going to do.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote!

Mr. NORRIS. So far as I am concerned, I am ready to vote. I call for the years and nays.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, I do not intend to discuss this matter at any length.

In the first place, I think all these resolutions that are pending are a vast improvement on our present rules. Furthermore, I should be in favor personally of a more liberal amendment than any of them. I was very much impressed by what the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] said a little while ago. It would be an improvement if a two-thirds majority were required to go into secret executive session; but I am not very much impressed with the argument that the mere fact that we publish the roll calls makes it necessary to publish the debates.

In the first place, I think our votes are official acts, and debates and discussions are comparatively incidental. In the second place, I think that in at least 99 per cent of the cases our votes speak for themselves, and require no elaborate explanations.

Furthermore, if there ever was a body in which every privilege and every license is given to every individual to explain his vote, it surely is the Senate of the United States, under the present rules, or as it would be under any of the amendments which are being proposed.

I do not believe that in any but an infinitesimal proportion of the cases before the Senate would it be necessary to make any explanation of a vote delivered in executive session, which would necessitate the giving to the public of any information revealed in executive session which had not been the property of the public long before.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I shall take but a moment. I shall not vote for the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska, for the reason that it would not be fair either to the one whose name was being considered or to the Senate itself to publish a roll call without the whole proceedings back of the roll call being made public. If I vote against somebody whose name is submitted for confirmation his enemies could say that I was actuated by this or that. They could impute to me reasons and to him conduct which I never entertained and of which he was never guilty.

The public is not much interested in how I vote. Information as to that does not shed any light on the question at all. The question is, What is the reason that impels me to cast my vote? My conclusions are not important. I should not be permitted to go out and state what occurred and make it so exceedingly sure that I was correct; but if there is to be publicity there ought to be full publicity. The country ought to know how I voted; but beyond that, of far more importance, it ought to know why I voted in the way I did; not what I say is my reason, because if every Senator gave his reasons there would be 95 reasons given, and they might cross each other at right angles, each Senator picking out the particular facts of the case that suits him, and they might to everybody else seem ridiculous.

Let us have either complete publicity or no publicity. That has been the view I have entertained all the time. I shall vote, if I get the opportunity, to have complete publicity; but if that is denied me, I am not willing that half a fact shall be made if the other half is to be concealed. If the public has the right to know how I vote they have equally a right to know why I voted in the way I did. The question is, What were the facts back of this that led me to reach the conclusion I reached? That is the important thing anyway. The only real benefit of publicity is that the people at large may know the character of any man who has been nominated for public office, not what I think about it, but what the facts are, what sort of a man it is who is being suggested to fill the particular place. I would be glad to vote for an amendment covering that, but I am not willing to vote that half of that shall be made known and half of it concealed.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CARAWAY. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. Carrying out the idea which the Senator has expressed, that actual facts and not as I try to remember them, not the reasons which I may give but the real things which transpire, shall be made public, that would necessitate the presence of a reporter.

Mr. CARAWAY. Absolutely.

Mr. SMITH. And the making of a stenographic report, so that the public might be made familiar with what goes on.

Mr. CARAWAY. Absolutely. If we are to have roll calls published, let us have a report of everything that transpires, and then, after the vote, if the Senate sees fit to make public the roll call, let it make public the entire record.

Mr. SMITH. In the form of a complete report rather than a partial report.

Mr. CARAWAY. Letting some one state what happened and giving his version of it invites self-serving declarations. I hope not to be embarrassed by having to make one myself, and I should not like to be embarrassed by having somebody make one that would impugn my motives. So let us have complete publicity or no publicity.

The Senator from Wisconsin said there never was a secret executive session. If there never was, then the kind we have ought to satisfy even the Senator. But I do not think his statement is accurate. I have read garbled statements of what it has been alleged has occurred in executive sessions. I have sometimes felt that I should like very much to contradict the statements and conclusions with reference to what had occurred in executive sessions, but I have not felt at liberty to do so. I would like to have either complete publicity or no publicity.

I deny that we can not have complete secrecy if we want it. Of course, that would take away from somebody a market for stolen wares and from somebody the opportunity to purchase that sort of wares; but that would not be any great loss. I still believe there is honor among men, and I think if the question were brought home to them we would get complete secrecy if we wanted it. I do not want it, although I have never felt at liberty to tell how I voted on any question in executive session.

I do not remember ever having expressed an opinion about anything that happened in executive session. I have felt in honor bound not to do that. I have been perfectly willing for the record to be made public, and if it is made public, I am

willing to stand on the record as the public may get it. If it is to be made public, let us have every word of it made public.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I ask that the amendment be stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] proposes to strike out of the substitute of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] the following language: "That any Senator may make public his vote in closed executive session," and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

All roll calls in closed executive session, together with a statement of the question upon which such roll calls are had, shall be published in the RECORD.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Fess	La Follette	Shortridge
Ashurst	Fletcher	McKellar	Smith
Barkley	Frazier	McNary	Smoot
Bingham	George	Metcalf	Steck
Blease	Glass	Moses	Steiwer
Borah	Goff	Norbeck	Swanson
Brookhart	Goldsborough	Norris	Thomas, Okla.
Broussard	Harris	Nye	Townsend
Burton	Harrison	Overman	Trammell
Capper	Hastings	Patterson	Tyson
Caraway	Hatfield	Pine	Vandenberg
Connally	Hawes	Ransdell	Walcott
Copeland	Hayden	Reed	Walsh, Mass.
Couzens	Hebert	Robinson, Ark.	Walsh, Mont.
Cutting	Heflin	Robinson, Ind.	Warren
Dale	Howell	Sackett	Waterman
Deneen	Johnson	Schall	Watson
Edge	Jones	Sheppard	Wheeler

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. COUZENS. I would like to have the amendment read.

The Chief Clerk read the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. NORRIS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HEFLIN (when Mr. BLACK'S name was called). My colleague [Mr. BLACK] is absent on account of illness. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE (when Mr. BLAINE'S name was called). I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. BLAINE]. He has a general pair with the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. GOULD]. If my colleague were present and permitted to vote, he would vote "yea."

Mr. GEORGE (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] and vote "yea."

Mr. NORBECK (when Mr. MCMASTER'S name was called). My colleague the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MCMASTER] is unavoidably out of the city. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. REED (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BRATTON]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] and vote "nay."

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS]. In his absence I withhold my vote. If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "yea."

Mr. SWANSON (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK] and vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HAWES. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] is necessarily detained on official business.

Mr. SCHALL. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is ill.

Mr. FESS. I desire to announce the following general pairs:

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS]; and

The junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. ODDIE] with the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN].

Mr. MOSES. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] is unavoidably absent from the Senate. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. COPELAND. My colleague the junior Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is unavoidably detained from the Senate. If he were present and not paired, he would vote "yea."

Mr. SHEPPARD. I desire to announce that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MCMASTER] has a general pair with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK]. If present, the Senator from South Dakota would vote "yea," and the Senator from Wyoming would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—34

Barkley	George	McKellar	Swanson
Borah	Harris	McNary	Thomas, Okla.
Brookhart	Harrison	Norbeck	Trammell
Capper	Hawes	Norris	Vandenberg
Connally	Heflin	Nye	Walsh, Mass.
Copeland	Howell	Pine	Walsh, Mont.
Couzens	Johnson	Sheppard	Wheeler
Cutting	Jones	Simmons	
Frazier	La Follette	Steck	

NAYS—39

Allen	Fess	Metcalf	Smith
Ashurst	Fletcher	Moses	Smoot
Bingham	Glass	Overman	Steiwer
Blease	Goff	Patterson	Townsend
Broussard	Goldsborough	Ransdell	Tyson
Burton	Greene	Reed	Walcott
Caraway	Hastings	Robinson, Ark.	Warren
Dale	Hatfield	Sackett	Waterman
Deneen	Hayden	Schall	Watson
Edge	Hebert	Shortridge	

NOT VOTING—22

Black	Gould	McMaster	Stephens
Blaine	Hale	Oddie	Thomas, Idaho
Bratton	Kean	Phipps	Tydings
Dill	Kendrick	Pittman	Wagner
Gillett	Keyes	Robinson, Ind.	
Glenn	King	Shipstead	

So Mr. NORRIS'S amendment to the amendment of Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the substitute proposed by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON].

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, let the substitute be reported.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The substitute of the Senator from Arkansas will be reported for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the proposed substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That paragraph 2 of Rule XXXVIII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, relating to proceedings on nominations in executive session, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"2. Hereafter all business in the Senate shall be transacted in open session, unless the Senate, in closed session by a majority vote, shall determine that a particular nomination, treaty, or other matter shall be considered in closed executive session, in which case all subsequent proceedings with respect to said nomination, treaty, or other matter shall be kept secret: *Provided*, That the injunction of secrecy as to the whole or any part of proceedings in closed executive session may be removed on motion adopted by a majority vote of the Senate in closed executive session: *Provided further*, That Rule XXXV shall apply to open executive sessions: *And provided further*, That any Senator may make public his vote in closed executive session.

"Anything in the rules of the Senate inconsistent with the foregoing is hereby repealed."

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, I desire to state, before the vote is taken on the substitute of the Senator from Arkansas, that notwithstanding the outcome of the vote I propose to reserve unto myself the right to say how and when and why I vote on any particular public business. I want that announcement to stand notwithstanding how the vote may come out upon any of these questions.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I ask now that the proposal of the committee for which the substitute has been offered by the Senator from Arkansas may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the proposed amendment of the rule as reported by the committee.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That paragraph 2 of Rule XXXVIII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, relating to proceedings on nominations in executive session, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"2. Nominations shall be considered in closed executive session unless the Senate in such session shall by a majority vote determine that any particular nomination shall be considered in open executive session. When nominations are considered in closed executive session no information communicated or remarks made by a Senator, when acting upon nominations, concerning the character or qualifications of the person nominated shall be disclosed. If, however, charges shall be made against a person nominated, the committee may, in its discretion, notify

such nominee thereof, but the name of the person making such charges shall not be disclosed. The fact that a nomination has been made, or that it has been confirmed or rejected, shall not be regarded as a secret; and all roll calls in closed executive session, together with a statement of the question upon which such roll calls are had, shall be published in the RECORD."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the substitute proposed by the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that it is my intention to vote against the substitute offered by the Senator from Arkansas because I regard it as even a less liberal provision concerning secrecy than that sponsored by the Committee on Rules. I shall therefore vote against the substitute.

Mr. NORRIS. On that let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Connecticut will state it.

Mr. BINGHAM. Are we about to vote on the substitute proposed by the Senator from Arkansas?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the substitute proposed by the Senator from Arkansas.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HEFLIN (when Mr. BLACK's name was called). My colleague the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK] is absent on account of illness. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. GEORGE (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] and vote "yea."

Mr. REED (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as to my pair and its transfer as on the previous vote, I vote "yea."

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS]. Not knowing how he would vote on this question, I withhold my vote. If permitted to vote, I would vote "yea."

Mr. SWANSON (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as on the last vote, I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HAWES. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] is necessarily detained on official business.

Mr. FESS. I desire to announce that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] has a general pair with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] and that the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. ODDIE] has a pair with the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN].

Mr. SHEPPARD. I desire to announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK] has a general pair with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MCMASTER]. If present, the Senator from Wyoming would vote "yea," and the Senator from South Dakota would vote "nay."

Mr. COPELAND. My colleague the junior Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is unavoidably detained from the Senate. If he were present and permitted to vote, he would vote "yea."

Mr. SCHALL. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is ill.

Mr. REED (after having voted in the affirmative). The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], to whom I transferred my pair, having entered the Chamber and voted, I now transfer my pair with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BRATTON] to the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN] and allow my vote to stand.

The result was announced—yeas 59, nays 15, as follows:

YEAS—59

Allen	Glass	McNary	Steiwer
Ashurst	Goff	Metcalf	Swanson
Barkley	Goldsborough	Moses	Thomas, Idaho
Bingham	Greene	Norris	Thomas, Okla.
Borah	Harris	Overman	Townsend
Broussard	Harrison	Ransdell	Trammell
Burton	Hastings	Reed	Tyson
Caraway	Hatfield	Robinson, Ark.	Vandenberg
Connally	Hawes	Sackett	Walcott
Copeland	Hayden	Schall	Walsh, Mass.
Deneen	Hebert	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
Edge	Heflin	Shortridge	Warren
Fess	Howell	Simmons	Watson
Fletcher	Jones	Smoot	Wheeler
George	McKellar	Steck	

NAYS—15

Blease	Cutting	La Follette	Pine
Brookhart	Dale	Norbeck	Smith
Capper	Frazier	Nye	Waterman
Couzens	Johnson	Patterson	

NOT VOTING—21

Black	Gould	McMaster	Stephens
Blaine	Hale	Oddie	Tydings
Bratton	Kean	Phipps	Wagner
Dill	Kendrick	Pittman	
Gillett	Keyes	Robinson, Ind.	
Glenn	King	Shipstead	

So the amendment of Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now is upon agreeing to the resolution as amended.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, we are now to vote, as I understand, on the original resolution as amended by the adoption of the substitute offered by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON].

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct.

Mr. SMITH. I wish merely to say that I voted against the substitute, and I am going to vote against the resolution, as amended, because I am opposed to this silly procedure of amending what, in my opinion, is already the proper rule in reference to executive sessions.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, there seems to be some misunderstanding as to the meaning of my previous remarks relative to my not being bound by the rule of the Senate as to secrecy. I wish to make it perfectly plain that obviously I shall abide by all of the rules of the Senate as to proceedings which are conducted in the open. I do not admit, however, that the Senate has a right to commit me to secrecy in public business. It was only with respect to secrecy in public business that I said I would refuse to be bound.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution as amended.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE (when Mr. BLAINE's name was called). I desire to make the same announcement as before concerning the absence of my colleague the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE] and his pair. If he were present, on this vote he would vote "yea."

Mr. NORBECK (when Mr. MCMASTER's name was called). Making the same announcement as before regarding the absence of my colleague [Mr. MCMASTER], I wish to say that if present on this question he would vote "yea."

Mr. GEORGE (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before with reference to my pair and its transfer, I vote "yea."

Mr. REED (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BRATTON], but being advised that if present he would vote as I intend to vote I shall vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before as to my pair, I withhold my vote. If permitted to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. SWANSON (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as on the last roll call regarding my pair and its transfer, I vote "yea."

Mr. COPELAND (when Mr. WAGNER's name was called). If my colleague the junior Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] were here and permitted to vote, he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HEFLIN. My colleague the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK] is absent on account of illness. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. MOSES. I wish again to announce that the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] is absent from the Senate unavoidably. If present, he would vote "yea." The same statements apply also to my colleague the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. KEYES].

Mr. FESS. I desire to announce the following general pairs:

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS]; and

The junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. ODDIE] with the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN].

Mr. SHEPPARD. I desire to announce that the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. DILL], the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK], the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. KING], and the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are necessarily absent from the Senate. If present, they would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 69, nays 5, as follows:

YEAS—69

Allen	Borah	Capper	Cutting
Ashurst	Brookhart	Caraway	Dale
Barkley	Broussard	Connally	Deneen
Bingham	Burton	Copeland	Edge

Fess	Hebert	Pine	Thomas, Okla.
Fletcher	Heflin	Ransdell	Townsend
Frazier	Howell	Reed	Trammell
George	Johnson	Robinson, Ark.	Tyson
Glass	Jones	Sackett	Vandenberg
Goff	La Follette	Schall	Walcott
Goldsborough	McKellar	Sheppard	Walsh, Mass.
Greene	McNary	Shortridge	Walsh, Mont.
Harris	Metcalf	Simmons	Warren
Harrison	Moses	Smoot	Watson
Hastings	Norbeck	Steck	Wheeler
Hatfield	Norris	Steiwer	
Hawes	Nye	Swanson	
Hayden	Overman	Thomas, Idaho	

NAYS—5

Blease	Patterson	Smith	Waterman
Couzens			

NOT VOTING—21

Black	Gould	McMaster	Stephens
Blaine	Hale	Oddie	Tydings
Bratton	Kean	Phipps	Wagner
Dill	Kendrick	Pittman	
Gillett	Keyes	Robinson, Ind.	
Glenn	King	Shipstead	

So the resolution, as amended, was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That paragraph 2 of Rule XXXVIII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, relating to proceedings on nominations in executive session, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"2. Hereafter all business in the Senate shall be transacted in open session unless the Senate in closed session, by a majority vote, shall determine that a particular nomination, treaty, or other matter shall be considered in closed executive session, in which case all subsequent proceedings with respect to said nomination, treaty, or other matter shall be kept secret: *Provided*, That the injunction of secrecy as to the whole or any part of proceedings in closed executive session may be removed on motion adopted by a majority vote of the Senate in closed executive session: *Provided further*, That Rule XXXV shall apply to open executive sessions: *And provided further*, That any Senator may make public his vote in closed executive session.

"Anything in the rules of the Senate inconsistent with the foregoing is hereby repealed."

THOUSANDTH ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL PARLIAMENT OF ICELAND

Mr. WARREN obtained the floor.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I wonder if the Senator from Wyoming will permit me to report a joint resolution, which I think it will take only a moment to pass? If it involves any discussion, I will withdraw it.

Mr. WARREN. I will yield to the Senator from Idaho for that purpose.

Mr. BORAH. From the Committee on Foreign Relations I report back favorably without amendment the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 2) to authorize the President to accept the invitation of the Kingdom of Iceland to participate in the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing—that is the parliament of Iceland—and in connection therewith to present to the people of Iceland a statue of Leif Ericsson. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to accept the invitation of the presidents of the legislative assembly of the Kingdom of Iceland (the Althing) to the Government of the United States of America to appoint official representatives of the American people to the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing, the national parliament of Iceland, by appointing and sending five special representatives to take part in this celebration on behalf of the Government of the United States of America; and the President be, and he is hereby, further authorized and requested to procure a suitable statue or other memorial of Leif Ericsson and present the same as a gift of the American people to the people of Iceland in connection with the American participation in such celebration.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the expense of participation by the Government of the United States in the said celebration as aforesaid an appropriation of such sum as may be necessary, not exceeding $55,000, is hereby authorized to include transportation, subsistence, or per diem in lieu of subsistence (notwithstanding the provisions of any previous act), sculptors' fees, and such other expenses as the President shall deem appropriate.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Mr. WARREN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 3966) to fix the compensation of officers and employees of the legislative branch of the Government.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations without amendment.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President——

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. WARREN. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I merely wish to ask the Senator a question. I asked him the same question privately, but I will now ask it publicly. Is the Senator of the opinion that if any amendment shall be offered and adopted in connection with this bill it will jeopardize the passage of the bill before the recess?

Mr. WARREN. I will glady answer the Senator who makes the inquiry. I was about to say—and I regret to say it—that there is no longer a quorum in the House of Representatives. That body passed this bill without any amendment, and, of course, to amend it here would mean that its passage would be delayed until the House again could act on it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will accept the statement of the Senator from Wyoming. Frankly, I had intended to offer two amendments to the pending bill, both referring to salary inequalities. One was to raise the salaries of Senators and Representatives in Congress to $12,000 a year, and the other was to increase, in a small way, the salaries of the chief of the document room and his assistants. Those were omissions which, in my judgment, were made by the joint committee. However, in view of what the Senator has said concerning the probable failure of the bill if amendments were adopted to it, I will not offer the amendments at this time, unless the Senator thinks we can secure action by the House of Representatives.

Mr. WARREN. Let me say, Mr. President, that the bill which is now before the Senate was formulated and reported as the result of the study and deliberations of the members of a joint select committee who were chosen for that purpose. The report on the bill is signed by all six of the members of that select committee. The consideration of the subject matter of the bill has taken practically all of the extra session, and has required hard work and much thought.

As the Senator knows, the bill affects the employees both of the House and Senate. The bill passed the House practically unanimously. I had hoped to have it passed earlier in to-day's session, and had even hoped to have it passed yesterday, but because of the debate which ensued on the Borah and Jones amendments, the consideration of the bill has been delayed.

So far as amendments are concerned, I have before me four or five amendments, which I believe ought to go into the bill, if there was opportunity to incorporate them in it. The matters covered by the amendments, however, may be considered by the Appropriations Committee hereafter. While the bill now before us, if enacted, will place on the statute books what might be called a standard law affecting the salaries of employees of the Senate and the House, so that various employees will receive the salaries provided for therein, nevertheless, of course, after its enactment it may be amended at any time. Thus, we can provide later for all necessary and proper changes.

I think the proceedings of to-day—and I have no complaint to make of them at all—show how long it takes to bring the minds of Senators together. There are only 96 Senators, when they are all present, but the pending bill as reported affects 2,496 salaries of different men and women who are employees of the Senate and the House, the Architect of the Capitol, and so forth. If we should start in to amend the bill because one clerk thinks, perhaps, he has not been given quite as much as another clerk or as much as he thinks he should get, in view of the great number of employees involved, that would be the course to destruction rather than construction. If we have made mistakes—and I concede that we have made mistakes in two or three instances—it will be easy to correct them and amend the measure after it shall have become a law, but it seems to me, under the present circumstances, that we have either got to take the bill as it is, or else it is finished, so far as this session is concerned, and will have to be considered again later on.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield?

Mr. WARREN. I yield.

Mr. MOSES. I understand that a quorum has been gathered in the House. If a quorum is not there, it is none of our business. We do not have to run our affairs in a certain way because the House or any other body is negligent.

This bill, as the Senator in charge of it has just admitted, contains certain inequities and injustices. I should like to see them remedied. No harm will be done, except a three months' delay, if we amend this bill now. In September, when the House is back here, it will have a quorum and can deal with the matter. I think it is much better to delay the bill for three months, and make it correct and equitable, than to pass it in its present form.

At any rate, Mr. President, I am unwilling to see the bill passed in this hurried manner unless I can have some assurance that certain glaring injustices that occur in the bill are going to be corrected and corrected speedily. Once we pass this measure it becomes, as the Senator from Wyoming has said, substantive law and requires a new act of Congress to change it.

Mr. WARREN. O Mr. President, the Senator must not say that.

Mr. MOSES. It will require an item in an appropriation bill; and those who have to go before the Committee on Appropriations to get items know that it is sometimes much easier to pass a bill than it is to get an item from the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. WARREN. Has the Senator himself had any trouble with the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. MOSES. I have had heated arguments with them at any rate, Mr. President.

Mr. WARREN. I will admit that; but has the Senator really suffered any injustice or any inequality?

Mr. MOSES. That is probably due, Mr. President, to the fact that my arguments were superior both in merit and in presentation. [Laughter.]

Mr. WARREN. That I can not admit, of course.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. WARREN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. BINGHAM. I have just been in telephonic communication with the majority leader of the House, who says that to-day they lack 16 of a quorum but that they will have a quorum to-morrow.

Mr. MOSES. Now, Mr. President, to resume:

The Senator from Tennessee adverted to a subject which is of great consequence to every Member of the Senate. Those of us who remember the difficulties which have attended the raising of our own salaries, however easy it may be for us to raise the salaries of others, will remember that points of order were frequently made and difficulties and impediments were put in the way. Under this bill the amendment which the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] presents is, I believe, perfectly germane.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WARREN. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Does the Senator from New Hampshire seriously anticipate that under present conditions the two Houses are going to increase the salaries of Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives at this time? If the Senator expects——

Mr. MOSES. I can answer that question right now.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. If the Senator expects or desires to prevent the passage of the bill reported to the Senate by the Senator from Wyoming relating to clerks' salaries and other salaries, he can accomplish it by bringing forward the amendment suggested by the Senator from Tennessee; and, of course, we all know that between this hour and the hour of adjournment to-morrow, already fixed, there is no possibility of increasing senatorial and congressional salaries.

Mr. MOSES. I will say frankly that I do not expect to see the senatorial and congressional salaries increased, Mr. President; but I am just throwing that out as part of a general argument that there is no reason why we should be hasty about this bill, especially if there is going to be a quorum in the House to-morrow. The House will readily concur in any amendment which we make affecting our own employees.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I wish to say that my information does not bear out the statement that the House will have or expects to have a quorum here to-morrow. I have the contrary information that it is not expected.

Mr. MOSES. The Senator from Connecticut said he had just been in telephonic communication with the majority leader of the House.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator from Connecticut doubtless has some amendment in the bill which he can probably get without doing it in this backhanded way.

Mr. MOSES. All right. I said, if the Senator listened to me——

Mr. WARREN. Of course I listened to the Senator.

Mr. MOSES. I do not intend to permit this bill to pass speedily as it now stands unless I have a very definite assurance that some things in it are going to be corrected. I have no intention of having certain clerks given a salary which shall include extra services rendered when other clerks are given that salary without any reference to extra services, which are cared for in special annual items.

The Senator has spoken of the joint select committee which dealt with salaries. I am chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, which exists by statute and which is at work every day in the year, as the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] can testify, he having been chairman of that committee for several years. When that committee, through all six of its members, Democrats and Republicans, unanimously and in writing made recommendations to the Joint Select Committee on Salaries as to what should be done with reference to the salaries of the clerks of the Joint Committee on Printing, the select committee did what? They disregarded what the Joint Committee on Printing recommended for increases for its clerks, and increased the salaries of employees of the committee when the committee had not asked for it.

If I can have some assurance that that inequality will be remedied in the next legislative bill, or in a deficiency bill following the recess—if any assurance of that kind can be given me in some binding fashion, I shall not impede the passage of this bill. I do not wish to deprive the clerks and employees of the Senate of three months' additional pay which they would get by the immediate passage of this bill; but I do not intend to stand here and permit the bill to pass in its present form without making my opinions known about it.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. MOSES. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. WARREN. I doubt if the Senator wants to yield to others while I have the floor.

Mr. MOSES. I beg the pardon of the Senator. I supposed I had been recognized.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wyoming has the floor.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, if the Senator from Wyoming will permit me, I hope the Senator from Wyoming will assure the Senator from New Hampshire that if there are inequalities in the bill he will undertake to correct them.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President——

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I should like to know how the Senate can be assured that certain inequalities are going to be corrected when there is no evidence before us as to just what those inequalities are. That is an impossible way to legislate. I should like to be informed as to how one Senator can be given an assurance that certain things will be done three months from now. That is a process with which I should like to be familiar.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

Mr. MOSES. If the Senator would appear before the Committee on Appropriations he would learn.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wyoming has the floor.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, if I may reply to some of these inquiries, I want to say to the Senator that I think he will not deny that I gave him every assurance one man could give to another that I expected to rearrange for him the matters that he brought to my attention as he stated them.

Mr. MOSES. That is perfectly true.

Mr. WARREN. I will bring them before the proper tribunal at the proper time.

Mr. MOSES. And the Senator was very generous about it; but the Senator from Tennessee had set the practice here this afternoon of saying that he had received private assurances from the chairman, but he wanted to have the chairman make a statement on the floor about the matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no!

Mr. WARREN. The Senator did not mean "private" in the sense that the Senator from New Hampshire means. He simply asked me if amendments could be made, and I told him I did not think they could. I trust the Senator from New Hampshire will give me credit once in a while for honesty and decency in a business way.

Mr. MOSES. I give the Senator 108 per cent credit in every way.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield to me?

Mr. WARREN. Certainly.

Mr. McKELLAR. Speaking of inequalities, I want to say to the Senator from Idaho that the inequality that was in my mind

was this: In the last few years we have created a great number of important offices.

Mr. BORAH. Yes, indeed.

Mr. McKELLAR. And I do not recall a single important office that the Congress has created—I am talking about the Congress, not this particular Congress—to which we have not given a salary of at least $12,000. Members of the Farm Board, members of the Reserve Board, members of various other boards, have in most cases received $12,000. It is a common practice to make an office of anything like the first class a $12,000 office. If that becomes the common practice of the Congress, with all good intentions, we certainly ought to treat the Members of Congress, both House and Senate, in the same fair and just way in reference to salaries.

For that reason, while I am not going to embarrass the Senator from Wyoming by offering the amendment to his bill now, because I realize that many of the increases that have been made in this bill are just and fair and ought to be made, I want to say to the Senator from Wyoming and to the Senate that at the very first opportunity I am going to offer an amendment increasing the salaries of Senators and Congressmen, because I think they are entitled to it.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. WARREN. I yield.

Mr. BORAH. I am interested to know if the increases of salaries to which the Senator from Tennessee has referred are covered by this private assurance?

Mr. McKELLAR. There was no assurance whatsoever to me by the Senator from Wyoming. There was a misunderstanding about the matter. If I so expressed myself, I expressed myself very badly. The only assurance the Senator from Wyoming gave me was that, in his judgment, if any amendment should be adopted to this bill, it would not be agreed to by the House before the recess.

Mr. BORAH. I should like to know from the Senator from New Hampshire if he has a list of the inequalities in regard to which we are going to have an assurance?

Mr. MOSES. No, Mr. President; because it is not that long; but I am perfectly willing to point out certain things. It will not embarrass me at all.

The clerk of the Naval Affairs Committee receives a stated salary; and yet it is provided in other legislation yearly that he shall receive $500 additional for the preparation of the Naval Yearbook.

The clerk to the Committee on Rules receives a certain salary, which is the same as that for the Committee on Naval Affairs; and yet it is provided in this bill that that salary for that clerk shall be inclusive of the work of preparing the Senate Manual. The Senator from Wyoming has assured me that that was an oversight, copied from the old statute.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to say that I used the same language in which the law has been enacted for several years; in other words, I rewrote it exactly as it now is except for fixing a higher salary for the clerks.

Mr. MOSES. No; I think the Senator is wrong about that. For the last two or three years that language has not been in the bill.

Mr. WARREN. Oh, yes, it has.

Mr. MOSES. It was prior to that time.

The salary of the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations is fixed, and it does not say "inclusive of the work of preparing the statement of appropriations"; but, through other legislation, appropriations are made for the work of preparing the statement of appropriations.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for just a moment?

Mr. MOSES. I have not the floor. We are all speaking by the courtesy of the Senator from Wyoming.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wyoming has the floor. To whom does he yield?

Mr. WARREN. I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. WATSON. I happen to have been a member of this joint committee, and to have attended most of its sessions. The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BRATTON] was present at all of them. The distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] was originally appointed; but, because of enforced absence from the city, he resigned from the joint committee, and the Senator from New Mexico was appointed in his place.

The matter referred to by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MOSES] was called to my attention after the report of the committee had been formulated. I never heard of it before. He came to my office to mention it. I looked it up and found that it was clearly an oversight. I then took it up and discussed it with the Senator from Wyoming, and he agreed with me, of course, knowing more about it than I did, that it was an oversight, and that it was one that ought to be corrected and in the future would be corrected if the majority of the Senate would agree to the correction.

That is all there is to that story. It was an oversight. I think myself that the proposition the Senator is insisting on is a meritorious one; but it is not one that can be corrected now without endangering the passage of the whole measure.

Mr. MOSES. Oh, no; it merely delays it for three months.

Mr. WATSON. It delays it for three months; and I think that in order to correct one or two oversights, or even mistakes, it is unjustifiable to hold up the passage of this bill and imperil the salaries of all of these people connected both with the Senate and with the House.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. WARREN. I do.

Mr. BORAH. Let it be understood that if this bill passes, all parties are upon the same level on the question of correcting any inequalities hereafter; that these individual assurances do not count. If there are inequalities in this bill, they ought to be corrected; and therefore, while I shall not object to the passage of the bill, I shall expect that when we come to consider those matters there will be no special consideration given to any particular item.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield?

Mr. WARREN. I yield.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, I desired to propose an amendment which I consider very important to each Senator in the body, and I think in five minutes I could have the Senator from Wyoming of the same opinion as myself regarding the matter. Accepting the statement of the Senator from Wyoming, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, however, I shall withhold the amendment, but shall offer it at the first available opportunity.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, the Senator from Wyoming has very kindly been listening to me in private in regard to the necessity of having an additional clerk for the committee——

Mr. WARREN. The Senator simply inquired on the reporting of the bill as to the procedure. I met him here and talked to him. Was there anything private about that?

Mr. BINGHAM. I meant to say that the Senator from Wyoming had heard from me of the necessity of an additional clerk for my committee.

Mr. WARREN. In a very respectful way, and I honored the Senator for it.

Mr. BINGHAM. There was nothing private or personal or confidential about it. The Senator referred to me a few minutes ago as needing an additional clerk and trying to get the additional clerk in a bankhanded manner.

Mr. WARREN. Yes.

Mr. BINGHAM. I did not so intend. I knew that the Senator from Wyoming had been informed that there was no quorum of the House present and that there would be no quorum. A moment or two ago I telephoned to the majority leader of the House, and he told me there would be a quorum there to-morrow. But in order that there may be no delay whatever I shall not propose the amendment about which I spoke to the Senator, but I hope that when some of the other inequalities are ironed out that particular inequality may be ironed out in order that the committee of which I have the honor to be chairman may have an opportunity to have its foreign correspondence answered in the languages in which it originates.

Mr. WARREN. I trust that that may be brought about.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I want to ask the Senator about some apparent inequalities in the bill. I notice the salaries of secretaries to Senators, and clerks, appear to have been increased from $3,300 to $3,900. I think the clerks and secretaries are entitled to those increases, and that principle seems to have prevailed throughout the bill, except in two instances. One clerk of the Committee on Finance was raised from $3,600 to $4,200, and one clerk in the Committee on Appropriations was raised from $3,300 to $4,200. Those two seem to differ from the general plan worked out in the bill. I do not see why those differences should be made.

Mr. WARREN. Since I have been in the Senate, quite some years, we have always expected to pay more to those working in the two Committees of Finance and Appropriations, who do more work than those engaged in other committees. The Senator knows very well the difference between the work the Committee on Appropriations has to do and the services of Senators and attachés in other committees. The Committee on Finance

handles all revenue bills, and the clerks connected with that committee receive more pay because of that work, and they always have done so. They received more before this revision was suggested to the committee, and they are to get only what we believe they should receive.

Mr. FLETCHER. The Committee on Appropriations has some nine clerks and the Committee on Finance nine. There is another item in the bill, the report shows, where there have been four increases. I thought perhaps some explanation might be made about those matters. For instance, on page 3 the recommendation of the committee as to new employment provides for six new places. Is it necessary to provide for those?

Mr. WARREN. It has been so considered. The requests were put before the committee by the chairmen of the committees, considered, and granted. Two of the new places are in the House, four in the Senate.

Mr. FLETCHER. The Senator knows that a number of these people are not here at all during the recess of Congress. On the contrary, as the Senator from New Hampshire has said, there are clerks with certain committee work who are here all the while, and it seems to me in those important positions the clerks ought to be paid more than those who are here when certain bills are up, and are working when certain bills are up and the rest of the time are away, not giving attention to the work here at all. I think all these clerks who are here for the year, working in season and out of season, ought to be raised to $4,200.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming permit me to make a correction?

Mr. WARREN. I am willing to have as many corrections made as Senators desire.

Mr. MOSES. I spoke of the preparation of the Naval Yearbook. I am informed authoritatively that that is the practice which has fallen into innocuous desuetude since the chairmanship of the distinguished Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], from whose place I am now speaking; that that work is no longer carried on, and that the appropriation is not used.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, if I may be allowed a moment, I want to say this, that I believe from the bottom of my heart that either we shall pass this bill now as it is before us, or it will not be passed at all. If Senators want to take the responsibility here to-day of leaving these clerks unprovided for in the way of increases, while the committee has done its best to arrange it, of course I can go no farther than to ask, as I do now, that the bill be passed as it is.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment. If there be no amendment proposed, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I am not going to delay the passage of the bill. But I want to say this: We are providing a permanent system, at least one for some years to come, for dealing with legislative employees. There is a glaring inequality in the distribution of clerks to the various Senators. I have in my hand a list of 18 States with a combined total population less than the population of my State. The Senators representing these States have 144 clerks to do work for a population less than the population of my State, served by eight clerks—four for each Senator.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] four or five years ago made a plea to the Senate that each Senator from each of the largest States might have an additional clerk, and when I get opportunity, I shall undertake to make a plea that that be done. It is manifestly unfair to ask the Senators from the big States to serve their tremendous constituencies with pitifully small staffs. I am sure the Senate will recognize the justice of this appeal.

I do think that in the correction of inequalities, when we come to consider the matter at another time, appropriate action should be taken. But I have no disposition at all to delay the vote at this time. I shall urge the matter on another occasion. I trust the pending bill will pass.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no amendment to be offered in the Senate the question is on the third reading.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill (S. 1531) to fix the compensation of officers and employees of the legislative branch of the Government will be indefinitely postponed.

CARL A. LOEFFLER

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I offer a resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Let it be reported.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the resolution.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 96), as follows:

Resolved, That Carl A. Loeffler, of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby, elected secretary for the majority of the Senate, effective on and after July 1, 1929.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, Mr. Loeffler has held the position of and has hitherto been called the Assistant Sergeant at Arms. The bill that has just been passed changes his title to "secretary for the majority of the Senate." Unless this resolution be passed he will go out of office on the 1st of July, because his position is an elective one, and he must be elected by the Senate. Therefore I have offered this resolution, and I understand the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] will offer a similar one on behalf of Colonel Halsey.

Mr. WARREN. I hope the resolution may be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

EDWIN A. HALSEY

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 97) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Edwin A. Halsey, of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, elected secretary for the minority of the Senate, effective on and after July 1, 1929.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, Senate Joint Resolution 53 is a measure for the purpose of carrying out the special message of the President of a few days ago providing for a joint commission of Senators and Representatives to look into the matter of the reorganization of the prohibition units of the Government. It seems to me this is a very appropriate time for the passage of the joint resolution. I hope it can be passed by the House to-morrow. There are some minor amendments only, suggested by the Judiciary Committee. I ask for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, I hope this joint resolution may go over until to-morrow. I notified the Senator from Washington of my intention to speak on the measure, and for three days I have been ready to speak upon it, but it was not called up.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I have no objection to the immediate consideration of the joint resolution, but it could not be passed to-day. There are a number of Senators absent, some of whom have informed me that they wanted to be present when the joint resolution is considered.

Mr. JONES. I trust I may be able to get consideration of the joint resolution to-morrow.

AMENDMENT OF IMMIGRATION LAW

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I report back favorably from the Committee on Immigration the bill (S. 1537) to amend subdivision (a) of section 1 of the act entitled "An act making it a felony with penalty for certain aliens to enter the United States of America under certain conditions in violation of law," approved March 4, 1929.

This has been submitted to the various members of the committee, and it ought to be passed to relieve three or four cruel situations that were brought about on account of the passage of the Blease deportation bill at the last session. I ask for the immediate consideration of the bill.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, before the bill is acted upon, I would like to state that the provisions causing the inequalities mentioned by the Senator from California, the chairman of the Committee on Immigration, were put into the law by the House. They were not in the original bill as introduced by me.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is correct.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subdivision (a) of section 1 of the act entitled "An act making it a felony with penalty for certain aliens to enter the United States of America under certain conditions in violation of law," approved March 4, 1929 (Public Law No. 1018, 70th Cong.), is amended to read as follows:

"That (a) if any alien has been arrested and deported in pursuance of law, he shall be excluded from admission to the United States whether such deportation took place before or after the enactment of this act, and if he enters or attempts to enter the United States after the expiration of 60 days after the enactment of this act he shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall, unless a different penalty

is otherwise expressly provided by law, be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to any alien arrested and deported before March 4, 1929, in pursuance of law, in whose case prior to his reembarkation at a place outside the United States, or his application in foreign contiguous territory for admission to the United States, the Secretary of Labor has granted such alien permission to reapply for admission."

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES GRAIN CORPORATION

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask that it may be read, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 98) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Whereas on the 4th day of February, 1929, Senate Joint Resolution No. 59, now Public Resolution No. 80 of the Seventieth Congress, providing for the settlement, adjustment, and method of payment of certain claims, for insurance and interest, growing out of a certain contract, therein referred to as the "grain dealers' agreement," between the United States Grain Corporation and divers parties; and

Whereas all books, records, and information in relation thereto are in the possession and custody of the Department of Commerce under and by virtue of the proclamation of the President dated December 31, 1927, and numbered 4791; and

Whereas it is essential that the Senate be informed in relation thereto: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Department of Commerce be, and it is hereby, directed to furnish, in typewritten form, to the Senate and file with its Secretary, promptly after the adoption of this resolution—

(a) The names and addresses of each person, firm, or corporation as they appear on such books and records of the United States Grain Corporation and who have, or appear to have, therefrom, a claim against the United States Grain Corporation or the United States, unpaid, in whole or in part, for such interest and insurance under and by virtue of said contract; and

(b) The respective amounts entered on said books and records as apparently earned by each said person, firm, and corporation, under and by virtue of said contract.

The preamble was agreed to.

TULSA INTERNATIONAL OIL EXPOSITION

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, there is now pending before the Committee on Foreign Relations House Joint Resolution 109, an exact copy of a joint resolution passed by the Congress during the Seventieth Congress. It authorizes the President to extend an invitation to foreign governments to participate in the Tulsa International Oil Exposition. With the cooperation and approval of my colleague [Mr. PINE] and with the consent of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations I have polled the committee. I now send to the desk the joint resolution with the names of 15 members of the committee, and I ask for the immediate consideration of the measure. It contains no appropriation of any kind or character.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 109) authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the International Petroleum Exposition at Tulsa, Okla., to begin October 5, 1929, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and it was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States is authorized to invite by proclamation, or in such other manner as he may deem proper, the States of the Union and all foreign countries to participate in the proposed International Petroleum Exposition, to be held at Tulsa, Okla., beginning October 5, 1929, for the purpose of exhibiting samples of fabricated and raw products of all countries used in the petroleum industry and bringing together buyers and sellers for promotion of trade and commerce in such products.

SEC. 2. All articles that shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at the International Petroleum Exposition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of the payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of withdrawal; and on such articles which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling and necessary exposure, the duty, if paid, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal for consumption or use, and the penalties prescribed by law shall be enforced against any person guilty of any illegal sale, use, or withdrawal.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, there is lying on the desk a resolution (S. Res. 55) which I called up some time ago and which was objected to at that time by the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON]. It merely provides for a change in the name of the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions to "Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs." I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut?

There being no objection, the resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the last paragraph of section 1 of Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate be, and hereby is, amended to read as follows: "Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, to consist of 14 Senators."

THE COLOR LINE AT A BOY SCOUT CAMP

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks, and immediately following this statement, an editorial appearing in the Philadelphia Record of to-day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The editorial is as follows:

[From the Philadelphia Record, Tuesday, June 18, 1929]

THE COLOR LINE AT A BOY SCOUT CAMP

"Negro Boy Scouts Barred from Summer Camp."

That might be a news headline from Opelika, Ala., or Possumneck, Miss. But it isn't. It conveys a suggestive bit of news about Philadelphia.

In the Delaware River above Trenton lies Treasure Island, the gift of Edward W. Bok to the Boy Scout organization of this area. As romantic in its natural beauties as in its name, it provides a summer encampment where hundreds of youngsters enjoy the healthful fascination of outdoor life, learning to live by the code of manliness and self-reliance, which implants in them the ideals of loyal, helpful, democratic citizenship.

But for admission to this scout training ground there is a special test quite outside the matter of fidelity to the scout oath and the scout law.

The facilities are reserved for scouts who are white.

Negro scouts are eligible for every reward of merit except admission to Treasure Island. If they want to study nature and practice woodcraft, they must do so at a remote camp set apart for them.

There has been no criticism of the racial separation of scouts into white and colored troops. But forbidding the latter to use even part of the main camping ground has caused the disbanding of several of them. Nine have formally surrendered their charters. The scout movement among negro boys has been seriously weakened and may be discarded.

These actions were not hasty. When the segregation order was put into effect a year ago the negro scout leaders protested that it was "arbitrary, uncalled for, un-Christianlike, and in violation of the principles of scouting." But they did not withdraw until all appeals and months of negotiation had failed to move the council.

The segregation rule was confirmed by that body "in the interest of scouting as a whole" and "to conform with an agreement among all welfare organizations of the State."

Those responsible for it are confident, apparently, that it is wise and necessary. Nevertheless, it would seem that all essential requirements as to separation of the groups could be observed on a spacious camping ground without resort to the provocative order of absolute exclusion.

"A scout," one reads in the manual, "is kind to everything that lives"—presumably without distinction of race.

"He must do at least one good turn to somebody every day"—not necessarily to some white person.

"He is a friend to all and a brother to every other scout"—no reservation as to color there.

So if the scout authorities justify the Jim Crow rule to themselves it must be purely as an administrative measure, not as an exemplification of any principle or doctrine or aim underlying the admirable institution of scoutcraft.

THE PARIS PEACE PACT

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I ask leave to print in the RECORD a speech delivered by the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] on the subject How to Make the Paris Peace Pact Effective. The address was delivered before the American Society of International Law upon the occasion of their annual meeting in Washington on April 27 last.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The address is as follows:

Almost every important nation in the world has signified its adhesion to the Kellogg peace pact.

To what extent is world peace made more certain by it? And what can be done to make the objectives of this pact attainable? There is no machinery created by it; there is no international court set up or League of Nations to which disputes if they arise between signatories must be referred. Neither is there in this treaty any plan outlined or contemplated for disarmament, although with any real and effective renunciation of war disarmament should naturally follow.

This peace pact operates merely in the moral sphere. The nations may build their battleships, submarines, airships, maintain armies, and manufacture munitions and poisonous gases as in the past.

Even with no limits or restrictions upon spending unlimited sums of money in preparation for war, and with the existing of treaties and conventions between groups of nations to go to war under prescribed conditions, yet in my opinion it is presumptuous to assume that this treaty is worthless and that upon the arising of an issue which would arouse the jealousy and anger of a nation or nations the barrier set up against war in this treaty is so fragile that it would break down instantly.

This assumption is necessarily based upon the value of moral barriers. How powerful are they? How can they be made more powerful? Among individuals are not most barriers primarily moral and not merely the existence of policemen, prisons, courts, and judges? It is the spirit which is imbued into the moral forces of civilization which is the barrier against crime. If it was not for this spirit in the world, civilization would have been destroyed long ago.

How are these moral forces created? The moral conscience is built up in individuals by religion and education, which includes customs, traditions, laws, literature, and experience. Thus it must be with nations. Just as there is a sentiment in humanity against robbing, killing, and other serious violations, so there can be an effectual moral force built up in favor of peace and against war.

Peace can be made a powerful sentiment in the average man once he is properly informed as to its importance to civilization, and to him. Let him fully understand the new rôle which he must play in future wars; that the burdens of war rest chiefly upon him; that the wars of the future are to be not between armies and navies, but the airplane, the submarine, poisonous gases, and other war inventions, used, as they will be, to wipe out and destroy peoples, will be directly against the individual.

Educational forces throughout the world must be set in motion which will not only show present unsettled peace conditions of the world, but which will appeal to the enlightened self-interests of mankind.

The masses of human beings everywhere must realize who are responsible for war and center their attention upon remedies at the fountain source. Who are the war makers? The man in the street does not want war. It is he who must meet its terrible drafts of life and health; of man power and woman power and national resources, of taxes and waste and destruction; of corruption and violence and oppression.

The average citizen does not cherish the ideas that provoke war—hate and hypocrisy, fear and suspicion, industrial or commercial selfishness, deceitful propaganda, cunning and circumvention, espionage and treachery. He is guiltless of the common cause of war—ambition, envy, and national rivalry.

He knows too well what war has always meant for him and his children. He may now be inarticulate, but once he is persuaded of the vast and incurable immorality of war, he will hail with joy every argument or plan that tends to abolish it or diminish its menace. This common understanding must be made articulate. If so, it will make outlawry of war the one sentiment that is paramount to the spirit of nationalism.

Religion, all religion, must make the peace appeal. By religion I mean that natural religion to which every heart can be led to humanity; that religion that points out the criminal and immoral character of most wars and its unspeakable horrors; that religion which creates moral forces of justice and charity, to which we owe all that is permanent in our civilization. Unless religion educates the modern youth in every part of the world on solemn outlines of justice and charity, I see little hope for universal and lasting peace.

The great preventatives of wars, unfortunately, in the past have not found lodging in the world of statesmanship where wars usually originate. Once the plain men and women the world over are imbued with the educational and spiritual ideals of peace, and their power is internationally coordinated, they will demand from their statesmen good faith; that is, honesty in purpose and expression and a realization that no cause is ever settled until it is settled rightly; and that human beings are fallible and, therefore, we must observe the Golden Rule and deal with our neighbor as we want him to deal with us.

Care should be exercised in distinguishing between the principles of peace and the instruments which have been, or may be, set up to govern the international political agencies for peace. The international peace instruments which have been set up do not renounce war; in fact, one of the objections made in America to these instruments which have been set up was that they recognized and supported the doctrine of force as a means to peace.

Whatever differences there may be over the efficaciousness of these international institutions, there should be no difference in arousing a massed world-wide opinion to agree to renounce war and to settle the differences between nations by peaceful methods. This massed opinion will give a moral sanction to the Kellogg peace pact that will outlaw from the society of nations those governments which break their solemn obligation to settle their differences by peaceful means. Such an awakening of the intelligent public opinion of the world will make war internationally impossible and give the necessary moral sanction to this peace pact.

Particularly will it be found easy to create this moral and massed sentiment for peace among the smaller nations. They have special reasons for promoting a powerful international sentiment directed against war. It is the so-called great powers who particularly possess the ambitions, rivalries, and jealousies that lead to war, and the small nations well know that once they resort to war they have no respect for the rights of the smaller nations. The small nations have nothing to gain by war, neither has the average man or woman; both are economically paralyzed and injured by way; both, very naturally, should be most eager to create a world sentiment powerful and effective enough to make even the mightiest nation hesitate before violating the solemn pledge not to resort to war to settle its disputes.

The education for peace sentiment must be vigorously carried on among the so-called "great powers." Every effort should be made to bring about agreements for disarmament among them; also to force the statesmen of these nations to recognize that the moral obligations behind a treaty for peace must be as binding as a treaty for war. Once the "great powers" are made to realize that their subjects are both loyal nationalists, and at the same time good peace internationalists, we will have convinced the statesmen of the great powers that the sentiment that war is evil is compelling and controlling.

We must fully understand that force can not suddenly or promptly be eradicated. It is folly to believe that the great powers can be persuaded at once to disarm their armies and dismantle their navies and trust each other merely to settle differences between them by arbitration. We must search for some substitute for national armies and navies to adequately protect the rights, dignity, and territory of the respective nations. Already considerations of such plans are being made. My own belief is that with the peace movement and with the continuation of the burdens of taxation for war purposes upon the people that disarmament will naturally and inevitably follow, just as disarmament of individuals followed upon the establishment and maintenance of law-enforcing officials. Disarmament, or at least much of it, is inevitable as a result of the inculcation of principles of peace among the people of the world.

There are three positions one can take on the peace pact. Those who prefer war, of course, are consistent, at least, in expressing contempt for peace treaties. Those who think war is inevitable may be excused by considering the Kellogg peace pact despicable in their eyes. Those who know from experience how greatly peoples and nations suffer in war and who realize that peoples and nations can not fail to suffer grievously from a great war in the future can not take any other attitude than insisting that this pact be taken seriously; that it is not a piece of hypocrisy; and that politicians and statesmen must not break it.

Let us look upon this pact as a turning of the nations of the world from their war sprees and their decision to take a pledge, partly because they have learned how much their quarrels injure themselves and partly from genuine remorse, if not from higher motives. The pledge takers should be encouraged rather than discouraged to mend their ways. We should help them to keep their pledge instead of shouting that we know the pledge will not be kept. The attitude of being willing to do nothing to make nations keep their pledge is unworthy.

The wise course for all to take with regard to this treaty is simple and clear. Idealism and policy, our own interests, and the interests of the world all coincide in making our course plain. Granting even that the motives of many of the nations that led them to the signing of the treaty were extremely mixed, it should, nevertheless, be our endeavor to bring all support we can to those forces in the world which are striving to make this treaty a reality. Any other course means the pact must fail, as well as every other effort for peace. On the other hand, if the peoples of the world show that they expect and intend this treaty to be taken seriously, then statesmen and politicians will be less likely to break it.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOOD SITUATION

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that to-morrow, as soon as I can get recognition, I shall speak briefly

on Senate Resolution 69, which provides for the appointment of an engineering advisory board to deal with the Mississippi River flood situation.

DISARMAMENT, REPARATIONS, AND FOREIGN DEBTS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that to-morrow, as soon as I can get recognition, I desire to make a very short speech on the subject of disarmament, reparations, and foreign debts.

STEUBEN SOCIETY OF AMERICA AND NATIONAL ORIGINS

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, a few days ago, in debate upon the question involving what is known as the national-origins provision of the immigration act, certain statements were made which led to debate concerning in an indirect way the patriotism and loyalty of the Steuben Society of America. I have received a letter from Mr. Theodore H. Hoffmann, first vice chairman and acting chairman of the Steuben Society of America, concerning the matter which I think invites the attention of all Members of the Senate who engaged in consideration of the question which was recently before us. I shall not ask that it be read at this time, but I invite the attention of Senators to it as it shall appear in the RECORD. I ask unanimous consent that the letter may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE STEUBEN SOCIETY OF AMERICA,
New York, N. Y., June 17, 1929.

Senator GERALD P. NYE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: There appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD under date of June 6, 1929, on pages 2421 and 2422, during the debate on the national-origins question, certain statements referring to the Steuben Society of America which are erroneous and misleading. A statement has been made on the floor of the Senate that our society is an oath-bound secret society. May we point out to you that our society is not an oath-bound secret society.

Certain statements have also been made and contained on page 2422 questioning the allegiance of our society to the United States of America, and casting insinuations as to the loyalty and patriotism to this country by our society and members.

Perhaps it is not generally known that all members of our society are citizens of the United States of America, and for which our constitution and statutes expressly provide.

The aims and purposes of our society are as follows:

Loyally to support the Constitution of the United States of America by advocating the proper application of its provisions and inculcating the principles underlying true democratic government.

To quicken the spirit of sound Americanism and fostering a patriotic American spirit among all citizens.

To aid in maintaining the independence and sovereignty of the United States of America and its freedom from all foreign influence.

To establish cooperation among its members in the exercise of their civic duties and to encourage among them an active participation in every phase of our national life.

To promote the welfare and enhance the happiness of its members and their fellow men.

To perpetuate itself as a patriotic and fraternal voluntary membership organization and to provide for its government.

To guard our political liberty by maintaining an honest equality of citizenship regardless of the birth, origin, or religion of any citizen.

To maintain the traditions of our country.

Mention has also been made that the Progressive Magazine is the official organ of the Steuben Society of America. The Progressive Magazine never was and is not now the official organ of our society. It is quite probable that we have been confused with the Steuben Club, a purely local organization in the city of Chicago.

Our society is named after Gen. Baron Frederick William von Steuben, the drillmaster and inspector general of the American forces during the Revolution, a man whom General Washington held in the highest esteem.

It is the purpose of our society to uphold the traditions of the founders of this Republic; and the questions in which our society are interested are approached by us from a purely American standpoint. We resent vigorously any insinuation as to the loyalty, patriotism, and devotion to this country by our society and members.

Sincerely yours,

THEO. H. HOFFMANN,
First Vice Chairman and Acting Chairman.

RECESS

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I had originally intended to ask for an adjournment to-night; but so many Senators have stated that they desire an opportunity to speak to-morrow that I think the entire day, with the exception of an executive session which must be had to-morrow, will be taken up with speeches. Therefore I move that the Senate take a recess until to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) took a recess until to-morrow, Wednesday, June 19, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, *June 18, 1929*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Draw near to us, our Heavenly Father, with Thy brooding Holy Spirit. Draw near to cleanse our minds from all fear, from doubt, from the sense of guilt, and all desire which is unworthy of the children of God. Let Thy kingdom come not only in this favored land but in all lands. O make the power of men to reside in goodness of heart, in the sense of justice, and in their intelligence. Those evils that come from discord and false understandings do Thou defeat them and banish cruelities and violence from the face of the earth. At this moment, which is momentous, may the two English-speaking peoples be guided into a more perfect knowledge and wisdom of their relations and responsibility to other nations. God be with the two notable sons in their counsels, and may the hour of mutual understanding speedily come. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3671. An act to authorize and direct a survey to be made of the Escambia River and its tributaries, Alabama and Florida; and

H. R. 4016. An act making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the "agricultural marketing act," approved June 15, 1929.

The message further announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 102. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications to be held at The Hague in September, 1929.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1535. An act to extend the time for the construction of the bridge across the Chesapeake Bay;

S. 1548. An act extending the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the White River at or near Newport, Ark.; and

S. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution for an adjournment of the Senate from June 19 to August 19, 1929.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1453) entitled "An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of certain bridges, and for other purposes."

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF PRINCE ROBINSON

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts presents a privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 52

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, to L. E. Murray & Son, $250 to cover the funeral expenses of Prince Robinson, late an employee of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I should like to proceed for five minutes in regard to the order of business.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, the resolution that has just come over from the Senate proposes a recess of the Senate until

August 19, provided the House concurs. There is one matter that is standing in the way. I hope if possible to take up that matter to-day by unanimous consent and have it disposed of. The matter referred to is the demand for the payment of $400,000,000 of the French debt due August 1. As Members know, the Secretary of the Treasury and the French ambassador two years or more ago entered into an agreement for the settlement of the French debt. The House of Representatives ratified that agreement. It was sent to the Senate. The French Government refused, or at any rate failed, to ratify it. It has not yet been ratified by France, and has not been ratified by the Senate.

As I now understand, there is a probability that the French will ratify that agreement within the next two or three weeks. If the agreement should be ratified it carries with it the $400,000,000 which by the agreement is merged in the greater settlement. No action has been taken giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to suspend the demand for the payment of the $400,000,000, even though the French in the meanwhile should ratify the agreement merging the $400,000,000 in the greater settlement. The Secretary of the Treasury would still be compelled to make the demand. Under all the circumstances, it seems to me that the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be placed in a position where in case the agreement is ratified he need not make the demand for the payment of the $400,000,000.

I wish to make one further statement concerning something that is perhaps not known to everybody. The agreement in question was made more than two years ago. The House ratified it, though it has not been otherwise ratified, but at the same time the French Government has proceeded to act under that agreement and has lived up to it just as though it had been ratified. The French have made the payments each year under the agreement just as if it had been ratified, so that if it should be ratified now it would take effect at the time that was originally fixed.

What I now propose is that those of us who are here to-day should thresh this matter out by ourselves and see whether we can agree to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the demand if in the meanwhile the French shall have ratified the agreement. I now ask unanimous consent to take up the matter now and consider it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that it may be in order to-day to consider the resolution suspending the demand for the payment of the $400,000,000. Is there objection?

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I feel in duty bound to object.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, let me ask the gentleman from Connecticut for more details in regard to the statement he made a moment ago. If I understand it, the gentleman's suggestion apparently comes from the executive department—or shall I say the White House? Why not state to the Congress the situation so that the House may understand it? I am opposed to the resolution that the gentleman from Connecticut refers to, and when the Committee on Ways and Means reported the resolution I gave notice at the time of my opposition to it.

Mr. TILSON. The gentleman is opposed to the ratification agreement?

Mr. GARNER. Yes; and I would not be in favor of anything that looked toward the confirmation of the French agreement. I am sure this resolution can not pass the House prior to the adjournment, and the resolution of the Senate, which has just come over, provides that when they adjourn to-morrow they shall adjourn until the 19th of August.

I understood the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] a while ago to say that the powers that be, whoever they may be—the President of the United States; why not say who it is—states that if the House of Representatives will consider this matter and pass it, then he would feel justified in holding up presentation of the matter until the 19th day of August, when the Senate may have an opportunity to pass upon it.

The only difficulty I see is that some gentleman may want a roll call on this resolution. So far as I am individually concerned, I will not call for that. I merely want the opportunity of expressing myself and calling attention to the fact that I am opposed to it. I realize, and I think everyone else realizes, that if the French settlement comes up it is going to be ratified by the Congress. All the other settlements have been ratified, some of them, in my opinion, more detrimental to this country than the French settlement, but I do not know whether such an agreement can be made, because, in my judgment, if you call the roll to-day you will not find a quorum in the city. The result would be that you would have to get a quorum before you could adopt the resolution of adjournment. So either way you go, unless it is practically by unanimous consent, there is no chance of adopting this resolution and the resolution for adjournment.

Mr. TILSON. It was my purpose in bringing the matter to the attention of the House that we might dispose of the matter and then the road would be clear, so far as we are concerned, for adopting the recess resolution. If we have to go over until to-morrow in order to get a quorum here, and take this matter up under Calendar Wednesday business, it would certainly endanger the recess resolution. If we might consider it to-day, those of us who are here, representative, I believe, of the entire House, we can express our judgment, which, I believe, would be the judgment of the entire House if here, and then it would be out of the way for to-morrow. We could then do something else to-morrow, including passing the recess resolution.

Mr. WINGO. Will the gentleman from Connecticut yield for a question?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. WINGO. It has been some time since the settlement was considered by the House. Is this $400,000,000 included in the settlement and made a part of it?

Mr. TILSON. Yes; it is merged into it.

Mr. WINGO. So if the French Government between now and August 1 should ratify that settlement and then subsequently the Senate should ratify the settlement, all of the French debt, including the $400,000,000, would be included in one settlement and in one series of payments?

Mr. TILSON. That is correct.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. May I interrupt the gentleman from Connecticut?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. In order that we may know precisely what we have been talking about, would the gentleman object to having the resolution read at the Clerk's desk?

Mr. TILSON. I wish the Clerk would read the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will read the resolution referred to.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 80

Authorizing the postponement of the date of maturity of the principal of the indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States in respect of the purchase of surplus war supplies

Whereas an indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States in respect of the purchase of surplus war supplies in the amount of $400,000,000 is due and payable on August 1, 1929; and

Whereas the payment of such indebtedness is provided for in the agreement (known as the Mellon-Berenger agreement) made on behalf of the United States by the World War Foreign Debt Commission and approved by the President, providing for the funding and payment of the entire indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States; and

Whereas such agreement specifically provides that it shall not become effective until ratified in France and until approved by the Congress; and

Whereas the ratification in France of such agreement, in accordance with the terms thereof, is now under consideration: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That in the event that the agreement between the French Republic and the United States (known as the Mellon-Berenger agreement) made on behalf of the United States by the World War Foreign Debt Commission and approved by the President, providing for the funding and payment of the indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States is ratified in France in accordance with the terms thereof, prior to August 1, 1929, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is authorized to enter into an agreement with the French Republic providing for the postponement of the date of the maturity of the principal of its indebtedness in respect of its purchase of surplus war supplies, until the Mellon-Berenger agreement has been approved or disapproved by the Congress, but in no event shall such date be postponed beyond May 1, 1930. Such agreement shall not be entered into unless the French Republic agrees to pay the interest upon such indebtedness upon August 1, 1929, and February 1, 1930, but the amounts paid as interest shall be credited against the amounts first due under the Mellon-Berenger agreement, if such agreement is approved by the Congress.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, the resolution explains itself. It is in no wise waiving our demand. It is simply postponing the time until Congress shall have an opportunity to pass upon it and in no case extending the time beyond May 1, 1930.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. And as I understand the gentleman from Connecticut and the language of the resolution, the resolution, in substance, is a determination or agreement to postpone the final disposition of the matter only in the event the French Assembly or the French Government should ratify prior to the 1st of August.

Mr. TILSON. That is all. It is only a postponement in any event, and even the postponement does not take place unless meanwhile the French shall have ratified the agreement.

Mr. HASTINGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. I have not voted for any of these debt settlements. I am not going to vote for this resolution of postponement. The House gave me an opportunity last Friday to make a rather extended speech in opposition to it.

The House ought to know, and its memory ought to be refreshed with respect to the fact that the consideration of this resolution was set down for last Wednesday a week ago, and we were given notice that the resolution was going to be called up, and you will recall that when we came into the Chamber on that Wednesday, instead of this resolution being called up, without any explanation to the House, a motion for an adjournment was agreed to.

For a number of days thereafter, until it became embarrassing to me, I made inquiry of the majority leader and others in control of this legislation as to when the resolution would likely be called up, and I was never able to get anything like a definite reply.

I am considerably embarrassed if my minority leader does not object. I am not on the Ways and Means Committee. I am vigorously opposed to this resolution, and I want to say another word or two on the merits.

The French settlement agreement was entered into on the 29th day of April, 1926. The House of Representatives ratified it on June 2, 1926, which is more than three years ago.

The $400,000,000 is for war supplies. I made a speech the other day on this subject and the gentleman from Michigan interrupted to say that these war supplies were bought at a very great discount.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Does not the record show that the war supplies were resold to other European governments?

Mr. HASTINGS. I do not know about that. The French finance commissioner reported within the first five years they had sold to their own people $270,000,000 worth of the $400,000,000, and during the last three years nothing has been done by France with reference to ratifying the settlement. Now it is called up when an adjournment resolution has been reported from the Senate, and we are asked under these circumstances to consent to the consideration by less than a quorum in order that we may get away.

I want to enter my vigorous protest against it. Objection has been made by others. I do not know just what attitude I would take if the minority leader, who is responsible as ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, permits the resolution to be considered.

Mr. DENISON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS. I yield.

Mr. DENISON. The $400,000,000 is merged in the general settlement, and this House has ratified that settlement. The gentleman from Oklahoma will agree to that. Now, if the French Government ratifies the general settlement and the Senate ratifies it so that provision is made for the collection of the $400,000,000, does the gentleman think that we still ought to go ahead and make them pay it again?

Mr. HASTINGS. This is $400,000,000 for which France gave her 10-year 5 per cent bonds due August 1, 1929. Let me say to the gentleman from Illinois, and I trust to the country, that I had rather have the $400,000,000 paid on August 1 than the French promises to pay, extended over a period of 62 years.

Mr. DENISON. That is not the question—the $400,000,000 has been merged.

Mr. HASTINGS. France has not ratified the agreement yet.

Mr. DENISON. But suppose they do ratify it.

Mr. HASTINGS. We ratified it in 1926. The French Government has had three years and has humiliated and embarrassed this Government during that length of time. The House passed the bill on June 2, 1926, and the Senate has not yet ratified it.

Mr. DENISON. The gentleman knows that if it is brought before the House again it will be ratified.

Mr. HASTINGS. I hope it will not be ratified.

Mr. DENISON. At any rate if the general settlement goes through the gentleman would not expect the Government to make a demand for the $400,000,000 again.

Mr. HASTINGS. If they collect the $400,000,000, they can deduct it from the $4,025,000,000 and extend the balance due over a period of 62 years.

Mr. TILSON. What the gentleman proposes would necessitate a new agreement which might be difficult to arrive at. If the gentleman insists on collecting the $400,000,000 now, it might defeat our chance to get the remainder of it.

Mr. HASTINGS. As I said before, I would rather have the $400,000,000 paid on August 1 than promises to pay extending over a period of 62 years.

Mr. DENISON. The gentleman knows that there were other billions borrowed during the war.

Mr. HASTINGS. I think I am familiar with it. Does not the gentleman from Illinois know that when we merge the $400,000,000 we are giving away 52.8 per cent of it?

Mr. DENISON. That is exactly right.

Mr. TILSON. And does the gentleman from Oklahoma say that he would rather have the $400,000,000 than to have the $4,000,000,000?

Mr. HASTINGS. Not the $4,000,000,000 but France's promises to pay extended over a period of 62 years.

Mr. TILSON. The gentleman realizes that France has punctually paid since this agreement was entered into.

Mr. HASTINGS. But the gentleman realizes that France has remained silent during three years and has taken no steps to ratify this agreement. Does the gentleman not think it rather humiliating and embarrassing to a great nation like ours to ratify this and then submit it to France and ask France to do nothing about it for three years?

Mr. TILSON. As the gentleman realizes, there have been greater disturbances in France than we have had here. They were much harder hit by the war than anybody else, and they have had their difficulties politically as well as financially. It has not been an easy matter to bring their people to consent to this agreement. Some of their people have insisted that they should not consent to it. The Government has not taken that attitude, but some of the people of France have. The gentleman knows that there has been considerable talk of that kind over there and should realize that they have had more than their share of sharp political differences among the many political parties in France during the last three years.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, will somebody in control of the floor yield to me?

Mr. TILSON. I am very glad to yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, we are nearing the time for going home. I had hoped that I might go home in a tranquil frame of mind.

Mr. TILSON. I hope the gentleman may.

Mr. HOWARD. I do not want to discuss this French matter before I go home. I was over in France a couple of years ago, and the memory of it is not happy. If we should go into this discussion I might be compelled to tell of the unhappy attitude of the French people toward us. I do not want to do that.

Mr. TILSON. I hope the gentleman will not feel disposed to do it.

Mr. HOWARD. So I have objected, selfishly very largely, because of my desire to go home in that tranquil frame of mind which so much becomes me.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Has the gentleman from Connecticut any information, or has anyone connected with this Government any information, as to whether or not France at this time has on hand $400,000,000 with which to pay this particular bill on the 1st day of August?

Mr. TILSON. Of course, we must assume that she has. We should not be justified in assuming anything else, although I have no definite information to give the gentleman on that subject.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Then I say to the gentleman that he simply lives up to his reputation as an optimist. If this agreement which is now being informally discussed were not approved by the House and the Congress, what reason have we to expect that this bill would be met on the 1st day of August? Possibly France might turn over to us some further promises to pay. I have no idea, and I doubt very much whether any of the Members of the House have any idea that France has the cash on hand to meet the obligation on the 1st day of August.

Mr. TILSON. The only thing that I know about it is that France has thus far met the terms of the agreement. I refer to the agreement entered into three years ago.

Mr. WOODRUFF. I am not challenging the integrity or the good faith of France. The thing I see is the impossibility of her meeting this obligation at the time she is supposed to meet it. If this proposed agreement is repudiated by the Congress, it means one thing, and one thing only, and that is that possibly we may have a settlement with France for $400,000,000, but no settlement with France for the more than $4,000,000,000 she now owes us. It seems to me that we would be derelict in our duty if we fail to ratify this agreement and thereby secure from France a definite agreement to meet her just obligation.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. I want to say to my friend from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS] with reference to the responsibility of objecting to this particular matter. I feel this way about it, as I discussed the matter with the Speaker of the House and the

gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] this morning. I am opposed to this resolution. I believe it is to the best interest of our country that the $400,000,000 should be paid on the 1st day of August even if we never ratified any agreement with France. I am in perfect agreement with the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS] as to what is best for the country. If the majority leader and the Speaker of the House in connection with the President are going to insist that Congress remain here to pass this resolution it will take a quorum unless it can be taken up by unanimous consent. I do not think there is a quorum in the city. The result is that I will be responsible for having a quorum brought back. If the resolution that has just come from the Senate is not passed to-day or to-morrow, it will never be passed at this session in my judgment. I have had some discussion with Senators, and I think the gentleman is in agreement that unless the resolution of adjournment which the Senate has sent over to us is passed to-day, we will have no permanent recess this summer. Under the circumstances I felt that if he would give unlimited debate to this to-day, devote the entire time to it so that every gentleman opposed to it would have an opportunity to express himself on the debt resolution, that they might take it up and consider it, if they desire to do so, but it ought to be understood, if you do that, that you are not going to call for a quorum. If you call for a quorum you might just as well kill this resolution which has been sent to us by the Senate.

Mr. TILSON. We should have to wait until to-morrow to get a quorum here. Meanwhile, I think that all gentlemen should be willing as good sportsmen to say that those Members who are here, who are quite representative of the entire House, should discuss the resolution freely and vote upon it to-day by a standing vote. If there is a considerable majority for the resolution, then it would be understood that if the entire membership of the House were here a proportionate majority would probably be in favor of it. Is not that a fair sportsman's proposition? I submit it to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD].

Mr. HOWARD. Oh, from a sportsman's standpoint that would be absolutely a fair proposition, were it not that a principle stands between. My principle forbids me to yield in any respect with reference to this matter. I have tried to be quiet about it, and I am going to continue to be quiet about it.

I do not want to discuss the resolution now, because I am not feeling quite as well as I should like, and I fear the expenditure of the energy I might display might be harmful to me. [Laughter.] I would like to grant any request that my minority leader might make. I have never denied but one request of my majority leader since I have been in this House, but I am compelled now to file this objection, for the reasons I have stated, very regretfully. I am very much now in the attitude of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means [Mr. HAWLEY], who once so sweetly objected to a request of mine, and informed me at the same time that it gave him great pain. I am very much pained now, Mr. Speaker, but I must stand firm. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. If the gentleman does not object pretty soon, I am going to object and stop the agony. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOWARD. I would suggest to the gentleman from Wisconsin that I have objected.

Mr. DUNBAR. Mr. Speaker, I wish to propound a question to the gentleman from Connecticut. He said, concerning the calculations that resulted in the funding of the debt, made in 1925 and ratified by the House in 1926, that although France had never ratified that agreement, yet she had lived up to the obligations of that agreement.

Mr. TILSON. Yes; in the respect I mentioned.

Mr. DUNBAR. The object of that agreement was this, that France was to pay no interest for five years, but at the end of five years she was to commence to pay 1 per cent on her indebtedness and then gradually increase the payments until, near the conclusion of the period of 62 years, she would pay 3½ per cent interest. I understand France has made payments aggregating three or four hundred million dollars to the United States, although, as I understand it, in the meantime she was obligated to pay us nothing. Now the gentleman from Connecticut stated, if I understood him correctly, that this money paid by France to the United States, some three or four hundred million dollars, was to be used at the end of five years to liquidate her annual interest due.

Mr. TILSON. I understand that certain payments were provided for under the agreement, beginning small and gradually growing larger. Those payments have been made. I think they were about $30,000,000 a year to begin with.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The fact is, as I recall the agreement, that it does not in itself specify anything in regard to the interest. It simply names certain annual payments to be made by France. The nature of these payments, whether of principal or interest, is shown in the reports of the Committee on Ways and Means, and those reports are illuminating, showing the nature of the agreement. The items themselves are specific amounts of money to be paid in 62 years, and as I understand it, France has made those specific payments provided for under the Berenger-Mellon agreement.

Mr. DUNBAR. I wish to state that of the $388,000,000 which France has paid on debt not funded, that $102,000,000 of this amount is to be made available to be applied to her annual payments, should France agree to the proposed funding of the debt by the United States Government. This $102,000,000 will be sufficient to pay France's obligations for the first two years should she agree to the funded debt proposed, and no payment will be required by her until 1933.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. JONES of Texas. I would like to ask the gentleman this question, just for information: It is not intended, is it, to wait until the 19th day of August before starting the machinery under the farm relief bill?

Mr. TILSON. No.

Mr. JONES of Texas. I was wondering how before the 19th of August the President could appoint the board. If there was a vacancy during the recess, he would have authority to appoint a member of the board to fill the vacancy. Section 3 of Article II of the Constitution only gives him authority to make appointments when a vacancy occurs.

Mr. TILSON. I think that he could make the appointments just the same, but the appointees would not be entitled to draw pay unless they were subsequently confirmed by the Senate. Unless they were confirmed they would not be entitled to their pay, as a matter of legal right.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I object to the consideration of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard. Under the order of the House the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON].

RAILROAD FREIGHT RATE ON WHEAT FOR EXPORT

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, on June 3 there were introduced into the House two resolutions, one by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES] and one by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD]. After reciting a number of "whereases," the resolutions provide in practically identical language as follows:

> That it is hereby declared to be the true policy in rate making to be pursued by the Interstate Commerce Commission in adjusting freight rates that the conditions which at any given time prevail in our several industries should be considered, in so far as it is possible to do so, to the end that commodities may freely move.
>
> SEC. 2. That in view of the existing depression in the wheat market, the Interstate Commerce Commission is hereby directed to effect, with the least practicable delay, reductions in freight rates on all wheat, intended for export, shipped from interior points to points of exportation, so that the same will be reduced over the present domestic rates on that commodity in a similar proportion to the reductions or advantages which now apply to manufactured iron and steel articles when intended for export over the rates applying on such articles of iron and steel when intended for domestic use.

The only difference between the two resolutions is that in the resolution of the gentleman from Texas the word "cotton" is inserted in addition to "wheat," which appears in the resolution of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD].

Now, these resolutions, if enacted into law, would amount to a congressional mandate to the Interstate Commerce Commission to reduce the export freight rates on wheat and cotton to comparable rates with those on iron and steel products that are intended for export.

The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD] complained because the Speaker would not recognize him to ask unanimous consent to call up his resolution the other day for consideration. Of course, if the Speaker had recognized him for that purpose, there would have been objections from the various Members of the House, because there is involved in his resolution a very far-reaching and important principle, and such legislation ought not to be considered by the House until it has first been given the most careful consideration by the proper committee.

The Interstate Commerce Commission was organized in 1887, after the passage of the original interstate commerce act. Before that time there had been no regulation of freight rates. The railroads had been allowed to make their rates as they pleased, but in 1887 the Congress undertook the regulation of the railroads and the supervision of freight rates, and for that purpose created the Interstate Commerce Commission. Since then Congress has enacted various amendments to the interstate commerce act, until now the commission is composed of 11 men and they are performing one of the most important and most difficult functions of our Government.

Congress itself has never undertaken to make freight rates. We created a body of experts for that purpose; and they have to assist them a great number of experts in every line of railroad activities and economics; during the years that have passed since 1887 the commission, with its experts, has been giving very careful and strenuous study to the principles of rate making, until there have been evolved a great many fundamental and intricate principles of rate making which may be found stated and applied in the various decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

There is no problem of government that is so difficult, and, I may say, so important as that of making railroad rates. Congress can not do that kind of work. It is a work for experts. If Congress ever embarks upon the policy of making freight rates, then the Interstate Commerce Commission will soon be destroyed or its usefulness will soon be seriously impaired; then freight rates will be made on political lines rather than on scientific or economic lines. That would be the inevitable result of any attempt by Congress to change the wise policy that has been followed by our Government since 1887.

So when a resolution is offered to depart from this long-established and wise policy of the Government, it ought to receive the very serious consideration of the Members of the House, and my friend from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD], and my friend from Texas [Mr. JONES], I am sure, when they have time to further study this question will realize their error in trying to have Congress embark on an entirely new policy of rate making that would destroy the usefulness of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Not only this, but if this resolution, by any chance, should have been passed it would have resulted in nothing that would have even approximately accomplished what the gentlemen from Nebraska and Texas have intended to accomplish; because I have found now, upon making inquiry of the commission, that the export rates on farm products have been reduced below the domestic rates more than have the export rates on iron and steel products. So that if the commission should be given a mandate to equalize these rates, as no doubt my friend from Nebraska had in mind, they would have had to increase the export rates on farm products rather than decrease them.

Mr. HOWARD rose.

Mr. DENISON. I can not yield now. I will yield in a moment.

I have taken this matter up with the commission to get some information, and I will take the liberty, with the consent of the House, of inserting in the RECORD a letter which I have just received from Commissioner Porter—and I understand the information in practically the same form has been furnished to other Members of the House—in which the commissioner discusses this question of export rates on farm products and shows in this letter that should the resolution be passed it would accomplish nothing, because the export rates on wheat and other farm products have already been reduced below the domestic rates to a greater extent than have the export rates on iron and steel products been reduced.

Let me now discuss just for a moment how these reductions in export rates happened to be brought about.

Prior to 1921 there were no such reductions in export rates. The export rates on iron and steel products and the export rates on farm products were the same as the domestic rates; but in 1921, I think it was, following the war, when there was quite a depression in some of the great industries, particularly in the steel industry and the automobile industry and in others, there was put into effect reductions in export rates on certain products amounting to about 25 per cent below the domestic rates. There was also put into effect similar or greater reductions on wheat, corn, and other farm products, and these reductions have been in effect ever since.

Mr. PALMER. Will the gentleman yield for a short question?

Mr. DENISON. I am afraid I will not have time to yield and complete my statement in the time I have.

Mr. PALMER. It is just a short question right on this subject. The gentlemen spoke about export rates; will the gentleman tell me, or can he tell me, how it was or why it was that in February, May wheat on the Chicago market was worth $1.33 and a few days ago it was only worth 94 cents? Tell me what agencies brought that about, and whether that is not more detrimental to the farmers than the export rate?

Mr. DENISON. I am sorry I can not answer that question. It is not relevant to the matter I am now discussing, and I want to take up the few moments I have to discuss the matter of export freight rates. I do not know what causes the price of wheat to fluctuate. If I did, I could soon be a rich man.

These reduced rates on farm products and upon certain other items were put into effect in 1920 or 1921. A few years later, in 1927, the railroads put into effect a still greater reduction in the export freight rates on automobiles, farm machinery, and on iron and steel products, amounting, in some cases, to 60 per cent of the domestic rates, which was the extreme; generally it amounted to 40 or 50 per cent.

This was done by the railroads voluntarily, without the authority or permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission. These were only temporary reductions, and they are temporary to-day. They would have expired by law on December 31, 1928, but the railroads have extended them another year, and so they will expire on December 31, 1929.

Mr. HOWARD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. I yield.

Mr. HOWARD. Does the gentleman mean to say that the American railroads can put in any kind of a rate they want without the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission?

Mr. DENISON. Yes; I say just that. I will take the liberty of inserting in my remarks certain sections of the interstate commerce act authorizing that—of any rates established must be lawful and reasonable.

Mr. HOWARD. That is very enlightening to me.

Mr. DENISON. And that is the reason I am making these remarks.

Mr. HOWARD. If the railroads have that much authority over the commission, perhaps I might in good parliamentary language repeat the declaration of a great statesman in this country who said under such circumstances that "they have too damned much authority." [Laughter.]

Mr. DENISON. I like to hear my friend from Nebraska make his humorous statements.

Mr. HOWARD. That is not humorous.

Mr. DENISON. I am trying to discuss this matter in a way that will give Members of the House some information. Our policy has always been and is to-day to allow railroads to make their own rates. Congress has laid down certain rules which must govern the making of rates. It has provided that the rate must be reasonable and that no rate shall be put into effect that shall unjustly discriminate against persons or communities. We have provided in the interstate commerce act certain principles upon which rates must be made, but the railroads themselves make the rates.

The law provides that whenever a railroad wants to change its rates and put in a new schedule of rates it must publish them in the manner provided by law and file a copy of the schedule with the Interstate Commerce Commission at least 30 days before the rates are to go into effect.

The interstate commerce act authorizes any person or community that may be adversely affected by them, or the officials of any States that may feel aggrieved, to file a protest, and then the commission is given the power to suspend the rates until full hearings can be had and the commission can determine whether the proposed new rates violate any of the principles provided for in the interstate commerce act.

So when during discussions that have occurred in the House on the so-called debenture plan it was claimed that the debenture plan was a subsidy and that the Government has been giving a subsidy to the iron and steel industries by reducing export freight rates, you can see how erroneous such a conclusion is. Neither the Government nor the commission has put into effect any reduced export freight rates. They have been put into effect by the railroads themselves.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to insert in the RECORD as part of my remarks certain sections of the interstate commerce act and also a letter from Interstate Commerce Commissioner Porter on this matter, and I also ask permission to insert a letter showing how the work of the commission is divided.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois to extend his remarks as indicated?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague's time be extended five additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this courtesy. Now, gentlemen, I want to briefly show how these export rates came to be put into effect. As I said a moment ago, the commission did not do it. The commission did not authorize it, but the railroads did. What brought it about? As a general rule the sea rates from the great markets of the world to our ports are the same. For instance, the water rate from points in Europe to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and New Orleans are the same. The lowest freight rate from a point in the central district, like Chicago, to a seaport would be from Chicago to Baltimore. If the railroads did not make similar rates to the other ports, then all of our exports would travel through the port of Baltimore, and it would require that the ships all go to the port of Baltimore. The other railroads, in order to treat the other ports of the country fairly, and in order to get their share of the export business of the country, put into effect export rates to New Orleans and Mobile and to the other Atlantic ports that are equal to the lowest rate to any of the Atlantic ports. So you will find that the export rates to New York, to Boston, and to Philadelphia have, generally speaking, been reduced by the railroads down to the rate to Baltimore, and a similar reduction has no doubt been made in the rates to New Orleans, so that part of our export business could move through the port of New Orleans, the ocean rate being the same to all these ports. It was in order to meet that situation and prevent all our exports from having to move to a single port and over a single railroad that the other railroads have reduced these rates to the other ports, and the same is true with reference to San Francisco. It happens that in order to reach certain foreign markets the same ocean freight rate has been made to San Francisco as to New York, and in order to move part of the export business by way of San Francisco the western railroads have put into effect the same export rate to San Francisco, from Chicago, for instance, as exists from Chicago to New York or from Chicago to Baltimore. I mention this briefly to show how these reduced export rates to different ports of the country came about. It is a matter purely of business relations between the railroads and the shippers.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. I am very much interested in that particular phase of the gentleman's discussion. In order to get an export rate, it is true that the railroad must first file an affidavit that the requested rate will not occasion a loss and that they will haul at a profit?

Mr. DENISON. No; that is not true.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. What do they have to show?

Mr. DENISON. They do not have to show anything. They publish a schedule of the proposed new rates and file it with the Interstate Commerce Commission and the assumption is that if anybody is going to be injured or prejudiced by that rate they will make it known to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. But I understand that they have to file an affidavit that it will not occasion a loss.

Mr. DENISON. They are not required to by law.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. Let us assume that if they do that, and they can haul at that rate without a loss as they say in their affidavit, then, why can they not haul other commodities at the same rate without a loss?

Mr. DENISON. It may depend somewhat on the commodity. There are many questions involved in this intricate problem of rate making, and on which I am not able to enlighten my friend from Utah; but I am sure that if he would take any of those questions up with representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the whole matter would be explained to him.

Mr. BURTNESS. Are not most of those export rates departures from the so-called fourth section, the long-and-short-haul clause of the act?

Mr. DENISON. No.

Mr. BURTNESS. Do not the railroads have to get specific consent before they can haul from a longer distance?

Mr. DENISON. No. An export rate is not considered a departure from the fourth section because it does not adversely affect any person or community in this country. Only domestic rates, I think, can violate the fourth section of the interstate commerce act.

Mr. Speaker, I insert here a letter which I have received from a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Claude R. Porter, with reference to the resolution of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD]; this is the letter to which I have been referring during my remarks. I invite the attention of all Members of the House who are interested in this question of reduced export rates to the contents of this letter, because it is a frank statement from a very able member of the commission; it makes plain the functions of the commission with reference to rate making and explains how the reduced export rates on certain products were put into effect by the railroads. This letter also shows how futile would be the passage of either of the resolutions of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD], or the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES].

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, June 12, 1929.

H. J. Res. 95. Export rates on wheat versus iron and steel articles.

Hon. EDWARD E. DENISON, M. C.,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. DENISON: I am informed that you have requested of the commission information bearing upon relative export rates on iron and steel articles and wheat, which is the subject of a resolution which has been introduced into the House of Representatives—H. J. Res. 95. Having had occasion to look into this subject as the result of a letter from another Member of the House, I submit below substantially the same information that has been furnished to him in answer to his letter.

The commission has power to require changes in rates only in a formal proceeding after full hearing. However, there is now pending a general investigation with respect to rates on grain and grain products to, from, and between points in the territory west of the Mississippi River to the Pacific coast and from the Canadian border to the Gulf, which investigation includes the export rates from that area to all ports. You can readily realize that this investigation is one of great magnitude. In an effort to afford all interested parties full opportunity to be heard, a commissioner and two examiners have conducted hearings in over a dozen of the principal cities in the area affected. Those hearings have been concluded and briefs consisting of many thousands of pages have been presented to the commission. The proceeding was assigned for argument on May 27, 1929, and because of the large number of persons who expressed a desire to argue various phases of the subject that argument is still in progress and will not be finished for several days. As soon as practicable after its conclusion the commission will reach its decision upon the issues, one of the most important of which is the matter of export rates. In view of the very large record developed and the many issues involved, I am not in position to venture any prediction as to when the commission's decision will be announced, and certainly it would not be proper for me to express any opinion as to what conclusions will be reached.

There are three important facts which should be borne in mind which will be outlined in the paragraphs Nos. 1, 2, and 3 below.

1. In the first place, there appears to be a general impression that existing export rates on iron and steel articles and various other commodities lower than the domestic rates were established by order of this commission. That understanding is erroneous. So far as I can find this commission has never required the establishment of any export rate on iron and steel articles lower than the domestic rate from and to the same points. Indeed, at the moment I can not recall any order of the commission which would require on any commodity any general basis of export rates lower than the domestic rates on the same articles.

2. Most of the iron and steel articles produced in the United States are manufactured east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. The natural ports of exportation from that territory are those on the north Atlantic coast, principally New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston. It is not true that rates on manufactured iron and steel articles from points of manufacture to such ports have for many years been from 45 to 60 per cent lower than the domestic rates, as the resolution appears to state. Prior to 1921, all such traffic for export moved on the same rates as domestic traffic. In that year export rates approximately 25 per cent below the domestic basis were established. It is true that since December 30, 1927, export rates from and to the points indicated on iron and steel articles have been approximately 60 per cent of the domestic rates. But such rates are published as temporary rates, having been in the first instance published to expire December 31, 1928, but later extended to expire December 31, 1929. On January 1, 1930, unless the tariffs are changed in the meantime, the former export rates, approximately 75 per cent of the domestic rates, will again become effective.

3. There are at the present time in effect temporary emergency reduced rates on wheat for export, which on the average probably do not exceed 55 per cent of the domestic rates from and to the same points. These rates are scheduled to expire September 30, 1929, at which time the standard basis of export rates will again become effective unless some change is made in the meantime. But even the standard export rates on wheat, speaking generally, probably average as much as 25 per cent lower than the domestic rates.

The interstate commerce act ever since its adoption has provided that carriers are free to publish any rates that they consider to be lawful, provided that the tariffs containing such rates are filed with

the commission not less than 30 days before their date effective. Such tariffs when so filed become effective without any approval of this commission unless the commission exercises the power given to it by section 15 to suspend them before they become effective, but this is done only when there is reason to believe that the new rates would be unlawful if they became effective. The commission does not have power to dictate policies to the carriers, but is empowered only to carry out the provisions of the interstate commerce act. The more important provisions of that act prohibit the charging of unreasonable rates and prohibit undue prejudice and preference. The mere fact that carriers have seen fit to establish lower rates on another commodity is not proof that particular rates are unreasonable, and, as indicated below, it appears that rates on iron and steel are higher, instead of lower, than rates on wheat. As construed by the courts, a situation is not ordinarily considered to be in controvention of the undue prejudice and preference section of the act unless the party believing himself to be subject to undue prejudice would be helped by the cancellation or increase of the alleged unduly preferential rate or regulation. In other words, the mere existence of different rates does not necessarily constitute violation of the interstate commerce act.

While nothing here said should be construed as expressing an opinion one way or the other as to whether the maintenance of relatively lower export rates on iron and steel would be unduly prejudicial to shippers of wheat within the meaning of the interstate commerce act, I venture the guess that shippers of wheat would not be benefited by withdrawal of export rates on iron and steel. In any event, the examiners who heard the general grain case referred to above tell me that no one in the entire course of the hearings has raised the issue that there is any undue prejudice and preference arising out of the relative export rates on iron and steel as compared with wheat.

As stated, the commission did not cause the establishment of the existing export rates on iron and steel articles. No wheat shippers protested such export rates when they were published or asked the commission to suspend them. I think you can readily realize that in the absence of any allegation from shippers of other commodities that undue prejudice and preference would result, the commission would have subjected itself to a great deal of criticism to the effect that it was invading the realm of management and attempting to substitute its policies for those of the railroad managers without authority of law if it had suspended such rates and prevented the iron and steel shippers from obtaining the benefit thereof.

As a matter of fact, with the exception of grain, iron and steel articles, automobiles, agricultural implements, and a few other commodities, there is not now and never has been any general basis of export rates lower than the domestic rates made for the purpose of encouraging exportation. It should not be inferred from this statement that there have not for a great many years been many export rates that were lower than the domestic rates from and to the same points. But such rates in practically all instances resulted not from any attempt to make rates to encourage exportation of the commodities affected, but solely to permit movement through various ports on a comparative equality of rates. In other words, the underlying purpose of practically all export rates, except on the four commodities above mentioned, has not been to create rates lower than the domestic rates, but to equalize one port with another so that traffic from a given point of origin in the United States may be exported through more than one port instead of being confined to the port to which the domestic rate is the lowest. To put it another way, the export rates, except those indicated, especially to Gulf ports, have generally been constructed by determining the lowest domestic rate from a given point of origin to any port and applying either that same rate or a rate made differentially higher to other ports for the purpose of creating more than one route for the movement of traffic.

The following is a concrete illustration: Chicago is about 790 miles from Baltimore and about 900 miles from New Orleans. The haul through Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Maryland to Baltimore is through a territory where on practically all traffic the general level of rates is lower than in the area south of the Ohio River, due to the facts that the density of traffic is greater and the railroads are in position to haul the freight cheaper. Therefore on practically all commodities the domestic rates from Chicago to Baltimore are considerably lower than the domestic rates from Chicago to New Orleans, due to a combination of the two factors of lesser distance and more favorable transportation conditions in the case of Baltimore. Naturally, vessels operating on the ocean are not bound to go to any particular port. They can just as well go to New York or Baltimore as to New Orleans, and unless the rail lines so arrange the rates from Chicago to New Orleans that they will not be materially higher than the rates to North Atlantic ports, it is evident that export traffic from Chicago will practically all move through the North Atlantic ports. Many years ago the lines leading to Gulf ports, such as New Orleans, Mobile, and Galveston, arbitrarily made export rates lower than the domestic rates from and to the same points but approximately equal to the domestic rates to North Atlantic ports. Therefore, while it is true that for many years there have been export rates from the Middle West to Gulf ports considerably below the domestic basis (although I believe that the percentage would be considerably in excess of the figures of 45 and 60 shown in the resolution), such rates really do not in most instances result in any lower through charges to Europe or other foreign destinations than were already available through North Atlantic ports. I venture the guess that if the railroad lines to the Gulf ports had been owned by the same carriers as those leading to the Atlantic ports there would have been very few export rates to the Gulf because it would not have been to their interest to incur the longer hauls through higher-rated territory.

There have also been a number of export rates from the Middle West to Pacific ports. The underlying principle of most of these rates is the same. The railroads leading to the Pacific coast were owned by different corporations than those leading to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. What they did was to figure out export rates from such places as Chicago which they thought would attract some of the traffic to routes through Pacific ports and thence to foreign destinations in competition with existing rates through Atlantic and Gulf ports. In some instances perhaps the rates so established are lower than are really remunerative. An important example of this is a rate of 40 cents on iron and steel articles from Chicago to Pacific ports. This export rate happens to be 40 per cent of the domestic rate of $1. But as above indicated, this rate was not established primarily for the purpose of encouraging exportation, nor, so far as I know, has it had any such effect. From 1921 to 1927 the Chicago-Baltimore rate was about 40 cents and since that time it has been 32 cents. Inasmuch as to many important foreign markets the ocean rates from New York generally are the same as or lower than those from Pacific ports, it is evident that if the domestic rate of $1 had been maintained on export traffic from Chicago to Pacific ports, there would have been no movement of iron and steel from Chicago for export via Pacific ports.

This, as above stated, is the underlying principle of practically all of the export rates with the exceptions above noted. Shippers naturally desire more than one route for the exportation of their commodities. Ports on the Gulf, South Atlantic, and Pacific coasts and the carriers leading thereto naturally desire to participate in the important export movements of the country, most of which, aside from agricultural products, originate in the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. There has never been any serious protest to the commission against the maintenance of export rates on the basis described. You can readily realize, therefore, that the commission did not feel that it should of its own volition take any steps to require the cancellation of all export rates lower than the domestic rates, assuming that it had the power to do so.

As a matter of fact, for many years export rates on grain on the average have been below the corresponding domestic rates to a considerably greater extent than has been true of most other commodities. The only important exception to this rule of which I am aware consists of the export rates on iron and steel articles, automobiles, and agricultural implements, which became effective in 1921, and the still further reduced rates on those commodities, which became effective December 31, 1927. But, as I have also explained, the latter reduced rates were published in the nature of emergency rates, and there are at present also emergency reduced rates on wheat for export which appear to be as much below the domestic rates as are those on the three articles named.

In order to determine whether a rate is reasonable or otherwise lawful, it is necessary to go beyond a mere comparison of the export rate with the domestic rate on the same article. As a matter of fact, I think it is beyond question that both domestic and export rates on wheat are, considering the relative transportation characteristics of the commodities, lower than the corresponding domestic and export rates on iron and steel articles. The latter articles probably are not worth over $3 per 100 pounds at the mill. Wheat has averaged somewhat over $1 a bushel, or $1.67 per 100 pounds, on the farms for several years, although at present it is considerably below that figure. While iron and steel articles are thus somewhat higher in value than wheat, from a transportation standpoint the liability of the carrier is less in the case of iron and steel than of wheat, because iron and steel is subject to very little damage in transit, whereas wheat may be subject to loss from various causes. Iron and steel articles load more heavily than grain and at the same rate per 100 pounds would pay the carrier considerably more per car, and therefore are more profitable to handle. And yet, generally speaking, the export rates per 100 pounds on iron and steel articles have been and are higher than the corresponding rates on wheat. For example, from Chicago to New York from 1921 to 1927 the iron and steel rate was 42.5 cents per 100 pounds, whereas the export rate on wheat originating at Chicago was during that period 30.5 cents, and on wheat originating in Nebraska, Iowa, and other States west of Chicago it was only 22.5 cents. Even when the special reduced rates on iron and steel became effective on December 31, 1927, the New York-Chicago rate still was not reduced below 34 cents, and therefore was still higher than the normal export rates on wheat, to

say nothing of the present emergency export rate from Chicago to New York, which is only 17 cents, or exactly one-half of that on iron and steel.

My present view is that there would be no important movement of wheat that would in fact receive any reductions of importance if the basis set forth in H. J. Res. 95 should become effective, although it should be understood that I have not made an extended study of this subject and may perhaps be in error in this. Further, this statement is based on the assumption that the resolution means that the export wheat rates should be at least the same percentage under the domestic rates from and to the same points as exists in connection with iron and steel articles. Very little grain originating in the Northwest (Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, etc.) moves to either Atlantic or Gulf ports by rail in any event. Such wheat nearly all moves by rail to Lake Superior or Lake Michigan ports and thence by the Lakes on rates which are materially lower than the export rates by rail on iron and steel articles. From Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas to the Gulf, I have no present knowledge of any export rates on iron and steel articles that are lower than the domestic rates in as great a percentage as the export rates on wheat are already lower than the domestic rates. Similarly, I know of no export rates on iron or steel from Idaho, Washington, or Oregon which are a greater percentage under the domestic rates than is true of wheat from and to the same points.

In all that I have said I do not desire to give the impression that either myself or any of the commission are not deeply sympathetic with the situation that has and is confronting the farmer. As stated earlier in this letter, arguments are being concluded before the commission in the extensive grain-rate hearing conducted under the Hoch-Smith resolution, where the entire subject of the grain-rate structure, both domestic and export, is before us upon a very complete record. You may be assured that this whole subject will receive that most careful and thoughtful consideration of the entire membership of the commission which its importance demands.

For your information I am sending under separate cover copy of a statement showing export and domestic rates on various commodities from and to various points.

Very truly yours,

CLAUDE R. PORTER, *Commissioner.*

Mr. Speaker, I also insert here as part of my remarks the pertinent part of one paragraph of section 6 of the interstate commerce act as amended showing that the railroads themselves file schedules of their rates, and that they also file schedules of any changes in rates which they propose to make.

PARAGRAPH 1, SECTION 6, INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT, AS AMENDED

SEC. 6. That every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall file with the commission created by this act and print and keep open to public inspection schedules showing all the rates, fares, and charges for transportation between different points on its own route and between points on its own route and points on the route of any other carrier by railroad * * * when a through route and joint rate have been established. * * * (3) No change shall be made in the rates, fares, and charges or joint rates, fares, and charges which have been filed and published by any common carrier in compliance with the requirements of this section, except after 30 days' notice to the commission and to the public, published as aforesaid, which shall plainly state the changes proposed to be made in the schedule then in force and the time when the changed rates, fares, or charges will go into effect; and the proposed changes shall be shown by printing new schedules or shall be plainly indicated upon the schedules in force at the time and kept open to public inspection. * * *

I insert here paragraph 1 of section 13 of the interstate commerce act, as amended, showing the method provided by law for anyone who feels injured or aggrieved by any rate that is put into effect by any railroad can file his complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission and bring about an investigation and full hearing by the commission on the legality or the justness or reasonableness of any rate, export or domestic.

SEC. 13. (1) That any person, firm, corporation, company, or association, or any mercantile, agricultural, or manufacturing society or other organization, or any body politic or municipal organization, or any common carrier, complaining of anything done or omitted to be done by any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, in contravention of the provisions thereof, may apply to said commission by petition, which shall briefly state the facts, whereupon a statement of the complaint thus made shall be forwarded by the commission to such common carrier, who shall be called upon to satisfy the complaint or to answer the same in writing within a reasonable time, to be specified by the commission. If such common carrier within the time specified shall make reparation for the injury alleged to have been done, the common carrier shall be relieved of liability to the complainant only for the particular violation of law thus complained of. If such carrier or carriers shall not satisfy the complaint within the time specified or there shall appear to be any reasonable ground for investigating said complaint, it shall be the duty of the commission to investigate the matters complained of in such manner and by such means as it shall deem proper.

I also insert paragraph 1 of section 15 of the interstate commerce act, as amended, showing the provision of the law authorizing the commission to correct any and all improper rates when complaint is made against such rates. While the railroads themselves have the right to put into effect any lawful rates that they may desire, and while the commission has full authority to change any rate established by the railroads and to establish proper rates, the commission can only do this after a full hearing upon the subject. No complaint has been filed with the commission against any export rate now in effect on iron or steel products, or automobiles, or farm machinery, or agricultural products. In the absence of such complaint the assumption is that no one has been injured or prejudiced unduly by them, and therefore the commission has held no hearings nor taken any action with respect to them.

SEC. 15. (1) That whenever, after full hearing, upon a complaint made as provided in section 13 of this act, or after full hearing under an order for investigation and hearing made by the commission on its own initiative, either in extension of any pending complaint or without any complaint whatever, the commission shall be of opinion that any individual or joint rate, fare, or charge whatsoever demanded, charged, or collected by any common carrier or carriers subject to this act for the transportation of persons or property or for the transmission of messages as defined in the first section of this act, or that any individual or joint classification, regulation, or practice whatsoever of such carrier or carriers subject to the provisions of this act, is or will be unjust or unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory or unduly preferential or prejudicial, or otherwise in violation of any of the provisions of this act, the commission is hereby authorized and empowered to determine and prescribe what will be the just and reasonable individual or joint rate, fare, or charge, or rates, fares, or charges, to be thereafter observed in such case, or the maximum or minimum, or maximum and minimum, to be charged (or, in the case of a through route where one of the carriers is a water line, the maximum rates, fares, and charges applicable thereto) and what individual or joint classification, regulation, or practice is or will be just, fair, and reasonable, to be thereafter followed, and to make an order that the carrier or carriers shall cease and desist from such violation to the extent to which the commission finds that the same does or will exist, and shall not thereafter publish, demand, or collect any rate, fare, or charge for such transportation or transmission other than the rate, fare, or charge so prescribed, or in excess of the maximum or less than the minimum so prescribed, as the case may be, and shall adopt the classification and shall conform to and observe the regulation or practice so prescribed.

Mr. Speaker, with further reference to the very great reduction in export rates on wheat that have been recently put into effect by the railroads, I wish to give the following illustrations:

The domestic rate on wheat from Chicago to New York is 30 cents per hundred; the ordinary export rate on wheat from Chicago to New York for a number of years has been 22½ cents per hundred; the recent emergency export rate that has been put into effect between Chicago and New York is 17 cents per hundred.

The domestic rate on wheat from Kansas City to Galveston is 37 cents per hundred; the ordinary export rate on wheat from Kansas City to Galveston for a number of years has been 30½ cents per hundred; the emergency rate that has been put into effect recently between those points is 19 cents per hundred.

The domestic rate on wheat from Wichita, Kans., to Galveston is 51½ cents per hundred; the ordinary export rate on wheat between those points for a number of years has been 47½ cents per hundred; the recent emergency rate put into effect between those points was 36 cents per hundred.

These recent emergency reductions in the export rates on wheat will expire the last of September. Similar emergency export rates on iron and steel products, automobiles, and farm implements will expire on December 31. After such expirations the normal export rates on wheat and other farm products, as well as those on iron and steel products and other manufactured products, will be restored and will be about 25 per cent below the normal domestic rates. I insert in this connection a table showing export rates and domestic rates on a number of manufactured products and agricultural products; this memorandum has been prepared and furnished to me by an official of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

I would again emphasize the fact that such reductions in export freight rates below domestic freight rates as are now in effect represent the action of the railroads themselves and not the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission. They have been established by the railroads in order to move products into

foreign commerce that might not otherwise move and in order to allow the railroads establishing them to secure their part of the export freight business of the country, and by no stretch of the imagination can it be said that such reductions in export freight rates constitute a Government subsidy to the industries that enjoy them.

Comparative statement of export with domestic rates in force on May 29, 1929; except as otherwise shown rates apply in cents per 100 pounds; revised June 12, 1929

From—	Commodity (carloads)	To— Boston, Mass.		New York, N. Y.		Philadelphia, Pa.		Baltimore, Md.	
		Export	Domestic	Export	Domestic	Export	Domestic	Export	Domestic
Chicago, Ill.:									
Proper	Wheat	30.5 P-17	40	30.5 P-17	38	29.5 P-16	36	29 P-15.5	35
(N) Proportional	do	22.5 P-17	32	22.5 P-17	30	21.5 P-16	28	21 P-15.5	27
Proper	Wheat flour	31.5 P-18	40.5	31.5 P-18	38.5	30.5 P-17	36.5	29.5 P-16	35.5
(N) Proportional		23.5 P-18	32.5	23.5 P-18	30.5	22.5 P-17	28.5	21.5 P-16	27.5
	Passenger automobiles, boxed	106	164	106	156	104	154	103.5	153
Portsmouth, Ohio	Pig iron	G-520	G-742	G-520	G-702	G-480	G-662	G-460	G-642
Do	Iron and steel billets	G-520	G-770	G-520	G-730	G-480	G-690	G-460	G-670
Do	Manufactured iron and steel articles.	26	46.5	26	43.5	24	41.5	23	40.5
Pittsburgh, Pa	do			20.5	34	18.5	32	17.5	31
Chicago, Ill	do	34	59.5	34	56.5	32	54.5	31	53.5

From—	Commodity (carloads)	To— Galveston, Tex.		New Orleans, La.	
		Export	Domestic	Export	Domestic
Chicago, Ill		I-47.5 J-41.5	105	I-47.5 J-41.5	73
Indianapolis, Ind	Agricultural	I-44 J-41	104	I-44 J-41	72
St. Louis, Mo	Implements	I-43 J-41	91	I-43 J-41	64
Chicago, Ill	Cement	23.5	52	23.5	29.5
St. Louis, Mo		17.5	45		
Chicago, Ill	Chloride of calcium	39.5	62.5		
Indianapolis, Ind		36.5	62.5	36.5	38.5
St. Louis, Mo		39.5	52		
Chicago, Ill		29.5	42		
Indianapolis, Ind	Fertilizer	29.5	42		
St. Louis, Mo		23	36	23	26
Chicago, Ill	Salt	31.5	51		
Indianapolis, Ind	do	29	51	29	31.5
St. Louis, Mo	do	31.5	42	31.5	28
Hutchinson, Kans	do	31.5	32.5		
Chicago, Ill	Packing-house products			D-39 F-50.5	65
Indianapolis, Ind	do			D-39 F-50.5	65
St. Louis, Mo	do			D-38.5 F-50	56.5

From—	Commodity (carloads)	To— San Francisco, Calif.		Seattle, Wash.	
		Export	Domestic	Export	Domestic
Chicago, Ill	Agricultural implements	100	193	100	193
Pittsburgh, Pa	Canned goods	120	145	120	145
Chicago, Ill	do	95	130	95	130
Pittsburgh, Pa	Iron and steel articles	72	115	72	115
Chicago, Ill	do	40	100	40	100
Pittsburgh, Pa	Paper and paper articles	100	140	100	140
Chicago, Ill	do	100	100	100	100
Pittsburgh, Pa	Roofing, building, and paving material.	100	125	100	125
Chicago, Ill	do	90	110	90	110
Pittsburgh, Pa	Soap or compounds	115	140	115	140
Chicago, Ill	do	115	125	115	125
Pittsburgh, Pa	Dry goods	144	173	144	173
Chicago, Ill	do	144	158	144	158

From—	Commodity (carloads)	To— Galveston, Tex.		New Orleans, La.	
		Export	Domestic	Export	Domestic
Kansas City, Mo.:					
Proper	Wheat and wheat flour	36.5	48	36.5	47
(N) Proportional	do	30.5 P-19	37	30.5 P-19	41
Proper	Corn	34.5	43	34.5	45
(N) Proportional	do	29	33.5	29	39.5
Frankfort, Kans	Wheat and wheat flour	43.5 P-32	50	43.5 P-32	51.5
Do	Corn	40	45	40	49
Jewell City, Kans	Wheat and wheat flour	47.5 P-36	51.5	47.5 P-36	56
Do	Corn	43	46.5	43	52.5
Wichita, Kans	Wheat and wheat flour	44 P-32.5	46	44 P-32.5	50
Do	Corn	39.5	41.5	39.5	45.5
Marshall, Mo	Wheat and wheat flour	36.5 P-25	49	35.5 P-24	44.5
Do	Corn	34.5	44	34.5	42
Enid, Okla	Wheat and wheat flour	35	37	48	48.5
Oklahoma City, Okla	Cotton in bales, delivered to carrier, compressed.	88	83	92.5	87
Little Rock, Ark	do	75	73	72	70
Eldorado, Ark	do	74	72	72	70
Wichita Falls, Tex	do	65	63	78	78
Sherman, Tex	do	65	63	65	78

Comparative statement of export with domestic rates in force on May 29, 1929; except as otherwise shown rates apply in cents per 100 pounds; revised June 18, 1929—Continued

From—	Commodity (carloads)	To— Galveston, Tex. Export	Galveston, Tex. Domestic	New Orleans, La. Export	New Orleans, La. Domestic
Arkansas City, Kans	Packing-house products	D-60		D-60	
St. Joseph, Mo	do	E-48.5	91.5	E-48.5	66.5
Madison, Wis	do	D-60		D-60	
Do	do	E-48.5	102.5	E-48.5	71.5
La Platte, Nebr	do	D-65		D-65	
Do	do	E-53.5	100.5	E-53.5	71.5
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	do	D-65		D-65	
Mason City, Iowa	do	E-53.5	106	E-53.5	71.5
Nebraska City, Nebr	do	D-65		D-65	
Do	do	E-53.5	98	E-53.5	71.5
Mankato, Minn	do	D-65		D-65	
Do	do	E-53.5	114.5	E-53.5	75

Commodity (carload)	From—	To— Jacksonville, Fla. Export	Jacksonville, Fla. Domestic	Savannah, Ga. Export	Savannah, Ga. Domestic	New Orleans, La. Export	New Orleans, La. Domestic	Galveston, Tex. Export	Galveston, Tex. Domestic
Cement	Cincinnati	C-20½	29½	C-20½	27	A-17½ B-21½	30	A-17½ B-21½	44½
Do	Louisville	C-20½	28½	C-20½	26½	A-16 B-20½	28	A-16 B-20½	36½
Do	St. Louis	C-29	32	C-29	31½	A-17½ B-21½	26½	A-17½ B-21½	37
Do	Birmingham	C-13½	20	C-13½	20				
Potash, muriate of, and sulphate of	Cincinnati	C-33	H-655	C-33	H-615	A-29½	H-665	A-29½	105
Do	Louisville	C-33	H-635	C-33	H-605	A-29½	H-630	A-29½	100
Do	St. Louis	C-33	H-817	C-33	H-817	A-29½	31	A-29½	91
Shells, mussel	Cincinnati	C-30	H-655	C-30	H-615	A-38	H-665	A-38	46
Do	Louisville	C-30	H-635	C-30	H-605	A-38	H-630	A-38	44
Cottonseed meal	Atlanta	HC-410	H-425	HC-410	H-380				
Do	Cincinnati	HC-597	H-655	HC-597	H-615	A-24	H-665	A-24	85
Do	Louisville	HC-597	H-635	HC-597	H-605	A-29½	H-630	A-29½	81
Do	Birmingham	HC-410	H-480	HC-410	H-480				

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS

A—Applies on traffic for export to insular possessions of United States, including Panama Canal Zone, and all foreign countries other than Canada, New Foundland, and Nova Scotia.
C—Applies on traffic to all foreign countries (except Canada) including insular possessions of United States and Canal Zone of Panama.
D—Applies on traffic for all countries except United Kingdom and Europe.
E—Applies on traffic for United Kingdom and Europe.
F—Applies on traffic for all foreign countries except Canada, Europe, New Foundland, and Nova Scotia.
G—Applies in cents per 2,240 pounds.
H—Applies in cents per 2,000 pounds.
I—Applies for export to all countries except Cuba, Africa, and Europe.
J—Applies for export to Europe and Africa.
N—Applies on traffic originating beyond.
P—These are temporary rates published to expire September 30, 1929, and while in force take preference over the other regular export rate shown in connection therewith.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time to consider the adjournment resolution that came over from the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time to consider the adjournment resolution referred to. Is there objection?

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have not seen a copy of the resolution but if I understood it correctly when it was read, it deals only with the adjournment of the Senate.

Mr. TILSON. Yes; but it is my purpose to propose an amendment that the House adjourn until September 23, one month later. [Applause.]

Mr. BURTNESS. That is the question that I was going to ask.

Mr. TILSON. When other things are out of the way, and we come to the adjournment resolution, I intend to propose an amendment fixing the time for the House to adjourn for an additional month. It will then be sent back to the Senate, and the Senate will simply concur in the part of it that relates to the House, we having agreed to the part concerning the Senate.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The theory of that is that the House shall stay in recess during the time that the Senate requires for the consideration of the tariff bill?

Mr. TILSON. That is the idea.

Mr. MILLER. Does the gentleman think that the Senate can dispose of the bill in that period of time?

Mr. TILSON. We can only guess at what we think the Senate ought to do and then govern ourselves accordingly.

Mr. MILLER. Suppose the House Members return here on the 23d of September and the Senate has not nearly completed the consideration of the bill, what would be the attitude of the gentleman?

Mr. TILSON. I hope the House will pass a resolution of its own that we have 3-day recesses beginning on the 23d of September. I think my friend the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] agrees that this would be the proper thing to do until there is actual business from the Senate to transact.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, a number of gentlemen have asked me this morning in case the Senate has not completed its labors and passed the bill and sent it to conference by the 23d of September what would be the attitude of the House. I could not give them any answer and I wish the gentleman from Connecticut would make it very clear just what he intends to do under those conditions. Take the case of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MILLER], who just asked the gentleman a question. It is a very long way from his home to Washington. We ought to be able to tell the membership, and so accommodate them as far as we can, that in case the Senate has not passed the tariff bill by the 23d of September we will come here without a quorum and enter into an agreement to adjourn three days at a time until that body does pass it, and that the gentleman from Connecticut will not undertake to call up any legislation at that time unless he gives due notice of at least four days, so that Members would be able to get here for the purpose of considering the legislation.

Mr. TILSON. It is my purpose to offer such a resolution in the House, so that when the House convenes on September 23, thereafter until October 14 the House will meet only on Mondays and Thursdays, provided that at any time after September 23, upon notice given by the Clerk, at the direction of the Speaker of the House, the House may reassemble, and that during those 3-day recesses no business will be transacted. Mr. Speaker, is there objection to my request?

Mr. GARNER. Let us see. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent to consider the resolution at any time?

Mr. TILSON. That is correct.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman state just why?

Mr. TILSON. Because otherwise it will be necessary to call the Rules Committee together in order to get a rule. There seems to be some question about its being privileged. Unanimous consent or the securing of a rule would put it beyond question.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

Mr. LETTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 669.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 669. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 669) to alter and amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast, by the northern route," approved July 2, 1864, and to alter and amend a joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. to issue its bonds for the construction of its road and to secure the same by mortgage, and for other purposes," approved May 31, 1870; to declare forfeited to the United States certain claimed rights asserted by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., or the Northern Pacific Railway Co.; to direct the institution and prosecution of proceedings looking to the adjustment of the grant, and for other purposes.

Mr. LETTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, what is the emergency nature of this legislation?

Mr. LETTS. This is the culmination of the work of a special committee that has extended over a considerable period of years. It provides a method by which differences growing out of the Northern Pacific land grants may be fought out in the courts. Unquestionably the Government has many interests and rights that are not now protected in any way. The Forest Service is particularly interested in having these uncertainties ironed out, and this bill provides a method of doing that and of getting these questions into court for ultimate decision, so that the Government and the Forestry Department may be fully protected.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Has this bill been considered by a committee?

Mr. LETTS. Yes. A special committee, composed of five Members of the House and five Members of the Senate, have considered this matter for five years.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Has this bill received the unanimous approval of that special committee?

Mr. LETTS. It has.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Does not the gentleman think this could well go over to the regular session?

Mr. LETTS. It is desirable that it be passed now, so that necessary litigation can go forward.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LETTS. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GARNER. As I understand it, this bill is the result of legislation in a former Congress?

Mr. LETTS. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. Which Congress?

Mr. LETTS. The Sixty-eighth Congress.

Mr. GARNER. The Sixty-eighth Congress, then, passed a resolution for the appointment of this joint committee, and that committee has carefully gone through this matter, and this bill has the unanimous report of the Senate and House Members of that committee?

Mr. LETTS. Yes; that is true.

Mr. GARNER. In my judgment, this is a very important piece of legislation, and I understand its provisions are such that there should be a full discussion of it. But inasmuch as there is a unanimous report of the committee, and the emergency indicated by the gentleman exists, I shall not object to it.

Mr. DRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to supplement the statement of the gentleman from Iowa. This same bill passed the House in the closing days of the last session of Congress, did it not?

Mr. LETTS. That is true.

Mr. DRIVER. And because of the congested condition of the calendar in the Senate it was not considered there?

Mr. LETTS. That is correct, as I remember it.

Mr. PATTERSON. This does not tend to weaken the Government's claims in any way?

Mr. LETTS. No. On the contrary, it will strengthen the Government's position. At present the burden of proof is on the Government to sustain its contentions. If we pass this bill, the burden of proof will rest on the railroad company.

Mr. Speaker, as I said at the outset this bill comes to the House from the joint committee created by the joint resolution of June 5, 1924, to investigate the Northern Pacific land grants. The chairman of the joint committee reported the bill to the House in behalf of the committee. The bill grows out of a controversy between the Forest Service and the Northern Pacific with respect to certain national forest lands that are within the indemnity limits of the land grant. The Northern Pacific has contended that it has the right to select these lands in satisfaction of the acreage of the grant, while the Forest Service has contended that the company is not entitled to these lands because the railroad has not complied with the provisions of the land grant, and for the further reason that the acreage of the land grant under a proper construction of the terms thereof has been satisfied in full. There are approximately 5,500 pages of the printed matter in the record of the hearings held by your joint committee, and the joint committee has submitted a report in connection with this bill. I do not care to go into a discussion of the details of the matter at this time other than to say that in the main the position of the Forest Service is concurred in by the committee and it is supported by an opinion to the committee from the Attorney General. The bill as reported has the unanimous approval of your committee. In substance it removes the forest lands from the operation of the land grant and provides that the railway company shall be compensated therefor if the courts find that compensation is due. It declares a limited forfeiture of the land grant, the forfeiture being confined to selection rights that have not as yet been satisfied by the company, and it provides for the institution of court proceedings in connection with other points that will have to be litigated before a final conclusion can be reached as to respective rights of the Government and the Northern Pacific.

Your joint committee reported this matter to the Seventieth Congress, second session, with a bill which was recommended for enactment. In drafting that bill your committee incorporated in it a number of "whereas" clauses showing some of the reasons for the enactment of the bill and following the precedent in the Oregon-California land grant legislation. When the bill was before the House Mr. Garrett suggested that the inclusion of "whereas" clauses was unusual. The committee did not regard the "wherens" clauses as vital, and rather than sacrifice the passage of the bill the chairman moved that the "whereas" clauses be eliminated. They were stricken out, and the bill was then passed by the House, but later it was objected to in the Senate by Senator WALSH of Montana.

When the present Congress convened your committee reported again reinstating the "whereas" clauses in the bill. The question of the inclusion of the "whereas" clauses came up in the Senate, but as the objection to them was technical, Senator KENDRICK, who presented the bill for the committee, moved that the "whereas" clauses be stricken out without prejudice to them. H. R. 2151 and S. 669 are identical. S. 669 was passed by the Senate on May 29 with the "whereas" clauses eliminated.

The Senate in eliminating the "whereas" clauses has followed the course of action that was taken by the House when the bill was before it in the Seventieth Congress. The reasons for the enactment of the bill are found in the "whereas" clauses, in the committee report, in the remarks of the chairman on March 12, and in the testimony taken at the hearings.

Mr. Speaker, I renew my request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any and all lands within the indemnity limits of the land grants made by Congress to the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. under the act of July 2, 1864, and the resolution of May 31, 1870, which, on June 5, 1924, were embraced within the exterior boundaries of any national forest or other Government reservation and which, in the event of a deficiency in the said land grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. upon the dates of the withdrawals of the said indemnity lands for governmental purposes, would be, or were, available to the Northern Pacific Railway Co., by indemnity selection or otherwise in satisfaction of such deficiency in said land grants, are hereby taken out of and removed from the operation of the said land grants, and are hereby retained by the United States as part and parcel of the Government reservations wherein they are situate, relieved and freed from all claims, if any

exist, which the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. or its successor, the Northern Pacific Railway Co., may have to acquire the said lands by indemnity selection or otherwise in satisfaction of the said land grants: *Provided*, That for any or all of the aforesaid indemnity lands hereby retained by the United States under this act the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. or its successor, the Northern Pacific Railway Co., or any subsidiary of either or both, or any subsidiary of a subsidiary of either or both, shall be entitled to and shall receive compensation from the United States to the extent and in the amounts, if any, the courts hold that compensation is due from the United States.

SEC. 2. That all of the unsatisfied indemnity selection rights, if any exist, claimed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. or its successor, the Northern Pacific Railway Co., or any subsidiary of either or both, or any subsidiary of a subsidiary of either or both, or by any grantee or assignee of either or both, together with all claims to additional lands under and by virtue of the land grants contained in the act of July 2, 1864, and resolution of May 31, 1870, or any other acts of Congress supplemental or relating thereto, are hereby declared forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 3. The rights reserved to the United States in the act of July 2, 1864, to add to, alter, amend, or repeal said act, and in the resolution of May 31, 1870, to alter or amend said resolution, are not to be considered as fully exercised, waived, or destroyed by this act or the exercise of the authority conferred hereby; and the passage of this act shall not be construed as in anywise evidencing the purpose or intention of Congress to depart from the policy of the United States expressed in the resolution of May 31, 1870, relative to the disposition of granted lands by said grantee, and the right is hereby reserved to the United States to, at any time, enact further legislation relating thereto.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act shall not be construed as affecting the present title of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. or its successors, the Northern Pacific Railway Co., or any subsidiary of either or both, in the right of way of said road or lands actually used in good faith by the Northern Pacific Railway Co. in the operation of said road.

SEC. 5. The Attorney General is hereby authorized and directed forthwith to institute and prosecute such suit, or suits, as may, in his judgment, be required to remove the cloud cast upon the title to lands belonging to the United States as a result of the claim of said companies, and to have all said controversies and disputes respecting the operation and effect of said grants, and actions taken under them, judicially determined, and a full accounting had between the United States and said companies, and a determination made of the extent, if any, to which the said companies, or either of them, may be entitled to have patented to them additional lands of the United States in satisfaction of said grants, and as to whether either of the said companies is lawfully entitled to all or any part of the lands within the indemnity limits for which patents have not issued, and the extent to which the United States may be entitled to recover lands wrongfully patented or certified. In the judicial proceedings contemplated by this act there shall be presented, and the court of courts shall consider, make findings relating to, and determine to what extent the terms, conditions, and covenants, expressed or implied, in said granting acts have been performed by the United States, and by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., or its successors, including the legal effect of the foreclosure of any and all mortgages which said Northern Pacific Railroad Co. claims to have placed on said granted lands by virtue of authority conferred in the said resolution of May 31, 1870, and the extent to which said proceedings and foreclosures meet the requirements of said resolution with respect to the disposition of said granted lands, and relative to what lands, if any, have been wrongfully or erroneously patented or certified to said companies, or either of them, as the result of fraud, mistake of law or fact, or through legislative or administrative misapprehension as to the proper construction of said grants or acts supplemental or relating thereto, or otherwise, and the United States and the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., or the Northern Pacific Railway Co., or any other proper person, shall be entitled to have heard and determined by the court all questions of law and fact, and all other claims and matters which may be germane to a full and complete adjudication of the respective rights of the United States and said companies, or their successors in interest under said act of July 2, 1864, and said joint resolution of May 31, 1870, and in other acts or resolutions supplemental thereto, and all other questions of law and fact presented to the joint congressional committee appointed under authority of the joint resolution of Congress of June 5, 1924 (43 Stat. 461), notwithstanding that such matters may not be specifically mentioned in this enactment.

SEC. 6. All lands received by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. or its successors, the Northern Pacific Railway Co., under said grants or acts of Congress supplemental or relating thereto which have not been earned, but which have been, for any reason, erroneously credited or patented to either of said companies, or its, or their, successors, shall be fully accounted for by said companies, either by restitution of the land itself, where the said lands have not passed into the hands of innocent purchasers for value, or otherwise, in accordance with the findings and decrees of the courts. In fixing the amount, if any, the said companies are entitled to receive on account of the retention by the United States of indemnity lands within national forests and other Government reservations, as by this enactment provided, the court shall determine the full value of the interest which may be rightfully claimed by said companies, or either of them, in said lands under the terms of said grants, and shall determine what quantities in lands or values said companies have received in excess of the full amounts they were entitled to receive, either as a result of breaches of the terms, conditions, or covenants, either expressed or implied, of said granting acts by said companies, or either of them, or through mistake of law or fact, or through misapprehension as to the proper construction of said grants, or as a result of fraud, or otherwise, and said excess lands and values, if any, shall be charged against said companies in the judgments and decrees of said court. To carry out this enactment the court may render such judgments and decrees as law and equity may require.

SEC. 7. The suit, or suits, herein authorized shall be brought in a district court of the United States for some district within the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, or Oregon, and may be consolidated with any other actions now pending between the same parties in the same court involving the subject matter, and any such court shall in any such suit have jurisdiction to hear and determine all matters and things submitted to it in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and in any such suit brought by the Attorney General hereunder any persons having an interest in or lien upon any lands included in the lands claimed by the United States, or by said companies, or any interest in the proceeds or avails thereof may be made parties. On filing the complaint in such cause, writs of subpœna may be issued by the court against any parties defendant, which writs shall run into any districts and shall be served, as any other like process, by the respective marshals of such districts. The judgment, or judgments, which may be rendered in said district court shall be subject to review on appeal by the United States circuit court of appeals for the circuit which includes the district in which the suit is brought, and the judgment, or judgments, of such United States circuit court of appeals shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, as in other cases. Any case begun in accordance with this act shall be expedited in every way, and be assigned for hearing at the earliest practicable day in any court in which it may be pending. Congress shall be given a reasonable time, which shall be fixed by the court, within which it may enact such legislation and appropriate such sums of money as may be necessary to meet the requirements of any final judgment resulting by reason of the litigation herein provided for.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to report to the Congress of the United States any final determinations rendered in such suit or proceedings, and the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall thereafter submit to Congress recommendations for the enactment of such legislation, if any, as may be deemed by them to be desirable in the interests of the United States in connection with the execution of said decree or otherwise.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to withhold his approval of the adjustment of the Northern Pacific land grants under the act of July 2, 1864, and the joint resolution of May 31, 1870, and other acts relating thereto; and he is also hereby directed to withhold the issuance of any further patents and muniments of title under said act and the said resolution, or any legislative enactments supplemental thereto, or connected therewith, until the suit or suits contemplated by this act shall have been finally determined: *Provided*, That this act shall not prevent the adjudication of any claims arising under the public land laws where the claimants are not seeking title through the grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., or its successors, or any acts in modification thereof or supplemental thereto.

Mr. HILL of Washington. Mr. Speaker, there is a clerical error in the bill. In one place it says "the court of courts." It should be "court or courts." I have not a copy of the bill here. I ask unanimous consent that that error be corrected.

Mr. LETTS. Mr. Speaker, I move that at the point where the language occurs, "the court of courts," which is a clerical error, it should be made to read "the court or courts."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LETTS: Page 5, line 4, after the word "court," strike out "of" and insert "or."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

STATEMENT OF MATTHEW WOLL

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting a statement made by Mr. Matthew Woll before the Finance Committee of the Senate with reference to American valuations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a statement by Mr. Matthew Woll, before the Finance Committee of the Senate with reference to American valuations.

The statement is as follows:

Mr. WOLL. Mr. Chairman, I represent the American Wage Earners' Protective Conference. This is an organization of trade unions, international unions, about 20 in number, who are directly involved in competition with foreign-made commodities. In addition to that we have approximately 10 cooperating national and international unions, representing thus over two and a half millions of wage earners in direct competition with foreign-made commodities.

We come to you to-day with the approval and the support of the American Federation of Labor under its policy to approve and to support any of its affiliated organizations interested in tariff questions.

It may interest you to know of the action taken by the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled. I am quoting from pages 364–365, Report of the Proceedings, Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, November 22, 1917:

"Reporting on Resolution No. 115, your committee recommends the elimination in the resolve of the words 'the skilled tradesmen' and substituting therefor the words 'all wage earners,' so that the resolution would read as follows:

"'Resolution No. 115 (by delegate E. L. Egerton, Steam and Operating Engineers):

"'Whereas we are aiding our Government in every possible way to win the war and we will if necessary make any reasonable sacrifice asked of us in order that humanity, justice, and civilization may survive; we call the attention of the delegates to this convention, the workers of the United States, especially the skilled tradesmen whose product is easily transported, to the danger that exists unless prior to the end of the present war some measures of industrial preparedness are taken by this country against a possible industrial invasion: Therefore be it:

"'*Resolved*, That this convention go on record in favor of a policy of industrial preparedness and the enactment of laws by Congress that will adequately protect all wage earners of our country against the loss of employment through any industrial invasion on the part of the products of any of the other nations.'

"We recommend that the resolution as amended be referred to the executive council with instructions to have the legislative committee carefully watch all legislation affecting the welfare of the wage earners and work unceasingly to secure the enactment of legislation which will safeguard the best interests of American labor.

"A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

"Delegate Black offered the following addition to the resolve: 'And that such preparedness be in harmony with the standards of labor as recognized by the American Federation of Labor.' The resolve would then read:

"'*Resolved*, That this convention go on record in favor of a policy of industrial preparedness, and that such preparedness be in harmony with the standards of labor as recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and the enactment of laws by Congress that will adequately protect all wage earners of our country against the loss of employment through any industrial invasion on the part of the product of any of the other nations.'

"The amendment was seconded and carried, and the report of the committee as amended was adopted."

It was rather amusing to listen to the utterances made, and very entertaining to hear that in all this time the case of the importers and the foreign manufacturers and foreign workers was given so much consideration.

We come here to speak for the millions of wage earners of America. We come to you in the spirit as expressed by the Ways and Means Committee in its report that "It is intended to maintain confidence, encourage industry, foster agriculture, provide employment for our 27,000,000 of wage earners, and promote the continuance of our great and unusual prosperity."

The committee says: "This bill proposes such changes in the existing law as careful and extended investigation has found necessary to maintain the American standards. Foreign competitors have an uncanny aptitude for discovering what goods, wares, and commodities are insufficiently protected, and attacking them. Foreign labor is becoming more efficient; it receives less than 40 per cent of average American wages; it lives on a much lower standard. This is a most important factor in tariff making."

This is the spirit that prompts us in coming before your committee, not only to disprove the continuance of the existing method of evaluation or basis of evaluation for duty but to urge upon this committee the American valuation principle for the basis of determining the duties to be placed upon imports.

I think it has been made self-evident here this morning practically by all speakers that the present method of valuation—the foreign method of valuation—places the real factor in the control of foreigners and of importers and not upon American industry or the American Government. That the rate made determines the selling price, determines the actual rate to be paid. That there has been fraud, undervaluation, and other forms of manipulation under the existing law and the existing method of evaluating imports and placing duties upon them, I think, has been made clear to this committee. I shall therefore not take the time of this committee to practically repeat what has been stated on that subject.

Whether there is a change in the duty as between the United States valuation and the foreign valuation, if experts of long service in the Government can not agree it is difficult for me to say whether there is or not. But whether there is or not, we feel that there is not much change between the two systems that have been so clearly mentioned here. Because it does accept foreign valuation, although the first sales price determines the duty to be placed on it. So that there is very little change between the foreign valuation and the United States valuation. That is the selling price, wholesale selling price of foreign-made commodities when brought here, and based on the first sales price—very little difference. That difference does not spell any protection to the wage earner.

We are for protection. We believe that the American market ought to be protected and the American wage earners ought to be protected. We believe that the interests of the producers come prior to the interests of the merchants or importers.

We find to-day a most astounding situation going on in the industrial world. But I think these are factors your committee ought to give serious attention to.

First of all we find the mechanization of industry, the replacement of skill, the standardization of commodities, the wholesale methods not only of production but of distribution going on replacing hundreds of thousands of wage earners. Our army of unemployed is constantly increasing, and I believe it is of first importance that we protect the American market and give opportunity of employment to these hundreds of thousands of workers that are unemployed, for if this army of unemployed increases all industry will suffer and our whole social life will suffer. So it is first a question of self-preservation as against the profit making in all importation of commodities to compete with or to even lessen the opportunities of employment in the American market.

In addition to that we find that our international banking interests have been constantly increasing their loans abroad. For what purpose? The building up of industry abroad, and building it up on modern basis, on the American industrial basis. Which, of course, must ultimately result in not only lessening our foreign markets, but likewise in building up competitors for our own markets.

We find to-day our department stores, or chain stores, who have nothing to do with investment in the production field, who are purely merchants, and merely buy and sell, and employ labor only incidentally as clerical help—the lowest paid in our industrial life—are interested in this question. They want the doors wide open.

Our banks are concerned in this in order to make their foreign loans profitable to them, caring not what may happen to our industrial life here in America. So it is with the department stores, with the chain stores, who are little concerned with what happens to our industrial life, confining their labor only to their sales force, which is the lowest paid in industrial life, as a means of making profit in enterprises which are not productive industries.

So we find these elements are concerned in this question. And we find this resulting in our industrial life. We find industry laying off men, closing down their factories, importations increasing. We find a general agitation among the American people that commodities made abroad are superior to domestic articles. And everywhere we see the word "imported" as being superior in quality, all tending just simply to destroy our own industrial life and making for a worse condition.

More recently what do we find? We find our industrialists going out with their excess capital and putting it in capital investments abroad. What does that mean? We point with pride to our exports and to our foreign markets. Here is Ford and General Motors and these other people going out into Europe, building their own factories abroad. For what purpose? To get this lower labor cost—40 per cent of that paid in America. Transportation charges are removed. They are building up these factories abroad first of all to supply their foreign markets, it is true.

Senator HARRISON. Mr. Woll, may I ask you a question?

Mr. WOLL. If you do not mind, Senator, I would like to finish first. I will not be very long. These industrialists are going abroad and building factories abroad first of all to supply their foreign markets. That means a reduction of opportunity of employment of the workers here, because we have always been ready to believe that the foreign markets developed by American manufacturers gives employment to American labor here, and therefore they should be encouraged. But now we find that, having developed a foreign market, they are no longer concerned with American labor to supply these demands, but they are estab-

lishing their factories abroad to supply their foreign markets. And what is true of General Motors and Ford is true of the General Electric, Singer Sewing Machine, and a large number of other enterprises. Hence the opportunity for employment of American workers will be lessened.

Now as these European enterprises of these American industrialists develop, as American capital becomes more interested in the development of industries abroad, having filled their foreign markets, they will be anxious to exploit even the American market, which we have already experienced. The Singer Sewing Machine Co. is one illustration. They closed their Elizabeth plant and just maintained their other plant for assembling purposes, and manufactured abroad, and brought their commodities here to be sold as American-made commodities.

Now those things are going on, and we as wage earners see these things going on. We are not concerned with the technical features. We are concerned with the grave situation staring the American wage earners and producers in the face, and with these developments taking place we think that this committee, and Congress, should clearly declare for the American valuation principle, for an increase in rates in a number of industries where it has been found that American wage earners and American wages are not protected, and where the American wage may be destroyed by competition abroad.

By establishing their factories abroad there is this differentiation in wages of 40 per cent of the American wages on the average; in some cases only 10 per cent of American wages. Those figures varying, of course. Are we going to sit silently by and close our doors against immigration, and let commodities come in and do the same damage to our wage earners?

Therefore we feel that the American principle of valuation ought to be enacted into law, and we believe that duties ought to be raised to give protection. Some might be lowered where there is undue protection. That is a matter that your subcommittees, I understand, are to take up. This committee now is only taking up the matter of valuation here.

We are supported in this view by no less a person than the President of the United States, for in his message he stated very clearly that there should be some other form of valuation given to the Treasury in order to adequately, fairly, and justly administer this important law meaning so much to our industrial life.

I am concerned about the peoples of Europe, but yet I do not want to see American standards lowered down to European standards, and I do not feel that the American people should suffer because we ought to give some help to European people.

Then when we look further what do we find after all with reference to these importations? We are speaking of wholesale prices, of foreign valuations, of United States valuations; but what does the consumer gain by it in the price that he pays? The report that your committee had four years ago in a letter transmitted by the United States Treasury, what does it show? That the retail price varies but little from that of the American retail price. But excessive profits are made by those who import these commodities. And they merely maintain their prices just a little lower to compete successfully with American-made commodities in order to capture the market and thus enlarge their profits. Why, I do not blame the American manufacturer for closing down his plant to-day and building a foreign plant, importing the commodity, and then having a larger distribution of profits for himself. And that is the situation we are in.

We find great comfort in the statement made by President Hoover in his address to this special session of Congress asking that a new principle of valuation be made. And then when we look further to see what he really means in that connection we find that eight years ago, when he was Secretary of Commerce and when he was summoned before the House Ways and Means Committee, he was in favor of the American valuation principle. He was asked if it was possible to introduce it, and here is what occurred:

"Mr. FREAR. If the American valuation system was adopted you do not consider the difficulties of administration insurmountable, do you?

"Secretary HOOVER. No. I do not presume that anything is administratively insurmountable."

Now, we have all these fancied arguments of those who have been in the Government service. You speak of the Customs Court. We know it only as an importers court, because no one else has any standing there. I do not want to take up the time of this committee to give you some illustrations of experiences we have had there, even though we are not represented in the Customs Court—we have no voice there, we have no standing there. But we have been watching decisions, we have been watching proceedings, and we know what is going on. And I say to you very frankly that while in principle I should not want to give power to one administrator in a great important matter of this kind, yet from the experience had in this Customs Court I would rather trust the Treasury of the United States in the fixing of a proper rate than oftentimes I would the Customs Court.

We feel that if this Congress really intends to protect the American wage earners, because both the Democratic and the Republican Parties have now enunciated that the tariff legislation should be to equalize the wage factor and protect American wage earners, I say there is only one basis of carrying that out and that is to take the American basis of wages, of conditions, as the factor upon which to estimate the cost.

The last speaker spoke of the lower wage cost and the lower wholesale cost in France or Japan as compared with the United States. The United States, after all, accepts the foreign value and then maintains really its favoritism to the country of lowest standards of production and places a penalty upon that most advanced nation, which is more fairly treating its wage earners. We find, of course, naturally that in England they are paying higher wages than in any other foreign country. We find next Germany, then Italy, then Czechoslovakia, and so on, constantly going down and down, but with our foreign evaluation or with our United States valuation we give incentive to the country with the lowest wage standard and the worst industrial condition—we give them preference to the American market. So the United States valuation based upon this foreign valuation does not meet the situation.

We feel that the duty upon all should be alike, and it should be based upon American cost of production, American selling price. Of course, I realize that such a change would necessitate a rearrangement in the schedule, because we have no desire to place an embargo. We have no desire to stop fair competition. And, of course, I think, as the chairman so well stated, that is a practical thing and it is a possibility. We have no desire to have this committee or Congress place itself in the position that we are going to close the doors entirely to all imports. But we do feel that there should be a greater protection and that the American principle of valuation will lend itself to that with the readjustment in the various schedules.

Now, I do not know that I could add anything more to this. I want to say to you very frankly that this is the first time that organized labor has taken hold of this situation of its own accord. We are not supported by any manufacturer or by any tariff league or organization. The organizations that are affiliated with us contribute $50 a month for the maintenance of one secretary in this work. And that is all the finances we have. We have come to realize this in past years. Employers would come to us and urge our support in legislation, and we find this: That when it comes to the finished product, when they are competing with it—oh, yes; they want a high tariff on that; but everything that enters into that production in the form of raw material, or even finished commodities essential to its production, there they want a low tariff. And we are tired of that.

We want all American labor protected. We do not want special privileges given to any. Take the wall-paper industry. That is a good illustration. The employer and the wage earner joined in asking for protection, and got it, and thereafter in the matter of the highest skilled labor connected with it, the print roller, through the Customs Court decisions that was brought down so that there was no protection whatever, and those are all imported from Europe to-day, and the skilled labor to-day is unemployed.

We know what the manufacturers are doing. They blow hot and cold. We know that. And we know when men come before you why they do not give direct answers. It is because they find themselves in dual positions, as importers as well as producers.

We come to your committee because we are interested in the labor conditions in America, and we are interested in the industrial life of our people. We want to safeguard their opportunities of employment. We see these great changes going on, and we want to meet them in an orderly and peaceable fashion, but we want the opportunities for employment protected, and so do we want to see protected the merchant and manufacturer as well. For while he may gain a temporary advantage by importation, he only destroys the market that he must ultimately rely upon.

Senator SIMMONS. Mr. Woll, what per cent of the benefits of protection are passed on to the laboring classes?

Mr. WOLL. Why, it is difficult to say what per cent. Might I give you one illustration of where we receive no protection whatever, but where the American valuation principle obtains, and that is in the coal-tar industry, employing 9,000 men, and half of them getting mere living wages. Now, there the principle of the American valuation applies. And we do not say that the tariff itself will ultimately give the protection to the workers, because they can only get what they wring from the man that they are employed by. We have not yet found the employer who voluntarily gives away profits to the wage earners. It is only when competition or forceful action compels him to give a greater reward that we get the benefit.

Senator SIMMONS. The answer is that they give you just as much as you force them to give you?

Mr. WOLL. Yes; but we know this: That despite that fact, if foreign importation is encouraged, if merchants and manufacturers are forced to close their manufactures down and bring in importations, we have no chance to struggle for a greater return in the returns of industry.

Senator EDGE. You spoke about the employment increasing, following it, as I recall, with a plea for greater duty in some cases?

Mr. WOLL. Yes; absolutely true.

Senator EDGE. As I understand it, you do believe that there are many industrial commodities, or some industrial commodities, where the duty is not sufficient to keep the factories running at anywhere near 100 per cent?

Mr. WOLL. Absolutely true. There is no question about that. And I am not concerned about this general cry about no increase in tariff duties. We know the power of the press. I am in the printing industry, and we know who are the large advertisers of the metropolitan press. And if it is not the department stores and the importers that are the great bulk of the advertisers I would like to know where they come from. And certainly the press is responsive to its income.

Senator THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Woll, the records show that American exports are approximately $5,000,000,000 annually.

Mr. WOLL. Yes.

Senator THOMAS of Oklahoma. A good portion of that exportable product is manufactured and is produced by American labor.

Mr. WOLL. Yes.

Senator THOMAS of Oklahoma. Higher rates would probably destroy to a certain extent some of those exports. Has your organization given thought to that?

Mr. WOLL. Most assuredly we have. And I tried to indicate to you that while we point with pride to our exports, and we seek to minimize the effect of our imports, because we accept foreign valuation and not American valuation when we estimate our imports—despite that, do we not find industries going out to organize their factories abroad and making their capital investments abroad so that our exports are not going to maintain even the happy situation we are in to-day, regardless of what this committee or Congress may do on the tariff question.

Senator THOMAS of Oklahoma. Just another question. It has been admitted here by some witnesses that this proposed change would raise the price of imports.

Mr. WOLL. The American valuation would undoubtedly raise all of them. That is, if no adjustments were taking place in the fixation of the several schedules. And I do not urge that we shall maintain the rate in the present schedules and simply substitute the American valuation principle in place of them, thus in a deceptive sense, you might say, raising the rates. I do not urge that at all.

Senator THOMAS of Oklahoma. Considering that to be true, then it is proposed in this bill to further raise the rate on imports?

Mr. WOLL. I certainly do urge the raising of the protection of duty on a number of industries.

Senator THOMAS of Oklahoma. Then this bill would raise the rates in two ways: First, by the change of valuation; second, by an increase of the percentage rate.

Mr. WOLL. The substitution of the American valuation in place of the foreign valuation can take place by a formula which I am sure that your committee, with its experts, is able to develop, where it will not need a substantial increase or any increase whatever. The question of a particular industry which should receive protection is quite another thing, and I understand you have your subcommittees for that purpose.

Senator THOMAS of Oklahoma. Your organization would not be favorable to raising those rates so high as to cut off our exports, would it?

Mr. WOLL. We certainly do not want to place an embargo on imports, but we do want a tariff that will protect American industry and that will safeguard not only existing conditions of employment but enable the hundreds of thousands who are not employed to have an opportunity for employment.

Senator THOMAS of Oklahoma. You concede, do you not, that we have to sell abroad in order for foreigners to buy our products?

Mr. WOLL. I quite agree with you that we must have an export market. But to my mind the American market, which is far superior to our foreign market, ought to receive first and foremost consideration and should first be protected before attention is given to the foreign market—not ignoring the importance of it, but I see the importance of it dwindling away because these large industries are merging and they are going out and establishing their own foreign plants because they can buy them for a song. They can hire labor at 40 per cent of what it costs here and supply their foreign markets by that means.

Senator THOMAS of Oklahoma. Have you a list of American investors who have built factories abroad?

Mr. WOLL. I have no list here, but that information can be obtained.

Senator THOMAS of Oklahoma. Could you get that information for us?

Mr. WOLL. I will be very glad to.

Of course, the tariff sets up other reactions. If Europeans are anxious to get into the American market, let them invest their money here. Let them put up their factories here and let them employ American labor. The doors are open to capital always.

Senator REED. You have been talking about the foreign wage level being 40 per cent of ours.

Mr. WOLL. Yes.

Senator REED. My impression was that it was not as high as that.

Mr. WOLL. That is the average. If you take China and Japan it is about 10 per cent.

Senator REED. I was thinking about Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Italy.

Mr. WOLL. England is the highest wage nation of the European and Asiatic nations. Next in order comes Germany, next follows France, and then Italy and Czechoslovakia, and so on down the line. When I say 40 per cent, that is the finding of the Ways and Means Committee as to the average of the lowest and the highest. In China and Japan you will find it about 10 per cent, or even less than that, of the American wages.

Senator SHORTRIDGE. I want the committee to know this, Mr. Woll, that at my suggestion, after a discussion with him, our Secretary of Labor set Mr. Stewart, who is in charge of that branch of the work of his department, to work gathering authoritative data concerning the wage scales in practically all the nations of the world. The Senate authorized the publication of that study, and I am informed here within the last few moments that the Public Printer will issue that document in the course of a few days.

Mr. WOLL. It will be an astounding document, I dare say.

Senator SHORTRIDGE. I propose to invite the earnest attention of this committee and of the Senate, and of the Congress, and of the country, I hope, to that document. I venture now to say that the general average of wages paid to labor in all the handicrafts and all the branches of human labor in other countries is far less than 40 per cent of our wage scales.

Mr. WOLL. There is no question about it. I am using the figures of the Ways and Means Committee.

Senator SHORTRIDGE. Precisely; but I was astounded and shocked and perhaps grieved to note the wages paid to laboring men and women in other countries of the earth.

Mr. WOLL. And you would be still more astounded if you took into consideration the hours of labor and the home work done, as compared with the conditions prevailing here.

Senator HARRISON. Would you not still be astounded if you took into consideration the enormous profits certain manufacturing interests have made, and the small amounts of profits they have given to labor?

Mr. WOLL. If the protective tariff to industry could be regulated according to the benefits distributed to wage earners, and if such a system could be developed, we would be heartily in favor of it. There is no question about it. As I have tried to indicate before, our return for services rendered in industry is only what we can wring out of industry, and what competition between employers for labor compels them to give.

Senator KING. In determining wages, necessarily you must take into account the price levels, must you not? That is to say, in countries where there is a lower wage, but the commodities of life which the wage earner purchases are very much less; that also must be taken into consideration.

Mr. WOLL. But what consolation is that with the American wage earner?

Senator KING. But when you are instituting a comparison you have to take into account price levels, do you not?

Mr. WOLL. There is no question about that; and if I were to compare the social life of the American worker with that of the foreign worker I could not be guided entirely by the amount of wages paid, because the exchange rate might be different. But when I study the competition of American labor with foreign labor, it is of little consolation to me that he can purchase more with his centime than we can with our penny.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not true. He can not purchase very much more of the necessities of life than he can in this country.

Mr. WOLL. Even allowing for the slight difference in exchange.

Senator REED. And the man out of a job does not care what the price level is.

Mr. WOLL. The man who is working to-day and is laid off because of competition from foreign-made goods does not quibble about the principles involved or the technicalities. He knows he is out of a job, and he is wondering where he will get a job. He has given all his life to that skilled training, and he just goes on the human scrap heap. That is the reason for the great agitation for taking care of men who have reached the age of 40, whom industry will not employ, because they can find younger men in the prime of life to produce. I say we have serious problems confronting us. As to our home markets, we want them protected first of all, and that is the way we think it can be done.

Senator EDGE. You emphasized the importance of protecting the home market. I agree with you. That represents about 85 per cent of our products, does it not?

Mr. WOLL. I can not give you the exact ratio, but suppose it is 85 per cent. It is constantly lessening. If you go to the department stores to-day, or the chain stores to-day, or go to any stores, you will find the shelves filled with imported articles. Where they can sell them because they are imported, they will maintain that emblem on them. Where they find they will meet with opposition, they find a ready means of taking the markings off in order to deceive the American buying public.

Senator EDGE. I am merely emphasizing that as one of the necessities for further protection.

Mr. WOLL. There is no question about it.

Senator HARRISON. I did not understand you to say that you indorsed all the increases in the House bill.

Mr. WOLL. I can not say that I indorse all the increases. Various organizations appeared before the committee and presented their particular demands and peculiar requirements. I can not answer for various industries, because I am not familiar with the details, but that has been done by respective industries involved, who gave the wage rates, conditions of employment, and opportunities of the industry, and what has taken place.

Senator SIMMONS. I understand you are in favor of increased duties wherever it is necessary, from your standpoint?

Mr. WOLL. Yes.

Senator SIMMONS. You think you are also in favor of United States valuation.

Mr. WOLL. American valuation.

Senator SIMMONS. Because you think that will increase the protection.

Mr. WOLL. No. I say there that you can regulate the schedules on the particular items so that there will be no increase; but we say this, that if one set system is adopted, as conditions change it will make it possible, as industry develops, for industry itself to meet that situation. It may mean that the duty will go down, because if the American selling price goes down those foreign competitors would get that advantage automatically.

Senator SIMMONS. Then you are not in favor of the American standard selling price?

Mr. WOLL. Not the United States value; no.

Senator SIMMONS. You are not in favor of that. You are in favor of the American price?

Mr. WOLL. Yes; to accept the American cost of production and American means of production as a standard.

Senator SIMMONS. You think that if you should apply to that the rates carried in the House bill it would not materially increase the duties?

Mr. WOLL. I say, if you accepted the schedule in the existing law and substituted the American valuation principle to-day, it would increase the duties. For instance, some commodity might be increased 100 per cent.

Senator SIMMONS. Would it not very largely increase it?

Mr. WOLL. In some instances it would be very large. In some instances it would go over 100 per cent. But suppose here is a commodity where the American valuation would increase the duty 100 per cent. Then it is a simple matter of revising the schedule so as to put it on a par with what it was before.

Senator SIMMONS. Therefore, if we adopt the American valuation, you are in favor of——

Mr. WOLL. Readjusting the rates so as to meet that situation.

Senator SIMMONS. The rates must be lowered.

Mr. WOLL. Yes.

Senator KING. Are you still in favor of the repeal of the Sherman antitrust law and those other laws against monopolies?

Mr. WOLL. Certainly, because I think they have been inefficient and ineffective.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE WHITE RIVER, ARK.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 1548, which has just been messaged over from the Senate, extending the time for the construction of a bridge in Arkansas. It is very important, as I am informed by certain Senators, as well as by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. PARKS], a member of the Subcommittee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on bridges.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1548

A bill extending the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the White River at or near Newport, Ark.

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the White River at or near Newport, Ark., authorized to be built by the State Highway Commission of Arkansas by the act of Congress approved May 29, 1928, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask for recognition on the bill.

My purpose in doing this is to reply briefly to some remarks which were made a few moments ago by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON] in reference to freight rates.

In his remarks the gentleman referred to two resolutions which have been introduced in connection with this subject. In the beginning of his remarks the gentleman from Illinois made a statement that no one will take issue with, and that is that the Congress as a practical matter can not engage in the duty of rate making. These resolutions do not undertake to do so. They undertake simply to lay down the broad principles of rate making which Congress has always done.

Congress in creating the Interstate Commerce Commission laid down certain fundamental principles which the commission must comply with in carrying out their duties. Under the terms of the Esch-Cummins law the Congress undertook to lay down certain general principles of rate making. This has always been the duty of Congress.

These resolutions simply say that the same general reductions on freight rates on farm products intended for exportation shall be applied as now exist on the exportation of iron and steel.

This does not violate in any sense the proposition or the problem of rate making as laid down generally.

On the merits of the proposition the gentleman states that the same reductions are now applied to farm products generally as they are applied to iron and steel. This is rather a remarkable statement.

Mr. DENISON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Texas. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. I said the reductions on farm products were greater, not the same.

Mr. JONES of Texas. The gentleman may put in his remarks or in his extension of remarks some of the instances. I would like to have them. I want to say I have four or five instances here where that is not true. I do not know about all of them, generally, but in reply I will just read from Commissioner Esch's testimony and from Director Hardie's testimony, Mr. Hardie being the director of traffic of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He appeared before the gentleman's committee last summer and after detailing the decreased exportation rates that applied on the products of iron and steel and some other commodities, Mr. Hardie, the director of traffic, in response to a question, states:

> The rates on cotton to export ports are the same, whether for exportation or for domestic use.

I ask the gentleman to cite me a single interior point from which cotton may be shipped to a point of exportation at a less rate than for domestic use.

Mr. DENISON. I have not those tables here, but if the gentleman will inquire of the commission they will give them to him. The railroads have put into effect the same export rates to Galveston as to New Orleans and vice versa, and in one case or the other the export rate is below the domestic rate.

Mr. JONES of Texas. That is merely an assertion. I have quoted the testimony given last summer, less than a year ago, by the director of traffic of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who says they are the same. His statement conflicts with that just made by the gentleman from Illinois. As to wheat, the same director of traffic, with Commissioner Esch sitting on the stand at the time, said that from certain interior points to points of exportation there was a reduction of 4 cents a bushel on wheat that had been on at times and off at times, but he did not indicate that it was a part of the permanent rate structure of the country. The recent reduction made on wheat was made to apply to certain railway companies from certain interior points, and was an average reduction of only about 7½ cents per bushel. The rate on which shipments from even my section of the country to points of exportation is some 32 cents per bushel, and a 7½-cent reduction is less than a 25 per cent reduction to those points.

Here is a letter, dated just a few days ago, from the Interstate Commerce Commission, which says that the freight rate on steel and iron products from Chicago, Ill., to San Francisco, Calif., when intended for export, is 40 cents a hundred, and when intended for domestic use $1 per hundred. This is a reduction to two-fifths. In other words, if you had given that much reduction on wheat from my country to points of exportation, you would have given a reduction of 20 cents a bushel. Now, I ask for the citation again.

Mr. DENISON. The gentleman does not read all the letter. The letter also states that on iron products intended for export they require 80,000 pounds in a car, whereas for domestic they only require 40,000 pounds, and when you translate that into percentages you can see it makes quite a difference.

Mr. JONES of Texas. The gentleman is wrong again. True, some of the rates in the letter I referred to were for 80,000-

pound cars, and some for 40,000-pound cars, but the limitations it cited applied alike to domestic and export rates, unless I wholly misinterpreted the letter. I am talking about the fact that the export rate is less than the domestic rate, and if that 40-cent rate is a fair rate, then the dollar rate is highway robbery, and if the dollar rate is a fair rate, the 40-cent rate is entirely too little, and under the instructions embodied in the Esch-Cummins law the Interstate Commerce Commission must permit those rates to be made up in the general rate structure of the country. In that sense I claim that in the collections throughout the country you are paying an export premium on steel, as well as some other commodities, and it is just the same, and certainly no less, a subsidy than the debenture plan. I do not say these export rates are not justified. I am not arguing the merits of that proposition. I am simply saying that if they are justified on steel, most certainly similar rates would be justified on cotton, which is the greatest export commodity in America, and is responsible, more than any other single commodity, for our great balance of trade.

Mr. DENISON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Texas. I yield.

Mr. DENISON. The domestic rate on wheat from Kansas City to Galveston is 37 cents, and the export rate has been reduced for years to 30½ cents. Recently it has been further reduced to 19 cents, or about 50 per cent of the domestic rate.

Mr. JONES of Texas. The gentleman was so much in error about some of his other statements that I am not sure whether I should accept his figures. At any rate, whatever reductions have been made is a temporary matter and only runs until September 1. Besides, no such general reductions as the gentleman cited have been allowed on wheat.

Mr. DENISON. And on steel products the large reduction runs to only December 31, 1929, when it expires.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Oh, no; I have cited the testimony of Commissioner Esch to the effect that the reduced export rates on steel had existed since before he became a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. That is the testimony before the gentleman's committee. That is in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 17, and the hearings were held in May, 1928. It has been in effect, as I have been informed, for more than 25 years—perhaps not the same rate, but a reduced export rate on steel.

Then the figures which the gentleman picks out on steel is not the same reduction even as a temporary matter. I would like to have the gentleman cite me a decision under which they limit the reduction to December 31.

Mr. DENISON. I will read from a letter from Commissioner Porter.

Mr. JONES of Texas. The gentleman has said that in making changes they must hold hearings and let all sides be heard. How is the commission going to do away with the rates without a hearing?

Mr. DENISON. Let me read to the gentleman from this letter. Let me first state that there have been reductions on iron and steel products in effect amounting to about 25 per cent below the domestic rate since 1921. There have been similar reductions on farm products, notably on wheat and corn.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Not on cotton.

Mr. DENISON. Not on cotton, and if I had time I could explain why not. In 1927 the railroads put into effect a still greater reduction on automobiles, iron and steel products.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Yes; I have already cited that.

Mr. DENISON. The gentleman was discussing the rate reductions that have been in effect since 1921; he was not discussing the greater reductions that were put into effect later.

Mr. JONES of Texas. The gentleman refers to the export rate on wheat from Kansas City to Galveston. Is not that a general reduction? They made the reduction apply to local rates.

Mr. DENISON. No. Now let me read from a letter from Commissioner Porter:

> Most of the iron and steel articles produced in the United States are manufactured east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. The natural ports of exportation from that territory are those on the North Atlantic coast, principally New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston. It is not true that rates on manufactured iron and steel articles from ports have for many years been from 45 to 60 per cent lower than the domestic rates, as the resolution appears to state. Prior to 1921 all such traffic for export moved on the same rates as domestic traffic. In that year export rates approximately 25 per cent below the domestic basis were established. It is true that since December 30, 1927, export rates from and to the points indicated on iron and steel articles have been approximately 60 per cent of the domestic rates. But such rates are published as temporary rates, having been in the first instance published to expire December 31, 1928, but later extended to expire December 31, 1929.

Mr. JONES of Texas. What particular rate is the gentleman referring to?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas will realize that this debate is irregular. The Chair thinks that the gentleman from Texas should ask for some specific length of time.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. DENISON. Now, if the gentleman will yield, I want to complete my statement. I quote further from the letter of Commissioner Porter:

> On January 1, 1930, unless the tariffs are changed in the meantime, the former export rates, approximately 75 per cent of the domestic rates, will again become effective.
>
> There are at the present time in effect temporary emergency reduced rates on wheat for export which on the average probably do not exceed 55 per cent of the domestic rates from and to the same points. These rates are scheduled to expire September 30, 1929, at which time the standard basis of export rates will again become effective unless some change is made in the meantime. But even the standard export rates on wheat, speaking generally, probably average as much as 25 per cent lower than the domestic rates.

Mr. JONES of Texas. That letter sounds like a plea in confession and avoidance. According to the gentleman's own statement that is a temporary rate. The permanent rate gives 25 per cent reduction on steel, and it has not been given on cotton and some other farm products. Even the temporary rate on wheat has only applied to certain points. There was a 4-cent differential on wheat to certain points, 4 cents a bushel or 4 cents a hundred pounds, one or the other, but that is the only general reduction that they had to export points on wheat. It is much less reduction than applies to steel, automobiles, or even farm implements.

Mr. DENISON. I will put this letter into the RECORD; it shows that there have been permanent reductions in the export rates on farm productions amounting to more than the reduction in the export rates on iron and steel products for a number of years. The railroads recently have put into effect a still greater reduction on wheat in order to move it.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Does that represent a greater percentage as compared to the total value of the commodities? Of course, you take the total value of wheat and cotton, and it is tremendous.

Mr. DENISON. I am not prepared to state that.

Mr. JONES of Texas. The rates which I have cited show no such reductions on wheat and cotton, and they are specific rates instead of general statements. Whether there is one on corn I do not know, but I know that from my own country there have not been any such reductions on wheat and cotton. There have not been any at all on cotton that I have been able to find, and I have the commissioners' own statements that there has been none. Let me cite the gentleman to some of the other rates on farm implements. For instance, from Chicago, Ill., to San Francisco, on implements intended for export the rate is $1 a hundred, and when intended for domestic use the rate is $1.93, nearly twice as much. From Cincinnati, Ohio, to San Francisco it is $1 a hundred for export and $2 a hundred for domestic use. On the same farm implements from Chicago to New Orleans, where they are intended for export, the rate is 47½ cents per hundred, and when intended for domestic use 73 cents per hundred, and so it runs all the way down. I have a number of places and the rates cited, and I have in my office a number of other rates which bear a similar proportion on all those commodities. On automobiles the rate from Cleveland, Ohio, to San Francisco, Calif., intended for export, is $2.10 a hundred, and when intended for domestic use, $4.80 per hundred. That is less than half the regular rate. This was not given to me as a temporary rate. It may be.

I hope the gentleman will put into the RECORD the points to which the export rate on cotton generally has been less than the domestic rate and the points from which it may be shipped. In shipments of automobiles from Cleveland to New Orleans for export the rate is $1.74, and for domestic use, $2.42. The gentleman said that in making these rates they were trying to balance up and cause exports to go through certain ports—to flow to the Gulf ports. They gave a much less reduction on automobiles to the Gulf ports than they did to the Pacific ports, and a less reduction than to the Atlantic ports, so it does not seem that they have any particular system. I would like to have the gentleman put something in the RECORD on corn. We

export so little corn that it amounts to nothing. We export less than 2 per cent of the corn produced, and more than 85 per cent of all of the corn raised in America never crosses the county line but is fed within the county in which it is grown. The great export commodities are wheat and cotton, especially cotton, which accounts for nearly a billion dollars of our exports—between $800,000,000 and $900,000,000—and at times it has run over a billion dollars. We ordinarily ship abroad from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 worth of wheat; all the way from 150,000,000 bushels to 289,000,000 bushels.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Texas. Oh, I know what the gentleman has in his hand, as I have it in my office. You can pick out a specific rate.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Texas. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. The export rate on corn from Kansas City to Galveston is 34.5 cents and the domestic rate is 43 cents. The export rate on corn to New Orleans from Kansas City is 43.5 cents and the domestic rate, 51.5 cents.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Those are very small reductions. Read some on cotton.

Mr. DENISON. I do not seem to have any on cotton.

Mr. JONES of Texas. And does not the gentleman think that cotton has been discriminated against.

Mr. DENISON. If the gentleman will inquire of the Interstate Commerce Commission, he will find that these other exports move from the central competitive manufacturing district; that is, east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. Cotton moves from an entirely different territory and has no competition abroad.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Does the gentleman think that they ought to be favored?

Mr. DENISON. Cotton is not produced in that territory and it is not shipped from there. Cotton is produced in the South and is generally exported through Galveston and New Orleans. If you will inquire of the commission you will find reduced export rates have been allowed on cotton so as to equalize the flow of cotton as between those two ports.

Mr. JONES of Texas. I wish the gentleman would quit talking general and cite me the specific reduction on cotton rates. A lot of cotton is shipped out of New York and a lot of cotton is shipped through there for factory purposes and a great deal is shipped to the mills of New England.

Mr. DENISON. Not for export.

Mr. JONES of Texas. It is shipped up there, and we ship some cotton to New York for export. Some cotton is produced nearly a thousand miles from the coast and is shipped that far. Cotton in my section is shipped 800 miles before it reaches the water, in the most direct line. It is 800 miles by rail from the district I represent to the coast. That is a good deal farther than a lot of these factory products that I have cited to the gentleman are shipped. Some of them do not run half that far before they get to the seacoast.

Mr. DENISON. Whatever these rates may be—and some of them may be wrong—I do not know, and the commission does not know, because they have never had hearings on them, because nobody has ever made complaint against them. The law provides for a method of making complaint against any rate which is put into effect by the railroads. The gentleman can make complaint.

Mr. JONES of Texas. It seems to me that some three or four years ago we passed the Hoch-Smith resolution asking the commission to reduce rates.

Mr. DENISON. No; the gentleman is wrong.

Mr. JONES of Texas. The gentleman has a very short memory. We have spent the last three or four years vainly attempting to get relief, while the farmers have been going broke.

Mr. DENISON. The law provides that if any person or any community complains that a rate is unreasonable or unlawful or discriminatory in any way, the commission shall have a hearing and pass upon that rate. Now, the commission informs me they have never had a complaint filed against any of these export rates.

Mr. JONES of Texas. That is exactly the trouble. The gentleman told the secret a little while ago. The steel people and these manufacturers can slip in and get a railroad to grant a reduction, and, of course, the cotton grower or the wheat grower does not know anything about that reduction, and he does not know that that is going to make him pay higher rates. Is the gentleman from Illinois in favor of a general policy of reducing rates?

Mr. DENISON. All rates have to be published for 30 days before being put into effect.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Such publications mean little to anyone except an expert rate man unless they are translated into plain terms.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

DECEASED SOLDIERS FROM FLORIDA BURIED IN PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mrs. OWEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a list of citizens of Florida who gave up their lives for their country in the World War.

The SPEAKER. I there objection to the request of the lady from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mrs. OWEN. Mr. Speaker, under leave given me by the House, I am presenting herewith a list of the Florida soldiers and sailors buried overseas, together with the location of their graves, which is made available through the assistance and cooperation of the Quartermaster General of the Army.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Florida buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Jones, Bennie A.	Cpl. Co. M, 28 Inf.	636	10	10	C
Mahoney, Grover C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 28 Inf.	608	16	14	D
SECOND DIVISION					
Pilcher, Luther Wade.	Sgt. 20 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	76	9	A
Saunders, George Raymond.	Trumpeter, 82 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	4	23	B
Butler, Charles.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 15 F. A.	1233	36	15	D
White, Patrick C.	Cpl. Bty. E, 15 F. A.	34	31	11	A
THIRD DIVISION					
Marston, Frank R.	Capt. Co. E, 30 Inf.	608	32	20	A
Anderson, Carl O.	Pvt. Co. B, 30 Inf.	1232	9	4	H
Lopez, Charles L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 18 F. A.	608	8	39	B
Jones, Arthur S.	Pvt. Co. E, 6 Engrs.	1232	34	36	E
Ridgdill, Rufus W.	Cpl. Co. D, 6 Engrs.	1232	21	36	F
FOURTH DIVISION					
Losco, Marion J.	Pvt. Co. A, 47 Inf.	608	5	1	A
Coarsey, James C.	Pvt. Co. G, 58 Inf.	608	8	4	C
FIFTH DIVISION					
Bentz, Newton C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 6 Inf.	1232	13	39	G
Ceruti, James D. W.	Pvt. Co. A, 61 Inf.	1232	10	4	A
Monath, Walter A.	Sgt. Bty. D, 19 F. A.	1233	11	12	D
Simmons, William C.	Pvt. Co. F, 7 Engrs.	1232	39	42	B
SIXTH DIVISION					
Harvey, Essie L.	Pvt. Co. K, 52 Inf.	1232	1	23	F
Lindland, Tellef.	Saddler, Sup. Co. 3 F. A.	1232	13	11	A
Lynn, Simon P.	Pvt. Co. F, 6 Ammn. Train.	1232	33	28	A
Clifton, Leary.	Pvt. Co. A, 102 Inf.	608	33	12	A
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Ridgdill, Sill V.	Pvt. Co. K, 118 Inf.	636	3	5	D
Waldron, Harold E.	Pvt. Co. E, 105 Engrs.	636	8	16	B
Denmark, Gordon H.	Cpl. Co. A, 106 Engrs.	107–E	2	11	C
Ingram, John W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 105 Engrs.	608	12	20	D
Watson, Elmer T.	Pvt. Co. M, 125 Inf.	1232	3	35	G
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Hall, Washington.	Pvt. Co. D, 149 Inf.	107–E	17	4	D
Vandevelde, Louis.	Pvt. Sup. Co., 139 F. A.	107–E	10	4	D
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Hill, Thomas L.	Pvt. Sup. Co., 163 Inf.	608	2	31	A
Pitts, John H.	Pvt. Bty. D, 146 F. A.	1232	12	34	A
Lowe, Henry.	Wag. Co. L, 116 Engrs.	608	38	22	D

Deceased soldiers from Florida buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Heisler, Ralph E.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 165 Inf.	608	10	9	B
Campbell, Frank A.	Pvt. Co. M, 166 Inf.	608	3	8	B
Roberts, John H.	Pvt. Co. K, 166 Inf.	1233	4	3	C
Forsythe, William O.	Pvt. Co. F, 167 Inf.	608	15	6	B
Wilkison, Rabe O.	Pvt. Co. M, 167 Inf.	1233	12	21	D
Bell, William Z.	Pvt. Co. C, 168 Inf.	1232	7	29	E
Leonardy, Charlie C.	Pvt. Co. H, 168 Inf.	608	12	5	A
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Lusk, Willard T.	2 lt. 308 Inf.	608	3	17	B
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Bennett, Leroy M.	Pvt. Co. I, 322 Inf.	1233	31	16	B
Fowler, Ira J.	Cook, Co. E, 323 Inf.	1232	33	35	D
Emerson, Clyde A.	Sgt. Hq. Co. 318 M. G. Bn.	1764	8	11	B
Caine, John S.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 316 F. A.	1232	30	7	B
Hamm, Arthur E.	Capt. Co. M, 326 Inf.	1233	4	27	C
Perry, Paul E.	Pvt. Co. B, 327 Inf.	1233	20	21	B
Desaussure, Edward C.	1 lt. M. G. Co., 328 Inf.	1232	22	33	B
Waldron, Luther M.	Pvt. Bty. E, 321 F. A.	1233	28	1	B
Mott, Thomas St. C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Amb. Co., 325, 307 S. Tr.	1232	34	19	C
Hinson, Paul T.	Pvt. 1 cl. Q. M. Det., 308 S. Tr.	608	35	27	D
Pantzar, Gunnar	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 360 Inf.	1233	1	19	C
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Morris, John	Pvt. Co. G, 368 Inf.	1233	2	26	G
Campbell, True	Wagoner, Co. A, 349 M. G. Bn.	1233	32	7	C
Hightower, Adolphus	Pvt. Co. C, 351 M. G. Bn.	1233	1	12	D
NONDIVISIONAL					
Dingley, George P.	Pvt. 1108 Aero Sq.	34	34	12	B
Franzen, Herbert	Pvt. 8 Co., 4 Regt. M. M. Air Serv.	608	23	22	D
Weston, Josie C.	Sgt. maj. Hq. Det. 2 Army Art. CAC.	1233	19	21	C
Lee, William T.	Pvt. 1 cl. Trk. Co. 5, 1st Corps Art. Park.	1232	34	44	A
Wilson, John T.	Pvt. Ft. Screvens S. A. R. D. No. 2.	107–E	1	2	C
Baker, Ralph M.	Pvt. 1 cl. Base Hosp. No. 89, M. C.	1233	26	12	A
Tillis, Walter D.	Pvt. 488 Co., M. T. C.	608	19	30	D
Fuller, Ellis F.	Sgt. Co. H, 310, M. R. Unit.	608	25	31	D
Rooney, Allen	Pvt. Co. B, 8 P. O. Bn.	608	5	30	A
Garcia, John M.	Cpl. Co. H, 1 Pioneer Inf.	608	15	42	D
Taylor, William S., jr.	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. M, 1 Pioneer Inf.	1232	40	22	G
Lopez, Archie	Pvt. Co. H, 63 Pioneer Inf.	1233	8	22	A
Baker, Ruben	Pvt. Co. B, 807 Pioneer Inf.	608	30	19	D
Butler, Hallie	Pvt. Co. A, 807 Pioneer Inf.	608	7	30	A
Campbell, Lucius	Pvt. Co. K, 807 Pioneer Inf.	608	7	20	C
Davis, Isaac	do	608	2	21	A
Green, Isaiah	Cook, Sup. Co., 807 Pioneer Inf.	1232	29	20	F
Jones, Thomas J.	Pvt. Co. M, 807 Pioneer Inf.	1232	1	21	F
Kelly, Isiah	Pvt. Co. G, 807 Pioneer Inf.	608	10	24	B
Knight, Moses S.	Pvt. Co. L, 807 Pioneer Inf.	608	20	29	A
Madra, John	Pvt. Co. C, 807 Pioneer Inf.	608	25	28	D
Major, Newton	Pvt. Co. D, 807 Pioneer Inf.	608	18	30	B
Martin, Charlie	Pvt. Co. G, 807 Pioneer Inf.	608	11	24	B
McNiah, Henry	Pvt. Co. L, 807 Pioneer Inf.	608	30	39	D
Murray, Henry	Pvt. Co. M, 807 Pioneer Inf.	1232	32	14	E
Pinder, Paul	do	608	24	21	C
Shellman, George	Pvt. Co. K, 807 Pioneer Inf.	608	21	30	B
Todd, Will	Pvt. Co. C, 807 Pioneer Inf.	1232	35	4	B
Watkins, John D.	Cpl. Co. H, 807 Pioneer Inf.	1232	23	6	H
Wright, Riley	Pvt. Co. L, 807 Pioneer Inf.	1232	28	10	H
Torres, Louis A.	1 lt. Q. M. C.	34	4	16	B
Johnson, William	Pvt. Co. D, 329 Bn. Lab. Q. M. C.	1232	19	36	C
Favors, James	Pvt. Co. D, 331 Bn. Lab. Q. M. C.	1232	14	12	H
Davis, Boise	Pvt. Co. B, 335 Lab. Bn., Q. M. C.	608	8	14	C
Carrington, Dudley	Pvt. Co. H, 302 Stevedores Regt.	608	19	23	B
Butler, Thomas A.	Pvt. 850 Co. 813 Bn. Stevedores.	608	11	30	D
Davis, Walter	Pvt. 3 Co. Cp. Lee MRD.	608	20	25	B
Peters, Joseph A.	Cpl. Co. C, 323 Bn. F. S. Bn. SC.	608	14	35	A
Jones, Eugene L.	Cpl. Co. E, 402 Tele. Bn., SC.	1233	27	26	A
Giles, Pete	Cpl. Co. C, 17 Engrs.	608	4	24	B
Wiemann, Emil	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. A, 17 Engrs.	608	18	21	C
Riggins, Charles	Pvt. Co. B, 536 Engrs.	608	10	35	A
Bradley, Daniel	Pvt. Co. D, 546 Engrs.	107–E	7	5	D
Cornell, Englebert W.	Pvt. Co. A, 546 Serv. Bn., Engrs.	107–E	4	10	D
Green, Willie	Pvt. Co. D, 546 Serv. Bn. Engrs.	107–E	1	1	D
Hagler, Jesse	do	1233	19	15	D
Jeffries, Lawrence L.	do	107–E	2	4	B
Hickey, Albert	do	107–E	15	4	D
Neil, Charlie	Pvt. Co. A, 546 Serv. Bn. Engrs.	107–E	7	5	A
Norton, William	do	107–E	17	1	D
White, Fred	Pvt. Co. C, 547 Engrs.	1232	3	7	C
Jones, John	Pvt. Co. C, 550 Serv. Bn. Engrs.	608	16	18	C

Deceased soldiers from Florida buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL—CON.					
May, Albert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 701 Engrs.	34	16	10	B
Williamson, Leo E.	Pvt. 526 Mot. Tk. Co., 424 M. S. Tr.	608	4	31	D
Austin, Frederick C.	Cpl. 527 Mot. Tk. Co., 425 M. S. Tr.	608	7	29	B
Salvino, Marco	Pvt. Co. C, 439 Mot. Sup. Tr.	1233	26	22	C

For the full information of the mothers and widows eligible to these pilgrimages of love and remembrance, I am giving below the law which has been enacted by Congress.

Public Law No. 952, Seventieth Congress (S. 5332)

An act to enable the mothers and widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines of the American forces now interred in the cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to these cemeteries

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to arrange for pilgrimages to cemeteries in Europe by mothers and widows of members of the military or naval forces of the United States who died in the military or naval service at any time between April 5, 1917, and July 1, 1921, and whose remains are now interred in such cemeteries. Such pilgrimages shall be made at the expense of the United States under the conditions set forth in section 2.

SEC. 2. The conditions under which such pilgrimages may be made are as follows:

(a) Invitations to make the pilgrimages shall be extended in the name of the United States to the mothers and widows for whom the pilgrimages are authorized to be arranged under section 1.

(b) Upon acceptance of the invitation the mother or widow shall be entitled to make one such pilgrimage; but no mother or widow who has previous to the pilgrimage visited cemeteries described in section 1 shall be entitled to make any such pilgrimage, and no mother or widow shall be entitled to make more than one such pilgrimage.

(c) The pilgrimages shall be made at such times during the period from May 1, 1930, to October 31, 1933, as may be designated by the Secretary of War.

(d) For the purpose of the pilgrimages the Secretary of State shall (1) issue special passports limited to the duration of the pilgrimage, to mothers and widows making the pilgrimages and to such personnel as may be selected to accompany and/or arrange for the pilgrimages, if such mothers, widows, and personnel are citizens of the United States, and (2) issue suitable travel documents, if aliens. No fee for either of such documents or for any application therefor shall be charged. Such alien mothers, widows, and personnel shall be permitted to return and be granted admission to the United States without regard to any law, convention, or treaty relating to the immigration or exclusion of aliens, if the return is made within the period covered by the pilgrimage of the particular group or, in the case of personnel, within such times as the Secretary of War shall by regulation prescribe; except that in any case of unavoidable detention the Secretary of War may extend in such case the time during which return may be made without regard to such laws, conventions, or treaties.

(e) The pilgrimages shall be by the shortest practicable route and for the shortest practicable time, to be designated by the Secretary of War. No mother or widow shall be provided for at Government expense in Europe for a longer period than two weeks from the time of disembarkation in Europe to the time of reembarkation in Europe. In the case of any mother or widow willfully failing to continue the pilgrimage of her particular group, the United States shall not incur or be subject to any expense with regard to her pilgrimage after such failure.

(f) Vessels owned or operated by the United States Government or any agency thereof shall be used for transportation at sea wherever practicable.

(g) Suitable transportation, accommodations, meals, and other necessities pertaining thereto, as prescribed by the Secretary of War, shall be furnished each mother or widow included in any pilgrimage for the entire distance at sea and on land and while sojourning in Europe and while en route in the United States from home to port and from port to home. Cabin-class accommodations shall be furnished for all transportation at sea. No mother or widow shall be entitled, by reason of any payment made by or for her, to be furnished by the Government with transportation, accommodations, meals, and other necessities pertaining thereto different in kind from those prescribed by the Secretary of War for the pilgrimage of the particular group.

(h) All pilgrimages shall be made in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of War may from time to time prescribe as to the time, route, itineraries, composition of groups, accommodations, transportation, program, arrangements, management, and other matters pertaining to such pilgrimages.

SEC. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act. The Secre-

tary of War is directed to make an investigation for the purpose of determining (1) the total number of mothers and widows entitled to make the pilgrimages, (2) the number of such mothers and widows who desire to make the pilgrimages and the number who desire to make the pilgrimages during the calendar year 1930, and (3) the probable cost of the pilgrimages to be made. The Secretary of War shall report to the Congress not later than December 15, 1929, the results of such investigation.

SEC. 4. As used in this act—

(a) The term "mother" means mother, stepmother, mother through adoption, or any woman who stood in loco parentis to the deceased member of the military or naval forces for the year prior to the commencement of his service in such forces.

(b) The term "widow" means a widow who has not remarried since the death of the member of the military or naval forces.

THE SUGAR TARIFF

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, including therein a statement on the Sugar Trust put out by the National City Bank of New York.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, under consent given me to extend my remarks I include a statement put out by the National City Bank of New York on the sugar tariff.

The statement is as follows:

In the April number of this publication comment was made upon the arguments then being offered at Washington for an increase in the duty on sugar, and now that the new tariff bill has emerged from the House committee with a provision for increasing the general duty on raw sugar from 2.20 to 3 cents per pound we are moved to present more fully the reasons why we think such an increase will be unwise and unjustified from the standpoint of sound public policy.

We are not accustomed to comment upon tariff policies, for the tariff usually has a close relation to party politics, in which a banking institution does not wish to be involved. Furthermore, we are aware that in discussing the sugar situation, and particularly as related to Cuba, we may expect to have it said that our views are influenced by interests which the bank has in Cuba. It is, of course, not a secret that the bank has interests in Cuba as have thousands of American business corporations and individuals, and it may be fairly claimed that an intimate knowledge of the relations existing between Cuba and the United States is not a disqualification for discussing them. Moreover, it is hardly open to dispute that interests which will be adversely affected by the proposed sugar tariff are as much entitled to a hearing as interests which will be benefited, particularly if the former, in number of persons and aggregate of values affected, are shown to be much more important than the latter. Undoubtedly the controversy should be settled, after a full hearing, with proper regard for the interests of all people concerned, including the masses who consume sugar in the United States.

It may be said further that this bank has business interests not only in Cuba but in Porto Rico and the Philippines, countries which are expecting to benefit by the proposed increase, and that its chief interest, incomparably, is in the prosperity of the United States. It is concerned for the many industries of this country whose prosperity is largely dependent upon foreign trade, as the automobile industry, the electrical-equipment industry, the farm implement, machine tool, sewing machine, and other branches of the machinery industry, the steel, textile, and flour-milling industries, and numerous branches of agriculture, and all the other industries which in the aggregate are selling abroad over $5,000,000,000 worth per year of this country's products. The branches of the bank in every part of the world are charged with a study of trade relations, and we feel that we know by direct and trustworthy information what this country stands to gain in foreign trade by fair and conciliatory trade policies and what it stands to lose by policies which provoke antagonism and resentment. The proposed increase of the sugar duty is so unfair to Cuba and would deal such a deadly blow to a people whom fate has placed in close relation to this country that we can not forbear further comment upon the situation.

THE PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INTERNATIONAL ANTAGONISMS

The people of this country say in generalities that the United States desires to do its full share in efforts to promote the common welfare of nations and develop the spirit of peace and amity throughout the world. Inasmuch as the contacts of the inhabitants of different countries with each other are chiefly in trade, it follows that fair and considerate policies in trade, and particularly where affecting trade relations of long standing, are of the greatest importance to that end. Wherever the livelihood of masses of people is affected by what seems to be arbitrary and unfair action there is bound to be vigorous protest and ill feeling. Moreover, although nations are free to regulate trade, there is a moral obligation upon every member of the world community not to violently disturb conditions upon which the prosperity of other nations is founded without consideration for the effects. Order and permanence in trade relations contribute to general prosperity, and a nation with a volume of international trade as great as that of the United States has an important responsibility in this respect.

It should not be overlooked that acts by a nation in its organized capacity are in a different class from the competitive acts of individuals. Private competition, whether in the domestic or international fields, may be disregarded, for it is free, exists everywhere, and on the whole serves the general interest, but when nations through their governments strike deliberate blows at each other's essential industries, bitterness and resentment result.

PAN AMERICANISM AND CUBA

For many years our statesmen of all parties have professed the doctrine of Pan Americanism, which is supposed to mean that a fundamental basis exists for close and harmonious relations between the countries of the Americas, and that such relations should be cultivated. Our Government maintains at no slight expense commercial advisers and consular officials in all the capitals of Latin America, and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce publishes numerous bulletins giving information thus gathered. Our trade associations and chambers of commerce hold numerous conventions, not only on the seaboard but in the Mississippi Valley and on the Pacific coast, to arouse the business interests to an appreciation of the growing opportunities for profitable trade with Latin America. It is a fair presumption that the good will of Latin America should not be sacrificed for a mess of pottage. The official headquarters of the Pan American Union are located in Washington, D. C., and it would seem that the purpose which prompted the formation of that organization and the gift of the building which it occupies should find some degree of expression in our national legislation affecting trade.

The announcement last November that President-elect Hoover would make a good-will trip to South America was hailed with genuine enthusiasm in this country and throughout South America, as significant of a desire for closer relations. The influence of good-will trips, however, can not be expected to survive the blighting effects of unfriendly legislation.

We have more intimate relations with Cuba than with any other member of the Pan American Union. We assisted in establishing her independence, making war upon Spain upon the ground that Cuba was so near to our shores that we could not be indifferent to the human distress which existed there or tolerate it longer. In the treaty determining the relations which henceforth should exist between the two countries the United States reserved a certain right of supervision over Cuba's fiscal affairs, a right to intervene in the event of social disorder, and a veto right upon alliances between her and other countries. These reservations were made with a friendly purpose toward Cuba and have not been exercised to her disadvantage. All of this history, however, implies that we hold the relations between Cuba and this country to be permanently closer than the relations ordinarily existing between nations. They are based fundamentally upon the proximity of Cuba to our shores. The fact that the United States has an important naval base on the southern coast of Cuba makes the island practically a first line of defense in the event of our being involved in war, and the Guantanamo base is one of the most important defenses of the Panama Canal.

The loyalty of Cuba to the relations established by the intervention and treaty is strikingly shown by the manner in which that country followed the United States into the European war. The United States entered the war by the declaration of Congress on April 6, 1917, and on April 7, 1917, the Secretary of State received an official dispatch from the United States Minister to Cuba, dated at Habana on that day, saying:

"Congress convened at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Thirty minutes later Senate unanimously passed measure authorizing the President to declare war on Germany. Fifteen minutes after 6, House unanimously passed the act, members standing and cheering."

This was a voluntary and spontaneous act, inspired, as the preamble of the resolution declares, by "the historic ties and gratitude which bind us to the great American Republic."

UTTERANCES OF AMERICAN OFFICIALS

The men whose utterances are quoted below were the public officials who had most to do with the negotiations which established the relations of Cuba with this country at the beginning of Cuba's career as a nation. There were others, among them Senator Platt, of Connecticut, but they were in full sympathy with the purpose of McKinley, Roosevelt, and Root. That purpose was to give independence to Cuba, but to attach her closely to the United States for the good of both countries. These men established Cuba's faith in the United States. The first quotation is from the message of President McKinley to Congress in December, 1899, advising tariff concessions upon Cuban products:

"It is important that our relations with this people [of Cuba] shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. * * *

"We expect Cuba to treat us on an exceptional footing politically and we should put her in the same exceptional position economically. The proposed action is in line with the course we have pursued as

regards all the islands with which we have been brought into relations of varying intimacy by the Spanish war. Porto Rico and Hawaii have been included within our tariff lines to their great benefit as well as ours, and without any of the feared detriment to our own industries. The Philippines, which stand in a different relation, have been given substantial tariff concessions. Products of the Philippines were given free entry into the United States in 1909.

"Cuba is an independent Republic, but a Republic which has assumed certain special obligations as regards her international position, in compliance with our request. I ask for her certain special economic concessions in return, these economic concessions to benefit us as well as her. There are few brighter pages in American history than the page which tells of our dealings with Cuba. On her behalf we waged a war of which the mainspring was generous indignation against oppression, and we have kept faith absolutely. It is earnestly to be hoped that we will complete in the same spirit the record so well begun and show in our dealings with Cuba that steady continuity of policy which it is essential for our Nation to establish in foreign affairs if we desire to play well our part as a world power."

The Hon. Elihu Root in 1901, Secretary of War in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, made the following statement:

"In reliance upon fair and generous treatment by the United States, the Cuban planters have made strenuous efforts to revive their great industry. * * * Incited by our precept and trusting to our friendship, they have struggled to retrieve the disasters under which their country had suffered. All the capital they had or could borrow has been invested in the rebuilding of their mills and the replanting of their land. More than half of the people of the island are depending directly or indirectly upon the success of that industry. If it succeeds, we may expect peace, plenty, domestic order, and the happiness of a free and contented people to reward the sacrifice of American lives and treasure through which Cuba was set free. If it fails, we may expect that the fields will again become waste, the mills will again be dismantled, the great body of laborers will be thrown out of employment, and that poverty and starvation, disorder, and anarchy will ensue; that the charities and the schools which we have been building up will find no money for their support and will be discontinued; that the sanitary precautions which have made Cuba no longer a dreaded source of pestilence but one of the most healthy islands in the world will, of necessity, be abandoned and our Atlantic seaboard must again suffer from the injury to commerce and the maintenance of quarantines at an annual cost of many millions.

"Cuba has acquiesced in our right to say that she shall not put herself in the hands of any other power, whatever her necessities, and in our right to insist upon the maintenance of free and orderly government throughout her limits, however impoverished and desperate may be her people. Correlative to this right is a duty of the highest obligation to treat her not as an enemy, not at arm's length as an aggressive commercial rival, but with a generosity which, toward her, will be but justice; to shape our laws so that they shall contribute to her welfare as well as our own."

In December, 1901, President Roosevelt, in his annual message to Congress, said:

"Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of national interests why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and, I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand in international matters in closer and more friendly relations with us than any other power, and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being."

The trade relations between the two countries have been advantageous to the United States. In her years of prosperity Cuba has bought more of the products of the United States than has any other member of the Pan American Union, and in proportion to her population always has bought more. In fact, Cuba takes normally about one-fourth of all the United States products sold in Latin America. The trade is naturally reciprocal and complementary, rather than competitive, for while Cuba produces sugar more economically than it can be produced in the United States, she buys nearly all other agricultural products and most articles of manufacture in this country. In all relations the two countries have been growing more closely together.

In view of this natural community of interests, as well as the political ties existing, it would seem that if Pan Americanism means anything in the trade policies of this country it should appear in our trade relations with Cuba. Do we want to say that it means nothing there; and if this is the case, how can we make any more professions in its behalf?

Do we want to say that the prosperity and welfare of Cuba, whose principal industry through long-established relations have developed in natural and confident dependence upon the United States market, means so little to us that we will adopt a policy which threatens the ultimate exclusion of the product from this country and the destruction of the industry?

THE SITUATION IN CUBA

Sugar is by far the most important product of Cuba, and nearly the entire production must be sold abroad. The home consumption is estimated at 150,000 tons and the crop of 1928–29 is above 5,000,000 tons. In the five years 1924–1928 the exports of sugar amounted to 84.6 per cent in value of the total exports of the country. Tobacco, which ranks next, answered for 11.4 per cent of export value in the same time. Sugar is the chief money crop, giving employment to labor, distributing income throughout the island, and affording the basis for all business. The predominance of sugar in Cuba is easily accounted for—

"Cuba has vast areas of land better adapted, perhaps, than any other region in the world, both with respect to soil and climate, for the production of sugar."

This quotation is from a book entitled "Sugar in Relation to the Tariff," by Prof. Philip G. Wright, former expert of the United States Tariff Commission, under the sponsorship of the Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C., a fact-finding organization established by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Moreover, besides having the natural conditions for the cheap production of sugar it also happens that Cuba is located close to the greatest consumption market for sugar in the world, the United States market. From no other source can the people of the United States be supplied with sugar at so low a price as from Cuba, and be it noted that this is the result of a combination of natural conditions. Judged by the value to a great population of a cheap supply of an essential article of food, it would be called a fortunate situation.

Under the circumstances it was natural that Cuba always should be an important source of sugar supplies for the United States, and when the United States took Cuba under her protection, and order, property rights, and close economic relations between the two countries seemingly were guaranteed, capital flowed from this country into the island in large amounts for the reconstruction, improvement, and development of the industry. Although Secretary Root, as quoted above, said of the Cuban planters that "all of the capital which they had or could borrow had been invested in rebuilding their mills and replanting their land," they would not have been able alone to command the capital required to develop the industry to its present capacity and high standard of efficient operations. American capital assisted, and it is not too much to say that in doing so it was acting under the encouragement and following the lead of the American Government. The aggregate investment of capital in the sugar industry in Cuba at the present time is estimated at $1,250,000,000, and the American-owned share at two-thirds to three-fourths of the total. The total of American capital invested in Cuba is estimated in a report of our Department of Commerce at $1,250,000,000, and that portion which is in railroads and other properties outside of the sugar industry may be said to be almost as dependent upon sugar as that which is invested in the sugar industry direct. The same is true of all business in the island.

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN CUBA

We do not say that these American investments are entitled to any more consideration than like investments of Cubans or citizens of other countries, but we say that all investments in legitimate industry are entitled to consideration, and that investments in Cuba in the last 30 years have been encouraged by the political relations existing between the two countries. Moreover, the transfer of these sums of capital from the United States to Cuba has been accomplished largely by expenditures made in the United States for industrial machinery and equipment, construction materials, etc., and American industries have benefited thereby. Furthermore, the increase of the productive capacity and purchasing power of Cuba was reflected in a sustained increase of imports from this country. Prior to the adoption of the reciprocity treaty in 1903 the exports of the United States to Cuba had reached their highest point in 1902, when they aggregated $26,623,000. They increased steadily to $95,750,000 in 1915, and thereafter the figures, of course, are affected by rising commodity prices, but reached $515,209,000 in 1920. From that point, with the decline both in the prices of United States exports and also in the purchasing power of Cuba due to the falling price of sugar, they slumped to $198,625,000 in 1925, $160,500,000 in 1926, $155,000,000 in 1927, and $128,000,000 in 1928. In 1920 Cuba occupied fourth place among countries in volume of imports from the United States. In 1928 she had fallen to eleventh place. The falling-off in Cuban purchases is notable in flour, lard, eggs, meats, condensed milk, lumber, cotton goods, shoes, machinery, and a wide variety of merchandise.

In comparison with the above figures of capital invested in the sugar industry of Cuba it is proper to say that the United States Tariff Commission in its report upon sugar in 1926, page 98, gives the total investment in the beet-sugar industry of the United States as $221,000,000, and in the cane-sugar industry of Louisiana as $56,274,000.

Mr. John E. Snyder, representing the Hershey Corporation, of Hershey, Pa., manufacturers of chocolate, appearing before the House Committee on Ways and Means recently, submitted a statement in

behalf of that corporation from which we take the following. This corporation is a large consumer of sugar and went into the sugar industry in Cuba some years ago primarily for the purpose of supplying its own needs:

"Acting under the provisions of the reciprocity treaty and encouraged by all the administrations of the United States, without regard to political views or parties, United States capital has gone into the island of Cuba and aided in the development of its industry to the extent of approximately 75 per cent of its sugar production. The ownership of the securities of these companies is widely and generally held throughout the United States. Of those who have done this the Hershey Corporation is one and is there engaged in growing cane, making sugar, and refining it.

"At the time this capital was invested and these developments undertaken such acts were looked upon with favor in the United States as thereby extending its influence in developing trade relations with other countries, which were then being encouraged. What was then looked upon with favor and encouragement, discussions before your committee in relation to the tariff now indicate to have been high crimes and misdemeanors, which should be penalized by tariff legislation, thereby causing the parties engaged in them to forfeit their investments.

"To show the importance of the matter under consideration to the Hershey Corporation and that portion of the Republic of Cuba in which its industry is conducted, the following is submitted showing the land areas occupied, the railroads used, employees, etc., whose interests are at stake:

Land area occupied, owned, and leased—acres	133,115
Railroads, plantation and used for public service—miles	197
Employees	3,241
Colonos and subcolonos (cane farmers and growers)	2,965
Colonos and subcolonos (employees)	6,000

[End of quotation.]

COMPETITION WITH CUBAN SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES MARKET

Although Cuba always has been an important source of supply for the United States it never has had a monopoly. The reciprocity treaty with Cuba was ratified on December 27, 1903, and 1904 was the first year under the treaty. The statistics of imports prior to 1904 do not show the quantities coming from Cuba, but the first table shows the quantities coming from the several sources of our supply in 1904 and in 1928, with the percentage of each contribution to the total.

These figures show that although Cuban sugar has gained in its share of the total consumption of the United States it has not gained at the expense of beet sugar, for the latter has increased largely. It shows the large gains made by our insular possessions under the stimulus of free entry to the United States. The falling off in our imports from Cuba in 1928 and to some extent in 1927 was due in part to the governmental restriction of the Cuban crop. As giving a more complete showing of the relation of Cuban imports to other supplies in recent years we give in the second table figures for the last five years.

IMPORT DUTIES SINCE 1890

Imported sugar almost always has borne a customs duty, originally imposed for revenue purposes but soon appreciated by domestic producers for the protection it afforded against foreign competition. Beet sugar did not appear in considerable quantities until about 1890, and in 1900 the production was only 77,000 long tons. Under the McKinley Act, passed in 1890, foreign sugars were admitted duty free and a bounty of 2 cents per pound was paid upon all home production. This gave a strong impetus to the beet-sugar industry. The McKinley Act was repealed under the Cleveland administration in 1894 and a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem applied for revenue. This realized a shade more than 1 cent per pound. Beginning with this tariff the changes upon raw sugar by the several acts have been as follows, the figures applying to 96° sugar:

	Cents per pound	
	Full duty	Reciprocity rate to Cuba
Wilson bill, 1894, 40 per cent ad valorem, yielding approximately	1.05	----------
Dingley bill, 1897	1.685	----------
Porto Rico given 85 per cent reduction from full duty after May 1, 1900.		
Porto Rico product made free, 1901.		
Philippines product fixed at 1.26 cents, 1903.		
Reciprocity act applied to Cuban sugar, Dec. 27, 1903	----------	1.348
Philippines product made free, 1909, with limit of 300,000 tons per year.		
Underwood bill, 1914	1.256	1.008
Limit removed from free Philippines product.		
Virgin Islands, free, 1917.		
Emergency tariff act, 1921	2.00	1.60
Fordney act, 1922; now in force	2.206	1.7648

With the growth of the beet-sugar industry in this country, and particularly with its extension east of the Missouri River, the question of the rate of duty required for its protection has been the subject of increasing controversy. Freight charges from New York on imported sugar afford a degree of protection for sugar produced in the western territory for consumption there which producers farther east do not have. The present rate on sugar from New York to St. Louis is 66 cents per hundredweight, and to St. Paul-Minneapolis, 69 by rail or 60½, rail and lake.

It will be seen that during the period of 35 years covered by the above table the present rate of 1.76 cents per pound has been the highest rate at any time in force against Cuban sugar. In the 10 years from 1904 to 1914 the production of beet sugar increased from 208,000 tons to 654,000 tons, although the reciprocity rate on Cuban sugar was only 1.348 cents per pound. After 1914 beet-sugar production made a further increase to 969,000 tons in the crop year 1920–21, but in these years it is conceded that war conditions rather than tariff conditions ruled the sugar markets. The record production of beet sugar was in the crop year 1924–25, when it was 974,000 long tons. The production of the last two years has been only slightly less, to wit, in 1927–28, 965,000 tons, and in 1928–29, 949,000 tons. Since 1920 the sugar industry all over the world has passed into an extreme depression, and it is significant that although prices in this country have been lower, production has not declined materially.

COST OF PRODUCTION

Several calculations under impartial supervision have been made in recent years to determine the actual difference in costs of producing beet sugar in the United States and raw sugar in Cuba. The Food Administration made such an effort during the war, with the aid of the Tariff Commission, and its conclusion was 1.38 cents per pound.

In 1923 the United States Tariff Commission undertook an investigation with the approval of President Harding. This was an exhaustive study, including an examination by a staff of experts of the books of cane sugar companies in Cuba, Porto Rico, Louisiana, and Hawaii and of beet-sugar producers in the United States. The commission divided in its conclusions, the majority finding the difference to be 1.23 cents per pound, and recommending a reduction on full-duty sugars from 2.206 to 1.54 cents, which would involve a reduction on Cuban sugar from 1.764 to 1.23 cents. The minority, however, found the difference in cost to be 1.8525 cents and dissented from the recommendation of the majority.

In 1924 the Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C., to which reference has been made above, undertook its investigation of the sugar industry, under the direction of Prof. Philip G. Wright. The Tariff Commission had not concluded its investigation. The institute made a careful and impartial survey of the industry, giving weight to the vested interests of producers both in this country and in Cuba, as the result of governmental encouragement. It pointed out that in order to determine the rate of duty required to properly protect the beet-sugar industry of the United States it was necessary to first determine what part of the consumption of the United States it was desirable to have supplied from this source. If it was intended to exclude all Cuban sugar and develop the domestic industry to completely supply the domestic demand, obviously a higher rate of duty would be necessary than if the intention was only to maintain the present proportion of domestic production, or any proportion short of 100 per cent. It is also pointed out that revenues from sugar always have been an important factor in our fiscal system, while furnishing protection to a gradually growing domestic industry, but that if foreign sugars were excluded entirely, revenues from that source would cease entirely, and the duties would remain simply as a means of securing higher prices for the producers. It reached the conclusion that a rate of 1.25 to 1.50 cents per pound would be sufficient to stabilize the industry.

THE WORLD DEPRESSION IN SUGAR

The organized movement of domestic sugar producers for more protection is based largely upon representations that the industry is suffering from the aggressions of foreign producers, and particularly the Cuban producers. The increase, therefore, is represented as a defensive measure necessary to preserve the domestic industry from extinction. This is not a correct or fair representation. The truth is that the sugar industry is in greater distress in Cuba than in the United States, and there is every reason to believe that a greater decline of production will occur elsewhere than in this country. The war almost destroyed the beet-sugar industry in Europe, and production fell from 7,968,000 tons in 1913–14 to 2,594,000 tons in 1919–20. The demand upon the producing countries outside of the war area and the high prices resulting naturally caused the expansion of the industry wherever sugar could be produced advantageously. Cuba responded to the appeal to produce more food, as did the farmers of the United States. Then came the recovery of agriculture in Europe, including the beet-sugar industry. The beet-sugar output of Europe has risen from 2,594,000 in 1919–20 to 8,315,000 tons in the season of 1928–29, and world production in 1928–29 is estimated at 26,900,000 tons, against 15,501,000 tons in 1919–20. The world does not want so much sugar, and it is selling everywhere at very low prices. The remedy is in a curtailment of production, or the situation will gradually correct itself by an increase of consumption, provided no artificial measures are adopted which will stimulate greater production.

Cuba has not increased its production in recent years more proportionately than other countries, and has done more than any other

country to relieve the stress of overproduction by an act of Congress under which the output was curtailed in 1927 and 1928.

The situation as it now stands is temporary, because the increase of production has been stopped and the tendency is to curtailment, but if every country which is now an importer to any extent puts up its tariff wall to exclude all imports, increased production in such countries will be stimulated, the aggregate of world production will be increased, and disastrous results will follow in all countries which are accustomed to export sugar. This will mean a far-reaching disturbance of international trade, illustrated by the figures showing the shrinkage of Cuban imports from the United States in the last three years from $198,000,000 to $127,000,000.

The very reasonable calculation of the Institute of Economics makes the difference between the costs of sugar production in Cuba and in the principal beet-sugar districts of the United States as ranging from 1¼ cents to 1½ cents per pound. It should be borne in mind that costs vary between producers even in the same localities, and this calculation was intended to amply cover the variations between reasonably efficient producers. There is no reason to think that the difference now is greater than in 1924, and since the duty on Cuban sugar is 1.76 cents per pound, the difference in production costs is more than covered, without taking into account charges which Cuban sugar must pay to reach any point in the interior of this country.

The fact is that the sugar industry in Cuba is not being operated at a profit but under heavy losses, as the balance sheets of even the most efficient companies show. Furthermore, the industry has been for several years on a basis which afforded profits to but few producers. Many have been obliged to borrow money to pay interest upon indebtedness and continue operations. Their situation has been worse by 1.76 cents per pound than that of the insular producers who have had free access to the United States market, and the beet-sugar producers have had a further advantage in freight charges.

We have compiled the following table showing the results of the operations of 43 companies producing sugar in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the United States, which is the full number for whom reports upon 1928 business are now available. The figures show results in 1927 and 1928, and the percentage of gain in 1928 over 1927, where gains in the aggregate were made:

Net profits of principal American sugar-producing companies for calendar or fiscal years

(000 omitted)

Number	Group	1927	1928	Per cent
16	Cuban	$4,448	[1] $4,281	
4	Porto Rican	7,154	7,970	+11.4
17	Hawaiian	10,200	11,671	+14.4
6	Domestic beet	3,957	9,027	+128.0
43	Total	25,759	24,387	−5.3

[1] Deficit.

NOTE.—The 16 Cuban companies above are leading companies, producing approximately 45 per cent of the production of the island. Of these, 11 had deficits and 5 showed nominal profits, but these profits are scanty or worse. For example, the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, the largest producer in the island, reported net profits of $214,000, before charging off $5,431,000 against doubtful colono accounts, some of which had been carried over from previous years. This showing was on production sales aggregating $27,013,000 and upon capital and surplus funds of $67,479,000. Cuban American Sugar Co. is another of the five, reporting profits of $183,000 on sales of $23,670,000 and a net worth of $44,598,000. Manati Sugar Co. reported profits of $318,000 before charging off $505,000, on sales of $5,438,000 and a net worth of $14,274,000. Francisco Sugar Co. reported profits of $398,000 before charging off $472,000, on sales of $6,093,000 and a net worth of $9,503,000. Cespedes Sugar Co. reported (17-month period) profits of $105,000 on sales of $2,053,000 and a net worth of $5,242,000. The combined showing of net profits of the five companies amounted to $1,218,000, which represented only 1.9 per cent on sales of $64,267,000 and only 0.9 per cent return on a net worth of $141,095,000, and this reported profit would be more than offset by the special surplus adjustments made by the accountants against colono accounts.

The remaining 11 Cuban companies which operated at a loss had combined deficits last year of $5,499,000, or 4 per cent loss on a net worth of $137,398,000.

All 4 of the leading Porto Rican sugar companies reported profits last year, and the same is true of the 17 Hawaiian producers.

Of the six domestic beet companies reporting for last year, all showed a profit except one, which had a small deficit. These six companies produced about 80 per cent of the total domestic production.

Return on net worth of principal American sugar-producing companies for 1928 calendar or fiscal year

(000 omitted)

Number	Group	Net worth	Net profits	Per cent return
16	Cuban	$278,493	[1] $4,281	[1] 1.5
4	Porto Rican	58,312	7,970	13.7
17	Hawaiian	105,282	11,671	11.0
6	Domestic beet	131,495	9,027	6.9
43	Total	573,582	24,387	4.2

[1] Deficit.

The foregoing statements cover the crop year 1927–28. At the hearings of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, held in January, 1929, the United States Sugar Association, composed of American companies interested in the Cuban sugar industry, presented a statement of the earnings over several preceding years of 23 leading companies, producing approximately 40 per cent of the total Cuban production and representing about $300,000,000 of invested capital. In the aggregate, their operations in the crop year 1926–27 yielded a net profit of $4,229,404, in 1925–26 resulted in a loss of $7,545,034, and in 1924–25 yielded a profit of $711,076. Thus in the four years 1925–1929 these 23 companies—among the largest and most efficient producers of sugar in the world—in the aggregate of their operations have lost money. And if this is the situation as to these companies, what probably is it as to the smaller companies? Furthermore, the current year 1928–29 will make a worse showing as the price of sugar is lower than at any time last year.

It is evident that the sugar industry of Cuba is on the verge of ruin. The first cause is not the impending tariff, but the state of overproduction which exists in the industry throughout the world. This evil, however, will be gradually corrected by the curtailment of production which must inevitably occur, and the producers who are able to hold on and save their properties may look forward to a restoration of normal conditions in time, providing no new factor develops to prevent such recovery. The proposed increase in the United States tariff is a new factor which immediately affects the ability to hold on, and almost banishes hope.

PROBABLE EFFECTS OF INCREASING THE DUTY

The first effect of the proposed increase of duty will be to increase the price of sugar to consumers in this country, for the addition of 0.64 cent per pound in landed cost, even with the accretions which may occur on the way through the trade, will not deter the American people from eating sugar, and since the production of sugar in this country can not be readily increased, imports will continue about as heretofore. The alarming possibilities of the act as seen by producers in Cuba are in the inducement which will be offered for increasing production in the United States and the insular possessions which have free access to this market. These producers are now supplying approximately one-half of the sugar consumed in this country, and considerably more than one-half of the one-half is from the islands.

Leaving out of consideration the probabilities of expansion in the islands, there will remain under a duty of 2.4 cents per pound and a difference in costs of only 1¼ to 1½ cents, an enormous inducement for the expansion of beet-sugar production in the United States. At the present price of Cuban sugar in New York harbor, preduty, an import tax of 2.4 cents per pound would be approximately 133 per cent ad valorem, and an advantage of 1 cent per pound in price—after practically equalizing costs—would mean exclusion to Cuban sugar as fast as the domestic product could take its place. It is not too much to say that a duty of 2.4 cents will be an invitation to produce beet sugar almost without regard to costs, until domestic production has expanded to a point where it can completely supply the needs of the country. After that the wholesome influence of competition will be felt, but meantime consumers will pay close to the full duty and the Cuban producers can see themselves steadily losing their place in the market. If this should not be the result, it would only prove that the beet-sugar industry is so unsuited to agriculture over the greater part of this country that it is not entitled to the extraordinary subsidy which it is asking at the expense of sugar consumers.

THE THREAT TO CUBA

Throughout the propaganda in behalf of the increase there runs the plea for an expansion of the beet-sugar industry to supply the full consumption of the American people. It is urged for the diversification of agriculture, to keep more of the population on the land, to keep our money at home, to make us more independent in case of war, and for various reasons to which we need not refer. The point is that the purpose of the movement is not simply the maintenance of domestic sugar production on the present scale, but an increase to cover all needs. This would mean ruin not only to the Cuban sugar industry, but to Cuba, for the location of the island makes it practically dependent upon the United States for a market for any products which it may produce above its own needs. Europe is far away, and England has preferential relations with her own colonies, while the sugar beet has been so long established in the agriculture of the continent that no new market can be looked for there.

A tariff which would make beet-sugar production generally profitable in this country, in comparison with other agricultural products would be a standing menace to Cuba as long as it was in force. It would enforce a gradual process of strangulation, as domestic production increased, but the immediate blow to the Cuban industry would be fatal to perhaps most of the producers, for the credit of the industry and the salability of sugar properties would be affected at once. As more of the Cuban product was forced upon other markets the natural recovery from the present crisis would be prevented and the crisis in the world industry prolonged.

When the full measure is taken of what the ruin of the sugar industry would mean to the 3,500,000 inhabitants of Cuba, no parallel

for the disaster can be found outside of the annals of war, and the injury done in this case would be far more lasting than the injuries of war. Devastated Belgium and France have been rebuilt and are more prosperous than before, but there would be no rebuilding of Cuba until a market was found for her products. The prosperity of Cuba depends upon her ability to utilize her soil and climate for the purpose to which they are supremely suited and to trade with a population which will take such products in exchange for their own. In all history there has been no such destruction of property values or displacement of an industrial population by legislative decree as would result from forcing the people of Cuba to abandon sugar production, or even to cut it one-half. Alternative employment for the population can not be named. The people are unskilled and without experience in anything else, and the United States wants nothing else from Cuba any more than it wants sugar. Exclusion of its products from this country would mean the depression of Cuba to a distinctly lower level of social life.

It can not be too forcibly stated that while the beet-sugar industry is fighting for expansion—to capture the full United States market—Cuba is fighting for life, to hold the place she has long held in the only available market for her product, and for the only means of a decent livelihood for her people.

We do not believe for a moment that the American Congress will do this wrong to Cuba if the significance of the action is fully understood.

OBSTACLES TO BEET-SUGAR DEVELOPMENT

We are not predicting that Cuba will be rapidly forced out of the United States market, for there remains the possibility that the beet-sugar industry will prove to be so far unsuited to the agriculture of this country that it will not develop even under the enormous bounty proposed. In the first place, the situation will be so artificial and dependent upon the will of Congress that it may be doubted that much capital can be found for investment under the conditions. In the second place, all experience with the industry has shown that American labor can not be found to do beet farming. The Bureau of Labor, Washington, D. C., reported in 1927 the results of a survey of the industry, showing that in the sugar-beet fields of Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, and North Dakota 75 to 90 per cent of the workers were Mexicans, usually imported for the purpose. The other 10 to 25 per cent were largely Europeans. Testimony before the House committee has been practically unanimous to the effect that beet cultivation is not the American kind of farming, and since there is a question whether Mexican labor will be continually excepted from the immigration laws, the expansion of the industry is by no means a certainty.

Bills for applying the immigration laws to immigrants from Mexico are pending before Congress now, and the House Committee on Immigration has been taking testimony on the subject. The beet-sugar industry opposes such action on the ground that the Mexican labor is necessary to the industry. We quote from a few examples of this testimony.

The labor superintendent of the American Beet Sugar Co. testified as follows:

"The class of labor used in the beet fields of which I speak (Iowa and Minnesota) is composed of German-Russians, Bohemians, Belgians, Hungarians, and Mexicans. The percentage of this labor is divided into approximately 40 per cent white and 60 per cent Mexican. * * * Present industrial conditions are such that this white labor has been absorbed, and we are now dependent upon Mexican farm labor as the only available kind to be secured."

Congressman EDWARD T. TAYLOR, of Colorado, is quoted as follows:

"Our American labor does not do this kind of work. I never in my life have known of any member of organized labor going into a sugar-beet field. * * * The American laboring people will not get down on their hands and knees in the dirt and pull weeds and thin these beets and break their backs doing that kind of work."

The vice president of the Mountain States Beet Sugar Growers' Association testified as follows:

"I want to say to you that there is not a white man of any intelligence in our country that will work an acre of beets. * * * I do not want to see the condition arise again when white men who are reared and educated in our schools have got to bend their backs and skin their fingers to pull those little beets."

THE MENACE OF UNCERTAINTY

If this foreign labor supply should be cut off, the plan for making this country self-supporting in sugar might not be realized for a long time. Nevertheless, the injury to the Cuban industry may be very great, even though benefits to the United States are very small. Without Mexican labor higher wages might be paid for other labor, and probably would be, up to the point where the profits of the industry would be no greater than now, and higher duties might be asked for and obtained on that ground. The Cuban industry would not know where it stood during all this period of experimentation, nor, for that matter, would the domestic industry. There always would be the chance that a change of political power at Washington might knock the props from under the industry.

If the increase was to be only temporary, to protect the price in the United States during the temporary depression in world prices, the case would not be so serious, but new vested interests will be created from the day the increase goes into effect. Every new sugar-beet factory built will be said, and with some reason, to have been established in reliance upon the good faith of the United States, and every year that passes and every new factory built will make more difficult any downward revision. There always will be marginal producers, established where they have no business to be, who will claim that any reduction will ruin them and that they were established under the pledge of protection.

NOT A NATURAL INDUSTRY

The consideration of outstanding importance in this sugar controversy is that sugar is produced in the Tropics through the medium of the cane plant more economically than it is produced anywhere through the beet plant. It is a product of the sun acting upon vegetation, and the larger gain which results from production under the most favorable conditions is a gift of nature which, in the interest of human welfare, should be gladly availed of unless there are opposing considerations as clearly related to the general welfare. Much is said of the long-established policy of European nations in encouraging beet-sugar production, but Europe has not the climate for sugar cane, and there is no cane-sugar production nearer than Asia or the West Indies. When the beet sugar was founded in Europe ocean transportation was slow and uncertain for various reasons, the danger of interruption by war being one. The value of home food supplies is still highly rated in Europe. The position of the United States as regards sugar is different. Cuba, geographically, is almost part of the United States, is naturally so economically, and there is no danger of its becoming an "enemy" country.

For the United States to develop the beet-sugar industry to supply all its own needs would require the payment of an enormous subsidy to induce the farmers of this country to displace their natural crops. It would be an unprofitable, disadvantageous employment of land and labor. An illustration of fallacious thinking on the subject is afforded by an argument by the secretary of the American Beet Sugar Association submitted to the Ways and Means Committee, in which the beet-sugar industry is represented as "saving hundreds of millions of dollars by substituting home-produced sugar for imported sugar." This suggests a query: If a man having regular employment at $10 per day should lay off to do work for himself which he could hire done at $5 per day, would he be "saving" $5 per day?

THE CONSUMERS' INTEREST IN THE DUTY

The price of sugar is raised to consumers by more than the amount of duty paid. In the first place, the duty is paid upon raw sugar, which loses weight in the refining process, so that when the duty is reckoned upon the refined product it is approximately 1.88 cents per pound instead of 1.76. Moreover, since the duty is approximately equal to the present price of sugar c. and f. New York, the amount of working capital required by refiners in handling sugar is nearly doubled by the duty, and interest charges are correspondingly increased. It is calculated that by the time sugar leaves the refiners the cost attributable to the duty has been increased to 2 cents per pound. Since the consumption of sugar in the United States in 1928 was 12,415,000,000 pounds, it follows that the increase due to the tariff was not less than $248,000,000. Of this amount approximately $118,000,000 went to the Treasury of the United States upon imports from Cuba and the remainder, approximately $130,000,000, was a bonus to the sugar producers of the continental United States and our insular possessions, distributed $52,000,000 to the United States of America and $78,000,000 to the insular possessions.

Profs. B. H. Hibbard, John R. Commons, and Selig Perlman, of the University of Wisconsin, have published an estimate that the proposed increase will cost consumers $150,000,000, as against a gain of $26,000,000 to less than 3 per cent of the American farmers. According to this estimate, the increase in the cost of sugar to all farmers will be $33,000,000. The three economists, who are men of reputation and closely identified with the work of the Wisconsin State College of Agriculture, estimate that under the present tariff the benefit to the growers amounts to $43,000,000 annually and the burden to all farmers to $64,000,000—a net cost of $21,000,000 per year to the farming population.

The research department of the American Farm Bureau Federation estimated in 1923 that all consumers paid $192,000,000 more as the result of the existing tariff on sugar, and that the farming population paid $48,100,000 of this amount, as against a gain to the sugar growers of the United States of $45,800,000—a net cost of $2,300,000 to the farmers as a whole.

The proposal for the increase is supported mainly on the ground that it is a measure of agricultural relief, but it is evident that unless a farmer expects to grow sugar beets he will simply have more taxes to pay. The University of Wisconsin professors calculate the number of farmers growing beets to be about 3 per cent of all farmers, but this must include part-time laborers, as the census of 1920 gives the total number of farms producing sugar beets in 1919 as 47,211, and this was only seventy-three one-hundredths of 1 per cent of the total number of farms in the country. The total acreage in beets in that year was

thirteen one-hundredths of 1 per cent of all improved land in farms. The average number of acres per sugar-beet producing farm was 13.48.

Another argument in behalf of the measure is that it is necessary to enlarge beet-sugar production in order to diversify farm crops and reduce the overproduction of other crops. The total number of acres in sugar beets in 1928 was 644,000, which is less than one-quarter of 1 per cent of the improved land in all farms. Just how much 644,000 acres amounts to in the agriculture of the United States may be judged by the figures for the acreage in wheat in the single State of Kansas in 1928. The acreage sown in the fall of 1927 was 12,296,000 acres, the condition report on May 1, 1928, indicated that 10,824,000 acres had come through the winter, and the prospect was for a crop of 142,877,000 bushels of wheat. The final report on the crop was that 10,433,000 acres had been harvested (1,863,000 less than planted), and that the crop was 177,361,000 bushels.

The number of acres in cotton reported under cultivation in Texas on June 1, 1928, was 18,353,000, and the number harvested was 17,766,000, showing abandonment of 687,000 acres, or something more than the total acreage of sugar beets in the country.

These illustrations might be extended. If the acreage in sugar beets was doubled, the amount of land withdrawn from any one crop would be negligible. It is safe to say that the flour, meats, cotton goods, and other farm products sold in profitable trade with Cuba and the countries around the Caribbean, together with the farm products consumed by American workmen who one way or another are employed in producing for that trade, account for the use of more farm land than is occupied by sugar beets.

A FAIR SETTLEMENT DESIRABLE

In conclusion, it should be said that nobody is attacking the beet-sugar industry or seeking to deprive it of a reasonable degree of protection, corresponding to what it has had in the years during which it developed to approximately its present position. In the plains region where it has had its chief development, the climatic conditions are favorable to a higher percentage of sugar in the beets than in other sections of the country, freight charges on sugar from the seaboard are an important factor, and the industry is worth more to agriculture than in regions farther east. The cane-sugar industry of Louisiana has been long established and nobody is seeking to deprive it of such protection as it has enjoyed. So long as the nondutiable production was confined to these two sources the bulk of the price increase which resulted from the import duty went into the Public Treasury and this always has been the principal justification for sugar duty. With the free admission of the insular sugars, however, not more than one-half of the increase now goes to the Treasury, and if domestic sugar finally excludes foreign sugar, none of the increase resulting from the duty will reach the Treasury. Thus will gradually disappear what in the past has been one of the strongest supports of the sugar duty, and whether the Louisiana and western beet producers realize it or not, their position is weakened by the propaganda for a full domestic supply.

If the policy of the country upon sugar in the past virtually pledges the country to a consistent policy in the future, the United States is pledged to fair treatment of the Cuban sugar industry. Although the proposed tariff purports to give a preferential rate to Cuban sugar, a rate which ultimately excludes Cuban sugar can not be considered fair treatment even though a higher nominal rate is named against other sugars. The fact is that Cuba has had no benefit from the reciprocity rate for many years, because she has had more sugar than could be sold in the United States, and the price at which the surplus could be sold in world markets has necessarily governed sales to the United States.

For practical economic reasons Cuban sugar is entitled to a place in the markets of the United States. The lower cost of sugar production in Cuba is due in the main to climatic conditions rather than to lower wage rates. In the words of Professor Wright, less labor is required to produce sugar in Cuba than in the United States, while on the other hand nearly all manufactures and most of the farm products of this country can be sold to Cuba at prices below the costs at which that country is able to produce them. This affords the basis of trade advantages to both sides. We close with another quotation from Professor Wright and the Institute of Economics, summing up the case:

"In recent years a little less than one-half of the domestic consumption has been of domestic production. This situation may be regarded as by no means unsatisfactory. It was brought about by the rates of 1.685 cents per pound of the act of 1897, later reduced to 1.348 cents per pound by the reciprocity treaty with Cuba; continued at the same rate (1.348 cents per pound) under the act of 1909; and again reduced to 1.0048 cents per pound by the act of 1913. The acts of 1921 and 1922 have not yet had time greatly to affect the marginal costs of production either in the United States or Cuba.

"In making a recommendation the institute is guided by the principle just outlined. A weighing of the conflicting interests (the government in its need for revenue, the masses of the people as taxpayers and consumers, the domestic producers, the refiners, and the American investors in Cuban sugar properties) has led to the conclusion that the most equitable adjustment will be affected by a rate which will stabilize the industry in about its present position with reference to foreign and domestic sugars.

* * * * * * *

"A careful weighing of all the arguments and of all the results developed by the inquiry leads to the conclusion that from the standpoint both of revenue and protection sugar is a suitable commodity to be subject to a moderate rate of duty. A rate that will maintain roughly the present proportions of domestic and foreign sugars in the domestic market is recommended. From the best data now available a rate of not less than 1.25 nor more than 1.5 cents per pound on 96° Cuban centrifugals is suggested as adequate to accomplish this purpose."

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 4016. An act making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the "agricultural marketing act," approved June 15, 1929.

The SPEAKER also announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1453. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of certain bridges, and for other purposes.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS

Mr. BUTLER, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Etta J. Hyney, widow of Le Roy Hyney, H. R. 11476 (Public Law No. 470), Sixty-ninth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

SUMMER ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the Senate concurrent resolution providing for a recess.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut calls up the Senate concurrent resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 16

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns on Wednesday, June 19, 1929, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Monday, August 19, 1929.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I send to the Clerk's desk an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

"That when the two Houses adjourn on Wednesday, June 19, 1929, the Senate shall stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Monday, August 19, 1929, and that the House shall stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Monday, September 23, 1929."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the Senate concurrent resolution as amended.

The Senate concurrent resolution as amended was agreed to.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Andrew	Campbell, Pa.	Crowther	Estep
Arents	Cannon	Cullen	Evans, Calif.
Auf der Heide	Carew	Curry	Fenn
Bachmann	Carley	Dallinger	Fish
Bacon	Celler	Davenport	Fisher
Baird	Chalmers	Davis	Fitzgerald
Bankhead	Chase	Dempsey	Fitzpatrick
Beck	Christopherson	De Rouen	Frear
Bell	Clark, Md.	Dickinson	Freeman
Black	Clark, N. C.	Dickstein	Fuller
Blackburn	Clarke, N. Y.	Dominick	Gambrill
Bohn	Cole	Doughton	Garber, Okla.
Bolton	Colton	Douglas, Ariz.	Garrett
Boylan	Connery	Douglass, Mass.	Gibson
Brand, Ga.	Connolly	Doutrich	Gifford
Brand, Ohio	Cooke	Dowell	Glynn
Brigham	Cooper, Ohio	Doxey	Golder
Browne	Corning	Doyle	Goldsborough
Brumm	Craddock	Drane	Graham
Brunner	Crail	Drewry	Greenwood
Buckbee	Cramton	Dyer	Griest
Cable	Crisp	Edwards	Griffin
Campbell, Iowa	Crosser	Ellis	Hall, Ill.

Hall, Ind.	Lambertson	O'Connell, R. I.	Sproul, Kans.
Hancock	Lampert	O'Connor, La.	Stafford
Hare	Lanham	O'Connor, N. Y.	Stalker
Hartley	Larsen	Oliver, N. Y.	Steagall
Haugen	Lea, Calif.	Palmisano	Stevenson
Hess	Lindsay	Parker	Sullivan, N. Y.
Hickey	Linthicum	Parks	Sullivan, Pa.
Hill, Ala.	Lozier	Patman	Swick
Holaday	McClintic, Okla.	Perkins	Swing
Hooper	McClintock, Ohio	Porter	Taber
Hudspeth	McCormack, Mass.	Pratt, Harcourt J.	Tarver
Hughes	McCormick, Ill.	Pratt, Ruth	Taylor, Colo.
Hull, Morton D.	McFadden	Purnell	Temple
Hull, William E.	McKeown	Quayle	Thompson
Hull, Tenn.	McLeod	Ragon	Timberlake
Igoe	McReynolds	Ramseyer	Treadway
Irwin	Maas	Reece	Tucker
Jeffers	Mansfield	Reed, N. Y.	Underwood
Jenkins	Martin	Reid, Ill.	Vinson, Ga.
Johnson, Ill.	Mead	Romjue	Wainwright
Johnston, Mo.	Menges	Rutherford	Walker
Kading	Merritt	Sabath	Warren
Kahn	Michaelson	Sanders, N. Y.	Watson
Kearns	Michener	Schneider	Welch, Calif.
Kelly	Milligan	Sears	Welsh, Pa.
Kemp	Mooney	Seiberling	White
Kendall, Pa.	Moore, Ohio	Selvig	Whitehead
Kerr	Morgan	Shreve	Whitley
Ketcham	Mouser	Sirovich	Williamson
Kiefner	Nelson, Me.	Smith, W. Va.	Wilson
Kiess	Nelson, Mo.	Snell	Woodrum
Kunz	Nelson, Wis.	Somers, N. Y.	Wright
Kurtz	Niedringhaus	Sparks	Zihlman
Kvale	Norton	Spearing	
LaGuardia	O'Connell, N. Y.	Sproul, Ill.	

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TILSON. I understand that thus far the roll call has not developed a quorum. A quorum not being present, it will be necessary to adjourn. I simply wish to give notice to all who are here to-day that it is necessary that they be here to-morrow.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will announce the number present. On this call of the House, answering "present" 198; not a quorum.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, June 19, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

36. Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report and recommendation to the Congress concerning the claim of William K. Kennedy, of El Paso, Tex., was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Claims.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. UNDERHILL, Committee on Accounts. H. Res. 52. A resolution to pay funeral expenses of Prince Robinson, late an employee of the House; without amendment (Rept. No. 23). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BRIGGS: A bill (H. R. 4060) to establish a marine fish-cultural station on the eastern coast of the State of Texas at or near Galveston; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 4061) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to inquire into whether or not the immigrant Cherokees by blood are entitled to be reimbursed for lands allotted to negro freedmen Cherokees from lands granted to immigrant Cherokees by blood under treaty of 1835, and inquire into and determine the validity of the treaty of 1866; to the Committee on Indians Affairs.

By Mr. GOODWIN: A bill (H. R. 4062) to prohibit the use of certain types of weapons by Federal agents charged with the enforcement of the prohibition law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 4063) to increase the minimum rate of invalid pensions; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LANKFORD of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 4064) to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of contractors and subcontractors for the post offices and other buildings and work under the supervision of the Treasury Department, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1919, as amended by act of March 6, 1920; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4065) to authorize the construction of barracks and mess hall for enlisted men at the naval training station, Hampton Roads, Va.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4066) to provide for a building for the use of the United States Army Engineers at Fort Norfolk, Norfolk, Va.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4067) authorizing the widening and deepening of the entrance to Willoughby Channel, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4068) authorizing the widening and deepening of the channel of the Nansemond River, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4069) authorizing the deepening and widening of the channel of Scotts Creek, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4070) to provide an anchorage basin in the vicinity of Craney Island, Norfolk Harbor, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4071) authorizing the widening and deepening of the channel in the western branch of the Elizabeth River, Norfolk, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GASQUE: A bill (H. R. 4072) for the erection of a public building at Conway, S. C., and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4073) for the erection of a public building at Mullins, S. C., and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. THATCHER: A bill (H. R. 4074) to provide for the construction of the Panama Canal memorial; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WATRES: A bill (H. R. 4075) to provide a rehabilitation center for World War veterans; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4076) to amend the act of Congress entitled "An act for the prevention of smoke in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," enacted February 2, 1899; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, relating to the repeal of the national-origins provision of the Federal immigration law; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLGOOD: A bill (H. R. 4077) granting a pension to William C. Mason; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4078) granting a pension to Mary Evaline Keith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4079) for the relief of Claudie Savage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 4080) granting a pension to Charles Peterson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRIGGS: A bill (H. R. 4081) to confer the medal of honor for service in the Philippine insurrection on William O. Trafton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4082) to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of Anahuac Channel, Tex., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4083) to authorize a survey of Dickinson Bayou, Tex., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 4084) for the relief of United States Bank of St. Louis, Mo.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CRADDOCK: A bill (H. R. 4085) granting a pension to James R. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEMPSEY: A bill (H. R. 4086) for the relief of August A. Carminati; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4087) granting a pension to Charles Brussow; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4088) granting an increase of pension to James F. Kelly; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GASQUE: A bill (H. R. 4089) granting a pension to William J. Bodiford; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAMMER: A bill (H. R. 4090) granting an increase of pension to Rachel Dunning; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOPE: A bill (H. R. 4091) granting an increase of pension to Zachary T. Anthony; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOPKINS: A bill (H. R. 4092) granting a pension to Rhajene Riley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 4093) granting an increase of pension to Emily A. Broce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4094) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Kitts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4095) granting a pension to Nancy J. Martindale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KIESS: A bill (H. R. 4096) granting an increase of pension to Louise A. Hubbard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANKFORD of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 4097) granting a pension to Frank E. Trimyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4098) granting a pension to Joseph B. Nee; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4099) to provide for the relief of C. A. Sterling; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4100) for the relief of George T. Eason; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4101) to extend the benefits of the employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, to Willie Louise Johnson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4102) to extend the benefits of the employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, to Howard Lewter; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4103) for the relief of J. B. Jones; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4104) to provide for an examination and survey of Paradise Creek, Portsmouth, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4105) to provide for an examination and survey of Lafayette River, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4106) to provide for an examination and survey of waterway from Norfolk, Va., to the sounds of North Carolina, including Dismal Swamp Canal; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4107) to provide for an examination and survey of the locks at Lake Drummond, Norfolk County, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4108) to provide for an examination and survey for the preservation of the old lighthouse at Cape Henry, Va.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 4109) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth S. Deats; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 4110) to credit the accounts of Maj. Benjamin L. Jacobson, Finance Department, United States Army; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mrs. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 4111) granting an increase of pension to Annie Pride; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PITTENGER: A bill (H. R. 4112) for the relief of Senelma Wirkkula, also known as Selma Wirkkula, Alice Marie Wirkkula, and Bernice Elaine Wirkkula; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HARCOURT J. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 4113) granting an increase of pension to Susannah Finkle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHORT of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 4114) granting a pension to Betty Viles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4115) granting a pension to Amelia Waltrip; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4116) granting a pension to Sarah Weathers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4117) for the relief of George T. Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SUMMERS of Washington: A bill (H. R. 4118) granting a pension to Hezekiah William Weaver; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 4119) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Poling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4120) granting an increase of pension to Mariah Haynes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VINCENT of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 4121) granting a pension to Jennie Chesnut; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4122) granting an increase of pension to Sophia Mesack; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

676. By Mr. BLOOM: Petition of the Yorkville Chamber of Commerce, urging the continuance of the quota-limit system now in operation and approving the repeal of the national-origins provision of the immigration law of 1924 because of its tendency to create racial antagonism; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

677. Also, petition of the Southern Commissioners of Agriculture and their authorized representatives and allied interests, urging need of providing more adequate tariff protection for the products of agriculture; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

678. By Mr. DOWELL: Petition of sundry citizens of the seventh district of Iowa, favoring increase of pension to Civil War veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

679. By Mr. HOOPER: Petition of J. J. Kleindinst and 69 other residents of Battle Creek, Mich., urging the bringing to vote of a Civil War pension bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

680. By Mr. JENKINS: Petition signed by 119 citizens of Ironton, Ohio, urging Congress to take immediate steps to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill to grant increases to Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

681. Also, a petition signed by 128 citizens of Middleport, Ohio, urging Congress to take immediate steps to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill to grant increases to Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

682. By Mr. THOMPSON: Petition of 102 citizens of Liberty Center, Ohio, for general increase of pensions to Civil War veterans and the widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, *June 19, 1929*

(Legislative day of Monday, June 17, 1929)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

PUBLIC SAFETY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (S. DOC. NO. 20)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, reporting in response to Senate Resolution 62—by Mr. COPELAND, agreed to May 20, 1929—relative to the rules and regulations in force in the District of Columbia pertaining to the public safety, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

CLAIM OF PETERSON-COLWELL (INC.)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the claim of Peterson-Colwell (Inc.), Builders' Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn., together with his recommendations thereon, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

HARRIET H. GALLAGHER V. ALABAMA & NEW ORLEANS TRANSPORTATION CO.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from E. J. Tinsdale, of Asheville, N. C., requesting a hearing on a petition of certain bondholders, stockholders, and creditors of the Alabama & New Orleans Transportation Co. for relief in the case of Harriet H. Gallagher *v.* Alabama & New Orleans Transportation Co., pending in the United States district court of Massachusetts, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a petition to the Congress of 27 property owners and residents of Zamboanga, Mindanao, P. I., praying for the passage of legislation providing for the appointment of the officers of the provincial and municipal governments of the southern part of Mindanao and Sulu, namely, the provincial governors and municipal presidents, vice presidents, and councilors, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions unanimously adopted by the Thirtieth Annual Encampment of the Department of the District of Columbia, United Spanish War Veterans, favoring the passage of Senate bill 477, the so-called Robinson

bill, granting increased pensions to veterans of the Civil War and their widows, and also Senate bill 476, granting increased pensions to Spanish War veterans, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BINGHAM presented a resolution adopted by Charles L. Burdett Auxiliary, No. 4, United Spanish War Veterans, of Hartford, Conn., favoring the passage of Senate bill 476, the so-called Robinson bill, granting increased pensions to Spanish War veterans, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, I present and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Commerce a concurrent resolution passed by the Legislature of the State of New Jersey referring to the construction of a bridge across the Delaware River.

There being no objection, the resolution, with the letter of transmittal, were referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
CLERK'S OFFICE,
Trenton, N. J., June 19, 1929.

Hon. WALTER E. EDGE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR EDGE: By the direction of the house of assembly, I am inclosing herewith an official copy of a resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of New Jersey for the 1929 session.

Very truly yours,

FRED'K A. BRODESSER,
Clerk of the Assembly.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
STATEHOUSE, TRENTON, N. J.

Assembly concurrent resolution

Introduced and adopted by the house of assembly April 24, 1929

Whereas application will be made to Congress of the United States for permission to construct a bridge across the Delaware River at a point near Pennsgrove, N. J., and Wilmington, Del., suitable to the interests of navigation, which, if enacted into law, will grant such franchise to the Delaware & New Jersey Bridge Corporation and others; and

Whereas it is deemed highly desirable that a bridge be constructed across the Delaware River at this point for the development of the entire southern section of the State of New Jersey and in the interests of interstate communications; and

Whereas the State of New Jersey is not in a financial position to cooperate with the State of Delaware in the construction of this very desirable public improvement: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of assembly (the senate concurring):

1. That the Legislature of the State of New Jersey do recommend to the Congress of the United States the prompt passage of such act; and be it further

Resolved, That an official copy of this resolution, signed by the speaker and attested to by the clerk of the house, respectively, be forwarded to each Member in Congress from this State, to the Vice President of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

We hereby certify that the above resolution is a true and official copy of the resolution adopted by the house of assembly on April 24, 1929.

_____,
Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Attest:

FREDERICK A. BRODESSER,
Clerk of the House of Assembly.

Mr. CONNALLY presented the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Texas, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

House Concurrent Resolution 5

Whereas it is authentically reported that at certain ports of entry on the Texas-Mexican border the former method of inspection by Federal authorities at the port of entry may be abandoned and inspection made en route inland; and

Whereas such practice would permit the entry from Mexico into Texas of fruit infested with the Mexican orange worm and other dangerous insect pests and plant diseases detrimental and injurious to the citrus industry of Texas; and

Whereas the citrus industry has grown to be one of the major industries of Texas: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Legislature of the State of Texas (the Senate concurring), That we request the Federal Plant Quarantine and Control Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture to provide for proper inspection of all passengers, baggage, etc., coming from Mexico through Texas ports at the border as was formerly done, in order to prevent the carrying of any infested fruits, vegetables, plants, or other possible carriers of dangerous insect pests or plant diseases into the interior of the State.

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be sent by the chief clerk of the house to the Chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Washington, D. C., and to the members of the Texas delegation in the Congress of the United States.

BARRY MILLER,
President of the Senate.
W. S. BARRON,
Speaker of the House.

I certify that House Concurrent Resolution No. 5 was adopted by the house on June 5, 1929.

LOUISE SNOW PHINNEY,
Chief Clerk of the House.

I certify that House Concurrent Resolution No. 5 was adopted by the Senate on June 6, 1929.

MORRIS C. HAWKINS,
Assistant Secretary of the Senate.

THE CONSUMER AND THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, I present a statement issued on behalf of the National Agricultural Organizations relative to the consumer and the protective tariff, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the statement was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE CONSUMER AND THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF

Present criticism of a proposed tariff on agricultural products is a direct attack on the American protective tariff system. It is an attack hiding behind the cloak of an appeal to the "consuming public."

Certain interests, as yet veiled, but easily identified by their self-evident purpose, say that the "consumer" will pay heavily for certain foods—beef, butter, sugar, bread, fruit, and vegetables—if tariff rates are levied as now proposed by Congress. These foods, the consumer is told, can be produced more cheaply in other countries and he has the right to buy where he can buy cheapest; the Argentines for cheap beef; New Zealand, cheap butter; Cuba, cheap sugar; Canada, cheap wheat; and Mexico, cheap vegetables.

This broadside of half truth needs a vigorous all-American analysis. The rest of the truth needs to be told, for every "producer" is a consumer; every "consumer" except the tramp is a "producer."

A tariff on these commodities is justified by a broader principle of fairness and general national interest than that which actuates this narrow selfishness of the critics.

If a foreign country can produce a product at a somewhat lower cost than it can be produced on American farms—take beef, for example—then the absence of a tariff on beef would lead to two direct results.

The first would be the flow of a vast amount of American money—consumer's money, if you will—to a place where it can be produced more cheaply—money once sent away never to come back, except as interest and profits for the rich American capitalist and investor in foreign industry.

The second would be the ruin of the American beef-producing industry—a source of production of natural wealth and of employment of some million men; in fact, the destruction of a national self-sufficiency, indispensable to national defense and national honor. If that is not sufficient, then let it be also understood that these millions of men would cease buying the products of urban industries—automobiles, furniture, carpets, clothing, boots and shoes, etc.—which they would purchase as prosperous producers and would flock into the urban industries, creating a veritable frame of underemployment.

This is the reverse side of these half truths and it should be shouted from every housetop.

In the campaign of half truth going on, the consumer is very certainly not reminded of that period following the World War when he paid 30 cents a pound for sugar because he had to, because the foreign sugar producers were in control and temporarily without competition from domestic producers.

The industrial worker wants his job, needs his job, and the present wage, or a larger one, or he is ruined. And his interest in that job far exceeds his interest in a cent or two more for even his beef or his fruit or his sugar. And that job and its price is subject to just the same law of supply and demand as the price of the beef or the fruit or the sugar. He needs to know what will happen to the labor supply of the farmers and the men in the plants and factories if a foreign food invasion, which completes the ruin of these agricultural industries, forces them to seek urban employment.

To summarize: If the consumer-producer would benefit by the maintenance of a steady market for his industry, he necessarily must be a purchaser of the products of others.

For you can not be a consumer and not be a producer or the dependent of a producer.

The established policy in America to-day, regardless of partisan politics, is for protection through tariff and through restricted immigration. This principle of protection to all classes, for all products, agricultural or industrial, must be applied with even-handed justice, or that same justice, plus the most evident self-interest, demands that all

bars of all kinds be let down, and we have a free-trade Nation, without exclusion laws against cheap labor or tariff restrictions against the products of cheap labor.

Without tariff protection "consumers" would buy steel, tractors, cream separators, and factory equipment more cheaply from Germany, shipping equipment from England, textiles from Czechoslovakia, paper products from Japan and China, sugar and starches from Java (where labor is paid 15 cents a day), crockery and dishes from Belgium and Sweden, dairy products from New Zealand and Denmark, fruits from the Tropics, fuel oil from Mexico, and on down the line, until our "consumers" would each and severally be either out of a job or working at the price of the cheap labor of the rest of the world—and buying nothing because they would not have the money with which to buy.

The American protective tariff has enabled the consumer to be a consumer by making it possible for him to be a producer.

You can not eat your pie and have it. You can not send your beef money to the Argentines and sell your products to American producers. It is impossible to conceive our giving the keys of an American city to a foreign invader and then allow him to use his gunfire to destroy the men, women, and children of that city.

It is equally impossible for a government to invite foreign trade, built upon low standards and costs, into any branch of American industry, agricultural or nonagricultural.

Sugar is a farm product which has been especially singled out for attack in this campaign of half truth; so let us consider closely the difference in cost under a reasonable protective tariff.

Using accepted statistics, the average person's consumption of sugar is 100 pounds of sugar a year, and the proposed tariff would increase the cost 64 cents a year per person. However, this does not mean a direct consumption by each individual of 100 pounds a year or 64 cents a year increase, because included in the 100 pounds is the sugar used in bakery products, candy, soft drinks, ice cream, and the sugar served free to the consumer in hotels and restaurants.

Solely in the household it has been estimated that the average sugar consumption is from 40 to 60 pounds a year per person. On this basis, then, the average cost of the increased tariff on sugar to the individual consumer in his own home is 38 cents a year.

The consumer must know this and must determine whether this insurance premium of 38 cents a year is worth the guaranty of protection from foreign control of the sugar market in the United States—a control, the absence of which in 1920 cost him 30 cents a pound for sugar, or the rate of $12 to $18 a year per consumer. He must determine whether it is worth 38 cents a year to obtain the security of domestic sugar production at all times, including changes in international relations or trade, or even war, plus the profitable employment of a million farmers and the development of a sugar industry to employ perhaps a million more.

The purchasing power of the farmer determines the success of many factories and of the wage earners in the consuming centers. And the urban consumer depends upon the buying power of farmers.

So it is all an interlocking and interdependent nation-wide organization. Plain horse sense shows that any industry wiped out by a foreign competition dangerously damages every other domestic industry, and that American high standards and the welfare of the consuming public depends upon the protection of all domestic industry. The dust storm raised about a few cents on sugar, butter, beef, etc., is not for the benefit of the "consumer" but for the benefit of the importers who collect the toll and of the foreign capitalists whose investments are in these cheap-labor foreign fields.

Protection of the farmer is a consumer's guaranty of continued employment, wages, and ability to pay, safety from foreign trusts and cartels, and finally a balanced national industrial fabric.

National self-sufficiency is national safety.

You can not be a consumer and not be a producer or the dependent of a producer.

These are thoughts that the consumers of America must know, fight for, and reverence.

Respectfully submitted by the undersigned organizations, representing growers of commodities mentioned in this communication.

FRED BRENCKMAN,
Washington Representative National Grange.
CHESTER H. GRAY,
Washington Representative American Farm Bureau Federation.
ERNEST A. BURGUIERES,
President Domestic Sugar Producers Association.
C. B. DENMAN,
President National Live Stock Producers Association.
A. M. LOOMIS,
Secretary The National Dairy Union.
C. E. DURST,
Secretary National Horticultural Council.

TARIFF FOR AGRICULTURAL RELIEF

Mr. BORAH. I present a telegram from Minneapolis, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the telegram was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *June 17, 1929.*

Senator WILLIAM E. BORAH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Supplementing our telegram of Sunday congratulating you upon your resolution demanding that Congress heed the Republican Party's campaign pledges to agriculture. Every one of the 220 organizations we have been able to reach among the signers of the telegram to Senator SMOOT, protesting against tariff schedules inimical to agriculture, join heartily in our message to you. These organizations representative of practically all the farming and business interests of the Northwest include the following: Central Cooperative Association, South St. Paul, representing 125,000 farmer livestock shippers in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, and western Wisconsin; Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, St. Paul, with 40,000 farmer members; Land O'Lakes Creameries (Inc.), Minneapolis, owned and operated by 90,000 dairy farmers in Minnesota and adjoining States; Farmers' Elevator Association of Minnesota, Minneapolis, owned and operated by 60,000 grain farmers; Twin City Milk Producers Association, St. Paul, owned and operated by 7,999 dairy farmers in vicinity of twin cities; Minnesota Horticultural Society and Allied Associations, Minneapolis, representing 5,999 growers; Federal Farm Relief Association, Minneapolis, representing 5,000 business men and farmers in Minnesota, North and South Dakota; Minnesota Holstein Friesan Association, Minneapolis, representing 1,500 leading dairy farmers; Ten Thousand Lakes-Greater Minnesota Association, St. Paul, representing 10,000 business and professional men throughout Minnesota; North Dakota Farmer's Grain Dealers Association, Fargo, N. Dak., owned and operated by 60,000 North Dakota farmers; Greater North Dakota Association, Fargo, N. Dak., composed of 5,000 business and professional men and farmer leaders throughout North Dakota; Farmers' Elevator Association of South Dakota, Sioux Falls, owned and operated by 30,000 Dakota farmers; South Dakota State Chamber of Commerce, Huron, S. Dak., representing 6,500 business and professional men throughout South Dakota. Allowing for duplications in membership, it can be said that these organizations directly represent 250,000 of the 335,000 farmers in Minnesota, North and South Dakota. This canvass of sentiment and the more intensive canvass in May leave no doubt of the practically unanimous opinion in this Northwest territory that Congress is expected in this special session to concern itself primarily with legislation helpful to the farmer.

THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE.

FALL IN PRICE OF WHEAT

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Los Angeles Examiner entitled "Fall in Wheat Prices Called Prosperity Aid."

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Los Angeles (Calif.) Examiner of May 14, 1929]

FALL IN WHEAT PRICES CALLED PROSPERITY AID

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1929.—Reports that commodity prices were declining so sharply as to threaten prosperity were scouted by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to-day. He said a recent drop in the indexes was due to the fall in wheat prices. Although serious for the growers, such a price decline, as viewed by economists, would be favorable to general prosperity, since it would operate to increase consumption, Mr. Mellon indicated.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. DENEEN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported back favorably without amendment the resolution (S. Res. 92) submitted by Mr. DALE on the 14th instant, which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Civil Service, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventy-first Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not to exceed 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES, SURVEY OF INDIAN CONDITIONS

Mr. DENEEN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported back favorably without amendment the resolution (S. Res. 83) submitted by Mr. FRAZIER on May 31, which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Whereas the Committee on Indian Affairs has completed its preliminary investigation pursuant to Senate Resolution 79, Seventieth Con-

gress, agreed to February 1, 1928, providing for a general survey of the conditions of Indians in the United States; and

Whereas in order to properly complete this investigation and make a report it will be necessary to hold hearings in certain States and to take the testimony of a considerable number of witnesses whose testimony is material to a proper understanding of the situation in those States; and

Whereas since the commencement of the investigation pursuant to such resolution there has been a change in the administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and

Whereas the funds available for expenditure by the committee are insufficient to enable it to properly complete such investigation and make a report thereon: Therefore be it

Resolved, That in order to enable the Committee on Indian Affairs to complete its investigation and make its report pursuant to Senate Resolution 79, Seventieth Congress, agreed to February 1, 1928, providing for a general survey of the conditions of Indians in the United States, the committee is hereby authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate the sum of $15,000.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], who is absent from the Senate by reason of illness, I introduce a bill to be referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MOSES (for Mr. HALE):

A bill (S. 1566) for the relief of Henry Stanley Wood (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 1567) granting a pension to James Marshall; and

A bill (S. 1568) granting a pension to Owen O'Hare; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SWANSON:

A bill (S. 1569) for the relief of Maj. Benjamin L. Jacobson, Finance Department, United States Army (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 1570) establishing a fund for the propagation of salmon in the Columbia River district; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HOWELL:

A bill (S. 1571) for the relief of William K. Kennedy (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1572) for the relief of the Allegheny Forging Co. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 1573) for the relief of William Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 1574) to secure safe working conditions on board vessels for those employed in loading and unloading cargo, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. NYE:

A bill (S. 1575) for the relief of Daniel Wells; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GOFF:

A bill (S. 1576) granting an increase of pension to Angeline Fincham (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A bill (S. 1577) increasing the compensation of the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Senators, Representatives, heads of the executive departments, and others; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DENEEN:

A bill (S. 1578) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Illinois River at or near Peoria, Ill.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. GILLETT:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 64) authorizing and directing the Interstate Commerce Commission and the United States Shipping Board to make a joint investigation into the practicability of equalizing rail rates and ocean rates on export and import freight traffic between points in the United States and points in foreign countries by way of the several United States ports, and to make joint report thereon; to the Committee on Commerce.

PUBLICATION OF COTTON TRANSACTIONS

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I introduce a joint resolution which I propose vigorously to push after the recess of Congress, the general purpose of it being to require boards of trade and exchanges dealing in cotton to publish in a daily newspaper published in the city where the board of trade or exchange is located a statement of the number of bales of cotton dealt in on the previous business day, and for other purposes.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 65) to provide for the publication of certain transactions in cotton on boards of trade and exchanges, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

AMENDMENT TO TARIFF BILL—THE DEBENTURE PLAN

Mr. BROOKHART. I offer an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the amendment proposed by Mr. NORRIS to House bill 2667, the tariff revision bill, relative to the debenture plan. I move that the amendment be referred to the Committee on Finance and printed.

The motion was agreed to.

CONCEPTIONS AND IDEAS LEADING TO INVENTION AND DISCOVERY

Mr. KING (by request) submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 101), which was referred to the Committee on Patents:

Whereas it is contended that statutory protection for property and proprietary rights and ownership in original thoughts, conceptions, and ideas in art, literature, science, mechanics, and the useful arts is incomplete and that artists, authors, scientists, and inventors are not now satisfactorily protected by law in their proprietary and property rights and ownership during the progress of their original ideas and works from conception to reduction to practice, and from reduction to practice to and through sale for use, and for application and use of their original conceptions and ideas after reduction to practice or to tangible form; and

Whereas it is contended by artists, authors, scientists, and inventors that property and proprietary rights exist in original ideas or combinations of original ideas, if definitely formulated and forwarded, and in their use or application irrespective of whether they are combined with physical, material, or tangible means of making practical application of such ideas; and

Whereas the subject and situation warrant careful investigation and consideration by Congress with a view to defining and protecting property and proprietary rights in such original thoughts, conceptions, and ideas: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Patents, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed (1) to investigate the extent to which the rights of persons engaged in art, literature, science, mechanics, and the useful arts in their original thoughts, conceptions, and ideas leading to invention and discovery have been and may be considered in law, equity, and common usage as property and proprietary rights, and the extent to which such persons have been or may reasonably be protected in the commercial or other use of such original thoughts, conceptions, and ideas, and (2) to report to the Senate as soon as practicable, but in no event later than April 15, 1930, the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations for necessary legislation to protect for a limited time the property and proprietary rights of such persons in their original thoughts, conceptions, and ideas leading to invention and discovery.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such public hearings, to sit and act at such times and places, to employ such experts and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpœna or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services in reporting such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per 100 words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed $2,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1535) to extend the time for the construction of the bridge across the Chesapeake Bay.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 102) making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications to be held at The Hague in September, 1929, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 669. An act to alter and amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast, by the northern route," approved July 2, 1864, and to alter and amend a joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. to issue its bonds

for the construction of its road and to secure the same by mortgage, and for other purposes," approved May 31, 1870; to declare forfeited to the United States certain claimed rights asserted by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., or the Northern Pacific Railway Co.; to direct the institution and prosecution of proceedings looking to the adjustment of the grant, and for other purposes;

S. 1548. An act extending the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the White River at or near Newport, Ark.;

H. R. 3671. An act to authorize and direct a survey to be made of the Escambia River and its tributaries, Alabama and Florida; and

H. R. 3966. An act to fix the compensation of officers and employees of the legislative branch of the Government.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE

Mr. WARREN. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives on the amendment of the Senate to House Joint Resolution 102.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FESS in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 102) making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications to be held at The Hague in September, 1929, which was, in lieu of the matter inserted by the Senate amendment, to insert "$27,500."

Mr. WARREN. I move that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate. The amount appropriated by the House, $35,000, was reduced by the Senate to $20,000, and now the House fixed the amount at $27,500.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion to agree to the House amendment to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

THE TARIFF

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an editorial appearing in this morning's Baltimore Sun, entitled "More Upward Revision."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The editorial is as follows:

[From the Baltimore Sun, Wednesday, June 19, 1929]

MORE UPWARD REVISION

If uncertainty is bad for business, refusal of the Senate to restrict tariff revision to agricultural schedules is not a hopeful sign. The decision means wide revision, as there has been general agreement that, unless a way could be found to confine the Senate's activities within narrow limitations, it would outdo the House in the extent of its tariff changes, remaking the House bill and going still farther in revising schedules upward. In consequence, contrary to all campaign promises, the country is in for a long siege of tariff tinkering, the main purpose of which will be higher protection for industries and manufactures.

The issue in the Senate hinged, apparently, on the attitude of the President, Senators taking diametrically opposite views as to his wishes in the premises. It is reasonable to conclude, in the circumstances, that had Mr. Hoover been determined to hold revision within narrow bounds, dealing with agricultural products, he could have had his way by saying so. His refusal to take a hand in the controversy is not unlikely to lead to the confusion of counsel that arose over the debenture, when two of the President's erstwhile valient champions, Senator BORAH and Senator BROOKHART, were left out on a limb by a belated indictment of the scheme as wholly meretricious.

If one undertakes to decide what Mr. Hoover actually wants done from what various presidential "spokesmen" in the Senate insist he wants, it must be said that the Delphic oracle had nothing on the White House. More than one Senator can appreciate the predicament of Crœsus, who, unable to decide whether to make war upon the Persians, cast the die on the answer of that font of wisdom to the effect that in doing so he "would destroy a mighty empire." And so he did, but it turned out to be his own, which, nevertheless, left the oracle with a batting average of 100 per cent.

The President, however, has never said that only agricultural schedules should be touched. He has referred with Delphic nebulosity to "limited revision," but has not excluded consideration of changes in duties on "other industries than agriculture" where there have been "economic shifts necessitating a readjustment." In the minds of high protectionists this covers a field so wide as to embrace whatever they wish—sugar, shoes, hides, cement, plate glass, steel, textiles, shingles, potteries, and any other commodity backed by interests which can make their influence felt in Congress.

It is knowledge of this fact which prompts the country to prepare for a long summer of tariff manipulation, in course of which those who did not get what they wanted in the House will be in Washington shouting that this is the time for all good high protectionists to stand together. The raid is on, with at least eight Democratic Senators ready joiners, and only the President or a real revolt of Senators from the agricultural States can stop it.

PRIZE-WINNING ESSAY—"OLD GLORY'S GREATEST GLORY"

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have published in the RECORD the prize-winning essay in region 14 in the contest held by the United States Flag Association, the essay being by Nora Nell Johnson, of San Antonio, Tex.

There being no objection, the prize essay was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OLD GLORY'S GREATEST GLORY

What a task has been set before us! To try to tell of the greatest glory of our glorious flag. A task which great statesmen and poets have failed to do justice to. And yet we are asked to tell of it in the simple language of a school child. For if we turn back the pages of our country's history to the first days of the American flag, we will find numerous glories of our flag listed there, as it is the one emblem for which brave men and women have sacrificed their lives in order to keep it flying over the country they loved.

Although our flag has gained countless glories in every war that she was carried through and has always been the banner of victory, I think she has gained her greatest glory during time of peace, for the American flag has ever been the symbol of liberty. And no matter to what land it has been carried, it has always been looked upon as freedom's messenger. Never has it been carried to battle for an unjust cause. Never has the purity of its beautiful colors been stained with the blood of its patriots in a battle to conquer the weak or to widen the borders of our possessions.

We who have been born and bred beneath the folds of our "starry banner" realize what it means to enjoy the blessings of freedom, justice, equality, and prosperity, as we see many nations around us who are suffering from poverty, tyranny, and oppression. It is for this reason that many foreigners come to our beautiful land of America and learn to love and honor the flag as we do. They leave their home, family, and friends to become citizens of this land of opportunity. Some come to escape oppression, others to seek their fortune, but one and all receive the same privileges and rights of our native-born Americans. Here their children may receive the best of education and have instilled into them a true spirit of patriotism. During the time of war, when our country's flag was in need of protection, many of these adopted sons sprang to the defense of the flag that had sheltered them and were willing to lay down their lives on the altar of sacrifice.

I think that nothing more beautiful can express the sentiments of the American people regarding the flag than these words of Henry Ward Beecher:

"Let us, then, twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heartstrings; and looking upon our homes and catching the spirit that breathes upon us from the battle fields of our fathers, let us resolve that, come weal or woe, we will in life and in death, now and forever, stand by the Stars and Stripes. They have floated over our cradle; let them also, we pray, float over the graves."

COMMENT ON CRIME COMMISSION

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a comment on the Crime Commission by W. A. James, of Bishopville, S. C., a constituent of mine.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

DEAR SENATOR SMITH:

Apropos the appointment of a crime commission.

The ancients held that a state was held together by reward and punishment. From the personnel of the crime commission that President Hoover has appointed I glean that he is an advocate of the punishment route, which is the English method.

Crime with us is a retaliatory act, as 70 per cent of our people believe that nearly all wealth has been accumulated among us by sleight-of-hand methods and therefore dishonestly acquired. This belief has been thrust upon us and has placed us in the position of the outwitted and defrauded; in other words, our laws have deprived us citizens of our just rewards in the distribution of the products of labor, and from thence arises the determination to rob back; at least there is enough of that kind of talk to influence a few of our young people to action.

This principle is well known in the South under the denotation of "Mausa nigger, Mausa hog," a fair justification for stealing the hog from one who was working the negro without reward; consequently the slave appointed himself his own paymaster.

In the South we are all poor alike, and there is not so much of this warfare going on. But I am informed that in some sections of our Nation there exists great contrasts between wealth and poverty; and there one finds more of the spirit of the Irishman who, when

ordered off the premises of the Englishman, asked: "How did you come into possession of this land?"; and when the Englishman told him that his father had fought for it, he said: "Begorrah, then I will fight you for it."

So the spirit of America, with memories of the conquests of the Indian and the forest and the English and the Confederates to give assurance and audacity, is due to die slowly, and Mr. Hoover may expect it to flare up spasmodically for a good spell yet.

There is no need of feeling any uneasiness over the conduct of the South, for we have been annihilated and are as peaceful as Poland appeared in a report made once upon a time to the Czar of Russia. We are very low with a bad case of financial typhoid fever. A few are living on the remnants of their capital, while the balance are merely existing on borrowed help. We borrow without any idea of reaping a profit, but simply to extend our mortal lives for one more year, exactly like a poor man would go out and borrow from his neighbor a quart of corn meal to make a supper for his wife and children. The American spirit of independence, self-reliance, and initiative has "flewed the coop" and is no more resident among us. We have three kinds to occupy until all are driven hence—the dead, the damned, and the doomed.

In view of our sorry plight, we feel constrained to beg Congress to excuse us from helping when the law violators of the North become hard to handle, not that we have the slightest taint of disloyalty, but that we are down flat and helpless with a malignant case of financial typhoid fever.

W. A. JAMES.

Bishopville, S. C.

"EQUALITY OF BELLIGERENTS AND THE EMBARGO RESOLUTIONS"

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, there can be no doubt that one of the most difficult problems involving international relations and the universal desire to maintain world peace is that with respect to the furnishing of arms and ammunitions to belligerents by nations otherwise neutral.

The subject is one that demands careful study and intelligent action, as well as definite agreement among all nations sincerely desirous of maintaining peace.

Recently one of the foremost authorities on the subject of international law, Dr. Joseph P. Chamberlain, of Columbia University, made an address at Philadelphia before the American Society of Political and Social Science in which he discussed in a very interesting and enlightening way the embargo I have proposed on arms shipments. In the same address Doctor Chamberlain also discussed some of the other important aspects of the definite movement to insure world peace. The subject is of such general interest and of such great importance that I feel justified in asking that Doctor Chamberlain's address be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EQUALITY OF BELLIGERENTS AND THE EMBARGO RESOLUTIONS

It is argued that this country should permit belligerent small powers access to our arms factories to prevent the danger of building up large stores of war goods in peace and to be of aid to them against the danger of oppression by great states. But under the rules of neutrality, what would it benefit a small nation to have legal access in an international sense to the supply of arms manufactured in the United States?

Under the law of neutrality as it exists to-day, arms and military supplies are contraband of war and subject to capture. Therefore the power which controls these has in effect a most effective "embargo" against any land power which has no convenient land access to the United States and can prevent that land power supplying itself in the United States. There is no such thing as a free and equal treatment in practice of both belligerents by a neutral like the United States in respect to the supplying of those belligerents with arms and ammunition, with food, and with the other supplies which are so necessary in the event of war. The experience of the World War proves that the Central Powers had no opportunity to supply themselves in this country with a rifle, with a cannon, with a cartridge during the war. There was an absolute embargo in fact against them, an embargo with which the Government and Congress of the United States had nothing to do, and against which they made no attempt to protest. The right of a belligerent to seize contraband of war in itself, then, makes it impossible to send supplies to the enemy of the sea power. It establishes an embargo against the possibility of that enemy supplying itself with weapons in this country. What chance would a small power have to make use of the manufacturing capacity of the United States in the event of hostilities with any power which controlled the sea lanes along which the contraband must pass? Neither the embargo which Senator CAPPER proposes, the double embargo proposed in the House committee resolution, would change in one iota the position of the small powers in respect to the right to replenish their ammunition supplies in the United States if a great power barred the way. They would be in the same position if either of these resolutions is passed and put in effect as they are under the existing international custom. They could not get those supplies from the United States under the law of contraband if the resolutions are not passed; they would be no more effectively barred if either resolution were in effect.

LAND POWERS

The same is true of the great land powers. At the present time, in spite of the policy of equality in law, there is no equality in fact, in the treatment of the belligerents by this country as a neutral. It is certain that there is a custom which, in fact, amounts to an embargo against the land powers, in respect to munitions of war, and a license to the sea powers to freely provision themselves in this country. That is the result of the policy of equal treatment in law set up by Washington's Cabinet and continued by our Government during the last war. Suppose that policy were changed and the policy of the double embargo put into effect. The double embargo means that no shipment of arms or ammunition, no shipment of supplies and munitions of war, should be allowed to leave the United States. This Government would assume the duty of stopping all such shipments at our ports.

This, in practice, would mean a change in the policy of the United States to favor the land as against the sea powers. The consequence of this double embargo would be that a land power planning a war against a sea power would be greatly encouraged by the realization that once the war began, the United States would immediately stop the provisioning of that sea power from its factories and workshops. The sea powers would lose an advantage which they have under the existing custom. If the embargo were enforced against all belligerents they would be treated equally in law as they are treated to-day equally in law. The embargo would be enforced against them all under the double embargo rule and no arms would leave the country, exactly the converse to the law existing to-day, under which the markets and the workshops of the United States are open to everyone.

RESULTS OF A DOUBLE EMBARGO

In fact—and, after all, facts have a curious way of taking on a greater importance in times of stress than law—in fact, the result of the enforcement of the double embargo would be to encourage and aid the land powers in their wars against sea powers, and whether this change of policy is desirable is a question of policy which has no relation to the preservation of peace or the implementing of the Kellogg pact. The United States may continue the existing rule of neutrality under which the sea powers profit, or it may adopt the double embargo resolution under which the land powers would profit. But if this country intends to take any step toward interfering with the existing rule regarding the supply from this country of munitions of war to one of two belligerent powers, or groups of powers, it seems only logical that it should apply the discrimination against the power which has broken an engagement with the United States, in particular the pact of Paris, by an aggressive war.

For the nation which makes aggressive war, which uses war as an instrument of national policy against any other signatory nation, commits by that act a breach of the pact of Paris and an affront to the United States. It commits a breach of its agreement with the United States. The conviction upon which this pact is based, the only justification for its existence, is that war is an interest of all the peoples of the earth, that a war beginning between two small powers in the Balkans, between two small states in South America, may spread until it covers the whole of the civilized earth and may result in the calamity which Secretary Kellogg clearly foreshadowed. Therefore the United States is justified morally, as it is justified legally under the pact of Paris, in protesting against aggressive war and in refusing to treat a nation which is guilty of aggression as entitled to equality of treatment with the state which has tried to do its duty under the pact by making a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

MOVEMENT OF PEACE MACHINERY

The modern development of peace machinery is based on the same theory. It is working to prevent war as the machinery of modern international sanitary conventions is devised to act within a country to stop a plague before it goes over the boundary and spreads throughout the world. So, when the plague of war threatens in any region of the earth, the modern peace machinery is put in action at once. It is admitted that stopping war is the business of all the nations, especially of the great nations. It is not a question of keeping the peace of the world and preventing the use of war as an instrument of national policy. A warlike government is faced with the demand on the part of governments not directly interested in the quarrel that it keep its peace; and, since the Covenant of the League and the Kellogg pact, this demand is based on a treaty right, it is not a mere offer of good offices. The response of the government to this demand on the part of governments not directly interested will give a good indication of its will to peace or to war, and so permit the United States to decide whether, if it finally goes to war, it has committed a breach of the pact of Paris or was acting in self-defense.

An impressive instance of the way in which the peace machinery of the world is moving is the stopping of the recent dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay.

On the 6th of December, 1928, Fort Vangvardia, a Bolivian post in territory whose ownership was disputed, was captured by a Paraguayan force, the fort burned, the flag of Bolivia torn down, a large number of the garrison killed, and the others taken away as prisoners to a Paraguayan post. On December 14 a counter attack by the Bolivian troops resulted in the capture of two Paraguayan forts and the loss of a number of Paraguayan lives. Bolivia and Paraguay both considered their honor engaged. Bolivia refused to consent to the setting up of a committee of conciliation, declaring:

"One can understand the formation of an investigatory tribunal to prevent conflicts when they do not yet exist and when there are strained relations or when it is impossible to reach an agreement in the foreign office discussions—but not when a fort lies in ruins, when citizens are sacrificed, and when soldiers are carried off as prisoners of war to the fort of the aggressor."

There was the perfect set-up for a war with a certainty that a war would have been begun had this event occurred 50 years ago. It occurred, however, in 1928, and immediately the other nations of the earth set themselves to work to prevent war, and this is the new policy to which the countries of the earth are committed. Immediately by telegraph and cable the Bolivian and Paraguayan Governments were warned by the president of the council of the League of Nations to observe their duties under the pact. The Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration, sitting in Washington, resolved on December 10:

"I. To express to the Governments of the sister Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay the keen aspiration and hope which it fosters that their present differences shall be adjusted peacefully in a spirit of justice, concord, and fraternity.

"II. To convey in a cordial and respectful manner to the aforementioned Governments, in conformity with the tradition of this continent and with the practices which have become general in modern international law, that nations under circumstances such as the present have at their disposal adequate and effective organs and means to find solutions which harmonize the preservation of peace with the right of the states.

"III. To transmit this resolution by telegraph to the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay.

"IV. To form a committee charged with the duty of advising the conference upon the conciliatory action which, if necessary, it might render by cooperating with the instrumentalities now employed in the friendly solution of the problem."

The movements of troops were immediately stopped, and on December 18, less than two weeks after blood had been shed, and an insult offered to the flag of one of the countries; four days after an insult had been offered to the flag of the other, the representatives of the two countries met in Washington and signed an agreement to submit their quarrel to peaceful settlement. A commission is now determining, not which of the two countries was an aggressor, not the merits of the dispute over disputed territory, but how this fight originally occurred, and what arrangements should be made as between the two countries to settle peaceably the quarrel which threatened to develop into an armed conflict.

The procedure under the covenant of the league is illustrated by the Greek-Bulgarian incident. "On October 22, 1925, the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs telegraphed to the Secretary-General that, as a result of a border fight between sentries, Greek troops had been ordered to advance into Bulgarian territory and were about 5 miles over the line. He appealed to the league under article 11, of the covenant, by which it is the duty of the Secretary-General to 'forthwith summon a meeting of the council.'" The council met at Paris, October 26 at 6 p. m., one member arriving by airplane.

"After statements by the Bulgarian and Greek representatives, they were brought to associate with the council in calling upon the two Governments to give unconditional orders for their troops to withdraw behind their respective frontiers within 24 hours, and to accomplish that within 60 hours. This was accomplished and other phases of the difficulty were discussed until October 29, when the council appointed a commission to investigate on the spot. Both parties agreed in advance to accept the decisions of the council.

"The report came before the council on December 7, and involved a payment of 30,000,000 levas ($210,000) by Greece to Bulgaria for damage done, and this was duly paid. * * *

"The report called attention to the fact that the Greek order to suspend operations reached the scene of action only two hours and a half before the attack was timed to begin. The conclusion was that a state of hospitilities was narrowly averted by the prompt action of the council." (Nine Years of the League of Nations, Denys Myers, World Peace Foundation. Vol. XII, No. 1, 1929.)

So is the peace machinery of the earth working, and it is to help that peace machinery to work, to effectuate its purposes and to sharpen its proceeding that the people of this country must move if they are going to move in the spirit that inspired the Cabinet of President Washington in 1794 to follow, as Senator Capper said, the modern notions of international law and the best interests of the people.

PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF MEAT PACKERS' CONSENT DECREE

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, the People's Lobby, with headquarters in Washington, have prepared a statement on the efforts being made to have the meat packers' consent decree modified so that the big meat packers may retail meat and meat products and handle groceries. I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF PEOPLE'S LOBBY

The extraordinary similarity of phraseology used in the petitions and resolutions adopted by several livestock and stock raisers' associations urging a hearing and modification of the packers consent decree, and a knowledge of the devious practices of the big meat packers affected by the decree, led the People's Lobby to write the following letter on June 8, 1929, to the Attorney General:

Hon. WM. D. MITCHELL,

Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: On behalf of the People's Lobby, I ask, and with the utmost confidence, that as Attorney General you continue your own policy as Solicitor General, and the policy of your two predecessors, in opposing any modification of what is known as the meat packers consent decree.

Since the report of the Federal Trade Commission on its investigation of the meat-packing industry in 1918, we have consistently sought adequate Government control of that industry. When the "Big Five" meat packers—which, as one of their spokesmen phrased it, "faced indictments"—prevented legislation to protect the people from their rapacity and law-breaking proclivities and sought immunity by requesting the entry of a consent decree, we opposed that. (The title of our organization at that time was the People's Reconstruction League.)

Since the packer and stockyards act of 1921 failed to incorporate adequate safeguards for the people, we opposed any modification of the decree, and were permitted on two occasions to intervene by counsel as "amicus curiæ." We fully recognize that economic as well as legal questions are involved in this problem.

You have recently received several resolutions from various livestock and cattle growers' associations requesting modification of the meat packers consent decree to the extent of permitting the packers affected to retail meat, and to sell groceries. The similarity of these spontaneous resolutions is ominous.

The inclusion in a large number of them of a misstatement of fact, apparently purposely by the obvious single inspiration of these resolutions to mislead the public, is not inconsistent with the meat packers' past moral turpitude.

The petitioners, with cattle growers and livestock associations aliases, assert that with such modification as sought of the consent decree the meat packers would "be on the same basis as their competitors," "on a basis of equality with their competitors," "on the same basis and equality as their competitors."

The fact is that the "Big Four" meat packers through ownership of stockyards and of approximately nine-tenths of the refrigerator cars, which receive expedited service on the railroads, enjoy a special advantage over both of their two classes of competitors—the chain grocery stores and independent grocers.

That the meat packers affected by the decree have failed to fulfill their solemn voluntary agreement to divest themselves of their stockyards may explain the fact that they have adopted the subterfuge of an alibied petition to modify that decree.

There will not be any fair competition between these meat packers and anyone else as long as the meat packers own these refrigerator cars, and until they offer to sell them to a holding corporation or some similar agency, so that they shall be equally available to all, they stand self-convicted of duplicity or dangerous innocence in talking about "equality with their competitors."

We would not be understood, Mr. Attorney General, as advocating unmitigated nor wasteful competition as a means of insuring the public fair service or fair prices. On the contrary, at our request Senator WALSH of Montana introduced in a previous Congress and has reintroduced a resolution (S. Res. 72) directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate mergers of over $20,000,000 effected during the past four years and to report to the Senate their recommendations as to how to prevent excessive capitalization, speculative bankers' control, and excessive profits.

The "Big Five" (now condensed to four) meat packers have, however, indulged in speculative bankers' control, excessive capitalization, and excessive profits, as well as subnormal prices to livestock growers. Their sudden change of front from aspiration at world domination in all lines to a copiously camouflaged plea for competition would excite the

risibilities of a jaded world, save for the fact their law-breaking proclivities might engage the attention of the recently created crime commission. One is justified in wondering whether the meat packers plan a merger with the grocery chain stores.

Yours sincerely,

BENJAMIN C. MARSH,
Executive Secretary.

The facts regarding the efforts of the "Big Five" meat packers as reported by the Federal Trade Commission in 1918 are as follows:

"It appears that five great packing concerns of the country—Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy, and Wilson—have attained such a dominant position that they control at will the market in which they buy their supplies, the market in which they sell their products, and hold the fortunes of their competitors in their hands.

"Not only is the business of gathering, preparing, and selling meat products in their control, but an almost countless number of by-product industries are similarly dominated; and not content with reaching out for mastery as to commodities which substitute for meat and its by-products, they have invaded allied industries and even unrelated ones.

"The combination has not stopped at the most minute integration but has gone on into a stage of conglomeration, so that unrelated heterogeneous enterprises are brought under control.

"As we have followed these five great corporations through their amazing and devious ramifications—followed them through important branches of industry, of commerce, and of finance—we have been able to trace back to its source the great power which has made possible their growth. We have found that it is not so much the means of production and preparation, nor the sheer momentum of great wealth, but the advantage which is obtained through a monopolistic control of the market places and means of transportation and distribution.

"If these five great concerns owned no packing plants and killed no cattle and still retained control of the instruments of transportation, of marketing, and of storage, their position would not be less strong than it is.

"The producer of livestock is at the mercy of these five companies because they control the market and the marketing facilities and, to some extent, the rolling stock which transports the product to the market.

"The competitors of these five concerns are at their mercy because of the control of the market places, storage facilities, and the refrigerator cars of distribution.

"The consumer of meat products is at the mercy of these five, because both producer and competitor are helpless to bring relief.

"The stock car is a part of the equipment of the common carrier, whose services are necessary to the producer of meat animals so that he may reach the market. The railroads furnish suitable cars for the transportation of other kinds of freight, and as to the use of such cars the miner of coal or the manufacturer of furniture are on an equality, but in the matter of transportation of livestock to a small degree there comes in a private ownership and a control and a manipulation of the means of transportation—the stock car."

Moody's Manual gives the following percentage of profits of the "Big Five" meat packers on capital stock:

	Percentage on capital stock	
	1912–1914	1916–1918
Swift & Co	12.1	30.5
Armour & Co	32.1	88.9
Cudahy Packing Co	10.7	25.4
Wilson & Co	4.7	20.9
Morris & Co	65.9	146.1
	14.4	36.9

During the war years the average net income of the five companies was more than two and one-half times their net income for the previous period.

Typical of the methods of the Armour interests is the record of the dealings of the Armour Grain Corporation with the Grain Marketing Corporation organized by the farmers to help them market their wheat.

The Chicago Tribune (March 17, 1927), in an editorial entitled, "The Scandal in the Grain Trade," discussing the practices of the Armour Grain Corporation, stated:

"Something more than condemnation is called for. The company and its officials stand accused not only of shrewd practices which men of honor choose not to employ, but of gross dishonesty. The difference is the difference between the brink and the abyss."

A leading Washington paper (March 9, 1927) stated editorially:

"Chicago has been hit by a scandal that hurts worse than gunman terrorism, * * *. It is publicly announced by Edward E. Brown, vice president of the First National Bank of Chicago, whose word is accepted by any Chicago business man, that the Armour Company was guilty of plain thievery in its dealing with the Grain Marketing Co."

As a result of the findings of Mr. Brown, the Armour Grain Co. was compelled to pay the Grain Marketing Corporation $3,000,000.

The Chicago Tribune (March 4, 1927) stated:

"The financial brunt of the decision falls upon J. Ogden Armour, Philip D. Armour III, and Lester Armour, who own about 85 per cent of the stock in the Armour Grain Co."

Frank D. Crombie, superintendent of the Northwestern Elevator, testified that at the times covered "at the direction of George E. Thompson, general superintendent of the Armour Grain Co., who had told him he was acting on the instructions of George E. Marcy—then president of that company—he changed the records of the elevator, though about 2,000,000 bushels of wheat had deteriorated."

Since the packers consent decree was entered, on request of the big packers they have made repeated efforts to have it set aside entirely or modified as in the most recent effort, but have not complied with the stipulation that they divest themselves of ownership of their stockyards.

The most thorough investigation of the economic reasons for a modification of the decree was made in 1921 by an interdepartmental committee composed of representatives designated by the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Justice on request of the California Cooperative Canneries and others.

That committee referred the decision back to the court. Hon. Nelson B. Gaskill, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, states to the committee:

"The Federal Trade Commission felt at the time of its entry that the consent decree failed to secure to the public the complete remedy for and protection against the practices charged in the bill of complaint, for which the commission believed sufficient evidence was then available. It was no party to framing the terms of this decree and it was not consulted with reference to its provisions.

"The commission feels that the proposed modification would still further lessen the remedial effect of the decree. It would be a surrender of one of the protective measures taken for the public which at the time of the compromise settlement was regarded as essential to the public right and which the respondents were willing to concede in exchange for concessions to them. If the provisions now sought to be eliminated from the decree were then essential to the protection of the public, they are essential now.

"The Federal Trade Commission in the light of its experience with the subject matter and with due regard only to the public right in the maintenance of the principles of free and fair competition, presents its opposition to the proposed course of action with reference to this decree."

On May 1, 1925, the consent decree was suspended by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

The packers appealed it as a partial decision. The Government appealed against it as interlocutory.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia denied the California canneries permission to intervene, but this decision was reversed by the Court of Appeals of the District. The Government then appealed from the court of appeals, and the Supreme Court of the United States, on May 20, 1929, upheld the Government's contention and denied the canneries permission to intervene, thus apparently removing every obstacle to the enforcement of the decree.

This fact explains the hysterical effort of the meat packers to have another "hearing" and "investigation" for which there is obviously no occasion.

Among the New York banking connections of the big meat packers listed by the Federal Trade Commission in their report on the meat packers are:

Armour: National City Bank, International Banking Corporation, Irving National Bank, Irving Trust Co.

Wilson: Chase National Bank, Guaranty Trust Co., Hallgarten & Co.

Swift: Irving National Bank.

The New York Times (June 18, 1929) reports the merger of the Chase National Bank and the National Park Bank "into an institution having the largest capital funds of any bank in this country, and ranking second in resources."

It gives the resources of the National City Bank-Farmers' Trust merger as $2,066,700,000; of the Chase-National Park Bank merger as $1,700,000,000; and of the Guaranty Trust Co.-National Bank of Commerce merger as $1,655,000,000.

The American people should be protected from a "Big Four" meat packers' food trust with such an integrated financial banking of $5,421,000,000 resources, connected with only two of the "Big Four."

CONSERVATION OF OIL

Mr. KING. Mr. President, one of the live subjects is the so-called oil conservation policy of the President. Recently a conference was called in Colorado Springs, Colo., which was an abortive attempt to accomplish something, no one knows exactly what, unless it was to secure an agreement of oil producers to

restrict production so as to increase prices. I have received a letter from former Senator Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, referring to the conference and its results, which I ask may be inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 13, 1929.

MY DEAR SENATOR: The conservation convention appointed and officered by the President and designed to obtain an accord on the subject of oil conservation, of course, including that of "complete conservation on the public domain," was staged last Monday, according to program. Yesterday afternoon it disappeared by a process of automatic dissolution. Its disembodied spirit, if it had one, might well exclaim, "If I so soon am dead and done for, I wonder what I was begun for."

Perhaps those who conceived and directed it can solve the conundrum. Although a farcical failure, some features developed during its brief experience of three days may be worth recording.

A presiding officer was chosen for it by the authority which summoned it into being. It must have been deemed hazardous to permit the gathering to proceed in the usual way and choose its own chairman. Its control by strong-arm methods would safeguard it against that contingency. Its deliberations might tend toward an undesirable result; hence it were well to restrict the topics for discussion by arbitrary rulings. The purpose of the meeting, or rather of those calling it, might otherwise prove difficult to accomplish, and an adverse result must be avoided at any cost.

So Mr. M. L. Requa, the gentleman to whom rumor has been ascribed the doubtful honor of suggesting to the President the launching of a policy in direct conflict with a Federal statute, was commissioned to run the convention and doubtless carefully groomed as to his conduct, before receiving his credentials. The hand-picked chairman, proud of his commission, went blithely to the land of the western mountaineer and proceeded in opening the convention to tell that somewhat independent citizen just "where to get off."

Mr. Requa demanded a prompt approval of the President's plan of oil and gas conservation, including his program of March 12 as to the public domain States. If this were not forthcoming, he, the chairman, might, upon his return, advise resort to coercive measures. He virtually said to the assembly: "You must concede what I demand or take the consequences." Negative action would not do. Is it possible that Mr. Requa, himself a westerner, could for an instant have expected compliance with such an alternative by an assemblage of western men gathered together in the western city of Colorado Springs pursuant to an official call, and for a specific purpose? If so, he is now a sadder, and, it is to be hoped, a much wiser man. Any messenger armed with a demand in one hand and a threat in the other can expect but one result in this country, and justly merits what he receives.

But not content with this line of effrontery, Chairman Requa, when the occasion arose, and it arose at once, ruled that discussion and criticism of the President's oil-land policy, barely three months old, was not in order. That was sacrosanct, also immutable. No delegate should be heard on that subject.

There you have in true outline the nature and the conduct of the Colorado Springs convention, this child of the administration, this agency for sounding and directing public opinion on Executive nullification of written law, officered by machine methods, working under the application of gag law, and required to do one specific thing and nothing else, the convention took the only course left open to honest men. They refused to do anything, and thus left the problem for whose solution they were summoned just where it was.

Obviously, the convention might, and I think should have appealed from the ruling of the Chair and then conducted its future proceedings in its own way. An organized body of men can not, any more than can an individual, submit to such transgressions of propriety and personal rights without inviting their repetition. Fortunately for Mr. Requa, they did not do this. Perhaps their response to his indefensible methods of procedure was equally drastic.

Chairman Requa, now en route to the National Capital, will make a report, but I doubt if it will be a written one. And now for his threatened coercive measures: We hope the public will soon be apprised of them. They will doubtless prove to be executive in character. The Congress has hitherto been the custodian of that political authority which formulates policies, coercive and others, and enacts them into law, but Mr. Requa now seems to be the spokesman for that governmental function. His early announcement of the policy of disciplinary administration will be interesting in any event.

C. S. THOMAS.

Hon. W. H. KING,
United States Senator, Washington.

"EXTERMINATION OF INDEPENDENT MOVING-PICTURE HOUSES"

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement made by Abram F. Meyers, president and general counsel of the Allied States Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors, issued by authority of the board of directors of that association, dealing with the question of relief for the independent motion-picture theater owners who are being rapidly driven out of business by the exorbitant rentals now being charged for films and other unfair and oppressive tactics employed by the producers of such films.

There being no objection the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXTERMINATION OF INDEPENDENT MOTION-PICTURE HOUSES

(Statement by Abram F. Myers, president and general counsel of the Allied States Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors, issued by authority of the board of directors of said association)

A special meeting of the board of directors of the Allied States Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors was held at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, June 17, to consider measures for the relief of the independent motion-picture theater owners, who are being rapidly driven out of business by the exorbitant rentals now being charged for films and other unfair and oppressive tactics employed by the producers of such films.

Until recently the relations of the producers and theater owners were those of seller and buyer, and the competition formerly existing between the producers served to protect the theater owners against extortion. The producers are now so extensively engaged in the exhibition of pictures through owned and affiliated houses that the independent theater owners are no longer treated as customers but as competitors. In such competition all advantages lie with the producers, and these advantages are now being pressed to the utmost in what appears to be an effort finally to exterminate the independent houses.

PRICE OF FILMS

The chief weapon being employed in this warfare of extermination is the price of film, more especially talking film. The public demand for talking films has been demonstrated, the theater owners are under pressure to meet this demand, and without such films they can not compete. The rentals demanded for talking films are, on an average, several hundred per cent above those formerly asked for the silent films, although there is no evidence that they cost more to produce. The argument that exorbitant rentals are necessary because of the limited distribution of these films (not all theaters being equipped to show them) is answered by the fact that distribution is now being retarded, even curtailed, by such rentals.

The unvarying testimony from all parts of the country is to the effect that the independent owners of small and medium-sized theaters are losing money due to the high overhead incident to displaying talking pictures and are being forced to sell out to the producers or close their doors. The consensus of opinion is that the overwhelming majority can not survive another season on the present basis, and that unless relief is promptly forthcoming, the producers will complete their conquest within a year.

Notwithstanding the admitted facts and the protests of the local and State associations, no producer has uttered a word of moderation and the situation is growing steadily worse.

BROOKHART BILL

It was the unanimous opinion of the directors present and represented that the exhibitors should support the bill introduced by Senator SMITH W. BROOKHART, of Iowa, to prevent the block booking, blind booking, and arbitrary allocation of films to producer-controlled theaters, and to make unlawful the system of compulsory arbitration imposed by the producers on the exhibitors as a condition to the leasing of films.

The exhibitors recognize the force of the argument that industry troubles should be settled within the industry without Government interference, but point out that there is no evidence of a willingness on the part of the producers to modify in any degree the conditions under which the exhibitors are now being forced out of business. As the exhibitors view it, there is nothing in the Brookhart bill that can possibly make matters worse as far as they are concerned; there is much that is calculated, to use the language of Senator BROOKHART, "to preserve for the American people the remaining vestige of competition in the motion-picture industry."

The directors have pledged themselves to a campaign to secure support for the measure and to defend it against the false and misleading propaganda issuing from producers' organizations. An analysis of the bill from the standpoint of the exhibitors will be prepared by counsel and distributed to all exhibitors as an offset to a brief recently circulated by counsel for the so-called Hays organization. Also a canvass will be made of the exhibitors to counteract the work now being done by the film board of trade secretaries, exchange management, and other producer agents.

The directors also took cognizance of the growing tendency toward mergers among the producers which is rapidly narrowing the field of competition. The industry now is controlled by but a few interests and rumors are constantly heard of projected mergers which will bring the industry under the control of one, or at most two, dominant interests. This the exhibitors believe would be ruinous to them and

detrimental to the public as well, in that it would mean the elimination of the competition of genius and ideas as well as purely economic competition.

The board approved the action of the general counsel in protesting to responsible Government agencies against recent and prospective mergers, and authorized and directed him to use his best endeavors to secure protection against the further monopolizing of the industry.

PRICE DISCRIMINATION

A further subject of discussion was the price discrimination and other unfair and oppressive tactics practiced by producers in favor of owned and controlled theaters and against independents. It was asserted that the prices and percentages demanded of the independent theaters are proportionately much higher than those demanded of affiliated houses, and that prompt payment is demanded of the independent, whereas the controlled houses are allowed to pay when it is convenient or when they have the money. It is obvious that the independent houses can not long withstand such competition.

It was agreed that members of exhibitor organizations affiliated with the Allied States Association should forward evidence of all such discriminating practices to the chief counsel of the association in Washington, who was authorized to make such use of it by way of complaint to public authority, or the bringing of private action, as may be necessary to protect exhibitors' interests.

GENERAL INVESTIGATION

The general counsel of the association was directed to lay before the appropriate agencies of the Government, both executive and legislative, all facts and circumstances tending to establish a common purpose on the part of the producers of photoplays to drive the independent theaters out of business, with a view to obtaining a broad investigation of industry conditions.

Included among the facts which the exhibitors believe tend to prove the existence of such common purpose among the producers are the close affiliation of the latter through the Hays organization; the growing concentration of control resulting from systematic mergers; the imposition on the exhibitors of a one-sided uniform contract and a coercive system of arbitration as a condition to obtaining films; the extensive building operations and acquisitions of independent theaters; the espionage and propaganda activities of the film board secretaries, exchange managers, and other agents directed against exhibitors' interests and organizations; the exorbitant film rentals and oppressive and discriminatory practices.

WASHINGTON MEETING

It was agreed to hold a meeting in Washington on July 2, in the nature of a public protest against the present intolerable conditions in the industry. It will be the purpose of the exhibitors to focus attraction on the causes for the wholesale closing of independent motion-picture theaters, in the belief that the public will condemn the methods being employed.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I trust that Senators during the recess will give some thought to the efforts at enforcement of the prohibition law. I have been much disturbed about several killings which have taken place in my State. It so happens that several of the persons killed were perfectly innocent citizens. Among such was a boy just killed at Plattsburg and Mr. Hansen who was mutilated and died at Niagara Falls.

I believe this is a matter of such concern to the country that this body is called upon to express its sentiment regarding it and to make recommendations. Certainly in certain sections of the border, and my State happens to be a border State, we suffer perhaps more than in other sections.

As I view it, it is an outrageous thing that so many innocent persons should be killed by Government officials. I hope during the recess Senators will give thought to the matter, so that some recommendation may be made and action taken to prevent the recurrence of such inexcusable disasters.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, Calendar No. 37 is a joint resolution (S. J. Res. 53) to create a joint congressional committee relating to the reorganization and concentration of the agencies connected with prohibition enforcement, and for other purposes. Such a commission would act very much in line with the suggestions which the Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] has just made. It looks to the matter of transferring the prohibition agencies to the Department of Justice and provides for a joint committee to investigate and study the proposition. I should like to pass it, if possible, with as little delay as may be, because I understand it is expected to have a quorum in the House, and I am hoping that this joint resolution may be considered there if we pass it. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 53) to create a joint congressional committee relating to the reorganization and concentration of the agencies connected with prohibition enforcement, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, as heretofore indicated I want to address myself briefly to the pending joint resolution with no thought especially of opposing, obstructing, or delaying its passage; but merely to call attention to the fact that, in my conception, it is an attempt by the executive department of the Government to shift to the Congress initial responsibility for the transfer of the Prohibition Unit from the Treasury to the Department of Justice.

The appointment of a joint congressional committee to investigate or inquire into the desirability of such a transfer simply will result in delay and in the transfer, not so much of the Prohibition Unit, but the transfer of responsibility from the executive to the legislative branch of the Government. There is not a fact to be ascertained, not one, relating to the proposed transfer, that is not now and has not for a long time been immediately available to the President through the heads of the three departments that may be affected by the transfer. The proposed joint committee can not ascertain one solitary detail that is not now available to the President of the United States. All the information that may be derived by such inquiry as that proposed must come from the Treasury, or the Department of Justice, or the Department of Labor, having jurisdiction of the immigration laws. They have now and have had, as I said, every bit of this information ever since the Prohibition Unit was established and placed, as it never should have been placed, in the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department.

It is not a new proposition. When I was Secretary of the Treasury I appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives in the first instance and protested against confiding these prohibition functions to the Treasury Department. They had no relation to any activity of the Treasury, and there was nothing appropriate in confiding to that department the enforcement of the prohibition laws. My successor at the Treasury, Secretary Houston, in his report to Congress in 1920 even more urgently and in greater detail opposed having the Prohibition Unit in the Treasury Department, and recommended its transfer immediately to the Department of Justice, where all Federal laws are supposed to be considered and enforced.

I shall take leave to insert in the RECORD Secretary Houston's reasons for the proposed transfer.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, permission to do so will be granted.

The matter referred to is as follows:

SECRETARY HOUSTON'S RECOMMENDATION

In November, 1920, Secretary Houston repeated the recommendation that the Treasury should be relieved of the incongruous duty of enforcing the prohibition law and that the bureau should be transferred to the Department of Justice. From Secretary Houston's report is the following:

"The national prohibition act is a penal statute and relates only indirectly to taxes. When this responsibility was placed upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue he already was carrying a heavy and unusual burden. This will be increased if the revenue act is revised. The duty of searching out and prosecuting offenders under the prohibition law should not be imposed upon an agency that should devote its attention exclusively, as far as possible, to the collection of taxes. If that part of the work which relates to the detection and prosecution of crime should be transferred to some other department, the features of the law which relate to taxes and penalties, as distinguished from fines and punishment which may be imposed through the courts, could be left with the Treasury.

"It is perhaps seldom that departments voluntarily suggest that they be relieved of large powers they are exercising and interesting and important duties they are performing. It is natural that they should cling to their responsibilities. It is hoped that this recommendation will have all the more force because it is unusual. Officials of the Treasury concerned with the supervision of the activities mentioned above are interested in the work and realize its tremendous value to the Nation; and the bureaus and offices themselves are strongly attached to this department. These are considerations of sentiment which I likewise entertain. Very grave problems, however, face the Treasury, and matters of this kind must be decided by the requirements of proper and logical organization. Burdens growing out of the war naturally have fallen principally upon this department. They will continue and will not end until the war debt has been redeemed. The growth of the fiscal work of the Treasury has been unprecedented. The department should be given the opportunity of centering its attention upon its primary functions and should not be encumbered with large activities unrelated to fiscal operations. That is the basis for these proposals. They are offered particularly in contemplation of the establishment of a budget system. If the Budget Bureau is placed in the Treasury, which

I believe is clearly the correct policy, it would seem to be extremely important that this department be relieved of administrative burdens involved in the supervision of the spending services herein discussed. It is hoped that the Congress will give the question serious consideration. If the transfers are made it will be possible to eliminate one Assistant Secretary from the Treasury organization suggested in this report."

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, I am directly advised that, while the present Secretary of the Treasury has never made any formal official recommendation with respect to the matter, he also has advocated, from the very beginning of his term, the transfer of the Prohibition Unit from the Internal Revenue Bureau to the Department of Justice; but the late Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler, whom I greatly respected, and his associates in the Anti-Saloon League invariably opposed the transfer. Why, I have never been able even to conjecture, because it is something which so obviously should have long ago been done that I can conceive no reason for the opposition. It has been suggested that the officials of the Anti-Saloon League realized that they had their thumb upon the Prohibition Unit as organized and did not care to permit it to get from under their thumb; but as to that I am not advised.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Virginia permit an interruption?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the junior Senator from Utah?

Mr. GLASS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. KING. I hope the Senator from Virginia will forgive me for the interruption, but I desire to say that when the Volstead Act was before the Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee—and I happened to be a member of that subcommittee—Wayne B. Wheeler and other representatives of the Anti-Saloon League appeared before the subcommittee. I then moved in the committee to transfer to the Department of Justice the enforcement of the prohibition act, but the Anti-Saloon League representatives opposed the transfer. I shall not pretend to state the reasons which prompted them to do so, but they did oppose it; and they have since relentlessly in the past, as I am advised, continued their opposition to the transfer to the Department of Justice of the enforcement of the act, which is a criminal act; and the Department of Justice should, of course, enforce all criminal statutes.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, will the Senator from Virginia yield to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. GLASS. I yield.

Mr. BROOKHART. I should like to ask if at the time the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] made the motion to which he has referred Harry M. Daugherty was Attorney General of the United States?

Mr. KING. I confess that I have forgotten the date of the occurrence to which I have referred. Former Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, was then chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

Mr. BROOKHART. I think Mr. Daugherty was then Attorney General, and the Anti-Saloon League had good reason not to turn the enforcement of the Volstead Act over to Jess Smith.

Mr. KING. I have no right to trespass upon the time of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], but I was about to say that I agree with the Anti-Saloon League, if that was their view, that Mr. Daugherty, perhaps, was not worthy of the high position which he held, although I do not care to be drawn into that controversy. Obviously, however, the enforcement of criminal statutes belongs to the Department of Justice and not to some little bureau that may be set up somewhere.

Mr. BROOKHART. I concur in that statement.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, as a matter of fact Mr. Mitchell Palmer was Attorney General, I think, when the Volstead Act was enacted; but, be that as it may the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] and perhaps the Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART], will recall that several years thereafter, when the unfitness of Mr. Daugherty became apparent, that official's resignation was accepted with great regret by the then President of the United States; and, if my recollection is accurate, Mr. Daugherty now is a free man; he is not in jail.

Mr. BROOKHART. That is not my fault.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, I do not undertake to say, because I do not know, why the Anti-Saloon League opposed the transfer of the Prohibition Unit from the Internal Revenue Bureau to the Department of Justice. Perhaps the proposed joint committee, if appointed, may be able to ascertain why they have changed their attitude, and apparently now offer no objection to the transfer, or if they have objection that very fact may explain why the President would like to shift the initial responsibility for the transfer from himself to the Congress. Of course, the transfer may not be made without action by Congress; but what Senator does not know it would have been the usual thing for the Attorney General and the law advisers of the Treasury Department and the Department of Labor to have conferred and prepared the necessary legislation to effect the transfer and to have sent the form of such proposed legislation to Congress, with a recommendation from the President that the transfer be made? That would have dispatched the matter and would no longer have delayed the transfer.

However, Mr. President, frankly, my chief purpose in addressing the Senate is to call attention to what I term a "submerged problem"—the problem of effectively enforcing the prohibition laws, regardless of antagonisms from whatsoever sources.

What Senator in this Chamber ever heard during the recent presidential campaign of enforcing any other than the prohibition law? Who heard anything about bank robberies, which were supposed, in the main, to be taken care of by safety vaults? Who ever during that campaign heard a word of enforcing the laws against murder or theft? Who ever heard of enforcing any law except that provision of the Federal Constitution known as the eighteenth amendment and the statutes passed in pursuance thereof?

The Republican National Convention at Kansas City did not concern itself with the enforcement of the laws against murder or robbery or embezzlement or of the other innumerable penal statutes that touch upon the punishment of crime. The Republican National Convention considered and declared for the enforcement of prohibition alone. I read from the platform, which was drafted by the distinguished Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH]. It says:

The people, through the method provided by the Constitution, have written the eighteenth amendment into the Constitution. The Republican Party pledges itself and its nominees to the observance and vigorous enforcement of this provision of the Constitution.

That was all. The Democratic National Convention at Houston considered no other violations of law, and in the law-enforcement clause of its platform, written by me, confined its declaration and its promise to observance of the eighteenth amendment and the enforcement of the statutes passed in pursuance thereof.

For some uncertain purpose—it may be to magnify their own prestige or to confirm certain simple people in the mistaken impression that we have a prohibition Executive—the officials of the Anti-Saloon League persist in calling attention to the President's "vigorous advocacy of the eighteenth amendment and of the Volstead Act." I challenge any man to point to a syllable uttered or a sentence written by the President during the last national campaign, or since, which commits him specifically to the advocacy of the eighteenth amendment or in any wise to unqualified advocacy of the Volstead Act. Point to a syllable uttered or a sentence written that would put him in that attitude! It can not be done. In the campaign the most that he ever said was that he did "not favor the repeal of the eighteenth amendment"; but he nowhere said, nor has he said anywhere since, that he might not, upon inquiry and investigation, advocate modification of the eighteenth amendment. Nowhere, explicitly or implicitly, has he ever said that he is an advocate of the Volstead Act.

Mr. President, when Congress convened in December last, mindful of the fact that the President, in his speech of acceptance as well as in the platform of his party, was obligated to the enforcement of the prohibition laws of the country specifically, I offered an amendment to the first deficiency appropriation bill under the subcaption of the "Bureau of Prohibition" to this effect:

For the purpose of a thorough inquiry into the problem of the enforcement of prohibition under the provisions of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution and laws enacted in pursuance thereof, together with the enforcement of other laws, $250,000, or as much thereof as may be required, to be expended under authority and by direction of the President of the United States, who shall report the result of such investigation to the Congress, together with his recommendations with respect thereto, said sum to be available for the fiscal years of 1929 and 1930 for each and every object of expenditure connected with such purposes notwithstanding the provisions of any other act.

There is a little unrevealed history connected with that provision of the deficiency appropriation bill. The Republican conferees from the other branch of Congress sought to eliminate it altogether—to strike it out. One of them had the effrontery to suggest that it was "a gross discourtesy to the President elect" for a Senator to propose and the Senate to pass an amendment

of the deficiency bill which afforded him the means to effectuate the promise that he made during the campaign. Being unable to strike out the provision altogether, attempts repeatedly were made to emasculate it and to make prohibition enforcement the least important item of the provision. That failed; and then, in an unguarded moment, I permitted myself to be persuaded to introduce, parenthetically, the words "together with other laws."

The Senate conferees will recall that I even resisted making the text conjunctive. I objected to having it said "prohibition and other laws." But we did get this parenthetical phrase in there, with no purpose on earth of making "other laws" the major item of investigation, but a mere incident to the "thorough investigation of prohibition under the eighteenth amendment and under statutes passed in pursuance thereof."

What has happened? The parenthesis has been made the main feature of that provision of the deficiency act and prohibition has been forgotten, has been submerged. The President appointed a commission, and the White House did not even know that provision had been made by Congress for paying the expenses of the commission. When the commission was appointed and first assembled at the White House, there was given out, through the Associated Press, this statement:

> Since Congress has provided no funds, the commissioners must serve without pay, at least at the start, and their expenses will have to be taken care of out of the White House contingent fund until Congress can appropriate the necessary money. This probably will be done at the present special session on the ground of an emergency situation requiring action.

That was not a random newspaper report. It was a statement authorized at the White House, where apparently it was not known that the Congress had appropriated $250,000 for the purpose of a thorough inquiry into the problem of enforcing prohibition, and had required the President to "report to Congress the result of such investigation, together with his recommendations." The White House persisted in that statement until 12 o'clock noon of the following day, when they were shown this provision of the deficiency act of the last Congress.

Now, take the address made by the President to his commission when first assembled. I challenge any Senator to read it through and say that he could know from that address that there was any such thing as a prohibition problem in America. The term was not mentioned by the President. Take the responsive address of Mr. Wickersham, chairman of the commission, and no one may tell from it that prohibition, or anything akin to prohibition, is a problem in this country. These omissions could not have been merely coincident. Obviously they must have been agreed on.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FESS in the chair). Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. GLASS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. NORRIS. Has the Senator those two addresses?

Mr. GLASS. I have.

Mr. NORRIS. Will the Senator put them in his remarks? I should be glad if the Senator would read them. They are not long.

Mr. GLASS. I will insert them in the RECORD. I would not detain the Senate by reading them; but the Senator may rely upon my statement that the word "prohibition" does not occur in either the President's address to his commission or the responsive speech of Mr. Wickersham, the chairman of the commission.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further, I think those addresses are both very short. I do not think it would be uninteresting to the Senate, in fact I feel that the Senator could not put in his time better than to read those addresses and have them appear with his address in the RECORD.

Mr. GLASS. I thought I had them here, but I seem not to have them. I had them among my papers with the intention of reading them; but I will insert them in the RECORD, so that the Senator may see that I have stated the case with precision.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Virginia ask for their insertion in the RECORD?.

Mr. GLASS. I ask leave to have them inserted at the end of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See Exhibit A.)

Mr. GLASS. The thing I am stressing now is the fact that the prohibition problem, for the investigation of which primarily the $250,000 were appropriated, has been literally submerged; and the public press, in its commentaries upon the meeting at the White House—The New York Times, notably—said editorially that we might as well dismiss from our minds the idea that the President's commission is to bother a great deal with prohibition enforcement; and the President himself, in his address before the Associated Press in New York, minimized, if he did not actually vitiate, the importance of the major problem by declaring textually that it was a mere "segment" of the investigation to be had—a mere "segment" of the investigation to be had!

What is it that the President has proposed? What is the problem that he has confided to this commission? Why, the stupendous task of investigating all lawlessness in this country, and of a readjustment or a reorganization of judicial procedure in the United States—something that is just as impossible of accomplishment, I venture to say, in my lifetime or in the President's tenure of office, as anything of which I can think—the investigation and reorganization of judicial procedure; not merely Federal judicial procedure, which is the only thing that is within the jurisdiction of the Congress, but the reorganization and adjustment of judicial procedure in 48 States of the Union!

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. GLASS. Just a moment. And the information afforded me by the research bureau of Congress is to the effect that for every crime committed within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government there are 10 crimes committed within the jurisdiction of the State governments.

I am citing these facts to show the Senate how completely this major problem of effectively enforcing the prohibition laws has been ignored, has been literally submerged, in order—well, I will not say that; I will not say "in order" to shift responsibility for the determination of a perplexing question, but at least with that inevitable result.

I now yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator has just discussed the matter about which I was going to ask him.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, I am no fanatical prohibitionist. I am no unreasoning, vituperative zealot. I have always refrained from drink and always have voted, whenever opportunity presented, for the extermination of the liquor traffic; but I have never permitted any ecclesiastical despot, by threat or otherwise, to control either my thought or my conduct on this vital problem.

I am, honestly, for the enforcement of the prohibition laws, and for that thorough inquiry provided by the deficiency appropriation act into the problem. We should ascertain whether or not these laws may effectively be enforced, and, if not, what remedies the President proposes.

I had ascribed to the President of the United States, of course, both sincerity of purpose and the courage of his convictions on this question. I had believed that he meant what he said when he declared that "common sense required us to recognize that abuses had occurred under the existing statutes," and that inquiry must be made and the abuses corrected. I wanted to know, and I assumed that Congress wanted to know, or it would not have appropriated $250,000 to ascertain, what the President's commission thinks should be done with respect to existing laws, or the enactment of other laws, and what the President was willing to recommend with respect to those things. But his commission and the President himself appear to have gone as far afield as it is possible to do.

Reorganize judicial processes and procedure to stop embezzlements, and bank robberies; to punish murders swiftly and abate the activities of highwaymen; to amend immoralities generally? Reorganize the judicial systems of 48 States and of the United States, when for five years—I think that long—there has been before Congress one single suggestion, over and over again approved by the American Bar Association, led by the Chief Justice of the United States, to confide to the Supreme Court itself authority to adopt rules which it was thought would expedite justice and rid the court dockets of innumerable cases. For five years that simple suggestion has been resisted here and defeated. Yet here a commission has been incredibly embarked on the task, literally impossible of accomplishment within a reasonable time, of reorganizing the judicial procedure of the United States and the States of the Union!

If prohibition is never enforced until that shall have been done, those who quarrel with the law and extenuate its violation need distress themselves no further. If prohibition is never effectively enforced until this reorganization occurs there will be grave disappointment on the part of those who entertain the honest conviction that the laws should be enforced. If the laws as they exist are not enforceable, we should have the dis-

cernment upon inquiry so to ascertain, and the courage, within the limitations of the Constitution, to enact laws which may be enforced.

Let us see what is the attitude of the chairman of this law-enforcement commission. He did not mention prohibition in his responsive address, and whenever he has mentioned it he has put it aside, as the President did in his speech in New York, as a mere "segment" of the stupendous problems the commission must consider.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an inquiry.

Mr. GLASS. I yield.

Mr. WATSON. Does the Senator think it is the duty of the Treasury Department to enforce prohibition?

Mr. GLASS. To enforce it?

Mr. WATSON. That is to say, that the enforcement of prohibition should be intrusted to the Treasury Department?

Mr. GLASS. The Senator did not hear me when I stated at the very outset that as Secretary of the Treasury I had appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and urged them not to confide this function to the Treasury Department but to confide it to the Department of Justice, where it properly belongs.

Mr. WATSON. And the Senator is now in favor of that transfer?

Mr. GLASS. I always have been.

Mr. WATSON. So have I.

Mr. GLASS. But if the President thinks it ought to be transferred, he ought to be willing to take the responsibility of saying so, and have his competent law advisers frame legislation that would enable us speedily to make the transfer, so that the laws might be more efficiently enforced. That is what I advocate.

To revert to the attitude of Mr. Wickersham——

Mr. WATSON. Will the Senator pardon me for another question?

Mr. GLASS. I yield.

Mr. WATSON. If this resolution should be passed, would it be possible for the joint committee appointed to recommend that the President be given power to reallocate these departments having reference to prohibition enforcement?

Mr. GLASS. That could have been done six weeks ago. That could have been done a week after the Congress was called in extraordinary session. The President himself might have had his law officers prepare the proper bill, and sent it to the Congress, and have had it passed.

Mr. WATSON. I agree that the Senator is making a very wise suggestion, that this power should be lodged with the President, but this resolution does not so provide, and this is the only thing we have before us now to deal with on the subject.

Mr. GLASS. Yes.

Mr. WATSON. Let me ask the Senator again whether or not, if we pass this resolution, it will be possible for the committee thus appointed under this provision to suggest that the President have the power to make this allocation?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, may I ask, in that connection, why the President's commission has not already that authority? I am asking for information.

Mr. WATSON. I would like to have that answered, too.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee reporting the resolution whether or not this would result in a duplication of authority, whether the statute referred to by the Senator from Virginia does not give the most comprehensive powers over the whole subject to the President's commission. I ask the chairman of the committee that question, with the permission of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. GLASS. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. JONES. The Senator from Arkansas seems to be looking at me. This resolution was reported by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I ask the Senator in charge of the resolution.

Mr. JONES. I suppose that the commission would probably make recommendations.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. If there is a doubt about it I would like to have the Senator from Washington say so.

Mr. JONES. Let me tell the Senator what I had in mind, and I think it was what the President had in mind. We want to expedite this matter.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Just a moment.

Mr. GLASS. Right there, if the President really wanted to expedite the matter, the way to have expedited it was to have expedited it. The proper thing would have been for the President to have his capable officers of the law prepare a bill and send it to the Congress, and recommend it, and take the responsibility of recommending that it be enacted right away; we would have had it on the statute books, perhaps, by now.

Mr. JONES. I am not so sure we would have been able to do that in this extra session. There was quite a difference of opinion as to what should really be done. I think the President is earnestly and sincerely desirous of promoting expeditious action; and that from what he had learned, possibly, from different people, he thought this was the wise way to do it. I am inclined to think so myself.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Washington a further question?

Mr. GLASS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The statute authorizing the creation of a President's commission was just as broad as it could be made. I read from it:

> For the purposes of a thorough inquiry into the problem of the enforcement of prohibition under the provisions of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution and laws enacted in pursuance thereof, together with the enforcement of other laws, $250,000, or as much thereof as may be required, to be expended under authority and by direction of the President of the United States, who shall report the result of such investigation to the Congress together with his recommendations with respect thereto.

That authority is just as broad as human language can make it. Is it not true that the President's commission has the power to report at any time on the subject matter of the Senator's resolution; and if that is true, why is it necessary to create an additional commission? The President's commission was given $250,000, and now we are asked to create another commission to inquire into the same subject matter. It is true that the jurisdiction of the commission provided for in the resolution under consideration would be narrower than is that of the President's commission, but the President's commission comprehends the whole subject. Why is it necessary to duplicate the authority and thus divide responsibility? I am asking for information.

I thought when we passed the statute embodying the provisions referred to by the Senator from Virginia, and just quoted, we were giving the President all the power Congress could give him, and an adequate fund, to investigate the whole subject of prohibition enforcement. Of course, the President at any time can submit to Congress a recommendation for the transfer of this enforcement authority from one department to another, or he might have authority to make the transfer even under existing law.

What I want to know from the Senator from Washington is whether the President asks this additional legislation and, if he does, in view of the broad authority he already has, why does he ask it? Has he lost confidence in his own commission, and has the President come back to Congress and asked for the creation of a new commission to do the very thing, among others, that his own commission is authorized to pass upon?

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President——

Mr. JONES. I did not intend to interrupt——

Mr. GLASS. Right on that point, I will ask the Senator from Arkansas whether he does not think that under that provision of the first deficiency act of the last Congress, passed in February of this year, the President would not have complete justification for sending up to Congress a proposed statute drafted by his Attorney General or his law advisers authorizing him to make the transfer from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Without doubt.

Mr. GLASS. That is what I said, and that would have expedited the matter.

Mr. KING and Mr. FLETCHER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Virginia yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. GLASS. I will yield first to the Senator from Utah, who has addressed the Chair previously.

Mr. KING. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON] a moment ago indicated that there was not anything before us upon which we could act; at least, I drew that conclusion from what he said. I want to say to the Senator that there is a bill pending now before the Judiciary Committee, and has been for some months, which was first introduced away back in 1922, to transfer to the Department of Justice the enforcement of the prohibition act, so that the Judiciary Committee has that measure before it. The Immigration Committee has from time to time had its attention challenged by the Secretary of Labor to some amendments necessary to aid in enforcing the immigration law along the borders. So that measures are now pending before the committees and there is no necessity of creating a special committee when we have the Judiciary Committee and

the Immigration Committee, who can deal with the matters referred to in the resolution under consideration.

Mr. GLASS. I yield now to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. FLETCHER. It might throw a little light on the subject if I should read from the President's inaugural address. Under the head of national investigation he said:

I propose to appoint a national commission for a searching investigation of the whole structure of our Federal system of jurisprudence—

Mr. GLASS. I called attention to that impossible task.

Mr. FLETCHER. He continued:

To include the method of enforcement of the eighteenth amendment and the causes of abuse under it. Its purpose will be to make such recommendations for reorganization of the administration of Federal laws and court procedure as may be found desirable. In the meantime it is essential that a large part of the enforcement activities be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice as a beginning of more effective organization.

Mr. GLASS. That could have been done months ago had the President sent a bill to Congress to facilitate the matter. What I am trying to do now, if I may, as an earnest and straightforward prohibitionist, is to rescue the problem of prohibition from the precarious and obscure position in which the President, through his commission, has undertaken to place it. I do not want prohibition thrust aside. I do not want it to be regarded by the President nor by the presiding genius of his Commission on Crime as a mere "segment" of the law-enforcement problem.

Mr. Wickersham made an address at New Haven, Conn., very recently showing clearly that he agrees with the President that the commission is not to bother itself much about prohibition enforcement. He agrees with the President that prohibition is a mere "segment" of the problem, because he said:

Most people seem to believe that the commission will devote itself almost entirely to a consideration of the enforcement of prohibition.

That is all they talked about in the presidential campaign. All we talked about in the Senate when we appropriated the $250,000 to make a thorough inquiry into the problem of prohibition enforcement. But Mr. Wickersham asserts the people are deceived in that belief, because he said:

It is characteristic of the overemphasis on this question that the people should think so. * * * I am quite sure that prohibition adherents may have gone too far. They have become so obsessed with the one idea of enforcing the prohibition law that they have exaggerated its importance in their own minds out of all proportion to its actual significance.

That is a criticism of the President. The President had such an exaggerated notion of the desirability of enforcing prohibition that it was all he talked about during the campaign under the heading of Enforcing the Law. His national convention had such an exaggerated idea of the enforcement of prohibition that that is the only sort of law enforcement it declared for when talking about the problem. This statement by Mr. Wickersham at New Haven is a direct criticism of the President of the United States who made him chairman of the commission.

Mr. CARAWAY and Mr. NORRIS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Virginia yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. GLASS. I yield first to the Senator from Arkansas who, I believe, rose first.

Mr. CARAWAY. I should like to have heard Mr. Wickersham make that speech at Roanoke on yesterday. Would not the Senator have liked to have heard it made there?

Mr. GLASS. I do not think it would have affected the situation at Roanoke. Mr. Wickersham did say something that relates to the mass meeting at Roanoke, however.

I yield now to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. Wickersham's speech from which the Senator quoted is a criticism not of the President's attitude since he has been elected, but I think could fairly be considered as a criticism of the President's attitude while he was a candidate. Mr. Wickersham criticized him before he took office, but his statement does not imply any criticism of the President's conduct since he has been elected.

Mr. GLASS. No; he agrees with the President now that prohibition is merely a "segment" of the problem.

The junior Senator from Arkansas suggested just now that Mr. Wickersham should not have delivered this address at Roanoke on yesterday. Mr. Wickersham was unkind to the Roanoke mass meeting because the newspaper reporting his address quoted him as follows:

Lamenting the lost power of the church over the people, Mr. Wickersham asserted that the sacerdotal office can no longer impose on or impress any but the unlettered and the intellectually indolent.

That is a rather unkind remark to have made on the eve of that mass meeting in Virginia. That meeting of former Democrats at Roanoke adopted a platform which is said to have been largely written by a Methodist bishop whose sacerdotal robe encompasses the whole bolting movement in the State. Yet Mr. Wickersham is unkind enough to suggest that these former Virginia Democrats, completely controlled by this political prelate, are "unlettered and intellectually indolent." Why, Mr. President, I would not dream of saying that of them.

Mr. President, I have performed as briefly as I could the task which I started out to perform, and that is to show that those in actual authority, charged by law with dealing with this important problem of prohibition enforcement, are apparently undertaking to shift responsibility. They would, it seems, shift initial responsibility to Congress for the simple transfer of the Prohibition Unit from the Treasury, where it never should have been, to the Department of Justice, where it always should have been.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, will my colleague yield for a question?

Mr. GLASS. Certainly.

Mr. SWANSON. As I understand it, the President made a positive and direct recommendation in his inaugural address for this transfer. I noticed at the time in the papers that there was some objection urged from some sources. I understand now he has modified that recommendation and makes another recommendation to the effect that a joint committee of the House and Senate shall be authorized to make investigation and submit a report. Has anyone told us by what authority and right the President desires to change his direct recommendation which went to the Judiciary Committee and on which they have a right to act, and now recommends to the Congress a method of procedure to supersede his own commission and to supersede the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to make a recommendation? Has any excuse been given for this change of front on the part of the President? Does my colleague know of any reason for the change of front?

Mr. GLASS. Only the reason I have suggested, that it may be the President himself does not want to encounter the hostility of certain persistent officials of the Anti-Saloon League, but would like Congress to do the job for him.

Mr. BROUSSARD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GLASS. Certainly.

Mr. BROUSSARD. The Senator from Virginia is the author of the amendment which created the commission appointed by the President.

Mr. GLASS. I was.

Mr. BROUSSARD. I would like to ask the Senator whether in his mind the fact that the commission is proceeding in executive sessions was ever intended by the Senator himself who offered the resolution, or does he think that such a course is justified?

Mr. GLASS. I will say to the Senator that that question did not present itself to my mind. The Senator knows I am a believer in executive sessions of the Senate; but whether it is a feasible thing or whether it is the appropriate thing for a commission charged with such an impossible task as the reorganization of the judicial processes of the United States and all the States thereof to hold open sessions I am not prepared to say, particularly as the prohibition problem has been reduced to a mere "segment." If they were going really to consider the problem of prohibition enforcement, as we supposed and intended, I would like them to have open sessions so that we might know what is going on; but if they are going to devote their time exclusively to this incredible technical task of reorganizing the judicial procedure in the United States and all the States, I do not think the average man would understand what was going on, even if the sessions of the commission should be open.

EXHIBIT A

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN OPENING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION

I propose no extensive address in inducting this commission formally into its duties. Its members have large understanding and long service in the field whose problems it is assembled to study and consider. I have already expressed my views publicly upon its purpose and its necessity.

The American people are deeply concerned over the alarming disobedience of law, the abuses in law enforcement, and the growth of organized crime, which has spread in every field of evildoing and in every part of our country.

A nation does not fail from its growth of wealth or power. But no nation can for long survive the failure of its citizens to respect and obey the laws which they themselves make. Nor can it survive a deca-

dence of the moral and spiritual concepts that are the basis of respect for law, nor from neglect to organize itself to defeat crime and the corruption that flows from it. Nor is this a problem confined to the enforcement and obedience of one law, or the laws of the Federal or State Governments separately. The problem is partly the attitude toward all law.

It is my hope that the commission shall secure an accurate determination of fact and cause, following them with constructive, courageous conclusions which will bring public understanding and command public support of its solutions. The general public approval of the necessity for the creation of this commission and the extraordinary universality of approval of its membership are in themselves evidences of the responsibility that lies upon you and of the great public concern in your task and of the hopes that you may succeed.

I do pray for the success of your endeavors, for by such success you will have performed one of the greatest services to our generation.

RESPONSE OF HON. GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM TO THE OPENING ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. President, I am confident I express the feeling of all members of this commission when I say we are deeply sensible of the high compliment you have paid us in your invitation to serve as members of a body called to consider a problem the solution of which you regard as more vital to the preservation of our institutions than any other question before the American people.

Every one of us has had occasion, either from the standpoint of the bench, the bar, the office of public prosecutor, the teacher, or the student of public justice, to consider the fundamental questions of human conduct in its relation to law, the character of our laws, and the machinery for law enforcement.

In the light of that experience we realize the gravity of the situation we are called upon to consider. The opinions or conclusions we have formed as the result of such experience will constitute our initial contribution to the solution of the problem submitted to us.

POINTS TO TASK'S MAGNITUDE

But outside of the limits of our own experience—wholly or in part—we understand there is a vast accumulation of records, including statistics, reports, and other material bearing upon the administration of justice, assembled in departments of the National and State Governments which should be examined, analyzed, classified, and studied as bearing upon the matters before us.

There are also many public and private organizations which have been studying questions bearing upon matters involved in our inquiry, and we expect material assistance from them, as well as from other students of our social conditions.

We approach our task with a profound realization of its importance and with minds open to consider on their merits all intelligent suggestions from unprejudiced sources.

We are under no illusions as to the difficulty of our task. We know there is no short cut to the millenium. But we have confidence in the fundamental honesty and right-mindedness of the American people and their readiness to support sound methods of reform when the existence of evils is exposed and practical methods for their eradication submitted to popular judgment.

To the discharge of the undertaking you have devolved upon us we pledge our best endeavors, invoking Divine guidance in the performance of our task.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1537) to amend subdivision (a) of section 1 of the act entitled "An act making it a felony with penalty for certain aliens to enter the United States of America under certain conditions in violation of law," approved March 4, 1929, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF IMMIGRATION LAW

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FESS in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1537) to amend subdivision (a) of section 1 of the act entitled "An act making it a felony with penalty for certain aliens to enter the United States of America under certain conditions in violation of law," approved March 4, 1929, which was, on page 2, line 15, after the word "States," to insert "and prior to March 4, 1929."

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, since this is a matter simply indorsing what has been done, I move that the amendment of the House be concurred in.

The motion was agreed to.

PROGRESS OF PEACE—ADDRESS BY CHARLES E. HUGHES (S. DOC. NO. 19)

Mr. McKELLAR obtained the floor.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield to me for one minute?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. MOSES. Out of order, I wish to report an original resolution from the Committee on Printing, and, if unanimous consent shall be granted for its reception, I wish further to ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution reported by the Senator from New Hampshire will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 99), as follows:

Resolved, That the manuscript of a speech entitled "The Year's Major Factors in the Progress of Peace," delivered by Charles Evans Hughes, be printed as a Senate document, and that 1,000 additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate document room.

Mr. MOSES. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

THE TARIFF—A TWO-EDGED SWORD

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I desire to have printed in the RECORD a very able article entitled "Tariff—A Two-Edged Sword," by Alfred Pearce Dennis, vice chairman of the Tariff Commission, which was published in The Saturday Evening Post of June 15, 1929. The article discusses many aspects of the proposed tariff legislation and I believe will be instructive and helpful to the Members of the Congress.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator if the publication will violate the copyright law?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I am not informed as to that. I do not believe that The Saturday Evening Post will object.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

[From the Saturday Evening Post, June 15, 1929]

Let it be understood that the tariff is not a sacred thing; not the Ark of the Covenant which the unfortunate Uzzah was struck dead for touching. The protective tariff represents an economic program to be carried out in the public interest. From the economic standpoint it is a matter of pure expediency whether the duty on a particular article be raised or lowered. If the American farmer can be benefited by raising duties on foreign competitive articles, by all means let the duties be raised. But first be sure that benefit will ensue. The tariff, like a two-edged sword, may cut both ways. Beware of the help that harms!

I can remember when we seriously debated the merits of free trade and protection. Later came the epoch when less was heard of free trade and more of a tariff for revenue. To-day the protective doctrine holds full sway. It has become the corner stone of our national economic policy. We have waxed prosperous under it and it may as well be accepted without debate unless our doctrinaires would substitute the idealisms of Sir Thomas More's Utopia for the realisms of living men and women painfully working out their life wrestle on this planet. In a state of nature the fundamental law of life is how to catch and eat and how to avoid being caught and eaten. If civilized society means anything it means protection for the weak—the thing we call justice. Nature knows no rule of justice.

By every canon of justice the farmer should obtain from our protective system every last atom of advantage that can be extracted from it. The writer was reared on a farm, owns two farms at the present time—though this is nothing to brag about—and is all for the farmer. It may be remarked in an aside that these two farms down on the Eastern Shore of Maryland are "farmed," after a manner of speaking, by tenants who for the past four years have paid no rent whatever. The writer pays the taxes and, in addition, makes all too frequent drafts on his pocketbook to keep the tenants in heart. No privileges, perquisites, cash, or other material emoluments whatsoever susceptible of statistical measurements are received. The rewards, if any, are immaterial. Bismarck's "imponderables," let us say. Farm ownership confers upon one as by letters patent enrollment among the landed gentry. The landed proprietor in all ages enjoys the unctuous satisfaction of looking down on the landless man. Confidentially, my two farms are for sale; no reasonable offer refused. They may be seen at any time not so many miles out from Princess Anne, Somerset County, Md.

Let it be understood that in my observations on the tariff I am speaking from the standpoint of an obscure individual who has had some training as an economist, and not from the standpoint of a petty official.

We are all agreed on the principle that the tariff should be made to confer the utmost capacity of benefit on the farmer. Certainly in the distribution of tariff benefit the farmer should be put on a parity with the tariff-nurtured manufacturer. In this ill-regulated world it is one thing to recognise what ought to be done and quite another thing to turn idealistic theories to practical account. I have foregathered with friends at three International Chamber of Commerce meetings in

European cities and heard enough speech making on the evils of artificial trade barriers and the desirability of lowering tariff walls to fill a book the size of the Holy Scriptures. But it all came down to this in the end—everybody favors lower tariffs in principle and higher tariffs in practice; everybody is in favor of lowering everybody's tariff except his own. We live in a fluid world, and it has come about that a party label is no longer a clew to one's tariff sympathies or antipathies. I suppose no man in our history has ever used more words in publicly castigating high tariffs and publicly defending his favorite political cliché—"Equal opportunity for all, special privileges for none"—than the late Colonel Bryan. His daughter, Mrs. RUTH BRYAN OWEN, has just taken her seat in Congress as a Representative from the State of Florida.

"How do you feel, Mrs. OWEN," I queried the other day, "about the Republican program for revising the tariff upward?"

"It interests me keenly," she replied. "The one thing needful for the people down in my district is to get a higher duty on citrus fruits and early spring vegetables."

One of the newest fashions is the novel doctrine that certain robust domestic industries require protection from infinitesimal imports. Friends of the farmer, with the best of intentions, have been urging a higher tariff on Bermuda-grown celery. Our imports of Bermuda celery are only three one-hundredths of 1 per cent of our home production, with not more than 60 or 70 acres on the island devoted to celery growing. The entire island doesn't produce as much celery as a single celery plantation in Florida. The soil area of Bermuda is strictly limited. Our celery imports are a mere trickle. This new doctrine of infinitesimals leads straight to embargoes. If we need more protection against an import of three one-hundredths of 1 per cent, what is really asked for is not protection but exclusion.

But the new doctrine of excluding foreign infinitesimals from our market does not go so far as the novel substitutional doctrine that is being promulgated in these latter days. Old fogies have accepted the doctrine that trade competition is based on likeness or similarity as between the same species of commodity. We are now asked to accept the doctrine of substitutional competition based not on identity of species but upon identity of uses. We grow no bananas for commercial purposes in this country, but we do import some $30,000,000 worth of bananas from the Caribbean countries every year. We have no banana industry to protect, but we do grow apples. The apple, like the banana, is a fruit, and both are grown for edible purposes. Make the banana scarce and expensive enough by raising the tariff, and the banana-craving individual will be compelled to satisfy his taste for fruit by buying apples. "Yes; we have no bananas to-day, but we have something just as good in the form of Oregon apples." Some kill-joy may object that the banana has a field of its own, that it is eaten for its food value rather than its fruit value, that it is essentially a food of our city poor, that it contains more nutriment than the apple, that free-born citizens can not be dragooned into eating one product by making another product more expensive. If the substitutional theory is carried out logically the superfluous sassafras bushes which encumber our fields might be turned to profitable account. Make oriental tea by tariff manipulation scarce and expensive and we may be driven to sassafras-root tea as a substitute. Returning to the banana, we import $30,000,000 worth of bananas from the Caribbean countries, which in turn buy $187,000,000 worth of our agricultural products, such as flour, lard, and canned goods, thus helping our farmer to dispose of his surpluses in these commodities.

Jute is another tropical commodity we do not produce. Jute is the raw material out of which we manufacture cheap twine string and bagging material. We import about 900,000,000 pounds of the stuff annually. It is proposed, in the interest of our cotton growers, to raise the tariff so high that manufacturers of jute twine and bagging will be compelled to turn to cotton as a substitute for jute. Opponents of the proposed tariff on jute declare that the cost, even to the cotton planter, through the increased expense of his bagging material, would more than offset his augmented returns through a better demand for cotton. It is stated that the increased cost to the cotton growers of substituting cotton fiber for jute burlap in baling cotton would run to $7,000,000 yearly.

DESPERATE, DOUBTFUL, HOPEFUL

How would the substitutional theory be applied to olive oil, of which we import 10,000,000 gallons yearly? We produce in circumscribed districts in California and Arizona about 100,000 gallons annually, or approximately 1 per cent of our requirements. We can tax imported olive oil out of our market if it is expedient to do so and supplement our meager outturn of olive oil by other domestic edible oils extracted from peanuts, cotton seed, and corn. Perhaps the world would go on none the worse, but how far can we trifle with the human palate by tariff legislation? When Mehemet Ali raised the tax on Egyptian dates the palm growers of the Nile Valley responded by cutting down their trees.

Lawyers have a way of listing claims due the estate of a decedent in three classes, to wit, desperate, doubtful, hopeful. We may thus classify proposals that have been made to assist the farmer through tariff manipulation. Certain of these proposals may be classified as counsels of desperation, others of problematical merit, others are undoubtedly sound and helpful. The tariff is a 2-edged sword which may cut not only two ways but a dozen ways. To single out an individual item for rate readjustment is sometimes like pulling a thread out of a skein. It entangles a lot of other threads with it.

Take the case of alfalfa seed, which stands alphabetically at the head of the list of farm commodities. Why let an import business worth about $6,000,000 annually go to the foreigner when we are in the alfalfa-seed business ourselves? Of course the farmer who produces seed alfalfa for market would benefit by slowing down foreign competition, but looked at in the light of advantage to our entire agricultural establishment the matter is debatable. We are importing just about one-fifteenth of the alfalfa seed we need. It happens, however, that considerably less than 200,000 farms produce alfalfa and clover seed, while considerably more than 2,000,000 farms produce clover and alfalfa hay, and are under the necessity of purchasing alfalfa and clover seed. Would we benefit our national agriculture by helping the 1 man who sells at the expense of 10 men who must buy?

HELP THAT HARMS

The help that harms! It is proposed to take hides from the free list. How about a duty on hides? We can't begin to supply our own needs, and here lies a great unappropriated market in our own country which we might retain for ourselves. Many of our important farm commodities, such as wheat, corn, cotton, and tobacco, are produced in excess of our home-market requirements. It's hard to protect from foreign competition an industry that is on a heavy export basis. It is a piece of luck, therefore, that we produce a commodity—hides—for which a great latent and unappropriated market exists in our own country. Take hides from the free list and impose a moderately high tariff of, say, 30 per cent ad valorem, or 5 cents a pound green weight. What would follow? Hides are the raw material of which leather is the manufactured product. If a duty is imposed on hides, the existing duty on leather must be revised upward. The price of leather in turn affects the cost of making shoes. We can't stand up under the competition of Czechoslovakian shoes if the crafty Czechs are to enjoy the advantage of cheaper raw material. With dearer leather reflecting dearer hides, we must of necessity advance the duty on shoes. At all hazards avoid being checkmated by the Czechs! The price of shoes, of course, will be affected by the increased duty on leather. How would these increases all along the line affect the American farmer? Our farmers sell, on the average, two and a half hides a year. The maximum profit that would go into the farmer's pocket as a result of a 30 per cent duty on hides would approximate $5.60 per year, as spread over the entire number of farmers engaged in raising cattle and producing hides. But the higher price of hides would be reflected in the increased cost of leather. The average farm family contains three and a half people above 10 years of age. Each of these three and a half persons buys in the course of a year one and a half pairs of work shoes and not less than one pair of Sunday-go-to-meetin' shoes. The added cost to the farmer's family for leather in the shape of belting, harness, and shoes would run to something like $7 annually. Even if the farmer should extract 100 per cent advantage—he probably wouldn't get 90 per cent—from the tariff on hides, he would be debited at the end of the year with a $1.40 loss on the hide-tariff proposition.

Similarly the live-cattle tariff problem is one of those 2-edged-sword problems that are as hard to settle as a theological doctrine. Our cowmen can not agree among themselves as to whether their industry stands to profit or lose by raising the present duty on live steers. Canada ships lean steers across the border to the American farmer who finds it profitable to convert his corn, clover, and alfalfa into beef. This influx of Canadian steers represents about 1½ per cent of the 14,000,000 head of cattle we annually slaughter.

This small importation, profitable to both Canadian farmers and our Corn Belt cattle feeders, is considered an intrusion by cattle breeders of the ranges and they pray to have the existing duty doubled. Which side has the better of the argument. Who shall say? Taking a broad view of the situation, it is well to remember that the 200,000 lean cattle purchased annually of Canada means $13,000,000 of American money sent into Canada, but, against this outflow, $39,000,000 of Canadian money flows into this country for our agricultural machinery. Canada, by the way, is our best customer. Salesmen should have a care not to offend a customer to whom they sell their biggest bills of goods.

Friends of the farmer, with the best of intentions, have been asking a higher duty on eggs in the shell. The existing rate—eight cents a dozen—would seem to be rather effective, since we are importing annually—1927—only 286,000 dozen eggs—principally duck eggs from China—as against our domestic production of 2,162,000,000 dozen. This means one foreign egg to about 7,595 domestic eggs. The juxtaposition of one egg eater, one old woman, one basket of eggs, constitutes an egg market. But suppose the old woman brings to the market not a basket of eggs but 7,595 eggs, or a truck load, and suppose this truck load of fresh eggs is confronted in the market by a single, venerable, pickled duck egg from China. Must the person

marketing 7,595 fresh eggs cower before the single intrusive duck egg from the Celestial Kingdom? Will the Chinese duck egg break his market? Will it have any more effect on the market than a lighted parlor match would have upon the polar ice cap?

EGGS TO STOP AN ARGUMENT

I put the case to one of our local intellectuals. "Toads and trollops!" he commented, from which I gathered that he opposed a raise in the egg duty. I asked an opinion of a good friend and wholesouled child of God, Senator BROOKHART, of Iowa.

"But we do raise ducks out in Iowa," commented the Senator, "and that Chinese duck egg is worth going after."

I gathered from this that the Senator approved of the proposed raise in duty. On occasion bad eggs may be used to stop an argument but not so in this case. A woman is a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke. A duck egg is a duck egg, but an egg in the market is good for an omelet. In the matter of foreign competition our egg market appears to be as vulnerable to intrusion as a soft-shell crab.

The proposal to increase the tariff on corn is another one of those 2-edged swords. The present tariff of 15 cents a bushel appears to be fairly adequate, judging by our relatively meager imports. The 2,000,000 bushels of corn we annually import from Argentina compare with a domestic production of nearly 3,000,000,000 bushels. We are the greatest corn-raising country in the world. In the 5-year period, 1923–1927, our output was 13,756,444,000 bushels. We exported during that period 109,807,276 bushels, or an average per year of 21,961,455 bushels; importing during the same period 11,204,146 bushels, or an annual average of 2,240,829 bushels, of which approximately 2,000,000 bushels came from Argentina. One hates to load up a narrative with a lot of figures, but cold statistics are worth any amount of soap-box oratory when it comes to reckoning profit or loss on a business transaction. The imports of foreign corn into the United States in 1926 were one twenty-fifth of 1 per cent, and for 1927 were less than one-fifth of 1 per cent of our national production.

Can this mere trickle of foreign corn be considered harmful competition? The driblets of corn that do seep into this country from Argentina are particularly adapted for feeding pigeons and other small fowl. Argentine corn does not penetrate far inland but is distributed in such coastal markets as San Francisco and New York. Some of our Middle West corn producers object to the enguzzlement of Argentine corn by our seacoast pigeons, and ask to have these driblets of Argentine corn shut off. This proposition does not appeal to the Argentine people, purchasing as they do animal and vegetable products from American farms to the extent of $17,000,000 a year. Our sales to Argentina amount to about $179,000,000 a year, of which $16,000,000 represents agricultural machinery, much of which is used in the cultivation of corn.

KEEPING OUR BUTTER BALANCE

In view of the agitation for increased duties on such Argentine products as corn, flaxseed, hides, the most powerful cooperative rural society in Argentina, and, indeed, in the entire Southern Hemisphere, has started a campaign for discriminatory duties against American automobiles and American machinery.

Oh, if we draw a circle premature,
Heedless of far gain,
Greedy for quick returns of profit, sure
Bad is our bargain.

We import about 8,000,000 pounds of butter and export about half as much. Our adverse trade balance in butter of 4,000,000 pounds is a mere drop in the bucket as contrasted with our domestic output of 2,097,712,000 pounds—1927. For every 2,000 pounds of domestic butter we are turning out we import 1 pound of Danish butter.

Our dairy organizations still complain that this is too much, particularly since the New Zealanders shipped us butter last year to the amount of 3,408,684 pounds. London is the world's great free butter market, and there was not a week last year—1928—in which the London price of Danish butter did not range higher than the price of Danish butter, duty paid, delivered in New York. The same observation holds true for New Zealand butter for 46 out of the 52 weeks of 1928. Our dairymen have been worrying for a good many years over the competition of Danish butter, but our takings of Danish butter in the last statistical year for which figures are available—1927—were 1,102,940 pounds, valued at $462,399. In the same year we sold to the Danes American farm products to the tune of $24,728,380, the largest items in the bill being corn and cottonseed cake, to be converted by that most wonderful of transforming stations—the cow—into butter.

Beset with dubieties and uncertainties as to whether an increase on a particular duty will really help American agriculture, we find our feet on fairly firm ground with respect to about 20 items. Some of these items are: Spices, such as hot red peppers and mustard seed; canned vegetables—tomatoes and pimientos; various nuts—almonds, walnuts, filberts, peanuts; winter vegetables—tomatoes, green peppers, fresh peas, string beans; dairy products—milk and cream—on recommendation of the Tariff Commission the duty has recently been raised on both butter and Swiss cheese; onions—on recommendation of the Tariff Commission the duty on onions has recently been raised. The increased duty on onions benefited onion growers in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Virginia, Texas, California, Utah, Idaho, Washington, and Colorado—farmers whose incomes had suffered through heavy imports of onions from Spain and the Nile Valley. Similarly, the President, after investigation by the Tariff Commission, raised the duty on wheat from 30 cents to 42 cents a bushel. Though the increased duty affected all wheat, it benefited mainly the hard spring wheat producer in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana.

Despite an annual wheat surplus of some 150,000,000 bushels, we have not been growing enough hard spring wheat and must import Canadian wheat for blending purposes. The higher duty has cut imports and increased our production of hard spring wheat correspondingly.

Our peanut crop is not to be sniffed at; it is by no means a picayune industry. Last year we turned out a crop of 867,000,000 pounds. With imports running in some years as high as 100,000,000 pounds, this means an unappropriated market margin of several million dollars for our tariff makers to play with. Recently the President substantially increased our peanut duty on recommendation of the Tariff Commission. The States that benefit from the increased duty are Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas.

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL

Similarly the Tariff Commission has reported to the President a rate of duty that should equalize the cost of producing canned tomatoes. Our imports of canned tomatoes—principally from Italy—have risen from 11,500,000 pounds to 93,646,672 pounds last year—1928. One can readily understand that our tomato growers in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, Ohio, Utah, and California stand to gain by putting a curb on imports.

Down in Louisiana we have some impoverished white folks locally known as Cajuns who have learned from bitter experience that growing cotton, corn, and sugar cane is no insurance against the poorhouse. These simple folks have turned their attention to growing tropical spices. In 1928 they produced 1,000,000 pounds of dried red peppers. But they will have a hard scrabble of it unless they are adequately protected from tropical peppers grown in Africa, India, and the Malay Peninsula.

One of the most picayune articles of commerce is a grain of mustard seed. But even the tiny mustard seed, according to the Scriptures, is capable of germinating and producing a tree sizable enough to provide a roost for the fowls of the earth. The infant mustard-seed industry, just emerging from its swaddling clothes, is being developed in California, Idaho, and Montana, but it must have adequate protection from foreign competition.

As to green winter vegetables, Florida and Texas stand to gain by having a curb put on the influx of winter vegetables from Mexico, Cuba, and the Bahama Islands. Despise not the day of small things. The tomato—love apple as it was whimsically called 50 years ago—has risen from the position of a wallflower freak to that of the belle of the vegetable ball. Its use is extending all over the world.

In England, where it can not be grown successfully out-of-doors, it is being propagated on a broad scale under glass. In 1923 we imported less than 50,000,000 pounds of winter-grown raw tomatoes. In 1927 the imports had risen to 132,000,000 pounds. Florida, Texas, and Louisiana would undoubtedly benefit from a higher tariff on fresh tomatoes and green peppers.

The soy bean offers wide possibilities on the side of farm relief. In portions of the Corn Belt infested by the borer the soy bean may be used as a substitute cash crop. As a leguminous plant its cultivation improves the soil. Great quantities of soy-bean oil can be used both in the paint industry and for food. Soy-bean cake is a valuable adjunct to our dairy industry. Each prospers by a firm and fast alliance.

The expansion of flaxseed growing offers wide opportunities for the diversification and enrichment of our national agriculture. Our flaxseed production is concentrated in the States of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana. We split about 50–50 with the foreigner in supplying our consumptive needs. That portion of our home market yet unappropriated by the farmer would amount, let us reckon, to about 20,000,000 bushels, which would mean a return to the industry of nearly $50,000,000 a year. Greater expansion of our flaxseed industry would serve to divert some of our farmers from wheat, of which we have an annual surplus of something like 150,000,000 bushels. We hear this season, for the first time, of flax plantings in the East. The two Eastern Shore counties of Virginia are trying it out experimentally. If the growing of flaxseed were made more profitable, flax culture would no longer be localized in the northwestern parts of the country. Under the evolution of the industry, mills have gone to flaxseed rather than flaxseed to the mills. Mill concentrations may be found in the Minneapolis-St. Paul district hard by domestic flaxseed farms, while other mills depending upon raw material from Argentina have sprung up on the Atlantic seaboard. The flaxseed farmer can be clearly benefited by increasing the present duty of 40 cents a bushel.

But again the flash of the 2-edged sword! How about the great mass of American farmers who are not interested in the production of flaxseed? Flaxseed is the source of linseed oil, which in turn goes into the paint that covers the farmer's frame buildings and the linoleum that goes on his kitchen floor.

George Sand remarks in one of her novels: "In this ill-regulated world of ours all happiness seems a theft, since we can not enjoy our peace and security but to the detriment of our fellow creatures."

By an ironical turn of fate it seems that we can't confer tariff benefit on a particular group of our farm population without risking injury to other groups of our population. The farmer's answer to this is that under our protective system special classes have benefited through tariff favors for years and years, and it is high time the farmers were getting a look-in.

CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED LANDS

How about raising the duty on beef? Here's a deficiency article. With our population expanding fanwise our beef resources remain stationary or decline. This would seem to offer a pretty clear case for farm benefit through the tariff. Our cattle men are in a strong position. Up to 20 years ago we were on a heavy beef-export basis, but our herds have dwindled as our frontiers have receded. Cattle raised on cultivated lands can not compete in cost with cattle turned out to prog for their living on prairies and mountain slopes. With our disappearing frontiers we can not longer compete in the world market with frontier countries such as Brazil, Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand. Being on a deficiency basis, a higher duty on beef would be helpful at this time but for the fact that we do not need it. We have something more effective. Argentine beef is excluded from the country by our Department of Agriculture because of the presence of the foot-and-mouth disease in Argentina. So long as the foot-and-mouth disease exists in Argentina we are immune from competition from that country. We have been hearing much complaint of the competition of Argentine corn, but by an ironical turn of fortune, and much to the confusion of our enterprising entomologists, Argentina has suffered not at all from infestation of the corn borer, while the dratted insect has descended upon us in the most copiously offensive fashion.

Now as to the proposition of putting more money in the pockets of the American farmers through raising the wool duty: The thing can be done if we are willing to pay the price in an increased toll taken out of the purchasers of woolen clothing and woolen blankets. At present our farmers raising sheep number about 1,000,000. It would be a wonderful help to our national agriculture if we could double this number. Our sheep population has increased 9,000,000 since 1922. With better breeds and better attention, the wool clip has increased one-third over what it was seven years ago. On the general farm of, say, 160 acres a flock of about 50 ewes could be kept without interfering appreciably with any other farm enterprise. There is much roughage on every farm, much that goes to waste, much meadow and rough land, all of which could be turned to profitable account by sheep breeders.

TOO MANY DOGS

Returning from an excursion down Chesapeake Bay on the *Mayflower*, the writer settled himself comfortably on a settee to enjoy without intrusion the beauty of the soft May afternoon as the stately vessel slowly steamed up the Potomac River. Mr. Coolidge, then Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, approached quietly—he does everything quietly—seated himself by my side and remained silent in all languages. He had something on his mind.

"These hills along the river remind me somewhat of our country Down East. But I don't see any sheep on the farms," he rasped, with an injured droop to the corners of his mouth.

"Well, you wouldn't, because these farmers over in St. Marys County, Md., have never gone in for much except corn and tobacco since Colonial times."

"But why don't they have more enterprise," he queried, "and go in for sheep raising?"

"It's a matter of inertia and the presence of countless dogs. At least half the population are negroes. They find some compensation for the lack of liquid capital in the possession of numerous dogs. Dogs and sheep don't go together."

"Somebody ought to get them either to kill the worthless dogs or run dog-proof fences around their pasture lands. Now, my father kept a bunch of sheep on our Vermont farm and, taking it year in and year out, made a good thing out of sheep raising. There was hardly a year he didn't realize anywhere from fifty to seventy-five dollars clear profit on his sheep."

A good thing out of sheep raising! Let it be observed that our sheepmen are entering upon their ninth consecutive year of prosperity. It undoubtedly would be highly profitable for many small farmers to maintain small flocks of sheep on their farms.

We may confer through the tariff a huge benefit upon the beet and cane sugar producers of 20 States if we are willing to pay the price. The situation suggests Mussolini's proposal to make Italy independent of foreign wheat supplies. Italy fails by 40 per cent of producing enough wheat to satisfy its teeming population. Sufficient wheat can be grown at home if the Italians are willing to pay the price. Get the domestic price level up to, say, $3 a bushel by curbing imports and the Italian contadini will do the rest. But how about the 40,000,000 Italians who must pay two or three times more for their daily bread?

We have the widest unappropriated domestic market in sugar of any important farm commodity. We are barely producing one-sixth of our huge requirements. We import duty free from our colonial possessions—Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines—about 1,700,000 tons. We import, in addition, 4,000,000 tons of foreign sugars. If, through tariff manipulation, we made beet and cane growing sufficiently profitable we could yearly put several hundred million dollars more in the pockets of the American farmer. The profits, too, would far outrun the cash returns, since beet culture enriches the soil and beet pulp feeds directly into our dairy industry. In brief, we could doubly diversify through expansion of our beet-sugar industry.

The Europeans appreciate the potentialities of beet growing in their agrarian policies, as all European countries with the exception of Greece, Turkey, and Norway cultivate sugar beets. It is vain to warn the American farmer against concentrating on such surplus crops as corn and cotton and practice diversification by growing beets, if beet growing can't stand up under the competition of cheaply produced tropical cane sugar. Beet growing in this country is associated with highly intensive agriculture and has made headway in such States as California, Utah, Colorado, and Idaho, where the crop is grown under irrigation. Indeed, the sugar beet, along with fruit, constitutes the sheet anchor of irrigated agriculture in the far West.

Now, as to the price we shall have to pay for conferring millions upon our raw-sugar industry through raising the tariff, say, to a point that will place the business of beet and cane growing on a stable base of prosperity. First, it will mean an increased charge laid upon every man, woman, and child in the United States. It would be hard to think of a living soul who doesn't use some sugar in some form. Let somebody else try to compute the amount in millions based on per capita consumption of about 108 pounds of sugar by the American people. If the tariff were raised 2 cents a pound, there's a bill of about $432,000,000 which the public would have to pay. This includes, of course, the present duty of 1.76 cents per pound on Cuban imports. This is a rather heavy bill to pay when it is remembered that the value of our entire farm production of sugar cane and sugar beets is less than $75,000,000. Aside from the consumers, the parties in adverse interest are legion. Think of our dollars invested in Cuba, running quite over a billion, with the big sugar refineries and the huge soft drink, ice cream, baking, and confectionery industries, heavily interested on the side of cheap sugar.

If beet growing could be made as profitable to our farmers as to growers in Belgium, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, it would be a huge benefit to American agriculture.

In contrast to our full duty on raw sugar—2.2 cents a pound—and the Cuban preferential duty—1.76 cents a pound—Poland imposes a raw-sugar duty of 4.57 cents, Czechoslovakia 4.53 cents, Belgium 5.72 cents. Brazil tolerates no nonsense about sugar imports, exacting a levy of more than 17 cents a pound on raw sugar of foreign origin. England taxes imported raw sugar nearly 2 cents a pound, and in addition subsidizes domestic beet growing. Sugar is the only important food commodity that is selling in this country below its pre-war index. Is it fair, asks the beet grower, to expect us to produce an essential food that fetches in the market less than the 1913 index—100—while we are compelled to buy our labor and our supplies on the general commodity price index of 147? Can't the farmer be put on at least a parity with the work animal and be entitled to his keep? Can he be asked to labor and sweat for the urban consumer for less than a decent wage any more than the factory worker should be asked to labor for less than a living wage?

As between conflicting interests, who shall judge? Well, Congress is judging as I write—April 30—and Congress will perhaps have enunciated its will before these words will have appeared in print. It will be interesting to see what Congress does about hides, butter, eggs, corn, wool, sugar—what will be the tariff resultant as between powerful forces pulling in different directions. The House Committee on Ways and Means has taken 12,000 closely printed pages of testimony. These men up on Capitol Hill know what they are about. They know that sick men can not be cured by bread pills and that hungry men can not be nourished by pious platitudes. It is safe to prophesy that the farmer will receive substantial help through increased duties on such deficiency products as wool, soy beans, sugar, flaxseed, and winter vegetables. One may also predict that certain enthusiastic spokesmen for the farmer will not be satisfied whatever tariff benefit is conferred upon the farmer by the bill that is now being written.

Quoting from memory, and no doubt with verbal inaccuracy, Herbert Spencer has observed: While admitting that the fanatic must have great immediate results as a stimulus to his hopes, the man of sense, knowing how much there is to be done and how difficult the means for its accomplishment, will be content to labor on with greatly moderated expectations, so uniting philanthropic energy with philosophic calm.

ESTATE OF C. C. SPILLER, DECEASED

Mr. BROOKHART. From the Committee on Claims I report back favorably with amendments the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 58) to repeal an act approved March 2, 1929, entitled "An act for the relief of C. C. Spiller, deceased," and to provide for the relief of the estate of C. C. Spiller, deceased, and I submit a report (No. 36) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I join in the request of the Senator from Iowa, for the reason that the joint resolution, which has passed the House and come over to the Senate, has been amended slightly by the Committee on Claims. It refers to a claims measure which has heretofore been passed. The House allowed attorney's fees of 5 per cent but the Senate committee has reported amendments to increase the fees which may be allowed to 20 per cent. I hope that the amendments of the committee will be adopted by the Senate and that the joint resolution may be passed and sent to the other House immediately, so that body may act on it before it takes a recess this afternoon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The amendments of the Committee on Claims were, on page 2, line 15, before the words "per cent," to strike out "5" and insert "20"; and in line 21, before the words "per cent," to strike out "5" and insert "20," so as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved, etc., That the act approved March 2, 1929, entitled "An act for the relief of the estate of C. C. Spiller, deceased," being Private Act No. 532, Seventieth Congress, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: Be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of C. C. Spiller, deceased, late of Hamilton County, Tenn., the sum of $8,000, found to be due him by the Court of Claims in congressional case No. 10549, as appears by Senate Document No. 173, Fifty-ninth Congress, second session, being his share of the reasonable charter value, together with the destruction thereof, of a small steamboat known as the *Paint Rock* taken and used by the United States, and while in their possession accidentally destroyed and never paid for, all while the said C. C. Spiller, deceased, was a loyal citizen of the United States, as evidenced by the findings or report dated June 27, 1864, of a board of claims designated by the commanding officer of the Department of the Cumberland by Special Field Orders No. 104, dated April 12, 1864, still of record in the War Department: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this joint resolution in excess of 20 per cent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered or advances made in connection with said claim: *Provided further,* That it shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum which in the aggregate exceeds 20 per cent of the amount appropriated in this joint resolution on account of services rendered or advances made in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this joint resolution shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $4,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

NAVAL DISARMAMENT, REPARATIONS, AND FOREIGN DEBTS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the proposed visit of Premier MacDonald to America, should it take place, will be a notable event. Ordinarily I take little interest in British elections. In the one which has just been held, however, I felt a very great interest. I rejoiced to see Mr. MacDonald and the Labor Party win. He has been the outstanding labor champion in Great Britain for many years. He is surely the people's representative. He is, in my opinion, an earnest and sincere advocate of peace among the nations of the world. His election brings about a new era in Great Britain, and, I believe, a better era. I was, indeed, happy to see him win.

Mr. President, the press gives us the news of the very great haste of Ambassador Dawes to see the new Premier, all of which is very fine. It is supposed that he delivered the invitation from our Government to Premier MacDonald to visit America soon in the interest of disarmament. And all this is very fine. We want to disarm. America for the last 15 or 20 years has done everything within her power to bring about disarmament, and especially naval disarmament. But, Mr. President, we must all remember—indeed, many of us can never forget—the so-called disarmament conference of 1922.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE OF 1922

Of all the disarmament fiascoes that ever happened in the history of the world the disarmament fiasco of 1922 was the greatest. I say it was a fiasco. It was a fiasco for America, for as a result of that so-called disarmament conference while America disarmed, while she sank her new and splendid ships, which would have made her the equal of Great Britain on the seas, Great Britain sank no ships the loss of which would have interfered with her mastery of the seas. So that, Mr. President, if the proposed visit of the Premier is for the purpose of entering into another such disarmament agreement I want to say that while I should be very happy personally to welcome the great Labor Premier of Great Britain I should be wholly unwilling to approve an agreement by which Great Britain would be permitted to control the seas in the future.

But it is claimed that Mr. MacDonald is the earnest advocate of freedom of the seas. If that be true, it will be wholly unnecessary for him to come to America, as glad as we would be to have him come, in order to obtain the freedom of the seas. His Government holds that matter in its own hands. His ministry can obtain the freedom of the seas almost in the twinkling of an eye. All his Government will have to do will be to reduce British naval armament to what we supposed it had been reduced in 1922 and the freedom of the seas will soon be an accomplished fact.

We must remember, Mr. President, that in 1922 the press of the world told us that we were going to have disarmament and that Great Britain's navy would be reduced and America's would be reduced until they were on a parity—5 and 5; that Japan's would be as 3 to 5; but that Great Britain's navy and our navy would be the same. That is what the newspapers told us, that is what propaganda told us, but when the agreement was signed it was found that Great Britain retained the greatest navy in the world, while the United States sank the greatest navy in the world, and probably placed herself on a 3 to 5 basis with England—not much, if any more, than that.

Now, Mr. President, in the utmost kindness, in the utmost good feeling, because the English people are our kinsmen, for whom we have the greatest respect, consideration, and even affection, let me say that we must not have a repetition of the disarmament treaty of 1922; and if Mr. MacDonald feels that he is going to obtain a continuation of that treaty beyond its present limitations, or that he is going to get a new treaty in which the United States agrees that Great Britain shall continue to control the seas, I am inclined to believe that he will be mistaken.

MUST BE AN OPEN COVENANT

Mr. President, any agreement with Great Britain on disarmament, after our experience in 1922, must be, in the words of the late President Wilson, "an open covenant, openly arrived at." It can not be reached by secret parleys. We must know exactly what Great Britain proposes before we agree to her version of the freedom of the seas. The so-called 5-5-3 agreement is too fresh in our minds to agree to a freedom-of-the-seas agreement "sight unseen."

Mind you, Mr. President, I am not blaming the statesmen of Great Britain for obtaining the disarmament conference agreement of 1922. They thought it to their interest to obtain it. It was manifestly to their interest to obtain it. If a nation such as the United States had built the greatest navy in the world, and the statesmen of Great Britain thought it was inimical to their interest, it was perfectly proper for them by agreement to have the United States sink the greatest navy in the world; but, in my judgment, the naval disarmament treaty of 1922 was not a peace treaty. It did not make for peace. It did not make for disarmament. Of course, any nation can disarm; but when a great nation such as America disarms, leaving her great commercial rival armed, I doubt whether it makes for peace at all. It is said that it is inconceivable that these two great English-speaking peoples should ever engage in war again. It is almost inconceivable, Mr. President; but if such is the fact, why can not these two great English-speaking peoples live together on terms of equality? Why should one desire to be armed to the teeth on the seas and at the same time desire that the other great English-speaking people sink all their war vessels on the seas? Frankly, Mr. President, the only way to keep peace in the world is for Great Britain and America to have navies of equal size and strength and agree that the seas shall be free both in time of war and in time of peace. Whenever Great Britain is willing to do this, if she will let America know her

desire, America will accept the proposal instantly. But there must not be a newspaper agreement for the public and a treaty agreement giving one of the nations all the advantage. We must stand upon terms of absolute equality.

THE REPARATIONS AGREEMENT

Mr. President, remembering the 1922 disarmament agreement, I am rather inclined to believe that our English cousins have something more in mind than a new agreement for the freedom of the seas. A new reparations agreement has just been concluded between Germany and her former enemies. America is not a party to that agreement.

It is true that American financiers, acting in a private capacity, are supposed, by the American press at any rate, to have engineered that agreement. It may be a splendid agreement for the Allies and for Germany. I sincerely hope it is. I would not put anything in their way in such a matter for anything on earth; but, Mr. President, there is a provision in that agreement which the United States Government ought never to recognize, directly or indirectly, expressly or impliedly, and that is the paragraph which provides for the reduction of the reparations due from Germany when the United States shall cancel the debts of the Allies to her in whole or in part. It is also true that there is a provision in that agreement by which America remits a part of the cost of her army of occupation. That is immaterial. If we canceled it all, it would not be one-tenth as much as we have given to save the Allies. Possibly, there is no objection to that, but I am utterly opposed to any further cancellation of the allied debts to us. They borrowed that money in good faith. We loaned it in good faith. That money saved the allied nations. They would have been obliged to have surrendered if they had not received that money, and so there should be no cancellation. Take the case of France, for instance. She borrowed $2,000,000,000 from us during the war. That is her war debt. After the war was over, for the purpose of running her government and rebuilding her country, she borrowed, in round numbers, $2,000,000,000 more from us. The last two billions was not borrowed for war purposes. It was borrowed for peace purposes. She agreed to pay us 5 per cent interest on it, and she has never paid any principal or interest either on the war debt or on the postwar debt.

Incidentally, I may add here, Mr. President, that the treaty with us which her ambassador signed has never been ratified by France, although we cut the debt down to less than half its original amount.

Furthermore, France bought about $2,000,000,000 worth of goods and supplies from us after the war and gave us her notes for it, and has paid the interest on that, as I understand, amounting to $400,000,000. That is due in August, and there is a bill in here now to postpone this indebtedness. Not only that, but our Government, contrary to my view of what was right, entered into an agreement with representatives of France by which we accepted less than 50 cents on the dollar for the entire French debt; and France has never ratified that agreement, cancelling over $2,000,000,000 of indebtedness. She has made no effort to pay us; and, of course, the idea of our cancelling the debt, under these circumstances, is unbelievable. The Republican platform and the Democratic platform both declared against the cancellation of this debt. Why should these burdens be taken off the taxpayers of Europe and placed on the taxpayers of America? That is what it means; and, as one Senator, I want to say in advance of any negotiations to cancel the allied debts in whole or in part that I shall oppose it to the last limit.

I noticed in the papers a day or two ago that of the $1,300,000,000 that Germany had paid to the Allies since the war, $1,100,000,000 of it had been loaned by America to Germany for that purpose. It looks, Mr. President, as if by diplomacy our European friends are trying to unload the entire cost of the war on America.

The New York Times, on Sunday, June 9, published the entire reparations agreement. It is an agreement that ought to be studied by Congress and by the American people; and I ask that a copy of the agreement be published in the RECORD as a part of my remarks at the close of them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See Exhibit A.)

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, America is not called upon to ratify the reparations agreement. Indeed, our Government should make it known both to Germany and to the Allies that we are not directly or indirectly bound by that agreement; that it imposes no moral obligation on us. The fact that certain excellent American financiers advised the agreement is no reason why America should be bound by it; and, under the circumstances, it seems to me it is the duty of our Government to inform those nations that America is not a party to it, and is in no sense responsible for it or to be bound by it.

I see that it has been suggested that our country enter into a private agreement with Germany with reference to it. There is no necessity for that, Mr. President. There should be no agreement with Germany and no agreement with the Allies with reference to these reparation matters. That has been our policy from the beginning. We ought to continue that policy. We in America ought not to be mixed up in this reparations fight. If they want the advice of our financiers, all well and good; we are happy to give it to them; but the American Government should not directly or indirectly make any contract in reference to it. Rather than be bound by an agreement with Germany or with the Allies in regard to it, Mr. President, I would infinitely rather agree to the cancellation of the debt of Germany to us for our war occupation. Comparatively speaking, it is small anyhow; and, as I have already said in this speech, if we forgave it all it would not be one-tenth of the amount that we have given to the various allies before this.

Again I say, Mr. President, that we will be extremely happy to have Mr. MacDonald visit our country; but I think it ought to be understood that there will be no more 5-5-3 naval disarmament agreements; there will be no signing by us of the German-Allies reparations agreement; and there will be no further cancellation of the debts of the Allies to us.

Mr. President, it is significant that on last Sunday Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the English Exchequer, gave out a long interview in which he pleads for the cancellation of all debts. A close scrutiny of that signed article, however, shows that he is greatly displeased with the agreement that Great Britain voluntarily made with America, canceling one-third of her indebtedness to America, and his article is really a plea to have America cancel the remainder of that debt. I ask that the statement of Mr. Snowden be inserted in the RECORD as a part of my remarks and put immediately after the reparations agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See Exhibit B.)

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me say that it is all right to have a parley with Great Britain about reduction of arms and the freedom of the seas. America will welcome eagerly both proposals; but we must see that they mean exactly what they say this time and not trust to the press and propaganda. An agreement between Great Britain and America alone or collectively with other nations for British and American navies equal in size and strength, and an agreement for freedom of the seas, will be eagerly agreed to by America; but these agreements must say exactly what they mean, and mean what they say. There must be no repetition of the so-called disarmament agreement of 1922.

Mr. Snowden seems to think that the reparation agreement is inseparably connected with allied debts to America. Our Government has never so viewed the situation. We have taken the position at all times that debts and reparations were not connected. We must continue to take that position in the interest of America. We must not transfer these debts from the shoulders of European taxpayers to the shoulders of American taxpayers.

Mr. President, since I prepared the foregoing the Dawes and MacDonald speeches have been delivered, and an interview with the President has been published.

The four years of our association here in the Senate caused me to become a great admirer of General Dawes. I was delighted to see him appointed ambassador, and I believe that he will make a good one. He is an earnest advocate of peace, and he is an earnest advocate of reduction of naval armaments, and I hope he may succeed. He has made a good start.

I have read this morning the statement published this morning as coming from Ramsay MacDonald. His statement to me seems to be exceedingly general. He does not come out for the freedom of the seas nor for naval reductions. I suppose that is natural. But, Mr. President, being one of those who must finally pass upon any treaty, I am going to take the liberty of making some suggestions concerning these negotiations considered by Mr. MacDonald and General Dawes.

There must not be a repetition of the tragic disarmament agreement of 1922.

There should be no continuance of that agreement.

Reparations and allied debts should not be considered together.

The allied debt question should be regarded as closed.

All covenants should be open, and openly arrived at.

There should be no propaganda about these negotiations, as in 1922.

If we are going to have freedom of the seas, it must be a real freedom of the seas.

If we are going to have reduction of armaments—and I pray God that we may have such reductions—then the terms should be terms of absolute equality of the navies of the two peoples.

We want peace.

We want freedom of the seas.

We want naval reductions.

We want trade and commerce undisturbed and unlimited; but we should always remember that these things should be just as desirable to Great Britain as to America.

Mr. President, I was delighted to read the statement of President Hoover, published in this morning's paper, that the administration would not recommend our joining in the so-called Young reparations agreement. I commend him heartily for his action; and believe that if we are to make an agreement with Germany at all, we should provide in that agreement expressly that it in no sense ratifies or confirms, directly or indirectly, the reparations agreement. We must studiously avoid any express or implied ratification of that agreement.

EXHIBIT A

[From the New York Times of Sunday, June 9, 1929]

COMPLETE TEXT OF THE EXPERTS' REPORT ON REPARATIONS TO BE PAID BY GERMANY

PARIS, June 8.—The text of the report of the experts' committee for the settlement of the reparations problem is as follows:

We transmit herewith to the governments which took part in the Geneva decision and to the Reparation Commission our proposals for a complete and final settlement of the reparations problem, including the settlement of the obligations resulting from the existing treaties and agreemnts between Germany and the creditor powers; and we unanimously recommend the following plan to the governments concerned:

APPOINTMENT, TERMS OF REFERENCE, AND CONSTITUTION

Part I

This committee originated with the decision taken by the Belgian, British, French, German, Italian, and Japanese Governments to entrust to independent experts the task of drawing up proposals for a complete and final settlement of the reparation problem. Twelve experts were to be chosen among the nationals of countries which participated in this decision and two among the nationals of the United States of America. Each of the experts invited was empowered to appoint an alternate.

The appointments of the invited experts as members of the committee were made according to the following procedure:

The Belgian, British, French, Italian, and Japanese experts were appointed by the Reparation Commission upon the nomination of their respective governments.

The German experts were appointed by the German Government.

The experts being citizens of the United States of America were appointed by the Reparation Commission conjointly with the German Government.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The mandate of the committee of experts thus formed is set forth in the following terms of reference:

The Belgian, British, French, German, Italian, and Japanese Governments, in pursuance of the decision reached at Geneva on September 16, 1928, whereby it was agreed to set up a committee of independent financial experts, hereby entrust to the committee the task of drawing up proposals for a complete and final settlement of the reparation problem:

These proposals shall include a settlement of the obligations resulting from the existing treaties and agreements between Germany and the creditor powers. The committee shall address its report to the governments which took part in the Geneva decision and also to the Reparation Commission.

The committee was constituted with the following membership:

Belgian experts: M. Emile Francqui, M. Camille Gutt; alternates, Baron Terlinden, M. H. Fabri.

French experts: M. Emile Moreau, M. Jean Parmentier; alternates, M. C. Moret, M. Edgar Allix.

German experts: Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Dr. A. Voegler; alternates, Dr. C. Melchior, Dr. L. Kastl.

British experts: Sir Josiah Stamp, G. B. E.; Lord Revelstoke, G. C. V. O.; alternates, Sir Charles Addis, K. C. M. G.; Sir Basil Blackett, K. C. B., K. C. S. I.

Italian experts: Dr. Alberto Pirelli, M. Fulvio Suvich; alternates, M. Giuseppe Bianchini, M. Bruno Dolcetta.

Japanese experts: Kengo Mori, Takashi Aoki; alternates, Saburo Sonoda, Yasumune Matsui.

American experts: Owen D. Young, J. P. Morgan; alternates, Thomas N. Perkins, T. W. Lamont.

We have to record our deep sense of regret at the death of Lord Revelstoke, which took place suddenly at an early hour on Friday, April 19. By his untimely removal from our counsels we suffered the loss of one whose unfailing tact and wisdom had gained the affection and respect of all of us and contributed greatly to our progress. In honor of his memory all meetings were suspended until Tuesday, April 23. On April 20 the Reparation Commission unanimously passed a resolution "deploring the death of Lord Revelstoke and instructing the general secretary to convey an expression of sympathy to the committee of experts on the loss of their distinguished colleague."

In a separate communication the Reparation Commission advised the committee that they had—

"Unanimously appointed, on the nomination of His Britannic Majesty's Government, Sir Charles Addis, K. C. M. G., to be a member of the experts committee in succession to the late Lord Revelstoke."

On May 23 the committee were advised that the German Government had appointed Herr L. Kastl to be a member in the place of Doctor Voegler, of whose resignation the committee had learned with regret on the previous day.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Part II

The experts met for the first time informally at the Bank of France on Saturday morning, February 9, to fix the date of the first meeting of the committee and to discuss matters of organization and procedure.

The first regular meeting of the committee was held on Monday, February 11, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Hotel George V. At this meeting Mr. Owen D. Young was unanimously chosen chairman.

The committee has been in continuous session over a period of some 17 weeks. Subcommittees were set up as required for the study of particular questions and met frequently in the intervals between the plenary sessions.

Part III

ATTITUDE OF THE COMMITTEE

The report of the Dawes committee opened with the following words:

"We have approached our task as business men anxious to obtain effective results. We have been concerned with the technical and not the political aspects of the problem presented to us. We have recognized, indeed, that political considerations necessarily set certain limits within which a solution must be found if it is to have any chance of acceptance. To this extent, and to this extent only, we have borne them in mind."

It is in this spirit that the present committee have addressed themselves to the task of rounding off the work of their predecessors which was advisedly left incomplete. By determining the number and amount of the annuities and by providing for the conversion of the reparation debt from a political to a commercial obligation they have, to the best of their ability tried to perform the task committed to them of devising a scheme which might fairly be accepted by all parties concerned.

Throughout our deliberations and in our present proposals we have endeavored to reach our conclusions on economic and financial grounds. But we have realized, like our predecessors, that political factors necessarily set certain limits within which a solution had to be found if our proposals were to secure acceptance. We had, therefore, to base our decisions not only on economic but also to some extent on political considerations.

Many important juridical questions are also involved, and while as financial experts we are not specially qualified for going into details on them, their broader aspects have been always in our minds.

Indeed, it has been clear to us that close attention to them would have made our handling of the larger questions well-nigh impossible; but the committee is satisfied that the scheme it recommends is within its terms of reference.

The meeting of the present committee of experts marks the first occasion on which representatives of all these six nations chiefly concerned (together with American experts) have sat down together to work out on a large scale the common problems of reparations and to cooperate in exploring the various means by which Germany could be enabled to discharge her obligations.

The Dawes report made no attempt to establish the causes leading up to the situation which its provisions sought to ameliorate. In adhering to this precedent we have attempted to go farther and, through the proposed creation of the machinery which we recommend, to set up an institution whose direction from the start shall be cooperative and international in character; whose members shall engage themselves to banish the atmosphere of the war, to obliterate its animosities, its partisanships, its tendencious phases; and to work together for a common end in a spirt of mutual interest and good will.

STUDY OF GERMANY'S ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Part IV

During the course of its deliberations the committee have given close consideration to the various aspects of Germany's present economic position and future potentialities, because of their material relation to her capacity to discharge obligations to foreign creditors.

The committee had among their number six members of the Dawes committee of 1924 whose contact with this aspect of the subject was obviously at that time close and responsible. Further, the committee includes several who have been associated with the practical working of the plan. These members have naturally had an unusual and con-

tinuous interest in the course of events unrolled during the past five years.

Furthermore, the periodical reports made by the agent general and trustees and commissioners upon the working of the Dawes plan and the reports of the Reichsbank itself have given comprehensive reviews of Germany's position and development. The body of knowledge so available and the public interest and discussion it has stimulated have been of the greatest assistance to the committee.

Moreover, they have been specially assisted by the able and lucid descriptions of the present economic condition of Germany and the possibilities of German development which have been made by the German experts who were well fitted by their respective positions in Germany to give in combination an impressive review of the subject.

Considerations put forward by them in our numerous discussions and in answer to the questions addressed to them have been a constant and powerful influence in leading us to our conclusions.

The German experts have given the committee complete information to the demands for foreign capital made by German economy during recent years and as to the items which in their opinion counteracted this: External assets of Germany, reconstitution of the stocks and of the machinery of the country. The productivity of capital thus invested has been discussed by the committee, who have also considered the comparison between the fiscal burdens and the burdens of public debt in Germany and in other countries.

The German experts have also made statements before the committee as to the present state of German industry and agriculture, the general level of wages, the budgetary situation, the balance of payments, the financial effect of compensation to her nationals, the influence upon her trade of customs barriers abroad, and the special situation of an industrial country such as Germany, which has had to reconstitute her working capital and at the same time assume the burden of heavy international obligations.

RESOURCES STRESSED BY GERMANS

The German experts laid stress on the question of natural resources available to Germany, whether within her borders or not, and on Germany's capacity to pay as affected thereby.

These statements have been present in the consideration of the experts and in a large measure their conclusions have been influenced by them.

It is unnecessary for us to set out the various considerations of an economic character which have led to our conclusions on the capacity of Germany to transfer. We believe that in the scale of annuities and the conditions recommended we have given proper regard to the potentialities of all the economic conditions and financial forces normally and naturally involved.

We believe further that in arranging for a part of the annuity to carry rights of postponement and for impartial inquiry we have provided for the possibility of meeting any abnormal or special difficulty arising which might seriously affect Germany's capacity for a time, despite all that might be done by Germany's good-will and ingenuity, to meet such difficulty without having recourse to an altogether exceptional but nevertheless very valuable expedient.

As a substitute for the present system of transfer protection with its semipolitical controls, its derogation from Germany's initiative, and its possible reactions upon credit, we are recommending a scheme of annuities appreciably smaller than the Dawes obligations and subject to new and elastic conditions which are described at length in the succeeding chapters of the present report.

As an internal burden to be borne by annual taxation the scheme we propose is materially less; it is closely assimilated to commercial and financial obligations; it carries with it welcome freedom from interference and supervision, and it is provided with adequate safeguards against any period so critical as to endanger Germany's economic life.

COURSE OF THE PROCEEDINGS

Part V

The committee addressed themselves at the outset to the essential task before them; namely, to determine the number and amount of the annuities to be paid by Germany; but they soon found the amounts were to a considerable extent contingent upon the machinery and form of payment and, therefore, that they were not at that stage ready to reach a conclusion either as to the amount of the annuities or the number of years during which they should continue.

Moreover, if Germany were to be given a definite task to perform on her own responsibility, and if the committee were to substitute for many of the features of the Dawes plan machinery of a nonpolitical character in the realm of general finance, it was clearly necessary to elaborate a system for handling the annuities in a way which, so far as it led to their commercialization, would remove them from the sphere of intergovernmental relations.

In the first instance some time was occupied by the committee in hearing the statements from the German experts on German economic conditions and the outlook for the future so far as they affected Germany's capacity to pay obligations in foreign currencies. It then became known that the German group felt that the ability of Germany to undertake a definite annuity obligation might vary, according to other provisions comprised in the committee's recommendations, and in particular, according to whether the annuity was entirely unconditional or whether some portion of it was payable under arrangements for postponement in the event of financial and exchange difficulties.

The idea was also put forward that if such a situation arose it was desirable for it to be immediately considered by an appropriate nonpolitical committee acting in an advisory capacity to the powers concerned and meeting unostentatiously without waiting to be constituted by the lengthy process of diplomatic action. It was quickly realized that since the amount of the burden which Germany could agree to accept was directly related to such concomitant conditions, these conditions must be first explored.

ANNUITIES DEPENDENT ON FLUIDITY

At the same time the possibility of accepting smaller annuities than those fixed under the Dawes plan was admittedly dependent upon the certitude and ease with which the creditors could commercialize the obligations under nonpolitical conditions.

The arrangements that have been in force under the Dawes scheme for liquidating a part of the annuity by means of deliveries in kind required consideration from two points of view:

(a) The substitution for the existing methods of a more elastic machinery which, as the Dawes committee recommended, should be nonpolitical; and

(b) The gradual termination of the system at the earliest moment consistent with existing relationships and with the interests of Germany, whose economic life has been during the past few years gradually adapted to them, and who would feel herself prejudiced in an economic sense by their too sudden termination.

The inquiries upon these subjects were found to be converging upon one central point, viz, the nature of the authority which should act as the chief medium for discharging the various functions under a new plan.

In the exploration of the problem of substituting authority of an external financial and nonpolitical character for the present machinery and controls of the Dawes plan, viz, the administration of the agent general and of the various commissioners in Berlin and those functions of the Reparation Commission which were involved, they immediately met with the necessity for a trustee to whom the payments in foreign currencies and reichsmarks should be made by Germany and by whom the distribution to the appropriate recipients should be managed.

In the second place, the problems of mobilization and commercialization demanded a common center of action and authority for the purpose of coordinating and controlling the arrangements, and there were obvious advantages in such an authority being of a continuous or permanent character.

In the third place, the continued existence of deliveries in kind necessitated special machinery of direction and control, at any rate, for a period of years.

They had already considered the desirability of an advisory committee which could take any necessary action in connection with the declaration of a postponement on the postponable part of the annuity. A permanent central authority might include among its functions the convening of such an advisory body, international in character and existing as a constituent part of this central authority, to consider the situation which had brought about the necessity for a postponement, or the situation which a postponement itself created.

Again the possibility that, either exceptionally or regularly as part of the plan, obligations would be discharged in marks within Germany necessitated a financial authority to arrange for the disposition of such funds or assets in the interests of the creditors by arrangement with the Reichsbank or other German authority.

Moreover, in so far as the task of transferring the payments into foreign currencies involved, besides a restriction of imports an extension of the German export trade, we envisaged the possibility of a financial institution that should be prepared to promote the increase of world trade by financing projects, particularly in undeveloped countries, which might otherwise not be attempted through the ordinary existing channels.

INTERNATIONAL BANK DECIDED UPON

These several considerations led the committee to the elaboration of a plan for a bank for international settlements which should, in its various functions, meet all of these points. The outline of this scheme is given in section 6 and annex 1.

It will be seen that the essential reparation functions of the bank were such as to form a solid reason for its existence; but the committee were led inevitably to add to those reasons the auxiliary, but none the less material, advantages that it might have in the general position of present international finance.

Just as it had been difficult at the outset to table and discuss a precise program of annuities under a new system until such a system were agreed in outline, because the amounts were themselves dependent upon that system, so at this point in the discussions it became difficult for the various members to form definite opinions and commit themselves on all details as they were elaborated in the new system until a clearer idea of the obligations that would be undertaken by Germany under that scheme had been obtained.

Without, therefore, having resolved all points of doubt on the new system or done more than sketch it in broad outline, they found that the moment had arrived when discussion of figures became possible and necessary.

At this stage the following broad principles were understood to be likely to find their way into any final settlement:

(1) A division of the annuity into an unconditional and a postponable part.

(2) The necessity for continuing deliveries in kind for a few years.

(3) The arrangement of suitable conditions for the postponable part in times of exceptional difficulty.

In order to put the question into concrete terms memoranda were tabled by the chairman, by the experts of the four chief creditor countries, and by the German experts. A considerable time was spent in discussing these proposals without agreement being reached.

Finally the chairman prepared a new and independent plan in which these divergent views were brought closer together. The main feature of his plan was an average annuity of 2,050,600,000 Reichsmarks, and subject to certain reserves as to the matters of detail this figure was accepted by the entire committee as the basis of further discussion and led to the unanimous recommendations now put forward.

Among those reserves is the question of the settlement of the Belgian marks claim, which the committee had continually in contemplation, and the unanimous agreement upon which is to be found in annex 6.

BANK TO TAKE ISSUE FROM POLITICS

Part VI

General reasons for the constitution of an institution with banking functions—a general plan for a complete and final settlement of the reparation problem, being primarily financial in character, involves the performance of certain banking functions at one or more points in the sequence between the initial payment of the annuities and the final distribution of the funds.

A banking institution designed to meet these requirements justifies and makes logical the liquidation of all political controls and provides instead machinery essentially commercial and financial in character which carries with it all the support and at the same time all the responsibilities that economic engagements imply.

The process of removing the reparation problem from the political to the financial sphere, which was begun in the Dawes plan, will thus be carried a step farther.

In general terms, the institution will take over such functions of the existing agencies as it may be necessary to continue and will perform the whole work of external administration, such as the receipt and distribution of payments and the commercialization of those parts of the annuities which are susceptible of being commercialized.

TO ACT LIKE ORDINARY BANK

The operations of the institution will be assimilated to ordinary commercial and financial practice. Its organization will be outside the field of political influences, and its powers and facilities will be sufficiently broad to enable it to deal freely and promptly with the problems involved in the settlement of Germany's obligations.

The institution will be equipped with machinery which will provide an elastic element between the payments to be made by Germany and their realization.

In consequence, the creditors will have further assurance that the effects of economic changes on the flow of payments will be minimized, and Germany, on her part, will have the possibility of assistance during temporarily unfavorable conditions.

It is obviously desirable in the interest of obtaining results with the greatest efficiency not to limit unduly the functions of the institution. The character of the annuities and the magnitude of the payments to be transferred over the exchanges provide at once the opportunity and the need for supplementing with additional facilities the existing machinery for carrying on international settlements and, within limitations, of the sound use of credit to contribute to the stability of international finance and the growth of world trade. We consider that, by judicious, noncompetitive financial development, the bank should prove a useful instrument for opening up new fields of commerce of supply and of demand, and will thus help to solve Germany's special problem without encroaching on the activities of existing institutions.

In designing the plan for the bank for international settlements, which is given in outline in Annex 1, we were therefore mindful of the fact that these new facilities should not supplant, but should augment and perfect existing arrangements for carrying through international settlements. The bank will have:

(a) As its essential or obligatory functions those which are inherent in the receipt, management, and distribution of the annuities, and (b) as its auxiliary or permissive functions those which evolve more indirectly from the character of the annuities.

There is no hard and fast line between the two sets of functions, because the first set leads naturally into the second.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BANK

In view of the part which the bank will have to play in the general interest, it is advisable to place the control of its management in the hands of the central banks, since these are the organizations responsible in each market for the convertibility of the national currencies and the control of credit.

At the time of the bank's constitution the capital will be geographically distributed in such a way as to associate in the bank's working and in its development all of the countries interested in the reparation settlement and all the financial markets which may subscribe to the bank's issues.

Provision is made for the utilization of the net profits of the bank, due allowance being made for the payment of cumulative dividends on the capital stock, to create suitable reserve funds.

Provision is also made in case governments or central banks make long-term deposits with the bank whereby they shall share proportionately in the remainder of the profits after the requirements on account of dividends and the reserve funds have been covered.

Inasmuch as its international basis is an essential feature which distinguishes the institution from all others, it has no single fiscal allegiance and it is desirable that in its movements in the various national markets it should not be hampered or restricted by considerations of relative fiscal burdens, it is therefore recommended that the governments of the countries concerned enter into a convention for the avoidance of double and triple taxation of the bank along the following lines:

(a) The funds and investments of the bank to be freed from national taxation at the point where they derive interest, income, and profit.

(b) All individuals and corporations receiving profit, interest, or income from the bank to be fully liable thereon to such taxation as such individuals and corporations would attract if the profit, interest, or income were derived from any other source.

1. Capital: On the formation of the bank its authorized capital will be in the equivalent of $100,000,000. The entire amount will be issued, but only 25 per cent of each share shall be called up until the board of directors decides on a further call. The allocation of shares by countries is provided for in section 2 of Annex 1. The shares will carry no voting rights; but voting rights corresponding to the number of shares first issued in each country will be exercised by the central bank of that country in the general meetings attended by representatives of those banks, taking the place of general meetings of shareholders.

2. Administration: The entire administrative control of the bank will be vested in the board of directors. The functions of a director of the bank are incompatible with those involving national political responsibilities and the statutes of the bank will make the necessary provision in order to avoid such conflict of functions. All the directors and candidates shall be ordinarily resident in Europe or shall be in a position to give regular attendance at meetings of the board.

The governor of the central bank of each of the seven countries to which members of the present experts committee belong, or his nominee, will be entitled to be a director of the bank ex officio. Each of these governors may also appoint one director, being a national of his country and representative either of finance or of industry or commerce. During the period of the German annuities, the governor of the Bank of France and the president of the Reischbank may each appoint, if they so desire, one additional director of his own nationality, being a representative of industry or commerce. These 14 (or as the case may be 16) directors will elect not more than nine additional directors from lists furnished by and which may include the governors of central banks in other participating countries.

If in the process of organizing the bank or in the performance of its functions after establishment, it is found that the central bank of any country or its governor is unable to act officially or unofficially in exercising the functions, authorities, or privileges accorded to central banks under the plan, or refrains from doing so, alternative arrangements not inconsistent with the laws of that country will be made. These alternative arrangements are outlined in section 12 of Annex 1.

3. Distribution of profits: The profits shall be divided in accordance with the provisions contained in Annex 1.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE BANK

The foregoing outline of the functions and organization of the bank for international settlements, together with the fuller presentation of the bank plan in Annex 1, largely speaks for itself. It remains, however, to point out certain advantages which the bank offers as against the existing reparation procedure and which advantages accrue both to Germany and to the creditor countries, because the bank, in putting the payments on a business basis, makes their receipt the more certain and facilitates their movement.

The new facilities introduced by the bank are in addition to the provisions given elsewhere in the plan whereby Germany is entitled to declare a postponement of transfer. They are, rather, in the nature of forestalling circumstances which might of themselves lead to a transfer postponement.

These measures of prevention are of two general sorts:

First. The bank may employ its power of giving credit to arrange temporary assistance in transferring the annuities.

Second. The bank will be in a position to invest in German marks currently accruing to its account at the Reichsbank.

This measure, to the extent to which it may be utilized, will return to the German economy a portion of the annuity and through the bank's credit mechanism provide the foreign exchange with which to pay the current allotments to the creditors on account of the annuity.

The application of either or both of these measures is prompt and decisive, and they operate in advance of the time when difficulties present themselves rather than afterwards, and serve to ease any strain until such time as the discount rate and other corrective measures have had opportunity to exert themselves.

It is not to be assumed that these two measures should be reserved for emergency use. The use of the bank's credit by central banks within moderate limits and over short periods may in time become a normal function scarcely different in its exercise from the use of central bank credit by banks and bankers.

All central banks for ordinary exchange operations or for other purposes would frequently find it advantageous to make use of the facility. The second measure, that of investing within Germany some portion of the annuity receipts, should also find its uses in normal times. Both measures are necessarily limited by the funds which the bank will have at its disposal and by the requirement that it maintains its liquidity at all times.

These are instances of the bank's utility to Germany. They also illustrate the flexibility which the bank's facilities give to the handling of the disbursements to the creditors. Further instances of joint benefit may be briefly indicated.

The bank will be able to give short-term and intermediate credit to purchasers of deliveries in kind, notably for the construction of public works on delivery-in-kind account.

Intermediate-credit operations need not be restricted, however, to any one country or to the purchase of any one country's goods. On the contrary it would be desirable to broaden such operations in the interest of world trade to the extent that the directors of the bank approve.

As a stabilizing factor in the foreign exchanges its advantages are obvious, and if in due time the arrangements provided for an international settlement fund are put into effective operation the bank should go far to eliminate the costs and risks now incurred in the shipping and reshipping of gold.

The bank excludes from its procedure all political influences, and business principles and practices intervene to facilitie the settlement of Germany's obligation without in any way qualifying her independent and sole responsibility.

The office for reparation payments and its associated organizations in Berlin will be retired and the reparation commission's relations with Germany will be terminated. Germany will assume the responsibility for raising and transferring the annuities and the bank takes over the work of their receipt and disbursement.

As already stated, the bank is so designed as not to interfere with the functions performed by existing institutions, but is to create for itself supplementary functions in a special field of its own. To this end every care should be exercised in the organization and administration of the institution.

In the natural course of development it is to be expected that the bank will, in time, become an organization, not simply, or even predominantly, concerned with the handling of reparations but also with furnishing to the world of international commerce and finance important facilities hitherto lacking.

Especially it is to be hoped that it will become an increasingly close and valuable link in the cooperation of central banking institutions generally—a cooperation essential to the continuing stability of the world's credit structure.

Influence of Form of Annuity on the Amount

Part VII

We are proposing a series of total annuities which should be paid with the regularity of the coupons of ordinary marketable bonds. But it is well recognized that to the economy of every country there may possibly come at some time or other a year of stress and difficulty. To make the economic scope of such a period the determinant of the maximum capacity in the ordinary course would be to fix a sum quite unacceptable to the creditors and an unreliable test of normal capacity to pay. It would be like fixing the standard of physical effort expected from a workman in his years of health and strength by what he is capable of doing in his occasional weeks of illness.

While our proposals have made full allowance for all normal and long-run consideration, it is possible that over exceptional and short periods the natural adjustment we contemplate might be insufficient. We have accepted the argument of the German experts that in undertaking a responsibility of this character, identical in its nature with the solemn covenants of a debtor on a commercial and financial basis, Germany is well advised to consider carefully what are the limits of the burden which are possible for her final acceptance. We have, therefore, fully respected their scruples as to the undertakings they are prepared unconditionally to sign and have introduced a feature which can act as a safety valve in time of difficulty, viz, a right of postponement on Germany's initiative of the transfer (and to a less degree of payment) of a portion of the annuity.

The range between the two figures (the unconditional portion and the total annuity) is not to be taken as evidence of doubt as to Germany's capacity of transfer (or of payment); it represents, rather, the concession that has been made to the honorable determination of the German experts not to make themselves unconditionally responsible for any obligation which they are not certain is within their power of performance in all circumstances.

It is, however, to be emphasized that the total amount of the annuity proposed, while being far from covering the claims set forth by the creditors, is one which they have every reason to believe can, in fact, be both paid and transferred by Germany.

Deliveries in Kind Reduced

The fact that part of it is postponable obviates the danger of being above Germany's capacity to transfer in a period of difficulty, and it was the recognition of this principle which was one of the factors enabling the German experts to accept this scheme as an alternative not inconsistent with their original ideas.

In recommending that the system of deliveries in kind should be continued for a limited period and in decreasing amounts we recognized, as is pointed out in section 8F of this report, the necessity for maintaining a transitional period so that all shock to existing economic conditions in Germany should be avoided.

Germany's power to transfer is thus maintained unimpeded by the friction of sudden changes in trade conditions.

Annuities

Part VIII

The committee recommends that:

(1) The governments shall fix the exact date of termination of the Dawes plan and the substitution therefor of the new plan.

In fixing such date the governments should bear in mind that this committee's calculations were made on the basis that the Dawes plan would cease on August 31, 1929, and the new plan commence on September 1, 1929.

In case the governments should fix a date later than September 1, 1929, it is recommended that financial adjustments shall be made so that the basis of payments provided for under the new plan shall nevertheless commence as of September 1, 1929, and the basis of payments provided for under the Dawes plan should cease as of August 31, 1929.

(2) Payments under the plan of the Dawes committee should continue until the end of the present scheduled year; that is to say, August 31, 1929.

(3) The new plan should go into effect September 1, 1929, with the value of the 37 annuities of 1,988,000,000 reichsmarks until March 31, 1966, the payments of the Dawes loan to be added.

Treatment of Payments

(4) Payments to be made under the Dawes plan during the 5-month period preceding September 1, 1929, after allowing for the Dawes loan, should be treated as payments necessary to cover the requirements of the creditor nations during this transition period, including outpayments for the year ending March 31, 1930.

Should there remain any surplus after meeting the foregoing requirements, the question of disposing of such surplus as well as all matters and expenses in connection with the transition from the operation of the existing arrangements to the new plan shall be settled and adjusted between the governments.

(5) In order that the new annuities shall coincide with the German fiscal years, the schedule of payments to be made by Germany on and from September 1, 1929, will be as follows (in reichsmarks):

Seven months, Sept. 1, 1929–Mar. 31, 1930	742,800,000
Apr. 1, 1930–Mar. 31, 1931	1,707,900,000
Apr. 1, 1931–Mar. 31, 1932	1,685,000,000
Apr. 1, 1932–Mar. 31, 1933	1,738,200,000
Apr. 1, 1933–Mar. 31, 1934	1,804,300,000
Apr. 1, 1934–Mar. 31, 1935	1,866,900,000
Apr. 1, 1935–Mar. 31, 1936	1,892,900,000
Apr. 1, 1936–Mar. 31, 1937	1,939,700,000
Apr. 1, 1937–Mar. 31, 1938	1,977,000,000
Apr. 1, 1938–Mar. 31, 1939	1,995,300,000
Apr. 1, 1939–Mar. 31, 1940	2,042,800,000
Apr. 1, 1940–Mar. 31, 1941	2,155,500,000
Apr. 1, 1941–Mar. 31, 1942	2,180,700,000
Apr. 1, 1942–Mar. 31, 1943	2,198,000,000
Apr. 1, 1943–Mar. 31, 1944	2,194,300,000
Apr. 1, 1944–Mar. 31, 1945	2,207,500,000
Apr. 1, 1945–Mar. 31, 1946	2,203,800,000
Apr. 1, 1946–Mar. 31, 1947	2,199,500,000
Apr. 1, 1947–Mar. 31, 1948	2,215,200,000
Apr. 1, 1948–Mar. 31, 1949	2,210,000,000
Apr. 1, 1949–Mar. 31, 1950	2,316,800,000
Apr. 1, 1950–Mar. 31, 1951	2,359,200,000
Apr. 1, 1951–Mar. 31, 1952	2,343,200,000
Apr. 1, 1952–Mar. 31, 1953	2,346,200,000
Apr. 1, 1953–Mar. 31, 1954	2,353,300,000
Apr. 1, 1954–Mar. 31, 1955	2,364,600,000
Apr. 1, 1955–Mar. 31, 1956	2,359,800,000
Apr. 1, 1956–Mar. 31, 1957	2,354,200,000
Apr. 1, 1957–Mar. 31, 1958	2,361,800,000
Apr. 1, 1958–Mar. 31, 1959	2,393,800,000

Apr. 1, 1959–Mar. 31, 1960	2,370,600,000
Apr. 1, 1960–Mar. 31, 1961	2,380,500,000
Apr. 1, 1961–Mar. 31, 1962	2,398,300,000
Apr. 1, 1962–Mar. 31, 1963	2,390,200,000
Apr. 1, 1963–Mar. 31, 1964	2,402,600,000
Apr. 1, 1964–Mar. 31, 1965	2,402,100,000
Apr. 1, 1965–Mar. 31, 1966	2,428,800,000

Constant annuity 37 years corresponding to 1,988,800,000 Dawes loan to be added.

There remains the following schedule of payments thereafter to be made by Germany subject to the special provisions dealing with these years:

1966–67	1,607,700,000
1967–68	1,006,900,000
1968–69	1,616,700,000
1969–70	1,630,000,000
1970–71	1,643,700,000
1971–72	1,653,900,000
1972–73	1,662,300,000
1973–74	1,665,700,000
1974–75	1,668,400,000
1975–76	1,675,000,000
1976–77	1,678,700,000
1977–78	1,685,400,000
1978–79	1,695,500,000
1979–80	1,700,400,000
1980–81	1,711,300,000
1981–82	1,687,600,000
1982–83	1,691,800,000
1983–84	1,703,300,000
1984–85	1,683,500,000
1985–86	825,100,000
1986–87	931,400,000
1987–88	897,800,000

Out of the above annuities the following amounts shall be unconditional, namely, payable without any right of postponement of any kind in foreign currencies by equal monthly installments, viz, 660,000,000 reichsmarks per annum, to include whatever amounts are required for the service of the German external loan of 1924.

PAYMENT OF ANNUITY

The remainder of the annuity shall be payable in foreign currencies by equal monthly installments, but subject to the conditions as regards postponement of transfer and of payment set out in Annex 4 of this plan.

The German Government undertakes for the purpose of the present provisions, as well as for the general purposes of the plan, that the reichsmark shall have and shall retain its convertibility into gold or devise as contemplated in section 31 of the present Reichsbank law and that for these purposes the reichsmarks shall have and shall retain a mint parity of 1/2790 kilogram of fine gold as defined in the German coinage law of August 30, 1924 (attention is called to the letter from the president of the Reichsbank given in Annex 2).

For the purpose of (4) above, the outpayments for the year ending March 31, 1930, are as follows in gold marks:

France	338,100,000
Great Britain	366,600,000
Italy	107,800,000
Belgium	23,400,000
Rumania	8,800,000
Serbia	5,900,000
Greece	5,300,000
Portugal	7,200,000
Total	863,100,000

STATES TO SET OCCUPATION COSTS

Provision is made in part 9 of Annex 1 whereby a percentage of the special reserve fund accumulated in the bank shall be placed at Germany's disposal, if required, toward meeting the last 22 annuities payable under the above scale.

In calculating the above annuities we have taken into account the expenditures devolving upon Germany during the period of the new plan, such as were covered by the Dawes plan. However, we have not included the costs of commissions and the current expenses of occupation, as they are to continue only until a date to be fixed by the governments. The necessary arrangements for their payment should be made by the governments in connection with the adoption of the new plan.

Apart from the foregoing we recommend that as from the date of the putting into force of this plan Germany's previous obligation shall be entirely replaced by the obligation laid down in this plan and that the payment in full of the proposed annuities in accordance with this plan should be accepted by the creditor powers as a final discharge of all the liabilities of Germany still remaining undischarged, referred to in section 11 of part 1 of the Dawes plan as interpreted by the decision already given by the interpretation tribunal set up under the London agreement of August 30, 1924.

That tribunal should be retained in existence, and any dispute that may arise between Germany, on the one side, and the creditor governments, or any one of them, or the bank, on the other side, as to the extent of these liabilities or as to any other question of the interpretation or application of this plan, should be referred to it for final decision.

In the course of their proceedings the experts of the principal creditor powers have also dealt with the question of the distribution of these annuities among the creditor powers. Their recommendations, drawn up after careful examination of the existing distribution arrangements and of other relevant considerations laid before them and with due regard to the rights and equities of the other countries (Greece, Portugal, Poland, Rumania, Serbia, Japan, and the United States of America), having a share in the Dawes annuities, are set out in Annex 7, which they consider an inseparable part of the present report.

COMPOSITION OF THE ANNUITIES

Part VIII (A)

1. Source and securities: The annuities are to be derived from two sources:

1. The German Railway Co.
2. The Budget of the Reich.

The committee, after a careful examination of the proposals put forward by the German experts, were of the opinion that the annuities recommended by them should not be drawn wholly from the German budget, but that one source of payment utilized by the Dawes plan, namely, the railway company, should be maintained. We desire to make it clear, however, that the retention of a contribution from the railway company is recommended, not only from the point of view of security, but also as a suitable method of raising the necessary revenue.

We have also considered the position with regard to the assigned revenues and, having regard to the fact that these revenues are pledged as collateral security for the service of the German external loan of 1924, we feel it is impossible to recommend the release thereof.

Nevertheless, we are of the opinion that it would be suitable for the German Government to discuss with the trustees for the bondholders of that loan the possibility of simplifying, as far as possible, the existing machinery and that the creditor governments for their part should accept a similar arrangement. The effective security of the creditor governments should be substantially that indicated in Annex 3, section 3.

Apart from these special questions, the committee desires to record its view that the basis of security for the payment of the annuities is the solemn undertaking of the German Government, to which no further guaranty can add anything whatsoever.

The committee accordingly recommends that the creditor governments should take steps to release all controls, special securities, pledges or charges which may remain in their hands other than those specifically referred to above, and should recognize that their acceptance of the solemn undertaking of the German Government replaces any securities, pledges, charges, or controls as may now exist.

2. The contribution from the German Railway Co.: Under the German railway law of August 30, 1924, enacted in accordance with the Dawes plan, the German Railway Co. is subject to a mortgage for 11 milliard G. M. in favor of the trustee for the German railway bonds and has issued to him a bond for 11 milliard G. M. This bond bears interest at 5 per cent per annum and carries a cumulative sinking fund of 1 per cent per annum, which first became operative on September 1, 1927, interest and sinking fund being guaranteed by the Government of the Reich.

This plan contemplates the abolition of the railway bonds, together with the attendant circumstances of foreign participation in the management of the railway, and substitutes a contribution from the railway company as set out in the following paragraphs:

The railway company shall be under an obligation to pay for 37 years a direct tax comprising, if necessary, the transport tax to an annual amount of 660,000,000 reichsmarks, being equal to the annual amount of the nonpostponable annuity. This tax shall be imposed by German legislation and the receipts therefrom guaranteed by the German Government. The railway company shall deposit with the Bank of International Settlements a certificate acknowledging its liability in respect of this obligation.

The amount payable shall be raised from the gross revenues of the company ranking after the expenditure on personnel and on the same footing with expenditure on material and consumable stores. It shall enjoy priority over any other tax now levied on the railway company or which may be levied in the future and shall rank prior to any other charge by way of mortgage or otherwise on the company. It shall be paid direct by the railway company to the account of the Bank of International Settlements at the Reichsbank in installments as laid down in part 8.

The foregoing conditions shall be incorporated in the law governing the railway company.

It shall be one of the duties of the organization committee proposed in Annex V of this report to make suitable provision whereby the private and independent character of the German railway company, including its autonomous administration in economic, financial, and personnel matters, shall continue for the period of the plan without interference from the German Government.

TRANSPORT TAX AND CHARGE ON INDUSTRIES

3. The transport tax: In addition to the 660,000,000 gold marks now payable directly by the railway company, the Dawes plan requires a contribution to the standard annuity of 290,000,000 gold marks out of the actual yield of the transport tax. This tax is imposed by the German Government and the German railway company collects it for the government. The total yield of the transport tax, now considerably in excess of 290,000,000 gold marks, appears among the receipts of the budget of the Reich and the contribution of 290,000,000 appears among its expenditures. Under this plan the direct tax on the railway company comprises, if necessary, the transport tax, which is otherwise relieved from any special charge on account of reparations.

4. The charge on German industries: Under the industrial charges law enacted in accordance with the Dawes plan, bonds aggregating 5,000,000,000 gold marks have been issued in respect of the German industries by the bank for German industrial debentures to the trustee for the German industrial debentures. These bonds bear interest at 5 per cent per annum and carry a cumulative sinking fund of 1 per cent per annum which first became operative September 1, 1927, principal, interest, and sinking fund being guaranteed by the government of the Reich. The present contribution to the annuity from the industrial debentures thus amounts to 300,000,000 gold marks.

This particular charge in no way differs from ordinary taxation save in the complications it involves in legislation and the machinery of collection.

We recommend that it be discontinued and that its disappearance be taken into account in distributing the relief from taxation which this plan will enable the German Government to bring into effect.

5. The charge on the budget of the Reich, under the original experts' plan the contribution from the budget of the Reich in the fifth or current annuity year amounts to 1,250,000,000 gold marks, of one-half of the total standard annuity. This contribution is a charge on the budget as a whole, specifically secured by the assignment of the revenues from customs, beer, tobacco, sugar, and alcohol to the commissioner of controlled revenues. These revenues are paid by the collecting offices directly into the account of the commissioner at the Reichsbank. As early as practicable in each month out of the funds accumulated in his account, the commissioner pays into the account of the agent general at the Reichsbank one-twelfth of the annual contribution from the budget, and thereafter in each month the revenues are automatically transferred by him to the account of the German Government at the Reichsbank. Under this plan the procedure to be followed will be worked out in detail by the appropriate organization committee proposed in Annex V, regard being had so far as necessary to the arrangements which may be accepted by the trustees of the 1924 loan.

As the amount contributed by the German Railway continues for 37 years at the fixed level of 660,000,000 reichsmarks a year, the charge on the budget of the Reich varies with the total amount of the annuity. In the second year it stands at the figure of 1,136,400,000 reichsmarks and rises to a maximum of 1,768,800,000 reichsmarks in the thirty-seventh year. Thereafter the contribution from the railway company ceases, the annuity falls sharply, and the budget contribution covers the whole of the German liability for the remainder of the plan.

The average increase in the budgetary contribution during the first 20 years is about 24,000,000 gold marks annually, or about 0.24 per cent of the total revenues of the budget of the Reich, which at present are just under 10,000,000,000. This moderate and gradual increase in the budgetary contribution under the definitive settlement plan ought to be met in ordinary years without recourse to additional taxation. Indeed, the substantial reduction of the budgetary contribution as compared with the Dawes plan makes possible an immediate resumption of the tax-reduction program which has been in progress since 1924. The committee hope that such further tax reductions, coupled with a definitive reparation settlement, will give a strong stimulus to saving and thereby materially assist in the internal formation of the new capital which Germany still requires.

HOW PAYMENTS WILL INCREASE UNTIL 1966

Part VIII (B)

Progression.—The authors of the Dawes plan believed that they could count upon a certain substantial and progressive increase in the prosperity of Germany arising not only from the employment of the rapidly increasing wealth of that country but also from the steady progress of world prosperity, and this belief found expression in the device of an index of prosperity. The plan contemplates that the amounts which Germany pays upon a fixed scale shall increase, generally speaking, year by year until 1966, reflecting in some small measure this anticipated increase in her prosperity. However, the annuities proposed are to start at a level which not only gives immediate and important relief to the German budget, to her exchange position, and to her need for additional internal formation of capital as compared with the standard Dawes annuity of 2,500,000,000 gold marks, but also provides the greatest possible assurance that the new scheme will function from the beginning without any hitch or disturbance.

Part VIII (C)

The nonpostponable annuities.—Not the least difficult part of the task was the determination of the figure which Germany could immediately undertake as a final and unconditional obligation. The point at which difficulties might begin to arise in making transfers into foreign currencies is not exactly definable in advance; but every care has been taken to be so far within this limit as to remove every possibility of the risk of error. We recognize that in fixing the figure payable by Germany in foreign currencies without any right of postponement whatever at 660,000,000 reichsmarks, we have taken a conservative amount. But we are satisfied that it is wiser deliberately to underestimate than to run the slightest risk of weakening German credit by proposing a figure which might not command instant acceptance by well-informed public opinion.

Part VIII (D)

The postponable annuities.—In addition to the unconditional part of the annuity we propose a postponable part, transfer of which may, in certain circumstances set out below, be postponed for a period not exceeding two years.

This postponable part of the annuity is designed to meet the situation which might arise in a period of special economic difficulty and distress. There will be other ways of meeting such a situation, and if they are applied our view is that recourse to this abnormal measure will not in fact prove to be necessary. Nevertheless, as an additional precaution it is valuable to Germany and provides by its very existence a safeguard against the dangers which to rigid a framework might have called into existence.

HOW GERMANY WILL BE PROTECTED ON TRANSFER

Part VIII (E)

Measures of safeguard: The essence of the aditional margin of safety given to a part of the annuities lies in the power to postpone transfer. We are recommending, in order to protect Germany against the possible consequence of a comparatively short period of depression which might for internal or external reasons put such a severe strain on the exchanges as would make the process of transfer abroad dangerous, that the German Government should have the right, on giving 90 days' notice, to postpone transfers for a period not exceeding two years under conditions set out in Annex IV. During the period of postponement the liability of the German Government with regard to the sums affected would in the first instance be limited to payment in reichsmarks to the account at the Reichsbank of the Bank for International Settlements. Under certain conditions part of this payment may also be withheld.

On the declaration of any postponement the Bank for International Settlements shall convene the special advisory committee. At any other time when the German Government declare to the creditor governments and to the Bank for International Settlements that they have come to the conclusion in good faith that Germany's exchange and economic life may be seriously endangered by the transfer in part or in full of the postponable portion of the annuities, the committee shall also be convened.

Upon being convened the special advisory committee shall forthwith consider the circumstances and conditions which have led up to the necessity for postponement or have created a situation in which Germany considers that her exchange and economic life may be seriously endangered by further transfers of the postponable portion of the annuity, and make a full investigation of Germany's position in regard to her obligations under this plan. In their report to the governments and to the bank, having (in case of a postponement of transfer) satisfied themselves that the German authorities have used every effort in their power to fulfill their obligations, they shall indicate for consideration by the governments and the bank what in their opinion are the measures that should be taken in regard to the application of the present plan.

It shall further be the duty of the bank, during a postponement of transfer, to direct in conjunction with the Reichsbank the employment of the reichsmarks paid to its account at the Reichsbank by the German Government. (See Section VI of Annex I to this report.)

The following paragraphs sketch the organization of the special advisory committee of the Bank for International Settlements referred to in the preceding paragraphs:

1. The committee should act in a purely consultative capacity. Its findings shall have no effective force unless confirmed and accepted by the bank as trustee of the creditors and, if necessary, by the governments concerned.

2. The committee shall play no part in connection with the unconditional annuity accepted by Germany and referred to in the plan as the "unconditional annuity."

3. The committee shall be convened by the bank according to the rules of its own constitution when notice shall be received from the German Government. It shall not be required to meet at any other time.

4. The committee shall consist of seven ordinary and four coopted members. The ordinary members shall be nominated one by each of the following: The governors of the Reichsbank, the Banque de France,

the Bank of England, the Banque Nationale de Belgique, the Banca d'Italia, the Bank of Japan, a Federal reserve bank of the United States or some other agreed American financial institution.

GOVERNORS MAY NAME FOUR COLLEAGUES

In the last two cases, such nominee being ordinarily resident in Europe, or in a position to give prompt attendance on a meeting of the committee being called, these nominees of the governors of the banks shall not be officially connected with the banking institutions in question nor with the government departments of their respective countries. After being summoned they may, if they so desire, coopt not more than four additional members with the intent that special aspects, whether in finance, exchange, industry, etc., of the particular situation in question shall be represented. During the course of the proceedings and until the report is made the coopted members shall be equal in all other respects to the ordinary members, but they shall thereafter be discharged from office.

5. The committee may proceed by way of hearing evidence or asking for documents as it may desire, but the president of the Reichsbank, and/or any other person nominated by the German Government, may appear before or submit to the committee the reasons for which a postponement has been declared or measures are desirable as indicated above.

The committee shall neither grant nor refuse a postponement. After making inquiry it shall report to the governments and the bank as indicated above.

6. Unless otherwise arranged by consent, the expenses of the special advisory committee shall be borne by the German Government.

Part VIII (F)

Deliveries in kind: The system of deliveries in kind under the Dawes plan has come to play an important rôle in the economic life of Germany. We would not suggest the unlimited continuation of this system, which is open to many objections of a practical as well as a theoretical nature. We have felt, however, that its immediate cessation would not be in the interests of Germany nor of the creditor powers, and that it would impose difficulties upon the export trade of Germany which might be injurious to her capacity to transfer.

We, therefore, recommend that the principles of the Dawes plan, with reference to deliveries in kind, should continue in existence for a limited period, and that the creditor nations should agree for a period of 10 years to absorb by this means in respect of each year a limited and decreasing amount of the postponable portion of the annuity substantially in accordance with the following table:

First year	750,000,000
Second year	700,000,000
Third year	650,000,000
Fourth year	600,000,000
Fifth year	550,000,000
Sixth year	500,000,000
Seventh year	450,000,000
Eighth year	400,000,000
Ninth year	350,000,000
Tenth year	300,000,000

TOTAL NOT TO BE INCREASED

The foregoing table is to be adapted to the actual annuities of the new plan without increasing the total.

The creditor powers, by arrangements effected among themselves, will fix the proportions in the total of each year's volume of deliveries in kind (including deliveries under reparation recovery acts or any equivalent system substituted therefor, by agreement up to 23.05 per cent for Great Britain and 4.95 per cent for France of the total amount provided for each year) which each of them will receive.

The bank for international settlements shall manage the disbursements on deliveries-in-kind account, and in making distributions of cash to the creditor countries shall have due regard for those portions of the annuity which are restricted to payments for deliveries in kind.

The committee also recommends that new regulations be adopted by the governments modifying the Wallenberg regulation to conform to the new plan and, so far as practicable, simplifying and liberalizing them.

PROVISION FOR EXTERNAL DISPOSAL URGED

The committee recommends that provision be made in the new regulations permitting the several powers to dispose of some part of their respective quotas of deliveries outside of their own territories under suitable restrictions.

The proposed repartition of the deliveries in kind among the several creditor powers is contained in Annex VII, dealing with repartition of the annuities.

Part IX

LIQUIDATION OF THE PAST

In order to arrive as rapidly as possible at a general liquidation of the financial questions raised by the war and the subsequent treaty of peace, a liquidation which alone can insure the definite return of Europe to normal financial and economic conditions, the committee recommends the clearing up of these questions in a broad spirit of mutual concession.

We understand that a settlement on these lines will render obsolete the accounts between the reparation commission and Germany relating to transactions prior to the period of the Dawes plan, together with all accounts involving credits against the original capital debt. We are strongly of the opinion that these accounts should be closed at the earliest moment.

The creditor governments, under this plan, will be reducing the whole body of their claims arising out of the war or under the treaty of Versailles to a considerable extent. The experts of the creditor countries are aware that past transactions have given or may give rise to claims by Germany, some of which are still unsettled, and, while they are not able to go into the merits of these claims, they consider that the creditor governments are fully entitled to expect that Germany should waive them in consideration of the consolidation of the creditors' claims at a reduced figure. Any other course would be inconsistent with their intention that, just as the new annuities cover all the claims defined in Part XI of the Dawes plan, so they should be paid free of deduction in respect of any past transactions. The committee recognizes, however, that this is entirely a matter for the governments to deal with.

FURTHER SEIZURES FROWNED UPON

To assure the general confidence indispensable for the successful working of this plan, the committee recommends that the governments make no further use, from the date of the acceptance of this report, of their right to seize, retain, and liquidate property rights and interests of German nationals or companies controlled by them in so far as not already liquid or liquidated or finally disposed of, and that the outstanding questions concerning such property should be definitely cleared up within one year after the coming into force of this plan by arrangements between the governments concerned and Germany.

This recommendation, naturally, has no application in cases where special settlements have already been made.

The acceptance of this plan necessarily involves the dissolution of the joint liability of Germany on the one side with Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria on the other side for reparation, and therefore finally abolishes every obligation, present or future, in either direction which may result between these powers from this joint liability.

DROPPING OF FURTHER CREDITS ADVOCATED

The committee recommends in particular that the creditor powers should abstain from recovering the credits of Germany against her former allies referred to in Article 261 of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany for her part renouncing any net balance which might be due to her as a result of these credits.

In their unanimous desire that the remaining financial questions arising out of the war should be settled as soon as possible in order to promote the spirit of international harmony and collaboration the experts unanimously recommend to the creditor governments that they complete the work of the experts' committee by dealing with and disposing of, within the first year of operation of the new plan, the claims and debts for ceded properties, and liberation bonds held in the hands of the Reparations Commission against the so-called succession States. This question is referred to in Annex VII.

Part X

COMMERCIALIZATION AND MOBILIZATION

Having recommended the creation of the bank for international settlements in order to provide machinery for the removal of the reparation obligation from the political to the financial sphere, we have further considered what procedure is necessary in order to assimilate this obligation as clearly as possible to an ordinary commercial obligation ("Commercialization").

Further, certain governments are known to attach particular importance to the possibility of raising money by the issue to the public of bonds representing the capitalization of the unconditional portion of the annuity ("Mobilization").

It is of course not within our power to advise as to the time at which such issues can be made with advantage or as to the terms and conditions on which issues should be made. The arrangements to be made would no doubt vary according, as, for example, an issue is to be made for cash in the general interest of all the creditor governments or an internal issue is to be made in one single country by way of conversion of government debt.

It will be the province of the bank itself to advise upon such matters; but we have thought it necessary to advise a framework within which these operations may take place.

This framework is given in Annex III. It provides, first, that the annuities themselves shall be represented by a German Government certificate of indebtedness deposited with the bank, similar to those in use in ordinary commercial practice (a proper distinction being made in the coupons between the conditional and unconditional portions of the annuity). The provisions regarding security are given in the annex and the condition in which mobilizable bonds should be created and issued are defined.

BOTH BUYER AND ISSUER TO BE CONSIDERED

One of the most important provisions of this scheme is that annuity moneys should be distributed by the bank in strict proportion to the rights of each party—whether government or bondholder.

As far as, according to the conditions of the issue, reparation loans (general or conversion loans) are subject to an anticipated redemption, Germany should be entitled to redeem these loans; the part of the annuity destined for the service of the redeemed loan will then accrue to her.

The wish has been expressed that, so far as possible, reparation loans will not be issued without granting the debtor an appropriate right of anticipated redemption.

We recommend that Germany should also have the right to redeem all or any part of not yet mobilized annuities on a basis of 5.25 per cent discount.

Part XI

THE NEW PLAN CONTRASTED WITH THE DAWES PLAN

The Dawes plan, although drawn up at a time of intense crisis, has by a test lasting over nearly five years justified by facts the postulates on which is was based as regards both the restoration of the public finances of Germany and her economic recovery.

It may be well to summarize briefly the points of advantage—whether to Germany or her creditors—claimed for the new proposal which justify a departure from a scheme that has in the past rendered signal service.

The plan drawn up by the committee to afford a definite solution of the reparation question accompanies a reduction in the existing obligation of Germany by an essential modification in their financial and political status. In so far as the creditors are relinquishing substantial advantages in the face value of payments due under the present scheme, they are doing so only by reason of these improvements in intrinsic and available values which arise from the practicability and certainty of commercialization and mobilization within a reasonable period and in its attendant financial and economic psychology.

Among the modifications which are considered specially important are the following:

1. Fixation of the period and the debt: The Dawes plan imposes, in virtue of the index of prosperity, increasing annuities of which the number are not fixed. The new program indicates a definite number of fixed annuities.

2. Disappearance of the index of prosperity: Only estimates which vary very widely of the ultimate effect of the index of prosperity can at this date be made. But in no circumstances could Germany benefit therefrom, and the disappearance of this element of uncertainty is wholly to her benefit.

3. Attainment of financial autonomy: Under the Dawes plan Germany can only obtain the discharge of her obligations in marks by the existence of a system of transfer protection which involves a measure of external control. This brings attendant limiting effects on German credit and financial independence which render difficult, if not impossible, any mobilization of the German debt. The new plan would be abandoning the fundamental purposes for which it was intended if it did not cancel this clause and leave to Germany the obligation of facing her engagements on her own untrammeled responsibility.

4. Postponement safeguards: Nevertheless, if an exceptional emergency interrupts the normal course of economic life to which the scheme is adapted, Germany can, on her own initiative, resort to certain measures of temporary relief.

The annuity is divided into two parts, of which one is subject to postponement of transfer and payment.

Germany will thus be enabled, under certain circumstances, temporarily to relieve her balance of payments and will, in fact, enjoy the advantages of a form of transfer protection without its attendant limitations.

5. Deliveries: While the Dawes plan reluctantly accepted the expedient of deliveries in kind, the new plan, in spite of the desire of the creditor powers to dispose freely of their shares of the annuities, recognizes the undesirability of a sudden cessation of the system at present in force. The creditors are, therefore, to take deliveries in kind for 10 years but in decreasing amounts, beginning with 750,000,000.

6. Mobilization: From the point of view of the creditor powers an essential feature of the new plan which induces them to agree to reductions on their claims that leave them burdened with a considerable part of their expenditure for the damages caused by the war, is the fact that the annuity is paid in a form lending itself to mobilization.

7. Financial organization: The organization and machinery of the Dawes plan were based on the conviction that it must find its proper guaranty in the interest of all parties to carry it out in good faith. In aiming, as it did, at the transference of the reparation payments from the political to the economic and business sphere, it presumed constant cooperation of debtor and creditors alike.

The new system goes further along the same road, replacing the collaboration of separate administrative and governmental organization by common work in a purely financial institution in the management of which Germany is to have an appropriate part. The present administrative organizations can not have all the elasticity necessary for banking transactions of the magnitude of the payment and transfer of the annuities; but the new bank, in close association with the banks of issue and with the banking facilities at its command, will have all the necessary means of effecting these operations without disturbance to the German economy or to the economy of other countries.

In addition, it will be in a position to open up to trade new possibilities of development.

The operations which it is to undertake can not be disturbed or hampered without irreparable damage to the credit of the countries concerned. This assurance should make it possible to limit the guaranties established under the present system for the protection of the rights of the creditors to the minimum required for the prompt and facile commercialization of the mobilizable part of the annuity.

NEED OF GOOD WILL STRESSED

8. Summary: The proposed plan continues and completes the work begun by the Dawes plan, which the position alike of Germany and of the other countries made it impossible to do more than indicate in outline in 1924. By the final reduction and fixation of the German debt, by the establishment of a progressive scale of annuities and by the facilities which the new bank offers for lessening disturbance in the payment of the annuities, it sets the seal on the inclusion of the German debt in the list of international settlements.

If it involves appreciable reduction of payments to the creditor countries on what might have been anticipated under the continued operation of the Dawes plan, it at the same time eliminates the uncertainties which were inherent in that plan and were equally inimical to the interest of the debtor and to the creditors by substituting a definite settlement under which the debtor knows the exact extent of his obligations.

Part XII

Conclusions: It has been our object to make proposals for financial obligations which, with the conditions and safeguards that accompany them, shall be within Germany's capacity to pay, and we believe that we have achieved this purpose.

We realize the responsibility of this declaration and we recognize how much depends on the future attitude toward one another of the peoples which, by ratification of their respective governments, are to become parties to this agreement.

For the solution of the reparation problem is not only a German task but in the common interest of all the countries concerned; and it requires the cooperation of all parties. If their attitude should be tinged with antagonism, even with suspicion or a desire to create or continue one-sided economic discriminations, a settlement perfectly feasible with good will would sooner or later encounter difficulties, so that the long, slow, patient task of reconstruction in Europe would be definitely retarded. For without good faith and mutual confidence all agreements, all guaranties, are unavailing.

If, on the other hand, our proposals are adopted with good will by all concerned and the rest of the world has confidence in the constructive value of this mutual accord, then, indeed, there can be no reasonable doubt that the agreement will be capable of complete fulfillment and the nations it concerns will be brought to a higher level of economic stability and of mutual understanding than ever before.

Finally we would point out, like our predecessors on the Dawes committee, that

We regard our report as an indivisible whole. It is not possible, in our opinion, to achieve any success by selecting certain of our recommendations for adoption and rejecting the others, and we would desire to accept no responsibility for the results of such a procedure nor for undue delay in giving execution to our plan.

OUTLINE FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

Annex I

In section 3 of the following outline provision is made for an organization committee, which will have the duty of putting the bank project into effect. This outline has been drawn up for the benefit of the organization committee which will have power generally to modify its provisions or to make substitutions for any or all of them, provided always that such modifications or substitutions shall not be inconsistent with the essential functions of the bank with respect to the experts' plan as a whole.

1. Purpose, name, and location: The bank organized under this plan shall be known as the Bank for International Settlements.

The purpose of the bank is to provide additional facilities for the international movement of funds and to afford a ready instrument for promoting international financial relations. In connection with the German reparation annuities it shall perform, as trustee for the creditor countries, the entire work of external administration of this plan, shall act as the agency for the receipt and distribution of funds and shall supervise and assist in the commercialization and mobilization of certain portions of the annuities.

It shall be located in a financial center hereafter to be designated. In selecting the country of incorporation due consideration shall be given to obtaining powers sufficiently broad to enable it to perform its functions with requisite freedom and with suitable immunities from taxation.

2. Share capital: The authorized capital of the bank may be expressed in the currency of the country of domicile and shall amount to the round equivalent of $100,000,000. Upon the formation of the bank the whole authorized capital shall be issued, but only 25 per cent of each share shall be then paid in. The board of directors of the bank shall have power to call for the payment of further installments. It shall also have the power to authorize an increase or a reduction in the total capital stock of the bank.

In each country in which the shares of the bank may be offered for sale the shares shall be issued through the central bank of that country or other agency to which the central bank offers no objection.

In the seven countries to which members of the present committee belong, issues or allocations of shares shall always be made in equal amounts. The central banks of these countries, or banking groups not objected to by them, shall guarantee the subscription of the whole of the first issue in the round equivalent of $100,000,000. But they may agree with central banks or groups in other countries (particularly those interested in reparations) that an amount of the first issue not exceeding the round equivalent of $4,000,000 for each and not exceeding the round equivalent of $44,000,000 in all may be issued in other countries.

In the event of an increase in the authorized capital and a further issue of shares the distribution among countries shall be decided by a two-thirds majority of the directors of the bank on the above principles. In particular the percentage of the total shares issued in the seven countries first mentioned above shall not fall below 55.

Apart from countries interested in reparations, only countries which have at the time an offering of shares is made a currency stabilized on a gold or gold-exchange basis may participate.

The shares may be expressed in the currency of the country in which the bank is domiciled and shall state the amount of the share at the gold mint parity of the currency of the country in which they are issued. They shall be registered and continue to be registered, but may be freely negotiated. Transfers of the shares after issue shall not affect the voting power reserved to the central banks as described below.

Payments to the shareholders on account of dividends or at the liquidation of the bank shall be made in the currency of the country of domicile.

The shares shall carry no voting rights, but voting rights corresponding to the number of shares originally issued in each country shall be exercised by the central bank of that country in the general meetings of the bank (taking the place of the general meetings of shareholders), which the representatives of the participating central banks will attend.

The shares shall be entitled to participate in the profits of the bank as indicated in the section "Distribution of profits."

DUTIES OF THE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

3. For the purpose of taking the preliminary steps for putting the bank project into effect a temporary committee shall be created, which will be known as the organization committee. This committee shall be appointed by the governors of the central banks of the seven countries to which members of the present committee belong. The governor of each of these seven central banks shall be entitled to designate two members of the organization committee, with due regard for the necessity of including in its membership persons versed in banking, the issue of bonds, and the work of the present committee of experts.

If for any reason the governor of any of these central banks shall be unable officially or unofficially to designate members of the organization committee, or refrains from doing so, the governors of the remaining central banks shall invite two fellow nationals of the governor not participating to act as members of the committee.

The members thus selected shall have in all respects an equal vote in the work of the committee with the members otherwise chosen. The decisions of the organization committee shall be taken by a three-quarters vote.

As an essential part of its work the organization committee shall proceed with drawing up a charter for the bank, which shall be consistent with the provisions of the plan and shall take such steps as may be necessary to insure its timely granting or enactment by appropriate public authorities.

The organization committee shall, until such time as the board of directors of the bank is appointed and takes office, proceed with the physical organization of the bank. It shall arrange in accordance with the procedure prescribed in section 2 for the subscription of the capital stock, and in accordance with the procedure prescribed in section 4 for the appointment of the board of directors.

It shall call the first meeting of the board of directors and designate the temporary chairman to preside at that meeting pending the election of the regular chairman. It shall draw up the statutes for regulating the administration of the bank and submit them to the board of directors for consideration. These statutes shall make provision for such matters as are usual in banking organization and in particular provide for the following:

(1) The qualifications for membership on the board of directors.

(2) The nature and duties of the permanent committees of the board of directors, including the executive committee.

(3) The administrative departments to be created within the bank.

(4) The time and place of the meetings of the board of directors and of the executive committee.

(5) The form to be used for the convocation of the general meeting as well as the conditions and the methods for exercising voting rights on the part of representatives of central banks.

(6) The form of trust certificates which the bank shall issue to the creditor governments under the plan.

(7) Provisions with regard to liquidation of the bank.

The organization committee shall cooperate with the general organization committees provided for in this plan.

DIRECTORATE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK

4. The entire administrative control of the bank shall be vested in the board of directors, whose duty it shall be to supervise and direct the operations of the bank and in general so to act as to carry out those purposes of the plan committed to the administration of the bank.

In particular the board of directors—

(1) Shall have the right to adopt, modify, limit, or extend the statutes of the bank in such a manner as shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of the plan.

(2) Shall have the power generally to modify the provisions contained in the outline of the bank's organization or to make substitutions for any or all of them, provided always that such modifications or substitutions shall not be inconsistent with the essential functions of the bank with respect to the experts' plan as a whole and with its existing engagements.

(3) Shall appoint the chief executive officer of the bank and fix his remuneration.

(4) May appoint an executive committee and delegate such powers to it as may be provided for in the statutes of the bank.

(5) May appoint advisory committees to deal with any questions upon which information or advice is desired.

The functions of a director are incompatible with those involving national political responsibilities. The statutes of the bank shall make the necessary provision in order to avoid such conflict of functions. All the directors shall be ordinarily resident in Europe or shall be in a position to give regular attendance at meetings of the board.

The board of directors shall be made up in the following manner:

(1) The governor (or, as the case may be, the chief executive officer) of the central bank of each of the seven countries to which members of the present committee belong, or his nominee, shall be a director of the bank ex officio. Each of these governors shall also appoint one director being a national of his country and representative either of finance or of industry and commerce.

In case the governor of any central bank shall be unable to act either officially or unofficially according to the provisions of this paragraph, or refrains from doing so, action shall then be taken in accordance with the alternative procedure given in section 12 of this outline.

(2) During the period of the German annuities the governor of the Bank of France and the president of the Reichsbank may each appoint, if they so desire, one additional director of his own nationality being a representative of industry or commerce.

(3) The governor of the central bank of each of the other countries participating in the share ownership of the bank, as provided in section 2 of this outline, shall furnish a list of four candidates of his own nationality for directorships.

Two of the candidates on each list shall be representative of finance, and the other two of industry or commerce. The governors in question may themselves be included in this list. From these lists the 14 or 16 directors mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 above shall elect not more than 9 other directors.

(4) From those first appointed, four groups of five directors shall be chosen by lot. Their terms, respectively, shall end at the close of each of the first, second, third, and fourth years from the establishment of the bank. Subject to this, the term of office of the directors shall be five years, but they may be reappointed.

(5) In case of vacancy in a position on the board of directors arising from death, resignation, or other causes, the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as prescribed for the original appointments. If a vacancy occurs before the expiration of a term, it shall be filled for the remainder of the term only.

The directors shall elect a chairman annually from among their own number. The chairman's duties shall be to preside at meetings of the board of directors. At the first meeting, until the chairman shall have been elected, a member of the board, selected for the purpose by the organization committee, shall act as chairman.

The ordinary decisions of the board, including those involving elections, shall be made by a simple majority vote. In case of an even division the chairman shall have a deciding vote. For decisions involving the adoption or amendment of statutes of the bank, modifications or substitutions in the present project for the organization of the bank, the distribution among countries of additional issues of stock in the

bank, or other matters for which the statutes of the bank make appropriate provision, a two-thirds majority shall be required. Should a member not be able to attend a meeting of the board, it will always be open to him to empower one of his colleagues, by registered letter or by telegram, to vote for him and on his behalf.

If decisions of the board are disputed on the ground that they are inconsistent with the provisions or intent of the plan, recourse may be had to arbitration under the procedures laid down in part 8 of the plan.

The chief executive officer of the bank shall select the officers and heads of the departments of the bank. For the latter the appointment shall be subject to the approval of the board of directors.

BANK HAS RIGHT TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS

5. Deposits: The bank, in carrying out its functions with respect to the facilitation of international settlements or in connection with the German annuities, shall have the right to receive deposits of a nature consistent therewith. The board of directors or, as it may decide, the executive committee shall consider applications to open deposit accounts with authority to determine whether such applications come within the scope of the bank's functions.

Deposits shall be received in only those currencies which satisfy in the opinion of the board of directors the practical requirements of the gold or gold-exchange standard.

Any classification of deposits which the board of directors may set up shall include—

(1) Deposits on annuity account: These deposits the bank receives in its capacity as trustee for the creditor governments. They shall be managed according to the procedure given in section 8 of this outline.

(2) Deposits from central banks: These may be either current-account deposits or investment-account deposits.

(3) Deposits on clearing account: The bank shall have the right, subject to such terms and conditions as the board of directors may set down, to accept deposits from central banks for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a fund for settling accounts among them. Such deposits may take the form of gold deliveries at the counters of the bank or of gold held for its account under earmark by any central bank participating in the fund for clearing accounts. The terms under which central banks may enter the clearing system, the rules and regulations for its operation, and the rates of exchange at which gold is to be accepted as deposits in the clearing fund or to be withdrawn from it shall be determined by the board of directors of the bank.

(4) Deposits originating in the exercise of the bank's functions in connection with the German annuities and tending to facilitate such functions: No such account shall be opened without the assent of the central bank of the country of which the prospective depositor is a national. If the governor of the central bank in question (or his nominee) is present and voting at the time the board of directors (or the executive committee) of the bank authorizes the opening of the account, his favorable vote shall be taken as giving the required assent.

(5) Deposits constituting guaranty funds as provided in Annex 8 and relative to the mobilization of the unconditional annuity: The interest and the share in the profits which will apply to these deposits are provided for in Annex 8 and in the section on profits in this outline.

(6) Special deposit of the German Government: During the first 37 years the German Government shall maintain at the bank a non-interest-bearing deposit equivalent to 50 per cent of the average deposit remaining in the annuity trust account as described in section 8 of this outline. This German Government deposit will not exceed 100,000,000 reichsmarks.

The bank shall have the right to pay interest on deposits, but only on deposits not susceptible of withdrawal until at least one month from the time of deposit.

The rate of interest to be paid will be determined by the board of directors or, as the case may be, by the executive committee. In allowing interest on deposits the board of directors shall give due consideration to the value of the services performed for the depositor and the size of the depositor's balance.

6. Loans, discounts, and investments: The board of directors shall determine the nature of the operations to be undertaken by the bank. Such operations shall be consistent with the policies of the central banks of the countries concerned. The bank may in particular have the right (a) to deal directly with central banks, or (b) to deal through central banks which have agreed to act as its agent and correspondent, or (c) to deal with banks, bankers' corporations, and individuals of any country in performing any authorized function, provided that the central bank of that country does not enter objection. Whenever any proposed credit operation affecting any particular market comes up for decision the favorable vote of the governor of the central bank concerned (or his nominees if the governor is not present) sitting as a member of the board of directors or the executive committee shall be taken as giving the assent of his central bank. If he declines to give his assent the proposed credit operation shall not be undertaken in his market.

FUNCTIONS OF BANK ARE OUTLINED

Thus the bank may perform such functions as the following:

(1) To buy and to sell gold coin and bullion, to earmark gold for the account of central banks, and to make advances to central banks on gold as security.

(2) To buy and to sell for its own account, either with or without its indorsement, bills of exchange and other short-term obligations of prime liquidity, including checks drawn or indorsed by central banks or in respect of which three obligees are responsible.

(3) To open and maintain deposit accounts with central banks.

(4) To rediscount for central banks bills taken from their portfolios, to make loans to them on the security of such bills, or to make advances to them against the pledge of other securities up to such amounts and for such period as may be approved by the board of directors.

(5) To buy and to sell for its own account intermediate or long-term securities (other than shares) of a character approved by the board of directors. Its holdings of such securities at any one time shall not exceed the total of its paid-in capital and reserve funds.

TO INVEST IN GERMANY

(6) To invest in Germany, with the assent of the Reichsbank, reichsmark funds standing to the credit of the bank at the Reichsbank which are not transferable owing to a declaration of transfer postponement.

The bank may realize upon any such investments, at its discretion, unless at the time the investment was agreed to by the Reichsbank some stipulation or arrangement affecting the possible sale was made a condition of such agreement.

The income from any such investments and the proceeds of such investments, if sold, shall be deposited to the credit of the bank at the Reichsbank. Such funds may be held as deposits under the conditions set out in Annex 8 of the plan of the reinvested consistently with the provisions of that annex.

If, in the opinion of the board of directors of the bank, counter-obligations issued against its investments in Germany as collateral can be advantageously sold on non-German markets, their net proceeds shall be distributed to the creditor countries in such proportions and under the same conditions as would have applied in the case of normal transfer.

The accounts of the creditor powers shall be charged with the reichsmark cost of the securities alienated or pledged in the course of any such transaction.

If the board of directors of the bank decides that counterobligations can not be sold advantageously the income and net proceeds of the investment, when finally disposed of, shall be distributed to the creditors.

AN ADDITIONAL POWER

The foregoing power is in addition to the general powers of the bank to make and realize upon investments for its own account at any time, subject to the provision that such investments are to be made with the assent of the central bank concerned.

(7) To issue its own obligations at long or short term, secured or unsecured, for the purpose of relending to any central bank, in each case upon the specific decision of the board of directors by a two-thirds vote.

The investment powers of the bank shall never be used in such a way as to exercise a predominant influence over business interests in any country.

The board of directors shall guide the investment undertakings of the bank accordingly and shall be entitled, if necessary, to make special regulations in this respect.

BANK RÔLE AS A TRUSTEE

7. Trustee functions, general provisions: The bank shall be trustee of the creditor governments in dealing with the German annuities and shall have such general powers of administration consistent with the plan as are necessary to the prompt and complete exercise of its duties in that respect. The organization committee shall draw up appropriate forms of trust agreement between the creditor Governments and the bank.

The trust functions of the bank shall include the following:

(1) Receiving and disbursing to the paying agents the service on the German external loan, 1924. If arrangements can legally be made, the bank shall also act in the capacity of one of the trustees for that loan.

(2) Receiving from Germany the various certificates and obligations provided for in the plan.

The bank shall hold these certificates and obligations in safekeeping and shall issue to the creditors its trust receipts for such certificates and obligations upon the completion of the payments called for under these certificates and obligations for any one year. The respective creditor Governments shall give their quittance to the bank, which, in turn, shall give its quittance to the German Government, canceling and returning any coupons representing the payments made.

(3) Receiving and distributing the service of the German annuities. The specifications of this function are given in section 8 of this outline below:

(4) Performing as regards deliveries in kind such functions as may be intrusted to it by the Governments in connection with the acceptance of the new plan.

DEALING WITH SAFEGUARDS

(5) Dealing with the measures of safeguard provided in the plan. Upon receiving notification from the German Government, consistently with the provisions of the plan, the bank shall convene the special

advisory committee whose composition procedure and action are provided for in section 8 (E) of the plan.

(6) Acting as trustee under trust agreements. The bank shall have the power to act as trustee under trust agreements entered into by it with the approval or on the initiative of its board of directors, which has as its purpose the issue by the bank of trust certificates or other obligations against investments in securities pledged as collateral therefor.

This power may be exercised in addition to the powers with respect to investments provided for in section 6, above.

(7) Acting as trustee under special agreements. The bank shall be authorized to act as trustee under any special agreements among the creditor countries covering the reparation of the annuities or the guaranty of any parts of them.

In particular the bank shall have power to act as trustee under the agreement specified in Annex 8 of the plan. The bank shall be authorized to pay interest on any guaranty fund deposited with the bank in connection with any such trust and to arrange the terms on which the deposit is to be received and the fund managed, all in accordance with the plan.

(8) Acting as trustee at the request of a creditor government, the German Government or the central bank of any one of those countries. The bank shall have the right, upon the approval of the board of directors, to undertake any trust functions which any creditor government or the German Government or any of their respective central banks proposes that it shall undertake, provided such functions are generally consistent with the purpose of the plan.

DEPOSITORY FOR REICH PAYMENTS

The bank, in its capacity as trustee for the creditor government, shall receive and distribute the funds represented in the service of the German annuities.

In fulfilling these functions the bank shall work in cooperation with the central banks of the countries concerned. The relations thus established shall be the ordinary relationships obtaining between a bank and its correspondent banks.

The procedure for conducting these operations, subject to the right of the board of directors of the bank to make modifications, provided the general purposes of the plan are observed, shall be as follows:

(1) The bank shall maintain on its books as general deposit account to be known as the annuity trust account.

(2) The German Government shall be responsible for the payment to the bank in installments, as provided in the plant of all sums applicable to the service of the annuity.

These payments shall be credited to the annuity trust account.

The organization committee shall make the necessary provision whereby the reichsmark payments to the account of the bank at the Reichsbank in respect to the railway contribution shall be immediately released to the German Government against equivalent payment in foreign currencies to the annuity trust account.

PAYMENTS SUBJECT TO PLAN

3. Subject to the operation of the clauses of the plan relating to transfer postponement and except as the bank may request that payments be made in reichsmarks to the credit of its account at the Reichsbank described in paragraph 4 below, the German Government shall make all payments on account of the annuity in foreign currencies.

Payments in foreign currencies, not on a gold or a gold exchange standard, shall be made only with the consent of the bank.

As a matter of business practice, the bank, acting in advance of the payment dates, may notify the German Government or its agent of the bank's preferences with respect to the currencies in which the payment may be made. In case the bank's preferences are not complied with payment shall be made to the bank in the currencies of the seven countries whose nationals are members of the present experts committee, divided as nearly as may be in proportion to their respective shares in that portion of the annuity accruing to them.

4. All reichsmark payments for credit to the annuity trust account shall be paid into an account of the bank at the Reichsbank.

The bank shall be entitled to draw upon it in making all reichsmark payments necessary for the operation of the plan, including payments for administrative expenses incurred in Germany, payments for deliveries in kind, and any other disbursements on annuity account.

The bank shall also be entitled to withdraw reichsmarks from this account or to deposit reichsmarks in it in the course of conducting operations referred to in paragraph 14 below, and it may open other accounts at the Reichsbank for use in connection therewith.

Such additional accounts shall be operated according to ordinary business principles.

The bank shall have available at all times sufficient funds in reichsmarks to cover current requirements on account of payments for deliveries in kind.

BANK TO GIVE RECEIPT

5. The bank shall give its receipt to the German Government for all sums which it pays or causes to be paid into the annuity trust account in the course of carrying out its obligations under the plan.

The receipt of the bank shall make note of the currencies received, but credit shall be given in the reichsmark equivalent of those currencies. The German Government undertakes for the purpose of the present provision, as well as for the general purposes of the plan, that the reichsmark shall have and shall retain its convertibility into gold or devisen as contemplated in section 31 of the present Reichsbank law and that for these purposes the reichsmark shall have and shall retain a mint parity of one two thousand seven hundred and ninetieth kilogram of fine gold as defined in the German coinage law of August 30, 1924.

Sums paid in foreign currencies into the annuity trust account shall be calculated in terms of reichsmarks at the average of the middle rate (mittelkurs) prevailing on the Berlin Bourse during the half-monthly period preceding the date of payment. (See the letter from the president of the Reichsbank given in Annex 2.)

BANK'S RECEIPT NORMALLY IS DISCHARGE

6. The bank's receipt giving credit in reichsmarks for payments made into the annuity trust account by the German Government, or on its behalf shall, under normal operation of the plan, constitute a complete and sufficient discharge of the obligations of the German Government with respect to such payments.

If, however, transfer postponement should be in whole or partial effect, the bank's receipt giving credit in reichsmarks shall constitute a complete and sufficient discharge of the obligations of the German Government with respect to all payments into the annuity trust account made in foreign exchange and with respect to such portion of the payments made in reichsmarks as in the opinion of the bank provide current funds for deliveries in kind or services. As to the remainder, the receipt of the bank shall be in the nature of a temporary acknowledgment only.

7. Withdrawals from the annuity trust account shall be made in accordance with provisions to be made by the organization committee. The bank shall pay no interest on funds deposited in the annuity trust account.

(8) All disbursements for reparation purposes shall be charged against the annuity-trust account. A first charge against that account shall be the service currently due on the German external loan of 1924. The board of directors shall be entitled also to charge against the account such sums as they deem to be fair compensation for the services performed by the bank and such out-of-pocket expenses as it incurs in administering the plan. If, in the opinion of the directors, such service charges or costs can not be equitably charged to the account as a whole, they shall be entitled to allocate them in such proportions as they see fit to the individual shares of any of the creditor countries.

(9) After charging against the annuity-trust account the items referred to in the preceding paragraph and such other items as may be properly chargeable to the annuity as a whole, the bank shall proceed in the following manner with the distribution of the remainder of the available funds to the accounts of the several creditors in accordance with the provisions of the plan:

(10) During such period of time as payments for deliveries in kind and payments under reparation recovery act and similar procedures continue to be made, the bank shall make available to the several creditor countries reichsmark credits which shall be utilized subject to the applicable provisions of the plan.

(11) The bank, out of each installment paid into the annuity-trust account, shall set aside and accumulate funds for the payment of service on any bonds issued and outstanding which represent commercialized and mobilized shares in the annuity. Funds required for this purpose shall be charged against the accounts of the creditor countries in proportion to their respective interests in the bonds for which service is being accumulated.

At a suitable time in advance of the dates fixed for the payment of interest to the bondholders the bank shall pay to the paying agents the amounts due in interest and shall make disposition according to the terms of the bond of funds required for purposes of amortization.

(12) Out of the sums remaining in currencies other than reichsmarks, and after providing for any other charges called for under the plan, the directors of the bank shall distribute such aggregate amounts as they may determine to the creditor countries divided according to the propositions agreed upon among the respective governments. In withholding any sums from distribution and in fixing the dates at which distribution is effected the directors of the bank shall be guided on the one hand by the need for prompt action in the interest of the creditor countries and on the other by the interests of the plan as a whole, including due consideration to the bank by way of compensation for its services in managing the annuity.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISTRIBUTING CASH

(13) The bank shall make distribution of cash by crediting the accounts which the central banks of the several creditor countries maintain with it, notifying them simultaneously that such credits are for the accounts of their respective governments. The bank shall notify the proper financial authorities of the creditor countries when such credits have been made, and shall obtain receipts from them accordingly.

(14) The bank shall have the right to buy for its own account or for other trust accounts any reichsmarks held in the annuity trust account, giving foreign currencies in return. The foreign currencies thus acquired by the annuity trust account shall be available for distribution to the creditor countries under the conditions specified in the preceding paragraphs. The reichsmarks which the bank acquires shall be used only as the plan provides.

(15) The bank at the close of each business year, or more frequently if requested, shall give to the financial authorities of each creditor country a full accounting showing the disposition of its share in the annuity. As soon as any country has received its full share in the annuity for any one year its proper financial authority shall give to the bank his acknowledgment and shall enter the same upon the trust receipt provided for in paragraph 2 of section 7 of this outline. Such acknowledgment shall constitute a full and sufficient discharge to the bank with respect to the annuity covered by it.

9. Agency functions: The bank shall be qualified, on terms to be mutually agreed upon, to act as agent and correspondent of any central bank and to appoint any central bank to act as its agent and correspondent. The services to be performed by either or both parties under such agreements shall be subject, so far as the bank's interest is concerned, to the approval of its board of directors, and may include the purchase and sale of gold, of bills of exchange, and other securities, the earmarking of gold, the exchange of information and advice, and the transaction of any business consistent with the functions of the bank under the plan, on the one hand, and within the lawful functions of the central bank, on the other.

The bank shall act as agent of any creditor government in mobilizing any parts of the annuities and in managing the service of bonds issued in connection with any such mobilization. The procedure for conducting the bank's share in such operations, subject to the right of the organization committee or the board of directors of the bank to make modifications, provided the general purposes of the plan are observed, shall be as follows:

(1) Upon the request of the creditor governments, or any of them, the bank shall initiate operations for marketing bonds if, after examination, it considers market conditions warrant such operations. Such operations may take place in the international markets or may be restricted to the domestic market or markets of the countries concerned in the proposed mobilization, as the board of directors may decide. In determining the markets where offerings are to be made, the bank shall make inquiries from the central banks concerned, and if any central bank offers explicit objection to an offering being made in its own market the directors shall decide accordingly.

(2) The bank shall proceed to carry out requests from any creditor government for the creation of bonds to be issued on its domestic market in connection with conversion operations up to an amount represented in its share in the annuities. Each state shall be free to offer such bonds on its own market on whatever conditions it can obtain.

(3) If, in the opinion of the bank, the time is opportune for an issue of bonds even if no request for mobilization has been received, the bank may inform the creditor governments accordingly.

(4) If the creditor governments so request, the bank shall arrange with issuing bankers the conditions upon which bonds are to be issued on the open markets, either of one or of several countries as the case may be. The bank shall fix the minimum price at which such issues shall be made and it shall supervise the execution of the loan contracts.

(5) If bonds are issued against the annuity shares of more than one country, the proceeds shall be deposited with the bank, which shall then distribute the proceeds to the creditors according to their participation. The handling of the service of issued bonds shall be carried out as provided in the preceding section of this outline and in Annex 3.

(6) Apart from the operations described above, the bank may conduct any other operations (such, for instance, as contango operations on bonds issued against the annuities, advanced on coupons, etc.) as are involved in the supervision of transactions relating to these bonds and their service.

SPECIAL REGARD TO BANK'S LIQUIDITY

10. Reserve requirements: The bank, since its deposits in part will be derived from central banks, shall be administered with particular regard to maintaining its liquidity. For this purpose the bank shall observe the following reserve requirements:

(1) Deposits on clearing account: All funds held by the bank on clearing account, whether gold in vault or gold under earmark for the bank's account in central banks, shall be reserved for exclusive use in effecting settlements among the depositaries in the account.

(2) Deposits payable on demand: Against such deposits the bank shall hold a minimum of 40 per cent in gold or in devisen at their gold value. Devisen eligible as reserve against demand deposits shall consist of bank notes, prime bills of exchange having not more than 90 days to run of a character which central banks ordinarily buy for their own account, and checks payable on demand, drawn or indorsed by central banks or in respect of which three obligees, including a bank of known solvency, are responsible. All devisen included in the foregoing classifications shall be denominated in currencies which satisfy, in the opinion of the board of directors, all the practical requirements of the gold or gold exchange standard. Gold in transit or devisen satisfying the foregoing requirements which are in process of collection may be counted as reserve.

(3) Deposits on investment account (time deposits): Deposits payable in 15 days or less shall be classified as demand deposits and be subject to the reserve requirements specified in the preceding paragraph. Against investment-account deposits of longer maturity the bank shall hold a minimum of 25 per cent in gold or in devisen at their gold value. Devisen eligible as reserve against investment-account deposits shall meet the same requirements as those eligible as reserve against demand deposits.

If the board of directors is of opinion that these reserve requirements should be altered, they shall have the right, by a two-thirds vote, to increase, diminish, or otherwise modify them consistently with sound banking principles.

11. Distribution of profits: The yearly net profits of the bank shall be applied as follows:

(1) Five per cent of the yearly net profits shall be paid to the legal reserve fund of the bank until that fund reaches an amount equal to 10 per cent of the paid-in capital stock of the bank as it may stand from time to time. The legal reserve fund on the liquidation of the bank shall be merged with the general reserve fund.

(2) After making the foregoing provision for the legal reserve fund the yearly net profits shall be applied to the payment of an annual dividend up to 6 per cent on the paid-in share capital. This dividend shall be cumulative.

(3) Twenty per cent of the remainder shall be paid to the share holders until a total maximum dividend of 12 per cent is reached. The board of directors of the bank shall have the right in any year to withhold all or any part of this addition to the regular dividend and to place it to the credit of a special dividend reserve fund for use in maintaining the cumulative dividend provided for in the preceding paragraph, or for subsequent distribution to the shareholders.

HOW RESERVE FUND WILL BE BUILT UP

(4) After making provision for the foregoing, one-half of the yearly net profits then remaining shall be paid into the general reserve fund of the bank until it equals the paid-in capital. Thereafter 40 per cent shall be so applied until the general reserve fund equals twice the paid-in capital, 30 per cent until it equals three times the paid-in capital, 20 per cent until it equals four times the paid-in capital, 10 per cent until it equals five times the paid-in capital, and from that point onward 5 per cent.

The general reserve fund shall be available for meeting any losses incurred by the bank. In case it is not adequate for this purpose recourse may be had to the legal reserve fund provided for under paragraph 1. In case the general reserve fund by reason of losses or by reason of an increase in the paid-in capital falls below the amounts provided for above after having once attained them, the appropriate proportion of the yearly net profits shall again be applied until the position is restored. Upon the liquidation of the bank the balance in the general reserve fund shall be divided among the shareholders.

(5) The remainder of the yearly net profits, after meeting the foregoing requirements, shall be paid in to special funds, as follows:

(a) Seventy-five per cent to the governments or central banks of the creditor countries or of Germany which maintain time deposits at the bank, withdrawable in not less than five years from the time of deposit and, after four years, on not less than one year's notice. The fund shall be disbursed annually in amounts proportionate to the size of the deposits maintained by the respective governments or central banks aforesaid. The directors of the bank shall have power to determine the volume of each of these deposits which would justify the distribution provided for.

(b) Twenty-five per cent to be used to aid Germany in paying the last 22 annuities, provided the German Government elects to make a long-term deposit with the bank, withdrawable only on the terms specified under subparagraph (a) above and amounting to the minimum sum of 400,000,000 reichsmarks. If the German Government elects to make such long-term deposit amounting to a sum below 400,000,000 reichsmarks the participation of the German Government shall be reduced in proportion, and the balance shall be added to the 75 per cent in subparagraph (a). The fund shall carry compound interest at the maximum current rate paid by the bank on time deposits. If the fund should exceed the amount required to pay the 22 last annuities the balance shall be distributed among the creditor governments in proportion to their outpayments during that period. In case the German Government elects not to make any such long-term deposit, the fund shall be distributed as provided in subparagraph (a).

REPARATION COMMISSION'S DUTIES ENDED

12. General provisions: Any balances remaining in the hands of the agent general for reparation payments on the winding up of his accounts shall be transferred to the bank for credit to the annuity trust account, subject, of course, to the respective interests of the

creditor countries therein and to any claims and commitments which may be outstanding at the time.

The relations of the Reparation Commission with Germany will be terminated. The bank shall take over as promptly as possible such functions of the Reparation Commission with respect to Germany as are required under the provisions of the plan and also such functions of the agent general for reparation payments, the trustees and commissioners holding office under the experts' plan of 1924, or any of them, as may be required under the provisions of the plan, all according to the general scheme given in Part 6 of the plan and Annex V.

If in any country there is more than one bank of issue, the terms "central bank" as used in this outline shall be interpreted to mean the bank of issue situated and operating in the principal financial market of that country.

If in the process of organizing the bank or in the performance of its functions after establishment it is found that the central bank of any country or its governor is unable to act officially or unofficially in any or all of the capacities provided for in this outline, or refrains from so acting, alternative arrangements not inconsistent with the laws of that country shall be made.

In particular, the governors of the central banks of the countries whose nationals are members of the present committee or as many of them as are qualified to act, may invite to become members of the board of directors of the bank two nationals of any country, the central bank of which is eligible under this outline to take part in forming the board of the bank but does not do so. The two nationals of that country upon acceptance of the invitation, shall be qualified to act in the full capacity of directors of the bank as provided in this outline.

Further, the directors of the bank shall be authorized to appoint in lieu of any central bank not exercising any or all of the functions, authorities or privileges which this outline provides that central banks make or shall exercise, any bank or banking house of widely recognized standing and of the same nationality.

Such bank or banking house upon appointment and acceptance shall be entitled to act in the place of the central bank in any or all capacities appropriate to central banks under this outline, provided only that such action is not inconsistent with the laws of the country in question.

The balance sheet and accounts of the bank shall be audited each year by independent auditors of recognized standing who shall be appointed by and report to the board of directors.

In case the measures proposed in the plan with respect to the avoidance of double and triple taxation of the bank are not fully in effect when the bank begins operations the board of directors shall deal with the matter within its discretion.

If any administrative act of the bank or any decision of the board of directors is disputed on the ground that it is inconsistent with the provisions or intent of the plan, recourse may be had to arbitration under the general provisions for arbitration.

Annex II

PARIS, JUNE 6, 1929.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand that certain of the creditor groups have raised the question as to the interpretation to be given to the word "reichsmarks" in which the obligations of Germany under the new plan are expressed. In my opinion the question is a purely formal one as the reichsmark is de facto on a gold basis and has proved itself since its creation as stable a currency as any other in the world.

Nevertheless, in order that there should be no possibility of question as to the exact definition of Germany's liability, I am of opinion that the provisions of section 31 of the bank law of August 30, 1924, should be put into effect and I am therefore prepared to introduce the necessary resolutions with the managing board and the general council of the Reichsbank at the latest in connection with the putting into force of the present plan by the Governments.

Believe me, dear Mr. Chairman.

Yours sincerely,

HJALMAR SCHACHT.

OWEN D. YOUNG, Esq.,
Chairman of the Committee of Experts,
Paris, Hotel George V.

MOBILIZATION OF DEBT FOR BOND ISSUE

Annex III

1. Form of indebtedness: Germany's debt shall be fixed in the form of annuities. A certificate of indebtedness representative of these annuities shall be delivered by Germany to the bank as trustee of the creditor powers.

To this certificate of indebtedness shall be attached coupons representative of each annuity payable by Germany. Each annuity coupon shall be divided into two parts: The first, representative of that portion of the annuity not subject to postponement and corresponding to the portion of Germany's indebtedness which is mobilizable; the second, representative of that portion of the annuity which is subject to transfer postponement and corresponding to the portion of Germany's indebtedness which is not mobilizable.

Each part of the annuity coupon enjoys equal rights throughout except with respect to the agreed privilege of postponement.

2. Bond issues: Upon the request of all or of any one of the creditor Governments the bank as trustee, if it considers such a course opportune, has the right to require the creation of, and the German Government is obligated to create, issuable bonds representing the capitalization of any part of the portion of the annuity coupons not subject to postponement.

The bank, however, is obliged under the provisions set forth in paragraph 7 (D) to accede to requests for the creation of bonds made to it by governments which are desirous to undertaking internal issues of German bonds in connection with conversion operations.

The certificate of indebtedness, the coupons attached thereto, and such bonds as shall be issued in capitalization of any parts of the annuities not subject to postponement shall be made out in the name of the German Reich and shall represent the obligation of the Reich guaranteed by its general revenues.

3. Collateral guaranties: A. The railway company shall deposit with the Bank for International Settlements a certificate acknowledging its liability in respect of the obligations laid down in part 8 (a) of this plan.

B. The Reich, furthermore, shall undertake to assign certain revenues (customs and certain taxes on consumption) for the service of the certificates and as far as they may be exchanged into negotiable bonds for the service of such bonds. This assignment will constitute a negative pledge and will be ruled by the following conditions:

(a) The assigned revenues as estimated for the budget 1929 must have a total yield of not less than 150 per cent of the highest budgetary contribution payable by Germany under this plan.

(b) The Reich will not pledge the assigned revenues for any other loan or credit except with the consent of the bank. If the assigned revenues should be pledged with the consent of the bank for any other loan or credit, the charge for reparation payment will rank ahead of the charge for such other loan or credit.

(c) If at any time the total yield of the assigned revenues should fall below 150 per cent of the highest budgetary contribution payable by Germany under this plan, the bank may require that additional revenues sufficient to assure the immediate restoration of the yield to the above percentage be assigned.

RULES GOVERNING BOND ISSUANCE

4. General form of the bonds: The value of the issuable bonds may, according to circumstances, be expressed in dollars equivalent to so many pounds, reichsmarks, francs, etc., or inversely in pounds, in reichsmarks, in francs, etc., always provided that the principal of any bond issued in a particular market shall be payable only in the currency of that market at the equivalent of its gold value.

The coupons shall be expressed in dollars, pounds, francs, etc., and shall be payable at the rate of the pay on all markets on which the bonds are quoted.

In the event of an issue, the amount and form of bonds to be created, as well as the specification of the currency in which they shall be issued, shall be fixed by the bank in accordance with the requests which it receives from the creditor governments taking into account the residerata of the issuing bankers.

After a period of 10 years the bank, in agreement with the issuing bankers and the creditor governments, may consider the issue of bonds the service of which may be paid in different currencies at par at the bearers' option.

5. Status of mobilizable portions of annuity coupons: The service of interest and amortization of the mobilizable or mobilized portions of the annuity coupons shall be paid to the bank in foreign currencies by the German Reich without any reservation, if on its own responsibility; the financial service of these mobilizable or mobilized portions of the annuities shall constitute a final, absolute, and unconditional international obligation in the ordinary financial sense of the word.

6. Status of nonmobilizable portions of the annuity coupons: The payment of the nonmobilizable portion of the annuity coupons shall be made to the bank by the German Government in the same conditions as that of the mobilized or mobilizable portion of the annuity coupons. Nevertheless:

1. Bonds representing the nonmobilizable portion of the annuity coupons can not be created except with the consent of the German Government.

2. It is in respect of the nonmobilizable portion of the annuity coupons that the German Government may avail itself of the right of postponing transfer or payment granted elsewhere in this plan.

7. Functions of the bank; supervision of agreements: It shall supervise both on behalf of the creditor governments and the bond-

holders and on behalf of the debtor governments the strict execution of the agreements concluded between them on the established basis.

B. Distribution without priority: The bank shall distribute moneys in payment of the mobilized or mobilizable portions of the annuity coupon among the whole of the bondholders and the creditor government in proportion to the rights of each to share in the portion of the annuity coupons not subject to postponement without allowing a priority of any kind to any tranche or to any claim. It will distribute the moneys relating to the nonmobilizable portions of the annuity coupons amongst the creditor governments, the transfer of these moneys taking place only after the transfer of the moneys relating to the mobilized or mobilizable portion of the annuity coupon.

C. Issue of bonds on the markets: The bank shall inform the creditor governments whenever the issue of bonds representing the capitalization of some part of the mobilizable portion of the annuity coupon is practicable in its opinion.

It will be the function of the bank to fix the minimum price of issue.

Each of the creditor governments shall be entitled, but not obliged, to issue its share of the bonds in its own country. It may come to an understanding with the bankers of another country to cede to them all or part of this share; but these bankers shall be obliged to proceed to this issue only on the minimum conditions fixed by the bank. Any of these governments may also refuse to allow its quota to be created; in that event the portion of the annuity corresponding to this quota shall continue to be paid to the governments in question as before.

D. Issue of conversion bonds: Creditor governments desiring to proceed to internal issues of German bonds in connection with operations for the conversion of national debt shall have the option of asking the bank to create bonds representing all or part of their quota of the mobilizable portion of the annuity coupons.

These bonds shall constitute national branches which each Government shall be free to offer on its own market on whatever conditions it can obtain. These bonds shall be quoted only on their market or issue.

The service of these bonds shall, however, be effected pari passu with that of the other bonds. The coupons of these bonds shall be expressed in pounds, dollars, French francs, etc., and shall be payable at the rate of the day on all the markets on which the mobilizable bonds are quoted.

Conditions of Delayed Transfers

Annex IV

Conditions of postponement of transfer and of payment:

1. Postponement of transfer: The German Government by giving at least 90 days' previous notice shall have the right to suspend for a maximum period of two years from its due date all or part of the transfer of that part of the annuity described as postponable. Transfer postponement thus declared shall affect the postponable annuity as and from that date only on which transfer postponement becomes effective.

If during any annuity year the German Government shall avail itself of this power, the transfers falling due during any second year can not be postponed for more than one year from their respective due dates unless and until the transfers due during the first year shall have been effected in full, in which case the transfers due during such second year may be postponed two years from their respective due dates, and the transfers due during any third year can not be postponed at all until the transfers due during the first year have been effected in full.

2. Liability: The liability of the German Government with regard to the annuities contemplated in this plan is not fulfilled until all sums, the transfer or payment of which may be from time to time postponed, have actually been transferred in full to the Bank of International Settlements in approved foreign currencies or utilized for deliveries in kind.

3. Postponement of payment: At any time when postponement of transfer is in effect, but not until one year after it has become effective, the German Government shall have the right to postpone payment for one year of 50 per cent of any sum the transfer of which shall then be susceptible of postponement under paragraph 1 of this annex. This percentage may be increased upon the recommendation of the advisory committee provided for in part 8 (e) of this report.

Proposed Bond Issues and the Rules Which Govern Them

Marks: Any sum in reichsmarks the transfer of which is postponed shall (save as provided for in par. 3 above) be deposited to the account of the bank of international settlements at the Reichsbank for eventual release of balances, not absorbed by deliveries in kind, against payment in foreign currencies by the German Government. At all times the employment, whether for investment or as indicated below, of reichsmarks so deposited shall be subject to agreement between the Reichsbank and the Bank of International Settlements. In determining the manner in which these sums shall be employed regard shall be had to the possibilities that special programs of deliveries in kind can be arranged with the German Government.

(a) During the first 10 years by restricting or extending the program of deliveries in kind laid down for those years.

(b) After the first 10 years by arranging a special program of deliveries in kind where the interests of particular industries in Germany and of particular creditor countries which would otherwise suffer may be met without prejudice to the general situation.

Provided, however, That any special arrangement which may be made between any creditor country and Germany with a view to reserving to the said creditor the right to receive certain deliveries in kind in case of moratorium shall be carried through subject to a copy of the agreement therefor being communicated to the Bank of International Settlements.

5. Interest: Interest at the rate of 1 per cent per annum above the prevailing Reichsbank discount rate or at 5½ per cent, whichever is lower, shall be paid half yearly by the German Government on the daily amount of the sums the transfer or payment of which has been postponed and which have not been invested or utilized for deliveries in kind.

This interest shall be treated in all respects similarly to the principal sum upon which it accrues, and the return upon that portion of the funds actually invested shall be for the account of the creditor powers.

Organization Committees Recommended

Annex V

1. Just as the Dawes plan was put into force by the agreement of the governments concerned laid down in the London protocol, the new plan will have to be put into force by agreements of the governments.

Once the governments have accepted in principle the new plan, it seems advisable that in addition to any preparatory measures necessary for the conference of the government steps should be taken for the elaboration of detailed schemes about certain technical questions.

Generally speaking, it seems advisable to have these schemes elaborated by special organization committees, which should be composed substantially in the same way as the organization committees of the Dawes plan; i. e., by the same number of representatives of the creditors as of the debtor, with a neutral chairman to be called in case of disagreement. The organization committee for the new bank would, however, be differently composed.

We recommend such organization committees for the following questions:

(1) Organization committee for the new bank as provided for in Annex 1 of the report.

(2) Organization committee for the adoption of the German loans set up under the Dawes plan, composed of members of the subcommittees next mentioned, with one neutral chairman.

This committee should have three subcommittes, to be composed each of two creditor members nominated by the Reparation Commission and two German members nominated by the German Government—

(a) For the adaptation, in agreement with the trustees, of the system under which the securities assigned to the Dawes loan are managed and of the machinery of the assigned revenues referred to in Annex III.

(b) Adaptation of the bank law (independence of the Reichsbank).

(c) Adaptation of the German railway law (independence of the German Railway Co.).

2. After the governments have concluded a comprehensive arrangement for putting into force the new plan it will be necessary to provide some special organization which will undertake the administrative work of setting up the organizations provided for by the new plan and of handing over to them the functions of the existing organizations.

As there is only one new organization in which is going to centralize all the various functions concerning the execution of the new plan, viz, the Bank of International Settlements, it is necessary to provide one special body only for the setting up of this organization, this body to be the organization committee for the new bank referred to above, as provided for in Annex I.

The task of transferring the functions of the existing organizations to the Bank of International Settlements should be conferred upon a small special committee composed of two members of the organization committee for the Bank of International Settlements, as well as of representatives of the German Government, the agent general, and the Reparation Commission, an equitable representation being assured to the powers represented upon the present committee.

Recommendation on Belgian Marks

Annex VI

The Belgian mark claim: The experts recognize that though the settlement of the so-called Belgian mark claim is not within the terms of reference to this committee, their Belgian colleagues can not reasonably be expected, in view of the discussions which preceded the call of the committee, to join in the report except on the understanding that an agreement for the settlement of the mark claim will be reached by direct negotiations between the Belgian and German Governments. The experts understand that negotiations for the purpose are about to open as between the two governments and they recognize that the new plan

can not become operative until the Belgian and German Governments have come to an internationally binding agreement on the mark claim; and in view of the German Government's undertakings as stated in the correspondence annexed (letters from Doctor Schacht of June 3 and from Doctor Kast of June 4) they recommend to their respective governments accordingly:

If the settlement of the marks claim takes the form of an annuity and if the Belgian and German Governments so request, the experts are ready to recommend to their governments to offer no objection to the annuity taking the identical form of the annuities covered in this report and to its being administered in the same way by the Bank of International Settlements.

Annex VI (A)

JUNE 3, 1929.

MR. OWEN D. YOUNG,
Hotel George V, Paris.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementing my talk with you of last Saturday on the Belgian mark matter I have the honor to inform you that the German Government is prepared to proceed along the following lines:

(1) Immediately to enter into a pactum de contrahendo with the Belgian Government (either by exchange of notes or by signed protocol) whereby the two Governments will agree to enter into negotiations on a new basis looking to a definite settlement of the mark controversy.

(2) To commence such negotiations promptly and to agree that these negotiations should be concluded before the new reparation plan has been put into force by the Governments.

(3) The German Government has appointed Herr Ministerial Direktor Ritter as its special representative to handle the above matters, and he is prepared to open discussions promptly.

The substance of the foregoing has been communicated to the Belgian minister in Berlin, whose reply the German Government now awaits.

The foregoing proposal has been made by the German Government in a conciliatory spirit and in an effort in good faith to remove this impediment to the normal development of friendly relations between the two countries concerned.

I hope that the foregoing statements may remove any misunderstandings which exist as to the position of the German Government with respect to the Belgian mark matter; and in view of such misunderstandings heretofore I would appreciate your advising the other members of the committee of the position of the German Government as stated herein.

With assurances of my personal esteem, I am,
Sincerely yours,

DR. HJALMAR SCHACHT.

Annex VI (B)

PARIS, *June 4, 1929.*

MR. THOMAS W. LAMONT,
Hotel Ritz, Paris.

DEAR MR. LAMONT: Confirming my conversation of this morning with you and Mr. Perkins, I desire to make clear the following:

(1) The position of the German Government as stated in Doctor Schacht's letter to the chairman, of June 3, 1929, is in no way changed.

(2) Doctor Ritter, of the German Foreign Office, representative for the settlement of the mark question, has again declared to us on behalf of the German Government that:

(a) He is prepared to start negotiations immediately. He suggests that such negotiations should take place in Brussels or Berlin.

(b) No territorial questions will be raised in these negotiations.

Sincerely yours,

KASTL.

Annex VI (C)

PARIS, *June 4, 1929.*

MY DEAR PRESIDENT: You have been so good as to communicate to me the letters which were sent to you by Doctor Schacht and Doctor Kastl in the name of their Government on June 3 and 4, respectively.

In the first of these letters Doctor Schacht stated that his Government is ready to accept an engagement to negotiate with the Belgian Government upon a new basis in order to arrive at a definitive settlement of the mark question.

He adds that the German Government is willing to begin these negotiations rapidly and to agree that they should be terminated before the new reparation plan has been put into force by the Governments.

In the second, Doctor Kastl declares that no territorial question will be raised in these negotiations.

You are aware of the reasons because of which the Belgian delegation up to the present has refused to sign the report before a settlement of the mark question had been realized, not desiring to find itself later in a position which it knew to be without issue, and, on the other hand, standing out for reparation of the serious damage which Belgium has suffered.

Considering the engagement of the German Government and considering also the recommendation which the experts unanimously decided to-day to address to their respective Governments and which will be incorporated in the report, the Belgian experts agree to sign the report before the mark negotiations have been terminated.

I reserve the right to communicate to the German Government the different memoranda which have been exchanged during the course of the work of the experts.

Believe me, etc.

E. FRANCQUI.

HOW THE ANNUITIES ARE DISTRIBUTED

Annex VII

We recommend that the annuities set out in Part VIII of this report should be distributed among the creditor powers as follows (in millions of reichsmarks):

German financial year	France	British Empire	Italy	Belgium	Rumania	Serbia	Greece	Portugal	Japan	Poland	United States	Total
1929-30	A418.8	53.1	42.5	A70.7	----------	72.1	----------	6.0	A13.2	0.5	65.9	742.8
1930-31	900.7	366.8	156.0	98.2	10.0	79.4	3.6	13.2	13.2	.5	66.3	1,707.9
1931-32	838.4	362.0	190.8	102.6	12.0	79.3	6.7	13.2	13.2	.5	66.1	1,685.0
1932-33	879.8	364.5	196.3	105.9	13.0	79.4	6.9	13.2	13.2	.5	66.1	1,730.2
1933-34	879.1	454.8	192.4	100.3	13.9	72.4	7.2	12.6	11.9	.4	59.4	1,804.3
1934-35	941.8	450.1	193.6	102.8	14.7	72.5	7.2	12.6	11.9	.4	59.4	1,866.9
1935-36	962.8	444.9	195.2	110.0	16.1	72.6	7.2	12.6	11.9	.4	59.4	1,892.9
1936-37	1,004.1	438.1	197.2	116.9	17.2	73.8	8.2	12.6	11.9	.4	59.4	1,939.7
1937-38	1,031.8	452.6	198.6	114.7	18.3	71.5	8.3	12.4	11.4	.4	57.2	1,977.0
1938-39	1,052.4	447.1	200.2	114.8	19.1	71.8	8.5	12.4	11.4	.4	57.2	1,995.3
1939-40	1,087.3	442.5	204.1	117.0	23.7	74.5	8.4	13.6	11.9	.4	59.4	2,042.8
1940-41	1,179.9	457.1	211.5	117.1	20.1	76.1	8.4	13.6	11.9	.4	59.4	2,155.5
1941-42	1,171.2	456.3	223.1	123.9	20.0	83.9	8.3	14.2	13.2	.5	66.1	2,180.7
1942-43	1,191.4	446.0	225.5	124.1	20.6	88.2	8.3	14.2	13.2	.5	66.1	2,190.0
1943-44	1,190.8	439.8	227.8	124.2	21.1	88.3	8.3	14.2	13.2	.5	66.1	2,194.3
1944-45	1,190.7	450.5	230.5	123.9	21.1	88.5	8.3	14.2	13.2	.5	66.1	2,207.5
1945-46	1,190.8	439.1	233.3	124.0	25.7	88.7	8.3	14.2	13.2	.5	66.1	2,203.8
1946-47	1,188.1	432.4	235.6	124.1	28.4	88.7	8.3	14.2	13.2	.5	66.1	2,199.5
1947-48	1,185.2	446.6	237.1	124.1	31.2	88.8	8.3	14.2	13.2	.5	66.1	2,215.2
1948-49	1,185.7	439.1	239.4	134.2	31.2	88.8	8.3	14.2	13.2	.5	66.1	2,210.0
1949-50	1,248.6	439.6	248.1	134.6	31.1	99.8	8.1	15.1	15.2	.5	70.1	2,316.8
1950-51	1,277.9	440.5	260.1	134.7	31.1	99.9	8.1	15.1	15.2	.5	70.1	2,359.2
1951-52	1,248.5	441.1	272.8	134.7	31.1	100.0	8.1	15.1	15.2	.5	70.1	2,343.2
1952-53	1,248.3	441.4	275.6	134.7	31.1	100.0	8.1	15.1	15.2	.6	76.0	2,346.2
1953-54	1,248.2	445.6	278.5	134.7	31.1	100.1	8.1	15.1	15.2	.6	76.1	2,353.3
1954-55	1,248.1	453.6	281.3	134.7	31.1	100.7	8.1	15.1	15.2	.6	76.1	2,364.6
1955-56	1,248.2	444.2	285.4	134.7	31.1	101.2	8.1	15.1	15.2	.6	76.1	2,359.8
1956-57	1,248.1	434.7	289.0	134.9	31.1	101.2	8.1	15.1	15.2	.6	76.1	2,354.2
1957-58	1,278.6	407.3	292.6	134.0	31.1	102.2	8.1	15.1	15.2	.6	76.1	2,361.8
1958-59	1,302.8	419.2	296.7	134.8	31.1	103.1	8.1	15.1	15.2	.6	76.1	2,393.8
1959-60	1,278.4	408.3	299.8	134.8	31.1	103.1	8.1	15.1	15.2	.6	76.1	2,370.6
1960-61	1,278.2	406.1	310.8	134.7	31.1	104.5	8.1	15.1	15.2	.6	76.1	2,380.5
1961-62	1,278.2	412.0	321.5	134.5	31.1	105.9	8.1	15.1	----------	.6	76.1	2,398.3
1962-63	1,278.1	400.5	324.8	134.8	31.1	105.9	8.1	15.1	----------	.6	76.1	2,390.2
1963-64	1,278.0	410.1	327.8	134.6	31.1	106.0	8.1	15.1	----------	.6	76.1	2,402.6
1964-65	1,277.9	406.3	331.0	134.9	31.1	106.0	8.1	15.1	15.2	.6	76.1	2,402.1
1965-66	1,297.5	410.6	334.0	134.5	31.1	106.0	8.1	15.1	----------	----------	76.1	2,428.8
1966-67	794.2	357.2	290.1	53.1	31.7	22.7	9.7	6.2	----------	----------	40.8	1,607.7
1967-68	794.1	346.7	295.1	52.8	36.8	22.7	9.7	8.2	----------	----------	40.8	1,605.9
1968-69	790.9	349.4	302.3	53.0	39.8	22.7	9.7	8.2	----------	----------	40.8	1,616.7
1969-70	787.7	355.7	309.3	53.1	42.9	22.7	9.7	8.2	----------	----------	40.8	1,630.0
1970-71	787.5	361.2	317.6	53.2	42.9	22.7	9.7	8.2	----------	----------	40.8	1,643.7

HOW THE ANNUITIES ARE DISTRIBUTED—Continued

German financial year	France	British Empire	Italy	Belgium	Rumania	Serbia	Greece	Portugal	Japan	Poland	United States	Total
1971-72	787.3	361.8	327.7	52.8	42.9	22.7	9.7	8.2			40.8	1,653.9
1972-73	787.1	366.1	332.0	52.8	42.9	22.7	9.7	8.2			40.8	1,662.3
1973-74	786.9	365.4	336.3	52.8	42.9	22.6	9.7	8.2			40.8	1,665.7
1974-75	786.8	364.1	340.5	52.8	42.9	22.6	9.7	8.2			40.8	1,668.4
1975-76	786.6	366.4	344.6	53.2	42.9	22.6	9.7	8.2			40.8	1,675.0
1976-77	786.3	363.8	350.8	53.5	42.9	22.6	9.7	8.2			40.8	1,678.7
1977-78	786.1	364.8	356.9	53.3	42.9	22.6	9.7	8.2			40.8	1,685.4
1978-79	785.9	365.1	367.1	53.2	42.9	22.6	9.7	8.2			40.8	1,695.5
1979-80	785.7	364.7	372.9	52.9	42.9	22.6	9.7	8.2			40.8	1,700.4
1980-81	785.5	363.5	385.1	53.1	42.9	22.6	9.7	8.2			40.8	1,711.3
1981-82	785.2	365.7	400.1	53.3	42.9	22.6	9.7	8.2				1,687.6
1982-83	785.0	362.9	407.2	53.4	42.9	22.6	9.7	8.2				1,691.8
1983-84	784.7	372.0	409.8	53.4	42.9	22.6	9.7	8.2				1,703.3
1984-85	784.4	346.2	416.5	53.0	42.9	22.6	9.7	8.2				1,683.5
1985-86	784.1	414.1	†418.8	53.0	42.9	22.6	9.7	8.2				925.1
1986-87	783.9	414.1	†425.0	53.3	42.9	22.6	9.7	8.2				931.4
1987-88	753.3	372.1	†382.6	50.6	42.9	22.6	9.7	8.2				897.8
AVERAGE PAYMENTS FOR PERIOD 1929 TO 1965												
1929-1965	1,046.5	409.0	213.7	115.5	20.1	84.0	7.0	13.2	15.2	0.5	66.1	1,988.8

FIRST PERIOD A HALF YEAR

(A) The year 1929–30 comprises only the seven months from September, 1929, to March, 1930. Those sums correspond to the excess war-debt receipts of Great Britain over war-debt payments during those three years. We recommend that out of the unconditional annuity of 660,000,000 reichsmarks the amount of 500,000,000 reichsmarks should be allocated to France, subject to the provision of a guaranty fund by the French Government in accordance with the arrangements set out in Annex VIII.

So far as concerns the balance of the unconditional annuity and the amounts by which it is increased as the requirements for the service of the Dawes loan become less and cease, Italy will have no claim until so much of the balance as may be required for an equitable apportionment shall have been allotted by agreement of all the governments to the remaining powers entitled to share in the annuities provided for by this plan.

3. The schedule of deliveries in kind set out in Part VIII (F) shall be allocated among the creditor governments as follows (in millions of marks):

Years	France (54.45 per cent)	Britain (23.05 per cent)	Italy (10 per cent)	Belgium (4.5 per cent)	Japan (0.75 per cent)	Serbia (5 per cent)	Portugal (0.75 per cent)	Rumania (1.10 per cent)	Greece (0.40 per cent)	Total
First	408.4	172.9	75.0	33.7	5.6	37.5	5.6	8.8	3.0	
Second	381.2	161.4	70.0	31.5	5.2	35.0	5.2	7.7	2.8	700
Third	353.9	149.8	65.0	29.2	4.9	32.5	4.9	7.2	2.6	650
Fourth	326.7	138.3	60.0	27.0	4.5	30.0	4.5	6.6	2.4	600
Fifth	299.5	126.8	55.0	24.7	4.1	27.5	4.1	6.1	2.2	550
Sixth	272.3	115.3	50.0	22.5	3.7	25.0	3.7	5.5	2.0	500
Seventh	245.0	103.7	45.0	20.2	3.4	22.5	3.4	5.0	1.8	450
Eighth	217.8	82.2	40.0	18.0	3.0	20.0	3.0	4.4	1.6	400
Ninth	190.6	80.7	35.0	15.7	2.6	17.5	2.6	3.9	1.4	350
Tenth	163.4	69.2	30.0	12.5	2.3	15.0	2.3	3.3	1.2	300

Proceeds of reparation recovery acts already in force or of systems substituted therefor by agreement with the German Government shall be reckoned as deliveries in kind for this purpose.

4. The sums received under the Dawes plan in respect of the period 1st April to 31st August, 1929, shall, after allowing for expenses in respect of administration of the Dawes plan and armies of occupation, be redistributed to the extent necessary to provide each of the creditor powers with cover for its net debt outgoings during the year ending 31st March, 1930 (these outgoings are as stated in part of the report). The necessary adjustments for this purpose could be made against the payments during the last seven months of that year.

5. It is suggested that the division between the creditor governments proposed in the present annex should be accepted as a definite settlement of all questions relating to the distribution of German payments and should not be affected by any existing arrangements or by the result of accounts relating to past transactions.

On the other hand, it is not suggested that the present plan should affect or disturb in any way any existing interallied agreements relating to payments, cessions, or deliveries on the part of the powers formerly allied with Germany. It may, however, prove necessary to examine any provisions of these agreements under which receipts by the creditor powers could be accounted for as between themselves in terms of German C bonds in order that they may be given an application consistent with their original practical purpose.

6. The approval of the report by the experts of the principal creditor countries is made formally contingent on this distribution.

GUARANTY FUND IN RESPECT OF UNCONDITIONAL ANNUITIES

Annex VIII

1. The experts of the principal creditor governments have agreed that there shall be assigned to France out of the unconditional annuity 500,000,000 reichsmarks in order to allow her to mobilize a substantial part of her share in the total annuity.

The aforesaid experts consider that this assignment should be final and in no case subject to diminution, but should continue to be included in the total assigned to France, subject only to the alteration contemplated in the special memorandum signed concurrently with the report of this committee.

2. In order to equalize the short payments to other creditors which would arise from a postponement of the postponable portion of the annuity it was agreed that France should deposit a special guaranty fund with the Bank of International Settlements.

3. On the coming into force of this plan France will give to the Bank of International Settlements an undertaking to deposit in a trust fund on the demand of the Bank of International Settlements foreign currencies to a total value of 500,000,000 reichsmarks. It is understood that this demand will not be made until action has been taken leading to the calling of the advisory committee referred to in section 8 (c) of the report. The amount of 500,000,000 reichsmarks will be reduced by the amount of any payments made by France under paragraph 4 below.

The Bank of International Settlements may retain this deposit as long as it deems necessary, but shall pay interest on it at its maximum current rate for long-term deposits. This deposit, if it is agreed that it shall remain for more than five years, shall be entitled to participate in the profits of the bank divisible under part 5 of Annex I.

4. As soon as mobilization of any part of the French annuity has been effected, France will deduct from the proceeds 10 per cent thereof, or 500,000,000 reichsmarks, whichever is the less, and will deposit it to the credit of the trust account of the Bank of International Settlements referred to in the preceding paragraph.

5. Upon postponement of transfer of any payment due from Germany, the Bank of International Settlements shall take the following steps:

(a) Offer to the creditors other than France devisen up to the amount necessary (but not exceeding 500,000,000 reichsmarks divided, if necessary, proportionately) to insure to each of them receipts in devisen equal to the amounts they would have received had the nonpostponable annuity been distributed in the same proportions as the total annuity.

(b) Debit the trust fund set up under paragraph 2 above with the amount of devisen actually utilized under paragraph (a).

(c) Receive from each creditor in exchange for devisen accepted under paragraph (a) an assignment in favor of the trust fund of an equivalent amount of the annuity transfer of which has been postponed.

6. As and when Germany effectively transfers the postponed amounts, the bank will credit to the trust fund its share thereof in accordance with the assignment in paragraph 5 (c) above.

Special memorandum of the experts of the principal creditor powers and of Germany regarding outpayments.

Concurrent memorandum, but not part of the report.

(Signed concurrently with the report of the committee of experts.)

1. In the annuities provided in the report, the following amounts are required to cover outpayments:

(In millions of reichsmarks)

2— 965.1	17—1,460.9	32—1,525.4	47—1,634.2
3— 942.3	18—1,456.9	33—1,543.2	48—1,637.9
4— 955.4	19—1,472.3	34—1,535.0	49—1,644.6
5—1,136.4	20—1,467.1	35—1,547.4	50—1,654.7
6—1,199.0	21—1,461.5	36—1,546.8	51—1,659.6
7—1,224.9	22—1,503.9	37—1,573.7	52—1,670.5
8—1,271.8	23—1,487.9	38—1,566.9	53—1,687.6
9—1,334.0	24—1,498.1	39—1,566.1	54—1,691.8
10—1,352.5	25—1,498.1	40—1,575.9	55—1,703.3
11—1,375.0	26—1,509.4	41—1,589.2	56—1,683.5
12—1,487.6	27—1,504.5	42—1,602.9	57— 925.1
13—1,437.9	28—1,499.1	43—1,613.1	58— 931.4
14—1,455.1	29—1,506.7	44—1,621.5	59— 897.8
15—1,451.5	30—1,538.6	45—1,624.9	
16—1,464.7	31—1,515.4	46—1,627.6	

MITIGATION OF ANNUITIES CONTEMPLATED

It is represented that in the event of modifications of those obligations for outpayments by which the creditors benefit there should be some corresponding mitigation of the German annuities. The experts of the four chief creditor countries and of Germany, therefore, recommend that Germany and all the creditor governments having obligations for outpayments should undertake between themselves an arrangement on the following basis:

2. Any relief which any creditor power may effectively receive in respect of its net outward payments on account of war debts after making due allowance for any material or financial counter considerations and after taking into account any remissions on account of war debt receipts, which it may itself make, shall be dealt with as follows:

As regards the first 37 years:

(a) Germany shall benefit to the extent of two-thirds of the net relief available by way of a reduction in her annuity obligations thereafter.

(b) One-third of the net relief shall be retained by the creditor concerned in addition to the amounts otherwise receivable from Germany.

CONCERNING OVERDUE CREDITS

(c) Nevertheless, so long as any liability of Germany persists in respect of the period after March 31, 1966, the creditor concerned will retain annually only one-fourth part of the net relief, the balance being paid to the Bank of International Settlements.

(d) These payments to the Bank of International Settlements shall accumulate to assist Germany toward meeting her liabilities in respect of the period after March 31, 1966; any sums found after application of the funds provided in Annex I not to be required for this purpose (together with the accumulations thereon) shall be returned to the creditor by whom they were provided.

As regards the last 22 years:

The whole of such relief shall be applied to the reduction of Germany's liabilities.

3. We recommended that the creditor governments should agree that if the operation of the relief to Germany envisaged in respect of a possible reduction of net outpayments is such as to change materially the proportions in which the total annuities provided for in the present plan are divided among them, they meet to consider a revision tending toward the restoration of the present proportions but having regard to the following conditions set out below and any other relevant factors then existing:

SERVICE MUST BE MET

(a) The service of any bonds mobilized by the creditor country, and the balance of its net outward payments in respect of war debts remaining to be covered must continue to be met out of the share falling to it in the annuities thereafter to be paid by Germany.

(b) Due allowance shall be made for any material or financial counter-considerations accepted by the creditor country in connection with the relief accorded to it in respect of war debts payments.

4. It was originally suggested that the postponable annuities should be regulated by reference to the net amounts which the various creditors were themselves able to postpone in respect of interallied war debts, the general conditions therein governing postponements to be applied.

For various reasons this method of calculation could not be adopted, but endeavor was made to adapt the moratorium provisions in such a way that the rights granted to Germany should not be greater than those of the creditor powers. The unconditional part of the annuity has, therefore, been fixed, while guaranties have been provided for the remainder.

EXHIBIT B

[From the Washington Post of Sunday, June 16, 1929]

SNOWDEN ASKS ALLIES TO WIPE OUT WAR DEBTS—REPARATIONS AND CREDIT ISSUES POISON EUROPE, SAYS CHANCELLOR—BALFOUR NOTE OFFER IS HELD STILL OPEN—BRITAIN IS READY TO AGREE TO CANCELLATION IF ALL OTHERS DO SO—AMERICAN ATTITUDE HELD KEEN CONTRAST—PROBLEM CAN BE PATCHED UP, BUT WILL REMAIN IF SLATE IS NOT CLEARED

(Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Premier James Ramsay MacDonald's Labor cabinet, wrote the following comment on the efforts of the committee of experts at Paris to solve the reparations problem before the British general election of May 30, and therefore more than a week before the Paris conference triumphantly concluded with acceptance by all delegations of the Young plan. Mr. Snowden could not have written the article after the general election, as cabinet ministers are not allowed to write for the press.)

By Philip Snowden

LONDON, June 15.—The deliberations of the reparations conference in Paris showed once more the inherent difficulties of settling this problem on terms which will be mutually satisfactory to all parties and which at the same time will prove in operation to be a workable scheme.

All the subsequent trouble about reparations and interallied debts has been due to failure of the peace conference in 1919 to face this question in a spirit of reconciliation and with an understanding of the serious economic consequences which would result from any attempt to transfer huge sums across economic and financial frontiers.

EUROPE'S LIFE POISONED

If the statesmanlike policy of wiping off all debts and all claims to reparations had been adopted in 1919, Europe would have been saved from the economic chaos in which she was involved for years after the end of the war; but that policy was not adopted and this problem of reparations and debts has ever since poisoned the economic life of Europe and embittered relations between all countries, debtor and creditor alike.

The two questions of German reparations and interallied debts are inseparably connected. Although it was announced when the present experts' committee was set up that it was not to consider the two questions, but to confine itself to assessing Germany's capacity to pay reparations it was soon found that the two problems could not be separated.

European countries which are large debtors to America and Great Britain look to German reparations to get the money needed to pay their creditors. It is true they have not expressed any willingness to limit their claims on German reparations to the sums they owe their British and American creditors under debt agreements which have been made. But it is reasonable to suppose they might agree to a pari passu reduction of their claims on German reparations in the event of further reduction of the claims of their creditors.

BULK GOES TO AMERICA

It would indeed be an indefensible attitude for France, Italy, and Belgium to share in German reparations if Great Britain and America had forgiven them their debts and had themselves abandoned all claims for German reparations. The problem baffling the experts' committee in Paris is therefore fundamentally that of interallied debts.

America declined to do so. She has secured from Great Britain funding of the British debt to her, which will exact total payments, spread over 62 years. America also has agreements with France and Italy, the former not having been ratified, which will ultimately require about $24,000,000 of annuities. America has claims against her allies in the war for which she is demanding annuities which will ultimately rise to about $64,000,000 a year.

It follows, therefore, that if German reparations continue to be paid the great bulk of the proceeds will go to America. It is a strange outcome of the profession with which America entered the war—"no indemnities and no annexations"—that she should now be maintaining the position which gives her first and largest claim on German reparations.

UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN CONTRASTED

The Balfour note suggested an all-around cancellation of debts, but failing general acceptance of that proposal, it declared that in no circumstances would Great Britain accept from her debtors more than was needed to pay her debt to America. Acting on the latter declaration, Great Britain has made debt agreements with France, Italy, Rumania, Portugal, and one or two others of her debtors by which she has agreed to scale down their debts to comparatively small amounts.

Great Britain is to receive from her debtors under these agreements on original loans of £1,300,000,000, a total sum spread over 62 years, which is far less than half the amount of the debt. Contrast this with the terms of the Anglo-American debt agreement, which, as had been mentioned already, exacts from Great Britain the whole of the sum originally borrowed and £1,300,000,000 of interest in addition.

There is an understood, but not explicit, condition in the debt settlements which Britain has made with her debtors that, if they conclude agreements with their other creditors on terms more generous than with Great Britain, then their payments to us may be proportionately

raised. There is not, however, any likelihood of this understanding coming into effect, although French and Italian agreements with America require larger repayments of the original debt when spread over the whole period.

The settlements which Great Britain has made are very unfavorable to her. In making these settlements Great Britain has been hampered by the obligation of the Balfour note. This note was a beau geste, offered in hope that its generosity would appeal to the magnanimity of the American Government. It failed, but the obligation remained, and Great Britain has had to make sacrifices and her debtors have reaped the benefit.

The British debt to America was incurred solely for her allies. In addition to sums she borrowed from America to hand over to these allies, she borrowed from British nationals a further billion pounds; and on this part of her internal war debt she is paying £50,000,000 a year interest.

The amount which Great Britain has to pay America reaches £38,000,000 a year. Under Great Britain's agreements with her debtors, they have to pay about £20,000,000 a year, so that if all debt agreements stand, Great Britain will be burdened for 60 years with an excess payment on her internal debt of £30,000,000 a year.

But the first proposal of the Balfour note—namely, all-around cancellation of debts—still stands and Great Britain will accept it when all other debtor and creditor countries are ready to do the same.

GLAD TO MAKE SACRIFICE

The British nation would be glad to make that sacrifice for the good of the world. But there is a widespread feeling in Great Britain that it is not fair that she should make all the sacrifices for the benefit of others.

Some remarks I made recently in the British House of Commons on this question have attracted considerable international notice, and, of course, the usual amount of misrepresentation. I held by that part of Balfour's note which suggested all-around cancellation, but failing that being done, I protested against the alternative part of that note—namely, that Great Britain alone should abandon all claims upon her debtors beyond what she needed to pay America.

France has not ratified any of her debt agreements and they remain open for further consideration.

The reparations question is not likely to be settled by the experts in Paris. They may patch up a temporary agreement, but this problem will be insistent until it is permanently settled by wiping off all claims and counterclaims, for it is inconceivable that two generations more will submit to this burdensome legacy of the war.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 53) to create a joint congressional committee relating to the reorganization and concentration of the agencies connected with prohibition enforcement, and for other purposes.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, we have before us the joint resolution of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], proposing to create a joint congressional committee relating to the reorganization and concentration of the agencies connected with prohibition enforcement.

I am inclined to vote for this measure. Perhaps the first reason for my inclination is because no matter what report may be presented to the Senate as a result of this investigation there will be an opportunity to discuss the evils which are now so common in connection with the present efforts at enforcement.

If this investigation is honestly and thoroughly conducted, as I have no doubt it will be, it will reveal that the murderous acts of the past few months have been quite unjustified.

Mr. President, no law can be enforced unless it has back of it an enlightened public sentiment. No matter what may have been that sentiment when the law was passed, there is no question that we have now much bitterness and violent protests against the methods of enforcement.

What I have had to say must not be considered as any attack on the principle of prohibition. It is directed against the violent and life-destroying methods that are used to enforce what personally I regard to be an unenforceable law.

It is too bad—I regret it exceedingly—that whenever a public man offers any sort of criticism of the law or its method of enforcement he is immediately attacked as a "wet," as a "dangerous" public official, and perhaps as an "unprincipled" citizen of the Republic.

I admit the criticism is not wholly one-sided. I have taken occasion to criticize certain officials of my own church about the methods they have used in dealing with this problem.

I have intimated to them that it is not at all fair to any man in public life that he should be reviled because he questions the methods they use. I am sure that no Member of this body would for a moment criticize another Member who looked askance upon the methods used in the attempts at enforcing prohibition.

How can any kind-hearted, straight-thinking citizen of America approve the actions of Government officials who beset innocent citizens and strike them down in cold blood? You have but to read the press any day to find that attacks have been made by public officials upon innocent private citizens.

Of course, the answer to that always is that attacks are made upon the public officials. There is not any doubt that such attacks are made upon public officials who are striving to enforce this law; but that does not change or excuse them for wrong acts, as I view it. It is one thing for a peace officer to die a noble death in a fight for law and order with a criminal. It is quite another thing for a peace officer without cause to kill innocent persons. Anybody wearing the uniform of the United States, anybody on the pay roll of our Government, any employee of the United States Government, has placed upon him a tremendous responsibility, above that of the ordinary citizen, to observe the laws; not alone to enforce the prohibition law, but also to observe all of the laws. Certainly violent assaults upon the persons of innocent people—guilty ones, too, for that matter—are always open to criticism; and, as I see it, our Government is very blamable in permitting this situation to continue. There must be found some means of relief.

In the New York Times to-day, in its leading editorial, headed "The Systematic War," I find this language:

> President Hoover could not be indifferent to the protests and appeals which have poured in upon the White House in connection with the many recent prohibition killings. There has been nothing artificial about this excitement. Citizens have justly felt that their safety and lives were imperiled by the reckless and ruffianly methods of prohibition agents and the customs patrols on the borders.

Who can question that?

Mr. BROUSSARD (from his seat). Does the Senator want a quorum called?

Mr. COPELAND. No; I would not want to disturb Senators at their lunches.

The VICE PRESIDENT rapped with his gavel.

Mr. COPELAND. I was simply saying, Mr. President, when I was properly called to order by the Chair, that I would not want to disturb any Senator who is at lunch. His good health depends upon regularity in eating; so I would not have the roll called and have Senators disturbed!

Seriously, my State, a border State, has a great, long frontier. The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River form the boundary between Canada and New York State. There can be no doubt—and I think no one doubts it—that a great deal of rum is coming over that border and all our national borders.

Two weeks ago I was in Buffalo, and my friend, Hon. Norman Mack, took me on a little drive in the afternoon. We went out over the Peace Bridge into Canada. We drove to Port Colborne, at the western end of the Welland Canal. From there we went back to Port Erie, on the Niagara River. In both those places there was evidence of the methods used by the rum runners. I saw chutes built on the docks at Port Colborne and Port Erie down which are shot the cases of whisky into little boats, 20 or 25 feet long. These cargoes are consigned to China or Japan! My experience with the sea is such that I would not want to take a trip to China or Japan in one of those little shells. They cross the river to Buffalo or some other point in the United States, the liquor is landed, and then, in one way or another, it is transported to persons in many States who desire to have it.

Last fall during my campaign I had occasion to drive along the St. Lawrence River to Ogdensburg, N. Y. It was just at dusk. The chairman of the local committee who was with me in my car said, "Watch the other shore." Just across the river, about half a mile, was the Canadian shore. He said, "Watch the other shore. What do you see?" I said, "I see little flashes of light." He said, "Those are signals, and to-night there will be half a million dollars' worth of rum taken across the river."

Mr. President, in my opinion, if there were an army of men stationed along the frontier, a man every 10 feet, and then another army back of the first army, and then a third army, there would be conspiracies in certain sections so that the liquor would be brought in just the same. I do not believe that there are men enough or guns enough to stop the entrance into the United States of the great quantities of liquor being brought in over our borders; not alone into New York, but everywhere.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

Mr. BROOKHART. I want to ask the Senator if he does not think that if the State of New York would pass a decent enforcement law and honestly try to enforce it, that would help a little?

Mr. COPELAND. The answer to that is that they have such a law in the State of Michigan, and the Federal officials have just killed a man over there. It makes no difference what the laws are or what division of government makes them; so long as human appetite is what it is there will be found some form of alcoholic beverage which is either brought in from another country or manufactured within our own borders.

Mr. BROOKHART. Is the Senator in favor of abandoning the enforcement of laws? Is that his argument?

Mr. COPELAND. I am not.

Mr. BROOKHART. Then what is the use of all this criticism of attempts to enforce the law?

Mr. COPELAND. I am critical, and every other citizen who thinks in terms understandable by the ordinary individual, is in protest against these murderous efforts at enforcement.

Mr. BROOKHART. If the Senator wanted to, I think he could make a good deal louder speech against the 55 murders of prohibition agents, which he does not mention at all.

Mr. COPELAND. The Senator was not listening——

Mr. BROOKHART. Those were actual murders. Some of these others were accidents, and in some cases the people ought to have been killed.

Mr. COPELAND. The Senator was not listening to the early part of my statement. I said that is the usual answer, that some of the enforcement men were killed. I do not excuse that at all.

Mr. BROOKHART. I know, but the Senator talks for an hour here criticizing these other killings, and just barely mentions these 55 prohibition agents who have been murdered. There is no doubt that there was murder in their cases.

Mr. COPELAND. I suppose the Senator expects me to say that I approve of those murders. Of course, I do not approve of them. Does the Senator approve of murders on the part of enforcement officers of innocent citizens?

Mr. BROOKHART. I am not aware of any murders. There may be some case where there was a murder in as big a mill as this, but I do not know of any, and none has ever been proven in the courts. This "murder" is in the headlines of wet newspapers, which do not want to tell the truth about prohibition or about a good many other things.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I would like to say to the Senator from Iowa that Lawrence Wengler was a farmer in Harford County, Md., and while on his own farm was driving home the cows near a clump of woods. The prohibition agents from Baltimore were in that section hunting a still. Some one had tipped off the people who were operating a still near there as to the approach of the prohibition agents, and when they arrived at the still they saw no one of the men they were after, but they did see Wengler some distance away driving in his cows. They opened fire on him and shot him.

Then, realizing that they had perhaps made a mistake, they loaded him into an automobile and drove him for an hour to the county seat in Belair, Md. They passed two or three villages and any number of homes where they could have stopped and summoned the nearest doctor, but they did not take him out of the automobile, under the actual testimony, their own testimony, until he was practically dead. He was dying all the time he was in the machine. Finally, when he was taken into the doctor's office at the county seat, within two or three moments he expired. The people of my county were greatly incensed over this unwarranted killing of an innocent citizen on his own land, who was not violating any law.

Mr. BROOKHART. The Senator himself——

Mr. TYDINGS. Let me finish. The Senator asked for something, and I am going to give it to him.

These men were indicted for murder in the Harford County court. The United States then stepped into the matter and transferred the case from the Harford County court to the United States district court in Baltimore City. The United States district attorney defended those men charged with murder in that court, and we had to take our own State enforcement officers, our own State's attorneys, to prosecute them in the United States court.

It was brought out in the trial that the men had not intended to kill anybody who was not operating a still. There was no evidence whatsoever that Wengler knew there was a still there, that he had ever been near the still, but the evidence was that he was in fact driving his cows home only. The officers admitted that. But they said there had been men at the still, and as those men had run away, they thought, in the haste of the thing, that Wengler was one of them, and had opened fire because they might be shot themselves if they did not shoot this man they saw there. But they said they were very, very sorry. They issued long interviews absolutely exonerating Wengler of any implication in the violation of the law.

Mr. COPELAND. They said he had a "perfect defense."

Mr. TYDINGS. They said he had a perfect defense. The judge himself said that there was no evidence to show that Wengler had anything to do with the still, and the jury, knowing that these men had not intended to shoot Wengler down in cold blood, but had mistaken him for a violator of the law, brought in a verdict, in a court that was under the protection of the United States Government, with a United States judge on the bench, with a United States district attorney defending the prohibition officers, of not guilty; and had I been on the jury, perhaps I would have brought in a similar verdict. But the point remains that the Government has never had a thing done for the dependents of Wengler, who was shot down in cold blood on his own farm.

Mr. BROOKHART. I think the Senator has acquitted the prohibition agents on his own statement. If he will bring in a bill to remunerate the people who suffered because of that mistake, I will vote for his bill, but I refuse to criticize the men who made that mistake.

I had six years' experience in enforcing the law against this bootlegger outfit. It is the most despisable outfit in the world. I would not let my men go out and risk their lives in the hands of those fellows. I do not want to see any innocent people hurt, but in as big a thing as this, incidents such as that the Senator has related will occur once in a while. But let the Senator bring in his bill and we will remunerate those people.

Mr. TYDINGS. I will give the Senator another illustration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield further?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. Let me ask the Senator this question, so that I may see if he will agree with me. Suppose I were driving through Washington at the rate of 50 miles an hour, and an officer yelled to me to halt, and I would not halt, but would keep on at that fast pace, and finally he would take out his gun and kill me. Would the Senator feel that the officer was justified in taking my life under those circumstances?

Mr. BROOKHART. There might be enough circumstances to warrant him in halting you going at 50 miles an hour.

Mr. TYDINGS. Under the circumstances I have narrated, would the Senator feel that the officer was justified in taking my life for merely breaking the speed law?

Mr. BROOKHART. I would say, not for breaking the speed law, but there is a different class of people violating the liquor laws from those violating the speed laws.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator has tried to evade the question——

Mr. BROOKHART. The Senator brings in the most ridiculous comparisons imaginable. Let us confine ourselves to the bootlegging business, the most despisable business in this world.

Mr. TYDINGS. I want to get the Senator on record, because I want to tell him that in my county, again, a certain citizen was guilty of selling to a prohibition agent a pint of gin, and when he had made the sale, they said, "You are under arrest." He was a boy 18 years old; he was scared, and instead of submitting to arrest for selling the pint of gin, he turned and, at 11 o'clock in the day, in my native city, he ran through the whole town, with these officers after him, yelling to him to halt. He would not halt, and one of them shot at him five times, and finally struck him and killed him stone dead.

The point is that what he had done was only a misdemeanor; it was not a felony under the Federal law. That was a case where they actually took a man's life for doing no more than selling a mere pint of gin, while crooks, bank thieves, murderers, and hold-up men get off in the courts every day with two or three years, yet for selling a pint of gin this man was killed. The Senator would say that while he would not think I should be shot for committing a misdemeanor, for exceeding the speed limit; but for selling a pint of gin, it is all right.

Mr. BROOKHART. The Senator is again clear out of all proportion.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I think I shall have to continue my speech.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York declines to yield further. The Senator from New York has the floor.

Mr. HAWES. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Iowa a question?

Mr. BROOKHART. I will submit to the question if I am permitted to answer the suggestions made by the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. HAWES. I want to ask the Senator a question, because he is our expert on firearms.

Mr. BROOKHART. Yes; and I have had some expert instruction about the use of them in reference to bootlegging.

Mr. HAWES. I want to ask the Senator a very practical question, and I would like for him to take his mind off the subject of prohibition. Just as an expert, a man who has trained the Army in the use of firearms, is it practicable for a man in a moving automobile to hit a tire on another moving automobile traveling 40 or 50 miles an hour, each machine bumping and moving about with the unevenness of the road? How many men in the Senator's opinion can do that?

Mr. BROOKHART. A good many.

Mr. HAWES. Would there be one out of 5,000?

Mr. BROOKHART. No; but there is not one out of 5,000 of the prohibition agents.

Mr. HAWES. I am not talking about prohibition agents. I am talking about a man riding on a moving automobile traveling at the rate of 50 miles an hour and claiming that he is shooting at the tire of a car in front of him. Can 1 man in 5,000 hit that tire under such circumstances?

Mr. BROOKHART. Yes; I think so.

Mr. HAWES. What percentage would the Senator think—getting away from the question of prohibition for the moment?

Mr. BROOKHART. Of course, the markmanship we have had on that matter was mostly against bootleggers, and the records are meager and there have been only some 150 or so mistakes made in the whole United States.

Mr. COPELAND. They are getting more skillful now.

Mr. HAWES. I would like to have the Senator from Iowa answer my question.

Mr. BROOKHART. I have not any sympathy with the bootlegger's attitude. They have to stop what they are doing, so far as I am concerned, and they have to submit to the law of the United States. But when we get Senators in this Chamber talking sense, instead of all this gush stuff about murders by men who make mistakes once in a while, we will have a better attitude toward the bootlegging question and the bootleggers will be leading a different life.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I think I had better proceed with my own speech.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York has the floor and declines to yield further.

Mr. BROOKHART. Will not the Senator yield just a moment further?

Mr. COPELAND. Oh, very well.

Mr. HAWES. Mr. President, I am very serious about my question. I am not talking about prohibition. Every once in a while we read in the papers of some man's defense for shooting firearms and killing some one to the effect that he was not shooting at the man, but was shooting at the tire of an automobile.

Mr. BROOKHART. Does the Senator believe he was really shooting at the man himself?

Mr. HAWES. No; I do not.

Mr. BROOKHART. No; of course the Senator does not.

Mr. HAWES. I am asking the Senator as an expert. He could not stand on the running board of an automobile or fire through the windshield of the automobile and hit the tire of an automobile ahead of him if he aimed at it once out of, I would say—I would be willing to wager he could not do it once in 500 times.

Mr. BROOKHART. I think I could prove differently to the Senator on that matter.

Mr. HAWES. And the Senator is an expert, and yet day after day the excuse for using firearms is that they were not shooting at the man, but were shooting at his tire. There is not one man in this Chamber who, standing in one automobile and shooting at the tire of another moving automobile, has a chance in a thousand of hitting that tire.

Mr. BROOKHART. My expert opinion would be vastly different from that.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I must decline to yield further.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York declines to yield further. The Senator from New York has the floor.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I was much entertained by the colloquy between the Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HAWES]. I want to put in the RECORD one other case which bears on the discussion.

There was a young man in Niagara Falls who went to a party one evening. His sweetheart lived in the suburbs of the city. When he took her home from that party and then was returning to his own home in the city of Niagara Falls at early dawn, a man with a sheepskin jacket, a gun in one hand, and a dark lantern in the other—it developed later that he was a coast guard—jumped out and took a shot or two at this man in his automobile. The man in his turn did exactly what any Senator here would have done—he stepped on the gas and sent his car forward just as fast as it could go. Then another officer of the Government, another coast guard, took up the fire. It afterwards developed that he did not intend to shoot into the car. I do not think any one of these men we are talking about really intended to commit murder or manslaughter——

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COPELAND. Very well.

Mr. BROOKHART. There is no murder except it is a premeditated incident. That is the law, and yet the Senator talks about murder when he knows or should know that there is no murder in any of these cases.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, if the Senator from Iowa had studied law, he would know that there is murder——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York has the floor. Does the Senator from New York yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield to everybody. [Laughter.]

Mr. TYDINGS. Without premeditation it is possible to commit murder in the first degree in practically every State in the Union where the facts are tantamount to showing such a degree of negligence that premeditation is presumed.

Mr. COPELAND. I do not care what name we give it; I do not care whether we call it "murder" or "manslaughter," the fact is that so far as Hanson was concerned this official of the Government fired a shot which it afterwards developed struck the pavement, ricocheted, and killed Mr. Hanson. I do not have to determine whether that is murder or manslaughter. The family of poor Hanson are suffering just the same by reason of his death, caused by a United States official, and I do not think they are much interested in whether it was murder or manslaughter or what. Poor Hanson is dead just the same.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

Mr. KING. I was shocked to read a recent report by a Government official respecting this tragic occurrence. The report indicated that Hanson was accosted and ran and was thereupon killed, the implication being that he was guilty of some offense and that the Government was justified in the homicide which was committed. That statement was put out to the public apparently for the purpose of creating the impression that Hanson, if not a criminal, was at least attempting to commit a crime; and that he deserved the death which came to him. I think the man that wrote that statement and gave it out ought to be forced to resign. It was a cruel assault upon the memory of Hanson and his family.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, Mr. Hanson was not a bootlegger. There was no liquor in his car. He had nothing whatever to do with this nefarious business, but he was killed by an officer of the Government. He was defended by the United States district attorney. I have no fault to find with the district attorney.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President——

Mr. COPELAND. Let not the Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART] get excited now. He will have time in his own hour to discuss this matter.

The man who fired at Hanson was defended by the United States district attorney, and I have no fault to find with that. The district attorney was acting under orders. But the fact is in an effort to enforce an unenforceable law innocent citizens are being killed.

The Senator from Iowa is giving an example of the narrow-minded attitude of the good people of America. I believe the Senator from Iowa is a good man. I would trust him with my pocketbook [laughter] and even go farther than that. But his attitude is one of fanaticism.

To-morrow, Mr. President, some of the officials of my own church will lambast me for what I am saying here to-day. They will say I am not a good church member, perhaps that I am not worthy to be a member, that I am a "wet," that I am for Tammany—whatever that has to do with it—and that I am everything that is bad!

I want to say to the Senator from Iowa and to the officials of my church that I hate the saloon, I have always hated it,

and I expect to hate it always. I speak as I do not because I want liquor sold in the country; it is not because I want to defend this nefarious business; it is not because I want to defend the liquor business, because I do not. I hate alcohol for what it has done to the men of the Nation and the sorrow it has caused the women. I take second place to no man in my hatred for this nefarious business.

When I rise in my place and speak as I am speaking to-day, no man who knows my heart has a right to say that I am defending King Alcohol or seeking to protect the bootleggers. If I had my way, I would take every one of these men in the bootlegging business out of it and end the whole alcoholic performance. But I truly believe that we can not do it in this way.

The trouble with the fanatics——

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President——

Mr. COPELAND. I decline to yield just at this moment. The Senator may reply to me at length in his own time, or I will give him a little time later on, but not now.

The trouble with the fanatics is that they want to end the whole business this week or this year. We can not end the liquor business until we have an enlightened public sentiment and a public willing to help in the matter. These violent attacks upon the persons and the lives of our people will not bring that happy day when alcohol is removed from the face of the earth.

I had a training which taught me that the human appetites are almost impossible of control. If a man has formed a habit it takes a long time for him to overcome it. Millions of our citizens have been in the habit of taking alcohol in one form or another. That habit and that tendency can not be overcome in half a generation; it takes a long time to do so.

I believe, Mr. President, that if sane efforts at enforcement shall be made, if the fanatics will stop overworking this "game" of enforcement—because they appear to have no other object in life—if they will apply common sense in their efforts at enforcement and to enlighten and educate the public, it will be only a question of a generation when the business will be wiped out and disappear from the earth; but it can not be done under the present methods.

Every time an innocent man is killed by a Government official, every time a man is shot down by a Government officer armed with a sawed-off shotgun or by an official who has been trained in the use of the pistol, as has the Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART], every time he applies his scientific knowledge of how to use a gun and kills an innocent man or an innocent child the cause of ultimate prohibition has been set back. It is the attitude of men like the Senator from Iowa and officials of some of the churches who are stressing so much the necessity of enforcing this law if it shall take the Army and the Navy and the marines and the police to the exclusion of the enforcement of every other law that is interfering with proper enforcement.

If sanity shall be used, if the sane methods are applied to the control of the liquor business that are applied with reference to other evils it will disappear. By brutality, by assault, by killing, there can not be aroused in this country a sentiment which will aid those who are so enthusiastic for the immediate disappearance of liquor.

Mr. President, I did not rise to say all the things which I have said. I am glad, however, I have had an opportunity to say them. If there is any influence at all in any poor words of mine, I desire to say to members of my own church and to the advocates of radical prohibition that the violent methods now being used are offsetting and destroying the natural operation of the law and the natural operation of common sense, which ultimately will cause the destruction of the liquor business.

Mr. President, I read the first paragraph of an editorial from the New York Times, which I hold in my hand, which goes on to say:

> Mr. Hoover had before expressed concern at the lawless lengths to which the alleged law enforcers were going, and now has called a distinct halt upon their activities.

I congratulate the President. He is right in that; he is taking the right stand, as I see it, because, as I have said, these violent methods must fail. They create in the minds of people who never in their lives took liquor resentment against the method of enforcement of the law. I continue to quote the editorial:

> Through Secretary Lowman, orders have been issued taking away from the force under the Treasury their favorite sawed-off shotguns, rifles, and riot guns, and limiting them to the use merely of service revolvers. Even these they must not employ except in self-defense. They are forbidden hereafter to fire upon any suspected person trying to escape from them. In short, the ruthless "war" which the extreme prohibitionists had tried to start against the violators of the Volstead Act has been, if not called off, at least seriously modified. It will hereafter be, so far as the President can make it so, a civilized warfare.

And that is what it should be—not a violent, barbaric, caveman kind of warfare, but a civilized and decent attack against this nefarious business. The editorial continues:

> While deploring what has been done, and seeking to make sure that it shall not occur again, the President, in the same breath, refers to what he calls the "systematic war" along our borders conducted by "international criminals." This is an expression which requires a little analysis or explanation. Perhaps the President's crime commission could do something with it. What most people will say is that there could be no international criminal in this matter of smuggling liquor, unless there were a lot of national criminals to cooperate with him and make his business profitable. In a word, if the people who run beer and whisky across the Canadian border did not find in Detroit and elsewhere thousands of Americans to buy the illegal stuff, and either drink it or sell it to others, there would be no occasion at all for any kind of war on the smugglers. They would be exterminated at the source. So that the matter to which the President addressed himself is of much wider and deeper scope than he seemed to intimate. These border problems are simply a part of a great national question which can not be dealt with piecemeal, but must be studied as a whole and in all its implications.

Mr. President, I think the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] is sincere in his desire to ascertain how properly to deal with this problem, as he is sincere in everything he undertakes. How much the proposed joint committee may be able to accomplish, I do not know, but, as I said in the beginning, it will bring a report to the Congress; it will give us an opportunity to discuss the conclusions reached by the committee; it will once more permit an airing of the problem, and, perhaps, the committee may be able to suggest some wise way of controlling the liquor traffic.

Let no man think, so far as I am concerned, that I do not want to see the traffic ended, because I do; but I utterly disapprove of the methods now employed. If, however, the proposed committee can bring to us some wise suggestion for the solution of this vexed problem, so far as I am concerned, I shall be glad. Therefore, Mr. President, I shall vote for the resolution.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I wish to take just a minute or two. There are a good many things I should like to discuss, but I am not going to do so now.

I have the very highest opinion of the ability of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and I have the utmost confidence in his honesty and in his sincerity and in his devotion to prohibition. I know that he knows much about the details of the operations of the Treasury Department and its various functions and the manner in which it handles the business intrusted to it. I want also to say that I have the utmost confidence in the sincerity and honesty of the President of the United States. While the President may not have said on some occasion what I might like to have heard him say, yet I have lost no confidence in him because of that. The President may not have said to the commission which he appointed what I would like to have had him say, but I know that on two previous occasions he declared himself very clearly and very plainly, and, of course, it is not necessary for a man like the President of the United States to reiterate again and again his position every time he makes an address, in order that the people of the country may know that he still adheres to his belief, especially with reference to prohibition. So I do not think any suggestions with reference to any change in his attitude are justified. The President must have more time and more opportunity before I think any of us will be justified in believing that he has forsaken the principles which he has announced or that he has abandoned the conviction which the people of the country are satisfied he holds. The American people have confidence in the President, I think, and, in my opinion, very properly and very justly so, and it will take a long time and different action upon his part to destroy that confidence.

There was, however, one question asked by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] to which I wish to refer. The Senator from Arkansas wanted to know why this joint resolution is presented. We have not forgotten that early in the present extra session there were intimations that the President was opposed to the transfer of the Prohibition Unit to the Department of Justice. There arose in the public press because of interviews, and so on, quite a controversy with reference to the wisdom or desirability of it, but the transfer was not made. No recommendation was sent to Congress for legislation looking to that end. I do not think I violate any confidence when

I say that this joint resolution was introduced in the hope of expediting matters in connection with the transfer of the Prohibition Unit and such other activities as might be desirable to the Department of Justice. I think it was generally known that the President believed that the Prohibition Unit should be transferred to the Department of Justice. Of course, he may have authority to do all that is necessary in that regard, but he may not have such authority.

Furthermore, when one gets in close touch with the various activities of the Government and acquires more intimate knowledge of the details, he may find it necessary to modify a general opinion or impression which he may have theretofore entertained. I do not say that that has been true of the President, but I will say that I derived the impression from the President that he was interested in expediting the transfer of such of the prohibition activities as were possible and proper to the Department of Justice. However, several questions had arisen, one, for instance, with reference to what should be done in regard to druggists' permits; whether that phase of the subject should be left with the Treasury or whether it should be transferred along with the Prohibition Unit to the Department of Justice, or what should be done with it. That is merely one of the questions involved. There were other controverted propositions as to which there seemed to be very serious doubt about what should be done.

Furthermore, as it appeared, no action would be taken during the extra session if nothing of this kind were done. Suppose that the departments prepared a bill. It would be sent to Congress and to the respective committees of the two bodies. Hearings would be had. How long those hearings would last no one could tell. A joint committee created by Congress, composed of Senators and Representatives, under the terms of the joint resolution, after studying the whole proposition, counseling with the various departments, obtaining information in regard to the various activities, might frame a bill and report it and recommend its passage to the Congress and thereby avoid extensive hearings and delay.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. JONES. In just a moment.

I was satisfied from what the President said that if such a joint committee were provided for, he proposed to appoint a committee of departmental officials to act with the joint committee—a departmental committee composed of representatives of the Department of Justice and the Prohibition Unit and the various bureaus interested—to see just how far, in its judgment, we should go, and just what transfers should be made; and then this departmental committee would submit its recommendation to the joint congressional committee, and, in discussion with it and consideration with it, work out a bill that the joint committee could recommend to Congress, and probably avoid the delay of congressional hearings that otherwise we would have to have.

That in brief, I think, is the idea the President had. In other words, he thought under the circumstances that action along these lines would expedite action in Congress.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I take it, the Senator knows that I am in sympathy with the good-faith enforcement of the prohibition law.

Mr. JONES. I know that.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I supported the provision in the urgent deficiency appropriation act, giving the President $250,000 and a free hand in the selection of a commission to look into this subject. What is in my mind is this:

How many commissions does the Executive desire to assist him in formulating a program for prohibition enforcement? Why is it necessary to have so many commissions? If the first commission—the President's commission—functions effectively, it can send in a report and recommendation on the subject matter of this joint resolution at any time it reaches a conclusion concerning it. I shall support any movement which the Executive finds essential to the proper performance of his duty as Chief Executive, intrusted with the enforcement of the law; but it does seem to me that there ought to be some conclusion of the matter.

This controversy about the transfer of the Prohibition Unit has been pending ever since the passage of the prohibition law. It is a very simple matter. What facts are there now that are to be inquired into by the proposed joint committee that are not easily obtainable either by the President's commission or by any other old commission that he may from time to time create? Why is it necessary to have a joint congressional committee, the Congress having created an Executive commission?

The President first asked for an executive commission, and we gave him an enormous amount of money. I should think $250,000 would be adequate for any reasonable purpose. Then, after that commission has been in existence for some months, we are asked to create a joint congressional committee. In other words, Congress first says, "Here it is, Mr. President. Here is the commission that you want, and here is all the money you need. Now, work it out." Then the President says, "All right; transfer the Prohibition Unit to the Department of Justice." Nothing is done about it. Bills are pending in the Congress on the subject. No action is taken. Then the suggestion is made, at the instance of the President, I take it from the statement of the Senator from Washington, that a joint congressional committee be created largely to inquire into the simple question as to whether the enforcement unit should be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice.

The point I make is this: We seem to be getting nowhere. Months and months after the administration assumes responsibility for working out a plan and developing a program for prohibition enforcement, after the Congress has given full authority and provided ample funds, the matter is pitched back here on to the lap of the Congress within an hour or two of the recess, and we are asked to create a joint congressional committee; so apparently no progress is being made. Nothing is being done. We are just moving back and forth over the same ground.

It is a simple thing. One ought not to have to go into any great study of the question to determine whether prohibition can be better enforced by the Treasury Department or by the Department of Justice. The details of the measure could be quickly worked out. What I should like to do is to reach a conclusion regarding it, and get something done, if anything is to be done.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I know that the Senator from Arkansas is a very intelligent man, and I think he understands this situation. The purpose of this joint resolution is to expedite matters.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. How will it expedite matters when the authority that the joint resolution confers already exists, and has existed for months?

Mr. JONES. Wait just a moment. The authority sought to be conferred by this joint resolution does not now exist. It has not been conferred. It may be true that the general commission that the President has can investigate this matter and take up this particular proposition, because it must be remembered that this is a definite, concrete proposal to transfer certain agencies from one department to another.

While it is true that this general commission could investigate that matter, and study it, and submit a report and recommendation to the President, I take it that it was not for that specific purpose that that commission was created; but it could do it. This, however, would be the effect: When the report and recommendation of that commission came to Congress we would have hearings before the committee, because no Senator or Representative would have had anything to do with it or have any special knowledge in regard to it; so it would have to go in the regular, normal way to a committee, and Senators know how congressional committees would do. They would have hearings.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. If the sole object is to expedite the matter, why have we waited so long to take action in regard to it? Why have we waited for months after the extra session convened?

Mr. JONES. I am not prepared to answer that question.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. So far as I am concerned, I shall support any action which the Executive says is necessary to assist him in the enforcement of the prohibition laws; but I should like to understand, as I go along, why it is necessary to have two commissions or committees to consider the same subject matter. It looks as though the President has lost confidence in the commission that he appointed to inquire into this subject.

Mr. JONES. No; I do not think we have any right to assume that, nor do I think we have any right to assume what has been suggested——

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. We can not get any information—will the Senator yield?

Mr. JONES. Just a moment, until I complete my sentence. I do not think we have any right to assume that the President is trying to shift responsibility from himself upon Congress. The President is not doing anything of that kind. The President simply believes that it would expedite things to have this joint congressional committee.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, now will the Senator yield?

Mr. JONES. In just a moment. The President realizes that he could now appoint a departmental committee to investigate and study this subject, and recommend to him, and possibly through the Attorney General submit a bill providing for the transfer that this departmental committee would recommend. He can do that, and if we do not pass the joint resolution providing for this joint committee I have no doubt that he will do it. But he believes and I believe that if we have, acting in conjunction with such a departmental committee, a joint committee of Senators and Representatives, Members of the two legislative bodies, and they come to a conclusion that they can recommend to Congress, we will get earlier action in Congress than otherwise.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. What I can not understand is why the President has been so long in reaching that conclusion.

Mr. JONES. The President was inaugurated on the 4th of March. He has a great deal to do; and I do not believe we ought to condemn him here because he has not taken as prompt action in some matter as we might think he should have taken.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I am not condemning him; but the Senator will remember that he first asked for an Executive commission, and the Congress gave him everything that he asked and all the money that was thought necessary to carry out the purposes of the commission. Then, after that commission had proceeded for a considerable time in the performance of its duties, we are told that a joint congressional committee is necessary. If it is necessary, I am perfectly willing to have it; but I should like to have some information about it.

Mr. JONES. The President has not said that this joint congressional committee is necessary. He has recommended to Congress that it be created, and I think, for the reasons I have told the Senator, that he believes, and I believe, that it will expedite matters; that we will get earlier action in Congress upon a report by a joint congressional committee recommending a certain piece of legislation than we will if we have legislation introduced independently of any such joint committee and taken up by the respective committees of the two bodies, with hearings and all that sort of thing.

That, in brief, is the way I understand the situation.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. FESS. I am under the impression that there is some confusion about the transfer, largely because the present prohibition head has feared that the transfer might create considerable confusion in the departments.

I read a very informing address that was made by Doctor Doran in February, after this subject had been thoroughly discussed, and after it had been reported that the President elect was in favor of the transfer; and in that address Doctor Doran makes it very specific that enforcement is only a very small item of their work. The Senator mentioned a while ago the permit element, which represents about 90 per cent of the bureau's work. Doctor Doran also speaks about the efforts of the Coast Guard and of the Customs Service, both of which are under the Treasury Department; and while some of us have felt that there is scarcely a question of doubt as to whether this work should not go from the Treasury Department to the Attorney General's office, those who are in charge of it say that some problems are involved that we do not realize. I have been ready to vote for this transfer at any time; but Doctor Doran's statement has left me in a state of mind in which I should like to have a little further investigation of the matter.

Mr. JONES. It seems to me it is very wise to have a joint committee of the House and Senate, acting in cooperation with a committee that the President no doubt will appoint of department men who are thoroughly familiar with the situation, give it careful study, and then submit its recommendation to the Congress. I believe Congress would accept practically without question the report of such a joint committee, just as we did with reference to the matter involving the Northern Pacific Railroad land grants. It was not referred to the standing committees of the House and Senate, but we got a report from a joint committee composed of Senators and Representatives who had studied the situation very carefully and joined in a recommendation; and so, without referring the matter to the standing committees of the House and Senate, the House and Senate acted promptly.

That is the idea in this case—that a joint committee composed of Senators and of Representatives, acting in conjunction with a departmental committee or such a committee as the President may appoint, shall get all the facts and the relations existing between the various prohibition agencies and incorporate in a bill their opinion as to what should be done, and recommend it to their respective Houses. The President believes and I believe that that will expedite matters instead of delaying matters.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. JONES. I do.

Mr. HARRISON. Does the Senator believe that such a joint committee should have jurisdiction to report a bill, and that it would not have to be referred, under the Senate rules or the House rules, to the appropriate committee?

Mr. JONES. That was what was held, and that was the procedure under this joint committee to which I have referred.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator cites an instance where a bill was reported and it was passed by the Congress. I want to cite the Senator to an instance where the report of a committee was not adopted by the Congress. The Senator will recall that in 1921, when President Harding came into office, he delivered a message recommending that a joint committee from the Senate and the House be appointed to go into an investigation of all the departments of the Government, to make their findings, and so forth. That committee, of which I happened to be one of the members of the Senate, after some months of very diligent work, made a report.

The heads of the various departments, as well as the President of the United States, came before the committee. The question at that time was raised, and was considered, of transferring the Prohibition Unit out of the Treasury Department into the Department of Justice. At that time I never found any member of the Cabinet who had the courage to make a recommendation straight out. They squealed and they hemmed and hawed on that proposition. The question was raised at that time by the Coast Guard, for instance, that the Coast Guard was formed originally for the purpose of saving human life; that the opportunity to render a great service along that line was an inducement for men to get into it. The organization was built up with that purpose in view, but it was suddenly transformed into an organization for catching bootleggers, and they resented it to some extent. So there has been no unanimity on that matter.

May I say to the Senator having the resolution in charge that it seems to me that if the administration wants to get results, they should get the heads of the various departments and other experts together and present a plan to the Congress, and it can go before the appropriate committee, and can be heard in the ordinary way, and then Congress can legislate on the subject.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator think the course he has outlined will do a particle of good unless Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, ratifies the proposal? Everybody knows that until the administration gets Mr. Mellon's ratification of the matter, and until the Congress gets Mr. Mellon's ratification of the matter, nothing will be done about it. We all know that.

Mr. HARRISON. The President of the United States no doubt has enough influence with Mr. Mellon to get him to agree to some proposition.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am exceedingly doubtful whether he has sufficient influence with Mr. Mellon to get his ratification of this proposal.

Mr. JONES. Under this resolution, the joint committee would not have to have the approval of Mr. Mellon?

Mr. McKELLAR. Well, it will not get very far unless it does get Mr. Mellon's approval, because as long as Mr. Mellon wants the liquor business under the Treasury Department, we all know it is going to be kept there.

Mr. JONES. This committee can submit its report to Congress.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; but Congress is not going to take that jurisdiction out of Mr. Mellon's hands unless he approves it.

Mr. JONES. I am not arguing with reference to that at all. Here is the resolution:

The committee is authorized and directed—

That is, this joint committee to be composed of Senators and Representatives—

The committee is authorized and directed to conduct an investigation and make a study of the reorganization and concentration of responsibility in the administration of the Federal bureaus connected with prohibition enforcement—

Of course, the committee is to be confined to a particular line of activity—

together with the unification and strengthening of our border patrols, both in connection with prohibition and the illegal entry of aliens, and to formulate recommendations and submit proposed legislation to carry out the foregoing for consideration at the next regular session of the Congress.

Mr. President, it is simply a question as to whether or not the Senate desires to create this joint committee to do what the resolution specifically sets out. I have tried to make it just as plain as possible. If the Senate does not desire to have that done, well and good.

Mr. HAWES obtained the floor.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield for that purpose?

Mr. HAWES. I yield for that purpose, but I want to retain the floor.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his point of no quorum for the present?

Mr. COUZENS. I prefer to have a quorum called.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Fletcher	King	Shortridge
Ashurst	Frazier	La Follette	Simmons
Barkley	George	McKellar	Smith
Bingham	Gillett	McNary	Smoot
Borah	Glass	Metcalf	Steck
Brookhart	Goff	Moses	Steiwer
Broussard	Goldsborough	Norbeck	Swanson
Burton	Greene	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Capper	Harris	Nye	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	Harrison	Overman	Trammell
Connally	Hastings	Ransdell	Tydings
Copeland	Hatfield	Reed	Tyson
Cousens	Hawes	Robinson, Ark.	Walsh, Mass.
Cutting	Hayden	Robinson, Ind.	Walsh, Mont.
Dale	Howell	Sackett	Warren
Deneen	Johnson	Schall	Watson
Fess	Jones	Sheppard	Wheeler

Mr. SCHALL. My colleague [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is detained from the Senate on account of illness.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. BLAINE].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-eight Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 1535. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Chesapeake Bay;

S. 1537. An act to amend subdivision (a) of section 1 of the act entitled "An act making it a felony, with penalty, for certain aliens to enter the United States of America under certain conditions in violation of law," approved March 4, 1929;

H. J. Res. 2. Joint resolution to authorize the President to accept the invitation of the Kingdom of Iceland to participate in the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing and in connection therewith to present to the people of Iceland a statue of Leif Ericsson;

H. J. Res. 102. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications, to be held at The Hague in September, 1929; and

H. J. Res. 109. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the International Petroleum Exposition at Tulsa, Okla., to begin October 5, 1929.

SHOOTING OF HENRY WIRKKULA

Mr. SCHALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a certified copy of the stenographic report of the coroner's inquest held at International Falls, with reference to the shooting of a law-abiding citizen of my State by a customs officer.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

(Stenographic report of coroner's inquest held on June 10, 1929, at International Falls, Minn., in connection with the death of Henry Wirkkula. O. W. Fagen, deputy coroner; David Hurlburt, county attorney.)

Emil V. Servine, having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt.) What is your name?—A. Emil V. Servine.

Q. Where do you live, Mr. Servine?—A. In Holler's Addition.

Q. How long have you lived in Holler's Addition?—A. Almost continually for eight years.

Q. What is your present occupation?—A. Customs patrol inspector.

Q. How long have you been customs patrol inspector?—A. This time I have been in since the first part of April, although I had a previous appointment in 1927, when I served eight months.

Mr. HURLBURT. Would your honor permit to withdraw this witness for a moment to explain the charge?—A. Yes.

Roy Martin, having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt.) What is your name?—A. Roy Martin.

Q. Where do you live?—A. International Falls.

Q. What official position do you occupy?—A. County surveyor.

Q. As such, have you had experience in making drawings of different locations and territories and platting of lands?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I wish you would designate what that plat represents?—A. That represents a portion of Trunk Highway No. 4.

Q. What part represents No. 4?—A. That part between the two heavy black lines. The black lines represent the ditch. This line represents the M. & I. Railroad. This is the entrance way to Mr. Sahr's residence.

Q. Is that map drawn on a scale?—A. Yes.

Q. What is indicated by those heavy, dark lines by Highway No. 4?—A. Ditches.

Q. How deep?—A. They vary. Some places 18 inches and other places 3 or 4 feet.

Q. How deep are the ditches at the entrance of Mr. Sahr's place?—A. Two feet.

Q. What does this represent?—A. It represents not trees but large brush.

Q. What does this represent?—A. Open field.

Q. What is the nature of this area?—A. Open field.

Q. This area?—A. Pulp.

Q. This area?—A. Open.

Q. What is the general direction of the road going north?—A. Thirty-two degrees.

Q. For what distance?—A. About 2 miles.

Q. Where is this point located with respect to Little Fork?—A. Two miles south and west of Little Fork.

Q. What is the nature of the highway going south and west—straight or crooked?—A. Straight.

Q. Is this highway from this point to this point on a level?—A. No. It goes up here as you go south.

Q. In this direction you look up hill?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you determine the grade in the terms of percentage?—A. It is not a steep grade—1 or 2 per cent.

Q. How far would you have to go here before a car would be out of sight?—A. Well, it goes up hill for probably 300 or 400 feet.

Q. At this point the grade goes up?—A. Yes; 300 or 400 feet. One thousand feet before a car is out of sight.

Q. This is north?—A. Yes.

Q. This is?—A. South.

Q. That is?—A. East.

Q. This is?—A. West.

Emil V. Servine, having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt.) Were you in that employ on the 8th of June, 1929?—A. Yes.

Q. This is continuing your previous examination. Where were you located that evening?—A. We were located at the entrance to Sahr's place.

Q. Who was with you?—A. Mr. White.

Q. What is Mr. White's first name?—A. Emmett.

Q. What time of the day or night were you there?—A. I didn't have my watch with me. We left town at 8 o'clock. We were there at 8.30.

Q. Did you go with a car?—A. We did.

Q. Where did you park that car?—A. We backed into the entrance.

Q. For what purpose were you there?—A. We were stopping cars coming from the north.

Q. Were you checking cars coming from the south at all?—A. No.

Q. About what hour were you located there?—A. 8.30 until about midnight. Well, perhaps, half past 11.

Q. Was the work divided between you?—A. Yes.

Q. What was your work?—A. I flagged the cars, using the stop sign.

Q. How long and wide is it, and what does it say?—A. About 6 feet long.

Q. Mounted on a board?—A. So it can be folded.

Q. What color?—A. White with red lettering.

Q. What is the lettering?—A. The large letters at the top say "Stop," and underneath "U. S. Officers."

Q. Did you stop any cars that night?—A. Yes; I believe four cars before this last one.

Q. Mr. Wirkkula's car?—A. Yes.

Q. Then you searched the car for liquor?—A. All of the cars.

Q. When Mr. Wirkkula's car came along, what was done?—A. The usual procedure, as far as flagging the car. We could see him come.

Q. Do you leave the flag standing across the center of the road?—A. I hold it.

Q. You hold it in front of you?—A. Yes.

Q. When Mr. Wirkkula came along that night, how far did you go from the entrance of Mr. Sahr's place?—A. About 150 feet.

Q. When you were about 150 feet north, where was your partner?—A. At the entrance of Mr. Sahr's place.

Q. When Mr. Wirkkula's car came up was anything said by you?—A. You mean as it was approaching?

Q. Yes.—A. No; I don't think so.

Q. Were you holding the sign all the time in your hand?—A. When they got close enough.

Q. You stand behind it?—A. Yes.

Q. How long is that sign?—A. Six feet.

Q. How high?—A. 2½ or 3 feet.

Q. When Mr. Wirkkula came up last Saturday what was done by you?—A. I walked up the road and the car was coming slowly, and when he came to perhaps 500 feet I opened up my sign and flashed my light up and down and sideways. As he came closer he slowed down, and I usually stand right in front of the car so they can see the sign if they happen to be blinded or in doubt as to what it is; and as he came up close I noticed that I would have to move out or he would run over me.

Q. What side of the street?—A. Facing north to the right.

Q. Toward Mr. Sahr's house?—A. No; the other way.

Q. When you started across the street and allowed this car to go past where was your partner?—A. Standing about 10 feet from the entrance to Mr. Sahr's place. [Witness indicates a point 10 feet up the road from Mr. Sahr's place.]

Q. What was done by you?—A. As soon as he passed me he accelerated, and I said, "Stop."

Q. How many times?—A. Once.

Q. Anything else besides "Stop"?—A. No.

Q. What was done by your partner after the car had passed you?—A. As he approached Mr. White I shouted, "Let him have it; shoot his tires." Mr. White had to step aside, and as he passed I noticed when he shot the first time he was shooting down.

Q. Where was the car located with respect to the entrance to Mr. Sahr's place when the first shooting was done?—A. Right at the entrance.

Q. How far away was your partner at the time of the first shot?—A. Ten feet from the entrance.

Q. Fifteen feet from the car?—A. Yes.

Q. How many times did he shoot?—A. Supposedly four times.

Q. Where were you during this time?—A. I was standing there until this shooting began. Then I started to walk toward our car. I didn't have my pistol with me.

Q. What became of the car?—A. It continued on its way.

Q. In a direct line?—A. Yes.

Q. How far did it continue?—A. About 100 yards from the entrance to Sahr's place.

Q. Would you indicate that on the map?—A. It would be about here.

Q. The car went up to this point 100 feet beyond the entrance to Sahr's place?—A. Yes; until it went into the ditch.

Q. One hundred feet from Sahr's place it went into the ditch?—A. One hundred yards.

Q. At this point the car went into the ditch.—A. Yes.

Q. As the car went into the ditch, what did you do?—A. Mr. White was the first there. I ran down there and I threw my light in there and saw Mr. Wirkkula in the arms of his wife, bleeding, and I knew that something had happened. I ran back to Sahr's place and asked if they had a telephone. The didn't, and I asked them to come out and help me. I took some water down.

Q. You applied it to the man, did you?—A. Yes

Q. Was he remaining in the car?—A. Yes.

Q. What next did you do? Did Mr. Sahr come out?—A. Yes; he came out.

Q. You mean this gentleman?—A. Yes.

Q. Then what did you do?—A. We decided to bring the man to the hospital. Mrs. Wirkkula wanted him brought to the hospital. I thought it would be better to take him in the house. I believed him dead. We loaded him in our official car and took his wife and children with us.

Q. When your official car left this point what persons were in the car?—A. Myself, Mr. Wirkkula, Mrs. Wirkkula and two children, and Mr. White.

Q. To what hospital did you go?—A. Northern Minnesota.

Q. What did you do then?—A. There were two men outside on the sidewalk at the entrance of the hospital. One of them was Dave Vadness. I don't know who the other man was. I discovered he was bringing a man to the hospital. I ran into the hospital then and the night nurse met me at the door. I told her, "I have a man that may be killed." I asked Vadness to help us bring the body into the hospital, which he did. We brought the body into the hospital. By that time the nurse that works at Osborne's office, Dora Zimmerman, said it looks like a case for the coroner. We laid the body down in a small room to the left. She felt of his breast and she said he was dead. She tried to get Cantwell, the coroner.

Q. When you brought this body up from below Little Fork, how was it carried? You got into the car?—A. Yes. He was sitting upright with his head on his wife's bosom. The rest of the night had to do with details of getting the sheriff.

Q. Is it your orders from the department that when a car does not stop you are justified in firing at the car?—A. Yes.

Q. Are they printed?—A. I don't know.

Q. Where did you get the orders?—A. I have never received them.

Q. The firing of a gun at an automobile is a matter assumed by the patrolmen themselves?—A. The other patrolmen have received those verbal orders.

Q. Will you give me an instance where a verbal order has been given?—A. Both of the new men, Mr. White and Mr. Ammerman, have received them.

Q. From whom?—A. The deputy collector of customs.

Q. Who is the deputy?—A. N. A. Lindberg.

Q. Where is he located?—A. Duluth.

Q. Have you ever received such orders?—A. No.

Q. Have you ever carried a gun in connection with your patrol work?—A. Yes.

Q. Would it be your opinion that in a case similar to this you would be justified in shooting at a car?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you trained in any way in connection with firearms in connection with your work?—A. One of the requirements for the service is that a man shall have had six months' experience in a combat unit in the Army or experience in police work either as sheriff or policeman or the Texas Rangers or the State constabulary of Pennsylvania.

Q. A member of the State constabulary of Pennsylvania could get into the patrol?—A. Providing he could pass the mental test.

Q. That would be the only hindrance?—A. Yes.

Q. Is the department or the officials of your department instructed relative to the method of shooting at cars?—A. Yes.

Q. What are the general instructions that are given you?—A. A car refusing to stop when the signal has been given, we are to shoot with an effort to dismantle the car—tires or gas tank or radiator. We are authorized to shoot to injure a person in case he is attempting to injure us, if we assume that he is trying to injure us.

Q. Was there any injury attempted by Mr. Wirkkula?—A. Well, he attempted to run over us. At least I would interpret it that way.

Q. At the time you were holding the flag and he ran past you, how many feet were you apart?—A. I imagine that when I was fully clear of his car I was about 4 feet away.

Q. He had slowed it down somewhat?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you estimate the speed?—A. From 8 to 10 miles an hour.

Q. Are there any other instructions given you in connection with firing upon cars?—A. No.

Q. Aside from what you have already testified to?—A. No; there aren't.

Q. Do I understand you correctly when you say that you are instructed to fire upon individuals when they offer resistance to arrest?—A. The word resistance—what do you mean by that?

Q. Running over you.—A. Yes.

Q. You would prevent them from passing by firing upon them if necessary?—A. Yes.

Q. Are there any questions by the jury? (None.)

Q. This car subsequently went down 100 yards and then into the ditch? What did you do relative to searching the car?—A. Nothing until I went back with the sheriff.

Q. What time was that?—A. Half past 1.

Q. Did you take any baggage from the car?—A. Yes; a hand bag and a suit case.

Q. Did you search those?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you find in those bags?—A. Mostly personal effects.

Q. Did you find any liquor?—A. No.

Q. Of any kind?—A. We found some empty beer bottles.

Q. Was there any liquor in them?—A. No.

Q. Did you search the car otherwise than by merely examining those two parcels?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you find?—A. We found some children's shoes in the pockets of the doors and a paper sack with a pair of socks and two wine glasses. There was a bottle of tincture of iodine in one pocket. I think that was all.

Q. Mr. and Mrs. Wirkkula were sitting in the front seat?—A. Yes.

Q. Were there any persons occupying the back seat?—A. Two children.

Q. Do you recall their names?—A. No.

Q. Were they small children?—A. Yes.

Q. Any other questions by the jury? (None.)

Q. Could you estimate the ages of these children?—A. Probably 5 to 7 or 9. The next morning I went back to guard the car after daylight, and I found in the ditch a pint bottle one-fourth full of moonshine. That was right across from where the car was in the ditch.

Q. What did you do with that?—A. We have that in the customs office.

Q. Have you any further statement you want to make relative to this matter?—A. No; I don't believe there is.

Q. Has the coroner any questions? (None.)

Doctor Cantwell having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt.) What is your name?—A. W. F. Cantwell.

Q. Where do you live?—A. International Falls.

Q. Are you licensed to practice medicine under the laws of the State of Minnesota?—A. Yes.

Q. And a regular practitioner under those laws?—A. Yes.

Q. (By Deputy Coroner Fagen.) How long have you been so registered?—A. Eight years.

Q. Are you authorized, Doctor, to make an autopsy?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you hold any official position in this county?—A. Yes; coroner of Koochiching County.

Q. How long have you been coroner?—A. About three years.

Q. Do you hold any other official position?—A. No.

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt.) What did you find?—A. I performed an autopsy at the Green undertaking parlor in the presence of F. B. Green and James Roe. A male, about 5 feet 11 inches tall, about 185 pounds in weight, about 35 years old, was identified to me by F. B. Green. The external sign of injuries was: 1. A bullet wound to the right of the fourth cervical vertebra. 2. A bullet wound in the mid line between the fourth and fifth cervical vertebræ. 3. A bullet wound through the left rhombo-hedrous, a muscle to the left of the spinal column. 4. A cut on the right side of the nose. 5. A hemorrhagic area in the left pectoral region. There was a perforation in this area and another in the mid line and in this area, and a large hemorrhagic area in this region about that big. The bullet wounds in the neck were probed and found the first one to the right passed through the left side of the third cervical vertebra, fracturing each and also lacerating and perforating the spinal cord. The third bullet, which passed through the back, had passed through the upper portion of the lower left lobe, cutting one of the arteries, and the left chest cavity was filled with a number of blood clots. The heart was normal, and the stomach was opened. There was no evidence of alcohol. The other organs were all essentially negative. There was a flattened buckshot removed from the left pectoral area under the skin. The cause of death in my opinion was a fracture of the third cervical vertebra and also the fourth and fifth cervical vertebræ; lacerations of the spinal cord at the third cervical vertebra; perforation of the left lower lobe of the lung; and a pulmonary hemorrhage.

Q. Have you an opinion as to whether these various wounds were administered at the same time?—A. I have no means of telling.

Q. Was there any evidence in connection with blood clots that would lead you to believe that they were administered at different intervals?—A. No.

Q. What was the nature of the analysis you made in regard to the stomach?—A. The stomach was empty.

Q. How long did this man live?—A. Death was instantaneous.

Q. Within a half a minute?—A. Within a period of seconds.

Q. You didn't know the man during his lifetime?—A. No, sir; never saw him before.

Q. Are there any questions by any member of the jury? (None.)

Q. Doctor, would you leave the battered buckshot here?—A. Yes.

Q. How many did you find?—A. This is the one that was removed. Two were lodged in the neck, which I did not remove.

Q. (To the deputy coroner.) May we have this buckshot marked "State's Exhibit A"?—A. Yes.

Hugh Reidy, having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. (Deputy Coroner Fagen.) What is your name?—A. Hugh Reidy.

Q. Have you an official position in this county?—A. Yes; sheriff.

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt.) What is your name?—A. Hugh Reidy.

Q. Where do you live?—A. International Falls.

Q. What, if any, official position do you occupy in Koochiching County?—A. Sheriff.

Q. Were you in the neighborhood of the accident which occurrred on Saturday night about 2 miles south of Little Fork?—A. After the accident.

Q. What time did you go there?—A. Some time after 1 o'clock.

Q. With whom did you go?—A. Art Nelson and Walter Nelson and Servine.

Q. Art Nelson is one of your deputies?—A. Yes.

Q. And the other Nelson?—A. He is the head of the customs.

Q. Mr. Servine is the gentleman who just testified?—A. Yes.

Q. And yourself?—A. Yes.

Q. Where did you find the car that is referred to?—A. In the ditch on Highway No. 4.

Q. What kind of a car was it?—A. I believe it was a Cadillac.

Q. Did you find the car in the ditch at the position already indicated here?—A. I believe so.

Q. Did you make any examination of the car at the time?—A. I helped Mr. Nelson. I had a flashlight, and the other patrolman, and the other Nelson.

Q. That was about 1 o'clock?—A. About 1.30.

Q. Did you leave the car in the ditch?—A. Yes.

Q. Had you been talking anything about this accident?—A. Yes; Walter Nelson came to the house.

Q. Did you walk about this area?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you make any examination as to footprints and tracks?—A. Yes.

Q. State to the jury what you found.—A. I picked up five empty shotgun shells and Mr. Servine told me where he had his flag.

Q. Where was that?—A. One hundred and twenty feet north of the crossing.

Q. That would be about 5 inches [referring to map] in here somewhere?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he have it clear across the road?—A. That is about where he told me. I paced from there to where the car was spotted.

Q. That is the entrance to Mr. Sahr's place?—A. Yes.

Q. How many——A. One hundred and twenty feet to the first shell.

Q. Would this be the location of the first shell?—A. Yes; I believe the first shell was immediately before you got there.

Q. This was an empty shell, was it?—A. Yes.

Q. Where did you find the next shell?—A. Six feet farther on. About 6 feet farther on we found three almost alongside of each other.

Q. Together?—A. Yes. This pace wasn't just accurate. Then we looked around to see where the car started for the ditch, and it was 9 paces toward Little Fork.

Q. You mean this car?—A. Yes. It was in the ditch here, 9 paces this way.

Q. That would mean the course of the car?—A. Yes.

Q. Was it lying across?—A. No; lengthwise.

Q. How did the car stand with respect to the other side of the ditch—it leaned against it?—A. Yes.

Q. Right there?—A. Yes; just about.

Q. Tipped to an angle?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you examine the car?—A. Yes; with the rest of the boys.

Q. What did you find that was unusual?—A. We found a lot of gunshot marks.

Q. On the car?—A. Yes. I think 26 we counted and 3 holes through the top and the rear window was shot out and in front of the driver there was a hole about that long and that high (indicates a hole a foot long and 6 inches wide).

Q. (By Deputy Coroner Fagen.) Do you mean through the roof?—A. No; through the windshield.

Q. (By Mr. Hurlbutt.) Do you know where this car is?—A. At Grant's garage.

Mr. HURLBURT. I would like to have the jury view this car, in the custody of the sheriff, and have them make a personal examination of this car. In this connection I would like to ask for a recess until they return from this examination.

Deputy Coroner FAGEN. Do you think that is necessary, Mr. Hurlburt?

Mr. HURLBURT. I think it is very necessary. Looking at the car is real evidence. What somebody says about the car is hearsay. You look at the car and you have a different idea than you would have from a description. It would only take a few minutes to go and look at this car.

Deputy Coroner FAGEN. Granted. [Jury leaves courtroom for a period of 10 minutes.]

Mr. HURLBURT. Mr. Deputy Coroner, I ask for the entry of an order whereby this car is to be ensconsed and placed in the custody of the sheriff and remain in his custody until released by the coroner.

Deputy Coroner FAGEN. Granted.

Mr. HURLBURT. The State would like to have this car as Exhibit "B."

Mr. Nelson, have you the card that goes with this car?—A. No.

Q. Have you the number of the car?—A. No.

Deputy Coroner FAGEN. Mr. Hurlburt, that card is in Green's undertaking rooms.

Mr. SERVINE. Minnesota license No. B 318270, Motor No. 4395A, Serial No. U 43056.

Mr. HURLBURT. Packard, 1924 model, touring car, with winter top.

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt to Hugh Reidy.) The last of your testimony was relative to the examination of this car in the ditch on the roadside. Did you make any further examination of the car?—A. Well, I helped to a certain extent—helped Walter Nelson and the patrolman.

Q. Have you seen the car recently?—A. Yes.

Q. In the same condition now as when you examined it on June 8, Saturday?—A. I believe it was.

Q. Have the jury any questions to ask? (None.)

Q. Have you any further statement to make in connection with this that have not been drawn out?—A. No.

Q. (By a juror.) How many shells were picked up?—A. Five. One first, and 2 paces farther on another, and 2 paces farther three in a circle of 1 foot and a half.

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt.) Have you those shells?—A. Yes; down in the office.

Q. Can you produce those shells and turn them over to the court?—A. Yes.

Q. Five empty shells?—A. Yes.

Q. May we have those empty shells marked "Exhibit C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, and C-5"?—A. (By Deputy Coroner Fagen.) Yes.

Q. (To Mr. Reidy.) In connection with your examination of this car, Mr. Reidy, could you state the approximate height of the dents that were made in the car, referring to the lowest one?—A. No; I didn't measure them.

Q. Is this style of a car considered of a high build or a low build?—A. I would consider it of a high build. It is an old model.

Q. When you examined this car, were there any spare tires?—A. Yes.

Q. Is that true at the time you saw the car in the ditch?—A. Yes.

Q. Is that true at the last time you examined the car in the garage?—A. Yes.

Q. Were there any bullets in the spare tire?—A. No.

Q. Were there any bullet holes with respect to the top of the spare tire?—A. Some about that. Quite a few to the left of it with a level of the top of the car.

Q. On the left side of the car as you stand back of the car?—A. Yes.

Q. Where did you find the largest number of bullets?—A. Quite a bunch on the left-hand side of the back window, in the upper portion, and under and on the edges.

Q. Standing back of the car, were there any bullets near the light?—A. No.

Q. Any marks of bullets on the steel part of the car near the light?—A. No.

Q. When you examined this car in the ditch, was there any light in the back part of the car?—A. I couldn't say.

Q. Was there any light in the front part of the car?—A. Yes; but I don't know whether they were out.

Q. I am referring to the light in the front of the car—the windshield—what was the condition of the windshield?—A. There was a big hole.

Q. Was the entire windshield out?—A. No.

Q. What portion of the windshield was out, standing at the back of the car?—A. Right in line with the window.

Q With respect to the wheel?—A Right over the wheel, and to the right.

Q. The light—back light—was out?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you notice around the car in the steel work, any indications in the neighborhood of the light or of the glass?—A. Yes; around the edge.

Q. Standing back of the car, where were these bullets—to the right or to the left?—A. Some to the left and some to the right, and there was some on both edges of the window.

Q. With respect to the top of the car?—A. There were three bullet holes in the top of the car.

Q. Did they appear to have come out of the car or into the car?—A. It would appear out, or they might have glanced.

Q. Do you remember how many?—A. Three.

Q. Did you pick up any bullets?—A. No.

Q. Are you familiar with the kind of cartridge that was used?—A. Twelve-gage shell.

Q. As sheriff, you are more or less familiar with cartridges and guns and the kind of arms carried by officers?—A. Yes.

Q. How do you describe this shell?—A. Twelve gage; I wouldn't say whether they were Winchester or Remington.

Q. Were the shells all the same kind?—A. They looked to me like the same kind. I didn't examine them carefully. They were all the same caliber.

Q. Was there anything that would indicate the material with which they were loaded?—A. No.

Q. Do you remember the writing on the shell?—A. No.

Q. Would it be possible for you to send to your office and have those shells brought here?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall, in your examination of these bullet dents, whether there was any cluster near the top of the car?—A. Yes.

Q. How many were standing at the rear of the car?—A. Well, I would say between the steel part of the top, an area about midway.

Q. How near the top were the highest bullets?—A. I couldn't say exactly.

Q. Would you have an opinion?—A. Some I should judge within probably 18 inches of the top. Maybe some higher, there was some right through the top. There was three.

Q. Did you have any talk or conversation with any of the parties there?—A. No; not to amount to anything.

Q. (By Deputy Coroner Fagen.) Who was with you, Mr. Reidy?—A. Mr. Walter Nelson, Servine, and Art Nelson.

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt.) Mr. Coroner, have you any further questions to ask this witness?—A. No.

Ermina Pelland, having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt.) What is your full name?—A. Ermina Pelland.

Q. Where do you live?—A. International Falls.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Photographer.

Q. Have you been called upon in your profession to take any pictures of the scenes that occurred on the evening of June 8?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you go to that place?—A. Yes.

Q. Who accompanied you there?—A. Mr. Walter Nelson and——

Q. Have you with you now any of the pictures?—A. No.

Q. (By Deputy Coroner Fagen.) Was anybody else with you?—A. A patrolman.

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt.) Have you the pictures?—A. No; I didn't finish them yet. They are not ready.

Depufy Coroner FAGEN. I don't think that is necessary Mr. Hurlburt. The jury saw the car and we have the testimony.

Mr. HURLBURT. Only in this, your honor, I was under the impression that the pictures were ready for presentation this morning.

Q. Will they be prepared later in the day?—A. No; not until to-morrow.

Q. How many pictures have you?—A. Three different exposures.

Q. From what points?—A. One at a distance. I took one from here [indicates on map]. I took one from in front of the entrance to Sahr's place looking down the highway.

Q. South or west?—A. South. One a little farther, 8 feet from the car, and one close to the car.

Q. Does the first picture show the car?—A. Yes.

Q. Located in the ditch?—A. Yes; I think it would.

Q. The second picture was taken nearer the car?—A. Eight feet.

Q. What portion of the car was taken?—A. The bullet holes.

Q. The rear of the car?—A. Yes.

Q. It shows the bullet holes?—A. Yes.

Q. Where was the third picture taken?—A. Close from the rear of the car.

Q. Would that show the bullet indentations?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you make these pictures yourself?—A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been in the photography business?—A. Thirteen years.

Q. Are you developing these negatives now?—A. Yes.

Q. By you or some assistant?—A. Myself.

Q. These pictures when produced will be the product of your work only?—A. My work only.

Mr. HURLBURT. I ask liberty to introduce these pictures and have them marked "State's Exhibit D-1, D-2, and D-3."

Q. Have the jury any questions to ask? (None.)

Walter Nelson having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt.) What is your name?—A. Walter N. Nelson.

Q. Where do you live?—A. International Falls.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Customs officer.

Q. How long have you been customs officer?—A. Eight years.

Q. Have you had anything to do in connection with the accident?—A. I was out after the accident.

Q. What time?—A. 1.30. We left here 1 o'clock.

Q. With whom did you go?—A. Mr. Reidy and Art Nelson and Emil Servine.

Q. Four of you?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you make any examination of the car while you were there?

A. We did. It was sitting in the ditch 2 miles from Little Fork.

Q. How far from Mr. Sahr's house?—A. Reidy paced it out and seems to me like 79 or 80 paces—250 feet.

Q. Do you agree as to the distance testified by Mr. Reidy?—A. Yes.

Q. How did you find the car sitting?—A. In the ditch leaning to the right.

Q. Did you make any search of the car?—A. I did.

Q. Will you state what you found?—A. We found nothing other than usual personal baggage.

Q. Wearing apparel?—A. Clothing of the occupants of the car. Several empty flasks.

Q. Did you make a report of this to headquarters?—A. I have not, but the officers have that stopped the car.

Q. What was the purpose of your going out there?—A. To make a report, and as the car hadn't been searched, I thought it advisable to have it searched.

Q. Did you come in with the parties from the scene of this accident to the hospital?—A. I did not.

Q. The examination occurred after that?—A. Yes.

Q. Have the jury any questions to ask Mr. Nelson? (None.)

Q. The court? (None.)

Q. Have you any statement you would like to make that has not been drawn out by the questioning——A. I have not.

Arthur Nelson, having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt.) What is your name?—A. A. L. Nelson.

Q. Where do you live?—A. International Falls.

Q. Do you hold any official position in Koochiching County?—A. Yes; deputy sheriff.

Q. How long have you held that position?—A. Four years.

Q. Did you visit the scene of the accident referred to south of Little Fork the evening of June 8, 1929?—A. Yes.

Q. Who was with you?—A. Mr. Reidy, Walter Nelson, Mr. Servine, and myself.

Q. Where did you find this car referred to?—A. About 79 paces southwest of Sahr's roadway, in the ditch.

Q. Did you make any close observation with respect to the car?—A. Yes; some.

Q. Have you heard the testimony of Mr. Reidy with regard to the dents and the glass?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you agree with his testimony?—A. Yes.

Q. Have the jury any questions to ask? (None.)

Q. Your honor? (None.)

Q. Have you any other statement to make relative to this matter?—A. No.

Virgil George Sahr, having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name?—A. Virgil George Sahr.

Q. Where do you live, Mr. Sahr?—A. At Little Fork.

Q. Do you live in the city——A. Out of town.

Q. About how far?—A. Two and one-half miles.

Mr. HURLBURT. We would like to introduce this chart as Exhibit E.

Deputy Coroner FAGEN. Granted.

Q. Does this represent the location of your house?—A. Yes.

Q. On what highway is it located?—A. No. 4.

Q. How far is your house from the highway?—A. I should judge about 60 feet.

Q. Were you at home on the evening of June 8, last Saturday evening, 1929?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you home all evening?—A. Not all of the time.

Q. Where were you during the early part of the evening?—A. In town.

Q. In Little Fork?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you come back home?—A. Around 10 o'clock.

Q. When you came home did not notice any obstruction in the road?—A. Above the footbridge.

Q. Where is that located with respect to the general trail?—A. Thirty feet north of the main automobile trail.

Q. What is the nature of this here?—A. A couple of planks.

Q. Railroad ties?—A. Yes.

Q. You may state what obstructions you met while going home at the place where you have indicated about 30 feet above.—A. A sign was across the road with a painted stop on it. That's what I saw.

Q. What did you do when you saw it?—A. I started to stop the car.

Q. Did you stop?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see anyone there?—A. Yes.

Q. Whom did you see—A. Two customs officers.

Q. What were their names, do you recall?—A. I have heard their names—Servine and White.

Q. One has already testified to-day?—A. Yes.

Q. What did they say?—A. They came to the car and asked where I was from and questions like that and started looking in the car.

Q. Did they say anything?—A. No.

Q. Then what happened?—A. I told them I lived here and was right at home. They said they would get their car out of the way.

Q. Where was it?—A. In the entrance.

Q. Did they drive out?—A. Yes.

Q. And you drove in?—A. Yes; and they drove back in.

Q. Who lives there with you?—A. My father.

Q. What time was it?—A. Around 10 o'clock.

Q. Did you look at the clock—A. No; I didn't.

Q. Did you hear any noise subsequently?—A. No; I didn't.

Q. After you went to bed, did you hear any noise?—A. A car from the south went by.

Q. Went past?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there any noise connected with it other than noise ordinarily made by the car?—A. No.

Q. Were there any other cars that went past?—A. I don't think there was.

Q. Did you hear any shooting at that point?—A. Not then.

Q. Did you hear any shooting later?—A. Yes; I did.

Q. What did you do?—A. I got up. Got out of bed.

Q. Did you go out?—A. When the officer come right away I went out.

Q. Prior to the shooting did you hear any noise—was there anything said?—A. I heard them speak to the man in the car and say stop.

Q. You heard somebody say stop, did you?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know definitely who said that?—A. No.

Q. From what direction did it come?—A. From the road.

Q. In front of the house?—A. Yes.

Q. Following that you heard the shooting?—A. Yes; shortly afterward.

Q. After that some one came to your house?—A. Yes.

Q. Who came to your house?—A. Mr. Servine.

Q. The gentleman who has already testified?—A. Yes.

Q. What did he say to you?—He said that his man had killed a man.

Q. Who did he mean by his man?—A. His partner. He wanted to telephone and we had none. He asked me to help and we took some water out.

Q. You went out with Mr. Servine?—A. Yes.

Q. Did your father go?—A. Yes; a little after.

Q. What did you and Mr. Servine do?—A. We went to the car.

Q. Where was the car located, the point indicated?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you do?—A. Why, we put water on the man and tried to do what we could for him.

Q. Then what did you do?—A. Well, they thought they ought to take him to a doctor. We put him in the other car.

Q. What car did you use?—A. The officers' car.

Q. Did you help lift this man into the officers' car?—A. Yes.

Q. What was his condition at the time you were transferring him from the car in the ditch to the other car?—A. He was——

Q. Limp, was he?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you go down to the hospital with the men?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have the jury any questions to ask this witness? (None.)

Q. What is the condition of the road leading from your house to this road here with respect to being level?—A. It is upgrade.

Q. A very steep grade or very modest grade?—A. Modest.

Q. What is the nature of the grade of the road toward Little Fork?—A. Down.

Q. Starting from a point a mile from your house, the general tendency of the road for a mile past your house is what—up hill or down?—A. South from the house it's upgrade a little ways and then on the level again.

Q. The grade is up from your house southwest?—A. Yes.

Q. (By Deputy Coroner Fagen). You had been stopped by the customs men that way?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you alone?—A. Yes.

Q. About 10 o'clock, was it?—A. Yes.

Q. How far do you estimate you could see the stop sign ahead of your car?—A. Two hundred feet.

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt.) Did you examine this car with respect to any bullet indentations in the rear?—A. I saw the marks on the car.

Q. Have you heard the other witnesses' testimony relative to these marks?—A. Yes.

Q. Your testimony would agree relative to this testimony?—A. Yes.

A. H. Sahr, having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt.) What is your name, please?—A. A. H. Sahr.

Q. Where do you live, Mr. Sahr?—A. South of Little Fork.

Q. What relationship are you to the Mr. Sahr who just testified?—A. Father.

Q. You and your son live together?—A. Yes.

Q. On the evening of June 8, did you witness any commotion around the neighborhood of your home?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you hear or see?—A. The dog was making quite a racket and I looked out of the window and a car come along about that time and I saw somebody run out with something in his hand and he stopped the car, and then I made up my mind it was some customs officers, so I paid no attention to them any longer, until the boy come home and they come up and talked with him. We found out they were officers. That was about all the commotion until later.

Q. Had you gone to bed?—A. Yes.

Q. But not gone to sleep yet?—A. No; I didn't sleep any that night. The dog was barking when the cars came up. I could always hear them, so I didn't sleep in the forepart of the evening at all. Didn't sleep any all night that night. After a while the cars came along and they stopped a few of them, and I was looking through the window and they let them go. I heard somebody holler "Stop!" That was pretty plain. Immediately after that the shooting began—five shots fired in succession as near as I can tell. Well, then I heard some kind of screaming, too; seems to be, but what it was I don't know. And the officer come to the door after a while and come in. We had got up.

Q. What person was that—the man that testified?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Servine?—A. Yes. He looks a little different.

Q. Did he have on a uniform then?—A. Yes; he come to the door and said, "My man has killed a man."

Q. What did you understand by "my man"?—A. I suppose that was his partner that was with him.

Q. Acting in the same capacity that he was acting?—A. Yes. That was all that was said by him. We got dressed and went out there and the man was kind of leaning over in the car. I think he was dead.

Q. Where was the car?—A. It was about in the place, as near as I can tell, where they got it marked.

Q. This point here?—A. Yes.

Q. What else happened?—A. They decided to take him to the doctor as quick as they could, and the boy took a hold of him and carried him. They brought the other car.

Q. It belonged to whom?—A. The officers. They backed it in here and put him into the car, took the family and took them to International Falls.

Q. They left the car here?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you go back home?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see the car the next morning?—A. We put the front lights out on the car; turned the switch key off.

Q. When did you next see the car?—A. Next morning.

Q. What time?—A. Half past 7.

Q. Before anyone else had come there?—A. No; during the night they had been there. I seen them through the window looking over the road there with a flashlight about 1 o'clock, and they left again. In the morning when I come out two officers were there. A different one, though.

Q. Mr. Servine and two other officers?—A. No; one.

Q. Did you examine the car?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see anything peculiar?—A. Yes; it was shot up.

Q. Have you heard the other witnesses' testimony relative to the car? Would your testimony be what they have said?—A. Yes.

Q. Are there any questions by the jury? (None.)

Q. Have you any questions, your honor?—A. No.

Q. This man does not look exactly like he did?—A. He hasn't got a uniform on.

Q. What kind of a uniform did he have?—A. Cap and different clothes; that is all. The same as these customs officers have.

Q. Did you pay attention to brass buttons?—A. No.

Q. Could you distinguish this man from other men?—A. If it was light I could; yes. In the dark you couldn't tell much.

Q. What kind of a blouse did he have on?—A. Kind of reddish or brown.

Q. It wasn't a coat?—A. No; something like a sweater.

Q. Did you notice his shoes at the time?—A. No.

Q. Or his puttees?—A. No.

Q. Do you know of any other name for this garment he had on?—A. No.

Q. Did you ever hear of a jumper or stag shirt?—A. Yes.

Q. This was red, was it?—A. A kind of brown, pretty dark.

Q. (By Deputy Corner Fagen) That jumper that you spoke of, was it woven from yarn?—A. I couldn't tell.

Q. Was it tight fitting?—A. Not so awful tight.

Q. Closed at the neck?—A. I don't think it was.

Q. Did he wear pants like you and I?—A. I couldn't tell. I think he had on a different kind of pants. I wouldn't know what to call it an officer's outfit.

Q. What kind of a cap?—A. A cap with a sign.

Q. Did the coat match up with the trousers?—A. No. I don't think it did.

Q. Did he wear leggings?—A. It seems to me he did.

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt) Did you see the other man, Mr. White, at that time?—A. Yes; at the car but I didn't pay any attention to him.

Q. Did you see him with a gun in his hand?—A. No.

Q. How was he dressed? The same as this man?—A. The same cap, but I don't know about the clothes.

Q. I suppose if you had known you were going to testify you would have looked him over a little more closely?—A. Well, there was quite a commotion then and I didn't look closely at his clothes.

Inquest adjourned at 12 noon until 1.30 p. m.

Victor Johnson having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt) What is your name please?—A. Victor Johnson.

Q. Where do you live?—A. On Third Street, International Falls.

Q. What is your business?—A. I run the City Hotel and Arrowhead Fuel Co.

Q. How long have you been in International Falls?—A. Since January 3, 1921.

Q. Were you acquainted with Henry Wirkkula, the man killed on Saturday night?—A. Yes.

Q. How long?—A. I can't exactly remember, but practically since childhood.

Q. Have you ever been in business with him?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you seen the dead body at the morgue?—A. Yes.

Q. Is that dead body at the morgue the same person as Henry Wirkkula, that we have been talking about in this case?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever been associated with him in business?—A. Yes.

Q. In what business?—A. We have the City Hotel.

Q. Did you dissolve partnership?—A. Yes.

Q. Amicably?—A. He sold out to a different party.

Q. Agreeable to yourself?—A. Yes. He called on us frequently—every time he comes this way.

Q. When did he call on you last?—A. 9 o'clock last Saturday evening, and stayed until a quarter to 10.

Q. Was he at your home?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he have anything to drink while he was there?—A. No.

Q. Anything to eat?—A. No.

Q. Where did he come from?—A. He told me they were on their way from Duluth.

Q. And stopped at your place for a while?—A. Yes.

Q. Have the jury any questions? (None.)

Q. Your honor? (None.)

Q. Have you any further statements to make?—A. Only this: Thinking that while he was there we wanted him to stay long enough to have lunch with us; and they were anxious to get on; Mrs. Wirkkula and the children said, "Let's go on home."

Q. How many children are there?—A. Two.

Q. Boys or girls?—A. Girls.

Q. What are their ages?—A. Eight and ten.

Q. What are their names?—A. Bernice Elaine and Alice Marie.

Selma Wirkkula, having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt.) What is your full name?—A. Selma; my name is Senelma, but they call me Selma.

Q. Selma Wirkkula?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you the surviving spouse of Henry Wirkkula, who was killed on Saturday night?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you come to International Falls?—A. Around 9 o'clock.

Q. Where did you come from?—A. Duluth.

Q. Had you been visiting in Duluth?—A. Not very much visiting. We went there and went to the stores.

Q. Did Mr. Wirkkula go there on business?—A. No.

Q. A kind of a little trip?—A. Yes.

Q. A little pleasure trip?—A. Yes.

Q. You took the children with you?—A. Yes.

Q. Two girls?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you leave International Falls?—A. Around a quarter to 10; our clock in the car was 20 minutes to 10.

Q. Did you go through Little Fork?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you stop at Little Fork?—A. No. About a mile just before the crossing he stopped and lighted a cigarette.

Q. Along about what time was it when you arrived at this point where the entrance to this farm is?—A. It was 11 o'clock when he was on the other side of the crossing.

Q. The crossing is in this neighborhood here [referring to map]?—A. Yes.

Q. When you came along here did you see anything across the street?—A. Yes; we saw the sign.

Q. Was there a light, too?—A. I suppose there was a light. It was probably behind the sign.

Q. Was anything said to you when you approached this sign?—A. I didn't hear nothing. The engine made so much noise we didn't hear anything.

Q. Did you say anything to your husband as you approached this sign here?—A. No.

Q. And do you remember when you passed the sign here?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember how many men were here?—A. No.

Q. You didn't——A. Well, I see the man there when we passed the sign; I didn't see the man before that.

Q. Did they say anything to you?—A. No; I didn't hear anything.

Q. After you had passed the sign, what happened then?—A. Before we passed the flag—I figured that the hind wheels were by the flag—I heard the shooting.

Q. Did you say anything to your husband after the first shot?—A. No; I got excited.

Q. Was there more than one shot fired?—A. I couldn't tell how many.

Q. More than one?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you say anything to your husband?—A. When we got to the edge I said, "Don't drive in the ditch." He didn't answer me and just then he fell. He wasn't leaning across the seat and he fell behind me.

Q. Before the car went in the ditch?—A. Yes.

Q. He didn't make any response?—A. No.

Q. When you went into the ditch, what did you do then?—A. I kind of hollered first. I turned around and they came up. I lifted him up and I got blood on my hand. I was holding him.

Q. Did anyone come to you?—A. Yes; one of the men that did the shooting.

Q. Did he have a revolver in his hand?—A. I didn't see but he said, "I don't mean to do that." He said, "Don't be afraid." He said, "I have a wife and children myself."

Q. What was done then?—A. A couple of men came and asked if I wanted to go to the hospital.

Q. Were you holding your husband?—A. Yes.

Q. Was he leaning on you?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he say anything?—A. No.

Q. What happened after those two men came?—A. Then they said if I wanted to take him to the doctor and I said International Falls.

Q. Then what happened?—A. They got the car and carried him in there.

Q. In their car?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you go along?—A. Yes; they asked me if I wanted to go. I said "Yes."

Q. Were you sitting in the back seat?—A. Yes; holding him.

Q. You had your arm around him?—A. Under his head.

Q. Against your breast?—A. No his head was on my arm.

Q. He said nothing to you?—A. Not a word.

Q. When you got to the hospital, what happened?—A. They said he was gone. There was a car there and a man in front of the hospital on the street.

Q. Did he assist you?—A. They come and asked what happened. This fellow that done the shooting said, "Don't say anything because they are going to ask you all kinds of questions."

Q. That is the man that done the shooting?—A. Yes; he said, "He is going to ask you all kinds of questions." I don't know who it was.

Q. Did he caution you to say nothing?—A. Yes; not to say anything. This fellow that done the shooting.

Q. What reason did he give?—A. I don't know. He said, "He is going to ask all kinds of questions. Don't say anything."

Q. Then what happened?—A. Carried him to the hospital and he asked this fellow to carry my husband.

Q. Did you leave the hospital?—A. No; not right away. They said he is gone. They asked me what undertaker I wanted. I said, "I don't know." I was going to call up Victor Johnson.

Q. Is Victor Johnson a friend of yours in town?—A. That is his cousin.

Q. Victor Johnson is the man who just testified?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you leave the hospital then?—A. Not right away, until they came.

Q. You mean——A. Victor Johnson and his wife.

Q. Then what took place?—A. I was sitting in the other room a little while. Then they called a taxi and told me to go to my husband's home. I went in a taxi.

Q. Have you seen your husband since?—A. Yes.

Q. Where?—A. In the undertaker's.

Q. That was your husband?—A. Yes.

Q. The same person we have been talking about in this case?—A. Yes.

Q. Have the jury any questions to ask? (None.)

Q. Has your honor any questions?

Q. (By the deputy coroner.) Mrs. Wirkkula, how far had your car gone after you approached that sign before you heard any shots?—A. The hind wheel of the car was at the sign when the shooting started.

Mrs. Victor Johnson, having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt). What is your name?—A. Mrs. Victor Johnson.

Q. Are you the wife of the gentleman who just testified?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you acquainted with Mrs. Wirkkula?—A. Yes.

Q. With the whole family?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long?—A. Since 1916.

Q. Have they been frequent callers at your house?—A. Yes.

Q. When was the last time they called there?—A. Nine o'clock Saturday night.

Q. Where were they going?—A. Home to Big Falls.

Q. Where had they been?—A. To Duluth.

Q. The whole family?—A. Yes.

Q. Did they have anything to drink while at your place?—A. No.

Q. Did they have anything to eat?—A. We fixed lunch, but they wouldn't eat anything.

Q. They didn't stop for lunch?—A. No.

Q. Has the jury any questions to ask? (None.)

Q. Has the court any questions? (None.)

Q. Have you anything further to add?—A. No.

Emil V. Servine.

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt). What is your first name?—A. Emil.

Q. Where is the gun used by Mr. White on Friday evening?—A. At the customs office.

Q. Would it be possible for you to get that gun and bring it here?—A. Yes.

Q. Would you do that, please?—A. Yes.

Emmett J. White duly sworn.

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt). Mr. White, it is not my intention to call you to the witness stand to-day. You know that you have been arrested under a warrant charging manslaughter in the second degree. I have no business to ask you any questions. The proper procedure would be for you to employ an attorney. Knowing that you are not obliged to testify, do you still wish to make a statement?—A. I will answer questions.

Q. I don't wish to ask you questions. You are not under obligations to answer questions.—A. I have no statement to make.

Q. You have no general statement to make?—A. No.

Note.—Mr. Servine recalled to stand.

Mr. HURLBURT. This witness exhibits the sign held by him in the roadway June 8, this being referred to in his testimony. Across the top, printed in red is "Stop," underneath, "U. S. officers."

Q. On that night you held this sign in front of the car of the deceased person?—A. Yes.

Q. And when he passed you he was 3 feet from the end of this sign?—A. Yes.

Q. Have the jury any questions to ask? (None.)

Q. Now, will you exhibit the gun used in connection with this affair?—A. Yes.

Q. That is what style?—A. Remington pump gun, riot type.

Q. Is the barrel as long as usual?—A. No.

Q. How much has been sawed off?—A. They are made that long.

Q. Is this the gun used by your partner on June 8, 1929?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you have a gun with you that night?—A. I had a .45 Colts.

Q. On your person?—A. No.

Q. Did you shoot that gun that evening?—A. No.

Q. Is that the same gun you carry with you now?—A. Yes.

Q. You carry that all the time?—A. Yes; when I am on duty.

Q. Have the jury any further questions to ask? (None.)

Q. Has the court any further questions? (None.)

Mr. HURLBURT. Gentlemen of the jury, you have heard the evidence presented by the witnesses. Will you now repair to the jury room to determine how, when, and by what means the person whose body you viewed come to his death—how, when, and by what means. Mr. Franzen is the foreman of the jury.

I will call one more witness.

Hiram R. Clark duly sworn:

Q. (By Mr. Hurlburt.) What is your name?—A. H. R. Clark.

Q. Do you live in International Falls?—A. Yes.

Q. Where are you employed?—A. Customs patrol.

Q. I show you a gun used by the customs patrol and ask you to identify the gun as to make, number, etc.—A. Remington riot shotgun, serial No. U 151230.

Q. What gage—12 repeating?—A. Yes.

Q. Carrying how many shells?—A. Five in the magazine and one in the barrel.

Q. Making all together?—A. Six.

Q. Is it a knockdown gun?—A. Yes; it is.

Q. Is there any model number on that gun? [Witness illustrates taking down of gun.]—A. Model No. 10A.

Mr. HURLBURT. Gentlemen of the jury, are those identifications satisfactory? A. (By a juryman.) Yes.

WITNESS. The gun can be obtained any time for identification, but must remain in our custody.

Q. This was the gun used by the officer on June 8?—A. I couldn't make a statement as to that, because I wasn't there, but it is the gun issued to Mr. Servine and the one he carries.

Q. This is the one that was in the car?—A. I couldn't make a statement because I wasn't present at the time.

Q. What kind of ammunition do you use?—A. Ammunition issued by the United States Government, 12 gage, loaded with 00 buck.

Q. How many buckshots are there in one charge?—A. Nine.

Q. Was the gun used by Mr. White on June 8 a gun similar to this one?—A. I couldn't make a statement.

Q. It is your opinion that it was?—A. My opinion after seeing the car was that it was shot with a riot type of gun loaded with buckshot.

Q. Similar to this type?—A. Yes.

I hereby certify on oath that the above and foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the shorthand notes taken by me in this matter on the 10th day of June, 1929.

CARL MOLANDER.

[SEAL.] NORDAHL OLSON,
Notary Public, Koochiching County, Minn.

My commission expires February 8, 1931.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct transcript of testimony at the inquest of Gust H. Wirkkula.

W. F. CANTWELL, M. D.,
Coroner Koochiching County, Minn.

THE TARIFF

Mr. DENEEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an address by Mr. Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, before a labor congress at Worcester, Mass., May 29, 1929.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Every person in the United States has an interest in tariff legislation, in that such legislation affects the conditions, growth, and increasing prosperity of every person, redistributing sooner or later among all peoples in the form of better prices for what they sell, increasing opportunities for production and enlarging markets, better wages, and more steady conditions of employment. You will note that practically covers every strata of society.

Tariffs, whether termed "tariff for revenue," "protective tariff," or, as in England, "safeguarding of industry," are now in existence in almost every civilized country; so that not alone the United States, but practically every country more or less seeks to protect its own industries by tariff legislation of one kind or another.

Tariff legislation is enacted for two primary purposes: To provide revenue for the purpose of defraying part of the Government's expense and to equalize the difference in labor costs in producing the commodities or articles of trade imported from countries where costs of production are lower. We, of course, are concerned more particularly with the purposes to be served in the second classification.

American labor favors that form of tariff legislation intended to equalize the cost of production at home and abroad. In its application this means to adjust the differences in competitive conditions at home and abroad. It means that the American market belongs to the

American people. It was created by their labor, industry, and ability; and I think it is well to bear in mind that the American market belongs to the American people and should be protected for the American people. The American market is a prosperous and active market. It absorbs goods and commodities in excess of $90,000,000,000 per year, distributed among the various classes of production: Agriculture, over $17,000,000,000; industry, in excess of $63,000,000,000; mining, approximately $6,000,000,000; other products in less quantities. That gives you the extent of the value of the American market.

Against this home market of $90,000,000,000 we have a foreign market of $9,000,000,000, or one-tenth of our domestic transactions. American labor holds that it is of greater importance to protect and to advance our home markets and home industries, our conditions of home production, than to look to foreign markets at the expense of our home markets.

We hear a great deal about foreign markets and the importance of the development of foreign markets for the employment of American labor, and those who would seek to impress upon us the importance of foreign markets never stress the great value of the home markets. We hold that it is of greater importance to protect this home market of $90,000,000,000, to remove the dangers of losing that market to the advantage of foreign labor, than merely concentrate our thought and attention on holding and extending the foreign market which has but one-tenth the value. And upon that thought much of our attitude with reference to tariff legislation is bound to follow.

Foreign producers, who in many instances can obtain raw materials at lower prices than American producers, and who pay for labor less than 40 per cent, on the average, of what is paid in the United States, look longingly toward our home market and desire to enter it upon the best possible terms. However, we regard the protection of the American market and of our producers and workers as our own problem and the conditions on which outsiders may enter in trade. Likewise, we consider that those who merchandise articles of foreign trade and commodities should be required to do so upon a basis that will give full and adequate protection to American producers and maintain and perpetuate American standards of life and living and of work.

Quite naturally all European industry is anxious to invade the American market, and organized labor does not seek to preclude that hope. Since we are seeking to invade the markets of other countries, we do not wish to curtail or prohibit European industry from seeking to promulgate its opportunities in our home markets. We do hold, however, that in entering into competition with the domestic production and domestic labor it be upon a basis where American investors, American producers, and American wage earners can maintain their standards of production.

American labor is vitally concerned with tariff legislation akin to immigration legislation. We have come to recognize the wisdom of our policy of restricting the flow of immigration from European countries because of the dangers involved in permitting millions to enter our land and in the struggle to provide for themselves, to undermine and destroy our American social and economic standards, and perhaps to weaken the Nation itself. American labor holds it is equally important that we regulate the inflow of the commodities and articles of trade coming from foreign shores where much lower standards of life and living prevail.

The report of the Ways and Means Committee just submitted to Congress emphasizes the fact that foreign workers receive less than 40 per cent of the wages paid for similar work to wage earners in this country. Attention is further directed to the fact that we in this country have 27,000,000 persons who are subject to wage-income conditions of life and living. These are startling facts. Here we have in this country 27,000,000 of people depending upon their wage-earning capacity in their conditions of life and work, with wage standards 60 per cent higher than those generally prevailing in European countries—yes, I dare say, 90 per cent higher than in some foreign countries.

With those conditions prevailing, and finding it a good national policy to regulate the inflow of immigration, what purpose would it serve merely to prevent persons from coming to our shores if at the same time we maintain an open door by which purchases may enter from foreign countries under wage levels and conditions of production so much inferior to those maintained here in America? Hence our interest in protective-tariff legislation equal with our interest as to immigration legislation.

With these undisputed facts we could well nigh insist upon a tariff of 150 per cent if we were equalizing the wages paid in foreign countries with those paid in the United States. In other words, if we were to have tariff protection as it ought to be—equalizing the wage standards and conditions abroad compared with our own country—the schedules upon commodities ought to carry tariff rates at least 150 per cent higher than the moderately low rates in the schedules to-day. This differentiation in labor cost does not embrace the standard of working hours, working days, nor conditions of employment observed abroad and here. In other words, the hours of work in European countries, unlike the hours of work here, are considerably longer. While, of course, progress has been made in European countries with reference to the prohibition of child labor in factories, nevertheless in home production child labor is extensively employed and is to-day in competition with American adult labor.

Organized labor's interest in tariff legislation is not a new development, nor is the wage earner's direct participation in it to be regarded as a radical departure. When the American Federation of Labor was first formed, in 1881, it adopted unanimously a declaration for protective tariff legislation. While the need for protective tariff legislation was permitted to remain more or less dormant for many years, in 1917 the convention of the American Federation of Labor unanimously called upon Congress to enact protection to American labor from the inflow of foreign goods. This resolution was not hastily put forward; it was amended both in committee and convention. This position was urged as a means of industrial necessity and has been not weakened but strengthened by subsequent conventions.

Might I say at this moment that within the council of American labor there has been that conflict of thought and opinion, that differentiation of judgment, which is experienced practically in every other group within civilized society where men consider their interests both in their capacity as producers and as consumers. So, usually we find that we are all protectionists in that which we produce and sell; and usually we are inclined to be free traders in that which we purchase or which is produced by some one else. That conflict of judgment also prevailed within the councils of organized labor for many years, despite declarations on the tariff matter. But, in more recent years, it has become recognized by all that we can not endanger the opportunities of one industry and calling without endangering all. We have come to realize that industry as a whole is interdependent and what may affect adversely one industry to-day reflects alike upon every other industry. So, the influence of protection that advances the interest of one industry likewise tends to help the prosperous condition of all others related thereto.

Might I also say that while American labor, through the American Federation of Labor, has expressed itself—particularly more in recent years—as to the necessity of industrial preparedness in protecting the American industrial market for both American employer and labor, as such the American Federation of Labor has been handicapped in pushing forward its claims even to the extent of expecting those organizations of labor more directly and immediately confronted with foreign competition, to undertake the formation of their own organization, to carry into effect the declaration of the American Federation of Labor as well as to render immediate protection to their particular trades industrially.

It was before the beginning of the last national political campaign, and before ever the Democratic Party reversed its lifelong attitude on tariff, from a tariff for revenue to a tariff for protection, that these several organizations directly and immediately concerned with foreign competition organized as the American Wage Earners' Protective Conference. Their purpose was to press upon the Congress, upon the Tariff Commission, as well as upon the President of the United States, the need for remedial legislation and decisions protecting their industries against foreign invasion. Representatives within that group are of different political faiths, and you may well wonder how such an organizing committee formed prior to the beginning of a national political campaign in which tariff might be a great political issue joined with one another in furthering legislation of that kind. Yet that has been done by organized labor, and, throughout the entire national campaign, labor withheld entry into that campaign, but nevertheless prepared itself in order to present its plans to Congress now in session for remedial legislation. It has been heard before the Ways and Means Committee and before the Congress. Although the report of the Ways and Means Committee is disappointing in many respects, I am confident labor, as never heretofore, has made a greater impression as to its claims in regard to industry and the need for tariff legislation than ever before.

The reason is readily understood. Never before in the history of America was there a time when tariff legislation was of such great importance as now. Never before was the need for protective legislation so imperative as at this moment. Years ago there were comparatively few American industries in competition in our home market with products of European labor. With time and experience, European competition increased. For a time practically all manufacturers favored the protection of American industries.

Since the ending of the World War a new and strange situation has been developing. Captains of American industry and finance—at least a number, and which number is now on the increase—have come to the point of view that greater profits are to be made by investing their capital abroad and employing foreign labor and, by lower costs of production enable them to fill the needs of the American market or compete successfully with American producers for the American market. We find millions of American dollars invested in France, Germany, Italy, and Czechoslovakia. A few years ago a small number of American manufacturers owned or controlled industrial plants outside of America. To-day this has changed—American manufacturers are more and more manufacturing abroad. As a consequence, they are more and more opposing protective tariff legislation in order to develop more readily and facilitate the transporting of commodities and articles

of trade manufactured by them abroad to fill requirements of our domestic markets. They find it more profitable to fill their requirements from foreign markets, and to that extent seriously impair our whole domestic system of industrialism.

What is going on in industry to-day? As stated here, there was a time when American manufacturers practically owned no factories abroad. To-day a number of manufacturers own factories abroad and still a larger number are considering the establishing of factories abroad. That means that we are not only going to suffer a reduction in our exports, but it likewise means that American capital and American skill will be used as a competitive factor against American industry and American skill within our home markets.

To illustrate what I have just said: The Singer Sewing Machine Co. a few years ago closed down its two factories in America, established a factory abroad, and shipped all of their parts to the United States, assembling them here, to fill their American market. It was only through the protests of American labor that that situation was stopped. Since then the General Electric Co. has established its agencies in almost every land. General Motors, too, is contemplating opening its plants in England, Germany, and other countries; first, for the purpose of filling the requirements of their foreign markets and, no doubt, with the establishing of successful factories abroad, with lower wage levels, lower material costs, they will undoubtedly ship foreign-made articles and automobiles back to America to fill the American requirements. So the Ford automobile concern is likewise considering opening foreign plants. Other industries are doing the same thing. So that we are on the verge now of reaching the point where American capital is, first, going out to establish these foreign plants, to fill their foreign-market requirements, and in turn shutting down American factories and supplying goods to the American market by labor from abroad, and that on American skill and American-made machines!

You see, we are heading toward an extremely dangerous situation, and the prosperity of the United States may be more and more jeopardized, and this reflects itself not alone on labor but also on capital invested in the United States.

In addition, we find the use of new and improved machinery abroad, manned by foreigners trained in our factories or American trained. Foreign labor is materially increasing in efficiency, and with no corresponding increase in the standards of living. This increased efficiency with lower standards of living makes a distinctly new effect and is of especial importance to American labor. Thus, great amounts of American capital and skill are being invested abroad, presumably to take advantage of the conditions and opportunities in Europe; hence, all the more urgent and pressing need for adequate protective legislation.

It is now frequently urged that preference be given foreign products produced by American capital and skill invested abroad, when imported into this country. But since they buy their materials abroad, use lower-paid foreign labor, such products should not be given consideration. They are foreign competitors, and can and do become the most dangerous of such competitors.

To the foregoing might well be added the growing tendency of our great and ever-growing merchandising or sales agencies—the development of chain stores, the organizing of the purchasing power of department stores, and their tendency to favor more and more the cheaper foreign markets, makes our industrial problems more difficult and the necessity for protecting our American market more urgent. Outside of manufacturers investing American capital and skill abroad to fill their foreign requirements and undermine and fill the American market with foreign-produced things, we find this great development of chain stores and department stores, holding great purchasing power, purchasing in localities where the lower-cost product prevails and then placing it in our home market, underselling American-made products—but only sufficiently to stifle the American production and not with saving to the general community.

Our problem is becoming more and more complex, severe, and dangerous, and all the more urgent is the need for a full and adequate protective legislation even against American capitalists and merchants.

There are those who would hold that competition with foreign industries and lower standards abroad will tend to lower prices and thus increase the purchasing power of the masses. This, too, was the economic assumption a few years ago regarding low wages. Experience has demonstrated the fallacy of this argument. If additional evidence be required, then reference to the records disclosing the landing costs of foreign-made commodities and their relation to prices in the United States will dispel all further doubt. It is fair to say the American consuming public does not benefit directly or indirectly by reduced prices on the imports of foreign commodities. To the contrary, the loss of wages to capital and labor, without benefit to purchasers, is felt, for both and all interests are interdependent and they have mutual concern in this matter.

A study of our records, a reflection upon every investigation made, prices on the imports of foreign commodities and the American selling price, evidences a strange finding—that the selling price is about four times greater than the landed price. When I speak of the "landed" price I speak of the foreign price plus transportation, plus export duties. Taken as a whole in most instances, the landed price of certain articles runs from about 300 per cent to 500 per cent underneath the actual selling price within the United States, indicating clearly that even the public is not given the advantage of lower labor costs and lower material costs abroad, but that it is imported entirely for the selfish and exploited purposes of those interested in importing rather than manufacturing in the United States. This is of concern not alone to American labor but likewise to American industry, American capital, and American employers as well.

I say, too, that the record is easily available. The Treasury Department, in cooperation with the Finance Committee, in 1922 made an estimation of the landed cost as compared with the selling cost. A revelation was had at that time, and I think it would be more so if made to-day, showing that the argument of those who would urge free trade as against protection does not hold good.

As stated, the old argument that low wages make for prosperity is to-day accepted as a fallacy. To-day we find very few American economists or industrialists who will argue against the necessity of high wages, constantly enlarging purchasing opportunities and powers of the great masses, for the protection of industrial activities.

American organized labor first and foremost believes that any protective legislation worthy of that purpose should accept as its basis for the computation and fixation of import duties the principle of American valuation. To accept any principle of foreign valuation places ultimately the conditions of entry into our home market in the hands of foreign producers. In addition, our past experience in determining foreign values has presented many opportunities for manipulation, both as to undervaluation as well as overvaluation. All attempts made thus far to prevent these abuses have failed. Indeed, the effort made by the United States Government to ascertain foreign costs of production has resulted in serious international complications, some of the European countries having resented what has been considered undue interference in matters considered by them to be domestic in character. Then, too, the principle of foreign valuation gives consideration to that nation having standards of work and life that are the lowest. It is because of these and other reasons that American labor prefers the principle of American valuation as a fixation of import duties.

Now, what is meant by "foreign" valuation as compared with "American"? By "foreign" valuation is meant the acceptance of the wholesale price of foreign-made commodities as listed on invoices filed with the customs and duties officials, the percentage of the tariff, or tariff duty, being placed upon that foreign value. You can readily see under that system the foreign manufacturer and importer may, however low the foreign value is, manipulate those values either by overvaluation or undervaluation, the American Government being wholly at the mercy of the foreign manufacturers and importers as to the value of goods being imported.

Under the existing law it was intended that if the customs authorities could not ascertain or were doubtful as to foreign valuations placed upon goods or contained in invoices, they might make a study of costs of production abroad. But, lo and behold, when the American authorities attempted to do that in foreign countries, the foreign governments resented that as an interference with what they considered an exclusive domestic problem, and for a time relations—particularly those between France and the United States—were strained on that subject, resulting ultimately in that part of the law becoming a dead letter. And that is the condition we are in to-day. While we may fix the rates upon schedules upon the basis of accepting foreign valuation, we are left wholly at the mercy of foreign manufacturers and importers as to ultimately determining the duties to be paid.

We hold that since we have the American market here for all those who seek to come into our market to compete with American manufacturers and American labor, that duty should be imposed upon the American valuation on such articles of trade imported. In other words, if the foreign value of, say, something manufactured that is worth $1 under the foreign value and it is worth $10 for a like commodity in America, that then the duty imposed should be on the basis of $10 rather than on the basis of $1—thus more fairly and justly equalizing and standardizing the competitive factors within the American market.

Then, too, the unfairness of the foreign valuation to-day is this: That, for instance, crockery and other light merchandise imported from China and Japan where wage standards are even less than 10 per cent of the wage standards prevailing in America, you might find a 50 per cent standard in England and yet, under foreign valuation, China and Japan will have the advantage of the more advanced countries on entering into the American market, and thus compete with American capital. Hence, our insisting upon the American valuation as the basis for fixation of import duties, thus controlling both the fixation and the application of duties of import.

Realizing the difficulties presented in bringing about such an immediate change and responsive to the apparent desire of Congress not to offend foreign nations, we, organized labor, suggest the modification of a basis of determining rates. For the purpose of assessing tariff duties

the foreign value could not be considered to be less than 60 per cent of the American selling price, and, as in the bill proposed by the Ways and Means Committee, "provided no duty, ad valorem or specific, or both, shall exceed 60 per cent of the American selling price." Labor has suggested that because of the apparent irresponsiveness of Congress to truly protect American labor and avoid the dangers of international complications, this—from our point of view—would enable the distributor of foreign merchandise in America to receive pay for his commodities and retain 40 per cent of the wholesale price with which to pay the costs, etc. To permit the distributor to retain 40 per cent of the wholesale price, or 66⅔ per cent on his investment, does seem to be an extremely liberal provision and requirement for the privilege of competing in the American market and against American manufacturers, producers, and wage earners.

As a whole, we are sadly disappointed with the principles of valuation and rates reported to Congress by the Ways and Means Committee. You can readily see why this is a disappointment, because of the ever-greater urge—greater to-day than ever before—for more adequate protection, for the application of the American valuation in levying duties. We feel greater consideration has been manifested in behalf of foreign producers and workers rather than toward American producers and workers. We complain specifically against the fact that greater protection has been accorded to those articles in which but slight labor values are involved and that in a number of schedules labor values have been almost entirely ignored. May I speak just briefly on that? What do I mean by "labor values"? In other words, a specific illustration. Take the case of a print roller used for making wall papers. It is composed of wood in great proportion, but upon which skilled labor has been applied.

The real value of the commodity is in the labor value attached, the value of the material used being a minor factor. The import duty, under the present law, is placed purely upon the material value, ignoring entirely the labor values involved. Might I cite another example? For instance: Print paper in its raw state is protected, and yet when used in connection with printing, with all of the allied crafts involved—the setting of the type, press work, the skill put into engraving, the bookbinding—the values of labor applied to paper are almost entirely ignored and the duties are placed more upon the material rather than the labor value. That is true in any number of schedules, indicating clearly that while Congress, in its preface to its bill states this legislation is likewise "to protect American labor," yet when we analyze the various schedules in the bill we find labor values almost entirely ignored and in many other schedules greatly minimized.

In addition to that we protest against unfair discrimination accorded to several industries, and particularly the coal-tar products industry. This industry has been accorded protection under the principle of the American valuation. As a result it has been successful. The securities of these concerns quoted on the stock market are selling 200 to 1,000 per cent higher than they sold when the present law was enacted. Yet this industry, according to Government reports, employs less than 9,000 workers and is paying to its employees less than a living wage. We consider this is a special privilege. We demand that all industries receive like protection or that no single industry be favored in that way. In other words, here is indicated clearly what one industry, employing less than 9,000 wage earners, is receiving, and the prosperity which has come to it as a result of that. And that is the only industry so recognized in the bill now submitted by the Ways and Means Committee, while all other industries are discriminated against by the application of the foreign-valuation principles.

We are not alone interested in the principle of valuations to govern the rates or duties. We are concerned with other administrative features. We know the schedules may mean much or little protection, depending upon the methods of administration and means employed in classification. A few competing imports, subject to duties, undervalued will make the highest duties impotent. So can overvaluation destroy the efficacy. Decisions regarding classification may involve changes from protected to unprotected categories and vice versa. Let me give you an illustration in customs affairs as to questions of classification:

Take imports of hats. We find if an importer or foreign manufacturer will take the hat, have all the trimmings complete, but not attached in completed form, and sort them and ship them, the hat not being in finished form, but so that a few minutes' service on the hat will complete it, that hat is no longer subject to the schedule fixed for the importation of hats, but comes in as a material part of a finished commodity, and everything in this category carries much lower duties. So with furniture. We may take a chair. Instead of presenting it in the assembled form, a finished thing in every way, but not completely assembled, tying all the parts together as one, it immediately leaves the category of furniture and the category intended for the fixation of the duties involved; it comes in under "wood" and comes in as raw material, with no labor values. So, the whole system of protection has been evaluated and evaded. So with valuations.

Wrong classifications and undervaluations both contribute to lessen and evade the protection intended by tariff legislation. So, we are deeply concerned in the administrative features of the law and desire to avoid these practices and abuses which have been going on.

The report of the Ways and Means Committee does offer improvement in classifications, and to that extent is favored by organized labor. Like the present law, however, it does not accord to workers alike right and opportunity of appeal in the event of complaint against the rate levied or classification made as is accorded the importer or manufacturer. In other words, if this law is intended, as a legislative declaration would have us believe, for the protection of wage earners, then we ought to have a right and a standing before the Customs Court or the General Appraisers as is contemplated in the new proposed bill of entering a complaint against the undervaluation, overvaluation, or a wrongful classification of a commodity in order that we may have some right to see that the law as intended is fully enforced. At the present time we have no such standing. Indeed, in one instance of a complaint before the Customs Court we were deliberately misinformed that we might be heard, only to find the appraisers of the court had acted; thus all protection intended for the wage earners was absolutely denied and even precluded from a hearing.

At this time we demand an equal right with the manufacturers and importers to question valuations and classifications as they may be determined from time to time, if under the new system or if the old system is continued before the Customs Court. I dare to make this statement: Up to this time our Customs Court has been largely an importers' court, not a court for the protection of American industry and American wage earners.

Then, too, it retains the present inequitable and unjustified right of monopoly that is accorded the holder of an American trade-mark—regardless of whether that monopolistic privilege is used to advance America's prosperity or to destroy American standards of life and living.

In other words, society accords to American manufacturers a monopolistic right in which the manufacturers with a trade-mark always protect themselves, we expect, even against the foreign invasion, and which at the same time permits the holder of an American trade-mark to close the American factories to manufacture abroad and still accords to him full protection in the use of the trade-mark, even if by that work abroad he is destroying and undermining conditions of work in America. It should be clearly understood that American organized labor is prompted in its attitude solely by the desire to protect and advance American industry and to protect and extend the employment opportunities of America's wage earners under American standards of life and living. To that degree, it is national in character, in purpose, and deed. It has no desire or intention of excluding foreign products from the markets of the United States, but it does propose to admit them only under such conditions and in such quantities as will not throttle our industries, imperil our wage and work standards, lower our standards, and impair our further development.

I have tried to touch only upon the more salient and important features in connection with tariff legislation not to relate to you intricacies involved in legislation of this character, and to evidence the importance of the attitude of labor in this. I am quite sure, whether you are of the employing interests or of the labor element, you will readily understand that labor's position on this character of legislation is not merely to advance its peculiar interests; rather, it is intended to protect American industry as a whole and safeguard and promote the welfare and well-being of all wage earners and of the investment of capital in American industry.

This subject is of the utmost importance. It is a question now before Congress. What Congress will do with it no one can prophesy. But may I ask all who are interested and, certainly, the question is one in which every one of you ought to be interested, if you truly wish to protect the American market for American labor and American capital, if you seek to maintain the prosperity of our Nation, then all of us ought to arouse ourselves and bring home our message to those within Congress and demand that they protect American industry and give less consideration to foreign industry.

You in New England are particularly interested in this subject. I do not touch upon any particular schedules; it would be highly interesting if I did. For example, the silk schedule would be highly important for you; likewise, here in Worcester, where you have a great metal and machine industry, the metal schedule and all related to that would be of great importance. I do not want to burden you by any further consideration of the subject.

Allow me to say this: As far as New England is concerned, particularly as to the manufacture and sale of shoes, that unless some protection is granted to that industry for capital and labor employed, then it will have a very unfortunate future before it. It is to be regretted that those in the industry, and particularly those manufacturing shoes made entirely with leather, are not in accord with one another, an unfortunate condition because of differing interests. It behooves industry as a whole to overlook its selfishness prompted by competition within itself and to look to the welfare of the whole, realizing that all engaged will be protected, and both capital and labor shall prosper under it.

I might stop to say a word upon the compensating phase of taxation of imports. In other words, where the materials that enter into a finished commodity are protected, a protective tariff might be provided as a resort or necessity for giving an added protection to those engaged in the finishing commodities in order that their present condition may be maintained and, if possible, improved. You can realize if the raw materials entering into a finished commodity are increased and no compensating rate upon the finished commodity fixed, there will be a further incentive for manufacturing the article in its finished state abroad, thus avoiding the duty upon the raw material and giving them an added advantage in the home market.

There are many problems in this tariff legislation. I have tried to dwell merely upon the more important of that great and ever-increasing number; to lay before you labor's attitude and labor's study upon some phases; to place before you labor's point of view and demands in this character of legislation, firmly, with the conviction that it is by and under the attitude of organized labor in America that organized labor is a protective force in our industrial life; that it is an organization of progress not bent upon destroying industry but rather to build up and be constructive in industry, not intending to take profits from employers but rather to enlarge its usefulness to industry as a whole in order that we may have a greater share of the joint service rendered; that all may go on progressing and advancing to higher standards of living and of life, thereby creating greater contentment and happiness to the community as a whole.

Thus, in the character of legislation and in the congress to be called by labor organizations within New England to study economic conditions within our borders, we hope much is to be accomplished; to study both the principle and development within New England of the markets upon which the manufacturers and producers and workers must depend—all this must clearly evidence the fact that the American trade-union movement is not an organization to be frowned upon, its work to be regarded lightly or to be judged by the temporary errors or weakness that may be displayed by organized labor here, there, and sometimes everywhere. For, after all, we represent the human element, with all its frailties and weaknesses and yet with all its power and strength for constructive helpfulness. Thus, to all interested in the further advancement and protection of American industry, we hope for the support of all, not only in matters of this character, but all constructive efforts of American labor intended to improve the tariff situation.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS BEFORE THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, while there is a quorum present I would like to say, since we are going to adjourn in a very short time, that there is a nomination from my State pending before the Committee on the Judiciary, and that committee has not been able to get a quorum, I express the hope that the Judiciary Committee will have a meeting, if they are going to invoke the rule that we can not poll the committee in order to get a favorable report, so that before we do adjourn at least that nomination may be confirmed.

USE OF ARMY EQUIPMENT BY STATE POLICE

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, there has just appeared in the Washington Post an article in which I think every Senator will be greatly interested. It alarmed and amazed me. I saw a statement that the Secretary of War has ruled that the governors of the States may not call out the National Guard to suppress riots in the States. If that is to be the ruling of the department, it will break up the National Guard and the State will have to organize its own guard.

I asked the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs if that report was true. He has a letter from the Secretary of War, which I think should be put in the RECORD in order that the governor of every State in the Union may know what the policy of the War Department is.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, like the Senator from North Carolina, I was very much concerned at the report of this order from the War Department, so I sent to the department to get a copy of whatever order had actually been issued.

The rumors have proved to be incorrect. There has been no effort at all by the War Department to restrict or interfere with the use of the State Guards for preserving peace within the several States. All the department did was to issue an order forbidding the use of Federal arms and equipment by members of State police, not National Guard, but members of State police, in the various States.

The letter to which reference has been made was a copy of a letter addressed to Governor Horton, of Tennessee. The copy does not give the date, but I believe it was sent within the last two or three days. It reads as follows:

The Hon. HENRY H. HORTON,
Governor of Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn.

DEAR GOVERNOR HORTON: I am informed that certain members of the Tennessee National Guard, who were also members of the Tennessee State police, while recently engaged under your orders on active duty in the latter capacity, were allowed to wear United States Army uniforms and to carry and employ arms and equipment belonging to the United States and issued to the State for the equipment and training of the National Guard. If so, this involved an infraction of Federal laws and regulations prohibiting the loan of such property to any other activity, or its use for any purpose other than those for which it has been issued to the State.

It is therefore my duty to bring the matter to your attention and to request that you take such action as may be necessary to prevent the unlawful use of Federal arms and equipment in the hands of the Tennessee National Guard.

Nothing in this letter is intended to restrict the authorities of the State of Tennessee to employ the National Guard in any manner contemplated by the national defense act or State laws when legally called out by the State authorities.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES W. GOOD,
Secretary of War.

I am glad to have this opportunity to correct the erroneous report that was spread.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

The Senate as in Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 53) to create a joint congressional committee relating to the reorganization and concentration of the agencies connected with prohibition enforcement.

Mr. HAWES. Mr. President, early this year the Senate discussed matters in relation to prohibition. This body appropriated $24,000,000 for law enforcement and to aid prohibition. I voted for the appropriation. At the same time upon motion of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] $250,000 was appropriated for the purpose of investigating prohibition. There was no other matter discussed but that in connection with the appropriation. Now for some reason that I can not understand, prohibition seems to have been purposely dropped out of consideration by the commission created under that resolution. The commission has been given a strange name. When men write a bill it is given a title and sometimes because of an improper title it is declared to be unconstitutional. But no sooner had we made this appropriation for $250,000 than we find the whole original thought of the use of the $250,000 put aside. No one here can say that the intent of Congress was any other than to investigate prohibition enforcement and if anybody was entitled to give the commission a special designation it should be a commission to investigate and report upon the subject of prohibition.

On yesterday the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] introduced a resolution asking for open sessions of the Senate in discussing business sent to the Senate by the President of the United States. I believe that all but five or six Senators voted for that theory of parliamentary procedure in the Senate. This commission, however, originated not by the President of the United States, but by the Congress, is meeting behind closed doors and if it chooses to do so it may continue for two years behind closed doors and then give the people a report upon its deliberations. With a subject so important as the subject involved in the measure now before the Senate it seems the American people are entitled to hear each day what every witness has testified before the commission on the subject of law enforcement and prohibition. The American people should have the opportunity to weigh the evidence as it comes. They are entitled to judge of the character of the commission by the kind of witnesses the commission may summon and the character of the questions the commission may propound.

Yet this commission, created by Congress and appointed by the President to discuss this subject, is now to be supplanted by a special committee, a joint committee of the Senate and the House and such Federal appointees as the President of the United States may add to the joint committee. There is nothing said as to how many men the President may select.

The subject of whether prohibition enforcement should remain in the Treasury Department or placed under the Department of Justice has long been before our people. I will say now that I think it should go to the Department of Justice. If the President believes that that is the place it should go I can not understand why he does not say so. Nor can I understand why a measure of this kind can not be submitted to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate for its investigation and recommendation.

At this point I would like to place in the RECORD a resolution which I shall not take the time of the Senate now to discuss, but I would like to have it read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SACKETT in the chair). The clerk will read, as requested.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 100), as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the hearing of testimony of witnesses by the commission appointed by the President for the purpose of making an inquiry into the problem of prohibition and law enforcement shall be open to the public.

Mr. HAWES. I ask that the resolution may lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAWES. Certainly.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Has it occurred to the Senator to offer the substance of his resolution as an amendment to the pending joint resolution?

Mr. HAWES. I do not care to bring it up in that form.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, may I suggest to the Senator that probably his resolution should go to a committee?

Mr. HAWES. Very well. I ask that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HAWES. Mr. President, I have no partisan feeling about this matter. I am quite sure that I do not know the opinion of the President of the United States on the matter of prohibition. I know that in the State of Missouri men voted for him because they thought he was dry and men voted for him because they thought he was wet. He has declared himself with regard to the eighteenth amendment, but I have never heard the President say that he would oppose an amendment to the Volstead Act. If any Senator has heard that the President has said at any time or any place that he would oppose a reasonable amendment to the Volstead Act, that statement has escaped my notice. What the President did say in his speech was this:

> Our country has deliberately undertaken a great social and economic experiment.

That word "experiment" was used in my State and other States to indicate the thought that the candidate had that the Volstead Act was an experiment, that it was not a certain fixed thing, that it had not demonstrated itself, that it was still an experiment. Then comes the rest of the sentence:

> Noble in motive and far-reaching in its purpose.

The words "noble and far-reaching" were indeed far-reaching in their political effect. We find the President of the United States represented now as being dry and as being opposed to any amendment of the Volstead Act. But let us come to the last portion of his statement:

> It must be worked out constructively.

It is upon that sentence that Congress appropriated $250,000 that the facts might be known and that there might be constructive legislation. Congress either know what it was doing when it asked for an investigation of prohibition and appropriated $250,000 or it did not understand it. If Congress knew what it was doing, there is no necessity for a special joint committee of the House and Senate to go farther into the subject.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAWES. In just a moment. So far as I am personally concerned I have voted and will continue to vote for bills and measures that will enforce the laws upon our statute books. I would not have it said by anyone that a vote of mine, even by indirection, would prevent any committee of the House of Representatives or the Senate from investigating this debatable subject. I am sure those who believe that the Volstead Act is as sacred as the eighteenth amendment are not afraid of an investigation; I am sure that those who believe that the Volstead Act, in the interest of law enforcement, might be amended are not afraid of investigation.

Mr. President, the subject of law and the changes of the law necessarily involve the question of the enforcement of law. I decry as strongly as does any other man in the Senate or the House of Representatives the spirit of lawlessness that has grown up in our country. We have a method which can be lawfully employed to punish violators of the law; but there is a new crime, unusual in America, that is attracting the attention of our people; it is the crime of official lawlessness. When men on the public highway have the effrontery to stand upon a running automobile and use a revolver, shooting at another running automobile and then claim they were shooting at the tires of that machine, such men are too stupid and too arrogant to be officers of the law. There is not a Senator in this Chamber, on either side, who can stand in a moving automobile and with his revolver hit the tire of an automobile in front; and yet every bullet that goes on its way hits the pavement or hits a piece of steel and puts into jeopardy the lives of the peaceful citizens upon that highway. Hunters to-day admit that it is not a decent thing even to shoot a deer with buckshot. Yet upon the highways of a State men claiming to represent the Government of the United States use buckshot in a shotgun. A decent man who has to kill his own dog which has gone mad will use a rifle or a revolver. He would be ashamed of the mess he would make by killing a dog with buckshot.

Mr. President, I voted for the commission to investigate prohibition, and I shall insist with what power I have in the Senate that that investigation shall not be conducted behind closed doors. I shall vote for the joint resolution of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], if the proposed joint committee, in reporting upon the lawful methods of enforcement and changes to be made in the official management of prohibition affairs, may also be required to report to the Senate of the United States acts of lawless officials in the United States. If the average man who is a criminal should be punished, what must be said of an officer of our Government who commits a crime? I submit the amendment to the joint resolution which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri will be printed.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, may the amendment be reported, please?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, line 2, after the word "enforcement," it is proposed to insert the following:

> To investigate official lawlessness and to report the number of men, women, and children killed and wounded upon land and sea in connection with prohibition enforcement.

During the delivery of the speech of Mr. HAWES—

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. HAWES. I yield.

Mr. BINGHAM. In connection with the very interesting remarks that the Senator from Missouri is making in regard to law enforcement, I have been asked by the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS]——

Mr. HAWES. I ask the Senator from Connecticut, please, not to interrupt me at this time, in the middle of my argument.

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask unanimous consent that at the end of the Senator's argument there may be inserted the article which the Senator from Maryland has asked to have included in the RECORD.

Mr. HAWES. I do not want to have it put into the body of my remarks.

Mr. BINGHAM. I have asked that it be inserted at the end of the Senator's remarks.

Mr. BORAH. I think after the Senator from Missouri shall have looked over the article he will not want it to appear in his remarks.

Mr. HAWES. I do not know the nature of the article.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the article will be inserted at the end of the Senator's remarks.

The article ordered to be printed at the end of the speech of Mr. HAWES is as follows:

[From the Washington Post, June 16, 1929]

PROHIBITION LAW IN 10 YEARS HAS COST UNITED STATES $300,000,000 TO ENFORCE, $3,000,000,000 REVENUE—STATES HAVE EXPENDED MORE AND HUNDREDS OF LIVES HAVE BEEN LOST—JAILS ARE CROWDED, COURTS ARE CONGESTED, AND DISREGARD OF LAW IS A FAD

Now, in its tenth year, national prohibition has cost the Federal Government more than $300,000,000 for enforcement and $3,000,000,000 loss in revenue, crowded jails to capacity, congested court dockets to the limit, taken a toll of 200 lives outright, and before reaching adolescence has kicked over the traces so much as to become the Government's chief problem.

Other millions have been expended by States on enforcement, and other untold hundreds have been killed and wounded in the process. International complications have piled up. Disregard for law has become a fad.

National prohibition came into existence under the postwar conditions of January 16, 1920, while the Nation was still under the spell of strife abroad, and as the first decade of theoretical and legal aridness draws to a close there is no master mind to prophesy whether it will eventually be written into history as a success or a failure.

The drys proudly point to rapid strides of the Nation in industry, in commerce, in science, and education as the fruits of prohibition. The wets, equally as emphatic, point to smuggling, gang wars, hypocrisy in politics, bootleg rings, increased use of intoxicants by the younger generation, and loudly decry its failure.

President Hoover, believing that prohibition does not belong in politics, was forced to accept it as a major issue. He started his appraisal

of the problem by calling it a "noble experiment," and promised a presidential commission to study the problem of its enforcement along with that of other laws.

He struck a snag at the outset. Men of the caliber he wanted for a searching investigation have balked at the nobility of looking into the experiment. Wets have become so confident of the impossibility of enforcing the law that they have voted for increased millions for enforcement in an attempt to show that it can not be enforced at any cost.

In the last month, in the overlapping shadows of the Capitol, Washington Monument, and the White House, the Jones law, with its most drastic penalties and a Hoover order behind it to make the National Capital a model of enforcement, has served only to double liquor prices and actually increase the local liquor supply by attracting outside bootleg personnel with supplies in an attempt to undersell the local boom market.

The problem is the Nation's chief issue. Men or women in any community who can be said to take no sides in the controversy just simply aren't.

ENFORCEMENT COST MOUNTING

The history of the 10 years writes a new epoch in government. When the Congress wrote prohibition into the Constitution it appropriated $2,200,000 for enforcement of the law from January 17 to June 30, 1920, and members openly scoffed at predictions that the cost would eventually run to $50,000,000 a year. It is near that amount to-day, and all indications point to steady increases rather than a decline in the cost.

In fact, Dr. J. M. Doran, Director of Prohibition, has told Congress that to enforce the law properly will cost $300,000,000 a year. At the same time the Coast Guard says to keep out all smugglers of liquor it will be necessary to have vessels stationed every 500 yards along the coasts.

The Federal Government started out to enforce prohibition through the medium of the Prohibition Unit of the Treasury, with the aid of State and local authorities. Only a few years had passed, however, until the Customs Bureau and the Coast Guard found their major activities devoted to the prevention of liquor smuggling. It was in 1924 that the Coast Guard became enmeshed in the situation.

Roughly the debit side of the ledger for the 10 years will show the following Federal cost:

Prohibition Unit	$110,000,000
Coast Guard	97,000,000
Department of Justice	75,000,000
Customs Service	24,000,000
Total	306,000,000

The steady rise in the cost of enforcement in this branch of the Government may be seen, as follows:

Fiscal year:	
1921	$7,100,000
1922	7,500,000
1923	9,250,000
1924	9,000,000
1925	11,341,770
1926	11,000,000
1927	13,322,445
1928	Approximately same.
1929	Approximately same.
1930	Approximately same.

When the Coast Guard took over the problem of preventing smuggling in 1924, the work was classed as additional activities, and the cost of this job follows:

1924	$13,850,622
1925	9,189,600
1926	15,529,427
1927	14,560,011
1928	15,426,540
1929	15,110,530
1930 (estimate)	14,686,798

Not included in the Coast Guard total or the total cost of enforcement is the capital charge for 25 destroyers, which has been estimated at $1,500,000 each, or $37,500,000.

BILLIONS IN TAXES LOST

In the Department of Justice and the Customs Service the additional funds allowed for prohibition activities is included in the general amount. It is estimated that one-third of the money appropriated for the Justice Department goes to the work of prohibition enforcement, while at least $4,000,000 a year of the appropriations for the Customs Service is used to this end. On the present Justice budget approximately $8,000,000 is in connection with prohibition.

On top of this tremendous cost is the loss in revenue from distilled spirits and fermented liquors. These amounted to $483,050,854 in 1918 and $443,839,544 in 1919, but they were admittedly abnormal years.

In the eight years preceding 1918 the internal-revenue receipts from these sources were:

1910	$201,008,670
1911	211,804,579
1912	212,042,389
1913	223,314,452
1914	226,179,689
1915	223,948,646
1916	247,453,548
1917	284,008,512

This was an increase from 1910 to 1917 of more than $80,000,000 in annual receipts. Discounting the two abnormal years of taxes collected and assuming that the 10 years from 1920 to 1930 would have seen a like increase in these revenues, the total that might now be expected if prohibition had not come would be in the vicinity of $350,000,000 or more a year.

The year-by-year tally of killings, according to the latest official record, is as follows:

	Agents	Civilians
1920	6	5
1921	8	14
1922	12	13
1923	4	17
1924	2	22
1925	5	20
1926	6	17
1927	5	16
1928	7	10

The Prohibition Unit has taken steps within the last 12 months to decrease the firing upon automobiles, and the result has been to lessen the number of fatalities in connection with enforcement of the law. There are no figures available on the hundreds killed and injured by State and municipal authorities.

COURTS CROWDED

On November 1, 1928, 4,476 persons were employed in the Prohibition Unit alone. There were 1,236 prohibition agents, 317 prohibition inspectors, 50 investigators, 1,081 clerks and chemists, messengers, attorneys, deputies, and even laborers.

A glimpse into the expenditures of the Prohibition Bureau, based on data furnished by Congress in the estimates for 1930 reveals: Communications, $1,238,300, of which $14,000 is for the telegraph service and $75,000 for telephones; traveling expenses, $1,939,615; transportation, $1,195,616; hire of automobiles, $85,000; transportation of seized liquor by freight, $7,900; hauling of seized liquor, $125,000; advertising, $3,000; rent of buildings and structures, $366,000, and storage of goods not incident to transportation, $105,000. The above figures represent expenditures for the period of one year.

Let's look into the Federal convictions under the national prohibition act.

Year—	Number of convictions	Total sentences (years)
1922	22,749	1,552
1923	34,069	2,003
1924	37,181	3,497
1925	39,072	4,569
1926	41,154	4,884
1927	36,546	4,477
1928	58,813	5,631

An indication of the crowded court dockets can be seen from the number of cases pending in Federal courts at the end of each year. These follow:

1921	10,365
1922	16,713
1923	28,052
1924	22,380
1925	25,334
1926	20,434
1927	20,173
1928	18,005

The total of arrests for dry law violation up to June 30, 1928, according to the Prohibition Department reports, was 483,474.

FINES INCREASING

The steady increase in the number can be seen from the following figures:

1920	10,548
1921	34,175
1922	42,223
1923	66,936
1924	68,161
1925	62,747
1926	58,391
1927	64,986
1928	75,307

The only revenue the Federal Government receives to offset the rising cost of prohibition is from fines and damages. A statement of collections deposited in the Federal Treasury as a result of fines, costs, bond

forfeitures, sale of seized property, etc., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, totaled $4,997,491. To this may be added the amount of money collected by prohibition administrators through the sale of Government-owned cars and unclaimed seized cars, $76,934, making a total of $5,074,423. The amount of compromises accepted during the 1928 fiscal year totaled $1,109,518, which brought the total to $6,183,942 collected incident to the enforcement of the prohibition law for one year.

Fines in Federal courts over a period of years prior to the above are shown as follows:

1920	$1,148,512
1921	4,570,505
1922	4,355,892
1923	5,095,300
1924	6,538,115
1925	5,873,226
1926	5,647,348
1927	5,162,000

In connection with the seizures of distilling apparatus and illicit liquor the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has compiled the figures in the table above from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The alarming increase in seizures of liquor materials have influenced Doctor Doran to order an investigation of the raising and marketing of all raw material that can go into liquor, wine, or beer. The investigation has started in California, where the grape output has doubled since prohibition went into effect. It will continue into malts, rye, corn, and possibly even cactus, from which the Mexicans get one of their favorite drinks.

After the conclusion of the speech of Mr. HAWES—

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, everyone knows that the question of law enforcement is one of our paramount national problems. It is significant that President Hoover should have chosen law enforcement as one of the few subjects discussed in his inaugural address and as the sole topic at his first public address in New York before the convention of the Associated Press. At that time the President pleaded for better law enforcement and expressed alarm over "the possibility that respect for law as law is fading from the sensibilities of our people."

I absolutely agree with the President that to instill greater respect for the law is one of our foremost duties, but I want to point out that if law is to be respected it must deal out even-handed justice. No government can long endure if any considerable proportion of its people have reason to feel that the courts are corrupt, that decisions are dispensed according to class distinction, or that the humblest or most despised of citizens can be wrongfully deprived of property or personal liberty. The whole fabric of orderly society depends upon the will for absolute integrity of our courts and the impartial dispensation of justice.

Nothing will destroy public confidence in our judicial system more swiftly or more surely than the belief that men can be convicted on framed-up evidence and then be denied redress because they may subscribe to unpopular political opinions. Such a belief strikes at the very foundations of good government, because there can be no respect for the law so long as there is reason for believing that the law is not administered with absolute impartiality.

Mr. President, I am making these remarks because there exists to-day in President Hoover's own State of California a situation which admittedly is casting disrepute on our entire judicial system, not only throughout the United States but in foreign nations as well.

I refer to the case of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, who have been kept in prison for nearly 13 years by the State of California for alleged complicity in the explosion of a bomb during a Preparedness Day parade in San Francisco on July 22, 1916. I admit it was a heinous crime; and if either of these men were in truth implicated, hanging would have been too good for them. Also, I want to say in this connection that I always have been a steadfast believer in ample preparedness, and I in nowise indorse some of the radical opinions which Mooney and Billings are alleged to have entertained. But that is beside the question. The facts are that it has been demonstrated that Mooney and Billings were entirely innocent of the crime for which they were convicted, and so well has this fact been established by the confession of some witnesses and the complete discrediting of others that the judge who sentenced Mooney, all 10 of the surviving jurors who originally declared him guilty, the two assistant district attorneys who helped to conduct their trials, the two captains of police who prepared the evidence, and the attorney general of the State of California have all vainly petitioned for their pardon on the ground that both men were convicted on testimony afterwards conclusively proved to have been perjurious.

This is not the place to rehearse the history of the trial, but it is sufficient to say—and I am quoting in substance the language of the presiding judge—that in the trial of Mooney there were four witnesses, and four only, who connected him with the explosion. One of these witnesses afterwards confessed that he perjured himself; another not only perjured himself but attempted to suborn perjury in another, and afterwards was proved not to have been in the city when the explosion occurred. The other two witnesses, in the language of the presiding judge again, have been entirely discredited by the former chief of police of Oakland, one of his inspectors, and a lieutenant in the San Francisco Police Department, who all later testified that the witnesses admitted they were not even at the spot where they testified they had seen the defendants. Within the last two months Estelle Smith, the witness chiefly responsible for the conviction of Billings, has made a detailed confession admitting that she falsely identified the defendants because the police threatened to jail her because of her record as a woman of the underworld. With these witnesses discredited there is not one scintilla of evidence which in any way connects either Mooney or Billings with the Preparedness Day bombing outrage.

These men were convicted, I believe, as a result of a corrupt conspiracy involving certain public-utility interests of San Francisco, which hated Mooney and Billings because they had been active in leading strikes. There is plenty of evidence from the record which shows the whole deal was engineered by a detective, Martin Swanson, employed by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., and that Swanson previously had attempted to frame up Mooney on at least two occasions. When the explosion took place Swanson resigned from the public utility employ and went to work for the district attorney, and was instrumental in engineering the whole dastardly frame-up.

Billings and Mooney were convicted when the public was still outraged, and properly so, by the wanton explosion, which, of course, can not be defended. Public prejudice was skillfully played upon by the prosecutor and public passion was enflamed by the press. Perjured evidence was made to order by an unscrupulous State's attorney, and under these conditions it is not at all surprising that Mooney and Billings were convicted.

The Hon. Franklin A. Griffin, still judge of the superior court in San Francisco, and who presided over the trial of Mooney, was one of the first to realize that Mooney had been framed up on perjured testimony, and ever since Judge Griffin has been foremost in demanding his pardon. On February 25, 1929, the twelfth anniversary of his sentencing of Tom Mooney to die on the gallows, Judge Griffin addressed a mass meeting in San Francisco and used the following language:

I am old-fashioned enough to believe that a court of justice should be a court of justice, and when I know a wrong has been done it is my duty and your duty to see that wrong righted. That's why I am here to-night to testify to what I have repeatedly said, that Tom Mooney is innocent and ought to be pardoned.

The Mooney case is one of the dirtiest jobs ever put over, and I resent the fact that my court was used for such a contemptible piece of work. I regret that the governor takes so long a time to act; but, then, it is his conscience that has to decide the case, and if he does the right thing when he gets around to it, it will be all right.

Judge Griffin also has written four letters to three successive Governors of California, asking that Mooney be pardoned; and on November 14, 1928, in the letter to Gov. C. C. Young, he made the following statements:

The thing that happened on Preparedness Day 12 years ago was a terrible crime, but I am sure that you will also consider it a terrible crime to keep in prison two human beings who were most unfairly, even criminally, convicted—and that you will wish to give those who believe there has been a miscarriage of justice every opportunity to meet any doubt of their innocence that you may have.

Any fair-minded man who reads only the transcripts of the trials of Mooney and Billings would believe them guilty. If the testimony in these cases was honest and true, then their guilt was conclusive. But subsequent revelations damned every witness who testified before me against them as perjurers or mistaken. Estelle Smith has admitted her testimony was false. The Edeaus were completely discredited. Oxman is completely out of the case as a perjurer who also tried to suborn perjury in another witness. John McDonald has since sworn to an affidavit that he knew nothing about the crime. The transcript evidence upon which Mooney and Billings were convicted no longer exists.

And because it does not exist, the trial judge (myself), the foreman of the Mooney jury, 11 members of the jury, the present district attorney, Captain Matheson, who had charge of the case, and every other official—except former District Attorney Fickert—now believe the convicted men innocent and are earnest advocates of their pardon.

Mr. President, it is amazing, in view of the foregoing facts, that there is any question about pardoning Mooney and Billings. They should have been pardoned years ago. Only a few months

after Mooney's conviction, and while he was still under sentence of death, it was discovered that Oxman, the chief witness for the prosecution, had written three letters to a certain Edward Rigall, in Grayville, Ill., asking Rigall to come to San Francisco and testify. These letters can bear only one possible construction; that is, that Oxman wanted Rigall to support his own perjured testimony. At that time Judge Griffin refused a motion for a new trial; but when the Oxman letters were brought to his attention he addressed a letter to U. S. Webb, attorney general of the State of California, asking him to see that the case was returned for retrial; and the attorney general thereupon addressed the supreme court and gave consent that judgment and order be reversed and the case be remanded for a new trial.

Despite this action by the judge and the attorney general, the California Supreme Court denied a new trial; and its opinion is summed up in the following concluding paragraph of the court's opinion:

> But manifestly the court has no authority to consider such matters as those presented; they are no part of the record sent to us from the court below; and there is no provision of law by which newly discovered evidence may be presented to this court in the first instance. The remedy in such cases rests with the executive. He alone can afford relief.

At that time every witness for the prosecution was available, and there were still nine indictments pending against Mooney and Billings. Both men waived the question of double jeopardy, and were willing and anxious to stand trial. It would have been a simple matter for the governor to have pardoned the men with the stipulation that they should be properly retried. It is a sad commentary on the state of affairs in California that this action was not taken.

The case was then fresh in the public mind; and there were such vigorous protests both at home and abroad, that in the interests of allied harmony President Wilson sent a Federal mediation commission to California to investigate the case. Members of this Federal mediation board were Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson; John F. Spangler, of Pennsylvania; Verner Z. Reed, of Colorado; John H. Walker, of Illinois; E. P. Marsh, of Washington; and Felix Frankfurter, of Massachusetts. All of them are reputable men, presumably without prejudice; and after a careful investigation they flatly declared that "the verdict against Mooney was discredited."

As a result of this report, President Wilson wrote to Governor Stephens asking that the execution of Mooney be postponed until he could be tried on one of the other indictments against him, in order that he could give more weighty consideration to the important changes which had taken place in the evidence against him. Governor Stephens still stubbornly declined to take action which would give Mooney a new trial; but he did commute the death sentence to life imprisonment, and Mooney and Billings are now starting on their thirteenth year in jail.

For a number of years the agitation on behalf of Mooney and Billings died down, and they were allowed to languish in jail in comparative obscurity; but recently renewed efforts have been made to correct this most damnable miscarriage of justice. The Tom Mooney Molders Defense committee is working among members of organized labor; and a National Mooney-Billings committee, of which Henry T. Hunt, former mayor of Cincinnati, is chairman, and consisting of many prominent and high-minded men and women from all parts of the country has been organized to appeal to the conscience of the American people.

There is no question at all as to the complete innocence of Mooney and Billings; and it is a grave reflection upon our judicial system that this injustice can be corrected only by an appeal to executive clemency. It is becoming apparent that the same public utilities which conspired to put Mooney and Billings in jail desire to keep them there; and apparently these public utilities exercise a great deal of political power in the State of California. There is evidence that the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., whose detective engineered the frame-up against Mooney and Billings, has in the past few years spent huge sums of money in California politics. Apparently three successive governors have not dared to go contrary to the wishes of these campaign contributors.

It seems to me that the case of Mooney and Billings is no longer the sole concern of the State of California. There are hundreds of thousands of people in the United States whose respect for law is justifiably weakened as the result of this flagrant miscarriage of justice. To be respected, the law must be worthy of respect; and no right-thinking man can yield unquestionable obedience to the law when the law thus frankly expresses its failure to free innocent men.

The continued imprisonment of Mooney and Billings is casting discredit on our judicial processes in many countries abroad. Recently the London Times and the Manchester Guardian carried articles on the case, and resolutions have been adopted by many European labor organizations. In his campaign to compel greater respect for the law, it seems to me that President Hoover may properly use his influence to see that some action is taken in correcting this shameful injustice now existing in the State of California. I realize, of course, that the President has no official authority to tell a State how to administer its criminal laws; but President Wilson saw fit to intervene in this case in the interest of justice, and I believe that a word from President Hoover in the right quarter might facilitate matters.

I realize, too, that the Congress of the United States is probably powerless to take any positive action in this matter; but I believe that the continued incarceration of these men is a challenge to our institutions and a reflection on our whole judicial system, and I believe that the time has come to hear all the facts, and to appeal to the conscience of the American people. If we can not look for fair play on the part of successive California executives, then it is only by arousing widespread protest that sufficient public pressure can be brought to bear to see that these two innocent men are finally freed.

Mr. President, I have prepared a summary of the testimony and facts in the case of Thomas J. Mooney, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be incorporated in and made a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The matter referred to is as follows:

SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY AND FACTS IN THE CASE OF THOMAS J. MOONEY

Although the prosecution produced 86 witnesses in the trial of Thomas J. Mooney, who was charged with setting off a bomb that killed 10 persons and wounded 40 during a Preparedness Day parade in San Francisco on July 22, 1916, only 4 witnesses gave testimony which in any way connected Mooney with the crime.

The other witnesses—physicians, policemen, "experts," paraders, and others—merely testified that the explosion occurred at a certain time; that certain persons were killed or wounded; and that especially described bits of débris were picked up on the streets after the explosion.

Judge Franklin A. Griffin, who presided over the trial of Mooney, pointed this out in a letter to Gov. William D. Stephens, of California, on November 19, 1918, when he declared:

"In the trial of Mooney there were four witnesses, and four only, who connected him with the explosion which occurred at Steuart and Market Streets. They were John McDonald, Frank C. Oxman, Mrs. Mellie Edeau, and her daughter, Sadie. Of these, Oxman and McDonald placed Mooney at the scene of the crime, and the Edeaus testified to his presence at 721 Market Street, from which point, the prosecution avers, Billings, Weinberg, Mooney, and his wife drove in Weinberg's jitney with an unidentified man to the scene of the crime."

It is the purpose of this memorandum to cite the testimony of the four witnesses who falsely swore away Mooney's liberty and then to prove beyond any reasonable doubt that all four of these State's witnesses willfully committed perjury.

The unreliability of the essential State witnesses can be summarized as follows:

John McDonald, at the Mooney trial, flatly contradicted testimony formerly given before the grand jury and at the trial of Billings. McDonald also contradicted the testimony given by Oxman. Later, in February 7, 1921, McDonald voluntarily made an affidavit confessing that he committed perjury.

Frank C. Oxman wrote three letters to Edward Rigall, of Grayville, Ill., asking him to come to San Francisco to testify and these letters plainly indicate that Oxman not only perjured himself but tried to suborn perjury in Rigall. After the trial, Policeman Draper Hand stated that Oxman admitted to him he had not seen the defendants at the scene of the crime, and in 1921 Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Hatcher made affidavits that on the day of the preparedness parade, Oxman was at their home at Woodland, some 90 miles from San Francisco, and did not board the train until after the explosion had occurred.

The Edeau women were later impeached by two Oakland police officials and one of the San Francisco detectives in charge of the investigation who declared that the mother and daughter first claimed to have been at the scene of the explosion and refused to identify either Mooney or Billings. Later these women changed their testimony, claiming they were some 4,000 feet from the explosion, and swearing they saw the defendants at that point. In the words of Judge Griffin, "The testimony of the Edeaus has now been entirely discredited."

Now, in parallel columns, the testimony of the four witnesses who alone are responsible for Mooney's conviction, will be compared with the indisputable facts:

THE TESTIMONY

Frank C. Oxman testified that about 1.40 p. m. he was standing at Steuart and Market Streets when a Ford automobile containing Mooney, Billings, Mrs. Mooney, Weinberg, and an unidentified man came down Market Street in the face of the parade, while Mooney held a suit case on the running board; that Mooney, Billings, and the unidentified man got out and placed the suit case where the explosion later occurred; that the unidentified man walked away in the crowd, and that Mooney and Billings then reentered the automobile and drove up Steuart Street.

Oxman said he paid particular attention to them because Billings brushed against him and their actions made him think they were thieves. Oxman said he wrote down the number of the auto on a scrap of paper. The number was that of Weinberg's auto.

Oxman swore he arrived at San Francisco shortly before noon on the day of the preparedness parade and immediately registered at the Terminal Hotel.

THE FACTS

Four photographs were taken of the parade from the roof of the Ellers Building—6,000 feet from the scene of the explosion—which plainly show a street clock in the background, and this proves beyond any dispute that Mr. and Mrs. Mooney were on the roof of this building, more than a mile from where Oxman said he saw them, between 1.58 and 2.04 p. m.

Eight witnesses, all reputable, testified that the Mooneys were on the roof of the Ellers Building from about 1.40 or 1.50 p. m. until late in the afternoon; and eight other witnesses—all reputable—testified that both Mr. and Mrs. Mooney were in Mrs. Mooney's musical studio in the Ellers Building continuously from 11.30 a. m. until they went on the roof sometime between 1.30 and 1.45 p. m. to view the preparedness parade.

At the trial of Mrs. Mooney and Weinberg—both of whom were acquitted—no less than 18 policemen testified that no automobile could have passed down Market Street in the face of the oncoming parade as Oxman testified.

In November, 1920, Police Officer Draper Hand, who had helped work up the bomb cases, voluntarily stated to Mayor Rolph, of San Francisco, that the police had given Oxman the number of Weinberg's auto, which Oxman swore he wrote down at the scene of the explosion. Hand said that Oxman was taken to the garage where the auto was kept and conducted tests to see if a suitcase could be held on the running board as he later testified Mooney held it. Hand stated that by manner and implication Oxman admitted he had not seen the defendants at the scene of the bombing.

In May, 1921, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Hatcher, of Woodland, Yolo County, Calif., some 90 miles north of San Francisco, testified before the San Francisco grand jury that on July 22, 1916, the day of the explosion, Oxman arrived at their home at Woodland in the morning, had lunch with them, and did not take the train for San Francisco until 2.15 p. m.—nine minutes after the fatal blast went off. Oxman did not reach San Francisco until after 5 p. m., according to the testimony of the Thatchers, and this is verified by the fact that Oxman did not register at the Terminal Hotel until 5.30 p. m., although he swore he reached the hotel before noon. The Thatchers said the date was fixed in their mind, because Oxman called them up by long-distance telephone that night and told them about the explosion. Of course, at that time he made no claim to having been an eyewitness.

Mooney was convicted—largely as a result of Oxman's testimony—and sentenced to hang on February 17, 1917. In April of the same year the defense attorneys obtained possession of the original letters written by Oxman a few weeks before the opening of Mooney's trial

THE TESTIMONY—continued

THE FACTS—continued

to F. E. Rigall, owner of a pool hall at Grayville, Ill. The letters follow in full:

Mr. ED RIGALL,
Grayville, Ill.

DEAR ED: has been a long time since I hurd from you. I have a chance for you to cum to San frico as expurt wittness in a very important case. You only hafto answer 3 & 4 questions and I will Post you on them. You will get mileage and all that a witness can draw. Probably 100 in clears so if you will come ans me quick, in care of this Hotel and I will mange the Balance. It is all ok but I need a witness Let me no if you can come Jan 3 is the dait set for trile. Pleas keep this confidential.

Ans hear.

Yours truly

F. C. OXMAN

The second letter, under postmark December 18, 1916, is as follows:

Mr. F. E. RIGALL,
Grayville, Ill.

DEAR ED: Your telegram received. I will wire you transportation in plenty of time; also expense money. Will route you by Chicago, Omaha, Union Pacific, Ogden Southern Pacific to San Francisco. I thought you can make the trip and see California and save a little money. As you will be allowed to collect 10 cents per mile from the State which will be about $200, besides I can get your expenses and you will only have to say you seen me on July 22 in San Francisco, and that will be easy done. I will try and meet you on the way out and talk it over. The State of California will pay you but I will attend to the expenses. The case won't come up until January 3 or 4, 1917, so start about 29th of this month. You know that the silent road is the one and say nothing to anybody. The fewer people know it the better. When you arrive, register as Evansville, Ind., little more mileage.

Yours truly,

F. C. OXMAN.

On December 25, 1916, Oxman wrote to Mrs. J. D. Rigall, mother of F. E. Rigall, as follows:

Mrs. J. D. RIGALL,
Grayville.

DEAR MRS. RIGALL: As I am sending Ed transportation to-morrow, 26th, it might be that I can use you also about the 10th. If so, can obtain you ticket that you can see California. If you would like the trip address me care Hotel. Tell F. E. Say nothing until he sees me. Can probably use an extra witness. Been a long time I don't see you.

Yours truly,

F. C. OXMAN.

Rigall had come to San Francisco and had been in that city during the time when Mooney was on trial. He swore later, at Oxman's trial for subornation of perjury that Oxman had escorted him to the scene of the explosion and

THE TESTIMONY—continued

John McDonald testified at Mooney's trial that he was standing at Steuart and Market Streets when he saw Billings coming down Steuart Street carrying a suit case; that he put down the suit case on the spot where the explosion subsequently occurred; that Mooney and Billings then met and stood talking for a short time; that Billings then walked away and that after waiting a few moments Mooney also "turned around and went through the crowd." McDonald testified that this was about 1.45 p. m.

THE FACTS—continued

rehearsed the testimony that he, Oxman, was to give a few days after, against Mooney: That Oxman urged him to take the stand and corroborate him, and when he refused and reminded Oxman that he had never been in San Francisco before in his life, Oxman replied: "Hell, you were here as much as I was!" that he was entertained about town by members of the police department and of the district attorney's staff; that he finally got "cold feet" and told Cunha, assistant district attorney, that he had never been in the city before, whereupon Cunha dismissed him as a prospective witness and he returned to Grayville. There he told several persons of his experience, and through the good offices of Edward N. Nockles, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, the original letters from Oxman were turned over to attorneys for the defendants.

To show Oxman's utter unreliability, it is only necessary to add that he had deserted his first wife and contracted a bigamous marriage; that he had been indicted for fraud and a judgment for fraud entered against him; that his neighbors at Grayville, Ill., and Durkee, Oreg., almost uniformly testified his reputation for veracity was bad; and that B. C. Wilson, claim agent for the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co., on April 2, 1924, made an affidavit that in 1914 Oxman offered to produce the same Edward Rigall who figured in the Mooney case as a witness in a damage suit against the railroad, when, investigation proved, Rigall at that time never had been in Oregon.

So much for Oxman, and it is conceded by Judge Griffin, the 10 surviving jurors, 2 assistant prosecuting attorneys, and the 2 police officials who worked up the evidence that without Oxman's testimony Mooney could not have been convicted.

McDonald's testimony flatly contradicts the testimony of Oxman, the only other witness who placed Mooney at the scene of the crime.

Oxman says Mooney and Billings drove down Market Street in an auto, set down the suit case, reentered the auto, and then drove away. McDonald has Billings walking down Steuart Street, meeting Mooney at the corner, and then both men walking away.

As McDonald and Oxman both fixed these alleged occurrences at approximately the same time, it is obvious that at least one of them was lying.

McDonald's testimony in the Mooney trial also was widely at variance with his previous testimony before the grand jury and again at the Billings trial.

On those two occasions McDonald said he saw Billings set down the suit case and meet Mooney "at about 2 o'clock."

McDonald also fixed the time by stating that after he saw Mooney

THE TESTIMONY—continued

Mrs. Mellie Edeau and her daughter, Sadie, testified that they had been standing on the sidewalk in front of 721 Market Street (4,000 feet from the scene of the explosion) at 1.30 p. m. and saw Billings on the roof talking to some one on the sidewalk below. Then they saw Mooney and his wife on the sidewalk. Presently Billings joined them, the Edeaus alleged, and the Mooneys and Billings walked off toward the scene of the explosion.

The Edeaus also said they saw Weinberg get into his Ford jitney with another man and the car drove off down Market Street. It was the assumption of the prosecution that Weinberg picked up the Mooneys and Billings farther down the street and drove them to Steuart and Market.

The testimony of the Edeaus dovetailed with that of Oxman and was an important factor in obtaining Mooney's conviction.

THE FACTS—continued

go into the crowd, he, McDonald, walked down Market Street to the Alameda Café when the explosion occurred (the Alameda Café is only 135 feet from the scene of the explosion) and therefore the twice-repeated testimony of McDonald has Mooney at the scene only a few seconds before the bomb went off at exactly 2.06 o'clock.

This was before the defense had the photographs showing Mooney on the roof of the Eilers Building (more than a mile away) at 1.58, 2.01, and 2.04 p. m. When the defense obtained these photographs McDonald materially changed his previous testimony.

On February 7, 1921, McDonald made an affidavit before Frank P. Walsh, formerly chairman of the War Labor Board, in which he confessed that he committed perjury when he identified Mooney and Billings as the men whom he had seen set down a suit case at Steuart and Market Streets.

McDonald, a former circus acrobat, was a tramp waiter and during the trial boasted that the police would send him "back East on the cushions." He also was a drug addict.

Whether true or not, his affidavit brands him as wholly untrustworthy and his evidence itself is contradictory and plainly false.

Judge Griffin summarized McDonald's testimony in a letter to Governor Stephens, of California, as follows:

"I do not hesitate to say, however, that in my judgment McDonald is unworthy of belief, and in view of two indisputable facts which are established beyond all peradventure of a doubt, his testimony is worthless. These are, first, the time of the explosion, 2.06 p. m.; and, second, the time Mooney is shown on the roof of the Eilers Building, 1.58 p. m. Bearing these facts in mind the testimony of McDonald demonstrates its own falsity and is itself unanswerable evidence that what he claimed to have seen could not have occurred."

After the trial of Mooney his attorneys obtained complete proof that the Edeau women had perjured themselves and this evidence was presented at the trial of Mrs. Mooney and Weinberg—some months later—and resulted in their speedy acquittal.

Walter J. Peterson, then captain, United States Army, formerly chief of police of Oakland, testified that Mrs. Edeau had come to him after the explosion and said that she and her daughter were at Steuart and Market Streets (4,000 feet from 721 Market Street) when the bomb went off.

Mrs. Edeau said she had seen two men set down a suit case and believed she could identify them.

Chief Peterson assigned Inspector William Smith to accompany the mother and daughter to the San Francisco city prison.

Peterson swore that Inspector Smith reported to him the same day that the Edeaus had said

THE TESTIMONY—continued

THE FACTS—continued

Mooney and Billings were not the men they had seen.

Inspector Smith took the stand and said the Edeaus had told him they were at Steuart and Market instead of at 721 Market Street, (where they later swore they saw the defendants) and Smith also put in evidence his diary which showed the Edeaus had been unable to identify Mooney or Billings.

Lieutenant Goff, of the San Francisco Police Department, who was present when the Edeaus confronted Mooney and Billings, also admitted they had not identified the defendants.

Chief Peterson said that when he taxed Mrs. Edeau with making conflicting statements as to her whereabouts on the day of the explosion, she replied that while she had been at Steuart and Market Streets her "astral body" had been at 721 Market Street.

Inspector Smith also said she admitted to him she had changed her testimony.

The Edeaus were further impeached by William Burgess, Thomas Stout, and Muriel Stewart, who worked with Mrs. Edeau at a dressmaking establishment at Oakland. They testified that Mrs. Edeau told them she had been at the scene of the blast; had seen two middle-aged men plant the suitcase; and after returning from the San Francisco jail had said that Mooney and Billings were not the men she had seen put down the suitcase.

It was the above testimony entirely conclusive, and partly given by police officials whose sympathies were not with the defendants, which led Judge Griffin to declare some months after the trial that "the testimony of the Edeaus has now been completely discredited."

Mooney was convicted by Oxman, McDonald, and the Edeau women. There was not a scrap of any other evidence connecting him with the crime, and no man ever had a more unshakable alibi. Not only the photographs taken from the roof of the Eilers Building but the testimony of 16 witnesses show him to have been more than a mile away from the scene of the explosion, where he was perjuriously placed by Oxman and McDonald.

The testimony of 18 policemen proves that no auto went down Market Street in the face of the oncoming parade, as testified to by the Edeaus and Oxman.

President Wilson's mediation commission appointed by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, made a careful investigation and declared that "the verdict against Mooney is discredited."

John B. Densmore, director of the Federal Employment Service, who made a later investigation, said, "There is little left of the district attorney's case against the Mooney defendants, save an unsavory record of manipulation and perjury."

The trial judge, all 10 of the surviving jurors, the two assistant district attorneys who tried the case, a former attorney general of California, and the two police captains who had charge of preparing the evidence have all petitioned for Mooney's pardon on the grounds that he was convicted on testimony afterwards proved to have been perjured and that he is wholly innocent of the crime for which he is serving a life sentence.

The case against Billings is equally flimsy. Outside of McDonald, who confessed his perjury, the only witness to place Billings at the scene of the explosion was John Crowley, a wife deserter and a pervert who was afflicted with syphilis. His record was so rotten that he was not used in the trial of Mooney.

So recently as March 19, 1929, Estelle Smith, who with the Edeau women testified that Billings had been at 721 Market Street, made a long and detailed affidavit stating that she was forced to falsely identify Billings after being threatened with prison. She had been a woman of the underworld with a police record. Also, her uncle, then in the California State penitentiary under sentence for murder, was pardoned shortly after she testified.

Estelle Smith stated she was a morphine addict and was taking dope at intervals while on the witness stand. Her affidavit makes a complete and voluntary admission that she committed perjury at the instigation of Prosecuting Attorney Fickert and her employer.

Her confession completes the collapse of the frame-up against Mooney and Billings and conclusively proves that the conviction of these two men was obtained by bare-faced perjury and fraud.

Mr. SCHALL. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. NYE. I yield the floor.

Mr. SCHALL. I do not want the floor. I merely desire to make the statement that I indorse what the Senator has said. I have had read to me the transcripts in this case and I want to say that I think Tom Mooney is as innocent of the crime of which he was convicted as any man in the Senate.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, may I put a question to the Senator from North Dakota just to elicit the fact, if it be a fact?

I understand that a petition for the pardon of both Mooney and Billings is now pending, and presumably under consideration by the present Governor of California, Hon. C. C. Young. Am I correct in that?

Mr. NYE. I understand that that is the case, and that that is to be determined some time this month—the 23d or 24th of this month.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. There is just one fact which perhaps might interest the Senate. That fact is quite apart from the question of the gilt or innocence of Mooney and Billings.

The Senator in his statement referred to certain witnesses who testified against those defendants, and made the comments to which we have just listened. One of those witnesses was a man from Oregon. His name was Frank Oxman. He was a witness on the trial, as I recall, of Mooney. In any event, he was afterwards arrested and prosecuted in the courts at San Francisco. I defended him, and the jury very promptly acquitted him.

I make no comment touching the guilt or innocence of Billings or Mooney. I make no comment touching Oxman's guilt or innocence; but, to repeat myself, I merely recall the fact that when Mr. Oxman came down from Oregon and was prosecuted, I defended him, and the jury acquitted him.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, is it not also true that since the trial of Mr. Oxman there has been disclosed evidence that was not then available with relation to Mr. Oxman's personal case?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I really do not know.

Mr. NYE. I think that is the fact.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I have not heard of any such development. There may be such; I do not know.

Mr. NYE. I think that upon that further evidence the presiding judge now bases his contention that Oxman was guilty of perjury.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, along the lines of the speech that has just been made by the Senator from North Dakota, I will state that I have on my desk letters written by Judge Griffin (who was the trial judge), the district attorney, the captain of police, and, I think, all of the jurors who tried the case against these men. These letters were written to the Governor of the State of California asking the release of Mooney because they felt he had been convicted upon perjured testimony.

I ask unanimous consent that these letters which were written to the governor by the judge who tried the case and by the jurors and the district attorney be inserted in the RECORD.

Likewise I desire to have inserted in the RECORD a petition which was just sent to me, signed by a large group of citizens of Montana, with reference to the same matter.

I am satisfied, after reading the statement by Mr. Densmore, which he wrote to Secretary of Labor Wilson with reference to this trial, and particularly with reference to the statements made concerning Mr. Oxman, that the reason, undoubtedly, why Mr. Oxman was acquitted was the fact that he had as his attorney probably one of the ablest trial lawyers in the United States, the present distinguished junior Senator from California [Mr. SHORTRIDGE]. It was not because of the fact that he was innocent at all, in my humble judgment—at least I could not come to that conclusion after reading what the Department of Labor during the Wilson administration said about it after they had made a careful investigation of the case.

It must be borne in mind that when President Wilson was in office he asked the Secretary of Labor to investigate the matter, and they sent out to California an investigator, and likewise sent out a solicitor, who investigated these cases. They reported to President Wilson that undoubtedly these men were innocent and

that they had been convicted upon perjured testimony. So I repeat what I said before—it was not on account of the innocence of Oxman that he was acquitted, but because of the cleverness of his counsel.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. WHEELER. No one can read the documentary proof which I have before me and not feel that Tom Mooney is the victim of one of the foulest conspiracies ever perpetrated in this country, and it was done because he was active in labor circles in California. I renew my request that the documents to which I have referred be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DALE in the chair). Is there objection?

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *November 19, 1918.*

Hon. WILLIAM D. STEPHENS,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Calif.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: You may recall, and the record is now before you, that subsequent to the trial of Thomas J. Mooney, and after an appeal from my order denying his motion for a new trial, I addressed a letter to the attorney general, in which I requested him to take such action as would send the Mooney case back to my court to be tried anew.

I believed then that simple justice and fair play demanded such action, and from that position I have never for a moment receded. On the contrary, that stand has been by later developments greatly strengthened, and, if I may, I would trespass upon your valuable time to put before you, as briefly as the circumstances will permit, the reasons why I so firmly believe a new trial of the Mooney case should be had.

In the trial of Mooney there were four witnesses, and four only, who connected him with the explosion which occurred at Steuart Street and Market. They were John McDonald, Frank C. Oxman, Mrs. Mellie Edeau and her daughter Sadie. Of these, Oxman and McDonald placed Mooney at the scene of the crime, and the Edeaus testified to his presence at 721 Market Street, from which point the prosecution avers, Billings, Weinberg, Mooney and his wife drove in Weinberg's jitney with an unidentified man to the place of the crime.

Oxman was by far the most important of these witnesses. His testimony was unshaken on cross-examination, and his very appearance bore out his statements that he was a reputable and prosperous cattle dealer and landowner from the State of Oregon. There is no question but that he made a profound impression on the jury and upon all those who listened to his story on the witness stand, and there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the testimony of Oxman was the turning point in the Mooney case and that he is the pivot around which all other evidence in the case revolves. It was because of the extreme importance of this witness and his naïve simplicity on the witness stand that when the disclosures of the letters he had written to Rigali and his mother, which are before you, was made, I deemed it my duty to address the attorney general as I did.

The testimony of Mrs. Mellie Edeau and her daughter Sadie Edeau, was, that on the day of the preparedness parade, Mooney, Mrs. Mooney, Billings, and Weinberg were together at 721 Market Street, from which point they drove away in the direction of the ferry in Weinberg's automobile jitney. They were the only witnesses who claimed to have seen the Mooneys at that point, and their testimony is important in that it corroborates Oxman's statement that the same four people arrived at Steuart and Market Streets in the same conveyance a short time after its departure from the Edeaus's observation.

At the trial of Billings the Edeaus did not disclose in their testimony then given that they had seen Mooney and his wife. This in itself was a suspicious circumstance, but as it was developed at Mooney's trial and thus was before the jury for consideration, I do not comment upon it. But the testimony of the Edeaus has now been entirely discredited by Inspector Smith of the Oakland Police Department, Captain Peterson of the United States Army, former chief of police of Oakland, and Lieutenant Goff of the San Francisco Police Department. The sworn testimony of these police officials adduced at the trials of the defendants Rena Mooney and Israel Weinberg, before Judge Seawell, of Sonoma, County, who presided for Judge Dunne, discloses that immediately after the tragedy at Steuart and Market Streets the mother called on the Oakland officials, claimed then that she and her daughter were not at 721 Market Street, but at the scene of the crime, and saw the perpetrators thereof, was brought by Inspector Smith to San Francisco, where she was shown the defendants, who were then under arrest, and in the presence of Smith and Goff was not only unable to identify any of them, but stated that they were not the guilty parties. It is important to bear in mind that this is the testimony of police officials, whose natural sympathies are not with the defendants charged with the commission of such an offense as this, and that because of the very nature of the case, its tremendous importance to the community, and the reputed character of the defendants they would be unwilling to testify to a single fact or occurrence of which they were not absolutely certain.

I do not intend to state the testimony of John McDonald. It is brief and doubtless will receive the careful analysis of yourself or your secretary. I do not hesitate to say, however, that in my judgment McDonald is unworthy of belief, and in view of two indisputable facts which are established beyond all peradventure of a doubt, his testimony is worthless. There are, first, the time of the explosion, 2.06 p. m.; and, second, the time Mooney is first shown on the roof of the Eilers Building, 1.58 p. m. The first of these facts is established by Capt. Duncan Matheson, in charge of the bomb case; the second, by the photograph, subsequently enlarged, taken by the young man employed by the Eilers Music Co. Bearing those facts in mind, the testimony of McDonald demonstrates its own falsity and is itself unanswerable evidence that what he claimed to have seen could not have occurred.

Since the trial of Mooney, two other of the bomb defendants have been tried in another department of this court and each has been acquitted of the charge. In these trials McDonald and Mrs. Edeau and her daughter have been witnesses. Oxman has never been produced. There were submitted to each of the juries in these cases all the matters which have been developed since the trial of Thomas J. Mooney, except, of course, the Oxman letters, with the result above indicated.

The situation of Mooney is that he stands condemned to death upon evidence concerning the truth of which, to say the least, there has arisen a very grave doubt. Since his trial facts and circumstances have come to light which seriously reflect upon the credibility of three or four witnesses who link him with the crime of the Preparedness Day and which shake the very foundation of the case upon which the people rely for his conviction.

The highest courts in the State and Nation have declared themselves to be without power to relieve him. Upon the shoulders of the Chief Executive thereof rests this great responsibility.

It was my judgment and opinion that Mooney should receive a new trial upon the Oxman letters alone. In that judgment and opinion I was not alone, for upon examination of the records the attorney general concurred therein and stipulated in open court that the case should be reversed. The supreme court of the State held, however, that it was without power to act upon such a stipulation in a criminal case.

I have no personal interest in Thomas J. Mooney, but I have a deep personal interest in the case of The People *v.* Thomas J. Mooney, not because I was the judge who presided at its trial and pronounced the judgment but because, firstly, there is a human life involved; and, secondly, inseparable from the case, there is the great principle upon which this Government rests, that no man, whatsoever his condition, position, conviction, or belief may be, shall be denied justice.

In conclusion let me apologize for the extreme length of this letter. The gravity of the case is alone my excuse for burdening you. I have not touched upon the many circumstances which to-day are matters of common knowledge and public notoriety, and which add enormously to the total of doubt and uncertainty now surrounding the result of Mooney's trial, but have merely dwelt upon these indisputable, outstanding facts, themselves now matters of public record, and I can only say, as I said to General Webb, that right and justice demand a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney in order that these facts, so material and of such importance to the issue of his guilt or innocence and unavailable to him at the time of his trial, may be presented to a jury for consideration and determination.

Yours very respectfully,

FRANKLIN A. GRIFFIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *November 14, 1923.*

Hon. C. C. YOUNG,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Calif.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: When you discussed the Mooney case some weeks ago with a group of citizens at Berkeley you told us that until then you had believed Mooney and Billings guilty of the preparedness crime. Some days afterwards, when you sent a message to the State Federation of Labor at Sacramento, you said again that you believed them guilty.

I believe that you are as anxious as any other citizen of California to see justice done to these two men, and will give serious attention to the documents in behalf of their pardon. Because I believe that, Governor Young, I am asking you—before you make your final decision—to let me know what evidence has led you to believe that Mooney and Billings really committed the crime for which they were tried and convicted and are now in prison.

The thing that happened on Preparedness Day, 12 years ago, was a terrible crime, but I am sure that you will also consider it a terrible crime to keep in prison two human beings who were most unfairly, even criminally convicted, and that you will wish to give those who believe there has been a miscarriage of justice every opportunity to meet any doubt of their innocence that you may have.

Any fair-minded man who reads only the transcripts of the trials of Mooney and Billings would believe them guilty. If the testimony in these cases was honest and true, then their guilt was conclusive. But subsequent revelations damned every witness who testified before me against them as perjurious or mistaken. Estelle Smith has admitted her testimony was false. The Edeaus were completely discredited.

Oxman is completely out of the case as a perjurer who also tried to suborn perjury in another witness. John McDonald has since sworn to an affidavit that he knew nothing about the crime. The transcript evidence upon which Mooney and Billings were convicted no longer exists.

And because it does not exist, the trial judge (myself), the foreman of the Mooney jury, 11 members of the jury, the present district attorney, Captain Matheson, who had charge of the case, and every other official—except District Attorney Fickert—now believe the convicted men innocent and are earnest advocates of their pardon.

About these facts, Governor Young, there can be no two opinions, and I believe you must base your belief in the guilt of Mooney and Billings upon other evidence not known to me. At your earliest convenience will you let me know what that evidence is? I would like the privilege of considering it, because I feel a deep sense of responsibility in this case, and I may be able to help in this profoundly important matter. I urgently request you to give me whatever added information you may have in an early reply. I am,

Very truly yours,

FRANKLIN A. GRIFFIN,
Judge Superior Court, Department No. 5.

I have asked these citizens who attended the Berkeley meeting, as well as a number of others who are intensely interested in the Mooney case, to sign this letter with me. Their names follow: Jacob Nieto, rabbi of Temple Sherith Israel; Edward J. Hanna, archbishop of San Francisco; Edward L. Parsons, Episcopal bishop of California; W. N. Burkhardt, editor the News; William V. MacNevin, foreman of the Mooney jury; Fremont Older; Max Stern; Fredick W. Clampett; Franklin Hichborn; Mildred J. Pollock.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *September 18, 1926.*

His Excellency FRIEND W. RICHARDSON,
Governor of California.

SIR: Although the trials of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings were concluded before I took office as district attorney, I have become familiar with the evidence introduced and with the further evidence developed since the conclusion of the trials. As applications for pardon have been made, I consider it my duty to submit to you the conclusions I have reached.

Before the Hatchers gave their statements to the grand jury, there was, to say the least, considerable doubt of the truth of Oxman's statement that he was in San Francisco at the time of the explosion. Since the Hatchers gave their testimony, I believe there can be no doubt that Oxman's testimony was false. Some months ago, McDonald came to San Francisco and stated that the testimony he had given was false, and he offered to so state to the grand jury provided that he would not be indicted for perjury. Whether McDonald's last statement is true or false, it leaves him in the position of being entirely untrustworthy. There have been other developments that still further weaken the case of the prosecution.

If these matters that have developed since the trials could be called to the attention of a court that had jurisdiction to grant a new trial, undoubtedly a new trial would be granted. Furthermore, if a new trial were granted, there would be no possibility of convicting Mooney or Billings. The passage of time has deprived the courts of any jurisdiction to grant relief and, under our legal system, the only person that can take cognizance of these circumstances and act upon them is the governor.

The situation is one that comes clearly within the purpose of the provision granting the governor power to pardon. I believe no person that permits himself to analyze the situation entertains any doubt that Mooney and Billings were convicted on false testimony. The only reason for keeping them in prison is that they are undesirable citizens and, if they have not committed the offenses charged, they have been guilty of other activities that justify restraining them. I am convinced that such reasoning is most insidious and, ultimately, most destructive of the very institutions that the law-abiding people prize. It certainly should not be employed by the officials charged with enforcing the laws.

I believe the imprisonment of men convicted on testimony generally regarded as false is highly destructive to the institutions so dear to the heart of every American. The same respect for our laws that leads to the disapproval of the actions of those who break them leads me to the conviction that those convicted upon false and perjured testimony should be pardoned.

Very respectfully yours,

MATHEW BRADY,
District Attorney.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *September 25, 1926.*

Hon. FRIEND W. RICHARDSON,
Governor of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.

DEAR GOVERNOR: I am informed that Thomas Mooney and Warren K. Billings, convicted in connection with the Preparedness Day parade bomb cases, are about to apply to you for a pardon, and I have been asked to express my attitude with reference to the same.

I was one of the prosecuting attorneys in these cases and presented the evidence in the case against W. K. Billings, which was the first case to be tried and which resulted in his conviction. I did not appear active in the court in the prosecuting of the Mooney case, but know that the evidence against Mooney was the same as that against Billings, with the exception that Frank Oxman, who appeared in the Mooney case, did not appear in the Billings case.

Since the conviction of Billings and Mooney Captain of Detectives Matheson, who procured the evidence against them, the judge who presided over the Mooney case, the attorney general of the State of California, and the foreman of the jury and all of the jurors except one now living, who found Mooney guilty, for reasons advanced, have recommended pardons for both Billings and Mooney.

Since the conviction of Billings and Mooney my attention has been called to statements made to the public press by witnesses whose testimony was very important for the prosecution in the trial of those cases, and also to the subsequent attitude and conduct of those witnesses, all of which tended to cast suspicion on said cases and tended to impeach said witnesses and show their unreliability. As a result thereof a serious doubt exists in the minds of a vast number of well-meaning citizens as to the justice of these convictions, and, regardless of my own personal feelings in the matter, because of the attitude of the foresaid parties who had to do with the conviction of these defendants and because of the division of well-meaning public opinion as to the justice of those convictions, it is my opinion, under all the circumstances, that the public interest would be best subserved by granting pardons to both Billings and Mooney, and I therefore recommend that pardons be granted.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. P. BRENNAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *September 25, 1929.*

Hon. FRIEND W. RICHARDSON,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Calif.

DEAR SIR: I am informed that Thomas Mooney, now an inmate of San Quentin Penitentiary, serving a life sentence because of his conviction on a charge of murder growing out of the Preparedness Day parade outrage committed in San Francisco in 1916, is about to make application to you for an executive order releasing him from his imprisonment.

The writer was foreman of the jury that convicted Mooney of this charge, and, of course, I voted for the verdict.

I am frank to say that in face of all the evidence before the jury in that trial a verdict of guilty was justified. No fair-minded juror, conscious of his responsibility to society as well as the defendant, when confronted with the evidence there presented, could have voted otherwise.

However, since the conviction of Mooney, a great many matters have come to light having to do with the manner of his trial and seriously reflecting on the character of the evidence there presented against him, all of which, I am informed, have been submitted to you and to your predecessor in office.

Any lengthy discussion of these matters at this time would seem, therefore, to be unnecessary.

Because of the situation which has developed in this case since the verdict of the jurors was rendered, and after a mature reflection of many years, I feel it my duty to join with the other jurors in this case, in asking you to exercise your prerogative and grant Thomas Mooney's petition for executive clemency.

With the kindest personal regards and best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely,

WM. V. MACNEVIN.

HOTEL HOLLYWOOD,
Hollywood, Calif., March 8, 1929.

Hon. FRIEND W. RICHARDSON,
Governor of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.

DEAR SIR: As one of the jurors who sat at the trial of Thomas Mooney and had presented to him all of the evidence, I feel privileged to send this communication to you concerning him.

From investigations that I have intimately made in the past few months, I feel constrained to express the belief that had I been at the time of the trial in possession of the facts that have come to my knowledge since I would not have voted for Mooney's conviction. It is my belief at this time that the ends of justice could best be served by granting a pardon to Thomas J. Mooney, and I therefore respectfully urge that his petition for a pardon be granted by you.

Very respectfully,

LOUISE NEUSTADTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *September 14, 1924.*

Hon. FRIEND W. RICHARDSON,
Governor of California.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I am of the same opinion as the trial judge, Franklin K. Griffin, in regards to the innocence of Thomas J. Mooney, and as one of the jurors I ask you to pardon Thomas J. Mooney.

Very respectfully,

R. H. STETTIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *September 7, 1923.*

Hon. FRIEND W. RICHARDSON,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Calif.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: In view of the many elements which have been brought out in the Mooney case in recent years, as one of the jurors who convicted Mooney, I wish to state that I would not have brought in a verdict of guilty without the testimony of Frank C. Oxman. Now, that Oxman's testimony has been completely discredited, I ask you to grant Mr. Mooney's petition for pardon.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM A. JACOBS,
352 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *September 18, 1923.*

Hon. FRIEND W. RICHARDSON,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Calif.

YOUR HONOR: Many things have happened since I served as a juror in the case of Thomas J. Mooney which caused me to doubt the honesty of some important witnesses.

I fully agree with Judge Franklin A. Griffin in asking you to pardon Mooney.

JOHN BAZZINI,
1628 Lombard Street, San Francisco, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *October 23, 1926.*

Hon. FRIEND W. RICHARDSON,
Governor State of California, Sacramento, Calif.

MY DEAR SIR: I have been advised by Thomas J. Mooney, who is now confined in the State prison at San Quentin under a life sentence, that he is about to apply for a pardon, and have been requested by him to communicate to you my attitude as the trial judge toward such application.

The facts concerning Mooney's trial, conviction, and sentence to death, and the subsequent commutation to life imprisonment, are matters of such general knowledge as to make it unnecessary at this time to detail them. At the time of his former application for executive action, I addressed a communication to Hon. William D. Stephens, then governor, setting forth at length the reason for my belief that Mooney was entitled, at least, to a new trial of his case. A copy of that communication is hereto annexed that it may be before you in the event that it is not now among the files of your office, and I now reiterate the statements contained therein.

Since the commutation of Mooney's sentence it has been developed by testimony before a grand jury of this city and county that at the very time that the witness Oxman claimed he was at the scene of the tragedy involved in this case he was in reality in the town of Woodland, Yolo County, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hatcher. This fact the Hatchers have themselves admitted and such admission is a matter of record of the proceedings of the grand jury in the possession of the district attorney of this city and county. In addition the witness John McDonald has, under oath, publicly announced that his testimony given at the trial of Mooney was false.

I state these matters merely to show that, as time passes, the suspicion later surrounding the conviction of Mooney, instead of diminishing, actually increases.

It has always been my belief that Mooney should have had another trial in order that the evidence against him, in light of later most important developments, might be submitted to a jury and the question of his guilt or innocence determined in the manner constitutionally provided in our State. This, it seems, can not now be done, for the district attorney has publicly stated that he can produce no other witnesses than those whose testimony is now on record (always excepting, of course, Oxman, who is out of his jurisdiction), and to go to trial upon only such evidence would be farcical.

There is yet pending, in one of our departments of the superior court, one of the several murder indictments returned by the grand jury at the time of the Preparedness Day tragedy against Mooney. Upon this indictment there is, as a matter of record, a waiver by him of the plea of once in jeopardy and all other technical pleas which might be interposed, and an agreement to go to trial at any time thereon upon the single issue of not guilty. As the matter stands now, if hereafter any sufficient evidence of his guilt shall be discovered, he may then be prosecuted upon this indictment and his guilt or innocence of the crime judicially determined.

In view of all these circumstances, it seems to me that in simple justice and fair play Mooney's application could be granted.

Respectfully yours,

FRANKLIN A. GRIFFIN,
Superior Court Judge.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *November 23, 1925.*

Hon. FRIEND RICHARDSON,
Governor of the State of California,
Sacramento, Calif.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: In view of the errors in testimony and other elements during the trial of Tom Mooney, I, as one of the jurors in his trial, respectfully ask that his petition for pardon be granted.

Very truly yours,

JOHN FORSYTH,
8900 Geary Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Care of Judge Franklin K. Griffin.

NEW YORK, *October 10, 1924.*

Hon. FRIEND RICHARDSON,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Calif.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: Since the trial of Thomas Mooney, at which I have been a member of the jury, I have learned that some witnesses testifying against Mooney admitted having given wrong testimony, and as I was considerably guided by their statements when rendering a verdict, I now feel that an injustice has been done.

I, therefore, as a juror in that trial, beg Your Excellency to kindly give this matter due consideration, and grant Mooney a pardon.

Very respectfully,

S. G. MISH.

SUPERIOR COURT,
DEPARTMENT FIVE,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *January 20, 1928.*

Hon. C. C. YOUNG,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Calif.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I have intended for some time to write you briefly concerning the case of Thomas J. Mooney, whose application for pardon has been presented to your office, so that you may know directly, rather than by indirection, my attitude in the matter, and the reasons which have impelled my course therein.

So far as the facts are concerned, I can not add anything to what I have already written to your predecessors in office, Governor Stephens and Governor Richardson, and I now simply refer you to my letters to them, copies of which are inclosed herein against the event that they are no longer in the files of your office.

There is, however, one aspect of the case which, with the greatest respect for your good judgment and opinion, I would discuss with you, and that is that Mooney should be paroled before his application for pardon is considered. I can not agree with this position for the reason that, in my opinion, Mooney's case is no different from any other man who has been wrongfully and upon perjured testimony convicted of a crime of which subsequent developments absolutely demonstrate his innocence. Speaking very frankly, it seems to me that the great obstacle in the way of Mooney's pardon has been his alleged bad reputation. In other words, he has been denied real justice because the opinion seems to be prevalent that he is a dangerous man to be at large and, therefore, should be, innocent or guilty, kept in prison. Conceding, for the sake of argument, that Mooney has been all he is painted, it is to say the least, most specious reasoning; indeed, no reason at all, why Mooney should be denied the justice which, under our system, is due even the most degraded. Moreover, such a doctrine is more dangerous and pernicious than any Mooney has been accused of preaching.

I am giving this letter to Mr. Older for delivery to you, and I hope and trust that the great wrong done Mooney, of which I was unwittingly a part, will now without delay, in so far as this great State may accomplish it, be remedied.

Believe me, with best wishes to you both personally and officially,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN GRIFFIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *January 25, 1924.*

Mr. TOM MOONEY,
Box 31921, San Quentin, Calif.

DEAR SIR: Complying with your request of recent date for a letter to be used in an application for a pardon respecting your trial and conviction on the charge of murder for which you are now incarcerated in the State prison, I respectfully submit as follows:

I was specially detailed in charge by the late chief of police, D. A. White, to investigate the Preparedness Day parade explosion which caused the death of several of our well-known citizens and the injury of many others. It is needless at this time to give any details connected with the explosion.

The question involved is whether or not you, as one of the defendants in said case, received a fair and impartial trial, as provided by the Constitution and the laws of the land, and whether or not you were deprived of your rights by being denied a new trial on what subsequently developed concerning the testimony of witnesses in the case, particularly that of Frank C. Oxman for the prosecution.

Your motion for a new trial was denied by the highest court in this State, for whom I have the very highest regard, because it was without power to act in the matter as requested by the attorney general.

Frank C. Oxman was one of the strongest witnesses for the prosecution, and there can not be any doubt about the profound impression his testimony made, not only on the court but on the jury as well. Personally, I did not hear all his testimony, being called out of the court room during part of his examination, and from the portion I heard it was a revelation to me and marvelous in detail. Cross-examination failed in every particular to break down his story.

After what developed regarding his conduct, his desire to connect with one Rigall and the letters that were subsequently produced in relation thereto, I was then convinced, as I am now, that he was not only unreliable but a romancer, pure and simple, and ready to bolster up his story by any means within his power, and having no person in sight fell back on Rigall, a questionable character who was far away from the scene of the crime.

I was firmly convinced that Oxman should have been prosecuted for attempted subornation of perjury and acted accordingly and notwithstanding his acquittal I firmly believe now as I did then, that he was guilty as charged.

Another witness, John McDonald, came to the fore during the investigation and testified for the prosecution and later admitted that he was improperly influenced and committed perjury. He would have been arrested if he made that admission under oath.

That being true, I am convinced beyond any question of doubt that your rights were violated and that you were entitled to a new trial, and fully concur in the opinion of the trial judge and the attorney general. This is not possible now, because of legal limitations, and your only available relief is executive clemency, to which I am convinced you are fully entitled.

After all, the sanctity of the courts and the rights of a fair trial stand over and above any offense that may be committed, regardless of the enormity thereof, because that is the very foundation of our Government and therefore must not be trespassed upon.

Respectfully submitted.

DUNCAN MATHESON,
Captain of Detectives.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *February 17, 1926.*

Hon. FRIEND W. RICHARDSON,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Calif.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: In view of the many elements which have been brought out in the Mooney case since the trial, and as I was one of the jurors that convicted Mooney I think it would be only an act of justice for you to grant him a pardon.

Hoping you will take the matter up, I remain, very sincerely,

THOMAS KENNEDY,
75 Sterling Street, San Francisco, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *April 12, 1924.*

Mr. THOMAS MOONEY.

DEAR SIR: I have been requested by Mrs. Hammerberg to state my frame of mind concerning your trial and conviction for the Preparedness Day murders, for which you were convicted and are now serving a life sentence.

The testimony of Oxman was so striking and of such convincing nature that it, no doubt, was a strong factor in causing a verdict of guilty.

The testimony of the witness McDonald was also a strong factor in bringing about the conviction; in fact, these two witnesses were the most important witnesses in the case.

Since that time events have occurred that very strongly indicate that both of these witnesses were influenced by questionable motives and that their testimony was of little, if any, value. Furthermore, if I was a juror sitting in the case I would not in my present frame of mind consider their testimony for a single minute when a human life was being weighed in the balance.

With the two vital witnesses discredited I think the only fair thing to do is to state that I do not think you had a fair and impartial trial, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

A new trial being now impossible owing to legal limitations, I believe you are entitled to executive clemency, the only relief obtainable under the circumstances.

I was detailed with Captain Matheson to investigate the preparedness parade bomb murders.

Respectfully,

CHARLES GOFF, *Captain of Police.*

Hon. FRIEND W. RICHARDSON,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Calif.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: Since the trial of Thomas J. Mooney many things have come to light which reflect on the credibility of some of the witnesses, especially the testimony of Frank J. Oxman, who was the convincing factor on which I rendered my verdict.

I feel, as one of the jurors in the case, I agree with Judge Griffin in his appeal for clemency for Mooney.

Yours,

H. J. BRUNER.

STATEMENT OF BELLE M. HAMMERBERG REGARDING THE ATTITUDE OF JOHN W. MILLER, JR., JUROR IN THE TRIAL OF THOMAS J. MOONEY

From the interviews I have had with Juror J. W. Miller, jr., I find his attitude is this:

When he brought in the verdict of guilty he felt that as far as the jurors were concerned the case was finished.

He feels it would be presumption on his part to tell the governor what to do or what not to do when the governor has all the evidence before him on which to base his decision.

That he has read with interest and has been deeply impressed by the letters and affidavits I have shown him.

That he "will be glad for Tom's sake to see him free and will be one of the first to take him by the hand when he is released."

Mr. Miller has read this statement and I have left a copy of same with him.

Mr. Miller says I may now truthfully say not one of the 10 jurors objects to Mooney's release.

BELLE HAMMERBERG.

HAVRE, MONT., *May 16, 1929.*

Hon. B. K. WHEELER,
United States Senator from Montana,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Montana, do most respectfully petition your help in behalf of justice to Mr. Tom Mooney and his fellow coworker, Mr. Billings, who were unjustly sentenced by trumped-up charges and who are still suffering in San Quentin Prison, California, by miscarriage of justice. Since the commitment everyone connected with the case—judge, jury, and the principal witnesses for the State—have come out for the defendants and pleaded for retrial with the idea in mind of their liberation.

We urge immediate action, as justice has been already too long delayed.

W. M. Trudeau, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Havre, Mont.; J. H. Seaburg, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Havre, Mont.; F. H. Clifford, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Havre, Mont.; Lynn Frans, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Havre, Mont.; Earl Whitney, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, White Fish, Mont.; R. A. Houger, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Havre, Mont.; C. C. Zartman, locomotive engineer, Havre, Mont.; Ambler R. Black, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Havre, Mont.; J. M. Hombs, Havre, Mont.; H. A. Taylor, Havre, Mont.; Walter Wagner, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Lodge 93, Havre, Mont.; Frank G. Boragas, Havre, Mont.; Wm. I. Kinzer, Havre, Mont.; J. S. Johnson, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 629, Havre, Mont.; H. H. Hess, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 93, Havre, Mont.; L. Dunham, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Havre, Mont.; E. E. Van Swearingen, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Havre, Mont.; J. A. Peters, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 629, Williston, N. Dak.; L. S. Stover, Order of Railway Conductors, Havre, Mont.; James O'Neill, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Great Falls, Mont.; A. W. Hagerty, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Great Falls, Mont.; James O. Ring, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Havre, Mont.; R. E. Powell, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Havre, Mont.; Robt. Goodwin, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, White Fish, Mont.; R. Wells, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, White Fish, Mont.; S. O. Emery; T. I. Clayborne, Havre, Mont.; Len A. Auchberg, Havre, Mont.; Jos. A. Ring, 931 Fifth Avenue, Havre, Mont.; Glenn Gettes, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Cut Bank, Mont.; James Lenahan; Thos. Laborta, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, 213, Havre, Mont.; Lee Kezar, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Havre, Mont.; Chas. G. Davis, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Havre, Mont.; L. L. Melvin, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Havre, Mont.; J. F. Olson, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Great Falls, Mont.; Frank Wilson, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, 213, Havre, Mont.; R. C. Johnson, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, 213, Havre, Mont.; R. E. Smith, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 392, Havre, Mont.; F. J. Kaluza, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 392, Williston, N. Dak.; E. Brandt, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 504, Great Falls, Mont.; J. H. Ruetten, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, 213, Havre, Mont.; B. F. Hillsebecke, Order of

Railway Conductors, 272, Havre, Mont.; Wm. A. Spooner, International Brotherhood of Engine Workers, No. 393, Havre, Mont.; Fred. Mann, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Glasgow, Mont.; James L. Duffe, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Havre, Mont.; Edw. Graef, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 93, Havre, Mont.; Clifford Lundown, Havre, Mont.; L. C. Enfield, Liberty Hotel, Havre, Mont.

HAVRE, MONT., *May 16, 1929.*

Hon. B. K. WHEELER,
United States Senator from Montana,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Montana, do most respectfully petition your help in behalf of justice to Mr. Tom Mooney and his fellow coworker Mr. Billings, who were unjustly sentenced by trumped-up charges, and who are still suffering in San Quenten Prison, California, by miscarriage of justice. Since the commitment every one connected with the case—judge, jury, and the principal witnesses for the State—have come out for the defendants and pleaded for retrial, with the idea in mind of their liberation.

We urge immediate action, as justice has been already too long delayed.

Ray Kasti, Havre, Mont.; W. C. Lewis, Havre, Mont.; L. Halverson, Havre, Mont.; C. R. Carroll, Havre, Mont.; R. D. Moore, Havre, Mont.; L. M. Kelly, Havre, Mont.; F. Novak, Havre, Mont.; A. R. Langford, Havre, Mont.; F. H. Marshall, Great Falls, Mont.; W. B. Rhoades, Havre, Mont.; J. E. Gwynn, Havre, Mont.; C. E. Thomas, Havre, Mont.; Frank J. Hanna, Havre, Mont.; Thos. E. McDonough, Havre, Mont.; Pete Lomey, Havre, Mont.; Lou Enlestrand, Havre, Mont.; H. G. Teel, Havre, Mont.; S. J. Dahl, Havre, Mont.; R. G. Erler, Havre, Mont.; LeRoy Perry, Havre, Mont.; H. A. Gies, Havre, Mont.; R. J. Bergeson, Havre, Mont.; A. L. Decker, Havre, Mont.; E. P. Nichols, Spokane, Mont.; H. C. Denny, Havre, Mont.; C. H. Misemer, Havre, Mont.; C. B. Mula, Havre, Mont.; K. O. Hapdahl, Havre, Mont.; R. G. Brown, Havre, Mont.; H. U. Coster, Havre, Mont.; Earl Fritz, Havre, Mont.; S. C. Carnal, lawyer, Havre, Mont.; David E. Osborne, engineer, Havre, Mont.; H. H. Alan, insurance, Havre, Mont.; J. C. Lynch, miner, Havre, Mont.; Dan Sheehan, Helena, Mont.; Ray O'Connell, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Havre, Mont.

HAVRE, MONT., *May 23, 1929.*

Hon. B. K. WHEELER,
United States Senator from Montana,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Montana, do most respectfully petition your help in behalf of justice to Mr. Tom Mooney and his fellow coworker Mr. Billings, who were unjustly sentenced by trumped-up charges, and who are still suffering in San Quenten Prison, Calif., by miscarriage of justice. Since the commitment, everyone connected with the case, judge, jury, and the principal witnesses for the State, have come out for the defendants and pleaded for retrial with the idea in mind of their liberation.

We urge immediate action as justice has been already too long delayed.

L. H. Hanson, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Havre, Mont.; Ernest Allaby, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Havre, Mont.; W. A. Buby, Havre, Mont.; H. J. Halford, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, 151 Seventh Street, Havre, Mont.; Thomas Dineen, railroad employee, Havre, Mont.; John H. Kearfid, Havre, Mont.; John Auld, Havre, Mont.; Chas. S. Burchard, Havre, Mont.; Stanley Cytlak; Frank Sirahian; J. F. Bolin; F. W. Powell, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen 213, Havre, Mont.; Charles R. Culnan, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen 213, Havre, Mont.; Frank Drorak, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen 93, Havre, Mont.; Thomas J. Utartin, railroad machinist, Havre, Mont.; L. W. Foster, conductor, Havre, Mont.

HAVRE, MONT., *May 16, 1929.*

Hon. B. K. WHEELER,
United States Senator from Montana,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We the undersigned citizens of the State of Montana, do most respectfully petition your help in behalf of justice to Mr. Tom Mooney and his fellow coworker Mr. Billings, who were unjustly sentenced by trumped-up charges, and who are still suffering in San Quenten Prison, Calif., by miscarriage of justice. Since the commitment everyone connected with the case, judge, jury, and the principal witnesses for the State, have come out for the defendants and pleaded for retrial with the idea in mind of their liberation.

We urge immediate action as justice has been already too long delayed.

J. C. Wentworth, Havre, Mont.; P. L. Larson, Havre, Mont.; Lewis Coed, Havre, Mont.; Tom Lee, Havre, Mont.; M. Dye, Havre, Mont.; W. McKinnon, Havre, Mont.; J. R. Cleary, Havre, Mont.; William P. Howard, Havre, Mont.; Theodore Lang, Havre, Mont.; J. Ryan, Havre, Mont.; Marcus Ring, Havre, Mont.; H. A. Hanning, Havre, Mont.; Al Carthy, Havre, Mont.; B. Barde, Havre, Mont.; L. M. Slater, Havre, Mont.; T. J. Troy, Havre, Mont.; H. Gardner, Havre, Mont.; D. Decker, Havre, Mont.; P. L. Bowman, Havre, Mont.; C. E. Thomas, Havre, Mont.; Michael Safarik, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Glasgow, Mont.; Carl B. Johnson, Havre, Mont.; F. J. Backler, Havre, Mont.; E. W. Filler, Havre, Mont.; E. Jorgenson, Havre, Mont.; R. Taylor, Havre, Mont.; S. H. Casey, Havre, Mont.; L. H. Hanson, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; B. A. Bainkman, International Brotherhood of Engine Workers, Havre, Mont.; O. E. Farde, Havre, Mont.; C. B. Gormley, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Havre, Mont.; C. L. Jansen, Order of Railway Conductors, Havre, Mont.; Peter Jambo, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Havre, Mont.; Ray Berry, Havre, Mont.; J. Ryan, Havre, Mont.; A. Carbly; J. M. Lindsey.

HAVRE, MONT., *May 16, 1929.*

Hon. B. K. WHEELER,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Montana, do most respectfully petition your help in behalf of justice to Mr. Tom Mooney and his fellow coworker, Mr. Billings, who were unjustly sentenced by triumphal charges, and who are still suffering in San Quentin (Calif.) Prison by miscarriage of justice. Since the commitment everyone connected with the case—judge, jury, and the principal witnesses for the State—have come out for the defendants and pleaded for retrial, with the idea in mind of their liberation.

We urge immediate action, as justice has been already too long delayed.

J. J. MCDONOUGH,
Order Railway Conductors, Havre, Mont.
P. F. LEWIS,
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Havre, Mont.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, I need not repeat what I have just stated, but I will add a word.

It so happens that I had nothing to do with the prosecution in the cases referred to. Afterwards, when this Oregonian was arrested and prosecuted, as stated, I appeared for him and he was acquitted. It is only proper to add that I never heard one word in California, nor have I heard a word coming from elsewhere, reflecting in any degree adversely on the trial of Frank Oxman. I have among the friends of Mooney and Billings many very warm friends and supporters. They naturally took a profound, deep, sincere interest in the trial of Oxman, but never, as far as I know, has there been any question raised as to the integrity of the jury in that case, the rulings of the honored judge, or as to the conduct of any counsel for or against. The record of the court shows that upon the evidence the jury felt it to be its duty to render a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. KING obtained the floor.

Mr. WATSON. Does the Senator expect to begin an address now?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I desire to address myself very briefly to the resolution before us.

When this resolution was before the Committee on the Judiciary, I briefly examined it and stated that, in my opinion, it was unnecessary. I had no particular objection to the appointment of a committee, as provided by the resolution, although I believed that it would be a work of supererogation to create it. My view was partly caused by reason of the fact that there is pending before the Committee on the Judiciary a bill, the counterpart of which has been introduced at each succeeding session of Congress since 1922, calling for the transfer to the Department of Justice of the enforcement provisions of the Volstead Act.

The Judiciary Committee was the committee which reported the Volstead Act. As Senators will recall, it was introduced in the House by Mr. Volstead, and in the Senate by former Senator Knute Nelson, a distinguished Senator and an able lawyer.

The so-called Volstead Act was not drawn by Mr. Volstead, it was not prepared by Senator Nelson, whose name it bore, when it was offered in the Senate of the United States, but by the Anti-Saloon League. When it went to the Judiciary Committee, a subcommittee of five was appointed for the considera-

tion of the measure. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], the present chairman of the Judiciary Committee, was a member of the subcommittee. Senator Cummins, Senator Walsh, Senator Nelson, and myself were the other members of the subcommittee.

After full consideration by the subcommittee, it seemed to me that the enforcement of the law should be placed with the Department of Justice, charged with the enforcement of the criminal statutes of the United States. I offered an amendment in the committee to effectuate that object. The Anti-Saloon League, through its representatives, objected, insisting that the enforcement of the measure should be left to the Treasury Department.

It seemed to me absurd that the Treasury Department, charged with the collection of the revenues and the taxes of our country, should be charged with the stupendous responsibility of enforcing the criminal provisions of the Volstead Act.

It was obvious to those who were considering it, as it was obvious to the people of the United States as a whole, that the enforcement of the Volstead Act would be attended with the greatest difficulty, and, in the aggregate, would cost tens if not hundreds of millions of dollars, and require an army of employees.

The Department of Justice is presided over by an eminent lawyer. He has a corps of able assistants here in Washington, and district attorneys are named by the President of the United States for all the Federal districts throughout the United States, and those district attorneys have assistants, some of them a very large number of assistants, depending upon the extent of the criminal business within their respective districts. Then, too, the Department of Justice has under it the United States marshals and deputy marshals. It has a large number of officials under secret-service commissions to aid in ferreting out violations of the statutes, and in bringing to the bar of justice those who have violated the Federal laws.

It did seem to me, as it seems to me now, that it was an absurdity to place in the Treasury Department, charged with the collection of taxes, the enforcement of a statute, the enforcement of which, as I stated, could only be attended with the utmost difficulty and at a tremendous cost.

The years have gone by since we passed the Volstead Act. As I recall, we passed it in 1919. More and more the people have felt that there has been some fault somewhere. Some have blamed the President of the United States, others have blamed Mr. Mellon, others have indicated the officials as the culpable parties. May I say that I do not agree with some of the statements that Mr. Mellon has been derelict in the discharge of his duty in this respect. I think Mr. Mellon has sought earnestly to enforce the law. He has tried to select men of competence and ability to aid him in the enforcement of the law, but I believe that some of the persons selected were incompetent. I think the Secretary of the Treasury has yielded too much—perhaps not he, but somebody else—to the importunities of the Anti-Saloon League, or some other extraneous influence, and has named men who were not competent, who were inefficient, and too often were mere politicians. But I think that Mr. Mellon in good faith has attempted to enforce the law.

Mr. President, the failure to enforce the law has induced many good people to believe that it is impossible to enforce a law which runs counter to the traditions, to the appetites, and to the customs of millions of people of the United States. As to that, I express no opinion. I have voted for every appropriation asked for the enforcement of the law. I have given my support earnestly and sincerely to all legitimate and proper efforts to enforce the law, as I expect to do in the future.

I believe that what this resolution seeks to accomplish, at least in part, is proper, namely, to have transferred to the Department of Justice the enforcement of this law. But it is not necessary to pass this resolution in order to accomplish that. We have a bill now before the committee which would accomplish it. I had the honor to introduce it at the beginning of the session, the same measure I have consistently introduced at every session of Congress since 1922. All we need to do is to pass that measure or some other measure. I have no pride at all in the matter. Any bill that will effectuate the object of transferring to the Department of Justice the enforcement of the prohibition law I shall most heartily support.

I think the passage of this resolution is unnecessary. The Judiciary Committee is now considering this matter. The Committee on Immigration has had its attention challenged to the importance of strengthening the law in order to prohibit bootlegging upon our borders, bootlegging in immigrants, if not bootlegging in alcoholic liquor. So that two important committees of the Senate are now considering this question, and it seems to me that we are merely trying to avoid responsibility by creating more committees. That is one trouble with Congress, one trouble with the Government. We create a commission or a committee, and before it begins to function another committee is created, or, when that committee reports, their reports are filed in the archives of the Government, and soon are covered with dust, and nothing is done to execute the recommendations which are made.

We have too much law, too many commissions, too much machinery, and we are adding to the machinery, and we are not securing efficiency. So, Mr. President, without expressing any disapproval of the thought back of it, I merely express my opposition to the proposal because it is unnecessary. The President has a commission investigating these same questions. He has been given a fund of $250,000 for the purpose of making a more comprehensive investigation than that called for by the measure. So I submit there is no necessity whatever for passing the resolution now before us.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the pending amendment, which will be read.

Mr. BROUSSARD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Fess	Jones	Shortridge
Barkley	Fletcher	King	Smith
Bingham	Frazier	La Follette	Smoot
Borah	George	McKellar	Steiwer
Brookhart	Gillett	McNary	Swanson
Broussard	Goff	Metcalf	Thomas, Idaho
Burton	Goldsborough	Moses	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	Greene	Norbeck	Trammell
Caraway	Harris	Norris	Tydings
Connally	Harrison	Nye	Walsh, Mass.
Copeland	Hastings	Overman	Walsh, Mont.
Couzens	Hatfield	Reed	Warren
Cutting	Hawes	Robinson, Ark.	Waterman
Dale	Hayden	Sackett	Watson
Deneen	Howell	Schall	Wheeler
Edge	Johnson	Sheppard	

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. BLAINE]. I ask that this statement may stand for the day.

Mr. NORBECK. My colleague [Mr. MCMASTER] is unavoidably absent. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. COPELAND. My colleague, the junior Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], is unavoidably absent from the Chamber.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 58) to repeal an act approved March 2, 1929, entitled "An act for the relief of C. C. Spiller, deceased," and to provide for the relief of the estate of C. C. Spiller, deceased.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 80) authorizing the postponement of the date of maturity of the principal of the indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States in respect of the purchase of surplus war supplies, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 58) to repeal an act approved March 2, 1929, entitled "An act for the relief of C. C. Spiller, deceased," and to provide for the relief of the estate of C. C. Spiller, deceased, and it was signed by the Vice President.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

Mr. GREENE, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that to-day, June 19, 1929, that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 669. An act to alter and amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast, by the northern route," approved July 2, 1864, and to alter and amend a joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. to issue its bonds for the construction of its road and to secure the same by mortgage, and for other purposes," approved May 31, 1870; to declare forfeited to the United States certain claimed rights asserted by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. or the Northern Pacific Railway Co.; to direct the institution and prosecution of proceedings looking to the adjustment of the grant, and for other purposes;

S. 1535. An act to extend the time for the construction of the bridge across the Chesapeake Bay;

S. 1548. An act extending the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the White River at or near Newport, Ark.; and

S. 1537. An act to amend subdivision (a) of section 1 of the act entitled "An act making it a felony with penalty for certain aliens to enter the United States of America under certain conditions in violation of law," approved March 4, 1929.

FRENCH DEBT SETTLEMENT

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I ask that the joint resolution just received from the House of Representatives be laid before the Senate and that it be read at length and considered at this time.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 80) authorizing the postponement of the date of maturity of the principal of the indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States in respect of the purchase of surplus war supplies was read the first time by its title, the second time at length, and considered as in Committee of the Whole, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That in the event that the agreement between the French Republic and the United States (known as the Mellon-Berenger agreement) made on behalf of the United States by the World War Foreign Debt Commission and approved by the President, providing for the funding and payment of the indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States, is ratified in France in accordance with the terms thereof prior to August 1, 1929, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is authorized to enter into an agreement with the French Republic providing for the postponement of the date of the maturity of the principal of its indebtedness in respect of its purchase of surplus war supplies until the Mellon-Berenger agreement has been approved or disapproved by the Congress, but in no event shall such date be postponed beyond May 1, 1930. Such agreement shall not be entered into unless the French Republic agrees to pay the interest upon such indebtedness upon August 1, 1929, and February 1, 1930, but the amounts paid as interest shall be credited against the amounts first due under the Mellon-Berenger agreement if such agreement is approved by the Congress.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I am perfectly willing to accept the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HOWELL] which he proposes to the second whereas.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is the amendment?

Mr. SMOOT. On August 1st of this year——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Utah will suspend. The Chair is informed that the preamble was stricken out by the House.

Mr. SMOOT. That may be true. I will accept the amendment then to reinstate the full preamble as the House originally had it, with the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. What is the amendment?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator state for the RECORD the purpose of the resolution?

Mr. SMOOT. That is what I want to do and what I was proceeding to do when I was interrupted.

The amount of $407,341,000 was for war materials purchased from the United States by France. Bonds were given for the amount. The length of the terms of the bonds was 10 years. That 10 years expires on the 1st day of August of this year. In the settlement that was known as the Mellon-Berenger settlement this amount was included. France, up to the present time, has not ratified that settlement, and I think I have stated several times upon the floor of the Senate that so far as I am concerned I am not going to ask the Senate to ratify that settlement until France ratifies it herself.

The object of the joint resolution which has just come from the House is to extend the payment of the $407,000,000 until September 30. The bill, as introduced in the House and Senate, provided payment not later than August 1, but I have heard that the House will extend that time until September 30. If France does not ratify the Mellon-Berenger agreement before that time she will be compelled to pay the $407,000,000 in cash.

Mr. MOSES. Does not the Senator mean "unless"?

Mr. SMOOT. Unless they ratify the agreement, and if they do, it becomes a part of the settlement already referred to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, has there been any request from the French Government that the extension be granted?

Mr. SMOOT. There has been, and there is no question that if the French Government can ratify the debt settlement they will do so before that date.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator means if they have the votes to ratify it?

Mr. SMOOT. I think they have.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am not going to object to the immediate consideration of the resolution if the Senate desires to adopt it, but I want it understood that I shall vote against it.

Mr. MOSES. I shall object for the present.

Mr. SMOOT. Oh, I hope the Senator will not object.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. SWANSON. I understand France is paying the interest.

Mr. SMOOT. The 5 per cent on the $407,000,000 France has paid every year, together with the $10,000,000 provided for in the settlement known as the Mellon-Berenger settlement. In other words, she has not only paid the 5 per cent on the $407,000,000, but has made her payments over and above the 5 per cent as provided in the proposed Mellon-Berenger settlement.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then this is simply an extension without modifying the terms until the 30th of September?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; that is all there is to it.

Mr. MOSES. The French Parliament is in session, is it not?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes.

Mr. MOSES. Does the Senator from Utah have any information as to just what is going to happen?

Mr. SMOOT. If the information I have received is correct they are going to ratify the agreement.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. If it is not approved the resolution is of no effect.

Mr. SMOOT. It will be of no effect whatever.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. If it is ratified the $407,000,000 is absorbed in the general settlement?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; if it is ratified.

Mr. MOSES. The Senator from Utah has given the information he has from the banks of the Seine. Has he information from the banks of the Potomac that if it is not ratified this payment is going to be insisted upon?

Mr. SMOOT. I can not say what would be done, but I think the Government of the United States would make the demand of France, and I am quite sure that France can pay it.

Mr. MOSES. My understanding is they have the money on deposit in the banks of New York now to pay it.

Mr. SMOOT. It is not a question of whether they have or have not. I think if the money is paid we will never get as good a settlement from France on the balance of her debt as is proposed in the Mellon-Berenger settlement.

Mr. MOSES. Is the Senator so optimistic as to think France is going to pay it?

Mr. SMOOT. I am quite sure they would pay the $407,000,000, but as to what future settlement we will make with France I do not know and no one else knows.

Mr. MOSES. I think the bookkeepers of the United States are going to keep that item on their books for a great many years to come.

Mr. SMOOT. They will not keep it on the books of the Treasury of the United States unless the $407,000,000 is paid before the last of September.

Mr. MOSES. Is the Senator going to advocate cancellation so as to get it off the books?

Mr. SMOOT. No. The French Government could pay that amount to-day, and I have no thought of agreeing to a cancellation.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a question?

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. REED. I think there is some confusion as to the date. The $407,000,000 is due on August 1 of this year. The House measure provides that unless France ratifies the Mellon-Berenger agreement before August 1 of this year——

Mr. SMOOT. Not August 1, but September 30. I have heard that change will be made.

Mr. REED. As I understand the joint resolution it is August 1.

Mr. SMOOT. It might not be ratified by that time.

Mr. REED. It does not provide that we should, but the Senator stated that the joint resolution gave France until September 30 to ratify.

Mr. MOSES. If ratified in France.

Mr. REED. The joint resolution does not become effective unless France ratifies before August 1 of this year and if she does then the time of paying of the $407,000,000 is extended nine months.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. SMOOT. I had not noticed the dates were changed. The first date spoken of was August 1. It is to be ratified before the 1st of August in France.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, I suggest that the joint resolution be read.

Mr. WATSON. That is what I was going to ask to have done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the joint resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, that is exactly as the Finance Committee instructed the chairman to report the joint resolution to the Senate. I had been told that the date, August 1, was to be changed in the House to September 30, but in the joint resolution as it comes from the House the date has not been changed and, I repeat, it is exactly in the form in which the Finance Committee instructed the chairman to report it to the Senate.

Mr. SCHALL. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Seantor from Utah yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SCHALL. If the $400,000,000 were paid on the 1st of August and put out at compound interest at the rate of 5 per cent for the next 62 years, it would amount to more money than is proposed in the settlement, would it not?

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator is wrong about that.

Mr. SCHALL. I understand the settlement vests us over a period of 62 years 2.1 per cent.

Mr. SMOOT. That includes the $407,000,000.

Mr. SCHALL. That includes the $407,000,000.

Mr. SMOOT. But that is only a small part of the debt.

Mr. SCHALL. The full debt is $4,400,000,000; the amount we are to get over a period of 62 years nets us 2.1 per cent, as I understand, and if we put the $400,000,000 out at 5 per cent interest for the next 62 years, it would be worth more to us than the settlement.

Mr. SMOOT. It is true that, treating the principal as interest, covering the 62 years, it would amount to about 2.17 per cent per annum, which would be paid to the Government of the United States, or, in other words, the debt under the Mellon-Berenger agreement would amount to over $6,000,000,000 when finally paid after the lapse of 62 years.

Mr. EDGE. What is the amount now?

Mr. SMOOT. The amount of the settlement is $4,025,000,000. France has paid $335,000,000, bringing it down to an even amount of $4,025,000,000.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, I move that the preamble of the joint resolution as stricken out by the House of Representatives be restored as amended by the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that under the rule amendments to the text of the joint resolution must be considered before any amendment to the preamble is in order, but by unanimous consent the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska to add a preamble may be considered. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I have no objection to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HOWELL].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HOWELL].

Mr. EDGE. Let it be stated, Mr. President.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Let the preamble be first read, and then let the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska be stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The original preamble was stricken out by the House. The Senator from Nebraska now proposes an amendment restoring the preamble with an additional provision. The amendment of the Senator from Nebraska will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed by the Senator from Nebraska to insert a preamble, as follows:

Whereas an indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States in respect of the purchase of surplus war supplies in the amount of $400,000,000 is due and payable on August 1, 1929; and

Whereas the payment of such indebtedness is provided for in the agreement (known as the Mellon-Berenger agreement) made on behalf of the United States by the World War Foreign Debt Commission and approved by the President, providing for the funding and payment of the entire indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States—

The following are the words proposed to be added by the Senator from Nebraska:

which agreement, treating all payments by France as applied to interest, is equivalent (1) to the cancellation of such indebtedness and the accrued interest thereon as of June 15, 1925, totaling $4,230,777,000; and in addition (2) to the cancellation of all interest accruing on said indebtedness from and after June 15, 1925, except the equivalent of an annual payment for 62 years of approximately 2.17 per cent on said $4,230,777,000;

The preamble continues:

and

Whereas such agreement specifically provides that it shall not become effective until ratified in France and until approved by the Congress; and

Whereas the ratification in France of such agreement, in accordance with the terms thereof, is now under consideration: Now, therefore, be it

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, the amendment I have offered provides for the restoration of the preamble as originally found in the bill, amended as I have suggested. As I understand, it is acceptable to the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT].

Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection to it; it is merely a declaration of the facts.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, do I understand that the Senator from Utah accepts the amendment to the preamble proposed by the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. SMOOT. I accept the preamble as originally found in the joint resolution as well as the amendment to it offered by the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, much has been said abroad, and especially in the French press, respecting the attitude of the United States toward the cancellation of the European debts. We have been charged with being hard in our terms; even with being a shylock, and I believe that it is now time that we should by a definite declaration express to the French people, as well as to the people of the world elsewhere, exactly what we have done, at least in connection with the French debt. For that reason I have offered the amendment pending.

On April 29, 1926, there was signed an agreement by representatives of the French Government and the Government of the United States, subject to approval by the respective Governments, for a settlement of the French debt. Although that agreement was signed on the 29th of April, 1926, it was dated back to the 15th day of June, 1925. That agreement has not been observed by the French Government. The debt owed by the French Government to the United States has been divided by French expressions into two parts. One, it is understood, they regard as a commercial debt; that is, the debt of about $407,000,000 resulting from the purchase of war supplies by France.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. HOWELL. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. How does France designate the $1,300,000,000 which her emissaries borrowed from the Treasury of the United States after the armistice? The Senator will recall that immediately after the armistice emissaries from France came to the United States and borrowed from the Treasury a number of millions of dollars and every single month for 12 months, and sometimes several times a month, France borrowed money not for war purposes, because the war was over, but up until 1920, if I recollect correctly, she borrowed $1,300,000,000 for the purpose of carrying on her Government and for the purpose of aiding her people. I wonder how she regards that debt. Does she regard that as a commercial debt, or does she regard that as a contribution from America to her general benefit? I should like to have the Senator make a statement about that.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, the remainder of this debt, $3,823,000,000, has evidently been regarded by France as a political debt. It will be remembered that before the armistice France was loaned $1,970,000,000. She has not paid interest upon that in full and owes $606,000,000 upon that account.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. HOWELL. I yield.

Mr. KING. Is the deduction which may be drawn from that statement quite accurate? I make that inquiry in the light also of the statement made by my friend from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR]. My recollection is—and I have not examined the figures for a long time—that France did not borrow from the United States as a borrowing de novo any amount whatever after the armistice. Prior to the armistice we had extended to France credit to the extent of three or four billion dollars, whatever the amount may have been, and based upon the credit thus extended she had entered into obligations here which were connected with the carrying on of the war. The money did not go to France; it remained here to pay France's obligations to

Americans for supplies which France had contracted to purchase. After the war General Dawes and others representing the United States went to France. We had there railroads and munition depots and other property which could not have been brought to the United States at any profit, which was almost valueless to us, and which we concluded it was best not to bring back to the United States; that it would be of no advantage to do so, and General Dawes, acting, I think, patriotically, and driving a good, fair, and just bargain, contracted to sell to France those supplies to which I have referred for substantially $400,000,000.

If I am in error in my statement as to what the facts are, and the character of the obligations, and the date of contracting them, I shall be very glad to be corrected by the able Senator.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. HOWELL. Just a moment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator declines to yield at present.

Mr. HOWELL. So far as the $407,000,000 are concerned, or that portion of the debt considered commercial by France, it should be understood at the outset, that when we sent our Army to France, it was demanded that we pay duties on all of the supplies, although we went there to serve and to save France. An agreement finally was reached whereby we agreed not to sell the goods, or any portion thereof, in France, in consideration of the French Government foregoing the collection of duties thereon. As a consequence, when the war closed we had on hand tremendous supplies, worth in the neighborhood of $2,000,000,000. and there was but one customer for them—France—and consequently these $2,000,000,000 worth of supplies were sold for $407,000,000, or about 20 cents on the dollar.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I dislike to interrupt the Senator, but will the Senator permit a further interruption?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska further yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. HOWELL. I do.

Mr. KING. The Senator will remember that General Dawes was before the House committee, which was carrying on a very critical examination of the activities of the preceding administration; and among the things which were being investigated was that transaction, in which General Dawes had been the controlling factor representing the United States. He spoke out very bluntly there, using an expression which has hung to his name ever since. I feel sure that the Senator entirely justifies the conduct of General Dawes, and is not seeking now to criticize him for the sale which he made.

While what the Senator says is true—that there was perhaps but one customer who would buy the railroads which we constructed, who would buy the depots which we had constructed, and which had only the value which would result from scrapping them, and many other things—of course, it is true that there was harness and munitions and other supplies that did have value; but the value was insignificant, measured by the original war cost plus the expense of transporting across the sea.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. HOWELL. I do.

Mr. SMOOT. The goods were sold for $400,000,000, and the $7,341,135 was for interest on the $400,000,000. As the Senator says, the goods, amounting to over $2,000,000,000, were sold for $400,000,000.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, I am not criticizing General Dawes for what he did. I have no reason for criticizing his action; but I do feel that there were forces in this country that prevented many of those goods from being returned, because it was feared that their return would adversely affect business, and consequently the American taxpayer was allowed to take the loss.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. HOWELL. I do.

Mr. SWANSON. I should like to ask the Senator a question. I have seen the statement made somewhere—I do not know whether it is accurate or not—that the French Government kept an account of the purchases from the United States and made an estimate of the sales made to their citizens and others, and that what they received for the goods was less than they paid. Does the Senator know whether that is true or not?

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, I know that the Turkish Government was out of funds, and that when Great Britain and France fell out over the ambitions of Greece in Asia Minor the Turkish Army was equipped with American uniforms and American supplies, and I doubt very much if France received anything to speak of for those uniforms and supplies.

Mr. SWANSON. I do not know about that one item. The inquiry I desire to make is this:

I have seen it stated repeatedly that one of the complaints France made was that she agreed to pay a great deal more for those goods than they were sold for. It was stated that she afterwards sold them to various people and kept an accurate account of the receipts, and that her treasury made a statement to the French Parliament showing that she sold the goods for less than she agreed to pay for them. I should like to know whether that is so or not.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska permit me to answer the question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. HOWELL. I do.

Mr. REED. I understand that such an account was kept and was published for a few years, but that in recent years it was impossible to get the figures. Everyone here would be much interested to know how the balance stands up to date; but in recent years the French Government apparently has changed its policy and declines to give out the information. Furthermore, much of what was included in the sale for $400,000,000 consisted of docks and warehouses and railroad appliances, including rolling stock, which is still in the possession of the French Government and has not been sold.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. HOWELL. I do.

Mr. McKELLAR. As I recollect, we built railroads over there, and those railroads were transferred to the French Government directly and the French Government now operates them.

Mr. REED. We did not build any main lines, Mr. President.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; but we built a number of side lines or branch lines.

Mr. REED. We put in a lot of yards and regulating stations, many of which have since been torn up; and we did a great deal of improvement work on at least one of the main lines. We did not, however, build any new lines of railroad.

Mr. McKELLAR. I understand that.

Mr. SCHALL. Mr. President——

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, again answering the question which the able Senator from Tennessee put to me with reference to the prearmistice debt, I will say that there was borrowed $1,970,000,000; that the accrued interest thereon amounts to about $606,000,000, or the total of the prearmistice debt is $2,575,000,000. After the armistice there was loaned to the French Government $963,000,000, and there is accrued interest of $284,000,000, the total of the postarmistice debt being $1,248,000,000.

It has been suggested that there was some obligation upon the part of this Government to continue these loans after the armistice. Certainly there did not seem to be any such idea in the minds of the Treasury officials, because when the representatives of France and Italy at Versailles began to agitate the cancellation of debts, Assistant Secretary Rathbun wrote M. de Billy, who represented the French Government here, to the effect that the French Government could not expect any further loans if its representatives persisted in such conduct. Secretary Rathbun also wrote the representative of Italy in this country to the same effect; but afterwards we advanced as much as $300,000,000 a month to European nations and continued to advance these funds for two years following the armistice.

The consequence is that the total debt, pre and post armistice, as of June 15, 1925, is $3,823,000,000. Add to that the $407,000,000 for war supplies and we have a total French debt, as set forth by the Treasury on June 15, 1925, of $4,231,000,000, in round numbers.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. HOWELL. I do.

Mr. SWANSON. I should like to ask the Senator at what rate of interest he makes that calculation—5 per cent?

Mr. HOWELL. The same rate of interest as fixed by the Treasury Department—5 per cent.

Mr. SWANSON. What would it be if the debt bore the same rate of interest for which we settled with Great Britain? Has the Senator that statement?

Mr. HOWELL. No,

Mr. SMOOT. The 5 per cent was charged up to the day of settlement, June 15, 1925.

Mr. SWANSON. I understand that; but the aggregate, the Senator from Nebraska mentions, is on the basis of the 5 per cent that they agreed to pay on the demand notes that were in the Treasury?

Mr. HOWELL. Yes.

Mr. SWANSON. What is the amount that France would owe us if we gave her the benefit of the same rate of interest that was accorded Great Britain when she made her settlement? Does the Senator know what that would be?

Mr. HOWELL. I could not answer that question, because, if I did, I would first have to say that Great Britain pays 3.7 per cent on the face of her debt for 62 years, and then the total principal of the debt, amounting to $4,715,000,000, is canceled.

We are paying to-day 5⅛ per cent on the last Treasury notes issued. The previous short-term notes were issued on a 4¾ per cent basis. We have outstanding now in the neighborhood of ten billions of securities bearing 4¼ per cent and more. It was for this reason that the Secretary of the Treasury, thinking of the people of the United States, said that in view of the tax-exemption feature of the United States bonds, which had been issued to provide money to loan to the allied governments, and other costs attendant upon the raising of this money, the conclusion had been reached that, taken as an entity, the cost of this money to the United States was approximately 5 per cent.

Mr. President, when these debt settlements were made, it was provided that bonds should be issued to the United States, but not one of the bonds is to be free of taxation in the countries where they were issued. Yet it has often been suggested that we should determine the interest our debtors should pay upon the basis of the interest rates borne by our tax-free bonds.

As I have stated, the total of the French debt was $4,231,000,000 as of June 15, 1925. What is it up to June 15 of this year? France has paid no attention to our settlement. She has paid the interest upon the commercial bonds, the $407,000,000 she calls a commercial debt, but nothing else.

Mr. SMOOT. Oh, yes, Senator.

Mr. HOWELL. I beg pardon.

Mr. SMOOT. I know she has paid, according to the settlement, including the $407,000,000. She paid $30,000,000 several years.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, France was to pay $30,000,000 only on the 15th day of June, 1926, $30,000,000 a year later, $32,500,000 the next year, and $32,500,000 the next year. That is a total of $125,000,000. But during that same period, on securities equaling the French debt, the American people have been called upon to pay $679,000,000 in interest alone.

Mr. President, if I can read the report of the Treasury correctly, what has been paid by France is the interest upon the $407,000,000 of bonds.

However, if I am mistaken, I will ask the distinguished Senator from Utah to tell us how much France has paid up to the 15th day of June of this year.

Mr. SMOOT. In the proposed settlement was included the $407,000,000; 5 per cent on $407,000,000 is $20,000,000, and France has paid that ever since she gave us her note for it.

When the Mellon-Berenger agreement was agreed to by the war debt commission, and ever since that France has paid the rates provided for in that agreement each year, $30,000,000 and $30,000,000 and, I think, the third year $32,000,000.

Mr. HOWELL. $32,500,000 for the third year——

Mr. SMOOT. $32,500,000.

Mr. HOWELL. And the fourth year, $32,500,000. But, Mr. President, I wish that the Treasury might be called now in order that we may get the exact facts. According to my understanding, France has not paid in accordance with this agreement.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOWELL. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator from Utah is right, and France paid $30,000,000 the first two years and $32,000,000 the second two years, then we have this situation—France owing us between four and five billion dollars, and having paid only $25,000,000 in interest on the original debt.

Mr. HOWELL. What France has paid in the last four years, if she has paid in accord with the debt settlement, up to and including the 15th day of June of this year, is $125,000,000, but during the same four years the American people have paid, in interest upon outstanding securities equal in amount, $680,000,000.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. HOWELL. I yield.

Mr. SWANSON. I am anxious to get in my mind accurate information regarding this matter.

As I have understood it from my investigation, France owes us two debts. She owes us this commercial debt, and she owes us this other debt. The commercial debt carries interest at the rate of 5 per cent. That was included in the settlement covering all the debts, what is called the Mellon-Berenger settlement.

France has treated the matter from the time of that settlement as if it had been ratified by both Governments, that is the aggregate, but since it is not ratified, she will continue to pay 5 per cent on the $400,000,000, and, according to the agreement, pay an additional amount, so that she will comply with the settlement made with the Secretary of the Treasury and the commission. I have always understood that she has done that, so that if she ratifies it she will have paid up to that time, if she does not ratify it she will have paid fully 5 per cent interest on the $400,000,000.

That is what I understand the situation to be. I would like to ask the Senator if that is correct.

Mr. SMOOT. I have a letter here from the Undersecretary of the Treasury in which he says:

> I inclose herewith a memorandum which summarizes the essential facts in respect to the French debt to this Government, both on account of war advances and the sale of war stocks. The Mellon-Berenger agreement was negotiated in the spring of 1926. In addition to the interest on the war stocks debt, in 1927 the French Government paid us $10,600,000.

Just as I have said, and they have paid every year since, just what the proposed settlement provided for each year. In other words, they have not ratified it—in fact, I have been led to believe, as has the Treasury, that they could not ratify it, that the feeling in France was such that they could not, but France has paid the interest upon the debt for the war stocks purchases. That is the situation.

Mr. HOWELL. I accept the correction. The last statement I noted from the Treasury was to the effect that for these four past years something like $80,000,000 has been paid on account of the French indebtedness, and I was not aware that the difference between that and $125,000,000, amounting to some $45,000,000, had been paid in addition. I felt so positive about this that I have been rather dogmatic, for which I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HOWELL. I yield.

Mr. CARAWAY. Merely as a matter of information, possibly not material, in the length of time the French have declined to ratify their settlement with us, even with the practical surrender of the principal, how much money has France loaned to the powers that are spoken of as the "Little Entente" to keep up their standing armies in order to threaten the peace of all of southeast Europe, while she has been refusing to pay her debt to us? Does the Senator have a statement of how much money she has thus paid?

Mr. HOWELL. I have no such information.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOWELL. I yield.

Mr. FLETCHER. The amendment the Senator proposes is not in conflict with the statement made by the Senator from Utah a moment ago as to the payments France has made.

Mr. HOWELL. It is not.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOWELL. I yield.

Mr. WATSON. As everybody on the Senate side now knows, from information brought over by newspaper boys and universally circulated around among the Senators, the House has adjourned until the 23d day of September. All this is valueless unless the Senator from Nebraska will consent to withdraw his preamble amendment, because it will be three months before the House will get back, and the very day mentioned here is the 1st of August. I appeal to the Senator to withdraw the amendment, so that the original proposition may go through, and stand as it was before he offered the amendment which the Senator from Utah accepted.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I want to say to the Senator from Nebraska that word has come to me that the leaders could not hold a quorum in the House, and they had to adjourn. I appeal to the Senator to allow the resolution to be passed.

Mr. NORRIS. Before the Senator does that I wish he would yield to me.

Mr. HOWELL. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator's amendment, it is conceded, states the facts.

Mr. SMOOT. It does.

Mr. NORRIS. It tells the truth.

Mr. SMOOT. It tells the truth.

Mr. NORRIS. And my colleague offers it because of misrepresentations made over the country and in France about what the facts are. If he withdraws his amendment now, the report will go out that even the American Senate admits that the facts stated here are not true, and I am afraid the effect will be much worse than though he had never suggested it.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. NORRIS. Why should my colleague withdraw it? What harm can there be if this is not approved until the House comes back? It seems to me the Senator has here a proposition that is admitted to be just and admitted to be true. I dislike to see my colleague take it back and run the risk of being misunderstood.

Mr. SMOOT rose.

Mr. KING. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. HOWELL. I first yield to the senior Senator from Utah, who rose first.

Mr. SMOOT. I want to say to Senators that every statement made in the proposed amendment to the resolution offered by the Senator from Nebraska is a fact. All the facts are in the RECORD. This will all go out to the country. The French people have been led to believe we were Shylocks, that we were demanding of them more than it was possible for them to pay.

All the facts will be known now not only to the people of the United States, but to the French people, on account of the offering of the amendment by the Senator and the discussion of the matter upon the floor to-day.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator a question.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, I want to suggest to the Senator from Nebraska, apropos of the suggestion of his colleague, that if there is anything in the point made by the able senior Senator, it could be cured if we would pass immediately, almost contemporaneously with this, a resolution something to the following effect:

Resolved, That the Senate has passed the foregoing resolution—

Identifying it—

with the interpretation of the Senate as recited in the preamble hereto annexed.

Mr. HARRISON. I was going to make the same suggestion.

Mr. KING. So that we might get the effect of it by passing an independent resolution.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, if that is agreed to——

Mr. SMOOT. I am perfectly willing to agree to it, because, as I state again, the Senator's preamble states only the facts, and I would like to have the people of France, as well as the American people, know the facts.

Mr. HOWELL. Very well, Mr. President; I will conclude my remarks and then prepare a resolution in accord with the suggestion.

Mr. President, if we reduce, using a 4¼ per cent interest table, the total payments made by France on account of this great debt of $4,231,000,000 to 62 equal annual installments, which can be readily done, it will be found that France is repaying us only enough to pay interest upon this $4,231,000,000 at the rate of 2.17 per cent per annum for 62 years, and then there is nothing left to pay and nothing ever will be paid upon this great principal sum of $4,231,000,000—in short, it is to be canceled. This fact ought to be known by the French people, that France is not repaying us enough to pay the interest which the American people are called upon to pay every year upon an amount of outstanding United States securities equivalent to the French debt. The deficit annually is about $78,000,000 on a 4¼ per cent basis and, as I stated, the last securities floated by the Treasury of the United States were on a basis of 5⅛ per cent. In other words, the French debt is still costing us money and will continue to cost us money throughout the entire 62 years or as long as we have any war debt, and, of course, if we pay off our war debt it will in fact be costing us money just the same, and we are not to get back a dollar of the principal amount of $4,231,000,000.

In conclusion, excluding the Greek debt, for which I have no data, this French debt practically concludes the settlement of 12 European debts, totaling $11,970,220,000. Taking them all together we cancel this nearly $12,000,000,000 and receive for 62 years only 2.64 per cent annually on account of the interest charges we must pay every year, yet the average cost of money to the Treasury of the United States at this time, including the bonds and securities issued at 3⅞ per cent, free of all taxation, is about 4 per cent. As a consequence our European debtors are still costing us millions every year, for after having canceled their debts of nearly $12,000,000,000, our taxpayers must pay annually an interest deficit on an equal amount of Government securities of $154,000,000. All debt payments taken together will fall that much short of paying our interest charges on $11,970,000,000 of war obligations—yet we are called Shylocks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator withdraw his amendment?

Mr. HOWELL. I withdraw the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution is in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment. If there are no amendments it will be reported to the Senate.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, and read the third time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

Mr. MCKELLAR. I ask for a division.

On a division the joint resolution was passed.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 53) to create a joint congressional committee relating to the reorganization and concentration of the agencies connected with prohibition enforcement, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is the amendment of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HAWES].

Mr. KING. Let the amendment be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. HAWES] proposes to amend, on page 2, line 3, after the word "enforcement," by inserting the following:

To investigate official lawlessness and report the number of men, women, and children killed and wounded upon land and sea in connection with prohibition enforcement.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I understand the Senator from Missouri desires to modify his amendement.

Mr. HAWES. The Senator from Washington believes the language employed in the amendment is broad, that it might include prosecuting or district attorneys; so I ask permission to change the amendment so that the first clause will read:

To investigate official misconduct of prohibition enforcement officers.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, may I ask a question of the Senator from Washington? Does the measure outside of the proposed amendment contemplate investigating the number of officers who in the performance of their duty have been murdered or injured by bootleggers?

Mr. JONES. The original resolution did not contemplate anything of the kind, but that is covered, I think, by the amendment of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I merely want to observe that it seems to me it would be a very one-sided affair to make an inquiry as to the number who have been injured by officers and upon the other hand not make inquiry as to the number who had been injured by the rum runners. We hear a great deal more about what happens to a public officer than we do about what happens to the rum runners who carry their shotguns loaded with buckshot and who carry their smoke screens and who make life nothing but misery for the officers trying to enforce the law. We do not hear much about their side of it, but if some officer unfortunately—and I do not excuse them—perchance injures or kills an innocent person, that case is taken up and magnified and in my opinion it helps to encourage law violation in the country. It has a great deal to do with the encouragement of law violation in the country.

Mr. JONES. I agree with the Senator, but as I understand the amendment of the Senator from Missouri, it covers both sides of the proposition.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I want it to cover both sides. I am not for any proposition that will stultify the Senate by inquiring into the number of deaths of men where officers make a mistake and not inquiring into the number of deaths of officers going about their business in a legitimate way who have been murdered and killed through the use of smoke screens and other devices.

Mr. HAWES. Mr. President, as long as we have had law in this country and in the countries from which we came, officers of the law have lost their lives and limbs and have been injured in the enforcement of the law. But this is a new departure. I never heard of a man being tried for murder for arresting a murderer or bank robber or counterfeiter. This lawlessness is a new crime in American history, and it is directed toward one statute of all the long list of statutes we have in America. I am perfectly willing that a list of those men who were wounded

or killed in the faithful discharge of their duty should accompany the report, but let us not misunderstand it. Nobody has ever heard of a sheriff or a police officer using a shotgun on the State highway to arrest a murderer or bank thief or robber or any man who formerly came under the classification of a felon. It has only been in the enforcement of this new law that there has been this official lawlessness.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HAWES. Certainly.

Mr. CARAWAY. How many men were killed before the adoption of the eighteenth amendment in trying to collect the taxes on liquor or trying to arrest the moonshiners who were violating the law, as compared with the number who have been killed since?

Mr. HAWES. I have no record, but I want to go on record as saying——

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator talks like prohibition was responsible for this so-called outbreak of peace officers trying to make people obey the law, as if prohibition brought it on. Everybody knows there is an organized propaganda in the country to discredit prohibition. It is as widespread as any propaganda ever loosed on the American public.

Mr. HAWES. Is the Senator asking me a question?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes; and I thought the Senator said he could not answer it.

Mr. HAWES. The Senator is entirely mistaken.

Mr. CARAWAY. I ask the Senator again how many people were killed by moonshiners and how many officers were killed, and how many officers killed moonshiners prior to the adoption of the eighteenth amendment? The Senator talks like this killing was something which had been developed since the eighteenth amendment became a part of the Constitution.

Mr. HAWES. Never in my recollection have men pursuing moonshiners in the old days or pursuing a murderer or a bank robber on the public highways of this city or the cities of other States used shotguns and rifles.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAWES. I yield.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Is not that a matter which has been induced largely by the methods of the rum runners themselves? They did not formerly use shotguns and rifles and destructive weapons such as are being used now against officers, and the officers necessarily have to compete with them in the character of weapons they use.

Mr. HAWES. I say I do not believe there is a sheriff or deputy sheriff in Florida or in Arkansas who would not be driven out of office if he fired on a criminal with buckshot.

Mr. CARAWAY. And I am equally certain there is not one down there who would advocate violation of the prohibition law who would not also be driven out of office.

Mr. HAWES. Does the Senator from Arkansas charge me with defending violation of the law?

Mr. CARAWAY. I am not particular about it, but I say there is a propaganda going all over the country to discredit every officer who tries to enforce the eighteenth amendment.

Mr. HAWES. I will say that the Senator from Arkansas is mistaken. No statement has been made on the floor of the Senate since I have been here that did not give the facts, the conditions, the incident, and the crime.

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes; and the Senator uses that as if it were something that was solely due to prohibition, and that such a crime was unknown in this country until prohibition became a part of the law of the land. He emphasizes the matter as if there never had been a crime committed until prohibition became the law of the land, and that all of our lawlessness is due to prohibition.

Mr. HAWES. By no stretch of the imagination can any man who heard my remarks so construe them. I have stated in the Senate that I voted for all law-enforcement measures, that I was in favor of this investigation; but I say that the shooting of men on the public highway by officials of the United States is a new crime.

Mr. CARAWAY. And I ask the Senator if the smoke screens are not a new crime where men are imperiling the lives of their fellow citizens who are trying to enforce the law and trying to protect our highways when these other men are trying to run rum over them?

Mr. HAWES. I say that the use of shotguns on the public highway in the enforcement of laws against other crimes is a new method on the part of our Government officers.

Mr. CARAWAY. Does not the Senator know that the carrying of smoke screens up and down the highways to protect rum runners is done for no other purpose than to protect the illegal sale of liquor?

Mr. HAWES. Will the Senator answer my question or refuse to answer it?

Mr. CARAWAY. I will answer it, but I want to know if there is a peculiar crime committed that requires the use of force? I want to ask the Senator this question——

Mr. HAWES. Will the Senator answer my question first?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes; I have already answered it.

Mr. HAWES. No; the Senator has not. If he did, I have not heard it.

Mr. CARAWAY. I did answer it; and if the Senator did not listen to it, of course I can not help it.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. HAWES. I yield.

Mr. WATSON. I want to make an appeal to my friend, the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], to permit the pending joint resolution to go over. It will stand as the unfinished business. Am I right in that statement, Mr. President?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the understanding of the Chair.

Mr. WATSON. The joint resolution will stand as the unfinished business when we meet on the 19th of August. That will be one month before the House meets, and the Senator from Washington will have ample opportunity then to have his joint resolution passed. I wish to appeal to him now to let it go over, because there must be an executive session in order to transact business of importance.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I desire to say that I appreciate the situation, and in view of that situation, I am perfectly willing that the joint resolution should go over as the unfinished business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the unfinished business is temporarily laid aside.

APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I ask that the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar days of June 17 and 18 may be considered as approved.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of——

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President——

Mr. WATSON. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. McKELLAR. The resolution of the junior Senator from Nebraska has not been considered.

Mr. NORRIS. Will the Senator from Indiana yield to me?

Mr. WATSON. Certainly.

Mr. NORRIS. It will be a very easy matter to revert to that, as I suppose the executive session asked for by the Senator from Indiana will be an open executive session?

Mr. WATSON. It will be.

Mr. NORRIS. It will be a very easy matter when executive business shall have been concluded to go on with other business.

Mr. WATSON. That is just what I intended to say.

Mr. NORRIS. So that Senators will have an opportunity after the conclusion of the executive session to present matters in which they may be interested.

Mr. WATSON. That is what I desired to say. This is the first time we have had an opportunity to operate under the new rule of considering executive business in open session. After the conclusion of open executive session, the Senator from Nebraska may offer his resolution, other Senators may present their measures, and we may then proceed with such other business as may come before us. Inasmuch as we are to transact executive business in open session, it will not amount even to a hiatus in the proceedings. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business in open session.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business in open session.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate sundry messages from the President transmitting Executive nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees, and which appear at the end of to-day's Senate proceedings.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, have the nominations that have come in respect to the Navy been laid down?

The VICE PRESIDENT. They have just been handed down.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I was about to make a request as to them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will request the Senator to wait until that order is reached. Reports of committees are in order.

NOMINATION OF FREDERIC A. TILTON

Mr. MOSES. Before reaching that order, Mr. President, in the message of the President to-day there is the nomination of Mr. Tilton to be Third Assistant Postmaster General, is there not?

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is.

Mr. MOSES. It is the same nomination that was received the other day and confirmed; but there was a typographical error in the name of Mr. Tilton, I believe, the letter "k" being added to his first name, which should be spelled "F-r-e-d-e-r-i-c." The nomination is now sent in again merely for the purpose of correcting the typographical error. I ask unanimous consent that the nomination may be immediately considered.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, has the Senator conferred with the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART] concerning this nomination?

Mr. MOSES. I did when it came in previously.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I understood the Senator from Iowa this morning——

Mr. MOSES. If I may interrupt the Senator from Wisconsin, he is mistaken about the nominee. I conferred with the Senator from Iowa about the Tilton nomination when it came in the other time erroneously. The nomination which the Senator from Wisconsin has now in mind is the nomination of Mr. Philp, the present postmaster at Dallas, Tex., to be Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. I talked with the Senator from Iowa about that, and he is entirely satisfied that the nomination shall go through.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I thank the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

NOMINATION OF JOE H. CALLOWAY

Mr. McKELLAR. From the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads I report the nomination of Joe H. Calloway to be postmaster at Springfield, Tenn., and I ask unanimous consent that it may be confirmed and the President notified.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POST-OFFICE NOMINATIONS

Mr. MOSES. In behalf of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS], the chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, I report favorably certain nominations for postmasters and ask unanimous consent for their present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I shall have to insist that the nominations be read.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, may I say to the Senator from Arkansas that the slips of the nominations which I have just sent to the desk comprise only those slips which have been submitted to Senators from the States interested, and have received their approval and have come back to the committee room on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. In view of that statement, I have no objection to the consideration of the nominations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection the nominations are confirmed.

(The post-office nominations confirmed appear at the end of to-day's Senate proceedings.)

NOMINATIONS OF ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS GENERAL

Mr. MOSES. From the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, in behalf of the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS] I report two nominations favorably, and I ask unanimous consent for their present consideration. I will ask that they may be reported.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The names will be reported.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. John W. Philp, of Texas, to be fourth assistant postmaster general.

Mr. MOSES. I invite the attention of the Senator from Wisconsin to the nomination. This is the one which I think he had in mind a few moments ago.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART] is now on the floor.

Mr. MOSES. I invite the attention of the Senator from Iowa to the nomination of the postmaster at Dallas, Tex., to be Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed. The clerk will state the second nomination reported by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. Arch Coleman, of Minneapolis, Minn., to be First Assistant Postmaster General.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

NOMINATION OF EMIL S. HELBURN

Mr. SACKETT. From the Committee on Finance, I report the nomination of Emil S. Helburn to be collector of internal revenue at Louisville, Ky., and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, is this the case which was before the committee some days ago?

Mr. SACKETT. It is; and the subcommittee had a hearing on it and approved it unanimously, and the full committee has likewise approved it.

Mr. KING. Were the statements which were made before the committee fully examined into by the subcommittee?

Mr. SACKETT. They were. The subcommittee had the report of the grand jury and everything else which was pertinent before it, heard a number of witnesses, and, I think, went into the matter thoroughly.

Mr. KING. And there was nothing to justify the charges made?

Mr. SACKETT. No, sir.

Mr. KING. And the nomination was approved by the junior Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. SACKETT. It was approved both by my colleague and myself.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Utah, having brought this matter to the attention of the Finance Committee, because of a telegram I received from Mr. H. Green Garrett, of Kentucky, that there is no reason why this nomination should not be confirmed. A subcommittee was appointed to hear any complaint, but no one appeared as a witness against Mr. Helburn.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Utah what was the nature of the charges?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, they were somewhat nebulous. One of them was a charge which I think ought never to have been brought, and I do not think it worthy of being repeated here, but I felt, in view of one of the charges—I think it was stated the grand jury had made some investigation—that the matter should go to the subcommittee. The subcommittee having made an investigation, I am entirely satisfied.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I should like to know what was the matter submitted to the grand jury for investigation?

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, I shall ask to have the doors closed, if this matter shall be gone into.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I was going to make a motion right now if this line of discussion is persisted in that we go into secret session.

Mr. SMITH. I am charged with voting on the confirmation of a nominee, and I want to know the facts.

Mr. MOSES. Very well; then if the Senator from California will make the motion, I will second it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, let me say that the report of the grand jury was simply a report upon the method of conducting business in a certain department of the State government. In Kentucky it is the duty of the grand jury to make a report upon the condition of the State offices. There was an investigation by the grand jury of the road department of which Mr. Helburn was a member. There was a general criticism of the methods employed by the road department made by the grand jury, but his name was not mentioned specifically in their report.

Mr. SMITH. What was the nature of the charges which they made?

Mr. BARKLEY. That the road department had relied too much upon the highway engineer for recommendations in the payment of bills instead of itself going into detail to determine whether they should be paid.

Mr. SMITH. Who was the beneficiary of the extra price?

Mr. BARKLEY. It was not a question of an extra price, so far as I know. That was not involved. It was a criticism leveled at the highway commission because they did not examine with sufficient care every specific bill presented for payment, but relied upon the State highway engineer for proper recommendations in matters of that sort. The grand jury recommended that the methods pursued be corrected in the future, but there was no specific charge against the individual members of the highway commission. It was a general criticism of the commission's methods.

Mr. SMITH. But the grand jury did find that he did not properly discharge his duty and obligation, and therefore they recommended a change in the method.

Mr. BARKLEY. The grand jury reported that the methods of paying bills were not sufficiently strict and recommended a change.

Mr. SMITH. I am not speaking about the whole membership.

Mr. BARKLEY. There was a report of the grand jury suggesting a correction of the methods which had been long in vogue in the highway commission.

Mr. SMITH. Very good, but he was a member of the highway commission and allowed that method to be followed which cost the taxpayers money and the grand jury recommended a correction. That is the kind of a man whose name is brought in here for us to confirm as an officer of the Government.

Mr. BARKLEY. The grand jury made recommendations as to other departments of the State government. They recommended that the highway commission correct the system criticized.

Mr. SMITH. I am not talking about the other departments of the State government; none of the officers of the other departments are here for confirmation, but this man is. I am talking about this man whose name is brought here for confirmation as an officer of the Government. The grand jury recommended that the method which he pursued be corrected, and yet his name is brought here now and we are asked to confirm him as an officer of the Government with that kind of thing back of him.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

ADDITIONAL POST-OFFICE NOMINATIONS

Mr. GEORGE. By authority of the chairman of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee I report certain nominations for postmasterships, and ask that they may be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations will be confirmed.

(The post-office nominations confirmed appear at the end of to-day's Senate proceedings.)

NOMINATION OF FERRY K. HEATH

Mr. COUZENS. I submit a report from the Committee on Finance, and ask for immediate confirmation of the nominee therein mentioned. I ask that the nomination be reported.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The nomination will be reported.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. Ferry K. Heath, of Grand Rapids, Mich., to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination will be confirmed.

NOMINATION OF WARREN N. CUDDY

Mr. STEIWER. From the Committee on the Judiciary I report the nomination of Warren N. Cuddy, of Alaska, to be United States attorney for the third division, district of Alaska, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE subsequently said: Mr. President, a few moments ago the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. STEIWER] reported a nomination for district attorney in Alaska and asked unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. I objected under a misapprehension. I now withdraw my objection and join in the request of the Senator for immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The objection is withdrawn, and without objection the nomination is confirmed.

NOMINATIONS OF JARVIS J. BAIN AND EDWARD A. DADAY

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, from the Committee on Commerce I submit two reports, and ask for their immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The nominations will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Lieut. Col. Jarvis J. Bain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, member Mississippi River Commission.

Edward A. Daday, temporary ensign in the Coast Guard of the United States, to take effect from date of oath.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed.

NOMINATION OF BEN F. CAMERON

Mr. NORRIS. From the Judiciary Committee I submit a favorable report upon the nomination of Ben F. Cameron, of Mississippi, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Mississippi, and I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the nomination.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there further reports of committees? If not, the Calendar is in order.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the confirmation en bloc of all postmasters' nominations on the Calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations will be confirmed.

(The post-office nominations confirmed appear at the end of to-day's Senate proceedings.)

SUNDRY NAVAL NOMINATIONS

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, I rise, at the request of the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, who is ill and absent. I think there are on the desk about 100 nominations of naval officers who were of the class of 1926, and automatically, by reason of three years' service as ensigns, are now regularly promoted. At the request of the Senator from Maine, I ask that these nominations may be now considered en bloc and approved.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. MCKELLAR. Are they on the Calendar?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator why those nominations are not on the Executive Calendar? Have they been reported from the committee?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. They have not gone to the committee. They came an hour ago. They are regular promotions.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I understand that they are routine promotions.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Routine promotions.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] whether, under existing law, they would be entitled automatically to these promotions?

Mr. SWANSON. They are entitled automatically to these promotions. All appointments of this character in the Navy are made automatically. There are not any of the higher grades which require any discretion—appointments to the bureaus or otherwise. If the action requested by the Senator from California should not be taken, it would simply mean a great delay in the confirmation of the promotions of these officers.

Mr. KING. Their names have been transmitted to the Senate?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. They have been.

Mr. KING. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations will be confirmed.

(The naval nominations confirmed appear at the end of to-day's Senate proceedings.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. All resolutions of confirmation this day agreed to will be transmitted to the President of the United States.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate resume legislative session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Indiana?

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate resumed legislative session.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR WALSH OF MONTANA ON HINTS TO YOUNG LAWYERS

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a very interesting and able speech by the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] to the graduating class of Suffolk Law School, Boston, Mass., June 6, 1929.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The address follows:

To the members of the graduating class: I congratulate you on completing your preparatory studies entitling you to enter into the ancient and honorable profession of the law, through which is administered justice, said by the most illustrious lawyer of this State to be the greatest concern of man on earth.

It is quite probable that many, if not most of you, contemplate the pursuit of the law as a means of gaining a livelihood, a perfectly praiseworthy purpose, but you should never forget that you are to become the ministers of justice, nor fail to be animated by a desire to make your career at the bar a service to your country and to humanity. It can not be doubted that the great Father of us all has a care that His children be fed and clothed and, accordingly, that all who by their daily toil contribute to their needs, physical and spiritual, are doing His work. And so it must be assumed that He is solicitous that justice be done among them and consequently that those who labor to see that it may prevail are equally workers in His vineyard.

I hope you are all confident of success in your chosen field and determined to attain it. A certain measure of assurance is all but a condition of success in any line and youth is privileged to indulge it. But if there are any among you who may entertain misgivings or harbor doubts, let me say for their comfort that, given no more than ordinary intellectual vigor and only such general preparation as is required for entrance to law schools like that from which

you go out, no one need fear avoiding failure at the bar if he possesses two virtues—industry and integrity.

Those elusive peculiarities that go to make up what is sometimes denominated personality—facility, felicity and forcefulness in speech, graciousness in manner, and other qualities that contribute so materially to success at the bar—are very largely native, though not incapable of cultivation however niggardly nature may have been in her bestowal of them in individual cases. But industry and integrity anyone may have, and having them reasonable success is practically assured to one equipped as you are who devotes himself to the business and profession of the law.

There is a spur to effort in it that no other profession offers. The work of the lawyer is always subject to attack to the loss or even ruin, if successful, of his client; his every move in court subject to assault by his antagonist; his arguments open to refutation; and the frailty of any position he may take exposed in public to his discomfiture, if not his disgrace. He has accordingly every incentive to the most intensive and exhaustive study and preparation, and labors under conditions most favorable to intellectual development. He competes under the exhilaration of the strong man who delights to run a race.

Let me recur to what has been said of a purpose you should entertain to serve the cause of justice as well as to look to the monetary returns of your labors. Lose no opportunity at the outset of your career at least to get into court, however unpromising from a money standpoint may be your employment. Skill in the trial of lawsuits, either in respect to the development of the facts or in the presentation of questions of law, is acquired only by experience. Proficiency will be the reward of efforts on behalf of impecunious clients, even if you never realize anything else from them. Moreover, should you acquit yourself in a manner to gain the good will of the judge and jury, it is quite likely that they will commend you to better paying clients. Thus there would be laid the rudiments of a reputation for ability and efficiency—a priceless asset to a lawyer. In any event, you will have the satisfaction of having aided in and seeing that justice is done.

This leads me to express the hope that you may court the patronage of the needy litigant. The concentration of capital goes on apace. Industrial and commercial organizations of mammoth proportions are occupying almost every field in the business world. The influence they exert financially, socially, and politically, often insidious, is incalculable and defies estimate. For abundant reasons the press is rarely hostile to their cause, even though, as recent events have disclosed to be occasionally the case, they do not control that important source of public opinion. They command unlimited means and may and do employ the best legal talent. It is not rare, happily, in these days that under enlightened management they exhibit a tender regard for the rights of others, but instances are not wanting in which all the traditional arrogance of wealth is displayed by those charged with the conduct of their affairs. Drastic statutes have been enacted to restrain them in their eagerness to pile up profits. It is an unequal contest when the ordinary man, even though he be not wholly without means, becomes involved in a controversy affecting his personal or property rights with one of these gigantic corporations. The lawyer who, convinced of the justice of his cause, undertakes to represent him performs a service to his community as well as to his client, even though his fee be contingent on the success of the litigation. No one of sensibility can regard, except with revulsion, the indecent solicitation of business with which the profession is sometimes disgraced, usually by men as lacking in morals as they are in ability. But do not be deterred from engaging in what you conceive to be a meritorious cause because you must take a chance on being recompensed from whatever may be recovered, by the idle clatter about ambulance chasing. Much of it emanates from inferior men, tied by retainers to interests they are proud to serve, eager to free their clients from responsibility even for their wrongful or negligent acts, by establishing a false ethical standard, and thus forcing the indigent suitor to enlist the services of practitioners of little talent and less integrity or abandoning the effort to obtain justice.

I am prepared to contend that the lawyer whose services are available to the worthy poor upon a contingent fee deserves better of his country than his brother who can not be moved by a cause, however just, without receiving or being assured of a substantial fee, whatever unfortunate result may be the outcome of the litigation. The slightest reflection will convince anyone that in respect to certain classes of cases there rarely, if ever, would be any resort to the courts at all were it impossible to secure the services of a lawyer equal to the occasion upon a contingent-fee basis. Negligence cases resulting in death or personal injury are notoriously of that character. Patent-infringement cases are commonly, if not ordinarily, contests between some impecunious and improvident inventor and a powerful corporation or group of corporations making use of a device or process, the essential feature of which was, he claims, conceived by him, as certified in a patent from his government. Copyright cases not infrequently present situations quite similar. In the section of the country from which I come a hardy prospector, after years of patient toil and a lonely life in the wilderness, may find himself, as his ship is about to come in, confronted with a claim on the part of a ruthless mining company of superior right to the ground he calls his own because of some technical failure to comply with the law in making his location; or he may ascertain that under pretense of pursuing its extralateral right, by underground workings far below his, through adjacent property acquired after his discovery which revealed the values beneath the surface, it is fast extracting or has extracted the treasure which is rightly his, as he believes. If he can not find a competent lawyer who will take his case except upon a retainer and an agreement for compensation in any event, commensurate with the importance of the litigation and the labor involved, he is ruined. The reports of our courts are replete with cases presenting just such features. Other conditions calling equally for unfeed service may easily be conceived.

It must be realized that it is deplorable that justice should not be done in such cases that, being done, the idea should not prevail or obtain currency that the machinery of the law is contrived for the exclusive benefit of the rich and well-to-do, who may, with impunity, violate its injunctions and for the punishment exclusively of the poor and the lowly, who must, at their peril, walk in the straight and narrow path.

Upon similar considerations I am inclined to think he discharges the nobler duty who, as the representative of the sovereign people, brings to the bar of justice a culprit of great wealth or a defiant corporation pursuing a policy of monopoly in contravention of the law than he whose business it is, as tersely expressed by one thus engaged, to keep his rich clients out of jail.

An idea is prevalent both among the laity and in professional circles that a higher order of talent is required and displayed in the elucidation of the law, in the preparation of opinions and briefs, than in the development and establishment of the facts out of which differences arise concerning legal principles. Incident to this notion a standing in the profession is accorded to the one accomplished or reputed to be accomplished in the profundities of the law somewhat superior to that of the lawyer skilled or reputed to be skilled in trial work, and the antecedent investigation necessary to its successful prosecution.

The notion may be the offspring of the class system of England, in which a distinction is made between the solicitor and the barrister who is provided with a brief of the facts with references to the witnesses, by whom they are to be established, a plebeian kind of work unsuited, it is assumed, to the dignified lawyer who addresses the representative of the Crown in the person of the judge. More likely it springs from the fact that unusual skill in that line is sometimes exhibited and success achieved by lawyers of only very moderate knowledge of the law or lacking even in any training of consequence in the fundamentals, and who are forced to rely largely on their native talent and such learning as they may acquire by association with more accomplished and diligent students.

To my mind there is no just basis for such a view. Indeed a wide and accurate knowledge of the law is one of the conditions essential to success in the exposition of the facts making for the effective prosecution of a lawsuit.

Some notable instances have come under my observation in which lawyers of very considerable learning remained entirely oblivious of important and even determinative legal principles, involved in controversies, and consequently never brought to light the facts making them applicable. I am sometimes plagued with the thought that I may myself have been thus derelict. The failure is not so likely to be in not knowing the law as it is in overlooking it, in not having it in mind at all, in not associating the applicable principle with the facts developed or which might be developed. A well-stored mind is invaluable to the practitioner, but only if its treasures become available as the occasion requires. To make them so no exercise surpasses in effectiveness the trial of cases, demanding as it does the prompt utilization of every resource of the mind. It is singular with what accuracy the views of one touching any problem can be judged, knowing his attitude concerning questions more or less closely connected. Those harboring the notion that trial work is not quite in the same class with that of the recluse lawyer are quite likely to be found among those entertaining the conviction that the jury system is an anomaly and ought to be abolished. It is argued that a just conclusion is much more likely to be arrived at by a judge or judges, more capable from training and experience in analyzing and weighing evidence than is to be expected from a group of citizens who are without any special preparation for the tasks imposed upon them as jurors.

Lord Bryce, in his much-praised commentaries on American governmental institutions, concludes that our judicial system—speaking of the States generally—ought to be about as faulty as could well be imagined because of what he conceives to be its three weaknesses—the election of the judges by popular vote, their limited tenure, and the meager salaries they receive. He admits, however, that the effects are by no means as deplorable as might be anticipated, having in mind the evils upon which he descants. Indeed, he remarks, that seldom are the results so lamentable as might have been predicted. And having analyzed the factors which, in his judgment, serve to counteract or at least mitigate the evils likely to flow from the features adverted to, he remarks that as there are institutions which do not

work as well as theoretically they ought, so there are others which work better. He might have instanced the royal family of England, the maintenance of which seems to the ordinary American mind a senseless burden upon the people of that country, seeing that no member of it performs any active function of government. And yet it is quite generally believed by Englishmen, at least, that it is the tie, tenuous though it be, that holds together the units of the British Empire, even if it does not subserve any other useful end.

So, although considerations may be advanced of apparent force against the jury system as an integral part of the machinery for the administration of justice, the universality of its use by English-speaking peoples, the continuity with which it has been employed from near-barbaric times, and the encomiums lavished upon it by jurists, statesmen, and philosophers ought to make one chary of urging its abandonment, however doubtful he may be of its value under modern conditions. It has been transplanted in every British colony and remains a feature of the jurisprudence of every self-governing country in which the influence of the English common law is felt.

In a more or less modified form it has been introduced into the judicial systems of many of the countries of continental Europe. It was so much in favor at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution that the wise and prudent framers of that immortal document, having guarded it against adverse congressional action as to crimes only, the seventh amendment, one of those added pursuant to assurances given to secure the ratification of the work of the convention, extended the guaranty so as to embrace all suits at common law in which the value in controversy should exceed $20.

Another amendment reasserted the principle expressed in the Constitution as it was adopted, elaborating it so as to assure to one charged with crime a speedy public trial in the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed. No State of the Union has failed to incorporate in its constitution a guaranty of the right of trial by jury, many of them specifically extending the right to civil as well as to criminal cases, evidencing an acceptance of the enthusiastic comment of Justice Story, who declared what he referred to as "the inestimable privilege of a trial by jury in civil cases" to be "a privilege scarcely inferior to that in criminal cases, which is counted by all persons to be essential to political and civil liberty."

The attachment to the principle, at least in criminal cases, undoubtedly has its root in the struggle for liberty in England. It was regarded, and doubtless proved to be, a bulwark against vengeful political prosecutions, often involving the death penalty, induced by resistance to the tyrannical acts of arbitrary sovereigns, or ensuing upon uprisings occasioned by such, or springing from the rivalries and ambitions of contenders for the throne. In the organization of our Government there was a dread, by no means uncommon, that the courts might be employed by those in power to punish their political enemies, particularly in view of the power reposed by the Constitution in the President to appoint all judges of the Federal courts.

It was no doubt recalled that juries had repeatedly braved the wrath of obsequious judges in their desire to ingratiate themselves with the reigning powers by an unwarranted exercise of the authority with which they had been clothed. Despite threats from the bench a jury had, in 1670, declined to convict William Penn of unlawfully preaching in the streets of London. The Colonies were electrified in 1735 by the return of a verdict of not guilty by a New York jury in a prosecution for libeling the governor of that State, somewhat notorious for his oppressive acts, though the judge, an appointee of the executive, denied to the defendant, the publisher of a newspaper, the right to establish the truth of the charge, and instructed the jury, in effect, to find the defendant guilty.

The Wilkes episode was of recent occurrence, and the enthusiasm aroused in America by the verdict in that case, and other features of it, still abounded. That the apprehensions thus felt were not unfounded were soon to be demonstrated in connection with prosecutions under the alien and sedition laws, and by the outrageous conduct of Judge Samuel Chase who, in 1804, was impeached by the House of Representatives and barely escaped conviction by the Senate.

It is a queer manifestation of the frailty of the human mind that, notwithstanding innumerable instances in which judges have exhibited partisanship in the very highest degree, and prejudice of the most inveterate character, there are those who assign to them the most heroic virtue, while at the same time attributing the juries the lack of every qualification for the duties with which they are charged. Unquestionably juries frequently fail to meet expectations, even just expectations, but so do judges. The results of the criminal trials in the District of Columbia, instituted in consequence of revelations made in the investigation into the leasing of the naval oil reserves and in kindred inquiries, were disappointing in the last degree—senseless indeed. But so was the decision of the Wyoming judge who found no reason in the facts developed for the cancellation of the lease of the Teapot Dome, his conclusion being contrary to that arrived at unanimously by the three judges of the circuit court of appeals and the seven justices of the Supreme Court sitting in the hearing of the cause before that tribunal.

The action of the juries gave rise to the most caustic criticism of the jury system and insistent demands for its abolition or drastic revision. No one, however, seemed to think that the strange judgment rendered in the court of first instance in that case offered any very sound reason for a radical change in our system for the trial of causes in equity or as affording any persuasive argument against appointive judges.

To my mind, the fundamental error in most of the attacks upon the jury system is in assuming that the layman is without the training necessary to the discharge of his duties, while the fact is that from infancy on every individual is exercising such intelligence as he has in separating the true from the false, in judging of the motives that actuate others, and in reaching conclusions in more or less doubtful situations. It is not uncommon, either, that one or more jurymen have acquired a familiarity with some line of activity that aids materially in resolving the question at issue. I have in mind, as illustrative, controversies common in Montana and the West generally over water rights, dependent largely upon conditions that existed in the pioneer days, of which no description can convey the intelligent comprehension enjoyed by a juryman who lived through them. It was doubtless due in some degree to the fact that they would be familiar with local conditions, a knowledge of which would be of aid in arriving at a just conclusion that the rule was early established that the jury should be of the vicinage.

It is evident from a perusal of many, if not most, of the articles which have been published by lawyers, usually in criticism of the jury as a part of the machinery of justice, that the writers entertain an ill-disguised contempt for the judgment of the general mass of citizens called to jury duty. Let me warn you against acquiring, through reverses or otherwise, any sympathy with that view. It will be fatal to your success in jury trials. Even little children instinctively, almost unerringly, discern whether affection exhibited or professed toward them is genuine or calculated and insincere. You will, accordingly, act wisely if you assume that the fault will have been yours, or that the evidence required the verdict, if the jury does not accept the view you have presented.

It may in some instances be justifiable and profitable to arouse the emotions of the jury, but my experience has convinced me that no mistake is ever made in relying on an honest appeal to reason in addressing that branch of the court. Beyond question no small part of the disfavor expressed in more recent years concerning the jury system originates in disappointment at verdicts rendered in negligence cases resulting in death or personal injury, the criticism, as a rule, emanating from lawyers representing great transportation and industrial corporations mulcted by judgments rendered thereon.

It must be borne in mind that, influential as they are in forming or molding public opinion, it often happens that culpability is fairly established by the evidence, while the popular view is that sympathy for the unfortunate victim of the accident alone accounts for the verdict. All manner of laws have been enacted to enforce the observance of precautions against avoidable risks. Even in the many instances in which in cases of that sort juries have been unduly sympathetic substantial justice has been done, as evidenced by modern statutes, abolishing the fellow servant rule, abrogating or modifying the rule of contributory negligence and of assumed risk, and even imposing a liability, as do workmen's compensation acts, regardless of negligence. Such cases are to be classed with those in which, in the cause of liberty, juries have flagrantly disregarded the instructions of judges intent upon carrying out the purposes of oppressive or tyrannical rulers.

Some of the criticisms leveled at the jury are met by constitutional provisions of relatively recent origin authorizing a verdict by less than the whole number, usually two-thirds or three-fourths. At least 17 States have sanctioned this innovation, including Montana, in which eight jurors concurring in civil causes or prosecutions for misdemeanors, a verdict is returned. But two combinations, 6 and 6 or 7 and 5, can result in a mistrial. Disagreements in that situation are rare. The departure after being in vogue since the State was admitted 40 years ago is universally approved by the bar and the public generally. The ancient rule still obtains, of course, in trials in the Federal court so that opportunity is afforded for judgment on the relative merit of the two systems by those familiar by experience with the operation of both.

The hesitancy exhibited by the States generally in inaugurating the change thus approved by many of them, leads to the conclusion that the amendment to the National Constitution necessary to its introduction as a feature of the Federal system is not to be expected, at least in the near future. The obstacles to its adoption in a number of the States may not be so serious. A provision such as is found in some State constitutions guaranteeing the right of trial by jury would, perhaps, be construed to extend to all cases in which the right existed at common law, in view of the adjudications that there is by such implied a jury of 12 and a unanimous verdict. But the guaranty is limited, in some States to criminal cases only from which it may reasonably be argued that the subject is open to regulation by the legislature in respect to civil cases.

But if one were forced to entertain doubts of the wisdom of the jury system as a feature of the administration of justice through the courts its value as a political institution must be recognized by all. One can not fail to appreciate the happy influence of calling regularly

from the body of the citizenry a considerable number to aid in inforcing the criminal law, and to sit in judgment as between private litigants. If the juryman is called in a criminal case, he is adjured, on the one hand, to bear in mind how essential it is to the general peace and safety of the community, not to speak of its well-being, not only that there should be laws for the punishment of the evildoer, but that they should be rigidly inforced. The effect is indisputably to inculcate a respect for law and the general observance of it without which relapse into barbarism is unavoidable. Or, on the other hand, he is admonished that as he would dread for himself or those dear to him an unjust conviction of crime upon a charge originating in error or malice, so he should hesitate except upon clear proof to subject even the meanest to the penalty of the law however light or however grievous it may be. Can one imagine a more impressive lesson to be just? Equally important is the experience in being called upon to judge between two private litigants. But above all, perhaps, is the consideration that the people themselves are called upon to participate in the administration of the law which is the expression of their will.

In a jury trial the judge abdicates, if that is the proper word, the functions he usually exercises and they are devolved upon the 12 men in the box selected according to law directly from the body of the people, the judge acting as the head of the court and the legal adviser of the jury, but without power to control their decision, so that in a very just sense the cause, so far as the facts are concerned, is determined by them. It was no doubt because of its value in training for citizenship, as well as its serviceability as a check upon absolutism, that President Jefferson in his famous first inaugural address listed "trial by juries impartially selected" as "one of the essential principles of our Government." As a rule those entertaining the view of the unfitness of jurors as triers of questions of fact are equally confident of the unfitness of the people as a whole to the task of government—they distrust democracy in any of its manifestations.

De Tocqueville, the philosophical Frenchman who spent some time about the middle of the last century in America studying its people and its institutions, expressed the view that the jury system everywhere prevailing and the New England town meeting were the two paramount influences in the development of our genius for self-government. That genius was exhibited strikingly in the early days of my State, some of the dramatic incidents of which were featured in widely read magazine articles appearing within recent months. No organized government existed in the country when, toward the close of the Civil War, populous communities sprang up in consequence of the stampede occasioned by the discovery of gold. Along with the law-abiding, there flocked to the rich camps a horde of scoundrels, many of whom had fled to the desert and the wilderness to escape the just punishment to which their disorderly lives had subjected them, intent upon preying upon the enterprising, the industrious, and the thrifty. These effected a rude organization which dealt out swift and often tragic justice to the road agents and other contemners, only, however, after a trial that rarely if ever failed to develop the truth of the accusation.

In similar fashion, should a private controversy arise as, for instance, to the ownership of a mining claim, every man in the camp threw down his pick and shovel and repaired to the grocery store or some convenient saloon, heard the disputants, and such witnesses as were produced and then, by popular vote, passed judgment which prudence suggested be strictly and promptly observed.

I am by no means prepared to admit that questions of fact in actions at law would, on the whole, be resolved more in consequence with truth and the spirit of justice by a single judge or by a limited number of judges than by a jury, but its value is not to be appraised solely on that ground; it is an expression of the American ideal of government by the people. In a chapter of Democracy in America, devoted to the subject, the erudite author before referred to, in which he extols the jury as a judicial agency as well as a political institution, and ranks the value of its use in civil actions as higher even than in criminal cases, says:

"The jury contributes powerfully to form the judgment and to increase the natural intelligence of a people; and this, in my opinion, is its greatest advantage. It may be regarded as a gratuitous public school, ever open, in which every juror learns his rights, enters into daily communication with the most learned and enlightened members of the upper classes, and becomes practically acquainted with the laws, which are brought within the reach of his capacity by the efforts of the bar, the advice of the judge, and even by the passions of the parties. I think that the practical intelligence and political good sense of the Americans are mainly attributable to the long use which they have made of the jury in civil causes."

I am moved, accordingly, to admonish you to beware of falling into the cynicism you may hear expressed about the jury system, voiced probably without serious reflection or by some one whose views have taken color from what he conceives to be the interests of his clients or from his own failures.

It is my observation that most of those severely critical of the jury system never succeeded very well before juries due, no doubt, in some degree, as heretofore observed, to the fact that they lacked confidence in the capacity and intellectual integrity of the jury. But whatever one may think of that system, unguided by experience and uninfluenced by the ecomiums which have been lavished upon it, there can be no doubt that it will remain permanently, so far as can now be discerned, a part of our scheme of government. It would require an amendment of the Constitution of the United States to dislodge it from the place it occupies in our national economy; impossible, except upon the assent of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress and the legislatures of three-fourths of the States. It would necessitate like action by the various States to rid themselves of the system in so far as it obtains in their courts, though such action might be assumed on the part of the greater number should a Federal amendment be adopted. In this situation it behooves every tyro at the bar looking to any advanced position in his profession to cultivate the art of developing facts before and presenting them persuasively to a jury. Before they can be presented, except by cross-examination, painstaking investigation is necessary to determine what they really are, either by or under the direction of the lawyer responsible, a task making exacting demands on his intelligence, imagination, and ingenuity, often baffling, but rarely past discharging effectively. Being convinced of how the truth lay, I have seldom found myself balked in an effort to establish it to my own satisfaction, at least.

The statutes permitting a party to take the deposition of his antagonist and other witnesses in his confidence may often be effectively availed of. Conceiving on one occasion, without any proof whatever at hand, that a certain condition must have existed to bring about the situation of which my client complained, I served notice to take and took the depositions of officers of a corporation defendant, and from its books and records, which they were required to produce, so completely demonstrated the truth of the charge made that a satisfactory settlement promptly followed.

What is here said may be in the nature of repetition, but the admonition will bear repetition seeing that, as stated by Dean Pound, "nine-tenths of the problems of the practitioner are problems of fact and the ability of the lawyer is measured largely by his success in dealing with facts." It will likewise bear repetition that an essential condition of his attaining to excellence in that branch of his work is that he not only know the law applicable but that he be alive to its importance in the case before him. Deficiency in either particular limits the value of proficiency in the other. Consequently, there is every reason to improve the waiting period through which most lawyers must pass, by adding to the store of knowledge of the law acquired in your studies here, as well as enriching it by incursions into the field of history and general literature.

In conclusion, let me further admonish you to aim high. I have known of some dismal failures by men of superior talent who remained quite content to occupy some relatively inferior position in life, when, with no more than ordinary ambition and energy, they might have occupied stations of vastly greater influence and usefulness, to themselves and to the public. I welcome you to the profession which, in every age and in every country, among civilized men, has attracted the brightest minds, has provided so many great leaders of the people, and that has so abundantly served the cause of liberty.

TARIFF DUTY ON SUGAR

Mr. RANSDELL. Mr. President, I hold in my hand a very interesting letter from Mr. John H. Kirby, president of the Southern Tariff Association, addressed to Mr. H. C. Lakin, president of the Cuba Co. of New York, in which he discusses the tariff on sugar in an extremely interesting and able manner. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD. I should like to read just the concluding sentence, which says:

In closing let me say that I am for amply adequate protection for all agricultural products of every character and in every section. I believe the sugar producers of Louisiana are as patriotic, as deserving, and as important to the welfare of the Nation as any others; therefore it will please me to see them secure such tariff safeguards as I believe their circumstances require.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, does the Senator indorse that statement?

Mr. RANSDELL. I absolutely indorse it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the entire letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The letter is as follows:

SOUTHERN TARIFF ASSOCIATION,
Houston, Tex., June 15, 1929.

Mr. H. C. LAKIN,
President the Cuba Co., New York.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of May 31, inclosing an address written by you "To the Householders of the United States."

It recites the evils of the proposed increase in the tariff on sugar. But I fear you have looked upon this matter more from the viewpoint of those Americans interested in Cuban plantations than from either American consumers or American thinkers who wish to see every one of the productive possibilities of their country fully engaged.

You state that the higher duty proposed on this commodity will ruin our export business to Cuba. I fail to find any convincing fact to support such a contention; the policy of requiring the foreigner to pay a tax for the privilege of entering our markets with his goods never has had that effect. In this case retaliation would be less likely than in any other because Cuba owns less than 25 per cent of the sugar-producing properties involved.

The argument is made that the proposed increase will be a burden upon the people of the United States by raising the price of sugar to the consumer without giving any help to the domestic producer. I can not very well understand such reasoning, for if the price of the commodity is raised the returns of those who produce it will be increased.

Your most amazing statement, however, is that Louisiana cane growers are not prosperous "because from a strictly economic standpoint they ought not to be producing sugar." If the suggestion carried in this argument were to be followed with reference to a number of the principal endeavors of our country, the result would be appalling abandonment of American pursuits. Without safeguarding duties we can not successfully grow sugar in the United States. But without them we can not successfully grow wool and beef, two other vital requirements.

To take the position that we should remove tariff duties from any commodity of ours where a major portion of the same is produced abroad or where it may be produced more cheaply abroad is to advocate industrial disorganization and large unproductive regions in the United States. South America and Australia can drive us out of the wool business; Italy may render the growing of citrus fruits unprofitable; and other countries might take other markets from us. Such a policy would send us to Argentina for our beef, to Manchuria for our vegetable oils, to Spain for our grapes, and to Mexico for our tomatoes, onions, and beans.

You say from an economic standpoint we should not be producing sugar in Louisiana. I say from an economic standpoint we should be producing whatever we can wherever the soil and climate will permit. The Nation's imperial economic situation has been reached in this very way. Such a policy gives the greatest employment to our people and renders us more independent before the world. With the destruction of a tariff safeguard the article affected would undoubtedly be cheaper for a time. But there would be less for labor to do in our country, and a low market will not mean anything to us when we do not have anything with which to buy.

Louisiana has been producing sugar for more than a century. Thousands of acres of land in that State are not adapted to any other pursuit. These lands would be without value if we did not maintain tariff duties on sugar sufficiently adequate to make the growing of sugar cane upon them profitable. If tariff duties remain insufficient, it can only mean that in time the sugar industry will be destroyed in that State and in the United States. In such an event we would be at the mercy of a monopoly conducted by the importers and foreign growers and would be compelled to pay a higher price for our sugar than we now pay.

Statesmen of all sections and throughout the whole range of our history have asked for a duty on sugar for the benefit of Louisiana's sugar growers. They did not believe in letting the industry perish for the lack of nourishment; they said that without tariff safeguards it would be destroyed and the sugar plantations would go back into the gulf from which they had been a gradual conquest.

I am familiar with those sections in Louisiana where sugar is grown. I know thousands of men dependent to some extent upon this industry for their measure of comfort and prosperity, and they are not rich nor do they dwell in mansions like some of the American importers. The lands they use for this object constitute their principal possessions and are adapted only to the growing of sugar cane. I would not insist upon dissipating their hopes and rendering vain their efforts by calling for legislation which I know from experience will ruin them.

With duties below the protecting point, these descendants of the noble pioneers of Louisiana, who have been engaged in this pursuit all their lives, will be compelled to abandon their homes and seek employment elsewhere. The result may be cheaper sugar for a little while. But you admit in your address that sugar was beyond the reach of the average family in 1920, when there was a lower duty than now. The reason was that a few men controlled the market, and if a policy of nonprotection should be adopted it would destroy sugar production in our country and leave us more at the mercy of these speculators than we were at that time.

Some may think this impossible because we do not permit a monopoly to exist in our country. But if Louisiana should abandon the production of sugar, as you insist that she should, and if the other States similarly engaged should do likewise, the price would be set in a foreign country beyond the regulatory power of any law that this Government might enact.

I have traveled in Louisiana when her sugar producers had been left out in the cold by tariff makers. I have seen the mills closed with no price for cane and the people idle and unable to secure a fair share of the comforts of life. It is physically impossible for those great old southern people of that State, with respectable homes and a worthy civilization to maintain, to compete with half-clad Cubans who have no enlightenment nor respectable living standards.

My belief is that they are entitled to better treatment at our hands; that they should have the full benefits of an economic policy established at the beginning of the Government for the development and welfare of America. I can not agree with you that because only a fifth of the sugar we consume is produced at home we should impoverish those who are producing it. This would wrong them and leave our country in a less favorable economic situation.

The price of sugar is reasonable compared with some commodities like tea and coffee, which have been untaxed, and I think that justice and wisdom require that we give first consideration to these cane growers of Louisiana and beet growers of other sections, who are furnishing our country with this commodity, and erect for them, and maintain for them as a permanent policy of the Government, substantial barriers behind which they may work with a profit.

A portion of your argument is directed to the unfavorable sentiment which may be created against us if we levy a higher duty on Cuban sugar. You seem to think such action will destroy our trade with those people. But to whom would they turn? I think all the other principal nations of the earth are taxing their sugar equally as heavy as we propose to tax it. I do not have the latest figures in my possession, but it was only a few years ago that 11 nations exacted a higher duty on all sugar passing through their customhouses than we propose now to collect from Cuba.

Is it not likely that only a small portion of the sentiment unfavorable to us would exist in Cuba, as 75 per cent of the sugar-producing property of the island is owned in the United States?

You say that the increase in the duty provided for by the Hawley bill will cost our consumers $84,000,000 per annum or the full amount represented by the customhouse requirements of the new law. If that is true, and if the Americans simply tax themselves, leaving the Cubans free from the responsibility of paying any part of it, then upon what pretense, pray tell me, may they become our enemies and withhold their trade from us?

The statement is also made that in 1922 the cane growers of Louisiana appealed to Congress for a duty of 1.7648 cents per pound on Cuban sugar; that they thought this would keep that sugar out of our market. I do not think any such idea was entertained or that such a purpose was intended. The duty asked for was not to keep anybody's sugar out, but to enable the people who are raising sugar-cane here and sugar beets here to sell the same at a living price. As you have intimated, sugar is a vital product when we are at war, and we might some time be forced to war again. If such an evil should befall us, it would be better, I think, to have considerable sugar production at home than to be forced to depend on Cuba because of a situation brought about by a low tariff bill.

I have not gone into a discussion of the situation with reference to the sugar-beet industry. It is becoming potential and as a citizen of the United States I am proud of it. The plea that is made for safeguarding and saving the Louisiana cane growers applies as forcibly in the case of our western sugar-beet growers. Unless the tariff safeguards are adequate it will collapse and the troubles of agriculture be increased.

In closing let me say that I am for amply adequate protection for all agricultural products of every character and in every section. I believe the sugar producers of Louisiana are as patriotic, as deserving, and as important to the welfare of the Nation as any others, therefore it will please me to see them secure such tariff safeguards as I believe their circumstances require.

Yours very truly,

JNO. H. KIRBY.

THE FRENCH DEBT

Mr. NORRIS and Mr. HOWELL addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

Mr. NORRIS. As I understood, it was the senior Senator from Nebraska who was recognized.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair recognized the senior Senator from Nebraska. May the resolution be withheld a minute?

Mr. HOWELL. I beg pardon.

Mr. NORRIS. I have no objection to the introduction of my colleague's resolution. I will speak on that if he will send it to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The junior Senator from Nebraska submits a resolution which will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 102) was read, as follows:

Whereas an indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States in respect of the purchase of surplus war supplies in the amount of $400,000,000 is due and payable on August 1, 1929; and

Whereas the payment of such indebtedness is provided for in the agreement (known as the Mellon-Berenger agreement) made on behalf

of the United States by the World War Foreign Debt Commission and approved by the President, providing for the funding and payment of the entire indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States, which agreement, treating all payments by France as applied to interest, is equivalent (1) to the cancellation of such indebtedness and the accrued interest thereon as of June 15, 1925, totaling $4,230,777,000; and in addition (2) to the cancellation of all interest accruing on said indebtedness from and after June 15, 1925, except the equivalent of an annual payment for 62 years of approximately 2.17 per cent on said $4,230,777,000; and

Whereas such agreement specifically provides that it shall not become effective until ratified in France and until approved by the Congress; and

Whereas the ratification in France of such agreement, in accordance with the terms thereof, is now under consideration: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the passage of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 80) authorizing the postponement of the date of maturity of the principal of the indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States in respect of the purchase of surplus war supplies, the Senate places upon it an interpretation in conformity with the terms of the preamble above set forth.

FARM RELIEF—THE DEBENTURE PLAN

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, before the Senate adjourns I desire to call the attention of the Senate to a press report which was sent out over the country by the United Press soon after we disposed of the so-called farm bill. I have learned from officials of the United Press Association that the quotations I am about to read are correct, and were sent to all the patrons of that news service. Inasmuch as this publication applies to every Member of the Senate who voted for the so-called debenture amendment to the farm bill, I think it ought to be called to the attention of the Senate.

I will read that part of the news item to which I feel exception ought to be taken and notice ought to be called. I am reading this from a daily paper published in McCook, Nebr. The article is under a Washington date line of June 12. In part, it reads as follows:

> Waterways, patronage, and local development projects have figured in the White House conferences of this senatorial group, and virtually every project in this category has involved some outlay by the Federal Treasury.

The first part of the article speaks of the Senators who were for the debenture plan, and what they were trying to do to the President.

> It is freely admitted by Hoover's supporters, both in and out of Congress, the President might have had the administration farm program as much as six weeks ago had he been willing to submit to political cudgeling on patronage and other matters for Senate votes. It is admitted by these same supporters to-day the President can have the farm bill any day he elects to make a few "timely" decisions affecting other projects in which a number of Senators are interested.
>
> President Hoover, however, has taken the position from the outset of the special session, which began April 15, that the farm program is an epochal piece of legislation which should be accepted or rejected on its merits. He has set his course firmly against "buying" from the Senate with political bargaining a measure to which no "practical objections" have been raised.

Mr. President, I assume that that has been published all over the United States in the afternoon papers of that date. There is no name attached to it. It is a United Press dispatch, and is so marked. I took it up with an official of the United Press here, and he admits that it is one of those dispatches, and expressed very great regret that it had been sent out over the country.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Did the Senator get any information as to the particular Senators whose votes could be secured if they obtained the appointments they desired?

Mr. NORRIS. No. I have read the part of the article which I think applies to the Senate as far as the farm bill is concerned. I have no other information.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. But did the Senator prosecute his inquiries with the official of the press association to ascertain what Senators were referred to?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes. The particular official of the press association with whom I talked—the correspondent who represents this association at the Capitol, or one of them—did not know. He assumed that this dispatch came from the representative of this press association who covers the White House. I do not know his name.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BROOKHART. In that connection I should like to know if there is any intimation as to whether or not it came out of the medicine-ball cabinet?

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. NORRIS. I should be glad if Senators would let me proceed with my remarks, but I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. COPELAND. I merely desire to make an inquiry. I suppose the eight or nine of us who remained steadfast to the last, and voted against the bill, are the only ones who did not get their reward. I take it that those who finally voted for the bill got their reward.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, there is not any use in my trying to tell the Senate what happened and what went on during the course of that long or reasonably long struggle here, carried on, I think, legitimately and fairly; and I am not criticizing any Senator as to his vote. It seems to me, however, that this dispatch sent out to the country is almost an insult, if not so, to every Member of the Senate who voted for the debenture amendment to the farm bill—a charge that these Senators, or at least a portion of them, were trying to hold up the President, and were willing to trade with the President if he would give them patronage or other favors, and vote for his farm bill as he wanted it and against the debenture amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. NORRIS. In just a moment I will yield. I do not think it is any secret here that there was a great deal of pressure, as there usually is under those circumstances; but, as far as I observed it, it was all on the other side. It was presidential pressure. It was pressure coming from those who represent the administration; and, while I have not repeated it, there are several Senators in this body who voted for the debenture who told me of pressure that was brought to bear on them. I am not saying that it was wrong. In some instances it seems to me those things are not right, but they usually go on all the time. I will quote the words of one Senator, now in the Chamber, who voted for the debenture. He said to me that he had been "promised the world with a fence around it" if he would vote against the debenture.

I am not charging, and I do not want to be considered as charging, that the President himself said or did anything that was improper, or that any particular individual did, but there is no doubt whatever that there was pressure attempted, at least, against many Senators to have them vote the other way. I want to say, and I believe I am accurately informed on it, that any charge that these Senators who were behind the debenture amendment were guilty of any wrongful act or any preconcerted or prearranged plan to wring from the President or from any other public official, in trade for votes, any promise or anything, directly or indirectly, is positively false and without any foundation whatever.

I now yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I merely wanted to ask my distinguished friend from Nebraska whether he thought it was any worse to be accused of what he or those associated with him have been accused of in these newspaper stories than to be accused of the things of which he and those associated with him very frequently accuse me and those who think as I do on the floor of the Senate?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; I most certainly do think it is entirely different.

Mr. BINGHAM. Because the Senator gives more weight to a newspaper story than he does to what a Senator says on the floor of the Senate?

Mr. NORRIS. Not necessarily. That is not it at all. I do not know what the Senator is thinking about; but he can call my attention to any statement I have ever made in the Senate, and I will, at least from my viewpoint, differentiate it from this. But, if that were true, are we going to excuse this great newspaper organization, which covers and reaches every hamlet in the United States and in the world, for spreading this erroneous statement that charges Senators with an act that is not only disgraceful, but, if it were true, would be impeachable? You can not excuse them even if you think I do things, as the Senator from Connecticut intimates, along the same line, that are not right. That is no excuse.

Mr. President, here is a great newspaper association. It is one of the greatest in the world, as I have said. The people

look upon it as being reliable. I know some of the men who are at the head of it. I have met them casually. I think they are honest, earnest men. As far as I know, those who control the association are trying to do justice and to give correct items of news. They are probably misled sometimes by enthusiastic employees.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NORRIS. In a moment. But here is a statement that is false, that is damaging, falsely intimating that Senators were disregarding their duty and offering to trade legislation for patronage.

I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. CARAWAY. What I wanted to ask the Senator is whether this great newspaper organization is so helpless that it can not tell who it is that sends out news items under its name?

Mr. NORRIS. I think the Senate could get the information.

Mr. CARAWAY. I thought they denied to the Senator that they knew who sent it out. Is there no responsible head?

Mr. NORRIS. The particular person with whom I talked said he did not know. If the Senate thinks enough about it to appoint a committee, I do not believe there will be any difficulty or trouble in finding out who wrote the article.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, the importance of the incident, which has just been described by the Senator from Nebraska, is in the fact that it demonstrates the poisonous propaganda that is put out here by the press and press associations whenever there is exercised independence of judgment by men in this Chamber.

I am not quarreling, nor do I desire to quarrel, with the press or the press associations. But here, sir, is the United Press, which carries its tales to more evening papers in the United States, perhaps, than any other press association, save possibly one. It carries its stories from the city of Washington as stories of what actually may be transpiring.

Here we have a story, as the Senator from Nebraska has said, from the correspondent of the United Press at the White House, who sends abroad, into every hamlet in the land, and to every newspapers that subscribes to the United Press, a tale that the men who voted for the debenture are men who are bartering with the President of the United States, in substance, upon legislation, upon patronage, and the like, a story made out of whole cloth, known to be false when it was written, known to be false when the propaganda was instilled into this press association, and it is simply part and parcel of what daily is transpiring in the city of Washington, and part and parcel of the malicious, mendacious, and false stuff that is being paid out to the American people in every State in this Union concerning what happens in this city.

May I say for myself—and I think I can say for the Senator from Nebraska, and I think I can say for others who voted for the debenture plan—I have never asked patronage of the present administration, nor did I of the preceding administration. I am not interested in patronage of any kind or any character. Gentlemen on this side of the Chamber and many of those on the other side, who voted for the debenture plan, have a like view, in my opinion, concerning patronage, and when it was conveyed to the people of the land that we were voting in a certain way upon a measure here that was of prime importance to the farming communities of the United States, because we had not been able to wrest and wring, or, as the article said, cudgel from the President patronage for favorites, for legislative action, it was known when sent over the wire, it was known when the individual on the street gave the stuff out, to be absolutely and unqualifiedly false, and it was given out for the sole purpose of poisoning the American people, and endeavoring to injure and destroy those who were engaged in the activities here on this floor in behalf of the debenture plan.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. JONES. I have absolute confidence in what the Senator says. I know that it is absolutely true. I was going to ask whether or not there is any Senator who favored the debenture plan who was approached by the administration, or anyone claiming to represent the administration, suggesting that he could get patronage if he would change his vote.

Mr. JOHNSON. The Senator would have to ask somebody else than myself concerning approaches of that sort.

Mr. JONES. The Senator, I knew, had not been approached.

Mr. JOHNSON. The incident is illustrative of what I spoke of during the speeches I made here, in such inadequate fashion, upon the debenture proposition; it is illustrative of the kind of propaganda that is poured forth in the Nation upon matters of this sort concerning Senators who perform their duties as Senators independently.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I did not get the same impression from the article read that seems to have been received by the Senator from Washington, namely, that the President had sought to secure aid against the debenture plan by a promise of patronage. As I understood the article, it was that certain Senators had gone to the President and had offered to vote against the debenture if they were accorded patronage.

Mr. JOHNSON. In substance, I think, may I say to the Senator from Montana, his statement is accurate.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I did not intend to convey the idea that I had the impression the Senator said I did. My impression was received from the statement made by the Senator from California, and the question I asked was led up to by that.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The accusation is obviously against some Members of this body, who, it is charged, were quite willing to vote against the debenture if the President would give them certain patronage which they solicited.

Mr. JOHNSON. That seems to be its effect, sir.

THE FRENCH DEBT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 102) relating to the French debt.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution proposed by the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HOWELL].

The resolution was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD SITUATION

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, I want to make a brief statement regarding Senate Resolution 69, relating to flood control, and ask for action upon it. I ask unanimous consent, therefore, to temporarily lay aside the unfinished business for that purpose.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BINGHAM. What is the resolution?

Mr. FRAZIER. Senate Resolution 69.

Mr. BINGHAM. Let it be reported.

Mr. FRAZIER. It provides for the appointment of a board of engineers to investigate the Mississippi flood-control question.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Dakota asks unanimous consent temporarily to lay aside the unfinished business, the joint resolution which the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] has in charge, and to take up for consideration Senate Resolution 69. A demand for the reading of the resolution having been made, the clerk will read it.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the resolution (S. Res. 69) submitted by Mr. FRAZIER May 16 (calendar day May 23), which is, entire, as follows:

Whereas the attempts of the United States Army Engineers for the last century to control floods in the Mississippi Valley have resulted in but one disastrous failure after another; and

Whereas with such a record, and with the following condemnatory report made by the Flood Control Committee of the House of Representatives upon the Jadwin plan before its adoption by the Seventieth Congress, it seems almost incredible that said Congress should have voted about $300,000,000 to be expended upon that plan; and

Whereas the following are verbatim quotations from the aforesaid report upon the Jadwin plan, which was submitted to the Seventieth Congress before it adopted said plan, by the Hon. FRANK R. REID, of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Flood Control of the House of Representatives (to accompany H. R. 8219), March 29, 1928 (p. 16):

"ENGINEERING FALLACIES OF JADWIN PLAN

"(1) That it is lacking in engineering details and has not a sufficient factor of safety; (2) that it uses new and untried methods in the diversion of the flood waters; (3) that the 'fuse-plug' levees will not work and disaster will result; and (4) generally that it is not dependable and is not feasible from an engineering standpoint. The committee did not believe it probable that so many eminent engineers could all be wrong and therefore refused to adopt the Jadwin plan as the project for the flood-control work.

"Instead of the Jadwin plan, if adopted by Congress, providing protection from the floods for the lower Mississippi Valley, it might result in the recurrence of a disaster like that of 1927."

and—

Whereas, notwithstanding the above report from the only committee in Congress devoted exclusively to flood control, its advice was not accepted by the Seventieth Congress, and a bill was rushed through the

Senate practically without debate, which, after material change in conference, on May 15, 1928, was approved by the President; and

Whereas it seems to be the unanimous opinion of engineers in the United States (except General Jadwin and some other Army engineers) that the adopted Jadwin plan is an engineering disgrace, which, if carried out, will involve enormous initial cost; make more than 6,000,000 acres of land practically worthless, even if the Jadwin plan should meet his most sanguine representation; entail perpetual expense; bring catastrophe unprecedented; and perpetuate in a monument of mud 1,000 miles long the greatest mechanical monstrosity ever authorized by the government of a nation; and

Whereas after the perpetual failure of the Army engineers to control floods in the Mississippi River, after the report of the Flood Control Committee of the House of Representatives aforesaid, and after the manner in which the civilian engineers of the country were excluded from participation in determining the plan for flood control to be pursued, it is the opinion of many Senators that a board of disinterested civilian engineers of great attainments and experience should be called to express an opinion upon the adopted Jadwin plan, and, provided their decision is unfavorable, to determine upon some other plan, which in their judgment shall be better, and submit such plan to the Senate; and

Whereas at least one of the projects that the proposed board would be expected to consider is the Riker Mississippi spillway project, which vitally concerns the three Senate committees whose chairmen are to appoint the board—the chairman of the Committee on Commerce because his committee specifically represents the subject of flood control, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee because his committee specifically represents the subject of interstate commerce, in which it will create a revolution, and the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, because it will greatly reduce transportation costs, both foreign and domestic, in which his committee is vitally interested, all of which subjects would be beneficially affected by the Riker project should it be adopted; and

Whereas although the employment of the proposed Senate Mississippi Engineering Advisory Board will undoubtedly necessitate a considerable expense, such a board is recommended by 20,000 engineers, and among them many of the foremost, who specifically state that the vital importance of the subject would more than justify it; and many Senators have even more forcibly expressed themselves in recommending it; and

Whereas should there be a disposition upon the part of the Senate to economize by refusing the needed appropriation, it should be borne in mind that when the Riker Mississippi Spillway project was presented for hearing before the Commerce Committee of the Senate Mr. Riker proposed that the Senate should bear the expense of a model of his project ($6,000), to which Senator JONES demurred, and that then Mr. Riker, being so sure of his ground, expended upward of $10,000 of his own money in its construction, and this model is now operating in the basement of the Senate Office Building, illustrating the Riker Mississippi Spillway project; and

Whereas it should also be borne in mind that a report of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army in 1888 showed that Mr. Riker saved this Government nearly $1,000,000 in the filling of the mud flats, making what is now known as Hains Point, the fashionable speedway of the Nation's Capital, and figuring the amount saved to be but one-half this sum, with the interest at 5 per cent compounded, the amount would now represent à total saving to the United States Government of more than $4,000,000: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That there is hereby established a board to be known as the Senate Mississippi Engineering Advisory Board, which shall be appointed, acting jointly, by the chairmen of the Committees on Commerce, Interstate Commerce, and Agriculture and Forestry; said chairmen shall have the authority to fix the compensation of the members of said board and to remove or replace at any time a member thereof. The said board shall submit a report to each of the said committees, and each committee shall transmit to the Senate the said report with their findings thereon.

The said board shall be composed of 11 members who shall be nominated as follows: 1, a financial economist, by the President of the Senate; 2 Army engineers by the chairman of the Committee on Commerce; 2 civilian engineers by the chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce; 2 civilian engineers by the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; 2 civilian engineers by the American Society of Civil Engineers; and 2 civilian engineers by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The 11 members shall be qualified as follows: 1 member shall be an expert financial economist; 2 shall be Army engineers; and 8, each of whom shall be a distinguished civilian engineer of great attainment and experience, to be selected from as many of the following engineering classifications as practicable: Civil, mechanical, electrical, contracting, structural concrete, foundation, locks, dams, dredging, hydraulic, or marine construction.

The board shall elect its own chairman, and select and determine upon the compensation of its employees, and it is authorized to summon before it such witnesses as it may deem necessary.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the board (1) to investigate the feasibility of the Jadwin plan adopted by the Seventieth Congress and such other plans for the control and utilization of the Mississippi River, and such ramifications relating thereto, as it shall deem advisable, specifically deep-water navigation from the Gulf to Cairo; and (2) to determine upon the best comprehensive project or projects for the control and utilization of the Mississippi River and such ramifications. The report of the board shall include the results of its investigations under this resolution, together with a statement of the estimated cost of, and the probable benefits and revenue to be derived from, the project or projects so determined upon, and recommended by the board, and the estimated time required for the construction of such project or projects. The first hearing of the board shall be held as soon as possible after the approval of this resolution.

SEC. 3. The expenses of the board in carrying out the purpose of this resolution, which shall not exceed $100,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairmen of the aforesaid committees.

The reading was interrupted by—

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, what is the use of having the resolution read? The consideration of the subject matter, I understand, is to be objected to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. No objection has yet been made, but the Chair is informed that the resolution having already been referred to the Committee on Commerce, the proper motion should be to discharge the Committee on Commerce from further consideration of the resolution.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, the chairman of the Committee on Commerce is here, and, withholding the right to object, I should like to ask the chairman of that committee whether the committee has given any attention to this resolution, or had hearings on it. It seems to me a very important matter to take up and act upon at this late hour in to-day's session.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, the resolution was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, because there was an appropriation carried in it. The chairman of that committee informed me to-day that it was impossible to get a quorum of the committee to consider it, and I am willing to strike out the appropriation, and was about to move to discharge the committee and ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution. I would like to make a brief statement about it.

Mr. BINGHAM and Mr. KING addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. FRAZIER. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BINGHAM. I again renew my inquiry of the Senator from Washington, the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, which has such matters as this in charge, whether this resolution has been before his committee.

Mr. JONES. I do not remember it. It has not been called up before the committee. It has not been considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed by the clerk that the resolution was not referred to the Committee on Commerce, but was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. Therefore the proper motion would be to discharge that committee from the further consideration of the resolution, whereupon, if the motion is carried, the Senator from North Dakota may move to amend the resolution by striking out the appropriation feature and then ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me for a moment——

Mr. FRAZIER. I yield.

Mr. BINGHAM. I should like to ask the Senator from Washington, the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, to whose committee such matters as this are usually referred, whether or not the substance of this resolution is such that the resolution should have been referred to his committee first, before being referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate?

Mr. JONES. My belief is that all resolutions of this character ought to be referred to the committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter first, and then, after that committee has acted, if the action be favorable, they should be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. BINGHAM. Then I object to the consideration of the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. So far as the Chair may state the parliamentary situation with reference to the resolution, it is this: The Senator introducing it made a request, one almost without exception observed, namely, that the reso-

lution should be referred to a certain committee, to wit, in this instance, the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate; and the resolution was so referred. It having been so referred and not having been acted upon by that committee it is entirely in order for the Senator from North Dakota now to move to discharge the committee; but, upon objection, that motion must go over for a day.

Mr. KING. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. FRAZIER. I yield.

OIL AND GAS LANDS

Mr. KING. I apologize to the Senator, but I will be very glad if he will yield to me for a few moments.

Several weeks ago I desired to address the Senate upon a resolution which I offered and which is now before the Committee on the Judiciary, dealing with the order of the President and the Secretary of the Interior with respect to oil conservation.

Mr. President, on the 18th day of April, 1929, I offered a resolution which is pending before the Judiciary Committee dealing with the action of the President and the Secretary of the Interior in making inoperative the leasing act of 1920. I had intended to speak upon the resolution and the so-called oil-conservation policy of the President and the Secretary of the Interior, but at the request of the leader upon the other side of the aisle I refrained from doing so when the farm bill was under consideration as I did not desire to delay its passage, and also did not desire to take the time of the Senate to present my views upon this important question when the reapportionment bill was being considered. It had been my intention to address the Senate to-day upon the subject, but important measures that have engaged our attention have prevented me from doing so. In view of the lateness of the hour I shall not trespass upon the time of the Senate, but hope when the Senate reconvenes in August to address it upon the resolution which I have offered and which is, as I stated, now before the committee.

At this time I shall content myself by asking permission to insert in the RECORD a number of statements and documents. First I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD the resolution (S. Res. 17) to which I have referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 17) submitted by Mr. KING April 18, 1929, is as follows:

Whereas the Constitution of the United States conferred upon Congress the sole power and authority to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and

Whereas under this authority Congress, soon after the formation of the Government, adopted a policy, which has been uniformly followed, for the sale or other disposition of the public lands to its citizens, thus encouraging the settlement, cultivation, and development of the same; and

Whereas pursuant to such policy the law of May 10, 1866, was enacted by Congress under the terms of which all mineral lands on the public domain, both surveyed and unsurveyed, were made open to exploration, occupancy, and purchase by the citizens of the United States, or those who declared their intention to become such; and

Whereas under the operation of the homestead, preemption, and mineral laws of the United States the Nation rapidly advanced in population, wealth, and mineral development, thereby justifying the said policy of encouraging private ownership of the public domain; and

Whereas under said policy and laws oil and gas were discovered within said domain and located by prospectors, and were developed through their energy and enterprise, involving great expense and hazards, and the profits arising therefrom were employed in the channels of commerce and industry; and

Whereas under the administration of President Taft in 1909, because of the apprehension that the oil and gas reserves of the Nation were being exhausted, the unoccupied public domain, containing oil and gas, was reserved from further prospecting and location until Congress should otherwise provide; and

Whereas during a number of years following the administration of President Taft Congress considered various measures providing for the development of oil, gas, and certain other mineral lands, under a system of public leases instead of location and sale as theretofore, and on February 25, 1920, passed an act entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain," which said act declared that said deposits shall be subject to disposition, in the form and manner provided by said act, to citizens of the United States or associations of such persons, or corporations organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory, subject to the right of the United States to extract helium from all gas produced from such lands, and further providing details under which such rights so granted should be exercised; and

Whereas said leasing act became immediately effective and was duly and continuously administered in full accord with its terms and requirements by the administrations of Presidents Wilson, Harding, and Coolidge, under whose administrations many leases and nearly 40,000 prospecting permits upon oil and gas lands were granted to citizens and corporations applying and endowed by the said act with the vested right to apply for and to be granted the same, whenever, upon investigation thereof, they were found entitled thereto; that in prospecting upon said lands millions of dollars were expended by such permittees and their assigns, and many applications for other permits were filed and were undisposed of at the close of the said Coolidge administration; and

Whereas on the 12th day of March last the President announced to representatives of the press that "there will be no leases for disposal of Government-owned oil lands, no matter what category they might lie in of Government holdings or Government control except those which may be mandatory by Congress. In other words, there will be complete conservation of Government oil in this administration"; and

Whereas said statement was immediately followed by departmental announcement of rules and regulations by the Secretary of the Interior designed to enforce said statement, under which department officials and agents are forbidden to accept or file any further applications for permits under said leasing act, while many of the permits granted have been and are being canceled, thus arresting the future operation of the said act and denying to citizens of the United States their right to apply for and secure permits and leases under the same. This procedure has summarily terminated the historic policy of the Government so far as it relates to oil and gas within the public domain, and will thus prevent the development of the same, and will deprive the United States and the States, respectively, of revenue and other benefits which they are now receiving and to which they are entitled under said leasing act; and

Whereas the total oil production from the public-domain States has been and is about 3 per cent of the Nation's total production, and will probably never exceed such percentage under the scale of development heretofore prevailing, while the gas production from said lands is unequal to the existing local demand for consumption, which demand is steadily increasing, so that the adoption of said alleged policy of conservation of said minerals will yield but negligible results, and by many is regarded as unjust to the people of said public-land States; and

Whereas the said leasing act in terms clothes all citizens of the United States with the right to apply for and receive permits to explore the public oil and gas lands and to obtain leases for the same upon discovery of oil or gas therein (which rights were conferred upon them in place of the rights of location, entry, and purchase thereof); that it is claimed that they can not be deprived of said rights except by congressional repeal of said act and with due regard to all rights acquired thereunder: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary is hereby directed to make full and complete inquiry and investigation as to the power and authority of the President to modify, suspend, or set aside said leasing act, or any act of Congress, by Executive statement or otherwise, or to deny to citizens of the United States the exercise of any rights granted them by said leasing act; and also to inquire into the power and authority of the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate or enforce orders, rules, or regulations designed to carry out said policy of the President announced on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1929, or to promulgate or enforce any orders, rules, or regulations to modify, suspend, or set aside the said leasing act, or to deny to citizens of the United States the exercise of any right or rights granted to them by the said leasing act or by existing acts of Congress; and said committee is also directed to make such further inquiries and investigations concerning the subject matter of this resolution as, in their opinion, is essential or desirable for a complete understanding and report thereon, and to make full report to the Senate, together with its findings and conclusions in respect to such matters.

SEC. 2. Said committee is authorized to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, to employ such clerical assistance as is necessary, to sit during any recess of the Senate, and at such places as it may deem advisable. Any subcommittee duly authorized thereto shall have the powers conferred upon the committee by this resolution.

SEC. 3. The expenses of said investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. KING. It has been claimed that the production of oil from the public lands of the United States contributed materially to the so-called overproduction. There is no justification for this contention. I ask to have inserted in the RECORD a letter from the Secretary of the Interior showing the production of oil in the public-land States. I might add that the entire production for 1928 from the public lands and privately owned lands amounts to 900,000,000 barrels.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The letter is as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 28, 1929.

Hon. WILLIAM H. KING,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR KING: Your oral request of May 23, 1929, to the Geological Survey for information on petroleum produced from public lands under the act of February 25, 1920, is answered in the figures given below. Permit me to point out that these figures do not include the rather large production from Indian lands. It is evident that most of the oil lands have passed out of the control of the Government, although such reserves as there are seem to be in the public domain and on Indian lands. The need of adequate conservation measures for the handling of the oil still in the public domain is evident since the future of our country may well depend upon a national defense based upon gasoline.

1. Summary by calendar years since 1920, showing the total quantity of petroleum produced in the United States, the total quantity produced from public lands, and the percentage obtained from public lands:

Petroleum produced in the United States, January 1, 1920, to March 31, 1929, inclusive

Calendar year	Total[1]	From public land	Per cent
	Barrels	*Barrels*	
1920	442,929,000	2,266,547	0.51
1921	472,183,000	9,550,871	2.02
1922	557,531,000	20,772,579	3.73
1923	732,407,000	36,574,009	4.99
1924	713,940,000	35,580,506	4.98
1925	763,743,000	29,153,768	3.82
1926	770,874,000	26,653,911	3.46
1927	901,129,000	24,866,114	2.76
1928	902,364,000	23,243,530	2.58
January, 1929	81,979,000	1,826,863	2.23
February, 1929	75,693,000	1,707,392	2.25
March, 1929	82,515,000	1,830,983	2.22
	6,497,287,000	214,027,073	3.29

[1] From press statements of the Bureau of Mines.

2. Summary by States showing the total quantity of petroleum produced in the calendar year 1928, the total quantity produced from public land, and the percentage of the total production obtained from public land:

Petroleum produced in public-land States exclusive of naval reserves, calendar year 1928

State	Total production[1]	Public-land production	Per cent
	Barrels	*Barrels*	
California	231,982,000	5,392,902.24	2.32
Colorado	2,722,000	1,027,408.09	37.44
Louisiana	21,626,000	8,573.60	.04
Montana	3,925,000	692,274.34	17.64
New Mexico	959,000	83,678.26	8.73
Oklahoma	249,558,000	546,027.22	.22
Utah	(2)	3,522.20	
Wyoming	21,415,000	15,489,143.80	72.33
Total	532,187,000	23,243,529.75	4.38
Other States	368,177,000		
Undistributed	2,000,000		
Grand total	902,364,000	23,243,529.75	2.58

[1] From press statements of the Bureau of Mines.
[2] Not segregated.

Copies of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Annual Reports of the Gological Survey, containing statistics of petroleum, natural gas, and natural-gas gasoline production from public lands and naval petroleum reserves, by fiscal years 1920 to 1928, inclusive, were sent you May 23, 1929.

Very truly yours,

RAY LYMAN WILBUR.

Mr. KING. I also ask to have inserted in the RECORD a letter addressed to the President signed by the Governors of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, together with a statement appearing in the Rocky Mountain News of April 3, 1929, showing some of the effects of the order issued by the President and the subsequent orders of the Secretary of the Interior; also a statement of the Attorney General in which he answered the request for his opinion as to the right of certain oil companies to enter into an agreement to restrict production; also a letter from Mr. H. Leslie Parker, of Denver, addressed to the attorney general of Wyoming, in which he discusses some of the legal questions involved in the order of the President and the Secretary of the Interior.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection it is so ordered.

The documents referred to are as follows:

[From the Rocky Mountain News, Denver, Colo., Wednesday, April 3, 1929]

MOUNTAIN STATES GOVERNORS PUT OIL VIEWS BEFORE HOOVER—EXECUTIVES ASK PRESIDENT FOR PERSONAL TALK—LETTER SENT NATION'S CHIEF SAYS NO OVERPRODUCTION EXISTS IN REGION

Hon. HERBERT HOOVER,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The Governors of the States of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming assembled in Denver, Colo., on March 30, 1929, for the purpose of discussing the situation created by the announced policies of the President relating to exploration of the public lands for the production of oil.

The Governor of Montana wished to attend the conference but was unable to arrange his plans to meet at the time selected.

The Governor of New Mexico advised us that he was satisfied with the announced policies of the administration and was not interested in attendance at the conference. These five public-land States are those most interested in the oil resources of the Rocky Mountain area.

SEEK EARNESTLY TO AID

Following a thorough discussion of the entire subject, the three governors attending the conference now very respectfully, but in great earnestness, urge upon you, as President of the United States, that much good can come through whole-hearted cooperation between the several States and the United States in the formulation of any policies concerning the public lands.

We feel the changes of policy, or proposed new policies, vitally affecting the welfare of the individual States, should not be made without conference and consultation with those charged with the duty of protecting and advancing the interests of their people.

We have an earnest desire to be helpful and will gladly give our aid to any policy that may be soundly based upon the good of the Nation, if the benefits conferred outweigh any detrimental effect upon the States concerned.

Upon the other hand, we believe we will be justified in expressing opposition to a policy that would seem to cause material injury to our States without adequately contributing to the solution of a national problem.

In approaching the problem of the conservation of the oil resources of the Nation we have carefully reviewed the facts, and we have come to the definite conclusion that the new policies, as applied to the public lands under order No. 338 of the Secretary of the Interior, will have little or no effect upon the problem of conservation or overproduction, but will have a disastrous effect upon the development and progress of the oil-producing public-land States.

NO OVERPRODUCTION

That the principal reasons for these conclusions upon our part may be presented to you, we are pleased to submit for your consideration the following information which seems to us authentic and pertinent to the subject:

1. There is no overproduction of oil in the Rocky Mountain States.

(a) Ready market in area naturally supplied by these States is found for all production.

(b) Trend in production is downward, and amount of crude oil produced to-day is only about one-half that of five years ago.

(c) Total production from these States is less than 3 per cent of total production of Nation.

(d) Present established refineries in area are running at only about one-half capacity.

(e) Policy of shut-in production followed whenever necessary.

2. There is no waste of oil in the Rocky Mountain States.

(a) Supply no more than sufficient to meet demand.

(b) Salt Creek field, producing about one-half of total production of area, is an outstanding example of fields efficiently operated under methods providing real conservation. Other fields of area largely follow example.

(c) Discoveries of future, even under most liberal policies, would only very gradually increase amount production, and would probably not compensate rate of depletion of existing fields.

SERIOUSLY AFFECTS STATES

3. The interest of the Rocky Mountain States will be seriously affected.

(a) Development of petroleum resources is now a major industry of this area, and vigorous enforcement of all features of order No. 338 will result in a serious decrease in the commerce and industry of the States.

(b) Time and labor of thousands of men and millions in investments will be seriously depreciated in value by strict enforcement of said order.

(c) Eventual result of enforcement of announced policies will be material reduction in revenues accruing to States for purposes of main-

taining schools, building highways, developing reclamation projects, and contributing to other constructive undertakings.

(d) The development of oil in State and privately owned lands will be seriously handicapped as, without control of Government lands which usually surround such lands, operators could seldom afford to take the hazard of prospecting.

(e) The leasing act of 1920 recognized a partnership between the States and the United States and resulted from a compromise of conflicting interests. The States were granted a direct interest in revenues from development, in lieu of taxes that otherwise would have accrued to the States. Refusal to grant any new permits would have the effect of materially reducing revenues accruing to the States under the provisions of the said act, which in itself represented an endeavor to remedy the situation created to the prejudice of the public-land States by the withdrawal of certain public lands from entry and development.

URGE MODIFICATIONS

We are inclined to the belief that the announced policies were formulated as a result of the President's desire to see inaugurated a constructive program for the real conservation of the oil resources of the Nation, with the Government taking the lead so far as its direct control extends. To such a general program we readily subscribe.

We sincerely believe, however, that certain modifications of the announced policies would produce more favorable results than otherwise would be accomplished, and at the same time the interests of the oil-producing public-land States would be better served. The following suggestions come to mind at this time:

1. In lieu of requirement of strict compliance in all cases with terms of permits as to actual development, reasonable consideration be given to a policy of moratoriums for drilling operations when conservation would seem to be effected by such procedure.

2. Recognition of equities that may have been established, both in applications for permits and in existing permits, through expenditures of money and effort in geologising structures, reconciling conflicting interests, and otherwise providing a situation affording sound basis for development.

3. Consideration of equities of permittees as to preference right to lease remaining area covered by a permit, in addition to the 25 per cent of the area subject to mandatory lease. In many cases permittees have proceeded under feeling of assurance that, after a discovery, they would be able to exercise their option to lease all of area covered by permit.

ASK CONFERENCE

To the end that you may feel assured of our desire to be helpful, and in order that we may aid in bringing about better mutual understanding of the present situation in regard to the oil problem, we would welcome an opportunity for a frank personal discussion with you of this subject, so vital to State and Nation.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. ADAMS,
Governor of Colorado.

(Signed) GEORGE H. DERN,
Governor of Utah.

(Signed) FRANK C. EMERSON,
Governor of Wyoming.

LAND OFFICE HANDLES 1,000 CASES IN DAY

By George Sanford Holmes

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Despite the protests coming in from Western States against the new oil policy, the General Land Office proceeded serenely to-day with its task of rejecting applications and canceling prospecting permits.

Important figures of the oil industry meanwhile were gathering in Washington for a meeting to-morrow with the Federal Oil Conservation Board to discuss curtailments of production.

Approximately 1,000 cases were disposed of yesterday alone, which represented the peak of one-day volume in clearing the files of applications and permits coming under the presidential ban.

FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE PERMITS CANCELED

Although the land office has not yet had time to segregate yesterday's grist by classifications, the speed with which the office is working in killing applications and permits is shown by the records of cases handled between March 12, the date the new policy went into effect, and the close of business March 30.

In that time 2,137 cases were handled. The department canceled 523 prospecting permits, rejected 1,225 applications for permits, and wrote letters to 389 permittees, asking them to show cause why their permits should not be canceled.

Together with the number disposed of yesterday, this makes a grand total to date of more than 3,000 applications and permits weeded out by the board reviewing every one of the 20,000 outstanding oil prospecting permits.

WAIT TEXAS CO. REPORT

Meanwhile, members of the oil industry and holders of permits under group development are awaiting the report on the application of the Texas Oil Co. for time extensions, which is ready, it is understood, for submission to Secretary of the Interior Wilbur for approval. A report will be made this week, it is believed, establishing the status of a large number of similar claims.

E. B. Reeser, president of the American Petroleum Institute, and heads of regional committees are expected to attend to-morrow's meeting with the Oil Conservation Board.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HELPS

Secretary Wilbur has been furnished by Attorney General Mitchell with opinions sought regarding the oil board's powers and legality of the American Petroleum Institute's plans for curbing production, but will not make them public until to-morrow's meeting.

It was learned Wilbur recently gave audience to several attorneys and representatives of the oil industry, who asked that the department rule favorably upon the following points expressing the contentions of the oil industry:

That group development be recognized; that applications for prospecting permits filed prior to the new policy be permitted to go through; that B leases, so called, involving preferential selections of land up to the legal limit, be authorized as before in granting leases; that petitions for extension of time be granted in all cases in which compliance with requirements is shown or bona fide attempts to comply proved; and that the ruling that drilling must proceed on each permit be abrogated.

Ex-Senator Thomas, in a public letter to the local press, criticized the administration for announcing a policy that if the people do not like the situation they can appeal to the courts, and reiterating that the new policy sets aside the law and injures the Western States.

[From the United States Daily, Thursday, April 4, 1929]

AUTHORITY TO APPROVE LIMIT ON OUTPUT OF OIL TERMED LACKING—ATTORNEY GENERAL RULES THAT FEDERAL CONSERVATION BOARD WAS CREATED MERELY FOR INVESTIGATION

The Federal Oil Conservation Board was created to investigate and study methods of the conservation of petroleum resources, and it was not the intention that its action "in approving or disapproving any plan for that purpose would have any legal effect on the validity of the plan proposed."

That is the substance of an opinion of the Attorney General, William D. Mitchell, given to the Secretary of the Interior, Ray Lyman Wilbur, in reply to the latter's inquiry as to the authority of the board to sanction the proposed plan of the American Petroleum Institute to limit the 1929 oil output to the figures of the 1928 production.

ANTITRUST PHASE DISCUSSED

Secretary Wilbur also asked whether the proposal was in violation of the antitrust laws, and in this connection the Attorney General said:

"As the powers of the board are limited in this way, the question of whether the proposed amendment would violate the antitrust laws is apparently not a question arising in one of the executive departments on which the Attorney General is authorized by law to give an opinion. Furthermore, it is not the practice of Attorneys General to give opinions as to whether proposed action by private persons would violate the laws of the United States."

QUESTIONS ARE SUBMITTED

The full text of tne Attorney General's opinion in the form of a letter in answer to inquiry by Mr. Wilbur, as chairman of the Federal Oil Conservation Board, follows:

Hon. RAY LYMAN WILBUR,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SECRETARY: I have the letter of March 20 written by you as chairman of the Federal Oil Conservation Board inclosing a copy of a resolution adopted by a committee of the American Petroleum Institute at Houston, Tex., on March 16, 1929, proposing that those engaged in the production of petroleum agree to limit production in certain areas in 1929 to the amount produced in 1928, provided that such action be first approved by the Federal Oil Conservation Board and by the authorities in the States affected.

The questions you submit for my opinion are whether the Federal Oil Conservation Board has power to approve the proposed agreement and what, if any, effect such approval might have in relieving the parties to the proposed agreement from the operation of acts of Congress forbidding agreements in restraint of interstate commerce. You also inquire whether the proposed agreement would violate the antitrust laws of the United States.

NO ACT DEFINING DUTIES

The Federal Oil Conservation Board was constituted December 19, 1924, by an Executive order naming the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, and Commerce. There was no act of Congress then in force defining the duties or powers of the board and there has been no legislation since dealing with the board, excepting appropriation acts, commencing with the acts of January 20, 1925, appropriating funds for the expenses of the board.

It is clear that Congress has not given the board any power to grant to any persons immunity from the operation of acts of Congress prohib-

iting agreements in restraint of interstate commerce and that the board has no authority to approve any action which is contrary to an act of Congress or to the antitrust laws of any State; and that no action taken by the board would have the effect of relieving parties to such an agreement from the operation of the antitrust laws of the United States and of the States. The proceedings of the American Petroleum Institute indicate that the purpose of submitting the proposed agreement to the Federal Oil Conservation Board for approval is to obtain a sanction from the Federal Government which may operate to make the parties to the agreement immune from the operation of the antitrust laws. For the Federal Conservation Board to grant approval under such circumstances would be assuming authority which it does not have.

AUTHORITY TERMED LACKING

The board's only duties are to investigate and study for the purpose of recommending methods of conservation and not with the intent that its action in approving or disapproving any plan would have any legal effect on the validity of the plan proposed. As the powers of the board are limited in this way, the question whether the proposed agreement would violate the antitrust laws of the United States is apparently not a question arising in one of the executive departments on which the Attorney General is authorized by law to give an opinion. Furthermore, it is not the practice of Attorneys General to give opinions as to whether proposed action by private persons would violate the laws of the United States.

The proceedings of the Petroleum Institute make it clear that its members already realize that under existing laws such an agreement could not safely be made without the sanction of some officials of the United States authorized to give it, and, as I have already pointed out, no such authority exists.

WILLIAM D. MITCHELL,
Attorney General.

DENVER, *April 25, 1929.*

Hon. WILLIAM O. WILSON,
Office of the Attorney General, Cheyenne, Wyo.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Pursuant to a conversation you recently had with Mr. George Wheeler, regarding the alleged enforcible equities of the State of Wyoming as such, in the oil and gas deposits, and all revenues therefrom within the confines of the State boundaries as provided for under what is popularly known as the leasing bill (41 Stat. 437), I beg to address to you a few observations I have made in that regard.

It seems to be well settled that a State may not properly take up the burden of an individual citizen and for him assert his rights against other parties. However, the State of Wyoming may arrive at the same end and, indirectly, lift the burden of its individual citizens who are applicants for permits under the leasing bill, because the State, in asserting its own rights, may properly have the United States and its agents or officers enjoined from interfering with laws pertaining to the public domain within the State's confines. Let us review the fact, which we will find to be as follows:

First, let us examine the title of the leasing bill itself, which is as follows:

"An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain."

Our first comment, therefore, is to note that the purpose of the leasing act was to promote the development of the oil and gas deposits and not to "restrict" such development.

Second, The enacting clause is as follows, and, for brevity's sake, unrelated verbiage is deleted:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That deposits of oil or gas, and lands containing such deposits owned by the United States, * * * shall be subject to disposition in the form and manner provided for by this act to citizens of the United States * * *."

It will be noted from the above clause that the oil and gas deposits on the public domain "shall be subject to disposition in the form and manner provided by" the act, which act further provides as follows:

"SEC. 35. That, * * * 37½ per cent of the amounts derived from such bonuses, royalties, and rentals shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury after the expiration of each fiscal year to the State within the boundaries of which the leased lands or deposits are or were located, said moneys to be used by such State or subdivisions thereof for the construction and maintenance of public roads or for the support of public schools or other public educational institutions, as the legislature of the State may direct"; and further we find:

"SEC. 32. That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe necessary and proper rules and regulations and to do any and all things necessary to carry out and accomplish the purposes of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed or held to affect the rights of the States * * * to exercise any rights which they may have * * *."

Is it not a sound deduction that the provision of section 35 is in effect an absolute grant by the United States, as grantor, to the State of Wyoming, as grantee, of 37½ per cent of all revenues received by the United States of all royalties, bonuses, and rentals from lands within the State; or, in other words, is not section 35 a declaration of trust by the United States, as trustee, that it will pay 37½ per cent of all amounts it receives from oil and gas produced within such State to the State as beneficiary, and that any attempt by the agents of the United States to interfere with the free and untrammeled right of the State of Wyoming to receive such royalties, past, present, and future, any infringement or trespass upon those rights is a breach of the declared express trust, and that such hindrances, and those agents causing such hindrances, may be enjoined from so doing?

That eminent jurist, Joseph H. Choate, has argued that the United States, and each of the separate States, may sustain the character of trustee, and have the legal capacities to take and execute trusts for every purpose. See also Perry, Trusts, section 41; McDonogh *v.* Murdock (15 How. 400, 14 L. ed. 746); U. S. *v.* Michigan (190 U. S. 379, 41 L. ed. 1103); Van Wyck *v.* Kuevals (106 U. S. 360, 27 L. ed. 201).

It is well grounded that the United States holds the public domain in trust for those who may qualify to receive the same or the benefits of the same. See Dahl *v.* Raunheim (132 U. S. 260); Deffebach *v.* Hawke (115 U. S. 392); Gillis *v.* Downey (85 Fed. 483); Reins *v.* Raunheim (28 L. D. 526); Roe *v.* Stephenson (15 L. D. 37).

Perry on Trusts, fourth edition, section 95, says:

"A settler or a founder of a trust by grant, by his own act, becomes a stranger to the trust, in the sense that he no longer has an interest in the property he has alienated. It is true that the founder has a right of visitation, which he may retain or assign; but the court of chancery has nothing to do with his visitorial power. It is only as respects the administration of the corporate property that the court has any jurisdiction."

Therefore, from the above, it would appear expedient to determine whether or not the Secretary of the Interior has any judgment to be asserted, or, in other words, any discretionary power to do anything and everything he may see fit in his administration of the oil-land leasing bill. Even if it is conceded that, to some extent and that extent only applicable to individual applications for permits or permits or leases after issuance, each individual circumstance standing on its own merits, those merits being as to whether or not the individual applicant, permittee, or lessee has done all that is required of him by law, the Secretary has discretionary power, that power ceases with the individual circumstance and patently can not appiy to a blanket refusal to accept present and future applications and to cancel applications already filed because nowhere can such intent be found in the language of the leasing bill.

Assuming that the State of Wyoming is the owner of 37½ per cent of all revenues derived and to be derived from all oil and gas produced, saved, and sold from the public domain within the State of Wyoming, because of the grant contained in section 35 of the leasing bill, or assuming that the State of Wyoming is declared to be the beneficiary of the so-called declaration of trust by the United States contained in section 35, then there must be some adequate way by which such rights may be enjoyed and the free, unrestricted, and untrammeled use and benefit of such rights may be enforced in the courts of law as now constituted within the United States.

It may be apropos at this point to quote the Supreme Court of the United States in a case where the United States sued the State of Michigan (190 U. S. 379, 47 L. ed. 1103) as trustee for all revenues received by the State of Michigan from the sale of 750,000 acres of land granted by the United States to the State of Michigan to build the St. Marys Canal and wherein the court refers to the transaction as follows:

"But if the original transaction amounted to a trust, as we think it did, the attempt of the State to impose a condition upon its payment of the moneys and the transfer of the tools did not take away its liability as trustee, nor make it necessary that the United States should build the dry dock before it should be entitled to the money and the tools * * *. There was nothing in this legislation, in our opinion, which changed the character in which the State had acted as trustee * * *. We are of the opinion that the bill shows cause of action against the State of Michigan as trustee * * *."

I think all will agree, without question, that the State of Wyoming could properly go into the courts of the District of Columbia and enjoin the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office from interfering with the free and untrammeled operation of its rights under the leasing bill, which, of necessity, would enjoin the Government officers: From refusing to receive applications for permits; from canceling applications for same already filed; from refusing to issue what is known as "B leases" on acreage over and above what is known as preferential acreage contained in "A leases." But this procedure is long and tedious because of the appeals to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and appeal from that court to the Supreme Court. The dockets of these courts are a long way behind on their current calendar.

Because of the importance of the matter to the public-land States, it has been suggested that there might be some way to invoke the consideration of the Supreme Court because of its original jurisdiction provided for in the Constitution.

From a reading of United States Code, Annotated, title 28, section 341, a very complete recital of pertinent circumstances is found, wherein we find (Judicial Code, sec. 233):

"Original jurisdiction: The Supreme Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature where a State is a party * * *."

In Massachusetts v. Mellon (262 U. S. 44, 67 L. ed. 1078), wherein the court said:

"Under Article III, section 2, of the Constitution, 'judicial power of this court extends to controversies * * * in which a State shall be a party.' The effect of this is not to confer jurisdiction upon the court merely because a State is a party, but only where it is a party to a proceeding of judicial cognizance. Proceedings of a justiciable character are outside of the contemplation of the constitutional grant * * *."

In the United States v. Michigan (190 U. S. 379, 47 L. ed. 1103) Mr. Justice Peckham, speaking for the court, said:

"By its bill the United States invokes the original jurisdiction of this court for the purpose of determining a controversy existing between it and the State of Michigan. This court has jurisdiction of such a controversy, although it is not literally between two States, the United States being a party on the one side and a State on the other."

This was decided in United States v. Texas (143 U. S. 621), and Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, delivering the opinion of the court in Kansas v. United States (204 U. S. 331, 51 L. ed. 510), said:

"On April 30, 1906, the State of Kansas applied for leave to file a bill of complaint against the United States and others, to which the United States objected on the ground for want of jurisdiction. On May 21 leave was granted, without prejudice, and the bill was accordingly filed. As such an application by a State is usually granted as of course, we thought it wise to allow the bill to be filed, but reserving to the United States the right to object to the jurisdiction thereafter; and hence the words 'without prejudice' were inserted in the order."

However, from Kansas v. United States, supra, it seems to be necessary to first receive the consent of the United States to be sued, because therein the court said:

"Again the United States is the real party in interest as defendant and has not consented to be sued, which it can not be without its consent."

Minnesota v. Hitchcock (185 U. S. 373); Oregon v. Hitchcock (202 U. S. 60); U. S. v. Lee (106 U. S. 196).

That case was quoted from with approval in Minnesota v. Hitchcock, supra, where Mr. Justice Brewer, delivering the opinion, pointed out that "the judicial power of the United States extends to cases in which the United States is a party plaintiff as well as in the cases where it is the party defendant, for, while all the United States, as a Government, may not be sued without its consent, yet, with its consent it may be sued, and the judicial power of the United States extends to such a controversy."

If President Hoover and Secretary Wilbur still persist in enforcing the presidential pronunciamento and order No. 338 of the Secretary, after the full unconstitutionality of their acts have been brought to their notice by the governors of the Rocky Mountain States, headed by our own fighting Governor Emerson, and, after the grave injustices caused by their above-mentioned orders have also been brought to their attention, then certainly recourse may be had to the courts and the consent of the United States to be sued under the circumstances could probably be obtained by the concerted action of the western Senators, especially if the resolution recently introduced by Senator KING, of Utah, which is to the effect that the constitutionality of the said acts of President Hoover and Secretary Wilbur be investigated by the Senate Judiciary Committee, be adopted. In the event of the above-mentioned consent of the United States being obtained, suit could be brought in the Supreme Court of the United States and the vast delays appertaining to the other route be eliminated and the time and revenues of the States, incidentally of the citizens, would be properly "conserved."

To my way of thinking the legal aspects involved in the case are very simple and are not in the least involved in a multiplicity of questions. The question presenting itself is simply that after a grant has once been made, or a trust declared, accepted and acted upon, even though the United States be the grantor trustee, any attempt by anyone, as agent of the United States, could be permanently enjoined from interfering in any manner whatsoever with the free right of the States to receive revenues from the deposits of oil and gas within their confines.

I think that, if you agree with me in principle as to the matters contained herein, which is simply an injunction suit to prevent a breach of trust, you should call the matter to Governor Emerson's attention and assure him that the matter of enforcing the State's rights in this instance in the Supreme Court is not as complicated as it would at first seem; provided the plans that he has already made to bring about a rescinding of the Mussolinian dictates, above referred to, meet with disdain, already apparent in the matter, or with no favorable action.

Much unfavorable comment is heard regarding the President's failure to answer or acknowledge receipt of the communication addressed to him and signed by the governors of three sovereign States.

It is with the humbleness of a layman, but with the earnestness of a proud citizen of the State of Wyoming, that I submit these suggestions, and if I can be of further assistance to you in the matter, please do not hesitate to call upon me. I would appreciate any comments you care to make in this instance.

With kindest personal regards, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

H. LESLIE PARKER.

P. S.—Wyoming having already received almost $20,000,000 as a result of its 37½ per cent of the equities above referred to, and consequently has inaugurated an unparalleled educational system, is building and has plans for future building a public highway system within the State unsurpassed by any in the Union. Is it any wonder that they should feel aggrieved that any presidential edict should seek to deprive them of their constitutional rights, as is now the circumstance?

Mr. KING. I also have a letter from Mr. Lawrence E. Armstrong, an attorney at Rawlins, Wyo., in which he discusses some of the legal questions involved in the matter referred to, which I ask to have inserted in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The letter is as follows:

RAWLINS, WYO., *May 15, 1929.*

Senator WILLIAM H. KING,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR KING: The announcement of President Hoover on March 12, 1929, contains the following:

"There will be no leases or disposal of Government oil lands, no matter what category they lie in, of Government holdings, or Government controls, except those which may be mandatory by Congress. In other words, there will be complete conservation of Government oil during this administration."

This is a virtual nullification of the act of Congress of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437). After this drastic announcement or order, and on April 22, 1929, in New York, the President made a plea for law obedience and law observance on the part of the citizens of the United States. Many thousands of citizens who have been materially injured by this order are at a loss to understand why the Chief Executive of the land could nullify important acts of Congress and at the same time urge law obedience on the part of the citizens.

On May 3, 1929, the Secretary of the Interior stated that—

"We recommend in all cases where clear and definite evidence is filed showing substantial expenditures for reliable geological surveys upon the lands embraced in oil and gas applications * * * that the same be regarded as a sufficient equitable basis for the allowance of the applications pending on March 12, 1929, and issuance of permits thereon."

Since that date one of the members of the committee appointed by the Secretary has stated that the surveys and geological work referred to, in order to be considered, must be "sufficiently expert and thorough to be of some value to the Government in determining the probable geological structure." This restriction is so drastic that the alleged modification of May 3, above referred to, becomes virtually ineffective.

I think the Judiciary Committee could with propriety find that the Chief Executive is without authority to make an order rendering null an act of Congress. In making the withdrawal order bearing date September 27, 1909, wherein President Taft withdrew from entry certain oil lands in Wyoming and California for naval reserves, the President entertained doubts as to his right to make the withdrawal, and later referred to it in his message to Congress in the following language:

"The power of the Secretary of the Interior to exempt from the operation of existing statutes tracts of lands, the disposition of which under such statutes would be detrimental to public interest, is not clear or satisfactory."

Following this, the Supreme Court of the United States passed upon the question in the case of United States v. Midwest Oil Co. (236 U. S. 459). Justice Lamar wrote the majority opinion of the court. Justices Day, McKenna, and Van Devanter dissented, Justice Day writing an able dissenting opinion, to which dissenting opinion, it seems to me, the court will finally have to pay particular attention. In any event, the Midwest case goes no farther than to state that the Chief Executive, in his discretion, can withdraw certain public lands from entry for specific purposes, or in aid of legislation. So that the Supreme Court has not as yet committed itself as to whether the Chief Executive, in a blanket order, can withdraw all public lands and render null the act of February 25, 1920.

In the case of West v. Work (11 Fed. (2d) 828) the court held, among other things, that the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437), was rather the expression of a new policy for the disposition of public lands open to exploration or entry, by lease instead of by complete

alienation. It is clear that the West case correctly states the rule as to the rights of citizens to file applications for permits and have the same properly acted upon by the Secretary of the Interior.

In the case of West v. United States ex rel. Alling (30 Fed. (2d) 739) the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia said relative to the leasing act:

"It will be observed that the act in section 1 expressly provides for the disposition of oil and gas lands through prospecting permits and subsequent leasing 'to citizens of the United States'; and the power vested in the Secretary to establish rules and regulations for the carrying out of the act does not imply the power to establish a rule or regulation that will conflict with an express provision of the act. It follows, we think, that if the applicant sufficiently qualifies as a citizen of the United States, the Secretary is powerless to refuse such applicant a permit or to make any rule or regulation that interferes with the right of such applicant.

* * * * * * *

"On the question of the illegality of orders made by the Secretary of the Interior in conflict of existing regulations, the case of James v. Germania Iron Co. (167 Fed. 597), is conclusive. The facts in that case were that on February 18, 1889, the Secretary of the Interior decided that a prior entry of a certain tract of land was void; and that the land had been restored to the public domain. Notice of his decision was given the local land officers on February 22, 1889. On February 19, 'A' made an application to enter the land at the local land office. 'B' was the first applicant to enter it after the officers of the local land office had received notice of the decisions canceling the prior entry. The Secretary held that 'A' acquired the superior right to the land, and accordingly issued a patent. The court held that this decision was clearly an error of law; and that 'B,' the first applicant after official notification of the decision had been received at the local land office, was entitled to a decree charging the title under the patent with a trust for his benefit.

"The decision in this case by Judge Sanborn of the eighth judicial circuit, in which Judges Caldwell and Thayer, circuit judges, concurred, is a full and complete announcement of the law as to the power of the Secretary of the Interior to ignore existing regulations. Quoting from the syllabus, which epitomizes the law as announced in the opinion, the court held that 'rules of the Secretary of the Interior can be repealed or abrogated by like formal action and publication only. Decisions or opinions of the Secretary and the commissioner in contests between claimants for specific tracts of land ignoring or violating rules, neither repeal nor modify them.'"

In the case of Tendolle v. Eureka Oil Syndicate, 268 Pac. 185, the Supreme Court of Wyoming held that a person who has filed an application for an oil and gas prospecting permit has acquired an imperfect equitable right, comparable to the right of an entryman of public lands who has not yet perfected his entry, that he is in the process of acquiring the title, and that when the permit or the lease is issued it relates back to the time of the filing of the application.

In the case of Knapp v. Alexander-Edgar Lumber Co., 237 U. S. 162, the court held:

"Laying aside for the moment the effect of the settlement, it is, we think, erroneous to regard the entryman's interest prior to actual possession as being nothing more than a color of title. From the making of his entry the homesteader has the right of possession as against trespassers and all others except the United States; he has also an inchoate title, subject to be defeated only by failure on his part to comply with the requirements of the homestead law as to settlement and cultivation."

In the case of East Central Eureka Mining Co. v. Mining Co., 204 U. S. 266, the court said:

"The provision that the acts shall not impair existing rights is, perhaps, some indication that it extends to inchoate rights which constitutionally it might have impaired. At all events, it should be taken in a liberal sense. There was no sufficient reason why the United States should not be liberal and, as we have said, it was just that it should be."

In the case of State v. Ross, 104 Pac. 216 (Wash.), the court says:

"Nor do we think the law has vested any discretion in the commissioner, where the applicant for a lease has fully complied with its provisions. The act was doubtless passed in pursuance of the liberal policy that has ever marked the conduct of the General Government in disposing of its mineral land, and should be so construed as to effectuate the legislative intent."

See also: State v. Savidge, 161 Pac. 471 (Wash.); State v. Howell, 175 Pac. 568 (Wash.); State v. Dickerson, 113 Pac. 105, at page 111 (Nev.); Henry v. State, 136 Pac. 982, at pages 988, 990 (Okla.); Schumer v. Caplin, 41 N. Y. 346, 150 N. E. 139, 140; Hodge v. McCall, 197 Pac. 86, at page 88 (Calif.).

By reason of the fact that the Chief Executive of the United States was an outstanding engineer, it was thought by many that his entire official work would be of a constructive nature, such as initiating and constructing the Nicaragua Canal, the construction and completion of the Boulder Dam, the enlarging and developing of ways and means of controlling the Mississippi floods, providing ways and means for the construction of a deep waterway from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes, the building of an international highway from the Rio Grande to Buenos Aires, any one of which would have been a monument to the engineering skill of the Chief Executive, but when his first official act was one of nullification and the setting aside of a new land policy formulated by the best brains of both Houses of Congress, many people lost faith and questioned the sincerity of our Chief Executive. It would appear from the fact that Mr. Requa is the personal representative of the President, that he and George Otis Smith and one or two others may have been the fathers of this policy. We wonder why Mr. Requa, who became many times a millionaire from the copper resources of the United States, would ask for conservation of one of the mineral resources, and not the conservation of others from which he himself has profited immeasurably. Some one has said that wise men change their minds, but fools never do. We still think that our Chief Executive is a wise man and that with a proper presentation of this subject that he will reconsider this policy and permit the leasing act to at least function in every particular as to all applicants and permittees in good standing on March 12, 1929.

Yours truly,

L. E. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. KING. I also ask to have inserted in the RECORD a brief prepared by a lawyer of ability and standing in which he canvassed at length the mining laws dealing with oil and other minerals, the leasing act of 1920, and the effect of the President's policy.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The brief is as follows:

THE HOOVER CONSERVATION POLICY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES

Within the week following Mr. Hoover's inauguration the following pronouncement emanated from the White House:

"There will be no leases or disposal of Government oil lands no matter what category they may lie in, of Government holdings or Government controls, except those which may be mandatory by Congress. In other words, there will be complete conservation of Government oil in this administration."

On March 13 all of the United States land offices received orders, by wire, that no oil and gas prospecting permits would be issued on and after March 12 and to reject all applications for permits then pending.

Following this, various press statements were made as to the steps that would be taken to carry out the new policy, and under date of March 20 order No. 338 was issued by the Secretary of the Interior. Part of this order relates to internal procedure of the Land Department, as affecting the public and permit holders and applicants. This order contains three outstanding features, viz:

(a) Refusal to grant any more section 13 permits at all, either on applications then pending or thereafter to be filed.

(b) No further extensions of time will be granted in the absence of an affirmative showing of the expenditure of money on the permit affected, and as a corollary, no new "group-development" programs will be approved.

(c) Refusal to grant leases on the three-fourths area of section 13 permits, on which the law gives the permittee a preference right to a lease, "unless such action is required in the public interest."

REASON FOR THE LEASING ACT

Since oil in the public lands is now disposed of entirely under what is known as the general leasing act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437), it is pertinent as a preliminary briefly to review the events leading up to that legislation.

Prior to the leasing act of 1920 public oil lands were disposed of by the Government under the placer mining law. Under this law claims were located in areas of from 20 to 160 acres by citizens or associations of citizens; on making of discovery the claimants could procure an absolute patent from the Government. Under this law several important oil fields, particularly in California and Wyoming, were located and brought into production.

In 1909 the Interior Department, being of the opinion that the placer law was an impractical and inappropriate method of disposing of the Government oil lands, recommended to the President that all such lands be withdrawn from entry or appropriation. As a result on September 27, 1909, all public lands known or suspected of being valuable for oil were withdrawn from entry by Executive order. In this connection it may or may not be significant that Mr. George Otis Smith, at present Director of the United States Geological Survey, and who appears prominently in connection with the "new policy," is credited with having been instrumental in bringing about the withdrawals. Strong protests were made against the withdrawals by the claimants and operators thereby affected. One of the chief objections to the withdrawals was that the President had no authority to make them. The matter was taken to Congress and resulted in the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847), whereby the President was formally authorized to make temporary withdrawals for "water-power sites, irrigation, classifi-

cation of lands, or other purposes to be specified in the orders of withdrawal," with the proviso "that the rights of any person who at the date of any order of withdrawal heretofore or hereafter made is a bona fide occupant or claimant of oil or gas bearing lands and who at such date is in diligent prosecution of work leading to the discovery of oil or gas shall not be affected or impaired by such order so long as such claimant or occupant shall continue in diligent prosecution of said work."

The act provided that same should not be construed as a "recognition, abridgment, or enlargement" of any asserted rights by oil claimants as against the previous withdrawal, thus leaving the matter to the courts.

Following the act of June 25, 1910, on July 3, 1910, all the lands theretofore withdrawn on September 27, 1909, were rewithdrawn under authority of the act. The lower courts held the withdrawals of 1909 invalid, but in 1915 the United States Supreme Court, by five to four decision, held these withdrawals valid and effective.

The situation thus produced laid the foundation for a decade of continuous litigation and controversy between the oil-land claimants and the Government, the chief issue being whether the claimant came within the above quoted proviso of the act of June 25, 1910. This litigation involved hundreds of claims in adverse land-office proceedings and suits in the courts; millions of dollars worth of property was tied up; development and prospecting were suspended, and in general the "oil-land controversy" was a pressing question in the public-land States and in Congress, where legislation to meet the situation was pending for several years, and finally resulted in the passage of the general leasing act.

LEASING ACT OF 1920

In general, the leasing act of 1920, as applied to oil, consists of two parts; one referred to as the "relief" sections, provided a method for the settlement, adjustment, and compromise of the claims in litigation then pending, and the other part provides a general system and policy for future administration and disposition of oil in the public lands.

The relief sections provide, as to producing lands, that claimants coming within the provisions of the law could release and relinquish their claims under the placer law to the Government, pay the Government a royalty of 12½ per cent on all oil theretofore produced, and receive a new lease at a royalty to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, but at not less than 12½ per cent. Cases coming under the relief sections have for the most part long since been adjudicated and settled, either by the denial of the right to "relief," or by the granting of leases. Salt Creek in Wyoming and other large producing fields on the public domain are all included in this class of leases, and the production under these leases constitutes the bulk of the production from public lands. The "new policy" will not affect any of this production at all except perhaps as the Government may consent to a temporary curtailment of production.

As to new exploration, administration, and disposition of the public oil lands and deposits, the leasing act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to grant what is known as a prospecting permit to any qualified applicant for an area of land not exceeding 2,560 acres. Such a permit gives the grantee thereof the right to drill and prospect the land embraced by the permit for a period of two years, and requires that the permittee shall commence drilling on the permit lands within six months from the date of the permit shall drill to a depth of 500 feet within one year from the date of the permit, and to a depth of 2,000 feet within two years from the date of the permit, and with a further provision for an extension of the period of the permit in case the permittee has been unable with the exercise of diligence to complete the prospecting of the land within the 2-year period of the permit. These provisions are found in section 13 of the act, and the permits are commonly referred to as "section 13 permits."

Under section 14 of the leasing act, if a permittee discovers oil in paying quantities on the area of his permit, he becomes entitled to a lease for 20 years on one-fourth of the area of his permit, but for not less than 160 acres if the permit includes that much land. The permittee is also entitled under the law—

"to a preference right to a lease for the remainder of the land in his prospecting permit at a royalty of not less than 12½ per cent in amount or value of the production, and under such other conditions as are fixed for oil or gas leases in this act, the royalty to be determined by competitive bidding or fixed by such other method as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe."

EXTENSION ACTS

After the leasing act was passed, it soon became evident that the 2-year period allowed by a prospecting permit was in many cases wholly inadequate for the geological work and drilling operations necessary to test and develop a structure. The department held that the provision for extensions in section 13 above referred to did not become operative until after a well was drilled to a depth of 2,000 feet. The result was that if provision was not made for extending time on the permits, many would lapse, and drilling programs that would otherwise be organized and carried through would not be undertaken. Congress, recognizing the situation, has passed three extension acts, viz: January 11, 1922, for three years; April 5, 1926, for two years; March 9, 1928, for two years.

The act of March 9, 1928, authorizes the Secretary to extend for an additional period of two years any oil or gas prospecting permit issued under the act of February 25, 1920, or extended under the act of January 11, 1922, or as further extended under the act of April 15, 1926, "if he shall find that the permittee has been unable with the exercise of reasonable diligence to begin drilling operations or to drill wells of a depth and within the time required by existing law, or has drilled wells of a depth within the time required by existing law and has failed to discover oil or gas and desires to prosecute further exploration."

The former acts were substantially to the same effect.

Under these acts, the regulations require that the permittee shall make a full showing, under oath, of the facts on the basis of which he seeks to procure an extension of time; extensions are granted only on such showing and ordinarily have not been for more than six months or a year at a time, coupled with a warning that if actual progress in the way of development is not made in the meantime, no further extensions will be granted.

By these acts Congress no doubt intended that though permittees should be held to reasonable diligence, they would on the other hand be given fair and reasonable treatment in the way of time in which to test and develop the lands that they had acquired under their permits. The clear purpose of these acts was to aid and encourage development, and to prevent loss from the lapse of permits without opportunity to complete drilling or other work leading to development which might be undertaken.

EXPLORATORY AND DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS UNDER THE LEASING ACT

Exploratory and development operations have now been proceeding under the system above described for nine years. In that time, up to March 1, 1929, the department had granted 34,950 prospecting permits under the provisions of section 13 of the act; of this number, 14,690 permits have been canceled, presumably in most cases for failure to comply with the requirements of the permits, indicating that the department has consistently insisted that permittees exercise reasonable diligence, or submit to the cancellation of their permits. This left 20,260 permits outstanding on March 1, 1929, a great majority of which it is presumed were in good standing as a result of extensions granted on proper showings as otherwise they were subject to cancellation.

Reports further show that as a result of granting 34,950 permits over a period of nine years, 56 leases have been granted under the provisions of section 14 of the act, by reason of the discovery of oil or gas in paying quantities on section 13 permits. The department has not disclosed the amount of production from these leases, but it is known in a general way that a few are fairly productive leases, and that others are of comparatively small value, while a considerable number are for gas production. The production from the leases granted on section 13 permits in all the Mountain States is in all probability less than 5,000 barrels per day, or about one-fifth of 1 per cent of the average daily production in the United States. This is certainly not a very impressive showing for nine years' operation under sections 13 and 14 of the leasing act. It should be understood that the new policy will have no effect on the production from or the operation under the 56 leases that have been granted. The only thing the new policy will affect is the possible additional production which may be developed by continuing under the same policy and procedure that have heretofore obtained. The results of the first nine years of operation are cited only to show what can, or can not, be expected from proceeding in the same manner for a further period of years. In view of the fact that during the past nine years development has proceeded on structures which were considered as having the best prospects of producing oil or gas in paying quantities but on which development had been deferred owing to the existence of the withdrawals mentioned above, it is fair to assume that greatly less may be reasonably expected in the next nine years, the remaining unexplored lands naturally being those considered less likely to contain oil or gas.

It must not be understood from the above, however, that active and aggressive exploration has not been carried on. An estimate made from careful check of the wells actually drilled in the Mountain States show that not less than $20,000,000 has been expended for geological work and drilling operations in the Mountain States since 1920 on structures on which all or a large portion of the lands were public lands held under section 13 permits. More than 250 test wells have been drilled on nearly that number of different structures. What this has meant in development and business activity in the communities affected is, of course, apparent.

In the State of Utah, for instance, it is estimated that approximately $5,000,000 has been expended in drilling on section 13 permit lands without bringing in a single commercial oil pool. However, at least one sizable commercial gas field has been discovered in Utah; that is to say, a gas field which would probably be considered a commercial field on account of the probable volume and quantity of gas it contains were it located near any populous area. In Utah the prospecting for oil on section 13 permits during the past nine years has also resulted in the

discovery of a large deposit of helium at Woodside, a large deposit of practically pure carbon-dioxide gas near Price, and what promises to be an extensive deposit of potash near Green River. Furthermore, this drilling and prospecting in Utah has eliminated from further consideration as possible oil-bearing lands many thousands of acres theretofore covered by the above-mentioned withdrawals and has disclosed geological information of great importance and value with regard to a greatly larger area, all of which is of inestimable value as it applies to the development, production, and conservation of natural resources in this territory.

The experience in other public-land States has been somewhat similar to that in Utah. Vast areas have been thoroughly prospected for oil and have been found to be barren, while in Wyoming, Colorado, and Montana particularly some new fields have been discovered. It is safe to say that more has been learned of the underground geology and of the oil and gas possibilities of the lands within the boundaries of the Mountain States during the past nine years on account of the drilling and prospecting operations in this territory on section 13 permits than during the entire period preceding the passage of the general leasing act. The significance of this is that in case of the happening of a great public emergency, such as that of the recent World War, the waste of energy, time, and money which would necessarily result in going through similar pioneer prospecting and drilling will have been eliminated by reason of what has already been done in this regard. Also, the prospecting and development of the remaining undeveloped structures on the public lands in these States will be less hazardous and expensive, owing to the valuable geological and other information which has been gained by reason of the operations under the leasing act. In view of the above it would seem that the public interest would be best served and an intelligent program of conservation could be better worked out with regard to the oil and gas possibilities of the areas yet unprospected in the public-land States if further development and prospecting be permitted and encouraged, and not by cutting it off short, as has been done by the so-called new conservation order of the President. This phase of the situation is referred to farther below.

REFUSAL TO GRANT PERMITS

As above stated, one of the outstanding features of the new policy is the refusal to grant any more permits at all, either on application pending or on new applications. It is reported that there were 5,000 or more applications for new permits pending at the time the new orders went into effect. All the pending applications are being rejected and no new applications are being received by the land offices. Obviously the purpose and effect is absolutely to put a stop to future exploration and development on the public lands in the Mountain States. Since practically every structure tested is all or part public land, and development will not ordinarily be undertaken unless all the lands on a structure are included in the development program, the new orders mean a practically complete cessation of new exploration in these States. The public lands in the Mountain States are, in round figures, as follows:

	Acres
Colorado	22,000,000
Montana	26,000,000
New Mexico	27,000,000
Utah	33,000,000
Wyoming	26,000,000

The refusal to grant permits will in many instances cause loss and damage to oil operators who have expended large sums for geological investigations on the basis of which the permits were applied for. In other cases where many thousands of dollars have been expended and where expensive geological work was in course of completion in the field when the conservation orders were issued, all in contemplation of filing permit applications later and in reliance upon the policy and practice of the department during the past nine years, it is all practically wasted.

This phase of the new orders raises the question as to whether the Secretary of the Interior has power or authority to set aside the operation of the leasing act by refusing to grant permits in this manner. The effect of the orders is the same in this regard as if President Wilson had promptly upon the approval of the leasing act issued the same order.

Section 13 of the act states that the Secretary "is hereby authorized, under such necessary and proper rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to grant to any applicant qualified under this act a prospecting permit." The title of the leasing act is "to promote the mining of coal, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain." Section 1 of the act provides that deposits of oil or gas and lands containing such deposits owned by the United States "shall be subject to disposition in the form and manner provided by this act." Section 37 of the act provides that such deposits of oil and gas "shall be subject to disposition only in the form and manner provided in this act." Obviously the Secretary "is hereby authorized" to grant permits under section 13 in order to give effect to the clear provision in section 1 that such oil and gas "shall be subject to disposition in the manner and form provided by this act"; while by the provision in section 37 the Secretary is enjoined from making any other disposition of the oil and gas in the public domain. Can there be any doubt in the light of these provisions that Congress authorized the Secretary to grant permits with the clear intention and purpose that he would grant them as provided in section 1? Moreover, the circumstances and conditions under which the leasing act was passed indicate the intention of Congress to break away from the effect of the withdrawals and put into operation a new and comprehensive leasing system for the public lands. To give the Secretary discretionary authority to suspend the operation of this act would in effect authorize the Secretary to reinstate the withdrawals which the leasing act was intended to abrogate. In fact, in its administration of the leasing act the Interior Department has formally ruled that all said withdrawals are vacated and superseded by the leasing act and so held at the time of the issuance of the new orders.

It is understood that the Secretary cites as authority for his action in refusing to grant any section 13 permits a provision in the regulations issued shortly after the leasing act was passed, that—

"The granting of a prospecting permit for oil and gas is discretionary with the Secretary of the Interior, and any application may be granted or denied either in part or in its entirety, as the facts may be deemed to warrant."

This is probably true as to the granting of individual permit applications; in other words, the Secretary is the official in whom the authority is vested to determine whether or not an applicant for a permit is a qualified applicant under the law, and whether the lands that such applicant seeks to acquire are properly available for appropriation under the law; that is to say, whatever discretionary authority the Secretary has is a "judicial discretion," to be exercised in individual cases for the purpose of carrying out the law, but not to defeat or repeal it. This is undoubtedly all that this provision in the regulations ever meant, or was intended to mean, and to give it any wider significance is to extend its application beyond any power or authority possessed by the Secretary under the act.

It should be particularly noted in this connection that the new orders direct the rejection of all applications for permits that had theretofore been filed and were then pending before the department. Under the regulations, practice, and procedure in force and effect when said applications were filed, permits would have been granted thereon in all proper cases in the regular course of business. It is a settled principle of the land practice that the rights of an applicant or entryman relate to and are determined as of the time such application for entry is initiated. True, the applicant does not acquire any rights under a permit until it has issued, but he has the right to have the permit issued on the basis of the conditions, practice, and regulations at the time his application is filed. This is fundamental and the Secretary's ruling otherwise is directly contrary to the consistent rules and practice of the Interior Department for 50 years.

Under the telegraphic order of March 13, mentioned above, all applications for permits then pending in the district land offices have been rejected and the filing fees returned to the applicants. The registers of some land offices, Utah for instance, forthwith returned all pending applications accompanied by receiver's check covering the amount of filing fee deposited with the application, without right of appeal, merely reciting in the notice of rejection that such action was being taken under direction of said telegraphic order from the Secretary. Some other land offices, however, promptly upon receipt of the telegraphic order from the Secretary, by registered mail notified the permit applicant that he was allowed 30 days from receipt of the notice, within which to either withdraw his application for permit and request return of his filing fee, or appeal from the decision. In the same notice though, the permit applicant was informed that the notice was being sent to him under direction of the telegraphic order which was made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, thus in effect leaving the permit applicant with the alternative remedy of appealing to the departmental officials who had in advance already passed on the merits of his case without allowing him the opportunity to be heard.

In a number of cases where the right of appeal was so formally given by the register, the applicants filed their appeals and specifications of errors within the 30 days allowed and respectfully declined to withdraw their applications or to request the return of or to receive their filing fees. But in each instance either prior to the expiration of the 30 days appeal period or before their appeals and specifications of error had been transmitted to Washington they were served with a further notice signed by the commissioner and stamped "approved by the Secretary" finally rejecting their applications and closing the cases and returning their filing fees. Some of these applicants have filed motions for rehearing before the Secretary and others have taken, or are contemplating taking, further appeal on the theory that the rubber-stamp blanket approval of the commissioner's order of rejection by the Secretary does not constitute a final decision by the Secretary on the merits in the particular case.

Many hundreds of permit applicants served with similar orders have taken no action whatever, and in some cases have cashed their receiver's checks covering their filing fee, for the reason that they have

been ignorant of their rights under the law or on account of the impracticability and cost of sending attorneys to Washington to protect their rights by proper and timely suits in the District of Columbia courts for the purpose of securing a court decision on the question of the Secretary's authority and power to take such arbitrary action. In many cases the time within which court action could be taken had elapsed before the notices had actually reached the permit applicant, as said notices were sent by ordinary mail in most cases and delivered to agents of the applicants, or others who were unauthorized to receive same.

In one New Mexico case the permit applicant had filed his application many months before the new orders were issued, but had failed to have his application notarized. His application was returned from Washington for this to be done, but before it could be accomplished his application was finally rejected with no right of appeal. Had his application been properly notarized his permit would have been granted before the new orders came out.

In this New Mexico case the application involved covered so-called key lands on the structure, and the applicant and his associates had expended large sums of money in geologizing and surveying the structure in acquiring operating rights on other lands on the structure and were preparing to drill immediately upon the issuance of the new permit, which was rejected.

In several California cases where applicants had applied for permits several weeks before the new orders came out, and after having expended large sums of money for operating rights on fee lands on the same structure and in geologizing and surveying the structure and their applications were denied and their filing fees returned without right of appeal. It happened in those cases that the areas covered by the permit applications were surrounded or partially surrounded by fee lands, or by issued permits in good standing, and that the drilling sites for test wells on the structures were on the fee lands or on the issued permits, thus endangering the lands applied for by the drainage which will automatically take place when drilling is done on the surrounding lands.

In a Wyoming case a responsible oil company was having a structure geologized a year or so ago and found that part of it was covered with prospecting permits held by individuals and that also there was some unappropriated public land. The structure is upon what was unsurveyed land, and the permit applicants designated the area applied for by metes and bounds. It developed that there are discrepancies in the Government surveys adjoining these lands and at the time the permits were applied for last summer the Government was requested to make the necessary surveys in order that the lands applied for may be properly identified. In anticipation of the granting of these particular permits upon completion of the survey (the applications by the way covering lands offsetting the test well site) drilling was commenced on the area covered by issued permits. Twenty-five thousand dollars had been expended to build a road to the location and $50,000 was already in the well when the Secretary's telegraphic order was issued, and, as a result, the permit applications were rejected and the filing fees returned without right of appeal. The operator, by the way, had secured operating rights from the permit applicants, if and when the permit should be granted and had every reason to suppose that the permits would be granted under the policy and practice of the past nine years.

In another case an application for permit was filed several months prior to the issuance of the new orders. This application was filed at a drawing held under authority from the commissioner and covered lands which had theretofore been covered by a permit which had been canceled, the drawing then being the method of determining to whom a second permit may be granted upon the cancellation of a subsisting permit. This particular applicant drew the lucky number and his application was forwarded to Washington with the notation on a card attached thereto that the permit "shall be allowed." The status of this applicant to a preferential right to a permit was thus established by machinery set up by the Government. An operator having no reason to question the applicant's right to a permit under these circumstances and in reliance upon the Government's practice in many similar cases in the past purchased the applicant's operating rights for $10,000. The permit had not been issued prior to the new orders, but was finally rejected and the applicant's filing fee was returned without right of appeal having been given him.

Numerous similar cases could be cited in which equities acquired in reliance upon the department's practice over the period since the passage of the leasing act have been arbitrarily and ruthlessly ignored in the administration of the orders to reject all pending applications for permits.

REFUSAL OF EXTENSIONS

The above-mentioned order, No. 338, states that applications for extension not involving expenditures of money in development work will be denied by the General Land Office. Heretofore the department has been fairly reasonable in granting extensions of time in cases where climatic conditions interfered with development, and for the purpose of doing necessary geological work to determine if and where to drill a test well. So far as can be determined from the announcements of the department, thus far made, extensions for these reasons will no longer be granted. In fact, it is quite apparent from what the department has said that the Secretary intends to exercise his discretion under the extension acts to defeat the clear purpose and intention of those acts as far as possible. It is also clear that no reliance whatever can be placed on conditions which a permittee could heretofore fairly depend upon to get his permit extended. Permittees under these circumstances, after having done what would have been considered necessary to procure a further extension, now find themselves confronted with a probable cancellation of their permits under a new rule. In a number of cases where the holder of the permit is able to drill, and will drill rather than lose his permit, the new policy will compel drilling at once on a considerable number of permits on which drilling might otherwise be deferred for a reasonable time, with the result just the opposite of what is intended by this alleged conservation policy.

It is also true that local officers in the district land offices have advised permittees not to apply for extensions of time until called upon by the General Land Office to show cause why their permits should not be canceled under the old practice or to wait until their plans for drilling have been completed before seeking extensions of their permits. There are hundreds of such cases which have been lulled into security by the employees of the land offices only to find themselves divested of their rights under the new orders.

WHAT IS GROUP DEVELOPMENT?

As a corollary to the refusal to grant extensions is the announcement that "group or contributory development should not be authorized in any cases in the future."

Hereinabove the term "structure" has been frequently used; the same term is used in the leasing act, probably for the first time in a statute. By "structure" is meant a geological feature or condition resulting in a more or less limited and well-defined area or field of present or prospective production of oil and gas. There are monoclinal and anticlinal structures, the latter being the type, however, from which practically all the production in the Rocky Mountain States has been obtained. Structures vary in size from a few acres to several thousand acres. Ordinarily one well properly located on the apex of the anticline or dome will afford a test of that structure. To drill more than one well at the same time on an unproved wildcat structure or to drill a test well down the flank of such a structure would of course be a clear economic waste. The department has therefore recognized this practical situation and has evolved a simple method of meeting it by ruling that where a test well is being drilled on one permit on a structure all the other permits for lands on the same structure (which in most cases would cover down-flank areas) on behalf of which contributions are made to the test well, will be considered as having exercised diligence sufficient to entitle them to extensions from time to time during the pendancy of the test within which to comply with the drilling requirements under their particular permits. Obviously this is just practical good sense. While it is true that this group-development proposition is not in terms provided for in the leasing act, it is clearly within the scope of the extension acts and the broad powers of the Secretary to make all necessary regulations to carry the leasing act into effect, and has been approved in principle by Congress by section 5 of the act of March 3, 1927, relating to permits on Executive order Indian reservations, wherein it is provided that "a substantial contribution to the drilling of the geologic structure by such applicant for permit thereon may be considered as prospecting under the provisions hereof."

No operating company will drill a wildcat test well at its sole expense with the holders of adjacent land sitting by awaiting the results. Ordinarily the holders of the various permits on a structure are unable personally to make contributions of the large amounts necessary to drill an expensive test, it being a fact, by the way, that an adequate test on a wildcat structure in the Rocky Mountain region ordinarily costs from $75,000 to $200,000, depending on the accessibility, depth of drilling, and other physical conditions. This necessitates a complete new set-up to make the drilling of a test well possible. Other companies will not come in and take over the operating rights on the various outlying permits unless they are assured that a test well will be drilled in the proper place on the structure. This leads to the necessity of one competent operator underwriting the drilling of the test, whereupon other operators with the necessary funds will come in and acquire permit acreage or operating rights thereon and thereby contribute to the test. Doubtless the great majority of expensive deep tests which have been drilled on permit lands have been made possible by reason of arrangements along these lines, all with full departmental knowledge and approval. In pursuance of this practical and common-sense procedure, millions of dollars have been invested in securing operating rights, doing geological work, and in drilling operations, in reliance upon the continuity and integrity of departmental practice. If group development is to be abandoned and present group-development programs interfered with, it is quite apparent that it will not only put an end to any new exploration drilling on most structures, but will greatly

impair or destroy the value of holdings in existing group-development programs now being carried out. In these group set-ups the original permittees usually reserve royalties on all production; these royalties and interests therein have been widely sold and traded in, with the result that in the aggregate they represent a large investment which is seriously jeopardized by the new policy.

THE TEXAS CASE

This is the first important case on which the Secretary has taken action under the new policy. It is difficult, if not impossible, to get a fair picture of the situation from the decision of April 8, 1929, in the nature of a report and recommendation of the Secretary's committee, approved by the Secretary.

It appears that in December, 1927, the department authorized extensions on 32 permits, on condition that five wells should be drilled under the group-development plan; this requirement was complied with. In February, 1928, the department authorized extensions on 46 permits, part of which had been included in the 1927 program, on condition that the company should drill the equivalent of three wells and comply with the requirements of paragraph 2 of the permits on which no wells were actually drilled in the 1927 program. The company drilled four wells to completion and another nearly completed, but only partially complied with the drilling requirements on the permits not drilled in the 1927 program.

Presentation of the 1929 program was started in September, 1929. The department then showed a disposition to recede from further group-development programs and to fall back on the "rule of administration" (3-mile rule, which, by the way, recognizes as diligence sufficient to merit extensions only contributions by permittees whose permits lie within a radius of 3 miles from the location of the test well). In January, 1929, the company renewed its proposal for 78 permits in all. This was denied in February, on the 16th, but the company was advised that a revised proposal would be considered, and same was forthwith submitted. It is understood that this proposal was substantially what the department had indicated would be acceptable. What the proposal was is not stated. At this point the heavy hand of the new policy clamped down. The decision then proceeds:

"The plan of permitting group development had been one designed to encourage and expedite exploratory drilling, but the company had long been put on notice that such encouragement was no longer considered necessary in southeastern New Mexico. Now, the President's policy of conservation with respect to oil and gas resources of the public domain is designed to discourage for the present and to retard drilling operations that may lead to the untimely discovery and production of oil and gas resources now unknown, and to retain such resources in Government ownership and under Government control until such time as their discovery and exploitation will be in the public interest.

"The procedure under the new policy is planned to discard the incompatible plan of group development and to protect such equities as may have been acquired through the expenditures of substantial sums of money in actual development work."

The 78 permits are divided into two groups, viz, the 45 in the 1928 program and the 33 not so included. Of the group of 45, 6 were already extended to future dates, 5 were found in good standing by discovery, and 34 permits were found in default, most of them only since December 31, 1928, and the committee recommends that in pursuance of the President's policy "the belated general proposal for extensions (started in September, 1928, and the revised proposal evidently agreed to by the department in February) be denied, and proceedings to cancel be instituted immediately."

Leaving out of consideration the additional 33 permits proposed to be included in the 1929 program, it is perfectly evident that when the 1928 program was agreed to both the department and the company knew and expected that only a small number of the 45 permits would be drilled that year, when all the permits would be due for a further extension, and that if that year's program was carried out to the letter still further programs would have to be provided for to make any adequate exploration of the area on which the work was started and to protect the permits in the group. Instead, the approved plan for 1928 is used merely as a trap to catch 34 permits in the flimsiest default, cancel them, and thus destroy the value represented thereby to the permittees, royalty holders, and the company.

The Texas case is cited by the Secretary as an example of "doing equity" under the new policy.

What the decision fails to mention is that the company has expended $600,000 in these drilling operations in reliance on a square deal from the department.

Of the group of 33 permits, 7 were in good standing, 2 on which contributions to a well had been made were extended to August 28, 1929, to comply with the requirements of paragraphs 2, 3, and 4—to drill 2,000 feet—and the other 24 are to be canceled out, though a number thereof had theretofore been extended to January 24, 1929, and development was no doubt provided for in the proposed drilling program for 1929.

It should be understood that the southeastern New Mexico area in which all these permits are situated, is a geological conundrum, the producing portions of which can only be ascertained by drilling over the entire area of some 70 or 80 townships—1,500,000 acres. This peculiar condition amply justifies the character of "group development" heretofore authorized in that area. So far some 50 deep wells have been drilled or are drilling, at a cost of from $30,000 to $60,000 each, of which only about 7 wells may be classed as oil producers, and some of them not of much consequence.

DENIAL OF SECONDARY LEASES

Perhaps the most arbitrary, indefensible, and confiscatory aspect of the new policy is the announcement that "where a permittee is entitled to a lease because of discovery, it is mandatory to lease only one-fourth of the area under a strict interpretation of the President's oil policy, except that when the permit covers 160 acres or less, the permittee would be entitled to lease the full acreage. The remainder will not be leased unless such action is required in the public interest."

It was later stated that if and when, if ever, the Secretary decides such action to be in the public interest, the preference right of the permittee will be recognized on such terms as the Secretary may determine.

Section 14 of the leasing act provides: "The permittee shall also be entitled to a preference right to a lease for the remainder of the land in his prospecting permit at a royalty of not less than 12½ per cent in amount or value of production, and under such other conditions as are fixed in oil and gas leases in this act, the royalty to be determined by competitive bidding, or fixed by such other method as the Secretary may prescribe; provided that the Secretary shall have the right to reject any or all bids."

This lease on the balance of the area is ordinarily referred to as the "secondary" or "B" lease, while the lease on one-fourth of the area at 5 per cent royalty to the Government is called a "primary" or "A" lease.

Under the above-quoted provision, when a permittee makes a discovery on his permit, he is just as much entitled, under the plain terms of the law, to exercise his preference right for a secondary lease as he is entitled to a primary lease. The only thing left for the Secretary to determine is the method by which the royalty shall be fixed.

In fact the departmental practice up to March 12 of this year required that both the primary and the secondary leases must be applied for and granted at the same time, and, if for any reason a permittee who had made discovery on his permit preferred not to take his secondary lease (whether because the drilling on the permit disclosed the land to be off structure or otherwise valueless for oil or gas or for any other reason), he was not permitted to discard it or relinquish it unless he consent to take an "A" or primary lease only for one-fourth of the remaining land and a secondary lease for the balance of the good land, both leases to be granted at the same time. Obviously no applicants would consent to being thus penalized and they have rather taken the two leases at the same time and paid rentals each year upon the secondary lease land regardless of their value for oil or gas. However, the old practice does provide that, once the two leases have issued and the first year's Government rentals have been paid on both, then the lessee may relinquish any part or all of the area contained in either without suffering the penalty above mentioned. This ruling is mentioned merely to call attention to the fact that heretofore both leases (secondary and primary) must be taken simultaneously, and all drilling and prospecting upon permits has been undertaken with the understanding that both leases would be so issued upon discovery.

In the early days of the leasing act, the Secretary promulgated a regulation to the effect that the permittee, upon making discovery, would have a preference right to receive a secondary lease at a royalty arbitrarily fixed on a graduated scale of from 12½ to 33⅓ per cent royalty to the Government, and this has been the rule and practice up to the time of the announcement of the new policy.

As will be seen from the above, when a permittee acquired and drilled his permit lands, he did so with the clear understanding that if he made a discovery he would be able to procure a primary lease on one-fourth of the area and a secondary lease on three-fourths of the area, on the terms above indicated. In other words, the Secretary has decided to deny the permittees three-fourths of what he contracted for when he spent his good money for the development and exploration of his permit area, in most cases wildcat in character and of unknown possibilities and uncertain value, unless and until, in some distant future time, the Secretary might decide that the recognition of the preference right would be in the public interest (whatever that term may mean).

As above indicated, the Secretary has no authority under the law to deny the secondary lease; but assuming that he has such authority, to deny the secondary lease is downright bad faith on the part of the department, which can only result in undermining public confidence in departmental action generally and render Government lease titles too hazardous to justify the investment of capital therein.

OVERPRODUCTION

Ostensibly this new policy has been inaugurated as one step in a general program of conservation and curtailment of oil production

throughout the country which, in reason and rightly handled, everybody favors. As above indicated, any possible effect of the new policy on the production from public lands is entirely negligible. Besides, there is no overproduction in the Rocky Mountain States; in fact, notwithstanding extensive exploration drilling and the bringing in of some new fields during recent years, these States have not begun to hold their own, as shown by the following statement of total oil production since and including 1920:

	Barrels
1920	17,282,000
1921	20,950,000
1922	29,261,000
1923	47,653,000
1924	42,856,000
1925	35,550,000
1926	36,937,000
1927	30,042,000
1928	29,077,000

It will be noted that the production from the Rocky Mountain States as shown above is an average of less than 80,000 barrels daily, or about 3 per cent of the production of the entire country. It will be further noted that the production for 1928 was 40 per cent less than the peak year of 1923, since when there has been a gradual decline. Obviously the problem in these States is to keep their production up to normal—to find something to curtail and conserve.

For purposes of comparison, the following table shows the production from public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and what this means to the States affected.

State	Production (barrels)	Royalty value to State
California	6,334,748.72	$674,647.34
Colorado	921,640.81	51,631.43
Louisiana	9,509.01	3,829.21
Montana	768,285.87	77,933.25
New Mexico	72,383.96	13,248.85
Oklahoma	602,165.40	147,974.25
Utah	2,254.83	4,784.00
Wyoming	14,370,549.38	2,761,451.08
Total	23,370,549.38	3,735,451.41

There are about 28 refineries, large and small, now operating in the Rocky Mountain States, with a total refining capacity of about 120,000 barrels per day, which is about 3½ per cent of the capacity of all the operating refineries in the United States; the refineries in the Mountain States are actually operating, however, at less than two-thirds and probably not over 50 per cent of their total capacity, besides there are 10 plants with a capacity of 7,150 barrels which are shut down. As everybody knows, oil fields invariably become exhausted, and in the event of inability to find new production to keep up the supply of crude, the existing refineries must gradually shut down and/or further curtail their operations, thus adversely affecting what has become an important industry in these States.

In the matter of markets, the product of the Mountain States refineries is confined to supplying their natural trade territory as defined largely by freight rates, but much of the territory is highly competitive with other sources, with the result that these refineries supply about 40 per cent of the gasoline consumed in their trade territory; a third of the gasoline consumed in Colorado, for instance, comes from midcontinent.

CONSERVATION

While more or less related, the questions of overproduction and conservation should not be confused. Conservation relates particularly to avoiding waste, either in time of plenty or in time of scarcity. As stated by the Committee of Nine to the Federal Conservation Board:

"We take it that true conservation does not mean withholding from present use any of the Nation's natural resources. It does mean that those resources should be drawn upon without waste and in orderly response to the economic needs of the country."

The committee further stated that "the evidence is conclusive that there is no substantial waste after oil is once produced," and the waste resulting from overproduction consists for the most part of losses from storage and from failure to recover the full oil content from the sands, due primarily to impairment of the gas pressure.

It is well known that the Government-controlled fields in the Mountain States and in California are practically the only ones where unit operations, regulated production, and scientific conservation methods are in real force and effect, and have been for years. Salt Creek is invariably pointed to by all authorities on this subject as the outstanding example of scientific operation. As a result, the field has been producing for 18 years; has produced over 200,000,000 barrels of oil; produced 14,000,000 barrels in 1928, and has paid the Government more than $40,000,000 in royalties since 1920, in addition to the royalties on "past production" for the period prior to 1920. In 1923, when overproduction threatened, the operators promptly got together on a prorating plan, whereby production was held down to pipe line, refinery, and market requirements.

There is nothing that the new policy can accomplish in the interest of true conservation of production from the public lands.

SPECULATIVE PERMITS

Various statements have appeared to the effect that one reason for the new policy is that the privileges of the leasing act in the matter of prospecting permits has been "abused"; that many permits were acquired by those without means for development, the permittees depending upon the hope and expectation of negotiating and dealing with a competent oil operator; that there has been no good-faith effort to develop, or money expended on a great number of the outstanding permits; and that instances are known of promoters acquiring permits over a large area of land having no possible oil value, merely to sell and assign such permits to persons uninformed in the facts.

As to this, in the first place, the law grants to every citizen the right to apply for a permit, and its bounty, if such it may be called, is not limited to those with money. This has been a rule of every public land law that was ever passed. There is no way for the average citizen without means to derive any benefit from the leasing act except to get his permit, and to endeavor to deal in and with respect to it in some way by which he may derive an interest or profit. In the next place, there is no evidence that anybody has made any effort to ascertain what if any permits were acquired in bad faith and to deal with them as the facts may warrant; on the contrary, this new policy with its disastrous consequences, has been put into effect as to all permits. In the next place, as hereinabove indicated, no permits have been extended without a full showing under oath, and considerably more than one-third of the permits granted have been canceled before the new orders for failure to comply with the permit requirements. On this showing, there is little evidence that the department has not heretofore administered the law with all the care and diligence consistent with the fair and reasonable administration of the public land laws that has always heretofore characterized the Land Department. Lastly, let us assume that many permits have been acquired "speculatively," with little or no intention or possibility of developing; what harm has been done? Certainly the failure to drill and develop these permits has not injured the cause of conservation or overproduction. Moreover, careful inquiry among those in close touch with the situation discloses the fact to be that there are no abuses of the leasing act, in the slightest degree inimicable to the interests of the Government or the public. On the face of it, what possible harm could come from granting or extending any number of permits over which the department has complete control which it can exercise at any time? Or what harm can come from extending permits which cover lands which have no possible chance of containing oil or what good can come from canceling them? The talk of abuse of the law is a smoke screen to detract attention from the abuses of power in this new policy.

THE INTEREST OF THE STATES

The passage of the leasing act involved many compromises. One of the chief objections to the bill in Congress was that it contemplated an entirely new system for the disposition of public lands and resources, whereby the Government would remain a perpetual landlord within the States, thereby depriving the States of the right of taxation of such lands and resources for the support of their governments and institutions on the same basis as the older States. This was compromised by providing that the States should receive 37½ per cent of the income from leasing operations under the act, along with the right to tax production and equipment the same as other State property, and by further providing that 52½ per cent of such income should be allocated for reclamation purposes, of which the public-land States would be the chief beneficiaries. The figures above cited will show what this means to the States affected. Obviously, such a comprehensive and interdependent system, enacted and placed in full operation over a period of years, can not be dislocated or revoked without serious and far-reaching effect on the rights and interests of those States; the States are in effect partners of the Federal Government, and whatever bare legal right or control the Federal Government may have, certainly no change should be made in such a system without the consent and approval of the States.

By reason of this interest of the States, on March 30, 1929, the Governors of Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado, concurred in by the Governor of Montana, addressed a letter to the President in the nature of a protest against the new policy, pointing out their objections thereto and suggesting more equitable means of accomplishing the purposes which the President and the Secretary of the Interior apparently have in mind. This letter was replied to under date of April 12, 1929, by the Secretary of the Interior. Among other things he says that "it is, of course, the instruction of the President and the desire of myself to deal fairly with permittees"; that "the simple purpose of the Government is to reserve as much oil as possible against the time—unfortunately not far distant—when our national supplies diminish"; that "your oil resources are now being dissipated at prices which bring no adequate return to the Federal Government and State governments in royalties or to the industry"; that "the Secretary might relieve

against drilling on existing leases"; that "as to approved existing permits in good standing, the law contemplates development and drilling on permits with diligence to a discovery"; that "permit applicants have no equities that should be recognized"; that "permittees, however, are in a different class. They have been recognized by the department as having rights under the law, and every effort will be made to protect them"; that "the Texas case is an example of how the department intends to do equity and justice; and, finally, "that the refusal of the department to grant secondary leases is adhered to."

As herein shown, nothing contained in the new policy can have any appreciable effect on the problem of overproduction or the price of oil. The Secretary disregards the clear purpose of the extension acts which are as much a part of the law as the requirements of diligence in the development of permits. In the same breath, the Secretary deprecates overproduction, and insists on compliance with the highest degree of diligence in drilling on permits. As to the grant of permits and secondary leases, the Secretary stands pat, without giving any reason or excuse for such arbitrary action other than a reiteration of the department's misconstruction of the law. In brief, the Secretary's reply to the governors gives no comfort to those adversely affected by the new policy. In the meantime every action taken by the Secretary in specific cases belies his protestations to the governors and others that he intends to deal fairly and equitably with permittees, and such a thing as legal rights is entirely in the discard.

RESULTS

From the foregoing, it is apparent that if this policy is carried out as apparently now contemplated, it is bound to accomplish its avowed purpose of blocking further development in the Rocky Mountain States for an indefinite period, except on those permits which must be drilled with all speed to protect them. Areas like extreme western Wyoming and southeastern Idaho, in which much interest has been taken during the past two years, are completely off the map, for no responsible operator could afford to attempt drilling under present conditions.

The denial of pending permit applications, the refusal to give reasonable force and effect to the extension acts, the reversal of action on incomplete group developments entered into with departmental approval, and the refusal to grant secondary leases, if continued, will almost completely wipe out the value that has been attached to permits and interests therein, reaching in the aggregate many millions of dollars, under the system that has been built up solely on the basis of the integrity and fairness of departmental action. In many instances this loss must be suffered by people of small means. Business, communities, and the States are likewise adversely affected, and development in the Rocky Mountain States will receive a setback from which it will not recover for many years.

Mr. KING. In conclusion I offer the following resolution, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD at this point and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 103) was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to immediately reinstate all oil-prospecting permits that have been canceled from the 12th day of March, 1929, and to reinstate the same as of the date of their cancellation.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD SITUATION

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I have not read the Senator's resolution, but I was very much disturbed a few days ago when I was approached by an eminent gentleman from the West, a professor of hydraulic engineering in one of the great universities. He told me a very distressing tale about the plan we have had for improvement of the Mississippi River. He said the Government would be caught holding the bag with a loss of a billion dollars, and there would be no accomplishment of the purpose intended by Congress in enacting the legislation. If that is the matter which the Senator from North Dakota has in mind I feel, from the confidence I have in this particular expert, that it is a matter which deserves the attention of this body.

Mr. FRAZIER. That is exactly the proposition I have in mind.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will not misunderstand me. I believe fully that the matter deserves the attention of the Senate, but it seems to me that an important matter of this kind should always be referred to the committee having such matters in charge.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, I am going to submit a brief statement and then renew my request that the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate be discharged from the further consideration of Senate Resolution 69, submitted by me May 16 (calendar day of May 23), 1929, establishing the Senate Mississippi engineering advisory board.

There has been a great deal of criticism of the so-called Jadwin plan for caring for the Mississippi flood situation. I have a letter from the American Engineering Council, representing 57,600 engineer members, in which they said:

Since the Mississippi flood of 1927 the American Engineering Council, through an able committee, has carefully studied the entire situation. Reports of this committee were published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 22. In the last report of the committee, dated May 20, 1929, there are these statements:

"First. Your committee now reiterates that sufficient study of the engineering and economic phases of flood control on the Mississippi River has not been made to justify the Federal Government in adopting any plan therefor. * * *

"Second. Your committee believes that the intent of Congress and the best interests of the Nation were defeated by the constitution and action of the board created to adjust the differences of the Jadwin and Mississippi River Commission plans. * * *

"Third. Your committee earnestly recommends the creation by the Federal Government of a board of review composed of nonpartisan and competent civilian engineers with authority to develop the best possible solution of the Mississippi flood-control problem."

The report from which the above quotations were taken was formally approved by the administrative board of American Engineering Council, in session in Washington May 24, 1929.

Senate Resolution 69 has been carefully studied by the members of the executive committee of American Engineering Council, which committee has instructed me to advise you that it is in favor of the establishment of the Senate Mississippi engineering advisory board. This indorsement, however, does not commit the council to any particular plan. We have not indorsed any plan, but have strongly urged a most comprehensive and thorough study by an impartial and competent board of all possible solutions of this great national engineering problem.

We believe a board constituted as proposed in Senate Resolution 69 would insure such a study; hence we hope the resolution will be favorably acted upon by the Senate during the special session of Congress.

That letter is signed by the executive secretary of the Engineering Council, which represents 57,600 members. President Hoover himself was president of that organization a few years ago.

I also have a copy of a letter written to Mr. Budd, president Great Northern Railway, from John F. Stevens, of New York City, one of the outstanding engineers of the United States, one who was probably more largely responsible for the Panama Canal project than anyone else, in which he said:

I spent two months in Washington during the session of the last Congress, which enacted the flood legislation, under which authority work along the Mississippi River is now proceeding. How that Congress could have enacted such legislation is incomprehensible. It was plainly shown that after 50 years of playing with that mighty stream neither the Mississippi River Commission nor any other body or individual had secured the necessary data upon which any intelligent, comprehensive plan to curb its floods or to turn its vast potential power to the use and benefit of our people could be formulated.

In conclusion, I believe that the whole matter of the control of the Mississippi River is still an open question and live issue. It is one that affects the people of the whole Nation, and more especially the members of the engineering fraternity, whose reputation and standing is at stake. How and by whom the matter shall be opened up is a question which should be decided and acted upon with as little delay as possible.

The Evening Star of June 17 carried an Associated Press report from Shreveport, La., headed—

Wins point in fight to halt flood plan. Louisiana landowner gets writ temporarily restraining United States levee program.

The Federal court was asked for a restraining order and has directed the Government and other defendants in charge of the carrying out of the Jadwin plan to show cause why restraining order should not be issued and to appear before the court and give their reasons on the 15th of July.

I have an article by Frederic William Wile, which was evidently written after an interview with President Hoover on the proposition, in which he said:

[From the Evening Star, of June 11, 1929]

HOOVER IS FACING VEXING PROBLEMS—FARM RELIEF AND TARIFF ISSUES TO BE FOLLOWED BY FLOOD CONTROL

No sooner will President Hoover have Congress, farm relief, and tariff revision "off his hands" in the fall than another vexatious situation—Mississippi flood control—will clamor for solution. Present plans call for his giving it prompt consideration. Mr. Hoover's visit to Cincinnati in the fall is prospectively to be followed by a trip of inspection down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Then, after the President's return to the White House, he expects to come directly and definitely to grips with the flood-control problem. Broadly, Mr. Hoover will have

to choose between the rival plans of the Army engineers and those of his own profession, the civilian engineers.

In his farewell campaign speech at St. Louis on the eve of election last November Mr. Hoover included inland waterways and flood control in "the first of the fields" requiring constructive Government leadership. He did not indicate a preference for any particular plan of Mississippi flood control, contenting himself with stating that "I am for its completion at the earliest moment."

JADWIN PROJECT NOW UNDER WAY

Under the so-called Jadwin plan, authorized by Congress on May 15, 1928, the Army engineers are proceeding with the various elements of this project. On June 2, 1928, Secretary of War Davis allotted $21,228,000 of the $24,000,000 available under the flood control act in the year 1928–29 for this work. Studies have been made for the great spillway at Bonnet Carre, and bids have been opened and are being considered for the Birds Point, Mo., to New Madrid, Mo., floodway; the side levees at the Bonnet Carre spillway site and some sections of levee heightening and strengthening on the lower river.

The storms of protest which reached Capitol Hill from the Mississippi Valley resulted in a request by a special committee of valley Senators and Representatives that the President should reopen and reconsider this project. Review is desired especially as to whether or not the Federal Government is to pay for property rights. If so, then a comparison of the engineering differences between the Jadwin and Mississippi River Commission plans is suggested.

LEGAL QUESTIONS INVOLVED

Soon after the President received this request he announced that he had asked the Attorney General and the Secretary of War to report on the legal questions involved in the interpretation of the flood control act. An almost immediate "come back" is the report that the Secretary of War has held up the awarding of the contract for the Birds Point to New Madrid, Mo., floodway. The office of the Chief of Engineers reports that this contract will probably not be awarded until the latter part of July or the 1st of August.

Out of all this turmoil comes the official voice of the engineering profession through the American Engineering Council, requesting President Hoover—the first president of the council—to take steps for the appointment of a board of review, to be composed of nonpartisan and competent engineers, with authority to develop the best possible solution of the flood-control problem. From Mr. Hoover's first-hand knowledge of flood conditions during the summer of 1927, while in charge of flood relief in the lower valley, and his special interest in the Mississippi River system in connection with inland waterways, it is considered more than probable that he will appreciate the viewpoint of those who are clamoring for reconsideration of this great national problem.

The people of the valley, the engineering profession, and others are urging that before the carrying out of the Jadwin plan a comprehensive survey be made to get the necessary basic data—not now available and required for a proper plan. With these facts as a foundation, they propose a project that will consider the entire Mississippi Basin, and provide for the permanent control, conservation, and utilization of its waters. In such a plan, they say, the policy of "working with nature" should be followed, and every practicable natural resource be utilized, especially to keep flood stages low, to eliminate flood crests, and to preclude levee failures and their resulting disasters.

It will be up to President Hoover to decide between these two schools of thought. One is that of the Army engineers, who have traditionally followed the method of restricting and combating the flood waters with levees—the method of attempting "to oppose an irresistible force with an immovable object." The other plan is that of the civilians who "work with nature" and utilize natural forces to control and conserve the excess waters for beneficial use and not permitting them to accumulate their destructive forces at any one place.

The Army engineers in the Jadwin plan utilize the spillway idea. The civilian engineers believe levees can and should be used within practicable limitations to form a flood channel, but that this method of flood control must be supplemented by such other methods as may be found economically feasible in any comprehensive permanent plan. Among these are detention reservoirs on the tributaries, diversion channels to relieve the main river channels, and spillways at such points as will relieve the lower section of the main river at high flood stages, preventing levee failures, resultant loss of life and property damages.

I have a number of articles and editorials from a number of prominent papers criticizing the Jadwin plan and criticizing the Congress for not enacting legislation to take care of the situation.

When I introduced the resolution, which is an ordinary Senate resolution, I understood it to be the practice that it need not be referred to any committee. I asked that the resolution be laid on the table at first, and then, inasmuch as it was carrying an appropriation, I asked that it be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. The whole matter has been thoroughly discussed. There is no question but that a great majority of the engineers of the United States are in favor of a committee studying the situation. I believe such an investigation should be had. I am perfectly willing to strike out that part of the resolution providing for an appropriation. I am satisfied that a committee of civilian engineers can be appointed who will gladly, without pay, make an investigation and report at least against the Jadwin plan. Of course, if they are going to make a full investigation it will probably take some time and money, and an appropriation would have to be made. But I am satisfied that without any pay a committee of the most eminent engineers of the United States, like John F. Stephens and others I might name, will report against the Jadwin plan and ask for a reconsideration by the Congress.

Therefore, Mr. President, I again ask unanimous consent for the laying aside of the unfinished business and the discharge of the committee on the further consideration of the resolution.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I regret very much to object to any proposition in which the Senator from North Dakota is interested. This is a matter of tremendous importance and one that we could not possibly deal with now, but which should have the most careful consideration by the committee having jurisdiction of the matter. Furthermore, I gather from one of the extracts which the Senator presented that the President himself is looking into the situation, that he has had a large delegation to see him about it. He is an eminent engineer and his judgment would be worth more than that of almost anybody I know of in the country. Therefore I must object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, I appreciate the fact that President Hoover is an eminent engineer, but, of course, he is a mining engineer, and not a flood-control engineer.

I want to say in reply to the Senator from Washington, however, that after hearings were held for some time during the last Congress on this flood-control measure by his committee and the committee of the House, the House committee, headed by Congressman HULL, repudiated in no uncertain terms and language the Jadwin plan. The Senate committee, however, or a majority of it, indorsed the Jadwin plan, apparently. It came before the Senate and was up for discussion. It was debated for a short time; as I recall, about an hour. I know there were a number of Senators who wanted to speak against the proposed Army plan; but during the lunch hour, about 1 o'clock or between 1 and 2, the first thing we knew the bells rang for a vote on the measure, and the measure was voted on with only about an hour's debate on the floor of the Senate; and the Senator from Washington was the man who called for a vote, as I understand it.

Mr. JONES. There was nearly two hours' debate, and so far as I ever knew no one desired to speak on the measure.

Mr. FRAZIER. O Mr. President, I happen to know there were a number of Senators who wanted to debate it. It was an important measure, involving hundreds of millions of dollars, the greatest engineering project, I suppose, that has ever been before the United States Senate, greater than the Panama Canal.

Mr. JONES. Of course, the Senator may have known of others who desired to speak, but I had not been advised of anyone desiring to discuss the matter. If I had had knowledge of anyone else desiring to speak I would gladly, of course, have seen that they had the opportunity to do so. I would not take advantage of anybody in that way; and had I known anyone had desired to speak on it, I certainly would not have asked for a vote.

Mr. FRAZIER. It seems to me very strange that only one Member of the Senate should speak on a proposition and then a vote be taken before a quorum call was asked for when there were only about a dozen Members of the Senate in the Chamber.

Mr. JONES. Oh, we had more than a dozen on the floor, and anybody could have called a quorum if they so desired.

Mr. FRAZIER. However, I want to say that the fight on this proposition will continue. It has been intimated that even President Hoover is not satisfied with the Jadwin or Army plan. I am glad he is going to make further investigations. I think, however, it is a grave mistake not to have a committee of civilian engineers make the investigation during the recess this summer so they might report back to the Senate when we convene again in August. Of course, if that is not the wish of the Members of the Senate it is all well and good. I want to serve notice that the fight will be kept up for a commission of civil engineers to take up the flood-control question and make a thorough investigation.

THE MOONEY CASE

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Bowbells Tribune, a North Dakota paper, dealing with the Mooney case.

There being no objection the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Bowbells Tribune of North Dakota, June 14, 1929]

SET MOONEY AND BILLINGS FREE

On another page of this issue we print a story taken from The Nation of last January. You ought to read it. You ought to read it with care, and deliberate upon the subject explained in this article. It is high time that what was originally a miscarriage of justice be amended, and that what has become, since full details of the case have been exposed and the complete innocence of the two men proved, a rank injustice, be made as nearly right as speedy liberation of the two men can make it.

A story like that of Mooney and Billings, woven into fiction, would make most readers say the story is too fantastic; such things can't possibly happen in America, the land of the free, the one country in the world where the oppressed have an opportunity, where injustice is not tolerated. Yet it has been known for a long time that the two men were not guilty of the crime for which they were sent to the penitentiary and for which one of them would have been hanged had President Wilson not interfered in November, 1918.

Things that do not concern them intimately leave most people cold, which is perhaps as it should be. But this matter of injustice does concern very intimately all American citizens. Our standing as a civilized nation should concern all of us, and no civilized nation will permit men to suffer confinement in penal institutions when they have been proved innocent.

This matter may appear to many to be of slight moment, but a list of names of the people who are interested in seeing these two men freed will convince you that it is a matter our best citizens, our foremost men and women, people of prominence and attainment in many lines of endeavor, consider of utmost importance to America. Just a few of the names, people known to every reader of this paper, are all we need to print to convince you that this case is of national concern, and not what you might consider a case of a few radicals that don't know anything about American ideals anyhow. Scanning the list we see among the members of the committee Clarence Darrow, Mr. Glenn Frank, Editor Norman Hapgood, Authors Sinclair Lewis and Miss Fannie Hurst, Philip La Follette (brother of the United States Senator from Wisconsin), Editor H. L. Mencken of the American Mercury, Editor Fremont Older of the San Francisco Call, Rabbi Stephen Wise, most prominent of Jewish leaders, and a number of other men and women well known in business, professional, and educational circles, men and women to whom American ideals are more than just an idle boast, to whom justice is a matter of great concern.

Governor Young of California has it in his hands to set free these two men. He ought to do it at once.

Read the article in this issue. Then sit down and write a letter to Gov. C. C. Young, Sacramento, Calif., and ask him to take immediate action, to use the power his State's citizens have conferred upon him, to erase the stigma of continued injustice from the name of the fair State of California. Set Mooney and Billings free!

THE INDIAN SITUATION

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter addressed to me by the American Indian Defense Association on the Indian situation.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE AMERICAN INDIAN DEFENSE ASSOCIATION (INC.),
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1929.

Hon. LYNN J. FRAZIER,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR FRAZIER: Every so often a classic on behalf of the hoary system of Indian affairs is achieved. This season's classic has been provided by Dean John H. Wigmore, of the Northwestern University Law School. Its publication postdates March 4 by two months, and is flung into the face of the new administration. The new administration has a new Secretary of the Interior, a new Commissioner, and new Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Each of these new men is a revolutionary type from the standpoint of the Indian Bureau old guard. Dean Wigmore constitutes himself a spokesman for the old guard, and the very rhythm of speech and color of words of the now silenced Burke-Meritt propaganda possesses his tongue.

Chester Rowell, no friend of Indian Bureau misdeeds or misdoers, states that Dean Wigmore is "the most eminent legal scholar of the Middle West." Dean Wigmore's Indian classic is printed as the leading signed editorial in the current Illinois Law Revew, and by surface intent is an attack upon Congress. It climaxes in a trumpet blast, "What this country now needs is a constitutional Mussolini." Which means, apparently, from the dean's context, "What this country needs is to be put under an Indian Bureau officered and conducted as that bureau was before March 4, 1929."

Dean Wigmore is not a humorist or satirist. He has the deadly earnestness of one proceeding from a compulsion located outside himself or from a compulsive idea. He is oracular, and he has put in brief limits the most typical of the audacities, self-contradictions, and provable falsehoods of the (now deceased) official bureau propaganda. The fight for life on the part of the old Indian Bureau system and of the wrongs vested in it has not ended but has only started. Hence, we quote Dean Wigmore's article in full.

Dean Wigmore speaks "as one having authority." We suggest that, knowingly or not, he has been used. There are certain fundamental documents which Dean Wigmore, to have spoken with knowledge, must have read. We assert, on the basis of internal evidence which will appear, that he had not read them when he wrote his article. If Dean Wigmore should reply that he had read them we should be forced to add (as will appear) that he has knowingly misrepresented. These documents are as follows:

Text of the King resolution for investigating Indian matters, printed hearings (3 vols.) of the Senate investigating committee; Report of the Comptroller General on Indian Moneys, printed appropriation hearings of 1928, text of the Budget Act, Report of Advisors on Indian Irrigation Projects (3 vols., 1928), and Report of the Institute for Government Research.

Dean Wigmore's article follows. We place numbers opposite various parts of it. Our commentary, which is not quoted, follows each numbered portion.

THE FEDERAL SENATE AS A FIFTH WHEEL

"The Federal Senate's mania for committee investigations is well known to the public. Its neglect of its own legislative duties is not so well known. And when the two failings coincide on a given subject, a good text is given for pointing out the senatorial weakness. The more the bar can see of the Federal Senate as a legislative failure, the sooner the bar will wake up to its duty of leading public opinion to a reform.

"But the Senate now has gone a step farther. It starts a smoke screen for its own failure, by charging the Executive with the fault.

"In the present case, the facts summarized are these:

"1. The Senator from Utah last winter secured the passage of a resolution to investigate the mismanagement of Indian wards' property by the Bureau of Indian Affairs."

Incorrect. The King resolution provided by careful language for a comprehensive investigation of "the condition of the Indians in the United States."

"2. The Bureau of Indian Affairs had itself already often publicly pointed out these fraudulent practices, which are due largely to local State control—in particular, to self-seekers in Oklahoma."

False. Nowhere (prior to March 4, 1929) has the Indian Bureau publicly pointed out the mass of fraudulent practices which have been revealed by the Senate investigation. Nor can these practices be due "largely to local State control." There are 17 States with large Indian populations and properties, and there is a partial State control in only one—Oklahoma. And concerning Oklahoma, see infra.

"3. The Indian Bureau itself is without responsibility or blame, and is already doing all it can do, and the fault lies with the Congress's failure to give remedial legislation."

Manifestly, the Indian Bureau is responsible and is to blame; for its authority—a discretion absolute and plenary in a hundred directions, and in most details practically unreviewable by the courts—is unexampled in American Government. See infra.

"4. The Indian Bureau has repeatedly pointed out other needs of Federal legislation to help the Indians, but Congress has failed to take action on these recommendations.

"Thus the Indian Bureau is sought by the Senate to be publicly blamed for the results of the Congress's own inaction.

"Now, let us look at some of the details and 'mark how a plain tale shall put them down.'

"1. On August 2, 1928, a Washington dispatch told of this senatorial proposal. The Indians are being defrauded of valuable oil and gas lands by swindlers who 'have obtained their own appointments as guardians for thousands of incompetent or illiterate Indians, and have proceeded to despoil the estates.' There have been 'numerous complaints of improper and improvident administration of Indian property by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.' For example, responsible companies 'offering bids as high as 15 per cent royalty to the Indian owners of the land appear to have been rejected by the Indian Bureau in many cases in favor of operators who offered only 10 to 12½ per cent royalty,' and these grafters then subleased the lands to responsible persons for 15 per cent royalty, pocketing the difference."

The Indian Bureau has proposed some good legislation which has been enacted by Congress, and much notoriously bad legislation, some of which has been enacted and some of which has been defeated by Congress. See infra.

"5. Such is the Senate tale. It exhibits the usual stage setting—the honest and vigilant Senate preparing to expose the fraud and incompetence of the Executive, and thus to gain popular respect as a

bulwark of the people's rights and to strengthen its usurpation of executive power."

An anonymous press dispatch from a date prior to the earliest Senate hearings, which quoted nobody, is, according to Dean Wigmore, "the Senate tale." Has Dean Wigmore, or has he not, read or heard about the printed Senate testimony and the extended Senate debates connected with the Indian investigation?

"Now look at the next paragraph, in which the real facts appear:

"6. The Bureau of Indian Affairs had already publicly pointed out the existence of these same fraudulent practices. In the commissioner's annual report for 1924 (p. 25) it is stated that 'many of these Indians have been overreached by the practice of having guardians appointed for adult restricted Indians declared incompetent in the local [State] courts. Section 6 of the United States act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stats. L. 312), conferring jurisdiction on the probate courts of Oklahoma over the persons and properties of restricted minor allottees should be repealed and the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior restored.' The report referred to complaints 'as to the manner in which the estates of Indians were being handled by guardians and administrators under State jurisdiction'; the Indian Bureau made an investigation and 'legislation was sought with a view of restoring to the Federal Government the complete administration of the estates of these Indians.' However, after hearings before committees of Congress, it was determined 'that a joint congressional committee would make an investigation in Oklahoma to ascertain first hand the facts before considering the proposed legislation.'

"So, then, it seems that the Secretary of the Interior told Congress all about these fraudulent practices in 1924; that the main trouble lay in defective Federal legislation; that Congress wanted to make a committee trip to Oklahoma before acting; and that now, four years later, the committee is finally appointed! And at the same time the senatorial author of the resolution gives to the public the false impression that the Senate is discovering something which the Executive has concealed or neglected, and that the fault lies in the Indian Bureau instead of in the law of Congress itself which has made these practices possible!

"Now, to our third proposition:

"3. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, recognizing the need of watchfulness over these Indian property affairs, has constantly taken measures of protection. We need name two only. In the first place (report of 1922, p. 22) the regulations for approving oil leases provide that the actual selling price of gasoline is to be the basis for computing the royalty due the Indian lessor. And in 1924 (report for 1925, p. 18) the Secretary amended the regulations for leases of tribal Indian lands by requiring that all oil and gas leases on tribal and restricted lands shall be offered at public auction to the highest responsible bidder. In the next place, though the probate courts of Oklahoma had control of Indian estates (by the unfortunate Federal law of 1908 above cited), yet the Indian Commissioner, alive to the situation, some years ago organized under the bureau a staff of probate attorneys (report for 1922, p. 25), who appear gratuitously in the State courts as attorneys for the Indians—a veritable 'legal aid bureau,' in fact. 'They have been the means of preventing much wasteful extravagance by their supervision of probate cases; and by checking reports of guardians, requiring new bonds, and other investigations they have saved thousands of dollars to dependent Indian estates.' In the year 1927 this corps of attorneys (report, p. 25) appeared on behalf of Indians in 2,486 cases, took action in the removal or discharge of 281 guardians, and held more than 14,000 conferences in assisting Indians with legal advice."

There exists in Oklahoma a confusing dual jurisdiction over Indians. Just how the Indian Bureau is through its own acts and in spite of congressional mandate a partner in the wrongs done by local Oklahoma guardians is stated by the Comptroller General, quoted below. Neither Dean Wigmore, nor the unknown party who may be using Dean Wigmore, can point to remedial legislation drafted in any recent year by or for the Indian Bureau, designed to terminate the dual guardianship. Meanwhile Oklahoma scandals like the Jackson Barnett scandal and the Quapaw leasing scandal are strictly Federal and are unconnected with dual guardianship. Dean Wigmore here renews, belatedly, a previous smoke screen thinned to invisibility by the glaring facts in the third volume of the Senate hearings and in the Comptroller General's report, not to mention the Judge Knox Federal court decision which even a crier-up of Mussolini might attend to. Incidentally at this point Dean Wigmore makes the quaint statement that the Senate Indian investigation is the outcome of talk about a congressional joint committee to investigate Oklahoma, which he quotes from an Indian Bureau report of 1924.

"7. So that this wonderful discovery of the Senator as to the 'improper and improvident administration of Indian property by the Bureau of Indian Affairs,' is a mare's nest, and a libel, too. For it is the bureau itself that has been striving single handed to protect the Indian from losses caused by the Congress's own improvident legislation of 1908."

We now come to one of the gravest indictments against the Indian Bureau under Commissioners Burke and Meritt. That is the relationship of the Indian Bureau to those guardians over Indian persons who are named by the Oklahoma county courts. Dean Wigmore, uncritically quoting the Indian Bureau as of the year 1922 and again of the year 1927, actually puts forward the indictment as a high praise. Who can have worked upon the dean of a prominent law school in this matter?

The Comptroller General reports clearly on this subject. (S. Doc. 263, 70th Cong., 2d sess.) (a) Every application by a local guardian for funds for his Indian ward "requires the approval of the Indian Bureau superintendent." * * * "The records of the agency show * * * the amount of money requested, the reason why needed, etc." In other words, the Indian Bureau is an uncompelled party to every major depredation by a local guardian. And (b) as for those Indian Bureau probate attorneys, employees of the bureau, responsible to it alone: "The original procedure for field representatives (now probate attorneys) as set forth in the act of 1908, still obtains and should govern the activities of the (Indian Bureau) probate attorneys. It would appear, however, that there is a lack of initiative and aggressiveness in the present activities of these officials. * * * An attempt was formerly made (i. e., in the Franklin K. Lane administration) by the probate attorneys to keep a check on reports made by the guardians. * * * It is now an exception when the supervising probate attorney can show from his office records the current condition of any case in his district, etc." (p. 105, forward, Comp. Gen. Rept.) Ho, for a constitutional Mussolini, Dean Wigmore! The Comptroller General has joined the United States Senate in creating, to the hurt of the Indian Bureau, "a mare's nest, and a libel, too." These are your, Dean Wigmore, words.

"8. Is corroboration needed? It is found in the indorsement of disinterested citizens who are friends of the Indian. In 1923 the Board of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society passed this resolution:

"'We recommend in the most unqualified terms the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his chief assistants for their deep and active interest in Indian welfare, * * * for their persistent efforts to save the Indians from exploitations by unprincipled men, and for their unfailing courage in antagonizing powerful interests in their effort to protect and help the wronged and helpless.'"

"Is corroboration needed?" Dean Wigmore, to answer his question, resurrects a passage which the American Baptist Home Mission Society probably would like to have forgotten. It is an unlimited "boost" of Commissioner Burke, furnished by the officers of the society, coinciding with the beginning of those operations which transferred $550,000 of Jackson Barnett's money to the society. That $550,000 has been recovered for the aged Indian through the Federal court decision of Judge Knox; but in addition, as the Comptroller General now reveals (p. 107), $485,000 in securities from other ward Indians were transferred to the society between 1920 and 1924, all with the signature of the Indian Commissioner; and "the amount of these bonds was not carried in the balance of the official account of the disbursing agent." The American Baptist Home Mission Society makes excellent human use of its donations, but as a disinterested witness with respect to the Indian Bureau in 1923 the society must be held disqualified.

"And in 1924 (the commissioner being the same man throughout) the advisory council on Indian affairs, a body of representative citizens organized in 1923, coming from all sections, and including Indians, commended the commissioner and his associates for 'rendering great service in protecting and promoting the interests of the Indians within the limits of their authority.'

"4. And now, while messieurs the Senators are entertaining a proposal to earn popular credit by throwing mud at a competent and faithful branch of the Executive, what is their own record for competence and faithfulness in this very field?

"Nothing! It is the same old story, viz, remedial legislation urgently asked by the Executive, but no action taken by Congress.

"9. Here are some of the items, culled from the recent annual reports of the Indian Bureau, and reciting the bureau's requests for legislative remedy:

"1922. Purchase of Indian supplies. 'Legislation is needed to enable the service to handle funds so as to accept all discounts. * * * The repeal or modification of United States Revised Statutes, section 3704ff, is desired, in order that the service may contract for its supplies in simpler form.' Nothing done.

"1923. Narcotic drugs. 'The peyote drug is undermining the health of the Indians; its peddling should be forbidden. Three States passed laws in 1922, making seven in all. Congress also should act.' Nothing done. Pueblo land titles. 'Legislation is necessary to settle satisfactorily controversies affecting Pueblo land titles.' Nothing done.

"1925, 1926. Indian crimes. For many offenses 'Indians are as a rule exempt from punishment by reason of the provisions of United States Revised Statutes, sections 2145, 2146. * * * United States Penal Code, sections 328 and 329, should be enlarged to provide for most cases of crime or offenses committed by Indians within Indian reservations.' 'Legislation in one form or another has been recommended by this office for a number of years. * * * It is hoped that some improvement in the existing law may be secured during the next session

of Congress, as it is a most difficult matter to maintain law and order among Indians under present conditions.' Nothing done.

"1926. Marriage and divorce. Indians 'should now be required to comply with the laws governing marriage.' 'Legislation to effect these ends has been introduced in Congress.' Nothing done. Pension of Indian scouts. Owing to difficulty of identifying names, many Indians who volunteered in the World War and were entitled to pensions, and many old Indian scouts who rendered valuable service, lack pensions for need of enabling legislation. 'It is hoped that this condition will soon be remedied by enactment of legislation.' Nothing done. Irrigation lands. 'It is desirable that a lien be created against lands under all the Indian irrigation projects to assure repayment of the expenditures.' Nothing done.

"1927. Taxation. State taxation, allowed under United States Statutes of 1910 and 1916, 'has caused hardship and embarrassment to the Indian allottees affected. * * * The situation is such as to indicate the necessity for remedial legislation.' Nothing done.

"Is not this a shameful record for the Congress? Year after year the executive department recommends simple measures of legislation to remedy hardships and evil conditions. Year after year Congress does nothing. And now the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs publicly proceeds to investigate the alleged shortcomings of this same executive department!

THE SEQUEL

"So much for the gesture itself—the senatorial resolution.

"But what was the sequel? The Senate subcommittee proceeded to tour the Western States during November, holding hearings, inviting complaints, and then misusing the press, en route and ex parte, to spread defamatory blame on the Indian Bureau."

Embarking on legislative history (in order to indict Congress) Dean Wigmore exhibits recklessness. "Nothing done," he says, with respect to Pueblo land titles. Actually the needed legislation was enacted in 1924 and the Pueblo lands board is two-thirds done with its labors. "It is desirable that a lien be created against lands under all Indian irrigation projects. Nothing done." The man is abysmally ignorant. Liens and drafts against tribal funds to the sum of more than $31,000,000 have been thus created through 1924, and their creation goes steadily forward. (P. 800, Hearings of the House Appropriation Committee for fiscal year 1926; Report of Advisors on Indian Irrigation Projects to the Secretary of the Interior, June, 1928.) "Peyote. Nothing done." Aside from divergencies of opinion on Peyote, Dean Wigmore evidently does not know that the Committee of 100 which he quotes as an authority recommended a technical investigation before legislation should be sought; that Secretary Hubert Work joined in the recommendation; that it was transmitted to the National Research Council; that meantime the Indian Bureau has pressed no legislation on this subject. "Indian crimes. Nothing done." The Indian Bureau drafted and pushed a notorious measure in 1926 making its local superintendents into "Mussolinis" indeed, with authority to arrest, try, fine, and imprison Indians without record, without attorneys, without even a printed code of offenses to guide them. (See printed hearings on H. R. 7826.) Congress refused to enact this bureau bill. The La Follette-Frear bill (1926) sought to extend Federal court jurisdiction to Indians, with due process of law in civil and criminal matters; the Indian Bureau opposed and blocked this bill. The bureau's opposition was furtive but effectual—it jerked the patronage wires in the House, and publicly urged that due process of law for Indians would be expensive. That is the sum total of practical record since 1921.

But enough of these cases. Dean Wigmore appears totally ignorant.

"10.—1. Now, in the first place, this November tour was a mere superfluous junket. Why? Because already last year all the facts were fully placed before the Senate in a printed report by a disinterested competent research committee. On February 21, 1928, was handed to the Secretary of the Interior an 872-page volume, entitled 'The Problem of Indian Administration,' prepared by that admirable Institute for Government Research (Brookings, Moulton, and Delano, the chief officers), which has already published some 20 such reports. This report was composed by nine specialists, chaired by Lewis Meriam, and was prepared at the request of the Secretary of the Interior himself. It covers the whole ground of Indian administration, makes numerous recommendations, and contains absolutely all the facts that the Congress could need for intelligent legislation.

"Thus the Senate subcommittee's tour to take evidence was simply a wasteful junket. Its only tangible utility could be to stir up public sentiment against the Executive. And see how it was used to do this:

"2. During November dispatches appeared in the New York Times from place to place on the Senate junket tour, telling of some of the bad conditions of Indian administration, and always linking them with the Indian Bureau as the source. Here are some of the headlines and catchwords in those dispatches: 'Cruelty to Indians by Government agents' (November 23); 'Bureaucrats consume the Indians' money, Senator King declared' (November 29); 'Indian Bureau murders its wards' (December 14).

"Thus the Senate subcommittee published its smoke screen of defamation against the Indian Bureau. All the facts were already contained and printed in the institute report. What the subcommittee did by its tour was merely to give license to all the cranks, chronic grumblers, selfish intriguers, and local disgruntled ones to air their biases and grievances. These had already been sifted and soberly measured by the experts of the institute. But they were now used for purposes of a defamatory smoke screen in the press. Back of it all seems to be an effort by Oklahoma self-seekers to persuade Congress to give that State full legal power to exploit the Indians, untrammeled by the Federal bureau.

"3. Now, the mean part of the defamation is that the Indian Bureau can not defend itself by showing the facts and the true place of the blame."

Dean Wigmore finds that the Senate investigation has been a "superfluous junket. Why? Because already last year all the facts were fully placed before the Senate, etc.," i. e. the report of the Institute for Government Research contains "absolutely all the facts that Congress could need." Again and again: "All the facts." The Institute for Government Research will not prize the compliment. It expressly disclaims any such doubtful eminence. And so far from being either exhaustive or comprehensive is that admirable report, that the Senate hearings, now rolled up into three volumes with more coming, duplicate it at not one point. The Comptroller General's report (a separate document) duplicates the institute's report in no detail. The 3-volume Report of Advisors on Irrigation Projects, 1928, duplicates the institute report in no item. However, it already will have become apparent that Dean Wigmore must have left to some one else the reading of these several documents.

At this point Dean Wigmore reveals the motive of the Indian welfare movement which at long last has shaken the foundations of the Indian Bureau prison house. Dean Wigmore knows what inspires Senators LA FOLLETTE and FRAZIER, WHEELER, DILL, JONES, WALSH, PINE, NORRIS, and KING, Vice President CURTIS, Representatives KELLY and FREAR, the American Red Cross and the American Indian Defense Association and (he evidently does not know) the Institute for Government Research. Presumably the new Secretary of the Interior and the new Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs are similarly inspired. "Back of it all seems to be an effort by Oklahoma self-seekers to persuade Congress to give that State full legal power to exploit the Indians, untrammeled by the Federal bureau." Commissioner Burke's "dastardly conspiracy," alleged by Burke (as Burke under oath confessed) "for publicity. I didn't want to be the only one in the picture!" Such is Dean Wigmore's contribution to the psychology or politics of the Indian question.

"11. That place is Congress, which has failed to appropriate the needed sums repeatedly asked for by the Indian Bureau. And under the new Budget system the bureaus can submit to Congress only the reduced estimates approved by the Budget Director, and the Indian Bureau officials are forbidden to mention the original estimates prepared by them for the Budget Director, which naturally places them in a position of apparent indifference to the necessities of the Indian Service. Now, this true place of blame—the failure of Congress to grant money enough—is amply proved by this impartial institute report above mentioned. Here are a few short passages:

"'The Indian Service is traditionally a starved service. * * * The survey staff estimates roughly that it would take almost twice the present appropriations for the Indian Service if each of its major activities were brought abreast of the better, if not the best, practice of other organizations doing like work. * * * Their administrative task is to do the best with such funds as they are able to secure. * * * In justice to various devoted and able officers and employees of the Indian Office, it should be said that it would be difficult to improve the service much beyond its present conditions without a more nearly sufficient budget.'

"And yet with those words staring the Senate in the face in February, 1928, it adjourned in March without granting the needful appropriations, but with passing a resolution to start a smoke screen against its own shocking failure of duty."

"Congress, which has failed to appropriate the needed sums repeatedly asked for by the Indian Bureau." That is simply false, nor has anyone yet alleged it with specification. And then, in direct contradiction to his first statement: "Under the new Budget system * * * the Indian Bureau officials are forbidden to mention the original estimates prepared by them for the Budget Director." The "new Budget system" has operated across practically the whole of ex-Commissioner Burke's régime. Congress, says Dean Wigmore, is alone to blame; it has not voted money which the bureau has not asked; Congress is to blame, although the bureau is forbidden to tell it what it has told the Budget Director it needs. Into the above medley of contradictions enters the fact that the bureau actually has made public the amounts which it has requested from the Budget Director, and these facts have been broadcasted through numerous mediums, official and unofficial.

We do not again recite that record, so often given before, which proves that the starvation of the Indian Service is chiefly and directly a result of bureau, not congressional, policy. (For example, ex-Assistant Commissioner Meritt's recommendation to the House of

Representatives that the appropriations for Indians be reduced $750,000 each year beginning 1921.) We are here concerned only with the evident fact that Dean Wigmore is ignorant on a subject which he discusses ex cathedra and is even unaware of his self-contradictions.

"4. Now just take a single concrete example of the way in which the blame is wrongfully shifted. At Atlantic City on December 14, 1928, at a meeting of the Indian Rights Association, a doctor from New Haven 'described the unsanitary and unhygienic conditions and the lack of enough food, clothing, and shelter which causes disease among the Indians.' Now, in October, 1928, the division of Indian welfare of the National Federation of Women's Clubs had published a bulletin summarizing the above-cited institute report of February, and at page 6 it points out: 'In view of the fact that no extra funds for food will be available under existing circumstances before next summer (1929), the division chairman has recommended that there be included in the Indian Service estimates for 1929-30 a special appropriation for the purchase of dairy herds. * * * The Indian Bureau is making every effort toward providing a quart of milk daily to each Indian school child.' So that the Indian Bureau was doing its best to provide food but Congress had not granted money enough! And the institute report shows that the whole pitiful record of preventable starvation and disease is to be blamed primarily on lack of adequate congressional appropriations. These appropriations the bureau has asked for, but is not allowed to say so, much less to secure them.

"Such are the shameful facts about this Senate smoke screen.

"5. Leaving aside the hyprocritical effrontery and mean libel of this senatorial gesture, let us dwell simply on the Congress's own failures to do its own legislative duty.

"Is it not plain that in these above-cited measures of proposed remedial legislation the Congress has been merely a fifth wheel? In other words, the Secretary himself, had he the power to act by departmental regulation, could have and would have acted promptly and effected the remedies by an amending regulation. The congressional organ was a mere obstruction to legislative efficiency.

"In short, in the unhealthy condition into which the Congress has allowed itself gradually to fall, we do not need it! This Nation is mostly governed by its executive and its judiciary, anyway; and they could just as well do all the governing, if we would let them. The legislative department is now merely an element of political constipation.

"Let the Congressmen meet, and talk, and investigate, and censorize, and intrigue, if they want to. But why depend upon them to legislate?

"What this country now needs is a constitutional Mussolini. Does anybody see one emerging anywhere?

"JOHN H. WIGMORE."

We conclude with—

"So that the Indian Bureau was doing its best to provide food but Congress had not granted money enough!" Dean Wigmore's proof on this subject is a quotation from a clubwoman that "The Indian Bureau is making every effort toward providing a quart of milk daily to each school child." This lady's (unsupported) statement had been made in October, 1928. On November 19, 1928, Commissioner Burke appeared before the House Appropriations Committee, denounced as a falsehood the finding of the Institute for Government Research that school children were being fed on a purchased ration of 11 cents a day, and assured the committee that the children were well nourished. And not merely is all the above contained in printed hearings (which evidently Dean Wigmore has never read), but it was sent out by the Associated Press, and reported in numerous magazine articles.

"Such," concludes the judicially minded Dean, "are the shameful facts about this Senate smoke screen. * * * The hypocritical effrontery and mean libel of this senatorial gesture. * * * What this country now needs is a constitutional Mussolini. Does anybody see one emerging anywhere?" (Dean Wigmore's signed editorial in the Illinois Law Review.)

AMERICAN INDIAN DEFENSE ASSOCIATION (INC.),
JOHN COLLIER, *Executive Secretary.*

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I wish to ask a question of the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON]. We passed an amendment to the Blease bill, but it seems to me there is some ambiguity in it. In line 12 it speaks about any alien arrested and deported before March 4, 1929. I assume that to mean any alien arrested before March 4, 1929, or arrested and deported before March 4, 1929?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I think the construction will be maintained that the Senator has suggested, that it means "and/or."

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I ask that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 53) to create a joint congressional committee relating to the reorganization and concentration of the agencies connected with prohibition enforcement.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn, the adjournment being under the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, until Monday, August 19, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 6 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m., Wednesday, June 19, 1929) adjourned until Monday, August 19, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 19 (legislative day of June 17), 1929

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Arch Coleman, of Minneapolis, Minn., to be First Assistant Postmaster General, vice John H. Bartlett, resigned.

FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

John W. Philp, of Dallas, Tex., to be Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, vice Harry H. Billany, resigned.

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Frederic A. Tilton, of Michigan, to be Third Assistant Postmaster General, vice Robert S. Regar, resigned.

Mr. Tilton was nominated on June 11 and confirmed on June 13, 1929, as Frederick A. Tilton.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Ben F. Cameron, of Mississippi, to be United States attorney, southern district of Mississippi, vice E. E. Hindman, resigned.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Franklin O. Johnson to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 3d day of June, 1927.

Ensign Paul M. Lion, jr., to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 4th day of December, 1928.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 3d day of June, 1929:

John Sylvester.
Charles E. Briner.
James A. Greenwald, jr.
Bert F. Brown.
James S. Russell.
Jesse L. Phares.
Paul D. Stroop.
Henry C. Bruton.
George T. Mundorff.
Sidney L. Smith.
Howard W. Gilmore.
Chester L. Clement.
Jesse S. McClure.
Robert B. Pirie.
Alexander S. McDill.
Fitzhugh Lee, 2d.
Stanton B. Dunlap.
Hugh P. Webster.
Malcolm S. Adams.
Joseph L. Bird.
Edward C. Ritchie.
Frederick A. Davisson.
Frank O'Beirne.
John S. Graff.
Walter E. Linaweaver.
Edward N. Dodson, jr.
Philip S. Morgan, jr.
Yates Stirling, 3d.
Walter F. Rodee.
Francis D. McCorkle.
Peter A. Wyckoff.
Robert W. Cavenagh.
Elton W. Grenfell.
John A. Strother.
John F. Newman, jr.
Vilhelm K. Busck.
Charles Adair.
James T. Brewer.
Mario G. Vangeli.
Everett H. Still.
Francis L. Black.
Justus M. B. R. Armstrong.
Charles E. Signer.
James F. Byrne.
Vincent B. Burchett.
Etheridge Grant.
Clarence W. McClusky, jr.
Thomas P. Halloran.
Eugene M. Waldron.
Algernon S. Joyner, jr.
Lennox H. Stuart.
Royal Lovell.
William R. Shaw.
Oscar Pederson.
Jesse L. Hull.
Upton S. Brady, jr.
William A. Watson.
Theodore C. Aylward, jr.
John L. Wilfong.
William Miller, jr.
Doir C. Johnson.
Douglas V. Gladding.
Herman Reich.
Warren E. Gladding.
John M. Duke.
John P. Fitzsimmons.
Claude W. Haman.
Henry E. Bernstein.
William R. Hollingsworth.
Daniel M. Ogden.
Ford N. Taylor, jr.
Norman J. Habel.
William E. Oberholtzer, jr.
William K. Romoser.
Edward L. B. Weimer.
Ralph S. Clarke.
Hamilton Hains.
Robert S. Purvis, jr.
Gordon Campbell.
Roy B. Stratton.
Louis L. Vodila.
John G. Foster, jr.
Theodore H. Kobey.
Henry T. Dietrich.
Kenneth Craig.
Lawrence H. Martin.
Charles E. Crombe, jr.
Laurence H. Frost.
Leonard J. Dow.
Frederick C. Stelter, jr.
John Shoemaker.
Orlin L. Livdahl.

Malcolm A. Hufty.	Charles R. Carroll.
Louis M. Le Hardy.	Joe B. Cochran.
Albert Benjamin.	Donald McGregor.
Harold J. Pohl.	Charles H. Quinn.
Armwell L. Fooks.	Clifton B. Maddox.
Henry T. Hodgskin, jr.	John F. Walsh.
August W. Lentz.	Carroll B. Jones.

Chief Pay Clerk Joseph L. Formans to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 12th day of August, 1926, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Chief Pay Clerk Oscar H. Weyel to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 22d day of February, 1926, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Pay Clerk Ray H. Shores to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 3d day of June, 1928.

Pay Clerk John W. Troy to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 3d day of December, 1927.

Boatswain Robert W. Coffey to be an ensign in the Navy, from the 7th day of June, 1929.

POSTMASTERS

CALIFORNIA

Harry G. Manor to be postmaster at Williams, Calif., in place of F. E. Kidd. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1929.

CONNECTICUT

Henry B. MacQuarrie to be postmaster at Southport, Conn., in place of W. H. Russell. Incumbent's commission expired January 8, 1929.

MINNESOTA

Julia Solseth to be postmaster at Milroy, Minn., in place of M. W. Johnson, deceased.

MISSISSIPPI

John R. Terry to be postmaster at Dundee, Miss., in place of J. R. Terry. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1929.

Malcolm E. Wilson to be postmaster at Marks, Miss., in place of M. E. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1929.

Pearl Young to be postmaster at Noxapater, Miss., in place of Pearl Young. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1929.

Fred W. Whitfield to be postmaster at Picayune, Miss., in place of F. W. Whitfield. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1929.

David W. Gillis to be postmaster at Sledge, Miss., in place of D. W. Gillis. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1929.

MONTANA

Roy D. Collins to be postmaster at Fairview, Mont., in place of F. R. Whaley, resigned.

NEW JERSEY

Mary C. D. Ball to be postmaster at Barrington, N. J., in place of H. K. Ball, deceased.

Elizabeth L. Regan to be postmaster at Califon, N. J., in place of L. A. Trumpore, deceased.

Fred P. Hansen to be postmaster at Perth Amboy, N. J., in place of J. H. Tyrrell, removed.

NEW YORK

George R. Lathrop to be postmaster at Madison, N. Y., in place of W. T. Finn, removed.

Guy R. Goldsmith to be postmaster at Larchmont, N. Y., in place of H. W. Brown, removed.

Leslie G. Ryan to be postmaster at Rouses Point, N. Y., in place of G. F. Rivers, removed.

NORTH CAROLINA

Chester A. Hughes to be postmaster at Elon College, N. C., in place of J. C. McAdams. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1929.

NORTH DAKOTA

Patrick J. Scully to be postmaster at Bottineau, N. Dak., in place of L. F. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1927.

Roy A. Yeater to be postmaster at Hazelton, N. Dak., in place of E. L. Semling, resigned.

OKLAHOMA

Esther M. Moore to be postmaster at Purcell, Okla., in place of W. G. Blanchard, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA

William C. Dubbs to be postmaster at Shippensburg, Pa., in place of D. K. Angle, resigned.

PORTO RICO

William Falbe Tolosa to be postmaster at Mayaguez, P. R., in place of J. E. Guenard, deceased.

RHODE ISLAND

William M. Connery to be postmaster at Bristol, R. I., in place of G. W. Warren, deceased.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Andrew J. Bokken to be postmaster at Astoria, S. Dak., in place of C. N. Trooien, removed.

TEXAS

Milas B. Woodson to be postmaster at Bells, Tex., in place of N. B. Warner, deceased.

Bernice H. Trammell to be postmaster at Breckenridge, Tex., in place of F. W. Holder, resigned.

Ellen A. Rice to be postmaster at Gordon, Tex., in place of M. J. Holloway, resigned.

Claudia M. Starnes to be postmaster at Rice, Tex., in place of T. Y. Allen, resigned.

Theodore M. Herring to be postmaster at San Angelo, Tex., in place of S. M. Boulware, deceased.

VERMONT

Fannie A. Spaulding to be postmaster at Cambridge, Vt., in place of L. A. Patch, resigned.

VIRGINIA

Linwood G. Mitchell to be postmaster at Stanardsville, Va., in place of M. B. Bickers, resigned.

WEST VIRGINIA

Charles G. Lashley to be postmaster at Davis, W. Va., in place of G. B. Thompson, removed.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 19 (legislative day of June 17), 1929

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Ferry K. Heath.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Arch Coleman.

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Frederic A. Tilton.

FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

John W. Philp.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Ben F. Cameron, southern district of Mississippi.

Warren N. Cuddy, district of Alaska, division No. 3.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Emil S. Helburn, for the district of Kentucky.

MEMBER OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

Lieut. Col. Jarvis J. Bain.

COAST GUARD

Edward A. Daday to be a temporary ensign.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

Franklin O. Johnson to be a lieutenant in the Navy.

Paul M. Lion, jr., to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 3d day of June, 1929:

John Sylvester.	Malcolm S. Adams.
Charles E. Briner.	Joseph L. Bird.
James A. Greenwald, jr.	Edward C. Ritchie.
Bert F. Brown.	Frederick A. Davisson.
James S. Russell.	Frank O'Beirne.
Jesse L. Phares.	John S. Graff.
Paul D. Stroop.	Walter E. Linaweaver.
Henry C. Bruton.	Edward N. Dodson, jr.
George T. Mundorff.	Philip S. Morgan, jr.
Sidney L. Smith.	Yates Stirling, 3d.
Howard W. Gilmore.	Walter F. Rodee.
Chester L. Clement.	Francis D. McCorkle.
Jesse S. McClure.	Peter A. Wyckoff.
Robert B. Pirie.	Robert W. Cavenagh.
Alexander S. McDill.	Elton W. Grenfell.
Fitzhugh Lee, 2d.	John A. Strother.
Stanton B. Dunlap.	John F. Newman, jr.
Hugh P. Webster.	Vilhelm K. Busck.

Charles Adair.
James T. Brewer.
Mario G. Vangeli.
Everett H. Still.
Francis L. Black.
Justus M. B. R. Armstrong.
Charles E. Signer.
James F. Byrne.
Vincent B. Burchett.
Etheridge Grant.
Clarence W. McClusky, jr.
Thomas F. Halloran.
Eugene M. Waldron.
Algernon S. Joyner, jr.
Lennox H. Stuart.
Royal Lovell.
William R. Shaw.
Oscar Pederson.
Jesse L. Hull.
Upton S. Brady, jr.
William A. Watson.
Theodore C. Aylward, jr.
John L. Wilfong.
William Miller, jr.
Doir C. Johnson.
Douglas V. Gladding.
Herman Reich.
Warren E. Gladding.
John M. Duke.
John P. Fitzsimmons.
Claude W. Haman.
Henry E. Bernstein.
William R. Hollingsworth.
Daniel M. Ogden.
Ford N. Taylor, jr.
Norman J. Habel.
William E. Oberholtzer, jr.
William K. Romoser.
Edward L. B. Welmer.
Ralph S. Clarke.
Hamilton Hains.
Robert S. Purvis, jr.
Gordon Campbell.
Roy B. Stratton.
Louis L. Vodila.
John G. Foster, jr.
Theodore H. Kobey.
Henry T. Dietrich.
Kenneth Craig.
Lawrence H. Martin.
Charles E. Crombe, jr.
Laurence H. Frost.
Leonard J. Dow.
Frederick C. Stelter, jr.
John Shoemaker.
Orlin L. Livdahl.
Malcolm A. Hufty.
Louis M. LeHardy.
Albert Benjamin.
Harold J. Pohl.
Armwell L. Fooks.
Henry T. Hodgskin, jr.
August W. Lentz.
Charles R. Carroll.
Joe B. Cochran.
Donald McGregor.
Charles H. Quinn.
Clifton B. Maddox.
John F. Walsh.
Carroll B. Jones.

Joseph L. Formans to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy.
Oscar H. Weyel to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy.
Ray H. Shores to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy.
John W. Troy to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy.
Robert W. Coffey to be an ensign in the Navy.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Daniel H. Byrd, Boligee.

CALIFORNIA

Mabel Winter, Moneta.
Margaret K. Cummings, Westmoreland.
Harry G. Manor, Williams.

COLORADO

Ralph L. Anderson, Holyoke.

CONNECTICUT

Henry B. MacQuarrie, Southport.

GEORGIA

Gertrude Stroupe, Aragon.
Mae Gibbs, Broxton.
Carlton P. Sanders, Carnesville.
Louis A. Mauldin, Clarkesville.
Henry M. Miller, Colquitt.
Deborah McNair, Damascus.
Minnie W. Parker, Fairburn.
Jane M. Wilkes, Lincolnton.
William G. Smith, Loganville.
Ora G. Yandle, Metter.
Bertha W. Fincher, Roberta.
Helen B. Wiley, Rockmart.
Emory Davis, Rutledge.
Albert G. Lunceford, Union Point.
Jessie H. Beddingfield, Unadilla.

ILLINOIS

John Putta, jr., Fox River Grove.
Glenna F. Kelley, Goreville.

INDIANA

Harry W. Beatty, Ossian.

IOWA

Russell B. Laird, Sidney.

KANSAS

Rush W. Ellenberger, Beverly.
Warren C. McFarland, Chase.
William W. Weldon, Overland Park.

MASSACHUSETTS

Roscoe T. Kilbrith, Bryantville.

MINNESOTA

William R. Mattison, Bingham Lake.
John R. Redding, Houston.
Arthur M. Enger, Lanesboro.
Jacob B. Schlener, Richmond.
William Bole, St. Charles.
Leonore M. Hannem, Shevlin.

MISSISSIPPI

John R. Terry, Dundee.
Malcolm E. Wilson, Marks.
Pearl Young, Noxapater.
Fred W. Whitfield, Picayune.
David W. Gillis, Sledge.

MISSOURI

Ray Smith, Ludlow.
Charles E. Traylor, Richmond.
Opal M. Churchill, Sheridan.

MONTANA

Frank Horeish, Kremlin.
Jacob B. Farris, Troy.
Roy D. Collins, Fairview.

NEW JERSEY

Gabrielle L. Buyers, Hudson Heights.
Mary C. D. Ball, Barrington.
Elizabeth L. Regan, Califon.
Fred P. Hansen, Perth Amboy.

NEW YORK

John H. Corwin, Bellport.
Mettie L. Beach, Hemlock.
Elsie F. Bresee, Parishville.
Andrew Murray, Pulaski.
Adolph E. Nichols, jr., West Hampton Beach.
George E. Lathrop, Madison.
Guy R. Goldsmith, Larchmont.
Leslie G. Ryan, Rouses Point.

NORTH CAROLINA

Chester A. Hughes, Elon College.

NORTH DAKOTA

Patrick J. Scully, Bottineau.
Roy A. Yeater, Hazelton.

OHIO

Elizabeth C. Nesbitt, Caledonia.
Arthur A. Billman, Cuyahoga Falls.
Clifford G. Fisher, Piqua.

OKLAHOMA

Hattie E. Crain, Elmer.
Esther M. Moore, Purcell.

OREGON

Margaret A. Hower, Umatilla.

PENNSYLVANIA

David Noble, Jackson Center.
William W. Robertson, Mount Carmel.
William C. Dubbs, Shippensburg.

PORTO RICO

William Falbe Tolosa, Mayaguez.

RHODE ISLAND

William M. Connery, Bristol.

TENNESSEE

Joe H. Calloway, Springfield.

TEXAS

Lamar Q. Sparks, Barnhart.
James D. Stewart, Brownwood.
Malcolm Shaw, Carthage.
Jennie Baccus, Frisco.
George O. Buckhaults, Madisonville.
Gladys Curtis, Malakoff.
William L. Keeler, May.
Chester D. Rasor, Plano.
Oswald O. Cherry, Port Lavaca.
Nellie Whitten, Waskom.
Otha G. Ruby, Wink.
Ellen A. Rice, Gordon.
Milas B. Woodson, Bells.
Bernice H. Trammell, Breckenridge.
Claudia M. Starnes, Rice.
Theodore M. Herring, San Angelo.

VIRGINIA

Alvin W. Brittingham, Hampton.
Russell C. Dey, Reedville.

VERMONT

Fannie A. Spaulding, Cambridge.

WASHINGTON

Amy L. Storey, Doty.

WEST VIRGINIA

H. Preston Wilson, Fireco.
Jerome Akers, Kenova.
Charles G. Lashley, Davis.

WISCONSIN

Jacob Weed, Hartland.
Monroe V. Frazier, Readstown.
Gunnil S. Peterson, Scandinavia.
Harry J. Vruwink, Muscada.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, *June 19, 1929*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God, be merciful unto us and bless us, according to the rich promises of Thy holy word. With stout hearts, free hands, and open minds do Thou endow us as we onward walk the paths of duty. Stimulate us with that faith that always greets the dawn rather than the setting sun—faith in Thee, in our fellow men, and in the ultimate triumph of all things right. With firmness, with patience, and with kindness may we have courage. Blessed Lord God, be with our Speaker and every Member and officer of this Congress. Dismiss past regrets and future fears, and send them forth on errands of service, happiness, and good will. Give them a restful satisfaction that comes to those who have borne wisely and well their part. Keep and bless the loves of their firesides, for they are a little bit higher and holier than all the rest. Be with every one of us until the final triumph of life is won. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3966. An act to fix the compensation of officers and employees of the legislative branch of the Government;

H. J. Res. 2. Joint resolution to authorize the President to accept the invitation of the Kingdom of Iceland to participate in the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing and in connection therewith to present to the people of Iceland a statue of Leif Ericsson; and

H. J. Res. 109. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the International Petroleum Exposition at Tulsa, Okla., to begin October 5, 1929.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1537. An act to amend subdivision (a) of section 1 of the act entitled "An act making it a felony with penalty for certain aliens to enter the United States of America under certain conditions in violation of law," approved March 4, 1929.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 669) entitled "An act to alter and amend an act entitled 'An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast, by the northern route,' approved July 2, 1864, and to alter and amend a joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. to issue its bonds for the construction of its road and to secure the same by mortgage, and for other purposes,' approved May 31, 1870; to declare forfeited to the United States certain claimed rights asserted by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., or the Northern Pacific Railway Co.; to direct the institution and prosecution of proceedings looking to the adjustment of the grant, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 16) entitled "Concurrent resolution for an adjournment of the Senate from June 19 to August 19, 1929."

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Speaker, the certificate of the election of JOHN W. MOORE from the third Kentucky district has been received and is on file in the Clerk's office, and I ask that he take the oath of office.

Mr. MOORE appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office prescribed by law.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 710 of the revenue act of 1928, I have the honor to submit a report by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, dated June 8, 1929, signed by myself as chairman.

The SPEAKER. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to address the House for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, it will be recalled that during the consideration of the pending tariff bill, on May 24 last, I inserted in the RECORD a tentative statement by the United States Tariff Commission showing the differences between schedules and rates in the present tariff act of 1922 and the bill (H. R. 2667) as reported by the Ways and Means Committee.

Subsequently, on June 6 last, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. BACHARACH] inserted a similar statement, also prepared by the United States Tariff Commission, showing comparisons between the schedules and rates in the tariff act of 1922 and the bill (H. R. 2667) as it passed the House. However, the information contained in both of those statements was necessarily tentative and was also in very general terms. I have now a complete and detailed report from the United States Tariff Commission showing comparatively the rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 and in the bill (H. R. 2667) as passed by the House of Representatives, based upon imports for consumption during the calendar year 1928 and arranged according to the schedules and paragraphs in the bill (H. R. 2667).

I will say that copies of this statement have been sent to members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and of the Finance Committee of the Senate, but Mr. Thomas O. Marvin, chairman of the Tariff Commission, advises me that they have no funds for the publishing of the statement, and that it will not be available in any other form except the typewritten form submitted to the two committees.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks upon this general subject; and in so doing, that I may insert these tables, which I think can be printed across a double page of the RECORD.

Mr. GARNER. I have no objection to printing the tables in the RECORD, but had not the gentleman better arrange to have it printed as a House document, so that it may be available to all Members of the House?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I shall be glad to do that.

Mr. GARNER. The Finance Committee of the Senate has the right to print, without going to the Joint Committee on Printing.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. If the first consent is granted, I shall follow it with a request for unanimous consent to print the statement as a House document.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Now Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this report and tables from the United States Tariff Commission which I have described may be printed as a House document.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does the gentleman think it necessary to print it in the RECORD and also as a document?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Yes. The readers of the RECORD will get the information there and the House document will necessarily be of a limited number, for the use of the Members of the House. I think it is very valuable to the readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to have this information in the RECORD at once.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. How many readers are there of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD who would see this that would attach any importance to it whatever or make any use of it? It

strikes me that it is proper to issue it as a House document, but I doubt the value of it in the RECORD.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I am certain that the people who get the RECORD through my allotment will all be interested in this matter, and Members, I think, might make it their business to send the RECORD to persons especially interested in this particular subject. The House document will not be available in sufficient numbers to satisfy all of the readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as I understand it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker: In these tables, furnished by the United States Tariff Commission, I call special attention to the first summary, which shows, as to each of the 15 schedules of H. R. 2667, first the amounts of the imports during the year 1928; secondly, the computed duties on those imports under the act of 1922 and under H. R. 2667, as it passed the House; and, thirdly, the actual or computed equivalent ad valorem rates upon the same imports under the act of 1922, and H. R. 2667 as it passed the House. I have myself computed the rate of increase, in each of the schedules, of the actual or computed equivalent ad valorem rates under H. R. 2667, as it passed the House, over the same rates in the act of 1922, and find the rates of increase to be as follows:

Rates of increase

Schedule. Title.	Per cent
1. Chemicals, oils, and paints	10.29
2. Earths, earthenware, and glassware	20.75
3. Metals and manufactures of	12.94
4. Wood and manufactures of	59.25
5. Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of	36.12
6. Tobacco and manufactures of	6.13
7. Agricultural products and provisions	49.51
8. Spirits, wines, and other beverages	22.32
9. Manufactures of cotton	8.25
10. Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of	3.52
11. Wool and manufactures of	16.98
12. Manufactures of silk	6.36
13. Manufactures of rayon	.64
14. Papers and books	6.65
15. Sundries	37.50

These figures agree quite substantially with those submitted by the Tariff Commission in its tentative statement appearing in the RECORD for June 6 last, page 2459 (remarks by Mr. BACHARACH, of New Jersey).

The documents above referred to are as follows:

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION,
Washington, June 18, 1929.

Hon. CARL R. CHINDBLOM,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHINDBLOM: There is transmitted herewith a set of 16 tables showing by schedules and paragraphs a comparison of rates of duty under the tariff act of 1922 and the bill H. R. 2667. The summary table shows the totals by schedules, and the succeeding tables cover, respectively, Schedules 1 to 15 by paragraphs. The tables are arranged in the order of the pending House bill.

The tables show import statistics for the calendar year 1928; the calculated amount of duties under the existing law and under the rates provided in the House bill; and the equivalent ad valorem rates of duty under the existing and proposed tariffs.

Copies of these tables are being sent to each member of the Committee on Ways and Means and to each member of the Committee on Finance.

Transfers from the free list of the tariff act of 1922 and the dutiable list in the pending bill, and vice versa, have been taken into consideration in these tabulations. Therefore, the averages of imports and of ad valorem duties for each schedule as a whole, and for the particular paragraphs in which transfers have been made, will not agree with the published statistics for imports in 1928 under the tariff act of 1922. It was necessary to incorporate these transfers in order to have an accurate comparison of the two sets of tariff rates.

At the end of some schedules will be found statistics for certain products for which comparisons could not be made because of the differences in classification in the pending bill as compared with the tariff act of 1922.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS O. MARVIN, *Chairman.*

Comparative rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 and in the bill H. R. 2667 as passed by the House of Representatives based upon imports for consumption during the calendar year 1928, arranged according to schedules and paragraphs in the bill H. R. 2667

[Compiled by the United States Tariff Commission]

SCHEDULES 1 TO 15

(Summary by schedules of rates of duty in the tariff act of 1922 and H. R. 2667. The equivalent ad valorem rates are calculated from the quantity and value of imports in the calendar year 1928)

Schedule	Title	Imports calendar year 1928, value	Computed duties on 1928 imports		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
			Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
					Per cent	*Per cent*
1	Chemicals, oils, and paints	$94,313,991	$27,686,466	$30,534,735	29.35	32.37
2	Earths, earthenware, and glassware	56,765,923	25,802,163	31,129,606	45.45	54.84
3	Metals and manufactures of	130,040,000	45,603,592	51,511,607	35.07	39.61
4	Wood and manufactures of	26,290,793	4,193,618	6,678,800	15.95	25.40
5	Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of	174,759,643	118,572,109	161,405,190	67.85	92.36
6	Tobacco and manufactures of	62,318,624	39,314,791	41,729,431	63.09	66.96
7	Agricultural products and provisions	263,442,168	60,093,425	89,820,820	22.81	34.10
8	Spirits, wines, and other beverages	1,347,013	483,489	591,386	35.89	43.90
9	Manufactures of cotton	49,465,539	19,916,330	21,557,559	40.26	43.58
10	Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of	131,990,656	23,973,191	24,899,189	18.16	18.80
11	Wool and manufactures of	115,186,986	57,171,665	66,886,360	49.64	58.07
12	Manufactures of silk	32,439,262	18,347,719	19,518,181	56.56	60.17
13	Manufactures of rayon	11,410,485	6,016,337	6,054,430	52.73	53.06
14	Papers and books	20,323,344	4,984,210	5,315,180	24.52	26.15
15	Sundries	312,245,001	63,949,286	87,949,194	20.48	28.17
	Some articles are so classified in the bill H. R. 2667 that the rates of duty therein can not be applied to available import statistics for those articles for 1928. The available data for these noncomparable items are shown by schedules below:					
2	Earths, earthenware, and glassware	87,314	30,560	----------	35.00	----------
7	Agricultural products and provisions	21,268,014	3,887,464	----------	18.28	----------
10	Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of	782,359	44,629	----------	5.70	----------
13	Manufactures of rayon	4,651,821	3,266,021	----------	70.21	----------
14	Papers and books	1,603,776	500,863	----------	31.23	----------
15	Sundries	32,921,412	15,360,255	----------	46.66	----------

SCHEDULE 1.—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS

(Summary, by paragraphs, of rates of duty in the tariff act of 1922 and H. R. 2667. The equivalent ad valorem rates are calculated from the quantity and value of imports in the calendar year 1928)

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty[1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
1	1	Acids and acid anhydrides	Pound	26,875,211	$2,685,409	*$525,702	$641,325	(*)		*19.53	23.88
1801	------	Chromic acid	do	99,617	24,547	----------	6,137	Free	25 per cent	Free.	25.00
1501	------	Nitric acid	do	377,908	15,838	----------	1,890	Free	½ cent per pound.	Free.	11.93
		Total par. (H. R.) 1		27,352,736	3,725,794	525,702	649,352			19.29	23.82

Comparative rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 and in the bill H. R. 2667 as passed by the House of Representatives based upon imports for consumption during the calendar year 1928, arranged according to schedules and paragraphs in the bill H. R. 2667—Continued

SCHEDULE 1.—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty[1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
2	2	Acetaldehyde and derivatives, ethylene, propylene, and butylene derivatives.	Pound	93,292	$15,884	$10,363	$10,363	6 cents per pound + 30 per cent.	6 cents per pound + 30 per cent.	65.24	65.24
3	3	Acetone, ethyl methyl ketone and homologues and acetone oil.	do	37,898	4,650	1,163	1,163	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00
4	4	Alcohols	do	2,994,807	149,799	[b] 75,003	75,003	([b])		[b] 50.07	50.07
5	5	Basket paragraph	do	15,452,887	2,263,453	565,865	565,807	25 per cent		25.00	25.00
6	6	Aluminum compounds	do	2,849,943	68,096	18,130	18,130			26.62	26.62
7	7	Ammonium compounds	do	109,990,676	2,605,196	502,882	509,667			19.30	19.56
8	8	Antimony compounds	do	5,287,112	448,156	115,665	115,665			25.81	25.81
9	9	Argols, tartar, wine lees, cream of tartar, rochelle salts.	do	19,069,610	1,895,297	103,635	10,720			5.47	.57
10	10	Balsams	do	381,559	182,875	18,288	18,288	10 per cent	10 per cent	10.00	10.00
11	11	Amber, gum arabic, and synthetic gums and resins, n. s. p. f.	do	[a] 9,557,341	[a] 771,587	48,763	48,763			6.32	6.32
1804		Bleached shellac	do	[d] 69,000	[d] 41,400		8,280	Free	20 per cent	Free.	20.00
		Total par. (H. R.) 11		9,626,341	812,987	48,763	57,043			6.00	7.02
4, 12	12	Barium compounds	do	15,746,035	274,960	[a] 200,318	265,393	([e])		[a] 72.85	96.52
13	13	Cleaning or polishing preparations	do	534,068	131,589	32,898	32,898	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00
14	14	Bleaching powder	do	3,166,956	79,877	9,501	9,501	3/10 cent per pound.	3/10 cent per pound.	11.89	11.89
5, 15	15	Caffeine and its compounds, tea waste, theobromine.	do	5,025,124	265,107	69,925	98,152			26.38	37.02
5, 16	16	Calcium carbide and calcium oxalate	do	2,527,215	91,975	25,272	25,272			27.48	27.48
17	17	Mercurial preparations	do	26,258	34,807	15,663	14,479	45 per cent	22 cents per pound + 25 per cent.	45.00	41.60
18	18	Carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, tetrachloroethane and trichloroethylene.	do	201,271	11,998	4,177	4,177			34.81	34.81
19, 1459	19	Casein and casein mixtures	do	28,612,360	3,674,303	715,309	715,309		2½ cents per pound.	19.47	19.47
20	20	Chalk and its manufactures, whiting, putty	do	84,366,851	297,445	75,172	350,498			25.27	117.84
21	21	Gold, platinum, rhodium, and silver compounds and mixtures.	do	6,775	20,944	5,236	5,236	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00
22	22	Bismuth compounds and mixtures	do	8,163	16,336	5,718	5,718	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00
23	23	Medicinal products in capsules, pills, etc	do	429,524	866,944	216,736	216,736	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00
24	24	Alcoholic preparations	do	1,359,816	665,371	665,562	665,562			100.03	100.03
25	25	Chicle	do	8,709,252	4,482,932	870,925	870,925			19.43	19.43
26	26	Chloral hydrate, terpin hydrate, thymol, glycerophoric acid and compounds, urea, diethylbarbituric acid and compounds.	do	1,882,635	371,670	[f] 111,074	86,076	([f])		[f] 29.89	23.16
27	27	Coal-tar intermediates	do	2,437,365	999,050	[a] 521,849	495,182	([e])		[a] 52.23	49.57
28	28	Dyes and finished coal-tar chemicals	do	6,425,219	7,422,501	3,790,331	3,790,331	7 cents per pound + 45 per cent.	7 cents per pound + 45 per cent.	51.07	51.07
29	29	Cobalt compounds	do	432,435	732,746	79,707	79,707			10.88	10.88
30	30	Cellulose esters and solutions of pyroxylin	do	167,500	137,204	58,625	58,625	35 cents per pound.	35 cents per pound.	42.73	42.73
31	31	Pyroxylin plastics, cellulose acetate and compounds, and transparent sheets of cellulose.	do		[d] 2,020,055	971,420	1,073,825			48.09	53.16
32	32	Vulcanized fiber	do	1,429	506	177	177	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00
33	33	Compounds of casein, unfinished and finished	do	96,057	182,569	82,017	126,555			44.92	69.32
34	34	Drugs, advanced in value	do	920,662	182,101	18,210	18,210	10 per cent	10 per cent	10.00	10.00
35	35	Aconite, aloes, mate, pyrethrum, etc., advanced in value.	do	153,155	28,941	2,894	2,894	do	do	10.00	10.00
36	36	Buchu leaves, coca leaves, gentian, licorice root, sarsaparilla root, belladonna, digitalis, henbane, stramonium.	do	70,652,678	1,979,303	402,367	48,246			20.33	2.44
37	37	Ergot	do	299,369	296,983	29,937	29,937	10 cents per pound.	10 cents per pound.	10.08	10.08
38	38	Ethers and esters	do	6,057,686	822,657	205,665	404,561			25.00	49.18
39	39	Extracts, dyeing and tanning	do	99,327,305	4,507,893	676,184	676,184	15 per cent	15 per cent	15.00	15.00
40	40	Flavoring extracts	do	62,449	50,177	12,544	12,544	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00
41	41	Formaldehyde, including solid; hexamethylene-tetramine.	do	70,752	15,024	5,348	5,348			35.60	35.60
42, 1459	42	Edible gelatin, glues, pectin, isinglass and other fish sounds.	do	13,631,622	2,634,188	830,157	993,993			31.51	37.73
43	43	Glycerin, crude and refined	do	8,796,790	781,825	128,768	128,768			16.47	16.47
44	44	Ink and ink powders, n. s. p. f.	do	675,078	92,875	17,406	17,406			18.74	18.74
45	45	Iodine, resublimed	do	3	15	1	1	20 cents per pound.	20 cents per pound.	4.00	4.00
46	46	Bromine and bromine compounds, n. s. p. f.	do	334,166	97,741	33,417	33,417	10 cents per pound.	10 cents per pound.	34.19	34.19
47	47	Lead salts	do	235,739	21,531	6,667	6,667			30.96	30.96
48	48	Licorice, extracts of	do	1,103,309	215,363	53,841	53,841	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00
49	49	Lime, citrate of	do	([h])	([h])			7 cents per pound.	7 cents per pound.		
1610	49	Citrous juice, unfit for beverage purposes	do	3,111,046	209,315		155,552	Free	5 cents per pound.	Free.	57.76
50	50	Magnesium compounds	do	16,843,507	181,149	104,928	167,758			57.92	92.61
1603	50	Kieserite	do	([h])	([h])			Free	¼ cent per pound.		
51	51	Manganese compounds	do	315,110	15,557	3,889	3,889	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00
52	52	Menthol and camphor	do	8,078,858	3,945,684	372,228	318,270			9.43	8.07
53	53	Animal oils, including marine animals; wool grease.	Pound	104,879,955	5,529,440	786,383	869,716			14.22	15.73
1630		Spermaceti wax	do	[d] 115,856	[d] 27,805		6,951	Free	6 cents per pound.	Free.	25.00
		Total par. (H. R.) 53	do	104,995,811	5,557,245	786,383	876,669			14.15	15.78
54	54	Castor, hemp seed, linseed, olive, poppyseed, rapeseed, vegetable oils, n. s. p. f.	do	102,612,798	17,074,182	[c] 6,105,500	[c] 6,599,652			[c] 35.76	[c] 38.65

Comparative rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 and in the bill H. R. 2667 as passed by the House of Representatives based upon imports for consumption during the calendar year 1928, arranged according to schedules and paragraphs in the bill H. R. 2667—Continued

SCHEDULE 1.—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
55	55	Coconut,[f] cottonseed, peanut, soy-bean oil	Pound	14,867,308	$1,070,106	$404,674	$719,353			37.82	67.22
1632	------	Palm-kernel oil (edible)	do	[d] 53,812	[d] 4,369	----------	538	Free	1 cent per pound.	Free.	12.32
1632	------	Sesame oil	do	6,264,113	667,902	----------	187,923	do	3 cents per pound.	Free.	28.14
		Total par. (H. R.) 55	do	21,185,233	1,742,377	404,674	907,814			23.23	52.10
56	56	Alizarin assistants, and sulphonated oils	do	80,316	6,329	2,215	2,215	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00
57	57	Hydrogenated and chemically treated oils and fats.	do	519,830	28,160	5,627	5,627	----------	----------	19.98	19.98
58	58	Combinations and mixtures of oils, n. s. p. f.	do	4,654,785	303,527	75,882	[b] 75,882	25 per cent	25 per cent.[b]	25.00	[b] 25.00
59	59	Oils, distilled or essential	do	1,458,338	2,109,473	527,372	527,372	do	do	25.00	25.00
60	60	Opium, cocaine, and their derivatives	do	102,866	648,316	308,958	308,958	----------	----------	47.66	47.66
61	61	Perfume materials	do	491,292	1,938,220	905,021	905,021	----------	----------	46.69	46.69
62	62	Perfumery and cosmetics	do	1,490,361	2,295,263	1,797,969	1,797,969	----------	----------	78.33	78.33
63	63	Floral waters	do	223,200	19,636	3,993	3,993	----------	----------	20.34	20.34
64	64	Paris green and London purple	do	[i] 13,279	[i] 1,497	225	(i)	15 per cent	15 per cent	15.00	15.00
5, 65	65	Phosphorus, phosphorus oxychloride and trichloride.	do	146,463	40,543	9,036	10,915	----------	----------	24.51	26.92
66	66	Plasters, healing	do	8,445	10,418	2,084	2,084	20 per cent	20 per cent	21.60	20.00
67	67	Paints, colors, and pigments, artists', school, students', or children's.	do	335,246	249,310	103,806	163,909	----------	----------	41.64	65.75
68	68	Pigments, colors, stains, and paints, n. s. p. f.	do	1,982,525	150,296	37,576	37,576	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00
69	69	Barytes ore and precipitated barium sulphate	do	137,084,784	393,057	314,930	333,329	----------	----------	80.12	84.80
70	70	Blue pigments and ultramarine blue	do	961,247	120,668	30,189	30,189	----------	----------	25.02	25.02
71	71	Bone char, blood char, and decolorizing, deodorizing, or gas-absorbing carbons.	do	2,281,244	131,119	26,224	51,994	20 per cent	----------	20.00	39.65
72	72	Chrome colors	do	147,317	32,326	8,082	8,082	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00
73	73	Gas black, lamp black, and black pigments, n. s. p. f.	do	1,794,911	71,675	14,335	14,335	20 per cent	20 per cent	20.00	20.00
74	74	Lead pigments	do	298,800	25,338	7,528	7,528	----------	----------	29.71	29.71
75	75	Ochers, siennas, and umbers; iron-oxide and hydroxide pigments.	do	53,132,539	1,106,067	204,195	204,195	----------	----------	18.46	18.46
76	76	Satin white and precipitated calcium sulphate.	do	4,712	210	24	24	½ cent per pound.	½ cent per pound.	11.22	11.22
77	77	Spirit varnishes	Gallon	28,700	49,933	12,664	12,664	----------	----------	25.36	25.36
5, 78	78	Vermilion reds and cuprous oxide	Pound	357,598	172,726	38,193	62,466	----------	----------	22.11	36.16
79	79	Zinc oxide and lithopone	do	22,681,019	1,042,377	397,986	438,396	----------	----------	38.18	42.06
5, 80	80	Potassium compounds	do	52,984,310	2,462,806	619,449	1,167,253	(m)	----------	25.15	47.40
81	(n)	Santonin and salts	do	1,845	218,064	1,384	Free.	75 cents per pound.	Free	.63	Free.
1562	81	Sodium and potassium	do	(o)	(o)	----------	----------	(p)	25 per cent	----------	25.00
82	82	Soap and soap powder	do	6,938,097	1,185,715	265,970	265,970	----------	----------	22.43	22.43
5, 83	83	Sodium compounds	do	107,135,572	1,307,756	[q] 336,045	492,025	(o)	----------	[q] 25.70	37.62
84	84	Hydrosulphites and sulphoxylates	do	389,571	68,552	23,994	23,994	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00
85	85	Starch	do	19,083,203	727,287	319,954	458,410	----------	----------	43.99	63.03
86	86	Dextrine, dextrine substitutes, and soluble starch.	do	2,843,619	144,179	48,857	70,184	----------	----------	33.89	48.68
87	87	Strontium compounds	do	1,862,663	105,404	26,351	26,351	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00
88	88	Strychnine, and salts of	Ounce	28,140	8,957	4,221	5,628	15 cents per ounce.	20 cents per ounce.	47.13	62.83
89	89	Thorium and cerium compounds, gas mantle scrap.	Pound	113,257	22,343	7,819	7,819	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00
90	90	Tin compounds	do	3	5	1	1	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00
91	91	Titanium compounds	do	123,162	20,136	6,041	6,041	30 per cent	30 per cent	30.00	30.00
5	92	Vanadium compounds		10	41	10	16	25 per cent	40 per cent	25.00	40.00
92	93	Vanilla and tonka beans	Pound	1,498,974	2,288,642	439,970	439,970	----------	----------	19.22	19.22
93	94	Zinc chloride, sulphate, and sulphide	do	2,829,439	123,286	29,948	35,019	----------	----------	24.29	28.40
5	95	Collodion emulsion		(r)	(r)	----------	----------	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00
387	96	Azides, fulminates, and other like articles, n. s. p. f	Pound	58,493	116,945	7,312	7,312	12½ cents per pound.	12½ cents per pound.	6.25	6.25
388	97	Dynamite and other high explosives, suitable for blasting.	do	3,750	930	47	47	1¼ cents per pound.	1¼ cents per pound.	5.04	5.04
1681	98	Wood tar and pitch of wood, and tar oil from wood.	do	4,081,560	106,257	----------	40,816	Free	1 cent per pound.	Free.	38.41
		Total Schedule 1		----------	94,318,991	27,686,466	30,534,735	----------	----------	29.35	32.37

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.

[a] Rate on oxalic acid changed by presidential proclamation from 4 cents to 6 cents per pound, effective Jan. 28, 1925.

[b] Rate on methyl alcohol changed by presidential proclamation from 12 cents to 18 cents per gallon, effective Dec. 27, 1926.

[c] Imports of synthetic gums and resins not included; data not available.

[d] Estimated.

[e] Rate on barium dioxide changed by presidential proclamation from 4 cents to 6 cents per pound, effective June 18, 1924. Rate on barium carbonate, precipitated, changed by presidential proclamation from 1 cent to 1½ cents per pound, effective Apr. 25, 1928.

[f] Rate on diethylbarbituric acid transferred to American selling price, effective Nov. 29, 1924.

[g] Rate on cresylic acid decreased from 40 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound based on American selling price to 20 per cent and 3½ cents, effective Aug. 19, 1927. Same change on phenol, effective Nov. 30, 1927.

[h] No imports for 1928.

[i] Linseed oil includes a compensatory duty for the duty on flaxseed.

[j] Duty free imports of coconuts from the Philippine Islands in 1928 amounted to 290,636,702 pounds, valued at $23,061,357.

[k] The rate and amount of duty indicated under H. R. 2667 is a minimum, owing to the provision that any combination or mixture in this paragraph shall be dutiable at 25 per cent "but not less than the rate applicable to the component material subject to the highest rate of duty."

[l] No imports of London purple in 1928. Paris green transferred to free list under H. R. 2667.

[m] Rate on potassium chlorate increased from 1½ cents to 2¼ cents per pound, effective May 11, 1925, by presidential proclamation. Rate on potassium permanganate changed by presidential proclamation from 4 cents to 6 cents per pound, effective Dec. 16, 1928.

[n] Santonin salts transferred to par. 1751 in H. R. 2667.

[o] Imports not segregated.

[p] 25 per cent under par. 5 to Dec. 4, 1928; thereafter free, by court decision.

[q] Rate on sodium nitrate changed by presidential proclamation from 3 cents to 4½ cents per pound, effective Jan. 5, 1924. Rate on sodium silicofluoride changed by presidential proclamation from 25 per cent of foreign valuation to the same rate based on American selling price, effective Sept. 15, 1928.

Comparative rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 and in the bill H. R. 2667 as passed by the House of Representatives based upon imports for consumption during the calendar year 1928, arranged according to schedules and paragraphs in the bill H. R. 2667—Continued

SCHEDULE 2.—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
201	201	Bath brick, chrome brick, fire brick, and magnesite brick.			$92,979	$23,181	$23,181			24.93	24.93
1536	------	All other brick, n. s. p. f.:									
		Free	Thousand	76,050	403,808	Free.	99,269	Free		Free.	21.64
		From countries imposing duty	do	3,365	54,959	• 10,830		(*)		• 19.71	
		Total all other brick		79,415	458,767	10,830	99,269			2.36	21.64
		Total par. (H. R.) 201			551,746	♭ 34,011	122,450			♭ 6.16	22.19
202	202	Earthen tiles:									
		Under general tariff			1,293,886	619,040	739,418			47.86	57.15
		From Cuba			42,454	20,397	23,824			47.52	56.51
		Total			1,336,340	639,437	763,242			47.85	57.11
203	203	Limestone and lime			357,958	47,606	47,606			13.30	13.30
204	204	Magnesite	Ton	63,243	972,447	• 765,364	762,980	(*)		• 78.70	78.46
205	205	Plaster rock or gypsum, ground or calcined, Keene's cement, etc.			179,936	22,408	22,408			12.45	12.45
1513	------	Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement:									
		Free	Barrel	2,163,540	2,883,570	Free.	694,995	Free	8 cents per 100 pounds.	• 8.45	22.45
		From countries imposing duty	do	122,627	207,543	• 17,535		(*)			
		Total Roman, Portland, etc., cement		2,286,167	3,091,113	• 17,535	694,995			4.61	22.45
1440	------	Statues, etc., and manufactures of plaster of Paris.		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)				
		Total par. (H. R.) 205—comparable items only.			3,271,049	♭ 39,943	717,403			♭ 1.22	21.93
206	206	Pumice stone and pumicite			159,430	67,534	67,534			42.36	42.36
207	207	Clays and earths	Ton	729,951	5,582,705	• 1,352,978	1,471,303	(*)		• 24.23	26.37
1619	------	Feldspar, crude	do	27,857	224,920	Free.	41,786		$1.50 per ton		18.58
		Total par. (H. R.) 207	do	758,808	5,807,625	1,352,978	1,513,089			23.30	26.07
208	208	Mica, and manufactures of			1,426,495	415,350	425,030			29.12	29.80
209	209	Talc, steatite, etc., and manufactures of			579,915	152,293	232,870			26.26	40.16
210	210	Common yellow, brown, or gray earthenware, salt-glazed stoneware, Rockingham ware:									
		Under general tariff			154,735	35,852	35,852			23.17	23.17
		From Cuba			313	40	40			12.78	12.78
		Total			155,048	35,892	35,892			23.15	23.15
211	211	Earthen, crockery, and stone ware	Dozen	6,185,473	7,194,319	3,576,395	4,194,944			49.71	58.31
214		Architectural terra cotta	Pound	2,833	438	175	/ 241			40.00	/ 55.00
		Total par. (H. R.) 211			7,194,757	3,576,570	4,195,185			49.71	58.31
212	212	China, porcelain, parian, bisque, including chemical stoneware.	Dozen	12,986,846	10,577,660	7,212,177	8,653,903			68.18	81.81
213	213	Graphite	Pound	35,138,648	801,559	183,085	192,075			22.84	23.96
214	214	Earthy or mineral substances, n. s. p. f.:									
		Under general tariff			822,179	250,771	250,771			30.51	30.51
		From Cuba			• 1,590	382	382			24.03	24.03
		Total			823,769	251,153	251,153			30.49	30.49
215	215	Gas retorts, lava tips, etc			551	193	193			35.00	35.00
216	216	Carbon products			335,625	151,031	151,031	45 per cent	45 per cent	45.00	45.00
217	217	Glass bottles, etc., n. s. p. f.:									
		Empty			246,821	98,737	98,737			40.00	40.00
		Containing merchandise			(h)	• 45,132	• 45,132				
		Total par. (H. R.) 217			246,821	98,737	98,737				
218	218	Blown, pressed, plated or cased, and chemical, etc., glassware.			6,830,144	3,869,867	4,377,281			56.66	64.09
219	219	Window glass, unpolished	Pound	67,668,583	2,458,593	1,090,924	1,650,073	(i)		44.37	67.11
230	220	Laminated glass		(h)	(h)						
221	221	Fluted, rolled, or ribbed rough plate glass			241,323	61,436	79,487	(i)		25.47	32.93
222	222	Cast polished plate glass	Sq. foot	15,779,273	3,333,661	2,662,501	3,331,209	(i)		79.87	99.92
220	------	Polished window glass	do	436,809	201,985	29,626	78,649	(i)		14.70	38.94
		Total par. (H. R.) 222	do	16,216,082	3,535,646	2,692,127	3,409,858			76.14	96.44
223	223	Mirrors, over 144 square inches	do	81,651	48,528	17,815	22,001	(i)		36.71	45.34
224	224	Bent, ground, or obscured glass	do		502,609	134,510	174,229	(i, l)		26.76	34.66
225	225	Spectacles, etc	Dozen	14,166	58,563	24,928	24,928			42.57	42.57
226	226	Lenses			159,299	63,641	63,641			39.95	39.95
227	227	Optical glass			191,615	86,227	95,808	45 per cent	50 per cent	45.00	50.00
228	228	Optical instruments			1,661,181	747,532	829,153	do		45.00	49.91
229	229	Incandescent light bulbs and lamps			1,425,665	285,133	411,150	20 per cent		20.00	28.84
230	230	Stained or painted glass windows, and mirrors less than 144 square inches:									
		Under general tariff			816,588	408,295	426,664	50 per cent		50.00	52.25
		From Cuba			240	96	96	50 per cent less 20 per cent.		40.00	40.00
		Total			816,828	408,391	426,760	50 per cent		49.99	52.25

Comparative rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 and in the bill H. R. 2667 as passed by the House of Representatives based upon imports for consumption during the calendar year 1928, arranged according to schedules and paragraphs in the bill H. R. 2667—Continued

SCHEDULE 2.—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE—continued

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
231	231	Ceramic colors, fluxes, glazes, etc., glass tiles			$236,443	$80,707	$80,707			34.13	34.13
232	232	Marble, onyx, and breccia, mosaic cubes			1,990,274	456,363	456,363			22.93	22.93
233	------	Monuments, benches, etc			480,571	240,272	240,272			49.99	49.99
		Total par. (H. R.) 232			2,470,845	696,635	696,635			28.19	28.19
233	233	Alabaster, jet, and manufactures of; and agate, rock crystal, and other semiprecious stones, manufactures of not suitable for jewelry, n. s. p. f.			416,765	208,381	208,381	50 per cent	50 per cent	50.00	50.00
234	234	Burrstones			84	13	13	15 per cent	15 per cent	15.00	15.00
235	235	Granite and other monumental and building stone			794,073	205,442	244,078			25.87	30.74
236	236	Grindstones	Ton	1,583	114,874	2,770	2,770	$1.75 per ton	$1.75 per ton	2.41	2.41
237	237	Slate, and manufactures			44,778	6,717	6,717	15 per cent	15 per cent	15.00	15.00
238	238	Watch crystals	Gross	131,698	159,272	95,563	95,563	60 per cent	60 per cent	60.00	60.00
		Total Schedule 2 for which comparable calculations have been made.			56,765,923	25,802,163	31,129,606			45.45	54.84
		In the following paragraphs the proposed changes in classification in the bill H. R. 2667 are such that the rates of duty therein can not be applied to the import statistics for 1928. The data shown below for these paragraphs are therefore omitted from the comparable totals above.									
1440	205	Statues, etc., and manufactures of plaster of Paris			87,314	30,560		35 per cent			
		Total Schedule 2			56,853,237	25,832,723				45.44	

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.
[a] Countervailing duty.
[b] Including countervailing duty.
[c] Rate of duty on crude magnesite changed by presidential proclamation from 5/16 cent per pound to 15/32 cent per pound, effective Dec. 10, 1927. Rate of duty on caustic calcined magnesite changed by presidential proclamation from 5/8 cent per pound to 15/16 cent per pound, effective Dec. 10, 1927.
[d] Not comparable—See figures at end of schedule.
[e] Rate of duty on fluorspar changed by presidential proclamation from $5.60 to $8.40 per ton effective Nov. 16, 1928 (containing not more than 93 per cent of calcium fluoride).
[f] Duty calculated on ad valorem rate only—specific duty, 10 cents per dozen pieces, not included.
[g] Imports for manufacture in bonded warehouses amounting to $26,139 are not included. This item did not enter into domestic consumption.
[h] Value of imports not available.
[i] Not included in total as corresponding value of imports is not available.
[j] Rates changed by presidential proclamation effective June 13, 1929. Window glass (cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, unpolished); rates of duty changed by presidential proclamation, effective June 13, 1929, as follows:
Not over 150 square inches, from 1¼ cents per square foot to 1⅞ cents per square foot.
Over 150 square inches and not over 384 square inches, from 1⅜ cents per square foot to 2¼6 cents per square foot.
Over 384 square inches and not over 720 square inches, from 1½ cents per square foot to 2¾6 cents per square foot.
Over 720 square inches and not over 864 square inches, from 1¾ cents per square foot to 2⅝ cents per square foot.
Over 864 square inches and not over 1,200 square inches, from 2 cents per square foot to 3 cents per square foot.
Over 1,200 square inches and not over 2,400 square inches, from 2¼ cents per square foot to 3⅜ cents per square foot.
Over 2,400 square inches, from 2½ cents per square foot to 3¾ cents per square foot.
[k] Imports not segregated.
[l] Rates changed by presidential proclamation effective Feb. 16, 1929. Cast polished plate glass, finished, or unfinishedand unsilvered; changed by presidential proclamation, effective Feb. 16, 1929, as follows:
Not exceeding 384 square inches, from 12½ cents per square foot to 16 cents per square foot.
Over 384 and not over 720 square inches, from 15 cents per square foot to 19 cents per square foot.
Over 720 square inches, from 17½ cents per square foot to 23 cents per square foot

SCHEDULE 3.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
301	301	Iron in pigs and scrap			$3,375,477	[a] $209,667	$209,667	(*)		[a] 6.21	6.21
302	302	Alloys and allo ores			13,573,130	9,787,981	9,930,830			72.11	73.16
303	303	Wrought iron	Pound	5,517,696	159,914	36,451	36,451			22.79	22.79
304	304	Steel ingots, bars, etc	do	246,113,712	4,929,496	1,291,300	1,332,900			26.66	27.80
305	305	Alloy steel	do			[b] 23,016	[b] 37,336				
306	306	Definition of steel									
307	307	Plates, iron and steel	Pound	17,966,771	250,403	91,702	91,702			36.62	36.62
308	308	Sheet steel	do	43,236,391	815,471	200,586	200,586			24.60	24.60
309	309	Galvanized, plated, polished, cold rolled steel sheets and plates	do	3,262,116	99,065	25,330	25,330			25.57	25.57
310	310	Tin plate, terneplate and taggers tin	do	2,065,254	152,666	20,653	20,653	1 cent per pound.	1 cent per pound.	13.53	13.53
311	311	Administrative provisions									
312	312	Structural shapes	Pound	370,697,464	5,377,922	873,233	873,233			16.24	16.24
313	313	Hoop, band, and scroll iron or steel, n. s. p. f	do	40,458,990	682,601	145,753	145,753			21.35	21.35
314	314	Hoops, bands, and cotton ties	do	69,962,883	1,342,465	174,957	174,957	¼ cent per pound.	¼ cent per pound.	13.03	13.03
315	315	Wire rods	do	44,921,243	1,620,256	275,515	303,469			17.00	18.73
316	316	Wire, wire rope and wire strand (includes nonferrous)			2,297,976	631,984	646,033			27.50	28.11
317	317	Galvanized wire	Pound	3,718,671	106,017	18,738	18,738			17.67	17.67
318 372	318	Woven wire cloth (includes nonferrous)	Sq. ft	[a] 17,260,828	[a] 193,595	59,854	(*)			30.92	32.91
319	319	Anchors, forgings, and reaction chambers			80,794	20,933	20,932			25.91	25.91
320	320	Storage batteries			22,506	9,002	9,002			40.00	40.00
321	321	Ball and roller bearings and parts	Pound	1,086,998	898,754	513,139	513,139	40 per cent 10 cents per pound + 45 per cent.	40 per cent 10 cents per pound + 45 per cent.	57.09	57.09
322	322	Rails, fishplates, splice bars, etc	do	38,972,235	566,703	43,257	43,257			7.63	7.63

Comparative rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 and in the bill H. R. 2667 as passed by the House of Representatives based upon imports for consumption during the calendar year 1928, arranged according to schedules and paragraphs in the bill H. R. 2667—Continued

SCHEDULE 3.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—continued

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty[1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
323	323	Axles, parts of, and forgings for, n. s. p. f.	Pound	608,241	$16,146	$3,649	$3,649	9/10 cent per pound.	9/10 cent per pound.	22.60	22.60
324	324	Railway wheels	do	2,438,612	123,188	24,386	24,386	1 cent per pound.	1 cent per pound.	19.80	19.80
325	325	Anvils	do	909,454	64,087	14,792	27,281			23.08	42.57
326	326	Blacksmiths' tools	do	30,942	3,247	425	425	1¾ cents per pound.	1½ cents per pound.	13.09	13.09
327	327	Cast-iron pipe and iron castings	do	139,623,802	1,973,856	394,773	567,343	20 per cent		20.00	28.74
328	328	Tubes, pipes, and tanks			4,731,126	1,090,138	1,090,138			23.04	23.04
329	329	Chains	Pound	2,163,580	203,541	70,441	77,866			34.61	38.26
330	330	Bolts, nuts, washers, etc	do	486,138	25,976	4,831	4,831			18.60	18.60
331	331	Nails, spikes, tacks, etc	do	22,298,647	667,128	94,677	94,677			14.19	14.19
332	332	Rivets, studs, and steel points	do	133,648	15,897	4,615	4,615			29.03	29.03
333	333	Horse, mule, and ox shoes	do	18,970	787	59	59			7.50	7.50
334	334	Steel wool and shavings		(2)	(2)						
335	335	Grit, shot, or sand of iron or steel	Pound	424,177	7,812	3,181	3,181	¾ cent per pound.	¾ cent per pound.	40.72	40.72
336	336	Corset clasps and corset and dress steels	do	787	195	68	68	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00
337	337	Card clothing	Square foot	307,611	415,862	186,824	186,824			44.92	44.92
338	338	Wood screws of iron or steel	Gross	95,095	14,660	3,665	3,665	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00
339	339	Table, household, kitchen, and hospital utensils.			642,811	306,734	313,424			47.72	48.76
340	340	Saws			95,961	37,000	37,000			38.56	38.56
341	341	Plates for printing, designs, etc			138,102	34,525	34,525	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00
342	342	Umbrella hardware	Dozen	44,686	140,644	70,322	84,386	50 per cent	60 per cent	50.00	60.00
343	343	Needles			203,317	117,480	129,161			57.78	63.53
344	344	Cylindrical steel rolls, ground and polished	Pound	160,534	53,336	13,334	13,334	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00
345	345	Saddlery and harness hardware			49,042	23,343	23,343			47.60	47.60
346	346	Buckles of base metal	Number	1,415,614	2,792	1,278	1,278			45.77	45.77
347	347	Hooks and eyes	Pound	4,866	1,805	670	670	4½ cents per pound plus 25 per cent.	4½ cents per pound + 25 per cent.	37.12	37.12
348	348	Snap fasteners	Gross	532,406	381,129	209,791	209,791			55.04	55.04
349	349	Metal buttons			60,035	26,586	26,586			44.28	44.28
350	350	Pins			286,386	[6]102,859	[6]102,859	35 per cent	35 per cent	[6]35.92	[6]35.92
351	351	Pens	Gross	770,223	299,426	92,524	127,200			30.90	42.48
398	352	Twist drills and other metal-cutting tools			51,773	31,064	31,064	60 per cent		60.00	60.00
372, 379	353	Electrical machinery and apparatus		(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)		40 per cent		40.00
354	354	Pocketknives, pruning knives, etc	Number	4,556,283	241,716	238,734	275,775			98.77	114.09
355	355	Table, kitchen, butchers', artisans', and similar cutlery.	do	592,904	233,599	146,131	146,131			62.56	62.56
356	356	Power or hand machine knives	do	190,332	76,562	15,312	15,312	20 per cent	20 per cent	20.00	20.00
357	357	Scissors, shears, and clippers	do	1,218,939	270,620	282,632	282,632			104.44	104.44
358	358	Razors	do	69,927,939	604,692	1,025,295	1,025,295			169.56	169.56
359	359	Surgical and dental instruments	do		636,291	269,470	428,543			42.35	67.35
360	360	Philosophical, scientific, and laboratory instruments.			900,689	360,276	360,276	40 per cent	40 per cent	40.00	40.00
361	361	Pliers, pincers, and nippers	Dozen	153,452	266,440	159,864	359,606	60 per cent		60.00	134.97
362	362	Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats	do	86,942	157,711	50,660	50,660			32.12	32.12
363	363	Swords, sword blades, and side arms	Number	40,127	33,475	16,738	16,738	50 per cent	50 per cent	50.00	50.00
364	364	Muzzle loading small arms			653	163	163	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00
365 and 1661	365	Breech loading small arms			647,187	358,513	372,445			55.40	57.55
366	366	Pistols and revolvers	Number	15,695	41,974	43,094	54,647			102.67	130.19
367	367	Watches			11,762,717	5,598,827	8,353,240			47.60	71.01
368	368	Clocks, etc			1,723,823	[6]1,055,327	1,582,990	(6)		[6]61.22	91.83
369	369	Automobiles and motor cycles			2,749,289	[8]848,616	[8]848,616	25 per cent	25 per cent	[8]30.87	[8]30.87
370	370	Airplanes and motor boats			738,195	221,458	221,458	30 per cent	30 per cent	30.00	30.00
371	371	Bicycles	Pound	110,748	34,115	[8]11,983	[8]11,983	do	do	[8]35.13	[8]35.13
372	372	Machinery			[4]17,785,719	[4]5,556,323	[4]5,987,609			31.24	33.67
373	373	Farm hand tools	Dozen	21,416	88,228	26,468	26,468	30 per cent	30 per cent	30.00	30.00
374	374	Aluminum	Pound	38,847,007	8,057,107	1,943,272	1,943,272			24.12	24.12
375	375	Magnesium	do	12,040	11,890	6,984	6,984			58.74	58.74
376	376	Antimony	do	21,784,118	1,709,496	393,405	393,405			21.86	21.86
377	377	Bismuth	do	41,383	77,444	6,354	6,354	7½ per cent	7½ per cent	7.50	7.50
378	378	Cadmium	Pound	233,101	128,901	34,965	34,965	15 cents per pound.	15 cents per pound.	27.13	27.13
379	379	Metallic arsenic	do	186,622	35,584	11,197	11,197	6 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.	31.47	31.47
380	380	Nickel silver	do	25,553	11,513	3,412	3,412			29.64	29.64
381	381	Copper, brass, and bronze	do	18,130	4,729	868	868			18.35	18.35
382	382	Metal powder and foil			1,244,396	438,126	438,126			35.21	35.21
383, 384	383	Gold and silver leaf	Leaf	3,126,401	22,158	[9]14,013	14,013	(7)		[9]63.24	63.24
1437	384	Cabinet locks, padlocks, etc	Dozen	50,980	41,401	31,508	31,508			76.10	76.10
385	385	Tinsel wire, lahn, and products of			2,386,222	1,106,145	1,344,768			46.36	56.36
386	386	Quicksilver (mercury)	Pound	1,106,736	1,437,153	276,684	276,684	25 cents per pound.	25 cents per pound.	19.25	19.25
399	387	Illuminating and lighting fixtures, lamps, etc.		(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)				
1562	388	Phosphor-copper	Pound	[3]1,800,000	[3]300,000	Free.	54,000	Free	3 cents per pound.	Free.	18.00
389	389	Types	do	149,959	69,039	13,808	20,712	20 per cent	30 per cent	20.00	30.00
390	390	Nickel oxide, nickel, and nickel alloys	do	50,861,955	12,697,495	1,512,612	1,512,612			11.91	11.91
391	391	Bottle caps, collapsible tubes, and sprinkler tops.	Gross	496,433	164,925	71,292	71,292			43.23	43.23
392	392	Lead ore and matte	Pound	46,800,485	2,625,981	697,507	697,507	1½ cents per pound.	1½ cents per pound.	26.56	26.56
393	393	Lead metal	do	38,598,034	2,199,534	822,122	822,122			37.38	37.38
394	394	Zinc ore	do	687,101	19,121	6,303	6,303			32.96	32.96
395	395	Zinc metal	do	305,350	17,274	5,350	5,350			30.97	30.97
396	396	Print rollers and print blocks	Number	380	7,836	[10]5,634	5,634	(10)		[10]71.90	71.90
399	397	Mechanics' hand tools		(5)	(5)						

Comparative rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 and in the bill H. R. 2667 as passed by the House of Representatives based upon imports for consumption during the calendar year 1928, arranged according to schedules and paragraphs in the bill H. R. 2667—Continued

SCHEDULE 3.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—continued

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
399	398	Manufactures of metal, n. s. p. f.—									
		In chief value of, or plated with platinum, gold, or silver, or colored with gold lacquer.			$1,551,995	$931,199	$1,008,797	60 per cent	65 per cent	60.00	65.00
		In chief value of base metal, not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, and not colored with gold lacquer.			8,919,833	3,567,861	4,459,826	40 per cent	50 per cent	40.00	50.00
		Total par. (H. R.) 398			10,471,828	4,499,060	5,468,623			42.96	52.22
400	399	Administrative provisions									
		Total Schedule 3			130,040,000	45,603,592	51,511,607			35.07	39.61

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.
[a] Rate of duty on pig iron changed by presidential proclamation from 75 cents to $1.12½ per ton effective Mar. 25, 1927.
[b] Additional duty based on 32,262 pounds imported in 1928, value not shown separately. Adjustment for tungsten and molybdenum estimated. Data for vanadium and chromium not available.
[c] Imports of Fourdrinier wire are included in par. 372.
[d] No imports in 1928.
[e] Includes antidumping duty.
[f] Imports not segregated—included in pars. (H. R.) 372 and 398.
[g] Rate of duty on taximeters changed by President's proclamation from $3 each plus 45 per cent ad valorem on foreign value to $3 each plus 27.1 per cent on American selling price, effective Dec. 27, 1925.
[h] Includes countervailing duty.
[i] Includes Fourdrinier wire—transferred to par. 313.
[j] Rate on gold leaf changed by presidential proclamation from 55 to 82½ cents per 100 on leaves not exceeding in size 3⅜ by 3⅜ inches and on larger leaves in proportion effective Mar. 25, 1927.
[k] Imports not segregated—included in par. (H. R.) 398.
[l] Estimated.
[m] Rate on print rollers changed by presidential proclamation from 60 per cent ad valorem to 72 per cent ad valorem effective July 21, 1926.

SCHEDULE 4.—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
401	401	Logs, cedar, fir, spruce, or Western hemlock:									
		Dutiable under act of 1922	M feet B. M.	65,705	$944,706	$65,705	$65,705	$1 per M feet	$1 per M feet	6.96	6.96
		Free	do	74,897	1,192,280	Free.	74,897	Free	do	Free.	6.28
1700		Cedar, except Spanish cedar: Boards, planks, etc.		(*)	(*)	Free.		do	25 per cent	Free.	25.00
		Total par. (H. R.) 401	M feet B. M.	140,602	2,136,986	65,705	140,602			3.07	6.58
1700	402	Maple (except Japanese maple) and birch: Boards, planks, etc. (except logs).	do	(*)	(*)	Free.		Free	15 per cent	Free.	15.00
1660	403	Shingles of wood	Thousand	2,066,065	7,657,491	Free.	1,914,373	do	25 per cent	Free.	25.00
402	404	Brier, ivy, or laurel, root, and similar wood, not further advanced than cut into blocks.	Pound	4,397,318	349,331	34,933	34,933	10 per cent	10 per cent	10.00	10.00
403	405	Cabinet woods in the log: Spanish cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, boxwood, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, Japanese white oak.			4,580,344	458,035	458,035	do	do	10.00	10.00
1700		Other cabinet woods in the log, n. s. p. f.	M feet B. M.	4,105	515,346	Free.	51,535	Free	do	Free.	10.00
403, 1700		Cabinet woods, sawed:									
		Under general tariff	do	[b] 3,149	[b] 268,123	40,218	40,218	15 per cent	15 per cent	15.00	15.00
		From Cuba	do	[b] 523	[b] 36,405	4,369	4,369	15 per cent less 20 per cent.	15 per cent less 20 per cent.	12.00	12.00
		Total cabinet woods, sawed		3,672	304,528	44,587	44,587			14.64	14.64
		Total par. (H. R.) 405			5,400,218	502,622	554,157			9.31	10.26
403	406	Veneers			257,254	51,451	51,451	20 per cent	20 per cent	20.00	20.00
410		Plywood	Square feet	3,441,409	100,943	33,648	40,377	33⅓ per cent	40 per cent	33.33	40.00
		Total par. (H. R.) 406			358,197	85,099	91,828			23.76	25.64
404	407	Hubs for wheels, bolts, and blocks, posts, [c] etc.			68,951	6,805	1,889	10 per cent		10.00	2.74
405	408	Casks, barrels, hogsheads, empty packing boxes, and box shooks.	Number	1,064,760	143,289	21,494	21,494	15 per cent	15 per cent	15.00	15.00
406	409	Containers of oranges, lemons, limes, grapefruits, shaddocks, or pomelos:									
		Under general tariff	do	1,053,813	273,429	68,272	68,272			24.97	24.97
		From Cuba	do	3,997	1,575	315	315	25 per cent less 20 per cent.	25 per cent less 20 per cent.	20.00	20.00
		Total	do	1,057,810	275,004	68,587	68,587			24.94	24.94
407	410	Reeds, cane, webbing, rattan, bamboo, willow, and furniture of enumerated materials, or of grass, malacca, or fiber.			844,653	318,530	318,530			37.71	37.71
408	411	Toothpicks of wood, butchers' and packers' skewers of wood.	Thousand	7,744	4,227	1,098	1,098			25.98	25.98
409	412	Porch and window blinds, baskets, bags, chair seats, curtains, shades, screens, etc., of bamboo, wood, straw, papier-mâché, palm leaf, or composition of wood, n. s. p. f.			1,033,257	416,480	516,628			40.31	50.00

Comparative rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 and in the bill H. R. 2667 as passed by the House of Representatives based upon imports for consumption during the calendar year 1928, arranged according to schedules and paragraphs in the bill H. R. 2667—Continued

SCHEDULE 4.—WOOD AND MANUFACTURERS OF—continued

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
410	413	Spring clothespins, furniture, molders' patterns, and folding rules, n. s. p. f.; bentwood furniture; wood flour, and manufactures of wood or bark, n. s. p. f.:									
		Under general tariff			$7,982,952	[4]$2,662,513	[5]$3,003,992	([6])		*Per cent* [4] 33.35	*Per cent* [5] 37.63
		From Cuba			36,237	9,662	[5] 10,689			26.66	[5] 29.50
		Total			8,019,189	2,672,175	[5] 3,014,681			33.32	[5] 37.59
		Total Schedule 4			26,290,793	4,193,618	6,678,800			15.95	25.40

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.
[2] Import data not segregated.
[3] Imports under par. 1700 are not included; data not available.
[4] Posts transferred to free list under H. R. 2667.
[5] Includes bentwood furniture for which H. R. 2667 provides a rate of 55 per cent ad valorem. As import data are not segregated to show the proportion of bentwood furniture included, duties to show the effect of H. R. 2667 have been computed on the basis of minimum increase—40 per cent ad valorem. This is the rate which will probably apply to the bulk of the imports.
[6] Rate on paintbrush handles changed by presidential proclamation from 33⅓ per cent to 16⅔ per cent ad valorem effective Nov. 13, 1926.

SCHEDULE 5.—SUGAR AND MOLASSES AND MANUFACTURES OF

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
501	501	Cane sugar [2] and beet sugar:									
		Under general tariff	Pound	45,007,576	$1,334,941	$1,054,439	$1,521,411			78.99	113.97
		From Cuba	do	6,598,183,297	159,937,213	116,099,558	157,567,786			72.59	98.52
		Total par. (H. R.) 501	do	6,643,190,873	161,272,154	117,153,997	159,089,197			72.64	98.65
502	502	Edible molasses and sirup:									
		Under general tariff	Gallon	1,632,759	505,904	90,670	242,799			17.92	47.99
		From Cuba	do	49,700	11,153	2,471	6,487			22.16	58.16
		Total	do	1,682,459	517,057	93,141	249,286			18.01	48.21
		Blackstrap:									
		Under general tariff	do	37,076,743	1,362,978	61,795	67,850	½ cent per gallon.	0.03 cent per pound of total sugars (equivalent to 0.183 cent per gallon.)	4.53	4.98
		From Cuba	do	235,147,142	8,522,678	313,529	344,256	Same, less 20 per cent.	Same, less 20 per cent.	3.68	4.04
		Total	do	272,223,885	9,885,656	375,324	412,106			3.80	4.17
		Total par. (H. R.) 502	do	273,906,344	10,402,713	468,465	661,392			4.50	6.36
503	503	Maple sugar and maple sirup	Pound	7,353,174	1,239,188	294,127	541,522	4 cents per pound.		23.74	43.70
		Dextrose and dextrose sirup	do	1,067	111	16	21	1½ cents per pound.	2 cents per pound.	14.41	18.92
		Total par. (H. R.) 503	do	7,354,241	1,239,299	294,143	541,543			23.73	43.70
503	504	Sugar cane	Ton	228,777	800,755	228,777	686,331	$1 per ton	$3 per ton	28.57	85.71
504	505	Rare sugars	Pound	611,008	88,967	44,484	44,484	50 per cent	50 per cent	50.00	50.00
505	506	Sugar candy and confectionery, n. s. p. f.	do	3,633,589	955,755	382,243	382,243	40 per cent	40 per cent	40.00	40.00
		Total:									
		Under general tariff			6,288,599	2,156,551	3,486,661			34.29	55.44
		From Cuba			168,471,044	116,415,558	157,918,529			69.10	93.74
		Total Schedule 5			174,759,643	118,572,109	161,405,190			67.85	92.36

[1] Duty-free imports of sugar from the Philippine Islands in 1928 amounted to 1,150,030,512 pounds, valued at $46,872,833.

SCHEDULE 6—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
601	601	Cigar wrapper tobacco:									
		Unstemmed—								*Per cent*	*Per cent*
		Under general tariff	Pound	5,879,810	$12,517,168	$12,347,601	$14,699,525	$2.10 per pound.	$2.50 per pound.	98.65	117.43
		From Cuba	do	195,986	533,279	329,256	391,972	$2.10 per pound less 20 per cent.	$2.50 per pound less 20 per cent.	61.74	73.50
		Total cigar wrapper tobacco, unstemmed.	do	6,075,796	13,050,447	12,676,857	15,091,497			97.11	115.64
		Stemmed						$2.75 per pound.	$3.15 per pound.		
		Total cigar wrapper tobacco	Pound	6,075,796	13,050,447	12,676,857	15,091,497			97.11	115.64

Comparative rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 and in the bill H. R. 2667 as passed by the House of Representatives based upon imports for consumption during the calendar year 1928, arranged according to schedules and paragraphs in the bill H. R. 2667—Continued

SCHEDULE 6.—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF—continued

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
		Cigar filler tobacco:									
		Unstemmed—								*Per cent*	*Per cent*
		Under general tariff	Pound	38,921	$19,820	$13,622	$13,622	35 cents per pound.	35 cents per pound.	68.73	68.73
		From Cuba	do	7,698,989	6,078,859	2,155,717	2,155,717	35 cents per pound — 20 per cent.	35 cents per pound — 20 per cent.	35.46	35.46
		Total cigar filler tobacco, unstemmed.	do	7,737,910	6,098,679	2,169,339	2,169,339			35.57	35.57
		Stemmed—									
		Under general tariff	do	30,098	29,601	15,049	15,049	50 cents per pound.	50 cents per pound.	50.84	50.84
		From Cuba	do	14,559,947	13,714,621	5,823,979	5,823,979	50 cents per pound — 20 per cent.	50 cents per pound — 20 per cent.	42.47	42.47
		Total cigar filler tobacco, stemmed	do	14,590,045	13,744,222	5,839,028	5,839,028			42.48	42.48
		Total cigar filler tobacco	do	22,327,955	19,842,901	8,008,367	8,008,367			40.36	40.36
		Other leaf tobacco, including cigarette filler:									
		Unstemmed—									
		Under general tariff	do	45,047,357	25,219,603	15,766,575	15,766,575	35 cents per pound.	35 cents per pound.	62.52	62.52
		From Cuba	do								
		Total other leaf tobacco, etc	do	45,047,357	25,219,603	15,766,575	15,766,575			62.52	62.52
		Total par. (H. R.) 601	do	73,451,108	58,112,951	36,451,799	38,866,439			62.73	66.88
602	602	Administrative provisions.									
603	603	All other tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, n. s. p. f.:									
		Under general tariff	do	232,386	225,786	126,998	126,998			56.25	56.25
		From Cuba	do	2,138,358	607,290	599,190	599,190			98.67	98.67
		Total par. (H. R.) 603	do	2,370,744	833,076	726,188	726,188			87.17	87.17
604	604	Snuff and snuff flour; tobacco stems, cut, ground, or pulverized:									
		Under general tariff	do	26,497	26,817	14,574	14,574	55 cents per pound.	55 cents per pound.	54.35	54.35
		From Cuba	do	26	14	11	11	55 cents less 20 per cent.	55 cents less 20 per cent.	78.57	78.57
		Total par. (H. R.) 604	do	26,523	26,831	14,585	14,585			54.36	54.36
605	605	Cigars and cigarettes:									
		Under general tariff	do	17,336	81,746	98,449	98,449	$4.50 + 25 per cent.	$4.50 + 25 per cent.	120.43	120.43
		From Cuba	do	380,824	3,264,020	2,023,770	2,023,770	$4.50 + 25 per cent less 20 per cent.	$4.50 + 25 per cent less 20 per cent.	62.00	62.00
		Total par. (H. R.) 605	do	398,160	3,345,766	2,122,219	2,122,219			63.43	63.43
		Total—									
		Under general tariff	do	51,272,405	38,120,541	28,382,868	30,734,792			74.46	80.62
		From Cuba	do	24,974,130	24,198,083	10,931,923	10,994,639			45.18	45.44
		Total Schedule 6	do	76,246,535	62,318,624	39,314,791	41,729,431			63.09	66.96

SCHEDULE 7.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS

701	701	Live cattle: Beef and veal, tallow, oleo oil, and oleo stearin	Pound	[2] 65,153,453	[2] $7,453,261	[2] $1,552,954	$3,013,014			20.84	40.42
702	702	Sheep, lambs, and goats, goat meat, mutton, and lamb	do	3,304,425	697,555	162,770	279,067			23.33	40.01
703	703	Swine, fresh pork, hams, bacon, shoulders, and other pork, prepared or preserved, lard, lard compounds, and lard substitutes	do	16,360,689	3,681,223	176,900	428,366			4.81	11.65
704	704	Reindeer meat, venison, game, n. s. p. f.	do	654,087	102,437	26,163	39,245	4 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.	25.54	38.31
705	705	Extract of meat, including fluid	do	550,834	766,086	82,625	82,625	15 cents per pound.	15 cents per pound.	10.79	10.79
706	706	Meats, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved, n. s. p. f.	do	81,786,905	10,003,368	2,000,673	4,907,224	20 per cent	6 cents per pound, not less than 20 per cent.	20.00	49.06
707	707	Milk	Gallon	5,499,424	955,963	137,486	224,971	2½ cents per gallon. [3]	5 cents per gallon.	14.33	28.76
		Cream	do	3,620,903	5,897,636	724,181	1,738,033	20 cents per gallon. [4]	48 cents per gallon.	12.28	29.47
		Sour milk and buttermilk	do	132,213	40,163	1,322	2,314	1 cent per gallon.		3.29	5.76
		Total par. (H. R.) 707	do	9,252,540	6,893,762	862,989	2,015,318			12.52	29.23
708	708	Condensed or evaporated milk and related products.	Pound	7,335,838	877,180	148,320	229,722			16.91	26.19
709	709	Butter	do	4,334,684	1,562,283	[4] 520,162	606,856	8 cents per pound. [4]	14 cents per pound.	[4] 33.30	38.84
710	710	Cheese and substitutes	do	79,946,664	24,300,051	[4] 6,839,124	8,585,057	(5)		[4] 28.14	35.33

Comparative rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 and in the bill H. R. 2667 as passed by the House of Representatives based upon imports for consumption during the calendar year 1928, arranged according to schedules and paragraphs in the bill H. R. 2667—Continued

SCHEDULE 7.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS—continued

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
711	711	Birds, live:									
		Bobwhite quail	Number	24,349	$11,643	[2] $6,087		25 cents each [2]	Free	[2] 52.28	Free.
		Other	do	2,175,678	1,581,720	386,180	$431,325			24.41	27.27
		Total par. (H. R.) 711			1,593,363	[2] 392,267	431,325			[2] 24.62	27.07
712	712	Birds, dead, dressed or undressed, fresh chilled or frozen, prepared or preserved, n. s. p. f.	Pound	6,354,748	1,879,858	461,519	580,522			24.55	30.88
713	713	Eggs of poultry, in the shell; frozen whole eggs, yolks and whites, and dried whole eggs.		16,426,241	5,537,960	1,948,343	2,117,362	(a)		35.18	38.23
714	714	Horses and mules	Number	2,866	699,577	150,867	150,867			21.56	21.56
715	715	Live animals, vertebrate and invertebrate, n. s. p. f.	do	2,395	523,699	78,556	78,556	15 per cent	15 per cent	15.00	15.00
716	716	Honey	Pound	97,214	24,763	2,912	2,912	3 cents per pound.	3 cents per pound.	11.76	11.76
717, 718, 1656	717	Fish, fresh or frozen and dried and unsalted	do	90,540,432	9,106,307	1,086,267	1,153,767			11.93	12.67
717, 720	718	Fish, prepared or preserved, packed in oil or in airtight containers of less than 15 pounds each.	do	46,711,570	7,849,493	2,286,939	2,286,939			29.13	29.13
717, 718, 719	719	Fish, pickled or salted, n. s. p. f.	do	84,544,544	5,827,347	931,205	1,054,080			15.98	18.09
718, 720	720	Fish, smoked or kippered, n. s. p. f., and fish prepared or preserved, n. s. p. f.		12,031,872	1,127,111	189,152	289,645			16.78	25.70
721, 1662	721	Crab meat, canned clams, fish paste, fish sauce, and fish roe.		15,351,555	6,089,255	1,027,300	1,145,819			16.87	18.82
722	722	Barley, barley malt, barley flour, etc			173,604	27,013	27,013			15.56	15.56
723	723	Buckwheat, buckwheat flour			59,614	3,640	8,392			6.10	14.08
724	724	Corn, grits, meal, and flour			627,992	87,532	145,886			13.94	23.23
725	725	Macaroni, vermicelli, and noodles	Pound	3,426,118	369,451	68,522	[3] 68,522	2 cents per pound.	(3)	18.54	[3] 18.54
726	726	Oats, ground oats, oatmeal, and products			371,768	77,586	77,586			20.87	20.87
727	727	Rice, rice flour, meal, bran, and broken rice	Pound	27,272,443	1,213,798	472,220	588,809			38.90	48.52
728	728	Rye, rye malt, flour and meal			2,155	274	274			12.71	12.71
729	729	Wheat (except for milling in bond), wheat flour, and wheat products.			312,153	[4] 102,530	102,530	(4)		[4] 32.85	32.85
730	730	Bran, shorts, by-product feeds, obtained in milling wheat or other cereals, hulls of barley, buckwheat, and other grain, dried beet pulp, and mixed feeds.			9,135,523	[5] 760,044	959,630	(5)		8.32	(5)
731	731	Screenings, etc., of wheat, flaxseed, or other grains or seeds.			1,135,111	113,511	113,511	10 per cent	10 per cent	10.00	10.00
732	732	Cereal breakfast foods and similar preparations.	Pound	69,339	8,662	1,687	1,687			19.48	19.48
733	733	Biscuits, wafers, cakes, and puddings	do	2,306,228	722,844	216,836	216,836	30 per cent	30 per cent	30.00	30.00
734	734	Apples, green or ripe; dried, prepared or preserved.			211,797	28,794	28,794			13.60	13.60
735	735	Apricots, green, ripe, dried, or in brine	Pound	1,217,337	63,235	20,643	20,643			32.64	32.64
736	736	Berries, natural, dried, or in brine or otherwise prepared or preserved.	do	6,877,718	615,869	88,438	88,438			14.36	14.36
737	737	Cherries, natural, dried, sulphured or in brine, or prepared or preserved in any manner.	do	13,869,865	2,070,450	[3] 427,613	1,170,686	(3)		[3] 20.65	56.54
738	738	Cider and vinegar	Gallon	278,204	89,364	16,652	16,652			18.63	18.63
739	739	Orange or lemon peel, crude, candied or otherwise preserved.	Pound	2,884,379	222,576	108,223	158,759			48.62	71.33
739	(6)	Citron, crude, dried, or in brine	Pound	1,656,673	126,768	33,134		2 cents per pound.	Free	26.14	Free.
739		Citron, candied, or otherwise preserved	do	2,952,066	379,340	132,843	177,124	4½ cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.	35.01	46.69
		Total citron		4,608,739	506,108	165,977	177,124			32.79	35.00
		Total par. (H. R.) 739		7,493,118	728,684	274,200	335,883			37.59	46.09
740	740	Figs, fresh, dried, or in brine, preserved	Pound	31,937,015	2,385,601	638,226	1,559,250			26.75	65.36
741	741	Dates, fresh or dried, preserved	do	47,269,845	3,356,472	477,456	477,456			20.26	20.26
742	742	Grapes, raisins, currants			1,621,349	301,375	301,375			18.59	18.59
743	743	Lemons, limes, oranges, grapefruit	Pound	84,400,008	2,634,762	1,526,722	1,609,317			57.94	61.08
744	744	Olives, in brine, green, ripe, pitted			5,745,792	1,953,437	2,028,442			34.00	35.30
745	745	Peaches, green or ripe	Pound	[7] 231,695	[7] 15,241	[7] 1,715	[7] 1,715			[7] 11.25	[7] 11.25
746	746	Pineapples, fresh, candied, or glacé			2,013,703	270,669	325,474			13.44	16.16
747	747	Plums and prunes, green or ripe, preserved	Pound	772,087	66,139	11,879	11,879			17.96	17.96
745	748	Pears, green or ripe		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)			(*)	(*)
748	749	All jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters	Pound	3,763,190	489,566	168,744	168,744			34.47	34.47
749	750	Fruits, fresh, dried, or preserved, n. s. p. f.	do	16,286,146	715,409	249,406	249,406			34.86	34.86
751	751	Bulbs, etc., tulip, lily, narcissus, hyacinth, crocus, and cut flowers.			7,416,649	684,029	1,602,029			9.22	22.41
752	752	Rose stocks and plants, nursery and greenhouse stock.	Number	220,455	215,444	52,152	52,152			24.21	24.21
753	753	Seedlings, layers, and cuttings of apple, cherry, pear, plum, quince, grape, and other fruit vines and bushes.	do	12,762,251	102,730	29,464	29,464			28.68	28.68
754	754	Almonds, shelled and unshelled, prepared or preserved, mandalonas, almond paste.	Pound	18,730,410	6,450,120	2,516,913	2,965,263			39.02	45.97
755	755	Cream or Brazil nuts, filberts, shelled or unshelled.	do	42,495,955	5,460,769	844,811	1,808,015			15.47	33.11
756	756	Coconuts, shredded, etc.			[8] 2,765,824	849,988	849,988			30.73	30.73
757	757	Peanuts, shelled and unshelled, prepared or preserved, n. s. p. f.	Pound	49,518,232	2,622,561	1,874,363	3,173,768	(9)		71.47	121.02

Comparative rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 and in the bill H. R. 2667 as passed by the House of Representatives based upon imports for consumption during the calendar year 1928, arranged according to schedules and paragraphs in the bill H. R. 2667—Continued

SCHEDULE 7.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS—continued

Paragraph.		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
758	758	Walnuts, all kinds, pecans, shelled or unshelled.	Pound	31, 165, 823	$6, 322, 672	$2, 571, 639	$3, 214, 550			40. 67	50. 84
760	760	Pecans, shelled or unshelled	do	500, 570	52, 512	15, 754	26, 257			30. 00	50. 00
759		Nut and kernel paste	do	22, 916	2, 367	592	592	25 per cent	25 per cent	25. 00	25. 00
755		Pignolia and pistache nuts	do	2, 177, 802	767, 521	21, 778	138, 667	1 cent per pound.		2. 84	18. 07
		Total par. (H. R.) 759	do	[a] 2, 701, 288	[a] 822, 400	38, 124	165, 516			4. 64	20. 13
760	760	Oil-bearing seeds and materials: Castor beans, flaxseed or linseed, soy beans, cottonseed, etc.				36, 835, 664	7, 823, 597	11, 930, 514	(r)		21. 24	32. 39
761	761	Grass seeds and other forage-crop seeds	Pound	32, 058, 026	4, 292, 257	893, 497	1, 311, 231			20. 82	30. 55
762	762	Other garden and field seeds	do	26, 499, 473	2, 674, 147	484, 890	519, 169			18. 13	19. 41
763, 1657	763	Beans, and cowpeas, green or unripe, dried, prepared, or preserved.	do	128, 487, 590	5, 873, 050	2, 203, 132	3, 231, 216			37. 51	55. 02
764	764	Sugar beets and other beets	Short ton	41, 972	247, 339	31, 695	35, 270			12. 81	14. 26
765	765	Lentils, lupines	Pound	9, 079, 598	524, 087	45, 398	45, 398	½ cent per pound.	½ cent per pound.	8. 66	8. 66
766	766	Mushrooms	do	7, 968, 947	2, 009, 649	896, 475	1, 193, 967			44. 61	59. 41
767, 1657	767	Peas, green or dried, split, prepared or preserved.	do	[b] 85, 711, 189	[b] 4, 730, 015	305, 419	1, 547, 967			6. 46	32. 73
768	768	Onions and garlic	do	131, 392, 723	2, 936, 534	1, 373, 069	2, 597, 768	(t)		46. 76	88. 46
769	769	Potatoes, white or Irish, dried, etc., potato flour.	do	221, 180, 734	3, 240, 307	1, 104, 993	1, 654, 300			34. 10	51. 06
770	770	Tomatoes, natural, canned, tomato paste	do	223, 683, 251	10, 105, 743	1, 775, 624	5, 966, 185			17. 57	59. 04
771	771	Turnips	do	150, 427, 712	835, 864	180, 512	376, 068	12 cents per 100 pounds.	25 cents per 100 pounds.	21. 60	44. 99
772	772	Vegetables, natural state, n. s. p. f.	do	56, 873, 617	2, 016, 545	479, 604	959, 209			23. 78	47. 57
773	773	Vegetables, if cut, sliced, or otherwise reduced in size, or if parched or roasted, or if pickled, or packed in salt, brine, oil, or prepared or preserved in any other way.	do	27, 270, 705	2, 200, 003	769, 937	769, 937	35 per cent	35 per cent	35. 00	35. 00
779		Pimentos, packed in brine or in oil, or prepared or preserved in any manner.	do	4, 628, 590	511, 962	277, 715	277, 715	6 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.	54. 25	54. 25
		Total par. (H. R.) 773		31, 899, 295	2, 711, 965	1, 047, 652	1, 047, 652			38. 63	38. 63
774	774	Acorns, chicory, dandelion roots	do	1, 309, 245	78, 098	36, 310	47, 218			46. 49	60. 46
775	775	Chocolate and cocoa, sweetened or unsweetened, powdered or otherwise prepared, cocoa butter.	do	9, 351, 850	2, 000, 026	370, 544	714, 951			18. 53	35. 75
776	776	Ginger root, candied or otherwise prepared	do	748, 635	83, 000	16, 602	16, 602	20 per cent	20 per cent	20. 00	20. 00
777	777	Hay, straw	Long ton	[c] 81, 725	[c] 692, 199	268, 722	[c] 302, 518			38. 82	[c] 43. 70
778	778	Hops, hop extract, lupulin	Pound	614, 156	230, 151	166, 384	166, 384			72. 29	72. 29
779	779	Spices and spice seeds	do	86, 875, 409	16, 543, 871	1, 799, 866	2, 040, 084			10. 88	12. 33
780	780	Teasels	do	168, 215	50, 342	12, 586	12, 586	25 per cent	25 per cent	25. 00	25. 00
		Total for which comparable calculations have been made			263. 442. 168	60, 093, 425	89, 820, 820			22. 81	34. 10
		In the following paragraphs the proposed changes in classification in the bill H. R. 2667 are such that the rates of duty therein can not be applied to the import statistics for 1928. The data shown below for these paragraphs are therefore omitted from the comparable totals above:									
701	701	Live cattle	Pound	50. 397. 351	20, 058, 017	3, 838, 279				19. 14	
759	759	Nuts, edible, n. s. p. f.	do	4, 918, 545	1, 209, 997	49, 185		1 cent per pound.	Not shelled, 5 cents per pound; shelled, 10 cents per pound.	4. 06	
		Total for which comparable calculations could not be made.			21, 268, 014	3, 887, 464				18. 28	
		Total Schedule 7			284, 710, 182	63, 980, 889				22. 47	

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.

[a] See additional figures, par. 701 at end of schedule.

[b] Rate on fresh milk changed by presidential proclamation from 2½ cents to 3¾ cents per gallon effective June 13, 1929.

[c] Rate on cream changed by presidential proclamation from 20 cents to 30 cents per gallon, effective June 13, 1929.

[d] Rate on butter changed by presidential proclamation from 8 cents to 12 cents per pound, effective Apr. 5, 1926.

[e] Rate on Emmenthaler type Swiss cheese changed by presidential proclamation from 5 cents per pound but not less than 25 per cent ad valorem to 7½ cents per pound but not less than 37½ per cent ad valorem effective July 8, 1927.

[f] Rate on bobwhite quail changed by presidential proclamation from 50 cents to 25 cents each (valued at $5 or less each), effective Nov. 2, 1925.

[g] Rate on whole egg, egg yolk, and egg albumen, frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved and not specially provided for, changed by presidential proclamation from 6 cents to 7½ cents per pound, effective Mar. 22, 1928.

[h] H. R. 2667 provides an increased duty on alimentary pastes containing eggs. As import statistics do not give plain and egg alimentary pastes separately the effect of this rate can not be shown.

[i] Rates of duty changed by presidential proclamation effective Apr. 6, 1924. Wheat from 30 cents to 42 cents per bushel (60 pounds). Flour, Semolina, etc., from 78 cents to $1.04 per 100 pounds.

[j] Rate on mill feeds, bran, etc., changed by presidential proclamation from 15 to 7½ per cent ad valorem, effective Apr. 6, 1924.

[k] Rate on cherries, sulphured or in brine, stemmed or pitted, changed by presidential proclamation from 2 to 3 cents per pound, effective Jan. 2, 1923.

[l] Citron, crude, dried, or in brine transferred to free list, par. (H. R.) 1648.

[m] Includes pears, par. 748.

[n] Included with peaches, par. 745.

[o] Not including duty-free imports from Philippine Islands. Duty-free imports of coconut meat, desiccated, shredded, cut, or similarly prepared from the Philippine Islands in 1928 amounted to 46,695,592 pounds, valued at $4,004,620.

[p] Rate on peanuts, not shelled, changed by presidential proclamation from 3 cents to 4½ cents per pound, shelled 4 cents to 6 cents per pound, effective Feb. 18, 1929.

[q] Partial—see additional figures at end of schedule.

[r] Rate on flaxseed changed by presidential proclamation from 40 cents to 56 cents per bushel of 56 pounds, effective June 13, 1929.

[s] Includes chick-peas or garbanzos transferred from par. 1657 of the act of 1922.

[t] Rate on onions changed by presidential proclamation from 1 cent to 1½ cents per pound, effective Jan. 21, 1929.

[u] Includes broomcorn free under act of 1922 (par. 1538), dutiable under H. R. 2667.

Comparative rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 and in the bill H. R. 2667 as passed by the House of Representatives based upon imports for consumption during the calendar year 1928, arranged according to schedules and paragraphs in the bill H. R. 2667—Continued

SCHEDULE 8.—SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES

Paragraph.		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
801	801	Administrative provisions.									
802	802	Brandy and other spirits, etc.	Proof gallon.	77,764	$344,982	$280,923	$388,820			81.43	112.71
803	803	Champagne and all other sparkling waters	Gallon	1,605	11,273	9,630	9,630	$6 per gallon	$6 per gallon	85.43	85.43
804	804	Still wines	do	32,771	72,703	40,964	40,964	$1.25 per gallon.	$1.25 per gallon.	56.34	56.34
805	805	Ale, porter, stout, beer, and malt extract	Various		980	580	580			59.18	59.18
806	806	Cherry juice and other fruit juices and sirups, grape juice, grape sirup, and similar grape products.	do		63,317	21,665	21,665			34.22	34.22
750	807	Berries and fruits, of all kinds, containing 5 per cent or more of alcohol.		(a)	(a)						
807	808	Ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water, and other beverages, n. s. p. f., containing not more than 2 per cent alcohol.	Gallon	328,672	457,976	49,301	49,301	15 cents per gallon.	15 cents per gallon.	10.76	10.76
808	809	Mineral waters, natural or artificial	do	804,033	395,306	80,402	80,402	10 cents per gallon.	10 cents per gallon.	20.34	20.34
809	810	Common yellow, brown, or gray earthen and salt glazed stoneware containing mineral waters.	Dozen	589	476	24	24	5 per cent	5 per cent	5.00	5.00
810	811	Administrative provisions.									
811	812	Administrative provisions.									
812	813	Administrative provisions.									
813	814	Administrative provisions.									
814	815	Administrative provisions.									
		Total, Schedule 8			1,347,013	483,489	591,386			35.98	43.90

[a] Import data not segregated.

SCHEDULE 9.—COTTON MANUFACTURES

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
901	901	Cotton yarn:									
		Unbleached	Pound	20,681	$22,058	$5,297	$6,409			24.01	29.06
		Bleached, dyed, colored, combed, or plied	do	2,583,209	3,312,290	934,982	1,118,636			28.23	33.77
		Colored with vat dyes	do	5,254	7,270	2,178	2,232			29.96	30.70
		Total cotton yarns	do	2,609,144	3,341,618	942,457	1,127,277			28.20	33.73
		Cotton waste, manufactured or otherwise advanced in value.	do	44,276	16,581	829	829	5 per cent	5 per cent	5.00	5.00
		Total par. (H. R.) 901	do	2,653,420	3,358,199	943,286	1,128,106			28.09	33.59
902	902	Cotton sewing thread: Crochet, darning, and knitting cotton.	100 yards	17,736,154	1,480,558	298,943	370,139	½ cent per 100 yards not less than 20 per cent nor more than 35 per cent.	25 per cent	20.19	25.00
904	903	Administrative provisions.									
903	904	Countable cotton cloth:									
		Unbleached	Pound	3,945,242	4,742,536	1,323,056	1,629,055			27.90	34.35
		Bleached	do	1,186,809	2,174,010	676,468	863,773			31.12	39.73
		Printed, dyed, or colored	do	3,748,883	5,185,907	1,399,354	1,545,867			26.99	29.82
		Colored with vat dyes	do	215,740	446,434	161,591	160,416			36.20	35.93
906		Jacquard woven, etc	do	1,496,736	2,512,944	1,036,866	1,162,395			41.26	46.18
906		Jacquard woven, colored with vat dyes	do	83,973	182,300	79,437	81,478			43.57	44.69
906		Woven with drop boxes	do	41,318	82,098	30,237	33,028			36.83	40.19
906		Woven with drop boxes and colored with vat dyes.	do	17,515	39,567	13,838	13,649			34.97	34.46
905		Tire fabric	do	1,808	1,174	294	200			25.00	17.00
		Total par. (H. R.) 904		10,738,024	15,364,970	4,721,141	5,489,861			30.66	35.73
908	905	Countable cotton cloth, containing silk or rayon:									
		Printed, dyed, colored	do	15,497	39,157	15,599	17,127			39.84	43.74
		Printed, dyed, vat dyed	do	254	545	108	190			36.33	34.86
		Jacquard woven	do	48,946	108,686	47,923	58,830			44.09	54.13
		Jacquard woven, vat dyed	do	183	606	233	217			38.45	35.81
		Woven with drop boxes	do	16,023	33,521	11,845	12,655			35.34	37.75
		Woven with drop boxes, vat dyed	do	126	392	141	132			35.97	33.67
		Total par. (H. R.) 905	do	81,029	182,907	75,939	89,151			41.52	48.74
921	906	Cloth in chief value of cotton containing wool			1,200,000	480,000	720,000	40 per cent	60 per cent	40.00	60.00
907	907	Special cloths, filled, coated, or waterproofed, including tracing cloth, window hollands, etc.	Square yard	4,569,679	1,810,622	599,146	586,937			33.09	32.42
909	908	Tapestries and other Jacquard-figured upholstery cloths.			5,008,147	2,253,666	2,754,481	45 per cent	55 per cent	45.00	55.00
910	909	Cotton pile fabrics, and manufactures of, including velvets and velveteens, corduroys, etc.			3,169,278	1,555,705	1,894,896			49.09	59.79
911	910	Cotton table damask, and manufactures of			262,951	78,886	78,886	30 per cent	30 per cent	30.00	30.00
912	911	Household articles of cotton, including towels, blankets, quilts, bureau covers, etc.			1,426,479	394,919	466,241			27.63	32.63
913	912	Cotton small wares			279,675	98,387	98,360			35.18	35.17

Comparative rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 and in the bill H. R. 2667 as passed by the House of Representatives based upon imports for consumption during the calendar year 1928, arranged according to schedules and paragraphs in the bill H. R. 2667—Continued

SCHEDULE 9.—COTTON MANUFACTURES—continued

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
913	913	Machinery belting and rope	Pound	531,492	$302,983	$90,895	$121,193	30 per cent	40 per cent	30.00	40.00
914	914	Knit fabrics, in the piece, made on warp or other knitting machines.	do	70,897	198,671	75,678	72,606			38.09	36.54
915	915	Cotton gloves, including embroidered	Dozen pair	2,299,811	7,529,259	5,029,247	4,511,802			66.80	59.92
916	916	Hosiery	do	558,611	1,938,769	967,041	967,041			49.88	49.88
917	917	Underwear and other wearing apparel, knit	Dozen	53,201	326,052	146,723	146,723	45 per cent	45 per cent	45.00	45.00
918	918	Cotton handkerchiefs and mufflers:									
		Not hemmed	Pound	8,923	20,618	8,179	7,940			39.67	38.51
		Hemmed or hemstitched	do	184,451	594,899	287,431	314,246			48.32	52.82
		Total, par. (H. R.) 918		193,374	615,517	295,610	322,186			48.02	52.34
919	919	Clothing and wearing apparel of cotton, not knit.			1,373,837	479,313	513,360			34.89	37.37
920	920	Nottingham lace-curtain machine products	Square yard	90,073	30,602	18,373	18,361			60.03	60.00
1022	921	Floor coverings of cotton	do	5,044,136	2,561,437	* 806,503	790,300	(*)		* 31.70	30.85
921	922	Manufactures of cotton, n. s. p. f.			1,042,627	416,929	416,929			40.00	40.00
		Total Schedule 9			49,463,539	19,916,330	21,557,559			40.26	43.58

*Rate on rag rugs, hit-and-miss, changed by presidential proclamation, from 35 per cent ad valorem based on foreign valuation to the same rate based on American selling price, effective Feb. 28, 1928.

SCHEDULE 10.—FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
1001	1001	Flax	Ton	5,550	$3,863,724	$162,628	$239,590			4.21	6.20
		Hemp	do	1,690	577,478	44,934	67,402			7.78	11.67
		Crin vegetal or palm-leaf fiber	do	10,939	554,129	183,725	244,967			33.16	44.21
		Total par. (H. R.) 1001		18,179	4,995,331	391,287	551,959			7.83	11.05
1002	1002	Sliver and roving of flax, hemp, ramie, and other vegetable fiber, n. s. p. f.	Pound	40,160	23,279	4,656	4,656	20 per cent	20 per cent	20.00	20.00
1003	1003	Jute yarns, single	do	75,602	9,533	3,815	3,815			40.03	40.03
		Jute sliver	do	1,533	378	23	23	1½ cents per pound.	1½ cents per pound.	6.08	6.08
		Jute cordage, twine, and twist	do	437,861	65,872	15,608	* 15,608		(*)	23.69	* 23.69
		Total par. (H. R.) 1003		514,996	75,783	19,446	19,446			25.66	25.66
1004	1004	Flax, hemp, or ramie, yarns in the gray, etc.	Pound	2,311,329	1,231,373	354,214	400,540			28.77	32.52
		Flax, hemp, or ramie thread, twine on cords made from yarn in the gray, etc.	do	407,505	468,381	155,437	169,146			33.14	36.11
		Total par. (H. R.) 1004	do	2,718,834	1,699,754	509,651	569,686			29.98	33.52
1005	1005	Cordage, [b] including cables tarred or untarred of sunn, or other bast fiber.	do	[b] 468,774	[b] 79,962	17,584	18,722			21.99	23.41
1006	1006	Gill netting, nets, webs, etc., made from flax, hemp, or ramie thread.	do	43,868	46,154	19,777	21,264			42.85	46.07
1007	1007	Hose for conducting liquids or gases of vegetable fiber.	do	185,224	133,074	44,795	56,060	17 cents per pound + 10 per cent.	19.5 cents per pound + 15 per cent.	33.66	42.14
1008	1008	Burlaps and other jute cloths n. s. p. f.:									
		Nonprocessed	do	615,962,556	79,666,990	6,159,626	6,159,626	1 cent per pound.	1 cent per pound.	7.73	7.73
		Processed	do	1,537,671	149,904	30,345	30,345	1 cent per pound + 10 per cent.	1 cent per pound + 10 per cent.	20.24	20.24
		Total		617,500,227	79,816,894	6,189,971	6,189,971			7.76	7.76
1009	1009	Medium woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie	Pound	2,188,582	1,429,286	786,107	786,107	55 per cent	55 per cent	55.00	55.00
		Paddlings or interlinings of flax or hemp	do	2,076,436	1,039,175	571,546	571,546	do	do	55.00	55.00
		Paddlings or interlinings of jute	do	1,897,837	613,451	306,726	306,726	50 per cent	50 per cent	50.00	50.00
		Total par. (H. R.) 1009		6,162,855	3,081,912	1,664,379	1,664,379			54.00	54.00
1010	1010	Woven fabrics of flax, hemp, ramie, n. s. p. f.	Pound	9,335,970	8,071,099	3,228,440	3,228,440	40 per cent	40 per cent	40.00	40.00
1011	1011	Fine plain woven fabrics of flax, hemp, ramie, etc.	do	3,947,018	4,841,404	1,694,491	1,694,491	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00
1012	1012	Pile fabrics and manufactures of	do	1,299,372	2,644,743	1,190,134	* 1,190,134	45 per cent	(*)	45.00	* 45.00
1013	1013	Linen table damask and manufactures of	do	5,345,159	6,014,819	2,405,928	2,706,669	40 per cent	45 per cent	40.00	45.00
1014	1014	Towels and napkins of flax, hemp, or ramie	Number	20,586,643	3,318,707	1,449,642	1,449,642			43.68	43.68
		Sheets and pillow-cases of flax, hemp, or ramie	do	363,172	254,096	101,802	101,802	40 per cent	40 per cent	40.00	40.00
		Total par. (H. R.) 1014		20,949,815	3,572,803	1,551,244	1,551,244			43.42	43.42
1015	1015	Small wares of vegetable fiber, except cotton			89,368	30,997	30,997			34.68	34.68
1016	1016	Linen handkerchiefs not hemmed, hemmed, or hemstitched.	Dozen	3,763,433	3,826,277	1,689,275	1,864,315			44.15	48.72
1017	1017	Wearing apparel of vegetable fiber, except cotton.			239,049	74,654	74,654			31.22	31.22

Comparative rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 and in the bill H. R. 2667 as passed by the House of Representatives based upon imports for consumption during the calendar year 1928, arranged according to schedules and paragraphs in the bill H. R. 2667—Continued

SCHEDULE 10.—FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF—continued

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
1018	1018	Bags or sacks of jute: Not bleached, etc.	Pound	39,803,567	$4,340,217	$832,036	$832,036	1 cent per pound + 10 per cent.	1 cent per pound + 10 per cent.	19.04	19.04
		Bleached, etc.	do	341,691	30,689	8,020	8,020	1 cent per pound + 15 per cent.	1 cent per pound + 15 per cent.	26.13	26.13
		Total		40,145,258	4,370,906	840,056	840,056			19.22	19.22
1019	1019	Bagging for covering raw cotton: Weighing over 32 ounces per square yard.	Pound	9,088,236	338,864	29,965	29,965	3/10 cent per pound.	3/10 cent per pound.	8.84	8.84
		Weighing from 15 to 32 ounces	Square yard.	45,278,712	2,731,767	271,672	271,672	3/10 cent per square yard.	3/10 cent per square yard.	9.94	9.94
		Total			3,070,631	301,637	301,637			9.82	9.82
1020	1020	Linoleum, inlaid and other	Square yard.	744,378	785,587	274,955	304,427	35 per cent		35.00	38.75
		Floor oilcloth	do	7,605	2,306	461	461	20 per cent	20 per cent	20.00	20.00
		Total par. (H. R.) 1020	do	751,983	787,893	275,416	304,888			34.96	38.70
1022	1021	Floor covering other than wool or cotton, n. s. p. f.	Square yard.	5,699,963	1,524,963	555,534	555,534			36.43	36.43
1023	1022	Pile mats and floor covering of cocoa fiber or rattan.	Square foot.	4,628,702	470,148	277,722	370,296	6 cents per square foot.	8 cents per square foot.	59.07	78.76
		Matting, etc., of cocoa fiber or rattan	Square yard.	177,786	59,674	14,223	17,779	8 cents per square yard.	10 cents per square yard.	23.83	29.79
		Total par. (H. R.) 1022			529,822	291,945	388,075			55.10	73.25
1021	1023	Manufacture of vegetable fiber, n. s. p. f.	Pound		2,454,736	981,894	981,894	40 per cent	40 per cent	40.00	40.00
		Total Schedule 10 for which comparable calculations have been made.			131,990,656	23,973,191	24,809,189			18.16	18.80
		In the following paragraph the proposed change in classification in the bill H. R. 2667 is such that the rates of duty therein can not be applied to the import statistics for 1928. The data shown below for this paragraph is therefore omitted from the comparable totals above.									
1005	1005	Cordage, including cables, tarred or untarred, of manila, sisal, or other hard fibers: [4]								*Per cent*	*Per cent*
		Under general tariff	Pound	5,762,738	747,851	43,221		¼ cent per pound.		5.78	
		From Cuba	do	234,748	34,508	1,408		¾ cent per pound − 20 per cent.		4.08	
		Total		5,997,486	782,359	44,629				5.70	
		Total Schedule 10			132,773,015	24,017,820				18.09	

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.

[2] When bleached, dyed, or otherwise treated, an additional duty of 2 cents per pound is levied. This additional duty is not included in the computed duty under H. R. 2667.

[3] See figures at end of schedule for other imports of cordage.

[5] If the pile is partly cut, the duty under H. R. 2667 becomes 50 per cent. Data are not available for computing the additional duty under this provision.

[4] Duty-free imports of cordage from the Philippines in 1928 amounted to 5,659,967 pounds, valued at $732,037.

SCHEDULE 11.—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
		Wool for manufacture:									
1101	1101	Carpet wools—dutiable	Pound	[2]11,546,175	[2]$3,881,820	$1,399,753	$1,536,814			36.06	39.59
1102	1102	Clothing and combing wools	do	49,882,413	35,550,025	15,429,937	16,926,409			43.40	47.61
1103	1103										
1104	1104	Administrative provisions.									
		Total wool for manufacture	do	[2]61,428,588	[2]39,431,845	16,829,690	18,463,223			42.68	46.82
		Manufactures of wool:									
1105	1105	Wool waste and by-products	do	35,077,855	15,118,836	4,072,986	4,464,770			26.94	29.53
1106	1106	Partially manufactured wool, including tops.	do	112,967	92,627	55,805	60,323	33 cents + 20 per cent.	37 cents + 20 per cent.	[3]60.25	[3]65.13
1107	1107	Yarns of wool and hair	do	212,429	403,465	233,795	258,815			[3]57.95	[3]64.15
1108	1108	Dress goods and other lightweight fabrics of wool.	do	1,048,214	2,102,993	1,447,063	1,626,706			[3]68.81	[3]77.35
1109	1109	Cloth and other heavyweight fabrics of wool.	do	8,504,756	17,052,213	12,057,962	14,070,631			[3]70.71	[3]82.51
1110	1110	Pile fabrics of wool or hair, and manufactures of.	do	321,140	808,440	532,676	545,522	40 cents + 50 per cent.	44 cents + 50 per cent.	[3]65.89	[3]67.48
1111	1111	Wool blankets and similar articles	do	662,101	720,789	444,384	477,845			[3]61.65	[3]66.29
1112	1112	Felts not woven, wholly or in chief value of wool.	do	31,381	66,613	37,463	38,394			[3]56.24	[3]57.63
1113	1113	Wool small wares	do	3,017	9,192	5,953	6,105	45 cents + 50 per cent.	50 cents + 50 per cent.	[3]64.76	[3]66.42

Comparative rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 and in the bill H. R. 2667 as passed by the House of Representatives based upon imports for consumption during the calendar year 1928, arranged according to schedules and paragraphs in the bill H. R. 2667—Continued

SCHEDULE 11.—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF—continued

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
1114	1114	Wool knit goods	Pound	1,288,082	$5,080,804	$3,078,287	$3,141,198			[b] 60.59	[b] 61.82
1115	1115	Wool wearing apparel, not knit or crocheted.	do	6,184,966	12,270,550	6,921,180	10,927,702			[b] 56.40	[b] 89.06
1116	1116	Oriental and similar carpets and rugs	do	2,205,370	18,063,759	9,935,068	11,108,278	55 per cent	50 cents per square foot; not less than 60 per cent ad valorem.	55.00	61.49
1117	1117	Machine-made carpets and rugs	do	964,079	2,999,802	1,041,074	1,218,569			34.70	40.62
1118	1118	Articles made from carpets or rugs	do		6,243	1,874	1,874	30 per cent	30 per cent	30.00	30.00
1109, 1119	1119	Tapestry and upholstery goods	do	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)				
1119	1120	Manufactures of wool, n. s. p. f	do		952,810	476,405	476,405	50 per cent	50 per cent	50.00	50.00
1120	1121	Administrative provisions.									
		Total manufactures of wool	do		75,749,141	40,341,975	48,423,137			53.26	63.93
		Total Schedule 11	do		[a]115,180,986	57,171,665	66,886,360			49.64	58.07

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.
[a] These figures do not include imports under bond (free of duty) for use in the manufacture of floor coverings. Such imports amounted to 143,645,018 pounds, valued at $35,674,277, in 1928.
[b] Includes compensatory duty for duty on raw wool.
[c] Included under pars. 1109 and 1120.

SCHEDULE 12.—SILK MANUFACTURES

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
1201	1201	Silk partially manufactured			$11,480	$4,018	$4,018	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00
1202	1202	Spun silk yarn, etc	Pound	646,084	1,774,188	793,194	873,607			44.71	49.24
1203	1203	Thrown silk	do	566	3,903	976	781	25 per cent	20 per cent	25.00	20.00
1204	1204	Sewing silk, twist, floss, etc	do	528	3,384	1,400	1,354		40 per cent	41.37	40.00
1205	1205	Woven fabrics in piece (broad silks):									
		Plain	do	3,423,950	16,417,235	9,029,481	[a] 8,126,532	55 per cent	55 per cent	55.00	55.00
		Jacquard-figured	do				[a] 1,067,120	do	65 per cent	55.00	65.00
		Total woven fabrics	do	3,423,950	16,417,235	9,029,481	[a] 9,193,652			55.00	[a] 56.00
1206	1206	Silk pile fabrics including pile ribbon, and articles of.	do	1,122,157	7,745,324	4,647,194	5,320,855	60 per cent		60.00	68.70
1207	1207	Silk ribbons:									
		Plain			176,467	97,057	[a] 87,351		55 per cent	55.00	55.00
		Jacquard-figured					[a] 11,470		65 per cent	55.00	65.00
		Total silk ribbons		30,251	176,467	97,057	[a] 98,821	55 per cent		55.00	[a] 56.00
		Other silk small wares			60,557	33,307	33,307		55 per cent	55.00	55.00
		Total par. (H. R.) 1207			237,024	130,364	132,128			55.00	55.74
1208	1208	Silk knit fabrics		1,718	11,343	6,239	6,239	55 per cent	55 per cent	55.00	55.00
		Silk knit goods			282,045	169,227	169,227	60 per cent	60 per cent	60.00	60.00
		Total par. (H. R.) 1208			293,388	175,466	175,466			59.80	59.80
1209	1209	Silk handkerchiefs and mufflers	Dozen	474,999	940,627	558,000	558,000			59.32	59.32
1210	1210	Silk wearing apparel, not of lace and not embroidered.			3,846,273	2,307,764	2,500,077	60 per cent	65 per cent	60.00	65.00
1211	1211	Manufactures of silk, n. s. p. f			1,166,436	699,862	758,183	do	do	60.00	65.00
		Total Schedule 12			32,439,262	18,347,719	19,518,181			56.56	60.17

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.
[a] Import statistics of plain and Jacquard-figured fabrics are not segregated. For the purpose of computing duties under H. R. 2667, it is estimated that 10 per cent of imports are Jacquard figured.

SCHEDULE 13.—RAYON MANUFACTURES

Paragraph.		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
1213	1301	Rayon yarn:									
		Singles	Pound	11,791,186	$10,157,935	$5,486,918	[a] $5,538,240			54.02	[a] 54.52
		Plied	do	[b] 325,431	[b] 292,927	165,722	149,250			56.57	50.95
		Total rayon yarn	do	[b] 12,116,617	[b] 10,450,862	5,652,640	5,687,490			54.09	54.42
		Artificial horsehair:									
		Singles	do	203,000	209,182	97,815	94,132			46.76	45.00
		Plied	do	660	693	330	347	50 cents per pound.	50 per cent	47.62	50.00
		Total artificial horsehair	do	203,660	209,875	98,145	94,479			46.76	45.02
		Total par. (H. R.) 1301	do	12,320,277	10,660,737	5,750,785	5,781,969			53.94	54.23

Comparative rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 and in the bill H. R. 2667 as passed by the House of Representatives based upon imports for consumption during the calendar year 1928, arranged according to schedules and paragraphs in the bill H. R. 2667—Continued

SCHEDULE 13.—RAYON MANUFACTURES—continued

Paragraph.		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
1213	1302	Rayon waste (including noils) [c]	Pound	[d] 2,779,229	[d] $358,516	$35,852	[e] $35,852	10 per cent	(c)	10.00	[e] 10.00
1459		Staple fiber (cut rayon filaments other than waste).	do	14,110	1,976	395	395	20 per cent	20 per cent	20.00	20.00
		Total par. (H. R.) 1302—comparable items only. [f]	do	[f] 2,793,339	[f] 360,492	36,247	36,247			10.05	10.05
1213	1303	Spun rayon yarn:									
		Singles	do	12,360	16,051	7,223	8,469	45 per cent	10 cents per pound + 45 per cent.	45.00	52.76
		Plied	do	133,915	87,306	40,845	57,045			46.78	65.34
		Total spun rayon yarn	do	146,275	103,357	48,068	65,514			46.51	63.39
1213	1304	Rayon yarn, put up for handwork and rayon sewing thread.	do	(c)	(c)						
1213	1305	Rayon in bands or strips (visca and cellophane, suitable for braiding and weaving).	do	141,971	138,499	79,553	63,887			57.44	46.13
1213	1306	Woven fabrics in the piece [h]	do	(h)	(h)						
1213	1307	Pile fabrics, including pile ribbons and articles of. [h]	do	(h)	(h)						
1213	1308	Rayon ribbons (except pile) and small ware [h]	do	(h)	(h)						
1213	1309	Knit fabrics of rayon [i]	do	[i] 10,398	[i] 44,708	31,504	31,504	45 cents per pound + 60 per cent.	45 cents per pound + 60 per cent.	70.47	70.47
		Knit goods of rayon [i]	do	[i] 19,022	[i] 102,692	70,175	75,309	do	45 cents per pound + 65 per cent.	68.34	73.34
		Total par. (H. R.) 1309—comparable items only. [i]	do	[i] 29,420	[i] 147,400	101,679	105,813			68.98	72.46
1213	1310	Handkerchiefs and woven mufflers [h]	do	(h)	(h)						
1213	1311	Clothing and articles of wearing apparel [h]	do	(h)	(h)						
1213	1312	Manufactures of rayon, n. s. p. f. [h]	do	(h)	(h)						
	1313	Definition of rayon.									
		Total Schedule 13 for which comparable calculations have been made.	do	15,431,282	11,410,485	6,016,337	6,054,430			52.73	53.05
		In the following paragraphs the proposed changes in classification in H. R. 2667 are such that the rates of duty therein can not be applied to the import statistics for 1928. The data shown below for these paragraphs are therefore omitted from the comparable totals above:									
1213	1302	Rayon waste, not further advanced than sliver or roving.		27,355	15,157	5,471		20 cents per pound.		36.10	
	1306										
	1307										
	1308										
	1309	Sundry imports of rayon manufactures		1,063,448	4,636,664	3,260,550				70.32	
	1310										
	1311										
	1312	Total Schedule 13, for which comparable calculations can not be made.		1,090,803	4,651,821	3,266,021				70.21	
		Total Schedule 13		16,522,085	16,062,306	9,282,358				57.79	

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.
[a] Application of various rates based upon analysis of invoice data.
[b] Includes rayon sewing thread, etc., transferred under H. R. 2667 to par. 1304.
[c] Rayon silk noils were held dutiable as rayon waste under T. D. 41362.
[d] Includes small amounts of cellulose acetate rayon waste transferred under H. R. 2667 to par. 31.
[e] Under H. R. 2667 rayon noils carry a higher duty than waste. As import statistics are not segregated, the effect of this increase can not be shown.
[f] For items for which duties can not be compared see figure for par. 1302 at end of schedule.
[g] Imports not segregated included in "plied rayon yarns" in par. 1301.
[h] Duties can not be compared—see composite total for "sundry imports of rayon and manufactures of" at end of schedule.
[i] Figures given do not cover knit fabrics and knit goods of artificial horsehair, visca, or cellophane, which are included in the composite total for "Sundry imports of rayon and manufactures of" at end of schedule.

SCHEDULE 14.—PAPER AND BOOKS

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
1301	1401	Printing paper, n. s. p. f.	Pound	7,315,818	$341,860	$52,500	$52,500			15.36	15.36
1302	1402	Paper boards, not laminated, glazed, decorated, etc.	do	76,721,297	1,716,594	116,575	174,124			6.79	10.14
1303	1403	Filter masse, indurated fiber ware, papier mâché.			609,872	149,182	149,182			24.46	24.46
1304	1404	Tissue paper, etc.	Pound	3,556,897	2,033,499	512,507	602,144			25.20	29.61
1305	1405	Surface coated papers, n. s. p. f. [a]	do	[a] 6,772,078	[a] 3,492,417	932,988	956,272			26.71	27.38
1306	1406	Lithographic prints, pictures, calendars cards, cigar bands, decalcomanias, etc.	do	2,190,531	1,673,472	428,180	550,415			25.59	32.89
1307	1407	Fine papers	do	3,137,998	817,167	239,046	239,046			29.25	29.25
1308	1408	Envelopes	do	641,201	258,963	93,199	93,199			35.99	35.99
1309	1409	Jacquard designs, Jacquard cards, hanging paper, wrapping paper, blotting paper, filtering paper, and paper, n. s. p. f. [b]	do		1,794,157	497,308	539,065			27.72	30.05
1310	1410	Books, bound and unbound, book bindings, post cards, and printed matter, n. s. p. f. [c]			[b] 4,621,528	916,536	913,044			19.83	19.76

Comparative rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 and in the bill H. R. 2667 as passed by the House of Representatives based upon imports for consumption during the calendar year 1928, arranged according to schedules and paragraphs in the bill H. R. 2667—Continued

SCHEDULE 14.—PAPER AND BOOKS—continued

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
1311	1411	Photographic, autographic, scrap, post cards, and stamps, albums, and albums for phonographic records.			[2] $9,189	$2,757	$2,757	30 per cent	30 per cent	30.00	30.00
1312	1412	Playing cards	Pound	295,790	102,235	50,026	50,026	10 cents per pack + 20 per cent.	10 cents per pack + 20 per cent.	48.93	48.93
1313	1413	Paper, paper board, etc., cut, embossed, stamped, laminated, printed, etc.			2,852,391	993,406	993,406			34.83	34.83
		Total Schedule 14, for which comparable calculations have been made.			20,323,344	4,964,210	5,315,180			24.52	26.15
		In the following paragraphs the proposed changes in classification in the bill H. R. 2667 are such that the rates of duty therein can not be applied to the import statistics for 1928. The data shown below for these paragraphs are therefore omitted from the comparable totals above.									
1305	1405	Photographic paper:									
		Plain basic photographic paper for albumenizing, sensitizing, baryta coating, or for photographic process.	Pound		196,279	55,707		3 cents per pound + 15 per cent.		28.38	
		Albumenized, sensitized, or coated for photographic purposes.	do		1,064,404	316,268		3 cents per pound + 20 per cent.		29.71	
		Total par. (H. R.) 1405—uncomparable items only.	do		1,260,683	371,975				29.51	
1309	1409	Hanging paper, not lithographed, dyed, or colored.			21,814	2,181		10 per cent		10.00	
1310	1410	Greeting cards and all other social and gift cards, including those in the form of folders or booklets.			202,150	90,968		45 per cent		45.00	
		Without text or greeting			119,129	35,739		30 per cent		30.00	
		Total par. (H. R.) 1410—uncomparable items only.			321,279	126,707				39.43	
		Total Schedule 14, for which comparable calculations could not be made.			1,603,776	500,863				31.23	
		Total Schedule 14			21,927,120	5,485,073				25.02	

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.
[2] Partial; see additional items, par. 1405 at end of schedule.
[3] Partial; see additional items, par. 1409 at end of schedule.
[4] Partial; see additional items, par. 1410 at end of schedule.

SCHEDULE 15.—SUNDRIES

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
1401	1501	Asbestos manufactures	Pound	56,027,922	$1,090,749	$279,374	$503,157			25.61	46.13
1402	1502	Boxing gloves, balls, bats, etc., and skates			1,649,278	484,708	484,708			29.39	29.39
1403	1503	Spangles and beads other than imitation pearl beads.			3,726,575	1,528,161	1,528,161			41.01	41.01
1404	1504	Ramie hat braids and manufactures of			164,378	89,603	53,454			36.26	32.52
1406	1505	Braids and hats of straw, chip, grass, etc			[3] 5,652,596	1,659,526	2,675,734			29.36	47.34
1407	1506	Brooms, brushes, hair pencils, etc	Number	66,399,689	1,662,101	744,700	828,346			44.80	49.84
31	------	Brushes having pyroxylin handles, etc	Gross	[2] 71,953	[2] 269,349	161,610	324,939	60 per cent		60.00	120.64
1408	1507	Bristles, sorted, bunched or prepared	Pound	4,709,979	6,684,152	333,899	143,099	7 cents per pound.	3 cents per pound.	4.99	2.14
1409	1508	Button forms, etc		(4)	(4)						
1410	1509	Buttons of vegetable ivory and pearl shell			50,381	55,986	55,986			94.28	94.28
1411	1510	Buttons of agate, collar and cuff buttons of bone, etc., and buttons, n. s. p. f.	Gross	4,471,626	810,511	302,493	1,014,306			37.32	125.14
1412	1511	Cork, stoppers, disks, wafers, tile, insulation, and other manufactures of cork, n. s. p. f.			3,889,609	1,039,914	2,238,066			26.74	57.54
1413	1512	Dice, dominoes, etc			110,856	55,428	55,428	50 per cent	50 per cent	50.00	50.00
1414	1513	Dolls, toys, etc			[2] 4,239,667	2,967,767	2,967,767			70.00	70.00
31	------	Dolls composed of pyroxylin			[2] 313,692	188,214	517,227	60 per cent		60.00	164.88
		Total par. (H. R.) 1513			4,553,359	3,155,981	3,484,994			69.31	76.54
1415	1514	Emery, corundum and artificial abrasives			157,674	28,553	28,553			18.11	18.11
1416	1515	Fireworks	Pound	4,477,356	840,204	362,456	362,456			43.14	43.14
1417	1516	Matches			2,076,014	446,302	1,109,074			21.50	53.42
1418	1517	Percussion caps, cartridges, and shells			52,865	15,856	21,139			29.99	39.99
1419	1518	Feathers, artificial flowers, etc			3,968,044	1,599,859	1,601,000			40.11	40.14
1407	------	Feather dusters			10,178	4,580	4,580	45 per cent	45 per cent	45.00	45.00
1430	------	Artificial flowers of yarn, thread, etc			1,982,029	1,783,826	1,783,826	90 per cent	90 per cent	90.00	90.00
		Total par. (H. R.) 1518			5,980,251	3,388,265	3,389,406			56.66	56.68

Comparative rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 and in the bill H. R. 2667 as passed by the House of Representatives based upon imports for consumption during the calendar year 1928, arranged according to schedules and paragraphs in the bill H. R. 2667—Continued

SCHEDULE 15—SUNDRIES—continued

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
										Per cent	*Per cent*
1420	1519	Furs and manufactures of [f]			[f] $303,591	$142,834	$142,834			47.05	47.05
1421	1520	Hatter's furs	Pound	65,627	106,344	37,220	37,220	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00
1422	1521	Fans (except palm-leaf)			87,573	43,787	43,787	50 per cent	50 per cent	50.00	50.00
1423	1522	Gun wads	Pound	470	176	35	35	20 per cent	20 per cent	20.00	20.00
1426		Gun wads of hair felt	do	336	87	31	31	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00
		Total par. (H. R.) 1522		806	263	66	66			25.10	25.10
1424	1523	Human hair and manufactures of			[e] 1,628,478	[e] 353,230	[e] 353,230			21.69	21.69
1425	1524	Curled hair	Pound	4,253	2,075	208	208	10 per cent	10 per cent	10.00	10.00
1426	1525	Hair cloth, hair seating, and hair felt	do	[h] 154,901	[h] 51,652	17,037	18,633			33.04	36.07
1427	1526	Fur felt hats [i]		(c)	(c)						
1428	1527	Jewelry and related articles [j]			[j] 327,767	262,214	262,214			80.00	80.00
1429	1528	Precious and semiprecious stones and imitations			71,445,932	13,143,499	13,143,499			18.40	18.40
1430	1529	Lace, embroidery, and lace or embroidered wearing apparel			29,405,383	23,962,252	26,264,807			81.49	89.32
1589	1530	Hides and skins			81,446,857	Free.	8,144,686	Free	10 per cent	Free.	10.00
		Leather:									
1431		Dutiable under act of 1922			1,299,432	261,887	340,996			20.15	26.24
1606		Free under act of 1922			41,884,428	Free.	5,818,421	Free		Free.	13.89
		Total leather			43,183,860	261,887	6,159,417			.61	14.26
		Boots, shoes, and other footwear:									
1405		Dutiable under act of 1922	Pair	1,157,297	302,450	105,339	104,318			34.83	34.49
1607		Free under act of 1922	do	3,250,399	9,273,818	Free.	1,854,764	Free	20 per cent	Free.	20.00
		Total boots, shoes, and other footwear		4,407,696	9,576,268	105,339	1,959,082			1.10	20.46
		Harness, saddles, saddlery, etc.:									
1436		Dutiable under act of 1922			157,096	54,984	54,984	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00
1606		Free under act of 1922			241,765	Free.	36,265	Free	15 per cent	Free.	15.00
		Total harness, saddles, saddlery, etc			398,861	54,984	91,249			13.79	22.88
		Total par. (H. R.) 1530			134,605,846	422,210	16,354,434			.31	12.15
1432	1531	Bags, satchels, pocketbooks of leather, etc			4,451,324	1,445,523	1,668,084			32.47	37.47
1433	1532	Leather gloves [k]			(k)	(k)					
1434	1533	Catgut, whip gut, worm gut and manufactures	Pound	34,226	145,970	58,388	58,388	40 per cent	40 per cent	40.00	40.00
1435	1534	Gas, kerosene, or alcohol mantels	Dozen	72,166	19,769	7,908	7,908	do	do	40.00	40.00
344	1535	Fishhooks, fishing tackle, etc			409,037	184,067	230,522	45 per cent		45.00	56.36
1438	1536	Candles, manufactures of amber, etc			416,905	83,381	128,488	20 per cent		20.00	30.82
1439	1537	Manufactures of bone, chip, grass, rubber, etc			[l] 2,670,238	[l] 725,085	771,646			27.15	28.90
31		Combs composed of pyroxylin	Gross	[e] 155,520	[e] 561,289	336,773	364,271	60 per cent	1 cent each and 25 per cent.	60.00	64.89
		Total par. (H. R.) 1537			3,231,527	1,061,858	1,135,917			32.86	35.15
1440	1538	Manufactures of ivory or vegetable ivory			114,420	40,047	40,047	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00
1441	1539	Electrical insulators and other articles, n. s. p. f.			22,539	6,762	[e] 24,954	30 per cent		30.00	110.71
1442	1540	Moss, sea grass, eel grass, seaweeds, etc			44,636	4,464	4,464	10 per cent	10 per cent	10.00	10.00
1443	1541	Band, orchestra and other musical instruments			3,934,138	1,664,896	1,753,310			42.32	44.57
1444	1542	Phonographs, gramophones, needles, and records			499,545	152,129	165,132			30.45	33.06
1445	1543	Calender rolls	Number	102	11,223	3,928	3,928	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00
1446	1544	Rosaries, chaplets, etc	Dozen	338,657	168,027	50,494	50,494			30.05	30.05
1447	1545	Sponges and manufactures thereof	Pound	931,437	1,120,402	140,578	232,963			12.50	20.79
1448	1546	Violin rosin	do	25,632	13,930	2,090	2,090	15 per cent	15 per cent	15.00	15.00
1449	1547	Works of art, paintings, engravings, etc			682,013	136,403	136,403	20 per cent	20 per cent	20.00	20.00
1450	1548	Peat moss	Long ton	35,792	422,275	17,896	17,896	50 cents per ton.	50 cents per ton.	4.24	4.24
1451	1549	Pencils, crayons, leads, etc	Gross	467,882	617,378	243,318	316,593			39.41	51.23
352	1550	Penholders, combination penholders, gold pens, etc.	do	22,999	136,917	35,560	35,560			25.97	25.97
353		Fountain pens, mechanical pencils, etc	Dozen	1,395	3,825	2,534	2,534	72 cents per dozen + 40 per cent.	72 cents per dozen + 40 per cent.	66.26	66.26
1451		Mechanical pencils, n. s. p. f	Gross	19,942	117,809	38,426	219,423	45 cents per gross + 25 per cent.	72 cents per dozen + 40 per cent.	32.62	186.25
31		Fountain pens and mechanical pencils of pyroxylin	do	[e] 14,365	[e] 111,315	66,788	71,483	60 per cent	do	60.00	64.21
		Total par. (H. R.) 1550			369,866	143,308	329,000			38.75	88.95
1453	1551	Photographic cameras, films, etc			4,755,856	1,271,274	1,294,066			26.73	27.21
1454	1552	Tobacco pipes, bowls, cigarette papers, etc., and other smokers' articles, n. s. p. f.			5,433,295	3,255,663	3,882,614			59.92	71.46
1455	1553	Thermostatic bottles and parts [m]	Number	[m] 388,129	[m] 70,301	89,879	89,879			127.85	127.85
1456	1554	Umbrellas and canes			431,777	172,711	[n] 223,879	40 per cent		40.00	[n] 51.85
31		Canes and handles of pyroxylin	Gross	[e] 225	[e] 1,076	646	807	60 per cent	75 per cent	60.00	75.00
		Total par. (H. R.) 1554			432,853	173,357	224,686			40.05	51.91
1457	1555	Waste, n. s. p. f., cotton wiping rags	Pound	[o] 188,999,284	[o] 2,112,201	210,835	210,835			9.98	9.98
1458	1556	Bleached beeswax	do	[p] 237,310	[p] 102,536	25,634	30,761	25 per cent	30 per cent	25.00	30.00
1459	1557	Other unmanufactured and manufactured articles, n. s. p. f.			5,248,227	967,834	967,834			18.82	18.82

Comparative rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 and in the bill H. R. 2667 as passed by the House of Representatives based upon imports for consumption during the calendar year 1928, arranged according to schedules and paragraphs in the bill H. R. 2667—Continued

SCHEDULE 15. SUNDRIES—continued

Paragraph		Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports, calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports		Rate of duty [1]		Actual or computed ad valorem rate	
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667
1460	1558	Administrative provisions. Total Schedule 15, for which comparable calculations have been made.	----------	----------	$312,245,001	$63,949,286	$87,949,194	----------	----------	*Per cent* 20.48	*Per cent* 28.17
		In the following paragraphs the proposed changes in classification in the bill H. R. 2667 are such that the rates of duty therein can not be applied to the import statistics for 1928. The data shown below for these paragraphs are therefore omitted from the comparable totals above.									
1403	1503	Imitation pearl beads	----------	----------	1,352,115	811,269	----------	60 per cent	----------	60.00	----------
1406	1505	Hats not blocked or trimmed—not sewed	----------	----------	3,531,872	[a] 1,171,781	----------	(*)	----------	[a] 33.18	----------
1420	1519	Furs, dressed or dyed, and manufactures of	----------	----------	8,095,680	1,906,799	----------	----------	----------	23.55	----------
1427	1526	Fur-felt hats	Number	1,499,038	3,287,329	1,841,568	----------	----------	----------	56.02	----------
1428	1527	Jewelry and related articles	----------	----------	5,544,775	4,046,321	----------	----------	----------	72.98	----------
1433	1532	Leather gloves	Pair	11,498,128	11,105,613	5,577,239	----------	----------	----------	50.22	----------
1455	1553	Thermostatic bottles	Number	11,551	4,028	5,278	----------	30 cents each + 45 per cent.	----------	131.03	----------
		Total Schedule 15, for which comparable calculations could not be made.	----------	----------	32,921,412	15,360,255	----------	----------	----------	46.66	----------
		Total Schedule 15	----------	----------	345,166,413	79,309,541	----------	----------	----------	22.98	----------

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.
[a] Partial; see additional figures for par. 1503 at end of schedule.
[b] Partial; see additional figures for par. 1505 at end of schedule.
[c] Estimated.
[d] No imports in 1928.
[e] Does not include—
Toy books having removable pages, transferred under H. R. 2667 to this paragraph from par. (H. R.) 1410.
Toys (china, etc.) transferred under H. R. 2667 to this paragraph from pars. (H. R.) 211 and 212.
Dolls, etc., dutiable at 90 per cent transferred under H.R. 2667 to this paragraph from par. (H. R.) 1529.
[f] Partial—see additional figures for par. 1519 at end of schedule.
[g] Does not include hair press cloth transferred under H. R. 2667 to the paragraph from (H. R.) 1525.
[h] Includes hair press cloth transferred under H. R. 2667 to par. (H. R.) 1523.
[i] Duties not comparable; see figures for par. 1526 at end of schedule.
[j] Partial; see additional figures for par. 1527 at end of schedule.
[k] Partial; see additional figures for par. 1532 at end of schedule.
[l] Does not include combs of materials other than horn or hard rubber.
[m] Partial; for additional figures see par. 1553 at end of schedule.
[n] Data for handles of synthetic phenolic resin not segregated; effect of increased duty (75 per cent) under H. R. 2667 can not be shown.
[o] Does not include cotton wiping rags.
[p] Figures are for white bleached beeswax only; other bleached beeswax was free under the act of 1922.
[q] Rate on men's sewed straw hats changed by presidential proclamation from 60 per cent ad valorem to 88 per cent ad valorem on hats valued at $9.50 or less per dozen, effective Mar. 14, 1926.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I include the following letter to myself under date of June 20, 1929, from Hon. Thomas O. Marvin, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, and a table showing the approximate total number of rates of duty in H. R. 2667, with the number of proposed increases and decreases and the number of rates not changed, as to each and all of the 15 schedules. It will be observed that the total number of rates is 2,683, of which the number of proposed increases is 916, the number of proposed decreases is 64, and the number not changed is 1703.

The documents referred to are as follows:

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION,
Washington, June 20, 1929.

Hon. CARL R. CHINDBLOM,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHINDBLOM: Inclosed herewith is a table showing, by schedules, the approximate number of rates of duty in H. R. 2667, the number of increases, the number of decreases, and the number of rates not changed.

The total number of rates in H. R. 2667 is 2,683. The proposed increases number 916 and the decreases 64. The number of rates not changed is 1,703, or nearly twice as many rates not changed as have been changed.

The largest number of changes is in Schedule 7 (agricultural products). For the remaining 14 schedules of the House bill the total increases in rates number 512; the decreases, 49. The average number of increases for these 14 schedules (exclusive of agricultural products) is approximately 36, compared with 404 increases in the agricultural schedule.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS O. MARVIN.

Approximate number of rates of duty in H. R. 2667

Schedule	Number of rates	Number of proposed increases	Number of proposed decreases	Number not changed
1. Chemicals, oils, and paints	[1] 514	86	18	410
2. Earths, earthenware, and glassware	137	61	2	74
3. Metals and manufactures of	341	69	3	269
4. Wood and manufactures of	35	17	----------	18
5. Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of	[1] 34	7	----------	27
6. Tobacco and manufactures of	[1] 23	2	----------	21
7. Agricultural products and provisions	[1] 977	404	15	558
8. Spirits, wines, and other beverages	[1] 58	1	----------	57
9. Cotton manufactures	54	16	5	33
10. Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of	56	26	1	29
11. Wool and manufactures of	63	56	2	5
12. Silk manufactures	21	9	2	10
13. Rayon manufactures [2]	25	13	1	11
14. Papers and books [3]	79	25	2	52
15. Sundries [4]	266	124	13	129
Total	2,683	916	64	1,703

[1] Number of items.
[2] New schedule under H. R. 2667.
[3] Formerly Schedule 13 under tariff act of 1922.
[4] Formerly Schedule 14 under tariff act of 1922.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I also wish to include in this extension of remarks some tables showing the vote by States on the House tariff bill (H. R. 2667) when that bill passed the House on May 28 last, grouping the votes of each State delegation according to their political affiliations, a comparison of the vote by States on H. R. 2667 with the vote of the respective States for the Republican and Democratic candidates for President in 1928, and a comparison of the vote by States on H. R. 2667 with the votes for presidential candidates in the elections of 1928, 1924, and 1920. I believe these tables will prove interesting to the Members of the House and other readers of the RECORD. They are as follows:

HOW THE STATES VOTED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE TARIFF BILL

The tariff bill (H. R. 2667) passed the House on May 28, 1929, with a vote as follows:

Ayes—264 (244 Republicans, 20 Democrats).

Noes—147 (12 Republicans, 134 Democrats, 1 Farmer-Labor).

Number of States voting for the bill	33
Number of States voting against the bill	13
Number of States with equal votes for and against	2

The table below shows the vote by States on the House tariff bill:

State	For	Against
Alabama		10 (Democrats).
Arizona		1 (Democrat).
Arkansas		7 (Democrats).
California	9 (8 Republicans, 1 Democrat).	
Colorado	4 (3 Republicans, 1 Democrat).	
Connecticut	5 (Republicans)	
Delaware	1 (Republican)	
Florida	4 (Democrats)	
Georgia		12 (Democrats).
Idaho	2 (Republicans)	
Illinois	19 (Republicans)	4 (Democrats).
Indiana	11 (10 Republicans, 1 Democrat).	2 (Democrats).
Iowa	10 (Republicans)	1 (Republican).
Kansas	4 (Republicans)	2 (1 Republican, 1 Democrat).
Kentucky	8 (Republicans)	2 (Democrats).
Louisiana	6 (Democrats)	1 (Democrat).
Maine	3 (Republicans)	
Maryland	2 (Republicans)	4 (Democrats).
Massachusetts	14 (13 Republicans, 1 Democrat).	2 (Democrats).
Michigan	13 (Republicans)	
Minnesota	4 (Republicans)	6 (5 Republicans, 1 Farmer-Labor).
Mississippi		8 (Democrats).
Missouri	9 (Republicans)	7 (6 Democrats, 1 Republican).
Montana	1 (Republican)	1 (Democrat).
Nebraska	4 (Republicans)	2 (Democrats).
Nevada	1 (Republican)	
New Hampshire	2 (Republicans)	
New Jersey	10 (Republicans)	Do.
New York	20 (19 Republicans, 1 Democrat).	20 (19 Democrats, 1 Republican).
North Carolina	2 (Republicans)	8 (Democrats).
North Dakota	3 (Republicans)	
New Mexico	1 (Republican)	
Ohio	19 (18 Republicans, 1 Democrat).	1 (Democrat).
Oklahoma	3 (Republicans)	4 (Democrats).
Oregon	do	
Pennsylvania	31 (Republicans)	1 (Republican).
Rhode Island	3 (2 Republicans, 1 Democrat).	
South Carolina		7 (Democrats).
South Dakota	2 (Republicans)	1 (Republican).
Tennessee	2 (Republicans)	8 (Democrats).
Texas	2 (Democrats)	14 (Democrats).
Utah	2 (Republicans)	
Vermont	2 (Republicans)	
Virginia	3 (Republicans)	7 (Democrats)
Washington	5 (4 Republicans, 1 Democrat).	
West Virginia	5 (Republicans)	1 (Democrat).
Wisconsin	9 (Republicans)	1 (Republican).
Wyoming	1 (Republican)	

STATES THAT VOTED FOR TARIFF BILL—33

California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

STATES THAT VOTED AGAINST TARIFF BILL—13

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

STATES CASTING TIE VOTE ON TARIFF BILL—2

Montana and New York.

VOTES ON HOUSE TARIFF BILL AND ON CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT IN 1928

STATES VOTING FOR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1928 THAT VOTED FOR THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL IN 1929—30

California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

STATES VOTING FOR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1928 THAT CAST TIE VOTE ON HOUSE TARIFF BILL IN 1929—2

Montana and New York.

STATES VOTING FOR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1928 THAT VOTED AGAINST THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL IN 1929—8

Arizona, Maryland, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

STATES VOTING FOR DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1928 THAT VOTED FOR HOUSE TARIFF BILL IN 1929—6

Louisiana, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

STATES VOTING FOR DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1928 THAT VOTED AGAINST HOUSE TARIFF BILL IN 1929—5

Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

VOTES ON HOUSE TARIFF BILL AND VOTES IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Votes on House tariff bill, by States

For bill	33
Against bill	13
Tie votes	2

VOTES IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, BY STATES

For Republican candidate

Year:	
1928	40
1924	35
1920	37

For Democratic candidate

Year:	
1928	8
1924	12
1920	11

For La Follette: 1 (Wisconsin) in 1924.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DAVILA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD a story on The Trails of Columbus, the author of which is our colleague, Hon. MAURICE H. THATCHER, of Kentucky, which has appeared in the National Republic Magazine.

The SPEAKER. The Commissioner from Porto Rico asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting therein an article on The Trails of Columbus, recently published in the National Republic Magazine. Is there objection?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. DAVIS, of Tennessee, is unavoidably absent from the House to-day. I ask unanimous consent that he be permitted to extend his remarks briefly and to incorporate therein a decision recently rendered by the United States District Court at Chicago in a case brought by the Government relative to patents which Judge DAVIS says is peculiarly important in connection with the activities of the Radio Trust, and so forth.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks that his colleague, Mr. DAVIS, may have the privilege of extending his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, many of us have for years been calling attention to the Radio Trust. The members of this trust have been hiding behind their patents, insisting that patents are legal monopolies. On the other hand, many of us have been insisting that while each patent is a legal monopoly in a sense yet it is just as much a violation of the antitrust statute to combine two or more patents owned by different parties for the purpose of restraining trade, stifling competition, and so forth, as it is to combine two or more unpatented articles for that purpose. The United States district court at Chicago has just rendered a decision on this question in the case of the United States against 52 oil companies, including the Standard Oil Cos. of New Jersey and Indiana, the Texas Co., and the Gasoline Products Co.

The Government charged that the defendants had pooled their patents and had forced independent companies to pay royalties for their use and to restrict trade operations to certain areas, so as not to compete with the defendant companies.

This is exactly what the Radio Trust is doing, and the decision in this case applies directly and peculiarly to the activities of the Radio Trust.

The court in said case held:

"These various agreements step outside the limits of lawful monopolies, which arose from issuance of the patents," the majority opinion said. "The patent monopoly itself is a property right, and agreements in respect thereto must be subject to the same antimonopoly tests as any other property rights * * * in so far as these agreements are license agreements, they are not objectionable. To the extent they go beyond license agreements, they are subject to the inhibitions of the Sherman Act."

Under leave granted to do so, I hereby extend my remarks by inserting the said decision in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES, PETITIONER, v. STANDARD OIL CO. (INDIANA), STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY), STANDARD DEVELOPMENT CO., THE TEXAS CO., GASOLINE PRODUCTS CO., STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW YORK), MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM CO., ET AL. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

Evans, C. J.: Petitioner brought this suit to enjoin alleged violations of sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act. Defendants are grouped into two classes, one called primary defendants (the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, the Texas Co., the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, and

Gasoline Products Co.), and the other, described as secondary defendants, included 46 corporations and 1 individual.

Two defendants, Joseph H. Adams and M. W. Kellogg Co., were later made parties defendant. As to Adams, petitioner sought the cancellation of certain patents to him issued because of fraud practiced in their procurement. As to Kellogg Co., it was charged that it was in a conspiracy with the primary defendants to injure competitors who were engaged in licensing producers under processes covered by patents belonging to one Fleming.

All the defendants are engaged in manufacturing, selling, or handling gasoline within the confines of the United States. Petitioner charges an unlawful combination and conspiracy to monopolize interstate trade and commerce in cracked gasoline. This alleged monopoly or illegal restraint of trade exists, so it is alleged, because of certain agreements which deal with the right to use certain patented processes and apparatus.

The primary defendants executed certain so-called cross-license agreements. The secondary defendants thereafter took sublicenses from one or the other of the primary defendants.

It appearing that the time consumed in the taking of evidence would cover months, and the business of the court of appeals not permitting of the withdrawal of three judges for such a period, a reference was had and Attorney Charles Martindale, of Indianapolis, was appointed a special master in chancery to hear the evidence and to make findings of fact and conclusions of law thereon.

The testimony taken was voluminous and its presentation required many months. After a full hearing the master found for defendants. He made findings of fact and conclusions of law (covering 384 printed pages). Petitioner duly excepted, and the questions here presented arise out of such exceptions to the master's report. Space prevents our incorporating in full the exhaustive report of the master. A brief résumé is herewith attempted:

Beginning about 1900 and coincident with the successful development of the internal combustion hydrocarbon engine, there arose in this country a tremendous demand for petroleum as a motive power. Following this demand came improved methods for the separation of gasoline from crude oil. Generally speaking, the effective method of disintegration was through the application of heat. But the demand continued to multiply. This increased demand presented the perplexing problem of increasing the volume of gasoline from a given amount of crude oil. The gasoline consumption which in 1904 was 290,000,000 gallons rose in 1925 to 11,173,806,000 gallons. During the same time the production of crude oil increased only 600 per cent. Increased production of gasoline followed the introduction of distillation processes whereby a larger percentage of gasoline was extracted from crude oil. In 1904 only 2.48 gallons of gasoline were obtained from a barrel of crude oil. In 1925 this amount was increased to 14.63 gallons per barrel.

It is out of the agreements respecting the use of the processes and the apparatus to apply the processes for producing gasoline that the alleged monopoly arises. These processes generally relate to what is known as "pressure cracking." In other words, an increase of heat or prolonged application of heat to the crude oil, or an application of it under pressure increased under certain circumstances the amount of gasoline obtainable from a given quantity of oil. Generally speaking, this separation of the molecules that results from the application of heat to the petroleum distillate is what those skilled in this art call "cracking." Respecting it we quote from the master's report.

"'Cracking' is a very broad term which covers almost any splitting apart or joining together of hydrocarbon molecules. In this record we have to deal only with pyrogenetic 'cracking.' The reactions are extremely complex—so complex that the most learned chemists and physicists are careful to limit and qualify what they know about what takes place in the reactions. Eminent chemists and physicists who know the most about this art are the most modest about what they know. There are still volumes to learn as to why these molecules composed of hydrogen and carbon split in quite unexpected ways. One can not make much generalization in regard to reactions because things which are true for one set of conditions or for one type of oil are not true for some other set of conditions or some other type of oil. Instead of being a simple, well-understood art, this is a highly complex art with a very large field still for exploration and for the revelation of new methods and new compounds.

"The phenomena of behavior of molecules and atoms in petroleum are still mysterious. Molecular behavior when the existing arrangement is broken up can be predicated under certain now known conditions. Given a certain substance derived from petroleum, apply selected factors of degrees of heat, degrees of pressure, and time of reaction, and one may expect a certain result. New molecular arrangements have resulted in new compounds. Given a different substance of a different molecular arrangement and apply the same factors and something different happens. What substance to choose; what factors of heat, pressure, and time to apply; the means to apply them and means for separation of resulting fractionation to get more and better motor fuel, was the extensive field of research and experiment into which the chemist adventurer was to fare forth in the first decade of this century armed with what discoveries in the chemistry and physics relating to the art had been made prior thereto.

"It is conceded that in the cracking of oil there are generally produced by 'cracking' both lighter constituents and heavier constituents, and the attention of the chemist in this art is usually focused merely on the lighter constituents; and also that if cracking is carried to an extent sufficient to make any considerable amount of gasoline, there will be resultant coke and gas.

"The great advancement in the last quarter of a century in the development of steels has made it possible to control pressures so far beyond those which were formerly considered dangerous that the new compounds of high distillation have revolutionized some industries. In this industry, where formerly 75 pounds to the square inch was considered approaching the dangerous pressure, in the Cross process of the defendant Gasoline Products Co., a pressure of 700 to 850 pounds to the square inch is availed of and may even go beyond that point.

"We are dealing here with 'cracking processes' to produce motor fuel employing heat and pressure. A 'cracking process' in this sense is one in which the splitting apart and joining together of the hydrocarbon molecules proceed to an extent sufficient to form products suitable for motor fuel in commercial quantities by temperature, pressure, and sufficient time of reaction under favorable conditions to allow the disrupted and disarranged molecules to form new molecular combinations.

"The art under examination has been classified into four types of pyrogenetic cracking processes, which are—

"First. Bulk distillation at atmospheric pressure, which is characterized by the fact that a large body of oil is held at a cracking temperature for a very long period of time (a matter of hours or days). This would include the class of operation in which cracking takes place in the latter part of the ordinary coking method of running crude oil. This is the method by far the most widely used prior to 1912 and is still very widely used. It is very simple and easy to carry out and produces considerable quantities of kerosene (which was the product most desired from the crude oil prior to the demand for motor fuel). This method of cracking was only applicable to materials which boiled higher than gas oil (well above 700°), because everything in the ordinary gas oil range and lower distilled out before appreciable cracking began to take place. It was only the heavy products which stayed in the still that were cracked to any considerable extent. This method requires hours or days at temperatures generally between 700° and 800° F., and such processes usually run to a coke bottom which is not feasible in bulk pressure distillation. The method produces comparatively little gasoline, together with considerable gas and a large amount of coke.

"Second. Bulk pressure distillation—a very slow distillation. In this method a large body of oil is held at a cracking temperature for a long period of time—a matter of hours and days—but under substantial pressure, and there is distilled out of the system the products somewhere nearly as fast as they are formed, letting the unchanged products stay back for a longer time under cracking conditions. The degree of pressure, of course, correspondingly raise the degree of temperature at which given products can be held liquid, and therefore tends to increase the cracking rate and makes it possible to crack lighter materials than in a still without pressure.

"Third. Tube cracking—which includes a great many of the prior art processes where the oil is passed through a long narrow retort or tube which is heated generally to a bright red heat and the stream of oil is passed through and undergoes progressive evaporation and decomposition. In some cases the oil has been vaporized before it enters the cracking system.

"In this method, while passing through the long tube, the oil gradually vaporizes, but both the liquids and the vapors and both the uncracked and the cracked materials go along together and are subject to cracking for approximately the same length of time.

"Tube-cracking processes, on account of requiring a shorter time, necessitates the use of a higher temperature in order to produce a reasonable amount of cracking, and they characteristically have operated with temperatures considerably above those used in bulk pressure distillation, and have a time of contact that is measured in minutes rather than in hours and days. All such tube-cracking processes have some pressure at the inlet of the coil and in some cases they carry pressure clear through the coil.

"Fourth. Flash or film cracking—in which all the cracking is produced by almost instantaneous contact of oil or oil vapors with a very hot surface. If liquid oil is fed to the apparatus, it is generally dripped or sprayed on the hot surfaces, where it is vaporized and cracked almost simultaneously.

"In this method there is nothing more than a spray or film of liquid oil in the cracking zone and the cracking contact is a matter of seconds or fractions of a second, while the temperatures required are those of red heat of metal or higher. The pressure is usually substantially atmospheric because of the difficulty of building containers which will hold pressure at such temperatures. The hot surfaces employed may be a hot metal retort, or frequently of brick or the like.

"While there are references in the exhibited prior art to flash cracking apparatus and processes, none of the patents here in question involve

such methods or apparatus, and such references are not applicable to the patents of the defendants.

"The patents in suit employ either bulk-pressure distillation or tube cracking, and to be applicable the reference must come within these two classifications.

"Bulk distillation at atmospheric pressure has been referred to because it is the method by which is produced what has been referred to in the record as 'straight-run' gasoline."

Each of the primary defendants developed its own processes, and constructed apparatus with which to apply its processes for which it, or its assignors, obtained patents. The Gasoline Products Co. secured or acquired 9 patents; the Texas Co., 29 patents; the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 23 patents; the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, 15 patents, and the Standard Oil Co. of New York, 1 patent. There are 77 patents involved.

Each primary defendant has given a name to its process. The Standard Oil Co. of Indiana adopted what is called the Burton processes—the Burton shell still and the Burton tube stills with or without bubble power. The Texas Co. adopted what is called the Holmes-Manley process. The Gasoline Products Co. followed the teaching of Cross patents. The Standard Oil of New Jersey followed what is known as the tube and tank process.

The Government contends that these patents were all improvement patents covering minor or trivial advances over the prior art and that each should be given a very narrow construction. It asserts that defendants used them to tie together and reinforce the fences which surrounded their field of monopoly and thereby effectually accomplish what could not and would not have been accomplished by the patentees singly or individually.

To discuss each and every patent involved in the cross-license agreements would cover many pages. The master has gone over those selected by the defendants for attack and has given a careful statement of the processes and apparatus there disclosed. The summary of his study is herewith reproduced.

"The process of the primary defendants, respectively, are the embodiment of the group of patents held by them, respectively, with the exception of a very small number.

"It is very certain that no one could practice the commercial process of either of the primary defendants without running foul of the patents on the indispensable features embodied in it.

"It is quite true that there is a recognizable distinction between the usefulness of the plant structures of the defendants, respectively, considered as mechanical units, and the utility of separate patented features embodied therein, and likewise a distinction between the usefulness of the commercial process included in each of the respective operations of the primary defendants and the utility of the several and respective inventions described in their process patents. While it is abundantly shown that the respective structures of the primary defendants as mechanical units and the processes which are effectuated by these structures are of very great utility in the art, it does not necessarily follow that such utility is due in equal degree to each of the inventions embodied therein. Nevertheless, where it is shown, as it is in this case, that the mechanical units could not exist without the embodiment therein of the patented mechanical features and that the processes effectuated and carried out by these structures could not be carried on without involving claims of the process patents of the several defendants, there is necessarily imported to each of the inventions so embodied in the structure or involved in the process a utility of more or less relative importance.

"Therefore the utility of these commercial processes includes and demonstrates the utility of the patents of the primary defendants, respectively, pertaining thereto. * * *

"The Burton process of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana went into operation in the latter part of 1912, and was the first process for producing cracked gasoline in large quantities.

"In producing this successful commercial process the company had expended in research and experimental work and in the erection of the first battery of pressure still a sum largely in excess of a million dollars. It doubled the amount of gasoline which could be produced from a given amount of crude petroleum.

"The product first produced was of bad color and offensive odor, and was sold as 'motor spirit.' Later this product was refined and sold as ordinary gasoline.

"From 1912 to 1920 the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, and its licensees were the only sources in the United States commercially making cracked gasoline, and during that period the demand for gasoline increased a thousand per cent, while the supply of crude petroleum increased only 200 per cent.

"In 1914 the production of cracked gasoline was 2,028,000 barrels.

"In 1921, the production of cracked gasoline was 21,253,000 barrels.

"As the Burton process was the only commercial process producing cracked gasoline from 1914 to 1921, this enormous increase must be largely attributable to the Burton process.

"It is shown by Exhibit No. 2 that Standard Oil Co. of Indiana has received from its licensees, including royalties received from the Texas Co. and Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, the following amounts:

1914	$73,563.83
1915	332,048.87
1916	1,786,982.62
1917	2,418,627.17
1918	3,154,202.54
1919	3,850,081.66
1920	3,441,925.76
1921	1,990,631.10
1922	4,353,778.07
1923	3,051,857.85
1924	2,414,708.41

"The Texas Co. began the first installation of the Holmes-Manley batteries in July of 1918 and they were put into commercial operation at Port Arthur in February, 1920. * * * From that time to the beginning of the year 1926 the Texas Co. had spent over $14,000,000 for installing plants operating the Holmes-Manley process, exclusive of steam plants, power plants, water supply, and general tankage used in connection with the cracking operation.

"It now has plants at West Tulsa, Lockport, Ill., and Casper, Wyo. The daily rated gasoline production of all these plants is 1,002,000 gallons.

"From 1920 to 1924 it produced 620,022,990 gallons of cracked gasoline.

"It has received for the use of its patents, from its licensees, the following royalties:

1921	$426,236.39
1922	943,641.14
1923	601,379.36
1924	986,891.78

"This Holmes-Manley continuous cracking process is almost universally agreed to be the highest embodiment of the art of bulk pressure distillation. Whereas the Burton and Clark and Clark processes enable the operator to handle 20,000 gallons of cracking stock in a cycle of two days (or about 10,000 gallons a day), with the result of obtaining 30 to 35 per cent of gasoline, the Holmes-Manley process puts through approximately 70,000 gallons per day, or seven times as much as the Burton-Clark process, and makes around 40 per cent of gasoline and runs for a period of 15 to 30 days, and frequently longer, before having to be shut down because of coking.

"The Holmes-Manley commercial cracking still embodies in its structure and operation the inventions of a number of the patents of the defendants. A number of its features are disclosed in the various patents to Adams; others are in the patents issued to Manley, to Holmes, to Behimer, and to Holmes and Manley jointly. It embodies also some of the claims of Clark, Humphreys, Burton (1160689), Lewis & Cooke, Burton & Clark (owned by the Standard of Indiana), and some of the claims of Ellis (owned by the New Jersey company).

"The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey began operating pressure stills under license to use the inventions of the Burton patents of Standard of Indiana in 1915. It began operating its tube and tank stills in 1921.

"From five licenses of its tube and tank process the New Jersey company received the following amounts: In 1922, $1,462.60; in 1923, $161,641.80; in 1924, $356,757.09.

"Using its tube and tank process in 1924 it produced 2,615,932 gallons of cracked gasoline.

"The tube and tank process of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) was worked out by Mr. Frank A. Howard, in charge of the research work of that company, and Doctor Loomis. It was started by a desire to devise a process of handling the viscous type of Mexican crude oil called 'Panuco crude.' It was while working on these developments that Howard became impressed with the advisability and necessity of the company acquiring the Hall patents and the Ellis patents.

"Many of the cracking units involving this tube and tank process are operated in foreign countries by subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey).

"The utility of the tube and tank commercial process of the New Jersey company is shown, and, as said above, imports the utility of the patented inventions embodied in its construction. The importance of the industrial operation of the commercial process lends great importance to the patents covering the industrial embodiment.

"The Gasoline Products Co. is not engaged in refining. Its business is limited to the development of a cracking method (the Cross process), owning the Cross patents therefor, issuing licenses thereunder to refiners for operation under that process.

"From all its licensees, from 1921 to 1924, it had received $528,271.28.

"The doctors, Roy Cross and Walter Cross, in developing the Cross process of the Gasoline Products Co., took a distinct step forward in the gasoline refining art and they have gone further than any other of the inventors in the utilization of very high temperatures and very high pressures, which is in line with the general trend of the art of destructive distillation. Their patents are a contribution of great importance to the patent art relating to the refining industry.

"From all the evidence the master finds that the inventions of the patents owned by each of the primary defendants, respectively, are of great utility; that the respective groups of patents owned by the several primary defendants relate to the same art and general subject matter and the domain covered by each group is so adjacent to the domain

covered by each of the other groups as that wasteful litigation was likely to be provoked between them and their development of competing refining processes hindered and perhaps frustrated to the detriment of the public interest; that whether and in which instances a patent or patents of one primary defendant was infringed by either of the other primary defendants in the absence of a license it is not now necessary to decide.

"The special master finds that with the exception of not more than five or six, the patents owned by the 'primary defendants' are not for 'minor improvements,' in processes and operations for the manufacture of cracked gasoline, but are for substantial, valuable, and highly useful improvements, which have made possible the manufacture of cracked gasoline in commercial quantities, have increased the yield of gasoline per barrel of crude many times over and have enabled the supply of gasoline to meet the ever-increasing demand.

"That the processes employed by defendants for cracking gasoline by the application of superatmospheric pressure and high temperatures, described in the letters patent of the primary defendants, are not, in all substantial respects, the same processes as those known and employed long prior to the application for, or issuance of any of their said patents, but were for new and useful and patentable inventions, the utility of which has been shown by the petitioner itself.

"The special master finds that the procuring and treating of said patents as valid by the defendants is not a device to lend color of legality to any combination, conspiracy, or monopoly, but that said patents were procured in the regular and lawful manner, and were acquired by the defendants in good faith, for the laudable purpose of producing a larger proportion of gasoline from a given amount of crude petroleum, and for supplying the critical demand in the United States for more gasoline than could be produced by the straight distillation method."

The Government singled out two of the patents (property of Texas Co.) for special attack. It charged that their issuance had been secured through fraud.

The master also found against the petitioner on the issues raised by the supplemental petition wherein defendant M. W. Kellogg Co. and the primary defendants were charged with a conspiracy to increase their monopoly of the cracking processes by injuring a competitor (Fleming) who was engaged in selling licenses under his cracking process patents.

The questions presented by petitioner's exceptions to the report are: (1) Does the evidence support (a) the master's findings as to the Adams patents and (b) the master's findings respecting the conduct of M. W. Kellogg Co. and the four primary defendants? (2) May petitioner in this suit question the validity or the scope of the patents which it issued? (3) If the preceding question be answered in the affirmative, are the patents valid? (4) Do the agreements of which petitioner complains violate section 1 or 2 of the antitrust act?

(1) The Adams patent. Petitioner attacks two patents upon the ground that they were obtained by fraud. To support its contention, petitioner produced a witness, B, who testified in effect that the affidavits which certain witnesses signed and filed in the Patent Office were prepared by Adams or his solicitors and were never read nor sworn to by the affiants and that the statements appearing in the affidavits respecting certain uses and experiments were untrue. It is inferable that the Patent Office relied upon these affidavits and was induced to act by reason of their presentation.

The master, however, heard other witnesses who were examined and cross-examined. At least two witnesses flatly contradicted the testimony of B. After thus seeing and hearing all the witnesses the master found:

"The affidavit of Besselman on the 10th day of May, 1916, was signed and sworn to by him; that at the time he knew the contents thereof; that the statements contained therein were true; and that his testimony in this case was false, and that the Government has failed in its contention that letters patent to Joseph H. Adams No. 1320354, serial No. 530852, filed December, granted October 28, 1919, on application 1909, were obtained by means of fraudulent and deceptive affidavits and statements."

Our study of the testimony does not justify a disturbance of this unequivocal finding by the trier of fact who saw and heard the witnesses who so flatly contradicted each other.

The same disposition may be made of the Government's contention respecting M. W. Kellogg & Co.

Respecting queries 2 and 3, little need be said in view of our ultimate conclusion as to the validity of the patents. This court is divided respecting the right of the Government to attack the validity of the patents in these proceedings. We are satisfied, however, that we may inquire into the prior art to ascertain the scope of the claims of the various patents involved.

Having made that study, we conclude that: (a) All of the patents cover improvements only. (b) None of them are basic or pioneer patents. (c) All claims should be construed accordingly.

It by no means follows, however, that because the claims of a patent merely cover improvements, and must be denied a wide range of equivalency, that they are unimportant or that the inventor did not make a real contribution to the art. Moreover, if a narrow patent is valid, it furnishes as sufficient a consideration for a contract based on it as would a pioneer or basic patent and it is as legitimate a subject of cross-license agreement as is a basic or pioneer patent.

Without discussing each patent at length and in detail, we will content ourselves with a statement of our conclusion. For the purposes of this suit, we are not willing to disturb the master's finding that the patents are valid.

Validity of agreements: Seventy-nine agreements are involved. They may be referred to for convenience sake as cross-licensing and sublicensing agreements, although some of them include provisions that deal with subjects other than licenses.

Opposing counsel approach the consideration of them from different angles: Petitioner asserts that all of the provisions of all agreements must be read together while defendants contend that the validity of each provision must be separately considered and its legality determined without regard to its effect upon any of the parties other than those who executed the agreement.

Petitioner contends that the primary defendants restrained trade and commerce in cracked gasoline; that such control is obtained through so-called cross-license agreements; that by such agreements the parties thereto secure an unauthorized extension of the patent monopoly both as to time and subject matter, and an avoidance of any attack upon the validity of the patents by any of the defendants. It also, so it is asserted, restricted production, destroyed competition, imposed unjustifiable royalties, and restricted the use of the process by others to the detriment of the consumer.

Defendants contend that the grant of a patent is a grant of a monopoly; that while such a monopoly is a burden on commerce, it is a lawful burden; that the owner of a patent may grant licenses thereunder, whether few or many, and the effect of each license agreement is to partially lift the lawful monopoly evidenced by the patent. In short, it is argued, licenses promote instead of restrict competition, and license agreements, no matter what their conditions may be, necessarily extend the freedom to manufacture and to sell the patented article. They, therefore, contend their arguments are not within the condemnation of the Sherman antitrust law.

The ownership of a patent unquestionably carries with it certain rights, monopolistic in character. Nevertheless, the owner of a patent can use it as property only subject to the Sherman antitrust law; that is to say, A, B, C, and D can not legally contract respecting their patents in violation of the terms of this law. The patent may confer a right which, distinct from the agreement, is in the nature of a monopoly. To this extent the Sherman antitrust law does not apply to patent monopolies. And, of course, this right to enjoy a patent monopoly carries with it certain rights incident thereto. Among them are the right to royalties, to grant licenses, as well as the right to handicap competitors by withholding licenses.

As the owner of a patent one may exclusively occupy the field covered by the patent. He may contract as an incident thereto. He may license one and refuse to license another. But he can not, merely because of his ownership of a patent, enter into an agreement with another party, perhaps also the owner of a patent, which has for its object or its inevitable result the burdening of commerce or the lessening of competition beyond the limits of the patent monopoly. (American Column & Lumber Co. et al v. United States, 257 U. S. 377; United States v. Motion Picture Patents Co. et al., 225 Fed. 800, 810; United States v. New Departure Manufacturing Co. et al., 204 Fed. 107; Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co. v. United States of America, 226 U. S. 20, 48.) We quote from the opinion in the last cited case:

"The trade was, therefore, practically controlled from producer to consumer and the potency of the scheme was established by the cooperation of 85 per cent of the manufacturers, and their fidelity to it was secured not only by trade advantages but by what was practically a pecuniary penalty, not inaptly termed in the argument 'cash bail.' The royalty for each furnace was $5, 80 per cent of which was to be returned if the agreement was faithfully observed; it was to be 'forfeited as a penalty' if the agreement was violated. And for faithful observance of their engagement the jobbers, too, were entitled to rebates from their purchases. It is testified that 90 per cent of the jobbers in number and more than 90 per cent in purchasing power joined the combination.

"The agreements clearly, therefore, transcended what was necessary to protect the use of the patent or the momonopoly which the law conferred upon it. They passed to the purpose and accomplished a restraint of trade condemned by the Sherman law. * * *

"The added element of the patent in the case at bar can not confer immunity from a like condemnation, for the reasons we have stated. And this we say without entering into the consideration of the distinction of rights for which the Government contends between a patented article and a patented tool used in the manufacture of an unpatented article. Rights conferred by patents are indeed very definite and extensive, but they do not give any more than other rights a universal license against positive prohibitions. The Sherman law is a limitation of rights, rights which may be pushed to evil consequences and therefore restrained.

"This court has had occasion in a number of cases to declare its principle. Two of those cases we have cited. The others it is not necessary to review or to quote from, except to say that in the very latest of them the comprehensive and thorough character of the law is demonstrated and its sufficiency to prevent evasions of its policy 'by resort to any disguise or subterfuge of form,' or the escape of its prohibitions 'by any indirection.' (United States v. American Tobacco Co., 221 U. S. 106, 181.) Nor can they be evaded by good motives. The law is its own measure of right and wrong, of what it permits or forbids, and the judgment of the courts can not be set up against it in a supposed accommodation of its policy with the good intention of parties, and it may be of some good results. (United States v. Trans-Missouri Freight Association, 166 U. S. 290; Armour Packing Co. v. United States, 209 U. S. 56, 62.)"

Applying this rule to the instant suit, it is apparent that defendants were permitted to execute cross licenses to one another. They were not, however, permitted to enter into agreements the effect of which was to extend their monopoly beyond the limitations which were fixed by the patent grant; or, to express it differently, where the contract would be illegal because of violation of the Sherman antitrust law, were it not for the existing patents, the illegality is eliminated merely to the extent of the monopoly represented by the patent grant and to rights which necessarily flow therefrom.

Before examining the agreements and applying the validity test the following facts constitute a necessary background.

Gasoline: Gasoline produced by the pressure cracking process may be used separately or freely mixed with the same product manufactured by any of the other processes. In other words, the product—gasoline—is the same for all practical purposes whether produced by pressure cracking or by the straight run or other processes. Gasoline, however produced, is not a commodity covered by a patent.

The percentage of gasoline produced by the cracking process has increased steadily during the last 15 years. Not less than 25 per cent of all gasoline manufactured in the United States was in 1925 produced by pressure cracking processes and this percentage is constantly increasing.

Volume of business: The master found that "the aggregate cracking capacity of all the defendants (primary and secondary) is about 55 per cent of the total cracking capacity in the United States." Petitioner asserts that the "primary defenders in 1921 produced 72.96 per cent of all cracked gasoline refined in the United States while in 1924 they produced 81.05 per cent;" that in 1921 the primary defendants and their licensees refined 86.39 per cent, while in 1924 the same parties refined 93.96 per cent of all cracked gasoline produced in the country. It is the actual production rather than "cracking capacity" that is significant. We accept the production test rather than the capacity test.

Infringements of patents by primary defendants: The defendants contend and the master found that the cross-license agreements were made in good faith and to avoid patent infringement suits.

It appears, however, that the principal patents of the primary defendants which are the subject of the cross-license agreements may each be practiced without infringing the other. For example, the so-called Burton patents of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana are not infringed by the Holmes-Manley process of the Texas Co. nor the Cross patents of the Gasoline Products Co. nor by the tube and tank process. Subsequent to the execution of the agreements, each of the primary defendants continued to follow the teachings of its own patent. The processes described in the claims of many patents were not adopted by any primary defendant not the owner of such patents. Some of the claims of some of the patents are not followed by any of the primary defendants.

We herewith quote excerpts from agreements Nos. 31, 55, and 74:

Agreement No. 31

"SECTION 1. That the term 'patents rights' as used in this agreement refers to all issued United States patents and pending applications therefor specified in Schedules A and B and all inventions relating to processes and apparatus for the manufacture of gasoline and other light oils by cracking under pressure, and relating to the products and by-products of such processes and apparatus, and relating to processes and apparatus for refining such products, acquired prior to January 1, 1937; also all future United States patents or divisible patent rights of the same general nature acquired by either party (directly or indirectly) prior to January 1, 1937, together with any and all inventions and improvements disclosed in said patents and applications, or pertaining thereto.

"SEC. 2. The Indiana Co. acknowledges the validity of all patents of the said Texas Co. as and when issued under which it becomes licensed hereunder. The Texas Co. acknowledges the validity of all patents of the Indiana Co. as and when issued under which it becomes licensed hereunder.

"SEC. 3. Each party hereto grants to the other an irrevocable and nonexclusive license to employ said patent rights in its own plants and those of its subsidiaries, said license to continue to the expiration of any patents included within the aforesaid patent rights. All subsidiaries and controlled companies shall continue to pay royalties if licensed under said patent rights at the time they shall become subsidiaries or controlled companies as defined herein.

"SEC. 5. The Indiana Co. shall be at liberty to modify the terms of or grant substitutes for any of its licenses now in force (excepting the licenses of the White Eagle and Aetna Refining Cos., which licenses shall not be altered except by mutual consent of the parties hereto), provided that the Indiana Co. shall not in such substitute licenses reduce the royalty rate below three-tenths cent per gallon of stock charged to the pressure stills, and shall not fix any maximum without the consent of the Texas Co. except under the following conditions:

"(a) The license shall provide that the licensee shall not avail itself of the patent rights of the Texas Co. conveyed by said license, or any additional patent rights extended to it, so as to materially increase the yield of light hydrocarbons from a given quantity of charging stock or materially to increase the conversion capacity of a still of a given size, without an adjustment of royalty rates by mutual agreement of the parties to the license before the licensee shall be permitted commercially to employ said inventions;

"(b) The maximum royalty per year on each still shall not be reduced below 56¼ cents per gallon of charging capacity of the stills, as defined in section 10 of the form of license attached.

"SEC. 6. Either party shall be at liberty to grant licenses under the patent rights of both parties, but only upon terms and conditions mutually agreed upon by the parties. It is agreed that the forms of license hereto attached for the processes and locations therein shown are satisfactory.

"SEC. 13. The Texas Co. agrees that, if at any time prior to January 1, 1937, the amount of gasoline manufactured by it by pressure cracking within the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Oklahoma shall exceed 25 per cent of the gasoline manufactured by the Indiana Co. through operations of the same character in said territory, then the Texas Co. agrees that the Indiana Co. shall have an option to purchase one-third of such excess manufacture, the amount of such manufacture to be determined and said option to be exercised upon the terms and conditions following:

"(a) Each company shall upon request furnish the other a statement at the end of the first six months of any year covering its said manufacture in said territory and said six months' period shall be taken as the basis in determining the percentages hereunder.

"(b) Notice of the exercise of said option to purchase shall be given by the Indiana Co. to the Texas Co. on or before the 1st day of October following the said six months' period.

"(c) Deliveries shall begin with the month of January following the exercise of said option by the Indiana Co. and shall continue in approximately equal monthly installments through the calendar year.

"(d) The price to be paid by the Indiana Co. to the Texas Co. shall be the wholesale price for such gasoline at the time of delivery to be fixed by agreement between the parties hereto; or, in the event of their inability to agree, then such price shall be determined by arbitration, each party selecting one arbitrator, and these two shall select a third. The decision of a majority of the board of arbitration so constituted shall be final and binding upon both parties hereto. Such arbitrators, in arriving at a decision, shall, among other factors, take into consideration the Chicago tank wagon market price of the Indiana Co. for its gasoline, the cost of transportation, the cost of marketing, and a reasonable selling profit.

"(e) The quality of the gasoline to be delivered to the Indiana Co., in the event it shall exercise its option to purchase, shall be equal to that being marketed generally by the Indiana Co. at the time of such delivery throughout said territory under the brand of 'Red Crown.'

"(f) If the event this section 13 shall for any reason be held unenforceable, such holding shall not affect or extend to the contract as a whole, or any of its other provisions, which shall, nevertheless, remain in full force and effect."

Agreement No. 55

This agreement was entered into between the Texas Co. and the Gasoline Products Co. on January 26, 1923, and referred particularly to 43 patents or patent applications. Among the provisions are:

"2. The term 'patent rights' for the purpose of this agreement shall be deemed to mean, in the case of each party, all United States letters patent and pending applications therefor specified in Schedules A or B, as the case may be, and all inventions relating to processes and apparatus for the manufacture of gasoline and other light oils by cracking under pressure, and relating to the products and by-products of such processes and apparatus, and relating to processes and apparatus for refining such products, acquired prior to January 1, 1937; also all future United States patents or divisible patent rights of the same general nature acquired by either party (directly or indirectly) prior to January 1, 1937, together with any and all inventions and improvements disclosed in said patents and applications, or pertaining thereto.

"3. The term 'stock charged' as used for the purpose of this agreement shall be deemed to mean petroleum or petroleum oils of whatever character, including cycled stock, charged into the pressure equipment.

"6. The Gasoline Co. agrees for itself and its assigns not to make any charge of infringement of its patent rights or bring any suit for an injunction or damages for infringement of its patent rights against either the Texas Co. or any present or future licensee under the patent rights of the Texas Co., including the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), and its present or future licensees who are or shall be licensed under the Texas Co.'s patent rights, charging infringement under the patent rights of the Gasoline Co. by reason of the practice, past or future, of any process in which the cracking occurs only with substantial distillation, or of any cracking process operated entirely below 450 pounds' pressure per square inch.

"7. The Gasoline Co. shall have the right to grant a nonexclusive license to any of its present licesees under the patent rights of the Texas Co., but limited to manufacture and use by such licensees in installations in which the cracking is performed only by said Cross process, the manufacture, use, or sale of the apparatus for such installations and/or the sale of the products of such manufacture and use, upon the payment to the Texas Co. of whichever is the greater of (a) 2 cents per barrel stock charged or (b) 30 per cent of the total money collected from such licensees by the Gasoline Co. as royalty or damages for operations beginning 30 days after date of this agreement. In the case of the Indian Refining Co. the payment shall be either 1 cent per barrel stock charged or 30 per cent of said total money, whichever is greater.

"The Gasoline Co. shall have the right also to grant to its future licensees a nonexclusive license under the patent rights of the Texas Co., but limited to manufacture and use by such licensees in installations in which the cracking is performed only by said Cross process, the manufacture, use, and sale of the apparatus for such installations, and/or the sale of the products of such manufacture and use, upon the payment to the Texas Co. of whichever is the greater of (a) 2.4 cents per barrel of stock charged or (b) 30 per cent of the total money collected from such licensees by the Gasoline Co. as royalty or damages for any operations subsequent to the issuance of such license.

"8. The Texas Co. agrees to open negotiations with the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), and/or the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), and/or the Standard Development Co., to the end of acquiring for the Gasoline Co. the right to the latter of conferring upon its licensees, present and future, in addition to the nonexclusive license under the patent rights of the Texas Co., a similar nonexclusive license, limited in the same manner as in the case of the Texas Co., under the hereinafter designated patent rights of said companies respectively.

"If and when the right to grant such limited nonexclusive licenses, under either or both of the patent rights defined in the following paragraphs designated (a) and (b), shall become vested in the Gasoline Co. from the owners thereof, or either of them, the Gasoline Co. shall be obligated to pay to the Texas Co. an additional 10 per cent of the total money collected by the Gasoline Co. from its present licensees as royalty or damages for operations beginning 30 days after the date of the vesting of such rights.

"If and when the right to grant such limited nonexclusive licenses, under all United States letters patent, pending applications therefor and all inventions relating to processes and apparatus for the manufacture of gasoline and other light oils by cracking under pressure, and relating to the products and by-products of such processes and apparatus, and relating to processes and apparatus for refining such products, now owned or acquired prior to January 1, 1937, by the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), also all future United States patents or divisible patent rights of the same general nature acquired by the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) (directly or indirectly) prior to January 1, 1937, together with any and all inventions and improvements disclosed in said patents and applications, or pertaining thereto, shall become vested in the Gasoline Co. from the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) the Gasoline Co. shall be obligated to pay to the Texas Co. an additional sum from its future licensees of whichever is the greater of (a) 1.2 cents per barrel charged, or (b) 10 per cent of the total money collected by the Gasoline Co. from such future licensees as royalty or damages for any operations beginning 30 days after the vesting of such rights.

"The Gasoline Co. shall in any event be obligated to pay to the Texas Co. not less than the following percentages of the total money collected by the Gasoline Co. from its present and future licensees under any or all of the patent rights of the Gasoline Co. as royalty or damages for operations within the United States beginning at the time specified and continuing during the life of this agreement:

"(a) Not less than 30 per cent collected from each of the present and future licensees from the date hereof;

"(b) Not less than 40 per cent collected from each of the present licensees beginning 30 days after the right to grant limited nonexclusive licenses under the patent rights of either or both of the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), and the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), and the Standard Development Co. shall have been vested in the Gasoline Co. as hereinbefore provided;

"(c) Not less than 40 per cent collected from each of the future licensees beginning 30 days after the right to grant limited nonexclusive licenses under the patent rights of the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) shall have been vested in the Gasoline Co. as hereinbefore provided;

"(d) Not less than 40 per cent collected from each of the future licensees beginning 30 days after the right to grant limited nonexclusive licenses under the patent rights of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) and the Standard Development Co. shall have been vested in the Gasoline Co. as hereinbefore provided;

"(e) Not less than 50 per cent collected from each of the future licensees beginning 30 days after the right to grant limited nonexclusive licenses under the patent rights of both the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) and the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) and the Standard Development Co. shall have been vested in the Gasoline Co. as hereinbefore provided."

Agreement No. 74

Agreement No. 74, entered into between Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, and the Texas Co., September 28, 1923:

"SEC. III. (a) Jersey licenses Texas and Indiana under its patent rights, excepting that no license is hereby granted for the tube and tank process. Jersey agrees that it will on request license Indiana and/or Texas and their respective 100 per cent subsidaries only under its patent rights for the tube and tank process at 5 cents per barrel of oil throughout.

"(b) Texas and Indiana license Jersey, Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana, and Humble Oil & Refining Co. under their (Texas and/or Indiana) patent rights, except that no license is hereby granted for the Holmes-Manley and/or Burton processes. Texas and Indiana agree that they will on request license Jersey and its 100 per cent subsidiaries and Humble Oil & Refining Co., under their patent rights for the Holmes-Manley process, at 8.4 cents per barrel of oil, fresh stock.

"(c) Indiana and Texas agree to extend the present temporary modified license contracts running from Indiana to Jersey and to Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana until December 1, 1931, and to license Jersey and Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana, but no other or future subsidiary of Jersey, under their (Indiana and Texas) patent rights for the practice of the Burton process thereafter, royalty free.

"SEC. V. (a) Jersey agrees to deliver to Texas upon the execution hereof a duly executed copy of a certain grant running to Gasoline Products Co. (Inc.), a copy of which is attached as Exhibit A.

"(b) Texas agrees to deliver to Jersey upon the execution hereof a duly executed copy of a certain grant running to Jersey from Gasoline Products Co. (Inc.), a copy of which is attached as Exhibit B.

"(d) Each party agrees that it will not in the future grant any license or release under the patent rights of any other party hereto (without its consent) to one who at that time holds (of record) or is actually known to the licensor to own or control patent rights which are infringed by the pyrolitic cracking operations of said other party hereto.

"SEC. VII. (a) Jersey agrees to pay to Indiana one-half of all royalties received by it (and/or its 100 per cent subsidiaries) after the effective date hereof from licensees of the tube and tank process (under any or all the patent rights of Texas and/or Indiana), or 5 cents per barrel of oil (throughout) run by such licensees, whichever is the greater, such payments to be made when and as such royalties are collected, expenses of collection, if any, to be borne equally by Jersey and Indiana, provided that—

"(1) All present licensees of Jersey shall be considered to be licensees under the patent rights of Indiana and Texas, but in the case of existing license contracts Jersey shall pay only one-half of the royalties received after the effective date hereof by it, and in the case of existing license contracts made according to the plan and at the rate of Exhibit D attached hereto, such payment shall be subject to being returned to Jersey for return to licensees to the extent and under the conditions provided in Exhibit D.

"(2) Jersey shall make no payment to Indiana and/or Texas for any royalties it receives from Indiana and/or Texas in the event they exercise the option given to them in Section III, paragraph (a) hereof, to take a license under the tube and tank process.

"(3) In the event Indiana and/or Texas shall in the future establish a rate of royalty less than 16.8 cents per barrel fresh stock, or 25 per cent of the net profit, then Jersey shall be privileged to reduce its minimum payment of 5 cents per barrel proportionately to the reduction in royalty made by Indiana or Texas.

"(4) The Standard Development Co., a patents holding subsidiary of Jersey, may collect royalties from Jersey, Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana, and from the Humble Oil & Refining Co. without accounting or payment of any kind to Indiana or Texas.

"(b) Jersey shall pay to Indiana in any case not less than one-half of all moneys received from any future licensees of the tube and tank process, such payments to be made when and as such royalties are collected, expenses of collection, if any, to be borne equally by Jersey and Indiana.

"(c) Indiana agrees to pay to Texas one-fourth of all royalties paid after the effective date hereof to Indiana by Jersey and Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana for operations under the Burton process within 30

days from the date such royalties are received, and Texas agrees to pay said one-fourth of said royalties to the Standard Development Co. within 15 days after the date on which it is received by Texas from Indiana."

Section 13 of agreement 31 is cited by petitioner as one covenant of this contract which violates the Sherman Act. It obligates the Texas Co. to sell, under certain conditions, gasoline by it manufactured to the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. It is not restricted to gasoline manufactured by any process covered by any patent. This covenant clearly violates the Sherman Act.

A patentee may, as against its agent or licensee, impose conditions respecting sales, the price, and the territory whereat and wherein the patented article may be sold. United States v. General Electric Co. (272 U. S. 476). For the purpose of this argument it may be conceded that such restrictive covenant may include a commodity which, though not covered by a patent, is the product of a patented process. But such covenant can not include an unpatented article not made by patentee's patented process or apparatus. The vice of this covenant lies in the fact that there is no restriction as to the commodity which was the subject of the agreement. The product was gasoline manufactured by pressure cracking, irrespective of the process used in producing it.

The defendants asserted, however, that this covenant never has been and never will be enforced, and therefore is of no significance. When this statement was made on oral argument the court suggested, in order to test the good faith of defendants' assertion, that the parties agree to its elimination. Defendants accepted the suggestion and filed with the court an agreement in the nature of a waiver of this provision of agreement 31. To this action the petitioner strenuously objected, insisting that defendants should not be permitted to avoid the effect of this litigation by an eleventh-hour withdrawal from its previously asserted right to thus contract. Were this the only provision objected to, we would view the litigation as happily ended. But there are other agreements which are attacked and, if the attacks be sustained, a decree for petitioner must necessarily follow.

For example, sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this same agreement 31, provide that the contracting parties shall acknowledge the validity of all patents that may be issued to the other "as and when issued under which it becomes licensed hereunder." Section 1 of the same agreement defines the term "patent rights" as including all patents and pending applications "and all inventions relating to processes and apparatus for the manufacture of gasoline and other light oils by cracking under pressure, acquired prior to January 1, 1937." Section 3 grants, each to the other, licenses to continue to the expiration of any patents included within the aforesaid "patent rights."

These agreements do not expire until 17 years from January 1, 1937. Or, stated in another way, the agreement which was made August 26, 1921, protected patents from attack which might be issued as late as January 1, 1937, and which would not expire until 1954.

Such agreements can not be sustained. While a patent is presumptively valid, many of them, although duly issued, are invalid for various reasons. The public, in whose interest the patent laws are enacted (Kendal v. Winsor, 21 How. 322) is ordinarily protected against the burden of such void patent grants by the action of competitors of the patentee who, prompted by motives of self-preservation, refuse to recognize these void patents and therefore successfully contest them. The public is thereby relieved of the burden which their existence entails.

By these clauses of agreement 31 and similar clauses in the other agreements, the parties purchased immunity from attack on their patents. Tying the hands and sealing the lips of the only parties who would ordinarily stand suit and contest the validity of the patents, the primary defendants attempted to fasten on the public burdens which it was not the purpose of the patent law to impose. Such agreements violate the letter and the spirit of the patent law and are contrary to public policy. The far-reaching consequences of such agreements is illustrated by the present case.

Further attack upon this agreement is made because of the effect of subsequently executed agreements, which not only dealt with royalties but enlarged the scope of this agreement by including other defendants who were large producers and refiners of gasoline. Agreements 55 and 74 include the other two primary defendants, the Standard Oil of New Jersey and the Gasoline Products Co. Section 8 of agreement 55 obligated the Texas Co. to open negotiations with the Standard Oil of Indiana and Standard Oil of New Jersey:

"* * * to the end of acquiring for the Gasoline Products Co. the right of conferring upon its licensees, present and future, in addition to the nonexclusive patents under the license rights of the Texas Co. a similar nonexclusive license from the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana and the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey."

Agreement 55 dealt with and fixed the royalties which were to be charged and provided for a division of these royalties between the primary defendants. The plan is made more effective by the two other agreements, 73 and 75, the first being between Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, and the Texas Co., and the latter agreement being between the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and the Gasoline Products Co.

In determining their validity these various agreements must be read together. They interlock. Swift & Co. v. United States (196 U. S. 396.) Viewed as one, they present a situation where the primary defendants not only fixed royalties as between themselves but for their sublicensees, and provided for a division among themselves of the moneys received from such royalties.

There appears no logical relation between the protection which attached to the exclusive right which arose from the issuance of the patents and the agreements which the holders of the patents generally entered into. The agreements therefore transcend what was necessary to protect the patents and come within the operation of the antitrust act.

It may be conceded that A may fix the royalty which he shall exact from B as arbitrarily as he chooses. Such patentee may, even within a limited field, grant such licenses upon condition that his competitor execute to him a license to use said competitor's patented process. But such patentees may not, when to a large degree they dominate the trade, enter into an agreement for the pooling of their royalties and thereby increase the tribute exacted from the users.

To illustrate, A has a valid patent used by numerous licensees. B has a valid patent which other licensees use. Notwithstanding A and B each has a monopoly, there is competition. But it would be a plain violation of the antitrust act for A and B, thus having certain monopolies which are in competition one with another, to combine to eliminate competition between their monopolies and impose or maintan burdens which exist not by virtue of the monopolies but by virtue of the agreements dealing with their monopolies as property.

It is in this respect that these various agreements step outside the limits of lawful monopolies which arose from the issuance of the patents. The patent monopoly itself is a property right and agreements in respect thereto must be subject to the same antimonopoly tests as any other property rights.

There is no substantial difference between agreements entered into by competing packing companies respecting the prices at which or territories wherein their products may be sold and an agreement between holders of patent monopolies which fix the rates of royalties that shall be charged to licensees.

In fact we may go further and say that pooling agreements between holders of patents whereby royalties are fixed and the division of proceeds derived from royalties provided for are within the condemnation of the Sherman antitrust law. True, in such cases the court must inquire into the effect and extent of such agreements. But if the evidence, as here, discloses a domination of the trade and an additional burden by virtue of the agreement, the act is violated. And there can be no legitimate question respecting the extent of the domination by the primary defendants. Whether we accept petitioner's version of the testimony or the defendants' statement of the extent to which these defendants dominate the industry, the conclusion must be the same. In either case the percentage is so large as to necessitate the conclusion that the royalties materially and substantially affect the price of gasoline.

In so far as these agreements are license agreements, they are unobjectionable. To the extent that they go beyond license agreements, they are subject to the inhibitions of the Sherman Act.

It is worthy of note that none of the primary defendants use any considerable number of the patents of the other. This is established by the admission of the defendants. An independent producer, however, could hardly engage in the process of refining gas by a cracking process without infringing one or more of the patented cracking processes. One such refiner might infringe the process of one primary defendant, while another independent refiner would run afoul of another patent. Under these circumstances the holders of the patent, in fixing royalties by agreement, are in effect and for all practical purposes entering into an agreement to fix prices. For it is affirmatively established that the royalties fixed in the agreements and maintained by the agreements is a substantial part of the cost of refining. In fact the evidence justifies a finding that such royalties nearly equal and sometime exceed the profits of outside refiners.

If, then, the royalty charges directly affect the price at which the commodity can be produced, and if the agreements have for their object or for their necessary effect the fixing and maintaining of royalties, they can not be distinguished from other agreements which have been condemned, the purpose or necessary result of which was to fix the price of a commodity. United States v. Trenton Potteries (273 U. S. 392, 397–398). The court there said:

"The aim and result of every price-fixing agreement, if effective, is the elimination of one form of competition. The power to fix prices, whether reasonably exercised or not, involves power to control the market and to fix arbitrary and unreasonable prices. The reasonable price fixed to-day may through economic and business changes become the unreasonable price of to-morrow. Once established, it may be maintained unchanged because of the absence of competition secured by the agreement for a price reasonable when fixed. Agreements which

create such potential power may well be held to be in themselves unreasonable or unlawful restraints without the necessity of minute inquiry whether a particular price is reasonable or unreasonable as fixed and without placing on the Government in inforcing the Sherman law the burden of ascertaining from day to day whether it has become unreasonable through the mere variation of economic conditions. Moreover, in the absence of express legislation requiring it, we should hesitate to adopt a construction making the difference between legal and illegal conduct in the field of business relations depend upon so uncertain a test as whether prices are reasonable—a determination which can be satisfactorily made only after a complete survey of our economic organiaztion and a choice between rival philosophies. Compare United States *v.* Cohen Grocery Co. (255 U. S. 81); International Harvester Co. *v.* Kentucky (234 U. S. 216); Nash *v.* United States, supra. Thus viewed, the Sherman law is not only a prohibition against the infliction of a particular type of public injury, it 'is a limitation of rights, * * * which may be pushed to evil consequences and therefore restrained.' Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co. *v.* United States (226 U. S. 20, 49)."

Defining the term "unreasonable," the court says:

"That only those restraints upon interstate commerce which are unreasonable are prohibited by the Sherman law was the rule laid down by the opinions of this court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases. But it does not follow that agreements to fix or maintain prices are reasonable restraints and therefore permitted by the statute, merely because the prices themselves are reasonable. Reasonableness is not a concept of definite and unchanging content. Its meaning necessarily varies in the different fields of the law, because it is used as a convenient summary of the dominant considerations which control in the application of legal doctrines. Our view of what is a reasonable restraint of commerce is controlled by the recognized purpose of the Sherman law itself. Whether this type of restraint is reasonable or not must be judged in part at least in the light of its effect on competition, for whatever difference of opinion there may be among economists as to the social and economic desirability of an unrestrained competitive system, it can not be doubted that the Sherman law and the judicial decisions interpreting it are based upon the assumption that the public interest is best protected from the evils of monopoly and price control by the maintenance of competition. See U. S. *v.* Trans-Missouri Freight Association (166 U. S. 290); Standard Oil Co. *v.* United States, supra; American Column Co. *v.* United States (257 U. S. 377, 400); United States *v.* Linseed Oil Co. (262 U. S. 371, 388); Eastern States Lumber Association *v.* United States (234 U. S. 600, 614)."

The petitioner is entitled to a decree in its favor in accordance with the views hereinbefore expressed. Counsel for both parties will confer upon the terms of such decree before submitting it to the court. If unable to agree as to its terms, it will be presented to this court on due notice.

Anderson, circuit judge: I am unable to concur in the views expressed by a majority of the court. In my judgment the Government's exceptions to the master's report should be overruled, the master's report should be approved, and a decree entered dismissing the bill.

JUNE 11, 1929.

AMERICA'S WORST TARIFF BILL

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. SABATH, is ill and unable to attend Congress. As all others did, he obtained consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD upon the tariff bill. He prepared those remarks, but did not get them in in time. I ask unanimous consent that they may go into the RECORD now.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that remarks prepared by the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. SABATH, be permitted to be extended in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, this bill is the most vicious and most unfair piece of legislation that has been passed in the House of Representatives during my 24 years of service in this body. It will go down in history as America's worst tariff bill.

The Payne-Aldrich bill and the Fordney-McCumber bill were vicious, but this bill excels them and can not in any way be compared in viciousness.

I, as a Democrat, as did many other Democrats, went on record in the last campaign in favor of tariff legislation that would protect American industry and the interest of the American wage earner, and we were ready, willing, and anxious, and are ready and desirous now, to cast our votes to protect the American wage earner and the American manufacturer against unfair competition, but, unfortunately, the Republican majority in the House has made this impossible by refusal to give us a bill that would accomplish these desirable purposes.

We are precluded and are prevented by the special rule adopted by the Republican majority from submitting or offering amendments that would give the Nation tariff legislation that would be beneficial to the entire country instead of a few special interests.

The increased duty on sugar and on many other necessities of life will place additional burdens upon the American people of not less than $150 annually for each and every family in the United States, and may I ask for whose benefit?

Is it in the interest of the commerce of the Nation? Is it in the interest of the American wage earner? Is it in the interest of the farmer? Indeed not!

It is solely in the interest of the Sugar Trust and other large combinations, trusts, and special interests.

It is indeed unfortunate that the so-called agricultural Representatives in the House, as well as some of the former leaders who have so positively and so often promised the farmer relief and aid, have, by casting their votes for this legislation and making possible its adoption, if not deliberately then at least ignorantly betrayed the interests of the farmers and the consumers of this country.

It is a pitiful sight to thus witness the betrayal of the masses of the people. They were definitely and solemnly promised relief from the almost unbearable burdens of taxation in the form of high cost of living. But they are not to receive the promised relief. Instead, under the terms of this vicious tariff bill, their burdens are to be still further increased.

BILL WILL MEAN INCREASED COST OF LIVING

This bill taxes the things the people eat, use, and wear from the cradle to the grave. The citizen will pay this increased taxation, not directly to the tax collector but in the form of increased prices of the things he and the wife must buy every day of their lives in order to live. And a very large part of this increase in the price of the things they buy will never reach the Treasury of the United States, as taxes ordinarily levied would do, but will only go to swell the colossal profits of trusts and combinations, who fatten upon the public under the protection of tariff bills such as the one now before us. Nor will wages increase, for it is a well-known fact that the big employer will not pay his workmen a cent more than he has to pay them; and it is a further fact that can not successfully be denied that the most highly protected industries in the United States pay the lowest wages.

It is very evident that the purpose of this tariff bill is to repay political debts to Republican campaign-fund contributors. With the great special interests of this country this business of Republican campaign-fund contributions and the tariff is all a mere business matter, an investment, if you please. They contribute enormous sums to the Republican Party campaign chest with the expectation and assurance, even if unwritten, that the tariff will be increased to such an extent that they will be able to receive back in the form of increased profits on their goods not only the amounts of their campaign contributions but fabulous profits in addition. It is an old racket between the Republican Party and the tariff trusts. The average consumer is the goat, or the lamb, as you choose, but in either case the one that is to be fleeced. Men, women, and children must thus suffer by reason of increased cost of living.

That such legislation as this is bound to have a detrimental effect upon the commerce of the Nation must be recognized by every student and informed man.

But remember! The country is awakening. It is not too late, my Republican friends, to mend your ways and change this bill. It can be done in the Senate and it can be done by the conferees of the two Houses in the interest of the millions and millions of Americans, who, notwithstanding the so-called prosperity, have suffered tremendously in the last few years. The farmer who is receiving practically nothing for his product; the wage earner who has had his salary cut to the very minimum; the small manufacturer and the small business man who has suffered reverses, must be and should be taken into consideration before final action is taken on this legislation.

The responsibility is yours and on you. You have made the promises. Will you again betray your trust? If you do not take heed, I am satisfied that you will never again receive the confidence of the American people.

I am not making these observations for political reasons. The only thought I have at heart is the interest of my country.

FAILURE TO RESTRICT DUTY-FREE PHILIPPINE SUGAR IS ONE GOOD FEATURE OF BILL

Mr. Speaker, there is one feature of the bill that I approve, and that is the omission of the provision advocated by the Sugar Trust to restrict the duty-free importation of Philippine sugar.

That omission is in the interest of American sugar consumers and is in the interest of justice and fair play for the Philippines.

I am in favor to-day and have always favored Philippine independence. I want to be free myself, and my sympathy goes out to other peoples who likewise desire to be free.

But as long as we retain sovereignty over the Philippines we owe it to them and to ourselves to treat them fairly. They are our wards, and it is our duty to protect them instead of exploit them.

The proposal of the sugar interests to restrict the amount of sugar the Philippines may export to the United States duty free to 500,000 tons annually is unjust, and especially so since we provide in this very tariff bill under discussion that American products shall enter the Philippines without limit and without tax. I understand the Sugar Trust is turning heaven and earth to have this Philippine-sugar restriction provision inserted in the tariff bill in the Senate, but I trust their efforts will fail.

The effort to restrict Philippine products will not end with the passage of the present tariff bill. The campaign of the restrictionists is but well begun. I have no doubt the Filipinos realize this full well, and will remain alert at all times to protect themselves.

The Philippines owe much credit for the absence of the restriction feature in the House bill to the presence here of a very able delegation of prominent Filipinos. Had they not been here the House bill might have included the restriction provision.

The delegation is headed by the Hon. Manuel Roxas, speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives, and an able and brilliant diplomat. Also on the mission is Senator Sergio Osmena, who has been in Washington on previous missions and has the respect of all Members of Congress with whom he has come in contact. The technical side of the sugar-restriction controversy is ably handled by the Hon. Rafael R. Alunan, Philippine secretary of agriculture and natural resources, who probably knows more about the Philippine sugar industry than any one man, American or Filipino. Serving as members of the delegation are the two Resident Commissioners, the Hon. PEDRO GUEVARA and the Hon. CAMILO OSIAS, who, as we all know, are both able and conscientious representatives of the Philippines.

It is indeed fortunate for the islands that these Filipino officials are all here in Washington at this time. When the delegation arrived here the situation was very critical. That the tariff bill was reported without the restriction feature is an evidence of the effectiveness of the labors of the delegation.

FISCAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD upon the subject of the fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia and to include therein a letter from the District auditor.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated, and to include therein a letter from the District auditor. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I would not ask the indulgence of the House this morning were it not for the fact that I anticipate that in the regular session this winter I will again be chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations that handles the District of Columbia bill. The question of fiscal relations between the District and the United States is settled in that bill. There are in this Congress approximately 70 new Members who have not heard this question discussed, save what has been said in the Washington press on the matter.

It appears to me that one of the purposes of these editorials now is to create in the mind of new Members the impression that Washington is a city much abused and in order that they may prejudge this issue. The reelected membership of the House have had this issue presented almost time without number, and have uniformly and overwhelmingly held that the United States has fairly and generously contributed to the cost of maintaining the city government. Not only has the Federal Government met every obligation that it could have were it a taxpayer, but has gone far beyond that in the amount of support, financial and otherwise, granted the Capital City; and yet a small group in Washington annually and persistently complain and demand more and more, and insist that the city taxpayer should pay proportionately less and less.

Because of this situation I, on June 11, discussed before the House certain false and misleading statements appearing editorially in the Washington press.

Among other statements, I quoted from an editorial in the Evening Star the statement that "the Federal Government, which, in 1921, decided that 40 per cent constituted its fair share in District appropriation bills, will be contributing approximately 20 per cent plus in the 1930 appropriations." I then charged that the statement was false and that the Federal contribution in the 1930 appropriation bill was approximately 28 per cent.

June 14, 1929, the Evening Star carried an editorial entitled "The Clash of Statistics," which was in the nature of a plea of confession and avoidance of the charges I had made against the paper. They state in part:

> The Star has said that according to Auditor Donovan's estimates the nine millions lump-sum payment of the Nation will for 1930 be 20 plus per cent of the total budget. Mr. SIMMONS declares that the only true statement of this percentage is approximately 28 per cent.

The plain inference of the statement is that Mr. Donovan, the District auditor, is authority for their statement that the Federal Government contributes but 20 per cent plus in the 1930 appropriations. Mr. Donovan is an outstanding, efficient, honest, capable city official. His word and his conclusions are respected in Washington. I can understand how the Star would like to have it appear that they are supported in their statements by Auditor Donovan, and why they would like to have it appear that I am at variance with him. On the contrary, he and I are in complete accord on this matter. I ask, Mr. Speaker, to insert in the RECORD on this point a letter from Mr. Donovan, the District auditor, fully discussing this matter, negativing the statement in the Star and supporting the statement that I have made hereofore.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, June 17, 1929.

Hon. ROBERT G. SIMMONS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN SIMMONS: This letter is furnished you in compliance with your request of me over the telephone Saturday that I advise you of the percentage proportion of divisible appropriations carried in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, represented by the payment of $9,000,000 by the United States, plus certain miscellaneous revenues released to and for the beneficial use of the District of Columbia by the United States under the lump-sum plan.

The appropriations carried in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1930 for all purposes total $38,772,615. Included in this amount are appropriations chargeable to special funds and which under governing law would not be payable in any part by the United States if 60-40 or any other percentage plan of appropriating for the District of Columbia were in effect during that fiscal year. The appropriations referred to are those chargeable to the gasoline-tax fund, amounting to $1,658,500, and appropriations chargeable to the water fund, amounting to $1,495,330. The law creating the gasoline-tax fund provides that it shall be made up of the 2-cent tax paid on motor-vehicle fuel imported into the District of Columbia and accretions from assessments under the Borland law, and shall be available for appropriation by Congress exclusively for road and street improvement and repair. The law with respect to the water service provides that it shall be a self-sustaining branch of the government of the District of Columbia. For these reasons, even on the assumption that a percentage plan of appropriation were in effect at this time or in the next fiscal year, appropriations of this character would not be considered as of a divisible nature; that is to say, payable in any part by the United States.

The District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1930 also contains provision for the reimbursement by the District of Columbia to the United States of $300,000 as the District's part of the cost of financing the liability of the United States to the employees' retirement and disability fund. It is now believed that this item could properly be considered as a divisible appropriation under a percentage plan of appropriation liability.

Deducting the gasoline tax and water funds appropriations for the fiscal year 1930 from the total appropriations of $38,772,615, the remainder of $35,618,785 represents what would be considered as appropriations divisible between the United States and the District of Columbia under 60-40 or other percentage plan of appropriating for the District. If only the $9,000,000 to be paid by the United States in 1930 toward financing appropriations for that year be considered, the proportion of the total divisible appropriations for 1930 represented by that sum would be 25.267 per cent. Excluding also the item of $300,000 to which reference has been made from the total of the

divisible appropriations, and considering only the $9,000,000, the percentage of the United States would be 25.482 per cent.

But under the lump-sum plan the United States has released to and for the beneficial use of the District of Columbia certain miscellaneous revenues, estimated for the fiscal year 1930 at $965,000; so that in determining the real Federal participation or representation in the 1930 divisible appropriations under the lump-sum plan, this amount should be taken into consideration in addition to the $9,000,000. Considered on this basis, the proportion of District of Columbia appropriations for 1930 represented by Federal assistance would be 27.976 per cent, and excluding the item of $300,000 referred to, 28.214 per cent.

I trust that the foregoing supplies the information which you requested me to furnish you.

With very best wishes, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

D. J. DONOVAN,
Auditor of the District of Columbia.

THE CONSUMER AND THE PROTECTION TARIFF

Mr. VINCENT of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in respect to the tariff bill recently passed by the House, and to include in those remarks a letter signed by the heads of various agricultural organizations in the city of Washington.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it seems to me that this distinctly comes within the line of matter which has heretofore been excluded from the RECORD. I do not object to the extension of the gentleman's own remarks, but I do object to having placed in the RECORD letters from various political and semipolitical, economic, and other organizations in the city of Washington. If we do that, we will have nothing in the RECORD but page after page of such material.

Mr. VINCENT of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes.

Mr. VINCENT of Michigan. Yesterday or the day before the gentleman from Indiana was permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD upon the same subject, including therein a statement of the National City Bank. This letter that I ask to have incorporated in my remarks in the RECORD is only one letter of four pages. It is signed by the heads of the various agricultural organizations. It is in part and in most respects an answer to that which was permitted to go into the RECORD yesterday or the day before. I do not think the gentleman ought to object under the circumstances.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, considering the fact that I was not here and did not object to the other proposition, I do not see how I can make an exception; but gentlemen will see what this leads to. One Member gets permission to insert in the RECORD letters and statements by others outside of Congress, and then another Member has to insert another letter or statement in order to counteract the first one. Therefore we have a debate in the RECORD by those who have no standing in Congress. That is one of the reasons which leads me to protect the RECORD as far as possible. I shall not object to this proposition.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. VINCENT of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a statement issued on behalf of the national agricultural organizations.

The statement is as follows:

THE CONSUMER AND THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF

Present criticism of a proposed tariff on agricultural products is a direct attack on the American protective-tariff system. It is an attack hiding behind the cloak of an appeal to the "consuming public."

Certain interests, as yet veiled but easily identified by their self-evident purpose, say that the "consumer" will pay heavily for certain foods—beef, butter, sugar, bread, fruit, and vegetables—if tariff rates are levied as now proposed by Congress. These foods, the consumer is told, can be produced more cheaply in other countries and he has the right to buy where he can buy cheapest—the Argentines for cheap beef; New Zealand, cheap butter; Cuba, cheap sugar; Canada, cheap wheat; and Mexico, cheap vegetables.

This broadside of half truth needs a vigorous all-American analysis. The rest of the truth needs to be told, for every "producer" is a consumer; every "consumer" except the tramp is a "producer."

A tariff on these commodities is justified by a broader principle of fairness and general national interest than that which actuates this narrow selfishness of the critics.

If a foreign country can produce a product at a somewhat lower cost than it can be produced on American farms—take beef for example—then the absence of a tariff on beef would lead to two direct results.

The first would be, the flow of a vast amount of American money—consumer's money, if you will—to a place where it can be produced more cheaply—money once sent away never to come back, except as interest and profits, for the rich American capitalist and investor in foreign industry.

The second would be the ruin of the American beef-producing industry—a source of production of natural wealth and of employment of some million men; in fact, the destruction of a national self-sufficiency, indispensable to national defense and national honor. If that is not sufficient, then let it be also understood that these millions of men would cease buying the products of urban industries; automobiles, furniture, carpets, clothing, boots and shoes, etc., which they would purchase as prosperous producers and would flock into the urban industries, creating a veritable frame of underemployment.

This is the reverse side of these half truths and it should be shouted from every housetop.

In the campaign of half truth going on, the consumer is very certainly not reminded of that period following the World War, when he paid 30 cents a pound for sugar because he had to, because the foreign sugar producers were in control and temporarily without competition from domestic producers.

The industrial worker wants his job, needs his job, and the present wage or a larger one, or he is ruined. And his interest in that job far exceeds his interest in a cent or two more for even his beef or his fruit, or his sugar. And that job and its price is subject to just the same law of supply and demand as the price of the beef or the fruit or the sugar. He needs to know what will happen to the labor supply of the farmers and the men in the plants and factories, if a foregin food invasion, which completes the ruin of these agricultural industries, forces them to seek urban employment.

To summarize: If the consumer-producer would benefit by the maintenance of a steady market for his industry, he necessarily must be a purchaser of the products of others.

For you can not be a consumer and not be a producer or the dependent of a producer.

The established policy in America to-day, regardless of partisan politics, is for protection through tariff and through restricted immigration. This principle of protection to all classes, for all products, agricultural or industrial, must be applied with even-handed justice or that same justice, plus the most evident self-interest, demands that all bars of all kinds be let down, and we have a free-trade Nation, without exclusion laws against cheap labor or tariff restrictions against the products of cheap labor.

Without tariff protection "consumers" would buy steel, tractors, cream separators, and factory equipment more cheaply from Germany, shipping equipment from England, textiles from Czechoslovakia, paper products from Japan and China, sugar and starches from Java (where labor is paid 15 cents a day), crockery and dishes from Belgium and Sweden, dairy products from New Zealand and Denmark, fruits from the Tropics, fuel oil from Mexico, and on down the line, until our "consumers" would each and severally be either out of a job or working at the price of the cheap labor of the rest of the world—and buying nothing, because they would not have the money with which to buy.

The American protective tariff has enabled the consumer to be a consumer by making it possible for him to be a producer.

You can not eat your pie and have it. You can not send your beef money to the Argentines and sell your products to American producers. It is impossible to conceive our giving the keys of an American city to a foreign invader and then allow him to use his gunfire to destroy the men, women, and children of that city.

It is equally impossible for a government to invite foreign trade, built upon low standards and costs, into any branch of American industry, agricultural or nonagricultural.

Sugar is a farm product which has been especially singled out for attack in this campaign of half truth, so let us consider closely the difference in cost under a reasonable protective tariff.

Using accepted statistics, the average person's consumption of sugar is 100 pounds of sugar a year, and the proposed tariff would increase the cost 64 cents a year per person. However, this does not mean a direct consumption by each individual of 100 pounds a year or 64 cents a year increase, because included in the 100 pounds is the sugar used in bakery products, candy, soft drinks, ice cream, and the sugar served free to the consumer in hotels and restaurants.

Solely in the household, it has been estimated that the average sugar consumption is from 40 to 60 pounds a year per person. On this basis, then, the average cost of the increased tariff on sugar to the individual consumer in his own home is 38 cents a year.

The consumer must know this and must determine whether this insurance premium of 38 cents a year is worth the guaranty of protection from foreign control of the sugar market in the United States, a control the absence of which in 1920 cost him 30 cents a pound for sugar, or the rate of $12 to $18 a year per consumer. He must determine

whether it is worth 38 cents a year to obtain the security of domestic sugar production at all times, including changes in international relations or trade, or even war, plus the profitable employment of a million farmers and the development of a sugar industry to employ perhaps a million more.

The purchasing power of the farmer determines the success of many factories and of the wage earners in the consuming centers. And the urban consumer depends upon the buying power of farmers.

So it is all an interlocking and interdependent nation-wide organization. Plain horse sense shows that any industry wiped out by a foreign competition dangerously damages every other domestic industry, and that American high standards and the welfare of the consuming public depends upon the protection of all domestic industry. The dust storm raised about a few cents on sugar, butter, beef, etc., is not for the benefit of the "consumer" but for the benefit of the importers who collect the toll and of the foreign capitalists whose investments are in these cheap labor foreign fields.

Protection of the farmer is a consumer's guaranty of continued employment, wages, and ability to pay, safety from foreign trusts and cartels, and, finally, a balanced national industrial fabric.

National self-sufficiency is national safety.

You can not be a consumer and not be a producer or the dependent of a producer.

These are thoughts that the consumers of America must know, fight for, and reverence.

Respectfully submitted by the undersigned organizations, representing growers of commodities mentioned in this communication.

FRED BRENCKMAN,
Washington Representative National Grange.
CHESTER H. GRAY,
Washington Representative American Farm Bureau Federation.
ERNEST BURGRULIES,
President Domestic Sugar Producers Association.
C. B. DENMAN,
President National Live Stock Producers Association.
A. M. LOOMIS,
Secretary the National Dairy Union.
C. E. DURST,
Secretary National Horticultural Council.

RADIO COMMUNICATION

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House Joint Resolution 102, making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications, to be held at The Hague in September, 1929, and agree to the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House Joint Resolution 102, with a Senate amendment, and concur with the Senate amendment with an amendment. The Clerk will report the bill and the Senate amendment.

The Clerk reported the title of the bill and read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "$35,000" and insert "$20,000."

To which the gentleman from Indiana moves to concur with an amendment, striking out "$20,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$27,500."

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the Members of the House that this joint resolution passed this body several days ago carrying $35,000. It passed the Senate with an amendment reducing the amount to $20,000. Mr. Carr, of the State Department, says it will be absolutely impossible for us to participate in this affair as we should participate with that amount, but the department will try to squeeze through with $27,500. Inasmuch as this money is to be expended under the direction of the State Department, I think we should have no fear in giving them the authority. If they do not spend it they will not waste it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Indiana, that the House concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

BRIDGE ACROSS CHESAPEAKE BAY

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill S. 1535 be taken from the Speaker's table and considered by the House. It is a short bridge extension bill that came over from the Senate yesterday, and the Senator interested in it tells me that it is an important matter and ought to be passed now.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman think it an emergency matter?

Mr. DENISON. On the statement of the Senator I would say, yes.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1535

An act to extend the time for the construction of the bridge across the Chesapeake Bay

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge authorized by act of Congress, approved February 15, 1927, to be built by the Chesapeake Bay Bridge Co., a corporation, across the Chesapeake Bay, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

THE TRAILS OF COLUMBUS

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, a few moments ago the gentleman from Porto Rico [Mr. DAVILA] made a unanimous-consent request, consent to which I objected. I understand now that these remarks that he wants to insert are the remarks of Congressman THATCHER, of Kentucky, and, following my usual custom, I will withdraw my objection to the request of the gentleman from Porto Rico.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts withdraws his objection. If there is no objection, the request of the gentleman from Porto Rico will be granted.

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVILA. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, under the privilege accorded me therefor, there is herewith printed a very interesting and instructive travel story, written by Representative THATCHER, of Kentucky, formerly member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and head of the Department of Civil Administration of the Canal Zone, which recently appeared in the National Republic, a magazine dealing with historical and patriotic subjects and published in the city of Washington. As the story deals with Christopher Columbus and the beginnings of American history, I have deemed it worthy of a place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The matter referred to is as follows:

I have always been a great admirer of Christopher Columbus, and have ever held in the highest regard his epoch-making voyages and discoveries. From my earliest youth I have read with avidity the stories of his life and deeds; and, in point of outstanding achievements, tested by sequential results, I have fully shared the general judgment of mankind that the great Genoese navigator looms as one of the very largest figures of history. He molded destiny. His courage, skill, and vision combined to form a key which unlocked the most important material gateway known to the paths of human progress. In all truth he discovered a New World. His genius opened up to civilization the Western Hemisphere. Yet, because of the petty spirit of his associates and contemporaries, and of those for whom he so greatly wrought, he died in want and neglect. As is so often true of those who have accomplished great things for humanity, the passage of the years was required to bring about a just appraisal of his marvelous deeds.

The admiration and esteem I have borne for the great discoverer, and my regard for the character of his mighty achievements, have been increased—if that may have been possible—by reason of certain contacts which have been mine with various "lands of Columbus" in the regions of his epoch-making discoveries. Thus it was my good fortune to live for several years on the Isthmus of Panama, whose coasts, in 1502–3 on his fourth and last New World voyage, were touched and "cruised" by him, and where to-day, from sea to sea, the great Isthmian waterway, constructed by the skill and genius of our Republic, constitutes a strange but most realistic fulfillment of his dream of the discovery of the fabled passage from western waters to the Indies.

Referring to the Panama Canal, it is interesting to note that the two cities, lying side by side at its Atlantic entrance, bear in his honor the names "Cristobal," the American city, and "Colon," the Panamanian city. These appellations, as is well known, are, respectively, the Spanish equivalents for the English "Christopher" and "Columbus" of his name. Also, the beautiful little bay or harbor of Porto Bello, about 20 miles northeastwardly of the Canal's Atlantic entrance, and meaning, in English, "beautiful port," was so named by Columbus upon its discovery by him in 1502. From the quarries established by the Isthmian Canal Commission on its shores adjacent to the old Spanish-

Panamanian town of Porto Bello, there was procured the necessary stone for the concrete which formed the walls of the great locks of the canal at Gatun.

In addition to our life on the Isthmus, occurring during the construction of the Panama Canal (and with which great work I had the honor to have had some official connection), Mrs. Thatcher and I have visited various other lands and countries put on the map of the world by Columbus.

Thus we have been in Cuba, Jamaica, the Republics of Haiti and Santo Domingo (constituting the "Espanola" of Columbus), Costa Rica, the Virgin Islands, and Porto Rico (the only land discovered or visited by Columbus which is under the American flag, with the possible exception of the Canal Zone), and we have also viewed many times, on our voyages to and from the Canal Zone, that first bit of earth in the Western Hemisphere seen and touched by Columbus; that is to say, Watling's Island, the Guanahani of the aborigines; and by him christened "San Salvador." Also in March, 1927, on a visit to the oldest city in the New World—Santo Domingo—founded in 1496 under the direction of Columbus, we were permitted to see and in reverence to view, there in the ancient cathedral, the reputed remains of the great navigator and discoverer. Also there in the tower of the ancient Homenaje, or Castle of Santo Domingo, we were privileged to enter and examine the identical dungeon room wherein Columbus in chains, by order of the infamous Boabdilla, commissioner of the Spanish Crown, was imprisoned in the year 1500. As such prisoner, yet in irons, he was sent back to Spain, where, upon his arrival, following a great outburst of popular indignation and the sense of outrage experienced by Queen Isabella, he was, by royal direction, released and invited to the Spanish court at Granada.

Therefore it was but natural that we should long entertain the hope that some day we might be able to visit that ancient and picturesque Spain under the auspices of whose sovereigns the marvelous discoveries of the great Christopher were made, and that we might there look upon some of those spots and regions rendered forever sacred by his contacts during the troubled years preceding and following his great voyages. The desire thus to journey through the lands of Ferdinand and Isabella was heightened by the fact that by reason of our Isthmian life Mrs. Thatcher learned to speak with fluency the Spanish tongue, and I acquired some understanding of it; and we believed that by reason of this we would be able to secure in Spain much valuable information, not only as regards the haunts and deeds of Columbus there, but also touching other matters as well; and that we should be able to reap the greatest possible pleasure and benefit from such a journey.

Thus it came to pass that on the morning of May 21, 1927, the wife and I, accompanied by friends and fellow travelers, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Henry, well-known people of Washington, left Paris by train for a tour through Spain by way of the lovely seaside resort, Biarritz, in southern France. Biarritz lies just north of the French and Spanish boundary line, which here pushes itself through the rugged Pyrenees into the Atlantic Ocean. The date is mentioned, not that it means anything whatsoever so far as the writer and his companions on this journey might be concerned, but for the reason that it was made historic and immortal, because shortly after nightfall of that day there was completed at Le Bourget, upon the outskirts of the French capital, the most noted trans-Atlantic crossing ever known to the world—save one. At about the hour of 10 that evening, on this the most famous of the earth's air fields, Lindbergh, the "Lone Eagle of the Skies," in the little *Spirit of St. Louis*, calmly dropped down to earth and completed his epoch-making, nonstop, solo flight across the Atlantic seas, begun 33 hours before at Roosevelt Field, on Long Island, N. Y. Within an hour or two afterward, at Biarritz, in the Hotel du Palais, once the home of the third Napoleon and his lovely bride, the Spanish Princess Eugenie, we received by radio the amazing intelligence that this midwestern youth, whose adventure had been looked upon as a piece of monumental folly, had achieved the utterly impossible by making the indicated flight from New York to Paris. He had negotiated the long and trackless voyage with all the skill and instinct of the most tireless and lone-flying bird of the air. As a result, all France went wild that night, and remained wild for many a day thereafter. Not only had Lindbergh performed the impossible, but in France, during the period which followed his arrival there, his good sense and modesty seemed to win all minds and hearts; and, under the tactful and genial counsel of the late Ambassador Herrick, his wise and manly course, backed by the prestige of his great achievement, did more, perhaps, to strengthen the faltering bonds of friendship between our own and the French people than anything which had occurred since the close of the World War.

Very naturally those of my own little party were very proud and happy over the great feat performed by this splendid American youth. Some days before we had arranged our traveling schedule so as to leave Paris that morning; and with the whole world shaking its head in pitying skepticism touching the ability of Lindbergh to land anywhere except in a watery grave, we hardly felt justified in changing our plans and remaining longer in the French capital, because of the apparently futile hope that this greatest miracle of the air would be wrought by him.

So, after a short sojourn in charming Biarritz, with short motor trips into the surrounding Pyrenees and the Basque region, we resumed our carefully planned journey to the southward and plunged into the north of Spain, bound for the Spanish capital, and traveling by the Madrid express.

SOME COLUMBUS CONTACTS IN NORTHERN SPAIN

In what is to follow, reference will not be made to the actions and experiences of Columbus in any chronological order, but they will simply be pointed out or commented upon as the places where they respectively arose, were visited by the writer and his party, and as the association or connection of Columbus with these places may suggest.

Thus the first point of such contact which we encountered on our journey to Madrid was Burgos, in north-central Spain. Here we ran into a Spanish trail of Columbus. Burgos, once the capital of old Castile, and now the capital of the Province bearing the same name, is a quaint old city, famous for its great cathedral, whose construction was begun in 1221, and which constitutes one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in the world. The city also holds the tombs of the famous Cid, the national hero of Spain, and Don Fernando, both of whom were natives of Burgos and celebrated for their great exploits in the Moorish wars.

But for the purposes of our story the city is especially renowned because of the fact it appears that here Columbus, in 1496, upon the return from his second and rather disastrous voyage to the New World, came to visit and submit to his sovereigns a report of the voyage. The reception he received at their hands, however, was quite different from what he had anticipated; for, as Irving records, although he approached them in a spirit of despondency, fearful of the reception they would accord him, he was by them treated with distinguished favor.

He thereupon was emboldened to propose to the King and Queen a further voyage of discovery, and they promised to furnish him with six ships for the purpose. Ferdinand, however, as was typical of all his dealings with Columbus, soon became cold and indifferent, and it was only because of the zeal, vision, and sympathetic interest and aid of the good Queen Isabella, who was always his loyal friend and the patron of his enterprises, that he was finally enabled, after a long, heartbreaking delay, to undertake this, his third great voyage, with the required squadron of vessels under his command, and which sailed on May 30, 1498, from the port of San Lucar de Barrameda at the mouth of the Guadalquivir River on the Atlantic coast. It was on this voyage that, in addition to discovering the island of Trinidad, he beheld for the first time, and discovered, the mainland of America. This was in the delta region of the Orinoco River along the shores of present-day Venezuela.

From Burgos we continued our journey to Madrid, and about 60 miles farther to the southwest we reached Valladolid, and there came upon another haunt of Columbus. In this old city, in ancient Castile, holding a population of something like 80,000, long a royal seat and the birthplace of Philip II, Columbus died. As is so often true in matters affecting the dates and places of the birth and death of the world's most illustrious sons and daughters, in the course of time there arise conflicts of historical authority regarding them. Thus we have the familiar illustration that Homer is said to have at least seven reputed places of birth, and we know that in the case of Columbus more than one place has claimed to be his birth site and more than one race or country has claimed him as a son. In addition, at least two places claim to hold his sacred dust, Santo Domingo and Seville. However, as regards the place of his death, there seems to be no dispute over the fact that Valladolid is entitled to hold this honor; and it seems to be also equally agreed that May 20, 1506, was the date on which his death took place. Here the great voyager, "home from the sea," denied the honors and benefits which were so justly his due, in despondency and humiliation, though in resignation and reverence, at the close of his stirring and eventful life, yielded up to its final account the proud, indomitable spirit which had enabled him, through deeds of lofty vision and noble adventure, to change the whole course of our human history.

Here also in this city is to be found the identical place where Columbus died, as well as the house in which, for several years, Cervantes, the great author of Don Quixote, lived. It appears that no spot has been authenticated as the first burial place of Columbus, though tradition has it that the Church of Santa Maria de la Antigua, in Valladolid, was the site. It seems to be well established, however, that at some time prior to the month of March in the year 1509 his remains—almost as restless in death as was his body in life—were brought from Valladolid to Seville and there deposited in the Chapel of Santa Ana in the monastery of Las Cuevas; and there they seemed to have remained until some time between 1536 and 1547 (different dates being assigned by different historians), when, by royal decree, as well as by what is said to have been the desire of Columbus himself touching his final resting place, they were removed to Santo Domingo and there interred in its cathedral.

From Valladolid our course lay, by rail, 100 miles or more southeastwardly to Madrid, where, late at night in the midst of a crowded fiesta season, we arrived. Here for several days we made our headquarters, seeing this lovely capital, which holds a million people; its

royal palaces, its beautiful parks, and its galleries of great paintings and other works of art. From Madrid we ventured forth upon a delightful excursion over the great mountain plateau surrounding the city, the Plains of Castile, to visit such places of historic and scenic interest as the Escorial, the greatest palace of Spain, and containing the beautiful Spanish pantheon, Spain's royal burial place; La Granja, a smaller palace, with very beautiful grounds and a system of fountains comparable to those of Versailles; and Segovia, the old walled city that was adult and important in the time of the Roman occupation at the beginning of the Christian era. Segovia is also famous for a number of other things, among them being the world-renowned ancient Roman aqueduct, one of the most remarkable pieces of engineering architecture ever known, constructed of small granite blocks without mortar or cement, with double arches at certain points running as high as 100 feet above the earth, and the whole in excellent condition, and yet serving its original purpose of conveying into the city its water supply. Segovia is also widely famed for its noble cathedral, one of the finest pieces of the late Gothic art anywhere to be found, and its lovely and regally situated Alcazar, or fortress castle.

Also, in Segovia we found another Columbus contact. Here, in the spring of 1505, after the death of his friend and benefactress, Isabella, in November before, in the extremity of sorrow, weariness, and broken health, he came to the Spanish court seeking at the hands of Ferdinand the restoration of the rights and dignities to which, by virtue of his discoveries, he was entitled, and of which he had been so cruelly and wrongfully despoiled. He particularly sought the restoration of his former high office as "Viceroy and Governor of the Indies," originally bestowed by reason of his compact with the Spanish sovereigns, and earned because of his great achievements which followed. The visit, however, was unavailing. With the Queen forever gone, all of the appeals of Columbus for justice were ignored by Ferdinand. Finally Columbus, now in failing health and in the greatest dejection, from his bed of affliction addressed a last petition to the King, imploring that his son Diego might be appointed to succeed to and receive the rights of which he, Columbus, had been so unjustly deprived. This appeal, too, was treated like the others made by Columbus in his own behalf. Not long after this, as has been already shown, his death occurred in Valladolid.

In Madrid are to be found in the museums and libraries many very interesting and notable documents, paintings, and souvenirs of the voyages and discoveries of Columbus; but for the purposes of this narrative it is not deemed necessary to make any detailed reference to them.

On the 26th of May, by morning train we left Madrid for Seville, the capital of lovely Andalusia, three hundred and fifty-odd miles to the southwest, where we should come into the very heart of "Columbus Land." An all-day trip it was, and rather warm, but, nevertheless, most interesting. It led us through the famous Cervantes country, through the city of his birth, and through some of the scenes rendered immortal by the great author in Don Quixote. A number of ancient windmills we saw in this section. They are said to be those which the "Knight of the Rueful Countenance" was pictured as having attacked in some of his mad forays. On, through ancient Moorish Cordova we sped; then down the Guadalquivir River; and finally we brought up at Seville, the "Sevilla" of the Spanish, to-day as quaint and charming as it has been time out of mind, and holding, as does also Cordova, for the student of the life and deeds of Columbus, much of interest, as will be later shown.

PALOS AND LA RABIDA

After we had seen something of Seville I sought to arrange a trip for our little party from Seville about 90 miles westwardly to certain obscure, but greatly historic, spots clustered along a certain strip of the Atlantic shore in southwestern Spain, at the junction of the rivers Tinto and Odiel, and which, above all others in Spain, it was our desire to see. When I made inquiry at our hotel in Seville, and particularly of the concierge there, as to how far it was to the indicated region and how one might best reach it, I found it difficult to secure any satisfactory information upon the subject. The locality inquired about was not to be reached by rail, and seemed to be off the beaten paths of travel; and evidently comparatively few travelers ever go there, although it should be a veritable Mecca for those of the American countries. For years I had dreamed of seeing these places, and had hoped that some day this privilege might be mine. Now I was very near them, yet it was not easy to secure the definite, reliable information required to enable me to visit them; at least to visit them in the expeditious manner which our schedule required. This seemed a little strange, and when, later, I noted that except for an unfinished monument at one of the spots, there appeared to be there no adequate memorial to mark any of them, I was rather confirmed in the thought that, as regards these places—where it may be fairly said the history of America began—not only had the Spanish people been derelict in giving them proper memorialization, but the American people as well. But of this, more hereafter.

However, through continued inquiries and a study of Spanish maps I concluded that the roads were fair, and that the automobile would constitute the best means of travel to these points. The concierge having named what seemed to be an exorbitant charge to have us carried thither by car, I went into the street, much to his apparent disgust, and upon inquiry found a native chauffeur, an intelligent and honest-appearing young fellow, who assured me that he knew the way to the indicated section, and in response to my questionings gave evidence that he knew. He offered to carry us over and back for a sum which was quite reasonable, and much below that asked by the concierge. Thereupon I engaged this driver, notwithstanding the insistence of the concierge that the man knew nothing about the route, which was difficult to find, and would never be able to get us to the points of destination.

And so it came about that on the morning of May 28, we set out on this little journey from Seville by automobile—an American car—for the Atlantic coast. We motored over fairly good roads, though poorly marked, and through a pleasing farming and grazing country. After several hours of travel, and much winding about, we reached and crossed the Rio Tinto near the sea, and knew that we were on the right track and should soon reach our goal. This historic stream is thus named because its waters are deeply tinted or dyed with the washings of iron and copper ores abounding in its upper reaches, where there are important mines.

And what was the goal? La Rabida and Palos; the convent of La Rabida and the port of Palos, and the towns of La Rabida and Palos! How thrilling was the realization that very soon we should see these places which were rendered immortal and forever sacred by what transpired there centuries ago; places which should be held in profound reverence and regard by every man, woman, and child of the western world. La Rabida and Palos! How the mention of these names brought to mind the trials, the sufferings, the sublime courage and faith, the marvelous vision, the indomitable will, the wise plannings, the triumphs, and, again, the sufferings, of Christopher Columbus! We should soon see the spot where timely sympathy and aid came to him in his darkest hours, and which resulted in the indispensable support accorded by the Queen of Castile and Leon for his great undertaking! Shortly we should look upon the identical shore and the identical little harbor from which he sailed, on that epoch-making day 435 years before, into an unknown and terrifying sea, to negotiate the first authenticated, and the very greatest, crossing of that sea which has ever been made; and to discover on its western marge a New World which, in the fullness of time, should become the last, best hope of our humankind! And soon we should see in this same little harbor the spot to which, a few months later, in triumph he returned; thus completing with success the most wonderful maritime enterprise of history!

Not long after we crossed the Tinto River we came to the town of Palos, and we felt that we were entering upon holy ground. The place is now designated on the Spanish maps as Palos de la Frontera, though in the time of Columbus it appears to have borne the name Palos de Moguer. It is a quaint and typically Spanish village, and stands upon an elevation about a mile from the sea, or broad tidal mouth of the Tinto, wherein lay, in the old days, the anchorage of the port of Palos. The city of Huelva, a thriving little center, lies across the way between the Tinto and the Odiel Rivers, just north of their confluence at the sea.

Stopping at Palos only long enough to confirm our bearings, and expecting to stop here again on our later return, we drove on westwardly about 3 miles when we came to another little town very much like Palos. This was the village of La Rabida. Securing further information here, we drove a short distance beyond and were thrilled to see, at last, standing before us upon a lofty eminence overlooking the sea, and outlined with cameolike distinctness in the clear sunshine, and beneath the blue canopy of Andalusian skies, the little convent of La Rabida. Here to-day this ancient institution, dedicated to Santa Marie de la Rabida, is conducted by Franciscan friars in the same manner as it was conducted centuries ago when, within its quiet walls, the destiny of the New World was determined.

Making our mission known, we were received into the convento, or convent, with the finest spirit of hospitality.

The guardian of the convent was P. Fr. Leon Vence, a sturdy, genial "padre," who bade us welcome and assured us that every opportunity would be given us to see the institution and its grounds, and that there would be pointed out to us everything of interest; especially everything that related to Columbus. Thereupon, accompanied by one of his associates, he conducted us through the building and showed and explained to us, in his excellent Spanish, the various features of historic value.

VISIONS OF THE PAST

But before going any farther let us visualize the past for a moment. It was to the gate of this little convent that, on a certain day in the last quarter of the fifteenth century, there came a man, of rugged, noble aspect, accompanied by a little boy. Both were very tired and weary. The man asked for bread and water for the child, and, perhaps, as some historians relate, a bed for himself and the child. While the man was talking with the porter at the gate, the guardian of the convent, Fray (Friar) Juan Perez de Marchena, appeared, and noting that the man was both a stranger and a foreigner, entered into conversation with him

and inquired as to his identity. The conversation elicited the fact that the stranger was one Christopher Columbus, and that the boy was his son, Diego. The stranger also confided the story of a great hope and dream, long cherished by him, of voyaging to the westward across the vast and unknown Atlantic, then known as the "Ocean-sea," to find upon a rounded globe, undiscovered lands and a far-off western shore—the Indies. Also, the information was vouchsafed by him that after years of effort he had been unable to secure a royal patron and protector, and the required assistance, to enable him to venture forth upon this mighty enterprise; that all his efforts had come to naught; and that, in consequence, he was in a state of great dejection. Columbus also made known the fact that he was on his way to Huelva to leave his son there with his sister-in-law.

Friar Juan Perez had been the confessor of Queen Isabella; he knew her well and possessed her confidence. He became interested in the story of Columbus and invited him to remain, with his child, in the convent for a time. The invitation was accepted. Friar Juan Perez thereupon summoned from near-by Palos one Garcia Hernandez, a young man, a student of astronomy. The friar not only was distinguished for his kindly, sympathetic spirit, but he was also a man of wide experience and generous outlook, and he had an excellent general knowledge of nautical and geographical matters. A conference was held, participated in by at least these three. Columbus stated his case with such clarity and persuasive force that Friar Juan Porez and Hernandez became convinced of the feasibility of his project. The good friar thereupon communicated with the Queen, and he enlisted—or, perhaps, confirmed—her sympathetic interest in behalf of Columbus and his enterprise.

In consequence there was arranged for Columbus an audience with Isabella, with the result that ultimately under her royal patronage, and with her influence and aid, three small vessels—the *Santa Maria*, the *Nina*, and the *Pinta*—were assembled at the port of Palos and manned and outfitted there; and on Friday, August 3, 1492, Columbus thence sailed with them on that memorable "First Voyage."

Washington Irving, in his history of Columbus, gives the year of this coming of the great discoverer to the convent of La Rabida as 1486, after he had unsuccessfully sought for his project the aid of King John of Portugal. Irving further relates that Columbus, after nearly seven years of fruitless effort in seeking the assistance of the Spanish sovereigns, weary and depressed, returned again to the little convent of La Rabida preparatory to leaving Spain and again appealing to a foreign power for aid; and that Friar Juan Perez, yet guardian of the convent, once again made intercession with Isabella, who thereupon had Columbus to visit her at the Spanish camp near Granada, and who, after the surrender of that fair city by the Moors, agreed to the terms proposed by Columbus, offered the pledge of her jewels for his undertaking, and procured for him the necessary means which enabled it to be entered upon.

So eminent and modern a historian as John Boyd Thacher, in his monumental work, Christopher Columbus, while fully confirming the general facts of the La Rabida story, just indicated, mentions but one visit of Columbus to the old convent, and fixes its date at the close of the year 1491, shortly before Isabella finally determined to furnish him the needed assistance for the great undertaking. Thacher further urges, upon historical authority, that the terms proposed by Columbus were accepted by the Spanish sovereigns shortly before, rather than after, the fall of Granada.

Regardless, however, of whether or not Don Cristobal ever visited the quaint little La Rabidan convent more than once, the fact is fully authenticated that he did visit it in the closing days of 1491; that he remained there for some time, and that its worthy prior or guardian, the aforesaid Friar Juan Perez de Marchena, made the arduous journey to the Spanish court camp at distant Sante Fe, near Granada, and there effectively enlisted the support of the Spanish Queen in behalf of Columbus. In Granada, then under a state of siege, the Moors in their last and greatest stronghold, were making a final desperate stand against the Spaniards. During the seven years next before the indicated date, Columbus, penniless and in direst straits, had followed the Spanish court from city to city, and from camp to camp, during the fierce, war-to-the death, Spanish-Moorish campaigns, and had vainly sought to secure for his proposal the approval of the Spanish sovereigns. With but few exceptions the dignitaries of church and state, and the so-called men of learning, to whom the matter was submitted by royal reference, throughout these anguished years, had denounced it as visionary and heretical. During a previous period of similar heartbreaking experiences, covering something like 14 years, say, from 1471 to 1485, Columbus, in Portugal, had vainly sought to secure the aid and sponsorship of the Portuguese Crown in the same behalf.

As a result of the indicated visit of Friar Juan Perez to the Spanish court at Santa Fe, Queen Isabella, with sympathetic concern, directed that Columbus should immediately repair from La Rabida to the court for further conferences touching his great project. The Queen, being mindful of the impoverished condition of Columbus, arranged to have him provided with a mule for his journey—this being an accustomed method of transportation in the Spain of that day, and not altogether abandoned at the present time—together with sufficient funds to defray the expense of the trip. Thereupon, in December, 1491, Columbus sallied forth from the convent of La Rabida, traveling over the same road, or a portion of it, at least, over which we had come by motor to La Rabida. He journeyed to the Spanish court at Sante Fe, where the terms of his proposal were accepted, and the compact embodying the same was afterwards signed by Ferdinand and Isabella.

In the convent we were shown the room or chamber where Columbus, Friar Juan Perez, and Garcia Hernandez held their memorable conferences, and where, it is believed, these three were joined in these discussions by Martin Alonzo and Vincente Yanez Pinzon, of Palos. Martin Alonzo and Vincente Yanez Pinzon, as is well known, were brothers. They possessed considerable experience as practical navigators, and were men of affairs and means. They readily entered into the spirit of the great enterprise proposed by Columbus, and their action and example largely aided in securing the enlistment of the necessary crews in a venture which, to the people of Palos, seemed destined to end in the most terrible disaster. Martin Alonzo was made the commanding officer of the *Pinta*, and Vincente Yanez the commanding officer of the *Nina*, while Columbus commanded the little squadron from the flagship, the *Santa Maria*, the third and largest vessel.

There was pointed out to us the identical cell or room occupied by Columbus and little Diego during their stay at the convent. On the second floor of the convent building there was exhibited to us an ancient ink horn, or well, which was said to have been used by Columbus during his stay at the convent. Into this horn we dipped our pens and wrote our names in the visitors' register. No other authenticated relic pertaining to the great discoverer seems to have been preserved in the convent.

Finally we passed from the convent to the grounds overlooking, to the north, the broad estuarial waters forming the confluence of the Odiel and Tinto Rivers. Two or three hundred yards eastward of the convent there stands a tall memorial or monument to Columbus. It was erected in the year 1892. It has never been fully completed, and is said to be in a somewhat dangerous condition. Friar Leon Vence, in speaking of the monument and of its unfinished state, laughingly said, "Señor THATCHER, si felizmente llegase el dia en que ese monumento se termine, sera porque los Americanos se encarguen de hacerlo, pues ellos tienen el dinero"; that is to say, in English, "Mr. THATCHER, if the monument is ever completed you Americans will have to do it, as you have all of the money."

Speaking of monuments, and referring to what I have already said touching the lack of adequate commemoration of Columbus and his great contacts with La Rabida and Palos, it is a matter of gratification to note that recently there was completed and unveiled on the Palos coast a giant monument of him, executed by Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, the well-known sculptress, of New York. The cost of the work was borne by Americans. Thus, tardy, though fitting, memorialization of the great navigator and discoverer is being made at Palos. In addition, the unfinished monument at the convent of La Rabida should be fittingly completed, or else it should be razed and another appropriate memorial there erected in honor of Columbus, and in commemoration of the epoch-making events transpiring there in those fateful days near the close of the fifteenth century.

Also, any such work should include, or there should be separately erected, an adequate monument or memorial to Friar Juan Perez de Marchena to commemorate the great and invaluable part he played in this great world drama; and in according this long-delayed recognition the peoples of the two Americas should take the leading part.

Finally, after thanking our genial hosts for the splendid courtesy extended us, and bidding them "adios," we climbed back into our car and retraced the road to Palos. Stopping en route in the village of La Rabida long enough to view some interesting street scenes there, we soon pulled up at Palos. Here, as at the village of La Rabida, the children immediately gathered about us as thick as flies, climbing on the running boards of our automobile, and started a bombardment of high-pitched conversation in "Espanol."

In historic Palos is to be found the little Church of St. George, where Columbus came from time to time to worship, especially the night before setting forth on his memorable voyage on August 3, 1492; and also just after his return from that voyage. Whatever may be said touching the imperfections of Columbus—and he undoubtedly had his fair, human share of them—he was a devoutly religious man, as is fully revealed by any study of his life and achievements.

THE PORT OF PALOS

In Palos we made inquiry as to the precise spot from which Columbus sailed to discover a new world. Our chauffeur, who had brought us safely through to Palos and La Rabida, had never been to the seashore at Palos, which lay but a short distance away, and was not sure of the exact spot from which Columbus had sailed. However, a very precocious youngster, one of the swarming group of Palos urchins, volunteered to go with us about a mile to the shore, where, he said, we would see the actual place of embarkation. With our little guide perched on one of our running boards, we entered an unimproved roadway and soon reached the coast. There we found some adult

natives, and they and our little guide pointed out to us the general anchorage whence the three small ships of Columbus were said to have sailed on that immortal expedition.

We were surprised to find no markings or memorials commemorative of that great event. An improvised fishing wharf was the only sign of improvement. Since, in the course of the centuries that have elapsed, there have been some changes here in the shore line through the encroachment and recession of the tidal waters, only the general roadstead of the old port of Palos could be indicated. Here we also looked across the estuarial reaches toward the open sea, and then northwardly toward the city of Huelva.

As Americans we could not but feel the deepest sense of awe and reverence upon viewing this sacred spot. There came before us the vision of that great day, centuries before, when the three little cockle-shells, under the command of Christopher Columbus and manned by superstitious and doubting crews, embarked upon the great adventure that brought the Old World to the New and the New World to the Old. From New York to Cherbourg our little party had voyaged on the *Leviathan*, a veritable monster of the deep, and in bulk, tonnage, and speed the equal, if not the superior, of any other vessel afloat. Yet that great craft at times has been known to struggle, as if for its life, in seasons of storm at sea. Compared with that mighty ship, the three frail barks of Columbus were as candles to the sun. Yet with those insignificant vessels the most skillful and adventurous navigator of his age was able to sail thousands of miles over trackless and unknown seas to accomplish his mighty purpose. Not only was Columbus a practical scientist, but he was also a superb seaman. His ability to weather out a West Indian hurricane gave ample proof of his seamanship. Undoubtedly his great skill enabled him to sail westward day after day upon that first great voyage, when horrified crews were mutinying and imploring him to turn back to Spanish shores. The members of those crews felt that without him, whether sailing eastward or westward, they could do nothing.

It will be recalled that by the royal decree of Ferdinand and Isabella, which bore the date, April 30, 1492, under some sort of pain or penalty, the town of Palos was required to provide for the forthcoming expedition of Columbus, and in behalf of the Spanish Crown, two small caravels, fully equipped and manned. These were the *Nina* and *Pinta*. The third, and largest vessel, was the *Santa Maria*, the flagship of Columbus. It was rented or chartered by the Crown, and was the only one of the three having a covered deck. To form some idea of the diminutiveness of these vessels, let it be recalled that the *Santa Maria* was of about 120 tons burden, the *Pinta* of 50 tons, and the *Nina*—the smallest of the three—of only 40 tons; and that the total number of persons carried by the three was about 100. Further comparing these little wooden sailing ships with some of our present-day giants of the sea—for instance, the *Leviathan* and the *Majestic*, each of more than 50,000 tons, each of steel construction, and driven by powerful engines; and each capable of carrying in passengers and crew four or five thousand souls, besides enormous cargoes and supplies—the *Santa Maria*, the *Pinta*, and the *Nina* must have seemed—as in fact they were—the tiniest and frailest of toys.

The general expense of the expedition, including the payment of the crews, was borne by the Spanish Crown, with the exception of a one-eighth contribution arranged for by Columbus. This was in pursuance of the terms of the compact or agreement entered into by him and the Spanish sovereigns.

As descriptive, in the language of Columbus, of the beginning of this great expedition, the following portion of the "Prologue" to his famous "Journal," describing this voyage in detail, may prove of interest here:

"I started from the city of Granada on Saturday, the 12th day of the month of May in the same year, 1492. I came to the village of Palos, which is a seaport, where I fitted out three vessels, very suitable for a similar undertaking; and I left the said port, well supplied with a large quantity of provisions and with many seamen, on the 3d day of the month of August in the said year on a Friday at the half hour before sunrise, and took my way to the Canary Islands of your highnesses, which are in said Ocean-sea, in order to set out on my voyage from there and sail until I arrived at the Indies."

It was also here, to these same waters at Palos, that Columbus returned on Friday, March 15, 1493, in the *Nina*, crowned with the success of his discovery of the New World. Here, upon that return, he and his men received the frenzied plaudits of the populace.

In this connection it may be interesting to note that although, in popular estimation, Friday is regarded as an unlucky day, it is, as has been aptly observed, a peculiarly American day. On Friday, August 3, 1492, Columbus sailed from Palos on his "First Voyage"; on Friday, October 12, 1492, he discovered land—the island of Guanahani—in the New World; on Friday, January 4, 1493, he left the island of Espanola—Haiti-Santo Domingo—on his return voyage to Spain; and on Friday, March 15, 1493, he arrived back at Palos. Hence, at least, so far as the beginnings of American history may be concerned, the sixth day of the week is entitled to our confidence and esteem.

Also, it is to be noted as a matter of historical interest, that to the port of Palos there came and landed in the year 1528, the famous "Conquistador," Hernando Cortez, after his conquest of Mexico.

As we gazed on these lonely shores and across these placid waters, the past, with all its mighty, striking events rose before us and filled our minds and hearts with its deep significance. There came the thought that except for what was done here in those epochal days, we, a few reverent Americans, who had journeyed to this shrine of shrines, would never have had any occasion to make this pilgrimage; nor might we have had any existence at all. It is true that God brings everything to pass in His own way and by His own means; and we are slow to comprehend His purposes; but how great a part does chance seem to play in the lives and fortunes of His children. In the fullness of time, it was inevitable that the Western Hemisphere should be opened up to civilization; but had the event been hastened or retarded, or brought about in any other manner than that which actually obtained, what would have been the effect on the present-day nations of America, and on the millions who to-day inhabit these nations? There and then, bringing the idea home to myself, I framed the mental queries: What would have been the effect of all this upon me? Would I have ever been existent in the world at all, except for the fact that because of this great voyage begun at Palos on that far-off day, there were set in motion, under certain circumstances and conditions, great currents of migration from the Eastern to the Western Hemisphere, with the result that, as one of the countless trifling sequences of all this I, at length, in the New World, came into life and being? Such thoughts and speculations are overpowering.

The afternoon was waning and we found it necessary to leave this immortal strand to return to Seville. We "kodaked" with reverent care some scenes of the Palos harbor; then driving back to the village of Palos, we dropped there our little guide, after "tipping" him to his satisfaction, and giving him our affectionate farewells. Thence, retracing the road of the morning, we sped back to the Andalusian capital, stopping here and there to observe, and to secure camera records of typical Spanish landscapes or settings; and, in due time, arrived at our hotel in Seville, quickened and inspired by the great contacts and experiences of the day.

SEVILLE RICH IN HISTORIC AND ARTISTIC INTEREST

Seville is situated on the Guadalquivir River—here a tidal stream—less than 60 miles from the Atlantic. The city is an important port and holds a population of something like 215,000. It is also rich in memories of the great navigator. Upon returning from his first voyage, Columbus came from Palos to Seville, and there stopped on his way to the Spanish court at Barcelona, where he gave an account of that voyage and his wonderful discoveries. The river flows through the city, whose main portion lies on the eastern shore. In the smaller portion lying on the west or right bank of the river is situated the Monastery of Las Cuevas, in whose Chapel of Santa Ana, as we have already noted, the remains of Columbus were brought from Valladolid, and there in this chapel they reposed until they were carried to Santo Domingo. Also, in this institution there were deposited, after the death of the "First Admiral"—the title bestowed upon Columbus—a large number of his more important papers. And to the city of Seville, broken in health and spirits, Columbus returned from his fourth and last voyage to the New World. Here he hoped to enjoy something of peace of mind and body, and to recuperate his health after his long years of anguished striving and cruel hardships; but his unfortunate fate yet pursued him. The restoration of his rights was denied him, and his sources of income were exhausted. His whole reliance was on Isabella; but now the zealous Queen was stricken with an illness which brought to a close her eventful life. Her death occurred on November 26, 1504, at the age of 54. The news of her passing proved a great shock to Columbus. She had been his best and noblest friend. Small hope had he henceforth of ever receiving the restitution of his dignities and benefits, or the fulfillment of the solemn promises made him on behalf of the Spanish Crown; and, as we have already shown, shortly thereafter followed his unavailing visit to Ferdinand at Segovia, and his death at Valladolid.

During this period, being detained in Seville by illness, Columbus was unable to deal with his sovereigns except by proxy. In this connection it is interesting to note that among the persons thus employed by Columbus at the time was Amerigo Vespucci, or Americus Vespucius, the Florentine, the man for whom it is supposed the Western Hemisphere was named. Christopher Columbus, the discoverer, and Americus Vespucius, the explorer, both of Italian birth, were close friends and companions. In a touching letter, written from Seville on February 5, 1505, to his son Don Diego, Columbus makes this reference to Vespucius:

"Diego Mendez left here Monday, the 3d of this month. After his departure I talked with Americus Vespucius, the bearer of this letter, who is going yonder where he is called in regard to matters of navigation. He was always desirous of pleasing me. He is a very honorable man. Fortune has been adverse to him as it has been to many others. His labors have not profited him as much as reason demands. He goes for me and is very desirous of doing something to benefit me if within his power."

Apparently there was no thought or suggestion of Americus Vespucius that the New World should be named for him rather than for Columbus. His voyages, commencing soon after the discoveries of Columbus began,

and his extensive excursions along vast stretches of New World coast, coupled with his vivid stories of the explorations made by him in the same regions, fired the imagination of European scholars and scientists, with the result that the cosmographers came to designate on their maps the great region of the newly discovered lands as "America," in his honor. The name was euphonious and popular. It "stuck," and in time it came to be universally accepted.

In this connection it is also interesting to note that in Seville, on February 22, 1512, Americus Vespucius died.

Through the long years of appeal, and attendance upon, the transitory Spanish court, during the Spanish-Moorish wars, Columbus doubtless had occasion from time to time to visit Seville. Also, in all likelihood, he passed through the Andalusian metropolis on his way from La Rabida to the Spanish court before Granada in December, 1491, and on his return from that visit in the early part of 1492.

This is not the place to speak in general detail touching the manifold attractions, historical and artistic, of Seville. Aside from the features of interest bearing upon the life and achievements of Columbus, the city contains numberless treasures of appeal for the artist, the student, and the observant traveler. Numerous and striking evidences of the centuries of Moorish supremacy are to be found on every hand. Thus to be noted are the ancient walls (partly of Roman origin) surrounding the older city; the lovely Giralda, a noble steeple structure, rising to a height of 350 feet, erected centuries ago (1184–1196), as the prayer tower or minaret of the city's principal mosque, and now serving as the campanile, or bell tower, of the city's magnificent cathedral. Also near the cathedral is the old Moorish palace, the Alcazar. Though greatly transformed, and now a royal residence of Spain, it yet remains as a vital witness of the days when Mohammedan rule extended over the greater portion of the Iberian Peninsula. The place where Cervantes is said to have written Don Quixote is also pointed out to visitors, and constituted for us a feature of interest, as did also the house where Murillo, the great Spanish painter, died. In Seville was born, not only Murillo, but that other, and perhaps the greatest of all Spanish painters, Velasquez.

The great cathedral of Seville, Gothic in character, is one of the noblest and most beautiful pieces of architecture in the world. It covers an area second only to that of St. Peter's in Rome.

In the cathedral are to be seen many famous paintings and other treasures of art; but for students of the life and deeds of Columbus there are to be found within the vast, cooling glooms of the superb structure two features of especial interest. One is the tomb of Ferdinand, the second son of Columbus, with depictions thereon of the three caravels, with lateen sails, used by Columbus on his "First Voyage." The tomb also bears the famous inscription, "a Castilla y a Leon mundo nuevo dio Colon," the English rendering of which, as is well known, is, "To Castile and Leon Columbus gave a New World."

THE REMAINS OF COLUMBUS

The other feature is to be found in the south transept of the cathedral. It is the famous "Monumento de Colon." By the Spanish people it is believed to hold the remains of the great navigator and discoverer. Of all the memorials to the dead which we saw in Europe, this particular one appealed to me as being the most beautiful and striking. Four vital, youthful figures allegorical in character, representing the old Kingdoms of Castile, Leon, Navarre, and Aragon, bear upon their shoulders an impressive sarcophagus in which rest the alleged remains.

When I gravely suggested to our cathedral guide that, in the March before, I had seen the real, authentic remains of Columbus in the cathedral at Santo Domingo, he literally "went up in the air." "No, no, no," he exclaimed; "the real remains are here, and not at Santo Domingo!"

I believe, however, that it has been as conclusively established as any matter of this character may be that the actual remains of the great discoverer indeed repose in the little box, or urn, bearing thereon inscriptions of apparent authenticity, and lodged in the ornate tomb of Columbus in the old cathedral at Santo Domingo. I have seen both tombs, as well as the remains at Santo Domingo—some of the smaller bones and a few handfuls of dust—alleged to be those of Columbus; and I have read various treatises on the subject of dispute. The story in brief is this:

In 1795, when Spain ceded to France jurisdiction over the territory of Santo Domingo, the Spanish Government undertook to remove to the cathedral at Habana, in Cuba, from the cathedral at Santo Domingo, these remains. From an unmarked crypt or vault in the last-named edifice, certain remains, found in a metal box or urn, were so removed. All inscriptions thereon had been eroded by the processes of time. Because of the loss of Cuba, as a result of the Spanish-American War, the Spanish authorities, in the winter of 1898–99, removed from Habana to Seville these remains and placed them in the cathedral there in the tomb just described.

In the year 1877, however, during the repair of the cathedral at Santo Domingo, there was found another box, or urn, bearing every evidence of age and genuineness. The inscriptions found upon and within this box indicated that therein reposed all that was mortal of the "Discoverer of America," the "First Admiral," Don Cristobal Colon. Spain has never been willing to acknowledge that these were the true remains of Columbus, but stoutly insists that those that are authentic are in the cathedral at Seville. No question as to the good faith of the Spanish authorities in the indicated removal, so far as I can learn, has ever been made. The remains so removed—it is contended on behalf of Santo Domingo—were those of Diego, the son of Columbus. The mistake involved—if there was a mistake—under the circumstances, was a perfectly natural one. The controversy touching "Los Restos de Colon"—that is to say, "the remains of Columbus"—may go down the ages together with innumerable others of the same general character. I believe, however, if the remains of Christopher Columbus were ever placed in the cathedral at Santo Domingo at all—and the fact seems to be undisputed that they were—they have ever since remained there. The weight of historical and critical authority seems to favor this view of the matter.

Another object of great interest in Seville is the Golden Tower—"Torre del Oro," as the Spanish call it—thus named because to it there was conveyed from the New World practically all of the treasure received therefrom by Spain during the long period of Spanish conquest and occupation. The tower stands on the bank of the Guadalquivir, and from this spot the Spanish galleons, in the great days of Spanish New World supremacy, were dispatched, and hither they came laden with the spoils of conquest. Most of the ships now plying to and from the port of Seville find anchorage here.

Seville is just now making especial appeal to the world at large because there is being held there a great Spanish-American exposition, known as the Ibero-American Exposition of Art, Commerce, and Industry. In consequence, the city, for some time to come, will be a focal point of world travel. We saw the lovely exposition buildings—a number completed and others nearing completion—designed for administrative purposes and for the housing of the exhibits of the various countries; particularly those of Latin America and the United States. Spain is making every effort—and this important enterprise is in line with that effort—to restore her commercial and economic influence over the Latin-American countries, lost to her through her failure to govern them wisely in the days of her colonial greatness.

ANCIENT CORDOVA

From Seville we made our way northeastwardly back to Cordova, something less than 100 miles by rail. Cordova, long ago, was a very large city and a great seat of Moorish power. Its population, which in the ninth century is said to have run into the hundreds of thousands, is now about 80,000.

Like Seville, it is situated on the Guadalquivir River, and like Seville, also, a part of it is of Roman, and a part of Moorish origin. Its cathedral was originally a mosque erected in the eighth century, during the zenith of Moorish supremacy in Spain. It is famed throughout the world for its immense size—570 by 425 feet—its type of construction, and its bizarre interior. It was considered the most imposing religious edifice of its time. For a long period Cordova was the center of great wealth, splendor, and science under the western caliphs, and another Mecca for the Mohammedan world. It was conquered by Ferdinand III, of Castile, in 1236, and since that time has remained under Spanish dominion.

Cordova was one of the principal haunts of Columbus. Here, in the spring of 1486, the Castilian court was domiciled, and the Spanish sovereigns were deeply engrossed with their plans for the conquest of Granada. It appears that the first contact of Columbus with Ferdinand and Isabella, and with the leading dignitaries of church and state in Spain, was at Cordova about this time. The proposal of Columbus to sail westward into the great "Ocean-sea" to find undiscovered lands and to reach the shores of India, and there to establish contact and dominion in behalf of the Spanish Crown, as well as to promulgate the Christian faith, was received with astonishment and skepticism. In addition, the state of warfare existing between the Spanish and Moorish Kings, whereby all of the financial resources of Spain were taxed to the limit, added to the difficulty of Columbus in securing sympathetic consideration for his project.

Parenthetically, it may be stated that according to the most eminent historians, the actual cost of the "First Voyage," reckoned in United States coin, did not exceed $10,000; perhaps it was about $7,500. This sum, however, in that day would probably purchase ten times as much as it would purchase now, and would therefore be the equivalent of something like $75,000 under present-day conditions. Hence, in the light of modern American transactions, the total expense of that great expedition seems a very small, not to say inconsequential, amount; but during the closing years of the Spanish-Moorish struggle, it was no easy task, on the part of the Spanish Crown, to raise it. Judged, however, by the transcendent results which flowed therefrom, this little expenditure has proven to be the greatest investment of all time.

Learned conferences were held touching the proposals of Columbus, which for one reason or another were rejected; but with the persistency that ever characterized him, he continued to hope against hope. In want and neglect, and ofttimes the object of scorn and derision, he followed the migrations of the Spanish court through the years that ensued. Finally success crowned his efforts at Granada, in 1491–92.

These years had been spent by him in scenes of danger and adventure; and it is said that in one or more of the campaigns against the Moors he distinguished himself by his courage on the field of battle.

He appears to have been present at various sieges and surrenders of Moorish strongholds, according to his own testimony, and was present at, and witnessed, the surrender of Granada on January 2, 1492, by the Moorish King, Boabdil, to Ferdinand and Isabella, whereby the last vestige of Mohammedan power in Europe was destroyed.

During this period Columbus spent much of his time in Cordova, and there formed his historic attachment for Beatrix Enriquez, the mother of his son Ferdinand. Diego was the older of the two sons of Columbus. He was born of the marriage with Philippa Moniz, of Portugal, who died prior to or shortly after the date on which Columbus left that country for Spain, about the year 1486. Of Ferdinand it should be said that he bore his father's name with honor and distinction.

EN ROUTE TO GRANADA

Our next objective was Granada, famed in song and story throughout the world, and rich with memories of Columbus and his sovereigns. We learned that it was distant about 100 miles from Cordova, and that it could be conveniently reached by automobile over excellent roads through the loveliest mountain scenery. Our transportation thither was accordingly arranged, and after we had seen the points of outstanding interest at Cordova, we left that ancient city, and, in a splendid, brand-new American car, driven by a competent chauffeur-guide, we set forth. Southeastwardly, in undulating flight, we swept over the hills and mountains and across the valleys. The afternoon sun was considerate, and the landscapes which unfolded themselves in its clear light were of unsurpassed loveliness. In the lower reaches, to the right and left of us, in every direction, there stretched great vineyards and olive orchards; and here and there, in the midst of the green expanse of vineyard, or the gray depths of orchard, there flashed an occasional field of wheat, whose golden crop was being harvested by old-fashioned sickles in the hands of Spanish peasants, men and women. Once, in an upland field, we saw and photographed an interesting farm scene—that of two great plows being dragged through the dry soil by sturdy oxen, six yoke to each plow. The higher slopes and summits were soft in a velvety barrenness most pleasing to behold. On the way we encountered such places as Baena, Alcaudete, and Alcala la Real, standing, as is so often the case with Spanish cities and villages, on commanding heights, and each, in turn, usually dominated by a great, hoary castle, half in ruins, perched like an eagle on its crag. The sky lines thus presented are of the most impressive character.

Speaking of olives and grapes, we learned that the production and sale of these fruits were bringing to the people of southern Spain an excellent degree of prosperity.

As we drew near to Granada our roadway led us through Pinos Puente, greatly famed in tradition and story, and situated about 9½ miles northwest of Granada, on the Rio Cubillas. Here, so it is related Columbus came upon leaving the Spanish court at Granada, in the winter of 1491–92, as he believed, forever, because of the failure of the Spanish sovereigns to agree to the terms of proposal submitted by him for his great adventure. It is told that after Columbus had left the court with the purpose of journeying to France to lay his project before the French Government, Isabella, upon further consideration, concluded that his terms should be accepted and his expedition of discovery undertaken under Spanish sovereignty, and for the benefit and glory of the Spanish Crown; and that, accordingly, she dispatched a messenger to overtake him. It is said that the messenger caught up with him at the bridge across this little stream at Pinos-Puente, and communicated to him the request and command that he return to the court, where the compact would be accepted in the manner he desired. Thereupon—so the story goes—Columbus did so return, the compact was agreed upon, and he later went back to Palos and undertook the work of preparing for the "First Voyage." There is a painting depicting this purported scene, which hangs at the head of one of the stairways in the Senate wing of the Capitol at Washington. It is entitled, "Recall of Columbus," and was painted by the artist A. G. Heaton. It was completed in Paris, and was purchased by our Government in 1884.

Modern historians are inclined to discount the fact of this incident. Like many another story of Columbus, it is hard to distinguish between truth and fiction; and thus we are often led to recall the famous dictum of Henry Ford touching matters historical. Doubtless this particular story had some basis of fact. It certainly makes a very strong appeal to the imagination and is likely to endure. In any event it is believed that Columbus, upon his visits to the Spanish court at Santa Fe and Granada, journeyed along this road and over this bridge-way.

Speaking of Santa Fe, our course via Pinos-Puente led us within a short distance northwardly of Santa Fe, which lies 7 miles west of Granada.

Touching the matter of terms proposed and insisted upon by Columbus in his dealings with the Spanish sovereigns, and apropos of the suggestion, ofttimes urged, that Columbus thus showed himself to be selfish and grasping, it may be well to point out what documentary evidence seems clearly to establish. As great as was the zeal of Columbus to find new lands, and thereby to acquire for himself and sovereigns wealth and dominion, it appears that this was, perhaps, subordinate to an even greater purpose and ambition, that of instituting, or aiding in the institution of, another crusade or effort to wrest from the hand of the Moslem the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem. It is evident that by his voyages and discoveries he hoped to acquire riches and influence so that he might use them to this end; and thus, according to his sympathetic biographers, there is found a satisfactory explanation of his insistence upon the terms embodied in his compacts and agreements with the Spanish Crown, and his later demands that they be complied with. Confirmation of all this is to be found in his "Journal," as well as in his last will and testament, wherein he transmits to his descendants, as a task or legacy, the injunction to join, as a sacred duty, in such effort. From these documents it also appears that he hoped ultimately to enlist the influence and efforts of the King and Queen in the same behalf.

GRANADA, THE PEARL OF SPAIN

Granada, now a city of more than 100,000 inhabitants, contained a population of half a million at the time of the conquest of 1491–92. It has a regal situation, and it is, indeed, a "pearl of great price." No wonder that the Moors struggled so desperately to retain it. No wonder that the Spanish strove with equal desperation to secure it. Our first view of the city was from a revealing slope as we neared the end of our journey. There it lay before us, in striking relief, on the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas. These mountains, the loftiest in Spain, rose in snow-capped ruggedness just beyond, and to the southward. Upon the city's front there gleamed a great tawny jewel of oriental design, the Alhambra, famed throughout the earth for its noble beauty. This ancient Moorish castle-fortress is too well known to require laudation or description. After the conquest of Granada the Spanish sovereigns utilized it as a summer palace. Although marred by unsympathetic touches during the past three or four centuries, it nevertheless survives as the loveliest and most impressive combination of Moorish art and architecture to be found in Europe. World travelers speak of the Alhambra in much the same way that they speak of that masterpiece of memorial art, the Taj-Mahal of India.

In the Alhambra Palace we saw the various features of interest and beauty there to be noted, including the Hall of Ambassadors, or throne room, where Isabella and Ferdinand are said to have received Columbus on many occasions; Isabella's tower, the Court of Felicity, the Court of Lions, Room of the Two Sisters, the Moorish Baths, and the richly, unique mural and ceiling decorations for which the palace is noted. Its great towers, its massive inclosing walls, its interior loveliness, and its commanding elevation, all combine to cause the Alhambra to stand out in unexcelled beauty, majesty, and impressiveness. Also in the palace we visited the quarters occupied by Washington Irving when he was engaged in writing the Tales of the Alhambra, and other delightful stories inspired by his Spanish-Moorish contacts.

A short distance mountainward above the Alhambra, lies the "Generalife," with its avenues of giant cypress trees, its incomparable fountains, and its lovely grounds.

Not only did Columbus, in Granada, upon its fall see with his own eyes the Moorish King pay homage to the Spanish sovereigns and deliver to them the keys of the city, but he also had another important contact there. Upon his return, at the close of the year 1500, a prisoner in chains from his third voyage to the New World, by order of Ferdinand and Isabella he was released from custody and summoned to the Spanish court at Granada. It is told that when Isabella heard of the great wrongs which had been done him, she was filled with indignation, and Ferdinand joined her in disapprobation of these wrongs. By royal command Columbus was furnished with ample funds to defray the expense of his journey from Cadiz to Granada; and he appeared there at court, as an eminent historian relates, "not as a man ruined and disgraced but richly dressed and with an honorable retinue." By the Spanish sovereigns he was received with every evidence of distinction and regard. It is said that when the Queen saw him upon his arrival at the Granadan court, the contemplation of the cruel injuries which had been inflicted upon him by Boabdilla and his associates in "Espanola," moved her to tears, and that Columbus in turn was so deeply affected he broke down and wept.

Here he was able to vindicate himself of the false charges which had been preferred against him, and he was promised a restoration of the rights and dignities of which he had been deprived as a result of these charges. However, as we have already noted, such restitutional action was never taken.

The results flowing from the discoveries of Columbus were becoming so widespread and far-reaching that Ferdinand was unwilling for the rights, benefits, and authority touching these vast new regions, now coming under Spanish rule because of these discoveries, to inure to Columbus, as had been, at the outset, so solemnly agreed on. Ferdinand was a cold and crafty prince, though an able one. In the policy he thus pursued he was aided, abetted, and counseled by his chief advisers. Isabella, though desiring that justice should be done, and though doing ever so much to support and protect Columbus, was unable to remedy the essential wrongs that had been done him. The promises which Ferdinand was constrained to make always failed to ripen.

Columbus remained in Granada for the ensuing nine months in conference with Ferdinand and Isabella and the officers of state, during which period authority was given for his fourth and last New World voyage.

In the Royal Chapel at Granada we saw the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella. Below their marble effigies we descended into the crypt where the candles eternally burn, and saw there the plain leaden coffins which contain their remains.

Also in the Chapel we saw Isabella's jewel case, reputed to be the veritable one which contained the jewels which she pledged, or offered to pledge, for the purpose of raising the funds necessary to defray the expenses of the great enterprise of Columbus. The required funds, however, seem to have been raised without the necessity of this queenly sacrifice. In the same section of the Royal Chapel we saw the crowns and scepters of Ferdinand and Isabella, and their sedan chairs. We were permitted to sit in the chair of Ferdinand, but that of Isabella was too frail to permit there being taken with it any such liberty.

The story of the lives of these two famous sovereigns of Spain is indissolubly bound up in that of Christopher Columbus, for, under their patronage and authority, and with the aid they furnished, he undertook and achieved his great voyages of discovery.

BARCELONA AND GENOA

But this story, already too long by far, must be brought to a close. Let us therefore hasten.

From Granada we returned to Madrid; and thence proceeded to Barcelona, Spain's largest city and greatest seaport. It lies on the Mediterranean, and its population is more than a million. It is a thriving metropolis, of combined ancient and modern aspects, and is very attractive and interesting. Here we saw under construction the buildings of another great Spanish enterprise, the International Exposition of Barcelona, which is now open. By this and the exposition at Seville, Spain is showing a highly ambitious spirit. In consequence, all international roads are at the present moment leading to Spain, and any traveler will be well repaid by journeying to and through this historic and picturesque land heretofore considered somewhat off the beaten paths of tourist travel.

We encountered here the last Columbus contact of our Spanish adventures. To the Spanish court at Barcelona in the spring of 1493, upon his return to Palos from his discovery of the New World, Columbus came. He was received everywhere along the way, and at the court, as well, as a conquering hero. Here, there was submitted by him to Ferdinand and Isabella the proposal for a second voyage of discovery; and here the proposal was accepted.

Columbus, whose star was now in brilliant ascendancy, with 17 ships, large and small, from Cadiz, on September 25, 1493, set sail on this second voyage.

From Barcelona we traveled northeastwardly into France, pausing at Marseille and Nice long enough to enjoy something of the exquisite loveliness of the French Riviera. Thence, we journeyed to Genoa.

Genoa, a city of about 350,000 people, for centuries has been a great seaport. Here we encountered the last haunt or trail of Columbus in Europe. It was the last, so far as we were concerned, but for him the first, for the reason that here, at some time between the years 1435 and 1446, he came into the world and was given the Italian name of Cristoforo Colombo. Here he spent his youthful days, and here he went to sea and became a skilled and adventurous mariner.

The point of greatest interest for us in Genoa was the little vine-covered stone house standing in the heart of the city, wherein Columbus is reputed to have been born, and which is duly inscribed. It is very old, and it was unoccupied and in quite bad condition when we saw it. We regarded it as another most sacred, historic shrine, and our travels would have seemed incomplete had we failed to visit it.

Of course the claims of other places as the birth site of Columbus have been advanced; but the weight of authority, including his own statements bearing upon the subject, seem to establish, with sufficient force, the fact that he was born in Genoa. He was the son of Dominicus Columbus—or, in Italian, Domenico Colombo—and his wife, Susanna Fontanarassa. As every school child knows, the father was a woolcomber—a worker in wool. The exact date of the birth of Columbus can not be determined; but it has been placed at varying times between 1435 and 1446, inclusive. Modern historians are inclined to accept the year 1446. In and adjacent to Genoa, Columbus spent his earlier years; and because of the city's important maritime interests, and its seafaring population, it was but natural that he should early have gone to sea and become a seaman.

The dwelling house we visited is pointed out by the Genoese as the actual birthplace of their great compatriot. It appears to have been his ancestral home; and this fact gives weight to the claim that here he first saw the light of day. The fame of the world's great is so often belated and posthumous in character, that it is inevitable that, in the course of time, many essential facts of their lives are difficult of establishment. Contemporary evidence, in matters of doubt, is entitled to the highest consideration. Thus guided, I accept the general judgment of history that Columbus was an Italian, and a native of Genoa.

This little house in the midst of busy Genoa may, or may not, be the actual birthplace of the great voyager and discoverer, but its modesty and humbleness certainly cause it to look the part. It might not be the character of dwelling which you and I, dear reader, might choose as the portal through which a mighty soul would make its advent into the world; but when we consider how the great of earth have so often come into mortal being in manger, hovel, and cabin, we must realize that the Author of All has His own purposes and processes in view in choosing such lowly premises as the birth spots of many of those who are to carry on His great work in the world. Therefore, we may well believe that this small, unpretentious structure was the place of nativity of one of the earth's most truly great, Christopher Columbus, discoverer of America.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, no legislative body in the world appreciates so deeply and evaluates so accurately the ability, courage, frankness, justice, and fairness on the part of its Members in the discharge of their legislative duties as does this body. There are many on both sides of the aisle who meet such test, and because of this enjoy the confidence and affection of the entire membership of this body. Among that number certainly none is more deserving and outstanding than the gentleman from Texas, the minority leader, the Hon. JOHN GARNER. [Applause.]

An important bill considered at the present extra session has again very forcibly brought to mind these fine qualities of his, and I have felt that it might not be inappropriate just before we take a long recess to make brief reference thereto. His views as to a fair and adequate duty on the products of farm and factory have been well known for many years, and it so happens that when the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee, without consulting the minority members, of which he is one, prepared and reported the tariff bill, it carried a very satisfactory schedule of duties on many products grown and produced in the district so ably represented by the gentleman from Texas.

The schedules carried on such products were in line with the views of a large majority of his constituents, and not at variance with what he felt such products of his district were entitled to. After the bill was reported Republican colleagues of his—some in jest and some in serious vein—were frequently heard to say, "Well, this is one bill which Republicans have so written as to make it difficult, if not impossible, for the gentleman from Texas to oppose." But the friends of GARNER knew then, and all the Members of the House now know, that his interest in, his analysis and study of a great tax measure could never and would never be confined and limited only to the tariff schedules affecting the products of his district. His speech in opposition to the bill was a forcible and memorable one, and I invite the membership of the House to again read it. It sounded the keynote of his statesmanship. In substance he said:

> While I have no fault to find with many of the schedules carried in the bill, yet this is a bill which I strongly condemn, because in the application of what to me is a great principle, the committee who wrote the bill have not been fair and just. There are many unfair discriminations.

Said he:

> I further condemn it because it violates one of the great fundamentals of our constitutional form of Government, in that it seeks to take from the legislative branch and to confer upon the Executive the taxing power.

Some of his objections to the bill were concretely set out in the motion to recommit which he offered and which commanded every vote on the Democratic side except one.

In conclusion, I have only this to add. It matters not on what side of the aisle you sit, nor how widely Members may differ in their conclusion with the gentleman from Texas, all are united in paying to him this just tribute: That ability, courage, justice, and fairness are the guiding stars that mark always his legislative service. [Applause.]

BOARD OF REGENTS, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following communication, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1929.

Hon. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Permit me to tender my resignation as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to take effect June 30 next. I sever connection with the Board of Regents

with sincere regret, and in so doing want to express my appreciation of having had the privilege of representing the House of Representatives on the Board of Regents of that great and internationally known institution.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER H. NEWTON.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the acceptance of this resignation?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Chair appoints, to fill the vacancy, Mr. LUCE, of Massachusetts. [Applause.]

TO DETERMINE THE PROTEIN OF WHEAT

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one-half minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago there took place in the House a debate with regard to the value of laboratories to establish the protein content of wheat. During that debate some questions were raised as to the form of the legislation which had been introduced and as to the value of these laboratories.

It so happens that a bill to this effect, introduced by Senator WALSH of Montana, has passed the Senate and that early in the session I introduced an identical bill.

There has now been received a report from the Secretary of Agriculture with regard to the House bill, and I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks further by printing the bill and the report in order that the House may be fully informed before this matter is taken up for consideration in the fall session.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The bill and report follow:

H. R. 2160

A bill to provide for producers and others the benefit of official tests to determine protein in wheat for use in merchandising the same to the best advantage, and for acquiring and disseminating information relative to protein in wheat, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That this act shall be known as the "Federal-State protein testing act"; and the word "Secretary," as used herein, means the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary is hereby authorized to establish, maintain, and operate protein-testing laboratories at such places as he may deem advisable and practicable for the official protein testing of wheat and the certification thereof and for and in connection with the other purposes specified herein. The Secretary is also authorized to have tests made in any such laboratory on the protein content of wheat of any year prior to or during the harvesting and marketing thereof, and he may compile and disseminate estimates based on such tests on the probable amount of protein in the wheat in any given area; and the Secretary is further authorized to collect and disseminate information for the benefit of all concerned pertaining to protein in wheat as a merchandising factor and relative to the conditions affecting the quality and quantity of protein in wheat and surrounding the marketing of wheat with respect to protein.

SEC. 3. That cooperative protein-testing laboratories shall be established, maintained, and operated whenever deemed practicable in cooperation with any State agricultural college meeting conditions prescribed by the Secretary or, in lieu thereof, with any other agency of a State with which cooperation is found practicable and desirable.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary is authorized to charge and collect fees fixed by him for any laboratory from persons requesting the performance of services under this act. In case a protein-testing laboratory is operated cooperatively, the Secretary shall prescribe the basis on which any fees charged and collected hereunder shall be derived upon payment between the cooperating parties. All money accruing to the Secretary as aforesaid shall be deposited and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The Secretary is further authorized from time to time to make such regulations as he may deem necessary for the efficient execution of the provisions of this act, and he may cooperate with any department or agency of the Government, any State, Territory, District, or possession, or department, agency, or political suddivision thereof, or any person; and shall have the power to appoint, remove, and fix the compensation of such officers and employees not in conflict with existing law, and make such expenditures for rent outside the District of Columbia, printing, telegrams, telephones, books, publications, furniture, stationery, office equipment, travel, and other supplies and expenses as shall be necessary to the administration of this act in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $285,000 for expenditure during the fiscal years 1929 and 1930 for carrying out the purposes of this act, and the appropriation of such additional sums as may be necessary thereafter for carrying out the purposes of this act is hereby authorized.

JUNE 14, 1929.

Hon. G. N. HAUGEN,

House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HAUGEN: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of April 30, 1929, with which you inclosed copy of H. R. 2160, a bill to provide for producers and others the benefit of official tests to determine protein in wheat for use in merchandising the same to the best advantage, and for other purposes.

As you no doubt know, this is a matter of considerable importance to wheat growers. The bill as drawn is designed to care for two major activities; first, to provide for educational work among producers which will enable them to know prevailing conditions with respect to this highly important feature of wheat merchandising; and, secondly, to provide means whereby actual tests may be made and official certificates issued on specific lots of wheat.

I have given the bill very careful consideration and am of opinion that it is a distinct step forward in that it contemplates putting in the hands of producers of wheat with a high protein content, and which brings a premium when sold at the terminal market, information and facilities which will enable them to secure the reflection of such premiums to the producers who usually market their wheat at country points. This department feels that there is need for facilities which will enable the grower to know and to realize on the protein content of his wheat. The provision of such facilities has been undertaken by some States. Whether other provision should be left to the States is a matter for Congress. This department realizes the value of such testing laboratories and therefore indorses the principles of the bill.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary.*

Submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, pursuant to Circular No. 49 of that bureau, and returned to the Agricultural Department on June 14, with the advice that the expenditures contemplated by H. R. 2160 would not be in conflict with the financial program of the President.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PORT AT BEAUFORT INLET, BEAUFORT-MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of waterway and port developments in the State of North Carolina.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, North Carolina has probably more inland waters and waterways than any other State in the Union. It has two important ports, Beaufort Inlet, with its twin cities of Beaufort-Morehead City, and Southport-Wilmington, on the Cape Fear River.

Beaufort Inlet recently had its depth of water increased to 25 feet at mean low water, and a project is now pending before the United States Army Engineers for a 30-foot channel at mean low water. The possibilities of a great port at Beaufort Inlet loom large at this time. This port at one time was the principal port of the State, and large commerce was developed through it, not only of a coastwise nature but with the West Indies.

Beaufort Inlet is at present the southern terminus of the inland waterway from Boston.

It is contemplated that adequate terminal facilities will be provided at Pier 1, which lies between the twin cities of Morehead City and Beaufort, on the Norfolk Southern Railroad. For many years a pier belonging to the railroad supplied the needs of this port, but the railroad allowed the same to deteriorate and fall into disuse.

Feeling that it was a crying shame that this important port should remain unused I went before the Chief of Engineers, General Jadwin, together with certain shipping people and presented to him the needs of deeper water across the bar at Beaufort Inlet, and General Jadwin allocated a sufficient sum of money to make a depth of 25 feet at low water. With the deep water secured the next step was to secure the rebuilding of the pier at Pier 1 at Morehead City. The officials of the Norfolk Southern Railroad were approached, but they did not feel sufficiently the urge to replace the pier. I then drew an act for passage through the legislature to establish a port commission for Carteret County. Hon. W. H. Bell, the representative from Carteret County, secured the passage of this bill through the legislature. The act will be found in the Public, Local, and Private Laws, North Carolina, session 1927, chapter 245. One of the most important features of the act was the legislative declaration, as follows:

SEC. 11. That it is hereby declared to be the policy of the State of North Carolina to promote, encourage, and develop water transporta-

tion, service, and facilities in connection with the commerce of the United States, and to foster and preserve in full vigor both rail and water transportation, and that Beaufort Inlet, N. C., is hereby declared to be a port to be developed in connection with the towns of Beaufort and Morehead City, and in connection with the interior of the State of North Carolina and other States, and that it is hereby declared and deemed by the State of North Carolina necessary and desirable and in the public interest of the entire State that there shall be established through Beaufort Inlet, through connecting water-and-rail rates in connection with shipping companies and other transportation companies, and in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress in the United States and the laws of North Carolina.

This legislative enactment is still the law, and the Port Commission of Carteret County has been organized, and this law provides the means for requiring the railroads, through the Interstate Commerce Commission, to give to a North Carolina port through connecting water-and-rail rates the same as now exists with the railroads through Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C.

There is no logical reason why North Carolina commerce which is handled in ships should not pass through a North Carolina port instead of the ports of other States. And it is my earnest purpose to bring about this result by awakening the business interests of our great State. Let the slogan throughout the State of North Carolina be, "North Carolina commerce through North Carolina ports."

Very recently, at my instance, Mr. Henry Herberman, the owner of the American Export Line, operating 34 ships, flying the American flag, from this country to foreign ports, and Mr. J. F. Schumacher, who operates the Quaker Line from Philadelphia to the Pacific coast ports, made an inspection with me of the possibilities of Beaufort Inlet as a port. We went into every angle of the matter, and while these gentlemen were in North Carolina we called upon Gov. O. Max Gardner at Raleigh, and also visited the large business interests at Winston-Salem, Durham, and other points as to the possibilities of moving large quantities of tonnage by ships through Beaufort Inlet and by connecting rail from and to the interior of North Carolina. The results of this inspection and these conferences with the governor and the leading business people at these points caused Mr. Herberman and Mr. Schumacher both to assure me that they were ready to operate the ships through Beaufort Inlet to European ports and also to the Pacific coast ports as well as Atlantic ports. The governor of the State has promised his full cooperation in the matter.

The first step is to provide adequate terminal facilities. This seems assured with the aid and assistance of the Port Commission of Carteret County, the Norfolk-Southern Railroad, and the State of North Carolina, through its agency, the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Co. Plans are now under way to bring about this result.

After the terminal facilities are established the next step is to secure through connecting water and rail rates. It would seem that the Norfolk-Southern Railroad and the Southern Railway, both lessees of State-owned east and west railroads, would heartily cooperate and join in this undertaking. So far they have not done so, although I have had numerous conferences with the officials of both roads looking to this desired end. The railroads can be required to make these through connecting water and rail rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is my hope that they will voluntarily do so without having to resort to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

No greater thing can be brought about in North Carolina for its future business development than the establishment of a great port at Beaufort Inlet with ships plying to and from foreign ports and ports on the Pacific as well as ports on the Atlantic seaboard.

I can not but believe that the railroads now operating through the Potomac yards, Washington, and Baltimore, to and from North Carolina and the South are bound to realize the impossibility of moving all the traffic by rail through this "neck of the bottle." The growing traffic is getting beyond the capacity of the railroads to handle and the ports of the South and the inland waterways will of necessity have to be developed and used. The Government is spending millions of dollars developing inland waterways. More than $9,000,000 has been expended on the inland waterway from Norfolk to New Bern, Beaufort, and Morehead City. Six millions of dollars will be expended upon the inland waterway from Beaufort to Wilmington, now under construction. The Chief of Engineers of the United States Army has recently approved the link of the inland waterway from the Cape Fear River to Charleston. It will not be long until we will have the completed inland waterway from Boston, Norfolk, New Bern, Beaufort, Morehead City, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, and Miami, Fla.

The great thing for North Carolina to do is to develop its ports, and most important of all at this time is the development of the port at Beaufort Inlet, which has such bright prospects for the immediate future.

PROHIBITION

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, the other day when I spoke on the floor, I got permission to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD. This permission does not appear in the RECORD, and I ask unanimous consent that the correction may be made in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to correct the RECORD with regard to false charges made against me by my colleague from Michigan, Mr. HUDSON, on the floor of the House Monday.

I am not surprised that Mr. HUDSON should attack me because of my objection to indiscriminate shooting by prohibition agents and the killing of innocent persons by them and that his discussion of the situation on the Detroit River should largely be a personal attack on me and my motives. Of course I did not refer to Mr. HUDSON in my own remarks on the House floor.

Mr. HUDSON was formerly connected with the Michigan Anti-Saloon League and has been a political enemy of mine during my public career. Every time I ran for office he and his organization, the Anti-Saloon League, joined with my opponents in Detroit in an effort to defeat me.

Monday on the floor of the House, according to the RECORD, he said:

> The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CLANCY] who addressed the House a moment ago, not on the floor of the House but through the press of the country, made a statement to the effect that he was going back to Detroit to find out about the shooting of an innocent youth by a customs patrolman. Yet when he got to Detroit he found that that innocent youth, who he said was going down the river to catch pickerel at 1.30 o'clock in the morning, was one of a group that had just left a boat laden with 35 cases of liquor that had been abandoned at the approach of Government guards, and was then slipping down the river to find out whether he could not recapture the abandoned boat laden with liquor. He was not an innocent youth, as depicted in the newspapers. The report went all over the country that "a poor, innocent youth" had been shot. He was a rum runner.

This charge by Mr. HUDSON against me is absolutely false. I never issued an interview or made a statement before I ascertained the facts that young Eugster who was shot was or was not an innocent youth.

I went to Detroit mainly to find out whether the youth was innocent or not and if he was innocent I intended to take steps to prevent the whitewashing of his murderer, such as had occurred in the Benway-Neidermeier case which I personally investigated a few years ago. Judging by expressions on the floor of the House some Congressmen here, and many of the people of the country, believe that efforts are being made to whitewash the slayer of Wirkkula of International Falls.

I had issued a warning a few days before the killing of Eugster to the people of Detroit, and particularly to prohibition forces, that innocent men, women, and children would be in danger of injury or death during the prohibition drive. When I got to Detroit and found that the Eugster boy had been shot about 2 o'clock at night, my first remark was that it did not look as if he were entirely innocent, and that remark was printed in the newspapers. To prove that I did not prejudge this case I now read copy of a letter which I sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, and the Acting Commissioner of Customs:

> I have just been advised that Archibald Eugster, age 21, was shot by Federal agents on the Detroit River yesterday. He claims he was fishing. When the agents opened fire on him one of the bullets entered his abdomen and he is in a Detroit hospital at the point of death.
>
> I hope you will immediately order an investigation, and if the preponderance of testimony shows that the agents were to blame I hope you will immediately suspend them pending the outcome of their trial. I have found that hair-trigger or drunken prohibition agents who have a tendency of shooting at innocent persons are very much afraid of suspension pending their trial.
>
> I know, of course, that you do not wish any innocent men, women, or children killed by Federal prohibition agents during the present drive on the rivers and lakes around Detroit.
>
> Very sincerely yours,
>
> ROBERT H. CLANCY.

My colleague, Mr. HUDSON, also charged on the floor that my wet speeches were made for political effect, thereby making

the false imputation that I am not sincere and honorable in my opposition of the past few years to promiscuous shooting by prohibition agents and the murder of innocent persons. He also commended himself for his attitude on the wet and dry question. Of course, that sort of language carries its own refutation.

To offset these charges, I have to my credit about 16 years of sincere, honorable, and efficient service for the people of my district. During these 16 years I was a Federal official in the administrative or congressional branch of the Federal Government.

Merely in rebuttal and hoping it will not be considered an immodest statement I may say that I enjoy the affection and confidence of the people in my district as much as any other public official whom they elect to office. Every time I ran in an election I have led the ticket and that notwithstanding the fact that the efforts of men like my colleague, Mr. HUDSON, were concentrated upon me in an effort to defeat me.

AFFIDAVIT BY JACQUES

I, Louis H. Jacques, of Detroit, Mich., being duly sworn, do swear and affirm:

First. That on June 12, 1929, I resigned my position as a United States customs border patrol agent at the Detroit base. This was the day of the death of Archibald Eugster, Delray youth, who was shot down and died from bullets from the gun of Jonah Cox, a border patrol agent. I resigned my position, and so stated in a letter to customs headquarters at Detroit, because I could not remain connected with an organization which countenanced promiscuous shooting, such as that by Cox, and, secondly, because I was reprimanded by my superior officer after I had discussed the shooting with a fellow inspector.

Second. That the night of Cox's shooting of Eugster, I was in command of Cox on the river until midnight. During that time—at 10.05 to be exact—I was forced to command Cox to cease firing at a boat when his bullets, I felt, were endangering the lives of innocent citizens driving their automobiles over a highway bridge, beneath which was the boat at which Cox was firing.

Third. When relieved from duty on that night, I returned to the base and filed a report, censuring Cox for his promiscuous shooting on the river. This report was filed more than an hour before Cox's fatal shooting of Eugster. The following day when I went to the base, and heard of Cox's shooting, I remarked to a fellow officer that his fatal shooting bore out my report. I was overheard by another officer, and in accordance with the system of espionage in the border patrol at Detroit which requires every inspector to report everything done by his fellows, I was reported to my superior. The reprimand followed and that night I made my decision to resign.

Fourth. I further swear and affirm that my record in the border patrol was without a blemish; that I resigned of my own free will and accord as a protest against the conditions in the border patrol there, and that I have brought my story to Washington for the sole purpose of saving, if possible, the lives of innocent men, women, and children on the Detroit river, which, I feel, will be taken if conditions remain as they were in the concentrated prohibition drive being staged in and near Detroit.

Further deponent says not.

Signed this 18th day of June, 1929, in the city of Washington, D. C.

[SEAL.] LOUIS H. JACQUES.

CITY OF WASHINGTON,
District of Columbia, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of June, 1929.

MAGDALENA GALE,
Notary Public.

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION PROPOSED

I have to-day introduced four bills in the House, one providing for the legalizing of the sale of 2.75 per cent beer; another to repeal the Volstead law in its entirety; also bills making the practice of tapping telephone and telegraph wires by Government agents illegal, providing for the suspension of prohibition enforcement officers who shoot innocent persons.

My beer bill proposes to modify the Volstead Act by the substitution of a beer percentage which has been declared legal by Mr. Volstead himself, for he has asserted that cider or other beverages with a 2.75 per cent alcoholic content by volume is not intoxicating within the meaning of the dry law. The widespread scandals which have grown out of the existing dry law, the crime and disrespect for law which it has provoked, make it increasingly apparent that some modification to allow the legal sale and consumption of such a beverage as 2.75 beer should be authorized by Congress.

WIRE TAPPING TOO OFFENSIVE

I was prompted to present the wire-tapping measure by the recent activities in connection with the prohibition drive in Detroit when Government detectives are said to have tapped the wires of the home of Carey D. Ferguson, former collector of customs. Government detectives also shadowed Ferguson for many days and nights. Unless this practice is stopped prohibition agents may some day even tap the wires of the President of the United States.

When wires are tapped and the evidence thus obtained is used in court, it has the effect of making a man testify and give incriminating evidence against himself, which is contrary to the spirit of the fourth and fifth amendments of the Constitution of the United States. The Congress should protect the secrecy of telephone and telegraph messages and make them, when intercepted, inadmissible. It is contrary to the very principles upon which this Government is founded that evidence is obtained against a man by means of trickery, subterfuge, trespass, or fraud. To tap a man's wires is as bad as to break into his home or domicile to spy on his private life. Unless checked, prohibition spies will be next found under a public official's bed.

SUSPENSION OF BAD AGENTS

I have urged upon the Secretary of the Treasury that when the preponderance of testimony shows that a prohibition officer is guilty of wounding or killing an innocent person unjustifiably that the officer be suspended. Under the provisions of my resolution this suspension should be effective until it is clearly established that the officer is not guilty of such offense. My purpose in introducing it is to relieve the Government of the responsibility of providing legal counsel for agents who shoot promiscuously, and it separates them from the Federal pay roll while they are under suspension awaiting trial. Customs and prohibition agents above all fear suspension. They not only lose their pay while under suspension but also the prestige of having the United States Government behind them and the assistance of the district attorney's office and the Attorney General's office. I learned that through personal investigation of several prohibition shooting scrapes in Detroit during the past few years.

My resolution would, in effect, relegate an enforcement officer who wounds or kills an innocent person to the status of a Government officer under suspension making him virtually a private citizen and obliged to provide his counsel and pay the expenses for his defense himself.

DANGER STILL IMPENDS

Press reports from Detroit and Windsor to-day stating that the lives of two men and a woman in a speedboat in Canadian waters in the Detroit River were endangered yesterday when Federal officers opened fire on their craft and shattered it with bullets is not surprising to me. On the contrary it is exactly in line with my warning which I made before the present drive began. I declared that pleasure seekers, fishing and boat enthusiasts on the Detroit River were in for an ominous summer and I predicted that thousands of innocent men, women, and children would remain off the river for fear of their lives.

The officials at Detroit themselves say that there will be innocent shootings and yesterday's occurrence only bears out the truth of the statement.

MEETINGS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I send to the Clerk's desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 54

Resolved, That after September 23, 1929, the House shall meet only on Mondays and Thursdays of each week until October 14, 1929: *Provided*, That if in the discretion of the Speaker legislative expediency shall warrant it, he may designate a date prior to October 14, 1929, on which the business of the House shall be resumed, in which case he shall cause the Clerk of the House to issue notice to Members of the House not later than one week prior to the date set by him.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to ask the Speaker, so that the RECORD may show it, whether he anticipates the calling of the Members back after the recess to September 23 and prior to October 14 for any purpose other than tariff consideration?

The SPEAKER. The Chair would construe the language of the resolution to instruct the Speaker not to call the House back except for the consideration of the tariff bill or some national calamity which could not be anticipated.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman from Connecticut what it is contemplated shall be transacted at these sessions on Mondays and Thursdays?

Mr. TILSON. It is agreed that there shall be nothing transacted except to convene and adjourn; no business whatever.

Mr. GREEN. Will the roll be called?

Mr. TILSON. It is not expected that there will be a quorum present at any time.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Connecticut one question. Suppose demand were made for the appropriation of additional money for the Farm Board to handle the cotton which will be coming on the market for this time; would this be considered as something to permit calling the Congress together?

Mr. TILSON. The Speaker might be constrained to rule that that was a national emergency.

Mr. PATTERSON. I hope he would.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I send an additional resolution to the Clerk's desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 55

Resolved, That the Speaker may at any time during the months of September and October designate any Member to perform the duties of the Chair, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 7 of Rule I.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution?

The resolution was agreed to.

PENALTY FOR CERTAIN ALIENS TO ENTER UNITED STATES

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I now renew my request for the present consideration of the bill S. 1537.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1537

To amend subdivision (a) of section 1 of the act entitled "An act making it a felony with penalty for certain aliens to enter the United States of America under certain conditions in violation of law," approved March 4, 1929

Be it enacted, etc., That subdivision (a) of section 1 of the act entitled "An act making it a felony with penalty for certain aliens to enter the United States of America under certain conditions in violation of law," approved March 4, 1929 (Public Law No. 1018, 70th Cong.), is amended to read as follows:

"That (a) if any alien has been arrested and deported in pursuance of law, he shall be excluded from admission to the United States whether such deportation took place before or after the enactment of this act, and if he enters or attempts to enter the United States after the expiration of 60 days after the enactment of this act he shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall, unless a different penalty is otherwise expressly provided by law, be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to any alien arrested and deported before March 4, 1929, in pursuance of law, in whose case prior to his reembarkation at a place outside the United States, or his application in foreign contiguous territory for admission to the United States, the Secretary of Labor has granted such alien permission to reapply for admission."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, the proposed amendment to the recently enacted deportation law which will become effective March 2 of this year is to cure a retroactive feature of that law which has caught a few "technically" deported aliens who, before March 4, had a right to return after the intervention of one year. The bill comes from the other body, and if you will look at the RECORD of yesterday, page 3058, you will find the first section of the law, and will note that the amendment is that part stated as a proviso.

The new deportation statute made it a penal offense for aliens deported through its terms, provided they are again found in the United States. But under the old law some could return within one year if they received permission from the Secretary of Labor. The new law stopped a few who had received this permission; hence this amendment is offered.

I call attention to the fact that this amendment, if adopted, would not permit aliens to have been deported for crimes committed here or crimes committed before they came to the United States; they would not be subject to the amendment because the law stands against the admission of such aliens. Neither would it apply to the insane. It would only apply to those cases known in both the State and Labor Departments as technical cases.

All of these develop from the basic immigration act of 1917. In that act a provision that a person permitted to go out and not subject to nonreturn on account of crime may apply to the Secretary for permission to reenter within one year.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I yield.

Mr. GARNER. The gentleman proposes to offer an amendment to this Senate bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I have gone over this as carefully as I could, and I have consulted the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BOX], and he thought that a clarifying amendment should be offered. To this I agree.

Mr. GARNER. That is what I asked the gentleman. Is the gentleman assured that if he gets permission to consider the bill his amendments will be adopted?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. This gives authority to the administration to permit the return of certain exceptional cases?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes; deported prior to March 4 this year under the existing law.

Mr. GARNER. That is bad legislation. That gives it authority to say that A shall come in and B shall not. That is bad legislation. You ought to have a law that determines who shall and who shall not come in. I do like a provision that gives the executive branch of the Government discretion to say who shall and who shall not come in.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. We are in that situation because we have the Burnett Act of 1917, which did have that provision for discretion as to certain people who did apply. Having had that permission, the Secretary of Labor finds himself in the position of having given that permission to certain people before this new law became effective. Read the new law, and gentlemen will find that no one gets it after March 4, and the amendment about to be offered will make it clear that the practice permitted under the act of 1917 is not to be carried on in the future. The department says it has made no such agreements since the new enactment of March 4 last. It would like to take up its old promises. That, I think, is proper, fair, and just.

Mr. BOX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, if I may make a statement of my understanding of this situation, under the act of 1917 and under the law as it existed prior to the act of March 2, approved March 4, 1929, the Secretary of Labor had authority in certain cases within his discretion to grant permission for the reentry of aliens who had theretofore been deported. By that act of March 4, 1929, Congress made it a felony for one who had been excluded to seek to reenter the country, and imposed other incidental penalties. I think it is not retroactive in any vicious sense, but up to the passage of the act of March 4, 1929, the Secretary of Labor was authorized and for many years had been authorized to grant these permits in these specified cases. Prior to the passage of that act the Secretary had issued some of these permits, exercising the right given him by Congress, and these people who are seeking to come in—I understand the number is very small, probably 35 to 50—are in possession of permits granted by the Government of the United States, acting by an official specially authorized thereunto. They have these permits to do that which in the later act is made a felony. The purpose of the bill, as I understand it, and I am going to offer an amendment that will insure that it will go no further than that, is to validate the permits given under the circumstances which made them valid at the time. The proposed amendment which I intend to offer, and on which the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON] and I have agreed, reads as follows:

After the words "United States" in the proviso, and before the words "Secretary of Labor" insert the words "and prior to March 4, 1929."

So that the acts done by the Secretary of Labor at the time when they were authorized will be recognized, and he will have no further authority to waive the provisions of the law; in other words, he had given these permits prior to the time we passed this act, when he had the authority to do so and when others had the right to rely on his action. Congress now ought not to repudiate the act done in a regular and a lawful way. Will that amendment be acceptable to the gentleman from Washington?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes; and I will say to the membership that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Box] has stated the proposition clearly and exactly.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Washington yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, does the amendment provide for the registration of aliens in this country?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. No.

Mr. RANKIN. Then when may we expect a report from the gentleman's committee on the bill before it providing for the registration of aliens in this country, in order that we may know who are here lawfully and who are here unlawfully?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. When the committee is organized, that is one of the major problems to come before it, and it is a very big problem.

Mr. RANKIN. Will that be taken up at the regular session in December and action taken on it?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The gentleman himself will be invited to be the first witness.

Mr. RANKIN. As I understand it, this bill has been before the Committee on Immigration for a long time?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. There have been half a dozen bills in each Congress for several years, each bill with a different plan.

Mr. RANKIN. But they have been before the committee for a long time, and the membership of this House is very anxious, I dare say, at least two-thirds of it, to get action on such a measure, and we would like to have some assurance that the committee will take one of those bills up and give us action upon it at the next session of Congress.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Of course, the membership of the committee is ever changing. As far as the chairman can assure anyone of the intention of the committee, hearings will be held and an earnest effort made to outline some workable plan.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOX. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Box: Page 2, line 15, after the words "United States" and before the words "Secretary of Labor," insert "and prior to March 4, 1929."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DR. K. WEFRING

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for half a minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, we have in the gallery to-day a very distinguished visitor, Dr. K. Wefring, knight commander of the Order of St. Olaf, director general of the Norwegian Medical Service, and former Minister of Defense. Doctor Wefring also was a former member of the Norwegian Parliament and was a delegate to the Interparliamentary Union held in Washington, D. C., in 1925. [Applause.]

MINORITY CONFERENCE LEGISLATIVE CLERK

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 56

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, from and after July 1, 1929, until otherwise provided by law, compensation at the rate of $320 per annum in addition to the compensation now being paid for services of the legislative clerk authorized in resolution of February 25, 1929.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I want to take just a moment to explain the object of that resolution. When the employees' compensation bill was pending before the House this discrepancy between the two clerks, one on the minority side and one on the majority side, was discovered. I took the matter up with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD], and he said he preferred not to include any amendments in his motion to suspend the rules but said he would make an effort over in the Senate to have the amendment made. In the Senate they concluded not to add any amendments, so this was not put on. The salary mentioned in this resolution corresponds with the salary that the majority clerk will receive who does the same kind of work. The incumbent is Mr. Scott, who has been here for many years and who served as the minority clerk for Mr. Garrett of Tennessee.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARNER. Yes.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Reserving the right to object, it is usually the policy followed by the House to refer these matters to the Committee on Accounts. When this general increase bill came up here the other day I am confident I could have raised a point of order and have had it sustained, that the bill was improperly before the House. Would it not be better, I will ask the minority leader, if he took this matter up a little later with the Committee on Accounts? I assure him that so far as I am concerned I will try to see that justice is done in this case in particular. But I do not like the idea of bringing in resolutions, particularly now that this committee has pretty generally revised the salaries, to make changes in the salaries of the employees.

Mr. GARNER. In view of the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts, the chairman of the Committee on Accounts, I do not want to put him in the attitude of being compelled to object to the consideration of this resolution, although I do think that in accordance with every sense of justice and equity and right this proposed increase should begin on July 1 as in the case of the other salaries in the bill; but I will withdraw my request.

Mr. UNDERHILL. If it is clearly understood that this does not establish a precedent for the Committee on Accounts and for the House in the future, I shall not object.

Mr. GARNER. I am obliged to the gentleman.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask if, before the adoption of the bill increasing the salaries of the legislative employees, the majority clerk and the minority clerk holding similar positions received the same salary?

Mr. GARNER. Yes; they received the same salary.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The gentleman from Texas will not interpose an objection when he finds other discrepancies similar to this?

Mr. GARNER. No. If the gentleman finds one similar to this I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the formality of calling the Calendar Wednesday list be dispensed with, and that we proceed to the consideration of the resolution for the postponement of the French debt.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Joint Resolution 80.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oregon calls up House Joint Resolution 80, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 80

Joint resolution authorizing the postponement of the date of maturity of the principal of the indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States in respect of the purchase of surplus war supplies.

The SPEAKER. This bill is on the Union Calendar, and the House automatically resolves itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for its consideration. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MAPES] will kindly take the chair.

Accordingly the House resolves itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 80, with Mr. MAPES in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 80, which the Clerk will report.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the resolution be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, under the Calendar Wednesday rule I understand there is now one hour allotted to each side?

The CHAIRMAN. That is the rule.

Mr. HASTINGS. I understand the gentleman from Oregon will have half the time on that side and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLLIER] will have half the time on this side. Is that the case? I ask that before we proceed further.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the understanding.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Chairman and Members of the House, at the conclusion of the World War the United States found itself in possession of a very large amount of war material in France, and proceeded to dispose of it to such buyers as might appear, and the chief buyer was the French Government. In 1919 a contract of sale with the French Government was agreed upon, disposing of $400,000,000 worth of this property on terms of payment covering principal due on August 1, 1929, with interest. The French Government issued bonds under the contract, and on August 1 of this year those bonds mature, and the President of the United States will find himself obliged to present the bonds to the French Government for payment on that date unless the pending resolution is agreed to. The total amount, with interest, minus the amounts that have already been paid, will be $407,000,000.

During the period from 1919 until 1926, when the Mellon-Berenger agreement was entered into, the French Government paid $51,160,785.50.

On April 29, 1926, the Mellon-Berenger agreement was made. This merged the amount to be paid for the war material with the amount to be paid for the loans made to France under the Liberty loan acts, so that we might have one account and one settlement with France.

Upon the signing of this agreement France paid the odd amount of $386,686.90, leaving the total due the United States from France as of that date $4,025,000,000. This $4,025,000,000, I wish to make it clear, includes both the amounts due for the war material and for the loans made under the Liberty loan acts; but the agreement regarding the war material was not abrogated.

So at this time we have an agreement with France for the payment of something over $400,000,000 due August 1, of this year. We also have a pending settlement, not agreed to, which includes this $400,000,000 with the amount loaned to France under the Liberty loan acts. If at this time the President demands the payment of these bonds we disturb the pending arrangement with France under the Mellon-Berenger agreement for settlement of both accounts; that is, since the war material amount is included with the loans, making the total amount due of $4,025,000,000, if we take out of that proposed agreement with France this $400,000,000, we have destroyed the Mellon-Berenger agreement and of necessity will have to undertake new negotiations for the settlement of our accounts with France.

The French Government has made payments during each year as follows:

In 1926	$20,368,057.25
In 1927	30,368,940.06
In 1928	31,644,482.17
In 1929 to this date	20,367,057.26

Since the agreement was not consummated until April 29, 1926, only a part of that year is involved. But during the years 1927, 1928, and first half of 1929, it has paid $82,380,479.49.

Mr. DUNBAR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes.

Mr. DUNBAR. You say they have made payments?

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes.

Mr. DUNBAR. According to the statement issued by the Secretary of the indebtedness of France in 1929, there is no credit given to the original funded indebtedness, and if they made any payments, no credits were given.

Mr. HAWLEY. My information is based upon information obtained directly from the Treasury.

Mr. BEEDY. Will the gentleman yield a moment?

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes.

Mr. BEEDY. For the benefit of those who are inclined to look upon this country as a Shylock in these debt settlements, I should like it to appear as a matter of record here that the people of the United States are paying this year, in the way of interest on the money which they borrowed to lend to France, the sum of $171,000,000, and they are receiving not a cent.

Mr. HAWLEY. The statement I made a moment ago was obtained from the Treasury Department.

The French Government has always favored the Mellon-Berenger agreement, but the French House of Deputies and the people have not supported them in it; but whatever government has been in power in France has endeavored to have the agreement ratified, and that they regard it as a national policy to be consummated is evidenced by the fact that they are paying under it as if it were ratified.

The French Government, since the Mellon-Berenger agreement, has considered that it had made a complete settlement with the United States for both items and has been proceeding on that theory.

All that is to be done by the proposed resolution is to postpone the demand by the United States for this $400,000,000 for a period of not exceeding nine months—that is, not later than May 1, 1930—provided the French Government will agree to pay the interest that arises during that period.

According to cable dispatches the French Chamber of Deputies has designated June 25 as the time to consider the ratification of the Mellon-Berenger agreement. If my memory is correct, this is the most definite step yet taken by the French Government to settle this matter. They have fixed a date to take it up.

If we agree to this resolution and make this postponement, it will evidence a friendly attitude on our part to give the French Government a full opportunity to discuss the matter with its people and to come to an agreement by which our entire account with France may be settled.

I desire to emphasize a statement I made a moment ago, because it is quite important, in my judgment. If we demand the payment of this $400,000,000 with accumulated interest now, we have nullified or made impracticable the agreement we have had with France for the settlement of the entire indebtedness owing to us, because we have taken out of that agreement $400,000,000 as an advance payment, as it were, which entirely disturbs the terms on which the French and the American Debt Commission proceeded to make their settlement.

It took some seven years to conclude the Mellon-Berenger agreement, the agreement between the two nations. I do not know how much longer it would take to arrange a treaty for the settlement by France for the money borrowed from us.

The bill provides—and it is very short—in terms that the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is authorized to enter into an agreement with the French Republic providing for the postponement of the date of the maturity of the principal of its indebtedness in respect of its purchase of surplus war supplies, until the Mellon-Berenger agreement has been approved or disapproved by Congress, but in no event shall such date be postponed beyond May 1, 1930.

It seems to the committee—although I do not speak for the entire committee—that the proposed postponement is in the best interest of our own country. It is true we would get a little more than $400,000,000 on August 1. The Treasury has made no definite statement, but it has not been advised by the French Government that any failure is apprehended. The Treasury has not been advised that the French Government would not be able to meet this obligation on August 1, so it is presumed—they being an honorable body of men—that if they were not able to pay they would so advise this Government.

But if we make that arrangement we will practically say to the French Government that we adhere to the Mellon-Berenger agreement which this House once ratified. We appreciate that it will convey to the French Government an expression of our good will and that we have every confidence in its good faith.

The French Government collects 22 per cent of the national income of the French people for taxes. Their indebtedness is exceedingly heavy. They entered the war with an indebtedness of $6,290,000,000 and that has been greatly increased. They have always been our friends from the beginning. We have never had any cause for complaint of their conduct. Our previous financial transactions with them have been satisfactory, and now, when there comes a time when we have open to us the proposition to demand on August 1, 1929, the payment of $400,000,000 or to say we will adhere to an agreement formally made between the two Governments and ratified by one body of Congress, that the best interests of this country and of France will be conserved and peace and comity between the two nations will be promoted by our saying that we will give you nine months' grace in which to work out a very serious program, and I earnestly entreat the House on behalf of that great spirit that has always animated us that we give them this opportunity of solving what is to them an exceedingly difficult problem.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAWLEY. I yield.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. In the hearings, on pages 11 and 12, on this French settlement in the Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, there is an indication that some of these war supplies covered by the $400,000,000 that we are asked to postpone were resold by France to European countries. Can the gentle-

man inform me whether the committee has the total amount so resold to foreign countries?

Mr. HAWLEY. I do not know. As far as that is concerned, if I sell property to another, he owns it and has the right to dispose of it.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. And he pays for it if he is honest.

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes. And they have made such an agreement to pay and are paying.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAWLEY. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I think the gentleman ought to make it very plain and clear that unless the French Government ratifies the settlement on or before the 1st of August this resolution goes for nothing. The condition is that the Mellon-Berenger agreement shall be ratified on or before August 1 by the French Government. If the French Government does not ratify it on or before the 1st of August, then this resolution goes for nothing.

We do not outright give the French Government nine months or any such length of time, because the resolution is expressly conditioned upon the ratification by the French Government on or before the 1st of August. That is according to the terms of the resolution.

Mr. HAWLEY. Did the gentleman understand me to make a different statement?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. No; but I wanted to make that clear.

Mr. HAWLEY. The gentleman is correct in his statement.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I want to make one other statement for the benefit of some gentlemen who were not here when the settlement was passed upon by the previous Congress in this House. The vote at that time was more than two to one in favor of the ratification; in fact, as I recollect it, 236 ayes to 113 noes. There was at that time no indication at all that there was any disapproval of the settlement of the Senate. The settlement has been approved by the House heretofore, and the French debt is the only unsettled matter, so far as debts to this country are concerned, that has yet to be finally disposed of.

Mr. HAWLEY. With the exception of some very small countries.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Yes; and if we should now take such action as would necessitate, as the gentleman says, a further negotiation we would leave the French debt in the air, with all of the other debts owing by the great nations completely disposed of.

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes.

Mr. HOCH. There is a point here that is not clear to me. I understand that these bonds mature on the 1st of August, and that unless we pass this legislation we will be under the necessity of making a demand for payment.

Mr. HAWLEY. The Treasury says that they can find no authority for the President to postpone the demand.

Mr. HOCH. The question that I have in mind is this: Even though we pass this bill in the House and it does not pass the Senate, or even though the French Government should ratify the agreement, if the Senate should not ratify it how will that release us from the necessity under the law of making the demand for payment?

Mr. HAWLEY. The bill provides that if the Mellon-Berenger agreement should be ratified by France in accordance with the terms thereof prior to August 1, 1929, then the President can postpone demand.

Mr. HOCH. The point I make is this: The mere passage of the bill in the House would not do that. How will that change the status if we do pass the bill this afternoon, as far as the necessity for making demand for payment is concerned?

Mr. HAWLEY. I have been informally advised that as soon as we send the bill over to the Senate it will be taken care of there.

Mr. TILSON. Senators are working on that now. They are trying to work out an arrangement in the Senate by which this bill will be passed as soon as it comes over to the Senate from this body, and it is hoped that we may send it there as promptly as possible.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes.

Mr. PATTERSON. Has the French Government taken any steps so far to ratify this agreement?

Mr. HAWLEY. They have set the date for beginning the work of ratification on the 25th of this month. I reserve the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLLIER], a member of the committee, in opposition to the bill, for one hour.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, I do not think there is anything inconsistent in those who supported the proposed Berenger-Mellon settlement when it passed the House being now in favor of this resolution. It is merely a question of whether or not we wish to take a large cash settlement now or take our chances of securing a larger settlement during a period of 62 years. That is the problem that confronts those who voted for the settlement, the 236 referred to by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MOORE]. I happen to have been one of the 113 who did not support the settlement, and in view of the fact that in this House and in the press those Members who voted against those various settlements have been variously designated as Shylocks I think I should say a word or two in defense of them and in defense of myself. After I voted against the English debt settlement I read an editorial in one of the great newspapers of nearly a column in length which was headed "A Modern Shylock," and to my astonishment I found that I was the gentleman to whom the editorial referred. I think it might be well for me to briefly relate some of the reasons which actuated those in voting against these debt settlements. We are now practically dealing with the last settlement, and I know every Member of this House and the country as well are anxious to have all of the foreign debt settlements behind us.

When it was determined by the administration to lend many billions of dollars to our allies it was necessary to first borrow this money from the American people before we could loan it to the friendly nations who needed it.

Congress was told that the American people would not lose anything by reason of these loans, because we would take from our allies bonds identical in character with the bonds we had to give in order to secure the money to make the loan. This assurance had been given by foreign governments, and practically all of the Members of Congress, including myself, relied upon this assurance. I went to the people of my State and in other States, trying to induce them to buy these Liberty bonds. I told them that for every dollar we borrowed from them to lend to our allies we would pay them 4¼ per cent interest, and that we would take from that country that borrowed this dollar from us a similar bond drawing interest at the 4¼ per cent.

The American people cheerfully brought these Liberty bonds and loaned this money to the United States, and the United States then loaned this money to our allies.

The Secretary of the Treasury at that time, Mr. McAdoo, did not immediately, as these moneys were loaned, require the foreign governments to make bonds. For this he should not be criticized, for these moneys were loaned in installments. For instance, England would notify the Government of the United States that during the course of three months that country would need a billion and a half dollars, but that the British Government would draw these moneys only as they were needed. I am mentioning this only as an illustration, and am not referring to any particular transaction. The British Government, in order to save interest, and perhaps for other reasons, would draw, say, five millions within two weeks, and at the end of that period another amount would be borrowed. Therefore, Mr. McAdoo would, as the loans were made, take from the foreign governments an acknowledgement in the way of an I O U or a due bill.

There was a distinct understanding that later on the debts would be put in proper shape. But before this could be done a new administration assumed control and the new administration appointed a Debt Funding Commission, to act in conjunction with similar commissions from foreign countries, to refund these debts.

England was the first to come and make a settlement. We made a good settlement with England, perhaps the best settlement that could have been made. I want to pay a tribute to England for coming over, almost immediately after the war was over, and insisting upon a settlement. We lost only about 15 per cent on the English settlement.

I did not vote for the English settlement for several reasons. These settlements were made upon what was supposed to be the capacity of the foreign government to pay. Of course, I knew that if a government has not got the money to pay, that we could not make them pay; but in view of the assurances I had given to the American people in speeches here and elsewhere I wanted to be sure that the Debt Funding Commission had determined, without question, England's capacity to pay.

This settlement was considered by the Ways and Means Committee; and while I did not know what England's capacity to pay was, there was not sufficient evidence before us to justify a settlement that would cost the American people hundreds of millions of dollars, and perhaps several billions of dollars, before all the settlements were made.

I asked the chairman of the committee to call the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, before us and let him tell us by what methods and by what investigation he had determined that Great Britain's capacity to pay had been fixed at 85 cents upon the dollar. I told the committee that this determination might be correct, and I did not want the pound of flesh, but that I wanted such information as the Secretary might have in order that I could explain to the people of my State and district, and elsewhere if asked, why we scaled a debt made by the second greatest country in the world 15 cents on the dollar.

I was told by the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. BURTON, then a Member of this House and also a member of the Debt Funding Commission, that some of the information that the commission had received was of so confidential a nature that it would not be wise for it to be disclosed. Being of the opinion that a creditor has the right to know why his debtor insists upon a compromise, I insisted, and the chairman of the committee stated that I was obstructing the proceedings and demanded the clerk to call the roll. Under such condition I voted in the negative both in the committee and in the House.

Some of these settlements were scaled 80 per cent. This proposed settlement with France is scaled 50 per cent. I have voted against nearly all of these settlements. I did vote for the Belgian settlement and perhaps one or two other small settlements. But the evidence submitted to me was not satisfactory as to the determination of most of the foreign countries' ability to pay.

I knew that these debts had to be refunded. Many have tried to throw a great mystery about the complicated details of refunding a debt. There is no mystery nor complex difficulties about such transactions. I had no misgivings as to the difficulty of refunding if the party owing the money is anxious to negotiate.

Gov. Bob Taylor, of Tennessee, once said in reference to the refunding of some bonds in his own State: "What does refunding a debt mean? All it means is swapping one note for another." And I had been doing that for a long time, so I thought I could qualify. [Laughter.]

They have brought a sentimental note into this business deal that we are now called on to make. We are not here to-day to refund a debt. We are not here to-day to extend the time of payment on one dollar that we loaned to France to help win the war. To-day we are discussing a totally different proposition. We are discussing a proposition to postpone the payment of a debt incurred after the war was over.

I would not object to the postponement of the date of payment for 9 or 10 months if that was all that was involved in this postponement; but this postponement may cost the American people over $400,000,000, and I do not believe that sentimental reasons should be brought into the discussion of such a settlement.

Reference here to-day has often been made to how the gallant French people helped America in our hour of need; how the noble Lafayette, the friend of Washington, devoted his life, his fortune, his all for the relief of a brave people fighting for freedom. I yield to no one in America in my admiration for the French people.

I respect and revere the name of Lafayette as much as any Member of this House. No sordid ambition for place or power, no affront to his personal feelings, could ever cause Lafayette's footsteps to stray from that path of human freedom which in his youthful heart he had sworn to tread.

To him human liberty and human freedom were sacred and inalienable rights which should be preserved everywhere. In his manly bosom burned the zeal of the crusader. It mattered not to him that those struggling against tremendous odds for liberty and independence were not compatriots of his own beloved France. It mattered not to him that the scene of that great conflict for the preservation of human rights was in a far-distant country over 3,000 miles away. All that he knew, all that he cared to know, was that across the water a brave people, borne down by oppression, were struggling to be free. As was said of him once in the American Congress:

> To Lafayette the soil of freedom was his country. His post of honor was the post of danger. His fireside was the field of battle.

It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude that we recall the services of France and Lafayette to the struggling colonists in the hour of their greatest need, and it is with a feeling of pride that we also recall that the descendants of those same colonists a century and a half afterwards carried the American flag across over 3,000 miles of water and, rendering aid and assistance to France in the hour of her greatest need, broke the Hindenberg line and added imperishable glory to American valor and American arms.

Debts of gratitude can not be weighed and measured. We will forever remember the chivalrous aid of France in our hour of need, as doubtless France will forever remember the aid and assistance America gave her in her hour of need.

We are now discussing a business proposition. We are considering a business arrangement between nations. We are discussing whether or not a note which is due will be renewed or demand for payment will be made. A note for $407,000,000 which, after the war was over, France gave us in return for something over a billion and one-half dollars' worth of surplus war supplies.

This note was separate and distinct from the money we loaned France to help win the war. We let France have these supplies for about 20 per cent of their value, and France gave us her promise to pay, which bears date of August 1, 1929.

This note I understand France is ready to pay. As a member of the Committee on Ways and Means I have received no intimation from any member of the French Government that France wants this note extended. The Treasury officials tell us the note will be paid. I have had outside assurances, whatever they may be worth, that the money has already been collected and set aside to meet this note.

It is true that the debt settlement which passed the House provided that this $407,000,000 should be merged into the war debt and that it should be amortized along with the rest of the war debt for a period of 62 years. But neither the Senate of the United States nor the French Government has ratified the debt settlement that passed the House, though the French Government has had ample opportunity to do so, for it has been several years since the settlement passed the House.

Now, we are asked to extend the time of payment until May 1, 1930, in the hope that after waiting three years France will ratify the debt settlement made by the House.

I again repeat and emphasize that this transaction is not a part of the war debt. Every dollar that France owes us of this $407,000,000 was for the purchase of supplies that France bought after the war was over.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. And France sold a great part of those supplies to other European countries, did she not?

Mr. COLLIER. That may be so, but that is not the point I wish to emphasize. As business men I ask you this: What advantage would it be to the United States to surrender $407,000,000 that the French Government is now ready to pay, in the hope that in 20 years from now we will get $484,000,000 and in 42 years thereafter get the remainder of the debt? We have already waited 10 years, and the aggregate payments of the war debt and the debt for supplies will in the next 10 years amount to only $484,000,000.

But, say the gentlemen on the other side of this question, after 1940 the debt payments of France to America will largely increase. My friends, I wish I believed this to be true, and I mean no reflection upon France any more than the other governments when I make this statement. In a period of 30 years a great many political and economic changes are bound to occur. The further we get away from the war the less interest will there be taken in these debts and a greater desire for compromise will be found. Who knows, though God forbid, that we might be drawn into another war, in which some of our allies might be our enemies and our foes in the late war might be our friends? What then would be the attitude of America and the other countries in reference to these debts? Who knows what the second generation after the war will do in this matter. Yet we are now asked to surrender $407,000,000, in the hope that we may get larger returns for our children's grandchildren.

You heard the gentleman from Maine [Mr. BEEDY] tell you just a little while ago that we were paying $171,000,000 of interest this year upon the French debt settlement alone. My friends, without any reflection on France or any other country, but as one who is guarding the interests of his own country as best he can, knowing as I do that the further we get away from the war the greater the chance of cancellation of these debts, I ask you, Shall we take into the Treasury of the United States on the 1st day of August $407,000,000 cash, or shall we wait 10 years, when the annual payments up to that date will aggregate only $77,000,000 more than the amount of $407,000,000 which I understand we can now secure?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. COLLIER. Yes.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Did not the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. HAWLEY] say that if we demanded and received this money that would end the general settlement? In other words, if we insisted on the payment of this money and received it, that would be entirely inconsistent with the Berenger-Mellon settlement and would probably remove any responsibility of the French Government toward ratifying that general settlement?

Mr. COLLIER. The gentleman from Oregon may have stated that, perhaps he did. But I want to ask the gentleman this question: I have been on the committee and heard the testimony and others on the committee have heard the testimony, and I would like to ask the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. HAWLEY] where he got his information as to that?

Mr. HAWLEY. I said we had an agreement with France, including this item, to be paid in installments. Now, if we come in and demand in another form the payment of many times this amount in the first settlement, we would set aside that agreement because it is not in the agreement that was made.

Mr. COLLIER. I am not speaking from the standpoint of those who believe they should support the resolution. I am actuated very largely by the desire to see $407,000,000 come now into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. TILSON. Is the gentleman willing to give up all hope of anything coming in the future?

Mr. COLLIER. Well, you know, "hope springs eternal in the human breast," and I want to say to the leader over there, I am one of the most hopeful men in the world. I can not conceive how during an emergency, a great country—and France is one of the greatest countries in the world—contracted a debt with another country, and then after the emergency was over contracted another debt, and then 10 or 12 years afterwards said, "If you make me pay the debt I contracted after the war emergency had passed, I will not pay you the other debt." I have got to have more evidence than I have heard yet to believe that the great Republic of France would do this.

Mr. TILSON. The gentleman will agree we would have to make a new agreement.

Mr. HASTINGS. That ought not to take 15 minutes with an honest government that knows it owes another government a certain amount of money.

Mr. TILSON. It has taken longer than that to make this one.

Mr. COLLIER. I am willing to quadruple the time the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS] states, and suppose it takes us an hour, let us go ahead and make the new agreement. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. Yes.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. May I say that my point with respect to the statement of the gentleman from Oregon is that inasmuch as the French Government is practically living up to the Mellon-Berenger settlement and is making the payments called for by the Mellon-Berenger settlement, would it not be penny wise and pound foolish for us to insist upon this $400,000,000 and upset the arrangement for an infinitely larger sum which is being paid and will be paid?

Mr. COLLIER. Well, I am sort of like my good friend from New York; and in order to get a little, I very often take chances on getting much more.

They talk about the French living up to this agreement. I will ask the chairman of the committee, When was it we sent this settlement to France?

Mr. HASTINGS. June 2, 1926, three years ago.

Mr. COLLIER. What have they been doing since that time?

Mr. HAWLEY. So far as the French Government is concerned, it has been making payments under the agreement, but the French Parliament has not ratified it.

Mr. COLLIER. Exactly; and right now there is some hope that the French Parliament will ratify it. If the French Parliament does not ratify it, all this discussion here to-day is mush and amounts to nothing. If they do ratify it and this resolution passes, it will then go in in the regular payments. If they do not ratify it, we may, according to the Treasury officials and others—and I do not question the honesty, and I have no reason to doubt the accuracy, of their assurances that they have given us—we are going to get this money.

Mr. SIMMONS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. SIMMONS. Is this statement of facts correct, that France now has the money with which to pay this obligation to the United States?

Mr. COLLIER. Such is my information.

Mr. SIMMONS. And that they propose to pay it if we do not postpone it?

Mr. COLLIER. Such is my information; and I will ask the chairman of the committee if that is not his information?

Mr. HAWLEY. I will say that that is the information we have had before the committee.

Mr. COLLIER. That information was given to us by that very able former Member of this House, Mr. Ogden Mills.

Mr. SIMMONS. And if it is postponed, it is then merged into the general French settlement and will be paid in installments over the 62-year period that that settlement provides.

Mr. COLLIER. It has already been merged into that settlement.

Mr. SIMMONS. If France has the money to pay, is able to pay, and ready to pay, what reason have they advanced for the United States refusing to take the money?

Mr. HASTINGS. None.

Mr. COLLIER. The whole proposition is this: I want to be fair, as the gentleman from Oregon has stated, the French Chamber of Deputies is now trying to get this agreement ratified. If they get the agreement ratified then, instead of having to pay $407,000,000 on the 1st of August, they will only have to pay $30,000,000. The advocates of this measure claim that the country of France is in such a situation—and this may be true, for all I know—that it will overbalance things in an economic way over there to force them at one time to pay as large a sum as $407,000,000.

Mr. SIMMONS. It is my understanding that they propose to pay this amount on their other indebtedness if it is not paid to the United States; is that correct?

Mr. COLLIER. I do not know what they are going to do about other creditors. I am just bothered about our little bill just now.

Mr. PALMER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. Yes.

Mr. PALMER. May I ask the gentleman if he thinks we will lose any of our rights by giving France an extension of nine months?

Mr. COLLIER. I would not say that we would lose any of our rights; we might lose $407,000,000 though.

Mr. PALMER. And does not the gentleman think that it would be the part of wisdom——

Mr. COLLIER. Is the gentleman talking about rights or money?

Mr. PALMER. Whether we would lose any of our rights.

Mr. COLLIER. Our rights we may not lose, but I have been talking about money.

Mr. PALMER. I am coming to the money part now. Does not the gentleman think it would be the part of wisdom to give them nine months' extension rather than to disarrange the entire agreement in view of all the facts?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi has consumed 20 minutes.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself three minutes more.

Mr. DUNBAR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I yield.

Mr. DUNBAR. The question has been asked if it would be advisable, in view of certain contingencies that would affect the payment of the French debt to the United States, for us to demand the payment of the $400,000,000 now rather than permit it to be funded. I wish to call attention to the fact that if we permit the $400,000,000 to be funded in a general funding debt of France that on a basis of 4¼ per cent the $400,000,000 will now be worth less than $200,000,000. We could better afford to let France pay us $200,000,000 cash on the 1st of August than to refund the $400,000,000 in this general funding debt.

Mr. COLLIER. I do not think there is any question about that.

Mr. SIMMONS. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. COLLIER. Yes.

Mr. SIMMONS. Has France asked for the suspension or postponement of this payment; has it made any request on this Government?

Mr. COLLIER. I do not know; I understand there is a definite effort to get the matter postponed from the 1st of August.

Mr. SIMMONS. But have they requested a postponement of the payment of the $400,000,000?

Mr. TILSON. Will the gentleman from Mississippi yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TILSON. Undoubtedly it would please France if, in their effort to ratify the agreement—long overdue, I admit—

we should give them this further time. If we do not pass the resolution, we might make it impossible for them to ratify it.

Mr. SIMMONS. They have had a long time to ratify the agreement.

Mr. TILSON. Yes; but political conditions have been in a terrible state in France. I have great sympathy for France in her endeavor to ratify it, and I do not want to make it more difficult. I think it is an opportunity for this great Nation, and especially when we are not going to lose anything, but in the long run will gain, and gain in a way that we will preserve our self-respect and honor. [Applause.]

Mr. COLLIER. Now, in conclusion, whatever the result, it is not going to make or break us. I have pursued a certain policy in regard to these debt settlements because I was not convinced that the utmost capacity of these countries' ability to pay had been made to my satisfaction. When we loaned some of these foreign countries money for 10 years without interest, and then for the next 10 years at only one-eighth of 1 per cent interest, while we are paying 4¼ per cent interest on money that we borrowed to loan to them, I am tired of seeing Uncle Sam made the continual and universal Santa Claus. I have made up my mind that it is time we should look a little more to the interests of the American people.

In answer to the question of the gentleman from New York [Mr. WAINWRIGHT] and the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON], who wanted to know if it would not be better to postpone the maturity of this note, in the hope of getting more during a period of 60 years, I say that I think it best for the interests of the American people to take the $407,000,000 that is now offered to us.

This is the course I believe every business man would pursue in a business transaction. If we would pursue this course in a business transaction involving our own personal business, then it is our duty as agents of the American people to look after the business interests of the United States as carefully as we would look after our own.

This is the first opportunity that the American Government has had since the beginning of the war to get back any material part of the money we have advanced to the French Government.

I for one am willing to embrace the opportunity, accept the $407,000,000 for supplies bought after the war was over, and then trust to the honor of the great country of France to do the best she can in regard to the balance that is owing to the United States. [Applause.]

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MONTAGUE].

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Chairman, I am not prepared to discuss this matter in detail. I regret very much to see, however, any retrocession from our former action upon a substantially similar resolution.

This last debt settlement or resolution was passed by a good majority in this House. We now simply approach a point in the negotiations for a consolidation of all that is due, not only the French debt generally but also the debt for the supplies and material that France took over from the United States after the war. It might be interesting to consider in that connection this phase: Suppose France had not taken over those supplies. To whom could we have sold them for as much as France offered and thus far has met all installments? What have we gotten out of any war material, Navy material, and supplies sold in this country? Our decayed and decaying ships are the obvious replies.

Again, gentlemen, is it exactly a fair criticism that France has delayed in settling or paying these debts? What nation, with the exception of Belgium, has suffered as France suffered by reason of the immeasurable catastrophe that we call war? It is asserted here in debate that there has been such a delay as indicates a disinclination on the part of France to pay. Is that a fair criticism? Have not the events in the past few weeks determined that France has reached the first moment whereby she could take any inventory to assemble and assess all of her assets and obligations, and from such an accounting determine what she could pay? Only under these recent investigations, led unofficially or semiofficially by eminent American citizens—in considering the assets and debts and reparations of the warring nations—has France realized her assets and how she could best pay her debts with those assets. You must realize that a nation can not pay if you take her principal. If you take from a nation her taxable values, then she can not pay. A nation can only pay from the income which she raises through the medium of taxes.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTAGUE. In a moment. When you diminish or destroy the principal, when you impinge upon the property assets upon which the tax is laid, then you at once imperil or destroy her capacity to meet her obligations. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I might say that if France would not rattle the sword so much she could cut down a good many hundred million a year which she has been using since the World War for military establishments. She would then have more capacity to pay.

Mr. MONTAGUE. That may and may not be true.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. That is her business and not ours.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I think the gentleman from Wisconsin is mistaken. One must be in her place to know what is wisest and best to be done. We exalt ourselves sufficiently to determine what we will do, but we do not accord France that right. She has been a great ally in the hour of our weakness and helped bring us into the family of nations, yet we are not willing to accord her the right to determine her capacity to pay, but we will hold her to the book, forsooth!

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. HAWLEY. I yield five minutes more to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Chairman, as I have before indicated, it is only within the past few weeks that France has been in the position to say what she could do, and now, since the debts and reparations negotiations, she knows what she has of property and credits with which to pay or meet her several international obligations. Her hands are sufficiently untied to undertake her settlement with America. She is not guilty of laches; she has just reached the point to make an accurate survey and to make promises she could fulfill. This moment has arrived. Will we embarrass or frustrate her efforts? I submit we should be prudent and tactful and somewhat fraternal and merciful. Would we like to have France arraign us in her parliament as we have criticized her in this House this afternoon?

Mr. Dawes has gone to England. He speaks hopefully of the tranquillity of nations. Are we promoting such sublime aspirations? We speak of peace and the efforts of America to promote peace. We proclaim the beneficent abandonment of war as an instrument to settle international controversies, but we would here grind the face of the poor in honest efforts to pay. Does such a position make for peace or evoke the respect of nations?

I do not take seriously the calculations of debt scalings. This agreement binds France, if she accepts it, to pay every cent that she owes us. It is true that the agreement covers a long period of time, with a low rate of interest, but it is an obligation covering the entire principal and interest. I give little heed to the value of the debt based or determined by the medium of the stock or bond markets. We must take a more accurate, practical, and humane view. One great nation looks at another great nation in the hour of her peril. We must accept her assurances; we must believe that she will repay her debts to us in full. I think that is a just and proper settlement, and, I might say, a righteous and merciful agreement. [Applause.] We are asked to postpone or suspend the operation of the agreement for nine months. What harm can come if we so do? Shall we run the risk of disrupting a major agreement of $4,000,000,000 in order to get $400,000,000 on surplus supplies? Shall we take the pound of flesh now, or wait for the restored nation to pay all in due order and dignity?

I know nothing of information that gentlemen here express that France can pay these obligations at this time, and I hesitate to venture my own opinion, because an offense might thereby be given when none is intended. I voted for all of these debt settlements thus far. They are nonpartisan questions and have been passed on by nonpartisan tribunals. I voted for them because I thought it was the best thing that we could do under the circumstances. [Applause.]

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTAGUE. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. The gentleman just stated that we are asking to postpone this for nine months. That, mark you, is only in the event that France ratifies the settlement by the 1st of August.

Mr. MONTAGUE. That is very true; and the gentleman has properly accentuated that by suggesting the question in several remarks made from time to time, and that shows that the resolution is not as bad as it appears on its face, even from the viewpoint of those who dissent from its purpose and terms.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. From whom does this request come that we waive our claim to this $400,000,000?

Mr. MONTAGUE. I imagine it comes from the President of the United States or those responsible for our foreign policies. But we are not asked to waive the $400,000,000, but to consolidate and postpone in periodic payments.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. It certainly does not come from France. All the information before the Committee on Ways and Means, of which I happen to be a member, is to the effect that France has the money ready and is waiting to pay; but there is somebody unwilling that that money shall come from Europe to this side of the water unless they have a hand in it. [Applause.]

Mr. MONTAGUE. I am frank to say that I can not answer the gentleman as to where that information comes from. I must assume that the information comes from those who are properly in its possession; namely, those responsible for our foreign policy.

Those who know the French people—and I do not know them as well as others—know very well that they are a proud and sensitive people, and they are not going to suggest their inability to pay. They would not suggest at this time otherwise than what has transpired in the conversations and negotiations relating to a final settlement.

Mr. VESTAL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTAGUE. Yes.

Mr. VESTAL. Does it not amount to this, Governor, that if this resolution is not passed extending this time, and if France is able and willing to pay, and does pay, the $407,000,000, it vitiates the agreement entered into that we have already ratified? And do you mean that we would have to have another agreement with reference to the money loaned to the French Government during the war?

Mr. MONTAGUE. I think the gentleman is correct in the statement just made, but I think we should not run any risk of vitiating this agreement, and we should not say to France, "We will take the $407,000,000 now, because we have no regard for your honesty in paying the $4,000,000,000 debt." I say this because I think this is a noble, generous, and just position under the grave circumstances that now prevail and which arise out of the excrutiating experience France has undergone, and the immense obligation she has assumed and was compelled to assume. I think at least we should give her time and opportunity to surmount her difficulties. We must disdain to assume that her promise of fulfillment is insincerely made. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. COLLIER. Does the gentleman from Virginia desire more time?

Mr. MONTAGUE. No; I thank you.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD].

The CHAIRMAN The gentleman from Nebraska is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Chairman, it is distressing to me to find myself in disagreement with the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MONTAGUE], who has just spoken. I was unable to applaud here when I heard his statements concerning the valor and the generosity of the French people, and the assistance of France to our Government in times passed. As a boy I always involuntarily lifted my hat at the very mention of the name of France, believing what history had taught me, that my own Nation had been saved by the patriotic fervor of France in behalf of our republican form of government, only to discover later that the patriotic fervor of France on that occasion was due to her intense hatred of England.

I was over in France a couple of years ago with my distinguished colleague from Virginia. I do not know whether he noticed, as I did, that on every corner, every environment that we touched, there was military display. I do not know what he thought about it, but all the while this thought came to me, that every dollar of the expense of it was being paid by the American people.

My friends, during the war I went out in the campaign and pleaded with my people, asking them to buy Liberty bonds in order that we might loan the money to France, with a definite understanding that we should receive as security the bonds of France.

I have only five minutes in which to speak now, but perhaps I may help the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McLAUGHLIN] and give him an intimation of the proper answer to his question, "Who is inspiring this mad determination to put over this resolution at the present time?" I do not know, but I believe I know. I have no right to make a definite charge unless I have the proof of it, and so I will not make the charge. But I will offer the suggestion that it is probably the same influence that put over that infamous Italian debt settlement here in this House. Those influences pressed from the outside ever and ever until they finally succeeded in consummating the shameful international job. I want to cite attention to the apparently well-established fact that those interests cleaned up $16,000,000 overnight after we had passed that infamous Italian debt settlement. Now the gentleman might have no trouble at all, I apprehend, if he will get his ear very closely to some of those influences that put over the settlement, if he wants to find the real pushing influence behind this demand for the quick passage of this resolution.

My friends, I do not want to stand in the attitude of denying a fair sense of justice even to a country like France, which has so shamefully mistreated us by breaking every one of its promises to pay. I do not want to stand in that attitude, but what am I to do? As I see it, here is the only opportunity of ever getting a considerable amount of money from the Republic of France, which is a republic only in name. My information was, after spending a hundred days over in that country, that France would be a monarchy in a day if the French monarchists could agree upon a line of succession.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. COLLIER. I yield to the gentleman one minute more.

Mr. HOWARD. The dream of the French people is for the coming of another Napoleon, not necessarily of the Napoleonic name, but another great one who will arise and make France again the mistress of Europe, as she was under the great Napoleon.

If anybody doubts this let him go over there and witness the pilgrimages of the people of France constantly, and their worshipful attitude toward the shrine of the great Napoleon. There are many shrines in France, but all of them pale into nothingness alongside that master shrine of them all, the tomb of Napoleon the Great. Of course, there are good people over there, but the attitude of the French people generally is inimical to the American people. You do not need to have any doubt of it if you will go over there and spend a little while. You may go over into Switzerland and into Germany and you will find in your capacity as an American citizen a warm welcome everywhere from the people, and a desire to greet you kindly and to make you feel at home. You do not find this in France. But I do testify to you that as between the treatment accorded to an individual American and all the Americans in my party by the people of Switzerland and Germany, in comparison with the treatment accorded to us by the French people generally, I would regard the Swiss and the Germans as our friends, and the other fellow as almost our enemy. [Applause.]

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. ESLICK].

Mr. ESLICK. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentelmen of the House, I am against this resolution, which seeks a delay in our Government demanding payment of the $400,000,000 debt due us from the sale of munitions following the close of the World War. A number of reasons are assigned why this resolution should be adopted giving the French Government more time.

We are told that the French Government has so far complied with its contract by paying the interest on this debt. Well, this was nothing more than the duty of the debtor nation.

It is next said the munitions debt is merged into and becomes a part of the French debt settlement, to be repaid us covering a period of 62 years. Yes; and if this settlement is ever effective, when we count the time and rate of interest, there is a cancellation of one-half the debt, when, as a matter of fact, the French Government, from the sales of our munitions, realized $270,000,000 in the first five years.

The suggestion is made that we should defer payment, or, rather, demand for payment, of this debt maturing August 1, 1929, because France will likely ratify the debt settlement made by the representatives of the two Governments. Is this a valid reason for delay? France has had more than three years—since June 2, 1926—to ratify this agreement, and so far as the Congress in general knows we are as far from settlement as at the time when this House ratified the compact. France has certainly taken her own good time about ratifying and may continue to do so.

I agree with what the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS] said yesterday. I had rather have the money in our Treasury than to have the evidence of the debt. But the majority leader [Mr. TILSON] suggested that haste in this small collection might jeopardize payment of the larger debt. I can not agree with him. If France intends to protect her credit, the payment of this smaller debt when due will not call for a repudiation of the larger debt in the future.

Mr. Speaker, there is another reason, I am against this resolution. I am against the policy of our debt settlements—the compromise and cancellation of part of the debts. I voted against the major debt settlements coming before the House since I have been a Member. I never intend to vote for any settlement now or in the future that cancels or takes away from our Government a dollar due it. Every dollar we cancel or give to the foreign government places just that much more burden upon the American taxpayers.

The money loaned to our Allies or used in the purchase of the munitions sold France, and for which the debt involved under this resolution arose, was raised by the sale of our Government bonds. I remember the statements made to our people in selling the bonds—bonds of our great Government—Liberty bonds. The people were told that this money would go to our Allies, and when the war was over and Germany was conquered, the allied nations would repay us this money plus the same rate of interest. But they have not done this—and they never will. When the drives were on to sell bonds the cry was "buy bonds, and buy till it hurts." In my country my people were patriotic. Our young men went to the colors, and the folks at home bought bonds. They borrowed from the banks large sums of money to pay for these bonds. And when peace came, and the depression in 1921 came, the banks called for their money, and many a farmer mortgaged his home for the money to pay his notes for the identical money that went into these bonds; and the price of his produce went so low he could not keep the interest paid on his debt. And many of these mortgages were held by the Federal land banks, and joint-stock land banks, but when interest became delinquent no quarters were shown these patriotic people. No cutting down the debt; no extension of time of payment over a period of 62 years, but the mortgagor advertised and foreclosed his mortgage, and 90 per cent of this property sold at one-half and less than one-half its value. And this was the property—the homes—of patriotic American citizens. We have shown favors to the other nations of the world, but not to our own home people. For one, if we have favors to extend, I say let us begin at home. I am for the American Treasury and the American taxpayer before I am for the Frenchman and his treasury.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Will the gentleman permit me to ask a question?

Mr. ESLICK. I will; yes.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Why did they not take these bonds and get the money on them rather than sell their homes under mortgages?

Mr. ESLICK. Because these bonds went down to 85 cents on the dollar, and they sold these bonds at a loss of $150 a thousand in 1921 and 1922.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Even so, they did not shrink in value as much as other property.

Mr. ESLICK. That may be true, but there was a loss of at least 15 per cent on all these bonds to the men who were forced to sell them just following the war, and in the agricultural sections of the country they were sold by the wholesale. So long as I am a Member of this House I never intend to vote for the cancellation or surrender of another dollar due us by a foreign government. I never intend to vote for a postponement of, or agreement in compromise, which takes away or lessens in part the debts due us by others. [Applause.] Let them pay as we have paid and as our citizens must pay in the future. I am against this resolution and the policy it invokes in delaying the payment of the debts due us by the governments of the Old World. [Applause.]

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. How would you collect this money?

Mr. ESLICK. It would be optional with the government, just as it is now. If it were not paid, we would be in the same state we are now. But certainly this great nation with its credit at stake will not and can not afford to repudiate its just debts to us and the other nations of the world.

The promise to pay this $400,000,000 August 1, 1929, is the only specific promise to pay us any given sum of money despite the fact France owes us more than $4,000,000,000, and the French debt settlement was ratified by us June 2, 1926. France has not ratified this settlement. When, if ever, she will ratify it we do not know. And now comes the demand to pass on and extend time of payment of a specific sum on a fixed date to an uncertain date, and at best a long-drawn-out time with a large loss arising from the delay. I do not believe this should be done, and I can not support it.

Some time, and it now looks like it will come in the near future, we will be asked to cancel all our foreign debts. The pressure will be great. I fear the issue when it comes. The power of the international bankers is great. If cancellation follows, their gain will be the American taxpayer's loss. The war bonds are the obligations of the Government, but in the last analysis they must be paid by the people, for the Nation is the great collection of the people. The "folks" must pay. I am for the folks—the home folks, the American taxpayer. And the adoption of this resolution does not aid the American Treasury, but withholds this large collection from it. Let us say to France, You promised to pay us $400,000,000 for our surplus war material on August 1, 1929, and on that date we expect you to meet your obligation by payment in full, and to help bring about this result I shall vote against the pending resolution. [Applause.]

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate fully the delay which has been experienced in obtaining ratification of the agreement providing for the funding of the indebtedness of France to this country. I think, however, that we are apt to lose sight of the political obstacles which have confronted those in France who have desired ratification of the agreement. Having had some experience in Government service recently, both in Germany and in France, I think that perhaps I have some appreciation of these obstacles and of the point of view of those who have been responsible for the policy pursued in France in this connection.

The political obstacles to which I refer have had their foundation not only in the tremendous loss of man power and destruction of property which were experienced by France during the four years of the World War—a loss of man power equivalent to about 4,000,000 killed in this country and a property destruction estimated at many billions of dollars—they have also necessarily been related to those other factors with which we are all familiar and which have characterized the postwar period of French public finance. I include in this connection an inflated currency, the inability to balance the national budget, a colossal internal debt amounting at one time in pre-war terms to the equivalent of something less than $60,000,000,000, and the uncertainty as to what amounts if any would be collected on reparation account from Germany.

All these factors have contributed to the political obstacles which I have mentioned—obstacles which in the minds of many in a position to judge have made it out of the question heretofore as a political matter for any French Government to ratify any agreement carrying with it the obligation to make substantial payments over a period of 62 years. The best that could be done in their opinion under the circumstances was to assure the adoption of the policy already referred to, the policy under which, if I am correctly informed, America has been paid in full every cent due as interest in respect to the obligations maturing August 1 representing the sale of surplus war material, and in addition thereto such sums as have been necessary in each year to bring the total payments made up to the amounts required under the terms of the debt-funding agreement.

As a result of this policy it would appear that America has not suffered so far by reason of the failure of the French Parliament to ratify the debt-funding agreement. What is more, I can not see how America is going to lose one cent if we adopt the resolution which is before us at this time. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLLIER] and the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD] can advocate demand for immediate payment of the sum of $400,000,000 just as effectively when Congress reconvenes as they can to-day and they will have the advantage of taking their position at that time in the light of such action as the French Parliament may take in the meantime. This is merely a temporary measure and under its terms we are to collect interest upon the August 1 maturity if payment is deferred.

I think we should keep in mind the situation which confronted the French Government when M. Poincaré assumed the helm about three years ago, for I believe that the progress made under his leadership will be recorded as one of the outstanding accomplishments in the field of public finance in the world's history.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Gladly.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Can the gentleman tell me how much has been paid in interest by the French Government up to this time?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I can not give the gentleman the exact total, but I understand that every cent of interest payable on the obligations maturing August 1, representing the sale of surplus-war material, has been paid.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. The gentleman does not know the amount?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I do not know the exact total. It would be $20,000,000 a year from the date of the obligations, whatever that date was—August, 1919, I think.

Mr. DUNBAR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Certainly.

Mr. DUNBAR. The amount that has been paid as interest on our $400,000,000 obligations is now to be made available under this resolution, if it passes, to be applied on future obligations to the extent of $102,000,000. No interest has been specifically credited as having been paid on the $400,000,000.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If I understand the gentleman correctly, I believe that decision would depend upon whether or not the debt-funding agreement is in fact ratified and goes into full force and effect. If it is ratified, obviously inasmuch as it covers the obligations representing the sale of surplus-war material as well as those evidencing advances under the Liberty bond acts, the payments would be applied under its terms generally to the new obligations issued by the French Government in funding its entire indebtedness.

Mr. DUNBAR. To that extent no interest has been paid on it to date, that is credited as interest paid.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am not sure just how it has been credited on the books of the Treasury, but I understand that the $20,000,000 or the equivalent of the $20,000,000 payable annually on the obligations maturing August 1 has been paid regularly and in full when due from the outset.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Gladly.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Is not this about a fair statement? The reason why the French debt settlement has not been ratified has been that doubts have been raised as to the capacity of the French to pay, and that they have been reluctant to enter into this binding agreement owing to the extreme uncertainty as to the future, but that notwithstanding their failure to ratify, they have scrupulously lived up to it, as far as they have been able, keeping up with the payments currently, and now that the new arrangement, the Young plan, has been made possible, the chances of ratification are very much enhanced, and if we pass this resolution it may well contribute to that result.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think that is a fair statement. If I may conclude what I have in mind to say, I desire to emphasize that under the administration of M. Poincaré, to which I have already referred, we have seen the French currency stabilized, we have seen the national budget balanced, we have seen the internal debt fixed at about one-fifth of its pre-war value, or, say something less than $12,000,000,000, and only recently, as the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MONTAGUE] has pointed out, we have seen a plan prepared in Paris with the unanimous indorsement of all of the experts there assembled, looking to a definite settlement of the reparation problem, which for over 10 years has defied solution.

Under these circumstances it would seem that we have approached a substantial compliance with the conditions which many in France have felt would be sufficient to overcome the political obstacles to approval of a debt funding agreement, and I think we have every reason to hope that those desiring ratification may now find themselves in a position to accomplish the desired end when the matter is taken up in the near future in the French Parliament.

To adopt the resolution before us as I see it is merely to say to those who are seeking ratification in France, that if they are successful in their endeavors on or before August 1, then they may rest assured that France will have the benefit of the agreement ratified in so far as the principal of the obligations maturing August 1 is concerned, until such time as it is possible for the Congress to reconvene and consider in its turn whether it will or will not ratify the principle agreement.

To exact the payment of $400,000,000 from the French Government on August 1 would be to require from France the payment of a sum far in excess of any payment required in any year under any debt-funding agreement with any one of our debtor nations. I do not believe that we should place ourselves in this position.

Mr. DUNBAR. England has paid in principal and interest three and a half times the amount of the $400,000,000.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I have not the British figures in mind at the moment, but I understand that France has paid what we have asked her to pay under the debt-funding agreement which was ratified by the House three years ago.

Mr. HASTINGS. Does the gentleman regard that ratification by the House of a preceding Congress, when it was not ratified by the Senate, as of any binding effect upon this Congress?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. None whatsoever; but I think it was an expression of opinion on the part of the Representatives in office at that time.

Mr. HASTINGS. But we passed a good many bills through this House that were not passed by the Senate, and the Senate passed a good many that were not passed by the House three years ago, and did they not at all fall at the end of the session?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I merely want to emphasize that, if I am correctly informed, France has paid us everything that we have asked her to pay, under the agreement.

Mr. DUNBAR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will.

Mr. DUNBAR. The statement of the Secretary of the Treasury on February 19 of this year shows that France owes us $4,525,000,000, exactly the amount of the funded indebtedness agreed upon in 1926. If she has made her payments, where do the credits appear?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If the gentleman will look at page 52 of the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, I think he will find in parallel columns the amounts required under the debt-funding agreement and the amounts paid in the three years since its execution—these figures indicate that the payments made aggregate more than those required under the agreement.

I hope sincerely that this resolution will be approved by the House. [Applause.]

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we have listened with much interest to the very able argument by proponents of the pending resolution to extend additional time to France for payment of the $407,000,000 debt now due our Government. A few of the many advocates of this resolution have actually visited France, while many have never placed foot on French soil. During all this discussion we have heard much about "poor, poverty-stricken France," in this last desperate effort to induce Congress to extend the time for the payment of the debt that France justly owes us. I do not pose as one of those who particularly know France; nor do I claim to profoundly understand her people; but I do know something about that country and its economic conditions. I went, at the call of Uncle Sam, to that devastated country some 11 years ago. At that time it was poor, poverty-stricken, and in distress. But less than two years ago I went again to France, not as a soldier but as a delegate to a great peace conference. May I say that I did not find France to be the poverty-stricken country she is represented on this floor to-day as being? The wheels of progress are turning in France and that country has made rapid strides in a business way since the close of the World War. I was told that such a thing as a farm mortgage is not known in France to-day. Since we have heard so much here about "poor, poverty-stricken France," let me say that I found, less than two years ago, very little poverty in all France. The French people boast of being the best dressed in the world; as a rule I am sure they have sufficient to eat, and I might add, incidentally, they are not suffering from thirst. [Laughter.]

Oh, no, gentlemen; do not vote for this infamous resolution and then try to satisfy your conscience and also your constituents with the foolish plea that France is poverty-stricken, and therefore is unable to pay. I am going to make this prediction, that when we pass this resolution—as we will—and this debt becomes due again, France will once more be unready and unwilling to meet her obligation or pay any substantial part of it to our Government.

I do not claim to be intimately acquainted with all the great financial or political leaders in France, as some of you distinguished gentlemen who have plead so pathetically for the extension of these payments, but I have met many French citizens, all the way from bellboys to Government officials, and the first question they ask when you get to France is: "When is America going to cancel our war debts?" They do not ask: "How much will America cancel?" but "when" are we going to do it?

To be perfectly frank the fact is, France does not believe she owes us a dime. Nine out of every ten people in France do not hesitate to tell an American in her borders that France really owes us nothing. Having talked with many of the French, and having been in many sections of that beautiful country from the northern coast down to the Mediterranean, it is my firm belief that they do not intend to ever pay all the debt they owe us.

But I want to make my position plain and clear. We went to the assistance of France when she had her back to the wall and was fighting for her very existence. I have nothing but a kindly feeling for France, but she owes us money, and either France must meet her obligation or the American taxpayer must do so. As for my part, I shall insist that if this generation fails or refuses to pay us let their posterity pay.

I am sure you understand that I have no quarrel with France. I have soldiered with her sons and they are splendid soldiers. This is not a matter of sentiment but one of business, and I submit that it is poor business on our part to extend these payments of over $400,000,000, due August 1,

which the French Government has already collected and will pay if it has to do so. It has been stated here that if we do not demand payment France will pay other countries this money. If this is not the case I trust some of you will correct me.

Of course, you are going to pass this resolution, because it has been whispered around that orders have been issued from the White House that it must be done. I yield to no one in respect to my President, but I can not, with good conscience, vote for the pending resolution which, to my mind, contemplates heaping additional burdens upon the backs of the American people. The time has come when I must vote for the tax-burdened people whom I am endeavoring to represent, or stand with you overgenerous, and entirely too sympathetic gentlemen who have suddenly decided that France is poverty stricken and absolutely unable to pay any part of her present obligations.

Now, it has not been so very long since some of you same big-hearted gentlemen were pleading the cause of Italy. You stood here on this floor only a few months ago where you stand to-day and plead, with tears in your eyes, for "poor, poverty-stricken Italy." So persistent and convincing were your pleas for that so-called destitute country that you induced this House to vote to cancel 74 per cent of the war debt Italy owes America. When you did that you took from the pockets of the American people and gave to Italy, under the pretense that she was unable to pay us more. You are about to do a similar thing to-day. You are about to force this resolution through Congress at the last moment of this special session, called to relieve the farmer, when you know that many who would not support this resolution have gone home and leaders are raking and scraping the corridors of the Capitol and office buildings in a desperate effort to find a quorum. This "relief" is evidently for the farmers of France rather than the American farmer, and in my opinion will be difficult to explain as coming properly under the President's call for the relief of American agriculture! [Applause.]

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SIMMONS].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska is recognized for three minutes.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for these three minutes for the purpose of asking a question of some one who can give us some information. As I see the situation, according to the statements made, France has the $400,000,000 ready to pay this indebtedness. They are willing to pay it. The Government of France has not asked that this indebtedness be postponed. The only reason we are given is that it is proposed to merge this indebtedness into the other debt settlement. My thought is we can rewrite that debt settlement for $400,000,000 and have considerable left over when we get through with the cost of it. [Applause.]

Now, what I would like to ask of the Republican floor leader [Mr. TILSON] or of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. HAWLEY] is this: Has the President asked that we take this action?

Mr. TILSON. I am quite confident that the President is very desirous that we should pass this resolution. It would be very unfortunate for this House to adjourn without passing such a resolution.

Mr. HAWLEY. And may I add also that the matter was urged while we were working on the tariff bill as an urgent matter and we took it up just as soon as we could after the tariff bill had been finished.

Mr. SIMMONS. Let me go one further step and ask who it is and what the interests and reasons are that have prompted the administration to request the postponement of this indebtedness if the Government of France has not?

Mr. HAWLEY. I know of no interest except the public interest.

Mr. SIMMONS. What public interest is involved in refusing to take $400,000,000 that we can get for the benefit of the American Treasury?

Mr. HAWLEY. Because we have solemnly entered into a formal agreement through our official agency, the Debt Funding Commission, and a similar agency of France, consolidating these two amounts; and the House, acting upon that report from the President and from the Debt Funding Commission, agreed to the proposal, and we think we ought to follow a consistent line of policy.

Mr. TILSON. And France has been acting upon it.

Mr. SIMMONS. The representatives of the United States entered into that agreement in good faith, and the House of Representatives three years ago approved it upon the statement made that if the House would approve it that would let the Government and the Parliament of France know we were ready to go ahead; but France for three years has taken no action, and for three years it has been understood that France proposes to take no action looking toward a settlement.

Mr. HAWLEY. I must disagree with the gentleman on that, if he will permit.

Mr. SIMMONS. I will let the gentleman disagree at any time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two minutes.

The governments that have been in power in France have endeavored to secure ratification and have been operating to that end. They have paid in the last two and a half years, under the Mellon-Berenger agreement, showing their good faith, over $82,000,000, which is fully the amount called for under the agreement.

Mr. SIMMONS. That is to their credit; and it is my understanding the Government of France is ready on August 1 to pay this $407,000,000.

Mr. HAWLEY. But we have made an agreement that they can pay it in a different way in connection with the other settlement.

Mr. SIMMONS. But they have not ratified that.

Mr. HAWLEY. And we thought, as a solemn matter, after consideration of the two plans, it was better to consolidate the two amounts, and our Debt Funding Commission reported that and the House agreed to it.

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes; and France has taken no action from that day to this looking toward a ratification of that agreement. The charge can not be made that the United States has repudiated it. We have said we were ready to go ahead and confirm it.

Mr. HAWLEY. They have set a special date on which they are going to take it up.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes, sir.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I wonder if the gentleman would not concede that the President of the United States, with his superior means of information and knowledge, is probably more competent to judge of what is for the best interests of the United States in this matter than the gentleman from Nebraska?

Mr. SIMMONS. Oh, I am ready to yield to the President of the United States the ability that everybody concedes he has and the responsibility and the information he has, but I am not ready to surrender to the President of the United States my responsibility to the people of this country. The President would neither ask nor expect it. [Applause.]

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS].

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I think I have no prejudice against any country on earth. I am sure I have no prejudice against the citizens of any country. I have none whatever against France, but let us just see what this situation is. France owes us $4,025,000,000. We entered into an agreement for an adjustment evidencing this indebtedness. We did not ask France to pay. In April, 1926, we only asked France to acknowledge it in writing.

This is not all. France owed us $4,025,000,000 and we offered to cut it down 52.8 per cent and remit the balance to them. Is this a harsh settlement?

We said to them, we are not asking you to pay; we are asking you to sign a memorandum acknowledging in a legal way your indebtedness. Let us not lose sight of this.

Then we said to France, We will extend this over a period of 62 years. Why, it has been stated here by Members that France has done a generous thing since that time. She has paid all she agreed to pay under the arrangement. Do not ever lose sight of the fact that if France had paid at the full rate she would have paid five times as much as she has paid. Let no man dispute that. They have paid the $30,000,000 annually, but you take the interest at 4¼ per cent on the $4,025,000,000 and it amounts to $171,000,000.

Why, of course, France would be glad to pay the lesser amount of $30,000,000 rather than the $171,000,000, and that is exactly what they are asking you to do now.

It is unthinkable to me that we, as the trustees of the American people, of the taxpayers of this country, after having entered into a solemn covenant with the people of this country when we borrowed money from them that we only loaned our credit to France; we not only did this, Members of Congress, we put $22,000,000,000 into the war. We raised the finest Army that was ever called to the colors. We threw two and a half million of them across the sea and, when the long-range guns were dropping shells into Paris and the people were panic-stricken and the lights were going out and when the army of Germany was within a few miles of Paris, these brave boys

of ours whom we recruited and threw across the seas, came there and saved Paris and the civilization of the world.

And yet, what do we say to France? We do not say pay it. No; we know that they can not pay it. You acknowledge that you owe use $4,025,000,000, and after we have coaxed and been embarrassed and humiliated, after weeks, months, and years have elapsed we finally got their representative to sign an agreement. And now they are making propaganda in France and in this country for the remission of the entire amount of this debt.

Let me say that some of these days our own people are going to understand it. They are going to arouse from their apathy. I venture the assertion that there is not one in ten thousand—there is not one in fifty thousand—who knows how much we have remitted. We have lost in debt settlements based on the rate of 4¼ per cent interest, according to the tables of the Treasury Department, $10,705,000,000.

The amount we have lost with France in the settlement that we have remitted, according to tables, is $4,627,000,000.

Now, let us examine the $400,000,000. That was for war supplies bought after the armistice. As I have been told, it was for a much larger value than the $400,000,000, but that is neither here nor there; that is the sum agreed upon. France sold war supplies to their own citizens. The last report that we have is in 1924, and up to that time France had sold $270,000,000 worth.

Mr. KORELL. Will the gentleman yield for a correction?

Mr. HASTINGS. No. You have plenty of time of that side. They sold $270,000,000 worth. They have collected that, and yet they are paying us nothing upon it.

You know it is stressed all the time that we have entered into this agreement. That is true we entered into an agreement June 2, 1926, but the Senate did not ratify it and Congress adjourned, and that resolution did not become a law. Everybody here knows it was not the law, and is not binding on this Congress any more than any other bill that fails. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield four minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER].

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I am one of those who voted against the original French debt settlement, and I shall vote against this resolution. I feet that I owe some responsibility to the American taxpayers. The loans to France were financed by the sale of Liberty bonds to the American people, our Government paying 4¼ per cent interest on these Liberty bonds. The total amount that France would pay, principal and interest, on a 4¼ per cent interest basis would be $11,474,900,000. Under the debt funding agreement approved by the House of Representatives about three years ago France would pay only a total of $6,847,674,104.17, principal and interest. Therefore under the agreement France is relieved of the payment of $4,627,225,895.83 at the expense of the American taxpayers.

This $400,000,000, the settlement of which we are to-day asked to postpone, covers the war supplies purchased by the French Government after the World War had ceased. They were sold to the French Government for 33⅓ per cent of their value, according to the testimony of Mr. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, appearing on page 12 of the hearings on the French debt settlement. These hearings also indicate that much of this material was resold to other European countries by the French Government.

Many Members of Congress have asked who is pressing for the passage of this resolution which provides for the postponement of the settlement for these war supplies. I have not the definite facts, but I can see the handwriting on the wall, and if you get right down to hard pan you will find that the fellows who are pulling the strings and moving the scenery in behalf of this postponement are the same international bankers who urged us into the World War and who have advocated the cancellation of all our loans to the foreign governments.

Some of those advocating the postponement embodied in the resolution now under consideration wave the flag just as it was waved prior to the time America entered the World War, as well as at the time the House was considering the French debt-settlement agreement three years ago.

Prior to the declaration of war the voices of special privilege and the international bankers raised the cry of "Stand by the President"; the same cry was raised during the consideration of the debt-funding agreement and is also raised to-day in behalf of the postponement of the settlement for war supplies. Up to December 31, 1916, the allied governments had floated $2,325,900,000 of private loans in America. The French Government alone floated loans totaling $695,000,000. The voice of the international bankers and the voices of those who loaned this money to the Allies were raised for war. These same voices were raised in favor of the unjust French debt settlement three years ago and are now raised in favor of postponing the settlement of the French war-supply debt. Those who favored the French debt settlement and favor the pending postponement for the settlement of the French war-supply debt talk much about the capacity of France to pay, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, claims that it is impossible to determine the capacity of any government to pay, especially over a long period of years. The facts indicate that France has capacity to pay for these war supplies and pay 100 per cent on the loans which we made to her. I respectfully submit that the evidence in the hearings on the French debt settlement clearly shows that the devastated regions of France have almost entirely been restored. These hearings show that the devastated regions, in so far as business activity is concerned, are in far better shape than before the World War. The French Government should settle in full for the war supplies on the date the settlement is due and should begin to settle the rest of the debt which she owes us. Since the World War she has appropriated hundreds of millions of dollars each year to maintain huge military and naval establishments and carry on wars of oppression against small nations. If France had showed the proper international spirit she would have used many hundreds of millions expended subsequent to the World War in carrying on wars and preparations for war to pay her honest debt to the American Government.

Some of those advancing argument in favor of the pending resolution wax eloquent in pitying the bruised lily of France and picturing her sacrifices for democracy in the late World War. France's history indicates that she is not the bruised lily making sacrifices for democracy, as some of those favoring the pending resolution would lead us to believe. She has conducted many horrible, oppressive, unwarranted wars of conquest. At the outbreak of the World War, France was allied with the Russian Imperial Government, one of the most tyrannical, backward, medieval despotisms in the world.

I can not evade my responsibility to the American taxpayers and shall vote against the postponement as embodied in this resolution for the same reasons that I opposed and voted against the French debt funding agreement ratified by the House of Representatives about three years ago, because uncontradicted testimony shows that France is well able to pay her honest debt to America; that she is rich in valuable territory in Alsace-Lorraine and elsewhere acquired as a result of the World War, which should materially assist her to pay her war obligations; that she has seen fit to maintain and augment her large war machine which has been used to carry on oppressive, unjustifiable wars since the close of the World War; and that the extent of her present military and naval establishment has increased the expenditure of our taxpayers' money in order to keep pace with her war machine.

I sincerely hope the House of Representatives will defeat the pending resolution, and send word to France that the American people have become disgusted with the conduct of the French Government in evading payment of her just debt. [Applause.]

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON].

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, I regard this as a matter so important that I shall deem it a national misfortune if this House shall take a long recess without agreeing to this resolution. It would leave us in this position: An agreement with France was solemnly entered into by this country three years ago. That agreement up to this time has been scrupulously observed by France, although not ratified by that country. By our demand upon France at this time for a sum which is included in the Mellon-Berenger agreement, that agreement will be placed in such position as to make it impossible for France to agree to it, when this is the only time within three years she has been in a position to ratify it. France has had her political troubles, naturally growing out of the war. It has been impossible heretofore to ratify this agreement by a vote of the Parliament, but the Government of France has scrupulously lived up to it. Here is the agreement which I hold in my hand. Beginning in 1926 there was a payment of $30,000,000, and then, with some deviation, gradually increasing until 1987, when the total amount of $4,025,000,000 will have been paid by France.

Have we any reason to say that France, having thus far lived up to this agreement and made her payments under it for three years, will now, after ratifying the agreement, refuse to pay under it? Can any one say that we shall lose the $400,000,000 if we fail to grab it now when we think it is in sight?

If we should fail to pass this resolution it would be a matter of such importance that the President would be justified, in case the French Chamber of Deputies does ratify this agreement, in calling us back here in the middle of July to pass upon it rather than place our Government in the unenviable position of having made it impossible for the agreement which we have solemnly entered into to be ratified by France.

I can not urge too strongly the fact that we are not giving up the $400,000,000. This resolution does not propose to give it up, and it does not bind us to give it up even though the agreement is now ratified by France. We are not obliged to give it up when we reassemble here in December. If we postpone the demand for it at this time, we can then refuse to ratify the French agreement if we wish to do so and still collect the $400,000,000; but if we take action now which makes it impossible for the French to ratify this agreement, then we have kicked over the whole agreement, and will have to negotiate a new agreement.

Mr. ADKINS. Who knows that France has this $400,000,000 to-day?

Mr. TILSON. I do not know, but we are not raising that question. I imagine that it would strain the finances of France to pay it now, but we must assume that she would strain her finances to do it.

Our relations with France have been always of a very friendly character. Beginning back in the days when we were weak and in distress, first the valiant Lafayette came to our aid of his own accord. Later on there came an army under Rochambeau and a fleet under De Grasse. From that time on, up to the present time, including the late war, our relations have been most friendly. We ran into debt to France in the early days, when we sorely needed funds. We were then given 60 years in which to pay it, and we are now giving France 62 years. It took us 60 years to pay our indebtedness to France, or to be exact, from 1776 to 1835, just 59 years; and then King Louis remitted a considerable portion of the interest in making the original settlement, just as we did in the present settlement.

Remember that the $400,000,000 that we are talking about is merged into the larger agreement, and that France has been paying during three years a part of the $400,000,000 in making the installment payments which she has been making. What position would we place ourselves in, when France has paid a part of that sum already, if, because we think we see $400,000,000 in sight, we should grab it rather than go on with the agreement into which we entered? I think that it would be little short of a disgrace to do it, so I hope that this House will seriously consider before going on record as opposing a simple resolution contingently postponing the demand for the $400,000,000 until Congress can meet and consider it. We are not even waiving the payment. When Congress meets in December, or earlier, if France has meanwhile ratified the agreement, we can take the matter up and, refusing to ratify the agreement, can then make a demand for the $400,000,000. In my judgment we ought not to do so, but the claim for the $400,000,000 would be just as valid then as it is now.

Mr. SIMMONS. If I understand the gentleman, it would be a disgrace to do that now. Would it be a disgrace to do that next fall?

Mr. TILSON. Next fall, after the French have ratified the agreement, we are still free to do anything we please, just as we are now.

Mr. SIMMONS. If it is a disgrace to do it now, then the gentleman is suggesting that next fall it might not be a disgrace?

Mr. TILSON. We should be in a position to do it, but I should regard it then, as now, a most unbecoming and unfortunate act on our part. I should not be in favor of doing it, and think it would be bad business on our part to do it; that is, to fail to ratify the agreement next fall; but the adoption of this resolution does not preclude us from doing it. We are simply postponing the demand for the time being, and this postponement is based on the contingency that meanwhile France shall have ratified the agreement into which our Government has solemnly entered and which the French Government has been living up to, although the French Parliament has not yet ratified it.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I heard it stated on the floor here that the Berenger-Mellon agreement was a 50 per cent agreement with France. Is it a fact that under the Berenger-Mellon agreement, with payments extending over 62 years, the United States will receive the full amount of the loans made to France, including principal and interest at about 2½ per cent?

Mr. TILSON. I think the gentleman is about correct; but whether he is or not, the agreement has been made, and I do not think it is very material at this time just what the terms of it are. The fact is that we have entered into such an agreement, and France has acted under it by making the annual payments provided for, although she has not had opportunity as yet to ratify it, owing to the unsettled conditions in that country; but let me again repeat that the Government of France has religiously lived up to the agreement, so that I am not in favor of putting her in a position to make it impossible for her to ratify and fulfill that agreement. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired. All time has expired. The Clerk will read the resolution for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas an indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States in respect of the purchase of surplus war supplies in the amount of $400,000,000 is due and payable on August 1, 1929; and

Whereas the payment of such indebtedness is provided for in the agreement (known as the Mellon-Berenger agreement) made on behalf of the United States by the World War Foreign Debt Commission and approved by the President, providing for the funding and payment of the entire indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States; and

Whereas such agreement specifically provides that it shall not become effective until ratified in France and until approved by the Congress; and

Whereas the ratification in France of such agreement, in accordance with the terms thereof, is now under consideration: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That in the event that the agreement between the French Republic and the United States (known as the Mellon-Berenger agreement) made on behalf of the United States by the World War Foreign Debt Commission and approved by the President, providing for the funding and payment of the indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States is ratified in France in accordance with the terms thereof, prior to August 1, 1929, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is authorized to enter into an agreement with the French Republic providing for the postponement of the date of the maturity of the principal of its indebtedness in respect of its purchase of surplus war supplies, until the Mellon-Berenger agreement has been approved or disapproved by the Congress, but in no event shall such date be postponed beyond May 1, 1930. Such agreement shall not be entered into unless the French Republic agrees to pay the interest upon such indebtedness upon August 1, 1929, and February 1, 1930, but the amounts paid as interest shall be credited against the amounts first due under the Mellon-Berenger agreement, if such agreement is approved by the Congress.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the resolution to the House without amendment, with the recommendation that it do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MAPES, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the resolution (H. J. Res. 80) authorizing the postponement of the maturity of the principal of the indebtedness of the French Republic to the United States in respect of the purchase of surplus war supplies, had directed him to report the same back to the House without amendment, with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution to its final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the resolution.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the preamble.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oregon moves to strike out the preamble. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The resolution was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Shall the resolution pass?

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division.

The SPEAKER. A division is demanded.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 132, noes 63.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum.

Mr. TILSON. Does the gentleman object to the vote?

Mr. GARNER. Yes; I object to the vote.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and nine Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll. As many as favor the resolution will, when their names are called, answer "yea"; those opposed will answer "nay."

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 129, nays 86, answered "present" 2, not voting 214, as follows:

[Roll No. 16]

YEAS—129

Ackerman	Elliott	Leech	Stone
Adkins	Englebright	Letts	Strong, Kans.
Aldrich	Esterly	Luce	Strong, Pa.
Allen	Fort	McCloskey	Sullivan, Pa.
Aswell	Foss	Maas	Summers, Wash.
Beedy	Free	Magrady	Swanson
Beers	French	Manlove	Swick
Bland	Gambrill	Mapes	Swing
Bloom	Garber, Va.	Martin	Taber
Bolton	Hadley	Montague	Taylor, Tenn.
Bowman	Hale	Moore, Va.	Thatcher
Britten	Hall, N. Dak.	Mouser	Thompson
Buchanan	Halsey	Murphy	Tilson
Burdick	Hardy	Nelson, Wis.	Tinkham
Burtness	Hawley	Newhall	Turpin
Butler	Hickey	Newton	Underhill
Carter, Calif.	Hoch	O'Connor, Okla.	Vestal
Carter, Wyo.	Hoffman	Palmer	Vincent, Mich.
Celler	Hogg	Parker	Wainwright
Chase	Hope	Pratt, Ruth	Wason
Chindblom	Hopkins	Pritchard	Watres
Clancy	Houston, Del.	Ransley	Wigglesworth
Clark, Md.	Hudson	Reed, N. Y.	Williams, Ill.
Cochran, Pa.	James	Robsion, Ky.	Wilson
Cooper, Wis.	Johnson, S. Dak.	Rogers	Wolfenden
Coyle	Johnson, Wash.	Rowbottom	Wolverton, W. Va.
Culkin	Jonas, N. C.	Shaffer, Va.	Woodruff
Darrow	Kaynor	Short, Mo.	Wyant
Denison	Kendall, Ky.	Shott, W. Va.	Yates
De Priest	Korell	Simms	Zihlman
Doutrich	Langley	Smith, Idaho	
Dunbar	Lankford, Va.	Snow	
Eaton, Colo.	Leavitt	Speaks	

NAYS—86

Abernethy	Drane	Johnson, Okla.	Prall
Allgood	Driver	Johnson, Tex.	Quin
Almon	Eslick	Jones, Tex.	Ragon
Andresen	Evans, Mont.	Kincheloe	Rainey, Henry T.
Arnold	Fulmer	Knutson	Ramey, Frank M.
Ayres	Garner	Kopp	Rankin
Black	Gasque	Lambertson	Robinson, Iowa
Box	Glover	Lampert	Sandlin
Briggs	Goodwin	Lankford, Ga.	Schafer, Wis.
Browning	Green	Lee, Tex.	Schneider
Busby	Greenwood	Ludlow	Simmons
Byrns	Gregory	McDuffie	Sinclair
Canfield	Hammer	McLaughlin	Sloan
Cartwright	Hastings	McSwain	Steele
Christgau	Hill, Wash.	Miller	Taylor, Colo.
Clague	Howard	Moore, Ky.	Thurston
Cochran, Mo.	Huddleston	Morehead	Whittington
Collier	Hull, Tenn.	Oldfield	Williams, Tex.
Collins	Hull, Wis.	Oliver, Ala.	Wingo
Cooper, Tenn.	Johnson, Ill.	Owen	Yon
Cox	Johnson, Ind.	Patterson	
Cross	Johnson, Nebr.	Pittinger	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Leatherwood	The Speaker

NOT VOTING—214

Andrew	Corning	Fuller	Kendall, Pa.
Arentz	Craddock	Garber, Okla.	Kerr
Auf der Heide	Crail	Garrett	Ketcham
Bacharach	Cramton	Gibson	Kiefner
Bachmann	Crisp	Gifford	Kiess
Bacon	Crosser	Glynn	Kunz
Baird	Crowther	Golder	Kurtz
Bankhead	Cullen	Goldsborough	Kvale
Barbour	Curry	Graham	La Guardia
Beck	Dallinger	Griest	Lanham
Bell	Davenport	Griffin	Larsen
Blackburn	Davis	Guyer	Lea, Calif.
Bohn	Dempsey	Hall, Ill.	Lehlbach
Boylan	DeRouen	Hall, Ind.	Lindsay
Brand, Ga.	Dickinson	Hall, Miss.	Linthicum
Brand, Ohio	Dickstein	Hancock	Lozier
Brigham	Dominick	Hare	McClintic, Okla.
Browne	Doughton	Hartley	McClintock, Ohio
Brumm	Douglas, Ariz.	Haugen	McCormack, Mass.
Brunner	Douglass, Mass.	Hess	McCormick, Ill.
Buckbee	Dowell	Hill, Ala.	McFadden
Cable	Doxey	Holaday	McKeown
Campbell, Iowa	Doyle	Hooper	McLeod
Campbell, Pa.	Drewry	Hudspeth	McMillan
Cannon	Dyer	Hughes	McReynolds
Carew	Eaton, N. J.	Hull, Morton D.	Mansfield
Carley	Edwards	Hull, William E.	Mead
Chalmers	Ellis	Igoe	Menges
Christopherson	Estep	Irwin	Merritt
Clark, N. C.	Evans, Calif.	Jeffers	Michaelson
Clarke, N. Y.	Fenn	Jenkins	Michener
Cole	Fish	Johnston, Mo.	Milligan
Colton	Fisher	Kading	Mooney
Connery	Fitzgerald	Kahn	Moore, Ohio
Connolly	Fitzpatrick	Kearns	Morgan
Cooke	Frear	Kelly	Nelson, Me.
Cooper, Ohio	Freeman	Kemp	Nelson, Mo.
Niedringhaus	Rayburn	Sparks	Underwood
Norton	Reece	Spearing	Vinson, Ga.
O'Connell, N. Y.	Reid, Ill.	Sproul, Ill.	Walker
O'Connell, R. I.	Romjue	Sproul, Kans.	Warren
O'Connor, La.	Rutherford	Stafford	Watson
O'Connor, N. Y.	Sabath	Stalker	Welch, Calif.
Oliver, N. Y.	Sanders, N. Y.	Steagall	Welsh, Pa.
Palmisano	Sanders, Tex.	Stedman	White
Parks	Sears	Stevenson	Whitehead
Patman	Seger	Stobbs	Whitley
Perkins	Selberling	Sullivan, N. Y.	Williamson
Porter	Selvig	Summers, Tex.	Wolverton, N. J.
Pou	Shreve	Tarver	Wood
Pratt, Harcourt J.	Sirovich	Temple	Woodrum
Purnell	Smith, W. Va.	Timberlake	Wright
Quayle	Snell	Treadway	
Ramseyer	Somers, N. Y.	Tucker	

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Dyer (for) with Mr. McMillan (against).
Mr. Lehlbach (for) with Mr. Hare (against).
Mr. Baird (for) with Mr. Milligan (against).
Mr. Buckbee (for) with Mr. Lozier (against).
Mr. Treadway (for) with Mr. McCormack of Massachusetts (against).
Mrs. McCormick of Illinois (for) with Mr. Sumners of Texas (against).
Mr. Davenport (for) with Mr. Sanders of Texas (against).
Mr. Purnell (for) with Mr. McClintic of Oklahoma (against).
Mr. Merritt (for) with Mr. Lanham (against).
Mr. Harcourt J. Pratt (for) with Mr. Hudspeth (against).
Mr. Hall of Indiana (for) with Mr. Bell (against).
Mr. Timberlake (for) with Mr. Mansfield (against).
Mr. Shreve (for) with Mr. Niedringhaus (against).
Mr. McFadden (for) with Mr. Bankhead (against).
Mr. Sproul of Illinois (for) with Mr. Jeffers (against).
Mr. Seger (for) with Mr. McKeown (against).
Mr. Snell (for) with Mr. Pou (against).
Mr. Bachmann (for) with Mr. Smith of West Virginia (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. Reid of Illinois with Mr. O'Connell of New York.
Mr. Haugen with Mr. Parks.
Mr. Kiess with Mr. Woodrum.
Mr. McLeod with Mr. Brand of Georgia.
Mr. Graham with Mr. Larsen.
Mr. Fenn with Mr. Crisp.
Mr. Beck with Mr. Drewry.
Mr. Cramton with Mr. Spearing.
Mr. Michener with Mr. Oliver of New York.
Mr. Holaday with Mrs. Norton.
Mr. Porter with Mr. Davis.
Mr. Irwin with Mr. Fisher.
Mr. Johnston of Missouri with Mr. Dominick.
Mr. Perkins with Mr. Lindsay.
Mr. Ramseyer with Mr. Garrett.
Mr. Griest with Mr. Quayle.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania with Mr. Underwood.
Mr. Ellis with Mr. Vinson of Georgia.
Mr. Arentz with Mr. Rayburn.
Mr. Crail with Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. Fitzgerald with Mr. Tucker.
Mr. Gifford with Mr. Warren.
Mr. Curry with Mr. Carew.
Mr. Bacharach with Mr. Kerr.
Mr. Wood with Mr. Wright.
Mr. White with Mr. Igoe.
Mr. Menges with Mr. Cullen.
Mr. Kurtz with Mr. Whitehead.
Mr. Temple with Mr. O'Connell of Rhode Island.
Mr. Evans of California with Mr. Cannon.
Mr. Brumm with Mr. O'Connor of Louisiana.
Mr. Estep with Mr. Lea of California.
Mr. Dowell with Mr. Doxey.
Mr. Moore of Ohio with Mr. O'Connor of New York.
Mr. Welsh of Pennsylvania with Mr. Palmisano.
Mrs. Kahn with Mr. Somers of New York.
Mr. Wolverton of New Jersey with Mr. Goldsborough.
Mr. Hooper with Mr. Patman.
Mr. Watson with Mr. Griffin.
Mr. Michaelson with Mr. Romjue.
Mr. Reece with Mr. Hill of Alabama.
Mr. Sanders of New York with Mr. Steagall.
Mr. Sproul of Kansas with Mr. Connery.
Mr. Stobbs with Mr. Hall of Mississippi.
Mr. Ketcham with Mr. Rutherford.
Mr. William E. Hull with Mr. Tarver.
Mr. Hancock with Mr. Sullivan of New York.
Mr. Sears with Mr. Douglas of Arizona.
Mr. LaGuardia with Mr. Stedman.
Mr. Kendall of Pennsylvania with Mr. Douglass of Massachusetts.
Mr. Jenkins with Mr. Sabath.
Mr. Hughes with Mr. Fuller.
Mr. Kearns with Mr. Sirovich.
Mr. Kiefner with Mr. DeRouen.
Mr. Cooper of Ohio with Mr. Linthicum.
Mr. Golder with Mr. Boylan.
Mr. Connolly with Mr. Kunz.
Mr. Clarke of New York with Mr. Auf der Heide.
Mr. Gibson with Mr. Crosser.
Mr. Frear with Mr. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Christopherson with Mr. Nelson of Missouri.
Mr. Fish with Mr. Brunner.
Mr. Brigham with Mr. Doughton.
Mr. Dickinson with Mr. Carley.
Mr. Brand of Ohio with Mr. Mead.
Mr. Bacon with Mr. Edwards.
Mr. Dallinger with Mr. Dickstein.
Mr. Crowther with Mr. Mooney.
Mr. Eaton of New Jersey with Mr. Doyle.
Mr. Barber with Mr. McReynolds.
Mr. Glynn with Mr. Kemp.
Mr. Bohn with Mr. Kvale.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

There was no objection.

ESTATE OF C. C. SPILLER, DECEASED

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the resolution (H. J. Res. 58) to repeal an act approved March 2, 1929, entitled "An act for the relief of C. C. Spiller, deceased, and to provide for the relief of the estate of C. C. Spiller, deceased," with a Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the resolution and the Senate amendment.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does the Senate amendment increase the amount covered by the bill from $5,000 to $20,000?

Mr. BYRNS. No; the gentleman will remember that at the previous Congress the Congress passed a bill appropriating $8,000. The attorneys thereupon claimed 50 per cent of it.

The House then passed a resolution limiting their fees to 5 per cent and the Senate has raised it to 20 per cent.

While, personally, I think this is too much, at the same time it is either 20 per cent or 50 per cent, because there is a suit pending in court and if this is not passed before the recess I fear my constituent will have to pay 50 per cent and my constituent has requested me to ask the House to concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I believe I will have to object. Why should we give this attorney 20 per cent? He is just using time as a lever to force us into passing a bill carrying 20 per cent.

Mr. BYRNS. I hope my friend will not object. A suit has already been filed in the District of Columbia court and that suit was temporarily held up at the request of the Senate committee until some action could be taken on the House bill. If this Congress takes a recess and we do not get back into session until October my constituent will be confronted by this suit down here in which the attorneys claim 50 per cent, and this is just a case of compromising, so to speak, on 20 per cent. If the gentleman objects it may result in his having to pay these attorneys 50 per cent rather than 20 per cent as fixed by this bill.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The gentleman understands that the courts of the District of Columbia take a four or five months' vacation every year and there is no possibility that this case will be decided before we return.

Mr. BYRNS. I think the gentleman is taking a chance and a very serious chance on 50 per cent being paid to these attorneys, because pro confessos will be taken unless my constituents come here and employ an attorney to defend the case; and it will cost possibly $1,000 to do this. They want this action taken, and I hope the gentleman will not object.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I have received a lengthy communication from one of the attorneys in the case, but I have not had an opportunity to go over the mass of data which he forwarded me. Did the gentleman receive data from this attorney? I believe he is practicing in New York and has a partnership here.

Mr. BYRNS. I heard him address the Senate committee last week for nearly two hours presenting his case. I was present at the time and participated in the hearing before the Senate committee.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Does the gentleman think the attorney who is going to get 20 per cent performed duties which would justify 20 per cent of the amount carried in the bill?

Mr. BYRNS. I will say to the gentleman, to be perfectly fair, I think the attorneys are entitled to more than 5 per cent. It was a question with me as to whether they ought to have 20 per cent. My personal opinion is that 10 per cent would have been ample compensation. This attorney in New York gets nothing. These services were performed by his father, who is now deceased, and by another attorney who is also dead, before the Court of Claims prior to 1916. They took the affidavits and tried the case before that court, and I think on a quantum meruit the court would give them a reasonable fee. The passage of this bill means $1,600 out of $8,000, and I may say to the gentleman—and I say it in all sincerity—if this bill does not pass I fear they will get $4,000 instead of $1,600. I hope the gentleman will not object. The Congress will recess for several months in a few moments, and it is impossible to have a conference between the two Houses. Something must be done before the recess if we are to protect this fund.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Does the gentleman understand that the heirs of the deceased attorney who took part in the case and performed legal services will receive a portion of these attorneys' fees or will the entire 20 per cent go to the partner who is now living?

Mr. BYRNS. No, there were two attorneys both of whom are dead and have been for some years. They have administrators. This fee of $1,600 will be divided equally between those estates. As I say there may be some question of whether they are entitled to the full $1,600, but I am satisfied that on a quantum meruit the court would give them 10 or 15 per cent and possibly 20, but if we do not pass the bill and recess without doing so my constituents will be put to the necessity of either permitting the decree of the court impounding this $4,000 or they will have to employ an attorney to defend the suit.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I want to say that this case should strongly impress those who have been condemning some Members of the House for insisting on a limitation of attorneys' fees in these claim bills.

Mr. BYRNS. I agree with the gentleman and shall gladly follow his leadership in that connection.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. In view of the fact that these attorneys will probably receive much more if we fail to agree to this Senate amendment I will not object.

Mr. BYRNS. I thank the gentleman.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

MAKING A TARIFF—A DOMESTIC QUESTION

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me to extend my remarks, I include a speech delivered by me before the United States Chamber of Commerce on May 1, 1929.

The speech is as follows:

The tariff act of 1922 has fully justified its existence. It has restored confidence, rehabilitated industry, fostered agriculture, provided millions of wage earners with employment, and brought prosperity to our people. For the great majority of the articles for which it provided protection it is still efficient and sufficient.

But the past six years have seen the most remarkable developments here and abroad ever made in any similar period of history. New articles are produced, or old articles in new forms; scientific research has astonished men with its proficiency in relation to production of commodities; new machinery is devised; and new competitors have entered upon new fields of competition. By reason of these and other causes, competitive conditions have changed. We have fields of production and industry in which the forces of foreign competition are making serious inroads. It is necessary that the arm that protects industries now properly provided for be raised in their behalf. Notable among these is agriculture.

For this reason we have undertaken a readjustment of the act of 1922 to bring the beneficial effects of the protective tariff abreast of modern times. We are repairing the defenses where the attacks are making inroads. All our people and all our industries are entitled to the same consideration. It is the purpose of protection to place all producers and products upon the basis of equal opportunity against imports from abroad. Our remarkable growth from a people of some $16,000,000,000 of wealth and 31,000,000 of people in the sixties to approximately $300,000,000,000 of wealth and 120,000,000 of people in 1929, and a corresponding increase in all the desirable conditions of human life, are the outgrowth of the competition at home rather than that from abroad.

The Constitution confides to the House of Representatives the sole right to originate measures for raising revenue. The House has designated the Committee on Ways and Means as its agent to prepare and submit to the House bills for this purpose.

During the recent campaign the Republican Party proposed, if retained in power, to readjust the tariff. The country responded by the election of a Republican President and an increased majority in the House.

To execute the trust so confided, at the assembling of Congress in December, 1928, the Committee on Ways and Means agreed to prepare a bill for the purpose of carrying into effect this understanding. The hearings began January 7, 1929, at which the full membership of the committee sat. Over 1,100 witnesses were heard and 11,000 pages of testimony taken. Some 300 persons filed briefs, but did not appear in person. At the hearings each witness was assigned a definite time for an uninterrupted statement, and at its conclusion was questioned by the committee. No restriction was placed upon the cross-examinations, except that they should be pertinent to the matter then before the committee and to the preparation of a tariff. These hearings extended some 45 days.

After the hearings were concluded, in accordance with time-honored precedent of both the great political parties, the 15 Republican members undertook the work of readjustment.

At the hearings it was repeatedly stated that only evidence presented at the hearings, or submitted in writing, or information from governmental departments and agencies would be considered by the subcommittees, and that the subcommittees would hold no hearings.

About a month prior to the beginning of the hearings, the chairman of the committee designated each Republican member as chairman of a subcommittee for the preparation of the readjustments in a specified schedule. There were 15 schedules providing duties. Five subcommittees were appointed, consisting of three members each, having three schedules to consider, and each one of the three being the chairman of a schedule. The assignments so made were approved by the Republican members. The purpose was to cause each schedule to receive the intensive study of three men, one of whom was to be held specially responsible. The plan proved of great value at the hearings by assisting the members responsible for the several schedules in questioning witnesses, but of even greater importance in giving the members three months' notice of the particular work each had to do.

After the conclusion of the hearings, the subcommittees began work upon their schedules, reading the testimony and studying the briefs. The testimony and briefs were also analyzed by the experts of the Tariff Commission, and summaries of the evidence were furnished the subcommittees. This also enabled these experts to become thoroughly familiar with the problems before the subcommittees, to assemble detailed data, and to verify figures.

Also the Tariff Commission furnished the committee with a very important summary of tariff information.

Statistical documents and publications in considerable variety and official in character were used by the members.

During the preparation of the readjustments, the subcommittees had the assistance of men particularly qualified upon any given matter, including those from the Tariff Commission, representatives from the Departments of Treasury, Justice, Agriculture, and Commerce, and from the Customs Court and Customs Service. The function of all these was to furnish information upon the administrative questions, court decisions, customs practices, the past history of goods, wares, and commodities entering foreign trade as exports and imports, where and how produced, quantities, qualities, import values, sales prices, costs, labor, distribution, and the possibilities of increased production at home and abroad. There were other factors. The Republican members determined and assume all responsibility for the duties proposed.

These same qualified men sat with the 15 Republicans as each subcommittee made its report. Each such report was subjected to a detailed inquiry by the 15, and the subcommittee making report was requested to submit the data upon which their conclusions as to rates of duty were based. The reports of the subcommittees were carefully examined by the 15 and later again taken up for further cross-examination.

Every person in the United States has a direct and beneficial interest in the protective tariff in that it creates and maintains conditions of growth, and increasing prosperity which is redistributed sooner or later among all the people in the form of better prices for what they have to sell, increased opportunities of production, enlarging markets, better wages, and more steady employment.

This historic policy of our country has proven its importance over a long period of years. Occasionally a misapprehension of its purpose and a misunderstanding of its beneficial effects has caused it to be abandoned in favor of policies based on free trade. In every such instance the result has been that our people, after bitter experience of unemployment, limited markets, falling prices, and commercial and industrial depression, have returned to the policy of protection and have benefited thereby.

What a protective policy intends to do is to equalize the cost of production at home and abroad, and that in its application this means to adjust the differences in competitive conditions at home and abroad. The protectionists hold that the American market belongs to the American people. It was created by their labor, industry, ingenuity, and ability. It is a thriving, prosperous, and active market. It absorbs goods, wares, and commodities in an amount in excess of $90,000,000,000 per year, distributed among various classes of production; agriculture, over $17,000,000,000; industry, in excess of $63,000,000,000; mining, approximately $6,000,000,000; and other products in lesser quantities. Foreign producers, who in many instances can obtain raw materials at lower prices than American producers, and who pay for labor less than 40 per cent, on the average, of what is paid in the United States, look longingly toward this market, and desire to enter it upon the best possible terms. This is a laudable desire. But we regard the protection of the American market and of our producers and laborers as a domestic question to be settled in such way and on such terms of trade as we deem advisable. We alone have a right to say what shall happen in this market and the conditions on which outsiders may enter in trade.

During this readjustment several foreign nations have disclosed a great interest in behalf of the trade of their nationals and to this we have no objection. Our country does and should take a like interest in behalf of our own nationals. However, neither the representatives of foreign governments nor of foreign producers were heard at the hearings. The Committee on Ways and Means, acting as the agent of the House and of the Republican Party in the country, have welcomed all information that they might be as well informed as possible on all matters affecting the tariff. We have no intention of excluding foreign products from the market of the United States, but it is the purpose to admit them under such conditions and in such quantities as not to throttle our industries, imperil our wage scales, and impede our development. As a fundamental fact domestic competition is more vital in regulating prices in this country than foreign imports. The cases of tin plate, steel, aluminum, and other products may be cited. The foreign goods sent to this country naturally and legitimately sell for what the market will bring irrespective of the costs of production. In cases where the competition between the foreign and domestic articles is keen and there is a desire on the part of the foreign producers to control the American market, especially in the case of articles designed and manufactured for the American market, they will sell at prices below that for which the American products can be sold. We found instances of that during our present readjustment. But where such is not the purpose the products are generally sold for the most that they will bring irrespective of the production costs. Why should they not sell? We believe that since we have created this great market and maintain it, providing all the legal and commercial machinery for its use and protection, that foreigners who pay no taxes in the United States, but who desire to participate in the benefits of this market and the sale of whose products will tend to injure American producers and labor, that we are entirely justified in charging them an entry price that will prevent disaster to our people and will put into the Treasury of the United States considerable sums of money and thus relieve our own taxpayers to that extent.

Under the protective policy during the last six years our foreign trade has greatly increased with a corresponding increase in the amount of money received from customs duties approximating $600,000,000 a year. Our foreign trade has practically doubled under the act of 1922 and has remained so, and is the largest in the peace-time history of our country.

For, after all, taking into consideration all the factors involved, the fundamental economic basis of our national progress and prosperity is production in its various forms.

Whoever finds more economic ways of producing goods, wares, and commodities increases their use, reduces them in price, and makes them more generally available, so that a human life earns more enjoyment and secures better opportunities, is a public benefactor. Such an agency is protection.

Foreigners have no natural right to trade in our markets. It is a privilege granted under the comity of nations.

The rates in a tariff bill are intended to adjust the differences in competitive conditions in this country and abroad to give the American producer and American laborer proper opportunity in the American market, based on the experience of a given period, due consideration being given to the history of imports over a period of several years. The quantities produced and the prices received fluctuate from year to year and from season to season. A duty is based upon an average experience. A fluctuation in price affects the effectiveness of a duty. In other words, the effectiveness of a duty depends upon the market. Without a careful examination of the market for a given period it is not possible to say to what per cent a duty was effective. A duty may be wholly effective at one time and only partially so at another, depending upon the market. But as the need for protection increases the effectiveness of a duty increases up to the limit provided.

The 1,100 witnesses presented many requests for readjustments. Modifications in existing law are to be made only to the extent that, and only in cases where, the facts as ascertained warrant. Witnesses were urged at the hearings to submit evidence showing the difference in competitive conditions here and abroad as the basis for the consideration of their requests for adjusted duties.

Speaking generally, a rate of duty expresses the difference between production costs at home and abroad for that material part of the total production with which foreign competition is most effective and in which management is fairly efficient. It may be sufficient in the case of better managed or more favorably located plants, and at times insufficient for less effective management or inferior location. Tariffs can not take the place of sound management or suitable location.

It would appear that these questions are more in evidence than at former hearings.

In determining the rate of duty to be imposed it is necessary to decide what conditions of American production will form the basis. I speak especially concerning manufacturing enterprises. Plants are located in various parts of the country. Each section has advantages and disadvantages, of which four may be cited:

1. Proximity to raw material.
2. Proximity to fuel or power.
3. Proximity to markets.
4. Facilities of transportation.

Presupposing management to be equally efficient in the several instances, a plant so located as to be near raw material, close to its supply of fuel or power, near to markets and with moderate freight

burdens, and near to an adequate labor supply, other things being equal, has a distinct advantage; and one distant from labor, from raw materials, from fuel and power, and from markets with consequent high freight burdens, has a distinct disadvantage. Plants having only some of the advantages will be beneficially located in proportion to the advantages possessed. Production costs will vary with the advantages availed of. A duty sufficient only for the most favorably located plants might tend to their benefit at the expense of their less favorably located domestic competitors. Plants least favorably located have the status of marginal producers who tend to disappear. That is, unless careful consideration is given, a tariff may have a tendency to redistribute production. Our opponents charge that a high tariff promotes monopoly. It seems to me that our experience proves the contrary so far as domestic production is concerned. A low tariff might tend toward monopoly under the conditions cited above. No general rule can be stated. Each such situation must be studied on its merits, and the rate of duty fixed to foster sufficient production without unnecessary interference with domestic conditions. Overproduction involves problems in the solution of which the tariff is only one factor.

Experience indicates, however, that in the great majority of instances foreign competition is keener in certain localities than in others. When such storm centers are accurately located, whatever rate of duty will be sufficient for them will also take care of all the others. Problems stated above cause tariff makers many difficulties and serious hours of investigation and study, for tariffs deal not alone with foreign competition but also may affect domestic competition.

Industries which establish the sites of their plants without proper reference to the sources of their raw materials, markets for their products, and without due consideration for transportation and freight rates and the opportunity to employ suitable labor have assumed unusual risks.

Those producers who have their raw materials, including fuel or power, their markets and labor supply near at hand, and whose transportation costs are low, are most favorably located. But these are few. Those who have one of the three are probably at an advantage, and those who locate without reference to markets, materials, including power or fuel, or labor, are usually at the greatest disadvantage. The above are general statements, to all of which it is possible to find striking exceptions. Well-located businesses may be poorly managed, and those disadvantageously located may be brilliantly conducted.

The point I am emphasizing is both the difficulty and necessity in determining what rate of duty should be imposed for any industry or product as a whole that it may operate fairly and promote a production adequate for our needs, country-wide.

There are some new factors in competitive conditions. Italy and Czechoslovakia are becoming significant factors in world trade. The use of new and improved machinery abroad, manned by foreigners trained in our factories, or by Americans so trained, is increasing; and foreign labor is materially increasing in efficiency, with no corresponding increase in standards of living. Such labor also receives 40 per cent or less, on the general average, of wages paid here. This increased efficiency, with lower standards of living and low pay, makes a distinctly new factor in competitive conditions, and is of especial importance to American labor. Immense amounts of American capital are invested abroad, presumably to take advantage of the opportunities conditions above indicated afford.

It is frequently asked that consideration be given to foreign products produced by Americans who have invested their capital abroad, when imported into this country. But since they buy their materials abroad, use lower paid foreign labor, and enrich foreign communities, such products can not be given any preference. They are foreign competitors and can become the most dangerous of such competitors.

A protective tariff can benefit only such American products as enter our home markets for consumption or manufacture. It can not affect our goods, wares, and commodities after they leave our shores and enter international trade.

The tariff is a domestic question, involving trade in our home markets. Who are entitled to preference in them? Obviously the persons who made them. Who made and support them? Our own people. Moreover, the right to control its domestic affairs without foreign interference is an attribute of sovereignty of which no nation can divest itself and retain its political independence. Only a nation that is economically independent can be truly politically free.

And may I say in passing that in my opinion the most effective and satisfactory relief that agriculture can receive is not the opportunity to borrow more of other people's money nor any form of aid affording temporary relief, with a consequent increased burden when the day of settlement arrives, but for the farmers to receive money of their own by obtaining remunerative prices for their crops.

A number of the representatives of labor and labor organizations appeared at the hearings and, without exception, as I recall, earnestly urged the levying of duties adequate to protect the manufacturer, the farmer, and the wage earner, affirming that in this their interests were mutual. Recent investigations have shown that labor abroad receives only 40 per cent or less of the American wage scales. The American workingman is unable to maintain our standard of living on foreign wage scales. His fight to protect his home and fireside is entirely justified and characteristically American.

It is remarkable how our foreign competitors can select the items in a schedule upon which successful attack can be made because an inadequate duty opens the way for an effective competitor. When this is the case the imports come in. The plumes of smoke fade from our stacks, the hum of industry ceases, trains no longer bring raw materials and carry away finished products, pay rolls cease, industrious American workingmen become idle, and practically every person in the local communities feels the loss in some degree.

At times persons who have not thought the matter through refer to "consumers" or the "consuming public" as if they were a class apart from the rest of the people. All our people are equally consumers and producers who are engaged in any useful or gainful occupation; and only such as the idle, the criminal, etc., are consumers only.

Benefits of the tariff are gradually distributed to our people. Suppose a duty is placed upon certain industrial products—production of such articles increases in the United States; more raw material is purchased for their manufacture; and more labor is employed, with more hours' work per year; the price to the American consumer is reduced. Meanwhile the more steady employment of labor at better wages causes larger amounts of commodities to be purchased and consumed, the business of merchants increases, and larger quantities of farm products find a favorable market.

Or, to state it in another way, every duty is a spring of pure water of industrial life, pouring forth its beneficial flood, and the united results of all duties make the rising tide of American prosperity.

BRIDGES AND BRIDGE LEGISLATION

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of bridges and bridge legislation, I insert herewith an article on that subject prepared by myself and recently published in the United States Daily.

The article is as follows:

JURISDICTION OVER BRIDGES

The Federal Government has complete and exclusive jurisdiction over all of the navigable waters of the United States for purposes of commerce and navigation.

Under the Constitution of England, jurisdiction over all navigable waterways of the realm belonged to the Crown, and this jurisdiction applied likewise to the navigable waters of the Crown colonies, including those in America. When the American Colonies won their independence from England, this jurisdiction over the navigable waterways of the different Colonies passed to the colonial or State governments.

The State governments granted that jurisdiction to the Federal Government by the commerce clause of the Constitution. Therefore, since the adoption of our Constitution the courts have uniformly held that the United States has complete and exclusive jurisdiction over all of its navigable waters.

Until the Federal Government chose to assert its jurisdiction by appropriate legislation, the courts recognized a concurrent jurisdiction of the Federal and State Governments over those navigable waterways lying within the respective States. But in the river and harbors act of Congress, approved March 3, 1899, the Federal Government asserted its jurisdiction in section 9 thereof, which provided in part as follows:

"That it shall not be lawful to construct or commence the construction of any bridge, dam, dike, or causeway, over or in any port, roadstead, haven, harbor, canal, navigable river, or other navigable waters of the United States until the consent of Congress to the building of such structures shall have been obtained and until the plans for the same shall have been submitted to and approved by the Chief of Engineers and by the Secretary of War."

It was further provided in section 10 thereof as follows: "That the creation of any obstruction not affirmatively authorized by Congress, to the navigable capacity of any of the waters of the United States is hereby prohibited; and it shall not be lawful to build or commence the building of any wharf, pier, dolphin, boom, weir, breakwater, bulkhead, jetty, or other structures in any port, roadstead, haven, harbor, canal, navigable river, or other water of the United States, outside established harbor lines, or where no harbor lines have been established, except on plans recommended by the Chief of Engineers, and authorized by the Secretary of War; and it shall not be lawful to excavate or fill, or in any manner to alter or modify the course, location, condition, or capacity of any port, roadstead, haven, harbor, canal, lake, harbor of refuge, or inclosure within the United States, unless the work has been recommended by the Chief of Engineers and authorized by the Secretary of War prior to beginning the same."

Appropriate penalties were provided for any violation of that act and since then the courts have uniformly held that by this action

Congress has asserted its complete and exclusive constitutional jurisdiction over all the navigable waterways of the country; and no bridge or other structure has been or can be built over any of the navigable waterways without the consent of Congress.

In the act of March 3, 1899, Congress delegated to the various State governments it power to consent to and approve of the construction of bridges and other structures over navigable waterways of the country under certain circumstances; it provided in section 9 of that act that such structures might be built across rivers and other waterways with the consent and approval of the State governments where the navigable portions of such waterways lie wholly within the limits of a single State; but even in such cases such structures can not be built until the location and plans thereof are submitted to and approved by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War before construction is begun.

This delegation by Congress to the State legislatures of its power to consent to and approve the construction of bridges or other structures over the navigable waterways which lie wholly within the limits of a single State has proven to be unfortunate, and that part of the act of 1899 ought to be repealed as soon as possible.

It was a mistake for Congress to delegate to any one any part of its constitutional control over the navigable waterways of the United States. It will be noticed that Congress only partially delegated this authority to the State legislatures, for the act specifically provided that where such structures are built by the consent or approval of the State legislature the location and plans thereof must still be submitted to and approved by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War.

Nevertheless, that act ought to be repealed because the State legislatures have not heretofore and do not now fully protect the interest of the public in granting their consent to the construction of bridges over navigable waters within their borders.

Congress has for some years adopted certain limitations and conditions which are inserted in all bridge franchises granted by Congress which will protect the public from exploitation and imposition where bridges are constructed by private persons with the privileges of collecting tolls for their use. The result is that shrewd business men who wish to avoid the conditions and restrictions that are imposed by Congress construct such bridges under State laws, where the navigable portion of the river to be bridged lies wholly within the limits of a single State.

But in respect to all of the larger rivers and more important waterways of the United States, those which form the boundary lines between States or which flow from one State to another, the consent of Congress is necessary before any bridge, dam, or other structure can be built over them. Such consent is given in the form of a franchise commonly known as a bridge bill.

Bridge bills are prepared by the Members of the House and Senate upon the request of their constituents; are referred in the House to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and in the Senate to the Committee on Commerce, and after hearings by those committees must be approved by them and by the House and Senate and finally approved by the President before the bridge authorized by them can be lawfully constructed.

GENERAL BRIDGE LEGISLATION

Before 1906 every bridge bill passed by Congress fixed the exact location of the bridge and provided in more or less detail for the location of piers, the width of the spans, the vertical clearances above high water, and other specifications for the construction of the bridge.

In 1906 Congress passed a general bridge law under which all bridges have been constructed since then. Section 1 of the act of March 23, 1906, provides as follows:

"That when, hereafter, authority is granted by Congress to any persons to construct and maintain a bridge across or over any of the navigable waters of the United States, such bridge shall not be built or commenced until the plans and specifications for its construction, together with such drawings of the proposed construction and such map of the proposed location as may be required for a full understanding of the subject, have been submitted to the Secretary of War and Chief of Engineers for their approval, nor until they shall have approved such plans and specifications and the location of such bridge and accessory works; and when the plans for any bridge to be constructed under the provisions of this act have been approved by the Chief of Engineers and by the Secretary of War it shall not be lawful to deviate from such plans, either before or after completion of the structure, unless the modification of such plans has previously been submitted to and received the approval of the Chief of Engineers and of the Secretary of War."

And section 4 provides in part as follows: "That no bridge erected or maintained under the provisions of this act shall at any time unreasonably obstruct the free navigation of the waters over which it is constructed, and if any bridge erected in accordance with the provisions of this act shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, at any time unreasonably obstruct such navigation, either on account of insufficient height, width of span, or otherwise, or if there be difficulty in passing the draw opening or the draw span of such bridge by rafts, steamboats, or other water craft, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, after giving the parties interested reasonable opportunity to be heard, to notify the persons owning or controlling such bridge to so alter the same as to render navigation through or under it reasonably free, easy, and unobstructed, stating in such notice the changes required to be made, and prescribing in each case a reasonable time in which to make such changes, and if at the end of the time so specified the changes so required have not been made, the persons owning or controlling such bridge shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this act; and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions shall be removed at the expense of the persons owning or operating said bridge.

"The persons owning or operating any such bridge shall maintain, at their own expense, such lights and other signals thereon as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall prescribe. If the bridge shall be constructed with a draw, then the draw shall be opened promptly by the persons owning or operating such bridge upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats and other water craft."

By this law Congress assigned to the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War the consideration of all engineering questions connected with the construction of bridges. So that since March 23, 1906, Congress merely determines the policy as to whether or not a bridge should be authorized when and where requested.

If Congress consents to or authorizes its construction, the plans and specifications for the bridge must still be submitted to the Chief of Engineers and approved by him before the bridge can be constructed.

The question is sometimes asked, Why should the time of Congress be taken up with the consideration of bridge bills? Why should not Congress delegate to some responsible Government agency the duty of passing upon and consenting to the construction of all bridges?

The answer is that it is one of the most important functions of the Federal Government to not only guard and preserve from all obstructions all of our navigable waterways in the interest of the commerce of the country, but to improve them in order to provide a more economical transportation system for the future requirement of our commerce.

Congress has never been willing to delegate this important duty to any agency except the one referred to in the preceding article where the navigable portion of the waterway lies wholly within the borders of a single State; in such cases Congress has authorized bridges to be built with the consent of the legislature of the State.

WATERWAYS, THE NATION'S NATURAL HIGHWAYS

The rivers and other navigable waters of the country are the Nation's natural highways. They were our only means of transportation in the early years when there were no railroads or improved highways. With the development and growth of the railroads, transportation on our waterways declined or was entirely destroyed; but the time has come when our inland waterways must be improved and transportation restored thereon in order to provide cheaper transportation to meet the necessities of our industrial and economic development.

It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that no bridges or other structures be authorized over any of the navigable waters of the country except upon conditions which will fully safeguard all the future interests of navigation.

It will be but a few years until our more important inland waterways will be among our busiest channels of commerce, and it is the duty of the Government to see to it that no bridges or other structures are permitted which will in the future unnecessarily or unreasonably obstruct or endanger the free passage of commerce thereon.

The question is sometimes asked, what constitutes a navigable waterway. That is a question both of law and of fact. Many or our inland waterways are navigable in law although they may not be navigable in fact.

When the question arises with reference to any particular waterway, the decision as to whether it is a navigable waterway must be made in the first instance by the Secretary of War.

In the office of the Chief of Engineers of the War Department full information concerning the history of all of the waterways of the country has been gathered and preserved. If a particular river has at any time been used for transporting commerce or for travel, however primitive the commerce or methods of travel may have been, it is classed as a navigable waterway, although it may not be susceptible of navigation by modern methods.

Most of our rivers have at one time or another been used for some form of transportation and are, therefore, classed as navigable waterways. They can and may be improved and made navigable by modern methods of transportation and, therefore, Congress ought not to delegate to any agency of the Government its right to control the construction of bridges over them, except under the most careful and guarded regulations and restrictions.

Five or six years ago an investment banker, testifying before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House, stated

that up to that time the investment bankers of the country were unwilling to recommend bridge securities to their clients for investment; he said they considered such securities too hazardous and uncertain for safe investments.

Later this same banker testified before the same committee that conditions had so changed with the construction of concrete highways and the growth of the automobile industry that investment bankers were glad to finance the construction of properly located highway bridges.

Since 1916 the Federal Government has been aiding the States in the construction of hard-surfaced highways. For a number of years Congress has been contributing at the rate of $75,000,000 a year. Practically all of the States are now engaged in a progressive policy of improving their highways.

These State highways, under Federal supervision, are being connected into well-planned systems of through highways; and with the marvelous development of the motor industry and the rapid growth of transportation of both passengers and freight by motor power, the necessity for improved and safer methods of crossing the rivers and other navigable waters of the country has become more and more apparent. People will no longer submit to the delays and the inconveniences of crossing the rivers of the country by the old antiquated ferries.

There is an increasing demand from all over the country for the construction of highway bridges, and this public sentiment reaches Congress daily in the form of requests for the passage of bills granting franchises for the construction of such bridges. At each session of Congress several hundred of such bills are filed which require the prompt and careful consideration of the committees of the House and Senate.

Until in comparatively recent years the Congress was rarely ever asked to pass a bill granting its consent for the construction of a vehicular bridge. The only bridges that were built were railroad bridges, except now and then a vehicular bridge in some metropolitan area like New York or St. Louis or between other large cities.

But now there is a demand for the construction of highway bridges wherever improved roads cross our waterways. Shrewd business men have sensed the possibility of large profits in the construction of bridges located at the important crossings of our highways and rivers, and they hurry to Congress with requests for franchises authorizing the construction of bridges at such points.

TOLL BRIDGES

Modern highway bridges are very expensive improvements. The cost of constructing hard-surfaced highways has risen higher and higher, until it now taxes the ingenuity of the State governments to find methods of raising the money necessary to even moderately improve their highway systems. But highway bridges, constructed of steel and concrete, of sufficient strength to bear with safety the heavy commerce that will pass over them and resist the floods and ice jams that frequent our rivers, are very expensive structures.

A proposal is now pending to construct a highway bridge across San Francisco Bay, which the evidence has shown will cost between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000. A bridge has been authorized over Tampa Bay which will cost $15,000,000 or $20,000,000; and another bridge is now being constructed across the river at Detroit which will cost nearly $30,000,000.

Another is now being constructed over the Hudson River at New York which has been estimated to cost $150,000,000. Bridges over the Mississippi River or the Ohio River cost from one to six million dollars.

How are such structures to be financed? Who will furnish the money to construct them? Should they be built by the State governments and the burden placed upon all the people of the State through general taxes? Or should private capital be allowed to build them?

These are questions that are agitating the public mind to-day and are causing no little worry to the Members of Congress who are called upon each session to grant franchises for the construction of bridges.

Of course, it is fundamental that all of us want our highways free. No person traveling by motor on a highway or transporting freight or passengers thereon likes to be stopped and compelled to pay before he can proceed. In earlier years the States were unwilling or unable to raise funds to improve their highways and private capital was allowed to build hard-surfaced roads and collect tolls for their use.

Toll roads, always an annoyance, became in the course of time more or less burdensome and unpopular until public sentiment compelled their discontinuance.

It is sometimes stated that bridges are parts of our highway systems and ought to be just as free as the highways themselves. This is true or not true, depending upon the location of the bridges.

Intrastate bridges located on the State highways over the smaller waterways ought undoubtedly to be constructed by the States from public funds in the same manner as the State highways are constructed, because they are in fact, and ought to be, parts of the State highway systems. But interstate bridges constructed over the larger rivers and arms of the sea, which constitute the boundary lines between our country and neighboring countries, or between different States, are not in fact parts of the highway systems of those States. And there are many who believe that the States ought not to levy taxes upon their people to construct such important interstate or international structures; at least, not until they have completed and paid for their own intrastate highways and bridges.

Now these expensive international or interstate highway bridges and the more expensive bridges over arms of the sea, like Tampa Bay and San Francisco Bay, can only be constructed (1) by the States, or (2) by the United States, or (3) by private persons or corporations acting under franchises granted by Congress.

There are some who advocate the construction of such bridges by the Federal Government. They argue that the Federal Government has exclusive jurisdiction over these great waterways; that they are the Nation's highways granted to the Federal Government by the States; that with the development of our modern highway systems and the growth of motor transportation thereon these waterways constitute barriers to the transportation of commerce on the highways; and that therefore the Federal Government should bridge them in the interest of such commerce.

The obvious answer to this argument is that if the Federal Government should ever embark upon the policy of building bridges, the burden on the Treasury would soon stagger the imagination.

For a number of years Congress has been contributing $75,000,000 a year to aid the States in the construction of highways, and this policy will apparently continue indefinitely; but if Congress should begin appropriating money from the Public Treasury to construct bridges the amount required would in the course of years approach the amount expended in the World War.

With our national expenditures now amounting to between three and four billion dollars a year, and increasing from year to year even under the most rigid economy, it is obvious that the Federal Government can not and ought not to enter upon a policy of constructing bridges over the navigable waterways, and none who know these conditions are so sanguine as to believe that Congress will do so.

Shall these more expensive bridges then be constructed by the States or municipalities, or shall they be constructed by private individuals with private capital? If constructed by the States or municipalities they must be constructed from public funds, and can be constructed and operated either as free bridges or toll bridges. If constructed by private individuals they must necessarily be constructed with private capital and be operated as toll bridges.

There is a natural prejudice in the minds of many people against the payment of any kind of tolls, and certain public officials and politicians have been persistently appealing to this popular prejudice to prevent by law the use of private capital for the construction of toll bridges. This prejudice against payment of tolls seems to be due to several causes.

The word "toll" is derived from the Greek word "telos," which means a tax, and has usually been applied to stipends or charges collected for the enjoyment of privileges. People naturally object to the payment of any tax, but especially to the payment of a tax or toll charged for the enjoyment of a privilege.

Then when private capital was permitted to construct turnpikes or improved highways and tolls were charged for their use, such charges became more and more unpopular, until the opposition to them compelled the discontinuance of toll roads.

This prejudice against the collection of tolls for the use of the highways persists as an inheritance from our fathers and is to-day being invoked by those who seek to arouse opposition to the construction of toll bridges. One cause of this prejudice against the payment of tolls is the method of collecting them. Like many other taxes, the people would not object to them if they could be concealed by some indirect method of payment. But we naturally resent having to stop on a highway and pay a tax. That was one of the fundamental reasons for the prejudice against toll roads. And it is likewise the fundamental objection to toll bridges.

People traveling on the highways do not like to be stopped and required to pay a charge before they can proceed. If the tax for the use of a modern highway bridge could in some manner be collected by the month or by the year, instead of having to be paid each time the bridge is crossed, much of the opposition to toll bridges would disappear, because the public recognizes as just the principle that those who use a bridge should pay for it.

But so long as the tax or toll for the use of the highway bridge is collected by stopping people at the entrance of the bridge and requiring payment before proceeding there will be a prejudice against that form of tax, and such prejudice will be capitalized by those who believe in Government ownership and operation of all public utilities and who are opposed to the investment of private capital therein.

PRIVATELY OWNED TOLL BRIDGES

Privately owned toll bridges are in many respects like privately owned electric light plants, gas plants, water plants, and street-car systems. They are public utilities privately owned.

They furnish conveniences and services to the public for which the public is required to pay. And rates are or may be regulated by public authority and must be just and reasonable. If unreasonable rates are charged, complaint can be filed and the rates will be reduced.

The act of Congress passed March 23, 1906, provides that where tolls are charged for the use of any bridge constructed after the passage of that act, such tolls must be just and reasonable, and if they are not just and reasonable they may be made so by public authority.

In other words, the tolls charged on all toll bridges constructed under authority of Congress since March 23, 1906, can be regulated just like the rates charged by privately owned electric light, or gas, or water, or street railroad companies can be regulated.

There is a difference of opinion in this country with reference to the ownership and operation of public utilities. There are some who believe that all public utilities ought to be publicly owned and operated, and that private capital should not be allowed to invest in or to operate such utilities.

There are certain officials connected with the Bureau of Roads of the Department of Agriculture who hold this view, and have for several years carried on a campaign among the State highway commissions and through the public press to arouse public sentiment against further permitting the construction of privately owned toll bridges.

Propaganda has been sent out from Washington by the public-ownership advocates, and every effort has been made to encourage and induce the various State highway commissions and Members of Congress to prevent the further granting of franchises authorizing the construction of bridges by private individuals. Appeals have been made to the State highway commissions to themselves obtain franchises and construct highway bridges; and where they have no funds to do so and none can be obtained, they are urged to borrow money on the credit of the States and construct toll bridges.

In some States there are legal or constitutional limitations which prevent the State highway commissions from borrowing on public credit for the construction of bridges, and in such States the highway commissions are being urged to borrow money from private bankers to construct toll bridges and secure the loans by pledges of the tolls without pledging the credit of the States. Those who entertain these views would resort to any device to bring about the construction of all bridges by public authorities and even operate them as toll bridges, rather than permit their construction and operation by private individuals with private capital.

On the other hand, there are many who approve the policy of permitting the private ownership and operation of public utilities under proper public regulation. Ours is the wealthiest of all nations. The banks are filled to overflowing with the accumulated savings of the people. Almost unlimited private capital is seeking investment. Our people have in recent years been investing nearly $2,000,000,000 a year in foreign countries, and much of it in public utilities. Why should not this surplus capital be invested in public utilities for the service of the people of this country?

The legitimate expenses of our National, State, and municipal Governments have been substantially increasing in recent years and the growth of our public and municipal indebtedness has almost reached staggering proportions. There are many who believe that it is a wiser policy to permit the investment of private capital in properly regulated public utilities rather than to further increase the burden of public debts in order to provide the people with the public utilities which their needs require.

Reference has been made to the turnpikes or toll roads of former years and the prejudice that arose against the collection of tolls which finally resulted in their discontinuance.

Yet strange as it may seem, we have to-day returned to the same principle of collecting tolls or taxes for the privilege of using the public highways; but we are collecting such taxes in different forms. I refer to the motor license fee and the gasoline tax which have now been adopted in almost every State in the Union.

What is the automobile license fee of to-day but a tax or a toll for the privilege of using the States' improved highways? What is the gasoline tax but a tax or toll charged the operators of motor cars for the privilege of using the highways? The principle of the turnpike toll of former years was that those who enjoy the use of an improved highway should pay for the privilege. Is not that the same principle which justifies the automobile license fee and the gasoline tax of to-day?

The only difference between the payment of tolls for crossing an improved highway bridge and the payment of a motor license or a gasoline tax consists in the method of collecting the toll or tax. Bridge tolls are collected by requiring the traveler on the highway to stop at the bridge and pay the toll. The license fee is generally paid by the year, and the gasoline tax is paid to the gasoline dealer as part of the purchase price when the traveler buys his gasoline.

If the bridge is privately owned there is, of course, the further difference that the bridge toll is paid to an individual who has a franchise for that purpose, while the license fee or gasoline tax is paid to the State.

But the fundamental principle beneath the bridge toll, the license fee, and the gasoline tax is the same, namely, that those who enjoy the benefits and conveniences of the improved hard-surfaced highways, and the improved highway bridges ought to pay for them, rather than distribute the burden of paying for such improvements through general taxes which will fall upon people who do not enjoy them as well as those who do.

There is a sound argument in favor of the policy of requiring those who enjoy the conveniences and the benefits of improved highways and bridges to pay for them. There is likewise a sound argument in favor of not assessing the cost of such improvements upon the people who do not use and enjoy them. The fundamental justice of these arguments is evidenced by the popularity of the gasoline tax and the universal practice of collecting substantial motor license fees.

Much of the objection to the collection of highway bridge tolls would disappear if such tolls could be collected in the same manner as the gasoline tax is collected, and thereby avoid the necessity of stopping people on the highways and collecting for each passage over the bridge.

But the argument is sometimes advanced that when sufficient tolls have been collected to pay the expenses of operating the bridge to amortize its cost, the bridge should be made free; and it would be in the interest of the public, of course, if that result could be brought about. But the same argument could just as well be advanced with reference to the motor license fee and the gasoline tax.

In some States the motor license fees amount to as much as $20,000,000, and their gasoline tax much more than that. It might just as well be said that when the cost of improved highways has been realized from the collection of motor license fees and the gasoline tax, that such taxes should be abolished. Yet we do not find that any of the State laws authorizing the collection of these fees and taxes contain any provision for their termination.

The fact is, the motor license fee and the gasoline tax are permanent taxes. Instead of being terminated when the roads are paid for, they will be continued as long as improved roads are maintained, and the tendency will be to increase them, because such taxes are easy to collect, and they are fundamentally just; and, in the case of the gasoline tax, the tax is concealed in the price of the gasoline.

On the other hand, bridge tolls can not be concealed; they are an inconvenience and an annoyance to the traveling public, and the fact that in the case of privately owned bridges the tolls have to be paid to private parties or corporations rather than to the State shocks the sensibilities of the advocates of Government ownership and brings forth general condemnation of toll bridges.

POLICY OF CONGRESS TOWARD TOLL BRIDGES

Congress has in recent years established a rather definite policy with reference to franchises for toll bridges. This policy may be briefly stated as follows:

First, we encourage the construction of highway bridges by public authorities wherever it can be done. If a bill is filed to grant a franchise to an individual or corporation, the Member filing the bill is requested by the committee to furnish information as to whether or not the State or the county or city in which the bridge is located is or is likely to be in a position to construct the bridge. Unless the bridge committee is convinced that the bridge can not or will not be constructed by public authority, the franchise will not be granted to the private individual or corporation.

It is only when it is made to appear to the bridge committee that a bridge is needed at the point in question and that it can not or will not likely be constructed by public authority, that the bill granting the franchise to a private individual or corporation is favorably recommended to Congress. If one application for a bridge franchise is filed by public authority and another by a private individual or corporation, preference is given to the public authority.

But where a bridge is needed in the interest of commerce on the highway and the people of the community want the bridge constructed, there is no sound reason why private capital should not be allowed to construct it under the conditions which Congress now imposes if the public authorities can not or will not do so.

Second, Congress does not grant or recognize any monopoly in crossing any of the navigable waterways of the country. If there is an existing toll bridge at a highway crossing and a franchise is requested for the construction of another, either free or toll, the franchise will be granted. If two or more individuals or companies ask franchises for the construction of bridges at the same vicinity, they are granted.

Under this policy bridge franchises ought not to have any speculative value. Such franchises are expressly made assignable or transferable, because conditions might arise which would make it necessary to transfer them.

Occasionally unscrupulous promoters obtain bridge franchises and then try to sell them for substantial profits, and such cases are cited as an argument against granting of bridge franchises to private individuals.

There is no way, of course, by which Congress can prevent unscrupulous men from imposing upon others by selling bridge franchises, nor by which gullible investors can be protected from such improvident investments. There is no reason why anyone should pay any person any substantial amount for a mere bridge franchise, because the party desiring the franchise can come to Congress and obtain one without cost.

Third, the general bridge law provides that if tolls are charged for the use of a highway bridge they must be just and reasonable; if unjust or unreasonable tolls are charged, the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers will, upon complaint, cause an investigation to be made and fix the tolls at rates that will be just and reasonable. This law applies to every bridge that has been built under the authority of Congress since March 23, 1906.

Occasionally attention is called to some toll bridge where unreasonable tolls are being collected and unreasonable profits being earned, and such cases are cited and emphasized as an argument against the granting of of franchises for privately owned toll bridges. If a toll bridge was built before March 23, 1906, there is no law regulating the tolls that can be charged.

But the act of March 23, 1906, provides for the regulation of tolls on all bridges constructed under authority of Congress after that date. The instances cited where unreasonable tolls are being charged and unreasonable profits being realized are usually old toll bridges that were built before 1906. But there is no reason why the owners of any bridge constructed under authority of Congress since March 23, 1906, should be permitted to collect unreasonable tolls or to realize unreasonable profits.

If anyone interested should file a complaint with the Secretary of War or the Chief of Engineers an investigation would be made and the tolls would be reduced to a fair and reasonable basis.

The fact that selfish men sometimes abuse their privileges and impose upon the public by collecting unfair tolls for the use of toll bridges is no valid argument against the granting of franchises for the construction of toll bridges with private capital. The law provides a remedy for such abuses and they can be stopped any time the public desires to have them stopped.

Fourth, Congress grants no franchises to private individuals to construct toll bridges that can not be terminated any time the public wishes to terminate them. Every toll bridge that has been authorized by Congress in recent years can be recaptured by the State or county or city in which it is located at any time by purchase or condemnation.

This is not true of toll bridges that were authorized in former years. There are many instances in this country where privately owned toll bridges were constructed in former years at crossings where Federal-aid highways have since been located; and heavy traffic and travel over the highways have made such bridges very profitable and their earnings have given them very great values. The owners of such bridges have sometimes exploited the public and have refused to sell the bridges to the State at anything like a reasonable price.

To avoid such conditions Congress has in recent years expressly provided for the recapture of all privately owned toll bridges. If a bridge is located wholly within the borders of a single State it can be taken over by condemnation by the State whenever it wishes to do so. But in the case of interstate bridges a different question arises. No State can acquire by condemnation any part of a bridge that is not within its own jurisdiction.

But in every bridge bill that has been passed by Congress in recent years granting authority to private capital to build a bridge, authority has been granted to the State or States in which the bridge is located, or their political subdivisions, to acquire the bridge at any time by purchase or condemnation by paying its reasonable value. And in addition to that all bills granting franchises to private individuals carry a further provision to the effect that if at any time after the expiration of 5, 10, or 15 years (the time depending upon the location and the size of the bridge) the bridge is acquired by the State by condemnation, the measure of damages is limited to the actual cost of construction less a reasonable deduction for depreciation, the actual expenditures for necessary improvements, the cost of real estate necessary for its construction, and not to exceed 10 per cent of its cost for financing and promotion expenses.

In other words, after a limited number of years as above stated, every privately owned toll bridge that has been authorized by Congress in recent years, can be taken over by the State or States in which it is located, or by any political subdivision thereof, at any time by condemnation, and the measure of damages is fixed at the actual value of the physical structure at the time of condemnation. Nothing has to be paid for its earning power, or its value as a going profitable concern.

This policy fully protects the public against any kind of exploitation and unreasonable tolls; and any toll bridge constructed under franchises granted to-day can be terminated and taken over by the public at the actual value of the physical structure at any time the public desires to do so.

If a State wishes to condemn private property for public use the Constitution requires the payment of full value for the property. If a State should wish to condemn any other kind of public utility or any other kind of private business, it would have to pay not only the full value of its physical properties, but would have to pay for that added value which the business has acquired by reason of its earning power and its prospective profits.

But in the case of privately owned toll bridges, Congress protects the State from having to pay anything for the earning power of toll bridges when they condemn them and take them over, by appropriate provisions inserted in the franchises which the owner of the bridge agrees to because he is permitted to construct the bridge. By this policy Congress therefore gives the public a protection in the case of privately owned toll bridges that it does not have with reference to any other public utility.

Fifth, every toll-bridge franchise granted by Congress requires the owner, within 90 days after the completion of the bridge, to file with the Secretary of War and with the highway departments of the State or States in which the bridge is located, a sworn itemized statement showing the actual original cost of constructing the bridge, the actual cost of real estate necessary for its construction, and the actual financing cost.

The Secretary of War is authorized at any time within three years after the completion of the bridge to investigate its cost and determine the accuracy and the reasonableness of the costs alleged in the statement filed by the owners. The Secretary of War is also authorized to find the reasonable cost of the bridge and his finding is made conclusive upon all parties for the purpose of recapture if the State or any of its political subdivisions should ever wish to take over the bridge by purchase or condemnation.

Thus the padding or exaggeration of the costs of privately owned toll bridges is prevented. Sometimes it is alleged that bridge owners exaggerate or pad their costs in order to justify higher tolls and larger profits. The means of preventing this is provided in every franchise granted by Congress.

PROTECTION AGAINST ABUSES OF TOLL FRANCHISES

How does the present policy of Congress protect the public from unreasonable charges or other abuses when a franchise is granted for the construction of a privately owned toll bridge?

Briefly, the answer is as follows: First, by providing that all tolls must be just and reasonable and authorizing the Secretary of War at any time to fix them and make them just and reasonable.

Second, by granting authority to the State or States, or the county or counties, or the city or cities in which the bridge is located to acquire the bridge by purchase or condemnation at any time, and by limiting the measure of damages to the actual value of the physical structure at the time the bridge is acquired. Having acquired the bridge, the State or municipality can either make it free or reduce the tolls to a reasonable basis, as it may choose.

Third, by requiring the owner of the bridge to file an itemized sworn statement of its cost, and authorizing the Secretary of War to investigate the same and find the reasonable cost of the bridge. The findings of the Secretary of War are binding upon the owner of the bridge for the purpose of condemnation, as well as for the purpose of fixing the rates of toll. Thus a method is provided for preventing the dishonest or fraudulent padding of costs.

Finally, in every act granting a franchise to construct a bridge Congress expressly reserves the right to amend, alter, or repeal any of its provisions; so that if the owner of any toll bridge imposes unjust charges upon the public and there is no other remedy available, Congress can, and there is no doubt would, repeal the franchise or so alter it as to provide a remedy that would adequately stop the abuse.

At Cairo, Ill., a magnificent steel and concrete highway bridge over the Mississippi River that will cost over $3,000,000, is now nearing completion. At the same city another similar bridge over the Ohio River that will cost over $2,000,000 has been authorized.

Both of these bridges will be privately owned and operated as toll bridges. They are being constructed under franchises containing the safeguards that have just been discussed. When completed they will displace privately owned toll ferries that have been in operation almost a hundred years.

Other similar highway bridges have been constructed or are in the course of construction across the Mississippi River at Vicksburg, Natches, Cape Girardeau, Alton, Hannibal, and other places; and similar structures are being constructed across the Ohio River at numerous places between Pittsburgh and Cairo. These bridges will cost from one to six million dollars.

None of them can or would be constructed by the States with which they connect. Those States are now spending all of the money they

can raise in the construction of their own highway systems and necessary bridges within their own jurisdictions.

Bridges over the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers are no parts of the highway systems of the States with which they connect. They are merely improved links which join together the highway systems of those States.

They are all being constructed as privately owned toll bridges under franchises granted by Congress. They are all located at important highway crossings where privately owned toll ferries have been in operation since white men first settled in the communities where they are located.

They all ought to be built to facilitate the transportation of interstate commerce. The tolls that will be charged for their use will be subject to regulation by the Federal Government. If the time comes when the people of the States where they are located want the tolls abolished and the bridges free, they have the authority to condemn them and acquire them by the payment of the actual value of the physical structure at the time they take them over.

Although they may in the years to come have a very great earning power on account of the growing travel and commerce of the country, yet if the States should wish to make them free they can do so without having to compensate their owners for the going value or the earning power which their favorable location on the highways and the increasing commerce of the country has given them.

What is true of these bridges is true in a large measure of all other privately owned bridges that have been authorized by Congress in recent years. They all displace privately owned toll ferries.

Generally speaking there are very few publicly owned ferries in this country. There may be a few that are owned by municipalities and operated for their own profit. Yet we hear no one advocating the public ownership of ferries, and we hear very few complaints against the private ownership of ferries. I do not recall hearing any general condemnation of privately owned toll ferries or any argument advocating free ferries.

Yet ferries are just as much a part of the highway systems of the States as are bridges; and there is no difference in principle between the payment of tolls for the use of an improved highway bridge and the payment of tolls for the use of a ferry.

But when Congress yields to popular demand and grants a franchise for a privately owned toll bridge to displace a privately owned toll ferry, and thereby provide a safe, quick, and convenient means of crossing the rivers, in the place of a slow, inadequate, and sometimes dangerous ferry, the advocates of public ownership come forward in magazines or newspapers and criticize Congress for bartering away the people's rights and giving to private capital the right to extoll tribute from the commerce of the country.

With the improvement of our highway systems and the tremendous growth in modern transportation thereon the people are demanding that the primitive and antiquated ferries be displaced by more modern and safer methods of crossing the rivers. These improvements could not be provided except under franchises granted by Congress; and in granting them Congress has endeavored to provide carefully, not only for full protection to navigation on the waterways, but also to provide adequate protection to the commerce of the highways.

We are endeavoring to encourage construction of free bridges by public authority where that can be done; but where the bridges can not be constructed by public authority, we permit the investment of private capital for that purpose under the restrictions and regulations heretofore mentioned which it is believed fully safeguard the public interest.

SAFEGUARDING TOLL-BRIDGE FRANCHISES

Occasionally attention is called by the newspapers to some privately owned toll bridge where enormous profits are being made, due to its fortunate location on a heavily traveled highway, and in some instances to excessive charges.

The Baltimore Sun, I believe, has called attention on one occasion to the Williamsport bridge across the Potomac River between Maryland and West Virginia. That paper is quoted as having said that the bridge was constructed at a cost of $87,000; that the company was capitalized at $100,000; that in 1924 the company paid a dividend of $24,000, or 24 per cent; in 1925 and 1926 it paid a dividend of $32,000, or 32 per cent; in 1927 it paid a dividend of $74,000, or 74 per cent, and also paid a stock dividend of $100,000, or 100 per cent; and that in 1928 it paid a dividend of $40,000, or 20 per cent on the increasing capitalization; and that this bridge has paid in dividends in five years two and one-third times its original investment.

The conclusion was drawn from this illustration that Congress should refuse to grant any more toll-bridge franchises and that there should be no private monopoly of bridges on publicly owned roads.

If the Baltimore Sun had been correctly quoted, that paper has rendered a distinct public service in calling attention to the abuse that the owners of this bridge are imposing upon the public. It seems that the bridge at Williamsport was started in 1908 and completed in 1909; it was built by the Washington & Berkley Building Co. under a charter granted by the State Legislature of West Virginia on February 18, 1908, and is now owned by the Washington & Williamsport Bridge Co., a corporation of Williamsport, Md.

This bridge was constructed across the Potomac River, which lies mostly within the State of Maryland, the boundary line between the States of West Virginia and Maryland being the low-water mark on the south side of the river. The Potomac River is a navigable waterway of the United States, and, therefore, the bridge could not be lawfully constructed without the consent of Congress.

The War Department advises me that this bridge was constructed without the consent of Congress, no act having been passed for that purpose. It further advises that the plans for the construction of the bridge were never submitted to and approved by the Chief of Engineers and Secretary of War, as required by law. If the War Department is correct, then the Williamsport bridge has been from its beginning and is now an unlawful structure.

But though it is an unlawful structure, the Federal Government can not or would not act to have it removed unless it should be found to obstruct or interfere with or endanger navigation. But if it should at any time obstruct or endanger or interfere with navigation, the War Department could and probably would order it removed.

The principle of law is well established that the right to collect tolls for the use of a bridge or a highway is a privilege for which a franchise must be granted by the sovereign. If constructed within a State, the franchise must be granted by the State. If constructed over an interstate stream, the franchise must be granted by Congress.

The Williamsport bridge is constructed over a river which is on the boundary line between two States. All the traffic that passes over the bridge is, therefore, interstate traffic and the commerce that passes over it is interstate commerce. If it is true that this bridge was constructed without the consent of Congress, the owners of the bridge have never had any legal right to collect tolls for its use.

The bridge is located on a Federal-aid highway running from Hagerstown, Md., to Winchester, Va., and that road is recognized as a channel of interstate commerce over which the Federal Government has more or less jurisdiction under the commerce clause of the Constitution.

It may be, therefore, that the owners of the Williamsport bridge are unduly burdening interstate commerce over that highway by excessive tolls which realize unreasonable returns on their investment; and it is believed by able lawyers that the toll charges could be stopped or considerably reduced by appropriate proceedings before the courts if any who are prejudiced thereby should choose to pursue that remedy.

But the fact that excessive tolls may have been charged and excessive profits may have been realized at the Williamsport bridge, or at other bridges that might be cited, is no valid argument against granting franchises to others for the construction of toll bridges. Isolated abuses of public franchises do not prove that all similar franchises should be denied. The law provides a remedy for such abuses, and the public would be fully protected if the remedy provided by law were invoked and enforced.

COST OF TOLL BRIDGES

Articles have appeared in different publications and newspapers during the past year in which the claim has been repeatedly made that bridges can be constructed by public authorities much cheaper than they can be constructed by private capital, and that for that reason franchises for privately owned bridges should not be further granted by Congress.

These arguments have emanated from the United States Bureau of Roads and from legislative representatives of State highway commissions and automobile associations and perhaps others, who are advocates of Government ownership of public utilities, or who very naturally prefer to avoid the payment of tolls for crossing waterways.

It is natural for Federal or State road departments to feel that they can construct bridges more economically than private business concerns, and it is also natural that they should favor a policy which would increase their own activities and responsibilities. But most people who are conversant with Government activities know that no business can be conducted as economically by governments as by business concerns honestly managed. Government bureaus can not construct bridges more efficiently or more economically than private business concerns if the business concerns are in control of honest management.

Modern bridges, constructed to bear the burdens of the highway traffic of these days, ought not to be cheaply constructed. The safety of the public ought to receive first consideration. Honest individuals or business companies constructing highway bridges with their own or their stockholders' capital will naturally construct them as economically as they can be constructed with safety to the public.

The evil usually complained of, where bridges are constructed by private individuals or corporations, is not that they construct the bridges with less economy than they can be constructed by public authority, but rather that they sometimes pad their costs and make it

appear that the bridge costs more than it actually did cost in order to afford a larger basis for the collection of tolls or for compensation in case the public should wish to acquire the bridge by condemnation.

But Congress now provides in all bridge bills authorizing construction of bridges by private capital that all contracts in excess of $5,000 shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, and the padding or undue enlargement of costs is prevented by requiring sworn itemized statements of all construction costs and authorizing the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers to investigate the statements filed and find what ought to be the reasonable cost of the bridge; and such finding is binding upon the owners as a basis for the fixing of tolls and for the recapture of the bridge by the public.

Under these provisions and restrictions bridges are being constructed by private capital just as efficiently and as economically as they can be constructed by public authorities. There is no justification for the claim that highway bridges can be constructed more economically by public authorities than by private business concerns, assuming that they are honestly managed.

There are many reasons why the general bridge law ought to be revised and amended so as to better provide for conditions that have arisen as the result of the development of our improved highway systems, and the great increase of motor transportation. The various provisions that have just been discussed, and perhaps others that might be suggested, to protect the public from unfair tolls and from the continued privilege of collecting tolls, as well as from fraudulent practices sometimes indulged in by dishonest promoters, ought to be written into the general bridge law rather than be inserted in the individual bridge bills that are passed by Congress.

If this should be done, it may be that the Congress could then safely delegate to the Secretary of War, or to some other Government agency, the right to authorize the construction of bridges, so that it would no longer be necessary to take up the time of the House and the Senate with the consideration of individual bridge bills.

It may also be possible to pass general legislation providing for the amortization of the cost of privately owned toll bridges, and the payment to their owners of reasonable interest and legitimate profit, and thereafter for their automatic reversion to the public; certainly if such legislation can be passed that would not discourage or prevent the investment of private capital in such structures, it would seem to be very desirable.

These questions will no doubt receive the earnest consideration of Congress during its next regular sessions.

BUSINESS AFTER THE RECESS

Mr. DENISON. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DENISON. When the House convenes in September and meets twice a week, will it be proper to transact any kind of business?

The SPEAKER. No; there can be no general legislation.

Mr. DENISON. Will it be proper to introduce bills?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks bills can be introduced.

Mr. GARNER. You can put the bills in the basket, of course.

TOURIST PASSPORT SYSTEM

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, for many years before the war travel between civilized countries was as free as between our States.

Only Czarist Russia and Turkey under the Sultan's rule clung to the old custom of making the visitor from abroad account for himself upon every crossing of their frontiers or whenever he took a railroad train.

Along with many other bad things the world conflict brought with it a revival of this ancient restriction upon free intercourse between nations.

Perhaps it was unavoidable then.

It certainly is avoidable now.

Or, at any rate, if America's limitations upon immigration make it necessary for this country to continue our present hampering requirements upon alien guests who distinctly are not in the immigrant class, at least it should not be continued at their expense.

If we need an object lesson to bring home to us the shortsightedness of the policy we have pursued in the matter of the issuance and validation of passports in postwar years, we have it before us in connection with the recent reciprocal agreement between the United States and France, mutually reducing visa fees from a $10 to a $2 rate.

It is a reduction which will cost France in the neighborhood of $2,000,000 annually, as compared with about a $100,000 loss to Uncle Sam, because American tourists bound for France are many, while French tourists bound for America are few.

Nevertheless the advantage is with the French. Why?

Because she wants American tourists. They are profitable. She is intelligent enough to see the folly of throwing obstacles in their way.

The French tourist visiting the United States doubtless spends far less with us than the American tourist in France. We can hardly make him a source of much revenue, as the American tourist is to the French.

Still, we want him to come.

An exchange of tourists makes for better international acquaintanceships, for friendship, for the promotion of trade.

Even the $2 fee should be abolished. The United States, under authority of an act of Congress of February 25, 1925, has offered to conclude agreements with all countries for the reduction or abolishment of nonimmigrant visa fees.

In justice to European governments—and decidedly to the discredit of our own claims to exceptional business good sense—it must be admitted that the United States originally was responsible for the imposition of exorbitant passport and visa fees. We took the initiative, and Europe naturally retaliated in kind.

The advanced charge never was a worth-while source of revenue to us. It was on the other side of the Atlantic.

However, Europe was not blind to the fact that it cost more than it yielded in the end. Belgium, Denmark, Esthonia, Finland, Germany, Holland, Italy, Sweden, and Switzerland, one after another, dropped all charges. Other countries reduced theirs to a nominal minimum. Now France.

Great Britain stands out against a reduction.

In her case the $10 visa charge is not the only difficulty. The British find fault also with our head tax of $8, which we levy upon each alien landing upon our soil.

Immigration, she argues, all comes our way.

Her money pays our head tax. She takes in none of ours in return.

It is an annoying tax to her tourists, too. True, his $8 is returned to each tourist who leaves our shores within two months, but not all of them leave quite so soon. Let the visitor overstay his time by a day or a week or a month or so and his payment is forfeited—$8 added to his $10 visa fee.

The burden is not very great, but it is an irritation.

Our $10 charge for his passport, required by each American going abroad, classes with the head tax and the excessive visa fees—not prohibitive, but an unjustifiable nuisance—a discouragement of what ought to be encouraged.

Foreign travel is broadening, enlightening. It makes, in an important degree, for international peace, understanding, and good will.

Why hamper it?

The time is past when only the rich travel.

The student travels, the teacher, the average family.

They travel cheaply. Ten dollars counts appreciably in the total, especially if it comes out of one pocket several times over, for the head of a family group and each one of that group's members as well—to be repeated a number of times over before their return home.

A passport may be a convenience sometimes as a means of identification. As such, perhaps, it is worth a small fee. Ten dollars is extortionate—and a foolish extortion—for the pitiful fund it brings in is less than a bagatelle to the Government.

The passport in this day and generation and in peace time is an anachronism.

It should be abolished.

If unavoidable, it should be free.

If a charge must be made for it, at most it should be nominal.

The immigrant is one proposition. The bona-fide tourist is another and altogether a different proposition—to be encouraged, going and coming, in every reasonable way.

THE FARM RELIEF BILL

Mr. LANKFORD of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANKFORD of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Congress is recessing to-day and we are leaving Washington for several weeks. I feel we are not in position to tell our folks that we have done any very great things for them at this special session. We were called here to help the farmer. We have passed a farm bill which is an improvement over many prior bills, but which, I very much fear, falls far short of what the farmer was promised. To my mind, the help provided in the bill is

too indirect, too remote and speculative, and conditioned upon the happening or not happening of too many contingencies. It places the farmer's welfare, as never before, under a bureaucratic control which may help him some, but which I fear will greatly injure him.

The bill has no effective machinery for permanent price elevation. If the farmer gets slightly better prices for a season, I fear a little later his prices will be practically destroyed. As I have repeatedly stated, the bill is not drawn in the interest of the poor man. If it helps prices, it will probably be after the commodity has passed out of the hands of most of the producers. It will be like the physician getting to the sick man after his death. This law does not go to the root of the farmer's trouble. It does not seek to effectively control production and marketing, so as to enable the farmer to name within reasonable limits the price of what he sells. It still leaves the farmer to buy and sell at prices fixed by others, and sets up machinery to loan the farmer more money instead of helping him get a better price so he himself will have money for his own use and to loan.

This bill does not put the farmer on a parity with other industries. It provides for profits to be made out of the farmer instead of enabling him to manage his own affairs and get the full value of his own labor and investment. I sincerely trust we may amend this law from time to time until it is worth while, and if it is found to be a failure we pass at the earliest possible moment a bill which wil grant to the farmer the equality and rights so often promised.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be permitted to extend their own remarks in the RECORD on the French debt settlement.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent that all Members have five legislative days to extend their remarks on the French debt settlement. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have leave to extend their own remarks in the RECORD until the last issue of the RECORD during the recess. The time is usually about 10 days, but Members can ascertain on inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks up to and including the last day of the publication of the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. BLOOM. On any subject?

Mr. TILSON. On any subject whatever, but only their own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

DECEASED SOLDIERS FROM ILLINOIS BURIED IN PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to publish in the RECORD a list of the sons of Illinois who have made the supreme sacrifice who are lying in cemeteries in Europe.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, under the unanimous consent granted me to extend my remarks for this purpose I present herewith a list prepared by the Quartermaster General of the Army, requested by me, giving the names, organizations, and grave locations of members of the American Expeditionary Forces enlisted from the State of Illinois, whose remains are now interred in cemeteries in Europe.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Illinois buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Minard, Earl L.	Wag. Hq. Tp.	34	19	17	B
Moseley, Arthur F.	Capt. Co. G, 16 Inf.	636	11	22	C
Betts, Elden S.	1 lt. M. G. Co., 16 Inf.	1232	16	42	E
Adamkinewicz, Mat.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 16 Inf.	608	2	26	D
Allen, Harry J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 16 Inf.	636	11	18	C
Avery, Chas. E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 16 Inf.	1232	6	16	F
Bennett, Ora	Pvt. Co. L, 16 Inf.	608	16	9	C
Blasyk, John	Sgt. Co. I, 16 Inf.	608	22	8	D
Bolen, Dorsie J.	Pvt. Co. L, 16 Inf.	1232	22	39	E
Dalton, Eddie Albert.	Pvt. Co. M, 16 Inf.	1232	17	29	B
Darby, Wm. J.	Pvt. Co. E, 16 Inf.	1232	3	12	C
Doris, Max	Pvt. Co. D, 16 Inf.	608	14	29	C
Draganjac, Mike	Pvt. Co. L, 16 Inf.	1232	20	27	B
Evans, Alonzo	Sgt. Co. L, 16 Inf.	1232	18	16	D
Felinsky, Jos.	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf.	608	19	33	D
Fontana, Fren.	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf.	34	12	10	B
Frankowicz, Jos. L.	Pvt. Co. G, 16 Inf.	1232	36	28	B
George, Vincent	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf.	1232	20	23	A
Gotfried, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 16 Inf.	1232	22	13	D
Gould, Melville	Sgt. Co. E, 16 Inf.	1232	3	19	D
Grigg, Geo. W.	Pvt. Sup. Co., 16 Inf.	1764	17	4	B
Hall, John T.	Pvt. Co. D, 16 Inf.	1232	30	27	F
Halterman, Herbert.	Pvt. Co. G, 16 Inf.	1232	21	29	D
Hamzy, Frank A.	Cpl. Hq. Co., 16 Inf.	1232	10	23	E
Hart, Geo.	Cpl. Co. G, 16 Inf.	608	19	36	A
Hathaway, Edw. G.	Cpl. Co. H, 16 Inf.	1764	38	11	B
Hiltrop, Albert	1 sgt. Co. E, 16 Inf.	608	3	33	D
Hylkema, Hielke	Cpl. Co. L, 16 Inf.	636	6	9	C
Jaap, Richard	Pvt. Co. F, 16 Inf.	608	25	37	B
Johnson, John E.	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf.	1232	37	17	C
Kielbasa, Stanley	Pvt. Co. I, 16 Inf.	1232	27	41	H
Kowalczyk, Mike	Pvt. Co. G, 16 Inf.	1232	21	26	A
Krutulis, Peter	Cpl. Co. C, 16 Inf.	1232	8	1	D
Maes, John L.	Pvt. Co. C, 16 Inf.	1232	8	10	D
Mayfield, Robt.	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf.	1232	10	11	E
Nelms, Geo.	Sgt. Co. I, 16 Inf.	608	26	15	D
Newman, Rolla M.	Cpl. Co. G, 16 Inf.	608	4	21	C
Olivetti, Natale	Pvt. Co. E, 16 Inf.	1232	38	8	A
Ostapina, Emil	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 16 Inf.	1232	11	43	C
Parks, Robt. R.	Pvt. Co. F, 16 Inf.	636	4	18	C
Ray, Harry F.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 16 Inf.	636	16	34	A
Reavill, David B.	do	1232	7	29	D
Ressen, Hyman	Cpl. Co. M, 16 Inf.	1233	22	25	B
Schallhammer, Frank.	Pvt. Co. L, 16 Inf.	1232	15	29	C
Sebastian, Forest D.	Pvt. Co. G, 16 Inf.	608	34	37	D
Sons, Wm. B.	Pvt. Co. C, 16 Inf.	1232	9	14	E
Stefanik, Albert	Sgt. Co. H, 16 Inf.	636	10	22	D
Sternberg, Louis	Cpl. Co. M, 16 Inf.	1232	29	10	G
Wiggett, Wm.	Pvt. Co. E, 16 Inf.	1232	6	10	D
Acontius, Geo.	Cpl. Co. A, 18 Inf.	1232	39	39	H
Antkowiak, Peter J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 18 Inf.	1232	34	20	D
Carlson, Axel T.	Pvt. Co. F, 18 Inf.	1232	34	30	D
Coleman, Matthew F.	Pvt. Co. M, 18 Inf.	1232	31	3	E
Copaces, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 18 Inf.	608	17	29	C
Cory, Lester R.	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	1232	3	16	E
Daniozewski, Julius	Pvt. Co. I, 18 Inf.	608	29	7	C
Dismang, John R.	Pvt. Co. L, 18 Inf.	1232	8	21	B
Dunsing, Jacob F.	Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf.	1232	18	25	B
Farrell, John	Pvt. Co. E, 18 Inf.	1232	21	43	F
Foley, Lawrence A.	Sgt. Co. E, 18 Inf.	1232	9	11	C
Hagen, Albert	Pvt. Co. F, 18 Inf.	1233	7	26	C
Ham, Wm. M.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 18 Inf.	1232	27	2	C
Harrington, Russell R.	Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf.	1233	1	18	A
Herbon, Henry G.	Pvt. Co. I, 18 Inf.	636	5	16	D
James, Sidney	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	1232	35	2	F
Kallas, Gust.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 18 Inf.	608	35	7	C
Klemme, Edward	Cpl. Co. F, 18 Inf.	608	5	5	D
Kline, Wm. J.	Sgt. Co. H, 18 Inf.	1232	21	24	E
Kruse, Chas. F.	Pvt. Co. B, 18 Inf.	1232	34	39	D
Kurtz, Chas. A.	Sgt. Co. C, 18 Inf.	1232	38	4	D
Laskowski, Frank L.	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf.	1232	40	30	H
Les, Zenovi	Pvt. Hq. Co., 18 Inf.	636	14	10	C
Levinson, Louis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 18 Inf.	1764	53	6	B
Linton, John	Pvt. Hq. Co., 18 Inf.	636	12	21	C
Lynch, Michael	Cpl. Co. I, 18 Inf.	636	1	13	D
McAllister, Wayne	Pvt. Co. B, 18 Inf.	34	12	8	B
McSwiggan, Chas.	Cpl. Co. A, 18 Inf.	636	13	12	C
Miller, Geo.	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	608	16	36	B
Nelson, Henry Wm.	Pvt. Co. C, 18 Inf.	1233	4	11	D
Nowak, Kasper	do	1232	7	29	B
Rachinsky, Kaiton.	Sgt. Co. D, 18 Inf.	608	31	33	D
Radolski, John	Pvt. Co. L, 18 Inf.	608	34	17	A
Rhoads, Leland R.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 18 Inf.	636	9	22	D
Rohacek, Martin	Sgt. Co. I, 18 Inf.	608	2	23	C
Ross, Jas.	Sgt. Co. B, 18 Inf.	608	35	35	A
Sanderson, Walter C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 18 Inf.	34	20	17	A
Schuetta, Chas.	Pvt. Co. C, 18 Inf.	608	33	41	D
Smith, Oliver R.	Pvt. Co. K, 18 Inf.	636	4	21	C
Sosnowski, Stanley	do	608	24	7	C
Stevenson, John	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf.	636	13	5	C
Stiller, Alvin C.	Sgt. Co. M, 18 Inf.	608	27	10	C
Suddaby, Ernest	Cpl. Co. A, 18 Inf.	608	27	39	D
Symanowicz, Martin.	Pvt. Co. I, 18 Inf.	608	9	17	D
Thamel, John	Mech. Co. E, 18 Inf.	1233	36	21	B
Tomshack, Jos. J.	Pvt. Co. E, 18 Inf.	34	38	8	B
Williams, Jas.	Cpl. Co. K, 18 Inf.	1764	40	9	B
Wolf, Steve	Sgt. Sup. Co., 18 Inf.	1232	10	33	D
Yindra, Jas.	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf.	1232	37	39	G
Bengston, Yngve Aiff.	Pvt. Co. E, 26 Inf.	1232	40	26	G
Berndt, Frank C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 26 Inf.	1232	23	4	A
Brown, Andrew S.	Pvt. Co. B, 26 Inf.	1232	25	21	H
Jakawicz, John	Pvt. Co. K, 26 Inf.	1764	16	4	B
Kamp, Andrew W.	Pvt. Co. E, 26 Inf.	1232	39	3	A
Kerze, John	Pvt. Co. F, 26 Inf.	1764	38	6	B
Kohl, Bennie M.	Pvt. Co. G, 26 Inf.	1233	16	12	B
Michalek, Wincenty.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 26 Inf.	34	19	19	A
O'Keefe, Thos. J.	Cpl. Co. H, 26 Inf.	1232	1	16	A
Sliwinski, Jos.	Cpl. Co. F, 26 Inf.	608	6	25	D

Deceased soldiers from Illinois buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION—con.					
Tack, Fred M.	Pvt. Co. K, 26 Inf.	1233	26	18	C
Vail, Geo.	Cpl. Co. I, 26 Inf.	1764	41	1	B
Cox, Paul G.	2 lt. Co. F, 28 Inf.	608	14	25	D
Crowley, Sydney L.	2 lt. Co. H, 28 Inf.	1232	10	35	D
Hurlburt, Paul C.	2 lt. Co. M, 28 Inf.	1232	10	22	E
Andrzejewski, Vincent.	Pvt. Co. M, 28 Inf.	1232	15	32	F
Bantkowski, Roch.	Pvt. Co. E, 28 Inf.	608	5	33	D
Basel, Chas. E.	Pvt. Co. B, 28 Inf.	636	15	19	C
Breen, Wm. E.	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf.	1233	36	8	A
Carravetta, Pasquale.	Pvt. Co. D, 28 Inf.	1764	51	7	B
Dawson, Hartman.	do.	636	2	19	D
Fitzgerald, Jos. E.	Pvt. Co. K, 28 Inf.	1232	30	29	C
Ford, Donald I.	Pvt. Co. M, 28 Inf.	1232	19	17	C
Frey, Wm.	do.	1232	3	1	H
Gawne, John.	Pvt. Co. K, 28 Inf.	1764	80	10	B
Gilliland, Floyd W.	Cpl. Co. H, 28 Inf.	636	15	17	A
Grassi, Antonio.	Pvt. Co. D, 28 Inf.	636	9	2	A
Gustafson, Axel J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 28 Inf.	1232	36	25	E
Hart, David P.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 28 Inf.	1232	23	14	A
Hart, Frank.	Pvt. Co. L, 28 Inf.	608	24	32	D
Hart, Roy S.	do.	1232	8	43	B
James, Wm.	Pvt. Co. C, 28 Inf.	636	7	13	C
Jindra, Jos.	Cpl. Co. F, 28 Inf.	636	12	9	C
Jones, Lemuel M.	Sgt. M. D., 28 Inf.	1232	28	21	B
Kelley, Frank J.	Pvt Co. D, 28 Inf.	1232	26	39	F
Lence, Loren.	Cpl. Co. K, 28 Inf.	1232	14	1	G
Lindstrom, Arthur J.	Pvt. Co. E, 28 Inf.	1233	34	19	A
Lubeck, Tony.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 28 Inf.	636	14	30	A
Majewski, Jos.	Pvt. Co. C, 28 Inf.	608	20	10	D
Micheli, Cornelio.	Pvt. Co. H, 28 Inf.	1232	4	36	C
Misiewicz, Zygmunt.	Pvt. Co. D, 28 Inf.	34	19	3	B
Mitchell, Thos.	Pvt. Co. A, 28 Inf.	1232	37	6	H
Mittelstetter, Ervin P.	Pvt. Co. M, 28 Inf.	1232	32	46	D
Nelson, Otto H.	do.	1764	24	11	B
O'Connors, Martin.	do.	1233	31	4	B
Poland, Clifford W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 28 Inf.	636	8	13	D
Schaefer, Wm. J.	Pvt. Co. D, 28 Inf.	1232	17	14	A
Seitz, Walter.	Cpl. Co. M, 28 Inf.	636	1	7	D
Silarski, Stanislaw.	Pvt. Co. C, 28 Inf.	1233	16	2	C
Stevens, Howard C.	Pvt. Co. B, 28 Inf.	636	16	13	C
Stewart, Thephilus.	Cpl. Co. I, 28 Inf.	1232	5	9	A
Strzelecki, Frank.	Pvt. Co. C, 28 Inf.	608	27	37	B
Suhr, Fred.	Pvt. Co. L, 28 Inf.	608	20	37	D
Wade, Claude Jas.	Pvt. Co. H, 28 Inf.	608	22	29	C
Ward, Harold J.	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf.	608	19	3	D
Warren, John G.	Mech. Co. D, 28 Inf.	1232	8	23	E
Welker, Harry E.	Pvt. Co. L, 28 Inf.	1232	40	20	C
Zanis, Peter.	Pvt. Co. K, 28 Inf.	1232	10	13	H
Kaczor, Jos.	Sgt. Co. A, 1 Br. M. G. Bn.	636	4	12	C
Viotti, Michael.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 1 Br. M. G. Bn.	636	14	15	C
Benson, Rolia.	Pvt. Co. D, 2 M. G. Bn.	1232	18	12	A
Lancaster, Francis G.	Pvt. Co. C, 2 M. G. Bn.	1764	41	7	B
Jendrosak, Steve.	Pvt. Co. C, 3 M. G. Bn.	608	1	29	D
Konopek, Frank J.	Pvt. Bty. D, 5 F. A.	1233	4	25	B
Simpson, Robt. S.	Sgt. Bty. A, 5 F. A.	1232	13	21	B
Brymer, Farrey.	Pvt. Sup. Co., 6 F. A.	636	5	21	C
Evenbye, Olaf.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 6 F. A.	1232	38	6	E
Ewell, Lee R.	Pvt. Bty. B, 6 F. A.	1232	19	24	B
Maxwell, Jas. C.	do.	34	16	8	B
Muellman, Jos.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C, 6 F. A.	1232	8	8	A
Nigro, Cosimo.	Pvt. Bty. E, 6 F. A.	1232	32	13	C
Scott, Lawrence.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C, 6 F. A.	1233	19	10	C
Taylor, Harold A.	Pvt. Bty. C, 6 F. A.	1232	19	13	E
Walczak, Frank.	Pvt. Bty. D, 6 F. A.	1233	6	16	D
Nelson, Hilding V.	Sgt. Bty. C, 7 F. A.	1232	1	9	B
Kendall, Oliver J.	1 lt. Co. D, 1 Engrs.	636	4	17	O
Hall, Fred A.	Sgt. 1 cl. M. D., 1 Engrs.	1233	5	5	A
Kedis, John.	Pvt. Co. C, 1 Engrs.	1232	17	40	H
Mihaljevich, Adam.	Pvt. Co. B, 1 Engrs.	1764	19	4	B
Roskowski, John.	Pvt. Co. C, 1 Engrs.	608	19	36	B
Regnier, Albert.	Pvt. Co. G, 1 Am. Tn.	1232	39	39	A
SECOND DIVISION					
Deiley, Paul C.	Capt. Co. K, 9 Inf.	1232	13	20	E
Emery, Jos. W., jr.	1 lt. Hq. Co., 9 Inf.	608	12	3	D
Alvord, Fred L.	Pvt. Co. K, 9 Inf.	1232	39	6	F
Bradshaw, Fred.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 9 Inf.	608	17	25	D
Butler, John J.	Cpl. Co. H, 9 Inf.	608	11	15	D
Fellows, Bryan.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 9 Inf.	608	18	36	D
Flynn, Dennis T.	Pvt. Co. L, 9 Inf.	1232	1	22	G
Grant, Frank J.	Cpl. Co. M, 9 Inf.	1232	16	33	B
Jankowski, Jan.	Sup. sgt. Co. G, 9 Inf.	1232	28	26	H
Ledecky, Otto.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 9 Inf.	1764	48	10	B
Lewis, Louis J.	Pvt. Co. C, 9 Inf.	1232	36	7	H
Lindgren, Andrew M.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 9 Inf.	1232	36	35	H
Manning, Frank.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 9 Inf.	1232	36	21	E
Morgan, Otis F.	Bglr. Co. B, 9 Inf.	608	26	15	C
Paravan, Louis.	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf.	1232	9	28	F
Patient, Orlando F.	Pvt. Co. E, 9 Inf.	1232	6	9	D
Paulikanis, John.	Pvt. Co. B, 9 Inf.	1232	13	27	F
Prusak, Bolestow.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 9 Inf.	608	28	37	D
Rodvanski, Thos.	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf.	1233	33	20	D
Sajnaj, Mike.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 9 Inf.	608	16	21	B
Shook, Francis M.	Pvt. Co. E, 9 Inf.	1232	3	45	A
Vahldieck, Victor V.	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf.	1232	31	29	E
Van Hecke, Edward.	Pvt. Co. L, 9 Inf.	608	30	16	C
Wagner, Roy.	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf.	1232	18	3	E
Wiedenhoeft, Walter.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 9 Inf.	608	28	17	B
Goltra, Isaac V.	1 lt Co. D, 23 Inf.	1764	26	2	A
Anderson, Oskar.	1 sgt. Co. L, 23 Inf.	1764	75	8	B
Blake, Maurice.	Cpl. Co. K, 23 Inf.	1764	9	4	A
Botenstein, Jos. J.	Cpl. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1764	37	6	A
Carlson, Albin.	Pvt. Co. H, 23 Inf.	1232	33	9	F
Cidapes, John A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1764	72	8	B
Ferguson, Reid.	Cpl. Co. B, 23 Inf.	1232	12	38	F

Deceased soldiers from Illinois buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Files, Daniel C.	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf.	1232	36	8	F
Frank, Samuel.	Pvt. Co. C, 23 Inf.	1764	28	5	B
Gibas, Stanley.	Pvt. Co. K, 23 Inf.	1764	6	5	A
Hofferica, John.	Pvt. Co. E, 23 Inf.	608	20	4	D
Honzl, Adolf.	Bglr. M. G. Co. 23 Inf.	1232	11	36	B
Johnson, Roy A.	Sgt. Co. C, 23 Inf.	1232	3	20	C
Jorejcek, Frank.	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf.	1764	29	8	B
Kovarik, Jas.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 23 Inf.	608	34	32	D
Martin, Lyman H.	Mech. Co. K, 23 Inf.	608	15	8	C
Miller, Earl E.	Sgt. M. G. Co., 23 Inf.	1233	13	13	D
Mosny, Martin.	Pvt. Co. E, 23 Inf.	608	27	25	D
Muhich, Frank M.	Cpl. Hq. Co., 23 Inf.	1233	29	10	D
Schack, Thos.	Pvt. Co. H, 23 Inf.	608	21	29	C
Setckar, Cyril.	Pvt. Co. L, 23 Inf.	1232	39	41	H
Srebny, Stanley.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 23 In.	1764	13	5	A
Thomas, Evertt.	Bglr. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1764	67	9	B
Topinka, Frank.	Cpl. Co. D, 23 Inf.	1764	35	4	
Vesely, Bolumil.	Sgt. Co. E, 23 Inf.	608	5	21	C
Weeden, Lucius S.	Pvt. Co. K, 23 Inf.	1232	23	24	G
Wosar, Frank.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 23 Inf.	1232	13	17	F
Holliday, Chas. Percy.	Capt. Sup. Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	27	1	B
Crowther, Orlando Chester.	1 lt. 67 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	66	7	B
Schmidt, Wm. Henry, Jr.	2 lt. 47 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	17	24	E
Allen, Lester Wm.	Pvt. 49 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	58	2	B
Arnett, Thos. Pinckney	Sgt. 66 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	58	5	A
Binckley, Herbert Jos.	Pvt. 18 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	49	6	B
Buck, Kinsley Clark.	Pvt. 67 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	82	12	A
Cain, Olna Young.	do.	1232	9	1	E
Cameron, Robt. Cuther.	Pvt. 18 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	17	23	D
Cody, Emmett Thos.	Pvt. 8 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	18	14	D
Cotter, Jas. Thos.	Pvt. 49 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	50	1	A
Duda, Walter Frank.	Sgt. 20 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	11	15	B
Frehse, Chas. John.	Pvt. 49 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	85	1	A
Gardner, Verne Wilson.	Pvt. 47 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	82	9	B
Grissom, Curtis Farris.	Pvt. 8 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	31	19	H
Henderson, Benj. Everhart.	Pvt. 49 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	79	12	A
Higgins, Henry Edw.	Pvt. 47 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	85	12	A
Jenkins, Homer.	Sgt. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	10	17	H
Johnson, David Anton.	Cpl. 17 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	12	2	B
Johnson, Ralph Winge.	Pvt. 55 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	32	20	E
Johnson, Wm. Mellor.	Pvt. 17 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	5	14	C
Jordan, Delbert Rutledge.	Pvt. 47 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	38	7	D
Michalski, Frank Jos.	Pvt. 66 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	3	6	F
Moss, Wm. Merritt.	Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	3	12	A
Patient, Jas. Rutley.	Pvt. 55 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	24	3	B
Pfrengle, Walter Edw.	Pvt. 8 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	23	14	C
Placek, Jos. Theodore.	Pvt. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	37	26	C
Powell, Walter Ernest.	Cpl. 20 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	12	31	G
Roberts, Sidney Cutler.	Pvt. 17 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	38	7	A
Stach, Walter Ladislaw.	Pvt. 56 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	24	10	C
Vinyard, Howard.	Cpl. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	75	9	A
Wade, Irvin.	Cpl. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	65	10	A
Walker, Wm. John.	Pvt. 47 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	23	25	D
Smith, Clarence W.	1 lt. 95 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	28	3	A
Andreasen, Ivar Geo.	Pvt. 82 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	15	11	F
Baird, Guy Ralph.	Pvt. 76 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	8	16	C
Barnes, Bruno.	Pvt. 79 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	57	4	A
Beatty, Harry Pond.	Pvt. 97 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	18	7	B
Blenkinsop, Marcus Wm.	Cpl. 75 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	15	40	H
Blough, Herbert Benj.	Cpl. 97 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	508	6	38	D
Carlson, Frank Shurtleff.	Pvt. 84 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	24	10	A
Clausen, Harry Elmer.	Pvt. 83 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	16	15	B
Connery, John Henry.	Pvt. 95 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	27	19	H
Corbet, John Franklin, jr.	Pvt. 80 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	12	3	A

Deceased soldiers from Illinois buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—CON.					
Cornell, Walter R	Mar. gunner Hq. Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	48	6	A
Coxe, Harold Jas	Sgt. 97 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	22	3	B
Danielson, Jos	Pvt. 82 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	13	11	B
Demeter, Theodore Fred'k.	Pvt. 75 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	32	28	D
Depue, David Travis	Pvt. 1 cl. 76 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	26	34	E
Dittman, Carl Jos	Pvt. 74 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	36	7	A
Dorian, Gregory Alan	Pvt. 83 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	19	41	H
Dornblaser, Ray Edison	Pvt. 95 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	31	2	B
Eames, Raymond Rexford.	Pvt. 95 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	10	11	B
Fogelstad, Elmer	Pvt. 79 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	18	33	C
Friedman, Harry Samuel.	Sgt. 97 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	2	33	G
Grossman, Homer	Cpl. 76 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	54	8	B
Johnsen, Arthur Elmer	Pvt. 78 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	14	32	E
Hein, Frank Geo	Pvt. 80 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	2	31	C
Kaiser, John Hugo	Pvt. 79 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	73	6	B
Lake, Archie Lewis	Pvt. 97 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	9	16	C
Le Blanc, Napoleon Jos.	Cpl. 76 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	33	7	A
Lehman, Kerlin	Pvt. 97 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	7	8	C
Memmen, Dean Ellsworth.	Pvt. 76 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	16	31	E
Moore, Albert Edw	Pvt. 84 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	31	40	C
Myers, Harry Campbell.	Pvt. 83 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	2	3	B
Penwright, Chas. Alburn.	Pvt. 97 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	53	5	A
Perry, Clyde Troy	Pvt. 75 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	16	12	B
Peterson, Ernest Peter John.	Pvt. 74 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	6	28	E
Phalen, Jas. Edw	Pvt. 96 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	27	19	F
Prohal, Wm	Pvt. 76 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	79	2	B
Probert, Francis Edgar	Pvt. 97 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	55	1	B
Rankin, Bruce Rayburn	Sgt. 95 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	8	11	C
Ruhnke, Leslie Chas	Pvt. 82 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	65	12	A
Shedden, Clarence Albert.	Pvt. 95 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	2	27	A
Slone, Harley Hensley	Cpl. 80 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	40	5	A
Snow, Geo. Dewey	Pvt. 79 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	42	7	A
Solberg, Percival Harrison.	Cpl. 73 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	26	23	A
Sostheim, Vernon Neely	Cpl. 74 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	20	25	H
Stark, Hugo Jacob	Pvt. 84 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	11	7	B
Stout, Paul	Pvt. 76 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	5	23	C
Thrasher, Dana Bristol.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	29	39	B
Varner, Harold	Cpl. Sup. Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	14	8	A
Wallace, Thos. Jos	Pvt. 83 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	12	31	B
Wise, Guy	Pvt. 95 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	34	3	H
Young, Francis Leo	Pvt. 97 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	13	7	B
Bonner, Arthur Lee	Pvt. Co. C, 5 M. G. Bn.	1233	2	17	D
Brosius, Lloyd	Sgt. 81 Co., 6 M. G. Bn. U. S. M. C.	1764	76	5	A
Gustafson, Geo. Albert.	Pvt. 15 Co., 6 M. G. Bn. U. S. M. C.	1764	2	10	A
Pozdol, John Jos	Pvt. 81 Co., 6 M. G. Bn. U. S. M. C.	1764	55	12	A
Vollrath, Oscar August.	Cpl. 81 Co., 6 M. G. Bn. U. S. M. C.	1764	89	12	A
Cunningham, Oliver B.	Capt. Bty. D, 15 F. A.	1233	18	13	C
Lewis, Alva C	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 15 F. A.	1232	11	16	H
Swanson, Roy I	Pvt. Bty. D, 15 F. A.	1232	40	9	A
Ceisert, Victor J	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 15 F. A.	1764	32	8	A
Bale, Grover T	Pvt. Co. A, 2 Engrs.	608	11	21	B
Gresens, Geo. A	Pvt. Co. F, 2 Engrs.	1232	35	8	H
Krueger, Clemens F	Pvt. Co. C, 2 Engrs.	1764	51	5	A
Regan, Jas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 2 Engrs.	1764	60	5	A
Tucker, Frank	Cpl. Co. B, 2 Engrs.	1764	58	11	B
James, Wm. A	Cpl. 1 F. S. Bn.	1232	26	31	A
Judd, John T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 1 F. S. Bn.	1232	22	28	B
Lord, Jos. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 1 F. S. Bn.	608	5	6	D
Prokop, Mike	Pvt. Co. F, 2 Am. Tn.	1764	79	7	A

Deceased soldiers from Illinois buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRD DIVISION					
Hubbard, Everett	Pvt. Co. G, 4 Inf.	1764	24	12	A
Krivinsky, Harry Nicholas.	do	1232	12	30	H
Lawrence, Arley B	Sup. sgt. Co. D, 4 Inf.	1232	32	24	H
Loftus, Henry	Pvt. Co. I, 4 Inf.	1232	4	27	F
Mahood, John P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 4 Inf.	1232	37	13	D
Malaney, Jas	do	1232	14	21	C
McKenzie, John	Pvt. Hq. Co. 4 Inf.	1232	18	21	C
O'Connor, Maurice F	Pvt. Co. G, 4 Inf.	1232	29	40	D
Posterivo, Camillo	Pvt. Co. C, 4 Inf.	1232	33	34	H
Purpura, Jos	do	1232	26	15	B
Pyszka, Emil J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 4 Inf.	1232	12	41	B
Rudzinski, Frank P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 4 Inf.	1232	38	5	G
Shamrock, John E	Pvt. Co. B, 4 Inf.	1232	18	5	A
Sullivan, John J	do	1232	21	33	B
Tasios, Peter L	Pvt. Co. G, 4 Inf.	1232	20	5	A
Truchan, Frank Steven	Pvt. Co. B, 4 Inf.	1232	5	34	C
Vardalos, Aristo	do	1232	40	23	F
Vasilauskas, Stanley	do	1232	21	42	A
Weiss, Martin M	Pvt. Co. C, 4 Inf.	1232	33	22	H
Wyrzykowski, Albert F.	Pvt. Co. D, 4 Inf.	1232	30	24	F
Zarove, Jas	Pvt. Co. C, 4 Inf.	1232	7	2	A
Cipinski, Frank	Pvt. Co. H, 7 Inf.	1232	15	44	B
Foid, Jas. F	Cpl. Co. D, 7 Inf.	608	24	2	A
Marvan, Jas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 7 Inf.	1232	39	27	C
Rummell, Donald H	Cpl. Co. H, 7 Inf.	1233	25	10	D
Simonich, Jos. Aloysius	Pvt. Co. C, 7 Inf.	1232	40	23	A
Tonks, Mark	Cpl. Co. M, 7 Inf.	608	28	2	A
Wagner, Chas. F	Pvt. Co. G, 7 Inf.	1232	18	11	E
Albers, Gerhard H	Pvt. Co. B, 30 Inf.	608	31	23	A
Aimanovicz, Kostis	Pvt. Co. H, 30 Inf.	608	18	15	B
Drager, Bruno	Pvt. Co. I, 30 Inf.	1232	29	41	A
Gorkovel, Mike	Pvt. Co. F, 30 Inf.	608	30	26	B
Grady, Edw. J	Cpl. Co. E, 30 Inf.	608	25	2	A
Gunsberg, Charley	Pvt. Co. E, 30 Inf.	1764	46	11	B
Hloupe, Stanley	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 30 Inf.	608	17	19	B
Lehmann, Frank H	do	1232	35	8	A
Moncravie, Jas	Sgt. Co. I, 30 Inf.	1232	7	13	C
Rehfield, Harry	Pvt. Hq. Co. 30 Inf.	608	30	37	H
Allen, Thos. S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 38 Inf.	1232	4	26	C
Bardelli, Roy	Pvt. Co. K, 38 Inf.	1232	13	20	D
Crowder, Lester	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 38 Inf.	1232	11	23	B
Dulek, Andrew	Pvt. Co. H, 38 Inf.	1232	1	17	C
Eichbichler, Louis	Pvt. Co. I, 38 Inf.	1232	34	18	G
Gildemeister, Herbert E.	Pvt. Co. H, 38 Inf.	1232	3	25	H
Irvin, Chas. S	do	608	2	35	D
Jacobs, John L	Pvt. Co. B, 38 Inf.	1232	3	20	H
Johnson, Harry S	Pvt. Co. G, 38 Inf.	1232	35	16	E
Kaminski, John M	Pvt. Co. H, 38 Inf.	1232	24	9	F
Newell, Alexander	Sgt. Co. G, 38 Inf.	1232	27	7	C
Skibinski, Andrew	Pvt. Co. G, 38 Inf.	608	37	16	B
Smith, Arthur L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 38 Inf.	608	20	12	B
VanOotghem, Achiel J.	Pvt. Co. F, 38 Inf.	1764	41	12	B
Zakrzewski, Sczepan	Pvt. Co. D, 8 MG Bn.	608	2	9	B
Ludovici, Carlo	Pvt. Co. C, 9 MG Bn.	608	37	25	B
Kravetz, David	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 10 F. A.	1232	32	2	A
Pierce, Geo	Bglr. Bty. D, 10 F. A.	608	18	3	B
Kovell, Stephen	Sgt. Bty. C, 10 F. A.	1232	11	42	B
Hawwewer, Rudolph	Cook Co. C, 6 Engrs.	608	18	20	A
Bischoff, Elmer J	Sgt. Co. C, 5 F. S. Bn.	608	37	23	A
Kuhl, Walter B	Pvt. Co. C, 5 F. S. Bn.	1232	15	36	D
Riesch, Geo. R	do	1232	24	32	B
Swords, Clare M	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. C, 5 F. S. Bn.	1232	23	43	G
Savage, Daniel D	Wag. Co. C, 6 Engr. Tn.	1232	22	39	B
FOURTH DIVISION					
Atwater, Allen H	Pvt. Co. E, 39 Inf.	1232	3	33	C
Burns, Jesse O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 39 Inf.	1232	6	41	H
Carlson, Raymond O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 39 Inf.	1232	33	40	F
Chatterton, Cornelius E.	Pvt. Co. B, 39 Inf.	1232	26	39	B
Crocker, Murl W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 39 Inf.	1232	12	12	H
Eisenberg, David	Pvt. Co. B, 39 Inf.	1232	12	45	C
Elbus, Geo. J	Pvt. Co. H, 39 Inf.	1232	37	37	D
Ferguson, Ralph	Pvt. Co. D, 39 Inf.	608	30	4	B
Ferris, Sidney	do	608	11	3	B
Fish, Arthur C	Pvt. Co. M, 39 Inf.	608	15	1	C
Fosnaugh, Cecil	Pvt. Co. A, 39 Inf.	1232	21	8	F
Gorgen, Peter	Mech. M. G. Co., 39 Inf.	1232	21	32	B
Graham, Howard S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 39 Inf.	608	9	26	D
Halverson, Harry	Cpl. Co. A, 39 Inf.	1232	29	13	H
Hassett, Thos. J	Pvt. M. G. Co., 39 Inf.	1232	35	33	G
Heard, Ross M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 39 Inf.	1232	34	8	D
Hickman, Clyde	Sgt. Co. F, 39 Inf.	1232	9	2	F
Holtz, Henry F	Pvt. Co. B, 39 Inf.	1232	15	12	E
Jansen, John	Cpl. Co. K, 39 Inf.	1232	8	36	B
Johnson, Chas	Pvt. Co. F, 39 Inf.	608	32	9	D
Johnson, Ole	Pvt. Co. E, 39 Inf.	608	20	16	B
Kane, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 39 Inf.	1232	12	16	D
Kessel, Snowden N	Pvt. Co. E, 39 Inf.	608	32	6	C
Kuhlmeier, Raymond J.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 39 Inf.	1232	14	12	E
Mallot, Peter A	Pvt. Co. G, 39 Inf.	1232	28	40	F
Manos, Mike	Pvt. Co. H, 39 Inf.	1764	60	12	A
Milburn, Ralph	Cpl. Co. A, 39 Inf.	1232	7	45	D
Moore, Geo. Henry	Pvt. Co. M, 39 Inf.	1232	3	24	C
Nagle, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 39 Inf.	1232	30	31	B
Nibbelin, Ralph	Pvt. Co. F, 39 Inf.	1232	1	18	E
Paetz, Louis J	Pvt. Co. B, 39 Inf.	1232	11	24	H
Passow, Wm. F	Pvt. Co. C, 39 Inf.	1232	30	42	C
Pierce, Chas. A	Pvt. Co. I, 39 Inf.	1232	6	13	E
Pooley, Mark A	Sgt. Co. G, 39 Inf.	608	22	29	B

Deceased soldiers from Illinois buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FOURTH DIVISION—con.					
Pressel, Ernest B	Pvt. Co. D, 39 Inf	1232	40	13	H
Sanford, Leo	Pvt. 1cl. L. H. G. Co. 39 Inf	1232	17	26	E
Sannes, Edw. M	Pvt. Co. B, 39 Inf	1232	24	22	C
Schaefer, Wm	Pvt. Co. H, 39 Inf	608	37	19	C
Seereiter, Edwin M	Sgt. Co. A, 39 Inf	1232	22	15	A
Sobotta, Chas. J	Pvt. Co. F, 39 Inf	1232	30	25	E
Stedry, Jas	Pvt. Co. M, 39 Inf	1232	39	31	F
Strickland, Chas. V	Pvt. Co. A, 39 Inf	1233	28	21	A
Swackhamer, John W	Pvt. Co. B, 39 Inf	1232	9	36	A
Trhlik, August	Pvt. Co. A, 39 Inf	1232	13	13	E
Wilson, Ray A	Sgt. Co. K, 39 Inf	1764	15	7	B
Wright, Edgar O	Pvt. Co. E, 39 Inf	1232	10	5	D
Zalabak, Wm. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 39 Inf	1764	51	3	B
Anderson, Frank E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 47 Inf	608	11	1	C
Artenoff, Hamn S	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf	608	24	1	C
Beccheili, Celestino	do	1232	18	23	E
Blinder, Alex	Pvt. Co. D, 47 Inf	608	16	4	B
Carsson, Axel C	Pvt. Co. A, 47 Inf	1232	34	6	H
Carpenter, Walter W	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf	608	16	18	B
Catalano, Jas	Pvt. Co. B, 47 Inf	608	33	31	A
Dodenhoff, Geo	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf	608	30	6	D
Dreps, Wm	do	608	27	6	D
Edwards, Edw. T	do	1232	39	43	D
Giffhorn, Chas. C	Pvt. Co. L, 47 Inf	608	16	10	B
Groff, Roscoe R	Pvt. Co. G, 47 Inf	608	9	7	D
Hackman, Edw. G	Pvt. Co. L, 47 Inf	1232	32	36	
Harmer, Tony F	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf	1232	18	16	E
Hunt, Wm. R	Pvt. Co. L, 47 Inf	608	7	9	A
King, Emanuel	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf	608	34	12	D
Lee, Emerson	Cpl. Co. F, 47 Inf	1232	5	38	F
Lukanitsch, Philip P	Cpl. Co. B, 47 Inf	1232	39	26	A
McGrath, Jas	Pvt. Co. B, 47 Inf	1233	12	11	A
Meyer, John L	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf	608	21	18	B
Murray, Samuel E	Pvt. Co. C, 47 Inf	608	10	6	A
Olesch, Chas. G	Pvt. Co. D, 47 Inf	1232	16	8	H
Ollis, Jas. M	Pvt. Co. H, 47 Inf	1232	35	29	D
Pacquer, John	Pvt. Co. B, 47 Inf	1233	30	21	B
Parks, John L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 47 Inf	608	1	8	B
Plumlee, Fernie	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf	608	25	7	D
Rauktis, Walter A	Pvt. Co. L, 47 Inf	608	15	10	B
Rider, Henry	Pvt. Co. C, 47 Inf	1764	3	9	A
Sawicky, Karl	do	1232	5	44	D
Sayers, Walter A	Pvt. Co. K, 47 Inf	608	6	13	A
Simaites, Anton	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 47 Inf	1233	36	17	D
Stephenitch, Gilbert A	Sgt. Co. L, 47 Inf	1232	15	34	D
Timmerman, Jos	Pvt. Co. C, 47 Inf	1232	4	57	G
Wroble, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 47 Inf	1232	23	32	B
Zierke, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. C, 47 Inf	608	17	10	B
Armel, Angus	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 58 Inf	1232	6	25	F
Baumgart, Wm. C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 58 Inf	608	23	37	C
Benischek, Jas. A	do	1764	39	3	B
Bock, Abraham L	Pvt. Co. B, 58 Inf	608	33	7	D
Forsyth, Donald	Sup. sgt. Co. K, 58 Inf	1764	59	11	A
Gass, Delbert	Pvt. Co. F, 58 Inf	608	29	22	B
Haddix, Harry	Pvt. Co. G, 58 Inf	1764	58	8	A
Hall, Ebert	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 58 Inf	1232	3	15	H
Harrouf, Homer Willard	Pvt. Co. G, 58 Inf	1232	5	12	H
Hilderbrand, Cecil M	Cpl. Cb. I, 58 Inf	1232	1	21	C
Hughes, Guy W	Pvt. Hq. Co., 58 Inf	1232	30	9	G
Jackson, Jas. M	Pvt. Co. E, 58 Inf	608	24	34	D
Klein, Anthony C	Pvt. Co. B, 38 Inf	1764	83	6	A
Latak, Carl	Pvt. Co. B, 58 Inf	1232	18	4	F
Lucas, Willie	Pvt. M. G. Co., 56 Inf	1232	15	17	F
Martin, Ed	Pvt. Co. E, 58 Inf	1764	38	2	A
Ofsovich, Mike	Cpl. Co. A, 58 Inf	608	23	33	A
Quick, Jas. A	Pvt. Co. K, 58 Inf	608	25	26	C
Siminowsky, Joe	do	608	24	19	C
Stanek, Thos. F	Pvt. Co. C, 58 Inf	1232	34	8	A
Stroud, Clarence A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 58 Inf	1232	30	31	F
Wilhite, Chas. R	Pvt. Co. L, 58 Inf	1232	14	18	F
Wilson, John W	Cpl. Co. D, 58 Inf	608	25	5	E
Wolters, Wm. C	Pvt. Co. C, 58 Inf	1232	9	35	G
Ahigrim, Fred	Pvt. M. G. Co., 59 Inf	608	37	27	D
Anderson, Major	Pvt. Co. K, 59 Inf	1764	11	4	A
Brady, Jas	Pvt. Co. B, 59 Inf	608	8	16	B
Bruce, Arthur	Pvt. Co. A, 59 Inf	1232	2	4	H
Chesun, Michael	Pvt. Co. L, 59 Inf	1764	47	7	A
De Dobbelaere, Camiel	Pvt. Co. G, 59 Inf	1764	68	1	A
Francesco, John	Cpl. Co. M, 59 Inf	1232	5	46	B
Gray, Lewis D	Cpl. Co. B, 59 Inf	1764	35	5	B
Gorman, Jas. J	Pvt. Co. D, 59 Inf	34	11	16	B
Huske, Herman F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 59 Inf	1764	18	2	A
Janecek, Jos	Pvt. Co. E, 59 Inf	1233	27	18	A
Lee, Bert	Sgt. Co. F, 59 Inf	1232	10	3	D
Lehmann, Arthur	Pvt. Co. L, 59 Inf	1764	43	3	A
Malavazos, Panagiotes	Cpl. Co. M, 59 Inf	1232	40	23	D
Marlo, John	Pvt. Co. D, 59 Inf	1232	27	4	H
Miller, Alexander	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 59 Inf	1764	47	5	B
Ostrowski, Leonard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 59 Inf	1764	18	8	A
Reese, Rufie	Pvt. Co. E, 59 Inf	1232	10	34	C
Rubenstein, Samuel	Cpl. Co. E, 59 Inf	1764	86	8	A
Rusnak, Albert	Pvt. Co. D, 59 Inf	1232	35	30	C
Saliteris, Jos	Pvt. Co. L, 59 Inf	1764	50	7	A
Schaflein, Chris W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 59 Inf	608	11	18	B
Siegle, Geo. L	Cpl. Co. L, 59 Inf	1764	1	8	A
Baranowski, Walter	Pvt. Co. A, 10 M. G Bn	1232	36	23	F
Cherry, Claud E	Sgt. Co. B, 11 M. G Bn	1764	32	12	B
Hughes, John R	Sgt. Co. C, 12 M. G Bn	1232	37	17	F
Ortlepp, Robt	Pvt. Co. C, 12 M. G Bn	1764	26	2	B
Sorensen, Jos	Pvt. Co. C, 12 M. G Bn	1232	34	7	H
Hutchins, Creighton M	Pvt. Bty. G, 13 F. A	1764	10	13	B
Pawloski, Frank	Pvt. Bty. D, 13 F. A	1232	14	30	E
Willets, Vaughn M	Pvt. Bty. F, 13 F. A	1232	19	30	H
Cavan, Phillip J	Cpl. Bty. D, 77 F. A	608	37	30	A
Johnson, Ivan J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 4 Engrs	1764	14	5	A
Servino, Pasquale	Pvt. Co. C, 4 Engrs	608	16	16	B

Deceased soldiers from Illinois buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIFTH DIVISION					
Bartosiewioz, Jos	Cpl. Co. A, 6 Inf	1233	1	6	C
Brandt, Walter W	Pvt. Co. L, 6 Inf	1232	24	24	C
Jones, Lawrence E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 6 Inf	1232	31	23	B
Kosivick, Joe	Pvt. Co. L, 6 Inf	1233	10	3	D
Langley, Raymond	Cpl. Co. G, 6 Inf	1232	15	37	B
Mill, Theodore V	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 6 Inf	1232	24	10	A
Mozcardello, Rigiero	Bglr. Co. F, 6 Inf	1232	14	18	C
Schabrer, Martin	Cpl. Co. I, 6 Inf	1233	7	5	C
Sackett, Geo. Wilbur	Capt. Co. F, 11 Inf	1232	33	37	C
Adamski, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 11 Inf	1232	1	8	A
Fronterotta, Andrew	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 11 Inf	1232	21	3	E
Fulkerson, Burnie	Pvt. Co. D, 11 Inf	1232	8	2	A
Garland, Francis E	Sgt. Co. K, 11 Inf	1233	24	27	G
Hogan, Geo	Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf	1232	39	25	H
Hylands, Robt	Pvt. Co. I, 11 Inf	1232	5	5	C
Konopka, Benedyk	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 11 Inf	1232	24	5	C
Kozlowski, Matt	Sgt. Co. G, 11 Inf	1232	30	31	H
McCaslin, Holly F	Cpl. Co. A, 11 Inf	1233	7	20	B
McCormack, Thos	Cpl. Co. L, 11 Inf	1233	20	24	C
Popham, Byron A	Pvt. Co. M, 11 Inf	1232	14	42	H
Regan, Thos	Cpl. Co. L, 11 Inf	1233	34	4	B
Sario, Joe	Cpl. Co. I, 11 Inf	1232	29	29	H
Sliva, John S	do	1232	20	7	A
Welcher, Leland H	Pvt. Co. H, 11 Inf	1232	9	30	H
Wilson, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 11 Inf	1233	30	6	D
Vollentine, Slater H	2 lt. Co. E, 60 Inf	1232	16	38	B
Back, Louis O	Cpl. Co. D, 60 Inf	1232	2	40	A
Harding, Sam	Pvt. Co. N, 60 Inf	1232	31	39	G
Lundy, Chas. D	Sgt. Co. D, 60 Inf	1232	9	2	D
Pinczuk, Ben	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 60 Inf	1233	32	21	D
Stankowicz, Marion	Pvt. Co. E, 60 Inf	1232	19	1	H
Voss, Clarence	Cpl. Co. E, 60 Inf	1232	25	18	F
Wagner, Chas. A	1 lt. 61 Inf	34	12	4	B
Caselli, Alessandro	Pvt. Co. I, 61 Inf	1232	10	17	A
Farsinsen, Kristian	Pvt. Co. L, 61 Inf	1232	7	28	F
Mulraney, Wm	Pvt. Co. C, 61 Inf	1232	2	1	C
Niton, Frank	Pvt. Co. D, 61 Inf	1232	8	5	A
Reddy, Richard M	Pvt. Co. B, 61 Inf	1232	29	2	F
Rowan, Paul C	1 sgt. Co. D, 61 Inf	1232	30	8	A
Smorgol, Stefan	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 61 Inf	1232	40	30	D
Trucik, Stephan	Pvt. Co. C, 61 Inf	1232	11	16	G
Webb, Roy	Pvt. Co. L, 61 Inf	1232	3	17	E
Werbicky, Terenty	Pvt. Co. C, 61 Inf	1232	23	29	F
Jakobowski, Kostanti	Pvt. Co. A, 13 M. G. Bn	1232	29	36	A
Ceffolis, Peter	Pvt. Co. C, 14 M. G. Bn	1232	16	36	F
Ritzel, Sylvester Leo	do	1232	34	43	A
Mondt, Urban J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 15 M.G. Bn	1233	6	28	D
Staab, Adolph W	do	1232	19	26	E
Noom, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 19 F. A	1233	7	27	D
Wyszynski, Vincent B	Pvt. Bty. B, 19 F. A	1233	11	10	C
Kowalewski, Charley	Pvt. Bty. E, 21 F. A	1233	34	13	C
Miller, Hans	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 21 F. A	1233	2	8	C
Lanahan, Edw. D	Cook Co. B, 5 Am. Tn	1232	37	27	A
SIXTH DIVISION					
Smith, Jos. Cecil	Pvt. Co. H, 52 Inf	1232	12	35	D
Lewis, Walter C	Pvt. Co. F, 53 Inf	1232	33	21	D
Ogle, Howard	Pvt. Co. M, 54 Inf	1232	7	5	F
Zolnowski, Adam	Pvt. Co. F, 54 Inf	1232	13	17	H
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Busiak, Wm	Cpl. Co. C, 34 Inf	1233	7	24	C
Foppe, Bernard A	Cpl. Co. E, 34 Inf	1233	24	2	B
Mydlekowski, Walter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 34 Inf	1233	36	26	D
Pearce, Lewis G	Pvt. Co. G, 34 Inf	1233	11	24	C
Sipes, Frank L	Pvt. Co. F, 34 Inf	1233	30	26	D
Stonesifer, Edward	Cpl. Co. E, 34 Inf	1233	16	4	D
Williams, Alvin F	Sgt. Co. B, 34 Inf	1233	12	1	D
Cannino, Jos. P	Pvt. Co. A, 35 Inf	1232	18	13	F
Giandalia, Peter	Bglr. Co. D, 55 Inf	1233	6	6	C
Ledwith, Albert R	Pvt. Co. I, 55 Inf	1233	18	16	C
Sikorski, Adam G	Pvt. Co. A, 55 Inf	1233	32	25	C
Snorek, Jacob C	Pvt. Co. M, 55 Inf	1233	2	7	C
Walker, Wm	Pvt. Co. L, 55 Inf	1233	22	14	C
Candelise, Damiano	Bglr. Co. D, 56 Inf	1233	32	26	D
Cavanaugh, Peter J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 56 Inf	1233	14	20	C
Davies, John H	Pvt. Co. E, 56 Inf	1233	8	22	B
Harant, Cyrill	Pvt. Hq. Co., 56 Inf	1233	24	21	A
Hruska, Chas. M	Cpl. Co. A, 56 Inf	1233	32	28	A
Keller, John A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 56 Inf	1233	36	16	C
Landrith, Roy	Pvt. Co. H, 56 Inf	1233	7	19	D
Levenborg, Alfred	Pvt. Co. E, 56 Inf	1233	9	6	D
Malmstrom, Bernhard C. E.	Pvt. Co. C, 56 Inf	1233	12	13	B
Miskewiez, Bolasalaw	Pvt. Co. F, 56 Inf	1233	3	28	C
Moustovich, Frank	Pvt. Co. L, 56 Inf	1233	15	9	D
Nelson, Harold F	Pvt. Co. F, 56 Inf	1233	6	28	B
Rupnix, Adolfa	Pvt. Co. M, 56 Inf	1233	20	16	C
Sekeras, Steve	Pvt. Co. H, 56 Inf	1233	27	16	B
Stewart, Niven B	Cpl. Co. L, 56 Inf	1233	33	22	D
Vasey, Harry W	Cpl. Co. H, 56 Inf	1233	3	15	B
Wiebe, Aron Z	Pvt. Co. H, 56 Inf	1233	15	3	C
Nelson, Jas. L	Pvt. Co. K, 64 Inf	1253	15	2	A
Wisniewski, Adolf	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 64 Inf	1233	14	4	C
East, Gordon A	Pvt. Co. A, 19 M. G. Bn	1233	35	5	C
Hapday, Jos. C	do	1233	16	24	C
Tower, Lawrence	2 lt. 21 M. G. Bn	1233	11	11	D
Maager, Milton M	Pvt. Bty. E, 8 F. A	608	17	33	B
Siedlarz, Jos. M	Cpl. Bty. B, 8 F. A	1233	34	20	C
Vauthier, Camille	Cook Hq. Co., 8 F. A	608	16	23	B
Mackevech, Edw. G	Pvt. Ord. Det., 5 Engrs	1233	16	16	C
Sturm, Frank	Pvt. Co. C, 7 Sup. Tn	1233	27	11	C
EIGHTH DIVISION					
Holmes, Fred	Pvt. Bty. D, 2 F. A	608	3	28	A

Deceased soldiers from Illinois buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Gerdin, Andrew J	2 lt. Co. K, 101 Inf	1233	11	15	D
Hajek, Rudolph Jas	Pvt. Co. K, 101 Inf	1232	32	26	F
Messina, Jos	Pvt. Co. M, 101 Inf	1764	47	7	B
Norbet, Paul	Pvt. Co. L, 101 Inf	1233	25	1	A
Park, Jos	Pvt. M. G. Co., 101 Inf	1232	3	38	F
Walters, August J	Pvt. Co. A, 101 Inf	1232	24	42	A
Abram, Ben	Pvt. Co. K, 102 Inf	1232	20	42	A
Baumhardt, Edw. A	Pvt. Co. B, 102 Inf	1232	19	4	H
Clark, Wm	Pvt. Co. A, 102 Inf	1232	7	12	H
Green, John M	do	1232	16	42	A
Jasper, Rudolph J	Pvt. Co. B, 102 Inf	608	22	1	A
Koglet, Metrug	Pvt. Co. H, 102 Inf	1232	24	32	D
Somers, Lee	Sgt. Co. M, 102 Inf	1764	8	4	B
Valex, Ladi	Pvt. Co. H, 102 Inf	1232	9	1	H
Lovett, Robt. M., jr	2 lt. Co. E, 103 Inf	1764	34	1	A
Sense, Wm. J	2 lt. Co. F, 103 Inf	1232	18	27	F
Bock, Paul S	Pvt. Co. M, 103 Inf	1764	61	1	A
Garvin, Michael	Pvt. Co. G, 103 Inf	1232	28	2	D
Klawikowski, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 103 Inf	1232	20	38	A
Lively, Jesse J	Sgt. Co. I, 103 Inf	1232	7	29	F
Johnson, Hjalmar	Pvt. Co. A, 104 Inf	1232	5	34	H
Klopp, Peter J	Pvt. Co. C, 104 Inf	1233	10	28	A
Lynch, John J	Pvt. Co. A, 104 Inf	1233	35	17	C
Martunas, Wm	Pvt. Co. D, 104 Inf	1232	26	35	E
Stachurski, Michael P	Pvt. Co. A, 104 Inf	1232	37	36	D
Stenzel, Fred E	Pvt. Co. E, 104 Inf	1232	22	13	B
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Roaller, Harry L	2 lt. 107 Inf	636	4	10	D
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Graduato, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. M, 109 Inf	608	21	10	A
Spensky, John	Pvt. Co. D, 109 Inf	1232	11	23	H
Breckenridge, Chas. S	Pvt. Co. B, 110 Inf	608	32	28	B
Battaglia, Gionni	Pvt. Co. C, 111 Inf	1233	21	8	C
Bisset, John H	1 sgt. Co. C, 111 Inf	1233	19	27	B
Christensen, Fritz Otto	Cpl. Co. C, 111 Inf	1233	26	8	C
Cunningham, Wm. T	Cpl. Co. H, 111 Inf	1233	6	29	C
Czahurski, Frank A	Mech. Co. C, 111 Inf	1233	3	8	C
Douard, Geo. E	Pvt. Co. H, 111 Inf	1232	30	27	C
Ellis, Edw. F	do	1232	10	23	B
Geyter, Geo	Pvt. M. G. Co., 111 Inf	1233	1	21	D
Hallihan, Wm	Pvt. Co. H, 111 Inf	1232	19	34	E
Hill, Theodore	Cpl. Co. H, 111 Inf	1233	18	14	C
Johanson, Gustaf A	Pvt. Co. H, 111 Inf	1233	25	2	C
Neufeldt, Cornelius	Cpl. Co. C, 111 Inf	1233	21	13	C
Schultz, Lewis	Pvt. Co. D, 111 Inf	1232	11	9	E
Scurla, Joe	Pvt. Co. L, 111 Inf	1233	36	3	D
Trachtenbarg, Sam	Cpl. Co. L, 111 Inf	1233	11	19	C
Van Hoek, Elroy J	Pvt. Co. I, 111 Inf	608	28	10	D
Watkins, Verne R	Pvt. Co. D, 111 Inf	1232	14	43	F
Zukoski, Constantine	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M. G., 111 Inf	1233	29	12	D
Grady, Harry L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 112 Inf	1232	31	28	C
Kerber, Albert L	Pvt. Co. D, 112 Inf	1233	2	24	D
Lenz, Frank C	Pvt. Co. K, 112 Inf	608	32	6	D
Storer, Willis D., jr	2 lt. Bty. C, 107 F. A	1232	11	40	B
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Banigan, Jos. E	Pvt. Co. A, 113 Inf	1232	6	24	E
Kayser, Albert E	Pvt. Co. B, 113 Inf	1232	25	11	D
Cotras, Jos. F	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 115 Inf	1232	6	22	F
Smith, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. A, 116 Inf	1232	36	3	H
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Womer, Frank R	2 Lt. Co. F, 117 Inf	636	15	13	A
Baker, Carlos	Pvt. Co. E, 119 Inf	608	34	38	D
Carguino, Martino	Pvt. Co. C, 119 Inf	636	9	8	C
Gossman, Henry	Pvt. Co. K, 119 Inf	636	3	11	C
Menzke, Chas. E	do	1252	14	3	C
Morris, Overton P	Cpl. Co. A., 119 Inf	636	10	28	B
Munie, Raymond C	Pvt. Co. K, 119 Inf	636	16	28	A
Nizinski, Wyladislav	Pvt. Co. A, 119 Inf	636	2	25	C
Schaefer, Chas. W	Pvt. Co. K, 119 Inf	636	12	8	A
Valentin, Marcel C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 119 Inf	636	5	15	A
Wayne, Harvey C	Pvt. Co. D, 119 Inf	1252	13	3	C
McCaskey, Clare P	Capt. Co. K, 120 Inf	636	4	1	D
Clark, Fred E	1 lt. Co. M, 120 Inf	636	13	4	A
Draper, Cecil	Pvt. Co. A, 120 Inf	636	9	4	A
Arbeiter, Theodore A	Cpl. Co. C, 115 M. G. Bn	636	8	33	B
Capella, Joe	Pvt. Bty. F, 114 F. A	1233	5	7	D
THIRTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Bishop, Roy	Pvt. Co. M, 121 Inf	608	6	28	A
Brenner, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. H, 121 Inf	608	15	38	B
Chudricki, Jos	Pvt. Co. L, 121 Inf	608	11	10	D
Deterts, Henry	Pvt. Co. K, 121 Inf	608	30	33	A
Dierker, Albert H	Pvt. Co. L, 121 Inf	608	27	29	D
Girard, Earl	Pvt. Co. F, 121 Inf	608	2	225	A
Klinger, Leo L	Pvt. Co. A, 122 Inf	608	33	6	C
Von Deest, Will A	Pvt. Co. M, 122 Inf	608	17	11	D
Rentschler, Wm. M	Cpl. Co. K, 124 Inf	107–E	7	1	A
Marrello, Tony	Pvt. Co. A, 106 Engrs	107	3	3	A
DeSalvo, Antonio	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 106 F. S. Bn	34	11	20	A

Deceased soldiers from Illinois buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Keiser, Harry Mase	1 lt. Co. H, 125 Inf	608	35	42	C
Conlin, Edw. P	Pvt. Co. H, 125 Inf	1232	25	26	C
Germann, Wm. M	Pvt. Co. G, 125 Inf	1232	26	36	G
Knobloch, Louis	Pvt. Co. I, 125 Inf	1232	20	40	A
Laffey, John H	Pvt. Co. E, 125 Inf	1232	17	12	C
Mcintyre, Harry	Pvt. Co. F, 125 Inf	1232	11	22	A
Neil, John	Pvt. Co. B, 125 Inf	1232	20	21	H
Oakley, Harley	Pvt. Co. F, 125 Inf	1232	36	35	A
Osborn, Gilbert R	Pvt. Co. A, 125 Inf	1232	15	3	C
Whalen, Loy	Pvt. Co. F, 125 Inf	1232	36	20	G
Allen, Wade H	Pvt. Co. L, 126 Inf	1232	20	31	H
Cassidy, Hugh R	Pvt. Co. M, 127 Inf	1233	12	1	A
Figg, Roy W	Pvt. Co. L, 127 Inf	1232	24	32	G
Heyeega, Lubbert L	Pvt. Co. D, 127 Inf	1232	7	35	B
Knag, Edw. J	Pvt. Co. F, 127 Inf	1232	27	39	D
Lerch, Henry	do	1232	36	29	E
Manning, Martin	Pvt. Co. C, 127 Inf	1232	27	4	A
Prokopowich, John	Pvt. Co. L, 127 Inf	608	29	17	D
Scheffler, Jos	Pvt. Co. M, 127 Inf	608	7	19	C
Shefelt, Harry C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 127 Inf	34	26	13	B
Stronghoener, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. F, 127 Inf	1232	14	1	A
Sturtevaft, Frank Austin	2 Lt. Co. A, 128 Inf	1232	12	44	A
Blumenthal, L. Labal	Pvt. M. D. 128 Inf	608	22	25	A
Coleman, Jas. D	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 128 Inf	34	1	7	A
Cuza, Nick	Pvt. Co. D, 128 Inf	608	17	24	C
Duffy Edward	Pvt. Co. L 128 Inf	608	25	35	D
Elmer, Geo	Pvt. Sup. Co. 128 Inf	1232	5	9	E
Kelley, Raymond S	Pvt. Co. E, 128 Inf	1232	13	3	D
LaJeunesse, Henry J	Pvt. Co. M, 128 Inf	608	6	16	D
Law, Edward	Cpl. Co. D, 128 Inf	1232	14	35	A
Mateuszyk, John	Pvt. Co. D, 128 Inf	608	38	23	--
McDonald, Jas	do	1232	26	16	C
Muller, Louis	Cpl. Hq. Co. 128 Inf	1232	26	25	B
Mutalipassi, Nicola	Pvt. Co. C, 128 Inf	608	28	19	A
Nelson, Edw. M	Pvt. Hq. Co. 128 Inf	608	26	2	B
Paden, Walter E	Pvt. Co. F. 128 Inf	1232	7	14	F
Pargawski, Tony	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 128 Inf	608	15	2	D
Pavelonis, Paul	Pvt. Co.E, 128 Inf	608	33	10	D
Peterson, Andrew	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 128 Inf	1232	37	28	C
Piehski, Anton	Pvt. Co. L, 128 Inf	608	11	1	D
Porter, Roy	Pvt. Co. E, 128 Inf	1232	20	13	A
Rech, Baldwin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 128 Inf	608	36	19	A
Rezak, Martin	Pvt. Co. L, 128 Inf	1232	4	33	E
Shick, Chas. D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 128 Inf	1232	2	5	E
Sobotta, August P	Cook Co. K, 128 Inf	1232	17	10	B
Wirketis, Peter	Pvt. Co. D, 128 Inf	608	32	18	A
Wynt, Max	do	608	31	5	C
Zullo, Antonio	Pvt. Co. B, 128 Inf	608	29	1	D
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Davis, Harold W	Capt. Co. M, 129 Inf	1232	34	36	B
Howard, Herbert W	1 lt. Co. K, 129 Inf	1232	26	19	A
Alward, John A	Pvt. Hq. Co. 129 Inf	1232	9	10	B
Aronoff, Hyman	Pvt. Co. F, 129 Inf	1232	14	40	B
Baggs, Edmund	Pvt. Co. K, 129 Inf	1232	29	40	B
Bentkowski, David S	Pvt. Co. D, 129 Inf	1232	14	8	H
Bird, Archie A	Cpl. Co. K, 129 Inf	1232	26	27	H
Bockman, Harry S	Pvt. Co. K, 129 Inf	1232	6	4	B
Clark, Merle R	Pvt. Co. M, 129 Inf	1232	30	5	B
Devereux, Lawrence J	Pvt. Co. D, 129 Inf	608	12	16	C
Gallow, Peter	do	1232	37	8	B
Gehrke, Paul	Pvt. Co. M, 129 Inf	1232	17	46	B
Hettrick, Lawrence E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 129 Inf	1242	15	11	A
Kalinski, Albert	Pvt. Co. B, 129 Inf	1232	32	27	H
Kasal, Frank	Pvt. Co. C, 129 Inf	1232	32	4	B
King, Percy	Sgt. Co. F, 129 Inf	636	4	13	D
Kummer, Emil	Pvt. Co. G, 129 Inf	1232	11	10	B
Lancione, Valetio	Pvt. 1 cl. MG Co., 129 Inf	1232	38	21	C
Lee, Henry V	Pvt. Co. E, 129 Inf	2322	6	33	H
Lipshitz, Sam	Pvt. M. G. Co. 129 Inf	1232	48	35	E
Luckett, Benj. H	Pvt. Co. M, 129 Inf	636	11	16	C
Lulewicz, Alexander	Pvt. Co. C, 129 Inf	1232	23	26	B
Matney, Isaac	Pvt. Co. H, 129 Inf	1233	20	1	C
McDonald, Harry	Cook Co. I, 129 Inf	1232	7	4	B
Milewski, Ignacy	Pvt. Co. M, 129 Inf	636	16	18	A
Munderis, Frank	Pvt. Co. K, 129 Inf	1232	32	35	E
Neely, Alva O	Pvt. Co. M, 129 Inf	1232	15	39	B
Nelson, Adolph F	Pvt. Co. G, 129 Inf	1233	16	10	C
Oles, Steve	Pvt. Co. I, 129 Inf	1232	5	12	F
Palmgren, Edwin W	Pvt. Co. H, 129 Inf	1232	1	13	B
Pudeliko, Felix	Pvt. Co. F, 129 Inf	1232	28	31	C
Purrucker, Marshall N	Cpl. Co. C, 129 Inf	1232	3	14	E
Rosso, Tony	Pvt. Co. E, 129 Inf	1233	17	12	A
Schmock, Fred A	Pvt. Co. M, 129 Inf	1232	28	17	B
Simpson, Daniel W	Cpl. Co. D, 129 Inf	1232	29	40	D
Smolek, Adolph	Pvt. Co. K, 129 Inf	1232	27	27	H
Statkunas, Kansteon	Pvt. Co. C, 129 Inf	1232	35	9	D
Stanke, Herman	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 129 Inf	1232	23	32	C
Varisco, Chas	Cpl. Co. E, 129 Inf	1232	39	33	H
Vignochi, Ettore	Cpl. Co. B, 129 Inf	1232	24	18	H
Waidley, Geo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 129 Inf	1232	2	34	B
Warren, Robt	Pvt. Co. F, 129 Inf	1233	30	5	D
Zelzik, Paul	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 129 Inf	1232	4	11	A
Zink, Andreas	Pvt. Co. D, 129 Inf	1232	12	4	B
Zucchero, Nick	Pvt. Co. M, 129 Inf	1232	35	5	D
Bonami, Andrew	Pvt. Co. G, 130 Inf	1232	37	17	B
Christensen, Marinus	Pvt. Co. I, 130 Inf	1232	27	15	B
Davis, Edw. N	Cpl. Co. A, 130 Inf	1232	11	32	D
Ekholm, Philip J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 130 Inf	1764	37	10	B
Gelsinger, Fred E	Pvt. Co. I, 130 Inf	1232	29	9	B
Hawk, Harry	Pvt. M. G. Co. 130 Inf	1232	38	5	A

Deceased soldiers from Illinois buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION—continued					
Liberis, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 130 Inf.	1232	28	37	D
Lutz, Roscoe M	Cpl. Co. M, 130 Inf.	1232	39	27	E
Mabry, Wm. E	Mech. Co. F, 130 Inf.	1233	32	20	C
Manuel, Chester	Pvt. Co. K, 130 Inf.	1233	17	12	B
Mills, Geo. W	Cpl. Co. K, 130 Inf.	1232	22	7	B
Moschenrose, Edw. H	Sgt. Co. B, 130 Inf.	1232	10	41	C
Mosticone, Rocco	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 130 Inf.	1233	1	13	B
Mulvaney, Pore	Pvt. Co. B, 130 Inf.	1232	36	11	A
Nelson, Axel W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 130 Inf.	1233	32	1	D
Orr, Dewey	Cpl. Co. M, 130 Inf.	1232	38	21	A
Pellettiere, Sam	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 130 Inf.	1233	8	13	D
Specht, Mathias	Pvt. M. G. Co., 130 Inf.	1232	36	7	A
Tonyan, Ed	Cpl. Co. C, 130 Inf.	1232	32	12	A
Vancil, Ernest W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 130 Inf.	1232	22	37	D
Wade, Lester H	Cpl. Co. D, 130 Inf.	1233	36	24	D
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION, 131 INF.					
Preston, Louis	Capt. Co. B	34	22	4	A
Dickson, Harrison A	1 lt. Co. F	636	6	4	C
Hackett, Harry E	1 lt. Co. G	636	12	15	D
Wilson, Milton E	1 lt. Co. I	1233	33	4	D
Joos, Wm. A	2 lt. Hq. Co.	636	16	14	C
Andreasen, Omar A	Pvt. Co. C	1232	28	10	A
Backstrom, Robt. E	Sgt. Co. B	1232	9	25	H
Bednarkewicz, Leo	Cpl. Co. H	636	1	12	D
Bernhardt, Joe	Cpl. Co. A	1232	6	32	C
Bieryta, Michael	Pvt. Co. M	1233	13	15	D
Black, Walter A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G	636	3	13	D
Brooks, Chas	Pvt. Co. E	1232	17	20	A
Brust, Warren H	Sgt. Co. I	1233	19	1	A
Bublis, Frank D	Pvt. Co. C	636	10	2	D
Bugala, Stanley F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H	636	6	13	----
Cathelyn, Mell	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G	1232	38	40	G
Cekowski, Ignatz	Pvt. Co. B	1232	12	38	B
Chwaiko, John	Pvt. Co. D	1232	23	42	E
Ciaccio, Gaspar	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A	1232	16	25	A
Danczyk, Edw. M	Cpl. M. G. Co	1232	6	40	C
Dean, Shirl E	Pvt. Co. K	636	13	21	C
Deasey, Hubert A	Pvt. Co. F	34	36	11	B
Dobleo, Martin F	Pvt. Co. K	1233	8	13	C
Drisch, Edw. S	Bglr. Co. C	1232	36	17	F
Dynowski, Frank	Pvt. Co. D	1232	6	41	D
Eagle, Clarence E	Cpl. Co. E	636	3	12	D
Eckman, John C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F	1232	10	33	A
Ehlandson, John H	Pvt. Co. M	1232	34	7	C
Fasse, Albert	Pvt. Co. G	1232	37	44	C
Fegan, Patrick F	do	636	5	13	D
Ferkins, Benj	Cpl. Co. A	636	3	18	D
Finerty, Thos. A., jr	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E	636	7	14	D
Fingal, Albin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L	1232	31	14	G
Francis, Chas. H	Bglr. Co. B	636	4	13	C
Fulton, Harry G	Cpl. Co. K	1233	19	8	C
Geffert, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. F	1232	9	16	A
Grimes, Walter E	Pvt. Co. I	1233	32	5	C
Guley, Wm	Pvt. Co. M	1233	16	15	D
Gustis, Alex	Pvt. Co. F	1764	60	12	B
Hahney, Henry	Cpl. Co. A	636	1	13	C
Haunstrup, Holgar, jr	Cpl. Co. D	1232	30	27	A
Heap, Harold R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E	636	1	32	B
Hegberg, Leslie W	Sgt. Co. G	1233	32	19	A
Hill, Wm. B	Pvt. Co. I	1232	23	7	C
Hixson, Earl E	Cpl. Co. G	1232	33	39	C
Hoff, Walter A	Pvt. Co. E	1232	12	33	A
Ilko, Peter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K	1232	6	28	H
Ireland, Earle C	Pvt. Co. B	636	14	18	A
Irwin, Clarence	Sgt. Co. L	1232	14	5	A
Johnson, Chas. A	Wag. Sup. Co	1764	30	11	B
Johnson, Elof H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L	1232	27	35	H
Kendrick, Paul J	Bglr. Co. E	1232	10	30	B
Kot, Stephen	Pvt. Co. M	1233	7	17	C
Kroschel, Albert J	Pvt. Co. B	1232	22	27	A
Kubli, Walter R	Pvt. Co. G	636	9	13	C
Lennmark, Rudolph C	Pvt. Co. B	1232	17	38	B
Lohman, Wm. E	Sgt. Co. E	636	6	25	C
Ludtke, Richard P	Pvt. Co. E	636	15	3	D
Mann, Willard J	Pvt. Co. G	636	4	15	D
McLaughlin, Thos. F	Pvt. Co. L	1233	25	3	D
Michel, Arthur N	Pvt. Co. D	1232	23	36	E
Murray, John J	Pvt. Co. G	636	11	1	C
Osoba, Jos	Pvt. Co. C	1232	10	38	B
Peterson, Henning W	Pvt. Co. I	1232	21	9	A
Petty, Willard D	Pvt. Co. B	1232	8	39	B
Piskosz, Theofil	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L	1232	3	6	C
Platt, Louis	Pvt. Co. G	1232	9	20	A
Quinn, John	Pvt. Co. B	636	7	13	D
Schwab, Edw. A	Pvt. Co. G	1233	34	25	B
Seskarski, Wm. J	Cpl. M. G. Co	636	8	19	D
Shimko, Demostene	Pvt. Co. C	636	14	15	A
Shumway, Howard E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C	636	16	20	C
Smerlin, Andrew J	Pvt. Co. L	1232	30	42	E
Sparacino, Anthony	Pvt. Hq. Co	1232	40	7	D
Stade, Henry W	Pvt. 1cl. Co. H	1233	18	22	D
Sullivan, John L	Cpl. Co. D	608	5	22	D
Swenson, Carl H	Pvt. Co. H	1232	36	32	H
Vaira, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A	1232	15	18	A
Vutrick, Martin F	Pvt. Hq. Co	1232	20	7	D
Winter, Fred	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H	636	6	18	D

Deceased soldiers from Illinois buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION, 131 INF.—con.					
Wozniak, Harry	Pvt. Co. H	1232	14	9	C
Wood, Franklin	Capt. Co. D	1232	10	7	C
Stine, Ralph Westbrook	1 lt. Co. L	1232	27	6	B
Dappert, Jas. I	2 lt. Co. K	636	10	13	C
Preston, Raymond	2 lt	636	13	16	A
Anagnostopoulos, Geo	Pvt. Co. L	1232	3	26	E
Beerstel, Mandel	Pvt. M. D	636	1	16	C
Bollatto, Richard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K	636	12	2	D
Camili, Emedeo	Pvt. Co. A	1232	21	41	G
Capogna, Philip	Pvt. Co. B	1232	6	16	B
Christensen, Harold	Cpl. M. G. Co	1233	16	11	B
Coco, John	Pv. 1 cl. Co. H	1233	20	26	A
DeHaven, Walter	Sgt. Co. A	1232	22	35	A
Di Carlo, Ruggiero	Pvt. Co. L	1232	37	29	D
Dobinski, Sylvester	Pvt. Co. E	1232	17	41	F
Domiano, Chas	Pvt. Co. M	1232	36	38	D
Dorion, Chas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G	1232	20	36	E
Durkin, Michael J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L	1233	17	23	A
Engelhardt, Henry	Pvt. Co. G	636	15	21	B
Essenmacher, John	Pvt. Co. M	1232	22	25	F
Friase, Theodore G	Pvt. Co. G	636	8	16	D
Gackowski, Jos. G	Pvt. Co. E	1233	17	1	D
Gambrill, Glenn E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B	1232	4	40	D
Gednill, Peter	Pvt. Co. E	1232	1	9	A
Gelombicki, Jacob	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E	1232	7	42	C
Gelow, Otto	Pvt. Co. E	1232	16	20	A
George, Mike	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K	636	13	21	D
Haws, Lloyd	Pvt. Co. H	1232	7	16	A
Hogan, John	Cpl. Co. G	636	14	10	A
Hoover, Paul	Pvt. Co. E	1232	8	24	C
Johnson, Christ	Cpl. Co. G	1232	11	8	F
Keilman, Herbert J	Pvt. Co. B	1232	12	29	F
Kindelan, Thos	Pvt. Co. E	1232	37	6	B
Korzysko, Geo	Pvt. Co. A	1232	1	40	H
Kozielski, Jos. V	Pvt. Co. L	1232	14	44	B
Lisiecki, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M	1232	7	21	G
Lyhng, Alfred E	Pvt. Co. G	636	6	15	B
Maker, Robt. J	Cpl. Co. E	1232	16	7	C
Manguso, Jas	Pvt. Co. E	1232	12	6	C
Marske, Arthur L	do	1232	34	19	E
Matteucci, Domenico	Pvt. Co. F	1232	35	13	C
McDonald, John	Pvt. Hq. Co	636	10	21	C
McEnlry, Patrick B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E	636	11	34	A
Meysembourg, Harry H	Cpl. Co. B	636	2	17	D
Murray, Thos. W	Cpl. Co. L	1232	6	11	B
Notardonato, Louis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K	1232	15	7	D
Ogren, Anton	Pvt. M. G. Co	1232	24	11	B
O'Leary, Patrick	do	1232	15	45	A
Oszuscik, Geo	Pvt. Co. A	1232	14	19	C
Owseychick, Peter	Pvt. Co. H	1233	12	25	C
Paganini, Ben	Pvt. Co. F	1232	28	16	D
Papas, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M	636	3	15	D
Paterakis, Anthony	Cpl. Co. I	34	24	4	C
Pavlis, John	Cpl. Co. G	1232	9	40	C
Petrick, Frank	Pvt. Co. H	1232	31	2	C
Pobstman, Isadore	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L	636	1	19	D
Poelker, Clemens H	Pvt. Co. G	1233	35	19	C
Purdon, Jas. A	Sgt. Co. G	1232	34	13	C
Ratajik, Albert	Sgt. Co. E	1232	12	42	C
Roach, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L	1232	14	24	E
Sanders, Fred W., jr	Pvt. Co. M	1232	20	25	F
Scalzitti, John C	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co	1232	29	44	B
Schubert, Frank H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G	1232	3	44	C
Short, Edward	Pvt. Co. B	1232	14	43	B
Sicilar, Paul	Cpl. Co. E	1232	16	21	A
Sobastiani, Natale	Pvt. Co. G	1764	30	8	B
Spears, Lloyd K	Pvt. Co. E	636	14	21	A
Stankiweicz, Vincent	Pvt. Co. B	1232	15	33	D
Stasiak, Walter	Pvt. Co. G	1232	38	32	H
Stone, John A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B	1232	5	40	C
Tierney, Melville G	Cpl. Co. E	1232	5	26	A
Trost, Theodore	Pvt. Co. E	1232	16	4	A
Vilim, Fredk. G	Pvt. Co. G	1232	1	40	D
Washa, Michael	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D	1232	1	41	C
Wesolowski, Josef	Pvt. Co. G	636	9	12	B
Whitt, Cilinion F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G	1232	7	2	E
Wipper, Ernest	Bglr. Co. B	1232	24	5	B
Wiszowaty, Chester	Pvt. Co. E	1232	28	2	A
Wittman, Albert F	Cpl. Co. E	1232	23	20	E
Wojciechowski, Bruno	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G	1232	36	19	H
Ziegler, Fred M	Pvt. Co. D	1232	14	19	H
Zyk, Taddeus K	Pvt. M. G. Co	1232	20	23	H
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Carr, Challis C	Pvt. Co. E, 108 Engrs	1232	12	19	C
Cherrie, Geo. B	Cpl. Co. B, 108 Engrs	1232	25	11	F
Durbin, Ralph	Cpl. Co. A, 108 Engrs	1233	32	10	B
Hays, Vincent P	Pvt. Co. D, 108 Engrs	1232	34	1	D
Helman, Hiram	Sgt. Co. E, 108 Engrs	636	5	12	D
Krisch, John V	Pvt. Co. D, 106 Engrs	1233	23	23	C
Rathert, Henry A	Sgt. Co. F, 108 Engrs	1233	15	24	C
McAdams, Fredk. A	Capt. Co. B, 108 F. S. Bn	1232	5	10	D
Urban, Wm	Pvt. Co. B, 108 F. S. Bn	1232	38	40	E
Brassel, John R	Pvt. Hq. Horse Bn., 108 Amm. Tn.	1232	5	36	C
Grant, Ervin F	Wag. Co. G, 108 Amm. Tn	1232	38	12	F
Green, Chas. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 108 Amm. Tn	1232	29	33	B
Haecker, Benj. F	Wag. Co. A, 108 Amm. Tn	1232	2	46	D

Deceased soldiers from Illinois buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION—continued					
Hansen, Paul	Wag. Co. C, 108 Amm. Tn.	1232	14	5	C
Harmon, Chas. O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 108 Amm. Tn.	1232	1	16	H
McShane, John J	Bn. sgt. maj. Hq. Co., 108 Amm. Tn.	1232	14	2	A
O'Brien, Daniel J	Pvt. Co. E, 108 Amm. Tn	1232	1	5	F
Petesch, Harry	Cpl. Hq. Co., 108 Amm. Tn.	1232	12	7	H
Sorandon, Gust S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 108 Amm. Tn.	1232	24	16	E
Taylor, Bernard A	Pvt. Co. C, 108 Amm. Tn.	34	18	14	B
Tenka, Frank G	Pvt. Co. E, 108 Amm. Tn.	1232	12	17	G
Cole, Wilson	Pvt. Co. B, 122 M. G. Bn.	1232	19	36	E
Burda, Ben	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 123 M. G. Bn.	1232	14	9	B
Sherrill, Frank M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 123 M. G. Bn.	1232	13	12	A
Vogt, Robt. H	Sgt. Co. C, 123 M. G. Bn.	1232	40	11	A
Murray, Patrick	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 124 M. G. Bn.	1233	2	15	D
Sommers, Jos. C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 124 M. G. Bn.	1233	21	24	C
Wissmuller, Henry	Pvt. Co. A, 124 M. G. Bn.	1232	2	8	C
Turnbull, Guy	Pvt. Hq. Det. 58 F. A. Bn.	1232	40	34	C
Brabant, Alfred S	Pvt. 1 cl. F. H. 130, 108 Sn. Tn.	1233	33	25	D
Margraff, Harold G	Cpl. F. H. 132, 108 Sn. Tn.	1232	25	3	B
Oldstrom, Arthur B	Cook 132 Amb. Co., 108 Sn. Tn.	1233	13	29	A
Sargent, Harry A	Wag. Co. G, 108 Amm. Tn.	1233	7	8	B
Gansloser, Frank A	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D., 122 F. A.	1232	26	27	F
Hellman, Fred W	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 122 F. A.	1232	1	31	C
Porter, Chas	do.	1232	40	28	C
Gold, Chas. F	Sgt. Bty. A, 123 F. A.	1232	26	41	E
Heinze, Wm. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 123 F. A.	1233	2	3	C
Helmick, Harry M	Pvt. Hq. Co. 123 F. A.	1232	12	31	C
Inman, Arthur J	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D., 123 F. A.	1232	18	41	E
Ortt, Horace F	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C, 123 F. A.	1232	14	19	A
Vogel, Elmer	Pvt. Bty. A, 123 F. A.	1232	16	9	C
Allen, Wm. G	Wag. Bty. F, 124 F. A.	1232	2	32	G
Borders, Jas. J	Pvt. M. D., 124 F. A.	1232	14	18	G
Gill, Frank L	Sgt. Bty. D, 124 F. A.	1232	37	13	E
Goodwin, Wm. T	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 124 F. A.	1232	30	13	E
Hays, Chas. J	Pvt. Bty. E, 124 F. A.	1232	32	19	A
Hurst, Peter E	Pvt. Bty. F, 124 F. A.	1232	37	4	E
Lambersky, Wm. A	Pvt. Bty. E, 124 F. A.	1232	27	11	B
Lyman, Wm	Pvt. Bty. A, 124 F. A.	1232	7	11	B
Sumpter, Roy	Cpl. Bty. A, 124 F. A.	1232	5	31	G
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Bridel, Wm. D	Pvt. Co. K, 137 Inf.	1232	20	42	B
Desmond, Ray	Pvt. Co. E, 137 Inf.	1232	38	39	H
Katsawitz, Jos. H	Pvt. Co. G, 137 Inf.	1232	24	21	C
Penoffsky, Leo L	Pvt. Co. C, 137 Inf.	1232	3	25	B
Hawkins, Clarence E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 138 Inf.	1232	25	33	B
Hill, Landon W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 138 Inf.	1232	7	36	A
Pattarozi, August	Pvt. Co. H, 138 Inf.	1232	4	38	G
Pendleton, Clyde F	Cpl. Co. B, 138 Inf.	1232	29	17	G
Rapini, Onofrio	Pvt. Co. E, 138 Inf.	1232	37	23	B
Shepard, Chas. E	Cpl. Co. C, 138 Inf.	1232	28	22	B
Stringfellow, Harmon R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 138 Inf.	1232	3	29	D
Stucker, Frank	Mess sgt. Co. D, 138 In.f.	1232	8	12	A
Vaughn, Thad	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 138 Inf.	1232	7	38	G
Fletcher, Warren H	Pvt. Co. L, 139 Inf.	1232	27	10	B
Gardner, Robt	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 139 Inf.	1232	31	45	C
Grail, Harry D	Pvt. Co. C, 139 Inf.	1232	33	44	B
Tingley, Edgar S	Pvt. Hq. Co., 139 Inf.	1233	21	22	A
Mack, Peter F	Pvt. Co. K, 140 Inf.	1232	4	19	D
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Kinder, Ira M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 145 Inf.	1252	9	2	A
Beach, Frank I	Pvt. Co. K, 147 Inf.	1233	11	11	C
Butler, Michael J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 147 Inf.	1232	18	4	A
Holt, Sherman	Pvt. Co. A, 147 Inf.	1252	13	1	C
Horrell, Andrew B	Cpl. Co. F, 147 Inf.	1252	20	1	A
Lanham, Dean P	Pvt. Co. L, 147 Inf.	1233	12	24	C
Latchney, Andrew J	Pvt. Co. A, 147 Inf.	1232	5	22	C
McDevitt, Amos	Pvt. Co. L, 147 Inf.	1232	40	33	G
Murphy, John J	Pvt. Co. I, 147 Inf.	1233	21	24	A
Anderson, Herbert	Pvt. Co. I, 148 Inf.	1252	17	2	D
Arpaia, Nicola S	Pvt. Co. M, 148 Inf.	1252	11	1	C
Kowiowsky, Jos	Pvt. Co. L, 148 Inf.	1232	29	25	A
Krupp, Albert	Pvt. Co. C, 148 Inf.	1232	2	20	D
Melicharek, Gerald F	Pvt. Co. B, 148 Inf.	1252	3	3	D
Shwagzdis, Stephen	Pvt. Co. K, 148 Inf.	636	13	3	D
Smith, John E	Pvt. Co. F, 148 Inf.	636	12	19	B
Stech, Jas. Michael	Pvt. Co. K, 148 Inf.	1252	3	2	B
Wajeiula, Jonas	Pvt. Co. I, 148 Inf.	1252	10	1	C
White, Ernest Richard	Pvt. Co. D, 148 Inf.	1252	20	1	C
Yonkman, Jacob	Pvt. Co. C, 148 Inf.	1252	16	2	D
Zaromsky, Jos. A	Pvt. Co. K, 148 Inf.	636	8	2	B
Jaquet, Glenn Herbert	Pvt. Co. D, 136 M. G. Bn.	1252	5	1	D
Ets Hokin, Samuel	1 lt. Co. A, 112 Engrs.	1232	26	22	A
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Luker, John A	Cpl. M. G. Co., 149 Inf.	636	15	7	A
Baker, Wm. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 137 M. G. Bn.	34	22	1	B
Holliday, Roy W	Pvt. Co. C, 138 M. G. Bn.	107–E	6	11	C
Bates, Wm. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty E, 138 F. A.	107–E	13	1	D
Besant, Geo	Pvt. Hq. Co., 138 F. A.	608	27	13	A
Roth, Benedict J	Pvt. 139 F. A., Hq. Co.	608	19	24	A
Taft, Roger D	Pvt. Co. E, 113 Engrs.	608	14	17	B

Deceased soldiers from Illinois buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Baumann, John	Pvt. Co. F, 113 Amm. Tn.	107–E	11	5	D
Leingang, Frank J	Mech. Co. F, 113 Amm. Tn.	107–E	2	2	D
THIRTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Minie, Irvin	Pvt. Co. F, 156 Inf.	1233	7	28	A
Scheel, Oscar Theodore	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 152 Inf.	1233	22	11	C
Wertman, John J	Pvt. Hq. Co., 162 Inf.	608	9	35	A
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Geeting, Gordon J	Sup. sgt. Co. H, 163 Inf.	608	27	14	B
Kubat, Joe	Pvt. Co. L, 163 Inf.	608	8	17	A
Pettit, Wm. S	Maj. 2 Bty., 146 F. A.	1232	15	21	F
Wallace, Edward	1 lt. Bty. A, 146 F. A.	34	6	16	B
Berry, Robt. L	Pvt. Co. D, 116 Engrs.	1232	27	8	A
Luczynski, Stanley	Pvt. Co. E, 116 Engrs.	608	14	28	B
Oshel, Marion Lewis	Pvt. Co. K, 116 Engrs.	608	2	36	D
Olmstead, Hawley B	Pvt. 161 F. H., 116 Sn. Tn.	608	1	13	C
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Baldwin, Wm. W., jr	1 lt. Co. A, 165 Inf.	608	4	1	A
Cummings, Douglas E	Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf.	1233	26	15	B
Dale, Keith	Pvt. Co. K, 165 Inf.	608	9	5	B
Dekker, Cornelius	Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf.	608	5	1	B
Kontavas, Angelo	Pvt. Co. F, 165 Inf.	1233	25	17	C
Ryan, John P	Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf.	1232	36	39	E
Stravinski, Tony	Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf.	1232	29	27	D
Vennelman, Harry J	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf.	608	2	3	A
Shafer, Frank	Pvt. Hq. Co., 166 Inf.	1233	28	20	C
Kuzniar, Roman	Pvt. Co. M, 167 Inf.	1232	36	9	G
McCabe, Jas	do.	1232	2	46	B
Patterson, Lee R	Pvt. Co. K, 167 Inf.	608	1	18	B
Coocy, Elmer T	1 lt. Co. M, 168 Inf.	1233	21	23	A
Veasey, Edw. J., jr	2 lt. Co. F, 168 Inf.	1764	28	7	A
Johnson, Vernon	Pvt. Co. I, 168 Inf.	1232	21	34	A
Semik, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 168 Inf.	1232	22	26	E
Birkland, Walter B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 149 F. A.	1232	25	31	E
Burns, Alexander B	Cpl. Co. C, 149 F. A.	1232	29	16	F
Hahne, Hazlett F	Sgt. Co. A, 149 F. A.	1233	20	28	A
Hicks, Kent M	Cpl. Hq. Co., 14 F. A.	1232	57	21	E
Hunt, Amandus	Sgt. Co. B, 149 F. A.	1232	31	42	B
MacKenzie, Kenneth K	Pvt. Co. C, 149 F. A.	1232	35	33	C
Marshall, Robt. B	Sgt. Co. C, 149 F. A.	1233	8	8	D
Sheetz, A. Vernon	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 149 F. A.	1764	10	5	B
Stevens, Stanley S	Cpl. Co. E, 149 F. A.	608	36	33	B
Voss, Fred C	Pvt. Co. D, 149 F. A.	1232	34	27	G
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Hall, Geo. W	Pvt. M. G. Co., 305 Inf.	608	32	34	D
Sutherland, Jas	Sgt. Co. E, 305 Inf.	1232	19	5	F
Furstenau, Carl L	Pvt. Co. H, 307 Inf.	1232	33	20	D
Hill, Silas	Pvt. Co. C, 307 Inf.	34	15	5	B
Fillici, Fiori	Wag. Sup. Co., 305 F. A.	608	16	34	D
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Andricciolo, Antonio	Pvt. Co. L, 309 Inf.	1232	7	16	E
Copperstein, Harry	Pvt. Co. C, 309 Inf.	1232	37	12	C
Moens, Edw. F	Pvt. Co. L, 309 Inf.	1232	22	40	F
Osberg, Gust A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 309 Inf.	1232	14	11	C
Perkins, Leslie H	do.	1232	10	17	D
Sebesta, Jas. J	Cpl. Co. C, 309 Inf.	1232	30	19	A
Serockey, Mike	Pvt. Co. G, 309 Inf.	1232	33	23	D
Vitek, Jerry A	Cpl. Co. G, 309 Inf.	1232	40	26	A
Bobian, Wm	Pvt. Co. M, 310 Inf.	1232	21	28	F
Kanka, Jos	Pvt. Co. K, 310 Inf.	1232	13	15	C
Belden, Samuel A	Pvt. Co. H, 311 Inf.	1232	30	26	F
Gudgell, Thos. J	Pvt. Co. I, 311 Inf.	34	3	11	B
Rasiam, Paul	Pvt. Co. H, 311 Inf.	1232	14	3	B
Worsfold, Albert J	Pvt. Co. B, 311 Inf.	1232	32	14	A
Dunn, Jos Z	Pvt. Hq. Co., 312 Inf.	1232	10	27	B
Evanko, Michael	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf.	1232	32	4	E
Nelson, Axel Edw	Pvt. Co. K, 312 Inf.	1232	23	15	C
Reid, Jas	Pvt. Co. G, 312 Inf.	1233	10	9	A
Kracht, Benj. S	Pvt. Co. A, 309 M. G. Bn.	1233	31	20	C
Rhymer, Ray O	Cpl. Co. C, 309 M. G. Bn.	1232	5	9	D
Walker, Howell E	Pvt. Co. D, 309 M. G. Bn.	1233	7	4	A
Allman, Geo. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 307 F. A.	1232	4	42	E
Hall, Coral	Pvt. Bty. C, 307 F. A.	1232	35	29	G
Hall, Gordon R	2 lt. Bty. E, 308 F. A.	1233	13	26	C
Moore, Geo. E	Cpl. Hq. Co., 308 F. A.	1233	17	5	C
Ruf, Ernest	Pvt. Bty. A, 308 F. A.	1232	6	33	D
Thompson, Edw	Pvt. Bty. C, 308 F. A.	1233	13	18	A
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Visser, Jeremias J	Cpl. Co. E, 313 Inf.	1232	12	11	D
Sortet, Arthur	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 314 Inf.	1232	38	5	C
Himmel, Edw. H	Musn. 3 cl. Hq. Co., 315 Inf.	1232	9	7	H
Butler, Guy P	Sgt. Co. I, 316 Inf.	1232	19	6	D
Carlson, Iver H	Pvt. Co. C, 316 Inf.	34	11	14	A
Cordy, Cecil	Pvt. Co. L, 316 Inf.	1232	3	4	B
Henn, John P	Cpl. Co. K, 316 Inf.	1232	3	6	E
EIGHTIETH DIVISION					
Anderson, Philip J	Pvt. Co. C, 317 Inf.	1232	24	4	F
Wesolowski, Jozef	Pvt. Co. A, 317 Inf.	1232	21	14	C
Turner, Jas. A	1 lt. Co. I, 318 Inf.	1232	25	35	B

Deceased soldiers from Illinois buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTIETH DIVISION—continued					
Waidley, Frank	1st sgt. Co. H, 318 Inf.	1232	9	29	C
Peterson, Enfried	Pvt. Co. E, 319 Inf.	1232	7	32	B
Benson, Leo A	2 lt. Co. F, 320 Inf.	1232	34	32	D
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Kelly, John D	Pvt. Co. B, 321 Inf.	1233	34	25	C
Kules, Stanley	Pvt. Co. M. 321 Inf.	1233	17	4	D
Olson, Andrew S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 321 Inf.	1233	21	13	D
Hanson, Fabian	Pvt. Co. L, 322 Inf.	1233	24	25	D
Sweeney, Patrick	Pvt. Co. D, 322 Inf.	1233	25	4	D
Schaeffer, Sam	Pvt. Bty. A, 317 F. A.	1232	35	10	C
Perry, Wm, A. B	Pvt. Hq. Co., 318 F. A.	1232	1	41	E
Lauridsen, Jacob I. K	Pvt. Co. F, 306 Engrs.	1233	15	3	D
Vlach, Jos. J	Pvt. Co. C, 306 Amm. Tn.	1232	39	10	A
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Franklin, Alonzo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 325 Inf.	34	27	5	A
Sheppard, Frank R	Pvt. Co. L, 325 Inf.	1232	12	25	C
Bodeen, David E	Pvt. Co. K, 325 Inf.	1232	24	34	H
Cochia, Luigi	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 326 Inf.	34	29	11	A
Sielsky, Louis	Cpl. Co. C, 326 Inf.	1232	37	25	D
Crain, Wilford E	Sgt. Co. D, 327 Inf.	1232	2	7	E
Hoener, Emil W. A	Pvt. Co. M, 327 Inf.	1232	16	16	G
Ramont, Julius	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 327 Inf.	1232	1	30	B
Tyszkewicz, Anton	Pvt. Co. B, 328 Inf.	1232	26	36	F
Kaminski, John	Pvt. Co. C, 321 M. G. Bn.	1233	5	27	C
Scheel, Clarence V	Pvt. Co. A, 321 M. G. Bn.	1232	11	36	F
Graham, Walter T	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. C, 307 F. S. Bn.	34	4	14	A
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Alsman, Lonnie	Pvt. Co. M, 329 Inf.	608	4	28	D
Threewit, Henry	Pvt. Co. G, 329 Inf.	608	34	27	D
Cunningham, EarlThos.	Pvt. Co. I, 330 Inf.	608	15	35	A
Milota, August E	Pvt. Co. E, 331 Inf.	608	11	28	D
Frantz, Hugh H	Pvt. Bty. A, 324 F. A.	1233	31	2	A
Hamilton, Glenn B	Pvt. Sup. Co. 1, Pr.Tn. Regt.	608	23	28	D
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Gritton, John F	Cpl. Co. E, 335 Inf.	34	7	13	A
Kaegel, Henry W	Pvt. Co. I, 335 Inf.	34	28	13	A
Snyder, Norwood H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 335 Inf.	1232	17	9	C
English, Allen A	Pvt. Co. L, 336 Inf.	34	12	13	A
McKinney, Marvin	Pvt. Co. B, 336 Inf.	34	26	13	A
Philips, Louis	Pvt. Hq. Co., 326 F. A.	34	21	14	A
EIGHTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Johnson, Arvid G. G	Pvt. M. G. Co., 338 Inf.	1233	22	20	C
Heintz, John	Pvt. Co. H, 340 Inf.	1233	7	21	A
South, Clare	Sgt. Co. A, 310 F. S. Bn.	1233	19	22	C
EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Hodges, David H	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Troop	608	24	27	D
Birkner, Anton F	Pvt. Co. D, 341 Inf.	34	3	2	A
Craigo, Harry B	Pvt. Co. B, 341 Inf.	34	8	3	A
Kohlbauer, Geo. Edw	Pvt. Co. C, 341 Inf.	34	15	20	A
Kuklinski, John	Pvt. M. G. Co., 341 Inf.	34	34	3	A
Larson, Clause Gustave	Pvt. Co. F, 341 Inf.	34	13	20	A
Bennett, Stephen J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 343 Inf.	107-E	15	2	D
Carney, Arthur Lee	Pvt. Hq. Co., 343 Inf.	34	28	2	C
Corollo, Valentine	....do	34	6	6	A
DeDobbelaere, Richard	Pvt. Co. A, 343 Inf.	107-E	8	11	C
Gundersen, Albert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 343 Inf.	107-E	5	1	A
Helm, Chas. W	Pvt. Co. I, 343 Inf.	107-E	7	1	B
Keenan, Jos. A	Sgt. Co. F, 343 Inf.	34	7	6	A
Leeser, Ralph Rudolph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 343 Inf.	107-E	7	3	B
Penberthy, Arthur E	Pvt. Co. I, 343 Inf.	107-E	4	1	B
Simunjak, Filip	Cpl. Co. B, 343 Inf.	107-E	5	3	B
Stephenson, Harvey L	Pvt. Co. G, 343 Inf.	608	11	19	D
Wirhanowicz, Wm.John	Pvt. Co. I, 343 Inf.	107-E	9	5	C
Forbes, Wm. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 344 Inf.	1233	6	26	C
Matthei, Geo	Wag. Sup. Co., 344 Inf.	34	29	6	A
Meehan, Raymond Jos.	Pvt. Co. K, 344 Inf.	1233	32	11	C
Swanson, Gust	Pvt. Co. A, 344 Inf.	34	31	6	A
Liedtke, Clarence E	Pvt. Co. D, 332 M. G. Bn.	107-E	6	3	C
Dawson, Herschel Haynie.	Pvt. Co. C, 333 M. G. Bn.	107-E	4	7	C
Swanson, Edwin	....do	107-E	2	6	D
Taylor, Fredk. A	Chf. m. Md. Det. 161 F. A.	107-E	13	5	D
Kolle, Reinhardt W	Pvt. Bty. A, 331 F. A.	107-E	17	4	A
Otto, Chas. Henry	Pvt. Bty. B, 331 F. A.	107-E	14	4	B
Bullard, Leon	Sgt. M. D. 333 F. A.	608	14	33	D
Untiedt, Edward	Pvt. Bty. B, 333 F. A.	107-E	5	3	A
Koelier, Grover H	Pvt. 311 Trn. Mtr. Bty.	636	9	1	A
Vopenka, Chas	....do	636	16	10	A
Dowrisky, Jos	Pvt. Co. A, 311 Engrs.	34	38	3	A
Driscoll, John J	....do	34	25	12	A
Allen, Anthony H	Cpl. Co. F, 311 Sup. Tn.	34	11	16	A
Meagher, John C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 311 Sup. Tn.	(1)			
Bjerregaard, Christen	Cpl. Co. E, 311 Amm. Tn.	107-E	4	9	B
EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Bowlan, Edw. P	Wag. Hq. Co. 312 Engrs.	34	13	7	A
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Francisco, Peter	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty F, 337 F. A.	1764	29	5	B
Ahec, Emil	Pvt. Co. B, 353 Inf.	1232	15	1	C
Bourtzos, Gust Geo	Pvt. Co. E, 353 Inf.	1232	35	4	D
Hansen, Elmer C	Pvt. Co. M, 353 Inf.	1232	6	33	F
Kiely, Patrick	Pvt. Co. L, 353 Inf.	1232	20	16	H
Levy, Jos	Pvt. Co. D, 353 Inf.	1232	28	16	H
McKenna, Edward	Pvt. Co. I, 353 Inf.	1232	33	13	F
Metcalf, Grant E	Pvt. Co. C, 353 Inf.	1232	38	14	E
Mitchell, Jas. O	Cpl. Co. B, 353 Inf.	1232	4	5	A
O'Connor, Frank J	Cpl. Co. E, 353 Inf.	1232	6	31	E
Reyelts, Chas. P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 353 Inf.	1233	22	6	C
Sandstrom, Carl E	Pvt. Co. D, 353 Inf.	1233	16	15	C
Spayer, Edw. S	Pvt. Co. K, 353 Inf.	1232	40	30	F
Vickroy, Lawrence P	Pvt. Co. M, 353 Inf.	1232	20	33	F
Zukaitis, Chas	Pvt. Co. C, 353 Inf.	1232	11	10	D
Anderson, Andrew M	Pvt. Co. G, 354 Inf.	1232	8	32	B
Anderson, Morris	Pvt. Co. E, 354 Inf.	1232	3	3	E
Baltrunas, Chas	Pvt. Co. C, 354 Inf.	1232	21	22	H
Carlson, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. M, 354 Inf.	1232	29	40	H
Coffman, Allen W	Pvt. Co. G, 354 Inf.	1232	14	21	B
D'Allessandro, Rocco	Pvt. Co. B, 354 Inf.	1232	7	40	E
Danielson, Axel	Pvt. Co. C, 354 Inf.	1233	14	10	A
Gilardi, Jaspre	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 354 Inf.	1232	10	8	C
Hume, Jas. Abraham	Pvt. Co. C, 354 Inf.	1232	40	32	G
Nelson, Jos. W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 354 Inf.	1232	38	32	G
Ohrn, Nyort L	Pvt. Co. C, 354 Inf.	1232	15	5	C
Pupka, Jos	Pvt. Co. D, 354 Inf.	1232	15	32	E
Schapendonk, John	Pvt. Co. B, 354 Inf.	608	11	33	A
Smith, Henry A	Pvt. Co. K, 354 Inf.	1232	23	40	H
Spayer, Edw. M	Pvt. Co. G, 354 Inf.	1232	4	20	D
Squibb, Reginald G	Cpl. Co. M, 354 Inf.	1232	7	33	H
Van Moffaert, Maurice	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 354 Inf.	1232	3	36	H
Warmowski, Alexander	Pvt. Co. B, 354 Inf.	1232	36	6	D
Armenis, Nick	Pvt. Co. D, 354 Inf.	1233	19	7	D
Gies, Bernard M	Bglr. Co. D, 354 Inf.	1764	17	10	B
Guilbeau, Romain L	Pvt. Co. A, 354 Inf.	1233	2	23	C
Jokers, Walter J	....do	1232	19	35	G
McKenna, Hugh A	....do	1764	3	9	B
Porchella, August	....do	1232	7	26	H
Rouse, Clare	Pvt. Co. D, 354 Inf.	1233	31	1	D
Weinheimer, Adolph	Pvt. Co. B, 354 Inf.	1232	38	33	H
Carson, Jas. E	Pvt. Co. G, 356 Inf.	1232	22	15	D
Kuehn, Frank	Pvt. Co. A, 356 Inf.	1232	25	35	E
Nowiekaitys, Jos. John	Pvt. Co. B, 356 Inf.	1232	28	19	F
Powell, Thos. S	Pvt. Co. G, 356 Inf.	1232	37	18	E
Forth, Herman J	Pvt. M. D. 341 M. G. Bn.	1232	30	1	D
Bower, Elmer M	Pvt. Bty C, 340 F. A.	1233	14	13	D
Cody, Jas	Pvt. Bty F, 340 F. A.	1233	21	16	B
Meredith, Tiros	Cpl. Hq. Co. 342 F. A.	1233	16	20	C
Hoelbch, Frank J	2 lt. Co. F, 314 Engrs.	1232	36	12	F
Sinclair, Robt. E	Pvt. Amb. Co. 314 Sn. Tn.	1233	7	17	D
Bates, Wm. D	Pvt. Co. D, 357 Inf.	1233	3	10	B
Fregeau, Arthur J	Pvt. Co. C, 357 Inf.	1232	2	17	F
Gaghan, Jos. J	Pvt. Co. I, 357 Inf.	1232	12	38	C
Havermale, Roy N	Pvt. Co. M, 357 Inf.	1233	35	9	C
Herren, Louis G	Pvt. Co. C, 357 Inf.	1232	2	29	A
Marks, Gottlieb	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 357 Inf.	1232	32	19	E
Stitt, Guy E	Pvt. Co. H, 357 Inf.	1232	30	28	G
Wade, Jas. C	Pvt. Co. A, 357 Inf.	1233	36	3	B
Bell, Geo	Pvt. Co. A, 358 Inf.	1232	9	1	A
Devlin, Chas. J	Pvt. Hq. Co., 358 Inf.	1233	5	2	B
Kunkle, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. G, 358 Inf.	1233	5	25	B
Lowery, Lee C	Pvt. Co. B, 358 Inf.	1233	11	10	D
Pyell, Henry M	Pvt. Co. G, 358 Inf.	1233	16	3	C
Reed, Roy A	....do	1233	5	5	B
Seidenberg, Max	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 358 Inf.	1233	18	3	B
Vandusen, John R	Pvt. Co. G, 358 Inf.	1233	25	5	B
Brown, Glenn L	2 lt. Co. D, 359 Inf.	1232	21	35	C
Dunn, Andrew K	2 lt. Co. G, 359 Inf.	1233	26	4	D
Crutchley, Roy F	Pvt. Co. K, 359 Inf.	1233	34	1	D
Flesner, Rikus H	Pvt. Co. L, 359 Inf.	1233	22	21	D
Merrick, Jos. E	Pvt. Co. F, 359 Inf.	1233	32	18	C
Conley, Eugene J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 360 Inf.	1233	21	15	B
Gesosky, Jos	Pvt. Co. H, 360 Inf.	1232	23	18	A
Nelson, Severin	Pvt. Co. F, 360 Inf.	1232	14	3	F
Rayburn, Laurence J	Pvt. Co. E, 360 Inf.	1233	10	5	C
Schneider, Frank A	Pvt. Co. H, 360 Inf.	1232	15	10	E
Drebelbis, Walter B	Capt. Co. D, 343 M. G. Bn.	1233	6	27	B
Rudolph, Geo	Pvt. Co. C, 345 F. A.	1233	1	17	D
Ditty, John T	Pvt. Co. C, 315 Engrs.	1233	32	18	B
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Dempsey, Harry	Pvt. Hq. Troop	1232	13	34	B
Ware, Manierre B	1 lt. Co. K, 362 Inf.	1232	36	43	B
Deckard, Isaiah	Pvt. Co. B, 362 Inf.	1252	11	2	A
Monk, Robt	Pvt. Co. M, 362 Inf.	1252	2	2	A
Phalen, John	Pvt. Co. F, 362 Inf.	1252	3	2	D
Winkleblack, Clarence D.	Sgt. Hq. Co. 362 Inf.	1232	25	34	B
Benson, Laurence	Pvt. Co. F, 363 Inf.	1232	11	23	D
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Roger, Henry H	2 Lt. Co. D, 365 Inf.	1233	25	28	B
Farmer, Tobey	Cpl. Co. H, 365 Inf.	1233	16	15	B
Powell, Conway W	Cpl. Co. C, 365 Inf.	1233	2	19	D
Quinn, Wayman	....do	1232	31	38	C
Taylor, Chas. S	Pvt. Co. F, 365 Inf.	1233	10	7	D
Wilson, Wm	Cpl. Co. B, 365 Inf.	1233	20	9	G
Daniels, Chester	Cpl. Hq. Co. 366 Inf.	1232	29	14	E
Woodson, Clarence	Pvt. Co. G, 366 Inf.	1233	3	12	B
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Clendenen, Paul M	2 Lt. Co. G, 369 Inf.	1232	19	21	A
Reid, Leon S	Pvt. Hq. Co. 369 Inf.	1232	23	3	G

[1] Magdalen Hill Cemetery, Winchester, England.

Deceased soldiers from Illinois buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION—continued					
Giles, Geo. L.	2 lt. Co. G, 370 Inf.	608	7	14	D
Anderson, Nollis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 370 Inf.	608	25	41	C
Baker, Wm. W.	Cpl. Co. G, 370 Inf.	608	21	25	D
Bedford, Oscar	Cook Co. A, 370 Inf.	608	10	14	D
Billhimer, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 370 Inf.	608	24	38	A
Brown, Lenard	Pvt. Co. A, 370 Inf.	608	8	4	D
Cuff, Wm.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co. 370 Inf.	608	20	25	D
Davis, Thos.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 370 Inf.	608	3	14	D
Dunwood, Roland	Pvt. Co. H, 370 Inf.	608	34	16	D
Earnest, Wm. F.	Sgt. Co. L, 370 Inf.	608	34	17	D
Fraizer, Houston E.	Cpl. Co. F, 370 Inf.	608	35	17	D
Fry, Leonard G.	Pvt. Co. H, 370 Inf.	608	19	40	D
Green, Henry	Pvt. Co. C, 370 Inf.	608	7	16	D
Gudger, Floy H.	Pvt. Co. A, 370 Inf.	608	24	4	D
Harrisson, Wm.	Pvt. Co. C, 370 Inf.	608	25	29	C
Hill, John	Pvt. Co. A, 370 Inf.	608	32	13	D
Hymes, David	do	608	34	35	D
Jones, John	Cook Co. A, 370 Inf.	608	4	14	D
Lee, Robt. E.	Pvt. Co. E, 370 Inf.	1232	13	8	C
Marthel, Dellia	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 370 Inf.	608	9	16	D
McCray, Judge	Pvt. Co. F, 370 Inf.	608	3	26	C
Minor, Jas. C.	Sgt. Co. H, 370 Inf.	608	5	25	D
Mosby, Wilbur	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 370 Inf.	1232	31	25	E
Munn, Simon	Pvt. Co. A, 370 Inf.	608	1	14	D
Nelson, Elmer E.	Sgt. Co. G, 370 Inf.	608	4	41	C
Parker, Geo. E.	Sgt. Co. E, 370 Inf.	608	27	4	D
Parker, Walter C.	Sgt. Co. A, 370 Inf.	608	24	29	C
Patterson, Geo.	Sgt. Co. B, 370 Inf.	608	9	4	D
Pelter, Walter L.	Sgt. Co. G, 370 Inf.	608	21	36	D
Piggott, Robt. M.	Cpl. Co. A, 370 Inf.	608	28	4	D
Redd, John M.	Pvt. Co. C, 370 Inf.	608	23	4	D
Roberts, Norman	Pvt. Co. E, 370 Inf.	1232	12	9	F
Saffore, Thos.	Sgt. M. G. Co. 370 Inf.	608	3	37	A
Spencer, Jas. C.	Pvt. Co. A, 370 Inf.	608	22	39	C
Stoudamire, Eligah	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 370 Inf.	608	6	4	D
Taylor, Lovell	Pvt. Co. G, 370 Inf.	608	1	37	B
Thacher, Wm. W.	Cpl. Co. A, 370 Inf.	608	8	14	D
Thatcher, Turley B.	Pvt. Co. G, 370 Inf.	608	17	17	A
Thorpe, Clifford	Pvt. Hq. Co, 370 Inf.	608	36	13	D
Trailor, Henry	Pvt. Co. A, 370 Inf.	608	5	14	D
Washington, Drew	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 370 Inf.	608	7	3	D
Wheeler, Jas. A.	Cpl. Co. H, 370 Inf.	608	21	16	D
White, Floyd F.	Sgt. Co. G, 370 Inf.	1764	62	3	B
White, Nathaniel C.	Pvt. Co. F, 370 Inf.	608	2	24	B
Williams, Harold	Pvt. Hq. Co, 370 Inf.	608	14	39	A
Williams, Solomon	Sgt. M. G. Co, 370 Inf.	608	8	28	B
Young, Henry	Pvt. Co. F, 370 Inf.	608	14	1	D
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
Backstrom, Fred	Pvt. Co. B, Hq. Bn. G. Hq.	1233	23	17	D
Kenyon, Arthur T.	Fld. clk. Hq. 1 Army Cps.	1233	22	17	A
Fogle, Harry L.	Sgt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 2 Army	1233	17	27	C
Folgers, Wesley H.	Turner, Chas. A. Pvt. 5 Co., Pr. Repl. Bn., 3 Army Cps.	34	36	5	B
Stone, John	1 lt. Air Serv	1233	26	17	A
Tupper, Preston E.	2 lt. Air Serv	1233	35	27	A
Bayne, Jas. A.	1 lt. Air Serv., S. C.	(3)			
Lloyd, Richard E.	do	1233	19	6	A
Ortmayer, Andrew Carl	do	(3)			
Orr, Edward	1 lt. 12 Aero Sq	1233	24	27	D
Kull, Geo. P.	1 lt. 13 Aero Sq	1233	33	20	B
Auld, Archibald	Pvt. 13 Aero Sq	1233	15	27	C
Jackson, Harry H., jr.	2 lt. 17 Aero Sq	636	13	34	B
Frank, Wm. F.	1 lt. 20 Aero Sq	1232	5	44	E
Harris, David B.	2 lt. 20 Aero Sq	1233	3	13	C
Whyte, Wm. J.	Cadet 20 Aero Sq	34	6	18	A
Durand, Elliott, jr.	1 lt. 24 Aero Sq	1233	14	3	D
Houdek, Geo. E.	Sgt 30 Aero Sq	34	9	1	B
Hellows, Franklin B.	2 lt. 50 Aero Sq	1233	5	23	B
Anderson, Chas. P.	1 lt. 96 Aero Sq	1233	6	27	C
Gundelach, Andre A. H.	do	(4)			
McDavid, Joel F.	1 lt. 117 Aero Sq	34	16	4	B
Nelson, Gustav E.	Sgt. 1 cl., 141 Aero Sq	608	33	26	D
Smith, Cedric A.	1 lt. 185 Aero Sq	1233	29	15	C
Dohlen, Geo. G.	Pvt. 199 Aero Sq	1233	23	25	C
Prewett, John H.	Pvt. 219 Aero Sq	107–E	5	5	B
Tarnoski, Alexander S.	2 lt. 354 Aero Sq	1233	9	22	B
Bliss, Wm. C.	Pvt. 496 Aero Sq	34	33	7	B
Littrell, Frank D.	Chfr. 826 Aero Sq	608	22	15	C
Woodward, Warren C.	1 lt. 3 Avi. Inst. Ctr.	1233	2	7	A
Boehm, John	Sgt. 10 Co., 4 M. M. Regt.	1232	18	40	C
Bogdanowicz, Wladyslaw.	Pvt. 9 Co., 4 Regt. M. M.	34	16	4	C
Tilghman, Arthur	2 lt. Hq. Co., A. S. C.	608	20	23	D
Grabowski, Walter	Pvt. 145 Guard Co., A. S. C.	608	34	15	C
Koether, Fred G.	Pvt. C. A. C.	1233	14	16	B
Chubrowski, Peter	Pvt. Bty. E. 43 Regt., C. A. C.	1232	38	14	H
Goodpasture, Harry L.	Cpl. Bty. L, 52 Regt. C. A. C.	1233	10	1	A
Mushinski, Sylvester	Pvt. Bty. F, 52 C. A. C.	1233	13	14	A
Siegmeier, Emil L.	Pvt. Bty. F, 52 C. A. C.	1233	17	14	A
Brown, Conrad	Cook Bty. A, 55 C. A. C.	1232	26	32	B
Clark, Lester	Pvt. Hq. Co., 57 C. A. C.	1232	3	11	B
Hawthorn, Francis	Cpl. Bty. A, 64 C. A. C.	608	3	21	B
Conrad, Clint	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 70 C. A. C.	608	18	34	A
McKissack, Wm. M.	Pvt. 18 AA Bn., C. A. C.	608	8	23	A
Sidwell, Paul	Cpl. Co. C, 54 Am. Tn. C. A. C.	34	14	5	C
Grow, Chas. F.	Asst. Engr. Hvy. Arty. Sch. C. A. C.	608	2	21	B
Scott, Walter B.	Pvt. Ft. Screvens Sard No. 2, C. A. C.	107–E	6	2	A

[3] Lafayette Escadrille Memorial.
[4] Ayr Cemetery, Ayr, Scotland.
[6] Escadrille Lafayette Memorial.

Deceased soldiers from Illinois buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—continued					
Topinka, Jos.	Sgt. Ft. Barrancas Sard, C. A. C.	608	13	29	D
Stout, Paul J.	Pvt. Perm. Cp. Hq. Det. Trn. Cen. C. A. C.	608	13	26	C
Harwood, Wm. E.	Capt. Med. Corps	636	8	23	B
Barnds, Leo.	Pvt. 1 cl. S. S. U., 541 U. S. A. A. Serv.	34	6	13	B
Calvin, Edgar G.	Cook S. S. U., 531 U. S. A. A. Serv.	608	4	17	C
Hamilton, Wm. J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Sec. 510, U. S. A. A. Serv.	1232	25	11	A
Woods, Leslie G.	Pvt. 1 cl., B. H. 5 M. D.	636	16	3	B
Tomajer, Jos.	Pvt. 1 cl., B. H. 14 M. D.	1764	50	8	B
Magnussen, Arthur H.	2 Lt. 69 B. H. M. D.	608	23	5	D
Jensen, Christian W.	Cook 52 Cp. Hosp.	608	32	38	D
Johnsen, John C.	Pvt. 1 cl. San. Sq., 70 M. D.	1233	4	2	A
Harmon, Albert H.	Pvt. 18 Med. Rpl. Unit	608	2	26	A
Woolas, Harry D.	Pvt. 37 Med. Rpl. Unit	608	4	13	D
Pepoon, Lucille	Nurse A. N. C., B. H. 12	636	5	9	A
Burke, Lester J.	Pvt. Co. A, M. T. C.	34	35	8	B
Bracken, Harold A.	Pvt. 1 cl., 303 Mtrcyl. Co., M. T. C.	608	15	23	A
Hobell, Frank C.	Pvt. 3 Co. 5, Pr. Ord. Dep.	1233	16	2	A
Coons, Oscar D.	Cpl. Adv. Ord. Dep. 1	1233	5	2	A
Goddard, Harold V.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, Pos. Exp. Serv.	1233	8	6	A
Biba, Anton	Pvt. Co. E, 388 Cas. Co.	1233	32	22	A
Plasschaert, Frank G.	Pvt. Farr Bordx. Cas. Co. 95.	34	13	12	A
Sullenger, Sheffer Samuel	Pvt. 400 Cas. Co	608	2	30	D
Van Riper, John C., jr.	2 lt. Chem. War. Serv	608	2	8	C
Partridge, Geo.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 1 Gas Regt.	1232	16	29	G
Hellmuth, Christopher	Pvt. 6 Bty. F. A. Repl. Regt.	34	1	16	A
Carlassi, Paul	Pvt. Sup. Co., 5 Inf.	608	16	8	D
Wyckoff, Ralph R.	Pvt. 5AA M. G. Bn. Inf.	608	21	39	D
Ditmar, Carl C.	Pvt. 2 Bn. Inf. Cand. Sch.	1764	29	10	B
Hester, Oscar	Pvt. Co. M, 4 Pion. Inf.	608	12	33	A
Semprini, Pietro	Pvt. Co. F, 4 Pion. Inf.	608	2	20	C
Faulkner, Elmer W.	Pvt. Co. C, 54 Pion. Inf.	1233	5	8	A
McNarry, Jas. K. Polk.	Cpl. Co. E, 803 Pion. Inf.	1233	29	26	C
Nolan, Walter	Pvt. Co. B, 803 Pion. Inf.	1233	14	8	C
Williams, Jas.	Pvt. Co. A, 803 Pion. Inf.	1233	21	10	C
Atcher, John S.	Pvt. Co. E, 804 Pion. Inf.	1233	32	4	D
Dennis, Nelson	Pvt. Co. A, 804 Pion. Inf.	1233	23	10	B
Ross, Jos. M.	Pvt. Co. B, 804 Pion. Inf.	1233	10	4	D
Thomas, Jos.	Pvt. Co. H, 804 Pion. Inf.	1233	15	17	C
Towsend, Charley	Pvt. Co. B, 804 Pion. Inf.	1233	25	18	D2
Grady, Willie F.	Pvt. Co. A, 805 Pion. Inf.	1233	31	10	A
Langon, Morris	Pvt. Co. E, 809 Pion. Inf.	608	20	36	A
Auth, Wm. S.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 2, Pr. Regt.	608	6	2	C
Shipley, Geo. E.	2 lt. Q. M. Corps	1232	7	39	D
Kahn, Henry	Sgt. Q. M. Corps	1232	32	38	C
Wood, Albert	Cpl. 321 But. Co. Q. M. C.	34	31	5	B
Kulakowski, Chas.	Pvt. 311 Fld. Rem. Sq.	34	6	20	A
Horstmeier, Lloyd	Pvt. 312 Fld. Rem. Sq.	1233	24	10	A
Turner, Chas. A.	Pvt. Co. B, 304 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	14	31	D
Brown, Silas	Cpl. Co. A, 323 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	19	21	D
Elson, Ernest	Pvt. Co. C, 323 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	9	9	A
McVey, Thos. L.	Pvt. 323 Mob. Land. Co. Q. M. C.	1233	35	12	A
Canniff, Paul B.	Sgt. 301 Ice Plant Co. Q. M. C.	1233	30	5	B
Karpuzas, Nicolas	Pvt. Salvage Unit 301 Q. M. C.	1233	10	11	C
Richards, Earl C.	Sgt. Hq. Dist. Paris, Q. M. C.	34	33	3	C
Burrows, Daniel B.	Sgt. Depot Q. M. C.	1232	8	26	E
Majcherski, John	Pvt. 5 Co. 328 Mech. Pep. Sh.	1233	33	24	C
Payne, Thos.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 302 Stev. Regt.	34	10	5	A
Brown, Jas. C.	Pvt. Co. C, 303 Stev. Regt.	1233	17	10	C
Casale, Mike	Pvt. 31 Co. Cp. McArthur S. R. D.	608	36	11	C
Hayes, Jos. M.	Pvt. 36 Co. Cp. McArthur S. R. D.	608	19	13	C
Jelling, Oskar	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. Wash. Bks. S. R. D. Sappers.	107–E	1	7	D
Puetz, Herman J.	Pvt. 25 Co. Cp. McArthur S. A. R. D.	608	20	29	D
Reddington, John C.	Pvt. 20 Co. Cp. McArthur S. A. R. D.	608	8	31	D
Foster, Wm. J.	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. C, 318 F. S. Bn.	636	9	12	D
Marshall, Harry B.	Sgt. 34 Co. Serv. S. C.	608	29	9	C
Snyder, Paul T.	2 lt. T. & T. Dept. Tel. Bn. S. C.	608	18	9	C
Field, Caldwell E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 409 Tel. Bn.	1233	2	18	A
Vaughan, Jas.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 416 R. R. Tel. Bn.	608	26	12	C
Brooks, Henry N.	Capt. Hq. Engrs.	1233	14	17	A
Ledbetter, Artie O.	Pvt. Co. A, 12 Engrs.	34	33	1	B
Hansen, Karl	Pvt. Co. F, 13 Engrs.	1232	5	37	G
Main, Jesse C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 13 Engrs.	1233	27	8	B
McFarland, Chas. E.	Pvt. Co. F, 13 Engrs.	1233	24	17	D
Van Risseghem, Prudent R.	Pvt. Co. B, 13 Engrs.	1232	22	23	H
Wilson, Guy	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 13 Engrs.	1232	29	35	H
Kester, Tom P.	Capt. 17 Engrs.	608	25	31	B
Fischer, John H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 17 Engrs.	608	4	31	B
Rumsey, Wm. C.	Pvt. Co. D, 17 Engrs.	34	13	4	C
Dowling, Robt. M.	Cpl. 1 Serv. Co. 20 Engrs.	34	18	1	B
Curtis, Adolphus B.	Pvt. 1 Co. 21 Engrs.	1233	29	7	C
Hendricks, Fay R.	Pvt. Co. H, 22 Engrs.	1232	30	31	A
Byerly, Elmer M.	Pvt. Co. D, 24 Engrs.	1233	16	26	A

Deceased soldiers from Illinois buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATION—continued					
Rodgers, Robt. L.	Pvt. Co. C, 33 Engrs.	608	30	9	C
Rochford, Ray J.	Pvt. Co. B, 48 Engrs.	1233	7	16	A
Meyer, Ernest G.	Pvt. Co. A, 50 Engrs.	1233	21	12	A
Wittman, Harry J.	Pvt. Co. A, 61 Engrs.	608	12	33	B
Fitzgerald, Frank J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 65 Engrs.	34	11	7	A
Freer, Arthur W.	Sgt. Trans. Cps. 446 Engrs.	1233	19	17	B
Lowry, Jas. R.	Pvt. Co. A, 503 Engrs.	34	15	17	A
Johnson, Carl E.	Sgt. Co. D, 520 Engrs.	608	12	24	B
Felt, Ivan L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 602 Engrs.	1232	36	3	B
Gilbride, Lawrence S.	Pvt. Co. C, 602 Engrs.	1232	31	20	C
Van Every, Thos. B.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 602 Engrs.	1232	15	11	D
Brock, John K.	Pvt. Co. A, 604 Engrs.	1232	37	37	A
Brooks, Russell Roy	Pvt. 4 Sq. 1 Mar. Avi. For.	107–E	5	8	D
Benson, Edwin Bernard	Pvt. Co. C, 3 Sep. Bn. U. S. M. C.	1232	17	39	C
Schenck, Edgar Geo.	Pay clk., U. S. M. C.	608	11	20	C
Macleish, Kenneth	Lt., U. S. N. R. F.	1252	1	4	B
McCormick, Alex. Agnes, jr.	Lt., U. S. N. R. F.	636	3	3	D
Weedon, Edw. Osborne	Lt. (J. G.), U. S. N. R. F.	1764	39	3	A
Sprague, Wm. Griffith	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.	608	34	21	D
Bartlett, Herbert Ellsworth.	Gn's. mate 3 cl., U. S. N.	34	34	6	A
Chapin, Miner Judson	Q. M. 2 cl., U. S. N.	636	12	3	D
Pawlak, Casimer	Sm. 2 cl., U. S. N.	34	16	2	C
Rossiter, Geo. L.	Yeoman 3 cl., U. S. N.	34	34	6	C
Stauffer, Harvey	Wtdr., U. S. N.	34	21	2	C
Velie, Harry Glen	Q. M. 2 cl., U. S. N.	(1)			
Imes, Ralph	Pvt. Corbonne Sch. Det.	34	20	7	B
Sumner, Max M.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 301 Bn. T. C.	636	14	14	B
Weber, Peter M.	do.	636	12	14	B
Howard, Augustin F.	Pvt. Co. B, 345 Bn. T. C.	1232	36	14	C
Kaemerer, Geo. H.	Pvt. 1 cl. 2 Tk. Brig.	636	7	15	B
Chamberland, Julius	Pvt. 83 Co. Trans Cps.	1233	1	1	C
Kleinpaste, Albert	Sgt. Co. B, 66 Regt. R. R. Tr. Cps.	1233	12	10	B
Page, John E.	Cook, 492 Mt. Tk. Co., 420 M. S. T.	608	29	27	D
Anderson, Frank F.	Pvt. 1 cl. 324 Pack Train.	1233	32	10	D

[1] Ayr Cemetery, Ayr, Scotland.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LEECH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by printing a list of deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in European cemeteries.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I think that the Members should have that right and that the office of the clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing should have the authority to prevent duplications. We are trying to prevent duplications of these lists from the different States. I ask that one Member from each State have this privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent that one Member from each State may have the privilege of extending his remarks in the RECORD by printing therein a list of the veterans from his particular State who are buried abroad. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

DECEASED SOLDIERS FROM PENNSYLVANIA BURIED IN PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. LEECH. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the list of deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania who are buried in permanent American cemeteries in Europe.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232—Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764—Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34—Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636—Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608—Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233—St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252—Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E—Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood, Sussex (near London).

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Corcoran, Daniel J.	Pvt. Hq. Det. 1 Inf. Brig.	1232	27	30	F
Moorhead, Jas. K.	1 lt. Co. H, 16 Inf.	1232	28	30	C
Golden, Thos. M.	2 lt. Co. F, 16 Inf.	636	3	19	C
Begosh, Jos. F.	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf.	1232	4	17	A
Bickhart, Harry J.	Sgt. Co. A, 16 Inf.	1764	28	1	B
Camuti, Giovanni	Pvt. Co. K, 16 Inf.	1232	39	27	F
Cantafio, Joe	Pvt. Co. I, 16 Inf.	1232	18	38	H
Carr, Lloyd E., jr	do.	1232	21	42	E
Coffey, Jos. E.	Pvt. Co. C, 16 Inf.	1232	12	25	B
Comfort, Scott E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 16 Inf.	636	15	3	C
Dinard, Ferdinando	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf.	1232	23	9	E
Dougher, Thos.	do.	1232	8	36	D
Duraski, Karol	Pvt. Co. D, 16 Inf.	636	14	25	A
Foley, Edward H.	Sgt. Co. M, 16 Inf.	636	14	6	D
Francies, Jos.	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf.	34	11	1	B
Jones, Jas. S.	Pvt 1 cl. Co. M, 16 Inf.	1232	16	9	D
Judge, Jas.	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf.	1232	33	38	H
Kozaczyk, Wasy	Pvt. Co. M, 16 Inf.	1232	28	6	D
Layser, Horace S.	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf.	608	38	35	D
Mannino, Pasquale	Pvt. Co. E, 16 Inf.	1232	5	43	B
McCulla, Daniel	Pvt. M. D. 16 Inf.	1232	4	10	D
McKernan, Frank J.	Sgt. Co. C, 16 Inf.	608	14	32	D
Nickle, Chas. L.	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf.	1232	28	7	E
Niedobrek, John	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf.	1232	6	28	A
Piccirillo, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf.	1232	18	44	C
Puskar, Mike	do.	1232	27	36	H
Steighner, Chris A.	Pvt. Co. I, 16 Inf.	1232	15	2	D
Wise, Roy C.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D. 16 Inf.	1232	16	29	C
Anderson, Carl A.	Pvt. Co. M, 18 Inf.	1232	10	35	B
Cip, Jos. L.	Sgt. Co. D, 18 Inf.	1232	16	23	C
Coyne, Chas.	Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf.	1232	2	8	F
Deardosky, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 18 Inf.	636	15	15	C
Disabatino, Francisco	Pvt. Co. C, 18 Inf.	1232	8	23	B
Farrell, Jos. J.	Sgt. Co. I, 18 Inf.	1232	25	14	D
Finamore, Rizziero	Pvt. Co. F, 18 Inf.	1764	41	11	B
James, Frank	Sgt. Co. E, 18 Inf.	1232	10	29	D
Keefe, Harry T.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 18 Inf.	1232	13	42	G
Macciocca, Guiseppe P.	Pvt. Co. F, 18 Inf.	636	2	18	D
Martin, Jas. F.	Cpl. Co. D, 18 Inf.	1232	22	24	B
McIntyre, John	Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf.	636	8	22	D
Polatas, John C.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 18 Inf.	1233	10	9	B
Sabatino, Leny	Pvt. Co. H, 18 Inf.	636	7	20	C
Swanson, Martin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 18 Inf.	1232	35	43	E
Swartz, Oscar	Pvt. Co. I, 18 Inf.	1233	21	25	B
Teti, Vincenzo	do.	1232	17	29	D
Warner, Lawrence	Cpl. Co. K, 18 Inf.	1232	21	36	C
Sands, Walter A.	1 lt. Co. H, 26 Inf.	1232	35	41	B
Andras, Mike	Pvt. Co. L, 26 Inf.	608	32	12	A
Brock, Frank P.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 26 Inf.	1232	12	3	C
Burdick, Ralph L.	Pvt. Co. M, 26 Inf.	1232	18	46	D
Chesney, Anthony	Cpl. Co. A, 26 Inf.	608	33	15	D
Craig, Richard J.	Pvt. Co. L, 26 Inf.	1232	25	20	E
Ferry, Michael J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 26 Inf.	1764	52	6	B
Fisher, John	Cpl. M. G. Co., 26 Inf.	1232	39	15	E
Fugo, Ernesto	Pvt. Co. A, 26 Inf.	1232	9	38	H
Funbrono, Gonsidio	Pvt. Co. B, 26 Inf.	608	31	24	B
Gilmartin, Francis (Glennon, Frank A., alias).	Pvt. Co. G, 26 Inf.	608	32	15	A
Harry, Floyd E.	do.	608	31	5	D
Houston, Wm.	Cpl. Co. C, 26 Inf.	1232	40	18	F
Howard, John W.	Pvt. Co. C, 26 Inf.	1232	27	23	B
Jacobs, Harry I.	do.	1232	1	34	H
Litzinger, Norman J.	Cpl. Co. K, 26 Inf.	608	29	28	B
Malloy, John J.	Pvt. Co. L, 26 Inf.	1233	30	23	C
McCoy, Delbert	Sgt. Co. K, 26 Inf.	608	18	33	D
Schnider, Nicholas	Pvt. Co. K, 26 Inf.	636	5	22	C
Thomas, Jos.	Pvt. Co. E, 26 Inf.	1232	28	15	H
Upton, Raymond	Pvt. Co. B, 26 Inf.	636	16	8	A
While, Wm. W.	Pvt. Co. F, 26 Inf.	608	35	35	D
Curry, John V.	2 lt. Co. E, 28 Inf.	636	6	26	A
Andrews, Henry A.	Pvt. Co. L, 28 Inf.	608	4	25	A
Arndt, Harry C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 28 Inf.	1232	19	40	A
Bates, John H.	Pvt. Co. L, 28 Inf.	1232	26	34	B
Beam, Dewey G.	Pvt. Co. B, 28 Inf.	636	16	10	C
Bennett, John H.	Pvt. Co. D, 28 Inf.	1232	11	9	H
Clark, Jas. Wm. (Walkers, Ernest C., alias).	Sgt. Sup. Co., 28 Inf.	1232	17	36	F
Clisham, Thomas F.	Pvt. Co. H, 28 Inf.	1232	20	25	A
Cole, Alton C.	Pvt. Co. D, 28 Inf.	34	3	4	B
Fialkowski, Antoni	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf.	1232	9	14	H
Fritz, Herman C.	Pvt. Co. C, 28 Inf.	1233	4	29	D
Gallagher, Neil	Pvt. Co. D, 28 Inf.	636	16	14	A
Gauss, Geo. M.	Sgt. Co. K, 28 Inf.	1232	34	4	C
Gochnour, Cloyd G.	Pvt. Co. F, 28 Inf.	1232	4	40	E
Hatch, Archie T.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 28 Inf.	1233	33	23	C
Hoy, Sylvester J.	Cpl. Co. E, 28 Inf.	608	1	28	B
Jones, Ervin I.	Sgt. Co. K, 28 Inf.	608	17	8	C
Lucke, Fred W.	Pvt. Co. K, 28 Inf.	1232	37	2	F
Manfardino, Pavlo	do.	1232	34	21	G
Manitu, Theodore	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 28 Inf.	608	19	2	C
Marciankow, Fivder	Pvt. Co. K, 28 Inf.	1232	34	2	F
McCann, Clark L.	Cpl. Co. K, 28 Inf.	1232	30	21	C
Mock, Arthur C.	Cpl. Co. H, 28 Inf.	608	13	25	A
Moran, Wm. H.	Pvt. Co. G, 28 Inf.	608	34	29	C
Patando, Salvadore	Pvt. Co. D, 28 Inf.	1233	10	21	D
Perluskie, Stiney	Pvt. Co. H, 28 Inf.	1232	5	24	A
Pinelli, Jos.	Pvt. Co. B, 28 Inf.	636	5	18	C
Rusich, Dan.	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf.	1232	36	33	F
Schroll, Chas.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 28 Inf.	608	13	17	B
Sheehan, Richard	Pvt. Co. M, 28 Inf.	1232	2	13	H
Shuella, Oscar	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf.	1232	7	22	G
Skubic, Martin P.	Pvt. Co. K, 28 Inf.	1232	39	29	F
Spada, Sa.	Pvt. Co. H, 28 Inf.	1764	64	4	B
Spidel, Howard L.	Pvt. Co. L, 28 Inf.	636	7	18	D
Timmins, Edward C.	Pvt. Co. K, 28 Inf.	1232	31	29	C
Tuttle, Frank F.	Pvt. Co. B, 28 Inf.	34	7	16	A
Wargo, Jules	Pvt. Co. G, 28 Inf.	1764	41	9	B
Wildrick, Jos.	Pvt. Co. H, 28 Inf.	608	11	36	B
Zboran, Jos.	Pvt. Co. K, 28 Inf.	636	3	11	C
Devine, Geo.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 1 Br. M. G. Bn.	636	4	14	D
Plizza, Joe	Pvt. Co. D, 2 Br. M. G. Bn.	636	7	17	C

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION—CON.					
Connell, Carl J	Pvt. Co. A, 1 M. B. Bn	1232	19	9	E
Dybravsky, Mike	Pvt. Co. B, 2 M. G. Bn	1232	32	44	A
Bernardo, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. A, 3 M. G. Bn	608	29	2	D
Cozzie, Victor A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 3 M. B. Bn	608	33	20	A
Davis, Geo. H	Sup. sgt. Hq. Co. 5 F. A	1232	7	1	F
Mattes, Gustav	Pvt. Bty. D, 5 F. A	1233	19	25	B
Rissmiller, Chas	Pvt. Bty. F, 5 F. A	1232	37	21	D
Jessup, Wm. Hunting	2 lt. Bty. C, 6 F. A	1232	23	15	A
Junkin, Wm. Guy	2 lt. Bty. B, 6 F. A	1764	22	4	B
DiPietro, Costanzo	Pvt. Bty. D, 6 F. A	636	14	13	C
Kaiser, Clayton B	Cpl. Bty. C, 6 F. A	608	4	37	D
Musser, John M	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 6 F. A	636	13	13	D
Olkosky, Alexander	Pvt. Bty. A, 6 F. A	636	8	12	C
Schrader, John M	Pvt. Bty. F, 6 F. A	1232	37	13	A
Taeit, Frank	Wag. Sup. Co., 6 F. A	1233	25	20	D
Becen, Herman	Pvt. Bty. A, 7 F. A	1233	6	9	C
Bradford, Wm	Pvt. Bty. C, 7 F. A	1232	20	19	B
Clark, Herbert	Pvt. Bty. D, 7 F. A	34	20	1	B
Clause, Paul R	Sgt. Bty. C, 7 F. A	1232	24	2	E
Duda, Anthony	Pvt. Bty. C, 7 F. A	1232	11	36	G
Ivosevich, Mirko	Pvt. Bty. E, 7 F. A	636	16	11	C
Jenkings, Louis	do	608	1	10	C
Knauf, Carl L	Cpl. Bty. C, 7 F. A	1232	9	23	D
Maciejewski, John P	Pvt. Hq. Co., 7 F. A	636	10	19	C
Saltman, Abraham	do	1233	17	13	B
Sjumaker, Wilbert L	Cpl. Bty. B, 7 F. A	1232	22	30	B
Zimmerman, John, jr	Pvt. Bty. B, 7 F. A	636	7	27	B
McMahon, Edward L	Saddler 1 Trn. Mtr. Bty	1232	17	1	H
Renaud, Pierre P	Pvt. 1 Trn. Mtr. Bty	636	13	23	D
Crawford, Boyd S	1 lt. Co. D, 1 Engrs	636	9	17	D
Aukerman, Oliver F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 1 Engrs	608	30	32	D
Bush, Harry	Cpl. Co. B, 1 Engrs	1764	20	2	B
Cassels, Geo. H	Pvt. Co. C, 1 Engrs	1233	18	10	A
Greifzu, Wm. C	Cpl. Co. A, 1 Engrs	608	27	31	A
Ivell, Harry B	Cpl. Co. B, 1 Engrs	608	34	15	D
Kupp, Clarence L	Mess sgt. Co. C, 1 Engrs	1764	45	8	B
McDevitt, John	Pvt. Co. B, 1 Engrs	1233	19	7	B
Rivers, Clarence	Cpl. Co. B, 1 Engrs	608	9	40	C
Robinson, Harry G	Pvt. Co. B, 1 Engrs	608	24	15	D
Sahler, Wellington G	Cpl. Co. E, 1 Engrs	1232	8	1	C
Schubert, Jos	Pvt. Co. A, 1 Engrs	636	10	20	A
Sisak, Gasper T	Pvt. Co. B, 1 Engrs	608	38	37	D
Tracy, Jas	Pvt. Co. F, 1 Engrs	1232	2	40	B
SECOND DIVISION					
Catini, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf	1764	27	12	A
Chiafullo, Domenico	Pvt. M. G. Co., 9 Inf	1233	12	3	D
Companice, Wassil	Pvt. Co. L, 9 Inf	1764	30	9	A
Cook, John F	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf	1232	38	10	F
Cowie, Jas	Sgt. Co. K, 9 Inf	1232	25	10	H
Dillon, John J	Cpl. Co. H, 9 Inf	1764	50	7	B
Dobrowolski, Louis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 9 Inf	34	19	1	B
Fitzgerald, Edward	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 9 Inf	1764	47	10	B
Frasca, Philip	Cpl. Co. H, 9 Inf	608	17	42	C
Gates, Jas. E	Pvt. Co. M, 9 Inf	1232	20	14	A
Gotz, Louis	Pvt. Co. C, 9 Inf	608	19	35	D
Hoffecker, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 9 Inf	608	15	37	A
Ireland, Harry	Sgt. Co. A, 9 Inf	608	24	17	B
Keenan, Jos. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 9 Inf	608	35	32	D
Keough, Edward	Pvt. Co. A, 9 Inf	34	37	3	B
Kolinsky, Victor	Pvt. Co. K, 9 Inf	1764	48	4	B
Kraut, Robt. E	Pvt. Co. B, 9 Inf	1232	20	28	H
Labata, Domenico	Pvt. Co. G, 9 Inf	1233	6	11	B
Lucas, Andrew	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf	608	13	32	D
Moran, Chas. F	Cpl. M. G. Co., 9 Inf	608	14	5	D
Moran, John T	Pvt. Co. L, 9 Inf	1232	23	21	A
Mucci, Angelo M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 9 Inf	1764	48	2	B
Naegle, Richard C	Pvt. Co. M, 9 Inf	1764	86	11	A
Perko, Walter	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf	1764	18	9	A
Ramando, Jos	Pvt. Co. M, 9 Inf	1232	26	30	G
Ronan, Peter J	Pvt. Co. K, 9 Inf	608	12	36	D
Rood, Sofey L	Bglr, Co. L, 9 Inf	1233	7	7	B
Roser, Edward	Pvt. Co. L, 9 Inf	1232	11	22	G
Ruzasky, John	do	608	38	22	B
Sanford, Willet C	Cpl. Co. C, 9 Inf	608	17	36	D
Schlossberg, Max	Pvt. Co. M, 9 Inf	1764	43	7	B
Sesnesfsky, Lewis	Pvt. Co. I, 9 Inf	1764	3	5	B
Shamanski, Walter A	Pvt. Co. Hq. 9 Inf	608	3	37	D
Sobiescky, Tony T	Pvt. Co. L, 9 Inf	1233	25	27	C
Sotiropoulas, Hyocrate	Cpl. Co. H, 9 Inf	34	27	6	B
Spampinato, Michael	Pvt. Co. B, 9 Inf	1232	5	38	D
Stablo, Sam	Pvt. Co. L, 9 Inf	1232	22	21	A
Tarassuck, Vitold	Pvt. Hq. Co., 9 Inf	1764	75	1	A
Trojan, Peter	Pvt. Co M, 9 Inf	1232	40	7	E
Tubyrske, Jos	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf	1764	57	4	B
Urban, Peter	Pvt. Co. I, 9 Inf	1232	35	18	E
Valent, Paul	Pvt. Co. M, 9 Inf	1232	31	30	H
Young, Adolph L	Pvt. Co. G, 9 Inf	1232	9	11	F
Bellaroba, Jos	Pvt. Co. H, 23 Inf	1232	20	12	F
Blei, Wm. H	do	1232	30	8	H
Blyler, Geo. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 23 Inf	1764	61	6	A
Bunting, Jas. S	Pvt. Co. H, 23 Inf	34	15	6	C
Curry, Wm. A	Pvt. Co. G, 23 Inf	1232	26	31	E
Dipasquali, Alfonso	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf	1232	2	17	A
Dudala, John	Pvt. Co. K, 23 Inf	1764	30	3	B
Frank, Walter A	Pvt. Co. E, 23 Inf	608	26	11	C
Gillen, John G	Sgt. Co. G, 23 Inf	1232	7	35	E
Glucosky, Jos. Z	Pvt. Co. K, 23 Inf	1764	63	9	A
Greiner, Arthur W	Pvt. Co. A, 23 Inf	1232	37	22	H
Griscallis, Stiney	Sgt. Co. I, 23 Inf	1764	33	13	A
Grobowski, Walter	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf	608	31	8	C
Haag, Jas. I	Cpl. Co. M., 23 Inf	608	8	34	A
Heagerty, Jas. L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 23 Inf	608	10	33	C
Henkel, Albert W	Cpl. Co. I, 23 Inf	1764	84	6	B
Krasnov, Wasiel	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf	1232	20	34	E
McGinn, Jos. V	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 23 Inf	1764	71	6	A
Melis, Philip	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf	1232	40	23	H
Miller, Chas	Pvt. Co. H, 23 Inf	1232	32	42	C

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—CON.					
Morgan, Geo	Sgt. Co. I, 23 Inf	1232	6	36	G
Murphy, Leo A	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co 23 Inf	1764	6	2	B
Palenskis, Mike	Pvt. Co. F, 23 Inf	608	28	8	C
Pickoos, Jos	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf	1764	85	5	A
Predellini, Fernando	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf	1764	35	6	A
Reilly, Vincent J	Pvt. Co. E, 23 Inf	1232	34	9	F
Ruggiero, Guiseppe	Pvt. Co. K, 23 Inf	1764	40	9	A
Rusinko, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 23 Inf	1764	49	9	B
Savinsky, Jos	Pvt. Co. E, 23 Inf	1764	89	11	A
Sneyd, Henry D	Cpl. Co. I, 23 Inf	34	17	11	B
Sovil, Anthony	Pvt. Co. H, 23 Inf	1232	12	38	A
Spiegel, John	Pvt. Co. D, 23 Inf	1232	16	38	F
Summers, John H	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf	1764	36	1	A
Walsh, Anthony A	Pvt. Co. K, 23 Inf	1764	40	4	B
Wezner, Stanley F	Pvt. Co. E, 23 Inf	1232	11	19	H
Wright, Saml. Jas	Sgt. Co. L, 23 Inf	608	1	21	B
Zavolta, Giovanni (alias Giaranni, John F.).	Pvt. Co. K, 23 Inf	1764	10	4	A
Conner, Robt. E	2 lt. 49 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	28	41	B
Keenan, Jos	2 lt. Sup. Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	21	39	A
Alexander, Sterling L	Pvt. 8 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	16	32	D
Anwerter, Andrew Louis.	Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	38	1	D
Bennett, Ellwood Allen	Pvt. 18 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	61	4	A
Bigley, Walter Stanley	Pvt. 20 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	59	5	A
Burns, Robt. Saml	Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	22	11	B
Corbin, Francis Bernard.	Cpl. 17 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	85	12	B
Denn, Alexander	Pvt. 55 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	31	5	A
Devlin, Bernard Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. 67 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	12	23	A
Dorsey, Edward	Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	9	44	C
Dorsey, Howard Swier	Cpl. 61 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	4	45	D
Elliott, Barton Wilkinson.	Pvt. 8 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	8	37	H
Farrell, Jos	Pvt. 67 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	61	7	B
Fritz, Chas. Louis	Cpl. 43 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	29	26	F
Gravener, John Nelson	Cpl. 55 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	63	13	A
Green, Chas. Naylor	Pvt. 55 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	30	5	A
Griffin, Wm. Lawrence	Cpl. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	34	2	A
Jimerfield, Herbert Wm	Pvt. 67 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	87	8	A
Jones, Felix Wm	Sgt. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	51	1	B
Keirn, Otha S	Pvt. 16 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	61	6	B
Kocak, Matej	Sgt. 66 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	32	41	D
Kolson, Francis Earl	Pvt 18 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	2	5	A
Mahrer, Wm. John	Pvt 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	13	6	B
McCormick, Jas. Albert.	Pvt 43 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	89	3	A
Reath, Harvey Withrow.	Sgt. 43 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	56	10	A
Souder, Herbert Hibbs	Pvt. 47 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	15	2	B
Stewart, Albert Dana	Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	72	12	A
Strong, Frank John	do	1232	16	32	E
Stroup, Wm. Leverne	Pvt. 67 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	27	39	H
Thorn, Raymond Stacy	Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	50	12	A
Van Eman, Clare Lemont.	Cpl. 67 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	85	13	A
Walleigh, Harry Ralph	Pvt. 17 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	27	12	B
Wear, Eugene Wm	Sgt. 49 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	20	8	A
Wishart, Theophilus Luke.	Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	5	12	B
Aldrich, Edw. Jos	Pvt. 74 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	5	16	C
Benners, Archibald B	Pvt. 80 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	59	7	B
Carpenter, Charlie	Pvt. 83 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	36	5	D
Duncan, David Theodore.	Pvt. 74 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	81	8	B
Flick, Fredk. Sherman	Pvt. 95 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	22	9	A
Hamberry, Jos. Henry	Pvt. 80 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	37	7	D
Kotalik, Geo. Phillip	Pvt. 84 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	73	9	A
McIlhenney, Geo. Valentine.	Cpl. 81 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	7	12	D
Mercer, Gordon McC	Pvt. 83 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	15	5	A
O'Donnell, Edward	Cpl. 75 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	21	28	H
Renkin, Fredk. Jas	do	1232	38	34	E

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Sipes, Joshua Earl	Pvt. 83 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	7	31	A
Stanton, Paul Andrew	Cpl. 80 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	1	26	E
Stirling, Hugh Alex	Pvt. 78 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	15	15	B
Taylor, Corwin Blessing.	Sgt. 84 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	35	30	B
Tobias, John Michael	Pvt. 96 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	38	37	F
Toner, Elwood Warner	do	1232	2	38	A
Wilson, Edmund Meredith.	Pvt. 1 cl. 76 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	68	4	A
Beck, Abraham	Sgt. Co. B, 4 M. G. Bn	1233	26	17	C
Bisker, Noah R	Cpl. Co. B, 4 M. G. Bn	1233	30	18	D
Dicresce, Francesco	Pvt. Co. B, 4 M. G. Bn	1764	16	3	B
Marchn, Pete	do	1764	32	3	A
Orlow, Nicholas	do	1232	5	31	A
Parzych, Anthoni	Pvt. Co. A, 4 M. G. Bn	1764	17	9	A
Pisani, Andrea	Pvt. Co. B, 4 M. G. Bn	1233	9	6	C
Bateman, Jas., jr	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 5 M. G. Bn	1232	20	14	D
Mazkwaz, Louis	Cpl. Co. C, 5 M. G. Bn	1232	26	34	F
McCabe, Leo T	Pvt. Co. B, 5 M. G. Bn	1233	14	22	D
Osso, Matteo	do	1232	1	34	G
Pistikoudis, Theodore	Cpl. Co. C, 5 M. G. Bn	1232	16	3	F
Platt, Wm. A	Pvt. Co. D, 5 M. G. Bn	1764	39	6	A
Stalcoski, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 5 M. G. Bn	1232	35	29	B
Weber, Geo. John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 5 M. G. Bn	1233	18	24	C
Wise, Wilbur	Sgt. Co. A, 5 M. G. Bn	1232	2	38	G
Woroszka, Nikita	Pvt. Co. B, 5 M. G. Bn	1232	19	15	D
Yerger, Wm	Pvt. Co. D, 5 M. G. Bn	1764	2	8	B
Kite, Clement Cresson	Gy. sgt. 81 Co., 6 M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C.	1764	89	13	A
Klingenstein, Herbert Wm.	Drummer 23 Co., 6 M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C.	1764	78	2	A
Semian, John	Cpl. 15 Co., 6 M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C.	608	28	1	C
Smith, Russell Daniel	Pvt. 15 Co. 6 M. G. Bn. U. S. M. C.	1232	23	29	G
Stark, John Daniel	Cpl. 81 Co. 6 M. G. Bn. U. S. M. C.	34	29	8	B
Hoopes, Jos. E	2 lt. Bty E, 12 F. A	1764	5	4	B
Forsyth, Matthew W., jr.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty E, 12 F. A	1233	26	24	D
Insley, Jack H	Pvt. Bty F, 12 F. A	1764	23	12	A
Jablonowski, Zygmond	Musn. Hq. Co. 12 F. A	1764	13	4	B
Light, Ely	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty E, 12 F. A	1764	48	10	A
Steel, Henry J	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty C, 12 F. A	608	5	37	A
Killion, Chas. L	Cook Bty A, 15 F. A	1233	19	4	C
Snyder, Harris R	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty C, 17 F. A	1232	31	20	B
Lizzie, Paul	Pvt. 2 Trn. Mtr. Bty	1233	4	19	D
Rupprecht, Wilfert Henry.	do	1233	24	7	D
Willinsky, Anthony	do	1233	10	23	B
De Francesco, Carmine	Pvt. Co. B, 2 Engrs	1232	14	17	B
Evans, Samuel	do	608	31	25	D
Hertzel, Herman W	do	1764	30	2	B
Marshall, Geo. E	Pvt. Co. D, 2 Engrs	1764	26	3	A
Portusi, Tony	Pvt. Co. F, 2 Engrs	1232	17	36	D
Smith, Fulton C	Pvt. Co. A, 2 Engrs	1764	74	13	A
Tonetti, Adolph	Pvt. Co. D, 2 Engrs	34	9	15	B
Redmond, Clint	Sgt. Co. C, 2 Engrs	1232	38	18	B
THIRD DIVISION					
Yegle, Earl H	Bn. Sgt. Maj. Hq. Det	1232	23	12	D
Kremer, Adan B	1 lt. Co. F, 4 Inf	1233	30	16	D
McCreary, Norman John.	2 lt. Hq. Co. 4 Inf	1764	32	6	A
Spyker, Baker Fairchild	2 lt. Co. G, 4 Inf	1232	26	16	A
Aberman, Harry	Pvt. Co. I, 4 Inf	1764	11	10	A
Ainardi, Lino	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 4 Inf	1232	2	23	A
Antonelli, Guido	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 4 Inf	1232	23	46	B
Armstrong, John W	Cpl. Co. L, 4 Inf	1232	38	5	H
Attica, Herman	Pvt. Co. M, 4 Inf	1232	1	28	A
Barrett, Wm. A	Sgt. Co. B, 4 Inf	1232	21	25	F
Budrovitz, John	Pvt. Co. K, 4 Inf	1232	4	18	E
Buffton, John	do	1232	25	5	D
Carabugh, Calvin A	Pvt. Co. I, 4 Inf	1764	24	11	A
Chuk, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 4 Inf	608	32	26	A
Cibrowski, Stanislaw	Pvt. Co. B, 4 Inf	1232	27	11	F
Conners, John F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 4 Inf	1232	34	26	A
Crist, Geo. E	Pvt. Hq. Co. 4 Inf	1232	35	23	F
Crocco, Jerry	Pvt. Co. L, 4 Inf	1764	15	1	B
Dalamont, Frank	Pvt. Co. D, 4 Inf	1232	18	33	C
DiVitti, Tony	Pvt. Co. I, 4 Inf	1232	37	18	B
Dublinskie, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 4 Inf	1764	41	2	B
Durff, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. I, 4 Inf	1764	67	12	B
Flannery, Edward J	Pvt. Co. D, 4 Inf	1232	18	30	H
France, Chas. C	Cpl. Co. I, 4 Inf	1764	44	2	B
Furey, Patsey	Pvt. Co. I, 4 Inf	1764	27	13	B
Gallagher, Edward	Cpl. Hq. Co. 4 Inf	1232	40	40	H
Gugluzo, Jos	Pvt. Co. D, 4 Inf	1764	40	12	A
Hetrea, Geo	Pvt. Co. G, 4 Inf	1232	13	36	H
Ivkovic, Jovan	Pvt. Co. M, 4 Inf	1232	5	4	D
Jones, Harold W	Pvt. Co. A, 4 Inf	1232	18	19	A
Jusinski, Anthony	Pvt. Co. E, 4 Inf	1232	10	20	B
Kanopsky, Frank	do	1232	15	43	E
Karkow, John	Pvt. Co. B, 4 Inf	608	15	18	A
Kelly, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 4 Inf	1232	6	3	A
Krapp, John E	Sgt. Hq. Co. 4 Inf	1232	13	40	E
Kropp, Geo	Cpl. Co. M, 4 Inf	1232	14	37	A
Kuzina, Michael	Pvt. Co. I, 4 Inf	1764	19	1	B
Lojeski, Jos	Pvt. Co. D, 4 Inf	1232	1	19	H
Lorah, Wm. C	Pvt. Co. I, 4 Inf	1232	3	13	C
McCollum, Robt	Cpl. Co. C, 4 Inf	1232	37	24	F

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRD DIVISION—con.					
Miller, Frank	Pvt. Co. C, 4 Inf	1764	19	8	A
Millington, Harold B	Pvt. Co. G, 4 Inf	1764	12	13	A
Mooney, Anthony	Pvt. Hq. Co. 4 Inf	1233	19	9	A
Mowrer, Hiram H	Pvt. Co. I, 4 Inf	1232	13	15	B
Ober, Moses R	Pvt. Co. D, 4 Inf	1232	39	23	F
Parisi, Umberto	Pvt. Co. B, 4 Inf	1232	14	27	A
Rogers, Harry T	Pvt. Co. A, 4 Inf	1232	17	31	F
Schwartz, Earl D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 4 Inf	1232	36	43	C
Scialabba, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 4 Inf	1232	28	8	E
Stambaugh, Chancelford.	Pvt. Co. K, 4 Inf	1764	59	6	B
Yarnall, Lewis W., jr	Pvt. Co. F, 4 Inf	1232	18	36	B
Sykes, Paul J	1 lt. Co. B, 7 Inf	1232	14	7	A
Shiner, Jacob M	2 lt. Co. A, 7 Inf	1232	37	31	B
Allen, Chas. H	Sgt. Co. M, 7 Inf	1232	17	10	H
Allridge, Frank	Cpl. Co. B, 7 Inf	608	30	6	A
Amelia, Jas	Pvt. Co. K, 7 Inf	1232	14	20	C
Anderson, Wm. F	Pvt. Co. F, 7 Inf	1232	16	23	C
Andreucci, Salvatore	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 7 Inf	1232	24	27	H
Andrieu, Louis	Pvt. Co. A, 7 Inf	1232	3	32	D
Anselmo, Pace	Pvt. Co. K, 7 Inf	1232	23	11	F
Auito, Bartholomeo M	Pvt. Co. A, 7 Inf	1764	44	1	A
Barrett, Wm. T	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 7 Inf	1233	14	19	C
Barufaldi, Achille	Pvt. Co. I, 7 Inf	608	6	2	B
Bashall, Jos	Pvt. Co. K, 7 Inf	1764	24	6	A
Battaglia, Joe	Pvt. Co. I, 7 Inf	1232	18	26	E
Belculfine, Alessaudro	Pvt. Co. C, 7 Inf	1232	35	5	C
Brazun, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 7 Inf	608	32	28	A
Cacotakec, Nick	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 7 Inf	608	10	12	B
Capuzzi, Carmine	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 7 Inf	608	3	20	B
Cook, Thos. F	Cpl. Co. M, 7 Inf	608	1	3	A
Dejgowski, Ignatz	Pvt. Co. L, 7 Inf	1232	25	32	C
Dennis, Harry	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf	34	14	15	A
Elia, Pasquale	Pvt. Co. K, 7 Inf	1232	15	16	C
Gdak, Frank	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf	1764	9	6	A
Herdman, John Wm	Cpl. Co. B, 7 Inf	608	5	12	B
Kochanowski, Peter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 7 Inf	1764	23	9	A
Lee, George	Wag. Sup. Co., 7 Inf	1232	6	26	F
Levandeski, Andy	Pvt. Co. K, 7 Inf	1232	26	21	H
Lewis, Wm. A	Pvt. Co. H, 7 Inf	608	3	2	B
Lynch, John B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 7 Inf	1764	25	6	A
Malinoski, Antoni	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 7 Inf	1232	18	41	G
Marcks, Tony	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 7 Inf	608	32	26	B
Mazurcak, Josef	Pvt. Co. B, 7 Inf	1764	74	3	B
Metlin, Benj. R	do	1232	19	10	B
Orndoff, Ralph G	Pvt. Co. A, 7 Inf	1232	29	8	A
Pacchiarotti, Amedeo	Pvt. Co. M 7 Inf	1232	26	34	H
Palo, Lodise R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 7 Inf	1232	10	37	E
Pantalfo, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. K, 7 Inf	1232	22	45	B
Pizzuti, Daneto	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 7 Inf	608	13	12	A
Pokornoski, Wladyslaw	Pvt. Co. I, 7 Inf	1233	8	2	C
Polome, Arthur	do	608	31	6	A
Rooch, Joe	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 7 Inf	1232	35	36	A
Salvadore, Wm. H	Cpl. Co. B, 7 Inf	1764	90	13	A
Sauers, Michael	Sgt. Co. L, 7 Inf	1232	12	20	D
Scaccia, Frank	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf	1232	40	46	B
Scaricamazza, Guiseppe	Pvt. Co. I, 7 Inf	608	21	5	B
Soozelis, Ambrose	Pvt. Co. L, 7 Inf	1232	12	5	D
Svirgine, Anton	Pvt. Co. B, 7 Inf	608	11	20	A
Vidio, Fredicio	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf	1232	38	12	A
Werlin, Bernard	Cpl. Co. L, 7 Inf	1764	36	10	B
Zoneck, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 7 Inf	1232	21	8	A
Alfonso, Antonio	Pvt. Co. A, 30 Inf	1232	7	4	A
Asolias, Milton	Pvt. Co. D, 30 Inf	608	33	17	C
Berkofski, Frank	do	1764	54	3	B
Blaszkiewicz, Julian	Pvt. Co. F, 30 Inf	1232	19	39	F
Bonisolli, Scipi	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 30 Inf	608	38	19	A
Booth, Wm. Wayne	Pvt. M. G. Co., 30 Inf	1232	4	43	B
Brown, Jas. R	Pvt. Co. A, 30 Inf	1232	10	4	A
Cappellano, Nicola	Pvt. Co. F, 30 Inf	608	19	15	F
Cobetsky, Joe	do	608	21	3	C
Collins, Jas. F	Cpl. Co. K., 30 Inf	608	36	14	B
Costantini, Vito	Pvt. Co. G, 30 Inf	1232	24	19	C
Crawford, Raymond	Pvt. Co. F, 30 Inf	1232	40	9	B
Droder, John	Cpl. Co. A, 30 Inf	1232	21	24	D
Duie, Michael J	Sgt Co. A, 30 Inf	1232	8	17	A
Fredo, Guilio	Pvt. Co. D, 30 Inf	608	37	24	C
Fry, Reuben C	Pvt. Co. G, 30 Inf	1232	2	6	D
Geller, Samuel	Pvt. Co. F, 30 Inf	608	18	19	B
Heard, Francis J	Sgt. Co. M, 30 Inf	608	24	28	A
Heller, Edward	Pvt. Co. C, 30 Inf	1232	13	15	G
Klymasjwki, John	Pvt. Co. F, 30 Inf	1764	6	6	A
Levanda, Walter	Cpl. Co B, 30 Inf	608	27	8	A
Lisefsky, Joe	Cpl. Co. A, 30 Inf	608	23	1	B
Loomis, Orlando M	Sgt Co. G, 30 Inf	1764	42	10	B
Mickaylik, Mitrofan	Pvt. Co. B, 30 Inf	608	25	19	A
Moses, Wm. A	Pvt. Co. A, 30 Inf	1764	22	5	A
Murphy, Eugene F	Sgt. Co. G, 30 Inf	1764	45	1	A
Neroni, Francesco	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 30 Inf	1232	20	37	C
Ozumkewicz, Kostanty	Pvt. Co. F, 30 Inf	1232	34	39	F
Paratore, Carmelo	Pvt. Co. G, 30 Inf	1232	8	40	C
Perilli, Berardo	Pvt. M. G. Co., 30 Inf	608	9	20	A
Perretta, Carmine	Pvt. Co. D, 30 Inf	608	30	3	B
Perry, Jas	Pvt. Co. A, 30 Inf	1232	21	12	D
Pestille, Mariano	Pvt. Co. K, 30 Inf	1232	11	37	G
Pinizzotto, Rossari	Pvt. Co. B, 30 Inf	1232	11	32	E
Rabinowitz, Rudolph	do	608	25	8	A
Rachwal, Jos	Pvt. Co. E, 30 Inf	608	25	22	A
Schlott, Lincoln	Pvt. Co. H, 30 Inf	608	8	12	A
Sciamanno, Francesco	Pvt. Co. I, 30 Inf	608	19	2	A
Sestito, Jos	Pvt. Co. D, 30 Inf	1232	21	43	D
Shooly, Carl	Pvt. Co. F, 30 Inf	1232	20	4	C
Siriani, Giovani	Pvt. Co. I, 30 Inf	608	4	2	A
Snyder, Fred A	Pvt. Co. C, 30 Inf	1232	20	16	C
Stankel, Frank	Pvt. M. G. Co., 30 Inf	608	35	13	C
Steif, Harvey	Pvt. Co. B, 30 Inf	1764	52	1	B

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRD DIVISION—con.					
Strong, Geo	Pvt. Co. M, 30 Inf	1232	4	35	E
Strsyn, Josef	Pvt. Co. G, 30 Inf	1232	9	7	D
Tamburini, Angelo	Pvt. Co. H, 30 Inf	608	33	33	B
Valsaco, Caso M	Pvt. Co. F, 30 Inf	1232	4	22	E
Vaznuk, John	Pvt. M. G. Co., 30 Inf	608	3	10	B
Wilhelm, Peter	Pvt. Co. H, 30 Inf	1764	38	9	A
Bartleson, Sidney B	Pvt. Co. E, 38 Inf	1232	10	10	E
Beam, John H	Pvt. Co. C, 38 Inf	608	32	23	B
Cimaroli, Lucio	Pvt. Co. B, 38 Inf	608	32	25	A
Fedrices, John	Pvt. Co. K, 38 Inf	608	27	17	A
Fisher, Raymond O	Sgt. Co. F, 38 Inf	608	9	11	B
Goff, Leon P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 38 Inf	608	22	10	B
Hampele, Ray K	Pvt. Co. K, 38 Inf	608	33	20	A
Miconi, Berardino	Pvt. Co. A, 38 Inf	1764	31	13	A
Ruhola, Walder	Pvt. Co. K, 38 Inf	1232	6	20	G
Rycez, John	Pvt. Co. A, 38 Inf	608	36	3	A
Sheffer, Ervin O	Cpl. Co. I, 38 Inf	1232	20	3	C
Shoenberger, Michael N.	Pvt. Co. D, 38 Inf	608	15	4	D
Stinson, John T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 38 Inf	1232	2	41	D
Sunderland, Grover L	Sgt. M. G. Co. 38 Inf	1764	38	1	B
Temple, Wm. S	Sgt. Co. A, 38 Inf	608	27	1	C
Troster, Chas	Pvt. Co. G, 38 Inf	1232	8	34	D
Zepinsky, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 38 Inf	1232	5	18	G
Beard, John Franklin	Cpl. Co. A, 7 M. G. Bn	1232	1	26	D
Clancy, Paul R	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D., 7 M. G. Bn	1232	1	14	A
Creed, Chas. A	Pvt. Co. B, 7 M. G. Bn	1232	3	19	B
Taylor, Harry M	Pvt. San. Det., 7 M. G. Bn	1232	32	9	H
Carr, Edward O	Cpl. Co. C, 8 M. G. Bn	1764	52	1	A
Cunningham, Kerr A	Cook Co. B, 8 M. G. Bn	1764	40	2	B
Manners, Myron O	Cpl. Co. B, 8 M. G. Bn	1232	5	43	C
Mease, Paul V	Wag. Hq. Co., 8 M. G. Bn	1764	45	10	A
Prushinski, Leo	Sgt. Co. D, 8 M. G. Bn	608	3	12	B
Winiewicz, Stanley	Pvt. Co. C, 8 M. G. Bn	1232	18	32	F
Worth, John	Pvt. Co. C, 9 M. G. Bn	1232	25	34	E
Fallon, Wm. T	Pvt. Bty. D, 10 F. A	608	10	15	B
Hall, Arnold D	Pvt. Bty. A, 18 F. A	1764	39	2	B
Dean, Harvey A	1 lt. Bty. D, 76 F. A	1232	17	19	F
Porter, Samuel J	Pvt. Sup. Co., 76 F. A	1233	17	11	A
Strzempek, Robt. A	Pvt. Bty. F, 76 F. A	1232	22	34	E
Birney, Knox B	1 lt. Co. A, 6 Engrs	1232	13	40	B
Craven, Daniel W	Pvt. Co. B, 6 Engrs	1232	8	15	A
Fulkrod, Samuel E	Pvt. Co. F, 6 Engrs	636	15	32	A
Hastie, Wm. M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 6 Engrs	1233	6	28	A
Leifer, Sherman W	Pvt. Co. A, 6 Engrs	608	35	24	A
Widdall, John C	Sgt. Co. A, 6 Engrs	1232	29	36	E
Williamson, Alexander	Pvt. Co. B, 6 Engrs	1232	28	40	A
Gura, Jos	Pvt. Co. B, 3 Mil. Pol	1764	5	8	A
Eckweiler, Robt. J	Pvt. Co. C, 3 Am. Tn	608	28	21	B
Tracey, Geo. V	Pvt. 1 cl. 5 Amb. Co., 3 Sn. Tn.	1232	13	4	F
Bloss, Edward P	Pvt. 6 Engr. Tn	1233	13	2	C
FOURTH DIVISION					
Herkert, Robt. A	Rgtl. Sgt. Maj. Hq. 4 Div	1233	4	15	B
Moore, Edward L	2 lt. Co. D, 39 Inf	1232	31	8	B
Nicolas, Raymond	2 lt. Co. F, 39 Inf	1232	20	41	H
Allen, Wm	Pvt. M. G. Co., 39 Inf	1232	21	19	A
Andreas, Rolland J	Pvt. Co. A, 39 Inf	1232	35	12	D
Andrews, John J	Pvt. Co. G, 39 Inf	1232	5	39	C
Antrillo, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 39 Inf	608	30	12	A
Borofskie, Roman	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 39 Inf	1764	66	3	B
Cannon, Antonio	Pvt. Co. I, 39 Inf	1232	40	38	D
Caramanico, Raffael	Pvt. Co. G, 39 Inf	608	21	4	C
Cassano, Francesco	Pvt. Co. B, 39 Inf	1232	26	40	F
Cleary, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. E, 39 Inf	1232	4	43	C
Greenfield, John	Sgt. Co. A, 39 Inf	608	19	8	B
Grier, John M	Sgt. Co. I, 39 Inf	608	31	16	A
Heartter, Harry J	Pvt. Co. H, 39 Inf	608	15	1	B
Kautz, Daniel A	Pvt. Co. C, 39 Inf	1232	10	42	B
Martin, Edward T	do	1232	29	6	D
Moroz, Gabriel	Cpl. Co. E, 39 Inf	1764	65	6	B
Moss, Irvin T	Pvt. Co. B, 39 Inf	1764	56	9	B
Olskvich, Michael	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 39 Inf	1764	9	10	B
Reber, Geo. W	Cpl. Co. C, 39 Inf	1232	20	44	D
Reichard, Raymond T	Pvt. Co. H, 39 Inf	1233	1	12	A
Resenfield, Morris E	Pvt. Co. G, 39 Inf	1764	61	2	B
Stevenson, Elmer G	Pvt. Hq. Co., 39 Inf	1232	11	17	D
Thompson, Floyd L	Pvt. Co. E, 39 Inf	1232	1	27	D
Wachowiak, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 39 Inf	608	4	39	A
Alexander, Fail H	1 lt. Co. F, 47 Inf	608	4	12	D
Murdock, Robt. H	1 lt. M. D., 47 Inf	1232	22	25	E
Over, Jas. P	1 lt. Co. K, 47 Inf	608	6	7	A
Bennett, Ernest V	Pvt. Co. K, 47 Inf	1232	33	16	H
Biselie, Chas	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf	608	2	28	C
Brown, John H	do	608	30	11	D
Burt, Frank G	Sgt. Co. D, 47 Inf	608	1	6	B
Carp, Geo	Pvt. Co. I, 47 Inf	608	19	27	A
Cawley, Jos. J	Pvt. Co. C, 47 Inf	1232	12	40	D
Denato, Milyo	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf	608	1	2	C
Donovan, John F	Sgt. Co. E, 47 Inf	1764	57	1	B
Keeling, Ernest, jr	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf	608	13	18	B
Kiehl, Jacob N	Pvt. Co. G, 47 Inf	1232	21	11	A
Hunter, Monroe R	Pvt. Co. I, 47 Inf	1232	37	14	F
Macken, Chas	1st Sgt. Co. G, 47 Inf	1232	34	6	E
Murray, Jas	Pvt. Co. L, 47 Inf	1232	26	31	B
Niemiec, Frank E	Pvt. Co. B, 47 Inf	1232	21	38	H
Shaulis, Daniel W	Pvt. Co. F, 47 Inf	1232	8	1	F
Simone, Pancrazio	Pvt. Co. G, 47 Inf	1232	27	41	D
Smith, Irwin T	Pvt. Co. C, 47 Inf	1232	42	11	H
Swanboro, Raymond G	Pvt. Co. B, 47 Inf	1232	19	40	F
Teplica, Mike	Pvt. Co. I, 47 Inf	1232	9	23	H
Cupitt, Harold D	1 lt. Co. C, 58 Inf	1232	14	45	C
Abbott, Elwood T	Sgt. Co. L, 58 Inf	1232	13	8	A

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FOURTH DIVISION—con.					
Caneto, Louis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 58 Inf	1232	20	3	F
Chmielowjecz, Thos	Pvt. Co. A, 58 Inf	608	6	34	D
Cosmand, Bruno	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 58 Inf	1232	24	6	D
Daroszka, Adam	Pvt. Co. K, 58 Inf	1232	15	15	H
Fagan, Francis W	Pvt. Co. B, 58 Inf	1232	36	27	E
Fagan, Frank L	Sgt. Co. C, 58 Inf	1232	12	2	E
Gilger, Raymond	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 58 Inf	608	7	1	B
Gordon, Louis	Pvt. Co. A, 58 Inf	608	26	6	D
Harpur, Frank V	Pvt. Co. B, 58 Inf	1232	18	7	B
Jockett, Jacob J	Cpl. Co. H, 58 Inf	1764	62	11	A
Kweder, Adam	Pvt. Co. I, 58 Inf	608	38	32	D
Lesher, Wm. W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 58 Inf	608	17	4	C
Markley, John T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 58 Inf	1764	52	4	B
Matsco, Michael	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 58 Inf	1764	33	5	A
Ogorodnik, Thos	Pvt. Co. D, 58 Inf	1764	39	4	A
Persinski, Sterr	Pvt. Co. I, 58 Inf	1232	23	46	A
Rados, Castos P	Cpl. Co. B, 58 Inf	1232	26	7	F
Reese, Frank H	Cpl. Co. M, 58 Inf	1232	29	33	E
Roche, Edward	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 58 Inf	1764	77	8	A
Salinetti, Luigi	Pvt. Co. M., 58 Inf	608	37	16	A
Shubick, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 58 Inf	608	37	21	C
Smith, Harry P	Cpl. Hq. Co., 58 Inf	1232	38	31	D
Soforte, Gaetano	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 58 Inf	1764	52	10	A
Sulzicki, John	Pvt. Co. D, 58 Inf	1764	85	10	A
Ulcary, Edward H	Bglr. Co. C, 58 Inf	1764	40	6	B
Yanoscak, John A	Cpl. Co. K, 58 Inf	608	36	9	D
Caterina, Dominick	Cpl. Co. B, 59 Inf	608	10	7	C
Contos, Arghirios	Pvt. Co. M, 59 Inf	1232	16	41	G
Johnston, Albert S	Pvt. Co. F, 59 Inf	1764	5	4	A
Kell, John A	Cpl. Co. I, 59 Inf	1764	58	2	A
Krentz, Peter Edw	Sgt. Co. C, 59 Inf	1764	35	2	B
Nemic, Theophil A	Pvt. Co. C, 59 Inf	1764	25	1	A
Partyka, Frank	Pvt. M. G. Co. 59 Inf	1232	30	22	H
Seigal, Walter	Cpl. Co. A, 59 Inf	1764	27	4	A
Tedesco, Mike	Pvt. Co. L, 59 Inf	1764	83	8	A
Wizbicki, Anthony	Cpl. Co. H, 59 Inf	1232	1	9	H
Johanson, Carl	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 10 M. G. Bn.	608	19	9	D
Eisenhower, Edward	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 11 M. G. Bn.	1233	19	21	A
Jones, Maurice R	do	1764	73	7	B
Lucas, Chas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 12 M. G. Bn.	608	3	24	C
Martin, Abraham V	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D. 12 M. G. Bn.	1232	18	30	C
Norton, John E	Sgt. Co. C, 12 M. G. Bn	1232	8	21	H
Bruno, John	Pvt. Hq. Det. 4 F. A. Brig	1232	34	35	A
Laucjs, Joe	Pvt. Bty. B, 16 F. A	608	24	4	B
Montgomery, Chas	Sgt. Bty. A, 16 F. A	1233	29	23	A
Roginsky, Tofil	Pvt. Bty. D, 16 F. A	1232	21	9	F
Johnston, Alexander	Pvt. Bty. A, 76 F. A	1232	21	39	G
Rupert, Wm. J	Pvt. Bty. D, 76 F. A	608	23	22	B
Semensow, Feodore K	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C, 76 F. A	1232	5	41	E
Tielsch, Carl W	Pvt. Bty. A, 76 F. A	1233	36	9	D
Carlis, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. C, 4 Engrs	1232	11	26	H
Exley, Harry	Pvt. Co. F, 4 Engrs	1233	24	24	D
Heinrich, Leonard	Pvt. Co. C, 4 Engrs	608	24	29	B
Sulesky, Konstant Y	do	1233	28	8	D
Kendig, Haskell P	Pvt. Co. C, 8 F. S. Bn	1232	32	42	A
Ward, Michael J	Pvt. Co. F, 4 Sup. Tn	34	7	15	B
Duemar, Francisco	Pvt. Co. B, 4 Amm. Tn	1233	35	25	D
Ortolano, Gabrielli	Pvt. F. H. 33 4 San. Tn	1232	28	21	F
FIFTH DIVISION					
Botthof, Jos. B	Pvt. Co. B, Hq. Bn. Genl. Hq.	1233	27	20	B
Balhitis, Mike	Pvt. Co. H, 6 Inf	1232	25	41	C
Connelly, John J	Pvt. Co. F, 6 Inf	1233	18	2	D
Fnio, Gaetano	do	1232	35	10	A
Gerstout, Bladus	Pvt. Co. C, 6 Inf	1232	2	18	B
Kerpet, Raymond Walter.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 6 Inf	1233	14	5	C
McGough, John A	Pvt. M. D. 6 Inf	1232	26	12	E
Quear, Alexander	Pvt. Co. E, 6 Inf	1232	16	17	A
Righi, Amedeo	Pvt. Co. K, 6 Inf	1232	9	16	C
Rodgers, Harry C	Pvt. Co. L, 6 Inf	1232	20	8	D
Russo, Pasquale	Pvt. Co. I, 6 Inf	1232	28	13	A
Schiel, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. L, 6 Inf	1232	40	3	E
Smith, Jos. L	Pvt. Co. C, 6 Inf	1232	18	29	H
Vagafonia, Michael Angelo.	Pvt. Co. B, 6 Inf	1232	8	25	D
Gambie, Robt. Howard	2 lt. Co. A, 11 Inf	1233	32	8	C
Baran, Bartholomew	Pvt. Co. K, 11 Inf	1232	9	7	A
Boyer, Chas. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 11 Inf	1233	32	27	D
Cummings, Thos	Pvt. Co. K, 11 Inf	1232	34	31	H
Danelak, Alexander	Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf	1232	12	5	E
Dissinger, Grant	Pvt. Co. A, 11 Inf	1233	31	3	B
Dooris, Patrick J	Pvt. Co. I, 11 Inf	1232	6	18	A
Earl, Homer W	Sgt. Co. A, 11 Inf	1232	35	21	D
Everts, Geo. E	Pvt. Co. D, 11 Inf	1232	21	20	B
Fager, Wm. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 11 Inf	1232	26	46	C
Fiocco, Angelo	Pvt. Co. D, 11 Inf	1232	7	5	A
Gargish, Mitro	Pvt. Co. A, 11 Inf	1232	9	33	F
Gifford, John R	Pvt. Co. K, 11 Inf	1232	13	30	B
Jackson, Jos. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 11 Inf	1232	10	34	E
Knight, Jos	Pvt. Co. M, 11 Inf	1232	17	26	D
Kolsoliko, Frank	Pvt. Co. E, 11 Inf	1232	1	39	G
Kountakis, Konstantinos.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 11 Inf	1232	3	40	E
Kovaleski, John F	Pvt. Co. L, 11 Inf	1232	10	30	B
Macci, Serafini	Pvt. Co. M, 11 Inf	1232	13	18	A
Machmer, Wm. D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 11 Inf	1233	31	13	B
Mantas, Satries	Pvt. Co. G, 11 Inf	1233	29	1	C
Meitzler, Tilgham M	do	1233	30	20	B
Miller, Harvey	Pvt. Co. K, 11 Inf	1232	5	19	A

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIFTH DIVISION—con.					
Miller, Ira H	Pvt. Co. I, 11 Inf	1233	5	28	C
Monacco, Paola	Pvt. Co. G, 11 Inf	1232	14	21	D
O'Boyle, Walter F	Pvt. Co. C, 11 Inf	1232	14	39	B
Palecki, Jos	do	1232	32	41	B
Pisaresi, Vito	Pvt. Co. I, 11 Inf	1232	11	2	E
Quigley, Harrison B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 11 Inf	1232	3	44	B
Rohrback, Fred S	Sgt. Co. M, 11 Inf	1233	21	2	C
Rose, Wm	Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf	1232	27	14	F
Sinowiec, Edward	do	1232	1	45	B
Snyder, Christian	Pvt. Co. H, 11 Inf	1232	21	4	E
Snyder, Stanton R	Pvt. Co. I, 11 Inf	1232	15	19	H
Stoever, Daniel	Pvt. Co. A, 11 Inf	1232	40	26	D
Stufflet, John J	Pvt. Co. E, 11 Inf	1232	8	6	E
Taggert, Geo. H	do	1232	33	32	F
Williams, Owen J	Pvt 1 cl. Co. K, 11 Inf	1232	23	17	H
Williams, Peter P	Pvt. Co. E, 11 Inf	1232	15	2	F
Winnals, Walter E	Pvt. Co. L, 11 Inf	1252	6	11	D
Kadlec, Thos	2 lt. Co. G, 60 Inf	1232	5	24	D
Ackley, Chas. L	Pvt. Co. H, 60 Inf	1232	37	21	F
Adams, Luigi	Pvt. Co. G, 60 Inf	1232	28	9	B
Anoia, Celestino	Pvt. Co. D, 60 Inf	1232	30	11	A
Antrillo, Dan	Pvt. Co. B, 60 Inf	1233	32	16	C
Baker, Nicodemus P	Sgt. Co. E, 60 Inf	1233	8	20	D
Bithowski, Frank	Pvt. Co. A, 60 Inf	1232	13	6	B
Bloch, Geo	Pvt. Co. F, 60 Inf	1232	31	1	D
Boyce, Benj. T	Pvt. M. G. Co., 60 Inf	1232	16	17	B
Bradley, John A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 60 Inf	1232	37	6	A
Braham, Albert A	Pvt. Co. I, 60 Inf	1232	29	1	C
Bronner, Asher	Pvt. Co. E, 60 Inf	1232	12	24	H
Bunnell, Roy B	Cpl. Co. G, 60 Inf	1233	36	6	B
Butero, John	Pvt. Co. G, 60 Inf	1232	21	3	H
Calutti, Giuseppe	Pvt. Co. C, 60 Inf	1232	4	35	B
Cheresko, Zigmont	Pvt. Co. H, 60 Inf	1232	32	34	D
Convertito, Tony	do	1232	8	28	C
Cornell, Simon	Pvt. Co. M, 60 Inf	1232	11	1	D
Costello, Frank P	Pvt. Co. I, 60 Inf	1232	22	17	H
Deguzes, Frank	Pvt. Co. D, 60 Inf	1232	10	2	D
Difella, Antonio	Pvt. Co. G, 60 Inf	1232	20	17	C
Diodato, Jas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 60 Inf	1232	13	28	A
Discarlo, Zobito	Pvt. Co. A, 60 Inf	1233	17	11	B
Donaldson, Hugh B	Pvt. Co. C, 60 Inf	1232	28	36	E
Dreslin, Geo. D	Mech. Co. F, 60 Inf	1233	5	5	C
Drumheller, Howard G	Pvt. Co. F, 60 Inf	1232	4	6	E
Earley, Andrew	Cpl. Co. E, 60 Inf	1232	24	2	C
Felmy, Michael F	Pvt. Co. C, 60 Inf	1232	40	30	A
Fife, John	Pvt. Co. E, 60 Inf	1232	2	24	H
Frasco, John	Cpl. Co. D, 60 Inf	1232	17	40	A
Gell, Abe	Pvt. Co. C, 60 Inf	1233	13	10	D
Giordano, Vincent	Pvt. Co. F, 60 Inf	1232	17	30	H
Hawk, Jas. L	do	1232	9	14	A
Honchroff, Amos	Cpl. Co. M, 60 Inf	1232	26	23	B
Horan, Wm. S	Pvt. Co. L, 60 Inf	1232	25	22	D
Hutnickow, Leontie	Cpl. Co. G, 60 Inf	1232	31	38	G
Jankiewicz, Jos	Pvt. Co. C, 60 Inf	1233	32	29	B
Jankowski, Piotr	Sgt. Co. G, 60 Inf	1232	16	18	H
Kennedy, Stephen C	Pvt. Co. C, 60 Inf	1232	8	23	C
Klebe, John B	Cpl. Co. H, 60 Inf	1232	16	28	E
Komisarek, Jos	Pvt. Co. C, 60 Inf	1232	33	36	F
Ledwith, Jerry	Cpl. Co. M, 60 Inf	1232	25	8	B
Lingenfelser, Fredk	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D., 60 Inf	1232	18	19	F
Ludwig, Benj	Pvt. Hq. Co., 60 Inf	1232	1	3	A
Lyons, Jos. M	Sgt. Co. D, 60 Inf	1232	9	4	A
Manco, Jos	Pvt. Co. M, 60 Inf	1232	39	21	C
Mathews, Clyde E	Pvt. Co. I, 60 Inf	1232	21	16	B
Matews, John M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 60 Inf	1232	10	40	A
Mavronicolas, Jacharios	Pvt. Co. E, 60 Inf	1232	4	39	D
McCloskey, John J	Pvt. Co. C, 60 Inf	1232	30	29	C
Miller, Benny	Cpl. Co. H, 60 Inf	1232	33	11	H
Monstacho, Thos	Pvt. Co. M, 60 Inf	1232	37	3	C
Nedzinski, John	Pvt. Co. L, 60 Inf	1233	20	15	B
Perna, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. B, 60 Inf	1232	14	33	C
Pettinato, Samuel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 60 Inf	1232	18	12	D
Pulcinno, John	Pvt. Co. M, 60 Inf	1232	9	17	A
Quieti, Frank	Pvt. Co. E, 60 Inf	1232	3	1	E
Reynolds, Leroy N	Pvt. Co. M, 60 Inf	1232	26	38	G
Robloski, Vincent	Cpl. Co. L, 60 Inf	1232	36	2	C
Salava, John	Pvt. Co. H, 60 Inf	1233	7	15	B
Sayre, Frank D	Pvt. Co. I, 60 Inf	1232	4	18	B
Seegar, Chas	Pvt. Co. H, 60 Inf	1233	33	12	B
Silbaugh, Ray M	Pvt. Hq. Co., 60 Inf	1232	2	33	B
Skivmont, Adolph	Pvt. Co. M, 60 Inf	1232	34	9	D
Spitzer, Benj. H	Pvt. Co. D, 60 Inf	1232	3	5	A
Spohn, Adam	Pvt. Co. H, 60 Inf	1232	37	43	H
Staucavore, Chas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 60 Inf	1232	3	17	D
Trella, Andrew F	Pvt. Co. L, 60 Inf	1232	24	42	C
Trimble, Richard R. C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 60 Inf	1232	28	43	F
Tripp, Alvin	Pvt. Co. H, 60 Inf	1233	23	9	A
Twardoski, Wm	do	1233	11	16	C
Walls, Jeremiah	Pvt. Sup. Co., 60 Inf	1232	4	31	C
Weaver, Chas	Pvt. Hq. Co., 60 Inf	1233	36	4	C
Wingard, Robt. L	Pvt. Co. M, 60 Inf	1232	18	26	H
Zallotni, Antonio	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 60 Inf	1233	34	27	C
Marlow, Stuart L	1 lt. Co. L, 61 Inf	1232	22	45	C
Adzentoivich, Felix	Pvt. Co. I, 61 Inf	1232	15	14	B
Barnes, Robt. J	do	1232	3	11	F
Cannon, John A	Pvt. Co. A, 61 Inf	1232	9	30	B
Carsten, Henry	do	1232	25	19	C
Castrigiano, Sostino	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 61 Inf	1232	35	20	C
Checkaris, Nicholas D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 61 Inf	1232	33	9	H
Cheek, John	Pvt. Co. M, 61 Inf	1232	40	24	F
Corr, John	Pvt. Co. L, 61 Inf	1232	13	2	D
Covert, Ralph G	Sgt. Co. M, 61 Inf	1232	9	1	D
Croll, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. K, 61 Inf	1232	34	12	A
Dimaulo, Alexander	Pvt. Co. I, 61 Inf	1232	18	15	B
English, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. B, 61 Inf	1232	39	5	C

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIFTH DIVISION—con.					
Erb, Henry E	Pvt. Co. A, 61 Inf	1232	13	4	A
Gallas, Oscar J	Pvt. Co. M, 61 Inf	1232	13	29	F
Golden, Stanley J	Pvt. Hq. Co. 61 Inf	1232	18	36	F
Goodman, John T	Pvt. Co. D, 61 Inf	1232	3	19	E
Jablauski, Edward	Pvt. Co. I, 61 Inf	1232	38	42	B
Jagodzinski, Felix	Pvt. Co. E, 61 Inf	1233	6	19	C
Keckhut, Henry J	Pvt. Co. F, 61 Inf	1233	26	28	D
Kirschman, Chas. S	do	1232	2	6	G
Korsonsky, Morris	Pvt. Co. M, 61 Inf	1232	25	33	D
Koval, Kuzma	Pvt. Co. C, 61 Inf	1232	32	13	D
Kravitch, Vaginia	Pvt. Co. I, 61 Inf	1232	30	12	G
Krezanosky, Louis F	Pvt. Co. A, 61 Inf	1232	1	46	B
Lukaitis, Anthony	Pvt. Co. D, 61 Inf	1232	32	19	H
O'Meara, Timothy	Pvt. Co. G, 61 Inf	1232	20	6	H
Oplinger, Earl H	Pvt. M. G. Co. 61 Inf	1232	2	35	E
Pizzuto, Carmelo	Cpl. Co. I, 61 Inf	1232	34	27	B
Reale, Angelo	Pvt. Co. I, 61 Inf	1232	30	14	B
Reif, Harry P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 61 Inf	1232	33	46	B
Romanelli, Egildo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 61 Inf	1232	3	21	H
Savello, Walter	Bglr. Co. I, 61 Inf	1232	15	10	A
Shedlack, Jos. Michael	Sgt. M. G. Co. 61 Inf	1232	11	36	H
Shirey, Ernest P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 61 Inf	1232	29	14	B
Smakula, Steve	Pvt. Co. A, 61 Inf	1232	6	46	B
Sorocho, Jos. J	Pvt. Co. I, 61 Inf	1232	1	18	B
Trabert, Chas. W	Pvt. Co. B, 61 Inf	1232	12	11	F
Travers, Bernard W	do	1232	25	26	G
Upton, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 61 Inf	1232	31	33	D
Weaver, Jas. J	Pvt. Co. L, 61 Inf	1232	40	31	H
Wolff, Ernest E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 61 Inf	1232	25	38	A
Wolpi, Antonio	Pvt. Co. L, 61 Inf	1232	3	17	H
Zurinski, John K	Pvt. Co. C, 61 Inf	1232	37	20	C
Krupp, Claude S	Pvt. Co. B, 15 M. G. Bn	1232	1	36	F
Miller, Fredk. A	Pvt. Co. D, 15 M. G. Bn	1232	20	29	H
Savitsky, Hypolit	do	1232	11	14	E
Swart, John B	Pvt. Co. C, 15 M. G. Bn	1233	28	16	C
Zane, Jas	Wag. Sup. Co. 15 M. G. Bn	608	4	23	A
Smith, Harry	Cook Co. F, 7 Engrs	636	8	15	A
Conroy, Michael J	Pvt. Co. B, 9 F. S. Bn	1232	34	16	B
Hebo, John	Pvt. 1 cl. F. H. 29, 5 Sn. Tn	1233	30	14	B
SIXTH DIVISION					
Lovison, John	Pvt. Co. I, 52 Inf	1232	18	37	C
Means, Geo. N	Pvt. Co. G, 52 Inf	34	23	1	A
McCormick, Jos. F	Pvt. Hq. Co. 53 Inf	1233	28	18	C
Calleo, Domenico	Pvt. Co. E, 54 Inf	1233	24	11	A
Rudy, John	Pvt. Co. M, 54 Inf	1232	11	30	H
Devlin, Francis J	Sgt. Co. D, 17 M. G. Bn	1232	24	20	E
Byrne, Miles P	Pvt. Amb. Co. 6 San Tn	1232	35	29	F
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Dzikowski, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 34 Inf	1233	23	12	C
Cupps, Thos. N	Pvt. Co. K, 55 Inf	1233	7	9	C
Rothowski, Anthony	Pvt. Co. C, 55 Inf	1233	16	11	C
Wilson, Jas. G	Cpl. Hq. Co. 55 Inf	1232	20	24	E
John, Michael	Cpl. Co. M, 56 Inf	1233	4	16	C
Purcell, Warren B	Sgt. Co. F, 56 Inf	1233	34	2	B
Raebiger, Adolph, jr	Cpl. Co. B, 56 Inf	1233	36	11	C
Tisdel, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. E, 56 Inf	1233	26	9	D
Washinskie, Andrew	Pvt. Co. B, 56 Inf	1232	30	26	A
D'Alessandro, Guiseppe	Pvt. Co. M, 64 Inf	1233	1	15	C
James, Leslie	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 64 Inf	1233	21	25	D
Lee, Nelson	Cpl. Co. K, 64 Inf	1233	4	26	C
McDermott, Francis M	Pvt. Co. C, 64 Inf	1233	27	4	C
Trieba, Mikotaj	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 64 Inf	1233	26	5	D
Anderson, Wm. C	Pvt. Ord. Det. 8 F. A	608	33	19	D
Dallas, John M	Pvt. Bty A, 8 F. A	1233	2	15	A
Cotton, Wm. O	Pvt. Bty B, 79 F. A	608	21	26	A
Ward, Clair	Pvt. Bty C, 79 F. A	608	22	33	B
Corrigan, Chas. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty E, 80 F. A	608	9	24	A
Curry, Chester A	Pvt. Sup. Co. 80 F. A	608	18	26	A
Budenstein, Isadora	Pvt. Co. D, 7. Amm. Tn	608	21	24	A
McNeil, Robt	Pvt. Co. B, 7 Amm. Tn	1233	13	4	C
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Tucci, Guiseppe	Pvt. Co. G, 101 Inf	1232	38	19	H
Dale, Theodore O	Pvt. Co. F, 103 Inf	1233	1	18	C
Michnuik, Tom	Pvt. Co. I, 103 Inf	1232	40	37	B
Phillips, Edward H	Capt. Co. E, 104 Inf	34	36	4	C
Afiliano, Pasquale	Pvt. Co. M, 104 Inf	1233	28	22	B
Bernard, Nick	Pvt. Co. A, 104 Inf	(1)			
Hornick, Michael J	do	1232	19	35	E
Williams, Mansell C	Pvt. Co. E, 104 Inf	608	8	3	B
Zoldick, Antony	Pvt. Co. I, 104 Inf	1232	16	7	E
Humphreys, Fred L	Pvt. Bty C, 103 F. A	1232	13	36	A
Whinnie, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 101 F. S. Bn	1232	30	18	A
Brunslik, Jaw. K	Cpl. Co. F, 101 Sup. Tn	1233	21	1	B
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
White, Francis M	Pvt. Co. F, 107 Inf	636	15	11	D
Carter, Kenneth P	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 108 Inf	636	11	14	B
White, Wm. A	Cpl. Co. I, 108 Inf	636	2	8	D
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Rutkowski, John	Pvt	1232	22	8	B
Schoch, Brewster C	Sgt. Hq. Trp	1764	3	8	A
Banchiri, Guido	Cook Hq. Co., 56 Inf. Brg	34	19	14	B

[1] Grand Cemetery, LeMans, Sarthe, France.

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Fetzer, Wallace W	Lt. col., 109 Inf	608	38	16	B
Bateman, Wm	1 lt. Co. L, 109 Inf	608	7	3	B
Crane, Albert H	1 lt. 109 Inf	608	12	1	C
Litschert, John H	1 lt. Co. A., 109 Inf	608	25	14	B
MacNutt, Donald	do	1764	8	9	A
Fales, Thos. V. W	2 lt. Co. M., 109 Inf	608	14	19	B
Lafferty, Daniel P	2 lt. Co. F, 109 Inf	1232	23	16	E
Melloy, Hazzard	2 lt. Co. I, 109 Inf	608	8	16	A
Otto, Herbert	2 lt. Hq. Co., 109 Inf	1232	27	14	E
Abrams, Albert L	Sgt. Co. B, 109 Inf	608	19	27	D
Acker, Jesse	Cpl. Co. E, 109 Inf	608	38	33	D
Andusick, Clement	Pvt. Co. F, 109 Inf	34	24	5	B
Armesworthy, Jas. B	Pvt. Co. D, 109 Inf	34	13	12	B
Baldrick, Jos. J	Pvt. Co. L, 109 Inf	608	10	18	A
Ballentine, Samuel L	Bglr. Co. L, 109 Inf	608	8	18	A
Bambrick, Vincent W	Pvt. Co. G, 109 Inf	608	20	13	B
Barr, Robt	Cpl. Co. M, 109 Inf	608	1	10	A
Barry, Jas. J	Cpl. Co. C, 109 Inf	608	27	4	A
Bauhof, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. C, 109 Inf	608	6	4	B
Beckworth, Eugene	Pvt. Co. A, 109 Inf	608	38	12	D
Belli, Fredk. F	Pvt. Co. C, 109 Inf	1764	45	10	B
Benedict, Hyman	Cpl. Co. H, 109 Inf	1764	88	2	A
Boknos, Anthony	Pvt. Co. M, 109 Inf	608	20	10	A
Bralatta, Nicolo	Pvt. M. G. Co., 109 Inf	608	30	27	B
Brett, John J., jr	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 109 Inf	1232	16	4	E
Buckner, Albert W	Sgt. Co. M, 109 Inf	608	25	9	D
Cain, John V	Sgt. Co. I, 109 Inf	608	19	36	C
Calhoun, John H	Pvt. Co. G, 109 Inf	1232	32	23	F
Capellupo, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 109 Inf	608	31	17	A
Caramanna, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. L, 109 Inf	608	37	9	B
Carletta, Cataldo	Pvt. Co. A, 109 Inf	608	5	19	B
Carrell, Preston H	Pvt. Co. F, 109 Inf	608	34	4	B
Casey, Chas. J	Pvt. Hq. Co., 109 Inf	608	13	13	A
Chianese, Antonio	Pvt. Co. I, 109 Inf	608	24	15	B
Ciaccio, Michael	Pvt. Co. M, 109 Inf	608	25	13	B
Clark, Patrick	Pvt. M. G. Co., 109 Inf	608	26	4	C
Clarke, Jos. L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 109 Inf	1764	6	8	A
Cloud, Stanton H	Pvt, Co. L, 109 Inf	608	33	9	B
Cole, Russell	Mech. Co. D, 109 Inf	608	18	4	C
Coll, Jas. A	Pvt. Co. C., 109 Inf	608	8	7	B
Collins, Frank R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 109 Inf	608	32	4	B
Conicello, Agostino	Pvt. Co. L, 109 Inf	608	9	15	A
Connelly, Elwood L	Pvt. Co. F, 109 Inf	1232	40	35	B
Costigan, Jas. T	Mech, Co. B, 109 Inf	1232	24	34	C
Davenport, David L	Pvt. Co. M, 109 Inf	608	37	2	B
Davidonis, Peter J	Pvt. Co. G, 109 Inf	1232	16	25	F
Davis, Dan M	Pvt. Co. F, 109 Inf	1232	9	18	E
Day, Jos. A	Sgt. Co. B, 109 Inf	1232	33	15	E
Dietrich, Harry S	Pvt. Co. G, 109 Inf	34	2	12	B
Dinner, Harry	Pvt. Co. B, 109 Inf	608	19	10	A
Dipardo, Michele	Pvt. M. G. Co. 109 Inf	608	15	9	D
Dougherty, Hugh F	Pvt. Co. K, 109 Inf	1764	16	11	A
Douglass, John G	Pvt. Co. G, 109 Inf	608	4	9	D
Dudzik, Andrej	Pvt. Co. H, 109 Inf	1232	33	39	A
Duffy, Michael P	Sgt. Co. B, 109 Inf	1232	13	28	B
Dufner, Ambrose N	Pvt. Co. M, 109 Inf	1764	1	13	A
Ervin, Rose D	Cpl. Co. I, 109 Inf	1232	25	16	B
Evans, Horace L	Pvt. Co. I, 109 Inf	608	16	13	A
Fanella, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. H, 109 Inf	1233	7	20	C
Faraeca, Attilio	Pvt. Co. K, 109 Inf	1232	15	42	E
Fiechter, Jacques A	Cpl. Co. K, 109 Inf	608	24	6	B
Fleming, Jos. F	Sgt. Co. C, 109 Inf	608	37	19	B
Foster, Howard T	Cpl. Co. L, 109 Inf	1232	6	11	E
Franklin, Francis B	Cpl. Co. C, 109 Inf	34	21	17	A
Freas, Oliver G	Cpl. Co. B, 109 Inf	1233	21	7	B
Fuabzio, Nicholas	Pvt. Co. F, 109 Inf	608	5	11	B
Fullerton, J. Palmer, jr	Cpl. Co. C, 109 Inf	1764	68	12	A
Gage, Chas. R	Cpl. Co. G, 109 Inf	608	38	37	C
Gilbert, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. L, 109 Inf	608	31	27	A
Goodridge, Philip R	Bglr. Co. A, 109 Inf	608	23	6	B
Grandiske, Frank	Sgt. Co. D, 109 Inf	1232	30	11	C
Haley, Jas. J	Cpl. Co. I, 109 Inf	1232	6	39	G
Harrington, Alexander	Sgt. Co. C, 109 Inf	1232	6	20	E
Hayes, Louis J	Pvt. Co. F, 109 Inf	1232	4	46	A
Hazlett, Geo	do	608	13	6	C
Henderson, Alexander W.	Pvt. Co. L, 109 Inf	608	37	8	C
Herrold, Palmer W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 109 Inf	608	19	15	A
Holroyd, Crossley M	Cpl. Co. B, 109 Inf	1232	17	39	F
Honyack, Jos	Pvt. Co. B, 109 Inf	608	36	8	B
Horn, Thos	Cpl. Co. D, 109 Inf	608	29	9	D
Howard, Francis D	Cpl. Co. A, 109 Inf	608	3	15	B
Hunt, Floyd	Pvt. Co. F, 109 Inf	608	5	24	D
Jacoby, Paul	Cpl. Co. D, 109 Inf	608	29	13	A
Jayne, Jas	Pvt. Co. K, 109 Inf	1764	20	7	A
Jenks, Harry	Pvt. Co. C, 109 Inf	1764	90	4	A
Johnson, Wm	Pvt. Co. D, 109 Inf	34	11	7	B
Keer, Einar J	Cpl. Co. M, 109 Inf	1764	30	11	A
Kehoe, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. A, 109 Inf	608	26	11	D
Keich, Franklin N	Pvt. Co. L, 109 Inf	608	28	3	B
Kelch, Geo. A	Pvt. Co. E, 109 Inf	608	18	5	C
Keller, Wallace W	Pvt. Co. A, 109 Inf	1764	32	3	B
Keller, Wm. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 109 Inf	1764	72	8	A
Kephart, Jas. W	Pvt. M. D., 109 Inf	608	3	28	C
Kohler, Carl M	Pvt. Co. F, 109 Inf	1233	5	20	A
Kostakos, Nick J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 109 Inf	608	36	31	A
Kowamasky, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 109 Inf	1232	1	23	C
Kuhn, Chas. E	Pvt. Hq. Co., 109 Inf	1232	14	33	F
Leightheart, John	Pvt. Co. F, 109 Inf	608	37	11	D
Levanovitch, Jos. A	Pvt. Co. K, 109 Inf	608	22	10	A
Lojek, Stanley	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 109 Inf	608	7	13	B
Loudenslager, John	Cpl. Co. A, 109 Inf	608	38	23	B
Lubreskie, Frank M	do	608	22	23	B
MacNair, Jas. S	Cpl. M. G. Co., 109 Inf	1232	37	1	A

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Mahon, Chas. F	Pvt. Co. A, 109 Inf	608	21	25	C
Malges, Gennaro	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 109 Inf	608	25	38	C
Marassek, Frank	Pvt. Co. M, 109 Inf	1764	18	13	B
Marruchella, Ferdinando.	Cpl. Co. A, 109 Inf	1232	27	38	A
Matoch, Fred	Pvt. Co. B, 109 Inf	608	8	14	A
McCollum, Chester F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 109 Inf	608	37	25	A
McDonough, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 109 Inf	608	22	36	C
McKeon, Thos. J	Sgt. Co. A, 109 Inf	1233	14	16	D
McLaughlin, Wm. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 109 Inf	1232	9	34	G
Meigio, Alexander (alias Myers, Alexander).	Pvt. Co. M, 109 Inf	608	34	2	B
Mele, John	Pvt. Co. H, 109 Inf	608	20	5	A
Melion, Jas. M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 109 Inf	608	14	20	B
Mertz, Edwin W	Pvt. Hq. Co., 109 Inf	1232	33	14	C
Milholland, John L	Pvt. Co. B, 109 Inf	1233	1	19	A
Mogavero, John	Pvt. Co. H, 109 Inf	608	34	26	B
Mokeski, Jos	Pvt. Co. K, 109 Inf	1764	26	3	B
Montgomery, Jas. R	do	608	35	23	B
Mooney, Geo. T	Pvt. San. Det., 109 Inf	1232	3	20	B
Moran, Stephen L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 109 Inf	608	26	22	A
Moroge, Jos. L	Pvt. Co. H, 109 Inf	608	33	11	D
Morris, John F	Pvt. Co. L, 109 Inf	1764	27	7	A
Mount, Richard E	Sgt. Co. L, 109 Inf	608	8	15	A
Muller, Jas	Cpl. Co. F, 109 Inf	608	37	4	B
Mulliner, Manley E	Pvt. Co. F, 109 Inf	608	16	7	D
Munder, Howard W	Bglr. Co. G, 109 Inf	608	9	7	C
Myslinski, Wactow	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 109 Inf	608	4	28	C
Nahlor, John	Pvt. Co. E, 109 Inf	608	10	3	C
Noel, Wm. L	Cpl. Co. C, 109 Inf	608	27	6	B
Nuffer, Ernest G	Pvt. Co. A, 109 Inf	608	35	29	B
Parson, Ernest C	Sgt. Co. M, 109 Inf	1232	32	35	F
Patroski, Jos	Pvt. Co. M, 109 Inf	608	35	2	B
Patten, Jas. H	Cpl. Co. D, 109 Inf	608	12	15	B
Patterson, Philip	Cpl. Co. K, 109 Inf	608	31	19	A
Pichezzi, Constantino	Pvt. Co. A, 109 Inf	608	18	13	A
Pickel, Jonas J	do	608	29	5	B
Pinchefsky, Israel	Pvt. Co. M, 109 Inf	608	38	2	B
Primovera, Pasquale	Pvt. Co. G, 109 Inf	1232	26	2	C
Pulvenckes, Vincent	Pvt. Co. A, 109 Inf	608	24	24	C
Quinn, Leonard M	Pvt. Hq. Co. 109 Inf	608	25	2	C
Reese, John	Cpl. Co. D, 109 Inf	1232	28	33	C
Renio, Mike	Pvt. Co. H, 109 Inf	608	22	25	C
Richards, Ben	Pvt. Co. C, 109 Inf	1764	24	9	B
Rickaby, Edward	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 109 Inf	1764	13	12	B
Rider, Francis E	Cpl. Co. L, 109 Inf	608	13	9	B
Rizzo, Chas	Cpl. Co. H, 109 Inf	34	20	12	B
Robins, Gurdon M	Pvt. Co. G, 109 Inf	608	5	6	C
Ruffo, Joi	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 109 Inf	608	2	4	B
Saban, Antoni	Pvt. Co. H, 109 Inf	1232	26	18	B
Schalch, Earl W	Sgt. Co. B, 109 Inf	608	27	3	A
Schupper, Robt. E	Sgt. Co. E, 109 Inf	608	36	16	A
Sciszeski, Stanley	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 109 Inf	1232	20	23	E
Shoup, Curtis E	Pvt. Co. L, 109 Inf	1232	38	1	E
Sienkewich, Paul	do	1232	30	33	A
Simonson, Jerome	Pvt. Co. C, 109 Inf	1764	7	5	B
Simpson, Paul H	Sgt. Co. I 109 Inf	1232	16	16	F
Smith, Clayton	Cpl. Co. C, 109 Inf	608	30	25	B
Smyth, David H	Cpl. Co. A, 109 Inf	1232	31	3	A
Snyder, Clark H	Pvt. Co. M, 109 Inf	608	23	12	B
Starkey, Wm. H	Sgt. Co. B, 109 Inf	1764	16	7	A
Steffanelli, Antonio	Pvt. Co. H, 109 Inf	608	35	5	B
Stepanauvrch, Anthony	Pvt. Co. F, 109 Inf	608	26	24	D
Stofflet, Edward K	Sgt. M. G. Co., 109 Inf	608	33	19	B
Suplee, Chas. K	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. H, 109 Inf	34	15	12	B
Sewarer, Herbert D	Sgt. M. G. Co. 109 Inf	1232	31	1	A
Szefoyk, Anthony	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. B, 109 Inf	1232	25	44	C
Taylor, Harry W	Cpl. Co. I, 109 Inf	608	28	28	C
Thomas, Frank M	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D., 109 Inf	1232	19	12	C
Thompson, Chas. W	Sgt. Co. D, 109 Inf	1233	10	25	A
Troxell, Geo. E	Pvt. Co. D, 109 Inf	608	9	13	A
Truman, Titus A	Pvt. M. G. Co., 109 Inf	608	1	39	C
Van Why, Antonio	Pvt. Co. E, 109 Inf	1232	20	1	D
Visosky, John	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. B, 109 Inf	608	1	15	B
Walls, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. E, 109 Inf	608	8	7	D
Ward, Andrew J	Cpl. Co. A, 109 Inf	1232	18	18	F
Wasser, Chas. R	Pvt. Co. A, 109 Inf	1764	21	5	A
Wertman, Jas. A	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. I, 109 Inf	608	21	1	C
Wilson, Harvey V	Sgt. Co. M, 109 Inf	608	26	13	B
Windsor, Chas. C	Cpl. Co. H, 109 Inf	1232	27	8	C
Yerger, Chas. B	Pvt. Co. D, 109 Inf	34	16	13	B
Yohoda, Peter	Pvt. Co. B, 109 Inf	608	26	14	A
Zakaroska, Paul	Pvt. Co. E, 109 Inf	1764	8	2	B
Zidow, Frank	Pvt. M. G. Co., 109 Inf	608	13	4	C
Braddock, Howard C	Capt. Sup. Co., 110 Inf	1233	33	10	B
Crouse, Samuel S	1 lt. Co. C, 110 Inf	1764	64	1	B
Dubs, Valentine E	1 lt. Sup. Co., 110 Inf	1233	9	3	D
Ferguson, Jos. S	1 lt. Co. H, 110 Inf	1232	25	30	D
Rodgers, Geo. T	1 lt. Hq. Co., 110 Inf	608	5	9	B
Bullitt, Richard S	2 lt. Co. K, 110 Inf	608	34	25	B
Hazlehurst, Samuel	2 lt. Co. L, 110 Inf	1232	15	22	A
Laird, Clarence	do	1232	15	35	A
Anderson, Jay D	Wag. Sup. Co., 110 Inf	1232	22	4	B
Anderson, Wilber G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 110 Inf	608	11	13	A
Antonelli, Emilio	Pvt. Co. I, 110 Inf	608	27	3	B
Arnao, Carlo	Pvt. Co. K, 110 Inf	608	28	3	A
Arnold, Harry	Cpl. Co. I, 110 Inf	1232	40	33	B
Ashton, Jas. K	Pvt. Co. H, 110 Inf	608	22	8	B
Barefoot, Herman	Pvt. Co. M, 110 Inf	608	33	8	A
Barron, Henry G	Pvt. Co. C, 110 Inf	1764	5	13	A
Beighley, Victor R	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 110 Inf	34	17	13	B
Bender, Francis A	Pvt. Co. G, 110 Inf	608	10	16	A
Blades, Gilbert C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 110 Inf	608	22	6	B
Bolich, John H	Pvt. Co. E, 110 Inf	608	27	19	B

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Brindisi, Daniel	Pvt. Co. B, 110 Inf	1232	25	30	C
Broderick, Thos. J	Cpl. Co. M, 110 Inf	608	4	25	C
Brown, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. F, 110 Inf	608	9	2	B
Burkovski, Steve	Pvt. Co. C, 110 Inf	1232	32	38	H
Byers, Benj. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 110 Inf	608	15	19	B
Capo, Domenick	Pvt. Co. C, 110 Inf	608	38	9	B
Capriotti, Carlo	Pvt. Co. F, 110 Inf	608	20	18	A
Choierton, Harry	Cpl. Co. H, 110 Inf	1764	56	11	A
Cieslicki, Waclaw	Pvt. Co. L, 110 Inf	1232	21	43	B
Clawson, Herbert F	Pvt. Co. C, 110 Inf	608	23	10	A
Claycome, Robt. H	do	608	29	2	B
Cohen, Michael	Cpl. Co. E, 110 Inf	608	34	13	A
Colatruglio, Matteo	Pvt. Co. D., 110 Inf	608	29	11	D
Colwitz, Wm	Pvt. Co. F., 110 Inf	1233	24	1	A
Cowan, DeWitt C	Sgt. Co. M., 110 Inf	608	35	13	A
Cree, Fred D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E., 110 Inf	608	11	16	A
Curry, Wm. L	Cpl. Co. L., 110 Inf	608	27	1	A
Daniels, Lloyd F	Cpl. Co. D, 110 Inf	608	7	19	B
Delucia, Filippo	Pvt. Co. M., 110 Inf	34	17	7	B
Dennis, Ewing W	Cpl. Co. A., 110 Inf	1232	14	31	F
Depue, Jas. H	Pvt. Co. C., 110 Inf	608	7	9	B
Dinan, Jas. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 110 Inf	608	15	25	C
Distler, Walter H	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 110 Inf	608	33	5	B
Donges, Louis F	Cpl. Co. A, 110 Inf	608	13	8	A
Dougherty, Geo. P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 110 Inf	608	8	11	B
Downer, Frank	1st sgt. M. G. Co., 110 Inf	608	23	13	A
Durando, Camillo	Pvt. Co. B, 110 Inf	608	26	9	B
Enfanti, Frank	Pvt. Co. F, 110 Inf	1232	24	30	C
Engle, Jos. D. V	Cpl. Co. B, 110 Inf	608	27	2	B
Faust, Stephen	Pvt. Co. M, 110 Inf	608	6	19	C
Fecca, Daniel	Pvt. Co. B, 110 Inf	608	30	28	B
Filipowicz, Felix	do	1232	7	27	A
Fiora, Guiseppi	Pvt. Co. G, 110 Inf	608	38	17	B
Fishburn, Amon E	Pvt. Co. C, 110 Inf	608	37	10	A
Fogu, Giovanni	Pvt. Co. L, 110 Inf	608	20	1	C
Ford, Wm. J	Mech. Co. E, 110 Inf	1232	40	24	A
Fourdier, Walter J	Pvt. M. G. Co., 110 Inf	34	32	5	B
Fretts, Chas. A	Sgt. Co. D, 110 Inf	1232	10	15	C
Fulton, Arthur W	Pvt. Co. M, 110 Inf	608	1	5	C
Gahagen, Oscar R	Pvt. Co. D, 110 Inf	1232	4	23	E
Gall, Michael	Pvt. Co. L, 110 Inf	34	28	5	B
Gantz, Frank C	Pvt. Co. C, 110 Inf	608	36	10	A
Gavaghan, Jas. F	do	608	4	10	A
Geib, Adolph	Pvt. Co. L, 110 Inf	1232	38	15	F
Girard, Frank G	Pvt. Co. M, 110 Inf	608	34	19	B
Goldberg, Alex	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 110 Inf	1764	53	10	A
Green, Herbert	Pvt. Co. B, 110 Inf	1232	24	15	C
Greenway, Frank W	Sgt. Co. K, 110 Inf	1232	32	13	E
Grinnan, Thos. P	Cpl. Co. E, 110 Inf	608	35	25	A
Grohol, Jos	Pvt. Co. G, 110 Inf	1232	30	7	F
Guinchi, Agostino	Pvt. Co. D, 110 Inf	608	17	20	B
Halas, Jos	Pvt. Co. G, 110 Inf	1232	18	14	F
Haman, Thos. P	Cpl. Co. I, 110 Inf	608	9	13	B
Hartwick, Oscar	Pvt. Co. C, 110 Inf	608	28	10	A
Hattal, Clarence	Pvt. Co. K, 110 Inf	608	29	5	A
Heathcote, Jos. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 110 Inf	608	38	19	B
Helwig, John W	Pvt. Co. C, 110 Inf	608	26	10	A
Henry, Chas. M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 110 Inf	608	21	16	A
Howley, Jas. J	Cpl. Co. L, 110 Inf	1233	2	16	C
Huston, Jas. V	Pvt. Co. L, 110 Inf	608	37	13	A
Hutchison, Jas. F	Pvt. Co. G, 110 Inf	608	24	16	A
Jacobs, Jos	Pvt. Co. L, 110 Inf	1232	14	36	C
Jashanska, Floyd J	Pvt. Co. B, 110 Inf	608	27	9	B
Karlowicz, Frank	Pvt. Co. C, 110 Inf	1232	12	16	H
Kelly, Daniel R	Pvt. Co. E, 110 Inf	1232	18	28	D
Kelly, Frank Jos	do	608	7	5	C
Kelly, Philip V	Pvt. Co. K, 110 Inf	608	36	27	B
Knight, Edmund H	Sgt. Co. K, 110 Inf	608	23	15	A
Kocik, Mike	Pvt. Co. C, 110 Inf	608	26	28	B
Koehler, Chas. H	Pvt. Co. K, 110 Inf	1232	9	20	D
Kreuz, John, jr	Pvt. Co. G, 110 Inf	1232	20	28	D
Laird, Geo. W	Cpl. Co. L, 110 Inf	608	28	13	A
Lemley, Max	Pvt. Co. K, 110 Inf	608	8	13	A
Long, Jos. T	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 110 Inf	1764	16	6	B
Lydon, Chas	Pvt. Co. D, 110 Inf	1764	37	2	B
Magazzu, Frank	Pvt. Co. L, 110 Inf	608	11	9	D
Malek, Jos	Pvt. Co. E, 110 Inf	608	30	16	B
Mastropieri, Paul	Pvt. Co. B, 110 Inf	608	19	25	C
Mattioli, Frank	do	608	35	28	B
McCullough, Chambers K.	Pvt. Co. G, 110 Inf	1232	6	6	C
Monnich, Geo	Pvt. Co. I, 110 Inf	1764	69	12	A
Morrison, Samuel B	Pvt. Co. C, 110 Inf	1764	15	13	A
McElwee, Neil	Cpl. Co. I, 110 Inf	608	12	19	C
Morgan, Jos. P	Pvt. Co. K, 110 Inf	608	15	20	B
Murphy, Edward R	Pvt. Co. I, 110 Inf	608	34	28	D
Norman, Chas. C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 110 Inf	608	29	4	A
O'Neill, Edward P	Pvt. Co. K, 110 Inf	1233	22	26	A
Paden, John M	Mess Sgt. Co. K, 110 Inf	608	12	8	A
Pahler, Walter	Pvt. Co. I, 110 Inf	1764	62	7	A
Patrona, Peter D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 110 Inf	608	37	14	B
Patterson, Alexander	Pvt. Co. E, 110 Inf	608	10	4	C
Perkovski, Leopold	Pvt. Co. C, 110 Inf	608	36	9	B
Peters, Fredk. P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 110 Inf	1233	5	16	C
Recinelli, Orazio	Pvt. Co. C, 110 Inf	608	12	9	B
Reinhart, Frank W	Cpl. Co. C, 110 Inf	608	7	10	A
Ricci, Luigi	Pvt. Co. B, 110 Inf	608	27	28	B
Riley, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 110 Inf	608	29	1	A
Robinson, Arthur L	Pvt. Co. G, 110 Inf	34	27	11	A
Roetz, Stephen	Cpl. Co. G, 110 Inf	608	25	2	B
Romeo, Dominico	Pvt. Co. L, 110 Inf	608	30	12	B
Rowe, Samuel A	Pvt. Co. D, 110 Inf	608	28	11	D
Ruark, Wm. M	Cpl. M. G. Co. 110 Inf	1232	26	21	E
Ruberto, Giacchino	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 110 Inf	1764	3	7	A

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Russell, Edward J	Pvt. Co. L, 110 Inf	608	21	34	D
Rutter, Alfred	Pvt. Co. G, 110 Inf	608	10	5	A
Sarnkowski, John	Pvt. Co. B, 110 Inf	1232	16	30	B
Scioli, Michael	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 110 Inf	608	19	9	B
Seltzer, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 110 Inf	1232	26	45	B
Shaffer, Clifford F	Cpl. Co. D, 110 Inf	608	37	4	A
Shagranko, Andre P	Pvt. Hq. Co. 110 Inf	1232	38	41	A
Shearer, Delbert A	Pvt. Co. H, 110 Inf	608	35	4	A
Smith, Norman E	Pvt. Co. L, 110 Inf	1764	52	7	B
Smith, Walter A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 110 Inf	608	13	9	A
Spirito, Peter	Pvt. Co. B, 110 Inf	608	33	28	B
Stankiewicz, John	Pvt. Co. L, 110 Inf	608	38	1	A
Starzynski, Walter M	Pvt. Co. C, 110 Inf	1764	3	13	A
Steinbacher, Fred	do	608	31	23	B
Steiner, Michael	Pvt. Co. K, 110 Inf	608	22	15	A
Stuck, Herbert	Cpl. Co. E, 110 Inf	608	18	20	B
Tocci, Nicholas	Pvt. Co. F, 110 Inf	1232	6	27	A
Van Luvanee, Jos. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 110 Inf	608	30	4	A
Van Near, Chas. H	Cpl. Co. C, 110 Inf	608	21	20	A
Walker, Riley A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 110 Inf	1764	54	10	B
Wark, John W., jr	Pvt. Co. C, 110 Inf	1233	28	6	A
Welsh, John Henry, jr	Cpl. Co. L, 110 Inf	608	34	7	B
Whaley, Robt. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 110 Inf	1232	28	43	A
Williams, Maurice B	do	1232	8	4	D
Wilson, Robt. P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 110 Inf	608	7	20	A
Winsler, Andrew	Pvt. Co. D, 110 Inf	608	22	19	C
Wirick, Earl	Cpl. Co. C, 110 Inf	1764	29	13	A
Young, Earl M	Pvt. Hq. Co. 110 Inf	608	31	15	B
Zimmerman, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 110 Inf	1764	27	6	A
Keith, Michael W	Chaplain, 111 Inf	34	24	4	B
Clarke, John M	Capt. Co. F, 111 Inf	608	19	16	B
Ettinger, Walter	1 lt. Co. D, 111 Inf	608	26	13	A
Woodbury, Robt. B	1 lt. Co. A, 111 Inf	1764	61	5	B
Bender, John K	2 lt. Co. L, 111 Inf	608	7	34	D
Quinn, John H. A	2 lt. Co. B, 111 Inf	608	36	20	A
Vonbereghy, Marcel	2 lt. Co. F, 111 Inf	608	28	29	C
Adams, Walter L	Pvt. Co. L, 111 Inf	1232	5	15	C
Akins, Frank L	Cpl. Co. M, 111 Inf	608	3	23	D
Ambers, Thos. M	Pvt. M. G. Co., 111 Inf	1232	26	43	D
Amole, Geo. A	Sgt. Co. A, 111 Inf	1764	70	9	B
Anderson, Harry W	Pvt. Co. B, 111 Inf	608	35	23	D
Anderson, Robt. L	Pvt. Co. K, 111 Inf	608	26	22	C
Arliecavage, Jos	Pvt. Co. I, 111 Inf	1233	16	2	D
Atriano, Elia	Pvt. Co. G, 111 Inf	608	3	24	D
Baran, John	Pvt. Co. E, 111 Inf	608	9	28	C
Barnicki, Roman	Pvt. Co. M, 111 Inf	608	26	16	B
Barrett, John P	Pvt. Co. K, 111 Inf	1232	12	1	B
Bawarski, Walter	Pvt. Co. C, 111 Inf	608	10	36	C
Becker, Henry J	Pvt. Co. E, 111 Inf	608	2	6	C
Bielski, Teofil	Pvt. Co. L, 111 Inf	608	16	14	B
Boehm, Edward H	Pvt. Co. D, 111 Inf	1232	3	37	F
Brady, John	Cpl. Co. M, 111 Inf	1232	7	9	E
Brooke, Geo. G., jr	Pvt. M. G. Co. 111 Inf	1232	12	43	A
Brown, Harry	Pvt. Hq. Co. 111 Inf	608	5	13	A
Buchmann, Fredk. W	Cpl. Hq. Co. 111 Inf	608	16	12	C
Butors, Mirko	Pvt. Co. F, 111 Inf	1232	3	12	B
Butowski, Joe	Pvt. Co. C, 111 Inf	1233	33	25	C
Carcaro, Giovanni	Pvt. Co. L, 111 Inf	1232	40	15	G
Carr, Johnson D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 111 Inf	1232	40	18	G
Chase, Arthur	Sgt. Co. K, 111 Inf	1232	20	8	B
Comstanco, Jos	Pvt. Co. K, 111 Inf	1232	29	26	E
Coster, Tom	Pvt. Co. C, 111 Inf	608	7	23	D
Dalbey, Jos. L., jr	Pvt. Co. M, 111 Inf	1764	31	8	A
Darr, Gregory A	Pvt. Co. L, 111 Inf	608	35	12	B
Davidson, Roy Chas	Pvt. Co. C, 111 Inf	608	11	39	A
Delaney, John A	do	608	24	39	B
Dewees, Herbert K	Pvt. Co. K, 111 Inf	1232	14	1	B
DeWitt, Floyd C	Sgt. Co. K, 111 Inf	1232	25	5	F
Dilliplane, Alvin F	Pvt. Co. A, 111 Inf	608	10	1	C
Dudis, Anthony	Pvt. Co. M, 111 Inf	608	29	34	D
Dunham, Clyde	Pvt. Co. K, 111 Inf	1232	11	1	B
Evans, Iiltyd J	Pvt. 111 Inf	1232	1	18	C
Favata, Rosolino	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 111 Inf	608	27	5	C
Ferrerie, John	Pvt. Co. M, 111 Inf	608	38	22	A
Fiorentino, Fortunato	Pvt. Co. K, 111 Inf	1232	16	1	E
Fitzpatrick, Jas	Pvt. Co. L, 111 Inf	608	13	36	C
Flynn, John P	Cpl. Co. H, 111 Inf	608	11	2	C
Foresti, Frank	Sgt. Co. L, 111 Inf	608	27	26	C
Foster, Lee M	Pvt. Co. F, 111 Inf	608	3	38	C
Galczyn, Ludwig	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 111 Inf	608	2	12	D
Galop, Valentin	Pvt. Co. E, 111 Inf	1232	14	23	B
Gerall, Mike	Pvt. Co. F, 111 Inf	1232	2	17	C
Gibello, Carlo	Pvt. Co. L, 111 Inf	1232	33	30	F
Gillespie, Jerry	Cpl. Co. L, 111 Inf	608	16	24	D
Good, Raymond W	Pvt. Hq. Co. 11 IInf	608	28	28	B
Graves, Warren V	Pvt. Co. L, 111 Inf	1764	35	7	B
Gromczuski, Adam	Pvt. Co. E, 111 Inf	1232	30	20	A
Gross, Jos. G	Pvt. Co. H, 111 Inf	1232	23	34	E
Henry, Wm. E	Sgt. Co. F, 111 Inf	1764	41	4	B
Herbert, Frank D	Pvt. Co. G, 111 Inf	1232	13	31	F
Hess, Oscar M	Cpl. Co. A, 111 Inf	1233	1	3	B
Higgins, Alfred	Pvt. Co. H, 111 Inf	608	33	20	B
Hill, Jos. A	Pvt. Co. I, 111 Inf	608	22	39	B
Hoellein, Edw. R	do	608	23	2	C
Hoffman, Elmer E	Cpl. Co. K, 111 Inf	1232	13	35	H
Hoffman, Vernon C	Pvt. Co. E, 111 Inf	608	4	39	B
Holmes, John A	Cpl. Co. I, 111 Inf	608	8	23	D
Holt, Carl T	Pvt. Co. C, 111 Inf	608	21	12	C
Horne, Raymond E	Sgt. Co. M, 111 Inf	34	15	7	B
Ielase, Nicola	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 111 Inf	608	10	25	C
Ilarie, Raccordi	Pvt. Co. K, 111 Inf	1232	25	21	C
Johnston, Jas. C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 111 Inf	608	1	35	C
Kamanski, Stanislaw	Pvt. Co. I, 111 Inf	1233	20	25	B
Kaufmann, Ernest H	Pvt. Co. H, 111 Inf	608	21	1	A

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Kazlawski, Anthony	Pvt. Hq. Co., 111 Inf	1232	8	14	E
Kearney, Edw. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 111 Inf	608	5	7	C
Kline, Ard	Pvt. Co. F, 111 Inf	1232	1	37	H
Knelly, Henry F	Pvt. Co. K, 111 Inf	34	31	8	B
Kuzinski, Chas	Pvt. Co. L, 111 Inf	1232	32	43	C
Langham, Chas. L	Pvt. Co. C, 111 Inf	1232	33	31	D
Large, Harry	Cpl. Co. F, 111 Inf	1232	31	24	F
Laxton, Chas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 111 Inf	608	29	4	C
Lascanac, Lawrence	Pvt. Co. G, 111 Inf	608	24	11	B
Long, Frank A	do	608	18	14	A
Macinnes, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 111 Inf	1232	7	6	C
Martin, Wm	Pvt. M. G. Co., 111 Inf	1232	13	46	A
Mason, Fredk. C	Pvt. Co. I, 111 Inf	1232	31	41	B
Mason, Lorn F	Cpl. Co. B, 111 Inf	608	17	12	C
Mazzarise, Catino	Pvt. Co. M, 111 Inf	1232	33	14	F
McDevitt, Daniel	Pvt. Co. K, 111 Inf	1233	19	2	A
McIntire, Wallace M	Cpl. Co. K, 111 Inf	1232	19	7	E
McWilliams, Jas. H	Cpl. Co. C, 111 Inf	608	36	23	D
Meinzer, Wm. J	do	608	38	9	C
Menducci, Tony	Pvt. Co. H, 111 Inf	1232	22	32	E
Mercer, Wilbert	Pvt. Co. L, 111 Inf	608	30	36	A
Messina, Geo	Pvt. Co. F, 111 Inf	608	26	25	C
Metz, Ralph	Pvt. Co. M, 111 Inf	1232	12	9	B
Miller, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 111 Inf	1232	16	39	B
Milukewicz, Peter	Pvt. Co. M, 111 Inf	608	10	13	B
Moerman, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 111 Inf	1232	8	10	E
Monaghan, Chas. R	Pvt. Co. L, 111 Inf	608	22	17	A
Moriarty, John H., jr	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 111 Inf	1232	7	42	B
Murphy, Thos. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 111 Inf	608	5	23	D
Neiman, Wm	Pvt. Co. L, 111 Inf	1232	9	27	E
O'Neill, Francis E	Pvt. Co. M, 111 Inf	1764	60	9	A
Ourvosi, Costante	Pvt. Co. F, 111 Inf	1232	37	31	D
Peter, Stephen	Pvt. Co. A, 111 Inf	608	21	23	D
Petraroia, Domenico	Pvt. Co. H, 111 Inf	608	18	24	D
Pfleger, Norman C	Pvt. Co. F, 111 Inf	608	21	22	C
Phillips, Earnest	Cpl. Co. F, 111 Inf	608	28	39	B
Pool, Wallace	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 111 Inf	608	3	25	C
Quinn, Wilmer	Pvt. M. G. Co. 111 Inf	1232	24	39	E
Quinter, Wm. C	Cpl. Co. A, 111 Inf	608	7	31	C
Reeves, Wm	Pvt. M. G. Co. 111 Inf	1232	22	43	D
Robinson, Thos. S	Cpl. Co. F, 111 Inf	608	19	1	C
Rowles, Theodore	Pvt. Co. L, 111 Inf	608	6	39	B
Sailes, John	Pvt. Hq. Co., 111 Inf	34	20	13	B
Sallade, Raymond	Pvt. Co. A, 111 Inf	608	21	24	D
Schaeffer, Ira	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 111 Inf	608	6	7	D
Schaeffer, Walter	do	1233	35	2	D
Schultz, Pete	Cpl. Co. H, 111 Inf	608	34	1	B
Scipione, Gennaro	Cpl. Hq. Co., 111 Inf	1764	36	13	A
Seeman, Clyde T	Cpl. M. G. Co., 111 Inf	608	6	25	C
Sharp, Geo	Pvt. Co. H, 111 Inf	1232	20	4	E
Shields, David J	Pvt. Sup. Co., 111 Inf	608	1	1	C
Signrolla, John	Pvt. Co. G, 111 Inf	608	28	23	D
Skalsky, John	do	608	27	39	B
Skelly, Frank	Sgt. Co. D, 111 Inf	608	3	31	D
Slagle, David H	Pvt. Co. F, 111 Inf	608	38	8	D
Smith, Chas. A	Pvt. Co. A, 111 Inf	34	15	16	B
Smith, Wm. F	Pvt. Co. B, 111 Inf	608	10	30	C
Struble, Harry H	do	1764	86	9	A
Sutton, Clair G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 111 Inf	1764	65	9	A
Tally, Geo. T	Pvt. Co. K, 111 Inf	1232	26	1	B
Tierney, John F	Cpl. Co. A, 111 Inf	608	2	23	D
Titzel, Frank H	Pvt. Co. G, 111 Inf	1232	12	10	E
Tschippert, Emanuel G	Cpl. Co. F, 111 Inf	1232	6	25	G
Uhlman, Ralph W	Cpl. Co. B, 111 Inf	1764	45	5	A
Vacchono, Mattio	Pvt. Co. A, 111 Inf	1764	29	10	A
Wanzel, Christian, jr	Pvt. M. G. Co., 111 Inf	1232	17	32	A
Watson, Albert A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 111 Inf	608	19	39	B
Webb, Jas. F	Cpl. Co. M, 111 Inf	608	15	14	A
Weldner, Walter L	Pvt. Hq. Co., 111 Inf	608	4	12	A
Whitehurst, Wm. J. S	Pvt. Co. H, 111 Inf	1232	26	27	G
Winkeltau, Ernest H	Pvt. Co. C, 111 Inf	608	33	23	D
Wood, Geo. R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 111 Inf	608	35	9	D
Woods, Harry C	Pvt. Co. B, 111 Inf	608	10	39	B
Wuslich, Miller	Wag. Sup. Co., 111 Inf	608	13	24	C
Yoos, Harry E	Pvt. Co. A, 111 Inf	1764	26	8	A
Zmudzinski, John B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 111 Inf	608	4	23	D
Zoldak, Mike J	Cpl. Co. L, 111 Inf	1232	22	5	E
Henderson, Jas. M	Capt. Co. D, 112 Inf	608	17	11	B
Flynn, Walter J	1 lt. Co. D, 112 Inf	1232	2	39	D
Houghton, Randall S	2 lt. Co. A, 112 Inf	1232	37	11	E
Russell, Alexander McP.	2 lt. Co. I, 112 Inf	1233	28	26	B
Speakman, Harold D	2 lt. Co. E, 112 Inf	608	12	18	A
Anderson, Ernest	Sgt. Co. I, 112 Inf	608	1	13	A
Austin, Jas. M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 112 Inf	608	36	36	C
Baker, Walter L	Pvt. Co. E, 112 Inf	1232	18	39	D
Barnes, Edwin N	Cpl. Co. G, 112 Inf	1232	34	5	F
Beistline, Elwood I	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 112 Inf	608	1	23	D
Bender, Jerome C	Pvt. Co. H, 112 Inf	608	10	14	B
Berfield, Dee N	Cpl. Co. H, 112 Inf	1232	13	22	E
Berry, Clarence H	Pvt. Co. B, 112 Inf	1232	2	22	E
Black, Arloe A	do	608	36	26	B
Buccione, Enrico	Pvt. 1 cl. Sup. Co. 112 Inf	1232	13	20	B
Buettner, Edw. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 112 Inf	608	20	7	D
Cassidy, Thos. J	Pvt. Co. D, 112 Inf	1232	36	20	B
Cinosi, Luigi	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 112 Inf	1232	9	39	F
Cobner, John D	Pvt. Co. F, 112 Inf	608	21	26	C
Collier, Richard L	Pvt. Co. C, 112 Inf	608	18	22	C
Conyua, John	Pvt. Co. A, 112 Inf	1232	13	17	E
Corvaro, Comenico	Pvt. Co. G, 112 Inf	608	28	15	A
Cricks, Edw. F	Pvt. Co. L, 112 Inf	608	10	40	D
Crist, Theodore J	Pvt. Co. C, 112 Inf	608	26	23	D
Dale, Jos. G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 112 Inf	608	26	24	A
Davis, Kenneth L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 112 Inf	608	27	21	B

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Donachy, Abner L	Cpl. Co. H, 112 Inf	608	12	14	B
Donne, Clay W	Sgt. M. G. Co. 112 Inf	608	1	23	C
Eccles, Homer S	Cpl. Co. I, 112 Inf	1233	30	7	B
Esterly, Chas. D	Pvt. Co. L, 112 Inf	608	38	23	D
Frederick, Edw. J	Pvt. Co. D, 112 Inf	1232	21	20	H
Gerve, Christopher	Pvt. Co. F, 112 Inf	608	9	12	C
Gormel, Jos. Edw	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 112 Inf	608	18	12	C
Graham, Curtis L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 112 Inf	1232	33	11	B
Greer, Jesse G	Pvt. Co. F, 112 Inf	1764	14	12	A
Gutshall, John G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 112 Inf	1232	35	22	H
Hallberg, Harold O	Cpl. Co. E, 112 Inf	608	38	16	A
Haugh, Cad C	Pvt. Co. H, 112 Inf	608	24	16	B
Higgins, Vincent D	do	608	14	14	B
Hinkle, Clarence L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 112 Inf	608	8	12	B
Hoffsess, Chas. J	Pvt. Co. G, 112 Inf	608	10	23	D
Hominic, Mike	Pvt. Co. K, 112 Inf	1764	23	6	A
Hommon, Frank P	Pvt. Co. F, 112 Inf	1764	15	4	A
Hoover, Isaac J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 112 Inf	1232	24	8	C
Hymes, Adolphus A	Pvt. Co. L, 112 Inf	608	13	37	D
Johnson, Robt. P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 112 Inf	1764	36	1	B
Lanning, Ellsworth V	Cpl. Co. E, 112 Inf	1233	27	24	A
Lebo, Allen W	Pvt. Co. F, 112 Inf	608	10	35	C
Lieb, John A	Cpl. Co. K, 112 Inf	608	18	11	D
Lightner, Henry P	Pvt. Co. G, 112 Inf	608	35	24	C
Lilley, Alfred J	Pvt. Co. B, 112 Inf	608	37	26	B
Lister, Wm. S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 112 Inf	1232	18	27	G
Logan, Robt	Pvt. Co. D, 112 Inf	1233	18	20	C
Lopus, Cash S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 112 Inf	608	38	3	A
Macduff, John S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 112 Inf	608	35	2	A
Manbeck Ralph B	Pvt. Co. M, 112 Inf	1232	16	29	B
Mattison, Franklin L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 112 Inf	1232	11	39	F
McClellan, Raymond E	Cpl. Co. K, 112 Inf	1233	29	27	C
McConnell, Oliver W. C.	do	608	6	5	C
Means, Malvern W	Cpl. Co. B, 112 Inf	608	5	30	C
Miller, Chas. C	Pvt. Co. M, 112 Inf	1232	7	17	C
Miller, Willis M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 112 Inf	608	18	2	B
Moses, Harvey R	Pvt. Co. B, 112 Inf	608	22	24	A
Murray, Edw. R	Sgt. Co. D, 112 Inf	1232	36	17	H
Naughton, Francis X	Pvt. San. Det. 112 Inf	1232	28	41	A
Naugle, Raymond L	Pvt. Co. G, 112 Inf	1232	24	2	H
Neely, Claud	Mech. Co. E, 112 Inf	608	10	5	C
Nitterhouse, Chas. M	Cpl. Co. C, 112 Inf	1764	29	4	A
O'Brien, Henry J	do	1233	6	29	B
O'Bryan, Leon B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 112 Inf	1232	26	20	C
Ogilvie, Lester W	Sgt. Co. L, 112 Inf	608	9	37	B
Pearman, Lee, jr	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 112 Inf	1232	33	26	A
Perrine, Ross E	Sgt. Co. F, 112 Inf	1232	5	32	F
Petulia, Tony	Pvt. Co. D, 112 Inf	1232	3	33	F
Pohl, Max J	Pvt. Co. H, 112 Inf	608	37	11	B
Purcell, John J	Pvt. Co. K, 112 Inf	608	10	34	D
Rachel, Roy	Pvt. Co. G, 112 Inf	1233	24	13	A
Rapp, Stephen A	Pvt. Co. B, 112 Inf	608	35	19	A
Reed, Benj. F	Pvt. Co. H, 112 Inf	608	5	22	A
Reese, Geo. W	Cpl. Co. E, 112 Inf	1764	23	10	A
Reese, Jack	Pvt. Co. K, 112 Inf	608	25	34	A
Richwine, Clair	Pvt. Co. G, 112 Inf	608	25	7	A
Romano, Jas	Pvt. Co. B, 112 Inf	1233	4	22	A
Rosse, David T	Sgt. Hq. Co. 112 Inf	1232	20	20	A
Rossi, Carlo	Pvt. Co. G, 112 Inf	608	36	11	B
Sankner, Steve	Pvt. M. G. Co. 112 Inf	608	26	15	B
Seamens, Bert E	Pvt. 1cl. M. G. Co. 112 Inf	1232	34	14	A
Sherman, Stanley Reid	Pvt. 1cl. Co. H, 112 Inf	608	28	22	B
Shirey, Clyde	Pvt. 1cl. M. G. Co. 112 Inf	608	36	2	A
Shive, Wm. M	Pvt. Co. K, 112 Inf	1764	65	8	B
Soroko, Peter	Pvt. Co. D, 112 Inf	1232	7	44	A
Sullivan, Dennis	Pvt. Co. L, 112 Inf	1232	8	9	C
Stine, Brady L	Pvt. Co. K, 112 Inf	1233	1	28	F
Szumiglal, Stephen	Pvt. Co. G, 112 Inf	608	11	12	B
Thompson, Irving G	Pvt. Co. L, 112 Inf	1232	40	5	C
Wagner, Stanley L	Pvt. Co. H, 112 Inf	608	22	23	G
Wainwright, Edgar C	Pvt. Co. F, 112 Inf	608	14	22	D
Walker, Rex D	Cpl. Co. I, 112 Inf	1232	37	43	C
Walters, Carl M	Pvt. Co. M, 112 Inf	1232	13	23	A
Wesling, Raymond W	Pvt. Co. I, 112 Inf	1764	11	11	A
Wike, Chas. E	Cpl. Co. H, 112 Inf	608	6	14	B
Wilson, Clair	Pvt. Co. I, 112 Inf	1764	33	12	B
York, John R	Musn. 2 cl. H, 2 Co., 112 Inf	1233	13	14	C
Crosovolt, Louis	Pvt. Co. A, 107 M. G. Bn	1232	19	8	H
Hile, Donald T	do	1232	30	31	G
Steele, Jas. L	Pvt. Co. B, 107 M. G. Bn	1233	11	21	C
Artz, Robt. E	Pvt. Co. D, 108 M. G. Bn	1232	25	28	D
Behler, Walter	Mess sgt. Co. A, 108 M. G. Bn.	608	24	2	C
Blomkvist, Carl E	Pvt. Co. C, 108 M. G. Bn	1232	25	15	C
Breen, Bernard F	Sgt. Co. A, 108 M. G. Bn	1232	14	18	E
Brennan, Frank C	Pvt. Co. D, 108 M. G. Bn	608	38	4	B
Dodge, Frank A	Pvt. Co. A, 108 M. G. Bn	608	27	6	C
Grauer, Shipton G	Sgt. Co. B, 108 M. G. Bn	608	11	11	A
Grow, John H	Pvt. Co. B, 108 M. G. Bn	608	15	6	C
Panoski, Mike	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 108 M. G. Bn.	1233	18	23	B
Pittack, Herbert A	do	608	31	36	C
Reber, Chas	Pvt. Co. B, 108 M. G. Bn	608	4	27	C
Sack, Jos. B	Pvt. Co. C, 108 M. G. Bn	1232	29	28	D
Baldwin, Edw. H	Pvt. Co. A, 109 M. G. Bn	608	38	34	D
Bittner, Leo W. J	Bglr Co. B, 109 M. G. Bn	608	14	13	B
McCrory, Samuel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 109 M. G. Bn.	1233	28	25	D
McLoughlin, Thos. J	Pvt. Co. B, 109 M. G. Bn	608	3	2	C
Monyer, Lee W	Pvt. Co. A, 109 M. G. Bn	608	38	7	A
Schmitt, Harry B	Sgt. Co. B, 109 M. G. Bn	1232	26	41	A
Schober, Frank A	Cpl. Co. A, 109 M. G. Bn	1232	20	34	F
Strausner, Clyde	Pvt. Co. B, 109 M. G. Bn	1232	28	32	G

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Houston, Henry Howard.	1 lt. Hq. Co., 53 F. A. Brig.	34	28	16	B
Dempster, Thos. W.	Cpl. Bty. F, 107 F. A.	608	2	13	A
Ennis, Louis H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty C, 107 F. A.	1252	5	2	D
Gross, Peter J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty E, 107 F. A.	1232	6	7	H
Kramer, Chas. J.	Pvt. Bty C, 107 F. A.	1232	12	12	E
Longacre, Edward.	Cpl. Bty C, 107 F. A.	1252	19	3	C
Murray, Albert J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 107 F. A.	608	23	11	D
Young, John G.	Pvt. Bty. B, 107 F. A.	608	23	14	B
Bertolet, Benneville W.	Pvt. Bty. C, 108 F. A.	1232	4	32	C
Boobyshell, Wm. L.	Sgt. Bty. D, 108 F. A.	(1)			
Collins, Clifton E.	Wag. Sup. Co. 108 F. A.	608	28	4	C
Gable, Wm. H.	Hrshr. Bty. C, 108 F. A.	34	18	3	C
Horn, Chas.	Pvt. Bty. F, 108 F. A.	608	28	18	A
Linaka, Harry.	do	608	21	17	A
MacArthur, John.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 108 F. A.	608	26	3	B
Swain, Warren R.	Pvt. Bty. F, 108 F. A.	636	6	1	A
Wafer, Richard, jr.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C, 108 F. A.	107–E	5	2	B
Prichett, Fredk. Berradalle.	2 lt. Bty. A, 109 F. A.	608	22	13	A
Baker, John A.	Pvt. Bty. F, 109 F. A.	1232	29	27	B
Denn, Richard, jr.	do	1233	7	10	D
Fehlinger, Lawrence.	Cpl. Bty. E, 109 F. A.	1232	1	37	E
Healey, Leo C.	Cpl. Bty. F, 109 F. A.	1232	13	36	C
Honeywell, Eugene F.	Pvt. Bty. C, 109 F. A.	608	36	19	D
Keino, Jos.	Pvt. Bty. E, 109 F. A.	608	12	24	D
Kemrite, John W.	Pvt. Bty. C, 109 F. A.	608	22	3	B
Lukish, Michael S.	Pvt. Bty. E, 109 F. A.	1232	33	2	D
Makarewicz, Stanley W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 109 F. A.	608	23	11	A
Raub, Edwin H.	Pvt. Bty. D, 109 F. A.	608	13	27	B
Rossi, Peter.	Cpl. Bty. A, 109 F. A.	608	38	15	A
Siekis, Mike.	Pvt. Bty. F, 109 F. A.	1232	14	4	C
Taylor, Benj., jr.	Sgt. Bty. F, 109 F. A.	1232	30	36	C
Thomas, Jessie E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 109 F. A.	608	29	12	D
Valerious, Frank C.	Hrshr. Hq. Co., 109 F. A.	34	7	20	A
McNeal, Orris L.	Pvt. 1 cl. 103 Trn. Mtr. Bty.	1232	17	21	H
Schmolze, Carl D.	Bglr. 103 Trn. Mtr. Bty.	1232	33	4	D
Duffy, Frank J.	Lt. col. 103 Engrs.	608	14	13	A
Hill, Harry C.	2 lt. Co. A, 103 Engrs.	34	18	4	B
Arnwine, Jacob P.	Pvt. Co. C, 103 Engrs.	1232	10	43	B
Briggman, John F.	Cpl. Co. D, 103 Engrs.	1764	61	9	A
Blackton, Wm. H., jr.	Pvt. Co. C, 103 Engrs.	1232	27	16	E
Burkert, Isaac W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 103 Engrs.	34	27	5	B
Campbell, Alfred I.	Pvt. Co. A, 103 Engrs.	608	36	4	B
Charles, Alfred V.	do	34	8	13	B
Dengler, Stanley O.	Cpl. Co. D, 103 Engrs.	1764	24	13	B
Dewey, Theodore R.	Sgt. Co. A, 103 Engrs.	1232	27	29	F
Elliott, Chas. G.	Pvt. Co. E, 103 Engrs.	608	10	32	A
Fiore, Frank G.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 103 Engrs.	608	35	17	A
Goas, Chas. M.	Pvt. Co. C, 103 Engrs.	1232	7	43	B
Karnaros, Wm.	do	608	34	34	D
Lytle, Clyde L.	Pvt. Co. A, 103 Engrs.	608	31	27	B
Marsh, Robt. E.	Mstr. Engr. J. G. Hq. Det., 103 Engrs.	608	27	24	C
McConnon, Vincent A.	Cpl. Co. D, 103 Engrs.	1764	25	13	B
Rohr, Lyman.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 103 Engrs.	1764	27	11	A
Ruppert, Raymond J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 103 Engrs.	608	18	14	B
Schneider, John J.	Sgt. Co. D, 103 Engrs.	608	3	2	D
Wilson, Hobart S.	Cpl. Co. D, 103 Engrs.	1232	23	16	D
Shriver, Chas. H.	Pvt. Co. C, 103 F. S. Bn.	608	23	5	C
Winter, Albert B.	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. A, 103 F. S. Bn.	1233	33	1	D
Lamb, Jos. G.	2 lt. Co. C, 103 F. S. Bn.	34	19	2	C
Caldoroni, Attilio.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 103 Sup. Tn.	1233	11	16	A
Kenworthy, Chas.	Cpl. Co. C, 103 Sup. Tn.	1764	14	3	B
Crissman, Frank B.	Bglr. Co. A, 103 Sup. Tn.	1232	6	13	F
Gordon, Robt. Fullerton.	Capt. Co. A, 103 Amm. Tn.	34	15	3	B
Clarke, Ralph G.	Wag. Co. A, 103 Amm. Tn.	608	32	15	B
Rodgers, Norman L.	Sgt. Amb. Sec., 103 San. Tn.	1233	1	21	C
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Carrier, Elmer C.	2 lt. M. G. Co., 114 Inf.	1232	7	2	B
King, Jas. B.	Pvt. Co. K, 115 Inf.	1232	32	17	D
Ketcham, Harry.	Pvt. Co. D, 104 Engrs.	1232	28	44	C
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Casagrande, Ferdinand.	Pvt. Co. C, 117 Inf.	636	3	17	A
Roehrig, Chas.	2 lt. Co. L, 118 Inf.	636	2	21	D
Boland, Wm. T.	Pvt. Co. I, 118 Inf.	636	5	8	D
Coleman, Fred D.	Pvt. Co. M, 119 Inf.	636	12	22	D
Lynch, Edw. A.	Pvt. Co. H, 119 Inf.	636	5	6	M
Johnson, Gust M.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 119 Inf.	608	6	27	A
THIRTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Eisenhower, Chas. E.	Pvt. Co. A, 118 M. G. Bn.	107–E	13	4	B
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Gerbasi, Pasquale.	Pvt. Co. F, 125 Inf.	1232	29	15	D
Greggs, Archie L.	Pvt. Co. E, 125 Inf.	1232	32	46	C
Martin, Luce C.	Pvt. Co. L, 125 Inf.	608	30	9	A
Devenny, Jas. V.	2 lt. Co. E, 126 Inf.	1232	14	30	B
Fielding, Donald M.	2 lt. Co. G, 126 Inf.	1232	22	18	G
Bebout, Chas. A.	Pvt. Co. C, 126 Inf.	608	17	17	B
Bulanovich, Andy.	Pvt. Co. G, 126 Inf.	1233	6	22	A
Caloni, Victor.	do	1232	24	15	E
Farrell, Michael F.	Pvt. Co. I, 126 Inf.	1232	20	41	F
O'Donnell, Lawrence E.	Pvt. Co. E, 126 Inf.	1232	8	33	D
Ozman, Jas. C.	Pvt. Co. F, 126 Inf.	1232	3	45	D

[1] To be interred.

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Petrowski, Andrew.	Pvt. Co. G, 126 Inf.	1232	18	18	G
Plonski, Alexander.	Pvt. Co. D, 126 Inf.	1232	33	13	H
Rapp, Jos. J.	Pvt. Co. C, 126 Inf.	1232	25	20	C
Roman, Adam.	Pvt. Co. A, 126 Inf.	608	29	25	B
Williams, Ernest.	Pvt. Co. C, 126 Inf.	1232	11	27	G
Mauger, Harry B.	2 lt. Co. A, 127 Inf.	1232	13	33	B
Burkett, Alexander.	Pvt. Co. B, 127 Inf.	1232	31	1	H
Cononico, Milio.	do	1232	6	35	F
Costa, Joe.	do	1232	14	29	F
Garrett, Stanley B.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 127 Inf.	1232	31	33	F
Matchkiewicz, Stanley.	Pvt. Co. B, 127 Inf.	1232	38	1	H
Roam, Mike.	do	1232	20	43	A
Rondinelli, Tony.	Pvt. Co. C, 127 Inf.	1232	21	32	G
Stewart, Wm. H.	Pvt. Co. B, 127 Inf.	1232	10	25	A
Mattern, Henry.	2 lt. Co. D, 128 Inf.	1232	16	41	F
Dewyer, Jas. F.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 128 Inf.	34	35	6	B
Morgan, Frank.	Pvt. Co. M, 128 Inf.	1232	38	33	F
Pach, Wadick.	Pvt. Co. H, 128 Inf.	1232	15	20	C
Sekal, Geo.	Pvt. Co. F, 128 Inf.	1232	5	17	H
Simonsen, Adolf.	Pvt. Co. A, 128 Inf.	1232	40	4	B
Varmecky, John F.	Pvt. Co. C, 128 Inf.	608	26	12	B
Watson, Robt.	Pvt. Co. E, 128 Inf.	1232	23	20	F
Wolfe, Chester A.	Pvt. Co. C, 128 Inf.	1232	21	10	C
Smatko, Mike J.	Cook Sup. Co. 128 Inf.	1232	26	44	A
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Dunlevy, Jas. V.	Pvt. Co. B, 131 Inf.	1233	22	14	D
Mathews, Wilber Alan.	2 lt. 132 Inf.	636	2	14	D
Hazlett, Clark S.	Pvt. M. G. Co. 132 Inf.	1232	17	15	C
Salvadori, Benedetto.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 132 Inf.	1232	30	7	A
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Davis, Samuel D.	Pvt. Co. M, 138 Inf.	1233	7	10	C
Mosier, Everett B.	2 Lt. Co. G, 139 Inf.	1232	3	35	B
Rehjugler, John G.	Sgt. Co. C, 140 Inf.	1232	28	17	G
Carboni, Jos.	Pvt. Bty A, 130 F. A.	1232	26	19	E
Malson, Andrew A.	Pvt. Co. C, 110 Amm. Tn.	1232	10	21	E
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Fiske, Geo. R.	Pvt. Co. D, 142 Inf.	34	28	7	B
Wizcjn, Anton.	Pvt. Co. B, 143 Inf.	1232	37	32	E
Deland, Norris J.	Pvt. Bty. D, 131 F. A.	34	28	9	A
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Ball, Clayton O.	Cpl. Co. L, 145 Inf.	1252	2	1	B
Bruno, Giuseppo.	Pvt. Co. G, 145 Inf.	1233	4	21	C
Bryan, Guy.	Pvt. Co. K, 145 Inf.	1252	22	2	D
Buck, Geo. W.	Pvt. Co. M, 145 Inf.	1232	29	25	H
Burns, Henry F.	Pvt. 1cl. Co. M, 145 Inf.	1232	23	8	E
Callisperakis, Geo. S.	Pvt. Co. A, 145 Inf.	1232	19	32	B
Calvani, Leonardo.	Pvt. Co. B, 145 Inf.	1232	33	3	C
Cameron, Wilbur Y.	Pvt. Co. D, 145 Inf.	1232	4	15	E
Christy, Angelo.	Pvt. Co. H, 145 Inf.	1252	7	2	A
Delzingaro, Antonio.	Pvt. Co. C, 145 Inf.	1232	35	8	E
Dessoto, Raffa.	Pvt. Co. M, 145 Inf.	1232	37	14	E
Dilugi, Patrick.	Pvt. Co. I, 145 Inf.	1252	21	2	A
Doll, John A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 145 Inf.	1252	12	2	A
Drobichevsky, Mitro.	Pvt. Co. L, 145 Inf.	1252	12	3	A
Elmo, Nicola.	Pvt. Co. H, 145 Inf.	1252	23	3	A
Ferogunto, Nicolino.	Pvt. Co. D, 145 Inf.	636	4	4	A
Finn, Bernard.	Pvt. Co. C, 145 Inf.	1233	9	26	C
Flynn, Chas. J.	Pvt. Co. G, 145 Inf.	1252	1	1	A
Fritz, Geo. W.	Pvt. Co. K, 145 Inf.	1232	38	6	A
Gaskill, Jos. E.	Pvt. Co. F, 145 Inf.	1233	14	12	A
Giorgi, Medoro.	Pvt. Co. K, 145 Inf.	1232	8	37	F
Golden, Abe.	do	1232	33	36	E
Grove, Walter E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 145 Inf.	1252	8	2	A
Herrman, Walter B.	Pvt. Co. C, 145 Inf.	1232	28	32	B
Higgins, Howard F.	Pvt. Co. A, 145 Inf.	1232	25	37	H
Hopkins, Ray C.	Cpl. Co. D, 145 Inf.	1232	21	33	D
Huyett, Harry.	Pvt. Co. K, 145 Inf.	1232	16	32	H
Irvine, Wm. J.	Pvt. Co. B, 145 Inf.	34	18	17	A
Klingensmith, Russell.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 145 Inf.	1252	1	1	B
Livengood, Lloyd C.	Pvt. Co. C, 145 Inf.	1232	26	23	H
Lucento, Francesco.	Pvt. Co. H, 145 Inf.	1232	23	31	D
Mancini, Luigi.	Pvt. Co. L, 145 Inf.	1232	12	42	H
Marnati, Louis.	Pvt. Co. H, 145 Inf.	1232	27	33	G
Matriciani, Regolo.	Pvt. Co. M, 145 Inf.	1232	20	8	E
Matz, Harrison.	Pvt. Co. K, 145 Inf.	1232	15	8	D
McDonough, Harry H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 145 Inf.	1252	13	2	D
McGurrin, Martin A.	Pvt. Co. L, 145 Inf.	1232	35	25	D
McMullen, Jos.	Pvt. Co. B, 145 Inf.	1232	27	21	C
Mekonis, Wm.	Pvt. Co. I, 145 Inf.	1252	15	1	A
Miller, Jos.	Pvt. Co. L, 145 Inf.	1232	32	8	E
Morrow, Jas.	Pvt. Co. D, 145 Inf.	1252	11	4	B
Noge, Frank A.	Pvt. Co. K, 145 Inf.	1232	33	37	A
Novich, Joe.	Pvt. Co. C, 145 Inf.	1252	15	4	D
Pavone, Domenico.	Pvt. Co. I, 145 Inf.	1232	10	14	A
Pearson, Gust A.	Pvt. Co. H, 145 Inf.	1233	25	22	D
Phillips, Robt. J.	do	636	8	2	A
Piccoli, Nicola.	Pvt. Co. K, 145 Inf.	608	16	13	C
Presti, Guiseppe.	Pvt. Co. C, 145 Inf.	1232	7	32	F
Raab, John F.	Pvt. Co. E, 145 Inf.	1252	9	2	D
Reeves, Henry E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 145 Inf.	1232	38	21	D
Rigotti, Ludvic.	Pvt. Co. M, 145 Inf.	1232	17	19	C
Rizzo, Cattano.	do	1232	4	5	H
Romanko, Nick.	Pvt. Co. E, 145 Inf.	1232	13	43	B
Schafer, Geo. F.	Pvt. Co. F, 145 Inf.	1232	24	17	A
Schiavone, Francesco.	Pvt. Co. E, 145 Inf.	1252	3	4	D

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION—continued					
Webber, Raymond L.	Pvt. Co. E, 145 Inf.	1252	14	2	D
Welcne, Anthony	Pvt. Co. K, 145 Inf.	1233	20	15	A
Wharton, Jos.	do	1232	30	21	D
Young, John B.	Pvt. Co. F, 145 Inf.	1252	17	3	C
Zimmerman, Claude	Pvt. Co. B, 145 Inf.	1233	2	4	D
Schoch, Clinton J.	Pvt. Co. E, 145 Inf.	1252	9	1	D
Segall, Arthur R.	Pvt. Co. G, 145 Inf.	1252	14	3	D
Selig, Merrill N.	Pvt. Co. I, 145 Inf.	1252	23	2	C
Smith, John H.	Pvt. Co. H, 145 Inf.	608	31	26	D
Spano, Guiseppi	Pvt. Co. E, 145 Inf.	1252	21	3	C
Stafford, John E.	do	1252	12	4	B
Tailor, Jas.	Pvt. Co. D, 145 Inf.	1252	23	2	D
Tecce, Soccorso	Pvt. Co. G, 145 Inf.	34	20	12	A
Thorns, Harry T.	Pvt. Co. D, 145 Inf.	1232	13	34	G
Torrillo, Pierro	Pvt. Co. C, 145 Inf.	1232	9	32	A
Trombetta, Jas	Pvt. Co. I, 145 Inf.	1233	31	23	D
Trorano, Camillo	Pvt. Co. F, 145 Inf.	1252	7	2	D
Blamick, Jos. J.	Pvt. Co. E, 146 Inf.	1232	22	10	H
Butka, Ludwik	Pvt. Co. A, 146 Inf.	1232	26	13	E
Cea, Nicola	Pvt. Co. E, 146 Inf.	1232	15	38	D
Crawford, Samuel W.	Pvt. Co. G, 146 Inf.	1252	21	1	C
Deluca, Dominick	Pvt. Co. C, 146 Inf.	1232	26	17	G
DeVecchis, Fillippo	Pvt. Co. F, 146 Inf.	1232	37	8	F
Dowling, August O.	Pvt. Co. H, 146 Inf.	1232	20	2	H
Eidam, Frank	Pvt. Co. G, 146 Inf.	1232	22	39	F
Fischler, Bernard A.	Pvt. Co. M, 146 Inf.	1232	34	30	G
Flatley, Jas.	Pvt. Co. A, 146 Inf.	1232	30	40	H
Geake, Thos. R.	Pvt. Co. H, 146 Inf.	1232	6	8	C
Gioneatarino, Nicola	do	1232	5	41	F
Goderecci, John	Pvt. Co. G, 146 Inf.	1232	24	9	A
Griffiths, Arthur	Pvt. Co. I, 146 Inf.	1252	5	3	B
Hackett, John F.	Pvt. Co. H, 146 Inf.	1232	7	24	F
Heffron, Jos. E.	Pvt. Co. G, 146 Inf.	608	5	9	C
Hoffman, Bert	Pvt. Co. H, 146 Inf.	1232	12	24	A
Johnson, Frank A.	Pvt. Co. K, 146 Inf.	1232	36	35	F
Kelejian, Chas. T.	Pvt. Co. C, 146 Inf.	1232	20	19	A
Kiethasa, John S.	Pvt. Co. D, 146 Inf.	1232	39	15	H
Krivonak, Harry J.	Pvt. Co. F, 146 Inf.	1232	33	8	E
Loch, Stanley	Pvt. Co. A, 146 Inf.	636	16	5	A
Luccaminio, Luigi	Pvt. Co. C, 146 Inf.	1232	24	33	A
Lyons, Gerald L.	Pvt. Co. L, 146 Inf.	1232	38	8	E
Marchesano, Carlo	Pvt. Co. I, 146 Inf.	636	10	7	A
Matthews, Ira	Pvt. Co. M, 146 Inf.	1232	2	4	D
McIntosh, Chas. E.	Pvt. Co. I, 146 Inf.	1232	8	18	G
Monacella, Eugenio	Pvt. Co. A, 146 Inf.	636	6	16	A
Ogitis, August	Pvt. Co. B, 146 Inf.	1232	40	21	B
Palumbo, Alexandro	Pvt. Co. M, 146 Inf.	1232	31	35	H
Pash, Alexander	Pvt. Co. A, 146 Inf.	1252	17	4	B
Phillips, Wm.	Pvt. Co. B, 146 Inf.	1232	25	20	H
Reynolds, Harry J.	Pvt. Co. H, 146 Inf.	1232	21	28	A
Saliano, Sam	Pvt. Co. F, 146 Inf.	636	12	11	A
Sattler, Walter L.	Pvt. Co. A, 146 Inf.	636	6	18	A
Schowers, Chas.	Pvt. Co. I, 146 Inf.	1232	3	30	C
Singer, Henry F.	Pvt. Co. L, 146 Inf.	1232	18	19	H
Stanaitis, Wm.	Pvt. Co. B, 146 Inf.	1232	24	34	D
Traino, Camillo	Pvt. Co. I, 146 Inf.	608	10	27	D
Benincasa, Filippo	Pvt. Co. M, 148 Inf.	1232	36	42	H
Carufia, Frank	Pvt. Co. G, 148 Inf.	1233	8	19	D
Ferraro, Francesco S.	Pvt. Co. A, 148 Inf.	1252	14	1	A
Gomsey, Isaac, jr.	Pvt. Co. L, 148 Inf.	1252	14	2	A
Hurd, Wm. J.	Pvt. Co. A, 148 Inf.	1232	11	27	C
Mahan, Edw. J.	do	1252	15	2	D
Mazzochietti, Constantino.	Pvt. Co. G, 148 Inf.	1232	11	40	G
Muldoon, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Intel. Dep. 148 Inf.	1232	26	34	C
Passalocqua, Guiseppi	Pvt. Co. I, 148 Inf.	1232	40	16	C
Patrenakos, Peter	Pvt. Co. A, 148 Inf.	1233	8	24	D
Price, Richard	Pvt. Co. K, 148 Inf.	1232	24	28	E
Scholl, John	Pvt. Co. A, 148 Inf.	1232	40	33	H
Terezi, Efstratios	Pvt. Co. I, 148 Inf.	1232	39	37	C
Wallace, Jos. V.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 148 Inf.	1232	3	36	C
Wildfier, Jos.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 148 Inf.	1252	5	2	A
Kucinsky, John	Pvt. Co. A, 134 M. G. Bn.	1232	17	7	H
Mlodorzeniec, Jos.	do	1252	23	4	D
Collins, Jos. B.	Pvt. Co. A, 136 M. G. Bn.	1233	13	4	D
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Nichols, Chester H.	Pvt. Co. M, 161 Inf.	608	7	15	C
Funaro, Dominick	Pvt. Co. M, 162 Inf.	1233	5	24	C
Killen, John G.	Pvt. Co. B, 162 Inf.	608	2	35	A
Matulavitch, Peter	do	608	38	11	B
Koebley, Edw. F.	Pvt. Co. H, 163 Inf.	608	10	29	A
Rabel, Wm. J.	Pvt. Co. E, 163 Inf.	608	30	11	A
Calabria, Giorakino	Pvt. Co. L, 164 Inf.	608	2	17	A
Reino, Aniello	Pvt. Co. K, 164 Inf.	608	30	28	C
Cipolla, John	Pvt. Co. F, 164 Inf.	608	13	42	D
Famuta, Jos. S.	Pvt. Co. E, 164 Inf.	608	1	35	D
Musemeci, Giovanni	Pvt. Co. K, 164 Inf.	608	20	34	A
Romanelli, Gabriele	Pvt. 2 Bry. 4 F. A. Repl. Rgt.	34	29	12	A
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Boetger, Wm. J.	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf.	1232	6	40	A
Demarco, Carl	Pvt. Co. F, 165 Inf.	34	4	7	B
Marino, Angelo	Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf.	608	1	33	B
Moritz, Karl E.	Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf.	1232	38	37	B
Nanorto, John	Pvt. Co. G, 165 Inf.	1233	23	12	B
Nodler, Orvis K.	Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf.	1232	40	42	D
Petronis, Peter	Pvt. Co. F, 165 Inf.	1232	23	42	D
Saladucha, Geo.	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf.	1232	17	19	G
Schatz, Fredk. J.	Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf.	1232	14	16	E
Adamski, Paul	Pvt. Co. L, 166 Inf.	1232	12	35	E
Baker, Thos.	Pvt. Co. K, 166 Inf.	1232	39	15	G

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Cheran, Alec	Pvt. Co. M, 166 Inf.	1232	33	36	D
Ciprietti, Antonio	Pvt. Co. H, 166 Inf.	608	3	9	B
Greaves, Percy	Pvt. Co. F, 166 Inf.	1232	15	29	B
Hobert, Frank F.	Pvt. Co. I, 166 Inf.	1233	5	29	D
Kedel, Wm.	Pvt. Co. H, 166 Inf.	1232	19	35	D
McGahen, Leslie L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 166 Inf.	608	11	2	B
Paternesi, Antonio	Pvt. Co. M, 166 Inf.	608	2	16	A
Slivinski, Henry K.	Pvt. Co. I, 166 Inf.	1233	16	29	C
Sluckaki, Ziegmont	Pvt. Co. E, 166 Inf.	608	13	15	A
Szlowencz, August	Pvt. Co. B, 166 Inf.	1764	44	3	B
Venarucci, Ettore	Pvt. Co. M, 166 Inf.	1764	22	10	B
Zippilli, Gabriele	do	1232	30	30	E
Anderson, Carl E.	Pvt. Co. A, 167 Inf.	1232	15	34	B
Bernardi, Jos.	Pvt. Co. I, 167 Inf.	608	18	11	B
Dameszkivicz, Jiosupas.	Pvt. Co. M, 167 Inf.	1232	19	6	H
Delsia, Florinda	Pvt. Co. I, 167 Inf.	1232	39	19	G
Dicarlo, Louis	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf.	1764	65	8	B
Dimasi, Domenico	do	1232	22	5	H
Ditana, Luigi	Pvt. Co. M, 167 Inf.	34	8	12	B
Flegal, Ferman V.	Pvt. Co. I, 167 Inf.	1232	19	27	H
Gutowski, Bruno	Pvt. Co. L, 167 Inf.	1232	39	16	H
Hebner, Leonard Wm.	do	608	19	17	A
Leon, Harry	do	608	29	3	B
Kramer, Homer F.	do	1232	5	35	H
Leon, Harry	do	608	29	3	B
Merile, Galli	Pvt. Co. H, 167 Inf.	1764	4	7	A
O'Block, Frank	do	608	15	4	A
Olikes, Alex	Pvt. Co. G, 167 Inf.	608	14	3	A
Phillips, Howard S.	Pvt. Co. D, 167 Inf.	1232	35	39	E
Smith, Edward	Pvt. Co. K, 167 Inf.	1232	16	31	H
Sobieval, Matensz	Pvt. Co. F, 167 Inf.	608	1	6	A
Strobek, John	Pvt. Co. A, 167 Inf.	1233	23	29	D
Taylor, Edward	Pvt. Co. F, 167 Inf.	608	16	13	D
Green, Douglas B.	1 lt. Co. H, 168 Inf.	1764	60	5	B
Chapas, Stanes	Pvt. Co. M, 168 Inf.	1232	24	4	D
Colio, Giuseppe	Pvt. Co. B, 168 Inf.	1233	15	6	A
Eichelsdorfer, Jos. J.	do	608	15	7	A
Kohuth, Jos. W.	Pvt. Co. H, 168 Inf.	1232	2	27	B
Lannen, Geo. E.	Pvt. Co. M, 168 Inf.	608	1	11	A
Lichty, Harry R.	do	1764	65	7	A
Motter, Daniel P.	Pvt. Co. K, 168 Inf.	1232	27	43	F
Rots, Chas.	Pvt. Co. G, 168 Inf.	1232	17	19	A
Signoretta, Martin	Pvt. Co. E, 168 Inf.	1232	37	34	G
Valles, Antonio	Pvt. Co. G, 168 Inf.	608	29	16	B
Gebring, Wm. F.	Cpl. Co. A, 149 M. G. Bn.	1232	23	30	H
Keip, Harry L.	Pvt. Co. B, 149 M. G. Bn.	1233	3	11	A
Reilly, Frank E.	do	608	14	8	A
Reynolds, Walter S.	Pvt. Co. A, 149 M. G. Bn.	1233	9	17	B
Silvoy, Geo. J.	Pvt. Co. B, 149 M. G. Bn.	608	2	9	A
Tate, Chas. F.	Pvt. Co. A, 149 M. G. Bn.	608	18	18	B
Bowers, Floyd	Cpl. Co. D, 150 M. G. Bn.	608	23	16	B
Bowers, Nelson R.	do	1764	9	5	B
Dreisbach, Earl E.	Pvt. Co. B, 150 M. G. Bn.	1232	28	1	E
Epler, Alvin P.	Pvt. Co. D, 150 M. G. Bn.	1232	33	28	E
Huston, John	do	1232	39	4	H
Karautsa, Achilleffs	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 150 M. G. Bn.	1232	26	28	E
Cover, Martin S.	Pvt. Co. D, 151 M. G. Bn.	608	9	10	A
Harkcom, John A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 151 M. G. Bn.	608	22	8	A
Lyons, Julius M.	Pvt. Co. D, 151 M. G. Bn.	608	30	24	A
Sullivan, Sylvester P.	do	1232	22	39	D
Walter, John G.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 151 M. G. Bn.	608	29	21	B
Dixon, Wm. B.	1 lt. Hq Co. 151 F. A.	1233	33	8	C
Erb, Terrance M.	Pvt. Co. G, 117 Amm. Tn.	1232	33	11	C
SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Cartwright, Jas. E.	Pvt. Co. K, 301 Inf.	1233	7	24	A
Korshalia, Steve J.	Pvt. Co. M, 301 Inf.	1233	9	8	A
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Wallis, Peter L.	1 lt. Co. I, 305 Inf.	608	16	1	C
Wesoloski, John M.	2 lt. Co. B, 305 Inf.	1232	11	11	A
O'Brien, Chas.	1 lt. Co. C, 305 Inf.	1764	65	1	B
Angelo, Bartolomeo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 307 Inf.	1233	31	27	D
Scott, Wm. T.	1 lt. Co. A, 308 Inf.	1233	8	18	C
Landon, Jas. H.	Cpl. Co. G, 308 Inf.	608	21	4	B
McKibbin, Jas. Malcolm.	Capt. 306 M. G. Bn.	1232	31	30	D
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Bell, Albert D.	Chaplain, 310 Inf.	1233	13	27	D
Bavia, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. I, 310 Inf.	1232	'16	13	B
Drake, Fredk L.	1 lt. 311 Inf.	34	19	8	A
Newell, Jas. McConnell.	2 lt. Co. G, 311 Inf.	1232	19	41	E
Looby, Edmund	Pvt. M. D. 311 Inf.	1232	35	11	F
Santamaria, Nicolas	Pvt. Co. D, 311 Inf.	1233	21	19	C
Paul, Abe	Pvt. Co. H, 312 Inf.	1232	29	21	A
VanSickle, Karl G.	Capt. 308 F. A.	1233	24	16	D
Brown, Raymond G.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 303 F. S. Bn.	1233	32	26	A
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Hyde, Chas. jr.	1 lt. Hq. Co., 158 Inf. Brig.	1232	7	8	B
Pepper, Benj. Franklin.	Maj. 313 Inf.	1232	38	20	E
Ingersoll, Harry	Capt. 313 Inf.	1232	39	20	E
Rupp, David	Capt. Co. C, 313 Inf.	1232	7	7	B
Kriebel, Thos. Edwin.	1 lt. Co. L, 313 Inf.	1232	22	36	C

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION—continued					
Patterson, Francis S	1 lt. Co. F, 313 Inf	1232	12	43	D
Rupp, David Mohler	1 lt. Co. G, 313 Inf	1232	2	1	F
Barnhart, Harry E	Pvt. Co. A, 313 Inf	1232	26	19	F
Cammarata, Arthur	Pvt. Co. H, 313 Inf	1232	38	2	H
Carr, Thos. A	Cpl. Co. G, 313 Inf	1232	11	31	G
Greno, Domenico	Pvt. Co. E, 313 Inf	1232	26	15	H
Guzdz, Mateusz	do	34	19	12	B
Jannacone, Nick	Pvt. Co. C, 313 Inf	1232	29	8	B
Jefferis, Chas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 313 Inf	1233	30	11	B
Lipschutz, Leo J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 313 Inf	1232	9	29	B
Miller, David	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 313 Inf	1232	28	22	E
Nelis, Edward	Pvt. M. G. Co. 313 Inf	1232	23	36	B
Taylor, Amos R	Pvt. Co. M, 313 Inf	1232	10	6	D
Wells, Walter	Pvt. Co. L, 313 Inf	1232	15	4	F
Wilkinson, Jos. M	Cpl. Co. E, 313 Inf	1232	27	4	D
Allen, Alfred R	Maj. 314 Inf	1232	9	43	C
Battles, Frank F	Capt. M. G. Co. 314 Inf	1232	8	40	D
Van Dusen, Edwin Thorp.	2 lt. M. G. Co. 314 Inf	1232	14	21	A
Albus, Geo. H	Pvt. Co. L, 314 Inf	1232	2	28	A
Andresic, Stanley	Cpl. Co. C, 314 Inf	1232	37	13	H
Bauer, Victor F	Pvt. Co. H, 314 Inf	1233	32	8	B
Beisenigel, Howard E	Pvt. Co A, 314 Inf	34	37	9	B
Bolsar, Jos. J	Pvt. Co. L, 314 Inf	1232	19	17	F
Brion, Chester U	Pvt. Hq. Co. 314 Inf	1232	2	30	D
Brooks, Lee A	Sgt. Co. G, 314 Inf	1232	10	31	A
Brunett, Theodore	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 314 Inf	1232	20	40	H
Calvaresi, Saverio	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 314 Inf	1232	8	41	E
Clapham, Thos. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 314 Inf	1232	38	32	B
Coolidge, Carl L	Sgt. Co. B, 314 Inf	1232	9	39	A
Delpaggio, Giovanni	Pvt. Co. H, 314 Inf	34	15	16	A
Dibble, Brewster A	Sgt. Co. G, 314 Inf	1232	29	23	D
DiGirolamo, Grance	Pvt. Co. M, 314 Inf	1232	22	16	F
Edwards, Harold G	Pvt. M. G. Co. 314 Inf	1232	31	3	D
Escandel, Chas. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 314 Inf	1232	23	17	F
Fenner, Carl A	Cpl. Co. H, 314 Inf	1232	22	17	F
Ferguson, Clarence P	Pvt. Co. A, 314 Inf	1232	19	20	H
Foster, Jos. P	Pvt. Co. C, 314 Inf	1232	18	37	A
Fye, Howard M	Pvt. Co. H, 314 Inf	1232	12	30	D
Gery, Edw. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 314 Inf	1232	3	43	H
Gilbert, Noble H	Pvt. Co. F, 314 Inf	1232	29	40	C
Ginley, Jos. L	Pvt. M. D. 314 Inf	1232	22	25	H
Godshalk, Albert F	Wag. Sup. Co., 314 Inf	34	10	2	A
Goman, Paul	Pvt. Co. H, 314 Inf	1232	35	36	H
Good, Walter C	Pvt. Co. M, 314 Inf	1232	3	38	A
Greene, Max A	Sgt. Co. H, 314 Inf	1232	32	3	D
Guthrie, Chas. L	Cpl. Co. G, 314 Inf	1232	2	12	A
Hackett, Samuel W	Wag. Sup. Co., 314 Inf	1232	9	21	B
Haines, Jos. E	Pvt. Co. H, 314 Inf	1232	7	43	A
Hartman, Wm. R	Cpl. Co. K, 314 Inf	1232	9	35	H
Aurndt, Harry Lee	Pvt. Co. C, 314 Inf	1233	31	3	C
Haupt, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. B, 314 Inf	1232	1	25	A
Hausser, Ernest F	Pvt. San. Det. 314 Inf	1232	7	19	D
Herron, Jas. P	Pvt. Co. A, 314 Inf	1232	3	15	F
Higgins, Jefferis	Pvt. Co. G, 314 Inf	608	32	20	B
Horton, Wayne R	Pvt. Co. I, 314 Inf	1232	36	12	D
Huling, Clarence S	Sgt. Co. E, 314 Inf	1232	26	38	B
Jones, Alfred	Pvt. Co. F, 314 Inf	1232	20	24	C
Koch, Raymond H	Pvt. Co. I, 314 Inf	1232	15	23	C
Kreps, Herbert L	Cpl. Co. I, 314 Inf	1232	6	25	A
Lauck, David H	Pvt. 1cl. Co. H, 314 Inf	1232	15	9	F
Laughlin, Howard E	do	1232	13	15	D
Leshock, Walter	Pvt. Co. L, 314 Inf	1232	19	11	F
Marks, Clyde J	Pvt. Co. I, 314 Inf	1232	26	21	F
McClain, Wm	Pvt. Co. A, 314 Inf	1232	34	43	D
McCracken, Raymond J.	Sgt. Co. M, 314 Inf	1232	24	21	F
McKenna, John	Pvt. Co. G, 314 Inf	1232	2	16	H
McLaughlin, John	Pvt. 1cl. Co. M. G., 314 Inf	1232	40	18	H
McManamon, Daniel L	Pvt. Co. K, 314 Inf	1232	7	28	C
McMonagle, Hugh	Pvt. Co. F, 314 Inf	1232	35	27	E
Michelucce, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. L, 314 Inf	1233	24	15	B
Miller, Harry D	Pvt. Co. G, 314 Inf	1232	11	40	E
Miller, Luther D	Pvt. Co. H, 314 Inf	1232	22	31	D
Miraldo, Jos	Pvt. Co. L, 314 Inf	1232	25	19	F
Mitchell, Jas. C	Pvt. Hq. Co. 314 Inf	1232	9	37	A
Moore, Harry B	Pvt. Co. H, 314 Inf	1232	40	26	E
Muir, Robt. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 314 Inf	1232	29	18	E
Mull, Chas. K	Pvt. Hq. Co. 314 Inf	1232	27	31	G
Nunan, Wm. L	Pvt. Co. H, 314 Inf	1232	11	6	H
Nye, Geo. W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 314 Inf	1232	16	14	H
Oldham, Chas. B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 314 Inf	1232	12	15	H
Page, Clarence	Pvt. Co. F, 314 Inf	1232	35	16	D
Peters, Harold R	Cpl. Co. G, 314 Inf	1232	17	41	B
Picot, Philip	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 314 Inf	1232	8	36	A
Pupa, Samuel	Pvt. Co. B, 314 Inf	1233	10	12	B
Ratz, Samuel	Pvt. Sup. Co. 314 Inf	1232	14	10	D
Riley, Chester C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 314 Inf	1233	10	31	E
Rothermel, Lloyd A	Pvt. Co. C, 314 Inf	1232	2	8	B
Schneider, Phillip A	Pvt. Co. F, 314 Inf	1232	23	43	A
Schuler, August C	Pvt. Co. F, 314 Inf	1232	1	22	C
Seitz, Sterling W	Pvt. Co. A, 314 Inf	1232	39	13	H
Seneski, Peter	Pvt. Co. H, 314 Inf	1233	32	1	C
Sharp, Phillip S	Cpl. Co. K, 314 Inf	1232	24	32	A
Shoup, Eldridge H	Sgt. Co. I, 314 Inf	1232	20	43	B
Silver, Max	Pvt. Co. K, 314 Inf	1232	10	28	C
Spiler, Wm. W	Cpl. Co. G, 314 Inf	1232	11	38	A
Skubic, Chas	Cpl. Co. I, 314 Inf	1232	40	29	F
Smalley, Alfred P., jr	Cpl. M. G. Co. 314 Inf	1232	35	32	H
Smith, Chas	Pvt. Co. M, 314 Inf	1233	8	24	A
Sofianos, Louis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 314 Inf	1232	32	41	G
Sprenkle, Henry H	Pvt. Co. E, 314 Inf	1232	1	27	E
Strider, John C	Sgt. Co. I, 314 Inf	1232	40	35	F
Szedlock, Jos. P	Pvt. M. D., 314 Inf	1232	25	28	F

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION—continued					
Tamborelia, Michael	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 314 Inf	1232	22	15	H
Theobald, John L	Mech. Co. K, 314 Inf	1232	34	28	G
Thompson, Jos. F	Cpl. Co. I, 314 Inf	1232	11	39	A
Varanese, Luigi	Pvt. Co. C, 314 Inf	1232	22	34	C
Walters, Richard J	Cpl. Co. K, 314 Inf	1233	11	19	D
Weist, Gurney F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 314 Inf	1232	11	17	C
Zabloskey, John F	Pvt. Co. B, 314 Inf	1232	20	21	A
Zerilio, Donato	Pvt. Co. G, 314 Inf	1232	13	37	F
Zinder, Paul	do	1232	30	30	A
Pierson, Ward W	Maj. 315 Inf	1232	5	6	A
Bullock, Benj., 3rd	1 lt. 3 Btn. 315 Inf	1232	20	4	A
Craig, Wm. F	1 lt. M. D., 315 Inf	1232	5	20	A
Hetherington, Seth C	1 lt. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	23	30	A
Quintard, Alfred L	1 lt., 315 Inf	1232	32	46	B
Angelillo, Giovanni	Pvt. Co. K, 315 Inf	1232	13	32	B
Archer, Edw. L	Bglr Co. C, 315 Inf	1232	5	13	B
Baltodozzis, Wm	Pvt. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	12	39	B
Barbozevricz, Anthony	Pvt. Co. A, 315 Inf	1232	6	16	H
Barron, John A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 315 Inf	1232	22	46	A
Barshinger, Blaine B	Cpl. Co. B, 315 Inf	1233	19	25	A
Black, Robt. P	Sgt. M. G. Co., 315 Inf	1232	21	37	F
Borowski, Theodore	Pvt. Co. E, 315 Inf	1232	33	6	H
Boss, John G	Pvt. Co. B, 315 Inf	1232	28	23	B
Brightbill, Jas. W	Wag. Sup. Co., 315 Inf	1232	7	20	F
Brion, Arthur M	Pvt. Co. B, 315 Inf	1232	21	17	A
Carro, Theodore	Wag. Sup. Co., 315 Inf	34	11	15	A
Carson, John	Pvt. Co. H, 315 Inf	1232	20	26	A
Cohen, Isaac	Cpl. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	40	30	B
Consorte, Angelo	Pvt. Co. C, 315 Inf	1233	11	12	A
Conway, Peter J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 315 Inf	1232	38	18	H
Coyle, Chas. J	Pvt. Co. K, 315 Inf	1232	2	35	G
Crispi, Nicolo	Pvt. Co. A, 315 Inf	1232	1	18	F
Crone, John J	Pvt. Co. A, 315 Inf	1332	32	15	H
Cullen, Thos. J	Pvt. Co. L, 315 Inf	1232	31	10	F
Cunningham, Wm. M	Sgt. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	24	30	D
D'Amato, Pasquale	Cpl. Co. K, 315 Inf	1232	9	31	H
Daniel, Stiney	Pvt. Co. G, 315 Inf	1233	13	8	D
Danig, Geo	Cpl. Co. E, 315 Inf	1232	21	5	A
DeCellis, Guiseppe	Pvt. Co. G, 315 Inf	1232	2	1	H
Diamond, David	Pvt. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	40	12	C
Diamond, Harry F	Pvt. Co. E, 315 Inf	1232	33	37	F
Dibenedetto, Giuseppe	Pvt. Co. C, 315 Inf	1232	37	6	D
Diehl, Chas. R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	34	20	C
Dipasquale, Americo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 315 Inf	1232	26	16	F
Dougherty, Chas. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 315 Inf	1232	5	40	B
Egolf, Norman K	Pvt. Hq. Co., 315 Inf	1232	5	23	E
Eichenberger, Harry	Pvt. Co. B, 315 Inf	1232	27	13	C
Ellison, Henry A	Pvt. Co. A, 315 Inf	1233	2	17	B
Eisele, John A	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 315 Inf	1232	24	13	A
Fahey, Jas. P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 315 Inf	1232	24	43	G
Faller, Henry	Pvt. Co. H, 315 Inf	1232	39	43	E
Frank, Chas	do	1233	23	20	A
Frey, Wm. A	Mech. Co. M, 315 Inf	1232	2	6	H
Fritz, Stephen G	Cpl. Co. K, 315 Inf	1232	32	34	G
Gaglardi, Lugi	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	22	22	F
Gilchrist, Alexander	Pvt. Co. C, 315 Inf	1232	25	39	B
Gollmer, David	Pvt. Co. B, 315 Inf	1232	2	10	B
Goonan, Michael J	Pvt. Co. E, 315 Inf	1232	15	9	B
Greenwood, John	Pvt. Co. G, 315 Inf	1232	17	17	A
Griffin, Wm. V	Pvt. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	37	28	B
Grigull, Otto E	Pvt. Co. M, 315 Inf	1232	24	18	A
Halbig, John	Pvt. Co. L, 315 Inf	1233	6	2	C
Harrington, Geo. A	Pvt. Co. F, 315 Inf	1232	23	18	C
Harrison, Ernest J	do	1232	40	4	F
Hart, Leo J	Pvt. Co. C, 315 Inf	1232	34	31	D
Hellings, Jos. M., jr	Cpl. Co. M, 315 Inf	1232	34	9	A
Henderson, Walter J	Pvt. Co. L, 315 Inf	1232	36	42	B
Herter, Harry	Pvt. M. G. Co, 315 Inf	1232	12	15	F
Hetherington, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 315 Inf	1232	38	2	C
Hill, Frank E	Sgt. Co. I, 315 Inf	1232	11	1	H
Hinton, LeRoy Benj	Cpl. Co. B, 315 Inf	1232	22	26	A
Hirsch, Harry	Pvt. Co. M, 315 Inf	1232	21	2	A
Horn, Geo	Cpl. Co. C, 315 Inf	1232	37	5	D
Huss, Edward	Pvt. Co. E, 315 Inf	1232	32	34	A
Jacoby, Henry J	Bglr. Co. B, 315 Inf	1232	25	25	C
Joyce, Michael J	Pvt. Co. M, 315 Inf	1232	35	25	C
Kane, Edw. T	Pvt. Co. C, 315 Inf	1232	6	6	A
Karolak, Jos	Pvt. Co. H, 315 Inf	1232	19	28	E
Keating, Chas. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co, 315 Inf	1232	24	35	G
Kelley, Geo. L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 315 Inf	1232	13	15	E
Kelly, Christopher W	Sgt. Co. K, 315 Inf	1233	12	17	D
Kelly, Jas. P	Pvt. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	23	12	E
Kenny, Michael	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	1	17	A
Kerr, Peter	Cpl. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	17	30	A
King, Robt	Pvt. Co. F, 315 Inf	1232	23	31	B
Koinski, Anthony	Pvt. Co. A, 315 Inf	1232	29	40	A
Kuhl, Raymond F	Cpl. Co. E, 315 Inf	1232	39	6	H
Kurmin, Adolph	Pvt. Co. M, 315 Inf	1232	39	31	B
Lambs, Walter E	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co, 315 Inf	1232	14	7	B
Landenberger, Thos. L	Cpl. Co. I, 315 Inf	1232	2	21	H
Laub, Emmett G	Pvt. Co. A, 315 Inf	1232	13	45	C
Lee, Daniel E	Pvt. Co. C, 315 Inf	1233	29	22	A
Lentine, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 315 Inf	1232	16	27	G
Lewis, Frank	Pvt. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	8	46	B
MacDonald, Hugh D	Sgt. Co. C, 315 Inf	1232	1	14	F
Malloy, Thos. B	Pvt. Hq. Co, 315 Inf	1232	16	35	C
Mallus, Jas	Pvt. Co. C, 315 Inf	1232	19	41	G
Masciole, Donato	Pvt. Co. M, 315 Inf	1232	15	28	D
McClean, Alexander	Pvt. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	28	45	A
McCrory, Arthur	Cpl. Co. A, 315 Inf	1232	39	37	D
McGarry, Bernard	Pvt. Co. M, 315 Inf	1232	34	14	D
McNamara, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	33	28	B
Merola, Pietro	Pvt. Co. E, 315 Inf	1232	13	45	A
Michalski, Stephen	Pvt. Co. I, 315 Inf	1232	4	3	B
Mitchell, Harry W	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co. 315 Inf	1232	20	16	F

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION—continued					
Moore, Wm. J	Mech. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	10	12	A
Moran, Edw. C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 315 Inf	1232	38	43	E
Moss, Geo	Pvt. Co. B, 315 Inf	1232	33	15	G
Moy, Hugh	Cpl. Co. L, 315 Inf	1232	12	31	D
Murray, John A	Pvt. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	19	37	B
Nash, Wm. A	Pvt. Co. L, 315 Inf	1232	27	40	H
Nau, Pius J	Cpl. Co. F, 315 Inf	1232	33	43	A
Nickles, Wm	Pvt. Co. L, 315 Inf	1232	5	8	B
O'Connell, Wm	Pvt. Co. H, 315 Inf	1232	2	17	G
O'Donnell, Horace J	Pvt. Co. K, 315 Inf	1232	22	25	A
Oerlemans, Louis	Sgt. Co. C, 315 Inf	1232	17	8	B
Pabls, Frank	Pvt. Co. H, 315 Inf	1232	16	29	A
Paul, Ellwood	Pvt. Co. A, 315 Inf	1232	14	10	F
Pflieger, Albert F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 315 Inf	1232	4	19	A
Pickering, Clifford	Pvt. Co. H, 315 Inf	1232	13	5	D
Pollock, Stormonth	Cpl. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	9	21	A
Poyntz, Edw. J	do	1232	6	31	C
Raczkowski, Leo	Pvt. Co. C, 315 Inf	1232	14	15	H
Rath, Geo. B	Pvt. Co. G, 315 Inf	1233	4	11	A
Reid, Wm	Pvt. Co. L, 315 Inf	1232	7	16	G
Righter, Ira B	Pvt. Co. E, 315 Inf	1232	7	5	B
Ritchie, Robt	Pvt. Co. H, 315 Inf	1232	6	41	A
Rockelmann, Alphons J	Pvt. Hq. Co., 315 Inf	1232	20	15	F
Rorke, Richard J	Pvt. Co. E, 315 Inf	1232	3	36	B
Ross, Jas. S	Mech. Co. F, 315 Inf	1232	35	11	C
Schaal, Jesse E	Pvt. Co. F, 315 Inf	1232	40	43	E
Schiavo, Pasquale	Pvt. Co. C, 315 Inf	1232	32	20	F
Schneider, Paul G	Pvt. Co. F, 315 Inf	1232	6	39	B
Schoultz, Walter R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 315 Inf	1233	29	4	G
Sciolo, Domenico	Pvt. Co. C, 315 Inf	1232	34	31	C
Shute, Nathan C	Pvt. Co. A, 315 Inf	1232	9	9	C
Skinner, Walter O	Pvt. Co. E, 315 Inf	1232	18	31	E
Smith, Edw. A	do	1232	17	5	A
Smith, Paul J	Pvt. Co. C, 315 Inf	1232	36	1	C
South, Clarence W	Pvt. Co. K, 315 Inf	1232	22	31	H
Spicker, Solomon	Pvt. Co. A, 315 Inf	1232	3	29	H
Steever, Samuel K	Pvt. Co. M, 315 Inf	1232	1	2	H
Street, Abram H	Cpl. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	2	14	A
Swartz, Leo J	Pvt. Co. C, 315 Inf	1232	29	24	D
Terzitta, Stephen	do	1232	29	24	A
Toolan, Daniel F	Pvt. Co. M, 215 Inf	1232	15	17	A
Urbanis, Francis	Pvt. Co. K, 315 Inf	34	30	10	A
Vetrono, Michele	Pvt. Co. L, 315 Inf	1232	22	38	A
Welker, Wm	Pvt. Co. A, 315 Inf	1233	19	10	A
White, Jas	Pvt. Co. I, 315 Inf	1232	18	3	B
Wrigley, Chas. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 315 Inf	1232	29	21	F
Zack, Peter	Pvt. Co. K, 315 Inf	1232	30	21	F
Zarrilli, Luigi	Pvt. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232	10	14	G
Atwood, John B	Maj. 316 Inf	1232	25	21	E
Hewit, Benj. Hartley	Capt. Co. F, 316 Inf	1232	21	33	A
Lukens, Alan W	Capt. Co. G, 316 Inf	1232	10	20	H
Fox, John H	1 lt. Co. D, 316 Inf	1232	19	38	B
Keller, Daniel S	1 lt. 316 Inf	1232	27	36	B
McKeen, Maxwell	1 lt. Co. D, 316 Inf	1232	31	6	B
Apolito, Michelangelo	Pvt. Co. B, 316 Inf	1232	27	34	F
Bayliff, John	Pvt. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232	7	4	D
Beard, Raymond L	Bglr. Co. B, 316 Inf	1232	27	33	E
Berteam, Philip M	Sgt. Co. M, 316 Knf	1232	39	37	E
Bramanto, Nunzio	Pvt. Co. B, 316 Inf	1232	8	42	H
Brechbill, Elmer H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 316 Inf	1232	29	36	C
Coleman, Frank	Pvt. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232	6	2	B
Clauser, Jonathan P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 316 Inf	1232	38	11	H
Comignanis, Antonio	Pvt. Co. D, 316 Inf	1232	8	5	F
Conner, Jos. T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232	3	28	C
Creamer, Jeremiah	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 316 Inf	1232	30	17	F
Demko, Peter	Pvt. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232	35	46	B
DeNegre, Paul	Mech. Co. H, 316 Inf	1233	23	11	A
Denson, Edgar H	Pvt. Co. B, 316 Inf	1232	11	32	B
Devlin, Vincent J	Pvt. San Det. 316 Inf	1232	36	11	C
Dibenedetto, Cosimo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 316 Inf	1232	11	22	D
Disalvo, Liveo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 316 Inf	1232	36	12	E
Dooney, Thos	Pvt. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232	8	16	B
Drye, Morris C	Cpl. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232	19	33	H
Duffy, Michael F	Pvt. Co. M, 316 Inf	1232	28	25	C
Ewart, Samuel H	Cpl. Hq. Co. 316 Inf	1232	21	16	H
Fatzinger, Warren H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232	6	28	F
Fenstamaker, Geo. E	Pvt. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232	25	8	C
Flanigan, Thos. V	Pvt. M. G. Co. 316 Inf	1232	27	30	A
Foltz, Samuel R	Cpl. Co. L, 316 Inf	1232	24	14	B
Gabriele, Andrea F	Cpl. Co. B, 316 Inf	1232	4	28	A
Gauger, Harvey N	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 316 Inf	1232	18	18	H
Gavaghan, Michael J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 316 Inf	1232	16	31	F
Giangreco, Jos	Pvt. Co. M, 316 Inf	1232	20	24	F
Golden, Wm. H	do	1232	38	3	A
Green, Geo. E	Cpl. Co. B, 316 Inf	1232	24	8	D
Grip, Oscar G	Sgt. Co. F, 316 Inf	1233	36	18	B
Gulley, Carl M	Pvt. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232	14	11	H
Haidner, Nicholas A	Pvt. Co. H, 316 Inf	1232	20	13	H
Harding, Arthur	Pvt. Co. B, 316 Inf	34	27	4	B
Holahan, John J	Pvt. Co. M, 316 Inf	1232	1	8	B
Hopkins, Wm	Pvt. Co. A, 316 Inf	1232	32	26	C
Horenstein, Jos	Pvt. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232	24	41	H
Houseknecht, Chas. B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 316 Inf	1232	34	38	D
Hudak, Michael J	Cpl. Co. G, 316 Inf	1232	3	21	F
Husik, Benj	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232	16	13	E
Jamerison, Edw. E	Pvt. Co. L, 316 Inf	1232	4	14	A
Jones, Arthur H	Pvt. M. G. Co. 316 Inf	1232	32	16	H
Jones, Harry T	Pvt. Co. K, 316 Inf	1233	15	11	A
Karchansky, Clemens	Pvt. Co. I, 316 Inf	1232	7	37	F
Kelly, Jas. A	Pvt. Co. H, 316 Inf	1232	32	1	B
Knaff, Edw. J	Pvt. Co. I, 316 Inf	1232	11	29	B
Knaub, Clarence E	Cpl. Co. F, 316 Inf	1233	19	17	D
Knowles, Austin L	Pvt. Co. F, 316 Inf	608	10	31	A
Koffel, Adam W	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 316 Inf	1232	4	4	B
Kutchever, John M	Sgt. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232	35	8	F

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION—continued					
Lane, John T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232	13	35	F
Lannen, Ira J	Cpl. Co. K, 316 Inf	1232	6	17	A
Leckron, Earl F	Sgt. Co. B, 316 Inf	1232	6	23	G
Levengood, Lewis H	Pvt. Co. H, 316 Inf	1232	29	11	D
Lloyd, Glenn A	Pvt. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232	34	14	A
Lunn, Wm	Pvt. Co. M, 316 Inf	1232	28	13	B
Lutman, Enos R	Sgt. Co. L, 316 Inf	1232	15	42	F
Mallozzi, Francesco	Pvt. Co. H, 316 Inf	1232	16	13	D
Mancusi, Frank	Pvt. Co. G, 316 Inf	1232	25	37	E
Mansberger, Chas. H	Pvt. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232	13	27	C
Markely, Geo. M	Pvt. Co. K, 316 Inf	1232	16	27	A
Mash, Abraham	Pvt. Co. A, 316 Inf	1232	11	2	D
McCaughan, Francis M	Pvt. Co. K, 316 Inf	1232	27	18	C
McHugh, Jos	Pvt. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232	31	31	E
McKinney, Arthur J	Sgt. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232	14	2	D
McWilliams, Clark R	Cpl. Co. G, 316 Inf	1232	31	20	D
Mickley, Andrew E	Sgt. Co. A, 316 Inf	1232	21	11	E
Millhizer, Jas. A	Pvt. Co. L, 316 Inf	1233	27	23	A
Minello, Pasquale	Pvt. Co. F, 316 Inf	1232	17	41	H
Miskell, Edwin H	Pvt. Co. L, 316 Inf	1232	12	10	C
Mondelli, Frank	Pvt. Hq. Co., 316 Inf	1764	36	11	B
Mooney, Peter E	Cpl. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232	30	17	H
Morrow, Harry T	Sgt. Hq. Co., 316 Inf	1232	9	14	B
Millin, Jos. A	Sgt. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232	23	35	F
Nally, Robt. V	Cpl. Co. H, 316 Inf	1232	8	13	G
Nemierski, Cieslaw	Pvt. Co. G, 316 Inf	1232	22	21	F
O'Kane, Chas. J	Pvt. Co. K, 316 Inf	1232	7	38	F
O'Neill, Jas	Pvt. Co. H, 316 Inf	1232	34	40	B
O'Neil, Wm. A	Pvt. Hq. Co., 316 Inf	1232	11	14	B
Painter, Frank E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 316 Inf	1232	18	14	C
Patane, Rosario	Pvt. Co. B, 316 Inf	608	23	9	C
Peracchia, John	Pvt. Co. K, 316 Inf	1233	10	10	A
Petronchak, Michael	Pvt. Co. G, 316 Inf	1232	34	42	G
Phillips, Geo	do	1232	38	38	F
Piccirilli, Victor	Pvt. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232	6	22	C
Pligza, Walter	Pvt. Co. A, 316 Inf	1232	38	19	E
Podbyski, Felix	Pvt. Co. D, 316 Inf	34	32	4	C
Potter, Wm. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232	20	46	B
Przestselski, Adolph	Pvt. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232	26	13	B
Purcell, Thos. F	Pvt. Co. D, 316 Inf	1232	22	11	C
Putz, Fredk	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 316 Inf	1232	30	35	E
Rebert, Edwin C	Bn. sgt. maj. Hq. Co., 316 Inf	1232	13	41	F
Roberts, John E	Pvt. Hq. Co., 316 Inf	1232	24	15	B
Roloson, Ralph	Pvt. Co. G, 316 Inf	1232	28	28	G
Sallese, Giuseppe	Pvt. Co. B, 316 Inf	1232	11	36	C
Scheppman, John R	Pvt. Co. I, 316 Inf	1232	8	13	H
Schindler, Wm. C	Pvt. Co. H, 316 Inf	1232	34	35	E
Schommer, Frank T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232	36	20	F
Schultz, Archie B	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 316 Inf	1232	7	15	H
Screnci, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. B, 316 Inf	1232	4	30	A
Seiberlich, Lawrence W	Pvt. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232	14	12	D
Shea, John F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 316 Inf	1232	27	23	D
Spratt, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. A, 316 Inf	1232	10	24	D
Sterling, Chas. G	Pvt. Co. M, 316 Inf	1232	5	13	C
Stettler, Clarence	Pvt. Co. H, 316 Inf	1233	35	13	A
Stover, Harry C	Sgt. Co. G, 316 Inf	1232	3	24	H
Swann, Jos. F	Pvt. Co. B, 316 Inf	1232	18	14	B
Tissot, Rene E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232	30	16	H
Toker, Harry F	Pvt. Co. H, 316 Inf	1232	2	19	G
Tolan, Fred J	Cpl. Co. L, 316 Inf	1232	28	33	F
Undercoffler, Arthur P	1st Sgt. Co. L, 316 Inf	1232	16	15	F
Vail, Vernon J	Pvt. Co. A, 316 Inf	1232	24	1	A
Wall, Jos	Pvt. Co. G, 316 Inf	1233	2	6	B
Warsewicz, Peter A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 316 Inf	1232	14	14	E
Wassel, Jos	Pvt. Co. D, 316 Inf	34	23	9	A
West, Gordon B	Pvt. Co. L, 316 Inf	1232	12	26	D
Weyersberg, Walter	Pvt. Co. K, 316 Inf	1232	18	25	H
Willowitch, Frank	Pvt. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232	38	21	F
Wise, John M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. Hq., 316 Inf	1232	8	35	A
Yerger, Moses S	Mech. Co. G, 316 Inf	1232	7	25	H
Yingling, Harry R	Pvt. Co. G, 316 Inf	1232	23	17	A
Yost, Jas	Cpl. Co. D, 316 Inf	1232	23	20	G
Zeger, Leslie S	Cpl. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232	28	31	E
Lister, Brooks	1 lt. Co. B, 310 M. G. Bn	1232	39	14	E
Davies, John E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 311 M. G. Bn	1232	13	35	G
Durbin, Fred G	Cpl. Co. D, 311 M. G. Bn	1232	6	42	C
Heintzelman, Ernest F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 311 M. G. Bn	1232	29	22	C
Kellogg, Edwin J	Cpl. Co. C, 311 M. G. Bn	1232	25	31	A
Kowalchek, Frank T	Pvt. Co. B, 311 M. G. Bn	1232	4	27	E
Larsen, Bjarne E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 311 M. G. Bn	1233	11	17	C
Bonney, Raymond C	Pvt. Co. A, 312 M. G. Bn	1232	22	27	H
Creveling, John R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 312 M. G. Bn	1232	16	25	G
Cullen, Thos	Cpl. Co. D, 312 M. G. Bn	1232	1	5	F
McGeorge, John J	Pvt. Co. A, 312 M. G. Bn	1233	24	25	C
McIlvaine, Bernard	Cpl. Co. D, 312 M. G. Bn	1232	2	15	F
Oster, Wm	Pvt. Co. C, 312 M. G. Bn	1232	4	22	C
Starek, Stanley	do	34	4	11	A
Velkline, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 312 M. G. Bn	1233	25	26	C
Burzsko, Leo	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 312 M. G. Bn	34	21	15	A
Ferguson, Robt. J	Cpl. Bty. E, 312 M. G. Bn	34	20	15	A
Malishcka, Samuel	Pvt. Bty. C, 312 M. G. Bn	34	19	15	A
Ryan, Jos	Cpl. Bty. C, 312 M. G. Bn	34	16	15	A
Shields, Theodore R	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C, 312 M. G. Bn	34	17	15	A
Valentine, Leonard	Wag. Sup. Co., 312 M. G. Bn	34	22	8	A
McGill, Arthur H	Capt. Bty. A, 311 F. A	1232	3	6	B
Farrell, Jas. J	1st Sgt. Bty. D, 311 F. A	34	15	15	A
Loughran, Jos A	Pvt. Bty. D, 311 F. A	34	33	8	A
Mortimer, Guy W	Cpl. Bty. D, 311 F. A	1233	28	12	C
Smith, Hugh L	Cpl. Bty. F, 311 F. A	34	25	15	A
Brague, Jas F	Pvt. Co. A, 304 Engrs	1233	33	6	B
Carbey, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. C, 304 Engrs	1233	20	43	D
Danner, Jas. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co., 304 Engrs	1232	27	17	D

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION—continued					
Denzie, Luigi	Pvt. Co. B, 304 Engrs	1232	14	33	H
Dommel, Chas	Pvt. Co. C, 304 Engrs	1232	8	38	C
Dommel, Walter F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 304 Engrs	1232	30	16	F
Donovan, Daniel W	Pvt. Co. B, 304 Engrs	1233	23	28	A
Gochnauer, Alvin A	Pvt. Co. F, 304 Engrs	1232	35	37	D
Heicklen, Morris	do	1232	26	25	F
Hostetler, David C	Pvt. Co. B, 304 Engrs	1233	18	12	C
Kapunihana, Tom	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 304 Engrs	1233	10	1	B
Kirk, Harold H	Cpl. Hq. Co., 304 Engrs	1232	1	7	B
Kray, Wm. P	Pvt. Co. F, 304 Engrs	1232	24	38	E
Malone, Edw. J	Cpl. Co. E, 304 Engrs	1232	19	14	F
Meckley, Victor A	Pvt. Co. C, 304 Engrs	1233	15	23	A
Modica, Jos	Pvt. Co. F, 304 Engrs	1232	19	39	B
Ott, Geo. H	Pvt. Co. D, 304 Engrs	1233	20	22	B
Saunders, Lyman G	Cpl. Co. E, 304 Engrs	1232	10	28	D
Vargason, Delbert L	Pvt. Co. C, 304 Engrs	1232	36	30	A
Wagner, John	Cook Co. F, 304 Engrs	1232	19	7	C
Watson, James C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 304 Engrs	1233	25	22	B
Zeigler, Geo. R	Pvt. Co. B, 304 Engrs	1232	8	38	D
Barclay, Wm. R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 304 F. S. Bn	1232	32	28	A
Schaub, Chas. F	Pvt. 1 cl. 304 Mil. Pol. & Hq. Tn.	1232	21	6	F
Mullen, Edward	Pvt. Co. C, 304 Sup. Tn	1233	23	21	B
Duff, Michael J., jr	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 304 Amm. Tn	34	17	5	B
Leonard, Cloyd C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 304 Amm. Tn.	1232	6	38	B
Stange, Leonard J	Cook Co. B, 304 Amm. Tn	34	16	3	A
Daily, Jos. W	Pvt. 313 Amb. Co. 304 San. Tn.	1232	22	1	C
Aschenbach, Frank B	Hrshr. 316 Amb. Co. 304 San. Tn.	1233	9	16	B
Gebert, Linford B	Pvt. 315 Fld. Hosp. 304 San. Tn.	1232	22	40	C
EIGHTIETH DIVISION					
Baker, Louis F	Pvt. Co. C, 317 Inf	1232	40	37	F
Barnitowski, Waldek	Pvt. Co. A, 317 Inf	1232	12	33	B
Hess, Walter	Pvt. Co. D, 317 Inf	1232	8	6	A
Johnson, Walter P	Pvt. Co. H, 317 Inf	636	13	3	A
Klein, Chas. L	Pvt. Co. L, 317 Inf	1232	10	43	H
Seyerle, Walter J	Pvt. Co. D, 317 Inf	1232	9	36	C
Steel, Harry L	Pvt. Co. L, 317 Inf	1232	34	18	H
Rebout, Jas. D	1 lt. Co. D, 318 Inf	1232	6	37	B
Culbertson, Tingle W	1 lt. Co. H, 318 Inf	1232	4	8	A
Alexander, Wm. L	Pvt. Co. I, 318 Inf	1232	9	39	C
Angelo, Jos	do	1332	5	23	G
Archibald, John	Pvt. Co. H, 318 Inf	1332	16	6	B
Bazelock, Barney	Pvt. Co. B, 318 Inf	1232	9	36	G
Boyd, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. E, 318 Inf	1232	22	44	D
Bruno, Tognetti	Pvt. Co. I, 318 Inf	1232	3	16	B
Faggiana, Guido	do	1232	25	9	B
Frada, Jas. V	Pvt. Co. K, 318 Inf	1232	23	20	B
Hughes, Jacob	Pvt. Co. H, 318 Inf	1232	3	16	G
Klein, Andrew H	Pvt. Co. L, 318 Inf	1232	9	7	C
Lang, Geo. M	Pvt. Co. G, 318 Inf	636	3	32	B
Lucia, Tomaso	do	1232	37	3	B
Martello, Samuel	do	1232	2	26	E
McQuiston, John H	Pvt. Co. F, 318 Inf	636	14	19	D
Mieski, Frank	do	1232	6	17	G
Turbis, Walter	Pvt. Co. G. 318 Inf	1232	3	21	G
Vittariello, Giovanni	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 318 Inf	1232	25	33	A
Woestehoff, Arthur C	Pvt. M. G. Co. 318 Inf	1232	6	27	C
Hoskins, Stephen P	1 lt. Co. L, 319 Inf	1232	33	45	B
Agens, Clark M	Pvt. Co. I, 319 Inf	1232	6	14	G
Allen, Frank	Cpl. Co. M, 319 Inf	1232	27	5	F
Andrews, Herman R	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 319 Inf.	1232	2	36	F
Ardizzi, Orazio	Pvt. Co. H, 319 Inf	1232	11	17	A
Arrigo, Antonio	Pvt. Co. A, 319 Inf	1232	36	16	C
Bachisio, Cossu	Pvt. Co. M, 319 Inf	1232	31	18	E
Bearhart, Jas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 319 Inf	1232	33	27	E
Belperio, Pasquile	Pvt. Co. H, 319 Inf	1232	8	35	E
Borkiewicz, Anthony	Pvt. Co. D, 319 Inf	1232	37	27	H
Burton, Ernest	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 319 Inf	1232	1	20	D
Cardamone, Saverio	Pvt. Co. D, 319 Inf	1232	29	41	C
Carpinella, Vittore	do	1232	17	28	C
Cecchi, Antonio	Pvt. Co. F, 319 Inf	1232	16	10	A
Cieci, Henry	Pvt. Co. M, 319 Inf	1232	5	37	C
Comstock, Albert C	Cpl. Co. D, 319 Inf	1232	11	14	D
Connors, Edw. R	Pvt. Co. M, 319 Inf	1232	12	21	A
Czaplicki, Stefan	Pvt. Hq. Co., 319 Inf	1232	1	17	G
DeLeonibus, Guiseppe	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 319 Inf	1232	9	4	D
Dellaniprete, Carmine	Pvt. Co. D, 319 Inf	1232	33	35	E
Dibiase, Carmino	Pvt. Co. E, 319 Inf	1232	35	32	B
Difazio, Liapordo	Pvt. Co. L, 319 Inf	1232	28	37	E
Dubbs, Clarence R	Pvt. Co. E, 319 Inf	608	22	11	C
Duda, Kazimier	Pvt. Co. G, 319 Inf	34	8	11	A
Eluke, Geo	Pvt. Co. B, 319 Inf	1232	28	34	E
Evans, Michael	Sgt. Co. H, 319 Inf	1232	37	36	F
Fetherlin, Henry G	Pvt. Co. G, 319 Inf	1232	3	40	G
Foggia, Adolfe	Pvt. Co. I, 319 Inf	1232	29	32	B
Garrefa, Pasquale	Pvt. Co. B, 319 Inf	1232	35	35	C
Gasper, Steve	Pvt. Co. I, 319 Inf	1232	12	23	C
Gburoski, Wm	do	1232	3	3	A
Gentilo, Lorenzo	Pvt. Co. C, 319 Inf	1232	23	2	C
Giorgianni, Giuseppe	Pvt. Co. I, 319 Inf	1232	34	27	F
Goltz, Wm. Carl	Pvt. Co. G, 319 Inf	1232	5	6	C
Haberman, Edw. S	Mech. Co. C, 319 Inf	1232	6	30	E
Haderny, Ignacy	Pvt. Co. K, 319 Inf	1232	2	27	C
Halecki, Frank	Pvt. Mg Co. 319 Inf	1232	15	38	E
Hammond, Jas. F	Bglr Co. D, 319 Inf	1232	36	9	B
Harris, Abe	Pvt. Hq. Co. 319 Inf	1233	34	11	B
Harrison, Samuel M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 319 Inf	34	15	4	A
Hartman, Andrew M	Pvt. Co. E, 319 Inf	1232	24	31	D
Hettrick, Jacob	Pvt. Co. L, 319 Inf	1232	9	37	E

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTIETH DIVISION—continued					
Hokanson, John	Pvt. Co. K, 319 Inf	1232	40	15	E
Huemme, Carl G	Sgt. Co. H, 319 Inf	1232	8	26	C
Huggins, John C	Sgt. Co. E, 319 Inf	1232	8	14	C
Hullihen, Bruce	Pvt. Co. H, 319 Inf	1232	17	43	F
Hutchinson, John G	Pvt. Co. C, 319 Inf	1232	40	3	C
Killen, John P	Pvt. Co. A, 319 Inf	1233	18	10	D
Kniepkamp, Archie	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 319 Inf	1232	23	24	C
Korotki, Michael	Pvt. Co. K, 319 Inf	1232	40	27	A
Kosin, Ignatz	Pvt. Co. D, 319 Inf	1232	30	15	B
Koutsoumaris, Theodore	Pvt. Co. I, 319 Inf	1232	19	26	F
Kovolov, John	Pvt. Co. G, 319 Inf	1232	21	42	H
Kyler, Paul	Pvt. Co. K, 319 Inf	1232	7	45	A
Lane, Sam	Pvt. Co. H, 319 Inf	1232	34	19	G
Lang, Michael J	Cpl. Co. H, 319 Inf	1232	28	22	A
Leslie, Jos. F	Pvt. Co. C, 319 Inf	1232	27	24	C
Lew, Ellsworth J	Sgt. Co. E, 319 Inf	1232	33	21	C
Lewis, Fred W	Pvt. Co. A, 319 Inf	1232	31	35	A
Maas, Alfred N	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 319 Inf	1232	7	19	E
Maesano, Donato	Pvt. Co. E, 319 Inf	1232	1	25	D
Mandelstein, Samuel A	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D., 319 Inf	1232	34	3	E
March, Andrew	Pvt. Co. I, 319 Inf	1232	18	38	E
Marseglio, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. D, 319 Inf	1232	37	32	G
Martin, Frank	Pvt. Co. K, 319 Inf	1232	19	43	A
Martire, Dominic	Pvt. Co. I, 319 Inf	1232	4	37	A
Matron, Paul	Pvt. Co. E, 319 Inf	1232	22	30	C
McCartney, Anthony R	Sgt. M. G. Co., 319 Inf	1232	33	19	H
Melchiorre, Serafino	Pvt. Co. E, 319 Inf	1232	4	39	G
Mente, Paul G	Pvt. Co. G, 319 Inf	636	2	13	A
Miller, Bonifass	Pvt. Hq. Co., 319 Inf	608	22	31	A
Mitchell, Franklin E	Pvt. Co. E, 319 Inf	1232	40	19	C
Mitchell, Harry E	Pvt. Co. G, 319 Inf	1232	33	8	C
Nardozza, Luigi	Pvt. Co. K, 319 Inf	1232	8	8	E
Naylor, Oliver E	Pvt. Co. L, 319 Inf	1232	39	38	E
Nowak, Antoni	Pvt. M. G. Co., 319 Inf	1232	22	25	D
Padovani, Arcangelo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 319 Inf	1232	24	28	B
Paul, Wendel F	Pvt. Co. G, 319 Inf	1764	53	8	B
Petcheny, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 319 Inf	1232	23	6	C
Pezzuto, Luigi	Pvt. Co. H, 319 Inf	1232	9	36	F
Philips, Wm. B	Pvt. Hq. Co., 319 Inf	1232	11	8	B
Polk, Wm. G	Pvt. Co. E, 319 Inf	1232	36	16	G
Polsinello, Louis	Pvt. Co. C, 319 Inf	1232	13	30	A
Polusky, Frank	Pvt. Co. A, 319 Inf	1232	6	20	F
Price, Stanley	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 319 Inf	1232	9	15	E
Przudryga, Frank	Pvt. Co. F, 319 Inf	1233	25	3	A
Richter, Wm	Pvt. Co. I, 319 Inf	1232	23	32	A
Rizza, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 319 Inf	1232	8	18	E
Rudtkoskie, Jos	Pvt. Co. M, 319 Inf	1232	14	31	C
Sager, Bruce E	Pvt. Co. D, 319 Inf	1232	6	23	C
Sampietro, Angelo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 319 Inf	1232	37	35	H
Sarsello, Cristitofano	Pvt. Co. E, 319 Inf	1232	27	12	F
Schaffer, Wm. A	Cpl. Co. L, 319 Inf	1232	8	17	E
Smith, Wm. M	Pvt. Co. E, 319 Inf	1232	38	27	E
Stanley, John	Pvt. Co. H, 319 Inf	1232	6	36	F
Steis, John F	do	1232	12	15	E
Stevens, Thos. L	Pvt. Co. K, 319 Inf	1232	9	32	H
Stewart, Russell T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 319 Inf	1232	32	25	C
Stinella, Angelo	Pvt. Co. L, 319 Inf	1232	32	2	C
Storz, Geo. W	Bglr Co. A, 319 Inf	1232	36	10	A
Strokin, Steve	Pvt. Co. K, 319 Inf	1232	31	42	G
Thomas, Mike	Pvt. Co. M, 319 Inf	1232	17	36	C
Trettel, Jos. P	Cpl. Co. L, 319 Inf	1232	21	23	A
Tripoli, Santo	Pvt. Co. G, 319 Inf	1232	39	17	E
Trump, Hobart A	Cpl. Co. K, 319 Inf	1232	37	42	C
Ul, Stanislaw	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 319 Inf	1232	2	36	B
Violett, Edmund	Sgt. M. G. Co., 319 Inf	1232	19	19	F
Warensford, Elmer L	Cook Co. A, 319 Inf	1233	20	5	A
Weld, John	Pvt. Co. C, 319 Inf	1232	5	39	B
Williams, Robt. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 319 Inf	1232	40	17	H
Wojciehowski, Frank	Pvt. M. G. Co., 319 Inf	1233	21	19	A
Wright, Hanford Russell	Pvt. Co. H, 319 Inf	1232	9	14	D
Young, Wilbur B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 319 Inf	1232	5	14	E
Zewe, Wm H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 319 Inf	1232	10	18	B
Hare, Wm E	2 lt. Co. E, 320 Inf	1232	19	26	B
Schultz, Wm. Henry	2 lt. Co. K, 320 Inf	1232	7	44	B
Bently, Anthony	Pvt. Co. H, 320 Inf	1232	17	17	B
Bienick, Jozef	Pvt. Co. E, 320 Inf	1232	18	43	A
Blanchard, Chas. L	Pvt. Co. L, 320 Inf	1232	8	16	E
Bradica, Karlo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 320 Inf	1232	19	17	G
Brannon, Fredk	Pvt. Co. C, 320 Inf	1232	11	5	A
Broadbent, Whitters L	Pvt. Co. L, 320 Inf	1232	3	8	B
Broestel, Anthony	Cpl. Co. D, 320 Inf	1232	20	31	G
Carter, Matthew E	Pvt. M. D. 320 Inf	1232	35	19	C
Charlesworth, John H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 320 Inf	1232	22	10	B
Chucha, Jacob	Pvt. Co. B, 320 Inf	1232	5	13	D
Ciotti, Adorno	Pvt. Co. E, 320 Inf	1232	13	28	D
Cochran, Thos. M	Cpl. Co. M, 320 Inf	1232	1	43	E
Cochrane, Walter T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 320 Inf	1232	33	17	B
Colaizzi, Dominico	Pvt. Co. H 320 Inf	1232	26	30	B
Coldebella, Joe	Pvt. Co. L, 320 Inf	1232	36	7	B
Collins, Patrick P	Pvt. Co. A, 32 Inf	1232	21	25	C
Courtwright, John	Pvt. Co. C, 320 Inf	1232	4	25	B
Cramer, Franklin L	Pvt. Co I, 320 Inf	1232	29	26	B
Cronin, Patrick J	Pvt. Co. H, 320 Inf	1232	28	42	E
De Perro, Amos	Pvt. Co. A, 320 Inf	636	10	32	B
Dobrowolski, Boleslaw	Pvt. Co. G, 320 Inf	1232	25	13	D
Dominic, Peter J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 320 Inf	1232	36	24	H
Dunn, Robt. M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 320 Inf	1232	2	22	C
Eberly, Claude R	Cpl. Co. L, 320 Inf	1232	35	12	C
Ebersole, Thos. F	Cpl. Co. A, 320 Inf	1232	8	44	C
Fasnacht, Wm. I	Sgt. Co. L, 320 Inf	1232	2	37	E
Feldman, Jos. W	Pvt. Co. G, 320 Inf	1232	13	39	H
Fioravanti, Necloide	Pvt. 1 cl Co. K, 320 Inf	1232	5	44	C
Fishel, Carl P	Pvt. Co. A, 320 Inf	1232	34	12	F
Fleegle, Raymond G	Pvt. Co. D, 320 Inf	1232	40	8	E

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTIETH DIVISION—continued					
Formaniak, Stefan	Pvt. Co. C, 320 Inf.	1232	13	21	C
Francis, Stephen Jas	Pvt. Co. K, 320 Inf.	1233	33	1	C
Freedman, Myer	Pvt. Co. B, 320 Inf.	1232	3	2	A
Fulton, Frank	Sgt. Co. E, 320 Inf.	1764	1	6	B
Golitsky, Ignac	Pvt. Co. B, 320 Inf.	1232	34	16	H
Graham, Walter C	1st sgt. Co. M, 320 Inf.	1232	25	17	G
Griffiths, Samuel S	Cpl. Co. L, 320 Inf.	1232	9	5	C
Grygier, Frank J	Pvt. Co. B, 320 Inf.	1232	27	26	B
Hale, Chas. H	Pvt. Co. C, 320 Inf.	1232	36	3	A
Hanley, Michael C	Pvt. Co. D, 320 Inf.	1232	8	20	H
Harin, Frank	Pvt. Co. H, 320 Inf.	1232	36	31	D
Helier, Nicholas	Pvt. Co. B, 320 Inf.	1232	37	44	B
Helman, Laurence K	Pvt. Co. A, 320 Inf.	1232	39	32	C
Hitterman, Alfred X	Pvt. Co. L, 320 Inf.	1232	23	6	B
Hoar, Albert	Pvt. Co. B, 320 Inf.	1232	30	32	H
Hoehn, Wm. A	Pvt. Co. C, 320 Inf.	1232	28	23	D
Hohman, Albert J	Sgt. Co. M, 320 Inf.	1232	35	26	A
Indinarelli, Pasquale	Pvt. Co. B, 320 Inf.	1232	5	15	D
Janors, Joe	Pvt. Co. C, 320 Inf.	1232	11	25	B
Jene, John P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 320 Inf.	1232	34	10	B
Johannessen, Henry	Mech. Co. L, 320 Inf.	1232	27	23	G
Johnston, Walter R	Cpl. Co. L, 320 Inf.	1232	1	12	C
Joyce, John J	Pvt. Co. D, 320 Inf.	636	1	4	C
Kalinski, John	Pvt. Co. F, 320 Inf.	636	11	32	B
Karafa, Jos	Pvt. Co. B, 320 Inf.	1232	28	39	G
Keady, Jas. M	Sgt. Co. C, 320 Inf.	1232	34	5	D
Keough, John E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co K, 320 Inf.	1232	35	28	C
Kijuc, Waclaw	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 320 Inf.	1232	33	40	E
Killinger, Lewis E	Pvt. Co. F, 320 Inf.	1232	22	41	G
Kirby, John P	Pvt. Co. M, 320 Inf.	1232	10	17	F
Kleinert, Karl S	Cpl. Co. H, 320 Inf.	1232	38	43	C
Konkiel, Alexander	Pvt. Co. H, 320 Inf.	1232	9	29	H
Kostalos, Antonio	Pvt. Co. K, 320 Inf.	1232	8	20	B
Krawsowaski, Stanislaus	Pvt. Co. D, 320 Inf.	1233	16	9	A
Kudzman, Walter	Pvt. Co. E, 320 Inf.	1232	23	2	G
Lambing, Floyd C	Pvt. Co. A, 320 Inf.	1232	9	43	D
Leap, Andrew	Pvt. Co. C, 320 Inf.	1232	8	28	F
Lotowski, Teofil	Pvt. Co. D, 320 Inf.	1232	8	39	H
Machulka, Andy	Pvt. Co. B, 320 Inf.	1232	6	21	C
Maraco, Geo	Pvt. Co. I, 320 Inf.	1232	24	29	C
McAlee, John R	Pvt. 1 cl. 320 Inf.	1232	40	16	D
Mercurio, Marco	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 320 Inf.	1232	32	14	B
Mesinni, Coloyo	Pvt. Co. K, 320 Inf.	1232	12	4	F
Milliron, Lee	Pvt. Co. B, 320 Inf.	1232	4	36	H
Molinaro, Gennaro	Pvt. Co. H, 320 Inf.	1232	30	38	F
Mugianis, Geo. C	Cpl. Co. F, 320 Inf.	1232	14	23	D
Neely, Jacob C	Pvt. Co. F, 320 Inf.	1232	16	34	H
Och, Peter J	Cpl. Co. E, 320 Inf.	1232	32	37	H
Opela, Albert	Cpl. Co. K, 320 Inf.	1232	37	24	C
Orlando, Emidio	Pvt. Co. C, 320 Inf.	1232	38	41	C
Pardini	do	1232	17	25	B
Parise, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. A, 320 Inf.	1232	12	27	C
Patterson, Oscar T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 320 Inf.	1232	3	14	D
Philipp, Max	Pvt. Co. K, 320 Inf.	1232	28	36	A
Plisuk, Pete	Pvt. Co. G, 320 Inf.	1232	26	40	H
Pointon, John	Pvt. Co. C, 320 Inf.	1232	36	5	F
Poniatowski, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 320 Inf.	1232	4	14	E
Quintiliani, Dominick	Pvt. Co. C, 320 Inf.	1232	7	25	B
Reinhardt, Wm. A	Sgt. Co. E, 320 Inf.	1232	29	32	F
Rieble, Frank J	Sgt. Co. G, 320 Inf.	1232	15	38	G
Rombach, Sylvester	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co. 320 Inf.	1232	25	39	G
Russell, Henry C	Pvt. Co. L, 320 Inf.	1232	26	36	A
Schaier, Edward	Cpl. Co. C, 320 Inf.	1232	31	24	C
Schmidt, Alphonso A	Mech. Co. M, 320 Inf.	1232	23	33	E
Schmitt, Geo. J	Cpl. Co. E, 320 Inf.	1232	2	39	G
Schmucker, Paul J	do	1764	27	10	B
Shields, Lisle H	Pvt. Co. L, 320 Inf.	1232	30	32	G
Silvis, Harry C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 320 Inf.	1764	30	9	B
Simpson, David F	Pvt. Co. M, 320 Inf.	1232	8	15	D
Smucker, Wm. M	Mess Sgt. Co. A, 320 Inf.	1232	39	22	A
Snee, Michael	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 320 Inf.	1232	7	32	H
Solova, Nickolo	Pvt. Co. A, 320 Inf.	1232	15	4	A
Stambaugh, Chester J	Pvt. Co. A, 320 Inf.	1232	23	30	E
Steininger, John	Pvt. Co. H, 320 Inf.	1232	15	25	H
Stenglein, Geo. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 320 Inf.	1232	33	17	D
Stipanovic, Bozo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 320 Inf.	1232	25	34	F
Stoecker, Edward	Bglr. Co. M, 320 Inf.	1232	32	3	C
Strata, Domenico	Pvt. Co. A, 320 Inf.	1232	6	1	D
Sullivan, Leo J	Cpl. Co. B, 320 Inf.	1232	38	38	H
Sundermann, Paul G	Cpl. Co. K, 320 Inf.	1232	34	34	E
Swingler, Howard	Pvt. Co. G, 320 Inf.	1232	4	11	D
Syper, Anton	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 320 Inf.	1232	31	25	B
Tangredi, Eugenio	Pvt. Co. K, 320 Inf.	1232	3	40	B
Theuret, John H	Sgt. Co. M, 320 Inf.	1232	36	28	C
Walkowiak, Andrew	Cpl. Co. G, 320 Inf.	1232	13	5	H
Walsh, Chas	Pvt. Co. K, 320 Inf.	1232	23	37	F
Waychoff, Francis M	Pvt. Co. C, 320 Inf.	1232	32	34	E
Weed, Jas. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 320 Inf.	1232	8	15	G
Welchko, John	Pvt. Co. A, 320 Inf.	1232	13	28	C
Wetherson, Lynn	Pvt. Co. I, 320 Inf.	1232	11	15	A
Wilcox, John	Cpl. Co. M, 320 Inf.	1232	25	24	D
Wilson, Leonard B	Pvt. Co. H, 320 Inf.	1232	32	11	C
Yingling, Isaac H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 320 Inf.	1232	14	15	G
Zapanta, Gregorio	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D., 320 Inf.	1232	20	3	E
Parsons, Jos. H	1 Lt. M. D., 313 M. G. Bn.	1232	29	31	A
Caldwell, Max M	Pvt. Co. C, 313 M. G. Bn.	1232	21	29	E
Charles, John W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 313 M. G. Bn.	1232	37	13	C
Coakley, John F	do	1232	32	44	C
Cooke, Geo. V	Pvt. Co. A, 313 M. G. Bn.	1232	6	21	G
Hoburn, Roy	do	1232	8	20	D
Warmbrodt, Fredk. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 313 M. G. Bn.	1232	24	2	D
Dimaio, Filippo	Pvt. Co. B, 314 M. G. Bn.	1233	6	1	B
Hillard, Chas	Pvt. Co. A, 314 M. G. Bn.	1232	2	31	D
Lipiman, August J	Cpl. Co. B, 314 M. G. Bn.	1232	20	32	F

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTIETH DIVISION—continued					
Albacker, John L	Cpl. Co. B, 315 M. G. Bn.	1232	26	38	D
Bowers, Ralph E	Pvt. Co. C, 315 M. G. Bn.	1232	35	19	E
Hanson, Oscar G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 315 M. G. Bn.	1232	39	6	A
Jack, Jas. W	Pvt. Co. D, 315 M. G. Bn.	1233	28	17	D
Luci, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 315 M. G. Bn.	1232	4	30	E
Michaels, Chas. A	Pvt. Co. C, 315 M. G. Bn.	1232	5	9	B
Murray, Frank P	Pvt. Co. B, 315 M. G. Bn.	1232	32	38	D
Overand, Jas. R	Cpl. Co. D, 315 M. G. Bn.	1232	39	20	C
Smith, John A	Pvt. Co. C, 315 M. G. Bn.	1232	34	26	E
Baird, Jos. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 313 F. A.	1233	9	1	A
Bell, John I	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 313 F. A.	1232	25	37	B
Calabro, Santo	Pvt. Sup. Co. 313 F. A.	1233	29	5	A
Calascione, Frank	Pvt. Bty. F, 313 F. A.	1232	34	15	G
Hyman, Edw. K	do	1232	29	10	H
Kell, Alfred H	do	1232	8	28	D
O'Boyle, John J	Pvt. Bty. D, 313 F. A.	34	2	6	A
Schmoyer, Harvey T	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 313 F. A.	1232	35	40	A
Wiley, Elmer L	Pvt. Bty. E, 313 F. A.	1232	6	7	A
Calliva, Tony	Pvt. Bty. E, 314 F. A.	1232	28	27	D
Foy, Thos	Pvt. Bty. F, 314 F. A.	1232	13	24	H
Hanling, Arthur R	Pvt. Bty D, 314 F. A.	1232	10	15	B
Leonard, Stephen A	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 314 F. A.	1232	1	34	C
McGrath, Jos. P	Pvt. Bty. C, 314 F. A.	1232	38	36	A
Plehta, John	Pvt. Bty. F, 314 F. A.	1232	12	14	F
Roach, Walter	Pvt. Bty. C, 314 F. A.	1232	7	10	A
Becker, Herman F	Pvt. Bty. D, 315 F. A.	1233	29	26	A
Betz, Harry F	do	1233	7	26	A
Brotherton, Ernest E	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 315 F. A.	1232	25	23	H
Canu, Sam	Pvt. Hq. Co. 315 F. A.	1233	19	9	B
Christ, Martin C	Pvt. Bty. A, 315 F. A.	1233	32	20	D
Cupella, Frank	Pvt. Bty. E, 315 F. A.	1232	28	31	B
DiCarlo, Altobrando	Pvt. Bty. B, 315 F. A.	608	22	21	C
Dollman, Arthur W	Cpl. Hq. Co., 315 F. A.	1232	28	1	A
Etzwiler, Henry	Pvt. Bty. C, 315 F. A.	34	9	12	B
Fraim, John	Pvt. Bty. A, 315 F. A.	1232	19	23	E
Gillespie, Samuel A	Bn. sgt. maj. Hq. Co. 315 F. A.	1232	19	34	C
Labuda, John J	Pvt. Bty. A, 315 F. A.	1233	32	9	B
Mullarkey, Thos. J	Bby. Bty. A, 315 F. A.	1233	12	8	B
Britton, Cecil O	Sgt. M. D. Trn. Mtr. Bty.	1232	30	25	A
Bricker, Chas. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 305 Engrs.	1232	28	14	A
Collins, Jos. A	Pvt. Co. F, 305 Engrs.	1232	13	4	C
Cooper, Frank H	Pvt. Co. A, 305 Engrs.	1233	19	5	A
Cupp, Paul E	Cook Co. A, 305 Engrs.	1232	21	30	C
Curry, Jas. F	Pvt. Co. C, 305 Engrs.	1233	28	20	B
Gabrenja, Tony	Wag., 305 Engrs.	1233	17	17	A
Gativis, Martin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 305 Engrs.	1232	3	38	D
Kamer, Wm. B	Cpl., 305 Engrs.	1232	39	1	C
Loney, Jos. A	Pvt. Co. D, 305 Engrs.	608	9	18	D
Ludwig, Chas. Y	Pvt. Co. C, 305 Engrs.	1233	1	17	A
Quinn, Daniel J	Sgt. Co. D, 305 Engrs.	34	18	6	B
Ferner, Stuart P	Sgt. M. D., 305 F. S. Bn.	1232	28	30	F
Gray, Caleb A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 305 F. S. Bn.	1232	8	20	G
Machmer, Frank E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 305 F. S. Bn.	1233	18	10	B
Fedor, Martin J	Cpl. Co. C, 305 Sup. Tn.	1233	15	25	A
Schipfer, Henry W	Pvt. Hq. Co., 305 Sup. Tn.	12233	13	13	B
Strait, Lee B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 305 Sup. Tn.	1233	25	20	B
Butler, Thos. B	Pvt. Co. D, 305 Amm. Tn.	1232	24	4	B
Dahlgren, Carl G	Sgt. Co. A, 305 Amm. Tn.	1232	12	12	A
Devine, Thos	Pvt. Co. D, 305 Amm. Tn.	1232	20	44	B
Dimeling, Roy R	Wag. Co. B, 305 Amm. Tn.	1232	23	30	C
Finch, Robt. B	Pvt. Co. E, 305 Amm. Tn.	1232	21	1	C
Fish, Wm. T	Pvt. Co. B, 305 Amm. Tn.	1232	31	3	C
Pezzi, Francesco	Wag. Co. G, 305 Amm. Tn.	1232	25	32	A
Stieski, Jos. L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 305 Amm. Tn.	1232	23	15	F
Stuart, Robt. B	Sgt. Hq. Co., 305 Amm. Tn.	1233	27	22	A
Armstrong, Elmer H	Pvt. 319 Amb. Co., 305 Sn. Tn.	1232	25	4	B
Colliton, Ignatius J	Pvt. 1 cl. F. H., 319, 305 Sn. Tn.	608	17	39	A
Greeley, Edw. J	Pvt. 318 F. H., 305 Sn. Tn.	1232	8	21	F
Henderson, Harry W	do	1232	26	10	H
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Bolster, Thos. L	1 lt. Co. B, 325 Inf.	1232	4	1	A
Anderson, Edwin F	Cpl. Co. D, 325 Inf.	1232	28	1	H
Caralli, Lorenzo	Pvt. Co. G, 325 Inf.	1233	24	19	C
Clewell, Chas. Wilson	Cpl. Co. B, 325 Inf.	1232	35	11	B
Dominic, Louie	Bglr. Co. G, 325 Inf.	1232	10	11	H
Fegert, Fred W	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co. 325 Inf.	1232	7	8	D
Gernert, Edw. R	Sgt. Co. G, 325 Inf.	1232	9	13	E
Geroski, Lukass	Pvt. Co. D, 325 Inf.	1232	23	29	B
Hagee, Harry S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 325 Inf.	1232	39	39	F
Horner, Henry	Stbl. Sgt. Hq. Co. 325 Inf.	1233	32	6	B
Karelli, John	Pvt. Co. B, 325 Inf.	1232	17	38	H
Kauker, Geo. S	Cpl. Co. A, 325 Inf.	1232	22	33	E
Laughlin, Sherman	Sgt. Co. H, 325 Inf.	1232	18	21	F
Leshon, Sam	Pvt. Co. D, 325 Inf.	1232	17	22	A
McAleer, Albert A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 325 Inf.	1232	34	1	E
McLeod, Jas	Sgt. Co. G, 325 Inf.	1232	24	24	A
McPhillips, Bernard J	Cpl. Co. A, 325 Inf.	1232	27	12	B
Mestezky, Josel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 325 Inf.	1232	39	15	B
Myers, Sydney G	Cpl. M. G. Co. 325 Inf.	1232	16	30	H
Sabulis, Anthony	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 325 Inf.	1232	24	6	E
Salk, Jas	Pvt. Co. F, 325 Inf.	1232	28	3	B
Scarsella, Ernesto	Pvt. Co. C, 325 Inf.	1232	35	45	C
Thomas, Fredk	Sgt. Co. G, 325 Inf.	1232	34	25	C
Wallace, Chas. H	Pvt. Co. F, 325 Inf.	1232	25	6	H
Waskaevic, Tony	Pvt. Co. D, 325 Inf.	1232	6	11	C
Hoffert, David J	1 lt. Co. I, 326 Inf.	1232	2	35	D
Alwine, Geo. Stephan	Wag. Sup. Co. 326 Inf.	1232	28	1	B
Andruskiewicz, Antonio	Pvt. Sup. Co. 326 Inf.	1233	12	25	B

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Babowicz, Chas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 326 Inf	1232	9	12	B
Bauer, Raymond J	Cpl. Co. G, 326 Inf	1232	17	15	B
Berenbrok, Geo. H	Cpl. Co. K, 326 Inf	1233	6	23	C
Cindis, John D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 326 Inf	1232	11	26	B
Colomino, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. M, 326 Inf	1232	23	23	H
Corravisci, Nicoli	Pvt. Co. L, 326 Inf	1232	34	13	A
Grabowski, Adam	do	1232	15	25	C
Jaros, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 326 Inf	1232	15	46	D
Keith, Benj. F	Pvt. Co. F, 326 Inf	1233	21	14	C
Plauska, Geo	Pvt. Co. M, 326 Inf	1232	29	1	E
Rutkowski, Frank	do	1232	37	31	A
Schaffer, John L	Cpl. Co. I, 326 Inf	1232	3	32	A
Tipton, Ernest C	Wag. Sup. Co., 326 Inf	1233	7	16	D
Acone, Peter	Pvt. Co. E, 327 Inf	1232	30	11	B
Baumgartner, Fredk. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 327 Inf	1232	28	6	C
Brown, Paul S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 327 Inf	1232	36	26	C
Celhocki, Wlady	Pvt. Co. L, 327 Inf	1232	33	34	C
Cinaglia, Francesco	Pvt. Co. G, 327 Inf	1232	31	16	G
Defazio, Jos	Cpl. Co. I, 327 Inf	1232	29	26	C
Ferraro, Franck	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 327 Inf	1233	24	3	B
Furman, Edw. M	Cpl. Co. D, 327 Inf	1232	5	16	G
Gorchy, Stanley	Sgt. Co. G, 327 Inf	1232	30	26	C
Hinnershitz, Harry S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 327 Inf	1232	15	21	B
Lawler, Wm. J	Cpl. Co. D, 327 Inf	1232	7	14	C
Phillips, Chas. E	Pvt. Co. I, 327 Inf	1232	25	2	E
Reifsnyder, Fred S	Pvt. Co. F, 327 Inf	1232	23	29	C
Rosenweig, Louis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 327 Inf	1232	31	29	B
Samuele, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. A, 327 Inf	1232	18	40	G
Semoday, Alfred	Pvt. M. G. Co., 327 Inf	1232	11	2	C
Shoemaker, Oliver	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 327 Inf	1233	29	27	D
Shumbris, John	do	1232	26	40	G
Stasuk, Stephen	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 327 Inf	1232	40	28	G
Weber, Stillwell E	Sgt. Co. D, 327 Inf	1232	32	21	B
Delmoro, Alexandro	Bglr. Co. C, 328 Inf	1232	39	16	F
Dinino, Frank J	Bglr. Co. F, 328 Inf	1232	34	1	A
Dunne, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 328 Inf	1233	4	18	C
Evans, Howard	Pvt. Co. M, 328 Inf	34	1	4	A
Gavan, Frank M	Pvt. Co. K, 328 Inf	1233	31	24	A
Grigioliunos, Barney	Pvt. Co. A, 328 Inf	1232	17	28	E
Johnson, Harry H	Pvt. Co. H, 328 Inf	1232	31	6	H
Lee, Geo. W	Sgt. Co. E, 328 Inf	1232	15	13	H
Lehman, Edward	Pvt. Co. M, 328 Inf	1232	40	25	H
Marchegioni, Fiore	Pvt. Co. A, 328 Inf	1232	22	33	A
Miller, Jos. M	Cpl. Co. D, 328 Inf	1232	39	20	D
Mirecki, Stephen	Pvt. Co. G, 328 Inf	1232	30	32	E
Nally, Matthew T	Pvt. Co. K, 328 Inf	1232	5	33	G
Orlecke, Paul	Pvt. Co. E, 328 Inf	1232	10	36	A
Penza, Jos	Pvt. Co. B, 328 Inf	1232	2	11	E
Pratt, Os P	Cpl. Co. F, 328 Inf	1232	33	1	A
Re, Peter	Cpl. Co. L, 328 Inf	1233	24	17	C
Shroll, Daniel	Pvt. Co. A, 328 Inf	1233	28	18	A
Smith, Granville	do	1232	9	16	G
Tinline, Jas. H	Cpl. M. G. Co. 328 Inf	1232	19	38	F
Uhus, Mike	Sgt. Co. B, 328 Inf	1232	22	23	H
Veneziani, Paolo	Cpl. Co. K, 328 Inf	1232	30	33	E
Waters, Albert M	Pvt. Co. I, 328 Inf	1232	17	27	G
Weller, Ralph E	Pvt. Co. G, 328 Inf	1232	29	18	F
Wine, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. F, 328 Inf	1232	15	31	D
Wyoitka, Antoni	Pvt. Co. E, 328 Inf	1232	13	42	A
Gaumer, Albert H	Sgt. Co. A, 319 M. G. Bn	1232	10	16	B
Kowalski, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co.B, 319 M.G.Bn	1232	36	40	F
Smith, Wm. F	Pvt. Co. A, 319 M. G. Bn	34	23	1	B
Witchoskey, Jos. F	do	1232	15	27	A
Acheson, Wm. C	2 lt. Co. A, 320 M. G. Bn	1232	19	21	G
Corbett, Chas. C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co.C, 320 M.G.Bn	1232	17	9	A
Krantz, Lewis F	Cpl. Co. B, 320 M. G. Bn	1232	4	18	C
Bettencourt, Enos S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co.D, 321 M.G.Bn	1232	12	40	F
Crossen, Jos. A	Pvt. Co. D, 321 M. G. Bn	608	7	30	B
Matusiak, Gusef	do	1233	12	29	C
O'Laughlin, Edw. J	Pvt. Co. B, 321 M. G. Bn	1233	21	23	B
Vantassel, John D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co.C, 321 M.G.Bn	1233	6	11	C
Williams, Raymond O	Pvt. Co. B, 321 M. G. Bn	1232	13	3	F
Hughes, Lester F	Sgt. Ord.Det., 319 F. A	1232	13	13	B
McTiernan (?)	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 319 F. A	1232	24	9	C
Weber, Jos. H	Sgt. Bty. F, 319 F. A	1232	19	40	G
Musto, Frank	Pvt. Bty A, 320 F. A	1232	9	11	B
Bowden, Frank	Pvt. Bty Bm. 321 F. A	1233	16	5	C
Compton, Jas. H	Cook Bty F, 321 F. A	1232	6	18	D
Gabrack, Mekitar	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty C, 321 F. A	1232	23	27	G
McCabe, Jos. D	Pvt. Vet. Det. 321 F. A	1233	9	25	A
Mullin, Clifford O	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty B, 321 F. A	1233	11	14	B
Byrine, Cornelius J	Pvt. 307 Trn. Btr. Bty	1233	9	16	D
Battista, Ermindo	Pvt. Co. C, 307 Engrs	1232	29	20	D
Erney, Miles	Cpl. Co. F, 307 Engrs	34	3	22	B
Johnson, Hiram Delly	1st sgt. Co. E, 307 Engrs	1232	13	11	B
Sailley, Chas. H	Cpl. Co. D, 307 Engrs	1232	24	7	E
Yertzell, Oscar K	Cpl. Co. E, 307 Engrs	608	7	10	C
McLeod, Donald	Cpl. Co. C, 307 F. S. Bn	1233	11	23	C
Petrella, Daniel	Pvt. 1 cl. 328 Fld. Hosp. 307 San. Tn.	1233	3	5	A
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Milolayewski, Steve	Pvt. 83 Div	608	35	10	D
Puzycki, John	Pvt. Co. C, 329 Inf	608	5	28	D
McCabe, Thos. M	Pvt. Co. C, 331 Inf	608	9	27	D
Asturino, Josseppe	Wag. Sup. Co. 322 F. A	1232	5	42	E
Masters, Clarence	Sgt. Bty B, 323 F. A	1232	8	11	H
Mikolayewski, Steve	Pvt. Class'n Camp	608	35	10	D
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Thomas, Arthur	Pvt. Hq. Co. 334 Inf	34	23	10	A
Potteiger, Chas. M	Pvt. Co. A, 327 M. G. Bn	34	11	2	B

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Kolodish, John	Pvt. Co. F, 310 Engrs	1232	2	21	D
EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Baglio, Antonio	Pvt. M. G. Co. 348 Inf	34	33	9	A
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Hunt, Nihius L	Pvt. Co. F, 350 Inf	1232	16	21	H
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Lemanski, Pioter	Pvt. Co. C, 353 Inf	1232	24	35	G
Remley, Geo. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty D, 342 F. A	1233	19	5	D
Tice, Ellwood P	Pvt. Co. F, 314 Engrs	1232	13	29	C
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Wilson, John W	Sgt. Co. K, 357 Inf	1232	21	35	B
Kozloysky, Geo	Pvt. Co. E, 358 Inf	1232	39	19	E
Lohman, Lawrence	Pvt. Co. B, 358 Inf	1232	32	3	F
Carpenter, Henry T	Pvt. Co. G, 359 Inf	1232	27	25	E
Ignatosky, John F	Sgt. Co. L, 359 Inf	1233	13	25	D
Metzler, Wm	Pvt. Co. H, 359 Inf	1232	39	39	D
Simon, Jacob	Pvt. Co. F, 359 Inf	1232	13	9	H
Barskitis, August	Pvt. Co. I, 360 Inf	1232	18	10	A
Ferrari, Camillo	Pvt. Co. M, 360 Inf	1232	31	18	A
Hill, Donald W	Pvt. Co. G, 360 Inf	1232	6	19	A
Jantz, August	Pvt. Co. F, 360 Inf	1232	26	18	H
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Calleri, Guiseppe	Pvt. Co. E, 361 Inf	1232	7	31	C
Weisbrod, Harry	Pvt. Co. B, 361 Inf	1232	7	20	D
Kupcinski, Tony	Pvt. Co. G, 362 Inf	1232	21	26	B
Garman, Robt. H	Pvt. Co. L, 363 Inf	608	35	38	D
Quirk, Jos. J	Pvt. Co. I, 363 Inf	1252	7	1	C
Schollaert, Edmond	Pvt. Co. E, 364 Inf	608	12	30	B
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Carroll, Fredk. F	1st sgt. Sup. Co., 365 Inf	1232	33	22	F
Brown, John F	Pvt. Co. L, 368 Inf	1232	5	11	F
Cornish, Geo. T	Cpl. Co. I, 368 Inf	1232	20	28	C
Ellison, Asberry	Pvt. Co. F, 368 Inf	1232	26	42	G
Green, Henry	Pvt. Co. M, 368 Inf	1232	10	21	D
Griffin, Wm	Cpl. Co. F, 368 Inf	1232	24	30	B
Himes, Lewis	Wag. Sup. Co., 368 Inf	1232	25	27	G
Johnson, Alfred Lee	Pvt. Co. D, 368 Inf	1232	36	5	H
Johnson, Fredk	Pvt. Co. M, 368 Inf	1233	8	1	A
Moore, Kelly	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 368 Inf	1232	31	5	F
Simmons, Geo. E	Pvt. Co. E, 368 Inf	1232	25	31	D
Streames, Chas	Pvt. Co. H, 368 Inf	1232	18	15	E
Tadlock, Ray H	Pvt. Co. K, 368 Inf	1232	5	21	D
White, Edward	Cpl. Co. F, 368 Inf	1232	6	41	E
Williams, Isaac R	Pvt. Co. G, 368 Inf	1233	4	4	D
Brunson, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 369 Inf	608	25	16	C
Burnett, Thos. L	Pvt. Co. C, 368 Inf	1232	13	27	G
Oliver, Jas	Pvt. Co. E, 369 Inf	608	34	39	D
Baker, Elbert C	1 lt. Co. E, 371 Inf	1232	35	35	B
Briggs, Richard	Pvt. Co. L, 371 Inf	1232	37	8	D
Brown, Watson	do	608	34	27	C
Burke, Leos W	Pvt. Hq. Co. 371 Inf	1233	4	29	A
Kane, Emerson J	Pvt. Co. B, 371 Inf	1232	17	39	E
Miller, Roland M	Pvt. Co. E, 371 Inf	1232	6	4	G
Royster, Edward	Pvt. Co. I, 371 Inf	1232	36	32	E
Williams, Jos. A	Pvt. Co. F, 372 Inf	1232	18	32	G
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
Scott, Edgar	Maj. Insp. Gen. Dpt. Gen. Hq.	1233	4	14	C
Pons, Roger	Pvt. Co. A, Hq. Bn	34	11	22	B
Dougherty, Jerome F	Pvt. Hq. Tp. 1 Army	1232	6	15	H
Schulz, Chas. M	Sgt. 7 Co. 1 Army Repl	1232	29	2	D
Truss, Jules J	Pvt. Art. Hq. Tp. 1 Army	34	30	3	A
Drop, Paul	Pvt. 5 Co. 3 A. Cps. Rpl. Bn	34	30	6	B
Ferko, John G	Pvt. 5 Co. 3 Ar. Cps. Rpl. Bn	34	34	6	B
Griffin, Louis J	Pvt. 9 Co. 3 Ar. Cps. Rpl. Bn	34	21	13	B
Amon, Frank Owen	1 lt. Hq. 4 Ar. Cps	1232	9	33	H
Deetjen, Wm. Ludwig	1 lt. Air Serv. Sig. Cps	1232	27	23	F
Johnson, Harry F. W	do	(1)			
Brader, Geo. A	Cadet Air Serv. Sig. Cps	(2)			
Zellers, Geo. H	1 lt. Air Serv. Sig. Cps	1252	12	3	D
Rex, Hilary B	1 lt. 8 Aero Sq	1233	33	3	D
Gallagher, Wm. F	2 lt. 8 Aero Sq	1233	20	18	B
Neal, Frank W	Sgt. 8 Aero Sq	1233	16	28	D
West, Karl G	1 lt. 20 Aero Sq	1232	6	44	E
Adams, Earl	1 lt. 22 Aero Sq	636	2	29	A
Burky, Raymond C	do	34	3	18	A
Jones, David S	Pvt. 25 Aero Sq	107-E	1	5	D
Daly, Edw. J	Pvt. 33 Aero Sq	1233	34	4	A
Fitzgerald, Walter L	Pvt. 48 Aero Sq	608	1	9	C
Kent, Warren T	1 lt. 49 Aero Sq	1233	12	22	D
Greenwood, Bertram E	72 Sgt. Aero Sq	1232	38	43	A

[1] Lafayette Escadrille Memorial.
[2] Doune Cemetery, Girvan, Ayr, Scotland.

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—continued					
Baker, Howard T	1 lt. 91 Aero Sq	1233	2	27	D
Scott, Robt. G	do	1232	5	3	B
Kurtz, Paul B	1 lt. 94 Aero Sq	1233	2	19	B
Way, Pennington H	1 lt. 96 Aero Sq	1233	10	7	B
O'Donnell, Paul J	2 lt. 96 Aero Sq	1232	38	34	A
Briggs, Harry S	Pvt. 139 Aero Sq	107–E	10	4	B
Prince, Harry W	2 lt. 183 Aero Sq	(3)			
Harding, Wm	Pvt. 186 Aero Sq	1233	30	21	C
Bellows, Clarence M	1 lt. 213 Aero Sq	1232	12	17	A
Sidler, Frank W	do	1233	35	11	D
Dietz, Warren B	Pvt. 281 Aero Sq	34	30	3	C
Kingan, Robt. S	Pvt. 307 Aero Sq	107–E	4	5	B
Law, Malcolm P	Mst. Sig. Elec. 462 Aero Sq.	1232	2	35	H
Hooper, Elwood H	2 lt. 3 Av. Instr. Ctr	1233	8	28	A
Day, Richard F	2 lt. 7 Av. Instr. Ctr	1764	19	10	B
Brenner, Geo. H	1 lt. 8 Av. Instr. Ctr	34	10	21	A
Ross, Cleo J	1 lt. 8 Bal. Co	1232	22	2	A
McFadden, Jos. A	Pvt. 15 Bal. Co	1233	10	22	C
Blashik, Lawrence	Pvt. 2 Co. 1 M. M. Regt	107–E	10	2	A
Milovich, Sam. N	Sgt. 8 Co. 3 M. M. Regt	1233	15	15	A
Latto, Leroy	do	608	2	18	A
Ryder, Anthony	Cpl. 7 Co. 4 M. M. Regt	1232	31	31	A
Ainsworth, Haroid	Cadet, Air Serv	107–E	3	2	D
Ritter, Roland H	1 lt. 1 Aero Sq. (R. A. F.)	636	16	13	A
Stevenson, Chas	Sgt. 1 Band A. S. C	1764	5	11	B
King, Wm. F	Pvt. 101 Guard Co. A. S. C	608	37	26	D
Lankinen, Peter	Pvt. 2 Prov. Lab. Co. A. S. C.	608	32	11	A
Claypool, Chas. M	Pvt 72 P. of W. Escort Co	608	10	30	A
Antonio, Piti	Pvt. 121 P. of W. Escort Co.	608	26	31	A
Tisar, Frank	Pvt. 236 P. of W. Escort Co.	34	31	4	B
Sullivan, Llewellyn	Engr. C. A. C	107–E	1	9	D
Miller, Harold M	Pvt. Bty. C, 50 Regt. C. A. C.	608	34	40	D
Dehaven, John W	Sgt. Maj. J. G., Sup. Co. 51, C. A. C.	1233	12	4	C
Ferriter, Jos	Pvt. Bty. D, 66 C. A. C	34	25	8	A
Dignan, John J	Pvt. Co. F, 2 Cps. Art. Pk	1233	25	22	C
Hewson, Robt. J., jr	Cpl. Co. E, 2 Cps. Art. Pk	1233	36	15	B
Guilmartin, Lawrence W	Pvt. 3 Cps. Art. Pk	34	16	3	C
Vicidomini, Crencenzo	Pvt. Pk. Bty 3 Cp. Art. Pk	1233	3	21	C
Carpenter, Wilfred	Pvt. Bty C, 4 Cp. Art. Pk	34	25	6	C
Ford, Henry J	Pvt. Bty D, 4 Cp. Art. Pk	34	23	5	C
Watson, Jos. J	Pvt. Bty F, 4 Cp. Art. Pk	34	24	5	C
Searson, Ralph W	Cpl. Bty A, 6 AA Bn. C. A. C.	107–E	6	11	D
Hawksworth, Thos. H	Pvt. 1 AA Bty C. A. C	1233	5	26	A
Neely, Calvin G	Wag. 1 AA Bty C. A. C	1233	14	26	A
Williams, Edw. L	Pvt. Ft. Screvens S. A. R. D., C. A. C.	107–E	16	3	A
Geiger, John C	Pvt. Ft. Screvens S. A. R. D., C. A. C.	(1)			
Henry, Edw. G	1 Lt. Surg. Crp. 2 Med. Cps.	107–E	3	5	D
Rock, Mark G	Sgt. Med. Stor. Sta	608	10	30	B
McVey, Jos. A	Wag. Eva. Amb. Co. 17 M. D.	608	37	24	D
Hanko, Geo	Wag. Evac. Amb. Co. 18 M. D.	608	1	30	D
Wilcox, Thos. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Eva. A. C. 18 M. D.	608	13	38	A
Cannon, Arthur L	Pvt. 1 c. Sec. 602 U. S. A. Sev.	1232	37	10	H
Crane, John W	Pvt. 1 cl. Sec. 506 U. S. A. Serv.	608	21	15	B
Dilullo, Michael	Pvt. Rep. Sh. Det. Amb. Serv.	34	25	3	B
Dolan, Chas. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Sec. 552 U. S. A. Serv.	608	14	36	B
Hinchman, Chas. S	Pvt. 1 cl. U. S. A. Amb. Sec. 505.	608	25	17	A
Kelley, Edw. J	Amb. Driver S. S. U. 4	1232	5	26	B
Morrison, Jos. W	Pvt. 1 cl. S. S. U. 554	1232	1	17	E
Newlin, John V	Pvt. S. S. R. 29	1232	19	32	A
Rossman, Chas. G	Sgt. U. S. Amb. Serv	34	16	16	B
Tanner, Donald P	Pvt. 1 cl. Sec. 560	1232	34	12	H
Webster, Thos. S	Pvt. Sec. 516	1764	87	13	A
Hay, Kenneth B	Pvt. 1 cl. B. H. 10 M. D	636	11	1	A
Thomas, John W	Cook B. H. 10, Md	636	5	33	B
Ebbeson, John, jr	Pvt. B. H. 17, Md	1233	16	3	A
Linton, Edwin S	Pvt. 1 cl. B. H. 18, Md	1232	33	40	B
McCaffery, Francis J	Pvt. B H. 56, Md	608	6	25	A
Johnson, Robt. C	Pvt. B. H. 57, Md	34	27	12	B
Koproski, Kostanti	d9	34	12	16	B
Murtagh, Michael	Cpl. B. H. 57, Md	34	4	11	B
Trosh, Franklin B	Sgt. 1 cl. H. 57, Md	1764	40	7	B
Pipes, Ragan H	Pvt. 1 cl. B. H. 61, Md	34	36	3	B
Rocher, Simeon	Pvt. B. H. 63, Md	608	18	38	D
Whetzel, Oliver H	do	608	22	18	D
Tustin, Wm	Pvt. B. H. 76, Md	1764	23	9	B
Lenzi, Antonio	Pvt. B. H. 69, Md	608	16	22	A
Fauceglia, Paolo	Pvt. B. H. 77, Md	1233	7	18	A
Stank, Jos. W	Pvt. Cp. Hosp. 31	608	12	27	A
Driscoll, John H	Pvt. Cp. Hosp. 33	608	6	29	A
Kupchok	Pvt. Cp Hosp. 39	34	31	2	C
Tiefentaylor, Jas. J	Pvt. Cp. Hosp. 50	1233	35	3	C
Long, Chas. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Cp. Hosp. 56	608	4	22	C
Callahan, Sylvester W	Sgt. 1 cl. Cp. Hosp. 57	1764	57	7	B
Rothaar, Frank H	Sgt. Conv. Hosp. 5	34	16	3	B
DeMarco, Antonio	Pvt. Evac. Hosp. 32	1233	19	20	B
Dicesare, Nicola	Pvt. Mob. Hosp. 8	34	26	12	B
Cooper, Wm. W	Sgt. Vet. Hosp. 19	1232	32	27	A
Brownrigg, Frank	Pvt. Vet. Hosp. 19	1232	15	19	D
Gaston, Perry S	1 lt. M. R. S	636	6	32	B
Martin, Wm. J	1 lt. M. R. C	(4)			
Adams, Samuel M	Pvt. Med. Rpl. Unit 51	608	16	33	D
Ford, John	Pvt. 1 cl. 25 Med. Repl. Unit	608	31	41	D

[1] To be interred.
[2] Euston Cemetery, Thetford, England.
[4] Everton Cemetery, Liverpool, England.

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—continued					
McCullough, Robt	Pvt. Med. Rep. Unit 63	608	27	34	A
McQuaide, Chalmer H	Pvt. Med. Rep. Unit 19	608	13	29	B
Gruber, Oscar H	Pvt. Trn. Sch. for San. Tps. 1 Dep. Div.	1233	18	25	D
Livingston, Hiram A	Pvt. 1 cl. 1 Dep. Div	608	29	11	C
Anders, Samuel K	Pvt. F. & S. Det. M. D	608	16	30	A
Baumann, Fred	Pvt. Cas. Co. 410	107–E	18	4	C
Christman, Caroline H	Evac. Hosp. 6, Nurse	1232	1	15	F
Fairchild, Helen	Nurse, B. H. 10	636	13	15	A
Ireland, Alice A	Nurse, B. H. 34	608	23	30	A
Ward, Nellie J	Nurse, B. H. 38	1233	4	16	B
Watkins, Gladys	Nurse, B. H. 56	1233	17	8	A
Beatty, Tobt. P	Pvt. 1 cl. 80 Mil. Pol. Co	1233	2	8	B
Zimmerman, Harry O	Pvt. 1 cl. 243 Mil. Pol. Co	608	30	15	A
Polifka, Peter	Cpl. 609 Co. M. T. C	34	6	14	B
Long, Harry T	Pvt. 301 Mtr. Rep. Sh. Unit	1233	7	10	A
McKenige, Robt	Pvt. 302 Mtr. Rep. Sh. Unit	34	13	3	B
Smith, Harry W	Pvt. 1 cl. Ord. Dept	34	7	10	B
Dickerson, Geo. F	Sgt. 117 Mob. Ord. Rep. Sh	1232	26	41	D
Grillo, Dominick	Pvt. Overseas Co. 406	107–E	2	10	C
Sneisire, Jos. A	Sgt. Maj. 1 Gas Regt	608	15	3	C
Giardini, Virgilio	Pvt. Class Cp. 3 Dep. Div	1233	10	24	A
Briskle, Jos	Pvt. 6 Co. F. A. Rpl. Regt	1233	10	4	A
Laporte, Edmond J	1 Lt. 4 Co. 1 Inf. Tng. Regt	608	21	35	B
Terriaca, Donato	Pvt. Co. M, 49 Inf	608	14	38	D
Falis, Frank M	Pvt. Co. B, 1 A. A. M. G. Bn	1233	3	21	B
Sybrandt, John L	Pvt. 1 A. A. M. G. Bn	1233	21	20	C
Costello, John A	Pvt. C. D, 3 AA M. G. Bn	1233	30	1	B
Delaney, Wm. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 2 Pion. Inf	34	32	3	A
Vongoodat, Nicholas	1 Lt. Co. E, 3 Pion. Inf	608	3	12	C
Betcher, Geo. Sipel	Pvt. Co. C, 4 Pion. Inf	608	20	20	C
Ferry, Alphonsus	Cpl. Co. C, 4 Pion. Inf	608	14	40	D
Hickey, Robt. D	Cpl. Co. F, 4 Pion. Inf	608	24	20	C
Madden, Frank A	Pvt. Co. G, 4 Pion. Inf	608	18	39	A
McConaghy, Thos	Cpl. Co. F, 4 Pion. Inf	608	15	24	B
Moebius, Alvin Hammer.	Cook Sup. Co., 4 Pion. Inf	608	30	27	D
Olson, Wilbur Clarence	Pvt. Co. I, 4 Pion. Inf	608	8	25	B
Stratton, John Bailey	Pvt. Co. E, 4 Pion. Inf	608	1	21	D
Wright, Chas. E	Pvt. Co. D, 4 Pion. Inf	608	23	22	D
Lacobucci, Nicola	Pvt. Co. A, 52 Pion. Inf	1233	31	21	A
Midili, Angelo	Pvt. Co. M, 52 Pion. Inf	608	6	30	D
Swank, Zebley Raylor	Pvt. Co. G, 52 Pion. Inf	1232	6	35	G
Vetri, Filippo	Pvt. Co. B, 52 Pion. Inf	1233	4	17	D
Canserano, Basilio	Pvt. Co. L, 53 Pion. Inf	1233	13	20	D
Hussey, Patrick A	Pvt. Co. K, 53 Pion. Inf	1232	10	2	H
Wasiak, Felix Leon	Pvt. Co. B, 53 Pion. Inf	1232	27	28	E
Garraty, Edw. I	Pvt. Co. D, 54 Pion. Inf	1232	28	22	G
Maguire, Jos. J	Cpl. Co. C, 54 Pion. Inf	1233	13	21	A
Miller, Fredk. E	Cpl. Co. D, 54 Pion. Inf	1233	1	7	A
Perkins, Wm. Jos	Pvt. Co. B, 54 Pion. Inf	1232	15	31	A
Smith, Jas. M	Cpl. Co. B, 54 Pion. Inf	1232	5	27	A
Cooper, John, Jr	Pvt. Co. D, 55 Pion. Inf	608	19	18	D
Scopikio, Vingenze	Pvt. Co. K, 55 Pion. Inf	1233	34	21	B
Fata, Pasquale	Pvt. Co. B, 56 Pion. Inf	1232	17	8	E
Smith, Edw. J	Cpl. Co. G, 56 Pion. Inf	1233	22	24	A
Tressler, Oley Emric	Pvt. Co. F, 56 Pion. Inf	1233	10	11	B
Lipscomb, Daniel W	Pvt. Co. G, 802 Pion. Inf	1233	9	3	A
Cato, Ira J	Pvt. Co. M, 803 Pion. Inf	1233	19	3	A
Riley, Derrick	Pvt. Co. H, 803 Pion. Inf	1232	15	17	H
Sanno, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. K, 803 Pion. Inf	1233	35	17	D
Holmes, Otis	Pvt. Co. B, 807 Pion. Inf	1232	9	29	A
Camel, Arthur B	Pvt. Co. F, 813 Pion. Inf	608	5	28	A
Dixon, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. E, 813 Pion. Inf	608	9	28	B
Johnson, Jacob	Pvt. Co. E, 813 Pion. Inf	1232	10	23	H
Johnson, John H	Pvt. Co. H, 813 Pion. Inf	1233	11	5	D
Johnson, Russell	Sgt. Co. F, 813 Pion. Inf	608	10	29	D
Pitts, Richard H	Pvt. Co. G, 813 Pion. Inf	1233	6	2	B
Robinson, Walter T	Pvt. Co. G, 813 Pion. Inf	608	12	17	B
Stinson, Alexander	Pvt. Co. E, 813 Pion. Inf	1233	25	21	B
Tindley, John W	Pvt. Co. K, 813 Pion. Inf	608	12	3	C
Gochenauer, Wm. R	Cpl. 16 Cas. Co. Lab. Bn. 3 Prov. Regt.	608	24	13	D
Campbell, Guerney H	Pvt. 321 Fld. Rem. Sq. Q. M. C.	1232	27	3	A
Daul, Jos. T	Pvt. 321 Fld. Rem. Sq. Q. M. C.	34	18	6	A
Lucas, Chas. E	Pvt. Co. B, 313 Lab. Bn	1764	86	5	A
Gabrenya, Frank A	Sgt. Hq. Det., 338 Lab. Bn	34	22	6	C
Edge, Wm. G	Pvt. Agri. Unit Q. M. C	608	8	29	B
Fortner, Harry E	Pvt. 1 Repl. Depot Q. M. C	608	9	14	C
Johnson, Sherwood L	Pvt. Amer. Reg. Off. Q. M. C.	34	14	14	B
Chambers, Chas. E	Pvt. 12 Co., 301 Stev. Rgt	1232	9	26	E
Wilson, Richard J	Pvt. Co. E, 301 Stev. Rgt	608	21	22	D
Hucless, Richard J	Pvt. 802 Co., 801 Stev Bn	608	21	41	D
Oresnik, John	Pvt. 1 Prov. Lab. Bn. 1 Rpl. Depot	608	30	12	C
Bills, Jos. L	Pvt. 31 Co., Cp. Lee R. D	608	1	5	D
Bingner, Robt. E	Pvt. 72 Co., Cp. Lee R. D	608	28	12	C
Brogley, Howard A	Pvt. 74 Co., Cp. Lee A. R. D	608	29	36	A
Decoursey, Anson L	Pvt. Cp. Johnston A. R. D	608	28	20	D
Dempsey, Frank E	Pvt. 76 Co., S. A. R. D	608	30	31	D
Faris, Carmine	Pvt. 75 Co. Cp. Lee S. A. R. D.	608	27	42	D
Pitlick, Jos	Pvt. S. A. R. D	608	12	28	D
Ryder, David E	Pvt. 81 Co. Cp. Lee R. D	608	16	26	B
Glaspey, Rexford M	Maj. Sig. Cps. 2 Army	1233	19	11	C
Decker, Calvin W., jr	Cpl. Co. E, 314 Tel. Bn. S. C	34	11	3	C
Wells, Leroy S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 11 Engrs	636	2	33	A
Anderson, Lewis E	Mstr. Engr. S. G. Hq. Co. 15 Engrs.	34	27	2	B
Sharp, Kenneth F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 15 Engrs	1232	26	35	B
Siders, Bert C	Pvt. Co. E, 15 Engrs	1233	7	17	A
Boyce, Wm. A	Cpl. Co. A, 19 Engrs	636	1	25	C

Deceased soldiers from Pennsylvania buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—continued					
Cummins, Charley C.	Cpl. Co. C, 19 Engrs.	608	2	25	B
Fee, Jas.	Cook Co. B, 19 Engrs.	608	14	21	A
Marshall, Geo. E.	Pvt. Co. N, 19 Engrs.	1233	2	18	C
Milnes, Clarence	Cook Co. B, 19 Engrs.	608	13	32	A
Scott, Alex	Pvt. Serv. Co., 19 Engrs.	1233	35	23	A
McNamara, Michael	Pvt. 8 Co. 20 Engrs.	1232	16	4	B
Scott, Gerald D.	Cpl. 17 Co. 20 Engrs.	608	13	22	D
Ward, Hubert F.	Pvt. 3 Bn. 20 Engrs.	1233	20	1	B
McCollough, Wm. A.	Pvt. Wag. Co. 1, 23 Engrs.	1233	20	23	C
Shanor, Richard B.	Pvt. Co. E, 23 Engrs.	1232	18	28	E
Dempsey, John A.	Sgt. Co. C, 24 Engrs.	1233	20	16	A
Butcavage, Simon	Pvt. Co. A, 27 Engrs.	608	20	38	A
Edwards, Edw. W.	Pvt. Co. C, 27 Engrs.	608	1	21	A
Durkin, Leo W.	Cpl. Co. D, 29 Engrs.	1233	4	23	C
Bowers, Jos. E.	Pvt. 1 Rep. Co. 30 Engrs.	1233	25	7	D
Hurd, Chas. E.	Pvt. Co. C, 32 Engrs.	34	26	6	C
Collins, Richmond F.	Pvt. Co. B, 33 Engrs.	608	18	26	B
Oleske, Henry M.	Pvt. Co. M, 35 Engrs.	34	25	4	C
O'Neill, Thos.	Pvt. 414 Cas. Co. 35 Engrs.	34	27	4	C
DeMechi, Antonio	Pvt. Co. A, 45 Engrs.	608	6	31	A
Giannetti, Daniel	Pvt. Co. C, 47 Engrs.	1233	24	4	A
Willits, Elmer E.	Pvt. Co. A, 50 Engrs.	1233	27	13	A
Phillips, Jos.	Pvt. Co. C, 56 Engrs.	1233	32	23	B
Null, Clyde Ralph	Wag. Co. B, 74 Engrs.	1233	22	13	D
Johnson, Howard W.	Wag. Co. A, 505 Engrs.	1233	6	5	D
Saunders, Hubert	do	34	26	5	C
Carter, Edward	Pvt. Co. C, 550 Engrs.	608	23	41	D
Chima, Sessia	Pvt. Co. A, 601 Engrs.	1233	24	9	B
DeAnfelo, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 601 Engrs.	1233	22	20	B
Quaranto, Luigi A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 605 Engrs.	608	18	18	D
Pentcost, Frank P.	Pvt. 4 Cas. Co. Cp. Forrest Engrs. Repl.	608	5	20	D
Bellissimo, Antonio	Pvt. 1 Co. Cp. Forrest Ord. Engrs.	1233	8	17	B
Troutman, Henry V.	Pvt. Co. B, 17 Engrs.	34	14	18	A
Castauro, Francesco	Pvt. Co. A, O. Rn. Sch.	1233	9	9	B
Lacey, Walter J.	Sgt. 3 Co. Army Cand. Sch.	1233	25	1	B
Riechert, Henry D. W.	Cpl. U. S. M. C.	636	5	3	D
Bischoff, Bernhard Phillip.	Pvt. U. S. M. C.	608	34	10	C
Bennett, Thos. Jos.	Chf. Phar. Mate U. S. N.	608	2	3	D
Heckler, John Franklin.	Seaman 2 cl. U. S. N.	608	9	26	A
Hurst, Martin Shenk	do	608	2	42	D
Marston, Henry Ward Jr.	Ldsman for QM. 3 cl. U. S. N. R. F.	34	9	10	B
Preston, Wm. Edw.	Mess Att. 1 cl. U. S. N. R. F.	608	28	33	A
Van Horne, Fredk. Weymouth.	Chf. yeoman U. S. N.	608	11	3	C
Rock, Wm. C.	2 lt. 301 Bn. T. C.	34	3	9	B
Esher, Geo. W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 306 Bn. T. C.	1233	11	22	A
Coates, Geo. B.	Cpl. Co. C, 344 Bn. T. C.	1232	24	16	F
Wiegand, Walter J.	Pvt. 2 Tk. Brig.	636	5	5	A
Macara, Guiseppe	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. Tr. Cps.	608	7	13	D
Grimm, Wilbur E.	Pvt. Co. A, 66 Regt. Tr. Cps.	1233	6	17	A
McGough, Robt. T.	Sdlr. 112 Co. Tr. Cps.	608	24	30	A
Cavan, Geo. Loyd	Pvt. 1 cl. 128 Co. Tr. Cps.	608	38	30	A
O'Malley, Wm. J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 39 Regt. R. R. T. C.	1233	12	4	A
Domenico, Geo.	Pvt. 40 Co. R. R. T. C.	1233	1	4	D
Andish, Mike	Pvt. 159 Co. R. R. T. C.	34	25	2	A
Stanford, Daniel R.	Pvt. 1 cl. Cas. Co. 3, 22 Gd. Div. Tr. Cps.	608	10	22	B
Goodall, Grover	Sgt. 305 N. T. Co. 402 M. S. Tn.	608	14	25	B
McAneny, Jas. P.	Sgt. M. D. 416 M. Sup. Tn.	608	26	18	C
Deitrick, Harold H.	Pvt. 495 M. T. Co. 421 M. S. Tn.	107–E	10	1	A
Hess, Truman S.	Cpl. Co. C, 301 Water Tk. Tn.	1233	4	4	C

DECEASED SOLDIERS FROM WISCONSIN BURIED IN PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, under the leave given me by the House to extend my remarks in the RECORD I am including a list prepared by the Quartermaster General showing the names, organizations, and grave locations of those heroic sons of Wisconsin who gave their lives for their country during the World War and now lie buried in permanent American cemeteries in Europe.

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND.

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Wisconsin buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Abicht, George	Pvt. Co. L, 16 Inf.	1232	19	34	B
Anderson, Edwin	Mech. Co. L, 16 Inf.	1232	8	42	E
Babick, Tony T.	Pvt. Co. G, 16 Inf.	608	20	3	D
Berndsen, William A.	Pvt. Co. L, 16 Inf.	34	28	8	M
Carr, John J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 16 Inf.	608	17	15	D
Coon, Hubert S.	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf.	34	10	9	B
Johnson, Oscar E.	Cpl. Co. C, 16 Inf.	1764	42	11	B
Kolaczynski, Leo.	Pvt. Co. I, 16 Inf.	608	8	15	D
Lizdas, Martin	Pvt. Co. G, 16 Inf.	636	13	18	D
McCarty, Dean C.	Pvt. Co. M, 16 Inf.	608	7	15	D
O'Connell, Ray T.	Pvt. Co. C, 16 Inf.	1764	9	11	B
Fazurek, Paul	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf.	608	37	15	D
Peterson, Roland	Cpl. Co. C, 16 Inf.	1232	26	4	A
Ponczoch, Joseph A.	Pvt. Co. C, 16 Inf.	636	11	17	C
Schmaling, Victor H.	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf.	608	25	21	B
Schwanz, Emil	Pvt. Co. F, 16 Inf.	1232	37	18	C
Sobralski, Stanley	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf.	608	21	36	B
Stezenko, Jimmy	Pvt. Co. G, 16 Inf.	1233	4	7	B
Tituiaer, Joseph	Cpl. Co. M, 16 Inf.	1232	2	12	E
Weber, George Francis.	Pvt. Co. I, 16 Inf.	1232	14	7	E
White, Marcellus	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf.	608	16	37	B
Yakesh, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 16 Inf.	1232	34	45	A
Youngell, Joe C.	Cpl. Co. D, 16 Inf.	636	2	16	D
Zeck, William	Pvt. Co. I, 16 Inf.	608	11	36	A
Beaumier, George W.	Pvt. Co. H, 18 Inf.	1233	13	1	D
Bolchen, Dominic	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf.	1232	19	37	A
Bresemann, Frederick W.	Pvt. Co. B, 18 Inf.	1232	35	33	D
Brown, Edward F.	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf.	1232	7	27	B
Diamond, Francis	do	1232	24	24	F
Hendricksen, Hans P.	Pvt. Co. C, 18 Inf.	1232	4	33	B
Jensen, Chris	Pvt. Co. F, 18 Inf.	1232	37	27	G
Kringel, Albert C.	Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf.	1232	11	39	H
Madison, Mathew P.	Pvt. Co. H, 18 Inf.	1232	34	34	D
McMaster, Charles K.	Sgt. Hq. Co., 18 Inf.	1232	17	20	E
Molewicz, Ignatz	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf.	1233	1	5	C
Morris, Joseph A.	Pvt. Sup. Co., 18 Inf.	1232	7	46	D
Schlicht, George M.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 18 Inf.	636	13	17	C
Smith, Henry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 18 Inf.	34	28	11	A
Thoma, Anton	Pvt. Co. F, 18 Inf.	1232	9	37	H
Undelhoven, Frank	Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf.	608	6	26	D
Anderson, Morgan M.	2 lt. Co. ?, 26 Inf.	1232	31	42	E
Bach, James N.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 26 Inf.	608	21	41	C
Eno, Noah	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 26 Inf.	608	4	36	A
Garrow, William	Pvt. Co. E, 26 Inf.	608	3	9	C
Gechas, Charles A.	Pvt. Co. L, 26 Inf.	1232	28	10	E
Knudson, Ambrose Soren.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 26 Inf.	1232	32	6	E
Lax, Rudolph A.	Pvt. Co. F, 26 Inf.	1233	21	8	A
Lonika, John	Pvt. Co. E, 26 Inf.	1232	12	25	D
Meyers, Joseph J.	Pvt. Co. L, 26 Inf.	1233	30	9	D
Oberthur, Henry	do	1232	38	23	C
Olson, Christian	Pvt. Co. D, 26 Inf.	1232	24	8	E
Pederson, Walter J.	Pvt. Co. A, 26 Inf.	608	17	37	B
Peterson, Harry E.	Pvt. Co. M, 26 Inf.	1232	22	20	A
Petrocchi, Emilio	Pvt. Co. G, 26 Inf.	1232	15	19	E
Rosplock, John	Pvt. Co. B, 26 Inf.	1232	40	23	C
Sczenski, Walter	Cpl. Co. D, 26 Inf.	1232	27	22	G
Smith, Carl J.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 26 Inf.	608	16	36	A
Smolinski, Ignatius	Pvt. Co. G, 26 Inf.	1764	20	3	B
Wilman, Michael T.	do	636	2	16	C
Yianeles, John	Pvt. Co. E, 26 Inf.	1232	16	25	B
Dearing, Vinton A.	2 lt. Co. G, 28 Inf.	608	22	33	D
Ballard, Orville F.	Pvt. Co. D, 28 Inf.	34	1	8	B
Drbsl, John L., jr.	Pvt. Co. E, 28 Inf.	636	7	7	D
Ellis, Richard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 28 Inf.	636	12	17	D
Erickson, Harry W.	Pvt. Co. L, 28 Inf.	608	23	26	D
Fessenden, Willard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 28 Inf.	1232	20	7	F
Gebelein, William	Pvt. Co. G, 28 Inf.	1233	36	11	A
Griep, Verna	Pvt. Co. C, 28 Inf.	1232	26	6	D
Howe, Lloyd	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 28 Inf.	636	15	22	C
Jackson, Leonard L.	Pvt. Co. K, 28 Inf.	636	1	19	C
Jindra, Joseph T.	Cpl. Co. F, 28 Inf.	608	16	26	D
Johnson, Walter	Pvt. Co. E, 28 Inf.	1232	38	15	D
Jordan, Carl	Pvt. Co. D, 28 Inf.	34	8	6	B
Kendhammer, Frank	Pvt. Co. C, 28 Inf.	1232	5	6	E
Kluck, Carl F.	Pvt. Co. E, 28 Inf.	1232	11	43	E
Koenig, Edwin W.	Pvt. Co. K, 28 Inf.	608	13	37	A
Lidral, Frank E.	Pvt. Co. F, 28 Inf.	1232	11	24	A
Linder, Edgar L.	Pvt. Co. D, 28 Inf.	1232	27	44	B
Lorbecki, Joseph	Pvt. Co. M, 28 Inf.	1232	5	1	D
Lutz, William	Pvt. Co. K, 28 Inf.	1232	34	15	E
Malone, Frank E.	Pvt. Co. F, 28 Inf.	636	8	14	C
Martin, Frank	Pvt. Co. A, 28 Inf.	608	27	14	D
Martinson, Carl M. J.	Pvt. Co. F, 28 Inf.	363	14	22	A
Masch, Fred	Pvt. Co. C, 28 Inf.	608	24	17	D
Maurer, Richard O.	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf.	1232	29	3	E
McKinney, Harry	Pvt. Co. A, 28 Inf.	636	5	13	C
Murchland, Everett	Pvt. Co. M, 28 Inf.	1764	9	6	B
Nelson, Arthur C.	Pvt. Sup. Co., 28 Inf.	608	22	4	D
Nelson, Earl	Pvt. Co. G, 28 Inf.	1764	67	2	B
Nostrum, Oliver E.	Pvt. Co. M, 28 Inf.	636	9	16	C
Olson, Odin F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 28 Inf.	1232	5	1	C
Paff, Clarence G.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 28 Inf.	608	15	36	A
Peterson, Herbert A.	Pvt. Co. M, 28 Inf.	1232	36	23	B
Pichotta, Raymond F.	Pvt. Co. G, 28 Inf.	636	9	11	C
Rickerd, Ralph L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 28 Inf.	608	25	23	C
Schaefer, Frank William	do	1232	8	19	H
Schmidt, Emil August	Pvt. Co. A, 28 Inf.	1232	9	27	A
Schmidt, Frank J.	Pvt. Co. L, 28 Inf.	636	1	15	C

Deceased soldiers from Wisconsin buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION—con.					
Schultz, Harmon Otto	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 28 Inf.	34	34	8	B
Smith, Jacob H	Pvt. Co. M, 28 Inf.	636	7	20	C
Sobezak, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 28 Inf.	608	1	15	D
Sprangers, Michael	Pvt. Co. L, 28 Inf.	636	6	11	C
Tailire, Edward D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 28 Inf.	1232	33	43	B
Thompson, James A	Pvt. Co. K, 28 Inf.	1232	34	2	E
Tautloff, James F	Pvt. Co. M, 28 Inf.	636	2	22	D
Turkofski, Otto M	Pvt. Co. C, 28 Inf.	636	6	22	A
Vahos, Tony P	Pvt. Co. L, 28 Inf.	636	7	22	D
Verbeten, Peter	do	1232	27	3	C
Vergenz, Fred J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 28 Inf.	636	13	10	C
Warner, Walter D	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co, 28 Inf.	1232	3	8	D
Cosper, Homer M	Pvt. Co. D, 2 M. G. Bn.	1232	7	28	H
Schmidt Frederick Arthur.	Pvt. Co. C, 2 M. G. Bn.	1233	22	8	A
Burke, Frank	Sgt. Co. A, 3 M. G. Bn.	1232	24	25	A
Vaughan, Roland L	Pvt. Bty. C, 5 F. A.	1232	27	9	A
Frost, Jay C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 1 Engrs.	608	3	25	A
Blythin, Edward E	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. C, 2 Fld. S. Bn.	608	21	21	C
Dliszehski, William J	Pvt. 3 Co., Am. Tr. (1)	636	2	18	C
SECOND DIVISION					
Brizzi, Nicolo	Pvt. Co. GK, 9 Inf.	1764	40	8	B
Dahlin, Henry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 9 Inf.	1233	28	6	B
Evenson, Arthur J	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf.	1232	35	3	F
Kellerman, John George	do	1233	3	10	A
Nelson, Helmer	do	1232	25	24	G
Orzechowski, John J	Wag. Sup. Co., 9 Inf.	1764	28	4	B
Saeger, Willie	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf.	1764	11	10	B
White, Donald W	1 lt. Co., L, 23 Inf.	1232	15	14	A
Buchanan, Ressie R	Pvt. Co. G, 23 Inf.	1764	1	1	A
Scarloto, Eugenio	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1233	21	7	A
Temperly, Clyde	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 23 Inf.	1764	48	5	A
Inden, Clarence Edward.	Pvt. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	21	1	A
Leitner, Aloysius	Pvt. H. Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	71	3	A
McKinny, Harry Wm	Pvt. 17 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	85	11	B
Strehlow, Herbert Albert.	do	1764	1	7	A
Winn, Carl Francis	Gy. sgt. 67 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	60	2	A
Barnett, Maurice E., jr.	2 lt. 79 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	32	45	C
Busee, Harry Frederic	Pvt. 84 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	14	36	G
Day, Clarence Eugene	Pvt. 74 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	30	35	F
Edwards, Alvin Leroy	Cpl. 83 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	5	5	A
Jensen, Earl Emil	Cpl. 80 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	10	17	A
Jones, Cecil James	do	608	13	34	A
Malecki, John Edward	Pvt. 76 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	48	11	B
McAneny, Orley	Pvt. Hq. Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	7	17	H
Niesen, Raymond Henry.	Pvt. 73 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	15	6	B
Odry, Edward	Pvt. 80 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	39	33	G
Petersen, Ludwig Marius.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	6	2	D
Stevenson, Harold Elmer.	Pvt. 74 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	15	9	B
Sutton, Bert Thomas	Pvt. 79 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	19	38	A
Fidler, Edward	Pvt. Co. B, 4 M. G. Bn.	1764	14	13	A
Symmonds, Robert E	Capt, 5 M. G. Bn.	1233	35	19	A
Arnquist, Otto Clemence.	Pvt. 23 Co., 6 M. G. Bn.	1232	8	14	H
Kenney, Thomas Benton.	Pvt. 15 Co., 6 M. G. Bn.	1764	53	9	B
Reilly, Harold Edward.	Pvt. 81 Co., 6 M. G. Bn.	1232	27	19	A
Chandler, Hugh W	Bnd. cpl. Hq. Co., 17 F. A.	608	7	28	A
Hornke, Fritz	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 17 F. A.	1764	17	12	A
Bennett, William L	Sgt. Co. B, 2 Engrs.	1232	29	38	H
Davidson, Harold Arthur.	Pvt. Co. C, 1 Fld. Sig. Bn.	1232	35	30	E
DeYoung, Cornelius	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 1 Fld. Sig. Bn.	1232	6	35	E
Dosch, Gaylord C	Pvt. Co. C, 1 Fld. Sig. Bn.	608	27	15	D
Clark, Grant W	Pvt. Med. Det., 2 Tr. Hq. & M. P.	1232	12	14	H
Rogers, Ernest R	Pvt. Co. F, 2 Sup. Tr.	1764	10	8	A
Miller, Cornelius A	Sgt. Co. C, 2 Am. Tr.	1232	27	2	D
THIRD DIVISION					
Anderson, Mangus	Pvt. Co. F, 4 Inf.	1232	9	2	G
Christensen, Charles	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 4 Inf.	1232	38	40	H
Deyo, Percy E	Pvt. Co. F, 4 Inf.	1232	35	40	H
Dietrich, Alfred C	Pvt. Co. G, 4 Inf.	1232	14	37	F
Hauser, August M	Pvt. Co. K, 4 Inf.	1232	40	12	B
Henrizi, Fred C	Pvt. Co. F, 4 Inf.	1232	33	36	B
Hoffer, Frank	Pvt. Co. M, 4 Inf.	1232	10	10	B
Jones, Samuel	Pvt. Co. D, 4 Inf.	1232	4	22	F
Kutishko, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 4 Inf.	1232	19	20	A
Lewander, Bror W	Pvt. Co. D, 4 Inf.	1232	11	30	D
Lilge, Carl F	Pvt. Co. A, 4 Inf.	1232	26	11	H
Ludens, John	Pvt. Co. K, 4 Inf.	1232	39	14	G
Manz, Paul	do	1232	17	18	A
Novotny, Walter	Pvt. Co. B, 4 Inf.	1232	2	27	D
Pophal, Paul	Pvt. Co. I, 4 Inf.	1232	3	28	A

Deceased soldiers from Wisconsin buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRD DIVISION—con.					
Schroeder, George	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 4 Inf.	1232	40	26	B
Stracagnolo, Antonio	Pvt. Co. B, 4 Inf.	1232	7	35	A
Suhr, Henry F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 4 Inf.	1232	23	9	B
Sukowaty, Edward	do	1232	2	24	D
Uttech, William F	Pvt. Co. C, 4 Inf.	1232	11	13	D
Vandenbergh, Peter J	Pvt. Co. G, 4 Inf.	1232	25	12	H
Wertz, Raymond J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 4 Inf.	1232	13	12	C
Witte, Harry A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 4 Inf.	1232	1	12	F
Gormley, Howard E	1 lt. 2 Bn. 7 Inf.	1232	2	37	D
Arnot, James H	Pvt. Co. I, 7 Inf.	1232	1	31	E
Calicchio, Donato	Pvt. Co. H, 7 Inf.	1232	25	18	C
Dewhurst, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 7 Inf.	1764	4	13	A
Hahn, Martin	Pvt. Co. L, 7 Inf.	1232	40	23	E
Halbach, Paul B	Pvt. Co. G, 7 Inf.	1232	1	20	A
Knaack, Edward	Pvt. Co. A, 7 Inf.	1232	38	7	H
Lansing, William H	Pvt. Co. I, 7 Inf.	1232	6	20	A
Larson, Thorval M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 7 Inf.	1232	25	32	E
Matysik, Alexander J	Pvt. Co. A, 7 Inf.	1232	7	37	A
Newyear, Frank A	Pvt. Co. I, 7 Inf.	34	11	10	A
Schultz, John H	Pvt. Co. G, 7 Inf.	1232	38	2	B
Shea, Augustus	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 7 Inf.	1232	28	31	C
Stenberg, John H	Pvt. Co. L, 7 Inf.	1232	37	46	C
Weden, Geo. P	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf.	1764	4	1	B
Whitney, Emory W	1 sgt. Hq. Co., 7 Inf.	1232	33	25	C
Woldal, Solfest B	Pvt. Co. I, 7 Inf.	1232	6	18	F
Thompson, Marvin T	1 lt. Hq. Co., 30 Inf.	608	5	12	A
Danforth, Antone	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 30 Inf.	1764	21	10	A
Kerscher, Anton F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 30 Inf.	608	34	14	B
Levin, Hermann F	Cpl. Co. E, 30 Inf.	1764	40	3	B
Maas, Evan A	Pvt. Hq. Co., 30 Inf.	1764	53	3	B
Ragenoski, Frank A	Pvt. M. G. Co., 30 Inf.	1764	2	10	B
Watson, Eugene	Pvt. Co. F, 30 Inf.	1233	19	16	B
Wallrich, William	1 lt. Co. F, 30 Inf.	608	7	16	A
Bennett, Edward C	Pvt. Co. L, 38 Inf.	1232	19	1	D
Brooks, Gerhard W	Pvt. Co. H, 38 Inf.	1232	6	3	H
Cornelius, Henry W	do	1232	20	5	C
Doerr, Adam C	Sgt. Co. K, 38 Inf.	1232	6	32	B
Rathke, Albert	Pvt. Co. M, 38 Inf.	1232	19	2	C
Sibiles, John	Pvt. Co. G, 38 Inf.	608	10	19	C
Mize, Samuel	Cook Co. A, 7 M. G. Bn.	1764	13	9	A
Holden, Vernon A	1 lt. Co. D, 9 M. G. Bn.	608	24	23	A
Staples, Vernon J	Cpl. Bty. C, 10 F. A.	1764	15	11	A
Barber, Roy	Pvt. Co. C, 6 Engrs.	1233	21	8	B
Tengesdal, Jorgen L	Pvt. Co. F, 6 Engrs.	1232	35	36	B
Smith, Howard Lowell	1 lt. 3 T. Hq. & M. P.	1764	36	4	B
FOURTH DIVISION					
Brekke, John	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 39 Inf.	608	10	37	A
Briganski, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 39 Inf.	1232	17	4	F
Cohen, Dan	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 39 Inf.	608	37	17	C
Domask, Frank	Pvt. Co. A, 39 Inf.	1232	32	29	A
Frederich, John C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 39 Inf.	1232	15	38	A
Harmann, John C	Cpl. Co. D, 39 Inf.	1232	11	29	G
Lewis, Austin	Pvt. Co. K, 39 Inf.	1233	1	13	A
Mattuschek, Grover C	Pvt. 1 cl. Sup. Co., 39 Inf.	1764	14	9	B
Naze, Fred J	Pvt. Co. I, 39 Inf.	608	8	1	C
Olson, Oscar L. J	Pvt. Co. D, 39 Inf.	608	8	37	B
Raszeja, Frank	Cpl. Co. C, 39 Inf.	608	18	7	C
Richardson, Frank E	Cpl. Hq. Co., 39 Inf.	1232	40	1	H
Schneider, William J	Pvt. Co E, 39 Inf.	1232	40	2	C
Schoenberger, Anton	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 39 Inf.	1232	33	10	D
Schwertfeger, Emil	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 39 Inf.	1232	26	22	E
Singer, Mike	Cpl. Co. F, 39 Inf.	608	20	5	B
Smith, Ralph L	Sgt. Co. A, 39 Inf.	1232	5	5	H
Tipil, Charles	Cpl. Co. B, 39 Inf.	1232	19	8	F
Ayers, George R	Pvt. Co. B, 47 Inf.	608	17	7	A
Behling, Emil	Cpl. Co. B, 47 Inf.	1232	2	40	F
Boerger, Fred Wm	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf.	608	4	6	C
Budnik, Frank	do	608	23	24	C
Chojnacki, Ignacy	do	608	31	6	D
Fisher, Charles	do	608	25	1	C
Furo, George I	Cpl. Co. D, 47 Inf.	608	10	6	B
Marach, Adam	Pvt. Co. C, 47 Inf.	608	29	37	C
Marx, Stephen J	Pvt. Co. K, 47 Inf.	608	17	5	B
Olsen, Sherman	Pvt. Co. L, 47 Inf.	1232	6	22	A
Schultz, Otto	do	608	7	8	A
Siegel, Harry	Pvt. Co. I, 47 Inf.	1232	18	20	H
Stroberger, Grover C	Pvt. Co. K, 47 Inf.	608	9	2	A
Wright, Frank M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 47 Inf.	1232	4	4	H
Zachowski, Edward	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 47 Inf.	608	13	7	B
Burns, Richard O	Pvt. Hq. Co., 58 Inf.	1764	15	1	A
Christianson, Bertina	do	1764	42	7	B
Fagerland, Laurus	Pvt. M. G. Co., 58 Inf.	1232	5	17	F
Gilson, Casper Arthur	Pvt. Co. E, 58 Inf.	1764	84	8	A
Herkowski, Walter	Pvt. Co. F, 58 Inf.	1764	60	13	A
McHugh, Thomas	Pvt. Hq. Co., 58 Inf.	1764	12	1	A
Miller, Arthur	Pvt. Co. G, 58 Inf.	1232	9	3	C
Ostrowsky, Wiktor	Pvt. Co. F, 58 Inf.	1764	42	4	B
Rozell, Albert H	Cpl. Co. B, 58 Inf.	1232	38	25	E
Schwantz, Berthold C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 58 Inf.	1764	83	7	A
Weber, Mathias	Pvt. Co. I, 58 Inf.	1232	2	14	B
Wenzler, Engelbert	Pvt. Co. L, 58 Inf.	1232	8	34	C
Clerkin, John W	Pvt. Co. C, 59 Inf.	1764	38	4	A
Duda, Mika	Pvt. Co. F, 59 Inf.	608	18	3	A
Gaulke, Walter W	do	1232	19	10	F
Gillis, Joseph	do	1232	1	28	E
Grapsas, Same	Pvt. Co. L, 59 Inf.	1764	17	5	A
Lex, Edward J	Pvt. Co. G, 59 Inf.	1232	10	36	H
Paull, James	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 59 Inf.	608	13	12	D
Runge, John	Cpl. Co. G, 59 Inf.	1232	40	38	B
Schmit, Reno	Pvt. Co. D, 59 Inf.	1764	61	7	A
Schumaker, Harry R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 59 Inf.	1764	56	13	A
Utic, Harvey	Pvt. Co. G, 59 Inf.	1764	71	1	A
Vervelde, Garret W	Pvt. Co. F, 59 Inf.	1232	12	6	H
Zielinski, Joseph H	Pvt. Co. K, 59 Inf.	1232	24	29	H
Kuhl, Ralph	Wag. Hq. Co., 59 Inf.	1232	2	4	B

Deceased soldiers from Wisconsin buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FOURTH DIVISION—con.					
West Carroll B	Sgt. Co. B, 12 M. G. Bn	1232	35	30	G
Bohn, Chester E	Pvt. Hq. Co., 13 F. A	1233	23	12	A
Loomis, Lester W	Cpl. Bty. B, 13 F. A	1232	21	40	C
Mattick, George	Cpl. Bty. A, 13 F. A	608	18	6	C
Roseman, Paul C	Pvt. Co. C, 4 Engrs	608	13	22	A
Lassanske, Reinhard A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 8 Fld. S. Bn	1232	29	28	F
FIFTH DIVISION					
Ross, Noble G	2 lt. Co. K, 6 Inf	1232	22	26	C
Bruess, Helmuth	Pvt. Co. L, 6 Inf	608	4	38	B
Demarski, Adam	Cpl. Co. M, 6 Inf	1233	33	10	C
Kiryczynski, Andrew	Cpl. Co. C, 11 Inf	1232	14	35	E
Nabocik, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 11 Inf	1232	16	41	H
Pliske, Thomas F	Pvt. Co. K, 11 Inf	1232	7	36	F
Slomka, Mike	Pvt. Co. D, 11 Inf	1232	34	18	D
Van Essen, Jacob	Cpl. Co. I, 11 Inf	1233	3	6	C
Walter, August	Pvt. Co. A, 60 Inf	1232	2	35	B
Wheelock, Caspar	Cpl. Co. D, 61 Inf	34	4	4	A
Hanson, Carl A	Pvt. Bty. D, 15 M. G. Bn	1233	21	20	D
Kurth, Charles	Cook Bty. C, 21 F. A	608	34	32	A
Johnson, Rudolph	Pvt. Co. D, 7 Engrs	1233	32	12	B
SIXTH DIVISION					
Zielinski, Alfred F	Sgt. Co. E, 51 Inf	1232	11	23	F
Mitchell, John Gordon	1 lt. Co. A, 52 Inf	34	20	6	B
Bilkae, Henry W	Pvt. Co. H, 52 Inf	1233	11	13	B
Kunz, Stanley F	Pvt. Co. D, 53 Inf	1232	20	34	D
Loll, Maurice L	Pvt. Co. L, 53 Inf	1232	24	19	E
Loving, Gustaf V. W	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 53 Inf	1232	35	22	F
McCluskey, Ross	Cpl. Co. H, 53 Inf	1232	4	23	F
Taylor, Joseph J	Saddler, Co. B, 6 M. P	1232	35	26	D
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Miller, Anton	Pvt. Co. L, 34 Inf	1233	4	15	C
Bintzler, George	Pvt. Co. H, 55 Inf	1233	35	20	C
DeCaluwe, Herman F. jr.	Pvt. Co. M, 55 Inf	1233	11	29	D
Hanley, Leo J	Cpl. Co. D, 55 Inf	1233	16	23	B
Mintzlaff, Alvin John	Pvt. Co. I, 55 Inf	608	25	32	A
Sonesz, Joseph	Pvt. Co. I, 56 Inf	1233	24	24	C
Wenzel, Ernest H	Pvt. Co. L, 56 Inf	1233	31	4	C
Jacobson, Bernt N	Pvt. Co. H, 56 Inf	1233	12	15	A
Krohn, John, jr	Sgt. Co. B, 56 Inf	1233	12	19	D
Sherman, Allie	Pvt. Co. A, 64 Inf	1233	7	14	C
De Keuster, Lester	Pvt. Co. A, 21 M. G. Bn	1233	3	6	D
Grassel, John	Pvt. Hq. Co., 8 F. A	608	25	35	D
Allen, Samuel J	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. M. P	1233	3	15	A
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Pickett, Lee F	2 lt. Co. L, 102 Inf	1232	29	35	B
Tew Leon N	Pvt. Co. B, 102 Inf	608	16	12	A
Spino, Angelo	Pvt. Co. D, 103 Inf	1764	82	3	A
Jens, Hugo F	Pvt. Co. A, 104 Inf	1232	35	34	E
Mattson, Harold	Pvt. Co. C, 104 Inf	1232	28	36	B
Brostowicz, Gus	Mech. Co. C, 101 M. G. Bn	1233	12	16	B
Sundvall, August L	2 lt. 102 M. G. Bn	1233	23	7	B
McClelland, Guy W	Maj. 102 F. A	1233	2	21	B
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Dragseth, Helmer N	Pvt. Co. E, 109 Inf	1233	25	24	B
Erickson, John E	Pvt. Co. H, 109 Inf	1233	27	5	B
Perkins, James A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 109 Inf	1233	2	5	D
Sorrentino, Gaetano	Pvt. Co. F, 109 Inf	1233	17	19	B
Morgan, John P	Pvt. Co. G, 110 Inf	1232	39	6	C
Bowen, Edward	Pvt. Co. C, 111 Inf	1233	13	7	C
Crandall, Ervin	do	1233	19	5	C
Gyland, Adolph	Pvt. Co. E, 111 Inf	1233	36	11	B
Paul, Andrew R	Pvt. Co. G, 111 Inf	1233	19	13	C
Tasser, Tony	Pvt. Co. C, 111 Inf	1233	28	13	C
Post, John J	Pvt. Co. D, 112 Inf	1233	21	6	A
Schoenwetter, Frederick C.	Pvt. Co. F, 112 Inf	1233	20	2	C
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Running, Tilmer A	2 lt. Co. H, 114 Inf	1232	14	19	D
Zukowski, Peter	Pvt. Co. B, 114 Inf	1232	10	11	D
Slovacheck, Joe	Pvt. Co. A, 116 Inf	1232	20	17	F
Woinicz, Stanley J	Pvt. Co. B, 116 Inf	1232	14	42	D
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Wright, Gustave N	1 lt. Co. G, 117 Inf	636	12	16	A
Prescott, Oliver W	2 lt. Co. K, 120 Inf	636	5	1	C
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Davis, Curtis L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 185 Inf	1764	84	3	A
Bogdajewicz, Henry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 126 Inf	1764	37	4	B
West, Myron C	Capt. Hq. Co., 127 Inf	1764	65	13	A
Clarke, Bruce W	1 lt. Co. G, 127 Inf	608	36	13	B
Gerald, George M., jr	2 lt. Co. D, 127 Inf	608	2	38	B
Hanger, Fred L	2 lt. Co. A, 127 Inf	1232	33	33	C
Kelly, Roy W	2 lt. M. G. Co., 127 Inf	608	4	40	D
Schwartz, Charles, jr	2 lt. 127 Inf	1232	19	45	B
Thorsen, Edwin B	2 lt. M. G. Co., 127 Inf	1764	77	5	A
Anderson, Clarence	Cook Co. E, 127 Inf	1232	18	35	C
Arnett, William	Pvt. Co. A, 127 Inf	34	6	3	C
Austin, Edwin	Pvt. Co. F, 127 Inf	608	27	29	A

Deceased soldiers from Wisconsin buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Bernard, Minor	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 127 Inf	608	12	9	D
Benoit, Steven	Pvt. Co. I, 127 Inf	608	36	36	D
Bezio, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 127 Inf	1232	18	12	A
Binder, Louis J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 127 Inf	608	3	11	D
Bishell, Alfred	Cpl. Co. H, 127 Inf	1232	38	27	G
Bissonnette, Charles J	Cpl. Co. L, 127 Inf	1232	10	8	A
Blaschka, Frank A	Pvt. Co. L, 127 Inf	1232	10	35	C
Block, Frank A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 127 Inf	608	37	12	A
Bradeey, Clarence L	Cpl. Co. G, 127 Inf	608	23	8	B
Brown, Albert E	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 127 Inf	608	4	29	C
Butler, Lester F	Cpl. Co. L, 127 Inf	608	23	19	C
Carlson, Elmer R	Cpl. Co. I, 127 Inf	1233	36	2	C
Chapman, George W	Cpl. Co. L, 127 Inf	608	18	19	C
Charpie, Sam J	Sgt. Co. L, 127 Inf	34	15	18	A
Conry, George C	Pvt. Co. E, 127 Inf	608	19	18	A
Dahlberg, Abner F	Pvt. Co. L, 127 Inf	608	14	37	B
Daniels, Charles	Pvt. Co. I, 127 Inf	1232	15	35	C
Dawson, Raymond	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 127 Inf	1764	5	9	B
Duhm, Arnie F	Pvt. Co. L, 127 Inf	608	7	35	D
Duket, Stanley G	Cpl. Co. I, 127 Inf	1232	4	23	A
Dupras, Eugene	Pvt. Co. C, 127 Inf	608	37	33	A
Englehardt, Carl	do	34	33	10	B
Estabrook, Sylvester C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 127 Inf	608	18	32	C
Evans, Walter F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 127 Inf	608	20	35	D
Fay, Ernest J	Pvt. Co. L, 127 Inf	1232	31	34	F
Finvey, John	Pvt. Co. G, 127 Inf	608	7	2	C
Florine, Paul F	Pvt. Co. D, 127 Inf	1232	11	10	F
Francis, Edward F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 127 Inf	1764	62	6	B
Francovick, Peter	do	608	30	21	A
Fuerback, Fred	do	608	29	38	A
Galloo, Emeric H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 127 Inf	1232	5	14	B
Gerard, Charles J	Sgt. Co. L, 127 Inf	608	1	38	B
Gowan, James	Pvt. Co. F, 127 Inf	608	35	29	A
Hammond, Harley V	Pvt. Med. Det., 127 Inf	34	11	11	B
Hibbard, Albert L	Pvt. Co. L, 127 Inf	1232	22	22	G
Hickey, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 127 Inf	608	6	31	C
Hintz, Fred E	Cpl. Co. A, 127 Inf	1232	23	33	B
Hirst, Claude W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 127 Inf	1764	70	12	A
Hix, James C	Cpl. Co. F, 127 Inf	1232	40	32	D
Holewinski, Leo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 127 Inf	1232	19	32	G
Holton, Guy H	Cpl. M. G. Co., 127 Inf	34	33	6	B
Hopp, Roy	Pvt. Co. F, 127 Inf	608	25	21	A
Hughes, James D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 127 Inf	608	6	29	D
Jerzakowski, Walter	1 sgt. Co. K, 127 Inf	1232	1	32	B
Johnson, Alfred	Cpl. Co. E, 127 Inf	1764	51	9	B
Johnson, Clarence	Cpl. Co. L, 127 Inf	1232	30	10	C
Johnson, Harry	Cpl. Co. I, 127 Inf	608	23	25	A
Johnson, Jons A	Cpl. Co. G, 127 Inf	1232	25	36	A
Johnson, Richard D	Sgt. Co. E, 127 Inf	608	28	29	A
Kalbas, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 127 Inf	608	17	19	C
Kannich, Eugene W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 127 Inf	608	1	19	B
Kapanke, Fred	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 127 Inf	608	35	22	A
Kapczuk, Joseph	Pvt. Co. K, 127 Inf	608	31	9	A
Karolewicz, Stanley M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 127 Inf	608	3	19	C
Kelnhofer, Louis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 127 Inf	1233	32	25	A
Knoke, Harvey A	Cpl. Co. B, 127 Inf	1232	27	33	D
Kochanik, John	Cpl. Co. K, 127 Inf	608	1	19	C
Kocian, William A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 127 Inf	1232	35	43	C
Krause, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 127 Inf	608	19	19	C
Kujawski, Tomass	Pvt. Co. K, 127 Inf	1232	6	20	H
Kuoni, Arthur H	Cpl. Co. G, 127 Inf	608	19	12	A
LaBuy, Harry H	Pvt. Co. L, 127 Inf	608	20	12	C
Lange, Harry L	Cpl. Co. D, 127 Inf	608	32	7	B
La Point, Joseph A	Pvt. Co. I, 127 Inf	608	7	17	D
Larsen, Enoch L	do	608	13	12	C
Lemanski, Roman	Cpl. Co. D, 127 Inf	1232	32	22	E
Lichtfuss, Charles H	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 127 Inf	34	32	13	B
Machen, Raymond O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 127 Inf	608	3	12	A
McGregor, Wayman J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 127 Inf	1232	22	23	A
McGuinness, James	Cpl. Co. D, 127 Inf	608	31	29	A
Moore, Vinton J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 127 Inf	608	38	33	A
Mueller, Herman	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 127 Inf	1232	22	4	D
Murray, Mike	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 127 Inf	34	18	13	B
Nowak, John M	Sgt. Co. K, 127 Inf	608	13	37	B
Odermatt, August A	Cpl. Co. H, 127 Inf	1232	21	31	D
Parks, Edward J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 127 Inf	608	23	9	D
Peterson, Charles W	Pvt. Co. A, 127 Inf	1232	33	20	F
Petri, William S	Cpl. Co. A, 127 Inf	608	20	24	C
Philbrook, George W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 127 Inf	608	5	19	C
Polak, Max	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 127 Inf	1232	11	20	D
Polomis, Peter A	Pvt. Co. C, 127 Inf	1232	20	33	G
Przybylonski, Leonard	Sgt. Co. F, 127 Inf	608	31	16	D
Reynolds, Ralph L	Pvt. Co. G, 127 Inf	608	28	13	B
Reemer, Albert W	Pvt. Co. M, 127 Inf	608	15	39	B
Riffle, Lloyd H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 127 Inf	608	32	36	A
Rimstidt, Harry I	Pvt. Co. G, 127 Inf	608	24	27	A
Roamnczuk, Walter	Pvt. Co. A, 127 Inf	1232	15	15	E
Rosseau, Raymond J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 127 Inf	608	29	4	D
Ruchti, Alfred	Pvt. Co. H, 127 Inf	608	37	3	A
Russell, Orrin M	Pvt. Co. A, 127 Inf	1232	28	29	G
Salzer, Edward	Cpl. Co. F, 127 Inf	608	8	19	C
Sather, Ben	Cpl. Co. E, 127 Inf	608	5	17	D
Schielz, Henry	Cpl. Co. A, 127 Inf	1232	38	35	C
Schultz, Edward	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 127 Inf	608	30	15	B
Seaton, Oliver W	Sup. sgt. M. G. Co., 127 Inf	608	20	17	B
Sehrt, Allen J	Pvt Med. Det., 127 Inf	1232	15	12	A
Seidl, Louis A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 127 Inf	608	34	21	A
Seipold, Earl	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 127 Inf	608	1	3	D
Sellin, Bennie R	Pvt. Co. G, 127 Inf	34	5	1	A
Sikora, Frank J	Pvt. Co. K, 127 Inf	1232	17	17	E
Slonina, Andrew	Cpl. Co. K, 127 Inf	608	10	3	D
Soles, Walter H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 127 Inf	608	36	25	B
Sowards, Arthur	Cpl. Co. E, 127 Inf	608	9	35	D
Sutter, Ernest	Bugler Co. D, 127 Inf	1232	12	8	F
Tackdwiak, Joseph	Pvt. Co. K, 127 Inf	608	23	36	D

Deceased soldiers from Wisconsin buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Tahlier, Joseph	Pvt. Co. I, 127 Inf.	1232	24	35	B
Thurlow, Gordon G	Cpl. M. G. Co., 127 Inf.	608	22	27	A
Tormey, Cecil G	Sgt. Hq. Co., 127 Inf.	608	19	6	D
Wellner, Louis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 127 Inf.	1232	6	27	E
Williams, Fred	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 127 Inf.	1233	16	1	B
Wrzesinski, Edward	Cpl. Co. D, 127 Inf.	608	1	24	B
Zueske, Emil	Pvt. Co. F, 127 Inf.	34	18	16	B
Zinkgraf, Clarence	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 127 Inf.	1232	10	20	E
Martin, Daniel J	Maj. Co. H, 128 Inf.	1232	12	5	B
Rowles, William F	Capt. Co. M, 128 Inf.	608	26	30	A
Jones, Edwin Llewellyn	1 lt. M. G. Co., 128 Inf.	608	38	13	B
Noble, Clarence G	1 lt. Co. G., 128 Inf.	1764	50	4	B
Andres, Carl	Pvt. Co. G, 128 Inf.	608	14	13	C
Beranek, Joseph B	Pvt. Med. Det., 128 Inf.	1232	27	17	F
Blake, John P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 128 Inf.	608	22	17	D
Bradley, Gaylord A	Musc. 3 cl. Hq. Co. 128 Inf.	1232	37	33	H
Bruny, John	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. A, 128 Inf.	608	6	11	C
Chamberlain, Harry A	Pvt. Hq. Co., 128 Inf.	1232	6	11	A
Clarke, Norman	Sgt. Co. M, 128 Inf.	34	2	14	B
Corbisier, Andrew	Pvt. Co. G, 128 Inf.	1232	33	18	A
Decorah, Foster	Cpl. Co. D, 128 Inf.	608	33	4	B
Farnham, DeWitt E	Cpl. Co. L, 128 Inf.	1232	4	37	F
Felhofer, Henry	Pvt. Co. G, 128 Inf.	1232	19	29	H
Flanery, Leo	Sgt. Co. M, 128 Inf.	608	16	2	D
Fuhrmann, Charles H	Sgt. Co. A, 128 Inf.	608	10	22	C
Gallus, John A	Sgt. Hq. Co., 128 Inf.	1232	16	34	G
Gappa, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 128 Inf.	608	16	19	C
Haugen, Otto	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 128 Inf.	608	35	5	C
Hazelton, Patrick	Pvt. M. G. Co., 128 Inf.	1232	40	11	B
Horn, Nelson J	Pvt. Co. M, 128 Inf.	608	22	36	D
Jacobson, William A	Pvt. Med. Det., 128 Inf.	1232	13	32	G
Jankowski, Walter	Pvt. Co. D, 128 Inf.	608	25	4	A
Koss, Joseph	Pvt. Co. H, 128 Inf.	608	10	9	D
Leonard, Leo L	Cpl. Co. B, 128 Inf.	1232	23	42	B
Maciejewski, Joseph E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 128 Inf.	1232	23	45	D
Malinowski, Szczepan	Pvt. Co. D, 128 Inf.	608	10	23	C
Malinski, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 128 Inf.	608	8	35	D
McCarthy, Edward Max.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 128 Inf.	608	2	13	D
Mike, Dewey	Pvt. Co. A, 128 Inf.	608	37	17	D
Morris, Budd	Cpl. Co. D, 128 Inf.	1233	7	1	C
O'Brien, Frank	Pvt. Co. A, 128 Inf.	608	18	17	D
Oleson, Axel	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 128 Inf.	34	13	9	B
Pape, Herman	Pvt. Co. E, 128 Inf.	608	4	28	A
Podlasinki, Frank	Pvt. Co. D, 128 Inf.	1232	31	41	D
Ponti, Charles W	1 sgt. Co. K, 128 Inf.	608	21	8	B
Raasch, George W	Pvt. M. G. Co., 128 Inf.	608	36	16	D
Rutledge, George	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 128 Inf.	608	5	29	B
Rutledge, Henry W	Cpl. Co. M, 128 Inf.	1233	11	20	B
Schulgen, Ernest R	Pvt. Co. A, 128 Inf.	608	4	13	B
Schwartzburg, Gerald W.	Cpl. Co. D, 128 Inf.	608	8	15	B
Silberberg, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 128 Inf.	608	9	1	D
Simonson, Richard L	Sgt. Co. C, 128 Inf.	608	35	18	A
Siuba, Benny	Pvt. Co. D, 128 Inf.	608	26	4	A
Stauffacher, LeRoy	Cpl. Co. F, 128 Inf.	1232	40	25	D
Svetlik, Henry P	Cpl. Co. C, 128 Inf.	608	32	12	B
Warner, Hugh R	Pvt. Co. D, 128 Inf.	1764	46	13	A
Zubin, Julius	do	608	29	36	D
Regert, Sam	Pvt. Co. A, 120 M. G. Bn.	1232	1	39	D
Ahlswede, Walter	Pvt. Co. A, 121 M. G. Bn.	1232	37	30	G
Caldie, Thomas D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 121 M. G. Bn.	1232	28	19	H
Colotta, Frank	Pvt. San. Det., 121 M. G. Bn.	1232	18	11	H
Crocos, Angel	Pvt. Co. D, 121 M. G. Bn.	1232	10	9	F
Dawson, Hollus E	Cpl. Co. A, 121 M. G. Bn.	1232	28	19	G
Eubanks, Edgar J	do	1232	38	11	D
Jenkins, Melvin L	do	608	1	26	D
Maciejewski, Chester M	Pvt. Co. B, 121 M. G. Bn.	608	21	25	B
Macleod, Kenneth N	Cpl. Co. A, 121 M. G. Bn.	1233	28	13	A
Markowski, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 121 M. G. Bn.	608	6	29	C
Preiss, Clarence G	Pvt. Co. C, 121 M. G. Bn.	1232	12	13	D
Arnett, George	Pvt. Hq. Det., 57 F. A. Brig.	608	14	24	B
Ethier, Alfred F	Cpl. Bty. A, 120 F. A.	1233	30	28	A
Germershausen, Leo J	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 120 F. A.	608	28	36	D
Johnson, Victor E	Pvt. Bty. B, 120 F. A.	608	4	31	A
Porte, Alex	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 120 F. A.	608	28	37	B
Schmitt, Peter D	Pvt. Bty. F, 120 F. A.	(1)			
Tallroth, Leo	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 120 F. A.	608	27	27	C
Tanner, Harold E	Pvt. Bty. A, 120 F. A.	608	2	11	D
Delorme, Thomas E	Cpl. Bty. B, 121 F. A.	1233	35	22	A
Duane, Mark I	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 121 F. A.	608	12	27	C
Garski, Nick L	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 121 F. A.	1232	19	33	G
Gatza, Frank	Pvt. Bty. B, 121 F. A.	1232	34	29	F
Jacobsen, Peter E	Pvt. Bty. F, 121 F. A.	1764	25	9	B
Jankowski, Leo	Pvt. Bty. A, 121 F. A.	1232	27	40	F
Skibba, Alex P	Cpl. 107 Tr. Mtr. Bty.	608	35	25	D
Tidd, Ora N	Pvt. 107 Tr. Mtr. Bty.	608	24	21	D
Tollefson, Leland A	Cpl. 107 Tr. Mtr. Bty.	608	36	15	A
Kaufman, Alex	Pvt. Co. D, 107 Engrs.	608	2	17	D
Swanson, Victor A	Cpl. Co. F, 107 Engrs.	1764	61	3	B
Drill, Edward L	Pvt. Co. C, 107 F. S. Bn.	1232	21	6	A
Strand, Cornel O	Sgt. Co. A, 107 Fig. S. Bn.	1232	22	17	G
Whereatt, Walter I	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 107 Fld. S. Bn.	608	19	12	B
Miller, Leo M	Cpl. Co. D, 107 Sup. Tr.	1232	38	45	D
Kops, Otto E	Cpl. Co. F, 107 Sup. Tr.	1232	6	12	H
Eustice, Raymond R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 107 Am. Tr.	1232	17	12	D
Giles, Arthur	do	1232	12	24	A
Kulbacki, Witold	Pvt. Co. F, 107 Am. Tr.	1232	25	34	A
Orwski, John	Pvt. Co. E, 107 Am. Tr.	1232	10	25	G
Rothermel, Richard J	Cpl. Hq. Co., 107 Am. Tr.	1232	17	37	G
Statski, Stanislaw	Pvt. Co. F, 107 Am. Tr.	1232	16	24	A
Wilson, Fred C	Pvt. 1 cl. 125 F. H., 107 S. Tr.	1232	9	9	E

[1] French civilian cemetery, Saumur, Maine-et-Loire, France.

Deceased soldiers from Wisconsin buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Hanson, Jay B	Pvt. Med. Det. F. H. 126, 107 S. Tr.	34	19	11	A
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Nickel, Leopold	Cpl. Co. A, 129 Inf.	608	6	18	B
Paszek, Stanulus	Pvt. Co. M, 129 Inf.	1233	15	8	C
Paul, Charles W	Cpl. Co. L, 129 Inf.	1232	14	46	D
Berens, Romulus C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 130 Inf.	1232	18	9	E
Bergfelt, Henry L	Pvt. Co. M, 130 Inf.	1232	12	15	B
Couture, Alphonse F	Cpl. Co. I, 130 Inf.	1232	21	35	A
Dandy, James	Pvt. Co. I, 130 Inf.	1232	9	1	B
Ellis, James M	Pvt. 1 cl., Hq. Co., 130 Inf.	608	3	17	C
Olson, Joseph E	Pvt. Co. B, 130 Inf.	1233	18	9	A
Halash, Charley	Cpl. Co. B, 131 Inf.	636	7	12	D
Lillvik, Chas	Pvt. Co. D, 131 Inf.	1232	8	21	C
Moore, Ralph L	Cpl. Co. C, 132 Inf.	1233	31	6	A
Olum, Adolph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 132 Inf.	1232	1	40	B
Boyle, Fred	Pvt. Co. D, 123 M. B. Bn.	1232	14	32	B
Chappell, Alfred P	Pvt. Co. C, 123 M. G. Bn.	1232	31	41	G
Greening, Wilber C	Cpl. Co. C, 123 M. G. Bn.	1233	29	13	A
Huegel, Herbert G	Pvt. Co. B, 123 M. G. Bn.	1232	2	5	B
Phillips, Leslie J	1 lt. 132 Am. Co., 108 S. Tr.	1232	26	24	E
Gansloser, Frank A	Pvt. 1 cl., Med. Det., 122 F. A.	1232	26	27	F
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Semru, Fred T	Pvt. Co. L, 139 Inf.	1232	30	40	G
Ryan, William M	Pvt. M. G. Co., 140 Inf.	34	39	4	A
Hornke, Emil C	2 lt. Co. H, 142 Inf.	1232	32	41	E
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Landgraf, Louis Fred	Pvt. Co. L, 148 Inf.	1252	19	2	D
Neuhaus, Norman Clyde.	Pvt. Co. A, 148 Inf.	1252	17	1	A
Olsou, Ole	Pvt. Co. I, 148 Inf.	1252	13	1	D
Olson, Thomas Meaer	Pvt. Co. E, 148 Inf.	1252	19	2	B
Tio, Frank E	Pvt. Co. C, 148 Inf.	1252	2	4	B
Trafka, Orine L	Pvt. Co. K, 148 Inf.	1252	4	1	A
Urdahl, Christian	Pvt. Co. E, 148 Inf.	1252	1	3	B
Volz, Harry	Pvt. Co. M, 148 Inf.	1252	9	1	A
Jorgensen, Louis	Pvt. Co. A, 136 M. G. Bn.	1232	6	3	A
Bottoms, Thomas J	Pvt. Bty. F, 134 F. A.	1233	12	16	D
Blank, George A	Pvt. Co. C, 112 M. P.	1233	35	7	C
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Barnes, Lyman E	1st lt. Bty. C, 138 F. A.	636	9	19	B
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
MacNish, George G	2 lt. Co. I, 161 Inf.	34	25	11	B
Berg, Harry E	Sgt. Med. Det. 161 Inf.	608	5	29	D
Neubauer, Albert F	Pvt. Co. B, 146 M. G. Bn.	608	14	29	B
Timmerman, John A	do	608	7	35	A
Sonenberg, Fred	Pvt. Co. D, 147 M. G. Bn.	608	3	20	D
Theese, John H	Pvt. Co. D, 148 M. G. Bn.	608	6	34	B
Thompson, Elmer	Pvt. Co. C, 148 M. G. Bn.	608	13	8	D
Bartlein, Thomas J	Pvt. Co. H, 116 Engrs.	608	38	25	D
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Myer, Frank (Arndt, Wm., alias).	Pvt. M. G. Co., 165 Inf.	1764	22	12	A
Wollner, Peter G	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf.	1232	4	3	E
Tworkoski, Kzmier	Pvt. M. G. Co., 167 Inf.	1233	11	22	D
Anderson, Leonard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 168 Inf.	608	38	5	B
Erschens, Michael	Pvt. Co. L, 168 Inf.	1233	23	16	C
Euteneuer, John A	do	608	29	10	A
Gudell, Bernard	Pvt. Co. A, 168 Inf.	608	8	7	A
Harbrecht, Eugene	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 168 Inf.	608	9	7	A
Kania, John	Pvt. Co. F, 168 Inf.	608	21	20	B
Brockman, William L	Pvt. Co. A, 150 M. G. Bn.	1232	17	19	H
Bullis, Elmer W	Sgt. Co. C, 150 M. G. Bn.	1764	58	6	B
Graf, Kurt	Stab. sgt. Co. C, 150 M. G. Bn.	608	19	8	A
Gross, Guy R	Cpl. Co. B, 150 M. G. Bn.	1232	26	25	H
Jeske, August G	Pvt. Co. B, 150 M. G. Bn.	1232	22	16	C
Karautsa, Achilleffs	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 150 M. G. Bn.	1232	23	25	B
Kositzke, Arthur	Pvt. Co. A, 150 M. G. Bn.	1232	28	20	H
Lorenz, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 150 M. G. Bn.	34	8	13	A
Neuendorf, Otto	Pvt. Co. B, 150 M. G. Bn.	608	2	8	B
Obersteiner, Frank	Sgt. Co. C, 150 M. G. Bn.	1232	38	17	C
Phillips, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 150 M. G. Bn.	608	5	2	B
Ryan, Herbert J	Pvt. Co. A, 150 M. G. Bn.	1232	34	21	E
Suess, Louis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 150 M. G. Bn.	608	13	2	B
Zenz, Leonard M	Pvt. Co. B, 150 M. G. Bn.	608	11	6	A
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Montgomery, Frank T	2 lt. M. G. Co., 305 Inf.	1232	2	35	C
Lancer, James J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 306 Inf.	608	20	4	B
Heideman, Charles	Pvt. Co. L, 308 Inf.	1232	23	32	H
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Anderson, Ray R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 309 Inf.	1232	33	9	B
Connors, Timothy K	Pvt. Co. C, 309 Inf.	1232	5	18	C

Deceased soldiers from Wisconsin buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Hagen, Fred J	Pvt. Co. H, 309 Inf	1232	34	11	A
Havey, Selmer	Pvt. Co. F, 309 Inf	1232	18	2	D
Holdmann, Jacob S	Cpl. Co. M, 309 Inf	1232	31	26	C
Homenuk, Prokop	Pvt. Co. H, 309 Inf	1232	11	6	C
Nelson, Adolph C	Pvt. M. G. Co., 309 Inf	1232	29	20	A
Nest, August H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 309 Inf	1232	36	16	A
Shavlik, John	Pvt. Co. A, 309 Inf	1232	9	13	D
Szulczewski, Stanley	Pvt. Co. M, 309 Inf	1232	8	18	B
Tappero, Giacomo	Pvt. Co. G, 309 Inf	1232	14	24	H
Johnson, Albert L	Pvt. Co. K, 310 Inf	1233	6	9	A
Karkut, Emil	do	1232	28	20	G
Pohl, Reinhold E	Pvt. Co. G, 310 Inf	1232	35	40	F
Rice, Peter P	Pvt. Co. E, 310 Inf	1232	25	28	B
Saniter, Fred W	Cpl. Co. D, 310 Inf	1232	40	1	B
Thompson, Chas. O	Pvt. Co. A, 310 Inf	1232	17	27	F
Holum, Aimer G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 311 Inf	1232	13	8	B
Kropidlowski, Peter W	Pvt. Co. B, 311 Inf	1232	2	3	C
Martin, James P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 311 Inf	1232	1	19	D
Modron, Richard H	Pvt. Co. A, 311 Inf	1232	31	14	A
Jagow, Otto	Pvt. Co. E, 312 Inf	1232	25	23	B
Lange, Edwin A	Pvt. Co. I, 312 Inf	1232	8	5	C
Larson, Wilmar J	Pvt. Co. C, 312 Inf	1232	10	41	H
Linder, Walter G	Pvt. Co. G, 312 Inf	1232	26	29	B
Lundgren, Adolph W	Pvt. Co. H, 312 Inf	1232	15	44	A
Manke, Edward L	do	1232	33	12	C
Strubbe, Julius	Pvt. Co. D, 308 M. G. Bn	1232	22	8	E
Kulas, Chas	Pvt. Co. D, 309 M. G. Bn	1232	10	21	B
Threse, Wm. G	do	1232	3	8	E
EIGHTIETH DIVISION					
Mauch, Herbert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 318 Inf	1232	23	22	G
Carlson, Harry L	Pvt. Co. L, 319 Inf	1233	5	18	D
Ream, Ward H	1 lt. Co. C, 305 Engrs	1232	13	25	B
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Ciechanowicz, William	Pvt. Bty. E, 319 F. A	1233	15	16	A
Swoboda, Carl	Pvt. Bty. D, 321 F. A	1232	33	20	B
Mead, Glenn S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 307 F. S. Bn	1232	13	36	E
Hershmann, Charles	Pvt. Co. E, 307 Amm. Tr	1232	12	12	D
EIGHTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Bailey, James	Pvt. Co. B, 337 Inf	1233	27	21	A
Hartel, Raymond	Wag. Sup. Co. 340 Inf	1233	20	3	C
EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Carlson, Joseph E	Pvt. Co. H, 341 Inf	636	8	20	A
Erickson, Arthur M	Pvt. Co. B, 341 Inf	1232	5	21	F
Groth, Henry A	Pvt. Co. I, 341 Inf	34	6	2	A
Hamshire, Edward Anton	Pvt. Co. K, 341 Inf	34	10	3	A
McDaniel, Pearl	Pvt. Co. D, 341 Inf	34	22	2	A
Micholoski, George	Cpl. Co. H, 341 Inf	34	19	2	A
Olson, Clarence G	Cpl. M. G. Co., 341 Inf	34	30	2	A
Suzer, Daniel Silas	Pvt. M. G. Co., 341 Inf	34	26	2	A
Skaaland, Gunnar	Pvt. Co. M, 341 Inf	34	9	3	A
Wilkins, Frederick Earl	Pvt. Co. F, 341 Inf	34	15	2	B
Fuchs, Frank J	Pvt. Co. K, 342 Inf	34	2	2	A
Lee, Oscar	do	34	21	3	A
Soeup, John	Pvt. Co. A, 342 Inf	34	20	2	A
Welfnitz, Walter Frederick	Pvt. Co. L, 342 Inf	635	3	26	A
Aasland, Carl	Pvt. Co. E, 343 Inf	34	28	1	A
Ackermann, Mathew	Mech. Co. H, 343 Inf	34	6	1	A
Albrecht, Louis J	Pvt. M. G. Co., 343 Inf	107-E	1	6	D
Bartelt, Carl	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 343 Inf	107-E	6	5	C
Berg, Peter Albert	Pvt. Co. K, 343 Inf	107-E	8	9	C
Blise, Herman Bernard	do	(?)			
Christiansen, Olaf Samuel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 343 Inf	107-E	1	3	B
Christopherson, Emil	Pvt. Co. K, 343 Inf	107-E	2	5	C
Debroux, Glen	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 343 Inf	34	15	9	A
Frederickson, Olaf	Pvt. Co. H, 343 Inf	1233	17	11	C
Haag, John L	Cpl. Co. F, 343 Inf	34	12	6	A
Hauck, George A	Pvt. Hq. Co., 343 Inf	34	7	1	B
Havelka, Thomas Emanuel	Pvt. Co. E, 343 Inf	34	18	2	A
Higby, Herbert S	Pvt. Co. G, 343 Inf	34	6	6	A
Jensen, James Albert	Pvt. Co. A, 343 Inf	107-E	1	1	A
Johnson, John Oscar	Pvt. Co. I, 343 Inf	107-E	18	5	C
Kozlowski, Konstanty	Pvt. Co. G, 343 Inf	34	25	9	A
Kvam, Tom T	Pvt. M. G. Co., 343 Inf	107-E	15	1	B
Lawver, Ted	Pvt. Co. D, 343 Inf	107-E	5	6	D
Lloyd, Louis Adrian	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 343 Inf	107-E	9	5	A
Mattson, Rurick W	Pvt. Co. I, 343 Inf	107-E	4	11	C
Otto, Ernest	Pvt. Co. K, 343 Inf	107-E	13	5	C
Pollnow, Louis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 343 Inf	107-E	3	6	D
Preston, Leon	Pvt. Co. H, 343 Inf	34	34	2	A
Rose, Fred J	Cpl. Co. D, 343 Inf	107-E	1	5	C
Runge, Fred	Pvt. Hq. Co. 343 Inf	34	2	12	A
Sandquist, John Gunnard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 343 Inf	107-E	3	7	C
Stoneberg, Victor	Pvt. Co. F, 343 Inf	34	6	9	A
Wierl, Mathias	Pvt. Co. I, 343 Inf	107-E	1	9	C
Wittrock, Herman	Cook Co. M, 343 Inf	107-E	15	1	C
Coel, George M	Cpl. Co. I, 344 Inf	34	5	3	A
Cole, Edgar Elijah	Pvt. Co. L, 344 Inf	1233	33	20	C
Johnson, Edmund	Pvt. Co. M, 344 Inf	107-E	13	5	A
Schaefer, William A	Pvt. Co. F, 344 Inf	1232	5	23	D

[2] Magdalen, Hill Cemetery, Winchester, England.

Deceased soldiers from Wisconsin buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVISION—continued					
Weber, Valentine	Pvt. Co. I, 344 Inf	34	7	3	A
Williams, Otis	Cpl. Co. B, 344 Inf	34	23	2	A
Bublitz, Hugo H	Pvt. Co. D, 332 M. G. Bn	107-E	8	3	C
Charles, John Fred	Pvt. Co. C, 332 M. G. Bn	107-E	1	11	C
Kolicek, Charles P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 332 M. G. Bn.	107-E	11	5	A
Gilbertson, Andrew G	Pvt. Bty. C, F. A. 331 st	107-E	2	1	D
Hanson, Lee C	Pvt. Bty. E, 331 F. A	107-E	2	9	D
Hilmes, Gregory L	Pvt. Bty. C, 331 F. A	107-E	16	3	D
Janke, John George	Pvt. Hq. Co., 331 F. A	107-E	7	11	D
Schmitz, Frank M	Wag. Sup. Co. 331 F. A	107-E	8	5	D
Olson, Elmer Otto	Pvt. Co. A, 311 Engrs	34	35	7	A
Thor, Louis Bernard	Pvt. Co. B, 311 Engrs	34	40	5	A
Leonard, Joseph J	Pvt. Co. A, 311 Sup. Tru	107-E	4	5	C
Stenerson, Gustave A	Do	107-E	2	3	C
Mallin, Henry G	Pvt. 341 F. H., 311 San. Tn	107-E	12	1	D
Hudrud, Sever E	Pvt. 344 F. H., 311 San. Tn	107-E	12	4	D
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Fisher, John P	Pvt. Hq. Co. 350 Inf	1232	22	46	D
Hanke, Edward	Pvt. 1 cl. Sup. Co., 350 Inf	1232	1	25	G
Kilde, Emil A	Pvt. Co. K, 352 Inf	1232	24	17	E
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Berndt, Alvin C	Pvt. Co. G, 353 Inf	1232	25	22	E
Bohan, John E	Pvt. Co. K, 353 Inf	1232	10	38	A
Coppus, Jacob J	Pvt. Co. M, 353 Inf	1232	28	31	F
Johnson, Wm. M	Pvy. Co. L, 353 Inf	1232	35	36	E
Keller, Martin A	Pvt. Co. I, 353 Inf	1233	18	8	B
Kleman, Oscar	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 353 Inf	1233	4	2	C
Lindhorst, Henry J	Pvt. Co. B, 353 Inf	1232	32	50	A
Olson, Edward	Pvt. Co. D, 353 Inf	1233	17	2	B
Plov, John	Pvt. Co. A, 353 Inf	1232	9	44	D
Prosser, John H	Pvt. Sup. Co., 353 Inf	1232	38	36	E
Verhuist, Cornelius A	Pvt. Co. L, 353 Inf	1232	25	36	E
Walker, John A	Pvt. Co. D, 353 Inf	1232	6	30	H
Wilson, Irving F	Pvt. Co. M, 353 Inf	1232	22	33	F
Bergquist, Emil R	Pvt. Co. M, 354 Inf	1232	24	30	H
Bowe, Paul	Pvt. M. G. Co., 354 Inf	1232	28	33	G
Chase, John C	Sgt. Co. K, 354 Inf	1232	13	18	G
Davis, John Loyd	Cpl. Co. G, 354 Inf	1232	39	32	F
Demaio, Dominico	Pvt. Co. G, 354 Inf	1232	9	11	D
Dier, Walter E	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 354 Inf	1232	26	24	F
Dorn, Albert H	Pvt. Co. B, 354 Inf	1233	4	19	A
Johnson, Oscar	do	1232	33	5	C
Karastes, Geo	do	1232	37	31	E
Kosowitz, Geo	Pvt. Co. I, 354 Inf	1232	25	42	C
Malliet, Edward J	Pvt. Co. B, 354 Inf	1232	27	12	C
Nighbor, Anton L	Pvt. Co. G, 354 Inf	1232	17	33	F
Peck, Wm. R	Sgt. Co. C, 354 Inf	1232	22	18	H
Phillips, John	Cpl. Co. G, 354 Inf	1232	31	21	F
Schaeffer, Edward	Pvt. Co. B, 354 Inf	1232	32	4	D
Thelen, Alfred A	Cpl. Co. F, 354 Inf	608	29	8	A
Turner, James Chester	do	1232	20	42	F
Weigel, Nick A	Pvt. Co. L, 354 Inf	1232	26	5	D
Wiensch, Joseph	Pvt. Co. I, 354 Inf	1232	25	45	B
Aho, Erick J	Cpl. Co. A, 355 Inf	1232	21	33	H
Budde, Julius A	Pvt. Co. D, 355 Inf	1233	27	18	B
Fischer, Philip	Pvt. Co. A, 355 Inf	1233	4	9	D
Holst, Alfred P	Cpl. Co. A, 355 Inf	1233	20	1	D
Koller, Mike	Pvt. Co. D, 355 Inf	1233	12	23	C
Tosch, John A., jr	Pvt. Co. A, 355 Inf	1233	25	6	B
Witt, George J	Pvt. Co. D, 355 Inf	1232	36	24	G
Brain, Sigurd	Pvt. Co. M, 356 Inf	1233	8	27	D
Fumuso, Marco	Pvt. Co. C, 356 Inf	1232	16	36	G
Halvorson, Carl Henry	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. I, 356 Inf	1233	22	11	B
Paulson, Oscar G	Pvt. Co. D, 356 Inf	1233	18	9	C
Shea, Wm	Pvt. Co. L, 356 Inf	1233	27	29	D
Pilarski, Stanley J	Pvt. Co. E, 314 Engrs	1232	1	2	E
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Brandow, Henry J	Cpl. Hq. Troop	1232	34	30	F
Olson, Elvin O	Pvt. Co. I, 361 Inf	1232	40	7	H
Bruckbauer, Joseph, jr	Pvt. Co. D, 363 Inf	1232	25	8	H
Johnson, Edward	Pvt. Co. E, 364 Inf	1252	14	4	C
Oliver, Charles	Pvt. Co. C, 364 Inf	1232	14	15	A
Wallaker, Gilman	Pvt. Co. D, 348 M. G. Bn	1232	36	27	B
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Sargent, Harold J	2 lt. Co. L, 369 Inf	1232	5	40	D
NONDIVISIONAL					
Huguenin, Stanley	1 lt. Air Service	107-E	6	7	D
Kelty, Asher E	1 lt. 91 Aero Sq	1232	7	20	G
O'Laughlin, George T	1 lt. 99 Aero Sq	1232	35	34	C
Votava, Charles	Cook 1101 Repl. Sq	1232	32	40	B
Finger, August W	Pvt. 4 Balloon Co., A. S	1232	25	31	C
Webb, Clyde C	Sgt. 1 Co., 2 Regt., M. M. R.	1233	16	27	A
Mitchell, John L	1 lt. Att. Hq. A. Serv	1233	4	1	D
Buckley, John W	1 lt. 2 Cps. Aero-School	1233	32	21	B
Riley, Maurice I (Capron, Maurice I., alias.)	Pvt. Bty. F, 6 Regt. Art. C. A. C.	636	13	22	D
Hombleite, John H	Pvt. Bty. B, 64 C. A. C	608	15	30	D
Polcar, Anton	Mech. Hq. Co., 64 C. A. C	608	35	20	C
Dahl, Levi E	Pvt. Bty. D, 75 C. A. C	608	29	41	D
Kurtz, Alexander	Pvt. Ft. Screvens, S. A. R. D., U. 2.	107-E	1	6	C
Baldwin, Eden J	2 lt. C. A. C	608	14	17	A
Hill, Charles C	Pvt. sec. 605, U. S. Am. S. M. C.	34	14	17	A

Deceased soldiers from Wisconsin buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL—con.					
Klase, Ervin G	Pvt. sec. 556, U. S. Am. S. M. C.	608	29	35	A
Woodworth, Ross	Pvt. Base H. No. 41, M. C.	34	28	15	B
Schipper, Peter	Pvt. Camp Hospital No. 52, M. C.	608	1	27	D
Galuska, Peter J	Pvt. Vet. Hos. No. 9, Med. Cps.	608	4	30	A
Lauters, William C	Pvt. Vet. Hos. No. 10, Med. Cps.	1232	16	40	C
Schmeling, Edwin	Pvt. 81 San. Sqd., Med Cps.	636	10	24	A
Billonio, Cesare	Pvt. 57 U. Med. Repl. Units.	608	25	31	D
Hanson, Charles F	Pvt. 14 U. Cp. Greenleaf, M. R. U.	608	26	20	D
Jackson, Theodore R	Pvt. 37, U. Med. Repl. Unit	608	23	31	B
Keller, Edward H	Pvt. 58 U. Cp. Greenleaf	608	7	11	C
Krueger, Edwin	Pvt. 58 Unit, M. Repl. Unit.	608	23	38	A
Mintzlaff, Alfred C	Pvt. 58 Unit Cp. Greenleaf	608	25	20	D
Groves, Elma	Nurse, Gen. Hos. 9, A. N. C. M. Crps.	636	4	19	A
MacDonald, Elizabeth L.	Nurse, Base Hos. 35, A. N. C. M. C.	1233	11	11	A
Past, Trulove P	Pvt. 78 Co. Mil. Pol.	34	14	6	A
McCarthy, Bryan J	Pvt. 206 Co. Mil. Pol.	608	1	13	D
Even, Alvin John	Pvt. Ser. P. K. Unit 529	608	20	21	C
Wells, Cooper D	Sgt. 107 M. O. R. S.	608	20	11	A
Anunson, John Oliver	Pvt. Cas. Co. 400, O. S. C. C. & D.	608	11	25	A
Higgins, John E	Pvt. 397 Cas. Co., O. S. C. & D.	608	17	26	A
Bresler, Edward J	Pvt. Tr. H, 6 Cav.	608	32	9	C
Hawley, Franklin M	1 lt. Med. Det., 15 Cav.	34	9	18	A
Skulhus, Iver O	Pvt. Co. F, 1 Gas Regt., C. W. S.	1232	22	12	B
Greiner, Anton A	Pvt. 1 Co, Cp. Hancock, S. R. D.	608	17	22	A
Hildebrandt, Rudolph E.	Pvt. 33 Co, Cp. McArthur, S. R. D.	608	12	29	D
Korenski, Adolph	Pvt. Co. G, 53 Pioneer Inf.	1232	15	34	H
McKenzie, Stewart Alex.	Pvt. Co. D, 54 Pioneer Inf.	1232	18	24	F
Lien, Emil	Pvt. 314 Sq. Fld. Rem. Sqd., Q. M. C.	608	14	35	B
Schneider, Anton A	Pvt. 315, Sq. Fld. Rem. Sqd., Q. M. C.	1232	15	36	C
Lindstrom, Solomon	Pvt. 321 Sq. Fld. Rem. Sqd., Q. M. C.	1233	14	17	D
Broeren, Bernard W	Pvt. 346 Sq. Fld. Rem. Sqd., Q. M. C.	1233	22	16	A
Briggs, Simon P	Sgt. Hq. Co. 323 Bn. Labor, Q. M. C.	1233	23	25	A
Brooks, John T	Capt. Inf. 2, 1 Repl. Depot.	608	29	35	B
Gilbertson, Arthur S	Pvt. 33 Unit, Cp. McArthur, S. R. D.	608	36	18	C
Hahn, Otto J	Pvt. 33 Co. Cp. McArthur, S. R. D.	608	32	33	A
Koehler, Edwin C	Pvt. 36 Co. Cp. McArthur, S. R. D.	608	5	29	A
LaRussa, Silvestro	Pvt. Cp. Hancock, S. A. R. D.	608	4	29	D
Nave, James	Pvt. 34 Co. Cp. McArthur, S. R. D.	608	15	6	D
Rusicka, James	Pvt. 33 Co .Cp. McArthur, S. R. D.	608	31	24	D
Winsall, Elmer C	Pvt. 4 M. G. Co. Cp. Hancock, S. A. R. D.	608	24	38	B
Mullen, Bernard J	Cpl. 36 Co. Service Co. S. C	608	10	32	B
Lampert, James G. B	Lt. col. Engr. Corps.	1233	30	20	C
Holzer, Gerald T	Pvt. Co. A, 47 Engrs.	1233	19	7	A
Hoy, Chris	Cook Co. B, 48 Engrs.	608	22	34	B
Ryan, James J	Pvt. Co. A, 69 Engrs.	608	25	35	A
Price, David Francis	Cpl. Squd. C, 1 Mar. Avia.	636	11	3	D
Perry, Lloyd Arthur	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.	(1)			
Stoker, Ellsworth W	Chf. mch. mate, U. S. N.	34	12	5	C
Tenley, Eugene Hodge	Hosp. app. 1 cl. U. S. N.	1232	13	43	D
Burczyk, John J	Pvt. Co. A, 326 Bn. Tnk. Cps.	1232	31	7	D
Varelos, John	Pvt. Co. C, 345 Bn. Tnk. Cps.	1232	16	38	C
Schranz, Peter	Pvt. 79 Co., Trnsp. Cps.	1233	5	28	A

[1] Lacanau, Gironde France.

DECEASED SOLDIERS FROM OKLAHOMA BURIED IN PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I desire to pay tribute to the part played in the World War by the soldiers of the State of Oklahoma by making a matter of public record the list of the Oklahoma boys who sacrificed their lives on the altar of liberty during that conflict and who now are buried in the cemeteries of Europe.

No State in the Union, Mr. Speaker, played a more notable part in the winning of the World War than did my own State of Oklahoma. In no State did the youth of the land respond to the call to arms more readily, and few Commonwealths suffered as severely in the numbers which made the supreme sacrifice as did that State which I have the honor to represent in part.

It was my privilege to have served in the A. E. F., and many of the men included in the list below were personally known and dear to me. Only two years ago, while upon a visit to Europe, upon the occasion of the convention of the American Legion, I visited many of the graves of my former comrades. These graves constitute a lasting tie between this Nation and those nations associated with us in the late war. They will be forever shrines to be visited by patriotic Americans who will desire to pay tribute to the memory of those to whom they are destined to be lastingly indebted. Through this medium it is my purpose to acquaint the people of my State with the exact location of each of these Oklahoma graves, whether in France, Belgium, or England, in order that the present and future generations may more easily visit them through this—Oklahoma's roll of honor:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London).

Deceased soldiers from Oklahoma buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Baker, Robt. L	Cpl. Co. B, 16 Inf.	1232	34	8	F
Busby, Odor A	Pvt. Co. K, 16 Inf.	1232	21	1	H
Hyde, Allen K	Sgt. Co. B, 16 Inf.	608	33	29	C
Kerr, John S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 16 Inf.	608	30	24	B
Markham, Avery E	Pvt. Co. E, 16 Inf.	608	29	14	E
Morris, Wm. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 16 Inf.	608	32	24	B
Pearson, Raymond R	do	608	35	40	C
Hudson, Eugene	Pvt. Co. F, 18 Inf.	636	12	14	C
King, Elmer H	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	1232	15	36	A
Roberson, Curtis B	Pvt. Hq. Co., 18 Inf.	608	38	14	D
West, Joe R	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf.	636	14	12	D
Young, Marlen W	Pvt. Sup. Co., 18 Inf.	636	13	11	D
Stark, Gilbert L	Sgt. Co. L, 26 Inf.	608	11	35	C
Russel, Lloyd B	Capt. Co. A, 1 Br. M. G. Bn.	636	9	14	C
Armstrong, Wm. G	Pvt. Co. B, 2 M. G. Bn.	1232	39	15	A
Walker, Joe J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 2 M. G. Bn.	1232	40	10	H
Simpson, Clyde A	Pvt. Sup. Co., 5 F. A.	636	7	11	C
Moore, Homer	Pvt. 1 Mtr. Tk. Co. 1, Am. Tn.	1232	29	37	A
SECOND DIVISION					
Carter, Earnest	Pvt. Co. M, 9 Inf.	1764	6	4	B
Henson, Rosco	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf.	1232	37	27	B
Beaver, Sam	Pvt. Co. B, 23 Inf.	1232	40	17	C
Collings, Frank H	Cpl. Co. L, 23 Inf.	608	37	12	C
Harrah, Wm. H	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 23 Inf.	608	17	17	D
Harrison, Geo. W	Cpl. M. G. Co., 23 Inf.	1232	16	46	D
McClaran, Harden A	Pvt. Co. D., 23 Inf.	1232	22	15	F
Raidt, Frank H	Pvt. Co. L, 23 Inf.	1764	6	1	B
Weathers, Homer E	Cpl. Co. D, 23 Inf.	1764	12	2	A
Taylor, Albert Lee	Pvt. 1 cl. 66 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	18	33	G
THIRD DIVISION					
Smith, Barney	Pvt. Co. D, 4 Inf.	1232	4	38	C
Boyd, Jos. A	Sgt. Co. B, 7 Inf.	1232	26	11	B
Boyd, John D	Pvt. Co. L, 30 Inf.	34	3	3	C
Roach, Jas. Monroe	Pvt. Co. K, 30 Inf.	608	28	14	B
Wilson, Ashley	Pvt. Co. F, 30 Inf.	34	37	10	B
Ferrell, John T	Pvt. Co. E, 6 Engrs.	1232	11	2	A
FOURTH DIVISION					
Denton, Stonie	Pvt. Co. I, 39 Inf.	1233	25	21	C
Eddleman, Claud W	Pvt. Co. F, 39 Inf.	1232	39	7	F
Moss, Theodore C	do	608	14	7	D
Neal, Jos. G	Wag. Sup. Co., 39 Inf.	1233	2	10	C
Pettigrew, Luther A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L., 39 Inf.	1232	36	27	C
Bell, Jas. C	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf.	608	4	7	C
Edwards, Jas. G	Pvt. Co. A, 47 Inf.	608	3	16	B
Jirous, Frank	Pvt. Co. L, 47 Inf.	608	7	2	A
Knight, Geo. W	do	1232	19	37	G
Sherwood, Bertram C	Pvt. Co. K, 47 Inf.	1232	21	45	A
Teeh, Wm	Pvt. Co. M, 47 Inf.	1232	25	1	C
Billbe, Wm.	Pvt. Co. F, 58 Inf.	1764	70	9	A
Helms, Wm. Murphy	Pvt. Co. G, 58 Inf.	1764	49	10	A
Jones, Earl H	Pvt. Co. I, 58 Inf.	1233	4	5	C
Okerson, Bart C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 58 Inf.	1232	25	20	A
Ottinger, Andrew J	Pvt. Co. L, 58 Inf.	1232	10	45	A
Barnes, Arch	Pvt. Co. K, 59 Inf.	1764	8	5	B
Brock, Rube H	do	1232	28	29	A
Daffin, Jim M	Pvt. Co. I, 59 Inf.	1764	44	11	B
Dixon, Douglass J	Pvt. Co. L, 59 Inf.	1764	75	13	A
Forsythe, Albert L	do	1764	51	2	A
Hancock, Henry	do	1232	5	26	E
Harry, Geo	do	1764	54	13	A
Lowman, Chas. W	do	1764	48	2	A
Londagin, Don	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 59 Inf.	1764	64	9	A

Deceased soldiers from Oklahoma buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FOURTH DIVISION—con.					
Mercer, Ernest	Pvt. Co. H, 59 Inf	1232	17	25	F
Nelson, Bert	do	1232	22	27	E
Bloomingdale, Delmar D.	Cpl. Co. B, 11 M. G. Bn	1232	36	44	D
Hunt, Sterling R	Mech. Bty. F, 16 F. A	1232	37	17	D
Terrill, Wm. R	Cpl. Co. F, 4 Engrs	1233	8	9	A
FIFTH DIVISION					
Pierce, Claude	Pvt. Co. B, 7 Engrs	1232	31	8	F
Walker, Ocia L	do	1232	34	19	F
Murphy, Connell J	Pvt. 30 Amb. Co., 5 Sn. Tn	1233	30	3	D
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Grace, Mike	Pvt. Co. G, 34 Inf	1233	27	26	D
Townsend, Ewell L	Pvt. Co. D, 34 Inf	1233	31	28	D
Adams, Dave	Pvt. Co. L, 56 Inf	1233	30	6	C
Slape, Luther C	Pvt. Co. H, 56 Inf	1233	20	8	D
Grigsby, Laurence C	Cpl. Co. B, 5 Engrs	1233	27	14	C
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Gunstanson, Ola	Pvt. Co. I, 101 Inf	1232	17	8	H
Funderburk, Silas H	Pvt. Co. B, 102 M. G. Bn	1232	22	38	G
Walls, Okla M	Pvt. Co. C, 101 F. S. Bn	1232	17	26	F
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Graham, Frank L	Pvt. Co. M, 105 Inf	636	9	11	B
Walkins, Frank E	Pvt. Co. M, 107 Inf	636	15	34	A
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Clegg, Loyd D	Pvt. M. G. Co.,109 Inf	1764	21	12	A
Freeman, Virgil W	do	1232	40	9	C
Norris, Jas. C	do	1764	54	6	B
Wilson, Wm. C	Pvt. Co. C, 109 Inf	1764	30	10	A
Clark, Sid	Pvt. Co. K, 110 Inf	608	16	15	A
Dickinson, Hurshell B	Pvt. Co. E, 110 Inf	608	21	13	A
Humphries, Tom P	Pvt. Hq. Co., 110 Inf	608	35	34	D
Nicholson, Edw. L	Pvt. M. G. Co., 110 Inf	1232	11	4	D
Drake, Edwin D	Wag. Sup. Co., 111 Inf	1232	20	24	H
Flanagan, Jas	Sgt. Co. G, 111 Inf	1232	37	24	B
Riley, Wm. W	Pvt. Co. D, 111 Inf	1232	17	17	D
Coit, Frank W	Pvt. Co. L, 112 Inf	1232	9	35	H
Freeman, Clyde W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 112 Inf	608	2	12	A
McGee, Isom	Pvt. Co. H, 112 Inf	608	13	30	C
Perry, Henry W	Pvt. Co. K, 112 Inf	608	25	11	B
Prince, Granvel	Cpl. Co. L, 112 Inf	1232	38	1	A
Thompson, David P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 112 Inf	608	4	30	C
White, McFratus	do	1232	7	38	B
Evans, Herbert Sidney	Pvt. Co. C, 108 M. G. Bn	608	5	20	A
Jones, Grover C	Pvt. Bty. D, 108 F. A	608	1	38	D
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Reynolds, Jas. L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 113 Inf	1232	23	36	A
Sammons, Barney	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 113 Inf	34	20	9	A
Climie, John S	Pvt. Co. B, 114 Inf	1232	35	24	F
Doyle, Jas. L	do	1232	32	6	F
Jobe, Samuel W	Pvt. Co. E, 114 Inf	1232	3	26	G
Bovetti, Joe	Pvt. Co. K, 115 Inf	1232	24	6	F
Dickson, Grover C	Pvt. Hq. Co. 115 Inf	1232	34	6	D
Kessler, Harry A	Pvt. Co. A, 115 Inf	1232	9	12	F
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Davis, Bryce Edwin	1 lt, Co. L, 125 Inf	1232	18	2	F
Gray, Ira A	Pvt. Co. I, 128 Inf	34	9	3	B
Jones, Charlie	Pvt. Co. D, 128 Inf	1232	35	24	D
McCabe, Edward	Pvt. Co. I, 128 Inf	608	17	16	D
Oakley, Geo. Morrison	Pvt. Co. K, 128 Inf	1232	18	28	B
Webb, Roy	Pvt. Co. L, 128 Inf	1232	3	33	E
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Guffey, John D	Pvt. Co. L, 133 Inf	608	16	18	D
Waller, Isaac W	Pvt. Co. D, 133 Inf	107–E	11	4	D
Cope, Loranzy P	Pvt. Co. D, 126 M. G. Bn	107–E	6	10	D
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
McCutchan, David G	Pvt. Hq. Co. 138 Inf	1232	39	38	H
Richman, Phillip	Pvt. Co. E, 138 Inf	1232	19	30	B
Aldridge, Philip E	Pvt. Co. H, 140 Inf	1232	37	1	C
Barnes, Bartoney	Pvt. Co. F, 140 Inf	1232	19	25	B
Boggs, Jas	Pvt. Co. B, 140 Inf	1232	26	44	D
Clasby, Earl D	Pvt. Co. A, 140 Inf	1232	9	1	C
Fielding, Albert C	Pvt. Co. K, 140 Inf	1232	34	17	H
Fisher, Wm. M	Pvt. Co. F, 140 Inf	1232	31	42	D
Fite, Marion C	Pvt. Co. K, 140 Inf	1232	36	40	A
Fixico, Sonny	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 140 Inf	1232	32	30	B
Givens, Loyd B	Pvt. Co. I, 140 Inf	1232	2	8	H
Hale, Carrol P	Pvt. Co. L, 140 Inf	1232	35	5	A
Jay, Samuel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 140 Inf	1232	40	44	D
Littleton, Chas. L	Pvt. Co. I, 140 Inf	1232	8	33	B
Long, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 140 Inf	1232	5	7	E
Lumpkin, John W	Pvt. Co. K, 140 Inf	1232	8	26	A
Smith, Clyde	Pvt. Co. M, 140 Inf	1232	28	15	A
Sparks, Grover J	Pvt. Co. L, 140 Inf	1232	11	25	D
Spraul, Willie	Pvt. Co. E, 140 Inf	1232	4	45	B
Van Tassel, Andrew J	Pvt. Co. L, 140 Inf	1232	5	4	C
Storey, Ralph J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 140 Inf	1232	14	10	H

Deceased soldiers from Oklahoma buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Akers, John B	Pvt. Co. F, 141 Inf	1232	7	5	E
Akins, Samuel E	Pvt. Co. C, 141 Inf	1232	19	34	G
Arnold, Printer	do	1764	68	8	B
Bedford, Arthur	Pvt. Co. B, 141 Inf	1232	2	38	H
Black, Homer	Pvt. Co. K, 141 Inf	1233	1	20	D
Bledsoe, Bert	do	1232	6	7	E
Bussey, John T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 141 Inf	1232	34	14	C
Choate, Jasper D	Pvt. Co. B, 141 Inf	1232	10	37	C
Clancy, Wilmer	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 141 Inf	1232	22	7	D
Collins, Jim C	Pvt. Co. A, 141 Inf	1232	30	21	B
Coon, Frank	do	1233	24	17	B
Duston, Jas. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 141 Inf	1232	25	39	H
Fisher, Albert W	do	1232	13	25	F
Foster, Grover	Pvt. Co. M, 141 Inf	34	12	10	A
Fuller, Monty C	Pvt. Co. E, 141 Inf	1232	6	23	H
Greeley, Thos. J	Pvt. Co. A, 141 Inf	1233	26	25	B
Greene, Troy E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 141 Inf	1232	16	38	H
Harris, Albert L	Pvt. Co. I, 141 Inf	1232	35	2	H
Hurt, Frank J	Pvt. Co. E, 141 Inf	1232	17	14	C
Jones, Isaac C	Pvt. Co. D, 141 Inf	1233	14	17	B
Lawson, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. E, 141 Inf	1232	26	2	
Leonard, Dennis E	Pvt. Co. D, 141 Inf	1232	34	8	H
Leonard, Timothy	Pvt. Co. C, 141 Inf	1232	20	27	D
McCloud, Emmett	Pvt. Co. D, 141 Inf	1232	11	41	A
McFarlane, Harry A	do	1232	9	41	A
Moore, John W	Pvt. Co. G, 141 Inf	1232	26	17	F
Owens, Wm. A	Pvt. Co. A, 141 Inf	1233	15	16	D
Page, Warren B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 141 Inf	1232	9	2	C
Parmer, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. D, 141 Inf	1232	12	41	A
Perryman, Washington L.	Pvt. Co. K, 141 Inf	1232	33	23	B
Pickett, Sidney H	Pvt. Co. H, 141 Inf	34	29	15	B
Rains, Crutis A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 141 Inf	1232	12	38	H
Redding, Benj. J	Pvt. Co. I, 141 Inf	1232	22	7	C
Self, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. H, 141 Inf	1232	32	18	D
Shackleford, Edgar D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 141 Inf	1232	36	39	F
Tiger, Oscar	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 141 Inf	1233	5	8	A
Tucci, Guiseppe	Pvt. Co. D, 141 Inf	1232	23	4	F
Vicats, Wm. A	Pvt. Co. K, 141 Inf	1232	24	19	G
Ward, Sampson	do	1232	38	25	B
Yochis, Micheal	Pvt. Co. I, 141 Inf	1232	11	7	E
Hanner, Carter C	Capt. Co. E, 142 Inf	1232	2	39	C
Harrison, Richard	1 lt. Co. F, 142 Inf	1232	31	41	A
Lowry, Keith	1 lt. Co. C, 142 Inf	1232	36	46	A
Adams, Jas. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 142 Inf	1232	39	9	H
Alverson, Gerry L	Sgt. Co. B, 142 Inf	1232	8	32	E
Autry, Fitzhugh Lee	1 sgt. Co. F, 142 Inf	1232	26	28	B
Burch, Waldo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 142 Inf	1232	31	22	D
Campbell, Chester F	Pvt. Co. L, 142 Inf	1232	15	29	F
Cooper, Edmund	Pvt. Co. A, 142 Inf	1232	26	12	F
Cooper, Lawrence L	Cpl. Co. B, 142 Inf	1232	37	22	H
Cripps, Paul Fred	Pvt. Co. F, 142 Inf	1232	39	22	H
Cusher, Simeon	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 142 Inf	1232	34	40	D
Daken, Don C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 142 Inf	1232	38	39	D
Dale, Cleason M	Mech. Co. B, 142 Inf	1232	36	36	D
Felton, Horace E	Pvt. Co. F, 142 Inf	1232	8	17	H
Fobb, Edmond	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 142 Inf	1232	32	18	F
Graves, Thos. J	Pvt. Co. L, 142 Inf	1232	26	34	D
Greene, John H	Sgt. Co. E, 142 Inf	1232	8	9	H
Griffin, Claude E	Pvt. Co. C, 142 Inf	1233	16	10	D
Harjo, Wm. S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 142 Inf	1232	2	38	F
Jay, Wilburn R	Cpl. Co. C, 142 Inf	1232	36	38	H
Jones, Estle L	Pvt. Co. G, 142 Inf	1232	10	42	H
Lane, Jas. W	Pvt. Co. F, 142 Inf	1232	13	1	A
Leroy, Jos. M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 142 Inf	1232	19	14	H
Lietzke, John F	Cpl. Co. B, 142 Inf	1232	15	8	C
McAdams, Samuel J	Pvt. Co. L, 142 Inf	1232	28	31	H
McCleery, Kyle T	Pvt. Co. H, 142 Inf	1232	40	9	H
Mendenhall, Ray S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 142 Inf	1332	37	9	D
Murphy, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 142 Inf	34	31	1	B
Price, Sam P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 142 Inf	1232	20	38	E
Reeves, Basil O	Cpl. Co. F, 142 Inf	1232	30	13	D
Reynolds, Fordyce	Pvt. Co. L, 142 Inf	1233	34	8	D
Riggan, Edw. C	Pvt. Co. A, 142 Inf	1233	25	17	A
Roark, Enious I	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 142 Inf	1232	34	29	E
Roper, Roy	Cpl. Co. E, 142 Inf	1232	19	36	D
Royall, Wm. M	Pvt. Co. H, 142 Inf	1232	8	25	F
Sanders, Wm. T	Cpl. Co. F, 142 Inf	1232	36	21	F
Stevens, Foster J	Pvt. Co. B, 142 Inf	1232	15	7	G
Tims, Edmond	Pvt. Co. D, 142 Inf	1232	38	38	D
Tunstall, Olly B	Pvt. Co. G, 142 Inf	1232	22	8	G
Turner, Florence W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 142 Inf	1232	30	11	F
West, Wm. G	Pvt. Co. B, 142 Inf	1232	38	17	D
Fife, Gibson	Pvt. Co. G, 142 Inf	1232	1	31	A
French, Geo. A	Pvt. Co. M, 142 Inf	1233	10	19	D
Hudiburgh, Alva J	Sgt. 1 cl. M. D., 142 Inf	1764	66	4	B
Palmer, Lonnie	Pvt. Co. L, 142 Inf	1232	28	36	G
Plumlee, Lester	Pvt. Co. G, 142 Inf	608	21	28	B
Tipton, Cecil K	Pvt. Co. D, 142 Inf	1233	22	8	B
Worley, Clarence J	Pvt. Co. F, 142 Inf	608	32	27	C
Heaton, Ralph E	Pvt. Co. L, 144 Inf	1232	11	16	A
Johnson, Floyd R	Pvt. Co. B, 144 Inf	1232	4	44	A
Price, Guy E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 144 Inf	1232	37	20	H
Price, Robt. Y	Pvt. Co. M, 144 Inf	34	25	1	B
Steele, Linville H	Pvt. Co. D, 144 Inf	1232	25	24	B
Crouch, Jos. Eugene	do	1232	32	10	H
Wind, Frank P	Wag. Co. A, 144 Inf	1233	18	17	A
Carpenter, Wm. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 132 M. G. Bn.	1232	13	7	F
Huston, Leonard C	Pvt. 1 cl. 132 M. G. Bn	1232	26	37	F
Van Osdol, Jas. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 132 M. G. Bn.	1232	18	28	H
Bailey, Geo. Wesley	Cpl. Co. D, 133 M. G. Bn	1232	36	37	D
Cheaney, Jas. W	Pvt. Co. F, 111 Engrs	1232	11	5	D
Cornelison, Porter Hubert.	do	1232	12	9	E

Deceased soldiers from Oklahoma buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION—continued					
Dantoni, Jim	Pvt. Co. B, 111 Engrs	1232	27	10	H
Rogers, Frank	Pvt. Co. E, 111 Engrs	1233	17	20	A
Grover, Otto L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 111 F. S. Bn.	1233	35	26	A
Miller, Earl	Pvt. Amb. Co. 142, 111 Sn. Tn.	608	38	4	A
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Dillahunty, Paul	Pvt. Co. B, 145 Inf	1233	28	25	B
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Reager, Wallace C	Pvt. Co. B, 116 Sup. Tn	1233	25	9	B
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Blagg, Charlie	Pvt. Co. M, 165 Inf	1232	34	18	A
Estes, Charley H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 165 Inf	1232	24	24	G
Folsom, Grover C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 165 Inf	1232	30	18	E
Hobbs, Lather H	Pvt. Co. G, 165 Inf	1233	13	12	B
Scott, Jesse	Pvt. Co. F, 165 Inf	1233	22	29	C
Fowler, Jas. T	Pvt. Co. M, 166 Inf	1233	27	24	B
Yeager, Wm. W	Pvt. Co. K, 167 Inf	1232	16	9	G
Craig, LeRoy	Pvt. Co. C, 168 Inf	1232	2	20	H
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Prentice, Ralph	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf	1232	39	17	G
Stout, Ernest A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 315 Inf	1232	30	45	B
Ward, Richard B	Pvt. Co. G, 315 Inf	1232	8	29	A
EIGHTIETH DIVISION					
Stewart, John A	Pvt. M. G. Co., 319 Inf	1232	11	12	C
Brown, Grady Walter	Pvt. Hq. Co., 320 Inf	1232	10	33	C
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Ware, Ollie G	Pvt. Co. K, 350 Inf	1232	25	44	A
Ware, Hugh H	Cpl. Co. B, 353 Inf	1232	12	9	C
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Clow, Calvin Clarence	Pvt. Co. B, 355 Inf	1232	30	36	E
Glad, Frank Edw	Pvt. Co. G, 356 Inf	1232	27	24	G
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Barney, Arthur M	Cpl. Co. G, 357 Inf	1233	32	11	B
Bryan, Jos. P	Pvt. Co. L, 357 Inf	1233	4	27	D
Chaney, Henry L	Pvt. Co. K, 357 Inf	1232	33	16	D
Clark, Clarence A	do	1233	35	19	D
Clark, Eul F	Pvt. Co. A, 357 Inf	1232	7	36	A
Edwards, Edw. N	Pvt. Co. G, 357 Inf	1232	38	33	A
Elledge, John G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 357 Inf	1232	16	14	F
French, Clinton	Cpl. Co. C, 357 Inf	1232	35	13	D
Geary, John L	Sgt. Co. M, 357 Inf	1233	35	26	D
Goode, Ernest M	Pvt. Co. G, 357 Inf	1232	9	19	B
Gore, Harmon Maxwell	Pvt. Co. M, 357 Inf	34	34	13	B
Green, Jas. F	Sup. sgt. Co. G, 357 Inf	1233	4	25	C
Hartline, Clifford	Pvt. Co. L, 357 Inf	1232	14	22	F
Havenstrite, Rex A	Cpl. Co. C, 357 Inf	1232	30	24	E
Hawker, Geo. G	Cpl. Co. H, 357 Inf	1233	13	11	D
Henderson, Jesse L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 357 Inf	1232	5	2	A
Hendricks, Cecil M	Cpl. Co. M, 357 Inf	1233	19	12	I
Hickok, Clarence R	Pvt. Co. E, 357 Inf	1233	9	17	C
Hicks, Howard S	Pvt. Co. M, 357 Inf	1233	15	13	C
Hirschi, Chester A	Cpl. Co. I, 357 Inf	1232	11	18	A
Hulme, Lewis W	Mech. Co. D, 357 Inf	1233	26	27	D
Hultz, Oliver A	Pvt. Co. E, 357 Inf	1232	3	32	F
Johnson, Wm. M	Sgt. Co. L, 357 Inf	1233	10	8	C
Long, Horris L	Pvt. Hq. Co., 357 Inf	1232	5	1	H
Lowery, Robt. Webster	Pvt. Co. B, 357 Inf	1232	16	42	G
Lynn, Geo. E	Wag. Sup. Co., 357 Inf	1233	25	24	C
McClane, Delbert E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 357 Inf	1232	17	28	A
Mitchell, Jos. P	Cpl. Co. E, 357 Inf	1232	18	46	A
Morey, Frank Carrold	Pvt. Co. M, 357 Inf	1232	20	22	D
Patterson, Geo. Lincoln	do	1232	17	23	G
Reams, Walter J	Pvt. Co. I, 357 Inf	1233	15	5	D
Reed, John C	Cpl. Co. E, 357 Inf	1232	33	6	E
Scott, David Hilary	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 357 Inf	1233	4	26	D
Searcy, Ellis R	Cook, Hq. Co., 357 Inf	1232	11	3	D
Sifling, Reuben C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 357 Inf	1232	37	5	F
Smith, Earl G	Pvt. Co. L, 357 Inf	1232	33	16	E
Speake, Wm. E	Sgt. Co. K, 357 Inf	1232	6	4	F
Stunz, Hugh O	Cpl. Co. E, 357 Inf	1233	22	7	D
Terrell, Bob C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 357 Inf	1233	22	27	B
Willeford, Seburn G	Sgt. Co. G, 357 Inf	1233	14	26	C
Williams, Sylvester	Pvt. Hq. Co., 357 Inf	1232	10	46	A
Wittkopp, Amel	Pvt. Co. K, 357 Inf	1233	19	15	B
Worsham, Thos	Pvt. Co. I, 357 Inf	1232	24	18	E
Avery, Edw. L	Pvt. M. G. Co., 358 Inf	1233	36	20	D
Ayres, Ambrose R	Pvt. Co. G, 358 Inf	1233	9	20	C
Barnard, Harley L	Cpl. Co. F, 358 Inf	1233	35	16	D
Bassett, Rexford O	Cpl. Co. D, 358 Inf	1232	33	12	F
Berry, Ernest	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 358 Inf	1232	10	23	D
Bishop, Truiett B	Cpl. Co. F, 358 Inf	1233	11	24	B
Box, John E	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co. 358 Inf	1232	18	29	G
Brady, Frank R	Cpl. Co. E, 358 Inf	1232	3	37	D
Brown, Roy O	Cpl. Hq. Co., 358 Inf	1233	21		D
Cannon, Walter D	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 358 Inf	1232	19	17	A
Carlen, Rass	Pvt. Co. G, 358 Inf	1233	27	27	C
Cash, Paul J	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 358 Inf	1232	15	5	G

Deceased soldiers from Oklahoma buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETIETH DIVISION—continued					
Chandler, Albert	Wag. Sup. Co. 358 Inf	1232	33	32	B
Charon, Will	Pvt. Co. E, 358 Inf	1233	13	5	D
Clark, Clint	Pvt. Co. G, 358 Inf	1233	20	16	B
Clark, Ozias Lanagan	Pvt. Co. K, 358 Inf	1233	34	12	B
Copeland, Jim	Wag. Sup. Co., 358 Inf	1232	39	21	B
Cover, Leroy M	Cpl. Co. G, 358 Inf	1233	35	6	C
Cowan, Jack	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 358 Inf	1232	34	3	G
Cullen, Norman A	Cpl. Co. G, 358 Inf	1232	3	1	A
Davis, August	Pvt. Co. L, 358 Inf	1232	28	28	F
Daugherty, Walter	Pvt. Co. F, 358 Inf	1233	27	14	B
Dodson, Rogers	Pvt. Co. G, 358 Inf	1233	7	24	D
Donaldson, Jas. H	Sgt. Co. H, 358 Inf	1233	5	7	B
England, John C	Pvt. Co. G, 358 Inf	1233	23	2	D
Felton, Geo	1st Sgt. Co. G, 358 Inf	1233	26	7	B
Fields, Cleburn	Sgt. Co. E, 358 Inf	1232	33	10	F
Findley, Dow L	Cpl. Co. K, 358 Inf	1232	4	42	F
Freymuth, Leonard Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 358 Inf	1232	27	31	H
Frye, Daly R	Cpl. Co. K, 358 Inf	1233	25	3	B
Fuller, John	Pvt. Co. A, 358 Inf	1232	5	12	C
Hackler, Calvin R	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 358 Inf	1232	2	45	C
Hanes, Geo. Minor	Pvt. Co. L, 358 Inf	1233	3	10	D
Harris, Geo. A	Pvt. Co. M, 358 Inf	1233	23	14	C
Hays, Charlie	Cpl. Co. B, 358 Inf	34	16	12	A
Hutcheson, Jesse O	Pvt. M. G. Co., 358 Inf	1232	18	9	B
Long, John E	Pvt. Co. G, 358 Inf	1233	21	2	D
Lumpkin, Edgar	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 358 Inf	1233	22	28	C
Mann, Chas. C	Cpl. Co. L, 358 Inf	1233	1	16	D
Maples, Henry E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 358 Inf	1232	13	6	G
Martyn, Valentine	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 358 Inf	1764	6	7	B
Mavers, John	Pvt. Co. H, 358 Inf	1233	5	24	B
McKellar, Newton Morton.	Pvt. Co. F, 358 Inf	1233	22	24	B
McKissick, Earl I	Cpl. Co. M, 358 Inf	1232	2	21	A
McMinn, Cleveland L	Pvt. M. G. Co., 358 Inf	1232	16	40	E
Milam, Chas	Cpl. Hq. Co., 358 Inf	1232	39	46	B
Myers, Roy Jake	Pvt. Co. H, 358 Inf	1232	30	39	F
Neeley, Ernest H	Pvt. Co. K, 358 Inf	1233	14	17	C
Newland, Geo. F	Sgt. Co. F, 358 Inf	1233	1	24	B
Nobles, Billie	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 358 Inf	1233	32	24	D
Osburn, Richard L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 358 Inf	1233	10	16	C
Phillips, Floyd	Cpl. Co. B, 358 Inf	1233	14	3	C
Pierson, Julian	Pvt. Co. B, 358 Inf	1233	13	19	B
Powell, Lewis Murray	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 358 Inf	1232	3	17	F
Romines, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. E, 358 Inf	1233	28	1	A
Ross, Jesse Palmer	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 358 Inf	1232	14	35	D
Self, Charlie C	Pvt. Co. G, 358 Inf	1233	11	21	D
Smith, Thos. Clark	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 358 Inf	1233	31	28	C
Thein, Ray A	Pvt. Co. C, 358 Inf	1233	1	28	C
Thornton, Hiram Mathis.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 358 Inf	1232	5	20	F
Tice, Fred J	Pvt. Co. F, 358 Inf	1233	9	10	B
Turnbull, Albert	Pvt. Co. H, 358 Inf	1232	35	21	C
Vaughn, Henry R	do	1232	36	37	H
Weaver, Tony C	Cpl. Co. C, 358 Inf	1232	8	22	G
Webster, Clarence	Pvt. Co. M., 358 Inf	1232	20	39	A
Wenzinger, John	Cpl. Co. L., 358 Inf	1233	28	9	D
White, Fred Orlan	Pvt. Co. K, 358 Inf	1232	21	28	G
Wren, Max Nelson	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 358 Inf	1233	4	10	B
Autrey, Alford	Pvt. Co. D, 359 Inf	1233	6	6	A
Dallas, Wm. B	Cpl. Co. C, 359 Inf	1233	36	18	C
Laurent, Frank E	Pvt. Co. E, 359 Inf	1232	38	22	D
Mulkey, Frank B	Pvt. Co. L, 359 Inf	1233	17	24	B
Podolsky, Ben	Pvt. Co. C, 359 Inf	1232	25	12	A
Kellett, Jos. A	Pvt. Co. K, 360 Inf	1232	28	40	D
Foreman, Adolphus G	Pvt. Co. B, 343 M. G. Bn	1232	3	39	C
Shawnee, Henry	Pvt. Co. A, 343 M. G. Bn	1232	4	31	D
Blanton, Jesse J	Pvt. Co. C, 344 M. G. Bn	1233	19	7	C
Rowe, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 345 M. G. Bn.	1233	17	7	D
Tarrant, Robt	do	1233	30	14	C
Butler, John A	Pvt. Co. C, 344 F. A	34	7	12	A
Knox, Jasper B	Pvt. Co. B, 315 Engrs	1232	13	15	A
Check, Chas. C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 315 F. S. Bn.	1232	17	42	C
Hill, Luther F	do	1232	24	15	G
Ritchey, Frank	Sgt. Co. A, 315 F. S. Bn	1233	23	7	C
York, Jesse A	Q. M. sgt. Hq. Co., 315 Sup. Tn.	34	30	5	C
Wilson, Fred S	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D., 315 San. Tn.	1232	12	3	B
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Fields, Patrick	Cpl. Hq. Tp., 91 Div	608	21	19	D
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Harris, Chas	Pvt. M. G. Co., 365 Inf	1233	28	12	B
Doaks, Willard	do	1233	26	13	D
Rhodes, Tom	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 365 Inf	1233	17	17	C
Williams, Charlie	Wag. Sup. Co., 365 Inf	608	12	19	D
Tucker, Zeff S	Pvt. 368 Amb. Co., 317 San. Tn.	608	34	19	D
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Hunter, Willie	Pvt. Co. F, 369 Inf	1232	1	26	A
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
Taylor, Everett A	2 lt. Air Serv. S. C	1233	2	13	C
McKenny, Fred L	Cpl. 255 Aero Sq	1233	33	14	B
Tucker, Jas. M	Cook Bty. D, 65 C. A. C	608	13	31	D
Morris, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 75 C. A. C.	608	31	31	D
Conner, David L	Pvt. Ft. Screvens S. A. R. D. No. 1.	107–E	8	2	A

Deceased soldiers from Oklahoma buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—continued					
Zuerlein, Michael	Pvt. Ft. Screvens, S. A. R. D. No. 2.	107-E	2	6	C
Erwin, John N	Pvt. B. H., 55 M. D	1233	25	11	C
Diacon, Leo M	Pvt. B. H., 82 M. D	608	20	3	C
Graves, Fred B	Pvt. B. H., 88 M. D	608	9	23	A
Kempt, Gus	Pvt. 1 cl. Evac. Hos. 11	1232	6	10	F
Jarman, Grant A	Pvt. Evac. Hos. 20	34	13	15	A
Merrell, Wm. L	Pvt. 1 cl. Evac. Hos. 21	1232	14	6	A
Gore, Berl	Pvt. Med. Rpl. Unit 57	608	23	20	D
Lewis, Johnson A	do	608	15	20	D
McDaniel, Clyde	Pvt. Med. Rpl. Unit 59	608	20	22	D
Mercer, Jas. W	Pvt. Med. Rpl. Unit 57	608	34	31	D
Pickard, Jay B	Pvt. Med. Rpl. Unit 58	608	23	41	D
Speaker, Tom	Pvt. Med. Rpl. Unit 57	608	26	52	D
McCord, Edgar L	Pvt. 1 cl. 1 Dep. Div	608	15	32	B
Nash, Homer D	Wag. Evac. Amb. Co. 19	608	36	24	C
Horner, Bertram C	Pvt. 1 cl. 293 Mil. Pol. Co	1252	1	1	C
Kamm, Frank	Sgt. 450 Mtr. Tck. Co	34	4	19	A
Washington, Robt. F	Sgt. Co. E, 309 Mtr. Rep. Unit.	1233	19	15	A
Conlla, Vato	Cook 1 Ord. Co	608	12	22	C
Griffin, Harry J	Pvt. Cas. Co. 410	107-E	6	4	A
Munsell, Roy Lee	Wag. Sup. Tn., 15 Cav	608	5	28	B
Mason, Hubert Banks	Pvt. 1 cl. Tr. K, 39 Cav	1233	29	25	A
Coppinger, Harry M	2 lt. Inf. att. 5 U. S. M. C	1764	6	4	A
Smith, Jos. Alvin	Pvt. Co. H, 49 Inf	608	10	19	D
Brown, Jos. Henry	Pvt. 397 Cas. Co	608	34	20	D
Allen, John	Pvt. Co. B, 804 Pion. Inf	1233	7	6	C
Bledsow, Henry	do	1233	36	7	C
Dory, Charley B	Pvt. Co. L, 804 Pion. Inf	1233	14	5	D
Gilyard, Jim	Pvt. Co. C, 804 Pion. Inf	608	28	34	B
Gooden, Chester E	Pvt. Co. G, 804 Pion. Inf	608	3	38	B
Gordan, Freddie	do	608	13	20	F
Hawkins, Claud	Pvt. Co. A, 804 Pion. Inf	1233	10	23	D
Johnson, Clifford V	Pvt. Co. D, 804 Pion. Inf	1233	28	7	C
Jones, Oscar M	Cpl. Co. G, 804 Pion. Inf	608	11	27	A
Moore, John	Pvt. Co. B, 804 Pion. Inf	1233	20	10	C
Taylor, Bowie	Pvt. Hq. Co. 804 Pion. Inf	1233	5	12	B
Weathers, Bennie	Pvt. Co. K, 804 Pion. Inf	1233	21	7	D
Wren, Elmo	do	1233	23	24	C
Carroll, Frank	Pvt. Co. H, 809 Pion. Inf	608	31	17	C
Collins, Jas	do	608	16	15	C
Jackson, Wash	Pvt. Co. D, 809 Pion. Inf	608	29	14	C
Laws, Ed	Pvt. Co. L, 809 Pion. Inf	608	5	32	A
Miles, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. M, 809 Pion. Inf	608	35	18	C
Scott, Theodore T	Pvt. Co. I, 809 Pion. Inf	608	31	27	D
Murry, Hiram	Pvt. 333 Bak. Co., Q. M. C	608	11	25	B
Brown, John	Cpl. 343 But. Co., Q. M. C	608	33	24	D
Matthews, Luther G	Pvt. 304 Adv. Animal Dep	608	5	20	C
Carter, James	Pvt. Co. D, 328 Lab. En	1232	23	14	F
Wall, George E	Pvt. 316 Laun. Co., Q. M. C	636	5	14	D
Green, Alvis W	Pvt. 577 Mtr. Tk. Co., Q. M. C.	1233	24	18	A
Jones, David T	Pvt. 1 cl. 304 Wag. Co., Q. M. C.	1233	27	15	A
Kelly, Malkie	Pvt. Co. A, Cp. Sherman R. D.	1232	22	10	D
Roberson, Granville R	Pvt. Co. C, 323 F. S. Bn. S. C.	608	29	30	A
Frost, Leon	Pvt. Co. B, 20 Engrs	1764	32	11	B
Foster, William F	Pvt. Co. B, 26 Engrs	1233	17	20	D
Martin, George B	Pvt. Co. E, 33 Engrs	1232	35	46	A
Oliver, Joseph S	Sgt. Co. B, 537 Engrs	1233	32	13	A
Crutchfield, James B	Sgt. Hq. Det. 20 Grand Div	1764	23	4	B
Ingram, Albert W	Sgt. 463 Mtr. Tk. Co., 417 Mtr. Sup. Tn.	1233	32	7	B

POPULATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, in an interview last fall I said the people generally were tired of immigration and would suspend it all if they could. Later, in a debate at the annual meeting of the National Chamber of Commerce, I amplified the statement. Indorsement has been general. However, the best-informed and most ardent restrictionists see the difficulties and the dangers of complete suspension.

My proposal limited immigration to the fathers, mothers, wives, and children of those now here. But in attempting to write such a law one would have to pay attention to the clauses of our treaties with the nations of the world; to the demand for the admission of certain highly skilled technicians and experts; the admission of learned professors; of world-famed artists, musicians, and members of the professions, including the "pseudos" of all these. Once the naming of exemptions begins the trouble starts.

RESTRICTION OF MEXICAN IMMIGRATION NEXT

But the demand for more exclusion and better selection persists and will not down. More than one-half of the Senators and more than two-thirds of the Members of the House of Representatives favor still sharper restriction than we now have. The demand for restriction of immigration from Mexico is so insistent that all that seems to remain is the writing of a workable bill. Congress will pass any reasonable act, but the measure will meet much opposition, nevertheless, which will cause every possible delay.

Among the comments coming to me were several from Alaska, a Territory one-fifth as large as the United States, with a population of not to exceed 50,000—one-half white and one-half Indian. One editor in Alaska says:

It is true that immigration has made America great. Foreign streams have borne well their part in the country's industrial progress. They have put their impress upon agriculture, upon forest resources, fisheries, and mines. They have helped in a big way to build railroads and cities. All that and more can be credited to immigration. Yet many are coming to the point of view expressed with courage and frankness by the Washington Congressman to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. They are thinking that even good things can be carried to excess. They believe that the hour has struck for sharper restriction and a long period of assimilation of the foreign elements now in the country. To these Congressman JOHNSON's advanced declaration will be a call to action.

This Alaskan editor is farsighted. Most Alaskans desire the immediate peopling of Alaska, regardless of the fact that Federal laws do not invite capital to go there to invest, prospect, and provide pay rolls so that population can exist when it arrives. Much of Canada is in the same predicament, although that Dominion is opening its interior and northern portions rapidly to make ready for the population that is certain to arrive—much of it from the United States—before 30 more years have rolled by.

One-half of Alaska is as habitable as Norway. It could sustain a population of 10,000,000, and will in the course of time. But before Alaska has even 1,000,000 people Canada will have 40,000,000. Both places are in reserve for the oncoming millions and should be held, as far as reasonably possible, for the posterity of North America. Ninety-eight per cent of Alaska is public domain.

HOW POPULATION INCREASES

The United States had but 5,000,000 population in 1800, and Europe but 150,000,000. What will be the population in the year 2000, or 70 years from now? Few of us realize the steady advance year by year of the world's population. War, plague, and famine no longer strike down in such numbers as Malthus calculated. Yet, in our day, we have had the World War, and with it 8,543,515 deaths, to say nothing of the loss of production through absence, widowhood, excess of women, and the great numbers of men maimed and wrecked on the field but still in the hospitals or on the disability rolls. But we offset these latter-day destructions by providing for the survival of the unfittest through science, medicine, and sanitation, as a British author says gloomily. (C. W. Armstrong's Survival of the Unfittest, London, Daniel, 1927.)

Also, we have in China now a famine as fearful as any known in the history of the world. Best estimates are that 40,000,000 are starving in that country of ancient civilization and new government. Some Chinese officials in Washington think the number without food is more than 40,000,000. People are actually dying there by the hundreds of thousands; and yet, how few of our own 123,000,000 people can stop on our own mad dash from the cradle to the grave—most of us traveling that road at 90 miles an hour—to think of the death by starvation of one or two million Chinese?

And if we do stop to think we realize that our surplus wheat, if sent to them, would really reach the various armies there and not the famine stricken.

We might reflect that most of the 3,200,000 people of India live on 6 or 8 cents a day, and that religious customs there encourage many forms of death; and that great Russia, which once had 180,000,000, has lost 30,000,000 by war, famine, revolution, and migration, and that most of those remaining are in distress.

MERE POPULATION DOES NOT MEAN PROSPERITY

After reflecting on the plights of these three countries with the largest populations—China, India, and Russia—we find that the United States is the fourth country of the world in population. We like to brag about our population. Cities, counties, and States are measured by numbers of inhabitants. Some day it may strike us that mere population does not mean prosperity or happiness or safety of government.

Some writers like to say that Texas could hold 30,000,000 people, California 20,000,000, Alaska 8,000,000, and so on. Of course, they can and will in four or five generations.

It is well to remember that the British Isles in a hundred years have sent millions to all parts of the world (mostly the New World) to increase and multiply, and Britain has not lost population at home; that Italy for 50 years has been in the business of exporting people and still is increasing in population at home.

THE ON-COMING GENERATIONS

Some day we may figure out that citizens of New York ancestry are found in every State and Territory; that New York's present 10,000,000 furnish as many persons to fill up the other States as Czechoslovakia's 13,000,000 can furnish; that the 4,600,000 in Texas are just as productive as Scotland's 4,800,000; and that Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio can turn out just as many as Norway, Denmark, and Sweden. Michigan's 3,600,000 are as competent to produce as Finland's 3,500,000. Even California's sons of her native sons can not forever stay at home any more than can Ireland's brave boys. The Irish Free State holds almost 3,000,000, or 134 plus per square mile. California is six times as large as the Free State, but has great arid and mountainous areas.

Our people of mixed ancestry from all the world are wonderful in their virility and their love of the United States, where even the most favored lie awake wondering what they shall do with their children. Those who came from abroad in the last 30 or 50 years know more about the population problem than those of us from more distant European ancestry. The newcomers saw the thing at first hand before they left. They know now that much of the posterity of Greater New York will have to move; that much of it will be pushed out by the pressure of native-born posterity, and not by any more waves of European migration—thanks to the severe but necessary restrictive immigration laws of the United States—which will be more than 200,000,000 before the children born this year have joined the "innumerable throng."

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 58. Joint resolution to repeal an act approved March 2, 1929, entitled "An act for the relief of C. C. Spiller, deceased," and to provide for the relief of the estate of C. C. Spiller, deceased.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 102) entitled "Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications to be held at The Hague in September, 1929."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1537) entitled "An act to amend subdivision (a) of section 1 of the act entitled 'An act making it a felony with penalty for certain aliens to enter the United States of America under certain conditions in violation of law,' approved March 4, 1929."

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3671. An act to authorize and direct a survey to be made of the Escambia River and its tributaries, Alabama and Florida;

H. R. 3966. An act to fix the compensation of officers and employees of the legislative branch of the Government;

H. J. Res. 2. Joint resolution to authorize the President to accept the invitation of the Kingdom of Iceland to participate in the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing and in connection therewith to present to the people of Iceland a statue of Leif Ericsson;

H. J. Res. 58. Joint resolution to repeal an act approved March 2, 1929, entitled "An act for the relief of C. C. Spiller, deceased," and to provide for the relief of the estate of C. C. Spiller, deceased;

H. J. Res. 102. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications to be held at The Hague in September, 1929; and

H. J. Res. 109. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the International Petroleum Exposition at Tulsa, Okla., to begin October 5, 1929.

The SPEAKER also announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 669. An act to alter and amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific Coast, by the northern route," approved July 2, 1864, and to alter and amend a joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. to issue its bonds for the construction of its road and to secure the same by mortgage, and for other purposes," approved May 31, 1870; to declare forfeited to the United States certain claimed rights asserted by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., or the Northern Pacific Railway Co.; to direct the institution and prosecution of proceedings looking to the adjustment of the grant, and for other purposes;

S. 1535. An act to extend the time for the construction of the bridge across the Chesapeake Bay;

S. 1537. An act to amend subdivision (a) of section 1 of the act entitled "An act making it a felony with penalty for certain aliens to enter the United States of America under certain conditions in violation of law," approved March 4, 1929; and

S. 1548. An act extending the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the White River at or near Newport, Ark.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President for his approval bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3671. An act to authorize and direct a survey to be made of the Escambia River and its tributaries, Alabama and Florida;

H. R. 3966. An act to fix the compensation of officers and employees of the legislative branch of the Government;

H. R. 4016. An act making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the agricultural marketing act, approved June 15, 1929;

H. J. Res. 2. Joint resolution to authorize the President to accept the invitation of the Kingdom of Iceland to participate in the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing and in connection therewith to present to the people of Iceland a statue of Leif Ericssen;

H. J. Res. 102. Joint resolution making an appropriation for the expenses of participation of the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications, to be held at The Hague in September, 1929; and

H. J. Res. 109. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the International Petroleum Exposition at Tulsa, Okla., to begin October 5, 1929.

REPRESENTATIVE WALTER H. NEWTON

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, on June 30 Representative WALTER H. NEWTON will retire from this body after more than 10 years of most faithful and valuable service to become secretary and administrative assistant to the President. During all these years it has been my good fortune to have been associated with him, and with each succeeding year my admiration for him has grown apace.

Almost from the very beginning of his service here Mr. NEWTON has taken a prominent part in the deliberations of the House, and his counsel has frequently been sought by the leaders, of whom he has been one. Mr. NEWTON'S outstanding characteristic is his fearless and unselfish devotion to duty. Often he has stood almost alone, fighting for what he conceived to be right, and he usually has been in the right but not always with the majority.

A number of great men have represented the fifth district of Minnesota, but no one has filled that difficult task with greater satisfaction to that constituency or with greater honor to himself. [Applause.] Mr. NEWTON has been an outstanding Member of this great body. He has helped write and perfect some of the most important measures to be enacted in the past decade. Indeed, he is the author of several very important and beneficial measures.

We who know him for his true worth regret his leaving. We shall miss his sound counsel and his unerring ability to hew to the line on all occasions. I venture the assertion that he will occupy an equally important rôle in his new field of activities. [Applause.] The President is to be congratulated upon securing his services. He will occupy a position of the greatest trust in this administration. The change is not of his seeking. Indeed, he did not wish to leave Congress, but like the good soldier that he is he heeded the call of his President and party leader. Mr. Hoover's gain is our loss, but we may derive satisfaction in having served with him in this body, where he has worked so long and faithfully.

On behalf of his colleagues from Minnesota, for whom I speak. I can sincerely assure him that he will take with him our best wishes for health, happiness, success, long life, and prosperity. We shall sorely miss him as friend and adviser. [Applause.]

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that the membership of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce bid farewell to Mr. NEWTON as a member of that committee. He has been one of its most valuable members, always diligent, and with his rare good judgment he has been a tower of strength. I know I express the sentiment of the whole committee when I say that we deeply deplore the fact that he is to leave us to take up new and most important duties.

Personally, I wish to pay this tribute to Mr. NEWTON. We have served on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for many years, and I have had a chance to see and recognize his ability and intelligence. As chairman of the committee I owe him a very great debt of gratitude for the active support he has always given me. Mr. NEWTON'S resignation is a personal loss to me, as his wise counsel will be very greatly missed.

The House of Representatives and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce suffer a distinct loss in the resignation of Mr. NEWTON. [Applause.]

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, it was the intention of my colleague from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] to make some remarks concerning the retirement of Mr. NEWTON from the House. Mr. RAYBURN has been unfortunately called from the Chamber. I ask unanimous consent that he may be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD upon the subject of Mr. NEWTON'S retirement from Congress at this particular place in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that I express the sentiment of the entire House when I say that I regret the retirement of Hon. WALTER H. NEWTON, of Minnesota, as a member of this body. Mr. NEWTON has served in the House of Representatives for 10 years with great distinction. It has been my privilege and my pleasure to serve with him as a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, where questions of great moment have been considered. I have always found him able, fearless, and honest. He will be missed in the House for his wise counsel and his winning personality. He goes from the legislative to a high and responsible position in the executive department of the Government, where I feel sure he will be of great assistance to the President of the United States in carrying the appalling load of responsibility that as President he must carry. We on this side of the House wish him well and wish for him a long life to devote his splendid energies and talents to the service of the people.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, as an associate of Mr. NEWTON for many years in the House, I can testify that he has had the respect and admiration of the House of Representatives. He has rendered valuable service. I think the House of Representatives suffers a distinct loss in his resignation. I say that, representing the minority. He has always been fair and patriotic and we lose a very efficient Member. The executive gains much at the expense of the legislative branch. [Applause.]

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, in the resignation of Mr. NEWTON from Congress to become associated with the President, the administrative and executive branch of the Government gains at the expense of the legislative. As he retires from the House Mr. NEWTON is recognized as one its ablest and best Members. [Applause.] The place that he has attained is not the result of mere accident, but of duty well performed. His service of more than 10 years in this body has been characterized by an ability, an industry, a courage, a conscientious attention to duty, and an activity of mind and body, all of an unusual degree. His work, together with his character and personality, has earned for him a position of influence in the House, and has made him one of its outstanding leaders.

As has been so well said by the gentleman from New York, Mr. PARKER, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, those of us who have been more closely associated with him in the work of that committee especially regret to have him leave the House. As a member of the committee Mr. NEWTON has always been attentive to his duties, and has taken an active and leading part in the work of the committee, both in the committee room and on the floor of the House. He is even tempered, and pleasant to work with. We shall miss him here, but we wish him Godspeed in his new field of Government service. [Applause.]

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, those preceding me have spoken of WALTER NEWTON'S work here in the House. He has made for himself a most enviable place in the House of Representatives and his loss will be regretted by all those who have associated and worked with him here. He will ever be justly regarded as one of the strong, able, and effective men of his time in the House.

I wish to speak of him in a little different connection, though it is a vital one. I shall speak of his work as a party worker in the political campaigns which are a necessity and the prerequisite to service in this House. I had the pleasure of serving with Mr. NEWTON in a very close and unusual relationship in the campaigns of 1924, 1926, and 1928. In 1924 Mr. Sanders, who was afterwards Secretary to President Coolidge, was placed in charge of the speaker's bureau of the Republican Party in the western half of the country, and I in the eastern territory. Mr. Sanders at once, and very wisely, commandeered WALTER NEWTON as his associate in the Chicago headquarters, and these two made a very strong and effective team.

In 1926 we again formed the same combination in the senatorial and congressional campaigns for that year. Mr. Sanders having gone to the White House, Mr. NEWTON took the speakers' bureau in the western territory and I the East. Again, in 1928, Mr. NEWTON was given charge of the office at Chicago and I again in New York. Let me state that in the relation of associate directors in charge of a speakers' bureau in a heated political campaign there is surely an opportunity for men to become well acquainted with each other. If there are any weak points on either side they are very apt to crop out in such a relationship. It is, therefore, a joy to say that in all those strenuous campaigns I found WALTER NEWTON one of the very best, most diligent, and most effective men to work with that it has ever been my pleasure to be associated with. His fine judgment and his sound political knowledge were of inestimable benefit in the three campaigns I have mentioned.

Last winter it was my privilege to talk with the then President elect, Mr. Hoover, in regard to a man to fill the position to which he later called Mr. NEWTON. I went over with him the entire membership of the House on the Republican side, stating their qualifications as best I could from my knowledge of their work here, and it is not in derogation of anyone else for me to say that I told Mr. Hoover at the time that of all the men in the House whom he could call upon to perform the functions that he had in mind no one in my judgment better fitted than Mr. NEWTON could possibly be found. [Applause.]

I believe that WALTER NEWTON will make for himself a great place in the position to which he is going. [Applause.] It is a new position, without a precedent to hamper or to guide. He has had to sacrifice much in order to take the place, for it is a great sacrifice to give up a place in this House; but I believe in him so strongly and am so much of an optimist regarding him that while I realize that his going is a great loss to Congress it will be such a gain to the executive department that in the end Mr. NEWTON will not regret having made the change. We shall all watch his work with an affectionate interest and expect to be able to rejoice in his great success in that position. [Applause.]

Mr. NEWTON. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, I find that in the endeavor to transact the duties of the position which I shall formally assume on July 1, but which I have already assumed in fact, and at the same time transact my legislative work, it was simply impossible for me to prepare even a brief statement. If therefore you will pardon me I shall speak wholly extemporaneously.

I want to express, in so far as I can express it, my feeling of deep appreciation, not only of the words that have been so kindly spoken here but of the friendship and comradeship that I have enjoyed during the little more than a decade as a Member of this House.

As one believing in our institutions and our form of government and having formed impressions of the functions of the House of Representatives and membership therein long before obtaining membership in it, I always looked upon the House of Representatives as the great deliberative body of the Nation, where the people speak through their Representatives. I have looked upon a Representative as a representative in the sense that Edmund Burke looked upon a representative, as one who is clothed with authority and responsibility, with a constituency believing in him and relying upon him to exercise his own best judgment in legislative matters and willing to come back at stated intervals to answer for the manner in which he performed his duties. I also looked upon a Representative as being not

only a representative of a district but of the Nation itself. I formed the most favorable impressions as to the great majority of its membership. And I want to say that during this little over 10 years that that belief in the House, that reliance in its membership and in the patriotism of its Members has not only not been lessened but by reason of this comradeship and this friendship it has been greatly strengthened. [Applause.]

It has been my privilege to represent a district in which I was born and where I have always lived. My people believed in me and expected me to inform myself, keep in touch with them, but to exercise my own judgment providing I was always willing to accept responsibility and to be answerable to them. It may be said that they were patient and long suffering. Representing such a constituency, sitting in this great deliberative and representative body and a member of one of its great committees, I had looked forward to continuing my work here. There is hardly no greater position than to be a Member of this House under those circumstances. In addition to all of this I thoroughly enjoyed my work in the committee room, upon the floor, and especially the comradeship and the good fellowship which has always prevailed here more than in any other place on earth. However, the call came to go elsewhere. After some deliberation it seemed to me that I should accept. The time has come for me to sever this most pleasant relationship. I do so with profound feeling of regret and with a sincere appreciation of your friendship and your comradeship. However, along with this feeling of regret I find compensation in the thought that in accepting this transfer to another field of public service I look forward to seeing you frequently, of retaining that friendship and comradeship, for I hope to be able to promote without reference at all to the middle aisle of this House the heartiest kind of cooperation between the executive and the legislative branches of the Government to the end that those principles of government to which we all subscribe can be carried on. [Applause.]

To the floor leader, the chairman of my committee, and the other good friends who have spoken I am deeply grateful, and Mr. Speaker, in closing my remarks in this body, may I not express to you my deep appreciation of the courtesy that has always been extended to me both by yourself and your predecessor. [Applause, the Members rising.]

REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Connecticut if he has any further business to transact to-day?

Mr. TILSON. I know of nothing else in the way of business to transact unless the gentleman has some request to make.

Mr. GARNER. None whatever.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, we are about to separate temporarily while our friends at the other end of the Capitol, first in the Finance Committee and later in the Senate itself, perform their function upon one of the bills the House has already passed. Before we go it is well to pause for a moment to take stock of what we have thus far accomplished in the House. I begin by saying without fear of successful contradiction that neither branch of Congress in any session of any Congress in our history ever more promptly, thoroughly, or more in the public interest completed the work for which Congress came together, than has the House of Representatives in the present session. It has been in the best sense of the word a successful session.

On April 15 Congress met in extraordinary session. On the following day a message from the President was read, in which the purposes for which the session was called were outlined. They included only a bill for the relief of agriculture, a revision of the tariff, the passage of the census and reapportionment bill, and the repeal or further extension of the time in which the national-origins provision of the immigration law should go into effect.

A bill for the relief of agriculture was promptly reported, considered, and passed by the House. In the Senate quite a different bill was finally passed, including the so-called debenture plan. In the conferences between the two Houses, however, the bill was finally restored to substantially the same measure that originally passed the House, and in this form it has become a law.

After the farm bill had passed the House a tariff bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee, was considered in the House for three weeks, and passed by a very large vote. This bill went to the Senate and is there receiving the attention of the Finance Committee, which will probably require several weeks before the bill is ready for consideration on the floor of the Senate.

While the House was engaged in passing the farm relief and tariff bills the Senate acted upon a census and reapportionment bill. This was promptly passed by the House, and having passed through the conference stage between the two Houses, went to the President and has received his approval.

The national-origins provision was taken up in the proper committee of the Senate but failed to receive a favorable report. Later it was brought to a record vote in the Senate on a motion to discharge the committee, but the vote was again adverse. The result in the Senate made it futile to take any action whatever in the House.

The farm bill as finally enacted into law is the embodiment in statute form of the promises and pledges of the Republican platform and of the presidential candidate elected upon that platform. It places agriculture in a favored position so far as it is possible and economically sound for legislation to do so. It is hoped and believed that agriculture will be greatly encouraged and benefited by its operation.

The enactment of an apportionment law that will forever hereafter prevent a failure to reapportion under the Constitution is of itself a great achievement. For almost a decade Congress has failed to perform this plain constitutional duty, and there were the strongest reasons for fearing that, unless an anticipatory reapportionment law was passed before the 1930 census is taken, no reapportionment would be made for years to come, and never again without greatly increasing the size of the House. With this law on the statute books if a future Congress charged with the duty of making a reapportionment shall fail in that duty the law we have enacted will automatically come into operation and the apportionment will be made in accordance with this law.

If we may judge from the limited amount, as well as the source and character of the criticism both in the House and in the press of the country directed against the tariff bill, it must be by far the best bill ever written in the history of modern tariff making. There was never in this House a tariff bill, the attack upon which was so feeble as that directed against the present bill, and the press of the country, much of it attacking in glittering generalities, has on the whole been far less critical of the rate structures than in the case of any tariff bill within my memory. The fact is that with the exception of certain notable increases in rates on certain agricultural products, which were anticipated and for the most part can be justified, the increases in rates have been limited, moderate, and with but few exceptions can be fully justified by changes in competitive conditions. In all the outcry against the bill little has been or can be said against the comparatively slight increases in the textile, chemical, metals, and sundries schedules, which together include a very large proportion of all the items contained in the bill.

Not over 15 per cent of the items in the present tariff law have been changed at all, and of these in many cases only a fraction of the total is changed, so that no one who agrees that the tariff law now in effect is good can at the same time claim that the pending bill is bad. It is, in fact, an excellent bill, made up of the present satisfactory law and such limited changes as can be readily justified by changed conditions. If, with minor modifications, it may promptly become a law, it will soon demonstrate that the Republican protective-tariff policy is still the best policy, and we shall see the country continue to thrive and prosper under it in the future as at present and in the recent past, when a very similar tariff bill constructed upon the same principles has been the law of the land.

I repeat that I regard the present session thus far as having been distinctly a successful one from the standpoint of the House. We have functioned, we have done our work, we have done it thoroughly and completely. [Applause.] As we now go from here for a brief period, I wish you all a very delightful, restful vacation. I further hope that whenever we may come back you may return in fine health, ready for the work that will then be ahead of us.

I wish to thank my friend the gentleman from Texas, the new minority leader, for his cooperation, for that is what it has meant, during the weeks we have been together. When Finis Garrett left that post I wondered whether there could ever be another minority leader with whom I could get along so well in the transaction of the public business. I am glad to say that I have found the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] ready to meet me in the same spirit as did Mr. Garrett. I wish to publicly thank him and those on his side of the Chamber for their helpful cooperation. [Applause.]

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, very naturally one would like to felicitate the country on the action of the Congress. I wish I could do this. I regret, however, to be compelled to say that the work that has been accomplished is not, in my opinion, beneficial to the country.

There are only two pieces of legislation that have reached completion, as I understand, as recommended by the President. One of them is what is known as the farm bill, and while I have never expressed myself concerning that piece of legisla-

tion, I will take the time now to say, briefly, that I do not believe it is going to come up to the expectations of those who passed it or those for whose benefit it is intended. I think it is only a step in the direction of a final solution of the farm problem. It is an experiment and I voted for it upon that theory. I think in the next decade, as it continually becomes a political football in this country, something beneficial for the farmer may come out of it.

The only other piece of legislation you have put upon the statute books that the President suggested is the census and apportionment bill. In this legislation, of course, you violated all precedents in this country. You took away from the Congress its obligated power to apportion the country and landed this power in the executive branch of the Government.

The only other legislation considered is half-way done, and that is the tariff. In this piece of legislation you also sacrificed the constitutional rights of the Congress of the United States to levy and assess taxes. In addition to this, you took away from the citizens the right to go to the courts.

If you think this is a record you can be proud of, I am willing for you to go to the country on that record. [Laughter and applause.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

CONRAD WEISER MEMORIAL, BERKS COUNTY, PA.

Mr. ESTERLY. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the bill H. R. 3656, which I recently introduced in the House, authorizing an appropriation of $5,000 for the erection of a tablet or marker at Weiser Park, Berks County, Pa., to commemorate the services of Conrad Weiser to the United States of America, I desire to mention that Col. Conrad Weiser was born in Germany in 1696, emigrating to America in 1710 with his father and other Palatines, spending three years on Livingston Manor, N. Y.

Father and son passed the winter of 1713 with a Mohawk chief in Schenectady, N. Y., and in the spring they went to the Schoharie Valley, where they suffered great hardships.

When Weiser was 17 years of age he went to live for eight months with Inagnant, a prominent Mohawk chief, again enduring many hardships. The greater part of the next 15 years of his life were spent living among the Indians, learning their language and customs. This experience prepared him for his great work as colonial interpreter and diplomat.

In 1729 Weiser arrived in Berks County, Pa., and in 1730 erected at Womelsdorf a stone house, which still stands and is viewed by every visitor to this historic town. His land totaled 1,000 acres, and 39 acres of this is now a State park, and a United States post office was established there by Congressman ESTERLY in 1926 and named Weiser Park.

The French and Indian wars may be said to start from 1732. The colonies under England occupied the narrow coastal fringe east of the Alleghenies. Westward a continuous line of French forts stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada. The French had a vision some day to control not only the western portion but to also be masters of the English colonies. Secretly the French were planning to enlist the support of the Indians. It was generally understood that whichever side should gain the support of the Indians as an ally would be victorious.

Through Weiser the colonial policy of the Penns was shaped to counteract the French influence with the Indian tribes. The Delaware and Shawnee Indians sided with the French and the Six Nations through Weiser's efforts became the ally of the Colonies.

Braddock's defeat in July, 1755, against Fort Duquesne is but one picture of the French and Indian War. The marauding and scalping parties is a tale of misery and sorrow which followed this ill-fated expedition.

The present great United States is indebted to the efforts of Colonel Weiser for his vigorous and diplomatic efforts in preventing the hostile Delaware Indians from penetrating beyond the Blue Mountains in Pennsylvania, and his persuasion in having the colonial governor erect forts in these mountains, which were then the outposts of the settlements.

Had the French and their Indian allies succeeded in penetrating this line of defense there is no question that they would have advanced to the Atlantic and taken possession of the seacoast towns. There would then have been no Declaration of Independence and this country would still, no doubt, be a colonial possession of France.

The French and Indian War ended in 1759, but due to the strong fortification planned by Weiser, hostilities ceased in Pennsylvania in 1757. Weiser's Indian conferences during this period cover a vast territory:

Shamokin, Pa., 1742.
Shamokin, Pa., April 9, 1743.
Onondago, N. Y., 1743.
Shamokin, Pa., 1744.
Onondaga, N. Y., 1745.
Ohio, 1748.
Onondaga, N. Y., 1750.
Onondaga, N. Y., 1751.
Mohawk Valley, N. Y., 1753.
Ancquick, Pa., 1754.
Harris Ferry to Carlisle, Pa., 1756.
Easton, Pa., 1757.

Weiser helped to lay out Penn's new town on the upper Schuylkill, Reading, in 1748, where he acquired considerable property and established a second home and entered into business by building the first store at what is now Fifth and Penn Streets, where Stichter's hardware store is now located. It was called the "White Store," and here Weiser traded with the Indians and the settlers.

He also was instrumental in having Berks County created in March, 1752, it being taken out of parts of Lancaster, Chester, and Philadelphia Counties. Weiser served as the first judge of Berks County.

Conrad Weiser died July 13, 1760, at his country home in Weiser Park, where he and his family are buried. A descendant of Weiser, the Hon. Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg, was the first Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States. He was also elected in 1787 a delegate to the Pennsylvania State Convention, which considered the adoption of the United States Constitution. He was made president of this body, and when the vote was a tie for and against adoption, he cast the deciding vote in favor of its ratification and thus saved the Federal Union, which hung upon the vote of Pennsylvania.

Many pilgrimages have been made to Weiser's tomb. The most distinguished visitor was Gen. George Washington, who while serving as the first President of the United States, accompanied by national figures of that time—Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution; David Rittenhouse, astronomer and scientist; William Smith, the provost of the University of Pennsylvania; and Tench Francis, the land agent of the Penn's estate—was escorted to the tomb by Gen. (afterwards Gov.) Joseph Hiester and party, of Reading, on the morning of November 14, 1793, after spending the night at Selzer's Hotel in Womelsdorf, about half a mile from the grave.

General Washington, standing at the grave in reverent attitude, uttered the words which give Col. Conrad Weiser his place in the hall of fame: "Posterity can not forget his services."

The present Governor of Pennsylvania, John S. Fisher, has commented on Col. Conrad Weiser as follows:

> Undoubtedly the work of Colonel Weiser was of national import and had much to do with directing the course of events in the early Colonial period. His efforts were potent features in bringing our country under Anglo-Saxon rather than French influence.

It is for this reason the residents of the fourteenth congressional district of Pennsylvania desire to perpetuate the memory of this great diplomat.

LIST OF DECEASED SOLDIERS FROM OHIO BURIED IN PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. SPEAKS. Mr. Speaker, under leave given to print, I insert herewith a list showing data concerning Ohio service men now interred in cemeteries overseas.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.
No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.
No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).
No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.
No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.
No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Ohio buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Bauer, Herbert W	Pvt. Co. E, 16 Inf	1232	25	41	E
Boyle, Wm	Sgt. Co. C, 16 Inf	608	20	23	C
Carey, Leo J	Pvt. Co. K, 16 Inf	1232	18	35	E
Cohn, Samuel	Pvt. Co. G, 16 Inf	1232	13	13	D
Crabtree, Paul	Pvt. Co. I, 16 Inf	1232	9	23	E

Deceased soldiers from Ohio buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION—con.					
Eberhart, Urvan L	Pvt. Co. I, 16 Inf	1232	26	39	D
Gast, Leo J	Pvt. Co. D, 16 Inf	1232	39	16	F
Helmlinger, John H	do	1232	1	2	D
Jablinske, Max R	Pvt. Co. F, 16 Inf	1232	39	18	C
Jorgensen, Wm. W	Pvt. Co. G, 16 Inf	1232	6	8	E
Kavwell, Ralph	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf	1232	23	19	E
Keefe, Frank J	Sgt. Co. H, 16 Inf	1232	2	35	A
Keeter, Thos. A	Pvt. Co. D, 16 Inf	1232	36	2	F
Kitchen, Harry H	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf	1232	17	13	A
Knott, Thos. L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 16 Inf	608	13	36	A
Koppel, John	Pvt. Co. F, 15 Inf	1232	7	9	A
Lang, Carl E. O	Sgt. Co. E, 16 Inf	1232	33	29	G
LaRosa, Francisco	Pvt. Co. M, 16 Inf	1232	18	26	D
Larson, David	Pvt. Co. C, 16 Inf	1232	6	37	C
Lay, Elster H	Pvt. Co. D, 16 Inf	1232	6	18	G
Little, Harry T	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf	1232	30	38	A
Malone, Harold	Cpl. Co. C, 16 Inf	1232	13	2	H
Mathis, Wyvil L	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf	636	7	16	D
McCabe, John Nicholas	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf	1232	10	36	C
Minale, Sam	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf	1232	5	16	E
Oelschlager, Arthur	Pvt. Co. E, 16 Inf	608	29	5	D
Ostrowski, Stephen O	Cpl. Co. C, 16 Inf	1232	38	8	B
Pearson, John Oscar	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf	608	31	19	D
Sobul, Herman H	Pvt. Co. I, 16 Inf	1232	38	10	E
Stott, Jas. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 16 Inf	1232	2	42	B
Tate, Edward	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf	1232	3	41	D
Tullis, Walter D	Pvt. Co. G, 16 Inf	1232	2	12	D
Wagner, Chas. J	Pvt. Co. I, 16 Inf	1232	39	12	C
Waltman, Geo. E	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf	1232	16	43	B
Warnick, Wm	Pvt. Co. I, 16 Inf	1232	31	16	A
Watson, John B	Pvt. Co. E, 16 Inf	1232	1	1	C
Wilgus, John W	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf	1232	12	46	D
Willis, Wilbert	Pvt. Co. I, 16 Inf	608	29	36	B
Wollenweber, Edw. F	Pvt. Co. B, 16 Inf	1233	7	25	A
Wootten, Bert Chas	Cpl. Co. H, 16 Inf	1232	18	41	B
Amundson, Harry I	Pvt. Co. L, 18 Inf	1232	22	16	H
Bachars, Emil	Sgt. Co. A, 18 Inf	1232	33	17	C
Beatty, Eugene	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf	1232	5	10	H
Bender, Ralph	Pvt. Co. K, 18 Inf	1233	20	14	B
Dickerson, Clayton M	Pvt. Co. F, 18 Inf	1233	3	13	A
Dubbs, Forest E	do	636	2	7	D
Eichenlaub, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. M, 18 Inf	1232	6	25	E
Fair, Nate I	Pvt. Co. I, 18 Inf	1764	39	7	B
Flaczynski, Martin	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf	1232	24	42	C
Giffin, Luther	Cpl. Co. G, 18 Inf	636	6	17	C
Glance, Harold	Pvt. Co. E, 18 Inf	1232	38	15	C
Goldberg, Abraham I	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf	1232	2	41	C
Gruchala, Walter	Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf	1232	31	34	D
Hawkins, Friend W	Pvt. Hq. Co., 18 Inf	1232	15	3	E
Huber, Frank A	Pvt. Co. C, 18 Inf	1232	27	18	H
Kosturos, Nicholas	Pvt. Co. B, 18 Inf	1232	29	37	H
Lazzara, Frank	Pvt. Co. M, 18 Inf	1232	3	22	H
Mandich, Peter	Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf	608	33	24	B
Oddo, Sam	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf	1232	36	30	G
Ostrowski, Jos	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf	1232	21	2	C
Passuth, Joe J	Pvt. Co. L, 18 Inf	1232	26	8	G
Podolnik, Ladislav	Sgt. Co. F, 18 Inf	608	3	23	A
Reed, Karl W	Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf	1232	3	10	C
Reed, Norman M	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf	1232	26	39	G
Rohrer, Jacob Elangh	Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf	1232	39	26	C
Roney, Dwight M	Pvt. Co. M, 18 Inf	1232	29	5	A
Saastamonien, Anti	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf	1232	34	11	F
Shesho, Theodore	Pvt. Co. C, 18 Inf	34	15	10	B
Slingluff, Jas. M	do	1232	32	25	A
Spring, Frank Ernest	do	1232	31	46	B
Steele, Leo M	Pvt. Co. L, 18 Inf	1232	22	41	A
Stone, Geo	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf	1232	29	30	D
Taylor, Harry	Pvt. Hq. Co., 18 Inf	1233	7	11	C
Yuzwiak, Chas	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf	1232	39	40	C
Hasey, Willard H	1 lt. Co. E, 26 Inf	608	5	27	D
Newbold, Clinton V. P	1 lt. Co. C, 26 Inf	608	18	36	B
Baxter, Christopher S	2 lt. Co. L, 26 Inf	608	36	32	D
Blaney, Robt. M	Pvt. Co. B, 26 Inf	1232	34	23	E
Bohn, Henry	Cpl. Co. H, 26 Inf	1232	40	2	E
Buuck, Henry C	Pvt. Co. B, 26 Inf	1232	13	18	D
Cavanagh, Harold W	Pvt. Co. A, 26 Inf	1232	38	14	C
Crowley, Jas. M	Pvt. Co. G, 26 Inf	1232	24	23	E
Dahlberg, Gust	Pvt. Co. A, 26 Inf	1232	20	34	A
Dawn, John R	Pvt. Co. L, 26 Inf	1232	15	24	C
Dawson, Murray R	Mech. Co. K, 26 Inf	608	8	37	A
Dipaola, Cologero	Pvt. Co. E, 26 Inf	1232	11	25	F
Donnelly, Thos. J	Pvt. Co. C, 26 Inf	1232	28	3	C
Fisher, Fred F	Pvt. Co. A, 26 Inf	1232	4	38	E
Franks, John	do	1232	29	18	C
Galyro, Tony	Pvt. Co. H, 26 Inf	536	6	16	D
Glazebrook, Harley	Pvt. Co. L, 26 Inf	1232	13	1	D
Goldberg, Myer	Pvt. Co. C, 26 Inf	608	38	3	D
Granoukos, Antonio	Pvt. Co. D, 26 Inf	1232	36	4	A
Hanley, Mike	Pvt. Co. E, 26 Inf	1232	18	22	D
Harris, John J	do	1232	5	33	H
Helier, Cyril Louis	Pvt. Co. D, 25 Inf	1232	1	24	D
Hyatt, Jas. Allen	Pvt. Co. K, 26 Inf	1233	25	28	C
Jablonowski, Wladyslaw.	Pvt. Co. B, 26 Inf	636	6	14	C
Johnson, Geo	Pvt. Co. A, 26 Inf	34	19	8	B
Kindell, Oscar P	Pvt. Co. F, 26 Inf	1232	29	23	C
Landis, Mike H	Pvt. Co. K, 26 Inf	1232	15	17	G
Massie, Hunter	Sgt. Hq. Co., 26 Inf	1233	9	14	C
McDonald, Lloyd A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 26 Inf	1232	17	11	C
Meinen, Everett J	Pvt. Hq. Co., 26 Inf	1232	28	21	E
Miller, Harry	Pvt. Co. A, 26 Inf	1232	26	37	E
Morter, Harry E	Pvt. Co. I, 26 Inf	1232	5	27	D
Oestreich, Ezra H	Pvt. Co. F, 26 Inf	1232	22	41	F
Orel, Walter	Pvt. Co. K, 26 Inf	1233	7	24	B
Osborn, Chas. J	Pvt. Co. H, 26 Inf	1232	4	23	B
Pietraszak, Charlie	Sgt. Co. M, 26 Inf	608	36	28	B

Deceased soldiers from Ohio buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION—con.					
Rogers, Leo H	Cpl. Co. B, 26 Inf	1233	26	4	B
Roob, Raymond R	Sgt. Co. I, 26 Inf	34	37	7	A
Samsa, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 26 Inf	1232	32	4	C
Sema, Jacob	Pvt. Co. L, 26 Inf	608	21	5	D
Skinner, Chas	Pvt. Co. E, 26 Inf	1232	5	25	B
Starkey, Chas. LeRoy	do	1232	30	1	E
Summers, Walter	Pvt. Co. A, 26 Inf	1232	22	36	H
Taylor, Harvey	do	1764	11	6	B
Thomas, Earnest L	Pvt. Co. K, 26 Inf	1233	33	17	C
Thompson, Clarence	Pvt. Co. D, 26 Inf	1232	31	25	D
Thompson, Leroy E	Pvt. Co. M, 26 Inf	1232	12	19	H
Vucelich, Jovo	Pvt. Co. G, 26 Inf	1232	16	1	D
Wasarab, Mike	Pvt. Co. L, 26 Inf	34	26	17	B
Wendt, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. I, 26 Inf	608	35	35	B
Wieglenda, Geo. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 26 Inf	1232	23	25	A
Williams, Cecil R	Pvt. Co. K, 26 Inf	1232	20	27	G
Wise, Elmo C	Cpl. Co. G, 26 Inf	1232	2	7	H
Adams, John	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf	636	8	19	C
Anslow, Geo	Cpl. Co. D, 28 Inf	636	9	7	D
Arn, Geo	Pvt. Co. B, 28 Inf	1232	37	32	D
Barth, Geo. L	Pvt. Co. F, 28 Inf	1232	16	43	G
Baxter, John	Pvt. Co. B, 28 Inf	608	31	14	D
Bolis, Steve	Pvt. Co. D, 28 Inf	1232	27	6	D
Brunst, Otto	do	1232	1	44	A
Burke, Chas. H	Cpl. Co. E, 28 Inf	1233	32	13	C
Burriss, Millard R	Cpl. Co. F, 28 Inf	1232	22	1	A
Butler, John L	Pvt. Co. M, 28 Inf	1232	17	33	B
Caplinger, Owen	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf	1764	15	9	B
Caralunas, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 28 Inf	636	15	17	C
Clark, Edw. F	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf	1232	9	22	G
Conklin, Neil L	Pvt. Co. M, 28 Inf	1232	28	41	C
Conti, Giuseppe	Pvt. Co. D, 28 Inf	1232	39	29	B
Corrigan, Fritts D	Pvt. Co. L, 28 Inf	636	2	4	D
Crowfoot, Carl	Pvt. M. G. Co., 28 Inf	1232	40	17	G
Curfman, Thos. D	Sgt. Co. G, 28 Inf	1232	31	31	H
Deal, Jas. H	Pvt. Co. M, 28 Inf	1232	22	43	G
Dean, Clifford F	Pvt. Co. L, 28 Inf	1232	40	38	C
Doughty, Andrew	Pvt. Co. M, 28 Inf	1232	30	23	F
Eby, Clifton E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 28 Inf	636	13	31	B
Endsley, Earl B	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf	1233	6	25	A
Essex, John W	do	1232	19	23	F
Faiazzi, Domenick	Pvt. Co. M, 28 Inf	1232	3	40	A
Fishetti, Wm	Pvt. Co. D, 28 Inf	636	3	7	D
Gagen, Leo D	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf	1232	29	22	G
Gillespie, Robt. J	do	1232	2	1	D
Gorman, John	Pvt. Co. H, 28 Inf	1232	14	20	E
Herbert, Frank	Pvt. M. G. Co., 28 Inf	1232	5	23	D
Kane, Anthony	Pvt. Co. K, 28 Inf	1232	24	1	B
Koplin, Walter	Pvt. Co. L, 28 Inf	1233	36	8	B
Lardinais, Gregory M	Pvt. Co. K, 28 Inf	1232	4	37	D
Lehwald, Wm	do	1232	33	2	F
Lieberson, Morris	Pvt. Co. B, 28 Inf	1232	9	28	A
Luehrs, Paul J	Cook Co. E, 28 Inf	1233	28	1	C
Mitchell, Jack	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf	1232	33	27	B
Mozaks, John	Pvt. Co. K, 28 Inf	1232	29	5	C
Musser, Guy E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 28 Inf	1232	33	44	A
O'Neil, Thos	Pvt. Co. F, 28 Inf	1232	38	32	A
Papez, Jos. Frank	Pvt. Co. K, 28 Inf	1232	11	33	C
Pelley, Jas. C	Sgt. Co. E, 28 Inf	1232	14	32	H
Peters, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. G, 28 Inf	1232	11	20	H
Polalo, Giuseppe	Pvt. Co. H, 28 Inf	1764	27	1	B
Price, Jos	Pvt. Co. D, 28 Inf	1232	2	31	F
Relfin, Abe	Pvt. Co. H, 28 Inf	1232	28	5	C
Smith, Hugh Carlisle	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf	1232	3	22	G
Storm, Frank Stanley	do	1232	29	29	C
Suski, Jos	do	636	14	33	B
Terbrack, Fred W	Pvt. Co. C, 28 Inf	1232	17	20	G
Titus, Wm. McKinley	Pvt. Co. H, 28 Inf	1232	7	33	C
Walker, Ross E	Pvt. Co. D, 28 Inf	1232	5	23	A
West, Wm. W	Cpl. Co. E, 28 Inf	1232	2	24	A
Whitham, Milton M	Pvt. Co. K, 28 Inf	1232	12	4	E
Wieszomierski, Alex	Pvt. Co. B, 28 Inf	608	27	13	D
Williams, Leo D	Pvt. Co. C, 28 Inf	1232	9	20	F
Woraks, John	Pvt. Co. D, 28 Inf	1764	33	10	B
Worswick, Wm. P	do	1232	29	17	D
Rade, John	Pvt. Co. D, 2 Br. M. G. Bn	636	6	16	C
Boyer, Lowell	Pvt. Hdq. Co. 1 M. G. Bn	1232	22	7	G
Bartz, Leonard E	Pvt. Co. A, 2 M. G. Bn	1232	37	16	A
Batchelder, Lloyd W	Pvt. Co. D, 2 M. G. Bn	608	28	17	A
Crites, Carl R	Pvt. Co. A, 2 M. G. Bn	1232	19	27	G
Longyear, Carl C	Pvt. Co. B, 2 M. G. Bn	34	4	1	A
Uxa, Jas	do	608	35	37	D
Bartelme, Henry A	Pvt. Co. D, 3 M. G. Bn	1232	33	13	C
Feisil, Geo. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 3 M. G. Bn	1232	25	18	H
May, Ray L	Pvt. Co. C, 3 M. G. Bn	1232	32	6	H
Rhodes, Henry	do	1232	35	3	A
Barber, Mike	Pvt. Bty. B, 5 F. A	608	13	36	D
Franco, Domenico	Pvt. Bty. D, 5 F. A	1232	40	31	C
Stewart, Bina C	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 5 F. A	1233	16	18	A
St. John, Clarence	Pvt. Bty. E, 5 F. A	636	4	17	B
Austin, Raymond B	Maj. 6 F. A	1232	35	33	E
Doukakis, Elias	Cpl. Bty. A, 6 F. A	1232	33	33	H
Vollmer, Hanson L	Sgt. Bty. A, 6 F. A	1232	31	13	C
Blair, Herbert E	Cook Bty. A, 7 F. A	636	3	22	D
Morton, Jos. J	Pvt. Bty. E, 7 F. A	1232	30	15	D
Skelly, Frank	Pvt. Bty. D, 7 F. A	636	1	17	D
Zoke, Jos	Pvt. Hq. Co., 7 F. A	636	14	24	A
Bond, Pearly J	Pvt. Co. A, 1 Engrs	1764	37	5	B
Elwell, Donald	do	1232	9	36	H
Weldon, Jas. W	Cpl. Co. F, 1 Engrs	1764	2	13	B
SECOND DIVISION					
Brister, Harry L	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf	608	6	36	A
Carr, Raymond	do	1232	24	21	H
Cieplinski, Vincent	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf	1232	4	32	E

Deceased soldiers from Ohio buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Criswell, Chas. S.	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf.	608	33	32	D
Cunningham, Paul W.	Mech. Co. I, 9 Inf.	1233	10	13	D
Curtis, Peter Frank	Cpl. Co. H, 9 Inf.	1232	40	15	H
Durwin, Frank	Pvt. Co. L, 9 Inf.	1233	14	14	B
Frentzel, Joe F.	Pvt. Co. M, 9 Inf.	1764	77	10	A
Julian, Edgar Willis	Pvt. Co. I, 9 Inf.	1764	27	1	A
Lawwill, Chas.	Sgt. Co. G, 9 Inf.	1232	2	29	H
Myers, Alfred	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf.	1232	9	32	E
Poncar, Joe	do	608	30	8	C
Russo, Giuseppi	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf.	1232	27	10	C
Schreiber, John P.	do	1232	18	8	A
Schwartzkopf, Ross	Sgt. Co. D, 9 Inf.	1232	2	19	F
Snyder, Charlie F.	Pvt. Co. I, 9 Inf.	1764	55	4	A
Szoda, Weadyslaw	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 9 Inf.	1232	36	9	F
Anastasi, Michael	Pvt. Co. A, 23 Inf.	1233	33	19	D
Abnholt, Floyd A.	Pvt. Co. D, 23 Inf.	1764	42	6	A
Aufmuth, Arthur Albert.	Pvt. Co. E, 23 Inf.	1233	9	5	D
Bacon, Chas. D.	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1232	23	41	E
Brindza, Alex. August.	Pvt. Co. E, 23 Inf.	1233	34	2	D
Cardosi, Benj.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 23 Inf.	1764	41	5	A
Cleland, Chas. H.	Pvt. Co. G, 23 Inf.	608	7	36	A
Demack, Frank	Pvt. Co. A, 23 Inf.	1232	35	20	E
Dobies, Stanley	do	1233	7	25	C
Elliott, Pearl	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf.	1232	9	11	G
Evans, Wm.	Pvt. Co. E, 23 Inf.	1233	20	12	C
Frain, John J.	Pvt. Co. H, 23 Inf.	1232	6	38	F
Hanrahan, Gray	Pvt. Co. K, 23 Inf.	1764	42	9	A
Humphrey, Hannon R.	Pvt. Co. H, 23 Inf.	1232	6	34	H
Kennedy, Frank Paul	Pvt. Co. E, 23 Inf.	1233	10	2	B
Lanning, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1232	34	38	E
Lawrence, Don A.	Pvt. Co. E, 23 Inf.	1232	29	35	G
Leis, Jesse	do	1232	3	41	H
Lewis, Merfort	do	1232	23	38	F
Loebich, Geo. W.	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1232	30	39	D
Loveland, Amos	Pvt. Co. C, 23 Inf.	1232	37	25	H
Ludwig, Frank R.	Pvt. Co. E, 23 Inf.	1232	40	40	E
McCarthy, Chas. H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 23 Inf.	1764	49	10	B
Miller, Russell E.	Pvt. Co. D, 23 Inf.	1232	13	41	C
Milliron, Jesse E.	Pvt. Co. B, 23 Inf.	1232	39	32	B
Moore, Mechlin	Pvt. Co. F, 23 Inf.	1233	28	4	B
Nearing, Geo. A.	Cpl. Co. G, 23 Inf.	1232	9	24	B
Orwick, Walter	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 23 Inf.	1764	87	11	A
Paluchinak, John	Pvt. Co. G, 23 Inf.	1232	9	30	E
Petrella, Peter	Pvt. Co. L, 23 Inf.	1232	26	38	E
Schulte, Alexander J.	do	1233	5	17	C
Schultz, Wm. A.	Pvt. Co. K, 23 Inf.	1232	31	25	H
Stanley, Lee R.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 23 Inf.	1764	76	11	A
Szymkiewicz, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf.	1232	10	9	D
Walcutt, Oscar E.	Pvt. Co. L, 23 Inf.	1232	29	23	H
White, John	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf.	1232	16	20	B
Wright, Gordon	Pvt. Co. A, 23 Inf.	1232	3	9	D
Palmer, Harold T.	1 Lt. 51 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	12	20	G
Atkins, Lonzele	Pvt. 66 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	73	2	B
Balk, Chas.	Pvt. 18 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	42	1	B
Blake, John Rennie	Pvt. 67 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	22	14	A
Bobick, Michael	Pvt. 16 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	60	4	B
Chadwick, Jas. Russell	Pvt. 20 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	52	4	A
Coulter, Edwin Clark	Cpl. 16 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	11	34	H
Danford, Erwin J.	Sgt. 47 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	18	20	C
Dodd, Jas. Irving	Pvt. 51 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	62	4	B
Giles, Wm. Noel	Pvt. 17 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	38	41	C
Gourley, Robt. Clark	Pvt. 66 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	46	3	B
Grady, Jas. Wilbert	Pvt. 17 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	36	16	H
Graham, Chas. Duane	Pvt. Hq. Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	2	25	C
Heymann, Henry Peter	Sgt. 20 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	80	3	A
Hosack, Clarence Frank	Pvt. 17 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	23	21	D
Knorr, Geo.	Pvt. 67 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	81	13	A
Locke, Karl Wilson	Cpl. 51 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	57	3	A
Merrill, Geo. Warren	Pvt. 45 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	16	26	H
Naegelen, Chas. Augustus.	Pvt. 51 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	71	12	A
Reynolds, Richard S., jr.	Pvt. 45 Co. 5 Regt U. S. M. C.	1764	73	7	A
Ricketts, Langdon Laws.	Cpl. 18 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	18	27	D
Schramm, Fredk. Louis	Cpl. 51 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	65	7	B
Smith, John Francis	Pvt. 8 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	68	1	B
Smith, Geo. Dewey	Sgt. 17 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	40	27	D
Stamer, Ernest	Pvt. 16 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	16	14	B
Tate, Jas. Clark	Pvt. 43 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	66	10	A
Wagner, Willard John	Pvt. 47 Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	6	11	F

Deceased soldiers from Ohio buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—con.					
West, Chester Thos.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	30	34	A
Anderson, Emanuel	Sgt. 80 Co. 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	25	43	E
Baudis, Thos. Jas.	Pvt. 75 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	8	23	C
Bunn, Fredk. Jethro	Pvt. 97 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	40	1	B
Chapman, Wyatt McNeil.	Pvt. 83 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	37	11	A
Decatur, Robt. Bateman.	Pvt. 76 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	79	4	A
Dunn, Allen Levi	Cpl. 83 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	27	8	A
Ehrhardt, Raymond	Pvt. 74 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	49	11	A
Erdmann, Ford Eaton	Pvt. 96 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	11	14	D
Figgins, John Anderson	Pvt. 75 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	7	16	C
Frits, Louis Henry	Cpl. 76 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	31	34	H
Frost, Geo. Lee	Sgt. 75 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	21	38	E
Houchins, Lyle C.	do	1232	27	27	D
Hughes, Elmer Herbert.	Pvt. 74 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	40	27	F
James, Jas. T.	Cpl. 82 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	24	3	D
Lindsey, Wm. Floyd	Cpl. 78 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	64	3	B
McDonald, John Boone.	Pvt. 75 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	85	6	B
McGrath, John Jos.	Pvt. 96 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	31	5	B
Moore, Orlie Earnest	Pvt. 74 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	22	23	C
Richard, Samuel	Sgt. 75 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	6	14	H
Tonnies, Harry Titus	Sgt. 80 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	19	43	D
Yeager, Jennings Bryan	Pvt. 75 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	37	22	C
Popp, Albert	Pvt. Co. B, 4 M. G. Bn.	1764	46	5	A
Bolkowski, Edward	Pvt. Co. B, 5 M. G. Bn.	1232	32	4	F
Hiatt, Ralph	Sgt. Co. A, 3 M. G. Bn.	1232	21	30	D
Wozniak, Anthony	Pvt. Co. B, 5 M. G. Bn.	1232	4	4	C
Parrott, Earl Leroy	Pvt. 15 Co., 6 M. G. Bn. U. S. M. C.	1232	23	7	H
Cummiskey, Henry T.	Pvt. Bty E, 15 F. A.	1764	68	4	B
Peters, Harry	Cpl. Bty B, 15 F. A.	1764	66	6	B
Ebald, Fred	Pvt. Bty B, 17F. A.	1232	37	10	A
Bell, Max	Pvt. Co. D, 2 Engrs.	1764	78	11	A
Crowley, Patrick F.	Mess Sgt. Co. A, 2 Engrs.	608	15	36	D
Dale, John	Pvt. Co. E, 2 Engrs.	1764	11	1	A
Davied, Harvey S.	Pvt. Co. F, 2 Engrs.	1764	57	13	A
Drury, Arthur M.	Pvt. Co. D, 2 Engrs.	34	19	11	B
Gallagher, Wm. P.	Cpl. Co. F, 2 Engrs.	1764	40	13	A
Gilbert, Carl L.	Sgt. Co. A, 2 Engrs.	1764	68	11	A
Justice, Albert G.	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. F, 2 Engrs.	1232	10	25	B
Zornes, Geo. L.	Pvt. Co. D, 2 Engrs.	1764	21	3	A
Lenhart, Clarence F.	Pvt. 1 cl. 1 Amb. Co. 2 Sn. Tn.	1232	38	38	G
THIRD DIVISION					
Becker, Grover C.	Cpl. Co. I, 4 Inf.	1764	22	11	A
Blaine, Thos.	Sgt. Co. H, 4 Inf.	1232	32	34	B
French, Arthur	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 4 Inf.	1232	19	37	C
Fullerton, Gordon Owen.	Sgt. Co. I, 4 Inf.	1232	31	23	F
Gemuent, Louis A.	Cpl. Co. F, 4 Inf.	608	37	5	A
Harris, Clarence E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 4 Inf.	1764	44	8	A
Pennington, Edw. B.	Pvt. Co. A, 4 Inf.	1764	50	3	B
Radevick, Radovan	do	1232	35	2	G
Weismer, Wm. M.	Wag. Sup. Co., 4 Inf.	1232	23	18	E
Whitworth, John W.	Sgt. Co. M, 4 Inf.	1232	30	24	B
Baker, Grover C.	Sgt. Co. D, 7 Inf.	608	37	20	C
Beeler, Albert J.	Pvt. Co. A, 7 Inf.	1232	6	12	G
Bradley, Sam	Cpl. Co. H, 7 Inf.	608	12	3	B
Bucior, Jos.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 7 Inf.	1764	67	6	A
Feely, Frank J.	Cpl. Co. D, 7 Inf.	1232	38	17	G
Fenton, Albert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 7 Inf.	1232	17	31	B
Gebika, Chas.	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf.	608	3	3	A
Goodykoontz, Robt. E.	Cpl. Co. A, 7 Inf.	1764	53	4	A
Grimes, Theodore	Pvt. Co. C, 7 Inf.	1764	29	3	A
Johnson, Wm. C.	Pvt. Co. B, 7 Inf.	1232	2	20	E
Keevert, Carl J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 7 Inf.	1232	16	10	B
Krafft, Samuel M.	Cpl. Co. E, 7 Inf.	1764	43	1	A
Markle, Oliver	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 7 Inf.	1233	35	8	A
Mozena, Clarence	Pvt. Co. B, 7 Inf.	1232	22	42	C
Nick, Tom	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 7 Inf.	1764	4	12	A
Orlik, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 7 Inf.	1232	35	10	H
Osten, Geo.	Pvt. Co. I, 7 Inf.	608	29	27	B
Rine, Harry S.	Pvt. Co. D, 7 Inf.	1232	7	21	E
Smith, Thos.	do	1232	20	16	E
Stillmak, John	do	1232	18	11	B
Truesdell, Raymond	Pvt. Co. A, 7 Inf.	608	20	14	A
Wight, Richard J.	Pvt. Co. L, 7 Inf.	1232	24	43	A
Wildenhein, Wm. J.	Pvt. Co. C, 7 Inf.	1232	36	18	G
Anderson, Harold A.	Pvt. Co. C, 30 Inf.	34	23	5	D
Byrn, Wm. C.	Wag. Hq. Co. 30 Inf.	1232	7	18	D
Heitker, John H.	Pvt. Co. A, 30 Inf.	1232	13	5	D
Jackson, John E.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 30 Inf.	1764	74	4	A
Karalis, John	Pvt. Co. H, 30 Inf.	1232	29	39	E
Kennett, Harry	Pvt. Co. D, 30 Inf.	1232	20	1	C
Kopp, Edward	Pvt. Co. G, 30 Inf.	608	31	18	D

Deceased soldiers from Ohio buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRD DIVISION—con.					
Niehaus, Clement	Pvt. Co. E, 30 Inf.	1232	17	9	F
Pisani, Jos.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 30 Inf.	1232	12	14	C
Rowe, Lewis	Pvt. Co. C, 30 Inf.	1232	12	27	B
Snyder, John Andrew	Pvt. Hq. Co. 30 Inf.	608	29	24	A
Sorrentino, Jos.	Pvt. Co. A, 30 Inf.	608	37	13	C
Ravarek, Frank	do	1232	16	36	B
Vickers, Isaac D.	Sgt. Co. B, 30 Inf.	1233	26	18	B
Zier, Jos.	Pvt. Co. A, 30 Inf.	1232	14	12	B
Andrzejczak, Jos.	Pvt. Co. E, 38 Inf.	1232	29	9	E
Apostol, Harry A.	Cpl. Co. D, 38 Inf.	1232	15	6	A
Aspinall, Joe	Pvt. Co. A, 38 Inf.	1232	16	13	C
Bittman, Elmer L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 38 Inf.	1232	22	32	G
Bitz, Geo. S.	Pvt. Co. B, 38 Inf.	608	14	39	B
Bowman, John	Cpl. Co. C, 38 Inf.	608	32	37	A
Crabtree, Perry W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 38 Inf.	608	32	5	B
Decker, Albert J.	Sgt. Co. A, 38 Inf.	1232	33	39	F
Duran, Juan	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 38 Inf.	1232	20	26	E
Fankhauser, Frank W.	Cpl. Co. A, 38 Inf.	1232	18	11	C
Hoffman, Oscar L.	Pvt. Co. H, 38 Inf.	1232	12	4	C
Irvin, Glen W.	Pvt. Co. A, 38 Inf.	1232	29	45	A
Jacevicz, John	Cpl. Co. F, 38 Inf.	608	29	27	A
Kelley, Kail H.	Pvt. Co. I, 38 Inf.	1232	17	21	E
Kina, Jos. F.	Pvt. Co. B, 38 Inf.	1232	9	23	B
Mannix, Emmet	Pvt. Co. A, 38 Inf.	608	3	37	C
McCleary, Francis J.	Cpl. Co. B, 38 Inf.	1232	20	24	D
McMahon, Abraham	Pvt. Co. H, 38 Inf.	1232	5	41	A
Meyer, Dennis	Pvt. Co. A, 38 Inf.	1232	17	9	E
Minke, Albert O.	do	1232	40	40	A
Paikter, Samuel A.	Pvt. Co. D, 38 Inf.	1232	26	40	A
Pilarski, Martin S.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 38 Inf.	1232	8	22	B
Pretty, Saunders P.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co. 38 Inf.	1232	13	14	E
Rasczik, Zygmunt	Pvt. Co. H, 38 Inf.	1232	39	19	A
Reynolds, Pritchard G.	Pvt. Co. F, 38 Inf.	608	27	14	A
Rodler, Wm. G.	do	1232	6	6	E
Rose, Roy	Pvt. Co. H, 38 Inf.	1232	40	46	C
Roy, Michael	do	1232	1	41	A
Schnittker, Max A.	Pvt. Co. E, 38 Inf.	1232	1	19	B
Shultz, Clarence W.	Pvt. Co. C, 38 Inf.	1232	15	3	A
Slupecki, Frank	Pvt. 1cl. Co. B, 38 Inf.	608	13	39	B
Sorels, Heleon Y.	Pvt. Co. A, 38 Inf.	1232	32	27	C
Spangler, Howard	Sgt. Co. H, 38 Inf.	1232	22	22	E
Staniszewski, Anthony	Pvt. Co. D, 38 Inf.	608	25	20	B
Stewart, Harold	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 38 Inf.	1232	13	41	A
Turner, Henry G.	Pvt. Sup. Co. 38 Inf.	34	29	12	B
Waltz, Roy O.	Cpl. Co. A, 38 Inf.	1764	19	6	A
Werle, Chas. A.	Cpl. Co. H, 38 Inf.	1232	7	46	C
Michael, Homer	Pvt. Co. D, 8 M. G. Bn.	1232	9	38	G
Dehler, Fredk. C.	Cpl. Co. D, 9 M. G. Bn.	1232	4	9	G
Hagan, Ben W.	do	1232	37	34	E
Kelly, Wm. John	Pvt. Co. A, 9 M. G. Bn.	1232	21	32	E
Palmer, Chas. L.	Pvt. Co. D, 9 M. G. Bu.	1232	30	15	G
Schmitt, Frank W.	Cpl. Co. A, 9 M. G. Bn.	1232	3	23	A
Barney, Oscar A.	Cook Bty. E, 10 F. A.	1232	38	39	F
Bukowski, Leo J.	Pvt. Bty. B, 10 F. A.	1232	22	26	F
Cox, Wallace J.	Cpl. Bty. A, 10 F. A.	608	2	33	B
Wilkins, Jaima C.	Sgt. Bty. F, 10 F. A.	608	38	38	C
Feist, Lee S.	Pvt. 1 cl. Ord. Det. 18 F. A.	1764	58	4	B
Starr, Jas.	Pvt. Bty. E, 18 F. A.	1232	13	32	D
Stratemeyer, Chas.	Pvt. Bty. D, 18 F. A.	1764	46	7	A
Mansfield, Roma W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 76 F. A.	1232	39	46	A
Walker, Walter Wm.	do	608	36	7	A
Brown, Harold E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 6 Engrs.	1232	1	24	E
Goldcamp, Frank J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 6 Engrs.	636	14	32	B
Moran, Martin Thos.	Pvt. Co. C, 6 Engrs.	608	5	13	B
Sanger, Calvin G.	Cpl. Co. D, 6 Engrs.	608	33	23	A
Seitzer, Geo. A.	Cpl. Co. A, 6 Engrs.	1232	21	13	C
Swingle, Gray	Sgt. Co. B, 6 Engrs.	636	15	16	D
Boubal, Chas.	Pvt. Co. C, 5 F. S. Bn.	1232	13	25	C
Lineham, Wm. J.	do	1232	20	4	H
FOURTH DIVISION					
Anderson, Peter K.	Pvt. Co. I, 39 Inf.	608	19	19	D
Antoni, Alfred	Pvt. Co. A, 39 Inf.	1232	4	23	D
Atwood, Geo. L.	Pvt. Co. I, 39 Inf.	1232	27	12	H
Fair, Harry Wm.	Pvt. Co. H, 39 Inf.	608	33	8	B
Gepele, Chas. E.	Pvt. Co. A, 39 Inf.	1232	13	11	D
Gill, Roy	Pvt. Co. H, 39 Inf.	1232	7	11	B
Henderson, Dexter L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 39 Inf.	608	20	21	B
Hendricks, Jos., jr.	Cpl. Co. L, 39 Inf.	1232	35	43	A
Hutchinson, Wm. M.	Pvt. Co. M, 39 Inf.	1233	37	30	C
Kinsey, Maurice	Sgt. Hq. Co. 39 Inf.	608	21	7	B
Ledergerber, Wm.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 53 Inf.	1232	34	36	F
Lewis, Karl B.	Pvt. Co. F, 39 Inf.	608	6	27	C
Lumsden, Cleveland	do	1232	26	5	E
McConnell, Ross C.	Pvt. Co. I, 39 Inf.	1232	30	3	B
O'Brien, Joe	do	1232	39	12	B
Palmer, Basil	Pvt. Co. D, 39 Inf.	1764	9	7	A
Podlesny, Mike	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 39 Inf.	1764	7	8	A
Poulos, Geo.	Pvt. Co. F, 39 Inf.	1232	5	2	F
Schultz, Arthur	Pvt. Co. H, 39 Inf.	1232	19	22	C
Schutt, Henry	Pvt. Co. F, 39 Inf.	608	10	37	B
Sherwood, Chas. A.	Cpl. Co. E, 39 Inf.	608	9	32	E
Stanley, Jas. F.	Pvt. Co. L, 39 Inf.	1232	34	32	B
Stern, Alex.	Pvt. Co. H, 39 Inf.	1232	7	17	E
Anderson, Hans T. E.	Pvt. Co. M, 47 Inf.	1232	13	37	C
Arighi, Fred	do	1232	27	20	A
Ayers, Thos. J.	Pvt. Co. B, 47 Inf.	1232	30	41	C
Bennett, Irvan A.	Cpl. Co. I, 47 Inf.	1232	23	13	D
Briegel, Albert H.	Pvt. Co. B, 47 Inf.	1764	44	9	B
Damon, Paul W.	Pvt. Co. G, 47 Inf.	1233	21	10	A
Detrow, Walter H.	Sgt. Co. B, 47 Inf.	1232	25	38	B
Dillon, Harvey	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf.	1232	27	40	C
Escover, Carl W.	Pvt. Co. B, 47 Inf.	1232	22	23	C
Gentholtz, Wm. J.	do	1232	12	24	C
Hearn, Geo. E.	Pvt. Co. L, 47 Inf.	1232	24	27	E

Deceased soldiers from Ohio buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FOURTH DIVISION—con.					
Heighton, Robt. I.	Cpl. Co. G, 47 Inf.	1232	39	9	B
Heller, Lewis	Pvt. Co. D, 47 Inf.	1232	7	40	F
Hobaugh, John S.	Pvt. Co. I, 47 Inf.	1232	39	13	D
Lombardy, Hamlet	Cpl. Co. M, 47 Inf.	1232	30	9	F
Martino, Nelson R.	Cpl. Co. G, 47 Inf.	1232	28	39	D
McCartney, Cyrus F.	Pvt. Co. B, 47 Inf.	1232	29	21	E
McDaniel, Wm. H.	Pvt. Co. I, 47 Inf.	1232	29	27	A
Meeker, John C.	Pvt. Co. M, 47 Inf.	608	11	10	B
Metz, Sidney E.	Pvt. Co. G, 47 Inf.	608	20	5	C
Meyers, Steve	Pvt. Co. A, 47 Inf.	1232	24	12	E
Milton, Stefan	Pvt. Co. L, 47 Inf.	1232	28	44	D
Murray, Jos. L.	Pvt. Co. G, 47 Inf.	1232	19	27	E
Musser, Roy A.	Pvt. Co. L, 47 Inf.	1232	11	38	D
Pawlowski, Alex.	do	1232	18	29	F
Reid, John W., jr.	Pvt. Co. C, 47 Inf.	1232	13	19	H
Saccone, Biagio V.	Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf.	1232	14	17	D
Savage, Louis T.	Pvt. Co. G, 47 Inf.	1232	32	10	B
Scanlon, John	Pvt. Co. K, 47 Inf.	608	8	5	A
Schaefer, Chas. H.	Pvt. Co. B, 47 Inf.	1232	24	24	E
Simpson, Parks H.	Pvt. Co. I, 47 Inf.	1232	8	2	F
Sizler, Edward	Pvt. Co. G, 47 Inf.	1233	12	2	C
Slubowski, John	Pvt. Co. K, 47 Inf.	1232	31	11	D
Spafford, Frank W.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 47 Inf.	1232	29	44	D
Strebler, Edw. M.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 47 Inf.	608	17	10	A
Sullivan, Jos. J.	Pvt. Co. H, 47 Inf.	608	18	34	D
Tomko, Geo. C.	Pvt. Co. M, 47 Inf.	608	3	5	A
Callaghan, Wm. J.	Cpl. Co. K, 58 Inf.	1232	2	38	H
Ekelmann, Fred	Pvt. Co. D, 58 Inf.	1764	67	1	A
Erno, John	Pvt. Co. G, 58 Inf.	1726	26	11	A
Fisher, Frank J.	Sgt. Co. K, 58 Inf.	608	36	13	A
Gallagher, Floyd	Cpl. Co. A, 58 Inf.	608	31	22	B
Gavazi, Luigi	Pvt. Co. F, 58 Inf.	1232	15	32	C
Harris, Gus	Cpl. Co. E, 58 Inf.	1232	7	37	G
Lisse, Frank	Pvt. M. G. Co., 58 Inf.	1764	12	12	B
Lucak, Pete	Pvt. Co. E, 58 Inf.	1764	34	5	A
Meconi, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 58 Inf.	1232	2	13	G
Nogulio, Jim	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 58 Inf.	1764	27	4	B
Palico, Nick	Pvt. Co. L, 58 Inf.	1232	10	19	A
Pavel, John	Pvt. Co. E, 58 Inf.	1764	20	5	A
Polen, Howard M.	do	1764	75	11	A
Postler, Phillip	Cpl. Co. E, 58 Inf.	1764	16	5	A
Richard, Wm.	Pvt. Co. E, 58 Inf.	1764	20	5	A
Rowe, John S.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 58 Inf.	1332	28	11	F
Scherbinski, Victor	Pvt. Co. E, 58 Inf.	1764	52	13	A
Schidlowski, Frank J.	Pvt. Co. M, 58 Inf.	1232	17	23	B
Stone, Ethan	Pvt. Hq. Co., 58 Inf.	1232	8	45	A
Thompson, Kenneth H	1st Sgt. Co. L, 58 Inf.	1764	26	5	A
Voris, Chas. E.	Pvt. Co. G, 58 Inf.	1764	63	12	B
Weiher, Walter W.	Pvt. Co. F, 58 Inf.	608	20	24	D
Wysocki, John S.	Pvt. Co. L, 58 Inf.	1232	5	20	D
Creeden, John E.	2 Lt. Co. G, 59 Inf.	1232	4	33	A
Anges, Sam	Pvt. Co. A, 59 Inf.	1232	8	32	C
Barker, Wm. L.	Pvt. Co. F, 59 Inf.	1232	8	31	D
Bregen, Michael	Pvt. Co. G, 59 Inf.	1232	3	4	H
Briscal, Wm. K.	Pvt. Co. E, 59 Inf.	1232	35	24	E
Burkhart, Nicholas W.	Pvt. Co. B, 59 Inf.	1232	25	42	F
Cannizzaro, Angelo	Pvt. Co. A, 59 Inf.	1232	2	14	D
Capponi, Petro	Pvt. Co. H, 59 Inf.	1232	5	25	H
Cielaskiewicz, John	Pvt. Co. A, 59 Inf.	1764	5	9	A
Deangelo, Dominick	Cpl. Co. B, 59 Inf.	1232	7	37	B
Dignan, Jas. I.	Pvt. Co. G, 59 Inf.	1232	20	16	D
Fagin, Percy C.	do	1764	55	2	A
Farrara, Dominic	Pvt. Co. A, 59 Inf.	1232	6	13	D
Gardner, Clarence Le Roy.	Pvt. Co. G, 59 Inf.	1232	4	42	A
Gaston, Jas.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 59 Inf.	1764	69	11	A
Grubbs, Thos. A.	Pvt. Co. C, 59 Inf.	1232	8	7	A
Gundelach, Ben W.	Pvt. Co. E, 59 Inf.	1232	26	35	A
Helneke, Wm. C.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 59 Inf.	1233	18	10	C
Jones, Daniel	Pvt. Co. G, 59 Inf.	1232	4	8	G
Kinnear, John	do	1232	10	26	A
Kosciuszko, Anton	do	1232	9	5	F
Leciejewski, Casimer J.	Pvt. Co. K, 59 Inf.	1232	13	1	F
Nolan, Edw. J.	Cpl. Co. F, 59 Inf.	1764	90	10	A
Panzarello, Carlo	Pvt. Co. D, 59 Inf.	1232	21	27	A
Patrick, Chas.	Pvt. Co. H, 59 Inf.	1232	28	27	E
Peterson, Joe	Cpl. Co. K, 59 Inf.	1764	83	6	A
Prochaska, John	do	1232	9	35	B
Rockershousen, Grover	Sgt. Co. A, 59 Inf.	1232	8	4	E
Sharits, Norman	Pvt. Co. I, 59 Inf.	1764	32	2	H
Sidaris, Nicholas	Pvt. Co. E, 59 Inf.	1232	22	31	A
Smith, Wm. J.	Bglr. Co. E, 59 Inf.	1232	26	27	D
Soinski, Marion	Cpl. Co. A, 59 Inf.	608	33	22	D
Tomazin, Anton	Pvt. Co. B, 59 Inf.	1233	14	9	B
Torcheak, Steve	Mech. Co. H, 59 Inf.	1233	29	15	C
Williams, Jas. E.	Pvt. Co. E, 59 Inf.	1232	11	44	B
O'Brien, Jas.	Pvt. Co. A, 10 M. G. Bn.	1232	20	40	B
Eardley, John W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 11 M. G. Bn.	1232	33	25	B
Hill, Josiah W.	Pvt. Co. C, 11 M. G. Bn.	1232	37	29	H
Kunert, Otto M.	Pvt. Co. B, 12 M. G. Bn.	608	14	16	G
FIFTH DIVISION					A
Brown, Vories P.	1 Lt. Co. I, 6 Inf.	1233	33	1	A
Benekos, Demetreos	Pvt. Co. E, 6 Inf.	1232	38	8	D
Culp, Chas.	Pvt. Co. I, 6 Inf.	1232	27	40	E
Cunningham, Amor	Pvt. Co. H, 6 Inf.	1232	8	24	H
De Capito, Silvio S.	Pvt. Co. I, 6 Inf.	1233	29	17	D
Duffek, Jos. J.	Pvt. Co. C, 6 Inf.	1233	31	12	D
Fitzgerald, John M.	do	1233	12	19	C
Girard, Albert H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 6 Inf.	1232	20	13	C
Gurski, Theodore	Pvt. Co. C, 6 Inf.	1232	30	35	H
Hedges, Jos.	Pvt. Co. I, 6 Inf.	1232	27	24	B
Heine, Allen F.	Pvt. Co. K, 6 Inf.	1232	27	32	C
Kabasinkos, Tony	Pvt. Co. I, 6 Inf.	1232	32	26	A
Kasporevg, Jos.	Pvt. Co. K, 6 Inf.	1232	3	27	A

Deceased soldiers from Ohio buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIFTH DIVISION—con.					
King, Chas. W	Pvt. Co. M, 6 Inf	1232	2	31	C
Lefek, Wojciech	Pvt. Co. C, 6 Inf	1233	31	24	D
Mattox, Jos. Bruce	Pvt. Co. L, 6 Inf	1232	3	34	A
Mitskus, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 6 Inf	1232	5	41	B
Morris, Benj. H	Cpl. Co. B, 6 Inf	1232	28	2	B
Moser, Clem	Pvt. Co. L, 6 Inf	1232	9	20	B
Naeher, Geo	Pvt. Co. I, 6 Inf	1233	27	26	C
Parravano, Galtano	do	1232	34	43	H
Sullivan, Jas. P	Cpl. Co. C, 6 Inf	1233	33	15	D
Troullos, Theodore	Bglr. Co. D, 6 Inf	1232	8	3	G
Voull, Nick	Pvt. Co. D, 6 Inf	1232	38	26	B
Alexakis, Geo	Pvt. Co. G, 11 Inf	1233	11	3	C
Archibald, Milton J	Pvt. Co. K, 11 Inf	1232	21	22	B
Armstrong, Jas. E	Pvt. Co. E, 11 Inf	1233	35	2	B
Belak, Henry	Cpl. Co. E, 11 Inf	1232	36	32	F
Bell, Raymond E	Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf	1232	20	31	F
Belzer, John	Pvt. Co. C, 11 Inf	1233	12	24	B
Bielak, Kazimiers	Pvt. Co. G, 11 Indf	1233	35	26	C
Birlirakis, Geo	Pvt. Co. M, 11 Inf	1232	34	36	D
Birman, Morris	Pvt. Co. G, 11 Inf	1232	12	36	F
Bruce, Wm	Pvt. Co. A, 11 Inf	1232	2	23	C
Budzinski, Jan	Pvt. Co. F, 11 Inf	1233	8	14	C
Budzynski, John S	Pvt. Co. A, 11 Inf	1233	30	14	D
Bushawn, Henry F	Pvt. Hq. Co., 11 Inf	1232	32	5	E
Casciano, Nicola	Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf	1233	2	1	D
Chance, Andrew M	Pvt. Co. H, 11 Inf	1232	24	6	A
Ciganski, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 11 Inf	1232	39	36	D
Cline, Chas	Cpl. Co. K, 11 Inf	1232	4	37	E
Connelly, Michael	Pvt. Co. M, 11 Inf	1232	18	31	F
Cook, Chas. H	Pvt. Co. C, 11 Inf	1232	32	7	B
Daugherty, Orville O	Pvt. Co. K, 11 Inf	1232	23	1	A
Di Piazza, Pietro	Pvt. Co. G, 11 Inf	1233	30	18	B
Domiani, Sabatini	Pvt. Co. L, 11 Inf	1232	10	19	C
Fourman, Orville E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 11 Inf	1233	32	2	D
Friedle, Lada	Pvt. Co. D, 11 Inf	1233	7	19	C
Froesch, John	Pvt. Hq. Co., 11 Inf	1232	14	29	H
Gelcas, Nick	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 11 Inf	1233	31	18	C
Georgess, Peter	Pvt. Hq. Co., 11 Inf	1232	11	37	H
Germanio, Oraticio	Pvt. Co. G, 11 Inf	1233	23	24	B
Goosman, Wm. F	Pct. 1 cl. Co. F, 11 Inf	1232	37	15	G
Gordon, Carl	Pvt. Co. K, 11 Inf	1232	11	8	H
Guilian, Raymond	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 11 Inf	1232	16	19	A
Hammers, Jas. A	Pvt. Co. H, 11 Inf	1232	5	9	C
Harmon, Edw. J	Cpl. Co. M, 11 Inf	1233	30	3	B
Hathaway, Ray W	Pvt. Co. M, 11 Inf	1232	3	18	A
Heffelfinger, Daniel	Pvt. M. G. Co., 11 Inf	1232	35	7	C
Hughes, Fred O	Pvt. Co. F, 11 Inf	1232	5	11	D
Isodian, Arggiros	Pvt. Co. A, 11 Inf	1232	31	7	F
John, Tom	Pvt. Co. I, 11 Inf	1232	38	35	E
Kamenchick, Peter	Pvt. Co. L, 11 Inf	1232	32	8	D
Kanieski, Jos	Pvt. Co. I, 11 Inf	1232	13	16	F
Karper, Reuben C	do	1232	12	27	F
Kasza, Louis	Pvt. Co. F, 11 Inf	1232	2	23	B
Kaval, Andrew	Pvt. Co. C, 11 Inf	1232	36	41	E
Kearney, Frank J	Cpl. Co. E, 11 Inf	1233	12	15	C
Klemietics, Anton	Pvt. Co. F, 11 Inf	1233	14	2	D
Klug, Albert G	Pvt. Co. I, 11 Inf	1232	13	3	E
Kolar, Jos	Cpl. Co. A, 11 Inf	1232	17	13	F
Kovocervich, Agica	Pvt. Co. L, 11 Inf	1232	24	26	F
Kuskin, Edw. F	Cpl. Co. F, 11 Inf	1232	33	35	H
Lantz, Albert	Pvt. Co. L, 11 Inf	1233	36	22	C
Lees, Harry C	Cpl. Co. E, 11 Inf	1232	35	13	B
Lett, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf	1233	18	2	B
Libertucci, Michele	Pvt. Co. G, 11 Inf	1232	16	16	D
Liston, Ray	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 11 Inf	1232	18	33	F
Maloney, John J	Sgt. Co. L, 11 Inf	1232	39	19	F
Mandalakis, John	Pvt. Co. H, 11 Inf	1232	11	6	A
Marscheider, Edward	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 11 Inf	1232	8	41	H
Mathews, Tom	Pvt. Co. M, 11 Inf	1233	26	8	D
McLaughlin, John C	Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf	1233	11	28	C
Mercer, Jas. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 11 Inf	1232	23	28	A
Moeller, Richard	Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf	1233	30	22	B
Moran, Jas	Sgt. Co. K, 11 Inf	1233	29	29	D
Nadler, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 11 Inf	1232	24	3	A
Nardi, Robt	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 11 Inf	1232	35	25	B
Newbauer, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 11 Inf	1232	36	22	B
Newlon, Benj. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 11 Inf	1232	26	18	C
Nowak, Paul	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 11 Inf	1232	8	11	A
O'Donnell, Michael	Pvt. Co. K, 11 Inf	1232	29	34	G
Olney, Guy R	Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf	1233	9	9	D
Pacovsky, Jos	Pvt. Co. D, 11 Inf	1232	12	31	H
Paul, Benny	Pvt. Co. K, 11 Inf	1233	3	15	C
Peters, Wm	Pvt. Co. A, 11 Inf	1232	6	36	E
Prousgaard, Niel	Pvt. Co. I, 11 Inf	1232	18	21	A
Pyer, Thos	Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf	1233	18	21	D
Raffaelli, Jach	Cpl. Co. A, 11 Inf	1233	12	15	B
Ray, Carl	Pvt. Co. M, 11 Inf	1232	9	10	D
Reid, Harry F	Pvt. Co. F, 11 Inf	1232	38	28	H
Rhodes, Herbert D	Cpl. Co. C, 11 Inf	1232	2	32	H
Rininger, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 11 Inf	1232	19	17	H
Romano, Jim	Pvt. Co. E, 11 Inf	1232	39	41	E
Runions, Howard E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 11 Inf	1232	25	19	A
Sayre, Albert D	Pvt. Co. D, 11 Inf	608	10	38	A
Schuler, Austin	Pvt. Co. I, 11 Inf	1232	22	21	H
Scott, Ivan L	Pvt. Co. D, 11 Inf	1233	3	22	D
Sekerak, Andrew	Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf	1232	14	3	C
Shaner, Alfred F	do	1233	4	29	B
Smok, Leon	Pvt. Co. G, 11 Inf	1233	3	18	A
Stoneburner, Boyd	Cpl. Co. B, 11 Inf	1232	9	29	G
Strasser, Jas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 11 Inf	1232	25	17	F
Stroup, John C	Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf	1233	9	4	C
Thobe, Jos	Cpl. M. G. Co. 11 Inf	1232	36	29	G
Vales, Rudolph	Pvt. Hq. Co. 11 Inf	1232	12	21	G
Verno, Joe	Pvt. Co. M, 11 Inf	1232	27	1	C
Wasch, Chas. J	Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf	1233	6	10	B
Wilienbrink, William V	Pvt. Co. F, 11 Inf	1233	35	3	B

Deceased soldiers from Ohio buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIFTH DIVISION—con.					
Zaferellis, Michael E	Pvt. Hq. Co. 11 Inf	1232	25	1	B
Zilinski, John	Pvt. Co. F, 11 Inf	1232	9	6	A
Zouras, Tom	Pvt. Co. G, 11 Inf	1233	16	6	B
Clemeltz, Walter	2 lt. Co. E, 60 Inf	1232	23	3	A
McComb, Karl Stewart	2 lt. 60 Inf	1232	14	30	E
Anean, Joe	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 60 Inf	1232	27	39	E
Carey, John J	Sgt. Co. F, 60 Inf	1232	26	37	B
Cary, Ernest	Pvt. M. G. Co., 60 Inf	1233	27	15	C
Crayne, Thos. E	Pvt. Co. B, 60 Inf	1232	29	37	G
Kock, Henry B	Pvt. Co. K, 60 Inf	1232	5	39	F
Kriz, Jas	Pvt. Co. C, 60 Inf	1232	5	4	F
Ostrowski, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 60 Inf	1232	28	33	D
Pavel, Christ	Pvt. Hq. Co. 60 Inf	34	14	7	B
Rockwell, Raymond M	Pvt. Co. G, 60 Inf	1232	29	11	F
Rossiter, John J	Pvt. Co. A, 60 Inf	1232	11	21	G
Urbanicic, Edward	Pvt. Co. C, 60 Inf	1232	39	24	H
Vasile, Janou	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 60 Inf	1232	37	4	A
Migdalski, Alex	Pvt. Co. E, 61 Inf	1232	4	40	C
Miller, Frank H	Pvt. Co. L, 61 Inf	1232	27	23	A
Minosso, Attilio	Pvt. Co. M, 61 Inf	1232	28	43	B
Psomas, Peter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 61 Inf	1232	25	20	G
Richards, Herbert G	Pvt. Co. L, 61 Inf	1232	3	28	F
Smith, Robt. M	Pvt. Co. K, 61 Inf	1232	13	1	E
Spathis, Christ S	Pvt. Co. G, 61 Inf	1232	12	32	C
Wenn, David W	Mech. Co. K, 61 Inf	1232	9	19	A
Zwiefelhoefer, Albert A	Pvt. Co. F, 61 Inf	1232	27	43	H
Dew, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. C, 15 M. G. Bn	1232	8	27	E
Hanford, Bernard B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 15 M. G. Bn	1232	11	4	E
Ludwig, Chas. F	Pvt. Co. A, 15 M. G. Bn	1232	27	2	B
Maynard, John B	do	1232	22	12	D
Newton, Wilson	Pvt. Co. C, 15 M. G. Bn	1233	17	28	D
Rammel, Henry J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 15 M. G. Bn	1233	16	29	D
Rennie, Herman E	Pvt. Co. B, 15 M. G. Bn	1232	20	39	D
Ruse, John C	do	1233	28	7	B
Scott, Jesse C	Pvt. Co. A, 15 M. G. Bn	1232	36	32	B
Scullion, Jas. J	Pvt. Co. D, 15 M. G. Bn	1232	25	7	A
Sillars, Wm. M	Cpl. Co. B, 15 M. G. Bn	1232	17	31	G
Williams, Nicholas H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 15 M. G. Bn	1232	23	41	C
Brown, Louis C	1 lt. Co. D, 7 Engrs	1232	15	8	A
Norris, Francis A	Sgt. Co. C, 7 Engrs	1233	8	15	B
Saunier, Harry L	Pvt. Co. A, 9 F. S. Bn	1232	9	15	H
Tipton, David F	Chauf. Hq. Co. 9 F. S. Bn	1232	33	33	D
SIXTH DIVISION					
Campbell, David D	Pvt. Co. H, 54 Inf	1232	20	10	D
Currens, Clarence	Pvt. Co. I, 54 Inf	1232	30	6	B
Krauss, John E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 54 Inf	1232	3	32	H
Lamore, Clarence J	Pvt. Co. L, 54 Inf	1232	27	36	D
Wheeler, Marion O	Cpl. Co. G, 54 Inf	1232	23	8	H
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Joy, Jacob A	Pvt. Co. D, 34 Inf	1233	33	4	B
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Anania, Louis	Pvt. Co. F, 101 Inf	1232	25	23	D
Borski, Jos	Pvt. Co. H, 101 Inf	1232	26	6	B
Boyd, Howard Robt	Pvt. Co. I, 101 Inf	1232	17	36	E
Brantley, Hobson	Pvt. Co. H, 101 Inf	1232	12	26	E
Broussard, Jos. O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 101 Inf	1233	17	15	D
Callaway, Earl	Pvt. M. G. Co. 101 Inf	1232	37	32	H
Contagalendo, Sebastiano	Pvt. Co. C, 101 Inf	1232	32	36	C
Dunberger, Christ	Pvt. Co. K, 101 Inf	1232	29	10	A
Fixler, Jos. E	Pvt. Co. M, 101 Inf	1232	35	19	H
Fockler, Chas. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 101 Inf	1232	27	38	F
Gambatesa, Antonio	Pvt. Co. H, 101 Inf	1233	1	15	D
Gingrich, Russell A	Pvt. Hq. Co. 101 Inf	1233	12	22	B
Hanna, Josef	Pvt. Co. K, 101 Inf	1233	33	14	D
Heyman, Stephen C	Pvt. Co. G, 101 Inf	1232	20	35	H
Howell, Edw. I	Sgt. Co. K, 101 Inf	1232	2	11	H
Kennedy, Wm. S	Pvt. Co. I, 101 Inf	1232	10	20	G
Loftus, Patrick J	Pvt. Co. M, 101 Inf	1233	6	11	A
Lower, Harry E	do	1232	10	15	H
McMillen, Robt. C	Pvt. Co. D, 101 Inf	1232	31	38	F
McNicol, Jas. L	do	1232	27	13	F
Mencer, Clyde	Pvt. Co. H, 101 Inf	1232	30	39	E
Miles, Stanley E	Pvt. Co. F, 101 Inf	1232	32	19	F
Nary, Edw. G	Pvt. Co. C, 101 Inf	1232	15	45	C
Romanek, Jos	Pvt. Co. G, 101 Inf	1233	28	11	A
Rowan, John P	Pvt. Co. H, 101 Inf	1232	30	38	G
Shanley, John A	do	1232	9	39	B
Throne, Leroy C	Pvt. Co. I, 101 Inf	1232	10	30	A
Williams, Fred R	Pvt. Co. L, 101 Inf	1232	37	27	E
Basil, Jefferson	Pvt. Co. K, 102 Inf	1232	25	42	H
Bell, Paul N	Pvt. Co. G, 102 Inf	1232	13	24	E
Boehm, Wm. J	Pvt. Hq. Co., 102 Inf	1232	18	5	E
Carlson, John	Pvt. Co. H, 102 Inf	1232	32	32	D
Cohrs, Fred J	Pvt. Co. K, 102 Inf	1232	1	12	H
Corder, John A	Pvt. Co. M, 102 Inf	1232	10	12	H
Dombrazzio, Mike	Pvt. Co. K, 102 Inf	1232	7	15	D
Fragapane, Jos	Pvt. Co. F, 102 Inf	1232	30	31	C
Francesco, Fiore	Pvt. Co. C, 102 Inf	608	38	42	D
Hancock, Howard	Pvt. Co. I, 102 Inf	608	26	34	B
Hays, Cecil E	Pvt. Co. H, 102 Inf	1233	25	8	D
Herner, Leslie R	Pvt. Co. E, 102 Inf	1232	18	40	D
Linden, Bernard	Pvt. Co. F, 102 F	1233	20	10	B
Lindsey, Jas	Pvt. Co. K, 102 Inf	1232	4	6	C
Mittendorf, Barney	Pvt. Co. M, 102 Inf	1232	19	30	C
Oard, Noah R	Pvt. Co. K, 102 Inf	34	25	13	A
Peltz, Oscar F	Pvt. Co. L, 102 Inf	1232	21	9	C
Prigge, Alfred	Cpl. Co. K, 102 Inf	1232	28	17	D
Ruyle, Wesley	Sgt. Hq. Co., 102 Inf	1232	15	6	E
Santora, Lorenzo	Pvt. Co. L, 102 Inf	1232	7	5	H

Deceased soldiers from Ohio buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION—con.					
Saran, Simon	Pvt. Co. G, 102 Inf	1232	10	4	B
Scarole, Jos	Pvt. Co. M, 102 Inf	1232	40	10	D
Schweers, Jos. F	Mech. Co. K, 102 Inf	1232	3	11	H
Stewart, Ralph H	Pvt. Co. F, 102 Inf	1232	1	45	A
Stoiber, Harry J	Pvt. Co. I, 102 Inf	1232	21	12	F
Strong, Ernest J	Pvt. Co. K., 102 Inf	1232	1	45	H
Amos, John P	Pvt. Co. D, 103 Inf	1232	34	28	E
Guarino, Tony	Pvt. Co. M, 103 Inf	1232	14	38	H
Kothman, Leo B	Bglr. Co. O, 103 Inf	1232	19	5	B
Manias, Theodore	Pvt. Co. D, 103 Inf	1232	35	7	D
Ambler, Melvin Henry	Pvt. Co. G, 103 Inf	1232	27	35	F
De Paul, John	Pvt. Co. I, 103 Inf	1232	25	22	C
Evangelin, Frank	Pvt. Co. M, 103 Inf	1232	15	12	H
Hintereck, Geo	do	608	34	18	D
Kessel, Edward	Pvt. Co. C, 103 Inf	1232	21	22	A
McIntyre, Edw. J	Pvt. Co. F, 103 Inf	1233	20	17	C
McKiernen, Patrick	Pvt. Co. E, 103 Inf	1233	4	13	A
Pierson, Homer L	Pvt. Co. K, 103 Inf	1232	24	38	D
Schlare, Irvin A	Pvt. Co. E, 103 Inf	1232	5	10	D
Szelogowski, Albert	Pvt. Co. I, 103 Inf	1764	50	2	A
Walsh, Chas	Pvt. Co. D, 103 Inf	1233	3	5	C
Scott, Chas. W	2 lt. Bty. F, 102 F. A	1764	80	5	A
Donovan, Frank B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 101 Engrs	1764	53	6	A
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Henry, John P	Pvt. Co. K, 107 Inf	636	12	33	B
Baird, Forrest R	Pvt. Co. C, 106 M. G. Bn	636	4	11	D
Hughes, Jas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 106 M. G. Bn.	636	12	8	C
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Aerry, Freeman	Pvt. M. G. Co. 109 Inf	1233	9	10	C
Francis, Ernest H	Pvt. Co. B, 109 Inf	1233	20	23	B
Kune, Frank	do	34	14	15	B
Lutkus, Alexander	Pvt. Co. C, 109 Inf	1232	34	2	D
Kalleron, Wm	Pvt. Co. A, 110 Inf	34	31	1	A
McAteer, Willis	Pvt. Co. D, 110 Inf	608	35	26	D
Wilson, Chas. R	do	1232	17	20	B
Buerger, Bernard W	Pvt. Co. D, 111 Inf	1232	14	13	H
Caruso, Nick	Pvt. Co. L, 111 Inf	1232	34	23	B
Collins, Thos. J	Pvt. Co. H, 111 Inf	1232	12	17	E
Fenton, Ernest B	do	1232	16	31	B
Goodline, John O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 111 Inf	1232	24	4	E
O'Keefe, Grover J	Pvt. Co. A, 111 Inf	1233	22	27	C
Silinskis, Zinons	Pvt., 111 Inf	1232	32	21	A
Gettleman, Archie A	Sgt. Co. B, 112 Inf	1232	14	5	H
Gustavson, Egnar A	Pvt. Hq. Co. 112 Inf	1233	18	2	C
Wernke, Jos. H	Pvt. Co. H, 112 Inf	1233	28	2	C
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Blake, Wilbur L	Pvt. Co. F, 113 Inf	1232	1	40	A
Carelli, Ralph	Pvt. Hq. Co. 116 Inf	1232	29	15	C
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Batzaski, Andy	Pvt. Co. B, 117 Inf	636	8	18	A
Berglund, Frank	do	636	2	12	A
Flannery, Thos. E	Pvt. Co. G, 117 Inf	636	5	6	D
Mahoney, Virgil V	Pvt. Co. H, 117 Inf	636	9	27	A
Mismash, John	do	636	6	15	A
Pabesen, Martin	Pvt. Co. I, 117 Inf	636	8	16	A
Price, Glen	do	636	12	21	A
Roth, Josef Slifka	Pvt. Co. E, 117 Inf	636	11	14	A
Standridge, John E	Pvt. Co. M, 117 Inf	636	3	5	C
Stey, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. A, 117 Inf	636	11	13	D
Watkins, Jas. Chas	do	636	9	21	A
Wood, Walter E	do	107-E	1	11	D
Braverman, Paul	Pvt. M. G. Co. 118 Inf	636	4	21	D
Becker, Victor S	Cpl. Co. I, 118 Inf	636	7	2	C
Cochran, David Ross	Pvt. Co. I, 118 Inf	636	5	12	A
Hoag, Fred A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 119 Inf	636	5	34	A
Kane, Roy T	Pvt. Co. K, 119 Inf	636	6	28	B
Mattox, Aaron E	Pvt. Co. D, 114 M. G. Bn	636	16	17	A
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Bauder, Samuel C	Pvt. Co. K, 125 Inf	1232	10	13	A
Carlisle, Norman	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 125 Inf	1232	11	13	A
Herbst, Fred B	Sgt. Co. A, 125 Inf	1232	39	4	C
Lewis, Harry	Pvt. Co. E, 125 Inf	1232	10	17	E
McCarter, Jesse	Pvt. Co. G, 125 Inf	1232	9	6	F
Perry, Clarence J	Pvt. Co. B, 125 Inf	1232	34	30	C
Pietrykowski, Louis	Pvt. Co. D, 125 Inf	608	16	6	C
Rempler, Harry H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 125 Inf	1232	20	33	H
Ross, Edwin	Pvt. Co. E, 125 Inf	608	6	1	D
Royer, Harry Oscar	Pvt. Co. D, 125 Inf	1232	24	39	C
Schneider, John	Pvt. Co. F, 125 Inf	1232	24	16	B
Thompson, Ralph McKinley	Pvt. Co. L, 125 Inf	608	37	31	A
Wurts, Edw. E	Pvt. Co. F, 125 Inf	1232	4	25	F
Baker, Jos. J	Pvt. Co. C, 126 Inf	1232	17	4	C
Breymaier, Wm. F	Pvt. Co. M, 126 Inf	1232	12	6	F
Brill, Clifford W. C	Pvt. Co. F, 126 Inf	1232	15	20	A
Cappelletti, Amedio	Pvt. Co. C, 126 Inf	608	3	1	D
Deucker, Henry W	Pvt. Co. F, 126 Inf	1232	35	1	C
Emswiler, Herman C	Pvt. Co. G, 126 Inf	1232	31	32	H
Epley, Geo. P	do	1232	39	18	G
Felber, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 126 Inf	608	2	29	C
Goyfan, Pioti	Pvt. M. D. 126 Inf	608	2	25	D

Deceased soldiers from Ohio buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Niehaus, Fred	Pvt. Co. E, 126 Inf	1233	29	12	A
Patterson, Arthur F	do	1232	2	10	E
Riehle, Fred J	do	1232	21	46	C
Sines, Benton	Cpl. Co. M, 126 Inf	1232	27	45	B
Tunhorst, Louis J	Pvt. Co. F, 126 Inf	1232	34	19	A
Foody, Jos. P	Pvt. Co. D, 127 Inf	1232	28	33	E
Gecowets, A. C	Pvt. Co. C, 127 Inf	1232	12	34	B
Kaneney, Alfred	Pvt. Co. A, 127 Inf	1232	5	35	C
Krock, Edward	Pvt. Co. K, 127 Inf	1232	38	4	E
McVay, Frank	Pvt. Co. H, 127 Inf	1232	16	19	C
Norris, Alexander	do	1232	8	9	D
Oser, Jos. F	do	1232	20	26	F
Pietraszak, Mike F	Pvt. Co. C, 127 Inf	1232	40	6	H
Potosky, Walter	Pvt. Co. I, 127 Inf	1232	19	46	C
Schmidt, Paul	Pvt. Co. K, 127 Inf	1232	11	31	E
Skibski, Frank A	Pvt. Co. I, 127 Inf	1232	20	21	G
Burke, John	Pvt. Co. K, 128 Inf	1232	24	34	G
Cox, Hamer Milton	Pvt. Co. K, 128 Inf	1232	5	40	H
Dunn, Benj. F	Pvt. Co. M, 128 Inf	1232	25	17	C
Gander, Wm. U	Pvt. Co. A, 128 Inf	608	5	11	D
Irwin, Abram L	Mech. Co. D, 128 Inf	1232	33	1	H
Larrick, Everett	Pvt. Co. K, 128 Inf	1232	20	8	H
Michel, John A	Pvt. Co. M, 128 Inf	1232	16	33	E
Mulcare, John M	Pvt. Co. D, 128 Inf	608	20	1	D
Musler, Henry	do	608	23	16	D
Olin, Chas. Corbett	Pvt. Co. E, 128 Inf	1232	35	20	A
Shinkle, Leonard E	Pvt. Co. K, 128 Inf	1232	27	41	B
Bahiman, Chas. A	Pvt. Co. B, 121 M. G. Bn	1232	7	12	C
Locke, Guy	Cpl. Co. B, 121 M. G. Bn	1232	1	3	E
Murawski, Walter	Pvt. Co. C, 107 F. S. Bn	1232	7	28	E
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Perrone, Philip	Pvt. Co. C, 131 Inf	1232	19	11	A
Triphon, Louis	Pvt. Co. G, 131 Inf	1233	3	13	D
Collins, John J	Pvt. 132 Amb. Co. 108 Sn. Tn.	34	4	6	B
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Sandman, Frank	Pvt. Co. H, 140 Inf	1233	34	12	C
Mix, Charley	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 142 Inf	1232	32	32	E
Wright, Espy K	Pvt. 143 Amb. Co	1232	16	37	D
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Young, Curtis K	Wag. Headquarters Tr'p	608	8	39	D
Houts, Arthur S	Major, 1 Bn., 145 Inf	1232	31	26	A
Erb, William L	Capt. Co. L, 145 Inf	1252	20	2	D
Allender, George M	Pvt. Hq. Co., 145 Inf	1232	4	23	C
Ballard, John H	Sgt. Co. D, 145 Inf	1232	1	21	C
Bastl, Tony	Pvt. Co. H, 145 Inf	1252	13	1	A
Bayless, Paul R	Cpl. Co. G, 145 Inf	1232	35	26	C
Bernik, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 145 Inf	1252	16	4	C
Brandt, Joseph	Sgt. Co. A, 145 Inf	1232	8	19	D
Burch, Archie F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 145 Inf	1232	38	28	G
Briggs, Lewis A	Pvt. Co. E, 145 Inf	1252	8	1	A
Brisco, Floyd W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 145 Inf	1252	10	4	B
Brown, Arthur	Sgt. Co. G, 145 Inf	1232	11	28	F
Burnworth, Willis L	Sgt. Co. H, 145 Inf	1252	8	1	C
Caramicio, Stefen	Cpl. Co. K, 145 Inf	1232	31	34	G
Carpen, Joe	Pvt. Co. F, 145 Inf	1252	21	1	D
Caruso, Ralph W	Pvt. Co. H, 145 Inf	1252	8	2	D
Clark, Tracy J	Sgt. Co. F, 145 Inf	1252	19	1	D
Coffield, Joseph W	do	1232	5	46	A
Crusk, Peter	Pvt. Hq. Co., 145 Inf	1232	7	19	A
Di Giacomo, Pasquale	Cpl. Co. F, 145 Inf	1252	21	1	A
Doster, Halley F	Pvt. Co. I, 145 Inf	1252	18	4	D
Dynamski, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 145 Inf	1232	2	7	A
Evans, Jack C	Bgl. Co. K, 145 Inf	1232	22	2	B
Ferguson, John R	Cpl. Sup. Co., 145 Inf	1252	2	3	D
Geuitlian, George	Pvt. Co. K, 145 Inf	1232	23	26	H
Griswold, Charles	Pvt. M. G. Co., 145 Inf	1232	33	26	F
Gugliara, Philip	Pvt. Co. H, 145 Inf	1252	8	3	D
Gusler, Paul P	Sgt. M. G. Co., 145 Inf	1252	18	2	A
Hall, Lewis F	Cpl. Co. K, 145 Inf	1232	28	36	F
Hyde, Clarence	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 145 Inf	1232	9	1	C
Johnson, Gustave	Pvt. Hq. Co., 145 Inf	1232	30	2	H
Kicka, Paul	Pvt. Co. I, 145 Inf	1252	6	2	D
King, McKinley	Pvt. M. G. Co., 145 Inf	1232	10	16	G
Klimeak, Tony	Cpl. Co. I, 145 Inf	1232	21	22	F
Klushewsky, Alexander	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 145 Inf	1232	28	18	C
Knaak, Frank J	Sup. sgt. Co. C, 145 Inf	1232	23	1	G
Larky, Anthony	Pvt. Co. C, 145 Inf	1232	27	12	E
Leanzo, Ignazia	Cpl. Co. F, 145 Inf	1233	29	14	C
Lucas, Mike	Sgt. Co. I, 145 Inf	1252	12	4	C
Matusik, Alexander	Pvt. Co. B, 145 Inf	1232	26	19	C
McKinley, Steven D	Sgt. Co. E, 145 Inf	1252	16	1	D
Mleko, Stanley	Pvt. Co. H, 145 Inf	1252	11	1	A
Morris, George H	Mech. Co. I, 145 Inf	1232	8	30	F
Myers, Peter W	Pvt. Hq. Co., 145 Inf	1232	1	30	D
Noacker, Orva	Pvt. Co. K, 145 Inf	1232	26	36	E
Piguntaro, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 145 Inf	1232	33	29	E
Pliml, Steve	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 145 Inf	1252	6	4	B
Riddle, Paul B	Pvt. Co. D, 145 Inf	1232	21	18	D
Roberts, Carl W	Sgt. Co. M, 145 Inf	1252	5	2	D
Ruj, Kazimisz	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 145 Inf	1232	24	39	D
Vesey, Joseph	Cpl. Co. F, 145 Inf	1252	22	4	B
Wheeler, Lloyd A	Pvt. M. G. Co., 145 Inf	1232	10	32	E
Williams, Russell D	Cpl. Co. E, 145 Inf	1232	40	19	E
Wojciechowski, Frank	Cpl. Co. G, 145 Inf	1252	12	4	D
Sestokas, Charles	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 145 Inf	1232	33	7	D
Siwinski, Zigmund	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 145 Inf	1232	6	7	D
Slocum, Charles E, 3d	Ck. Sup. Co., 145 Inf	1232	24	11	H

Deceased soldiers from Ohio buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION—con.					
Sutea, Mike	Pvt. Co. E, 145 Inf	1252	10	2	D
Swartz, Ray L	Sgt. Co. D, 145 Inf	1232	37	40	A
Swengel, Anthony E	Sgt. Co. K, 145 Inf	1232	12	28	H
Anderton, Louis W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 146 Inf	1232	15	26	B
Babcock, Carl	Cpl. Co. A, 146 Inf	1232	35	7	E
Cleveland, Richard	Cpl. Co. I, 146 Inf	1232	23	6	A
Deuel, Jay	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 146 Inf	1232	11	27	D
Dukes, Simon	Pvt. Med. Det., 146 Inf	1232	16	46	B
Dunajtsik, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 146 Inf	1232	20	41	G
Gershon, John	Pvt. Co. G, 146 Inf	1232	13	17	G
Good, Emmett	Sup. sgt., Co. K, 146 Inf	1232	25	37	F
Haus, Raymond	Pvt. Med. Det., 146 Inf	1232	25	28	A
Hughes, Floyd	Mech. Co. C, 146 Inf	1232	3	31	B
Jett, Floyd	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 146 Inf	1232	21	8	D
Kaupp, Carl C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 146 Inf	1232	17	11	F
Kendig, Earl	Mech. Co. E, 146 Inf	1232	20	45	B
Miller, Lew W	Sgt. Hq. Co., 146 Inf	1252	23	4	B
Murry, Lewis W	Sgt. Co. H, 146 Inf	1232	2	21	G
Naus, William	Mech. Co. A, 146 Inf	1232	13	19	F
Patterson, Dewey S	Cpl. Co. K, 146 Inf	1232	25	13	C
Patton, Raymond V	Cpl. Co. L, 146 Inf	1232	24	12	G
Shearer, B. Harrison	Cpl. Co. E, 146 Inf	1232	24	27	C
Sigler, John H	Cpl. Co. F, 146 Inf	1232	18	38	C
St. John, Lawrence E	Pvt. Co. E, 146 Inf	1232	3	28	D
Stukenberg, Fred E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 146 Inf	1232	37	20	D
Sullivan, Fred	Cpl. Co. B, 146 Inf	1233	15	21	D
Swanigan, William	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 146 Inf	1232	9	27	F
Vasel, Philip	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 146 Inf	1232	38	41	E
Ware, Lloyd	do	1232	18	23	D
Welker, Thomas B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 146 Inf	1232	14	26	C
Wellings, George F	Pvt. Co. L, 146 Inf	1232	39	1	F
Kern, Harry E	Capt. Co. C, 147 Inf	1232	8	13	A
Bentley, Robert E	1st lt. Co. F, 147 Inf	1232	37	36	B
Colebank, Philip R	do	1232	20	2	A
Beckman, Clem A	Cpl. Co. C, 147 Inf	1232	7	9	G
Bozenhart, Ernest G	Pvt. Med. Det., 147 Inf	1252	15	4	B
Calabise, Frank	Cpl. Co. H, 147 Inf	1233	16	14	C
Campobassi, Panfilo	Pvt. Co. E, 147 Inf	1232	8	25	A
Carlo, Angelo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 147 Inf	1232	34	24	E
Cedzo, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 147 Inf	1232	16	24	F
Cherry, Dean D	Cpl. Co. K, 147 Inf	1232	38	1	G
Dantonio, Anthony	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 147 Inf	1232	7	16	D
Delconte, Antonio	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 147 Inf	1233	25	11	C
Drevet, Stephane	Cpl. Co. I, 147 Inf	1232	25	12	F
Dzeda, John	Cpl. Co. H, 147 Inf	1233	25	24	D
Dzikowski, Walter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 147 Inf	1232	15	17	D
Hana, Monsor	Cpl. Co. A, 147 Inf	636	3	1	B
Helbikowski, Wladyslaw.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 147 Inf	1232	26	23	E
Kistner, Ray A	1st sgt. Co. D, 147 Inf	1252	10	3	A
Kobylok, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 147 Inf	1232	38	3	G
Korcee, Egnas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 147 Inf	1232	37	33	F
Lang, Walter	Sgt. Co. C, 147 Inf	1232	23	1	C
McCarthy, James	do	1232	28	15	F
Mozenchi, Mike	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 147 Inf	1232	9	2	A
Myers, Earl R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 147 Inf	1232	21	31	F
Nance, Bryan F	Sgt. Co. H, 147 Inf	1232	3	31	A
Niemesh, Joseph A	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co. 147 Inf	1232	20	25	G
Nuszkilwicz, Stanislaw	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 147 Inf	1232	9	30	G
Olivia, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 147 Inf	1232	2	41	B
Oschejski, Joseph	Pvt. Co. C, 147 Inf	1232	30	46	C
Oxenrider, Ernest	Pvt. Co. E, 147 Inf	1232	20	27	C
Petrykonski, Adam	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 147 Inf	1232	21	6	H
Schairer, James V	Pvt. Med. Det., 147 Inf	1232	4	1	B
Scopeletes, Demetrys	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 147 Inf	1232	4	8	H
Slowikowski, Frank	do	1232	9	40	D
Treffler, John	Sgt. Co. C, 147 Inf	1232	40	12	F
Tucker, George H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 147 Inf	1232	10	46	C
Watkins, Glen	Cpl. Co. C, 147 Inf	1232	37	41	D
Annandale, Frederick N.	1st lt. Co. M, 148 Inf	1252	14	2	C
Taylor, Hall A	1st lt. Co. K, 148 Inf	1232	28	19	E
Barber, Paul H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 148 Inf	1232	11	35	D
Brewer, Merwin	Pvt. Co. H, 148 Inf	(1)			
Briggs, Floyd	Cpl. Co. L, 148 Inf	1232	16	27	C
Brokaw, Charles S	Cpl. Co. F, 148 Inf	1252	20	2	A
Bryant, Curtis	Pvt. Co. A, 148 Inf	1232	36	19	C
Burlile, Jerry M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 148 Inf	1232	16	17	G
Cannon, Donald	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 148 Inf	1232	2	46	C
Deeds, Solomon L	Pvt. Med. Det., 148 Inf	636	6	2	A
Derwinski, Peter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 148 Inf	1233	16	20	A
Drake, George W	Pvt. 1 cl. Med. Det., 148 Inf.	(1)			
Dziurzynski, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 148 Inf	1252	1	1	D
Evans, Charles L	Pvt. Med. Det., 148 Inf	1232	40	30	C
Fleming, Joseph P	Pvt. Co. B, 148 Inf	1232	16	43	F
Gates, Herman	Pvt. Co. K, 148 Inf	1232	15	25	D
Grzywacz, Steve	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 148 Inf	1252	4	2	A
Heinis, Stephen	Sgt. Hq. Co., 148 Inf	1232	25	9	H
Hubbard, John R	Regl. sgt. maj. Hq. Co., 148 Inf.	1232	34	22	H
Leyden, Martin	Cpl. Co. B, 148 Inf	1232	7	7	H
Lurance, Walter	Mech. Co. C, 148 Inf	1232	3	44	D
Madary, Otto	Cpl. Co. I, 148 Inf	1252	23	3	C
Maxson, Clarence	do	1252	12	1	C
McDargh, George E	Cpl. Co. G, 148 Inf	1232	21	27	C
Moorehead, Kenneth	do	1232	36	34	F
Moorehouse, Harold A	Cpl. Co. F, 148 Inf	1232	16	2	A
Penquite, Ralph S	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 148 Inf	1232	16	9	H
Rogers, Roscoe R	Pvt. Co. M, 148 Inf	1232	33	26	C
Schnell, Paul A	Sup. sgt. Co. C, 148 Inf	1252	18	1	A
Smedley, Clarence T	Pvt. Co. I, 148 Inf	1252	9	3	A
Stols, Erman	1st sgt. Co. H, 148 Inf	1252	22	3	C

[1] Cliveden Cemetery, Taplow, England.

Deceased soldiers from Ohio buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION—con.					
Sullivan, Joseph J	Pvt. Co. M, 148 Inf	1232	3	24	D
Tague, John A	Cpl. Co. M, 148 Inf	1252	2	3	B
Toccotelli, Tony	Pvt. Hq. Co., 148 Inf	1252	7	2	C
Trout, Clifford	Cpl. Co. G, 148 Inf	1233	31	11	C
Wilson, Harry A., jr	Cpl. Co. K, 148 Inf	1232	25	43	D
Wolfe, Joshua B	Sgt. Co. G, 148 Inf	1232	29	28	G
Wolfe, Le Roy M	Cpl. Co. G, 148 Inf	1232	4	40	G
McCook, Francis R	Capt. Co. B, 134 M. G. Bn	1232	27	38	B
Alfier, Antoni	Pvt. Co. B, 134 M. G. Bn	1232	10	33	G
Cox, Charles C	Sthl. sgt. Co. D, 135 M. G. Bn.	1232	29	46	A
Eardley, Cecil A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 135 M. G. Bn.	1232	36	39	A
McGuane, Joe V	Cpl. Co. C, 135 M. G. Bn	1252	9	2	C
Scott, Robert C	Pvt. Co. B, 135 M. G. Bn	1232	37	32	B
Zolko, Mike	Pvt. Co. A, 135 M. G. Bn	1233	21	22	C
Ammons, Abraham	Wag. Hq. Co. 136 M. G. Bn	1233	8	9	C
Bennett, Chas. E., jr	Sgt. Co. D, 136 M. G. Bn	1232	13	33	F
Cecil, Harry O	Pvt. Co. B, 136 M. G. Bn	1232	33	29	H
Chapman, Claude M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 136 M. G. Bn.	1232	21	20	G
Crago, Lloyd E	Pvt. Co. A, 136 M. G. Bn	1232	38	38	A
Dingee, Harry J	Wag. Hq. Co., 136 M. G. Bn	1252	13	2	A
Dragusin, Nick	Pvt. Co. B, 136 M. G. Bn	1232	22	37	F
Gause, Claire E	Pvt. Co. A, 136 M. G. Bn	1232	11	6	G
Hill, Albert J	do	1233	14	11	D
McDermott, Don R	Pvt. Co. D, 136 M. G. Bn	1233	19	9	C
Popa, Tom	do	1232	6	44	A
Sprenkel, Clarence	Cpl. Co. A, 136 M. G. Bn	1232	40	31	E
Swanson, Herman	Pvt. Co. B, 136 M. G. Bn	1232	40	7	G
Hedges, Harry H	Capt. Hq. Co. 134 F. A	1232	29	15	E
Cook, Sup. Co., 135 F. A		1233	9	25	C
Silk, Ernest A	Pvt. Hq. Co., 135 F. A	1232	29	5	D
Johnson, Kenneth	Pvt. 1 cl. Btry. D, 136 F. A	608	14	28	D
Buckley, James L	Pvt. Co. D, 112 Engrs	636	7	7	A
Chambers, Keith E	Pvt. Co. F, 112 Engrs	608	22	27	D
Principe, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 112 Engrs	1232	32	21	D
Van Kirk, Edgar G	Sgt. Co. C, 112 Engrs	1252	18	2	B
Caufield, John L	Sgt. Co. A, 112 F. S. Bn	1233	1	10	C
Cullen, Frank W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 112 F. S. Bn	1232	38	30	H
English, Alfred	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 112 Engrs	(2)			
Eymon, Harold S	Cpl. Co. B, 112 F. S Bn	1232	1	44	C
Thompson, John	Cpl. Co. C, 112 F. S. Bn	1252	3	1	A
Whalen, Charles A	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Det. F. S. Bn.	1232	1	16	D
Moffett, Charles A	Pvt. 1 cl. 147 Amb. Co., 112 S. Tr.	1252	1	3	D
Walterick, Claude L	Pvt. 1 cl. 148 Amb. Co., 112 S. T.	1252	18	3	C
Wolfersberger, Warren E.	Sgt. 146 Amb. Co., 112 Sn. Tn.	608	25	8	D
THIRTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Flack, Clark W	Pvt. Hq. Co., 154 Inf	1233	6	27	A
Rabner, Jack	Pvt. Hq. Co., 156 Inf	1233	35	15	A
Barr, Raymond H	Pvt. Bty. A,, 142 F. A	1232	5	29	A
Kelly, Clarence	Pvt. Hq. Co., 142 F. A	1232	5	41	E
Koetter, Bernard J	Pvt. Bty. B,, 142 F. A	608	4	29	B
Matthews, Charles	Pvt. Sup. Co., 142 F. A	608	6	38	A
FORTIETH DIVISION					
Cowing, Lawrence	2 lt. Bty. C, 144 F. A	34	4	18	A
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Wilcox, William A	Pvt. Co. C, 162 Inf	608	21	13	C
Comer, Joseph	Pvt. Co. C, 163 Inf	1233	34	24	C
Esenhuth, Fred	Pvt. Co. C, 148 M. G. Bn	1233	36	3	A
Worley, Lloyd A	Pvt. Bty. B, 147 F. A	608	2	3	D
Beany, James S	Pvt. Co. B, 116 Engrs	608	3	35	D
Mider, Albert	Cpl. Co. D, 116 Engrs	608	4	29	A
Guese, Frederick W	Pvt. 2 Bty., F. A. Rpl. Regt.	34	3	12	A
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Norman, John	1st lt. Co. E, 165 Inf	1232	12	18	H
Carey, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 165 Inf	608	1	3	B
Giarrusso, Leonard	Pvt. Co. K, 165 Inf	1232	12	37	B
Woodworth, Robert	Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf	1232	28	21	A
Eyler, William H	1st lt. Co. G, 166 Inf	608	32	10	A
Anderson, Elmer	Pvt. Co. B, 166 Inf	1232	28	36	D
Arter, Allen H	Cpl. Co. A, 166 Inf	1232	35	31	G
Barton, Edward	Pvt. Co. K, 166 Inf	1233	1	1	B
Bennett, Jesse L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 166 Inf	608	1	2	B
Bird, Dyer J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 166 Inf	1232	22	30	H
Blaney, Grover C	Cpl. Co. E, 166 Inf	608	28	1	A
Blosser, Emil D	Pvt. Co. L, 166 Inf	1232	3	23	G
Bohlman, George H	Sgt. Co. L, 166 Inf	1232	2	29	E
Bolte, William	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 166 Inf	1232	5	13	H
Boyce, Archie	Pvt. Co. M, 166 Inf	1232	27	32	F
Bye, Arthur H	Cpl. Co. K, 166 Inf	608	33	24	A
Chapman, Joseph W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 166 Inf	608	4	8	B
Charter, William H	Pvt. Co. K, 166 Inf	1233	14	29	D
Clark, Vernie	Pvt. Co. E, 166 Inf	1233	19	21	D
Collins, Raymond	Pvt. Co. B, 166 Inf	608	18	10	A
Conrath, Lawrence	Pvt. Co. L, 166 Inf	1232	28	40	C
Courts, Howard	Pvt. Co. M, 166 Inf	608	2	10	A
Curtis, Thomas	Pvt. Co. B, 166 Inf	1233	30	21	A
Daily, Parker R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 166 Inf	34	29	10	A
Davidson, George D	Pvt. Co. H, 166 Inf	1232	18	37	F
Detwiler, James H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 166 Inf	608	35	7	A
Dever, Andrew	Pvt. Co. H, 166 Inf	1232	32	34	F

[2] Terlincthun British Cemetery, Wimille, Pas-de-Calais, France.

Deceased soldiers from Ohio buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Dillon, Gerald	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 166 Inf.	608	11	33	B
Dixon, Floyd	Pvt. Co. C, 166 Inf.	608	29	6	B
Donnelly, John	Cook Co. F, 166 Inf.	1764	49	2	B
Drake, George E	Pvt. Co. L, 166 Inf.	1764	43	6	B
Ebert, Fred	Cpl. 166 Inf.	608	11	10	A
Fletcher, Roy	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 166 Inf.	608	38	1	B
Gabriel, James	Pvt. Co. L, 166 Inf.	1232	21	17	G
Gibson, David O	Cpl. Co. G, 166 Inf.	1764	25	1	B
Goodwin, Raymond B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 166 Inf.	608	29	8	B
Green, Henry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 166 Inf.	1764	30	10	B
Haner, Noah	Pvt. Co. L, 166 Inf.	1232	29	41	E
Hanlon, Thomas E	Pvt. Co. E, 166 Inf.	608	10	15	A
Hall, Howard	Pvt. Co. F, 166 Inf.	1233	27	20	C
Hartzell, Harry	Pvt. Co. G, 166 Inf.	608	34	8	A
Heibel, Charles W	Mech. Co. H, 166 Inf.	1232	39	34	F
Higgins, Michael	Pvt. Co. B, 166 Inf.	608	22	2	A
Horvath, Joe	Cpl. Co. B, 166 Inf.	1233	18	3	C
Howat, Keith W	Sgt. Co. I, 166 Inf.	1233	7	28	C
Hutton, George F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 166 Inf.	1764	57	11	B
Jaquette, Don C	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 166 Inf.	1232	14	43	A
Kampi, Aino	Cpl. Co. H, 166 Inf.	1764	19	13	A
Kendall, John P	Pvt. Co. H, 166 Inf.	1232	14	27	G
Knisley, Cash	Pvt. Co. M, 166 Inf.	1232	33	30	G
Kuhlthau, Charles E	Pvt. M. G. Co., 166 Inf.	608	3	10	A
Lippincott, Paul S	do	608	1	14	A
Lones, Charles A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 166 Inf.	1232	23	21	G
McGuire, Everett C	Cpl. Co. A, 166 Inf.	1232	20	22	A
McKenney, Floyd E	Pvt. Co. F, 166 Inf.	1233	1	20	C
McVeigh, Oscar H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 166 Inf.	1233	4	19	B
Merritt, James H	Pvt. Co. H, 166 Inf.	608	34	3	B
Moran, Roy A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 166 Inf.	1232	76	37	E
Morris, Pearl E	Pvt. Co. A, 166 Inf.	1232	4	26	A
Murphy, Glen R	Pvt. Co. M, 166 Inf.	1764	74	5	A
Mutic, Eli	Pvt. Co. K, 166 Inf.	1232	15	22	G
Nolan, Cecil E	Cpl. 166 Inf.	1232	30	8	C
Phillips, Walter	Wag. Sup. Co., 166 Inf.	1232	4	8	D
Pop, Isadore	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 166 Inf.	1764	20	1	B
Prindle, Charles W	do	608	5	14	A
Puffer, Harry S	Cpl. Co. M, 166 Inf.	1233	22	17	C
Pyles, Adam	Pvt. Co. I, 166 Inf.	1232	18	23	G
Repede, Toma	Pvt. Co. B, 166 Inf.	1233	20	6	D
Reynolds, Allan K	Cpl. Co. K, 166 Inf.	608	29	2	A
Rickards, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 166 Inf.	608	10	2	B
Rife, Elza	Pvt. Co. I, 166 Inf.	1764	63	3	B
Sanford, Jasper N	Pvt. Co. H, 166 Inf.	1232	17	4	H
Schaible, Ernst F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 166 Inf.	608	13	1	B
Selsor, Jack	Pvt. Co. K, 166 Inf.	1232	28	7	F
Shuster, Charles	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 166 Inf.	1233	9	23	B
Simpson, Dwight D	Pvt. Co. H, 166 Inf.	1764	2	7	A
Smith, Jacob P	Pvt. Co. F, 166 Inf.	1232	7	13	H
Spires, Howard F	Sgt. Co. D, 166 Inf.	608	17	12	B
Sterling, Melvin C	Pvt. Co. L, 166 Inf.	1232	32	36	D
Sterrett, Robert A	Pvt. M. G. Co., 166 Inf.	608	15	37	D
Stone, Huston	Cpl. Co. C, 166 Inf.	608	8	26	D
Swickard, Pearl J	Pvt. Co. M. 166 Inf.	608	37	29	B
Swigart, Luther	Sgt. Co. M, 166 Inf.	1232	23	13	E
Thiel, Fred W	Cpl. Co. C, 166 Inf.	608	17	9	B
Thomas, Earl	Cpl. Co. M, 166 Inf.	1232	36	23	H
Thomas, John	Pvt. Co. I, 166 Inf.	1232	1	36	D
Thompson, Dewey	do	608	14	4	B
Thorn, Robert	Pvt. Co. E, 166 Inf.	608	4	2	B
Trott, Wilfred	Pvt. Co. I, 166 Inf.	1764	73	5	A
Tyrrell, Duane	Pvt. Co. E, 166 Inf.	1233	21	28	A
Vayna, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 166 Inf.	1232	29	23	G
Vickroy, George B	Cpl. Co. L, 166 Inf.	1232	30	33	F
Wargo, Tom	Pvt. Co. M, 166 Inf.	1764	8	10	B
Warner, Earl	Cpl. Co. K, 166 Inf.	1233	12	29	D
Watkins, Harry	Cpl. Co. I, 166 Inf.	1232	16	12	H
Watterson, Dillon	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 166 Inf.	1764	86	12	A
Watts, Ray	Pvt. Co. L, 166 Inf.	1232	5	18	A
Wehner, Romanus	Pvt. Co. I, 166 Inf.	1232	26	2	A
Will, Theodore	Pvt. Co. D, 166 Inf.	1232	29	25	D
Willis, Augustine	Cpl. Co. B, 166 Inf.	608	30	11	B
Beattie, Arthur J	1st lt. Co. H, 167 Inf.	1232	37	16	H
Maran, Sam	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf.	608	23	13	B
Plis, Sam	Pvt. Co. D, 150 M. G. Bn.	608	25	16	B
Gimitroviz, John	Pvt. Co. F, 117 Engrs.	1232	24	18	G
Kocab, Joseph	Pvt. Co. B, 117 Engrs.	1232	34	32	C
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Alvey, Martin N	Pvt. San. Det., 307 Inf.	1232	11	34	C
Agler, Adelbert M	1st lt. Co. B, 305 M. G. Bn.	1232	30	8	F
Ripore, Frank	Pvt. Hq. Co., 302 San. Trn.	1233	27	3	A
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Gibbons, Edward	1st lt. Co. A, 311 Inf.	1232	30	18	B
Bradley, Robert M	Cpl. Co. D, 311 Inf.	1233	1	22	C
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Carney, Frank J	Pvt. Co. H, 313 Inf.	1232	24	29	F
Gastenveld, George	Pvt. Co. L, 315 Inf.	1232	24	30	F
Gonaff, George	Pvt. Co. K, 315 Inf.	1232	20	5	F
Gould, David	Cpl. Co. K, 315 Inf.	1232	17	35	F
Reedy, George F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 315 Inf.	1232	1	31	B
Demos, William	Pvt. Co. A, 316 Inf.	1232	2	1	B
Di Bernardino, Amadio	Pvt. Co. B, 316 Inf.	1232	5	36	B
Gourian, Sarguis	Pvt. Co. A, 316 Inf.	1232	9	36	D
Holowopun, Mike	Pvt. Co. C, 316 Inf.	1232	19	11	C
Kite, Denny	Pvt. Co. A, 316 Inf.	1232	17	37	C
Miner, Edward	Pvt. Hq. Co., 316 Inf.	1232	33	6	D

Deceased soldiers from Ohio buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION—con.					
Rebel, Frank C	Cpl. Co. M, 316 Inf.	1232	22	13	E
Montagne, Harvey	Pvt. Co. C, 311 M. G. Bn.	1232	37	39	D
Kuechenmeister, George	Pvt. Co. C, 12 M. G. Bn.	34	25	26	A
EIGHTIETH DIVISION					
Peterson, Gustav	Pvt. Co. F, 318 Inf.	1233	3	16	B
Schmitt, Frank B	Pvt. Co. M, 319 Inf.	34	21	9	A
Norris, Joseph	Pvt. Co. I, 320 Inf.	1232	3	21	A
Harding, Thomas	Pvt. Co. A, 315 M. G. Bn.	1232	16	37	F
Wells, Gus	Cpl. Co. F, 305 Engrs.	1233	34	3	C
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Eck, Raymond H	Pvt. Co. B, 324 Inf.	1233	34	12	D
Krawczyk, Antoni	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 324 Inf.	1233	24	23	D
Sodders, Paul H	Pvt. Bty. F, 316 F. A.	1232	9	8	C
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Ruczowski, Bernard	Pvt. Hdq. Det.	608	6	33	B
Flachbarth, John	Pvt. Co. M, 325 Inf.	1232	35	11	A
Jackowski, Steve	Pvt. Co. E, 325 Inf.	1232	15	38	F
Durst, Davis H	Pvt. Co. B, 326 Inf.	34	2	16	A
Walter, Albert	Pvt. Co. C, 326 Inf.	1232	13	18	B
Catrow, John N	Pvt. Co. I, 327 Inf.	1232	7	1	B
Harper, John	do	1232	22	14	C
Kaminski, Adam	do	1232	28	8	A
Klatter, Joseph G	do	1233	15	18	A
Kochenderfer, Harry	Pvt. Co. H, 327 Inf.	1233	26	20	B
Saam, Wesley	Pvt. Co. E, 327 Inf.	1232	13	32	H
Zeller, Clyde	Pvt. Co. E, 327 Inf.	1232	19	2	E
Fussner, Amor	Pvt. Co. B, 328 Inf.	1232	18	10	D
Graham, Joseph M	Pvt. Co. G, 328 Inf.	1232	12	36	A
Holleran, Thomas	Pvt. Co. D, 328 Inf.	1232	6	37	A
Marinan, Peter	Sgt. Co. D, 328 Inf.	1233	24	10	B
Penry, William I	Pvt. Co. D, 328 Inf.	1232	16	10	D
Pierce, Charles W	Pvt. Co. A, 328 Inf.	1232	6	15	A
Cooper, Charles	Pvt. Co. B, 307 F. S. Bn.	1232	23	26	F
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Lucey, Michael C	Cpl. Co. C, 329 Inf.	608	21	32	A
Mangan, Edward J	Pvt. Hq. Co., 329 Inf.	608	35	19	D
Shipley, Harry A	Pvt. Co. F, 329 Inf.	608	4	39	D
Lewis, Elmer	Pvt. M. G. Co., 330 Inf.	608	11	38	D
Malone, William E	Pvt. Hq. Co., 331 Inf.	608	22	38	B
Bentley, Anthony J	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 332 Inf.	34	9	17	A
Bialy, Wojciech	Pvt. Co. K, 332 Inf.	34	32	3	B
Biggs, Hugh D	Cook Co. C, 332 Inf.	34	35	3	B
Brockman, Bertram B	Pvt. Co. M, 332 Inf.	34	6	3	B
Cahill, William H	Pvt. Co. B, 332 Inf.	34	29	3	B
Huxell, Walter J	Pvt. Sup. Co., 332 Inf.	34	7	21	A
Nielsen, Hans B	Pvt. Co. E, 332 Inf.	34	4	21	A
Popothedoron, Fotios	Pvt. Co. M, 332 Inf.	34	37	6	A
Simon, Frank J	Cpl. Co. I, 332 Inf.	34	23	17	A
Awint, Raymond J	Pvt. Co. D, 332 Inf.	34	26	3	B
Brown, Charles S	Pvt. Hq. Det., 322 M. G. Bn.	608	11	27	D
Morrison, John	2d lt. 322 F. A.	1232	36	36	B
Bellen, James	Pvt. Ord. Dep., 322 F. A.	1232	2	45	A
Brown, George L	Pvt. Bty. D, 322 F. A.	1232	3	41	A
Davenport, Millard E	Mus. 3 cl. Hq. Co. 322 F. A.	1232	1	7	C
Dowling, Lawrence W	Sgt. Bty. D, 322 F. A.	1232	35	38	D
Frye, George E	do	1232	18	12	H
Haas, Alvin A	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 322 F. A.	1232	36	26	G
Jones, Clarence E	Pvt. Bty. F, 322 F. A.	34	35	9	B
Monohan, Michael M	Cpl. Bty. D, 322 F. A.	34	3	21	A
Rigio, Ferdinand	Mus. 3 cl. Hq. Co. 322 F. A.	1232	14	40	A
Smith, Russell J	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 322 F. A.	1232	15	34	F
Wood, Fred E	Pvt. Med. Det., 322 F. A.	1232	25	38	D
Owens, Peter S	Pvt. Bty. A, 323 F. A.	1232	26	22	D
Phillips, George	Pvt. Bty. F, 323 F. A.	1232	19	17	B
Moyers, Ernie	Pvt. Bty. B, 323 F. A.	1232	6	12	B
Overholser, Calvin B	Pvt. Bty. D, 323 F. A.	1232	34	7	A
Brehl, John A	Pvt. 1 cl. 308 Tn. Mr. Bty.	1232	32	20	H
Corice, Joseph E	Pvt. Bty. C, 308 Tn. Mr. Bty.	1232	26	32	F
Jilek, John	Pvt. 1 cl., 308 Tr. Mr. Bty.	1232	26	15	F
Rideout, Brutus L	Cpl. 308 Tn. Mr. Bty.	1232	23	28	F
Rosati, Antonio	Pvt. 308 Tn. Mr. Bty.	1232	36	20	H
Schmitt, Harry L	Pvt. 308 Trench M'tr. Bty.	1232	15	37	H
Slattery, John J	Sgt. 308 Trench M'tr. Bty.	1232	26	24	H
Phillips, Charles	Pvt. Co. F, 308 Engrs.	608	27	21	D
Van Dusen, Henry	Pvt. Co. E, 308 Engrs.	1232	26	42	C
O'Rourke, Henry F	Pvt. Co. B, 308 M. P.	1232	24	15	F
Brown, James A	Wag. 308 Amm. Trn. Co. C.	1232	39	10	H
Runt, James C	Pvt. Co. E, 308 Amm. Trn.	34	23	2	B
Price, Charles F	Pvt. Hq. Co. 2d T. Regt.	608	15	2	C
Goepfert, John, jr.	Pvt. 2d Prov. Tr. Regt.	608	38	19	D
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Bare, James A	Pvt. Co. I, 333 Inf.	34	32	10	A
Blosser, Carl F	Pvt. Co. M, 333 Inf.	1232	39	27	A
Carr, Cornelius	Pvt. Co. I, 333 Inf.	636	1	30	B
Fink, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. G, 333 Inf.	636	11	15	A
Maloney, John P	Pvt. M. G. Co., 333 Inf.	34	36	6	A
Mentzer, Pearl J	Pvt. Co. M, 333 Inf.	1232	27	11	A
Scott, Dan	Pvt. Co. F, 333 Inf.	34	18	2	B
Shanks, Pearl	do	34	7	2	B
West, Harry	Wag. Sup. Co., 333 Inf.	34	13	2	B
Allen, Elmer L	Pvt. Co. M, 333 Inf.	34	3	7	A
Arps, Rudolph	Pvt. Co. C, 333 Inf.	1232	26	31	B
Haas, Richard	Pvt. Co. C, 334 Inf.	34	3	2	G
Hastings, Emmons	Pvt. Co. M, 334 Inf.	107-E	5	5	A

Deceased soldiers from Ohio buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION—con.					
Karakow, Frank L.	Pvt. Co. I, 334 Inf.	608	28	15	B
Mabie, Roy	Pvt. Co. A, 334 Inf.	34	11	9	A
Meeker, Joseph E.	Pvt. Co. F, 334 Inf.	34	16	2	B
Rose, Lancelot A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 334 Inf.	1232	33	16	F
Vaile, Edward Louis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 334 Inf.	608	21	31	B
White, Vernon	Pvt. Co. I, 334 Inf.	1233	3	17	A
Wyckoff, Isaac C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 334 Inf.	608	2	17	C
Spondonus, Pete	Pvt. Co. G, 335 Inf.	34	3	13	A
Wilcox, Albert H.	Pvt. Co. C, 335 Inf.	1233	8	11	A
Wyckoff, Robert W.	Pvt. Co. E, 335 Inf.	608	24	12	C
Adams, John	Pvt. Co. L, 336 Inf.	34	15	13	A
Barnhardt, Joseph	Pvt. Co. L, 336 Inf.	34	6	13	A
Clippinger, David E.	Pvt. Co. G, 336 Inf.	1764	37	11	B
Gray, Perry H.	Pvt. Co. D, 336 Inf.	636	14	11	B
Hankison, Isaac O.	Pvt. Co. G, 336 Inf.	1233	2	4	C
Kirsch, Leo P.	Pvt. Co. E, 336 Inf.	608	7	14	C
Radabaugh, Vernon	Pvt. Co. D, 336 Inf.	1232	34	12	E
Wright, Fleming A.	Pvt. Co. D, 336 Inf.	1232	31	15	E
Stotsberry, Lewis	Pvt. Co. B, 327 M. G. Bn.	34	12	2	B
Thompson, Charles C.	Pvt. Co. F, 309 Engrs.	34	28	10	A
Nearey, Thomas J.	Pvt. Co. B, 309 Engrs.	34	11	10	B
EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Dosher, David L.	Cook Co. M, 348 Inf.	34	14	12	A
Campbell, William Y.	Stab. Sgt. Co. C, 336 M. G. Bn.	608	2	23	B
Miller, Theodore, jr.	Cpl. Co. D, 336 M. G. Bn.	608	33	13	C
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Nixon, James G.	1st Lt. Co. K, 353 Inf.	1233	31	21	D
Seith, Alvin N.	1st Lt. Co. M, 353 Inf.	1233	29	15	D
Bair, Howard A.	2d Lt. Co. M, 354 Inf.	1232	9	25	A
Herzog, William A.	Pvt. Co. B, 355 Inf.	34	2	11	B
Lautenslager, Andrew	Cpl. Co. A, 355 Inf.	1232	23	33	H
Byers, John C.	Pvt. Co. F, 356 Inf.	1232	17	27	D
Fasano, Don A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 356 Inf.	1232	14	39	E
Fedderson, Carl F.	Pvt. Co. B, 356 Inf.	1232	40	5	D
Romanoski, Alexander J.	Cpl. Co. D, 314 Sup. Tn.	1232	33	7	F
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Doyle, Herbert P.	Chap. 1st lt.	34	11	13	A
Precht, George J.	Pvt. Co. H, 357 Inf.	1232	40	17	D
Morgan, Lyle Kenyon	2d lt. Co. M, 358 Inf.	1232	18	25	A
Billian, Anthony G.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 358 Inf.	1232	1	34	E
Snedecor, Clarence	Pvt. Co. C, 358 Inf.	1232	6	15	C
Vollmer, Frank R.	Pvt. Co. M, 358 Inf.	1232	20	9	C
Will, Aloys J.	Pvt. Co. D, 358 Inf.	1232	38	13	F
Zaffuto, Salvatore	do	1332	18	22	G
Scanlon, Eugene A.	1st lt. Co. D, 350 Inf.	1232	22	41	C
Best, Thomas E.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 359 Inf.	1232	27	34	B
Bauerbach, Louis E.	Pvt. Co. H, 360 Inf.	1232	18	41	C
Harris, William R.	Pvt. Co. G, 360 Inf.	1232	5	20	B
Jeffords, Charles J.	Pvt. Co. H, 360 Inf.	1232	5	13	E
Miller, Alfred H.	do	1232	11	7	A
Lauth, Frederick A.	Stab. sgt. Co. C, 315 Engrs.	1232	40	13	B
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Barlett, Leo R.	Pvt. Co. K, 361 Inf.	1252	10	1	D
Budd, George J.	Pvt. Co. B, 361 Inf.	608	1	28	D
Epler, David A.	Pvt. Co. I, 361 Inf.	1252	20	4	B
Martin, Ralph H.	Pvt. Co. C, 361 Inf.	1232	4	33	D
Gard, Frank J.	1st lt. Co. M, 362 Inf.	1232	24	33	B
Miller, James G.	Pvt. Co. I, 362 Inf.	1252	11	3	A
Mohler, Allen L.	Pvt. Co. L, 362 Inf.	1252	6	1	B
Wignel, Frank M.	Pvt. Co. H, 362 Inf.	1252	6	2	A
Cochran, Ben H.	Pvt.-Co. A, 363 Inf.	1232	14	4	B
Dillon, Festus	Pvt. Co. F, 363 Inf.	1252	4	4	B
Esler, Walter L.	Pvt. Co. K, 363 Inf.	608	24	10	D
Palmer, Lester A.	Pvt. Co. I, 363 Inf.	1233	36	21	A
Ready, Joseph F.	Pvt. Co. E, 363 Inf.	1252	17	2	A
Smith, Jay T.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 363 Inf.	1232	18	42	H
Hampton, Carl E.	Pvt. Co. A, 364 Inf.	636	8	21	B
Maxwell, Ernest Elmer	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 364 Inf.	1252	19	4	B
Reef, Charles	Pvt. Co. E, 364 Inf.	1232	34	28	A
Pierce, William H.	Pvt. Co. C, 347 M. G. Bn.	1252	18	1	B
Porter, George R.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 348 M. G. Bn.	1252	11	1	D
Roberts, Byron B.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 348 M. G. Bn.	1252	33	31	H
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Hayles, Aulman	Cpl. Co. A, 365 Inf.	1233	20	2	D
Mincy, William	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 365 Inf.	608	21	35	A
Moore, John A.	Cpl. Co. B, 365 Inf.	1233	24	29	D
Rumley, Robert	Pvt. Co. G, 365 Inf.	1232	32	4	H
Scott, George W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 365 Inf.	1233	5	11	B
Trice, Daniel	Pvt. Co. A, 365 Inf.	1233	10	5	D
Wiggins, Walter E.	Sgt. Hq. Co., 365 Inf.	1233	13	23	D
Williams, Louis	Pvt. Co. G, 365 Inf.	608	10	2	C
Yancy, James	do	1232	18	24	D
Boswell, Elza A.	Pvt. Co. C, 367 Inf.	1232	39	12	E
Broadice, Odice	Pvt. Co. H, 367 Inf.	1233	32	10	A
Austin, Henry	Pvt. Co. C, 350 M. G. Bn.	1233	21	4	B
Hickson, Ben	Sgt. Co. A, 350 M. G. Bn.	1233	33	5	B
Jones, George	Pvt. Co. B, 350 M. G. Bn.	1232	30	37	C
Walker, David F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 351 F. A.	34	34	1	A
Emerson, Charles	Pvt. Co. B, 317 Engrs.	1232	24	26	D
Henry, James E.	Pvt. Co. D, 317 Engrs.	608	28	38	D
Smith, Clark	Pvt. Co. C, 317 Engrs.	608	31	37	D
Swepson, William S.	Pvt. Co. B, 317 Engrs.	1233	15	24	A
Coins, James	Pvt. 1 cl. M. P. Corps	608	37	8	D

Deceased soldiers from Ohio buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Cousin, Robert	Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf.	1232	14	20	A
Hazel, James	Pvt. Co. D, 369 Inf.	1232	26	32	H
Hughett, Jim	Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf.	1232	6	16	D
Williams, Frank	Pvt. Co. H, 370 Inf.	608	31	17	D
Allen, Irving H.	Pvt. San. Det. 372 Inf.	1764	49	11	B
Bailey, Antonio	Bugl. Co. E, 372 Inf.	1232	25	14	F
Boydston, Lemuel T.	Cpl. Co. H, 372 Inf.	1232	14	31	E
Bybee, Homer	Cook, Co. H, 372 Inf.	608	12	25	B
Carpenter, Ernest	Cook Co. G, 372 Inf.	1232	26	28	G
Carter, Dee	Wag. Sup. Co., 372 Inf.	1232	9	23	F
Carter, King	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 372 Inf.	1232	9	33	A
Chenault, William	Pvt. Co. G, 372 Inf.	1232	13	9	D
Davis, Silas	Pvt. Co. H, 372 Inf.	1232	18	39	H
Dudley, Sherman	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 372 Inf.	1232	7	28	G
Green, John D.	Pvt. Co. K, 372 Inf.	1232	7	32	G
Lee, Anderson	Pvt. Co. G, 372 Inf.	1232	12	21	C
Sheridan, Jesse	Pvt. Co. K, 372 Inf.	1232	34	5	H
Simpson, Anderson	Pvt. Co. I, 372 Inf.	1232	24	19	H
Stewart, Robert	Pvt. Co. F, 372 Inf.	1232	21	17	C
Strawther, Henry	Pvt. Co. F, 372 Inf.	1232	1	30	E
Mikinatz, Paul	Pvt. Hq. Tp. Genl Hq. A. F. G.	1232	15	42	H
Struthers, Ory J.	Pvt. Hq. Tp., 6 Army Cps.	1232	13	34	D
Luckner, Max C.	Pvt. Hq. Tp., 7 Army Cps.	1232	1	27	H
Craig, Harry W.	1 lt. Air Serv.	608	38	21	C
Whitehead, Paul S.	2 lt. Air Serv.	1233	28	15	A
Weimer, John H.	2 lt. 20 Aero Sq.	1232	29	12	E
Hudson, Henry B.	1 lt. 22 Aero Sq.	1232	26	33	B
McCormick, Vaughn R.	2 lt. 22 Aero Sq.	1233	19	27	D
Bowman, Robt. S.	Pvt. 25 Aero Sq.	1233	4	23	B
Norton, Fred W.	1 lt. 27 Aero Sq.	608	5	30	B
Hirth, Fredk. K.	2 lt. 91 Aero Sq.	1233	14	18	B
Saunders, Raymond J.	1 lt. 94 Aero Sq.	1232	37	45	B
Stacy, Robt.	Pvt. 655 Aero Sq.	34	22	3	A
Crum, Walter C.	Pvt. 18 Co. 4 Regt. M. M. A. S.	34	11	5	C
Craig, Wm. A.	Pvt. 112 Guard Co. A. S. C.	608	11	18	D
Stribling, Carl	Pvt. 26 Dep. Lab. Co. A. S. C.	34	3	20	A
Ortman, Alfred J.	Sgt. Bty. G, 52 C. A. C.	1233	14	14	A
Weis, Conrad	Sgt. Bty. C, 53 C. A. C.	1764	56	7	B
Ogan, Stanley I.	Pvt. Bty. A, 59 C. A. C.	1232	10	28	E
Chapman, Arden L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C, 60 C. A. C.	1232	20	11	B
Austin, Arthur W.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 76 C. A. C.	608	9	33	B
Harris, Trevor	Pvt. 1 cl. 6 Bty. C. A. C. Art. Pk. C. A. C.	1233	33	2	C
Burbrink, Fred T.	Cpl. Bty. A, 2 Cps. Art. Pk. C. A. C.	1232	14	38	B
Pierce, Arthur E.	Sgt. Co. B, 5 Cps. Art. Pk. C. A. C.	608	36	32	B
Rappold, Richard C.	Cpl. 5 Cps. Art. Pk. C. A. C.	608	13	23	B
Johnson, Earnest L.	Pvt. Jackson Bks. S. A. R. D., C. A. C.	608	11	29	D
Kish, Jos.	Pvt. Ft. Screvens S. A. R. D., C. A. C.	107–E	14	1	A
Merritt, Howard C.	Pvt. Ft. Morgan S. R. D., C. A. C.	608	15	20	D
Radabaugh, Hamption	Pvt. Ft. Screvens S. A. R. D., C. A. C.	107–E	3	2	A
Hess, Ferdinand N.	Cook S. S. U. 645 S. U. Amb. Serv.	608	22	37	B
Pickens, Frank McA.	Sgt. B. H. 31, M. D.	1232	14	28	E
Turner, Carl S.	Sgt. 1 cl. B. H. 31, M. D.	1232	2	34	D
Cross, Albert B.	Pvt. 1 cl. B. H. 52 M. D.	1233	36	2	A
Shoub, Claude C.	Cook B. H. 52, M. D.	1233	32	29	A
Cook, Edwin L.	Sgt. B. H. 53 M. D.	1233	14	9	B
Bassaras, Menelos	Cook, B. H. 68, M. D.	1233	27	3	C
Guffney, Emery A.	Pvt. Cp. Hosp. 11 M. D.	608	9	30	A
Rosenau, Fred C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Cp. Hosp. 38 M. D.	1233	28	10	B
Fuller, Wm. H.	Cpl. Inter. Med. Sup. Dep. 3.	1232	14	1	D
Rann, Geo.	Cpl. A. R. C. Hosp. 8 M.D.	34	21	14	B
Oswald, Bennie J.	Pvt. 7 Cps. Sn. Tn. 156 F. H.	608	7	9	D
Maescher, Ella	Nurse A. N. C. B. H. 25	1233	10	19	A
Millman, Dorothy B.	Nurse A. N. C. B. H. 31	1232	22	1	F
Wilson, John W.	Sgt. 207 M. P. Co.	1233	7	9	A
Fivecoat, Ralph J.	Pvt. 1 cl. 224 M. P. Co.	1233	30	6	A
Rooney, Mathew	Pvt. 1 cl. 237 M. P. Co.	34	22	2	B
Odell, Arthur N.	Sgt. 301 Mtr. Rep. Sh. M. T. C.	1233	6	10	A
Hasey, Thos. F.	Pvt. 302 Mtr. Rep. Sh. M. T. C.	1233	17	21	A
La Framboise, Jos. C.	Pvt. 303 Mtr. Rep. Sh. M. T. C.	1233	10	12	A
Cunningham, Chas. S.	Pvt. Co. A, 2 Prov. Ord. Det.	34	15	12	A
Smith, Edwin C.	Pvt. 6 Co. 5 Pr. Ord. Det.	1233	1	4	A
Barton, Floyd H.	Pvt. Adv. Ord. Dep. 1.	1233	2	27	A
Teeter, Geo. C.	Pvt. 17 Cas. Ord. Co.	34	8	1	A
Chutes, Andrew	Pvt. 395 Cas. Co.	107–E	6	8	D
Drabenstott, Fred	Pvt. 93 Cas. Co.	34	36	5	A
Smith, Samuel L.	Sgt. 406 Cas. Co.	107–E	5	2	A
Strauch, Er John	Pvt. Cp. Rochambeau Cas.	608	12	27	B
Berger, Jos. C.	Pvt. Tp. M, 3 Cav.	1232	16	39	C
Latimer, Jas. M.	Pvt. Tp. B, 15 Cav.	608	32	22	D
Kramer, Jos. H.	Pvt. 4 Btry. Cp. Jackson F. A. S. A. R. D.	1232	26	20	F
George, Alex.	Pvt. Co. B, 1 A. A. M. G. Bn.	1233	19	25	D
Georgoulis, Nick J.	Pvt. Co. A, 1 A. A. M. G. Bn.	1233	30	2	D
Lutz, Deo	Pvt. Co. C, 1. A. A. M. G. Bn.	1233	1	23	D
Margolis, Ben.	Pvt. 1 A. A. M. G. Bn.	608	4	7	B
Hanlon, Wm. L.	Pvt. M. D. 3 A. A. M. G. Bn.	1233	5	21	B
Di Geronimo, Sabatino.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 1 Pion. Inf.	1232	7	16	H

Deceased soldiers from Ohio buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION—con.					
Waring, Ralph	Bn. Sgt. Maj. Hq. Co. 1 Pion. Inf.	1232	33	21	F
Banger, Chas	Pvt. Co. B, 63 Pion. Inf.	34	5	5	A
Shupe, Henry P	Capt. Co. E, 802 Pion. Inf.	1232	25	12	B
Riggs, Harry	Pvt. Co. F, 802 Pion. Inf.	1232	7	20	B
Anderson, Robt	Pvt. Co. G, 813 Pion. Inf.	1233	32	5	D
Peyton, Lawrence D	Pvt. Co. K, 813 Pion. Inf.	608	7	41	D
Dougherty, Lawrence S.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 2 Prov. Tn. Regt.	608	22	19	D
Wolcott, Edw. F., Jr.	Pvt. 2 Bak. Co. Q. M. C.	34	21	8	A
Gillis, Alfonse	Pvt. 1 cl. 336 Bak. Co. Q. M. C.	34	19	4	C
Dillon, David O	Pvt. 321 Fld. Rem. Sq. Q. M. C.	34	5	22	A
Kimbro, Martin A	Pvt. Co. D, 310 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	14	20	C
Gravely, Jesse	Sgt. Co. D, 312 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	34	9	13	A
Hughes, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. 308 Sup. Co. Q. M. C.	34	18	7	A
Meyer, Minor G	Pvt. Railh'd Sup. Det. 305 Q. M. C.	1233	14	18	A
Hoisington, Dewey P	Pvt. Hq. Det. Mtr. Recp. Pk.	608	12	40	D
Van Fleet, Elmer H	Cpl. 17 Cas. Co. Q. M. C.	608	23	35	A
Mounts, Wm R	Pvt. Bty. F, RR Art. Rpl. Bn.	1233	31	1	A
Anderson, Mauda	Pvt. Cp. Sherman R. D.	608	23	15	C
Arteel, Henri J	Pvt. 7 Bty Art. Cp. Jackson S. R. D.	608	13	3	C
Carleton, Phil L	Pvt. 16 Co. Cp. Gordon S. A. R. D.	107-E	12	2	D
Cotman, Onan	Pvt. 16 Co. Cp. Humph. S. A. R. D.	608	19	3	C
Gregory, Ben P	Pvt. Cp. Pike J. R. D.	608	29	29	C
Heckenmiller, Chas	Pvt. 6 Bty Cp. Jackson S. R. D.	608	10	41	D
Lewis, Clyde O	Pvt. 3 Co. Cp. Hancock S. A. R. D.	608	20	41	D
Sickmilier, John, Jr.	Pvt. 6 Bty A. A. R. D. Repl.	34	18	5	A
Skinner, Hal S	Pvt. 4 Bty S. R. D. Repl.	1233	27	29	A
Snyder, Chas. T	Pvt. 2 Bty S. A. R. D. Repl.	34	1	12	A
Gelhaus, Cletus J	Pvt. Co. F, 10 Sep. Bn. S. C.	107-E	5	5	D
Singleton, Ora	Sgt. Co. B, 319 F. S. Bn.	1232	18	20	G
Simon, Eugene E	Sgt. Pigeon Co. 1 S. C.	1233	6	6	B
Purcell, Jas. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 12 Engrs.	608	10	33	B
Jones, Earl P	Capt. 16 Engrs.	34	12	16	A
Brown, Lloyd	Sgt. M. D. 4 Co., 20 Engrs.	1232	21	39	D
Whelan, Wm	Pvt. Co. A, 26 Engrs.	1233	35	29	A
Kime, Walter G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 35 Engrs.	34	15	3	C
Taros, Nicholas K	Pvt. Co. E, 35 Engrs.	34	15	5	C
Mitchell, Thos. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 37 Engrs.	1232	28	5	B
Francis, Avery V	Cpl. Co. B, 54 Engrs.	1233	16	7	A
Jonas, Lemuel W	Pvt. Co. B, 57 Engrs.	34	7	7	B
Garren, Jas. J	Pvt. Co. A, 68 Engrs.	1233	25	25	A
Goodge, Clarence P	Cpl. Co. B, 68 Engrs.	1233	18	6	A
Dockery, Chas. L	Pvt. Co. D, 543 Engrs.	1233	6	20	C
Cherry, David	Pvt. Co. B, 605 Engrs.	608	9	26	C
Nielsen, Frank C	1st Sgt. 467 Pontoon Tn.	608	25	40	D
Bucher, Amos	Cpl. Co. A, Prov. Engr. Bn.	608	8	27	C
Leroy, Robt. L	Sgt. M. D. 16 Engrs., R. Dep. 1.	1233	25	2	A
Booth, Bailey	Pvt. 2 Cps. Sch. Det.	1233	24	10	D
Miller, Nicholas Wm	Pvt. 144 Co., U. S. M. C. Repl. Bn.	608	36	12	A
Adams, Ward Lester	Ch. Elec. U. S. N.	608	4	3	C
Ferrell, Edw. Wash	M. M. 2 cl. U. S. N. R. F.	608	30	40	D
Wager, Robt. Draper	M. M. 2 cl. U. S. N.	608	21	42	D
Bonzard, Samuel C	Cook Hq. Det. B. S. 4.	34	25	4	A
Coy, Carl	Pvt. Hq. Co. Amer. Mission	34	25	7	B
Dibble, Geo. H	Pvt. Co. E, 35 Regt. T. C.	1232	11	46	B
Wynn, Jas. B	Pvt. 1 cl. 134 Co. T. C.	608	16	14	C
Trude, Alfred W	Pvt. 808 Co. T. C.	34	10	16	A
Williams, John	Pvt. 866 Co. T. C.	608	10	21	D
Carney, Chas	Pvt. 11 Co. 14 Grand Div.	608	18	23	B
Call, John	Pvt. 365 Mtr. Tr. Co., 408 M. S. T.	1232	23	8	H
Berry, Allen B	Pvt. 526 Mtr. Tk. Co., 424 M. S. T.	608	32	29	D

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY DINNER

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, recently our Democratic friends gathered in Washington at a "harmony dinner" in honor of the Hon. Jouett Shouse.

At this gathering the dove of peace was substituted for the traditional animal symbolic of the great minority party. In the spirit of mutual helpfulness, and so that certain impressions of this gathering may be preserved in the records of the Nation for the guidance of our friends on the other side of the aisle, may I submit the following editorial from the Washington Daily News:

The Democrats have had their harmony meeting in Washington. Many of the anti-Smith faction stayed away; but, everything considered, the gathering was harmonious enough.

There was much talk of the future, pulling together for victory, and that kind of thing.

Raskob, whose record as a financial genius is somewhat better than his record as a campaign manager, was there to explain how they could wipe out their deficit and get up another campaign chest.

Shouse, the new chief of the executive committee, was there to assure them that national headquarters would not be grinding axes for any particular candidate, but work in nonpartisan fashion to perfect a better nation-wide party organization.

But more important than what was said was that left unsaid.

The name of Alfred E. Smith was not mentioned.

There was no reference to prohibition.

Are the party leaders now afraid or ashamed to mention the name of the man who eight short months ago polled the largest popular vote ever received by a Democratic candidate for office in the United States?

Are the party leaders afraid to mention the most discussed issue in America to-day—prohibition?

But quite apart from these two specific cases of Democratic timidity, has it not occurred to those hard-headed politicians that there is something even more necessary for a minority party than funds and organization? A majority party can win with funds and organization.

But any second party which unseats the Republicans, who have ruled the country with only two interruptions since the Civil War, must have an issue. That is rather axiomatic in politics.

If the harmony-seeking Democrats have any issue up their sleeves, they are certainly keeping their secret well.

PHILIPPINE PRODUCTS AND THE TARIFF

Mr. OSIAS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include my statement before the tariff subcommittee No. 1 of the United States Senate on June 18, 1929.

The statement follows:

TARIFF SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1 OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. OSIAS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, there is a Philippine delegation in Washington to-day whose members together with the two Resident Commissioners from the Philippines are charged with the duty of cooperating with the officials of the American Government in the hope that a just, righteous, and final settlement of American-Filipino relations may be reached. As a Resident Commissioner I appear before you in representation of the delegation and of the government and people of the Philippine Islands. In their name and in mine I wish at the outset to thank you for your courtesy.

If it pleases the members of this body, I shall make a brief presentation of a few pertinent facts after which you may ask any question you desire. If anyone prefers to ask questions in the course of my remarks I will adjust myself to your wishes.

The problem before us is the tariff question with special reference to Schedule 1—chemicals, oils, and paints. All the important products of the Philippines are affected. Proposals have been made to place a limit on Philippine exports to this country, especially sugar. When the schedule on sugar and molasses will come up for discussion we hope to present our views on the subject as we also hope so to do with respect to the special and administrative provisions when discussion of them will be in order before the Senate Committee on Finance. With respect to Philippine coconut oil and copra, which is the specific problem now before us, the agitation of vested interests apparently not so much concerned with the welfare of the people of the Philippines, including Americans resident there and not concerned with the ethical principle involved in the relations between the two peoples is "for a full tariff duty against the Philippine Islands."

ANNOUNCED AMERICAN-PHILIPPINE POLICY

The advocates of levying "full tariff rates on both copra and coconut oil" from the Philippine Islands claim that they are "backed by the precedents of former tariff acts sustaining this principle of levying a tariff against them" (the Philippine people). The question is, What has been the principle sustained by America in her tariff relations with the Philippines?

In the statement of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, former Governor General of the Philippines, now the Secretary of State, before the Committee on Ways and Means in the House of Representatives on the 17th of April, 1929, he used these words:

"This original movement initiated under the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations 30 years ago was based upon free trade between the Philippines and the United States."

We have thus the testimony of a high, responsible official of this administration saying that America's trade policy with the Philippine people was based upon the principle of free trade, whereas the opponents of Philippine welfare claim that it was the "principle of levying a tariff against them." The choice is easy.

In 1905 the Republican majority report of the Committee on Ways and Means enunciated the free trade principle clearly in these words: "The only logical result from our possession of the Philippine Islands is free trade between the islands and the rest of the United States. It is definitely settled that we retain them until the people are prepared for self-government." The minority members of that same committee were also in favor of free trade.

In 1909 a Republican Congress granted a very large measure of free trade when it was permitted by Article IV of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain which provided as follows:

"The United States will, for the term of 10 years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States."

In 1913 a Democratic Congress granted substantially complete free trade when the following provisions were approved:

"C. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands the rates of duty which are required to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries: *Provided*, That all articles, the growth or product of or manufactured in the Philippine Islands from materials the growth or product of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, or of both, or which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than 20 per centum of their total value, upon which no drawback of customs duties has been allowed therein, coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands shall hereafter be admitted free of duty: *Provided, however*, That in consideration of the exemptions aforesaid, all articles the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no drawback of customs duties has been allowed therein, shall be admitted to the Philippine Islands from the United States free of duty: *And provided further*, That the free admission herein provided of such articles the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, into the Philippine Islands, or of the growth, product, or manufacture, as hereinbefore defined, of the Philippine Islands into the United States, shall be conditioned upon the direct shipment thereof, under a through bill of lading, from the country of origin to the country of destination: *Provided*, That direct shipment shall include shipments in bond through foreign territory contiguous to the United States: *Provided, however*, That if such articles become unpacked while en route by accident, wreck, or other casualty, or so damaged as to necessitate their repacking, the same shall be admitted free of duty upon satisfactory proof that the unpacking occurred through accident or necessity and that the merchandise involved is the identical merchandise originally shipped from the United States or the Philippine Islands, as the case may be, and that its condition has not been changed except for such damage as may have been sustained: *And provided*, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in the United States, upon articles, goods, wares, or merchandise coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands, a tax equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed in the United States upon the like articles, goods, wares, or merchandise of domestic manufacture; such tax to be paid by internal-revenue stamp or stamps, to be provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to be affixed in such manner and under such regulations as he, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and such articles, goods, wares, or merchandise, shipped from said islands to the United States shall be exempt from the payment of any tax imposed by the internal revenue laws of the Philippine Islands: *And provided further*, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid in the Philippine Islands, upon articles, goods, wares, or merchandise going into the Philippine Islands from the United States, a tax equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed in the Philippine Islands upon the like articles, goods, wares, or merchandise of Philippine Islands manufacture; such tax to be paid by internal-revenue stamps or otherwise, as provided by the laws in the Philippine Islands; and such articles, goods, wares, or merchandise going into the Philippine Islands from the United States shall be exempt from the payment of any tax imposed by the internal revenue laws of the United States: *And provided further*, That in addition to the customs taxes imposed in the Philippine Islands, there shall be levied, collected, and paid therein upon articles, goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the Philippine Islands from countries other than the United States, the internal-revenue tax imposed by the Philippine government on like articles manufactured and consumed in the Philippine Islands or shipped thereto for consumption therein, from the United States: *And provided further*, That from and after the passage of this act all internal revenues collected in or for account of the Philippine Islands shall accrue intact to the general government thereof and be paid into the insular treasury: *And provided further*, That section 13 of 'An act to raise revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' approved August 5, 1909, is hereby repealed."

In 1922 another Congress reenacted the same provisions of the tariff act of 1913. It is therefore clear as clear can be that the American policy in the enactment of tariff acts has not been governed by the principle of levying duties against Philippine products but by the principle of reciprocal free trade arrangement between the two countries.

If our adversaries, the proponents of America's reversing her avowed Philippine economic policy, are bent on splitting hairs with respect to the tariff provisions governing the trade relations between America and the Philippines, let it be my turn to indulge in a critical analysis of the following pertinent provisions of the tariff act of 1922, Title III, special provisions:

"SEC. 201. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands the rates of duty which are required to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries: *Provided*, That all articles, the growth or product of or manufactured in the Philippine Islands from materials the growth or product of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, or of both, or which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than 20 per centum of their total value, upon which no drawback of customs duties has been allowed therein, coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands, shall hereafter be admitted free of duty: *Provided, however*, That in consideration of the exemptions aforesaid, all articles the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no drawback of customs duties has been allowed therein, shall be admitted to the Philippine Islands from the United States free of duty: * * *"

I contend that a careful analysis of the foregoing provisions demonstrate that under the present trade arrangement the decided advantage is on the side of the United States. Why? Because all American exports of every kind and description are admitted absolutely without duty into the Philippines. Not so with Philippine exports coming to the United States, because exception is made of Philippine articles which contain foreign materials to the value of more than 20 per cent of their total value. You will please notice that no such exception or qualification or limitation or prohibition is made upon American articles sent to the Philippines.

HOUSE ACTION

The tariff bill pending action in the Senate has already been acted upon by the House of Representatives. In the official report of the Committee on Ways and Means on H. R. 2667 it was stated that the members rejected "all amendments proposing to restrict in any way imports from the possessions of the United States by imposing limits as to kind, quality, values, or in any other way * * *." The House subsequently sanctioned this recommendation, thus reasserting the principle of free trade between the two peoples under the protection of the same flag.

OUR PLEA

Our plea now is that this principle, which has governed previous Congresses in tariff enactments, shall be respected and maintained by the present Senate, at least while the Philippine Islands remain as insular possessions of the United States.

ADDITIONAL FACTS AND CORRECTION OF EXAGGERATED CLAIMS

I am aware that the voluminous record of hearings conducted by the House Committee on Ways and Means contains a great deal of facts, figures, data, and information which are helpful. We are thus all relieved of the necessity of dealing with such matters, and it would be unpardonable on my part to indulge at length in unnecessary duplication. I must say, however, that there are a few pertinent facts lacking and some misstatements and wild claims which need rectifying, and I purpose to supply a few such facts and rectify certain glaring errors, not to say gross misrepresentations.

ALLEGED MENACE

In the discussion of Philippine sugar and Philippine coconut production the advocates of limitation and the champions of levying duties upon them have made much of the allegation that the Philippines is a menace. In the case of sugar the agitation has subsided when it became generally known that Philippine sugar exported to the United States forms but an infinitesimal portion—only 8 per cent—of the total sugar consumption in this country. In the case of coconut and its derivatives, those who were so anxious in depicting the menace from the Philippines resorted to exaggeration of the most elemental facts. Here is a sample taken from Volume I of the hearings before the House Committee on Ways and Means, page 613: "The total area of the (Philippine) islands is given at 700,685 square miles, or approximately 448,000,000 acres."

I know, of course, that such tactics are doomed to failure because intelligent Americans know that the area where coconut may be grown in the islands can never be as large as these figures may lead one to believe, because the true area of the islands is not 700,685 square miles but only 114,400 square miles; not 448,000,000 acres but only 73,215,766 acres. I have already shown the equally fallacious deduction made by the same people that the former tariff acts "sustain the principle of levying a tariff against" the Philippines. (Hearings before the House Committee on Ways and Means, Vol. I, p. 616.)

ANOTHER CLAIM FALSE AND UNSEEMLY

Those who would place limitation or levy duties on Philippine products in their fond endeavor to give plausibility to their claims have sought to appeal to prejudice by alleging that foreigners are the chief beneficiaries in the Philippines under the present trade arrangement. This is not true either in the sugar industry or in the coconut industry. In the former, Filipinos and Americans are in control, and in the latter Americans and Filipinos are in control from the standpoint of land ownership, capital investment, or labor.

But granting, for the sake of argument, but for this only, that foreigners are the beneficiaries, I think Americans ought to be the last of all peoples to raise a hulla-baloo about foreign investments; because, if it is an offense to secure benefits from foreign investments, then the American people would be the worst offenders. America has been pouring abroad about $2,000,000,000 annually in the form of investments since 1923. "* * * A sum in the neighborhood of

$15,000,000,000 appears to be the accepted aggregate of American investment abroad. This is exclusive, of course, of governmental advances to other nations." Americans by the end of 1927 had the following foreign investments by geographical groups: In Europe, $4,327,000,000; Canada, $3,922,000,000; Central America, $2,915,000,000; South America, $2,247,000,000; China, Japan, and Philippines, $727,000,000; in Australia, Africa, etc., $362,000,000. (G. W. Edwards, American Dollars Abroad, pp. 5–6.)

COCONUT AND COTTON INDUSTRY

In the Philippines we grow tropical products. In America you grow temperate products. The products of both countries supplement and complement one another. We have great demand for your agricultural and industrial products. You have need of our products. Herein is a basis for good international trade and I do wish we all could calmly and in a sensible manner look at the situation aright.

From what districts of the United States comes the strongest opposition to the Philippine coconut oil and copra industry? From the cotton and dairy districts. Let me say to the cotton growers that the inhabitants of my country are now about your best customers. Among our principal imports from the United States cotton manufactures hold first rank. Every man in my country is spending annually 2 pesos for your cotton products. Every man, every woman, every child, spends $1. Business foresight and far-sightedness dictate that you help increase our purchasing power in order that we may consume more of your cotton products. You are anxious to help agriculture and farmers. That is why a special session of Congress has been called. You are not accomplishing this by crushing our industries. We are now spending about 25,000,000 pesos yearly for American cotton goods. We are also good customers of yours for your meat and dairy products. In 1927 we bought six million and a half pesos of your meat and dairy products, including cheese, butter, and milk. This demand will increase with the march of the years. It is not for the good of American agriculture to take steps that will reduce the purchasing power of a people from a country where you almost have a monopoly of the market. To do so would be in the long run a sort of hara-kiri for the cotton and meat and dairy industry.

You object to our coconut oil because of your cottonseed oil. America uses practically all the cottonseed oil produced here. Cottonseed oil is a by-product. America needs more coconut oil than we can supply now.

There are only seven coconut-oil mills operating in the Philippines now. There used to be more. Factories sprang up like mushrooms during the World War period. As many as 43 companies were at one time in existence. With the period of depression as an aftermath of the war, the companies became bankrupt or disappeared, and to-day only seven survived. The monthly capacity of all mills was about 18,000 to 20,000 tons of oil. The present monthly output has dwindled down to 16,000 tons. Some 1,600 people are employed. The total investment, including working capital, is $17,500,000. The average extraction by Philippine mills is between 62 per cent and 63 per cent. The dominating nationality in the coconut-oil idustry is American. Are the Americans in the Philippines less entitled to consideration than the Americans on the continent?

FREE-TRADE ARRANGEMENT BENEFICIAL TO AMERICANS

That the Filipinos have been benefited by the reciprocal trade arrangement which has been in vogue between the United States and Philippines for several years is admitted. That Americans likewise have been greatly benefited can not be denied.

There is no blinking the fact that America reaped incalculable benefits from such trade relations. The direct business benefits are obvious and need not be pointed out. The indirect benefits are even greater. American trade in the Orient grew by leaps and bounds since the occupation of the Philippines. Twenty-five or thirty years ago America's import and export trade in Asia and Australasia was comparatively negligible. During the 15-year period from 1913 to 1927, inclusive, your trade registered an increase of $2,159,000,000. And never forget you have your greatest future opportunity for business expansion in the Orient. Your potential customers are not counted by the thousands or millions. They number 1,000,000,000.

RÔLE OF OUR TRADE RELATIONS

How have you as a nation progressed as you have in securing your business footing in the Far East? By the policy of altruism which you announced to be followed in the administration of Philippine affairs. How have you succeeded to enhance your far-eastern trade and commerce? By fostering good will and understanding. How may you capture your potential customers? By being true to your plighted words and by fostering friendship.

What America does in the Philippines is the basis of interpretation of America's motives and principles by the peoples in the Pacific borders. The Philippines acts as America's broadcasting station. Win the friendship and confidence of peoples there to insure your economic, moral, and political prestige. The oriental buys more because of friendship rather than by the simple merit of the article. This may appear peculiar to an occidental, but it is true. It is fundamental. Lose his friendship, shake his confidence, and the doubt and confusion that ensue will blind him to the worth of your goods. It is therefore a business and a moral asset for America to see to it that nothing that she does or omits to do in her dealings with the only Christian nation in the Far East now or in the future which will result in shaking the faith and confidence or lessening the friendship of the peoples in the Orient.

MORAL RIGHT VERSUS LEGAL MIGHT

Some who have appeared at these congressional hearings and others who have spoken or written about the tariff, have contended that America, in the prosecution of her policy of protection, ought to place the Philippines in the category of an independent foreign country. Here, indeed, lies the anomaly of our situation. The uncertainty of our status has once again been accentuated. For certain purposes the Philippines is considered domestic; for other purposes it is considered foreign. It does not seem just, fair, and logical that our country should, while a dependency, be treated as an independent country for tariff purposes. Interpreting the sentiment of my people and the Philippine Legislature, and on my own responsibility, I say you must first make the Philippines a free and independent republic before you treat my country as an independency for economic purposes.

Some who have appeared have stressed the point that America has the legal power to impose a tariff duty upon Philippine products and, having this legal power, you ought to exercise it. There is no disposition on the part of my people—certainly there is none on my part—to question the legal right of America to do this. The very organic act under which the Philippines is governed, section 10, clearly states that "the trade relations between the islands and the United States shall continue to be governed exclusively by laws of the Congress of the United States." We do not question that you have the legal power to dictate the economic policy that should be pursued in your dealings with the millions of souls in the Philippines. But I wish to invoke a principle; I wish to invoke precedents; I wish to invoke contemporary American political history.

Your present Secretary of State said that "the attempt to restrict freedom of trade between the islands and the United States represents about the worst possible backward step that could be taken in American policy."

Coolidge stated to an envoy sent by the government of the Philippines:

"You may be very sure that the American people have never entertained the purpose of exploiting the Filipino people or their country."

Harding gave this assurance to a Philippine mission:

"No backward step is contemplated; no diminution of your domestic control is to be sought."

Wilson announced:

"We are not owners of the Philippine Islands. We hold them in trust for the people who live in them. They are theirs for the uses of their life. We are not even their partners. It is our duty as trustees to make whatever arrangement of government will be most serviceable to their freedom and development."

Taft boldly asserted the following:

"From the beginning to the end of the state papers which were circulated in these islands as authoritative expressions of the Executive, the motto that 'the Philippines are for the Filipinos' and that the Government of the United States is here for the purpose of preserving 'Philippines for the Filipinos' for their benefit, for their elevation, for their civilization, again and again and again appear."

Roosevelt declared:

"We are endeavoring to develop the natives themselves so that they shall take an ever-increasing share in their own government, and as far as is prudent we are already admitting their representatives to a governmental equality with our own."

McKinley announced to the world thus:

"The Philippines are ours, not to exploit, but to develop, to civilize, to educate, to train in the science of self-government. This is the path of duty which we must follow or be recreant to a mighty trust committed to us."

Congress itself is committed to the policy that "all properties and rights secured by the United States from Spain are placed under the control of said islands for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof."

In the light of the pronouncements which to us are sacred, I ask: Do you have the moral right? Is it ethically just that America, rich and powerful, should send all her products free of duty and without limit to my country and levy duties upon some and place limitation upon others of the products of the Philippines, relatively poor and weak?

American sense of honor is at stake. American justice is on the balance. America, indeed, is on trial. She is on trial before herself. She is on trial before the Orient. She is on trial before the world.

What will she do to solve this American-Philippine problem? What will you, her chosen representatives, do?

Yours is the power to answer. Yours is the privilege. Yours is the opportunity.

Upon your answer depends the fate of 13,000,000 people across the sea. Upon what you do to the Philippines and for the Filipino people in the near future depends the verdict of history.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, under the general permission given to print I insert the following speech delivered by me over the radio Saturday, April 15, 1929:

There is nothing under the Stars and Stripes dearer to the hearts of the average American citizen than our public schools, colleges, and universities. No other agency in the social order is so vital to our national well-being as our public-school systems. They are the arteries through which circulate the very blood that nourishes the mind and conscience of our people. It is but logical therefore to declare that one of the perpetual duties of the National Government is to aid in the advancement of the school systems of the several States.

We are living in an age of scientific achievement and material progress—the age of the radio, flying machine, and fast automobile. All these things have come about through education and by no other means. You may ask then why should the National Government be concerned with the public-school systems of our several States. Why, for instance, a Department of Education? What is wrong with our public-school system? Is not the world advancing rapidly enough? I should say we have no apologies to make for the advancement of scientific achievement. Surely they are the wonders of the age. But are we giving an equal opportunity to every boy and girl in the land? Do our educational systems fully equip the coming generations to meet the changing social and economic conditions? In relative educational advantages are not our school systems spotty; that is, in some sections poor, in some fair, in some good, and in others excellent? Can this condition obtain without its bad effects upon our republican form of government, upon our national cohesiveness which was always of such deep concern of the founders of our Republic?

A startling discovery was made when America entered the World War. During the draft we found that one man in every four, when examined, did not know enough English to read a newspaper or write a letter home. One man in every five was physically unfit for any military service whatsoever. A terrible indictment of the mental and physical unfitness of a large proportion of American manhood! About one-fourth of these were native-born whites. Surely we are not living up to the democracy outlined by Thomas Jefferson, who said:

"I do most anxiously wish to see education given to all so that they may read and understand what is going on in the world and keep their part of it going on right."

The influence of changing economic conditions is being felt strongly in education. While attending the National Education Association in 1926 I heard President Hoover, who was then Secretary of Commerce, say:

"A century of scientific discovery has vastly increased the complexities of our national life. It has given us new and more complicated tools by which we have gained enormously in productivity and in standards of living. It has vastly increased the opportunities for men and women to attain that position to which their abilities and character entitle them. It has necessitated a high degree of specialization, more education, and skill. It has greatly reduced the amount of human sweat. It has given the adult a greater leisure which should be devoted to some further education. It has prolonged the period and widened the chance for the schooling of children. And from it all your responsibilities have become infinitely greater and more complex, for you must prepare each oncoming generation for this changing scene."

To meet this changing scene it was brought out in that meeting that school officials need the help of scientific investigation undertaken on a broad national scale. It was the opinion that the service of the present Bureau of Education was inadequate and that education should be given the same national status as that of agriculture, commerce, and labor.

* * * * * * * * *

The President now has in his Cabinet Secretaries whose major duties are to advance the interests of agriculture, commerce, and labor, but there is no one to do so for education, the basic element in the advancement of the other three, to say nothing of the deeper spiritual significance of education. The work of education, the foremost interest of our civilization, is shunted away in a bureau in the Department of the Interior, where little attention is paid to it by Congress because of the multiplicity of other details of that large department.

* * * * * * * * *

When people write me for information on how to raise chickens or cure hog cholera, I immediately confer with the Department of Agriculture and supply their needs; but when teachers write for information on educational problems or when high and normal school pupils write for material on subjects belonging to educational matters there is no way to get it but to search through an endless amount of unorganized matter with the hope of possibly stumbling on something that will help them. And the worst of it is we haven't even unorganized matter on their most vital subjects of inquiry.

In the past the growth of our schools has been somewhat a matter of chance; that is, there has been little scientific approach to the various problems of education, both with respect to its business administrative phases and the teaching process. We have depended too much upon individual initiative and experimentation without creating a means of evaluating and passing on to all school authorities the splendid ideas which have been and are being developed by individual experimentation. The lack of such a service has been most wasteful and our millions of children and the social order generally have suffered because the progress has been too slow to meet the needs. Certainly it can not be questioned that it is the duty of the National Government to see that her citizens are trained to meet new conditions in our constantly changing social order. This does not mean a Federal standardized school system such as that of France and Germany. It simply means the creation of an adequate fact-finding agency sufficiently equipped with funds to study and make public the best available data for the solution of the educational problems constantly arising. A department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet is the only agency adequate to the task.

Conceding that the administration of our schools is properly a State function, we must bear in mind that there is a duty which the National Government owes not only to the States but to its own perpetuity to see that her citizens are trained to meet the crying need for a deeper understanding of our national institutions and be not only willing but able to serve it to the fullest. "United we stand, divided we fall" expresses a basic principle in society which should find its first application in support of a mutual relationship of our State and National Governments in the matter of education. I believe that the President and a majority of the Congress of the United States recognize this fact and will give education a place in the council of the Nation such as that already enjoyed by agriculture, commerce, and labor.

A TRIBUTE TO SOLDIERS BURIED IN FOREIGN CEMETERIES

Mrs. OWEN. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the privilege of bringing to the attention of the bereaved wives and mothers of my district whose loved ones gave their lives in the World War and are buried in the cemeteries of Europe the opportunity afforded by the United States Government to make a pilgrimage to their graves.

No more gracious and appropriate action has been taken by the Congress of the United States than the authorization of the Secretary of War to arrange for the mothers and widows of all members of the military or naval forces of the United States who died in service any time between April 5, 1917, and July 1, 1921, to be taken to Europe to visit their graves.

That these pilgrimages shall be made at the expense of the Government, and that the classification of mother embraces not only the American mother but the alien mother resident here whose son gave his life for our country and the stepmother or mother through adoption of such a soldier, is a most fitting recognition.

A list of the Florida soldiers and sailors buried abroad, together with the location of their graves, is made available through the assistance of the Quartermaster General, and the Secretary of War is directed to make an investigation for the purpose of determining the number of mothers and widows entitled to make these pilgrimages during the calendar year 1930.

To those of us who were on active service, the World War is still a vivid memory and it is difficult to realize how many years have passed since the signing of the armistice. Recently I talked to a high-school student about an incident at the beginning of the World War, and she said: "That was a long time ago, wasn't it?" It was difficult for me to realize that to the high-school student of to-day the beginning of the World War was a lifetime ago.

Those years are gradually slipping away into the past, and there are times when our public, intent on the noisy claims of to-day, seems to have forgotten, but our Government recognizes that there are those who do not forget, that there are thousands of homes in our land still desolate and thousands of gold-star mothers and widows in whose hearts are enshrined the memory of those who did not return.

To-day I accompanied 47 Florida boys when they laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington. Looking past that tomb which symbolizes the supreme sacrifice in war, we could see the city of Washington, crowned with the dome of our Nation's Capitol. The young Floridian who stepped forward from the group to place the wreath on the slab of marble seemed to voice the thought of all when he said: "In memory of those who died that we might live in peace."

Florida feels a solemn pride in her sons who sleep in foreign soil and bares her head in tribute as America says to their mothers and widows, "Greater love hath no man than this."

MANGANESE ORE OR FACTS VERSUS FANCY

Mr. COYLE. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, under general consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I am printing the copy of letter written by me to my colleague, Mr. WILLIAMSON, shortly after his circular to the Members of Congress signed by Mr. LEAVITT, Mr. ARENTZ, and himself had appeared:

JUNE 5, 1929.

Hon. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,
Hon. SCOTT LEAVITT,
Hon. SAMUEL S. ARENTZ,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUES AND FRIENDS: I have a copy of your circular of May 25, which apparently was supplied to all Members of Congress, and was signed by a number in addition to yourselves.

The statement made in this circular that the 1928 imports of high-grade manganese fell off approximately 50 per cent is not in accordance with the facts, as stated on page 598 of the Summary of Tariff Information, 1929.

Before I call the attention of the other signers of this petition and other Members generally to this apparent error, I would appreciate having from you any evidence in support of your own contention that you may have.

Sincerely yours, W. R. COYLE.

In this circular he had stated that the tonnage of manganese importations had been reduced by 50 per cent in the year 1928, with the direct inference: First, that the shortage had been made up by the importation of low-grade ore free of duty which had afterwards been concentrated or beneficiated; and, second, that the remainder had come from domestic production. Since it was a matter within the scope of my own knowledge that these statements could not by any possibility be correct, I wrote to him as per the above letter. In his answer to me he again reiterated these statements, and said that while my figures had come from the Summary of Tariff Information and his had come from the Department of Commerce, that there was in fact no difference between us.

There was, as anyone could see, a very wide difference between us, and, accordingly, I asked a constituent of mine, an employee of the Bethlehem Steel Co., who is thoroughly conversant with the import situation as well as the domestic production, to collect exact figures on the subject.

I then called on the telephone my good friend and colleague the gentleman from Nevada, who had signed as a member of the committee, and asked whether he would be good enough to discuss with my constituent the disagreement between Congressman WILLIAMSON'S figures and my own. The Congressman from Nevada said that the chairman of the committee should be present, and apparently telephoned to him to meet at his office with Mr. Johnstone, my constituent.

I had thought to save the House any further discussion on this rather controversial subject and to let it close so far as I was concerned with the tabulated statement of the production and importation which was published in the RECORD of May 23. The publication by the gentleman from South Dakota of a rather bitter attack on my constituent under the leave to print, and a reiteration of the figures which I have not yet been able to check with all the facilities at my command, has caused me to change this plan.

The facts are exactly as set forth in my 1-page statement to the Members of Congress shortly after the Congress met in extra session:

First. Manganese is necessary in the production of steel.

Second. It is not available in the United States of a quality that can be used in the production of steel.

Third. Less than 5 per cent is produced by domestic producers, or a total of some 40,000 tons yearly. During the month of June, 1929, one constituent of mine will import 100,000 tons from foreign countries.

Fourth. All of the American production extending over the last 25 years will just about equal one year's consumption of this material.

Fifth. There was no low-grade ore imported and beneficiated after importation in 1928.

Sixth. There was no increase in domestic production in 1928.

Seventh. There was no decrease in American consumption in 1928.

CONCLUSION

It does seem the height of folly to tax at a rate equivalent to from 100 to 200 per cent ad valorem such ores as tungsten, magnesite, and manganese when we do not and can not produce any appreciable proportion of our own needs within this country. Anyone who reads the tariff hearings of 1922 will appreciate that the tariff on manganese was an experiment, granted at the request of a few well-organized owners of mining claims. The Members of Congress evidently relied on definite promises by these men made before both the Senate and House. These promises offered, with 1 cent per pound tariff, to produce within three years all America could use.

The only thing those glib gentlemen seem to have done under the tariff was to find a market for their mining properties and get the new owner, who bought at a high price, to come, seven years later, before Congress asking for 1½ cents per pound. The only thing these "to-day" gentlemen can possibly do, even with 1½ cents per pound, is "catch another sucker" and sell their mining claims at an inflated value and then the next tariff revision will have a new crop of would-be manganese producers asking, perhaps, for 3 cents per pound.

Does any thinking man who so holds the confidence of his electors that they will return him to Congress—does he have any idea that by attempting to punish the steel industry he can help the farmer? Does he suppose the steel industry takes this punishment without passing it on to consumer or stockholder?

I would be the last one to suggest that anyone in this Congress could have any such possible estimate of the situation. A tariff on tungsten, magnesite, and manganese is not helpful to the farmer or industry. It is a useless burden to both and a blow at the cause of national defense.

I sincerely trust that with these plain facts before them, another body now considering the tariff bill will write such reductions in this ore schedule as common sense—that so uncommon quality—would indicate.

A TRIBUTE TO SOLDIERS BURIED IN FOREIGN CEMETERIES

Mr. LANKFORD of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am truly glad that the War Department is preparing for each State a list of those of our Nation who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War and are now buried overseas, and that Members of Congress are having these lists printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

In this way we make a permanent record of the burial place of those who "gave the last full measure of devotion" on a foreign soil in behalf of their native land.

I would have asked unanimous consent to print the Georgia list in the RECORD, but was unable to get the completed list before the recess of Congress. It will be finished by the time Congress reconvenes and will then be placed in the RECORD by some Member of my State delegation.

We can never pay the debt our Nation owes to those who fought for our country, and we can never pay the debt we owe to the fathers and mothers who stayed here and suffered all the agonies of war while their children fought "over there." We should never fail to honor, by serving, in every way possible those who have served our beloved land on the battle fields of contending armies and on the greater fields of peace.

I can not help but feel that those who have served and saved our Nation in its time of peril, in war and in peace, during all our national existence, have never been half paid for the services they have rendered.

How can we pay those who are dead? It is true we can perpetuate their names in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, on tablets of bronze, and on monuments of granite and never let them be forgotten by us and children of men, but still the debt can never be paid. Neither monuments nor patriotic celebrations will count for much. "It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought have thus far so nobly advanced."

Let us "highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain," and that we will honor the dead by serving the living. The greatest honor we can bestow upon the name and memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice is to defend the Constitution for which they fought; make more glorious the flag under which they died, and enact fair and wholesome laws for the fathers and mothers whom they loved.

If we would honor our heroes of all battles of war and conflicts of peace, let us live, fight, and die as they lived, fought and died, for our American institutions, for our great principles, for the purity of our citizenship, and for the everlasting preservation of our homes and our Nation. Let us honor our heroes by serving those whom they loved and for whom they lived and died.

We are solemnly bound to do this in honor of them. Nothing else will suffice for the performance of this sacred duty.

ON CIGARETTE PUBLICITY

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the following letters:

JUNE 12, 1929.

Hon. WILLIAM E. HUMPHREY,
Chairman Federal Trade Commission,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CHAIRMAN: The campaign now being waged by the American Tobacco Co. in advertising Lucky Strike cigarettes is to my mind as deceptive as it is unfair. Vast sums of money are being spent for indoor and outdoor advertising, in the newspapers, by radio, and through other channels in a rather unusual and inequitable manner.

Attempt is being made to popularize this cigarette by constant repetition of the phrase "Reach for a Lucky instead of a sweet." There is thereby conveyed the impression that one should smoke a Lucky Strike cigarette whenever one is seized with the desire to eat something sweet, such as a piece of chocolate candy or some other confectionery.

As far as I am aware, this is the first time that one industry has tried to spread itself by disparaging another industry. The broad assertion made by the American Tobacco Co. that Lucky Strike smoking tends to make one slim is baseless and misleading. The Federal Trade Commission certainly should have jurisdiction for the purpose of curbing such deceptive advertising. The spirit as well as the letter of the Federal Trade Commission act clearly embraces unfair competition of this sort.

The candy, cocoa, and chocolate industry is one of the largest in this country and it affords employment to thousands of men and women. Millions of dollars are spent in manufacturing and distributing the products of this industry. All of this is somewhat jeopardized by the silly and outrageous form of advertising conducted by the American Tobacco Co. If the tables were turned and the company dealing in sweets were to retaliate with a slogan that cigarette smoking is a vicious habit, the American Tobacco Co. would, with loud mouthings, protest.

I therefore invoke the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission to the end that this type of advertising may be reviewed and the wretched practice of seeking to further the fortunes of the American Tobacco Co., as a result of the discomfitures and disparagement of another line of endeavor, might be stopped.

Very truly yours, EMANUEL CELLER,
Member of Congress, Tenth District, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, June 17, 1929.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Commissioner Humphrey has directed me to acknowledge your letter of June 12, with reference to the tobacco case, and to advise that the same was brought to the attention of the commission at its recent meeting and has been placed in the files.

Very truly yours,
OTIS B. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

A PROPOSED CHART FOR DEMOCRACY

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, by unanimous consent of the House of Representatives I include in my remarks a statement by myself to the press on the tariff and a future course for Democracy. The statement follows:

STATEMENT TO THE PRESS JUNE 22, 1929

By LOUIS LUDLOW, Representative from the seventh Indiana district

In this vale of tears it is not always easy to ascertain where the path of duty lies. I make no secret of the fact that the closest question I have had to decide since I became a Member of Congress was how I should vote on the Hawley tariff bill. Because there undoubtedly are many good and true men and women who disagree with my vote on that measure, and because I respect and esteem them, I desire in this newspaper article to give a picture of my mind on the tariff. I do not want any of these dear friends to think that I approached the subject lightheartedly and without a realizing sense of responsibility. I gave to it many days and nights of serious, earnest thought. Being a man of some slight religious pretensions, I prayed over it, because I do not want to do anything wrong.

As I sat in the House of Representatives day after day, listening to the surging tumult of talk on the tariff bill, I was impressed by the sharp extremes of disputation and I wondered how any seeker of the truth could get even a ray of light out of the violent contradictions that ran through the debates.

WRITTEN BY ANGELS OR OLD NICK?

I gathered from the exposition of the bill by Chairman HAWLEY, of the Ways and Means Committee, that he thought the bill was written in heaven by the angels. On the other hand, if I correctly comprehended some of the opponents of the bill, they thought it was written in the realm below by the Old Nick himself. My own opinion is that it was written midway between heaven and hell by human beings who have finite vision and feet of clay. To my mind it smacks of the earth earthy. I see in it some evidences of the beatitudes, but I also see in it some traces of iniquities that might be associated with the works of the nether region. As I turned my ear day after day to the alternating currents of debate I became more and more obfuscated and even when I tossed on my pillow at night I saw before my dreamy vision a whirling phantasmagoria of angels' wings and cloven hoofs.

Because the lurid arguments in the House meant virtually nothing toward illuminating the subject I brushed away the debates and betook myself to a consideration of fundamentals. If there is one thing in the world in which I have pride it is that I am a Jeffersonian Democrat. At least I want to be, and I think I am, and when I am in doubt I delve into the philosophy of Jefferson for guidance. Jefferson advocated reasonable protective duties for the encouragement and stabilization of home industry and agriculture. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson ("Old Hickory"), the immortal quartet of patriots who founded Democracy, were all limited protectionists. The first revenue act, passed by the First Congress, July 4, 1789, which declared in its preamble that it was intended for protection, was the handiwork of James Madison, who in its preparation counseled with his mentor, Thomas Jefferson. For 40 years in the early history of the Republic protection—reasonable in degree and general in the diffusion of its benefits—was a cardinal principle of Democratic faith.

A JEFFERSONIAN PLANK

In respect to this matter the Democratic National Convention which assembled at Houston last year returned to the teachings of the fathers when it declared for duties that will measure the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, with adequate safeguard for the wage of the American laborer and for an equitable distribution of the benefits and the burdens of the tariff among all. That plank of the Houston platform could not have been more Jeffersonian if Jefferson himself had written it.

I went into the campaign last year with the Houston tariff plank on my mind. I stood on that plank. I advocated it. I gave my solemn pledge to support it if I were elected. When the Democratic national chairman telegraphed to me for a personal affirmation of my intentions I repeated my pledge by wire to him. I presume that 75 per cent of the people of the seventh district, wage earners as well as manufacturers, are protectionists. They heard my pledge or they could have heard it. They placed their confidence in me at the polls. They and all my constituents have a right to hold me responsible for a redemption of my preelection statements. I do not make promises lightly, and when I do I intend to keep them. I do not make a promise one minute and do something different the next minute.

SUGAR TARIFF ABOMINABLE

With this background of fundamental philosophy and personal promises I approached a decision as to whether or not I should vote for the Hawley tariff bill. My obligation to do so would have been perfectly clear if it were not that the Hawley bill contains, among its good provisions, a number of features which to my mind are indefensible. I think many of the rates it carries are too high and are unjustifiable. The sugar schedule is abominable. The administrative features, with their centralization of authority in the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, are objectionable if not dangerous.

My final conclusion was that in view of my commitments and my position as the Representative in Congress of a district in which protection is preponderant I would not be justified in voting to kill the tariff bill in its first stage when I did not know, and no human being could foretell, what processes of improvement it may go through in the Senate, and I accordingly voted to pass it and send it over to the other body. When I did so I had reasonable assurance from friends in the upper branch that the Senate may make the bill better. I believe it will be a more acceptable measure when it comes out of the Senate. It must be remembered that passage of the bill by the House is only the first round in the tariff battle.

VOTED FOR IT THE FIRST TIME

There are two times when a Representative has a chance to vote on a tariff measure—once when it passes the House and once when it comes back from the Senate. If the Senate improves the bill I will vote for it the second time. If the Senate makes it worse I most certainly will vote against it. I hope the Senate will change the sugar schedule so that it will conform to the proposal of Representative JOHN N. GARNER, Democratic leader of the House, who would have the tariff so arranged that when the price of sugar rises the tariff on sugar will automatically fall.

I have experienced various reactions to my tariff vote. One good friend said he thought I was right but that he could not imagine Tom Hendricks, Tom Marshall, or Sam Ralston voting for the bill. My answer to that is that never in their lives did Tom Hendricks, Tom Marshall, or Sam Ralston run for office on a platform that declared for protection. Under the circumstances that surrounded me I think they would have done just what I did. Being men of truth and honor, they would have searched their consciences and would have voted in harmony with their pledge.

NO MORE SOUP HOUSES

When I consider the tariff question the mists of years fade away and I can visualize once more my experiences of 35 years ago as a cub reporter in Indianapolis; how I made my daily visits to the soup houses, especially to one in West Pearl Street in the rear of the Commercial Club, in search of stories of human interest, and how among those long lines of sufferers waiting to receive from the hand of charity their allowance of daily bread, I gleaned tales of hunger and despair and tragic distress that would have touched the heart and inspired the pen of a Dickens or a Victor Hugo. I do not want that condition ever to happen again in Indianapolis or America, and if a moderate and reasonable protective policy such as Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson stood for, and such as the Houston platform declared for, will contribute to prevent a repetition of those pathetic scenes I am for that policy. I want everybody in the seventh district and the State of Indiana and in America to have steady employment, nourishing food, good clothing, and time and opportunity to cultivate the uplifting things of the spirit. I do not want anybody in the district I represent, possessing the inalienable rights spoken of by Jefferson and wearing the image of his Maker, to have to tread his weary way to a soup house to beg for sustenance to keep body and soul together. My vision rises to higher levels than that. I want to see a people teeming with happiness and prosperity, enjoying equal rights and opportunities, and surrounded with all of the advantages and comforts that comport with the dignity of free men and women. My position, I believe, is sound in morals, sound in economics, and sound in patriotism.

A PROPOSED CHART FOR DEMOCRACY

We are in a new era. It began last year at Houston. As I construe the action of the Democratic National Convention it recognized that

America is, and always will be, a country that believes in reasonable protection, and if I were charting a future policy for the Democratic Party it would be that we Democrats should work to bring about the widest possible diffusion of the benefits of protection by standing for a tariff covering the actual difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, based on the scientific ascertainment of a nonpartisan tariff commission, and fighting all efforts to make the tariff a grab-bag for greedy, special interests; secondly, that we should do everything within our power to make peace a lasting reality throughout the world and to promote the concord of nations; and, lastly, that we should initiate a smashing drive to decentralize the tremendous authority centered at Washington, to abolish useless boards and commissions, simplify governmental processes, reduce tax rates, restore local self-government to the people and release honest business from bureaucratic interference. If we pitch our battle on that safe and sure ground every hour will bring us closer to certain victory.

I think the dawn of a new day shot across the troubled waters of American politics when the Democratic National Convention adopted the Houston platform, and I am convinced that those of us Democrats who are clothed for a moment with authority have a responsibility to see that Democracy does not slip backward toward the abyss of free trade, for however noble a theory free trade may be it is not suited to our American needs. If we permit such a tariff retrocession we will be doing our party a distinct disservice and will be erring against the best interests of the American people. The wisdom of continuing the moderate tariff plank of the Houston platform as a permanent Democratic policy is, in my judgment, not open to question. Tariff laws written by rapacious special interests will cause revolts, but there is no doubt the American people favor the principle when honestly applied. Democracy's mission is to fight for honest tariffs. I was not willing by a vote of mine to repudiate this newborn but very old principle of Democracy. I regret very much to see my party, with its great history and its matchless humanitarian record, forever courting defeat on economic issues.

ONE HEAD AND ONE HEART

It will be my ambition as long as I am a Member of Congress to do all I can in a very genuine and true way for all of the people of Indianapolis, the seventh district, and Indiana. Believe me or not, I really want to do these things, not for any material reward but because of the affection I bear to my home district and the State where I was born. I do not promise that I will not make mistakes. I have only one head to think with and one heart to love with, and it is human to err; but mine is the responsibility to act, and I will go ahead, doing always what I think is right—without hesitation and without fear.

REPORT TO CONSTITUENTS

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, with the closing of the extraordinary session of Congress, in making my report to the people who have honored me by electing me as their representative, I am constrained to say I believe the country would have been better off without the extra session.

Nearly 5,500 bills and resolutions were introduced in the House and Senate during the session. An outstanding feature was the tendency to further centralize power in the Federal Government and the extension of Federal aid by the introduction of bills advocating new projects along this line. The most prominent of these was a bill to appropriate annually over $100,000,000 for the advancement of rural education and a measure providing for an annual appropriation of over $100,000,000 a year for cooperation with the States in bettering health conditions in rural communities. Both measures should have no place among the Federal statutes but are matters that should be left entirely for determination by the various States.

I have been outspoken in my opposition to Federal-aid projects. The care of rivers and harbors and flood control is a just charge upon the Treasury of the United States, the Government assuming full control over our waterways; but unless a national emergency arises where it is necessary for the Government to stimulate activity among the States, it is my opinion that interior matters should be left to the various States for determination without financial assistance from the Federal Government.

The cost of Federal-aid projects already authorized helps to increase the enormous amount needed to carry on Federal activities. With the increase of expenditures a corresponding increase must be made in revenue-raising measures so that there will be a balance and not a deficit at the end of the year. It was predicted that the child would be neglected and the activities in the States would be discontinued when the Federal maternity and infancy act expired. This argument was advanced when efforts were made to reenact the law and make it permanent. At the first session of the legislature in Missouri, after the expiration of the Federal law, provisions were made by increasing the appropriation for the State to carry on as it had in the past. I presume other States have taken similar action.

REAPPORTIONMENT BILL

Personally I entertain the opinion the outstanding achievement of the session was the passing of the bill which provides for the taking of the census, and the reapportionment of Congress by the executive branch of the Government in the event Congress again fails to perform its constitutional duty in this respect.

As I stated when this bill was before the House, I disliked to support a measure which transferred to the executive branch a duty imposed by the Constitution on Congress, but I found consolation in the fact that Congress will have three months to perform this duty, and not unless Congress fails again to act will the executive branch have the power to reapportion.

The outstanding feature of the legislation is that the House will be reapportioned on the basis of the census of 1930, and some thirty million people now residing in the large cities and now deprived of proper representation due to Congress failing to reapportion since 1911 will secure the representation to which they are entitled.

From forty to fifty representatives now credited to rural districts will be succeeded by representatives from the urban centers, when the Country is properly reapportioned.

The influence of the Anti-Saloon League and kindred organizations prevented reapportionment in the past because the representatives of these organizations knew their influence was more pronounced among Congressmen elected from rural districts than among those elected from the cities.

That I have no selfish motives is evidenced by the fact that I assisted in forcing my own retirement as a member of this body, in voting for the bill because when my State is properly redistricted I can not expect to be reelected. It will be impossible to so arrange a district in St. Louis and place the required number of voters in my district, and make it less than a 10,000 Republican majority, which I could hardly expect to overcome.

FARM RELIEF

I opposed the passage of the farm relief bill because I did not feel it would be beneficial to the farmers. The man who walks behind the plow and not the speculator is the one I desire to assist. The condition of the producer is such that he is without funds. He is required to mortgage his crop when he places it in the ground. When the crop is available the loan is called and he is forced to turn over his crop regardless of the condition of the market. The holder of the loan retains the crop until the market rises, and he and not the producer will get the benefit of any increase in price that might result from the activity of the Farm Board. There are no provisions in the law to assist the producer in so far as borrowing on his crops so he can repay his loan and hold his commodities until the market price has advanced.

New methods must be found for the use of farm products and what is now going to waste on the farm. The surplus must be absorbed. When an amendment was offered, both in the House and Senate, to use the surplus for the manufacture of cereal beverages and wines of an alcoholic content not in violation of the eighteenth amendment it was promptly defeated. Did the so-called friend of the farmer think of the farmer then or did he think of the Anti-Saloon League when he voted on the amendment? The passage of this amendment would probably have contributed more toward solving the farm problem than anything that could be done at this time.

The real farm problem did not present itself until after the enactment of the prohibition amendment. Some day the farmers will realize they assisted in bringing about present conditions by advocating prohibition for they destroyed a market for hundreds of millions of bushels of their products when the manufacture of cereal beverages and light wines was discontinued.

TARIFF BILL

In opposing the tariff bill I contend I was supporting the President who strongly urged only a limited revision. The bill as it passed the House provided for a general revision and while it increased rates on agricultural products, at the same time it further extended to the special interests advantages far in excess of any benefits the farmer might receive.

The bill as it reached the Senate carried increases over the present law that will add over $600,000,000 to the burden now placed upon the American public. It is sincerely hoped that the Senate, where debate is unlimited, and where amendments can be offered, will comply with the President's suggestion for a limited revision.

That section of the law which will give the President the power to raise or lower duties 50 per cent, if in his opinion conditions warrant such action, should be stricken from the bill. It takes from the Congress the constitutional authority to raise and levy taxes. It must be remembered that if this section becomes a law it would take a two-third vote of both Houses to repeal it, provided the President were opposed to repeal. He

could veto any act repealing the legislation and it would require two-thirds of both Houses to pass the measure over his veto. Should this feature be retained on final passage a President could lower or raise every duty in the law 50 per cent, and there could be no appeal from his decision other than by congressional act, and if the action of Congress were not to his liking, the President could veto the bill. Under our form of government it is too much power to place in the hands of any one man, even the President of the United States.

The business interests of the country should give thought to this far-reaching legislation and rise in opposition before it is too late. Business men should remember that if one were elected President who believed in a low tariff or free trade he could immediately provide for a 50 per cent reduction on all schedules; or, on the other hand, he could, if he were in favor of practically placing an embargo on foreign-made products, provide for a 50 per cent increase on all schedules. Stop for an instant and think what would result if such action were taken in either direction.

Members of the House were deprived of an opportunity of offering an amendment to the bill unless the committee opened up the paragraph by suggesting a change.

Buried in the bill will be found two lines providing for the repeal of section 2804 of the Revised Statutes. This law, passed 50 years ago, limits importations of cigars to lots of 3,000. Efforts have been made for years to repeal this law upon the demand of the Republic of Cuba. On one occasion the House, by a record-vote, declined to repeal. In the Seventieth Congress the Rules Committee refused a special rule. Still the committee, without giving those interested the right to be heard, included the provision in the bill. It means if the paragraph is retained by the Senate that the American cigar industry will be seriously affected because a mail order business of large proportion will immediately be inaugurated. Cuba at the present time is not raising all the tobacco now labeled Habana tobacco. It imports tobacco and sells it as Habana tobacco. Cigars of an inferior grade of tobacco will be shipped into this country classed as Habana cigars and the cigar makers of this country will be forced to seek other fields in order to maintain themselves and their families.

The taking of hides, leather, and shoes off the free list can not be defended. It simply increases the shoe bill of every person in the United States and does not benefit the skilled shoe worker, nor will the $25,000,000 increase in the price of hides benefit the farmer who sells his cattle on hoof. On the other hand, the farmer will be required to pay an increase in the price of shoes for his family.

I predict the tariff act of 1929, if not rewritten by the Senate, will cause the American public to revolt against those responsible for its enactment.

IMMIGRATION QUESTION

The immigration question was one that could well have received some attention at the extraordinary session. The unemployment situation has reached a stage which demands that everything possible be done to alleviate conditions. We are now permitting 164,647 aliens a year to enter this country. In 10 years this means 1,646,470. These people must earn a living; and being accustomed to low wages abroad and not to our standard of living, accept employment at wages below those paid the American laborer.

In my opinion it would have been well to have repealed the national-origins provision of the immigration act of 1924. People of German and Irish descent feel that this provision discriminates against Germany and the Irish Free State, and they are justified in so thinking.

Three times three Cabinet officers have made reports to the President, and one of the Cabinet officers was President Hoover himself, submitting figures based on the census of 1790, and in each instance they declined to certify to the correctness of the figures.

It has been shown that men who served in the Revolutionary War with General Washington were not listed in the census of 1790. Still some would try to make one believe that it is possible to learn the national origin of the people of the United States through that census.

I feel if this provision were repealed there would be practically no objection to reducing immigration, provided the quota were based upon the census of 1890 or on the same basis that has prevailed since the enactment of the law of 1924. Such action would remove from the minds of the people of German and Irish descent the feeling that now exists that these countries have been subject to discrimination. The failure of the Senate to permit a vote upon the repeal of the national-origin clause prevented the House from taking any action.

The national-origin clause should be repealed when the regular session of Congress convenes, and then the question of reducing the quota should be taken up. The national-origin clause will not achieve what its supporters claim for it. It will work directly opposite to their expectations.

Machinery has reduced the man power necessary in this country at the present time. This, together with improved methods adopted by big business, has caused unemployment to such an extent that the National Government soon must give attention to the question. Under the census law a census of the unemployed will be taken.

The mining industry, always overbuilt from the standpoint of labor, is vitally affected by the use of electricity and oil for power purposes. All railroads to the south and southwest burn oil in locomotives from a point 100 miles out of St. Louis. Coal is cheaper for the first 100 miles, while a saving is effected by the use of oil for the rest of the journey. The miners are moving to the cities, thus increasing the number of unemployed in the industrial centers.

FRENCH DEBT SETTLEMENT

The last bill considered and passed by the House was the French debt settlement bill. It provided for the postponement of the payment of $400,000,000 due the United States August 1, 1920. This amount represents money due the United States, not for a loan, but for the payment by France for surplus supplies bought by France from the United States after the close of the war. I opposed this postponement because the hearings show the amount represents about one third of the cost of the supplies to the United States, transportation charges not being included; and further, because it has been said, and not denied, that the French sold part of the supplies to other foreign countries and received payment for same. Therefore, I feel the United States should at least be paid for the goods purchased by France when the payment becomes due.

The French debt settlement was most liberal, as can be shown from the fact that it is now costing the American public $171,000,000 a year interest on the bonds floated during the war to raise money to loan to France, while France is paying us at this time but $30,000,000 a year interest. Thus it is shown the American people are shouldering a burden annually of $141,000,000 that France should pay for the loans advanced by the United States.

PROHIBITION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Prohibition and law enforcement has been discussed for days in both the House and Senate. Drys as well as wets have voiced their objections to the unrestrained activities in the use of sawed-off shotguns by prohibition enforcement officers. The wanton destruction of human life, many innocent victims being recorded among those killed in recent months, has aroused the Members as well as the people generally.

The shooting at automobiles on the public highway, which has caused the death of several people in the last few weeks, was condemned. The discussions served to make more apparent to one who understands the situation that the Prohibition Unit is now engaged in a final attempt to make the law effective regardless of the cost.

Stills destroyed in Washington the past week showed they had a capacity of over 40,000 gallons per day. When stills capable of producing 160,000 quarts of liquor a day are destroyed close to the seat of the National Capital one can realize without further comment that prohibition as it exists in this country to-day is a farce.

The President, following his campaign promise, has appointed a commission to investigate the prohibition question, and the report will be anxiously awaited. It is to be regretted, however, that one of the first acts of this commission was to hold its session behind closed doors. The public is entitled to know what evidence is submitted and if open sessions are not held its final judgment will be subject to criticism.

Those favoring prohibition—I am speaking now of the class who care not for the cost to the American public either from the standpoint of the health of the community or the general welfare of the people—have even gone so far as to urge that the marines be directed by President Hoover to enter the enforcement field. They are willing to go to any extreme in order to justify their view that prohibition can be enforced. The President, however, has indicated that he would not approve of the use of the marines for this purpose, holding, it is said, that enforcement was a matter for the civil authorities, and further, that it would be unlawful to bring into the picture the armed forces in the absence of an appeal from the several States. This only goes to show how desperate this class of people are when the prohibition question is involved.

Concluding, I might add I have continued the policy of promptly responding to all legitimate calls made upon me for assistance in connection with Federal activities.

I have cooperated with the civic organizations of St. Louis with a view to securing for our city the recognition to which it is entitled from the Government, and will continue to do so.

After disposing of pending matters requiring personal attention at the various departments, I will remain in Washington for the hearing during July on the establishment of the direct air-mail route from St. Louis to New York, at which time I will appear in support of the project, and will then return to St. Louis, where I will be available during the time Congress is not in session.

GREAT LAKES-HUDSON WATERWAY CONVENTION

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I insert a speech delivered by me at the Great Lakes-Hudson Waterway Convention, held in the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, N. Y., on June 12, 1929.

The speech is as follows:

The advocates of the construction of an ocean ship canal from the port of New York up the Hudson River to the Great Lakes have met with unreasoning and bitter opposition from the Middle and Central Western States, which know little or nothing of the merits of the project, but have jumped in blindly behind the St. Lawrence ship canal, due to a vast amount of clever propaganda with which they have been flooded by selfish interests. There is no denying the fact that the States from Ohio to Wisconsin have been delivered hook, line, and sinker to the St. Lawrence project, and already dream of a golden flood of commerce passing by Montreal and making Cleveland, Detroit, and Duluth the leading ports for export and import in the United States or Canada. This mirage is so pleasing that the inhabitants of these cities can almost see the harvest of the world's goods on their docks and have actually begun to count the profits. The result is that the propaganda is carried on with renewed vigor for the St. Lawrence Canal by States that fail totally to understand that the all-American route would be equally beneficial to their interests.

The State of New York has offered to turn over to the Federal Government the State barge canal, free of charge, to be developed into an ocean ship canal from Troy to Buffalo, or by way of Troy to Oswego on Lake Ontario, which is less than one-half the distance. For the past eight years, ever since I have been in Congress, the Representatives of the farmers from the Central Western States and from the lake cities have been promising their constituents that they were about to start building the St. Lawrence route to permit ships to go direct from the interior of the United States to Europe with the grain and products of the West. Many of the Middle Western States have voted money to carry on propaganda for the St. Lawrence canal, without appreciating that the all-American route is just as feasible and in many respects more advantageous to their interests.

What the farmers of the West want is a waterway to the Atlantic Ocean. They do not care whether it goes through New York or by the St. Lawrence River. They are seeking relief from the high freight rates on their wheat and other produce by the development of a waterway for ocean-going ships from the Great Lakes to the sea. The importance and necessity of such a project is conceded by all fair-minded Americans, and indorsed by both Republican and Democratic nominees for the Presidency in the recent national campaign.

The great farming element of the West wants a direct outlet to the sea, thereby making a saving of from 5 to 8 cents on a bushel of wheat to European ports. Everyone admits the justice of the farmers' plea for cheaper transportation by the construction of an ocean ship canal to the Great Lakes, but the American farmer wants immediate action, not discussions on the merits or demerits of the proposed routes. They want to get some use out of the project during their lifetime, and the best practicable way is to take over the New York State Barge Canal and deepen it at the very earliest moment. The only way to begin is to begin; and the main obstruction at present comes from the misunderstanding and confusion that has arisen in the Middle West regarding the all-American route via the Hudson River.

The all-American route is merely a term for purposes of designation or description. It might be more accurate and fairer, as all the Canadian portions of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence system are open to American shipping, and vice versa, to speak of the all-American route as the Hudson River waterway. It has so many advantages over the St. Lawrence project that it is not necessary to arouse patriotic sentiment to come to its defense.

Unfortunately, an amazing myth has been developed regarding the advantages of the St. Lawrence route which has taken firm hold in some of the Western States. This myth supported by extensive propaganda both from the power interests and Middle Western States, has helped to keep alive the St. Lawrence project which, due to the united opposition of Montreal and the Province of Quebec, has practically no chance of ever being built.

The Hudson River is a natural waterway, and one of the most marvelous that nature has bestowed upon the United States. For a distance of 150 miles, with the dredging already provided for between Hudson and Albany, it is navigable for ocean ships, and that is the reason that it is selected as the logical waterway to the inland lakes and not because it happens to run through New York State. The distance from Troy to Oswego on Lake Ontario is 186 miles, whereas the distance from Montreal to Lake Ontario is 181 miles. The Hudson River route follows natural rivers or lakes, such as the canalized Mohawk River for 85 miles, Lake Oneida for 21 miles, Oneida River for 7 miles, and Oswego River for 22 miles. It is surprising that there should be any objection to the proposed route from Middle Western States, whose development was assured a century ago by the building of the Erie Canal.

It is true that the original development and prosperity of the port of New York was due to the trade and commerce that flowed in steady streams from the Middle West through the Erie Canal, and it is equally true that the St. Lawrence canal project would be a direct menace to the prosperity, commerce, and trade of the port of New York and a heavy blow to the shipping interests of that great port. It is sheer nonsense, however, for the proponents of the St. Lawrence canal to speak of the tribute exacted by New York, or that the harbor is already choked with shipping. There is no congestion of commerce in the port of New York, which has ample space for 500 miles of docks, including Staten Island and New Jersey, and another hundred miles or more up the Hudson River. It is sheer propaganda to speak of tribute. New York has no monopoly; but commerce flows there simply because of its location and facilities.

The western producer forgets that the lion's share of his products, particularly grain, is consumed in such States as New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England, and that the St. Lawrence route would add an additional thousand miles carriage to all our eastern seaports. I resent the frequent charge of selfishness hurled at New York for opposing the St. Lawrence canal project and advocating the Hudson River route on its merits in the interest of over 30,000,000 of people on the Atlantic seaboard and 11,000,000 alone in the State of New York.

I would suggest that this convention recommend to the New York State Legislature the creation of a commission to be appointed by the legislature to examine and report the most feasible ocean-ship-canal route from Troy to the Great Lakes, with estimates as to the cost of construction, having in view the desirability or practicability of using and deepening portions of the State barge canal at the expense of the State, with power to collect tolls.

Senator WALSH of Montana advocated the St. Lawrence route to a Boston audience a year or so ago, but carried away by his eloquence he failed to inform the hard-headed people of New England that the Hudson River waterway to Lake Ontario would bring the produce of the West to Albany just as cheaply as the St. Lawrence, and that both Albany and New York are much nearer and more accessible to Boston, Providence, and Hartford than the city of Montreal. The millions of people living in New England are as much interested as the farmers of the West in cheap transportation on the food products which they consume. The mouth of the St. Lawrence is a thousand miles farther from Boston than Albany, Troy, or New York. The grandiose scheme for cheap water power advocated by Senator WALSH can be put into effect just as well without the construction of an ocean ship canal on the international section of the St. Lawrence River, provided the Canadian Government will consent to the exportation of jointly owned water power.

I know of no issue that has been before Congress for a long time about which there has been so much misinformation and misunderstanding. The speeches in Congress in favor of the St. Lawrence Canal have invariably made confusion worse confounded, as they never take into consideration the Canadian viewpoint. It is apparently taken for granted that the Canadian Government will be delighted to have a kind of Panama Canal Zone connecting the Great Lakes with the St. Lawrence River. However, the idea is farthest from the Canadian conception of their own sovereignty. The paramount objection to the construction of the St. Lawrence Ship Canal is the city of Montreal, with a population of in excess of a million, and united against surrendering her position as shipping center of Canada to some American inland city. In her opposition, Montreal has the practically undivided support of the Province of Quebec, which has a population of approximately one-third of Canada. This opposition is strong enough to block the passage of a treaty between Canada and the United States which would be necessary before a spade of earth could be turned. Among other contributing factors which lend weight to the opposition, to the proposed canal in Canada, are the Canadian railway systems. The Canadian people have invested heavily in their great transcontinental railroads, and naturally are anxious to have them pay dividends. If the railroads lose all the transportation of grain the Canadian Government would hesitate a long time before appropriating for one-half the cost of the canal, or $300,000,000 when she needs every dollar for other necessary improvements and developments, and is already burdened with debt.

The Canadians very generally look upon the proposed St. Lawrence canal under joint control as an American power grab, which would menace the hydroelectric prestige of the Dominion. Canada is opposed to the exportation of her water power and will fight any attempt to exploit the power latent in the St. Lawrence on the part of American capitalists and the mortgaging of it to American corporations at a time when Canadian industry is not yet ready to absorb it. Furthermore, although the St. Lawrence route is the shorter, it is ice bound for five months in the winter and fog bound for a large part of the summer, and in addition the sea lanes are menaced by icebergs.

If this were not so, the big passenger liners would long ago have landed in Montreal instead of New York. From whatever angle you look at it, I am convinced that the advocates of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes project are wasting their efforts on a lost cause and thereby preventing the construction of the only feasible route—via the Great Lakes to the Hudson River. Time is of the essence if relief is to be afforded the American farmer in our day and generation; why waste it on a snare and a delusion when the same results can be accomplished immediately through American territory and by use of American dollars for the benefit of 30,000,000 of Americans in the Central and great North West, and 30,000,000 more on the Atlantic seaboard?

In the last analysis it should not be forgotten that New York State has a legal right to partial control of the St. Lawrence River and has no inclination to surrender its sovereign rights. Furthermore, New York State has 2 Senators and 43 Representatives who will have both a voice and a vote in deciding upon the most feasible ship canal from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.

The New York State Legislature is willing to give the State barge canal, from Albany to Buffalo, to the Federal Government to be made into an all-American ship canal, and if that is not practicable there is the shorter Oswego-Albany route. New York State taxpayers will be called upon to pay a third of the total cost, whatever inland ship canal is built, and it is only fair that they should let their views be known.

The American people have a fixed idea that the politicians in Canada are staying awake nights scheming how to persuade the United States Government to enter into a treaty to build the St. Lawrence River ship canal project. The Middle Western States are convinced that everyone in Canada is clamoring to start digging the canal immediately. I have tried to show that public opinion in Canada is divided and that the Province of Quebec, representing one-third of the population, is practically united in its opposition, and that the balance of Canada, with the exception of such cities as Toronto, Fort Arthur, and Winnipeg are not greatly interested. Remembering the old adage that "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," I predict that the construction of the St. Lawrence canal project is no more feasible or attainable than the repeal of the eighteenth amendment in our day and generation. If the farmers really want cheaper transportation they have only one course to pursue, and that is to urge Congress to make an appropriation to start building a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the Hudson River.

Finally, let me point out that no matter which route is constructed by the Federal Government, of course New York State would have to contribute 30 per cent of the taxes. Imagine the farce and travesty of calling upon the taxpayers of New York State to pay one-third of the cost of the St. Lawrence ocean ship canal, the completion of which would be a direct menace to the trade, commerce, and prosperity of the port of New York, Albany, Troy, and the entire State. If we have to pay one-third of the taxes for the St. Lawrence route, I would vastly prefer having the State of New York build the Hudson River-Great Lakes waterway with its own money and charging tolls.

THE LIBERTY BELL IN ALLENTOWN, PA.

Mr. ESTERLY. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include a statement in connection with House Joint Resolution 110 which I recently introduced in the House, authorizing and requesting the Postmaster General to design and issue a special postage stamp commemorating the hiding of the Liberty Bell at Allentown, Lehigh County, Pa., during the period of the Revolutionary War. The statement follows:

FIRST VISIT OF BELL TO ALLENTOWN

It was to Allentown (or Northampton, as the struggling village was then known) that the Liberty Bell made its first trip. In September, 1777, a little more than a year after the bell had fired the hearts of the patriots by proclaiming "freedom throughout the land," the British became rather too numerous for comfort in the vicinity of Philadelphia. At a meeting of the executive council it was decided to send the Liberty Bell, together with the chimes and tower bell of Christ Church and the tower bell of St. Peter's Church, 11 bells in all, to some distant settlement. The British were in need of ammunition, and what a delight it would have been to them to convert the herald of freedom into cannon balls.

The patriotism and loyalty to the continental cause of the citizens of Northampton (Allentown) were well known to the executive council, and it was decided to intrust the Liberty Bell in the care of the people of this village.

The following entry was made in the diary of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, under the date of September 25, 1777:

"The bells from Philadelphia brought in wagons. The wagon with the statehouse bell broke down here, so it had to be unloaded. The other bells went on."

John Jacob Mickley drove the team on which the Liberty Bell was loaded. After his wagon broke down Frederick Leaser, another farmer, came along and the bell was loaded on his wagon and the journey to Northampton (Allentown) resumed.

Arriving at this place the bells, together with the church chimes, were hidden underneath the floor of the old Zion Reformed Church, the pastor, Rev. Abraham Blumer, assisting in the concealment. Here the bells remained until after the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British in the latter part of 1778, when they were taken back to Philadelphia.

SECOND VISIT OF BELL TO ALLENTOWN

In marked contrast with the first trip of the bell to Allentown was its triumphal entry into the city on its second visit on Friday, October 27, 1893. The priceless relic had been on exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago, which commemorated the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. Its trip home to Independence Hall, Philadelphia, was one round of ovations and receptions. The biggest and grandest reception of all it received at the hands of the residents of Allentown. Preparations for the ceremonies in its honor were started weeks prior to the date, and its arrival there found tens of thousands of people lined upon the streets to watch its removal to Zion Church, where just 116 years previously it had been sheltered by Allentown in its time of peril.

THE FIRST DEFENDERS OF READING, PA., IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Mr. ESTERLY. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include a statement in connection with House Joint Resolution No. 115, which I recently introduced in the House, authorizing and requesting the Postmaster General to design and issue a special postage stamp commemorating the arrival of Captain Nagle's company, known as the First Defenders, of Reading, Berks County, Pa., at Cambridge, Mass., they being the first volunteers to arrive in response to Gen. George Washington's call for troops at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. The statement follows:

On June 14, 1775, the second Continental Congress passed resolutions requiring 12 companies of expert riflemen to be raised for the purpose of joining the Army near Boston. Eight of these companies were to be raised in Pennsylvania, formed into a battalion, and commanded by officers recommended by the assembly. The command formed of these companies was called "Colonel Thompson's battalion of riflemen."

One company in this battalion was from Reading. It was commanded by Capt. George Nagle.

It has been absolutely proven by the Berks County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Reading, Pa., that Nagle's company was the first to arrive at Cambridge, Mass., after this call. They arrived on Tuesday, July 25, 1775. In the New York City Library files of the Pennsylvania Journal and the Weekly Advertiser may be found. In the issue of August 9, 1775, appears a letter from a correspondent dated "Camp at Cambridge, July 28." The following is stated therein: "The Reading company of riflemen came in on Tuesday; the rest are hourly expected and much wanted." As no previous notation had appeared concerning the arrival of any troops of riflemen, and since the letter states "the rest are hourly expected and much wanted," the fact is proven conclusively that no other troops had yet arrived.

The appearance of the men in this battalion of riflemen was described as follows (see Thatcher's Military Journal of Revolution, August, 1775):

"They are remarkably stout and hardy men, many of them exceeding 6 feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at 200 yards distance. At a review, while on a quick advance, a company of them fired their balls into objects of 7 inches diameter at the distance of 250 yards. They are now stationed in our lines, and their shot have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who expose themselves to view even at more than double the distance of common musket shot. Each man bore a rifle-barreled gun, a tomahawk or small ax, and a long knife, usually called a 'scalping knife,' which served for all purposes in the woods. His underdress—by no means in military style—was covered by a deep ash-colored hunting shirt, leggins, and moccasins—if the latter could be procured."

The research work done by the Berks County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Reading, Pa., concerning the arrival of Nagle's troops at Cambridge has been deposited among the records of the Historical Society of Berks County, Reading, Pa., where it can be seen at any time.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE DEBENTURE PLAN

Mr. FORT. Mr. Speaker, there is no occasion for debate as to the need of economic adjustment in our agriculture. Our farmers in many lines—notably, for example, in some of the staple crops—are not sharing in the general national prosperity. Common justice demands that they should, and as a nation we must see that they do, not only upon the selfish grounds of assuring the continuity of our food supply but because it is not right nor desired by any group of our people that one part of the Nation shall prosper while another languishes.

This serious condition of some branches of American agriculture has led in the past few years to the invention of many legislative devices in an effort to produce an instant cure of a deep-seated and puzzling series of economic diseases. Of these, the latest idea is the so-called debenture plan.

The debenture plan, as it was set out in the Senate amendments to the House farm relief bill, is indistinguishable in its effects from straight subsidy or bounty, but is infinitely more complicated in its operations and nowhere near as direct in its effect upon price. It is cast in the form of a debenture only to avoid the true name it should bear—subsidy.

The amendment provides that whenever the Farm Board finds it advisable with respect to any agricultural commodity—which under the act may be anything from cotton stalks to fresh peaches—it may direct the Secretary of the Treasury to begin the issuance of certificates, called export debentures, to any exporter of any such commodity grown in the United States or of anything manufactured from it. These debenture certificates do not call for the payment of cash but may be used by any importer in payment of tariff duties on imported articles. They are to be issued in an amount equal to one-half of the existing tariff rate which would have to be paid upon imports of the commodity, except in the case of cotton where there is no tariff and the rate is specified to be 2 cents per pound. On the manufactured goods the rate shall be such as equals what the rate would have been if the raw material used had been exported.

The Senate amendment further provides that if the board finds at the beginning of any crop year—and it does not specify whether the beginning of a crop year of wheat, for example, is the time of the planting of winter wheat for next year's harvest, or the time of harvest—that the probable production of any commodity will exceed the 5-year average production by more than 20 per cent but less than 40 per cent, there shall be a reduction in the debenture rate of 20 per cent, and similarly for other increases in the estimated probable production.

It is the theory that this will force the export of American commodities so long as their price here is less than their value abroad, plus the amount of the debenture or subsidy.

It is perfectly obvious that this plan is simply a straight subsidy payable in securities which have a sale value instead of cash. The only purpose of the issuance of the securities instead of cash is political. The advocates of the plan know perfectly well that a direct cash subsidy proposal would be exceedingly unpopular—and nowhere more than with the farmers of America. They, therefore, have invented the plan of issuing securities and the use of the word "debenture" to camouflage their real purpose. This is bad enough in itself but worse in view of its effect on the amount the farmers will receive, as I think I can clearly show.

In any reasonable space, it is impossible adequately to discuss this proposal and explain its many fallacies, and I can point out, therefore, only two or three of the most vital defects.

To begin with, it proposes a direct subsidy to the owner of wheat or cotton, for example, on the date the board decides to award the debenture. As of May 1, when the Senate was considering the debenture plan, practically all of last year's wheat crop had passed from the hands of the farmers into those of the speculative and milling interests. The price of wheat was disastrously depressed, and the board would probably have decided to award a debenture immediately in order to stimulate that price. The rate of debenture would be 21 cents, half the tariff of 42 cents. The millers and speculative traders had on May 1 nearly 300,000,000 bushels of wheat which they owned. The establishment of a debenture plan then, therefore, would instantly have given them a present of $63,000,000 on stocks on hand, not one cent of which would have gone to the farmer who produced the wheat. Like sums would go to the packers and other owners of previously raised farm commodities. Probably over $200,000,000 would go at once to trade interests and almost nothing to the farmers who have sold their last year's crops.

Our whole structure for handling commodities is built upon orderly marketing, which implies the ability to get a contract for future supplies on the part of our manufacturers. Our central storage capacity is limited and anything that forces the movement of our commodities on a cash and immediate delivery basis would so congest our facilities as inevitably to result in lower prices. Whatever may be thought of futures trading in commodities, it is certain that we want trading in America under our control to have some voice in the control of price, and not leave it entirely to Liverpool or some foreign point. Otherwise, certainly our domestic producers, unadvised as to world-wide commodity price conditions, will suffer.

The debenture plan would immediately destroy all dealings in commodities for future delivery, and reduce the market to a cash basis and immediate delivery in this country. This is because the debenture rate is arranged to change with any change in the tariff, and also under certain conditions might be changed by an estimate of increased production. The tariff is, of course, subject to change either by Congress or by the President on a report from the Tariff Commission.

Consequently, no one in America would buy except for immediate delivery, because he would not be advised how long the tariff rate or the amount of the debenture subsidy would remain unchanged—nor indeed whether Congress might not repeal it altogether. Wheat, cotton, and other commodities, however, are used the world over, and there would still exist futures markets in Liverpool and other foreign countries which would fix the world price. The maximum that any prospective exporter would therefore pay for delayed delivery would be the Liverpool price on the date of purchase, with perhaps—but not certainly—some allowance for the speculative chance that he might get a subsidy when the time came to ship the commodity abroad.

American manufacturers, some of whose processes of conversion of the raw material take many months, will certainly hesitate to buy commodities for manufacture at any higher price than the world market, since, before their manufacturing operations are completed, the export subsidy may be withdrawn by the board or reduced in amount by an estimate of increased production in the following year or by change in the tariff, so that they will then be in the position of having paid more for their raw material than their foreign competitors but unable to secure a return of this excess cost when they export the finished goods.

From all of these considerations it results that the amount of the debenture, if the plan is ever to operate, must be permanently fixed for a long period ahead, and that announcements of change in rate must likewise be made a long time ahead. It was conceded in the Senate—and the provision for decreasing of the amount of the debenture therefore inserted—that a straight bounty without penalty for increase in production would certainly increase production. We are, therefore, faced with the choice between a plan that definitely promises to increase production by guaranteeing the continuance of the export bounty for a definite and long-term period, or one which absolutely disrupts all existing channels of handling our commodities; leaves the fixing of price absolutely in the hands of foreigners; and, at the same time, will result in the greater part of the debenture subsidy going to the speculator, the manufacturer, or the exporter rather than to the producer.

There is still another powerful objection, which is that all nations including ours, for the protection of their own producers, levy a protective duty on imports equal to the amount of subsidies paid by any exporting nation. For example, even between Dominions of the same Empire, Canada a year or two ago placed a duty upon butter from Australia equal to the amount of the bounty paid by Australia on exports of butter.

The net result of this, of course, is to wipe out the subsidy and leave the domestic price unchanged but to cost the American Treasury the full amount of the debenture which it pays the exporter and which he in turn pays as a tariff duty to the nation to which he exports the commodity. We thus find our Nation, including our farmers, helping to pay the taxes otherwise payable to their governments by the people of Great Britain, Germany, and other foreign nations.

Further, it was conceded in the Senate that if any commodity was promised a subsidy by way of debenture the production and therefore the surplus would increase. But still they want to promise a subsidy when all admit our troubles come from too much surplus. The Senate evidently anticipated that this increase might easily run 160,000,000 bushels a year in wheat and 250,000,000 bales of cotton, for they provide for no decrease in the amount of the debenture until the increase exceeds these figures. But the increase of a mere 100,000,000 bushels in the normal world supply of wheat would almost certainly decrease the world price 20 cents a bushel, and an increase of 1,000,000 bales of cotton would take more than 2 cents a pound off its price. In a year of normal crops elsewhere, the Senate's anticipated probable increase in production would break the world price of wheat over 40 cents a bushel and of cotton of over 5 cents a pound.

That these figures are not extreme is completely demonstrated by this year's wheat market. The estimated supply of wheat as of May 1 was approximately 167,000,000 bushels higher than the like estimated supply a year ago, and the price of wheat June 1 was nearly 50 cents lower than it then was and promised to go still lower. If, therefore, the minimum increase which the Senate anticipates as the probable result of the adoption of this plan should occur, the world price would be decreased at least 40 cents in order to give some American farmers a subsidy at the very best of 21 cents. The greater part of the subsidy, as I have stated, would never reach the farmer's pocket, but rather would go to the exporter. If he did get it all, however, he would thus get on wheat 21 cents a bushel

above the world price, but the world price would be 40 cents lower, so that he would receive net 19 cents less than under present conditions.

The cost of the subsidy would be at the lowest estimate $175,000,000 a year, even without increased production. Of this the farmer, who pays 30 per cent of our taxes, would pay something over $52,000,000 a year for the purpose in a normal year of world production, of getting less for his product than he now receives. My own belief is that it would cost at least double this amount.

Another major objection to this whole proposal is that since the debentures are not payable in cash but only usable in payment of tariff duties on imports, they will always sell at a discount. For example, the exporters of cotton from Galveston will secure a large number of debentures at the season when cotton is being exported. Imports to Galveston at the same period will require far less for tariff than the debentures which will be issued against cotton. Consequently, the holder of a debenture will have to sell it for what it will bring for use somewhere else, or at a later date.

Consequently, a regular trade will be built up in these debentures which will sell at varying rates of discount, and a large part of the subsidy which might otherwise go to the farmer will go to the brokers and traders in these certificates. When this is added to the other uncertainties due to possible changes in the tariff and debenture rates, it is perfectly clear that the farmer will secure at the very best only a fraction of the amount that the debenture will be worth to the importer of foreign goods when he comes to pay his tariff.

The debenture plan would not only have wrought a great injury to the farmers and to the whole Nation if it had become law but its injection into this special session of Congress has already wrought serious damage. On the 1st day of April, July wheat closed in Chicago at $1.22½ a bushel. On the 15th, when Congress met in special session to consider farm relief legislation, the price was $1.26½. This rise, despite an abnormal world surplus, was clearly stated in the press, and by speculative wheat houses in their letters to their customers as due to the expectation of prompt farm relief legislation. The House Committee on Agriculture immediately reported a bill substantially the same as the one which has now become law. Practically simultaneously, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry voted to report a bill containing the debenture plan. The price of wheat started immediately downward, and continued downward each week closing—omitting fractions of a cent for convenience—at $1.19 on April 20, $1.16 on April 27, $1.15 on May 4, $1.08 on May 11, $1.05 on May 18, $1.04 on May 25, and selling to a low of 96 cents on May 31. It then became apparent to the country that the House had no intention of acquiescing in the debenture plan, but would insist upon a bill containing rational stabilization corporation provisions, and the price slowly steadied until by June 15, when the bill was signed, July wheat closed at $1.08 and has this week passed $1.15. In the 46 days during which the world thought the debenture plan possibly would become law, July wheat declined over 30 cents a bushel. In the 24 days since it became certain that it would not become law, the price recovered 19 cents—of which 8 cents was in the eight days after the President signed the bill as finally agreed upon.

Any effort to inject this absurdly unworkable proposal into any other legislation will be followed by the same effect.

On the other hand, the great value to the American farmer of the stabilization corporation plan of farm relief is graphically shown in two ways. In the first place, it is shown by the substantial increase in wheat prices since the end of May. This increase has been in the face of a Department of Agriculture estimate indicating a very large wheat crop in this country this year which was issued on June 8 and normally would have produced a decline in the market. Those who have advocated the stabilization corporation theory have from the beginning claimed its greatest advantage to be psychological. They have said that the bear traders on the speculative markets would not continue to sell short and to press their advantage in a declining market, if it were threatened that a stabilization corporation adequately financed might step into the market and buy actual wheat, but would cover for fear of being caught in a trap. A reading of the press dispatches of the market of the last three weeks will show that this is exactly what happened and largely turned the market from the 96-cent level of May 31 to the $1.15 level in June.

There is, however, a further significant proof. Liverpool wheat always sells above Chicago for the natural reason that at Liverpool the wheat has a heavy freight charge in addition to its cost in the original market. For example, December wheat for the period from August to December, 1928, averaged 17¾ cents higher in Liverpool than in Chicago. It was, of course, perfectly known to traders in both markets that farm-relief legislation could not become effective in time to influence wheat for delivery in December, 1928. On the other hand, during the period from October 1 until the middle of January the average price in Liverpool for wheat for May, 1929, delivery was 12⅞ cents more than in Chicago. This was in part due undoubtedly to the thought that farm-relief legislation might be enacted before the May delivery.

From the middle of January on through March, as the determination of President-elect Hoover to call a special session was made clear and the call actually issued, the difference between Liverpool and Chicago on May delivery was reduced from the 14⅞ cents of January 5 to 5 cents on March 16. Any such difference, of course, is far less than the cost of the delivery of the wheat from Chicago to Liverpool. And, during the debate on farm relief and the uncertainty as to whether any intelligent plan would be adopted, the spread rose again until on May 29, Liverpool was 15⅝ cents higher on July wheat. With the passage of the legislation the differential immediately dropped almost day by day and on June 22 it reached the absurdly low figure of 1½ cents per bushel. This can have been due only to a feeling on the part of the grain trade that the stabilization corporation proposed by President Hoover and contained in the legislation adopted at this session would protect the domestic market against abnormal decline even when the world market was abnormally depressed either through speculation or too great supplies. In other words, the psychological effect claimed for the stabilization corporation idea has been borne out almost completely by the course of prices at Liverpool and Chicago.

On November 10, 1928, a bushel of wheat for delivery on or before December 31 was worth 21⅜ cents less in Chicago than in Liverpool. On June 22, 1929, a bushel of wheat for delivery on or before July 31—an almost identical period of delayed delivery—was worth only 1½ cents less in Chicago than in Liverpool. I do not claim nor mean to claim that no other factors enter into the movement of prices. Indeed, I do not personally believe that any governmental intervention can alone influence or control prices under any conceivable conditions for any long period of time; but I do contend that the action of the world markets in wheat in the last 12 months clearly justifies every claim for the stabilization corporation principle and just as clearly shows the futility or worse of the debenture plan. The advocates of that plan have even without succeeding in its adoption greatly injured the American wheat grower already. A continuance of such advocacy will threaten a repetition at the time of harvest, when the farmers own all the wheat, of a like drastic decline.

I have already talked far longer than I intended and there are still a half dozen more powerful arguments against the debenture plan which I shall not attempt to add. They are splendidly stated in the letter of the President to the Senate committee giving his views on the proposal.

I can not, however, close without appealing to the farmer of America whose sound common sense has been the backbone of our political institutions to reject emphatically being saddled with the added burden of this economic monstrosity. To secure the direful results of the debenture plan the American farmer is asked to concede his independence to become the subsidized hireling of the Government with the rate of his reward determined from year to year by Congress, which in the long run will be controlled by the 70 per cent of the American people who are consumers rather than producers of farm products. I can not believe that the American farmer will sell his birthright as the one remaining independent American producer for any such mess of pottage.

TOLL BRIDGES

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in the RECORD of this date will be found a lengthy article by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON] entitled "Bridge and Bridge Legislation." The author is chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House and handles bills granting the consent of Congress for the construction of bridges, both public and privately owned, over navigable streams.

I have read the article and it seems to me to be another effort to justify the existing policy of Congress in reference to granting permission to construct toll bridges. This policy, in my opinion, is indefensible.

Without the other side of the story some will be inclined to feel, after reading Mr. DENISON'S remarks, that he and his colleagues on the bridge committee are performing a meritorious public service. On the contrary the present policy of Congress in authorizing the construction of privately owned toll bridges while it might be beneficial politically to the Representatives

who seek the passage of the bills, is detrimental to the interests of the general public.

In a colloquy I engaged in, the gentleman from Illinois a few days ago admitted the present general bridge act was passed in 1906 and had never been amended since that date. Numerous bills have been introduced both in the House and Senate which sought to improve and bring this law up to date but no action has ever been taken by the committee. Following a storm of protests which threatens the defeat of all privately owned toll bridge bills in the coming session of Congress, Mr. DENISON stated last week, in answer to my question, that he is now preparing a bill to deal specifically with many of the objections advanced against privately owned toll bridges, but judging from his statement, his views are such that one must conclude his bill will fall short of obtaining the objective which some of us have been contending for during the past two years.

FEDERAL AID $100,000,000 A YEAR

The Government, through Federal aid, advances in the neighborhood of $100,000,000 annually for road construction in cooperation with the States. Almost every State has a gas tax and an automobile license tax, the money in most instances going into the highway fund, and it is estimated that nearly $1,000,000,000 a year goes into road construction and maintenance of roads. It will not be many years before the investment in State highways will amount to $50,000,000,000; still Congress, acting under an obsolete law passed in 1906 which has never been amended, permits the construction of toll bridges privately owned, which never would have been suggested had not the State and Federal Governments constructed the highways leading to the point, simply because a Member of Congress introduces a bill. I insist that the interests of the public are not thought of, because the influence of the Representative who offers the bill is alone sufficient to get a toll-bridge franchise. Few bills fail to get a favorable report from the committee, and where the bill fails it is the Representative himself who delays action. He satisfies a community by offering the bill, but protects his political interests in other parts of his district when a protest is offered by delaying action on the measure.

Every unanimous-consent day, which is every second Monday in the House, finds the calendar literally covered with bridge bills.

OPPOSITION NATION-WIDE

The opposition to the construction of toll bridges by private parties is nation-wide.

The professional promoters who have profited by their activities in bringing about the construction of toll bridges, with few exceptions, are not public-spirited citizens. They are in the game for what they can make out of it, and in many instances their operations do not extend beyond that of securing the franchise from Congress and peddling the grant after selling the idea to some construction company. They either receive cash or common stock in the project in return for the consent Congress grants for the construction of the bridge. The consent of Congress to construct a bridge does not cost one penny, and there is absolutely no reason why anyone should pay for the assignment of a franchise. In most instances the original promoter, who probably lives hundreds of miles away from the location of the bridge, not even in the same State, steps out of the picture when he disposes of the franchise.

SEVEN OUT OF TEN FRANCHISES ASSIGNED

Under a clause in the bills passed in the Sixty-ninth and the Seventieth Congresses a report must be filed with the Secretary of War showing the cost of construction, financing, and so forth. Ten such reports have been filed. In 7 out of the 10 cases the grantee assigned the franchise. Only in 2 cases has the cost been approved—the bridge at Neals Landing, Ga., and at Eagle Pass, Tex. At Neals Landing, Ga., the grantee constructed the bridge, which cost $105,911.88, and the financing and promotion charges were only $842.73. A complete analysis has not been made in connection with the other reports, but it is interesting to note the cost of financing and promotion of some of the other projects. A new bridge was constructed at Norfolk, Va.; cost of construction, $799,298.12; cost of financing and promotion, $218,550.69, or over 25 per cent for financing and promotion, while at Mason, W. Va., a bridge cost $711,102.84 to construct, and the promotion and financing cost was $65,527.89. At Steubenville, Ohio, the new bridge cost $894,890.12 and the financing and promotion charges were $76,322.57. The bridge at Cape Girardeau, Mo., total cost, $1,587,614.40, including real property, not analyzed as to construction cost, showed $144,328.58 for financing and promotion. The bridge at Louisiana, Mo., showed a total cost of $901,876.21, while the financing and promotion cost was $92,500.

The return on the bridges constructed across the Mississippi River at Alton, Ill., and across the Missouri River near that point shows the cost of the two structures to be $2,236,177.41. The original franchises were granted to Alfred L. McCauley, who assigned them to the Alton-St. Louis Bridge Co. This report has not been analyzed, and therefore the cost of construction, cost of real property, and promoting and financing charges are not available.

When the figures submitted are finally analyzed information will be available as to just how much it costs to finance and promote all bridges constructed since the new paragraph has been inserted in the bills.

It will also be interesting to see what action the War Department takes in reaching the approved cost when the promotion and financing cost exceeds 10 per cent. There is quite a difference between the bridge at Neals Landing, Ga., which shows a financing and promotion cost of less than 1 per cent, and the bridge at Norfolk, showing a financing and promotion cost of over 25 per cent. Official information of this character will be valuable to present to the House when the bridge legislation is under consideration. In the end it will now also be possible to secure official information as to whether a project was overfinanced. Probably the fact that the bridge showing a promotion and financing cost of less than 1 per cent was constructed by the grantee had something to do with this item, while in the case of the bridge constructed at Norfolk, with financing and promotion charges above 25 per cent, the grantee assigned the franchise.

TWO OUTSTANDING EXAMPLES

Two outstanding examples which show conclusively that enormous sums are realized out of toll bridges are the bridge over the Missouri River at St. Charles, Mo., and the bridge over the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace, Md.

The St. Charles bridge was purchased by local communities and the St. Charles Free Bridge Committee is in charge, with Judge Sam D. Hodgdon, of Clayton, Mo., as chairman. The bridge was taken over in August, 1926. The report issued January 1, 1929, showed $623,308.66 has been applied to the principal. They have paid over half of the purchasing price and expect before the end of 1930 to pay the remainder. The bridge will then be donated to the State of Missouri, which means that these public-spirited citizens will be giving their State practically $1,250,000. When the bridge is presented to the State it will become a free bridge.

The bridge at Havre de Grace was purchased by the State of Maryland for $500,000. It was a one-way bridge and an upper deck was erected providing for traffic in both directions at the same time. This bridge, where the toll, like the St. Charles bridge, was less than 50 cents for an ordinary automobile, collected sufficient tolls in three years to clear the investment, including the cost of the upper deck.

Another case that might be mentioned is the Holland vehicular tunnels, the property of New York and New Jersey, costing $48,400,000, opened to the public in November, 1927, connecting New York City with New Jersey. Fifty cents is charged to drive your automobile under the Hudson River. The receipts now amount to over $400,000 per month, or around $5,000,000 a year. Thus it will be seen the tunnel will be paid for in 10 years and will then be free to the public.

JURISDICTION OVER THE BRIDGES

The statement is made in the article by Mr. Denison that the provisions of the act of March 3, 1899, by which Congress allowed bridges over navigable waters, the navigable portions of which were wholly within one State, to be built with the approval of the State, should be repealed, for the alleged reason that the State legislatures have not heretofore and do not now fully protect the interests of the public. The statement also is made that Congress has for some years inserted limitations and provisions in bridge franchises which so protect the public from exploitation and imposition that shrewd business men who wish to avoid these conditions and restrictions prefer to construct bridges under State laws where the navigable portion of the water to be bridged lies wholly within a single State.

As to the foregoing statement, there are very few instances of bridges across navigable waters, even where the navigable portion of such waters lies wholly within a single State, having been authorized under State legislation rather than congressional franchise. An outstanding instance of a private toll bridge built under State authorization rather than congressional authorization is that of the Lake Pontchartrain bridge in New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and this one has been a complete financial failure and is now in the hands of a receiver. Five million dollars in securities were issued by the promoters. So far as protecting the navigability of waters is concerned, however, that is safeguarded equally as well in the case of a bridge built under State authority, as it is in the case of one built under congressional authorization, because

in both instances the location, plans, and specifications have to be approved by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War. It is the approval by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War that safeguards navigation, and not the fact that the authority for the construction of the bridge is granted by the State rather than by Congress, or vice versa.

GENERAL BRIDGE LEGISLATION

The last three paragraphs under this heading in the second column, page 3246, refer to a question being asked as to why the time of Congress should be taken up with the consideration of bridge bills and why should not Congress delegate to some responsible Government agency the duty of passing and consenting upon the construction of bridges. Then there is suggested the answer that it is because it is one of the most important functions of the Federal Government not only to guard and preserve our navigable waters in the interests of commerce but to improve them.

If the object desired to be accomplished is to preserve and safeguard from obstructions all of our navigable waters in the interests of commerce, that certainly can be accomplished without the necessity of the time of Congress being taken up with the consideration of bridge bills. The only safeguard under the plan whereby Congress passes upon bridge bills is the action by the Chief of Engineers and Secretary of War in the consideration given and requirements made before approving the plans and location. This is done by these Federal officials just as efficiently in the case of bridges built under State authorization as it is for those built under bills especially considered and enacted by Congress. In other words, it is not the fact that these bridge bills are considered and consume so much time of Congress that preserves and safeguards our navigable waters, but the action of the Federal officials in the War Department to whom Congress has delegated the power and given the duty of passing upon the location and plans.

WATERWAYS, THE NATION'S NATURAL HIGHWAYS

This subheading seems to emphasize over and over again the safeguarding of navigable waters, in the interest of which the suggestion is made that no bridges or other structures be authorized over such waters except under the most careful and guarded regulations and restrictions. Navigation is on the water and not on or over the bridges. The safeguarding of the waters in the interests of navigation is intrusted entirely to the War Department at the present time, and, so far as that is concerned, Congress could very well be relieved of the consideration of the several hundred bridge bills which are mentioned as being introduced each session of Congress.

The investment banker referred to as having testified before the House committee five or six years ago as to the hazardous character of bridge securities and later having testified before the same committee as to the changed and presently acceptable nature of such securities properly attributes this change to the construction of concrete highways and the growth of the automobile industry, but who builds these concrete highways and who owns and operates these automobiles? Obviously, the public. Both the toll bridges and the automobiles would be more or less useless without the concrete highways, and the latter are built exclusively at the cost and expense of the public.

TOLL BRIDGES

The last two paragraphs on page 3247, first column, make the statement that bridges are parts of our highway systems or not, depending upon the location of the bridges. A distinction is undertaken to be drawn between intrastate and interstate bridges and between interstate bridges over small streams and such bridges over large streams, the latter being declared not to be parts of the highways.

The Federal highway act defines the term "highway" as follows:

> The term "highway" includes rights of way, bridges, drainage structures, signs, guard rails, and protective structures in connection with highways * * *.

The Federal highway act further provides in section 6 for a system of Federal-aid highways which shall be interstate in character and restricts the expenditure of all Federal-aid apportionments to highways on this system. Bridges of the kind referred to under this subheading of the articles certainly are parts of the highways where located on the system of Federal-aid highways whether across a boundary stream, large or small, or across a steam wholly within one State.

On page 3247 reference is made to some people advocating the construction of expensive bridges over arms of the sea by the Federal Government. There has been no serious advocacy of such bridges being constructed by the Federal Government. In fact, if such policy has been advocated at all it has been by such a hopeless few in point of numbers and influence that it does not deserve to be given mention.

PRIVATELY OWNED TOLL BRIDGES

Reference is here made to privately owned toll bridges as being like privately owned electric-light plants, gas plants, water plants, and street-car systems. In other words, that they are public utilities privately owned, and much is made of the provision in the act of March 23, 1906, under which the rates of toll must be reasonable and just and must be regulated by the War Department. An effort is made under this subheading to class those who are opposed to private toll bridges with those who favor public ownership of public utilities such as electric light, water, and gas plants and street-car systems. Such a comparison is absurd.

I fail to find where any responsible official of the Bureau of Public Roads holds any such view as is charged in the seventh paragraph on page 3248, first column, concerning ownership of public utilities. They are opposed to private toll bridges which are valuable only because of the improvements made upon the public highways at public expense, but as to public ownership such as is advocated by what is known as the public-ownership advocates I am unable to confirm the statement contained in the article. The statement is made that in some States constitutional limitations prevent the public borrowing of money for the construction of bridges and that in such States the highway commissions are urged to borrow money from private bankers to construct toll bridges and secure the loans by pledges of the tolls without pledging the credit of the States.

The statement alleges that those who entertain these views would resort to any device to bring about the construction of all bridges by public authorities and even operate them as toll bridges rather than to permit their construction and operation by private capital. It would appear to be a crime for a bridge to be constructed by public authorities and operated as a toll bridge. One would infer that the borrowing of money from private bankers on the security of the tolls would be a most reprehensible device which States are being urged to resort to in order to circumvent legal and constitutional limitations which hamper them in building bridges. This so-called device, which properly may be referred to as the revenue bonds, is recognized by some of the leading banking houses of the country as a sound basis for financing bridge structures. The several bridges across the Hudson and other rivers being built by the Port of New York Authority are being financed by this method. Seven States of the Union have recently passed legislation providing for the acquisition or construction of bridges under this plan of financing. It therefore is a device which is being used to a very great extent and it takes no special urging on anyone's part for it to be adopted in responsible and well-informed circles.

The gasoline tax and the automobile license fees, most of which go into the highway funds of the States, are referred to as tolls. These taxes are not tolls in the proper sense of the word. This statement finds support by decisions of the Federal courts in four cases which came up from the States of Oregon and Washington, in which the contention was made that the gasoline taxes and the automobile license fees could properly be regarded as tolls for the use of the highways within the meaning of that term as used in section 9 of the Federal highway act and section 1 of the original Federal aid act of July 11, 1916. The Washington cases mentioned were Cunningham et al. against Potts, State Treasurer, reported in Ninth Federal (2d) 469, involving the question as applying to the automobile tax law, and Nelson et al. against Potts, involving the gasoline tax law.

The two Oregon cases were Anthony et al. *v.* Kozer, Secretary of State (11 Fed. (2d) 641), involving the gasoline tax law, and Martine et al. *v.* Kozer, Secretary of State (11 Fed. (2d) 645), involving the motor vehicle license tax. These cases raised identically the same points in the two States and the plaintiffs were represented by the same firm of attorneys. Petitions were filed in the lower Federal courts for injunctions to restrain the collection of these taxes on the ground, among other things, that they constitute tolls on the highway in violation of the inhibition against tolls in the Federal-aid legislation. The injunctions were denied by the district court in both cases in both States. They finally reached the United States Supreme Court on appeal, which court dismissed all four cases for want of jurisdiction. One paragraph in the decision of the Federal district court in the Anthony case, which is the same position taken in the other three cases, reads as follows:

> No doubt the Congress had in mind, in adopting the clause, "All highways constructed or reconstructed under the provisions of this

act shall be free from tolls of all kinds," the many toll roads of the country that were in years previous constructed through grants of public lands and bounties appropriated by the General Government, and on which, for the privilege of passage, the proprietors were permitted to exact tolls, and it was adopted as a policy that no tolls of any kind should be exacted for the privilege of passage over the rural post roads for the construction of which the Government was to appropriate its public funds. Such is obviously the intendment of the acts of Congress in extending aid to the States for construction and maintenance of their roads and highways. The excise tax here provided for has no relation to the tolls inhibited by the acts of Congress, and is therefore not to be condemned as such.

POLICY OF CONGRESS TOWARD TOLL BRIDGES

What is declared to be the policy of Congress is outlined as being, first, to encourage the construction of highway bridges by public authorities whenever it can be done, and unless the bridge committee is convinced that the bridge can not or will not be constructed by public authority the franchise will not be granted for private construction. In this connection it would be interesting to know why the State of Indiana was held up for so long a period in 1928 in getting consideration of a bill under which it desired a permit to construct a bridge across the Ohio River at Evansville. At that time a bill to authorize a private concern to construct a bridge at this point was pending. It is interesting also in this connection to note that the State of Kentucky, which entered into an agreement with the State of Indiana for the construction of a bridge over the Ohio River at Evansville, has found it necessary to appeal to the United States Supreme Court in order to try to clear the way for the two States to build the proposed bridge, since Indiana finds its hands tied by injunctive orders issued by the courts of that State at the ostensible instance of certain citizens but in fact at the instance of the private interests, who were granted an authorization to build a bridge at this point at the same time the State was granted such authority.

Reference is made to the public's interests being so well safeguarded by the right of condemnation conferred upon the States in the bridge bills as now passed. The State could condemn these without the special authorization in the congressional enactments, and the only feature of this of special interest is that after the elapse of a certain time the amount of damages or compensation is limited. This period is usually 20 years or more, regardless of the size of the bridge. The statement is made in the article that the measure of damages is limited at any time after the expiration of 5, 10, or 15 years, depending on the location and size of the bridge. It would be a reasonable statement to say that not 1 per cent of the private toll bridges authorized have less than a 20-year period stipulated in them before the limited damages or compensation provision becomes operative.

PROTECTION AGAINST ABUSES OF TOLL FRANCHISES

There is no adequate protection afforded under the present form of bridge bills against the dishonest or fraudulent padding of costs. There is no public highway authority which is given any authority as to the location, plans, specifications, type, and cost of any privately authorized toll bridge in the regular forms for bridge bills now being used. A private toll bridge being constructed across the Colorado River near Blythe, Calif., collapsed after it was almost completed. The reference is made to a number of bridges which are being constructed across the Ohio River, and the statement is made that none of them could or would be constructed by the States with which they connect. The States of Kentucky and Missouri have both made provision for constructing interstate as well as intrastate bridges. The same is true of the States of Tennessee and Arkansas, and between the last-named States there is now under construction a viaduct at the crossing of the Mississippi River at Memphis, which when completed will be over 2 miles long and will cost about $1,500,000. A tremendous fight was staged by the private toll-bridge interests to prevent this improvement at the Memphis crossing of the Mississippi River as a public proposition in order that it might be converted into a private toll bridge. It soon will be constructed, however, and by the time that it is completed the tolls on the old viaduct which it replaces will have paid the entire cost of the improvement to the State of Arkansas and the new viaduct will be toll free.

COST OF TOLL BRIDGES

The statement is made that the Government bureaus could not construct bridges more efficiently or more economically than private business concerns "if the business concerns are in control of honest management." It is noted that all the way through the statement under this subheading appears the qualifying language with reference to private business concerns "assuming that they are honestly managed" or some similar phrase.

It will be conceded that private concerns if honestly managed ought to be able to build bridges as cheaply as public authorities if they build the same type of bridge. One difference in the construction of the bridges by public authorities and private interests is that the public authorities usually construct a much better type of bridge than the private interests, the latter being interested in something which will carry the traffic at the least cost and produce immediate revenue. The trouble, however, is that the cost in the case of bridges privately constructed are loaded down with financing charges and other charges of one kind or another, frequently the contract being privately let to a concern composed of officials of the bridge company at an exorbitant price.

If the present bridge policy of Congress was sound, it certainly would not be necessary for such sanctimonious statements to be issued in its defense.

It took 150 years to eliminate the tollgate, and if Congress does not discontinue the present stupid policy of authorizing privately owned toll bridges, it will take as many more to eliminate the toll bridges.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON] has, in my opinion, failed to make his case.

(Since preparing the above statement I have learned settlement has just been made by the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for two toll bridges across the Delaware River which are to be thrown open to the public. The bridges crossing from Milford, N. J., to Upper Black Eddy, Pa., and from Frenchtown, N. J., to Uhlerstown, Pa., date back as toll bridges to Revolutionary days. They were purchased by the Interstate Bridge Commission of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Community celebrations to mark the passing of toll collections are scheduled.

Purchase of the two bridges leaves only three spans across the Delaware on which tolls are collected, and negotiations are under way to purchase these. In recent years New Jersey and Pennsylvania, acting jointly, have acquired 14 toll bridges over the Delaware and they are now free bridges. This clearly indicates what the States are doing to eliminate toll bridges, but under the present policy of Congress if a private-toll-bridge promoter asks for a franchise to construct a toll bridge over the Delaware River he can get it for the asking. Is this fair to the people of these States who are trying to purchase all existing toll bridges?)

BRANCH BANKING

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I desire to call attention to a matter of great importance.

The banks in the smaller cities and towns of the United States should begin now to combat a movement which threatens their existence.

A drive is now on by a powerful group to secure legislation giving nation-wide branch-banking power to national banks.

Ultimately this would mean the elimination of all banks except those in the larger cities. Banks in other places would become mere branches of a large chain system; they would be owned, operated, and controlled by capitalists living in distant cities, the profits instead of being distributed and invested in the communities where made would go elsewhere, the only employees in these branch banks would be a clerical and subordinate force with no power to make loans except on orders from some executive officer in a distant city. What the chain system of stores has meant in reducing the wealth of communities and concentrating it in the cities would be infinitely worse in chain banking. Branch banking means chain banking; that is its logical result, and that is what is desired by its advocates.

When Congress passed the McFadden bill in 1927, which gave a limited right of branch banking to certain banks in some cities where competing State banks had such right, there were those of us who voted against the bill on the ground that it was the opening wedge and that the next step would be to give this power generally to all banks everywhere. We so charged in the debate on the bill, but the proponents of the bill vigorously denied that such was contemplated or would ever be done, and declared that if such attempt was made they would oppose it; but now, within less than two years, our prophecy is being fulfilled, and the ardent champions of that bill have thrown off the mask and now declare that it was "an emergency measure," and a "permanent measure" should be passed giving this right to all banks everywhere.

The ultimate and final effect of branch banking means the elimination of unit banks and the ownership of all banks by a few small groups. Monopoly, always dangerous, is fraught with extraordinary hazard when applied to the business of banking, which controls the credit of the country. Such a

monopoly could and would dominate and control all business, it could mold and shape the politics of the country, and even the Federal Government would in time be subservient to the autocratic will of this supermonopoly.

The entire citizenship of the country should be interested in averting this threatened menace.

ARKANSAS SOLDIERS BURIED IN OVERSEAS CEMETERIES

Mr. PARKS. Mr. Speaker, under the leave given by the House to extend remarks in the RECORD I am including a list prepared by the Quartermaster General showing the names, organizations, and grave locations of those heroic sons of Arkansas who gave their lives for their country during the World War and now lie buried in permanent American cemeteries in Europe.

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Arkansas buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Casey, Lyndon L	Wag. Sup. Co., 16 Inf	636	4	11	C
Cumpton, Arch D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 16 Inf	608	22	26	D
Grover, James S	Pvt. Co. K, 16 Inf	608	2	22	C
Singley, Herbert	Pvt. Co. C, 16 Inf	1232	25	12	D
Smith, Joe F	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf	1233	35	11	A
Carter, Isaac H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 18 Inf	1232	19	42	G
Childers, Wilmer L	Pvt. Co. F, 18 Inf	636	14	19	C
Dickerson, Paul	Cpl. Co. G, 18 Inf	1232	4	41	H
Gage, Bishop L	Cpl. Co. B, 18 Inf	1232	6	4	B
Garber, Efton	Pvt. Hq. Co., 18 Inf	1233	6	13	B
Johnston, John A	Cpl. Co. A, 18 Inf	636	8	20	C
Norman, Jessie J	Pvt. Co. K, 18 Inf	34	24	6	A
Parmley, Ralph R	Sgt. Co. H, 18 Inf	636	1	16	D
Mathews, Earl	Sgt. Co. I, 26 Inf	636	15	21	C
McKinney, James P	Pvt. Hq. Co., 26 Inf	636	14	16	A
Winders, William M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 26 Inf	1232	7	2	D
Brown, Girtie	Pvt. Co. G, 28 Inf	608	2	15	D
Coulson, Charles C	Pvt. Co. H, 28 Inf	1232	38	25	D
Curry, Fred L	do	608	12	33	D
Deaton, Frank	Pvt. Co. E, 28 Inf	34	16	2	A
Garner, Roy	Pvt. Co. M. 28 Inf	1764	61	13	A
Harder, Daniel	do	636	12	11	C
Holland, Lilburn	Pvt. Co. L, 28 Inf	608	14	3	D
Russell, Ezra	Cpl. M. G. Co., 28 Inf	1232	8	35	F
Turner, Elisha L	Sgt. Co. C, 28 Inf	608	18	1	D
Ward, Jimmie L	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf	608	3	23	C
Ragsdale, Joe M	Pvt. Co. D, 2 M. G. Bn	1232	36	27	G
Gage, Robert H	Pvt. Bty. A, 5 F. A	608	6	27	B
Cummins, Forest E	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf	1233	20	22	D
SECOND DIVISION					
Klemm, John L	Sgt. Co. K, 9 Inf	1232	25	28	H
Clayton, Ambrose L	Pvt. Co. A, 23 Inf	1232	22	24	G
Gaston, Richard B	Cpl. M. G. Co., 23 Inf	608	25	31	A
Horn, Sherman	Pvt. Co. F, 23 Inf	608	37	32	B
Quick, James Henry	Pvt. Co. A, 23 Inf	1232	29	24	B
Stanley, Lafayette	Pvt. Co. D, 23 Inf	1233	36	4	B
Stout, Joe D	Pvt. Co. K, 23 Inf	1232	19	25	H
Sullivan, William D	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf	608	25	27	D
Zosso, Felix	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf	1232	33	37	D
Lyon, Harry Thomas	Cpl. 49 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1764	4	1	A
Pugh, Arthur Cleo	Cpl. 30 Co., 5 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1764	84	2	A
Hammett, Marcus Collins	Pvt. 97 Co., 6 Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	12	17	H
Rhymer, Dell R	Pvt. Co. C, 5 M. G. Bn	1232	24	29	G
Copeland, Joe	Pvt. Bty. D, 17 F. A	1764	42	10	A
McCalister, James R	Pvt. Co. B, 2 Amm. Trn	1232	39	14	B
THIRD DIVISION					
Anderson, Will T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 7 Inf	1232	18	42	G
Beard, Carl	Pvt. Co. L, 7 Inf	608	36	6	A
Birdsong, John	Pvt. Co. A, 7 Inf	608	29	16	A
Blankenship, James A	Pvt. Co. V, 7 Inf	608	33	6	A
Bridges, William G	Pvt. Co. H, 7 Inf	1764	44	7	B
Cameron, Joseph S	Pvt. Co. L, 7 Inf	1232	29	20	G
Davis, John T	Pvt. Co. A, 7 Inf	34	14	10	B
Garrison, Lee	Pvt. Co. D, 7 Inf	1232	36	14	D
Girtman, Coy T	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf	1232	25	31	G
Keys, Clyde	Pvt. Co. H, 7 Inf	1232	20	38	G

Deceased soldiers from Arkansas buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRD DIVISION—con.					
Russell, Charley B	Cpl. Co. B, 7 Inf	1232		5	D
Vreeland, Leonard Clarence	Pvt. Co. I, 7 Inf	608	38	27	B
Boucher, Leon	Pvt. Co. G, 30 Inf	34	13	6	B
Brown, George L	do	1232	28	5	A
Bunch, Lee H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 30 Inf	1232	20	21	E
Burns, Henry F	Pvt. Co. G, 30 Inf	1232	27	19	C
Dial, Ides	Pvt. Co. K, 30 Inf	1232	29	41	G
Highland, Claude W	Pvt. Co. E, 30 Inf	1232	39	14	D
Allen, Arthur	Pvt. Co. M, 38 Inf	1232	30	29	D
Autry, Alpha Milton	Pvt. Co. D, 38 Inf	608	19	12	C
Bauch, Joel L	Pvt. Co. M, 38 Inf	1232	22	21	B
Craven, Charlie	Pvt. Co. K, 38 Inf	34	17	8	B
Heinrich, Albert G	Pvt. Co. B, 38 Inf	608	36	18	A
Ingram, Roy	Pvt. Co. A, 38 Inf	1764	20	6	A
Irps, Arthur T	Pvt. Co. L, 38 Inf	1232	4	10	H
Irvin, John A	Pvt. Co. A, 38 Inf	608	16	39	B
Johnson, Johnie	do	608	2	24	C
Lea, Edgar B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 38 Inf	1764	4	6	A
Looney, George W	Pvt. Co. G, 38 Inf	608	27	22	C
Lynn, Roy	Pvt. Co. B, 38 Inf	608	1	31	C
Mathis, Caleb F	Pvt. Co. H, 38 Inf	1233	29	20	C
McGee, Nute	Cpl. Co. A, 38 Inf	1232	31	25	C
Montgomery, Russell D	Pvt. Co. F, 38 Inf	608	26	27	A
Prince, Verlin R	Pvt. Co. M, 38 Inf	608	23	10	B
Sinks, William	Pvt. Co. D, 38 Inf	608	13	15	D
Sitz, Shelby	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 38 Inf	1232	38	12	D
Spencer, Birtie R	Pvt. Co. D, 38 Inf	1764	11	13	B
Stanfield, Marvin T	Pvt. Co. C, 38 Inf	1232	35	31	A
Temple, Jesse W	Pvt. Co. B, 38 Inf	608	35	9	B
Walker, Cran	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 38 Inf	1232	14	31	C
Jones, Elmer	Pvt. Co. B, 8 M. G. Bn	1232	10	31	H
Veneski, Stanley	Pvt. 1 cl., 9 M. G. Bn	1232	32	7	C
Langle, Cyrus M	Pvt. Co. C, 6 Engrs	1232	24	39	G
McKay, Charles O	Sgt. Co. F, 6 Engrs	608	21	10	B
FOURTH DIVISION					
Martin, Ray A	1 lt. M. G. Co., 39 Inf	1232	20	9	A
Miller, John W	Pvt. M. G. Co., 39 Inf	1232	29	18	H
Pentecost, Robert L	Pvt. Co. H, 47 Inf	608	8	12	D
Harder, Grover	Pvt. Co. D, 58 Inf	1232	28	9	E
Rowden, Herbert S	Pvt. Med. Det., 58 Inf	1232	14	45	A
Benoit, Joe V	Pvt. Co. G, 59 Inf	1764	40	1	A
Meador, Walter L	Cpl. Co. L, 59 Inf	1764	86	1	A
Sanders, James E	Pvt. Co. H, 59 Inf	1232	40	40	D
Stringer, Lum C. C	Sgt. Co. A, 59 Inf	608	3	27	C
England, Joseph F	Pvt. Co. B, 59 Inf	1764	30	1	A
FIFTH DIVISION					
Johnson, Elmer W	Pvt. Co. L, 6 Inf	1232	16	2	D
Spieler, Albert Joseph	Pvt. M. G. Co., 6 Inf	34	24	11	A
Zimmerman, Emil	do	1232	25	22	A
Garrison, Chesley	Pvt. Co. E, 11 Inf	1232	4	16	E
Martin, Levi	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. D, 11 Inf	1232	4	30	H
Troillett, Joseph	Pvt. Co. D, 11 Inf	1232	39	9	F
Weston, Robert O	Pvt. M. G. Co., 11 Inf	1233	31	8	D
Young, Robert W	1 lt. Co. F, 61 Inf	1232	10	37	D
SIXTH DIVISION					
Russell, Arthur	Cpl. Hq. Co., 52 Inf	1233	9	17	A
Sims, Claude D	Pvt. Sup. Co., 11 F. A	1232	38	10	C
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Ross, Bud	Pvt. Co. L, 64 Inf	1233	16	7	D
Seats, Luther	Pvt. Sup Co., 64 Inf	1232	33	24	A
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Willis, Porter E	Pvt. Co. I, 101 Inf	1232	27	5	B
Allmond, Carl K	Pvt. Co. B, 102 Inf	34	5	11	A
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Sutton, Jessie J	Pvt. Co. G, 107 Inf	608	21	27	C
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Casey, George	Pvt. Co. H, 109 Inf	1232	29	28	B
Cokley, Wm. T	Pvt. Co. G, 112 Inf	1233	6	6	D
McGehee, Edwin	do	1233	17	20	C
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Styers, Solomon W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 113 Inf	1232	27	38	G
Autry, Tom F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 114 Inf	1232	27	26	H
Hamilton, Joseph E	Pvt. Co. F, 114 Inf	1232	38	4	H
Jameson, Thomas H	do	1232	23	15	H
Lantrip, Spencer	Pvt. Co. H, 114 Inf	1232	8	33	C
Hodges, Herman G	Pvt. M. G. Co., 116 Inf	1232	1	11	H
Ladd, Walter E	Pvt. Hq. Co., 116 Inf	1232	36	38	A
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISON					
Campbell, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. E, 125 Inf	608	31	21	B
Howell, Eldridge R	Pvt. Co. F, 125 Inf	1232	11	46	C
Murry, Henry W	Pvt. Co. E, 125 Inf	1232	37	16	B
Carter, Allen B	Pvt. Co. H, 126 Inf	1232	10	24	B
Eldridge, Rex B	Pvt. Co. I, 126 Inf	1232	25	19	G
Hamilton, Bert	do	1232	23	8	A
Hodges, Fred	Pvt. Co. D, 126 Inf	1232	30	7	H

Deceased soldiers from Arkansas buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Hollingsworth, Chester B.	Pvt. Co. M, 126 Inf.	1232	4	6	H
Kinard, Roy V.	Pvt. Co. H, 126 Inf.	1232	33	29	A
Leggett, Archie C.	Pvt. Co. H, 126 Inf.	1232	21	31	H
Mans, Henry C.	Pvt. Co. I, 126 Inf.	1232	19	39	C
Smith, Albert H.	Pvt. Co. K, 126 Inf.	1232	14	21	H
Tidball, Jack D.	Pvt. Co. I, 126 Inf.	1232	13	38	B
Alfano, Frank	Cook, Co. M, 127 Inf.	1232	13	7	A
Bartlett, Orville	Pvt. 1 cl., 127 Inf.	1232	20	6	D
Barkley, Millard O.	Pvt. Co. L, 128 Inf.	1232	7	35	G
Beam, Wm. C.	Pvt. Co. I, 128 Inf.	1232	15	27	C
Dennis, Joe H.	Pvt. Co. M, 128 Inf.	1232	28	29	H
Escue, John	Pvt. Med. Det., 128 Inf.	1232	9	38	A
Harper, Henry Pleasant	Pvt. Co. A, 128 Inf.	1232	34	21	F
Hood, James Miller	Pvt. Co. K, 128 Inf.	1232	39	17	H
McLendon, Felix	Pvt. Co. L, 128 Inf.	1232	20	2	B
Moore, James M.	Pvt. Co. F, 128 Inf.	1232	21	22	D
Petty, Pat	Pvt. Co. A, 128 Inf.	1232	16	36	D
Tompkins, Houston M.	do	1232	32	27	F
Hutcheson, Clarence E.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 121 F. A.	608	27	26	A
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Chance, Miles M.	Pvt. Co. I, 129 Inf.	1233	7	3	C
Ford, Wm. F.	Cpl. Co. F, 131 Inf.	1232	6	1	B
Boles, Arthur R.	Pvt. Co. D, 132 Inf.	1232	34	20	F
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Stout, Leon	Pvt. Hq. Co., 127 F. A.	107–E	17	4	B
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Walker, Robinson C.	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. E, 140 Inf.	1232	26	20	G
Williams, Alonzo C.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 140 Inf.	1232	13	17	B
Jolliff, Dan B.	Pvt. Co. D., 130 M. G. B.	1232	6	3	B
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Cooper, George W.	Pvt. Co. B, 141 Inf.	1233	34	21	C
Brown, Nicholas E.	Cpl. Co. E, 142 Inf.	1232	18	7	F
Frazier, Glenn	Cpl. Co. F, 142 Inf.	1232	5	9	H
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Tipton, Charles H.	Pvt. Co. D, 149 Inf.	107–E	15	5	C
Deadman, Wm. Charley.	Pvt. Co. C, 149 Inf.	(1)			
Jones, Wesley	Pvt. Bty. F, 138 F. A.	107–E	18	4	B
Brewer, Ezra E.	Pvt. Hdq. San. Det, 113 Eng.	608	34	30	C
Burnett, Willie	Pvt. Co. E, 113 Amm. Tr.	107–E	2	11	D
Gaston, James G.	Pvt. Co. F, 113 Amm. Tr.	107–E	6	9	D
THIRTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Rhodes, Wm. F.	Pvt. Bty. C, 142 F. A.	608	34	12	C
Howard, Elija A.	Pvt. Co. B, 114 Engr.	608	22	10	C
Samuel, John E.	Pvt. Co. D, 114 Engr.	1233	31	5	A
Washington, Fay P.	1 lt. 156 Amb. Co.	1233	26	27	A
Hogue, Wm. Y.	Pvt. 153 Fld. Hosp., 114 San. Tr.	1233	18	15	A
Lumpkins, Murphy	Pvt. 153 Amb. Co., 114 San. Tr.	1233	9	15	A
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Brown, Charles E.	Pvt. M. G. C., 165 Inf.	1233	17	5	D
Chestnut, James	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 165 Inf.	34	21	12	B
Caldwell, Ernest J.	Pvt. Co. D, 166 Inf.	1232	37	15	E
Graham, Frank E.	Pvt. Co. I, 166 Inf.	608	1	7	A
Scott, Harley L.	Pvt. Co. F, 167 Inf.	1232	3	19	A
Bradley, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 150 F. A.	1233	33	18	C
Jack, Robert W.	Pvt. Co. D, 150 F. A.	1233	8	5	D
Aldridge, Lester W.	Pvt. Co. F, 117 Am. Tr.	1233	8	16	A
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Hudspeth, Silas H.	Pvt. M. G. C., 305 Inf.	1232	23	9	H
Johnson, Robert P.	Pvt. Co. L, 307 Inf.	1232	16	6	C
Kees, George D.	do	1232	14	9	A
Kelly, Clark L.	Pvt. Co. M, 307 Inf.	1232	15	9	A
Hill, Columbus C.	Pvt. Co. C, 306 Inf.	608	21	39	B
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Chandler, Joel L.	Pvt. Co. L, 309 Inf.	1232	29	1	B
Bard, Robert	Pvt. Co. G, 311 Inf.	1233	36	10	A
EIGHTIETH DIVISION					
McChristian, Albert E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hdq. Co., 318 Inf.	1764	39	8	B
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Dooley, Douglas S.	Cpl. Co. D, 321 Inf.	1232	38	3	H
Marsh, Dave	Pvt. Co. I, 321 Inf.	1233	30	22	D
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Alexander, Thomas L.	Pvt. Co. B, 307 Field SigBat.	1232	19	16	G

[1] Everton Cemetery, Liverpool, England.

Deceased soldiers from Arkansas buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Clifft, Luther T.	Pvt. Co. E, 329 Inf.	608	27	27	D
Good, Jack	Pvt. Co. D, 329 Inf.	608	37	19	D
Thurston, Clarence T.	Pvt. Co. G, 330 Inf.	608	29	20	D
EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Kitchens, Richard L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Sup. Co., 312 F. S. Bn.	34	12	3	C
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Austin, Layton	Pvt. Co. F, 355 Inf.	1232	22	29	G
Sabatier, Chas. A.	Pvt. Co. B, 355 Inf.	1232	17	46	A
Epperson, Jim W.	Pvt. Co. G, 356 Inf.	1232	34	10	A
Hall, Walter	Pvt. Co. E, 314 Engr.	1233	11	15	B
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Townsend, Richard W.	Capt. Co. H, 357 Inf.	1233	31	19	B
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Marberry, Walter	Pvt. Co. H, 366 Inf.	1233	14	27	D
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Nash, William E.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 369 Inf.	1232	39	13	G
THIRD ARMY CORPS					
Cole, Elder M.	Pvt. 6 Co., Prov. Repl. Bn.	34	23	13	B
AERO SQUADRONS					
Gilmore, Ollie O.	Pvt. 140.	107–E	5	5	C
AMERICAN SOLDIERS WITH FOREIGN AIR FORCES					
Moore, Wayne Hart	2 lt. R. A. F.	107–E	16	5	A
GUARD COMPANIES, ARMY SERVICE CORPS					
Kesling, Louis	Pvt. 1 Prov. Guard Co.	608	14	30	B
Newman, Hubert	Pvt. 9 Guard Co.	608	12	22	A
COAST ARTILLERY CORPS					
Shaddon, Arvel	Pvt. Bty. E, 56th, C. A. C.	1232	23	17	E
MEDICAL CORPS					
Cessor, John T.	Pvt. 1 Rep. Depot, M. D.	608	17	13	C
MILITARY POLICE					
Moore, Jesse P.	Pvt. 224 Co.	1233	5	18	A
MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS					
Heath, Claude J.	Pvt. Co. C, 310 M. T. C.	1233	10	8	B
Hunt, Otey P.	Cpl. 834 Co., M. T. C.	1233	13	20	A
NONDIVISIONAL OVERSEAS CASUAL COMPANIES AND DEPOTS					
Berry, Charles L.	Cpl. 398 Cas. Co.	107–E	5	4	D
NONDIVISIONAL MISCELLANEOUS INFANTRY					
Bratcher, Oscar T.	Pvt. 22 Co. Cp. Pike A. R. D. Inf. Repl. drafts.	608	37	33	B
Crawford, Jim C.	Pvt. 11 Co. Cp. Pike S. A. R. D. Inf. Repl. drafts.	608	2	12	C
Foley, Pinckney	Pvt. 2 Co. Cp. Pike S. R. D 29 Inf. Repl. drafts.	608	17	29	A
Jones, John B.	Pvt. 22 Co. Cp. Pike A. R. D. Inf. Repl. drafts.	608	33	21	C
Robertson, Leon H.	Pvt. 11 Co. Cp. Pike S. R. D. Inf. Repl. drafts.	608	8	33	B
Taylor, Robt. H.	Pvt. 21 Co. Cp. Pike A. R. D. Inf. Repl. drafts.	34	36	3	C
Tubberville, Joe	Pvt. 1 Co. Pike S. R. D. Inf. Repl. drafts.	608	11	31	B
NONDIVISIONAL					
Mott, Charley	Pvt. Co. I, 53d Pioneer Infantry.	1232	32	31	A
Curington, Uzzie	Pvt. Co. E, 814 Pioneer Infantry.	608	14	31	B
Hicks, Willie	Pvt. Co. A, 814 Pioneer Infantry.	107–E	1	4	B
People, Jacob	Pvt. Co. A, 816 Pioneer Infantry.	1232	14	35	H
BUTCHERY COMPANIES, Q. M. C., ADVANCE ANIMAL TRANSPORT DEPOT					
Mays, Columbus	Pvt. 304 Depot.	608	17	21	C

Deceased soldiers from Arkansas buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
LABOR BATTALIONS, Q. M. C.					
Anderson, Dave	Pvt. Co. D, 309 Bn	608	9	26	B
Bass, Louis	Pvt. Co. A, 309 Bn	1233	22	28	A
Hall, Frizzell	Cpl. Co. A, 309 Bn	1233	15	26	A
Maxwell, Lee	Pvt. Co. D, 310 Bn	608	29	40	D
Randall, John L	Pvt. Co. C, 310 Bn	608	17	3	C
Bumpas, James	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Bn	34	10	4	C
Collier, Tom	Pvt. Co. D, 313 Bn	1233	17	10	A
Laird, Leroy	Mech. Co. D, 313 Bn	1233	19	22	A
Green, Alfred	Pvt. Co. C, 318 Bn	1233	13	3	A
Harris, John H	Pvt. Co. A, 319 Bn	608	10	35	B
Smith, Jake	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 319 Bn	608	12	14	C
Avery, Thomas J	Pvt. Co. C, 334 Bn	1233	8	18	D
Elliott, Tough	Pvt. Co. B, 334 Bn	1233	23	27	A
Ford, Lawson	do	1233	9	1	B
Garland, Money	Pvt. Co. C, 334 Bn	34	17	12	A
Gentry, Will	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 334 Bn	1233	15	3	A
Gravitt, Annias	Pvt. Co. C, 334 Bn	1233	16	5	B
Helms, Nathaniel	Pvt. Co. B, 334 Bn	1233	3	1	B
Jones, Nathaniel	Pvt. Co. C, 334 Bn	1233	11	2	B
Saville, Will	Pvt. Co. D, 334 Bn	1233	23	5	A
Scott, Sam	Pvt. Co. C, 334 Bn	1233	16	6	D
Thompson, Wm	do	1233	34	8	B
Tralor, West	Pvt. Co. B, 334 Bn	1233	28	8	B
Braziel, George	Pvt. Co. D, 335 Bn	608	30	27	C
Cotton, Vandee	do	608	12	34	B
Fears, Julius	do	608	9	17	C
Morris, Jake	do	608	35	26	C
Cutright, Demetrius	Pvt. Co. D, 336 Bn	34	33	10	A
Harwell, Tom	Pvt. Co. A, 343 Bn	608	19	24	B
Sanders, James	Pvt. Co. C, 343 Bn	1233	1	9	A
SERVICE BATTALIONS, Q. M. C.					
Platt, Thomas H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 319 Bn	608	22	32	A
301 STEVEDORE REGIMENT					
Ross, Dock	Pvt. 21 Co	608	35	28	C
303 STEVEDORE REGIMENT					
Williams, Morris	Cpl. Co. B	34	23	6	A
REPLACEMENT DRAFTS					
Burks, John W	Pvt. 21 Co. Cp. Pike A. R. D.	608	6	21	D
Haddock, Alvin N	Pvt. 2 Co. Cp. Pike S. R. D.	608	20	21	C
Montgomery, William	Pvt. 2 Co. Cp. Jackson S. A. R. D.	608	33	35	B
Qualls, Avery H. F	Pvt. 6 Co. Cp. Pike S. R. D.	608	1	32	A
Richardson, Henry H	Pvt. 7 Co. Cp. Pike S. R. D.	608	19	33	A
NONDIVISIONAL					
Burks, James E	Pvt. 25 Serv. Co., 20 Engrs.	1232	32	39	D
Lane, John P	Pvt. Co. I, 29 Engrs.	1232	22	46	B
Carter, Chester	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 508 Engrs.	1232	30	34	C
Thomas, Hunter	Pvt. Co. D, 508 Engrs.	1232	24	22	E
Jackson, Robert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 512 Engrs. Serv. Bn.	1233	25	1	C
Rucker, Bonnie	Pvt. Co. A, 512 Engrs. Serv. Bn.	1233	13	12	A
Boston, Albert	Pvt. Co. C, 522 Engrs.	34	1	1	A
Childres, James	Pvt. Co. A, 524 Engrs.	1233	13	13	C
Jones, Mat	Pvt. Co. B, 524 Engrs.	1233	31	12	C
Woodson, Sam	Pvt. Co. A, 524 Engrs.	1232	23	16	B
Wood, Anderson	Pvt. Co. D, 525 Engrs.	608	30	22	C
Scott, Isiah	Pvt. Co. B, 526 Engrs.	1233	6	19	A
Simmons, William	Pvt. Co. A, 533 Engrs.	1232	29	35	D
Hinton, William	Pvt. Co. D, 544 Engrs.	1232	36	13	H
Hopkins, Lonnie	Pvt. Co. B, 544 Engrs.	1232	16	9	E
Jordan, Monroe	do	1232	38	20	F
Lewis, John	Pvt. Co. C, 544 Engrs.	608	14	14	C
Moore, James	do	608	23	20	C
North, William	Pvt. Co. A, 544 Engrs.	1233	10	26	A
Osborn, Eugene	Pvt. Co. C, 544 Engrs.	1232	35	20	F
Owens, Henry L	do	1232	27	40	G
Simms, Charley	Pvt. Co. D, 544 Engrs.	1232	20	28	E
Wilson, Charlie	do	1232	18	2	H
NONDIVISIONAL—MARINE CORPS					
Morgan, John Hunt	Cpl. Co. C, 13 Mar	608	7	38	A
NONDIVISIONAL—U. S. NAVY					
Burns, James	Fireman 1 cl. U. S. A	608	6	3	C
TRANSPORTATION CORPS					
Jamison, John	Pvt. 808 Co	608	3	33	B
Dickey, John H	Pvt. 857 Co	608	11	31	A

ARIZONA SOLDIERS BURIED IN OVERSEAS CEMETERIES

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, under the unanimous consent granted to extend remarks for this purpose, I present herewith a list prepared by the Quartermaster General of the Army, requested by me, giving the names, organizations, and grave locations of members of the American Expeditionary Forces enlisted from the State of Arizona whose remains are now interred in cemeteries in Europe.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Arizona buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Marlow, Alfred	Pvt. Co. C, 16th Inf	1232	15	17	C
SECOND DIVISION					
Severns, Sidney	Pvt. 20th Co., 5th Regt., U. S. M. C.	1764	57	6	B
Kahrmann, Reginald	Pvt. Med. Det. 2d Amu. Train.	1232	39	18	B
Havin, Samuel C	Pvt. 1 Med. Det. Fld. Hosp., 2d San. Train.	1232	29	20	E
THIRD DIVISION					
Cameron, George	Pvt. Co. E, 20th Inf	1232	18	24	B
Frankovich, Milo S	Pvt. Co. L, 30th Inf	1232	15	13	E
Grant, Walter Herbert	Pvt. Co. F, 30th Inf	1232	31	8	H
Jamison, Guy A	Pvt. Co. K, 30th Inf	1232	24	43	E
Junge, August A	do	1232	23	43	E
Kelly, John	Pvt. Co. F, 30th Inf	1232	12	20	E
Major, Irving D	Pvt. Co. I, 30th Inf	1232	28	7	A
Sleeman, Harry J	Pvt. Co. F, 30th Inf	1232	10	21	F
Windham, William T	Pvt. M. G. Co., 30th Inf	1232	28	19	C
FIFTH DIVISION					
Salgado, Alfredo	Pvt. Co. H, 60th Inf	1232	1	10	E
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Burruel, Ramon	Pvt. Co. D, 109.h Inf	608	23	25	C
Comina, Louis	Pvt. Co. C, 110th Inf	1232	3	8	H
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Linstrum, Clemens	Pvt. Co. G, 128th Inf	1232	6	38	E
Salazar, Jose C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 128th Inf	1232	38	4	B
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Kinsman, William A	Pvt. Co. B, 137th Inf	1232	17	37	E
FORTIETH DIVISION					
Blower, Arthur N	Cpl. Hq. Co., 158th Inf	1233	12	7	A
Houston, Henry C	Cook Co. H, 158th Inf	34	35	11	B
Wright, Wilbur A	Pvt. Hq. Co., 158th Inf	608	18	34	B
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Muse, Charles M	Pvt. Co. G, 116th Eng	608	5	2	C
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Hazelton, Lewis B	Pvt. Co. E, 165th Inf	608	4	10	B
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Fellows, Oliver S	Pvt. Co. C, 306th Inf	1232	11	6	F
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Bates, Henry J	P. F. C. Co. F, 353d Inf	1233	21	6	C
Burt, Wm. R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 353d Inf	1233	27	9	D
Cabutto, Gaspare P	Pvt. Co. L, 353d Inf	608	14	33	A
King, Howard S	Pvt. Co. H, 353d Inf	1232	39	3	D
Knezvich, Fred	do	1232	37	30	B
Lisle, Samuel V	Pvt. Co. L, 353d Inf	1232	31	22	H
Patterson, Duncan J	Pvt. Co. B, 353d Inf	1232	36	3	D
Plamenaz, Blatz	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 353d Inf	1233	24	11	D
Smith, Lehi L	Pvt. Co. I, 353d Inf	1232	38	9	A
Gray, Bertram	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 354th Inf	1232	38	37	G
Messina, Louis	Pvt. Co. E, 354th Inf	1233	23	26	C
Sheets, Wiley	Pvt. M. G. Co., 355th Inf	1232	20	10	B
Manner, Peter	Pvt. Hq. Co., 356th Inf	1232	28	26	A
Tohtieff, Solamgary D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 356th Inf	1232	16	39	E
Allen, George F	Bug. 340th Fld. Art., Bty E	1233	4	14	B
Medigovich, Sam P	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 340th Fld. Art.	1233	27	18	D
Morris, Joseph S	Cpl. Bty. C, 340th Fld. Art.	1233	19	11	D
Rasmussen, John	Cook Bty. E, 340th Fld. Art.	1233	21	2	B

Deceased soldiers from Arizona buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION—continued					
Green, Ray R	Pvt. Co. F, 314th Eng	1232	8	12	D
Hendrickson, Charles C	Pvt. Co. C, 314th Fld. Sig. Bn.	1232	1	29	C
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Wegella, John	Pvt. Co. G, 358th Inf	1233	21	24	B
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Kovich, Kris	Pvt. Co. L, 361st Inf	1232	3	34	G
Swift, Joseph Fletcher	1 lt. M. G. Co., 362d Inf	1232	3	39	A
Harding, Charles A	Pvt. Co. F, 364th Inf	1232	12	25	F
Pollino, Henry	Pvt. Hq. Co., 364th Inf	1232	9	31	E
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Steed, Luke	1 Sgt. Bat. B, 349th Fld. Art.	1233	6	24	B
Stewart, Charles W	Sgt. Co. F, 317th Eng	1233	2	9	D
NONDIVISIONAL					
Rothrock, Henry H	Pvt. 19th Aero Squadron	1764	20	8	B
Luke, Frank jr	2 lt. 27th Aero Squadron	1232	13	26	A
Miller, John E	Pvt. 1 cl. 5th Co. 1st Regt., Mot. Mechs., (Air Serv.)	1233	21	11	B
Ferguson, Arch	Cpl. 8th Co. 2d Regt., Mot. Mechs., (Air Serv.).	34	5	1	B
Dupen, Eustace P	Pvt. Transp. Co. 1, Replacement Depot.	608	27	35	B
Henderson, Claude	Pvt. 2 Co. Cmp. Grant Det., 18th Eng.	608	16	29	A
Arnold, Thomas	Sgt. Co. A, 27th Eng	1233	3	17	B
Hinds, Dennis M	Cpl. Co. A, 27th Eng	1232	1	16	E
Griffin, Norman E	Sgt. Co. C, 345th Bn. Tank Corps.	1232	20	41	A

COLORADO SOLDIERS BURIED IN OVERSEAS CEMETERIES

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, under the leave given me by the House to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I desire to pay tribute to the part played in the World War by the soldiers and sailors of the State of Colorado, by making a matter of public record the list of the heroic Colorado boys who sacrificed their lives on the altar of liberty during that conflict, and who now are buried in the permanent American cemeteries of Europe.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Colorado buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Culver, Harrison W	1 lt. Co. F, 16th Inf	1232	11	37	C
Bourn, William A	Pvt. Co. K, 16th Inf	608	38	17	A
Fall, William T	Pvt. Hq. Co., 16th Inf	1232	10	38	G
Laughlin, George	do	1232	31	13	F
Perkins, Albert E	Pvt. M. G. Co., 26th Inf	1232	26	14	B
Bushnell, Theodore K	2 lt. 2d M. G. Bn	1232	7	40	A
SECOND DIVISION					
Leise, Richard O	Pvt. Hq. Co., 9th Inf	1232	4	36	E
Stokley, Robert G	Capt. Co. H, 23d Inf	1232	29	45	B
Jones, Harry A	Cpl. Co. K, 23d Inf	1764	27	11	B
Reise, Chester B	Pvt. Co. E, 23d Inf	1764	63	8	B
Chase, Bruce Gilbert	Pvt. 20th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	9	1	E
Crow, Arthur Jennings	Pvt. 55th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	40	5	B
Garrison, John Newton	Pvt. 49th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	31	19	F
Candlin, Victor Gladstone	Pvt. 74th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	12	9	H
Crouch, Harvey Ellery	Pvt. Hq. Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	64	2	B
Dines, Donald Corprew	Pvt. 84th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	5	29	E
March, Lester William	Pvt. 78th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	4	3	B
Mullins, Lester Wane	Pvt. 80th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	34	6	A

Deceased soldiers from Colorado buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Owens, James Edward	Pvt. 97th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	6	41	C
Morris, Raymond	Pvt. Co. B, 5th M. G. Bn. U. S. M. C.	1764	67	4	B
Benson, John Byron	Pvt. 23d Co., 6th M. G. Bn. U. S. M. C.	1232	8	43	A
Bell, Irus A	Cpl. Co. B, 2d Eng	1232	24	38	F
Dickerson, Howard	Sgt. Co. A, 2d Eng	1764	11	12	A
Dietz, Harry A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 2d Eng	1232	27	4	F
Oakley, Albert H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 2d Eng	1764	39	13	A
Powers, Thomas J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 2d Eng	1764	26	12	A
Agee, George T	Sgt. Co. C, 1st Field Sig. Batt'n.	608	16	36	D
THIRD DIVISION					
Hamilton, James G	Pvt. Co. C, 4th Inf	1232	28	30	H
Baranowski, John P	Pvt. 1 cl. San. Det., 7th Inf	1233	10	1	C
Sandh, Robin	Pvt. M. G. Co., 7th Inf	1232	30	29	F
Glenn, Edmund C., jr	Capt. Co. M, 30th Inf	1232	10	21	G
Jackson, Roland	2 lt. Co. G, 30th Inf	1764	86	2	A
Long, Frederick	Pvt. Co. M, 30th Inf	1232	32	20	B
Padis, Arthur	do	1232	32	41	C
Rhoades, Walter W	Pvt. Co. L, 30th Inf	1232	36	39	G
Carroll, Gilbert L	Pvt. Co. A, 8th M. G. Bn	1232	4	28	D
Clark, Earl J	Pvt. Co. B, 8th M. G. Bn	1232	32	13	B
Craver, Clarence E	do	1232	17	31	G
Bliss, Charles N	Pvt. Bty. A, 18th Field Art	1232	18	6	A
Dawson, Elsa	Sgt. Hq. Co., 18th Field Art	1232	31	38	E
Lind, Emil A	Pvt. Co. E, 6th Eng	1764	12	7	A
FOURTH DIVISION					
Widlund, Paul	Pvt. Co. L, 39th Inf	1232	1	7	A
Marolf, Robert L	Pvt. Co. C, 47th Inf	1232	10	38	D
Vitro, Angelo	Pvt. Co. F, 47th Inf	608	21	7	D
Walker, John S	Pvt. Co. B, 47th Inf	608	4	8	A
Cheeney, Francis E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 59th Inf	1232	7	41	A
Del Alamo, Joseph W	1 lt. Btry. C, 13th Field Art	1232	15	16	F
Wadleigh, Don H	Sgt. Btry. E, 13th Field Art	608	18	24	A
Webb, William E	Pvt. Co. C, 4th Eng	1232	33	31	B
FIFTH DIVISION					
Niles, Julius	1 lt. Co. C, 6th Inf	1233	32	9	C
Besso, Mario J	Pvt. Co. H, 11th Inf	1232	24	40	E
Carlson, Hugo Victor	do	1232	20	2	E
House, Lloyd C	Pvt. Co. I, 11th Inf	1232	23	5	F
Cole, Virgil	Pvt. Co. D, 61st Inf	1232	38	4	F
Haas, Christian H	Pvt. Co. F, 7th Eng	1232	35	16	B
Hall, Raymond L	Pvt. Co. C, 5th Sup. Train	1233	28	16	B
SIXTH DIVISION					
Cessna, James N	Saddler Btry A., 78th F. A.	1232	36	10	C
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Reed, Irwin O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 34th Inf	1233	32	3	D
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Benson, Fritz E	Pvt. Co. M, 109th Inf	1232	39	5	E
Blake, Ezra	Pvt. Co. L, 109th Inf	1232	5	29	B
Buhrman, Levi	Pvt. Co. M, 109th Inf	1232	26	8	H
Carselli, Philip	Pvt. Co. H, 109th Inf	1232	3	7	E
Decisco, Mike	Pvt. Co. C, 109th Inf	608	16	20	B
Epstein, Meier	Pvt. Co. M, 109th Inf	1232	36	6	E
Fresquez, Fernando	do	608	34	18	A
Frey, Herbert R	Pvt. Co. H, 109th Inf	1232	9	26	B
Fuller, Joe	Pvt. Co. M, 109th Inf	34	26	11	A
Guterrez, Gabine	Pvt. Co. H, 109th Inf	608	17	2	B
Harbaum, John	Pvt. Co. M, 109th Inf	608	16	38	C
Heines, Charles C	do	608	32	13	B
Hess, Clyde H	Pvt. Co. C, 109th Inf	608	17	15	A
Kakoyeanos, Panos	Pvt. Co. A, 109th Inf	608	13	11	B
Lee, Jefferson	Pvt. Co. L, 109th Inf	1232	23	31	E
Lobato, Adelaide	do	1232	29	20	C
McCrery, Hugh H	Pvt. Co. D, 109th Inf	608	13	27	A
Mehaffey, John H	Pvt. Co. L, 109th Inf	608	18	6	B
Rico, Leandro	do	1232	16	39	F
Rieger, Charles A	Pvt. Co. B, 109th Inf	608	26	37	C
Schleiger, Adam	Pvt. Co. L, 109th Inf	1233	16	17	D
Simonson, Carl Albert	Pvt. Co. B, 109th Inf	608	21	13	B
Spiers, Earl C	do	608	20	9	D
Stuart, Floyd S	Pvt. Co. D, 109th Inf	608	17	11	D
Benavidez, Moses	Pvt. Co. H, 110th Inf	608	33	25	A
Bird, John H	Sgt. Co. M, 110th Inf	608	12	12	C
Caldwell, Evert Monroe	Pvt. Co. I, 110th Inf	608	2	4	C
Chaves, Frank	Pvt. Co. C, 110th Inf	1233	20	17	D
Cobbett, William	Pvt. Co. I, 110th Inf	608	38	7	C
DeRosier, Lebert A	Pvt. Co. C, 110th Inf	608	11	19	C
Dobson, Lloyd M	Pvt. Co. F, 110th Inf	608	16	42	C
Frew, Hugh	Pvt. Co. I, 110th Inf	608	20	15	A
Hettinger, Meinoe J	do	1232	29	22	A
Hoffarth, Fred F	Sgt. Co. C, 110th Inf	608	21	10	D
McDonald, Walter F	Pvt. Co. C, 110th Inf	1232	8	8	D
Mertz, Alvin R	Cpl. Co. C, 110th Inf	1232	10	19	B
Trujillo, Ruben	Pvt. Co. L, 110th Inf	608	38	7	B
Walsh, Thomas F	Pvt. Co. E, 110th Inf	608	6	9	G
Wilson, Ralph	Pvt. Co. A, 110th Inf	1232	6	32	D
Wolfe, George R	Pvt. Co. C, 110th Inf	1232	15	4	C
Yoder, Rolla J	Pvt. Co. M, 110th Inf	34	27	11	B
Proctor, Fred B	2 lt. M. G. Bn., 108th	1232	38	35	B
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Fernandez, Mauricio	Pvt. Bty. A, 112th Field Art.	608	23	38	B

Deceased soldiers from Colorado buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Hess, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 105th Eng.	636	3	9	A
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Canary, James H	2 lt. Co. M, 125th Inf.	1232	16	42	C
Stenseth, Jalmer L	Pvt. Co. C, 127th Inf.	1232	33	27	C
McLean, Donald	Pvt. Co. E, 128th Inf.	1232	25	14	A
McMullen, Howard	Pvt. Co. M, 128th Inf.	1232	23	34	G
McRae, Orlo	Pvt. Co. C, 120th M. G. Bn.	608	38	16	D
Zech, Fred O	Pvt. Bty. D, 119th F. A.	1232	17	39	D
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Crum, Roscoe	Pvt. Co. D, 133d Inf.	107–E	4	5	D
Marchbanks, Noble F	Pvt. Co. A, 133d Inf.	107–E	7	10	D
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Foster, Alfred E	Pvt. Co. L, 139th Inf.	1232	14	23	C
Glabes, Ruben	Pvt. M. G. Co., 139th Inf.	1232	1	18	D
FORTIETH DIVISION					
Collins, Thomas L	Pvt. 1 cl. Hdqrs. Co.	1233	22	4	A
Buchanan, Norman L	Wag. 115th Engrs. Tn.	1233	20	28	C
Haugen, Robert	Pvt. Co. D, 115th Engrs.	1233	7	21	C
Miller, Clinton V	Sgt. Hq. Co. 115th Engrs.	1233	26	6	D
Carlin, James	Wag. Co. G, 115th Amm. Tr.	34	30	1	A
Palladino, John	Cpl. Ord. Det., 115th Amm. Tr.	34	3	15	A
Rayner, John N	1 Sgt. Co. C, 115th Amm. Tr.	34	12	9	A
White, George W	Cpl. Co. C, 115th Amm. Tr.	34	26	12	A
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Austin, Santo J	Pvt. Btry. D, 146th Fd. Art.	1232	2	42	C
Reeves, John J	Pvt. Btry. D	1232	2	29	B
Ross, Carl E	Pvt. 1 cl. Btry. F, 146th F. A.	1232	5	8	H
Poulos, Angelos	Bugler Btry. C, 148th F. A.	608	25	27	C
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Irwin, Emory S	1 lt. Co. A, 168th Inf.	34	3	11	A
McBride, Nathaniel M	Pvt. Co. E, 168th Inf.	608	16	13	B
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Nelson, Ora R	Pvt. Co. C, 305th Inf.	1232	20	29	D
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Peterson, Victor E	Pvt. Co. D, 339th M. G. Bn.	1232	40	3	F
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Wickersham, John H	2 lt. Co. H, 353d Inf.	1233	12	19	B
Basine, John	Pvt. Co. E, 353d Inf.	1232	23	24	F
Dietsch, Louis F	Pvt. M. G. Co., 353d Inf.	1232	32	36	E
Lewis, Howard M	Pvt. Co. L, 353d Inf.	1233	1	5	B
Pippert, Herman W	Pvt. Co. M, 353d Inf.	1232	15	35	G
Schlavone, Tony	Pvt. Co. A, 353d Inf.	1233	8	3	C
Thompson, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. L, 353d Inf.	1232	24	36	E
Barnes, John E	Pvt. Co. D, 354th Inf.	1232	35	4	C
Beggs, Chester A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 354th Inf.	1233	21	14	D
Berry, Harold J	Pvt. Co. K, 354th Inf.	1232	36	1	B
Brassea, Joseph	Pvt. Co. C, 354th Inf.	1233	16	21	D
Dennis, Earl W	Pvt. Co. G, 354th Inf.	1233	20	9	A
Duran, Agapito	Pvt. Co. E, 354th Inf.	1232	29	34	A
Feely, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. B, 354th Inf.	1232	29	6	H
Garrison, Andrew A	Pvt. C. D., 354th Inf.	1232	18	40	E
Harbin, Audley W	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 354th Inf.	1233	8	1	D
Howard, Amos W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 354th Inf.	1232	9	37	G
Kitzmann, August	Pvt. Co. K, 354th Inf.	1232	23	43	B
Klumker, Geo.	Bugler, Co. K, 354th Inf.	1233	13	25	B
Lanning, Maurice	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 354th Inf.	1232	24	20	C
Lyon, Earl H	Pvt. M. G. Co., 354th Inf.	1232	27	42	G
Marshall, Frederick A	Cpl. Co. E, 354th Inf.	1232	1	10	C
Merriam, Chas. T	Pvt. M. G. Co., 354th Inf.	1233	3	23	C
Neely, Charles V	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 354th Inf.	1232	6	20	B
Pelleter, Joseph	Pvt. Co. G, 354th Inf.	1232	40	36	H
Robbins, Geo. A	do	1232	3	33	H
Shaffer, Perry P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 354th Inf.	1232	15	24	F
Shields, Newell C	Cpl. M. G. Co, 354th Inf.	1232	4	17	E
Troyer, Jesse Floyd	Pvt. Co. G, 354th Inf.	1233	13	11	A
Wedlake, John C	Pvt. Co. H, 354th Inf.	1232	21	32	C
Wilmore, Wm. W	Cpl. Co. C, 354th Inf.	1233	24	16	C
McKinstry, John A	1 lt. Co. L, 355th Inf.	1233	7	10	B
Brier, Louis	Pvt. Co. H, 355th Inf.	1232	1	38	E
Bruce, Clarence H	Cpl. Co. H, 355th Inf.	1233	22	10	D
Conrad, Burr Murray	Pvt. Co. M, 355th Inf.	1232	34	4	F
Lucero, Henry	Pvt. Co. G, 355th Inf.	1232	33	21	B
Muhovich, John	Pvt. Hq. Co., 355th Inf.	1232	21	7	D
Shepard, Frank M	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 355th Inf.	34	13	4	A
Shields, James R	Pvt. Co. F, 355th Inf.	1232	19	1	G
Trout, Orvlo O	Pvt. Co. H, 355th Inf.	1233	5	24	D
Criles, Marcellus H	Capt. Co. A, 356th Inf.	1232	23	31	C
Thompson, Fred A	Pvt. Co. A, 341st M. G. Bn.	1232	12	40	E
Wright, Friend E., jr	Pvt. Co. B, 341st M. G. Bn.	1232	18	34	A
Lundquist, John A	Pvt. Co. B, 342d M. G. Bn.	1232	33	29	B
Nagel, Benjamin J	do	1232	19	25	A
Perry, Fred L	Pvt. Co. D, 342d M. G. Bn.	1232	39	42	D
Scordos, Gabriel	Pvt. Co. B, 342d M. G. Bn.	1232	26	19	D

Deceased soldiers from Colorado buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION—continued					
Elmer, Paul V	Pvt. Bty. F, 341st Field Art.	1233	9	4	D
Richter, Benjamin A	Pvt. Bty. E, 341st Field Art.	1233	17	15	B
Brown, John	Cpl. Co. B, 314th Tr. Mortar Bn.	1232	12	12	B
Zachrison, Raleigh	Pvt. Co. B, 314th Engrs.	1232	23	12	B
NONDIVISIONAL					
Hanmer, John L	Pvt. Hq. Trp.	1233	13	10	C
Coates, Dana E	1 lt. 11th Aero Squadron	1232	31	3	F
Buckley, John H	1 lt. 28th Aero Squadron	1232	15	45	B
Broughton, Merl L	Cpl. 485th Aero Squadron	34	6	1	B
Wubben, Eugene P	1 lt. 3d Avia. Ins. Center	1233	32	27	A
Lindsley, Paul W	2 lt. 3d Avia. Ins. Center	1233	26	15	A
Dawson, Charles E	Pvt. 15th Co., 3d Regt. M. M. Air S.	34	18	12	B
St. James, Arthur G	Sgt. 20th Co., 3d Regt. M. M. Air S.	608	15	22	D
Fountain, Elmer	Pvt. 1 cl. 20 Co., 4 Regt. M. M. Air S.	1233	4	9	B
Crespin, Elias J	Cpl. 55 Dep. Serv. Co.	608	7	18	D
Pierce, Van	Pvt. 71 Co., P. of W. Escort Co. A. S. C.	608	5	14	C
Lewman, Fred C	Pvt. 54 C. A. C.	608	31	19	C
Baker, Raymond A	Mech. Bty. C, 64 C. A. C.	608	8	2	D
Huddleston, Martin F	Wag. Bty. B, 71 C. A. C.	608	4	30	B
Walker, John M	Sgt. 1 cl. Camp Hosp. No. 93, M. C.	34	38	2	C
Dotson, Adon R	Pvt. 44 Unit, Med. Repl.	608	11	26	A
Eggers, Frederick H	Pvt. 41 Unit, Cp. McArthur, M. R.	608	31	8	A
King, Dwight P	Pvt. 44 Unit, Med. Repl.	608	10	10	D
Loftin, Homer	Pvt. 41 Unit Med. Repl.	608	24	30	D
Lubardo, John C	Pvt. 44 Unit Med. Repl.	608	14	21	D
Stoddard, Zetto D	Pvt. 41, Med. Repl.	608	31	33	A
Winberg, Nils	Pvt. 41 Unit, Cp. McArthur.	608	37	30	D
Raithel, Hattie M	Nurse Base Hosp. No. 29, M. C.	107–E	9	3	B
Nelson, Carl A	Pvt. 1 cl. 2 Co., 7 P. O. Dep. Bn.	107–E	8	2	D
Williams, Paul A	Pvt. Cp. Travis, Det. No. 2, O. C. & D.	107–E	3	4	A
Engel, Albert Robert	Pvt. Co. M, 49 Inf.	608	23	19	D
Engel, Otto	Pvt. Cp. McArthur, S. A. R. D.	608	36	31	B
Musick, Harry R	Pvt. 13 Co., Cp. McArthur, S. R. D.	608	12	31	B
Surwald, Oscar L	Pvt. 15 Co., Cp. McArthur, S. R. D.	608	32	19	C
Moore, Samuel G	Pvt. 304 Unit, Graves Regis. Serv., Q. M. C.	34	17	10	B
Washington, William W.	Pvt. Co. A, 301 Stevedores	608	7	21	A
Devitt, Elden	Pvt. 13 Co., Cp. McArthur, S. R. D.	608	24	37	D
Ecklund, Alvin J	Pvt. 12 Co., Cp. McArthur, S. R. D.	608	14	27	D
Jack, Jacob J	Pvt. 9 Co., S. R. D.	608	19	25	B
Harness, Wendell P	Pvt. 23 Co., Cp. McArthur, S. R. D.	608	13	13	C
Peak, Bernice O	Pvt. 30 Co., Cp. McArthur, S. R. D.	608	39	32	A
Peterson, Leonard L	Pvt. 10 Co., Cp. McArthur, S. A. R. D.	608	4	32	A
Roscio, Paul L	Pvt. 15 Co., Cp. McArthur, S. R. D.	608	8	24	B
Scruggs, Elmer J	Pvt. 16 Co., Cp. McArthur, S. R. D.	608	2	21	D
Wallace, John S	Pvt. 15, Co., S. R. D.	608	7	33	B
Orrell, Homer B	Pvt. Co. G, 5 Bn. Sig. Cps.	34	39	4	B
McGwire, Byron L	Pvt. 35 Co., S. C.	34	27	9	B
Kelly, Harry W	Wag. 22 Co., 20 Engrs.	608	15	11	A
Muncaster, Roy	Pvt. 30 Engrs., Co. D.[1]	(1)			
Hughes, Thomas J	2 lt. Co. A, 509 Engrs.	34	14	1	B
Summers, George William.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 11 Marines	608	7	27	B
Gould, Walter Jay	Water tender, U. S. N.	608	18	42	D
Ray, Clarence Arthur	Phar. mate 1 cl., U. S. N.	34	24	3	B
Anceau, Lucien Emil	Pvt. Base Censor Office Paris.	34	15	17	B

[1] Kilnaughton Cemetery, Port Ellen, Islay, Argyll, Scotland.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOLDIERS BURIED IN OVERSEAS CEMETERIES

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave given me by the House, I am presenting herewith a list of the District of Columbia soldiers buried overseas, together with the location of their graves, which is made available through the assistance and cooperation of the Quartermaster General of the Army.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from the District of Columbia buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Frey, Amel	Capt. Co. M, 26th Inf.	636	1	18	C
SECOND DIVISION					
Sumner, Allen M.	Capt. 81 Co., 6 M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C.	1764	25	13	A
Hagan, James F., jr.	Cpl. Bty. E, 12th F. A.	1233	9	2	D
THIRD DIVISION					
Barnes, Warren R.	Pvt. Co. L, 4 Inf.	1232	15	30	B
FOURTH DIVISION					
May, Charles A.	Sgt. Co. B, 12 M. G. Bn.	608	19	13	A
Dordas, Tony	Pvt. Co. F, 4 Engrs.	1232	38	24	H
FIFTH DIVISION					
Dodge, Myron D.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 21 F. A.	1233	28	5	B
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Weaver, Charles S.	Cpl. M. G. Co., 125 Inf.	1232	38	37	A
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Collison, Henry T.	Wag. Hq. Co., 134 M. G. Bn.	636	5	1	A
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Renick, Ralph W.	Cpl. Co. D, 316 Inf.	1232	17	14	B
Dieste, William K.	Sup. Sgt. Co. B, 312 M. G. Bn.	1232	23	22	D
Mushekin, Hagop	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 312 M. G. Bn.	1232	12	36	B
Smith, Tony	Pvt. Co. A, 312 M. G. Bn.	1233	30	20	A
EIGHTIETH DIVISION					
Bayly, Louis Hamilton	1 lt. Hq., Q. M. C. Det.	34	30	14	B
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Dutton, Arthur H.	2 lt. Co. C, 320 M. G. Bn.	1232	29	25	F
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Mahoney, Maurice J.	Wag. Co. E, 313 Engrs.	1232	22	44	A
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Tracy, Francis M.	2 lt. Co. A, 363 Inf.	1232	26	17	A
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Elliott, Theodore S.	Sgt. Co. B, 368 Inf.	1232	15	9	C
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Johnson, Milton	Pvt. Co. C, 372 Inf.	1232	39	28	H
Latney, Rolious	do	1232	26	23	D
Mahoney, Maurice F.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 372 Inf.	1232	24	4	H
Medley, Milton S.	Cpl. Co. A, 372 Inf.	1232	14	18	D
Shamley, Richard McA	Pvt. Co. G, 372 Inf.	1232	16	38	D
Walker, Louis W.	Pvt. Co. B, 372 Inf.	1232	37	39	F
Vinson, John W.	Sgt. Co. B, 372 Inf.	1232	5	26	H
NONDIVISIONAL					A
Ott, Lenwood, H.	1 lt. 3 Aviation Ins. Center	1233	13	28	
Gwynne, Edward C.	2 lt. 3 Aviation Ins. Center	34	22	3	B
Robinson, Jesse M.	2 lt. C. A. C.	34	6	21	B
Weber, Carl H.	Sgt. Hq. Det., 35 Art. Regt. C. A. C.	34	21	4	A
Fischer, Albert G.	Pvt. 6 M. R. S.	1233	18	23	A
Smith, James L.	Pvt. F. A. R. R., 6 Bty. F. A.	34	16	5	A
Simpson, William F. L.	Maj. Inf.	1233	27	2	B
Smith, William Francis	Pvt. Co. A, 808 Pioneer Inf.	608	4	10	D
Johnson, James W.	Pvt. Co. B, 545 Engrs.	608	32	14	C

GEORGIA SOLDIERS BURIED IN OVERSEAS CEMETERIES

Mr. LANKFORD of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, under leave given me by the House, I am presenting herewith a list prepared by the Quartermaster General of the Army, which was asked for be me, giving the names, organizations, and grave locations of members of the American forces enlisted from the State of Georgia whose remains are now interred in the cemeteries of Europe.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Georgia buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Wynn, Aubrey A. R.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 16 Inf.	636	11	21	C
Burden, Mila C.	Pvt. Co. L, 18 Inf.	1232	7	43	H
Burgess, George G.	Cpl. Co. D, 18 Inf.	636	14	14	C
Carter, Albert L.	Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf.	1764	10	12	B
Roland, John H.	Pvt. Co. M. 18 Inf.	1232	14	38	C
Clark, Emory S.	Pvt. Co. E, 26 Inf.	34	29	10	B
Dingler, William Luther	Pvt. Co. D, 26 Inf.	1232	1	6	D
Dixon, Jesse L.	do	636	14	3	A
Elliott, Judge D.	Pvt. Co. C, 26 Inf.	1232	22	5	C
Ayers, Thomas W.	Cpl. Co. C, 28 Inf.	1232	19	21	H
Cochran, Grady M.	Pvt. Co. E, 28 Inf.	608	10	17	D
Eveans, William R.	do	1764	42	1	B
James, Burton	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 28 Inf.	608	7	37	D
Tutt, Benjamin V.	Cpl. Co. C, 28 Inf.	608	8	32	C
Wear, William L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 28 Inf.	636	2	15	D
Adcox, Cyrus P.	Pvt. Co. C, 2 M. G. Bn.	636	11	23	C
Sims, James T.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. Hq., 6 F. A.	1232	28	32	A
Crittenden, Charles G.	2d lt. Bty. E, 7 F. A.	1232	35	35	C
SECOND DIVISION					
Smith, Robert D., jr.	2d lt. Co. L, 9 Inf.	1232	28	14	F
Barber, Cranford	Pvt. M. G. Co., 9 Inf.	1232	25	35	C
Brock, Robert M.	Pvt. Co. G, 9 Inf.	1232	16	27	F
Chancey, Edward J.	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf.	1764	51	2	B
Davis, Carl	Pvt. Co. E, 9 Inf.	1232	21	36	G
Duncan, Tinney J.	Pvt. Co. G, 9 Inf.	1232	36	40	E
Eslinger, Roy L.	Cpl. Co. K, 9 Inf.	1232	16	23	A
Honea, John T.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 9 Inf.	608	20	8	C
Kirk, Pank	Pvt. Co. B, 9 Inf.	1232	17	45	A
Lively, Andy Edward	Pvt. Co. G, 9 Inf.	1232	29	6	F
Murphy, Delbert L.	Pvt. Co. B, 9 Inf.	608	6	21	C
Rooks, Samuel L.	Pvt. Med. Det., 9 Inf.	1232	29	29	A
Terry, Claude B.	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. M, 9 Inf.	608	28	25	D
Thomas, Thomas P.	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf.	1232	35	6	F
Thompson, Louis M.	do	1764	56	11	B
Mathis, John Dawkins	1st lt. Co. D, 23 Inf.	1764	6	3	A
Cavin, Robert C.	Pvt. Co. A, 23 Inf.	1764	28	2	B
Long, Joseph A.	Pvt. Co. D, 23 Inf.	1232	26	2	H
Perry, Cecil P.	do	1764	80	11	A
Beavers, Albert Alexander.	Pvt. 18 Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	2	19	H
Moseley, Benjamin Franklin.	Pvt. 43 Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	1	4	A
Park, James McCalla	Pvt. 67 Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	13	4	A
Wootten, Jerome Alexander.	Pvt. 51 Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	8	36	E
Overton, Macon C.	Capt. 76 Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	20	20	H
Ausborn, Sylvanus	Pvt. 74 Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	19	35	C
Bolding, Paul Elbert	Cpl. 75 Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	55	2	B
Boothe, William Horace, jr.	Pvt. 96 Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	29	27	C
Gibbs, Rufus Montgomery.	Pvt. 81 Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	1	13	B
Goolsby, Eulie Thurston.	Pvt. 76 Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	9	32	G
Guerry, Theodore LeGrande.	Pvt. 96 Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	88	9	A
Mabry, Lawrence G.	Pvt. 74 Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	14	16	C
Roberts, Claude Aster	Pvt. 96 Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	7	32	E
Wainwright, Lafayette F.	Pvt. 73 Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	9	17	A
THIRD DIVISION					
Beasley, Tom R.	1st lt. Co. D, 4 Inf.	1232	13	20	H
Kingery, James R.	1st lt. Co. B, 7 Inf.	636	11	7	G
Fields, Luther F.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 7 Inf.	608	30	26	A
Hatcher, Ollie R.	Cpl. Co. C, 7 Inf.	1764	2	1	B
Sewell, Wilbur Stuart	1st lt., 30 Inf.	608	29	20	A
Delk, Omas C.	Pvt. Co. A, 30 Inf.	1232	1	18	A
Porter, Henry B.	Sgt. Co. G, 30 Inf.	1232	23	43	D
Robertson, Archie D.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 30 Inf.	1232	11	20	C
Phillipps, Mercer M.	1st lt. Co. G, 38 Inf.	608	7	16	B
Spencer, Daniel O.	2d lt. Co. D, 38 Inf.	1232	19	33	B
Autry, Archie O.	Pvt. Co. D, 38 Inf.	1232	27	22	A
Hicks, Green B.	Pvt. Co. H, 38 Inf.	1232	11	11	D

Deceased soldiers from Georgia buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRD DIVISION—con.					
Morris, William S	Sgt. Co. F, 38 Inf	608	17	15	B
Smith, Hoyt W	Pvt. Co. F, 38 Inf	1764	14	1	B
Young, James F	Pvt. Co. E, 38 Inf	608	23	12	C
Montgomery, Charles D., jr.	1st lt. Co D, 9 M. G. Bn	1232	39	36	E
FOURTH DIVISION					
Norton, Daniel G	Pvt. Co. F, 47 Inf	1232	28	22	C
Pope, Young M	Pvt. Co. A, 47 Inf	1232	31	22	F
Reeves, John C	Pvt. Co. B, 47 Inf	1232	9	18	D
Le Conte, William L	2d lt. Co. I, 59 Inf	1764	29	7	A
Jones, Ben H	Pvt. 1 cl., Hq. Co., 10 M. G. Bn.	1232	23	10	E
Hawkins, Willie M	Sgt. Bty. B, 13 F. A	1232	23	27	C
Sweeny, Joseph Sarsfield.	Capt. Hq. Co., 16 F. A	1232	32	37	B
FIFTH DIVISION					
Calhoun, James F	Pvt. Co. G, 6 Inf	1233	16	22	D
Ledford, Hubert	Pvt. Co. E, 6 Inf	1232	26	29	G
McDougal, James E	Pvt. Co. L, 6 Inf	1233	5	22	G
Arthur, Joel T	Pvt. Co. E, 11 Inf	1232	1	35	G
Cummings, Jesse B	Pvt. Co. D, 11 Inf	1232	6	26	B
Garrett, Guy T	Pvt. Co. E, 11 Inf	1233	31	22	A
Helton, James H	Pvt. Co. C, 11 Inf	1232	10	8	B
Johnson, Rubie L	Pvt. Co. E, 11 Inf	1232	32	38	F
Powell, Jesse D	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. K, 11 Inf	1232	13	3	B
Roland, Arthur L	Pvt. Co. L, 11 Inf	1232	8	15	H
Fields, Henry J	Sgt. Co. F, 60 Inf	1233	19	10	B
Snipes, Austin	Pvt. Co. H, 61 Inf	1232	19	6	A
Talbot, John A	Sgt. Co. D, 61 Inf	1233	33	13	B
Allegood, Olgie L	Wag. Co. A, 13 M. G. Bn	1232	25	13	E
Reid, Jewell	Pvt. Co. B, 5 M. P	1233	33	8	D
Thomas, John B	Wag. Co. B, 5 Amm. Trn	1232	19	16	F
SIXTH DIVISION					
Williamson, Moses L	Pvt. Co. E, 54 Inf	1232	34	37	A
Smith, Paul	Pvt. Co. D, 318 Engrs	34	20	10	A
Castleberry, David L	Sgt. Co. C, 56 Inf	1233	9	24	B
Golden, Morea	Bugl'r. M. G. Co., 56 Inf	1233	28	8	C
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Hefner, Hency F	Pvt. Co. B, 102 Inf	1232	20	7	C
Kinnett, Milliard M	Pvt. Co. B, 102 Inf	1232	2	19	E
McGinnis, George F	do	608	38	8	A
Price, Ralph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 102 Inf	636	8	10	B
Leddon, William E	Pvt. Co. A, 104 Inf	1232	3	39	H
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Friedman, David	Pvt. Co. B, 103 Engrs	608	26	27	B
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Sanders, Jesse H	Pvt. Co. C, 118 Inf	636	7	25	A
Swygert, Albert M	Pvt. Co. I, 120 Inf	636	5	4	C
Wright, Henry R	Pvt. Co. D, 118 M. G. Bn	107–E	7	2	B
Smith, Thos. A	Wagoner Co. D, 106 Engrs	608	16	10	C
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Seay, Newel Pickens	Pvt. Co. L, 128 Inf	1232	27	36	G
Burke, Frank	Pvt. Bty. A, 119 F. A	1232	15	38	B
Cole, Stearns C	Mech. Bty. D, 124 F. A	1232	8	11	B
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Brown, Levin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 148 Inf	1252	18	3	D
Neblett, William T	Pvt. Co. G, 148 Inf	1232	36	23	D
Payne, Amous F	Pvt. Co. I, 148 Inf	1232	26	20	A
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Barrett, John W. A	Pvt. 1 cl. 163 Inf	1233	26	16	A
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Black, Marvin B	Pvt. Co. G, 165 Inf	1232	7	31	B
Brown, James F	Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf	1232	2	9	E
Cook, Charlie B	Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf	1232	19	28	H
Dunagan, Silas	do	1232	14	38	A
Dunn, Frank	Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf	608	6	7	B
Keith, Eunist	Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf	1232	29	11	E
Kelly, William V	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 165 Inf	608	18	9	A
Shirah, George G	Pvt. Co. K, 165 Inf	1232	30	20	F
Collins, Thomas B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 165 Inf	1232	8	21	G
Greer, William H	Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf	1232	32	9	F
Bostick, Lenton	Pvt. Co. H, 165 Inf	1232	16	13	F
Dunn, Aubrey	Pvt. Co. H, 167 Inf	1233	3	22	B
Helton, George	Cpl. Co. A, 167 Inf	608	36	22	B
Hudson, John W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 167 Inf	1232	20	14	H
Johnson, Henry F	Cpl. Co. I, 167 Inf	608	16	11	B
Pierce, Ralph J	Pvt. M. G. Co., 167 Inf	1764	39	9	A
Spaulding, John	Pvt. Co. L, 167 Inf	608	27	18	B
Wilson, Yencey J	Pvt. Co. H, 167 Inf	608	3	8	A
White, Paul E	Pvt. Co. I, 167 Inf	1232	29	46	B
Gillespie, Henry T	2d lt. Co. H, 168 Inf	1232	22	20	F
Nunnally, William O	Pvt. Co. A, 168 Inf	1232	38	37	D
Adkins, Frank L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 151 M. G. Bn.	1233	6	8	B
Collins, Robert D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 151 M. G. Bn.	608	8	6	B

Deceased soldiers from Georgia buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Cook, Otis E	Pvt. Co. B, 151 M. G. Bn	1233	23	13	C
Coots, Edgar	Pvt. Co. A, 151 M.G. Bn	1233	13	16	B
Guerry, James W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 151 M. G. Bn.	608	37	6	B
Hearn, Paul	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 151 M. G. Bn.	608	22	13	B
Hollis, Tom W	do	608	9	6	B
Hudson, Daniel P	Pvt. Co. B, 151 M. G. Bn	1232	21	14	H
Moore, Jarvis W	Pvt. Co. C, 151 M. G. Bn	1232	29	18	G
Murray, Willie C	Cpl. Co. B, 151 M. G. Bn	1764	55	3	A
Oliver, James M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 151 M. G. Bn.	1232	13	27	E
Ratley, Roy S	Cpl. Co. C, 151 M. G. Bn	1232	3	13	A
Terry, Homer G	Pvt. Co. B, 151 M. G. Bn	1232	21	30	H
Thompson, Carl	Pvt. 6 Co., 151 M. G. Bn	608	33	2	A
Wadsworth, Earl S	Sup. Sgt. Co. C, 151 M. G. Bn.	1232	6	20	C
Wilkinson, Ira A	Pvt. Co. C, 151 M. G. Bn	1764	30	4	A
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Haynie, Lewis A	Pvt. Hq. Co., 309 Inf	1232	30	44	B
Livingston, Cornelius	Sgt. M. G. Co., 310 Inf	1232	3	40	H
Sharley, Sam A	Wag. Co. B, 304 Amm. Trn	1232	30	3	A
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Battey, Louis L	Capt. Co. A, 325 Inf	1232	35	19	E
Wallace, Robert O., jr	1st lt. Co. M, 325 Inf	1233	11	29	C
Williams, James E	2d lt. Co. L, 325 Inf	1233	34	18	C
Brown, Feodor M	Sgt. M. G. Co., 325 Inf	1232	5	18	B
Brown, Thomas M	Cpl. Co. M, 325 Inf	1232	39	28	B
Coppage, Joseph B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 325 Inf	1232	23	4	E
Fortner, James R	Pvt. Co. M, 325 Inf	1232	20	15	B
Grant, Charley C	Cpl. Co. H, 325 Inf	1232	29	9	B
Gross, Charles J., jr	Pvt. Co. I, 325 Inf	1233	16	1	D
Haynes, Henry	Pvt. Co. H, 325 Inf	1232	12	29	B
McWhorter, Hal B	Sgt. M. G. Co., 325 Inf	1232	38	11	A
Bell, Vrigil T	2d lt. M. G. Co., 326 Inf	1232	21	46	A
Guy, William J	Cpl. Co. K, 326 Inf	1232	36	1	A
Hayes, Eugene Emmett.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 326 Inf	1232	19	27	B
Shepherd, Harvey L	Pvt. Co. H, 326 In	1233	23	15	C
Conkling, Joseph W	Capt. 327 Inf	1232	36	19	F
Levie, Walter H	1st lt. Co. I, 327 Inf	1232	6	31	D
Anderson, John Wilcox	2d lt. Co. L, 327 Inf	1232	7	35	C
Chandler, James T	Cpl. Co. A, 327 Inf	1232	32	22	C
Herren, William A	Mech. Co. M, 327 Inf	1232	7	27	C
Hubbard, Robert L	Pvt. Hq. Co., 327 Inf	1232	15	40	G
Ivester, Loyd	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 327 Inf	1232	29	34	D
Johnson, Abbie L	Pvt. Co. B, 327 Inf	1232	14	12	C
McKinney, Daniel C	Pvt. Co. M, 327 Inf	1232	17	33	G
Perkner, Samuel J	Pvt. Hq. Co., 327 Inf	1233	12	14	B
Skelton, Wesley U	Pvt. Co. E, 327 Inf	1233	30	28	B
Smith, Gordon A	Pvt. Co. M, 327 Inf	1232	10	35	G
Teele, Grover	do	1232	5	2	B
Teem, Virgil C	Pvt. Co. D, 327 Inf	1232	14	40	G
Harrison, Charles S	1st lt. Co. F, 328 Inf	1233	25	19	B
Goldsmith, Carl	2d lt. Co. M, 328 Inf	1232	3	31	D
Clement, Charles G	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 328 Inf	1232	39	33	B
Frady, Charles B	Pvt. Co. L, 328 Inf	1233	25	9	D
Hughs, Comer J	Pvt. Co. G, 328 Inf	1232	40	20	H
Keigans, William	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 328 Inf	1232	29	27	H
O'Neal, Rufus C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 321 M. G. Bn.	1232	10	36	G
Horton, Thomas C	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 319 F. A	1232	3	15	D
Taylor, Cyrus S	Pvt. Bty. B, 320 F. A	1232	17	22	C
Claxton, James H	1st lt. Co. E, 307 Engrs	1232	5	22	E
Thompson, Gilbert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 307 Fld. S. Bn.	1232	15	11	B
Smith, Rufus L	Pvt. 328th Fld. Hosp., 307 S. Tr.	1233	33	27	D
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Todd, John I	Pvt. Med. Det., 355 Inf	1232	6	35	B
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Davis, George	Mech. Hq. Co., 365 Inf	1233	32	22	C
Miller, Willie	Pvt. Co. H, 365 Inf	608	15	26	A
Canady, Guy Wesley	1st lt. Co. H, 366 Inf	1233	16	24	B
Rush, Mallalieu W	1st lt. Co. F, 366 Inf	1233	17	10	B
Arnold, Willie	Pvt. Co. F, 367 Inf	608	38	29	D
Melton, Sampson	Pvt. Co. A, 349 M. G. Co	1233	17	15	C
Burdell, Abraham	Pvt. Bty. C, 349 F. A	608	28	8	D
Hunter, Press	Pvt. Co. G, 317 Amm. Trn	1232	31	39	A
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Woolley, Basil M	2d lt. Co. M, 369 Inf	1232	25	9	A
Axxon, James	Pvt. Co. F, 369 Inf	1232	40	21	H
Edwards, Charlie	Pvt. Co. E, 369 Inf	1232	25	14	G
Farrow, Thomas	do	1232	26	30	D
Forrest, Howard T	Pvt. Co. I, 369 Inf	1232	3	29	G
Gibson, Linzy	Pvt. Co. F, 369 Inf	1232	21	46	D
Hinton, Will	Pvt. Co. I, 369 Inf	1232	17	5	G
Jackson, Jesse	do	1232	37	42	H
Livingston, Loyd	do	1232	24	5	D
Stevens, John	Pvt. Co. B, 369 Inf	1764	79	13	A
Brown, Harry	Pvt. Co. F, 370 Inf	34	5	11	B
Powell, Tom	Pvt. Co. H, 370 Inf	1764	67	1	B
Adams, John W	Pvt. Co. H, 371 Inf	1232	17	38	D
Bell, Simon	Pvt. Co. A, 371 Inf	1232	12	28	G
Brannen, Willie	Pvt. Co. M, 371 Inf	1232	8	33	E
Broxton, Metford	Pvt. Co. A, 371 Inf	1232	37	39	H
Hankerson, Joe	do	1232	27	31	F

Deceased soldiers from Georgia buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION—continued					
Johnson, John H	Pvt. Co. E, 371 Inf	1232	39	9	G
Mathis, Fred	Pvt. Co. G, 371 Inf	1232	5	5	B
Moon, Sylvestus	Pvt. Co. C, 371 Inf	1232	26	32	G
Powell, Clarence	do	1232	9	42	D
Simmons, Jessie M	do	1232	12	2	G
Young, Andrew	Pvt. Hq. Co., 371 Inf	1232	8	7	D
Malone, Sam	Pvt. Co. I, 371 Inf	1764	63	5	B
Stiggers, Will	Pvt. Co. E, 371 Inf	1232	5	30	E
Swicord, Hezekiah	Pvt. Co. L, 371 Inf	1232	19	5	H
NONDIVISIONAL					
Boyd, Carl	Col. A. de. C., G. Hq	34	2	10	B
Flohum, Henry Edgar	2d lt. Air Service	34	8	17	B
Griffith, Robt. H	1st lt. Air Serv., Sig. Cps	107-E	17	5	B
Spence, Thomas L., jr	2d lt. 257 Aero Squad	1233	25	28	A
Henry, Homer	Musn. 1 cl., band 2, A. S. Cps.	608	26	34	A
Mealer, Elijah	Pvt. 94 Dep. Serv. Co	608	22	30	A
Fleetwood, Robert W	Pvt. Hq. Printing Co	608	19	28	A
Frierson, George M	61 C. A. C. Pvt. 1 cl., Bty. F.	34	25	17	A
Atkinson, Henry M	Capt. Bty. A, 71 C. A. C	608	1	42	D
Allen, Henry G	Pvt., Ft. Screvens, S. A. R. D. No. 1.	107-E	9	2	A
Coppage, John G	Pvt., Ft. Screvens, S. A. R. D. No. 2.	107-E	12	3	A
Crews, Pearl	Pvt., Ft. Screvens, S. A. R. D. No. 1.	107-E	16	2	C
Davis, Early	do	107-E	12	4	C
Ephs, Clarence	do	107-E	7	3	A
Dearman, Roy	Cpl., Ft. Screvens, S. A. R. D. No. 2.	107-E	5	6	C
Nesmith, Harvey	do	107-E	14	4	C
Phillips, Willie	Pvt., Ft. Screvens, S. A. R. D. No. 1.	107-E	3	4	C
Ready, Willie	Cpl., Ft. Screvens, S. A. R. D. No. 1.	107-E	10	3	A
Reese, John H	Pvt., Ft. Screvens, S. A. R. D. No. 2.	107-E	11	4	C
Rogers, Cecil M	do	107-E	3	4	C
Sheffield, John M	do	107-E	8	3	A
Smith, Sanford T	Pvt., Ft. Screvens, S. A. R. D. No. 1.	107-E	10	4	A
Warth, William E	do	107-E	2	2	A
Wheeler, Joel	Pvt., Ft. Screvens, S. A. R. D. No. 2.	107-E	4	10	C
Wilson, James O	Pvt., Ft. Screvens, S. A. R. D. No. 2, C. A. C.	107-E	3	5	C
Adams, Joe K	Pvt. Base Hosp. No. 103, M. C.	1233	1	20	A
Langston, Ephriam H	Pvt. Vet. Hosp. No. 5, M. C.	34	22	1	A
Humphreys, Ralph W	1st lt. Med. R. C. Att. To. B. E. F.	636	12	32	B
Haynes, Elton C	Pvt. 311 Co., M. T. Cps	34	2	10	B
Johnson, Oneca L	Pvt. 4 Ord. Rein. Det	608	4	18	C
Walker, Andrew C	Cpl. Co. L, 49 Inf	608	4	38	D
Mayers, Christian F	Pvt. Bty. C, 3 Anti A. M. G. Bn.	34	16	7	B
Jackson, Jim	Pvt. 2 Co. Cp. Hancock, S. R. D.	608	31	30	D
Wilson, John D	Pvt. 2 Co. Cp. Gordon, S. R. D.	608	14	38	A
Thornton, Wallace	Pvt. Co. A, 3 Pion. Inf	1232	10	7	H
Jackson, Albert	Pvt. Co. E, 808 Pion. Inf	1233	34	2	A
Goodwin, Dorsett G	Sgt. 310 Co. Bakery, Q. M. C.	608	1	10	D
Strickland, Henry G	Pvt. 333 Sq. Fld Remount	608	36	8	C
Jackson, James	Pvt. Co. C, 304 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	40	11	A
Smith, Walter	do	608	25	34	B
Smith, John H	Cpl. Co. D, 305 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1232	2	27	H
Barnes, John H	Pvt. Co. B, 310 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	21	20	C
Carben, Joe H	Pvt. Co. C, 310 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	5	18	C
Sapp, Green S	Pvt. 1 cl., 312 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	34	22	18	A
Banks, Will	Pvt. Co. D, 314 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	34	13	5	A
Barker, Rube	Pvt. Co. B, 314 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1232	31	38	A
Boswell, Hillard	do	1232	38	36	C
Clark, Jerry	Pvt. Co. A, 314 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	26	9	A
Crutchfield, Polk	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 314 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1232	40	36	B
Devon, Marion	Pvt. Co. A, 314 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	8	18	B
Edwards, Early	Pvt. Co. B, 314 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1232	7	24	E
Eliott, Benn	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 314 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1232	38	15	E
Freeman, Fred	Pvt. Co. A, 314 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	6	20	D
Gaskins, Shafter	Pvt. Co. B, 314 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1232	5	24	E
Gibbs, Clarence F	Cpl. Co. B, 314 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1232	35	44	C
Grant, Charlie	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 314 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	27	16	C
Hall, Robert	Pvt. Co. B, 314 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1232	28	39	B
Hayes, Ernest	do	1232	26	18	E
Heath, Amos	do	1232	37	37	C
Ingram, Floyd	do	1232	40	38	A
Johnson, Joe	do	1232	27	39	A

Deceased soldiers from Georgia buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL—con.					
Jones, Solomon	Pvt. Co. A, 314 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	7	21	B
Jordan, Bothwell	Pvt. Co. B, 314 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C	608	17	22	B
Mack, Luke	do	1232	26	38	C
Robinson, Isaac	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 314 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1232	39	11	E
Speer, Lovett	Pvt. Co. A, 314 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	13	20	B
Williams, Jack T	Pvt. Co. C, 314 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1232	33	23	F
Gillison, Isaac	Pvt. Co. A, 315 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	9	22	D
Harden, Grady	Pvt. Co. C, 315 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1764	25	10	B
Hardy, Will	Pvt. Co. D, 315 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	18	31	A
Jordan, Anthony	Pvt. Co. A, 315 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	37	21	D
Mahoney, John	Pvt. Co. B, 315 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	24	22	D
Martin, Dan	Pvt. Co. A, 315 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	10	33	A
McGee, Julius	do	608	29	19	C
Noell, Dock	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 315 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	30	14	C
Sanders, Menus	Pvt. Co. D, 315 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	9	32	A
Towns, Edgar	Cook Co. D, 315 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	21	32	B
Williamson, Watson	Pvt. Co. D, 315 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	15	31	B
Franklin, Aaron	Pvt. Co. A, 316 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	8	34	B
George, Willie K	Pvt. Co. B, 316 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	16	34	B
Moore, Singleton	do	608	5	15	C
White, Matthew	Pvt. Co. D, 316 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	3	34	B
White, Robert	do	608	14	34	B
Reese, Cleveland	Pvt. Co. C, 320 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	27	20	D
Blakely, George W	Pvt. Co. D, 327 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	10	20	A
Davis, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 327 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	21	17	A
Cragg, Burt	Pvt. Co. B, 327 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	16	39	A
Guffey, James	Pvt. Co. E, 327 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	18	28	A
Hawks, Jones	Pvt. Co. A, 327 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	23	15	A
Hill, Jake	Pvt. Co. B, 327 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	4	3	A
Nix, Walter	Pvt. Co. C, 327 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	14	16	A
Shepherd, John A	Pvt. Co. D, 327 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	22	2	A
Snell, Elmer	Pvt. Co. H, 327 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	29	16	A
Wheeler, Harrison W	Pvt. Co. D, 327 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	33	15	A
Spence, Henry	Pvt. Co. A, 328 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1232	25	18	E
Williams, Bobbie L	Pvt. Co. C, 330 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1764	8	13	B
Hilliard, Cuyler A	2d lt. Co. A, 334 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	26	2	A
Green, Walter	Pvt. Co. B, 342 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	31	20	D
Hines, Capus	Pvt. Co. C, 342 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	33	21	B
Cain, William	Pvt. Co. C, 345 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	107-E	12	1	A
Clark, Mance	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 345 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	107-E	9	5	B
Hunt, Will	Pvt. Co. A, 345 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	107-E	5	3	D
Porter, Luther	do	107-E	7	5	B
Smith, Samuel	Pvt. Co. B, 346 Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	5	3	C
Hightower, Otis	Pvt. 306 Lab. Co. Q. M. C	608	21	10	C
Couch, Willie	Pvt. 308 Lab. Co. Q. M. C	1233	16	29	A
Edwards, Ernest	do	1233	18	1	B
Engram, Claude	do	1233	7	1	B
Williams, Malachi	do	1233	12	18	A
Fry, Mack	Pvt. 310 Lab. Co. Q. M. C	1233	24	28	A
Monroe, Daniel	do	1233	16	17	A
Asbell, Ferrell J	Pvt. 305 Lab. Co. Q. M. C	608	20	15	C
Anthoney, Judge	Pvt. Co. C, 301 Stevedores	608	15	25	B
Hill, Sylvester	Pvt. 22 Co. 301 Stevedores	608	24	31	B
Parks, Wentz	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 301 Stevedores.	34	22	7	A
Simmons, Ernest W	Pvt. Co. E, 301 Stevedores	107-E	8	10	D
Brantley, Sam	Cpl. Co. B, 301 Stevedores	34	12	18	A
Dillard, George W	Pvt. Co. B, 302 Stevedores	34	21	18	A
Dukes, Green	Pvt. Co. F, 302 Stevedores	34	17	16	A
Hand, John A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 302 Stevedores.	34	31	9	A
Vaughan, Dave	Pvt. Co. B, 302 Stevedores	34	9	12	A
Ward, Thomas	Pvt. Co. I, 302 Stevedores	608	20	31	A
Williams, Joe	do	34	21	16	A
Asbery, Jessie	Pvt. Co. G, 303 Stevedores	608	6	33	A
Cole, Simon	Pvt. Co. E, 303 Stevedores	1233	28	17	A
Graham, Rufus	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 303 Stevedores.	608	17	18	C
Hauston, Jule	Sgt. Co. H, 303 Stevedores	608	15	30	A
McFarland, Willis	Pvt. Co. M, 303 Stevedores.	608	33	21	D

Deceased soldiers from Georgia buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL—con.					
Miller, Willie	Pvt. Co. M, 303 Stevedores	608	24	12	A
Walton, Jessie	do	608	10	10	C
Tuggle, Sam	Pvt. Co. M, 312 Stevedores	34	27	16	A
Morton, James	Pvt. 850 Co., 813 Bn. Stevedores.	608	1	41	D
Adams, John W	Pvt. 2 Co., Cp. Hancock, S. R. D.	608	32	42	D
Addington, Will	Pvt. 17 Co., Cp. Gordon, S. R. D.	107-E	11	5	B
Cowert, Grover S	Pvt. 16 Co., Cp. Gordon A. A. R. D.	107-E	11	5	C
Davidson, James E	Pvt. 9 Co., Cp. Gordon S. R. D.	608	14	42	D
Denson, Wesley	Pvt. 2 Co., Cp. Hancock S. R. D.	608	5	31	A
Deriso, Willie R	Pvt. 17 Co., Cp. Gordon S. A. R. D.	107-E	4	3	C
Fendley, Leonard J	Pvt. 13 Co., Cp. Gordon S. R. D.	608	27	35	A
Hall, George W	Pvt. 1 Co., Cp. Gordon S. R. D.	608	21	38	B
Hall, Patrick H	Pvt. Cp. Gordon S. R. D	1233	9	24	A
Hardy, Wyatt H	Pvt. 1 Co., Cp. Gordon S. R. D.	608	18	6	D
Harper, George	Pvt. 11 Bty., Cp. Jackson S. R. D.	608	24	30	A
Lavender, Glenn T	Pvt. 5 Co., Cp. Gordon S. R. D.	608	25	37	A
Martin, Mack	Pvt. 19 Co., Cp. Gordon S. R. D.	107-E	6	5	A
Mitchell, Charles H	Pvt. 1 Co., Cp. Hancock S. R. D. Inf.	608	3	29	D
Moore, Joseph G	Pvt. 17 Co., Cp. Gordon S. A. R. D.	107-E	9	3	C
Nelms, James O	Pvt. 7 Co., Cp. Gordon S. A. R. D.	608	13	20	D
Posey, Albert	Pvt. 2 Co. A. R. D	608	6	16	A
Roberson, Jesse J	Pvt. 14 Co., Cp. Gordon S. A. R. D.	608	12	41	D
Sheffeld, Raymond M	Pvt. 21 Co., Cp. Gordon A. R. D.	608	18	17	B
Strickland, Toombs	Pvt. 22 Co., Cp. Gordon S. A. R. D.	107-E	16	1	C
Tumlin, Samuel W	Pvt. 12 Co., Cp. Gordon S. A. R. D.	608	35	41	D
Varner, Groves M	do	608	8	26	B
Watson, William E	Pvt. 2 Prov. Co., Cp. Gordon S. A. R. D.	608	32	40	D
Williams, Bill, jr	Pvt. 2 Co., Cp. Gordon J. A. R. D.	608	25	42	D
Wood, Joseph W	Pvt. Cp. Gordon A. R. D	608	24	20	D
Wyatt, Jim	Pvt. 9 Co., Cp. Gordon R. D.	608	11	42	C
Robinson, William C	2d lt. 10 Bn. Hq. & Sup. Det.	107-E	3	10	D
Farmer, Theodore W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 17 Engrs	1233	13	17	B
Googe, Madison L	Pvt. Co. D, 17 Engrs	608	32	24	C
Johnson, Daniel L	Cpl. Co. B, 17 Engrs	608	17	32	A
Slade, Vernon E	Wag. 24 Co., 20 Engrs	1232	39	4	B
Braswell, Elbert	Pvt. Co. C, 514 Engrs	608	18	30	D
Raymond, Thomas	Pvt. Co. A, 514 Engrs. Serv. Bn.	1233	5	1	B
Rucker, Tinsley	Pvt. Co. B, 514 Engrs. Serv. Bn.	1233	31	9	B
Segrays, Emmett	Pvt. Co. D, 514 Engrs	34	21	12	A
Whatley, John	do	1232	13	37	D
McLeod, Walter	Pvt. Co. D, 516 Engrs	608	9	41	D
Rimph, Paul	do	1233	22	3	A
Stevens, Joe	Pvt. Co. A, 516 Engrs	608	13	35	B
Taylor, Marion H	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. D, 516 Engrs	608	35	17	C
Tucker, Ed	Pvt. 1 cl., Co. C, 516 Engrs	34	33	3	A
Allen, Tom	Pvt. Co. D, 518 Engrs	34	1	19	A
Camp, Ambus	Pvt. Co. C, 518 Engrs	34	12	21	A
Carter, Jesse	do	34	7	17	A
Cobb, Malcolm	Pvt. Co. D, 518 Engrs	34	22	10	A
Dubigon, Mose	Pvt. Co. C, 518 Engrs	34	7	23	A
Fleming, Will	do	34	4	14	B
Jacks, Andrew	Pvt. Co. D, 518 Engrs	34	13	17	A
King, Adolphus	do	34	37	4	B
Lowe, Zeddie	Pvt. Co. C, 518 Engrs	34	8	17	A
McLanahan, Walter	Sgt. Co. C, 518 Engrs	34	13	21	A
Marks, Jeff	Pvt. Co. D, 518 Engrs	34	3	19	A
Moore, Amos	Pvt. Co. C, 518 Engrs	34	1	10	A
Paschal, Tommie	do	34	3	17	A
Randlen, Richard	Pvt. Co. B, 518 Engrs	34	23	3	C
Roberts, Mose	Pvt. Co. D, 518 Serv. Bn. Engrs.	1764	36	6	B
White, Robert	Pvt. Co. D, 518 Engrs	34	11	3	B
Thompson, Peyton	Cpl. Co. B, 529 Engrs	608	26	38	B
Boatwright, Bishop	Pvt. Co. D, 539 Engrs	608	31	38	D
Brown, Solomon	do	608	28	28	D
Burley, Charlton	Pvt. Co. B, 539 Engrs	608	34	7	D
Cason, Ed	Pvt. Co. A, 539 Engrs	608	24	28	D
Fulwood, Oscar	Pvt. Co. B, 539 Engrs	608	7	28	D
Griffith, George	Pvt. Co. C, 539 Engrs	608	24	18	D
Hamp, Wesley	Pvt. Co. B, 539 Engrs	608	8	28	D
Helton, George E	Pvt. Co. A, 539 Engrs, Serv. Bn.	608	6	28	D
Hunt, Cas J	Pvt. Co. D, 539 Engrs	608	8	19	D
Jackson, Jessie	Pvt. Co. A, 539 Engrs	608	38	38	D
Jones, Lewis	Pvt. Co. B, 539 Engrs	608	15	7	C
Lewis, Joe	Pvt. Co. D, 539 Engrs	608	11	6	D
Mathis, Willie	Pvt. Co. A, 539 Engrs	608	5	38	D
Ponder, M. B	Pvt. Co. D, 539 Engrs	608	37	10	D
Price, Walter	Pvt. Co. C, 539 Engrs	608	22	30	B
Reid, Tommie	Pvt. Co. D, 539 Engrs	608	19	26	D

Deceased soldiers from Georgia buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL—con.					
Robinson, Johnny	Pvt. Co. C, 539 Engrs	608	10	22	D
See, Claude	do	608	26	38	D
Smith, Thomas	Pvt. Co. B, 539 Engrs	1233	14	7	D
Stubbs, Prince, jr	Pvt. Co. C, 539 Engrs	608	18	28	D
Thompson, Arthur	Pvt. Co. B, 539 Engrs	1232	26	40	B
Walker, Albert	do	608	36	27	D
Washington, John W	Pvt. Co. A, 539 Engrs	608	9	28	D
Watson, Willie	Pvt. Co. D, 539 Engrs	608	28	18	D
West, Roscoe	Pvt. Co. C, 539 Engrs	608	23	13	D
White, Willie	Pvt. Co. C, 539 Engrs. Serv. Bn.	1233	23	17	B
Tye, Zed	Pvt. Co. D, 540 Engrs	1233	25	16	B
Rice, Clarence Richard	Cpl. Hq. Co., 13 Marines	608	10	17	B
Bohan, Joseph Francis	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	34	30	3	B
Miller, Tom	Pvt. 806 Co., Trns. Cps	608	38	32	B
Barclay, George W	Cpl. 808 Co., Trns. Cps	608	11	30	B

INDIANA SOLDIERS BURIED IN OVERSEAS CEMETERIES

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, 421 sons of Indiana who gave the last full measure of devotion during the World War are sleeping overseas. Their well-marked graves will be as many shrines to attract the love and homage of a grateful commonwealth through all the years to come. Their lives were Indiana's precious offering on the altar of civilization, and it is my privilege as a Representative of the State that gave them to the service of mankind to insert their names and burial places in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in order to establish a permanent record that will be of value not only to the relatives of these men but to all of the people of our State and to friends of humanity everywhere, who hold them in loving memory.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107-E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Indiana buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Adamec, Joe	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 16th Inf	1764	16	8	B
Chastain, Johnnie	Pvt. Co. E, 16th Inf	1233	33	13	A
Crabtree, Clarence D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 16th Inf	1233	20	8	A
Dubiel, Steve	Pvt. Co. G, 16th Inf	608	10	33	D
Filipowski, Jan	do	1764	43	10	B
Gillespie, William L	do	1232	6	36	A
Glackman, George	Cpl. Co. A, 16th Inf	608	1	33	D
Goossens, Oscar	Pvt. Co. G, 16th Inf	1232	17	14	E
Griffin, Ray	Pvt. Co. I, 16th Inf	608	38	18	D
Hamm, August	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 16th Inf	1764	6	7	A
Inman, Vince	Pvt. M. G. Co., 16th Inf	608	21	37	D
Jacobus, Royal	do	608	16	8	C
Johnston, John	Pvt. Co. E, 16th Inf	608	1	17	A
Jones, Charles	Sgt. Sup. Co., 16th Inf	1232	1	2	C
McDonald, Lonzy	Pvt. Co. F, 16th Inf	1232	37	43	B
Noor, John	Pvt. Co. K, 16th Inf	1233	32	3	C
Pearcy, Henry A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 16th Inf	1232	9	6	E
Rosinski, Charles	Pvt. Co. E, 16th Inf	608	19	7	C
Sahm, Albert C	Cpl. Co. D, 16th Inf	1232	23	3	F
Teaford, Clarence	Pvt. M. G. Co., 16th Inf	608	34	25	C
Woodard, Hugh S	Pvt. Co. M, 16th Inf	34	4	3	B
Brenton, David C	Cpl. Co. H, 18th Inf	608	17	33	D
Cox, Byron C	Cpl. Co. G, 18th Inf	608	18	4	D
Daniels, Frank	Pvt. Co. M, 18th Inf	636	8	7	D
Duck, Paul Ira	Pvt. Hq. Co., 18th Inf	1232	38	28	D
Gelard, Ben	Pvt. Co. M, 18th Inf	608	16	4	D
Griffy, Claude M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 18th Inf	1232	40	2	F
Hedeen, Omar	Pvt. Co. F, 18th Inf	1764	5	3	B
Marlin, Cash M	Pvt. Co. D, 18th Inf	1232	26	33	D
Mattingly, Emil J	Cpl. Co. I, 18th Inf	608	2	33	D
McCallister, David H	Cpl. Co. G, 18th Inf	1232	37	45	A
McGill, George E	Pvt. Co. F, 18th Inf	1232	22	30	D
McKinley, William	Pvt. Co. I, 18th Inf	1232	26	4	A
Meskovsky, Toni	Pvt. Co. C, 18th Inf	1232	26	28	D
Miller, Howard H	Pvt. Co. H, 18th Inf	1232	37	2	C
Moore, Harry R	Cpl. Co. D, 18th Inf	34	20	47	H
Moore, Peter	Pvt. Co. L, 18th Inf	1232	8	19	E
Mundell, Charley	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 18th Inf	1232	38	32	D

Deceased soldiers from Indiana buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION—con.					
Nunier, John F	Pvt. Co. G, 18th Inf	1232	8	40	E
Nanis, Angelo	Pvt. Co. B, 18th Inf	34	19	10	B
Shear, Jasper E	Pvt. Co. H, 18th Inf	608	27	3	D
Staggs, Fred E	Cpl. Co. B, 18th Inf	1232	33	46	C
Vogel, John W	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 18th Inf	636	9	15	C
Wagner, Glen G	Pvt. Co. F, 18th Inf	1233	24	23	B
Weimer, Guy	do	1232	12	2	H
Boyd, John R	Pvt. Co. A, 26th Inf	1232	4	34	H
Bray, Albertus	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 26th Inf	608	35	14	D
Buck, Carl E	Pvt. Co. E, 26th Inf	1764	52	12	A
Calvin, Walter	Pvt. Co. L, 26th Inf	1233	4	11	B
Hunt, John E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 26th Inf	1233	16	24	A
Jenkins, Homer	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 26th Inf	1232	14	17	G
Mitchell, Carl	Cpl. Co. I, 26th Inf	608	32	30	D
Mullis, Myrel	Pvt. Co. B, 26th Inf	636	6	14	A
Naill, John C	Pvt. M. G. Co., 26th Inf	1232	27	1	B
Obermeyer, Henry H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 26th Inf	1764	26	1	B
Parsons, Jesse	Pvt. Co. I, 26th Inf	1232	16	46	A
Rollis, Stanley	do	1232	25	14	C
Scott, Graham E	Pvt. Co. G, 26th Inf	1764	30	12	B
Turner, Oscar W	Pvt. Co. C, 26th Inf	1232	25	26	B
Vanhussum, Orville	Pvt. Co. G, 26th Inf	1233	14	21	C
Wilson, Raymond K	Pvt. Co. K, 26th Inf	1232	32	17	C
Wolfe, John W	Pvt. Hq. Co., 26th Inf	608	7	32	D
Harrison, Ray P	Capt. Co. F, 28th Inf	608	8	31	C
Alton, Forrest A	Pvt. Co. E, 28th Inf	1232	14	33	A
Barnes, John S	Pvt. Co. M, 28th Inf	1232	5	27	B
Bradley, Jesse	Pvt. Co. F, 28th Inf	1232	11	33	D
Buchalski, Stanley	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 28th Inf	1232	20	42	H
Cox, James C	Pvt. Co. K, 28th Inf	1764	69	9	A
Dunbar, Henry C	Pvt. Co. H, 28th Inf	608	4	36	D
Evans, Richard C	Cpl. Co. A, 28th Inf	1232	38	38	B
Girdley, Claude	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 28th Inf	1232	39	46	D
Goens, Lyman	Sgt. Co. F, 28th Inf	608	13	27	D
Heeb, Henry N	Cpl. Co. M, 28th Inf	1232	3	19	H
Harris, George Roy	Pvt. Co. B, 28th Inf	608	21	14	D
Ricketts, Ulys E	do	1764	8	13	A
Ritchie, Samuel L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 28th Inf	608	20	8	D
Rutkins, Tony	Pvt. Co. F, 28th Inf	608	12	14	D
Smith, Harry W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 28th Inf	636	15	12	C
Sousley, Edward Z	Pvt. Co. G, 28th Inf	1764	66	2	B
Tsiotras, Pelizos	Pvt. Co. H, 28th Inf	1764	19	13	B
Meeks, Luther M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 3d M. G. Bn.	1232	22	15	E
Nebergall, Cleo	Pvt. Bty. A, 5th F. A	1232	18	7	G
Walda, Clinton C	Pvt. Bty. E, 5th F. A	636	5	15	C
Shields, Thomas A	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C, 6th F. A	34	9	11	A
Brown, Hilton U	2d lt. Bty. D, 7th F. A	1232	3	25	A
Sturdevant, Charles C	Pvt. 1 cl. Med. Det. 7th F. A	636	8	10	C
English, Clarence B	Pvt. 1 cl., 1st Trench Mortar Bty.	1233	23	16	D
Garrison, George E	Pvt. Co. F, 1st Eng	1233	6	7	B
Holler, Harry	Pvt. 1 cl. 12th Amb. Co., 1st San. Train.	1232	27	29	B
SECOND DIVISION					
Duncan, James M	1st lt. Co. C, 9th Inf	608	26	25	B
Bauer, Herman J	Pvt. Co. H, 9th Inf	34	34	10	B
Bex, Curtis	Pvt. 1 cl. Med. Det., 9th Inf	1232	35	43	H
Blair, Elmer	Cpl. Co. C, 9th Inf	1232	7	21	D
Gross, Alonzo W	Pvt. Co. I, 9th Inf	608	3	21	C
Kahle, Edward C	Pvt. Co. M, 9th Inf	1232	40	4	D
Lucas, James	Sgt. Co. H, 9th Inf	1764	35	7	A
Pratt, Charles A	1st sgt. Co. A, 9th Inf	1232	17	8	C
Small, George H	Cpl. Co. I, 9th Inf	1232	7	1	C
Vanholsbeck, Firmin C	Pvt. Co. L, 9th Inf	1764	7	2	B
Coleman, Lee	Pvt. Co. E, 23d Inf	34	25	17	B
Golemon, Will B	Pvt. Co. K, 23d Inf	1232	5	34	F
Merriman, Edward	Pvt. Co. H, 23d Inf	1764	35	8	B
Smith, Lee	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 23d Inf	1232	14	41	A
Smith, Lousi	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 23d Inf	608	36	17	A
Williams, James (alias) Woodward, Charles P.	Sgt. Co. K, 23d Inf	1764	67	3	B
Heisel, James Emmitt	Pvt. 16th Co. 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	28	12	A
Jaquess, John Robert	Pvt. 45th Co. 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	37	41	B
Lukins, Fred Theodore	Sgt. 20th Co. 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	7	1	A
Lumaree, Leroy Whitmore	Pvt. 45th Co. 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	59	7	A
Lusader, Maurice Smith	Pvt. 51st Co. 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	27	8	D
Norton, Walter Victor	do	1764	76	8	A
Ross, William Keith	Pvt. 55th Co. 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	81	5	A
Shover, Oscar Earl	Pvt. 18th Co. 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	73	2	A
Bayne, Russell C	1st lt. 15th Co. 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	22	19	C
Addison, George Leslie	Pvt. 97th Co. 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	11	16	C
Bledsoe, Roscoe	Gy. sgt. 74th Co. 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	27	30	H
Fields, Howard Halestead	Pvt. 97th Co. 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	21	32	D
Gregory, George	Gy. sgt. 84th Co. 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	18	4	B
Hedrick, Ora Loyd	Pvt. 79th Co. 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	1	32	F
Hoyle, Warren Findley	Pvt. 75th Co. 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	88	3	A
Wilkinson, Claude Luis	Pvt. 74th Co. 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	2	32	F
Williams, Harry Robert	Pvt. 82d Co. 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	10	10	B

Deceased soldiers from Indiana buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Cox, Hiram Q	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 5th M. G. Battalion	1764	73	8	A
Bilderback, Oscar Otto	Pvt. 23d Co. 6th M. G. Battalion, U. S. M. C.	1232	7	14	H
Bocca, Charles J	Pvt. Bty. D, 12th Fld. Art	1764	48	9	A
Bailey, Earl R	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 15th Fld. Art.	1233	11	27	C
Brindle, John L	Cpl. Bty. E, 15th Fld. Art	1764	68	2	B
Cierniak, Joseph	Cook Bty. E, 15th Fld. Art	1233	2	18	B
Beebe, George W	Pvt. Co. A, 2nd Eng	608	10	25	A
Cottingham, William John.	Sgt. Co. F, 2nd Eng	1232	14	20	D
Hibbard, Daniel	Pvt. Co. C, 2nd Eng	1764	39	7	A
Holmes, Louis M	Cpl. Co. D, 2nd Eng	1233	8	10	D
Morris, Otis	Pvt. Co. B, 2nd Eng	1764	12	12	A
Snyder, Orra L	Bugler Co. C, 2nd Eng	1764	10	1	A
Unger, Mahlon R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 2nd Eng	1764	65	6	A
THIRD DIVISION					
Arbuckle, Walter	Pvt. Co. K, 4th Inf	608	21	2	A
Daron, Paul C	Cpl. Co. G, 4th Inf	608	2	11	B
Fitchett, Arbon L	Pvt. Co. C, 4th Inf	1232	24	32	F
Gregg, Joseph Rastus	Pvt. Co. A, 4th Inf	1232	1	19	A
Jones, James Nathan	Pvt. Co. F, 4th Inf	608	30	14	B
Krusenklaus, Walter L	Sgt. Co. F, 4th Inf	1233	26	21	A
Little, Guy	Pvt. Co. C, 4th Inf	1232	39	7	C
Nelson, John O	Pvt. Co. B, 4th Inf	608	3	18	A
Oliver, Albert M	Pvt. Co. A, 4th Inf	608	38	26	A
Poor, Grover A	Pvt. Co. D, 4th Inf	1232	8	25	H
Ritter, John V	do	1232	22	4	H
Roberts, William	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 4th Inf	1232	29	39	D
Vandine, Walter	Pvt. Co. G, 4th Inf	608	36	14	A
Brack, Orvil	Pvt. Co. E, 7th Inf	1232	40	27	B
Cox, Ralph H	Sgt. Co. A, 7th Inf	1764	41	1	A
Merklein, Fred G	Pvt. Co. C, 7th Inf	1232	10	2	B
Siemieniak, Stanley	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 7th Inf	608	14	20	A
Stricker, George H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 7th Inf	1233	15	12	A
Anderson, Ernest A	Pvt. Co. M, 30th Inf	1232	14	11	E
Chamblin, Charley L	Cpl. Co H, 30th Inf	608	26	8	A
Reed, William	Pvt. Co. K, 30th Inf	1232	3	39	D
Baziluk, Kalistrat	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 7th M. G. Bn.	608	25	17	B
Faust, Laurence	Pvt. Co. B, 8th M. G. Bn	1232	11	10	E
Lowill, Mikodym	Pvt. Co. C, 8th M. G. Bn	1232	36	18	F
Swartz, Roy F	Cpl. Co. B, 9th M. G. Bn	1764	11	7	A
Esslinger, Andy L	Pvt. Co. C, 6th Eng	608	38	20	A
Gilts, Dan	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 6th Eng	1764	20	10	B
Santa, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 6th Eng	608	31	24	A
Sharp, Fred L	Pvt. Co. A, 6th Eng	1232	24	18	B
La Tourette, Clarence	Pvt. 1 cl. No. 5 Fld. Hosp. 3d San. Train.	1764	6	10	A
FOURTH DIVISION					
Seipel, Andrew V	1st lt. Co. K, 39th Inf	608	32	16	A
Abel, Edward	Pvt. M. G. Co., 39th Inf	1233	13	6	C
Brown, Walter T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 39th Inf	1232	26	20	H
Holloway, Isaac E	Cpl. Hq. Co. 39th Inf	608	11	8	B
Morlock, Oliver E	Pvt. Co. E, 39th Inf	1232	36	37	G
Myers, Earl O	Sgt. Co. A, 39th Inf	1233	14	23	D
Wilson, Otis	Pvt. M. G. Co., 39th Inf	1232	25	40	A
Wisehart, Oral	do	1232	16	42	D
Boyer, Ross	Sgt. Co. K, 47th Inf	608	5	7	B
Jacewicz, Adolph	Pvt. Hq. Co. 47th Inf	1232	16	40	F
Koszeuski, Joe F	Sgt. Co. E, 47th Inf	608	26	24	C
Haring, Arthur M	Pvt. Co. H, 47th Inf	1764	32	13	B
Hatfield, Erwin	Pvt. Co. F, 47th Inf	608	7	20	B
Laymon, Guy E	Pvt. Sup. Co., 47th Inf	1233	11	27	D
Lee, William R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 47th Inf	608	13	5	A
Menzie, Harlo	Mech. Co. C, 47th Inf	608	34	37	C
Murphy, John	Pvt. Co. E, 47th Inf	608	35	12	D
Parker, Verner B	Cpl. Co. G, 47th Inf	1232	39	25	E
Pumphrey, Oliver E	Pvt. Co. I, 47th Inf	608	4	7	A
Rehme, Lawrence	Pvt. Co. L, 47th Inf	1232	38	25	H
Robson, Thomas	do	1233	15	17	D
Sheets, Grover C	Pvt. Co. M, 47th Inf	1232	3	36	A
Sleezer, George M	Sgt. Co. M, 47th Inf	1232	33	21	H
Wagner, Edmund G	Pvt. Hq. Co., 47th Inf	608	9	11	D
Elliott, Kenneth Victor	1st lt. M. G. Co., 58th Inf	1232	15	35	B
Ginney, John M	Pvt. Co. F, 58th Inf	608	7	7	C
Mase, Emil	Pvt. Co. E, 58th Inf	1764	86	7	A
Rock, Harry	do	1764	62	6	A
Bailey, Roy H	Pvt. Co. F, 59th Inf	1764	14	2	A
Dorrell, Harry Miller	Pvt. Co. A, 59th Inf	1232	10	13	D
Gilliland, Davis W	Pvt. Co. H, 59th Inf	34	7	7	A
Ruth, William	Cpl. Co. K, 59th Inf	1764	47	6	A
Sarpa, Charlie	Pvt. Co. I, 59th Inf	608	25	33	B
Smith, Carl	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 59th Inf	1232	12	3	F
Suba, John	Sgt. Co. A, 59th Inf	1764	38	7	B
Westfall, Ellis C	Pvt. Co. I, 59th Inf	1764	64	11	A
Burns, Franklin T	Pvt. Hq. Co. 16th F. A	1232	2	34	C
Caughlin, James R	Sgt. Hq. Co., 16th F. A	608	18	28	C
Pickhardt, Bertram	Cpl. Btry. F, 16th F. A	1232	35	1	D
Prather, Charles R	Pvt. 1 cl. Btry. C, 77th F. A	608	21	14	A
Hockett, George H	Capt. 33 Fd. Hos., 4th San. Train.	1233	20	4	D
Parrish, George L. D	Pvt. 1 cl. Amb. Co. No. 28, 4th San. Train.	1232	12	24	E
FIFTH DIVISION					
Aker, Levi F	Pvt. Hq. Co., 6th Inf	1232	40	16	A
Ford, Dwight	Cpl. Co. E, 6th Inf	1232	39	14	A
Erascione, Antionio	Pvt. Co. G, 6th Inf	34	31	10	A
Gaccemo, Dan	do	1233	29	4	D
Gines, Peter N	do	1232	26	46	A
Gratinik, John	do	1232	9	16	B
Hobbs, James R	Cpl. Co. K, 6th Inf	1232	18	9	A

Deceased soldiers from Indiana buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIFTH DIVISION—con.					
Hoover, Edward D.	Mech. Co. I, 6th Inf.	1233	1	16	C
Isidor, Jacobsen	Pvt. Co. G, 6th Inf.	1232	17	35	G
Miecznikowski, Frank	Pvt. Co. F, 6th Knf.	1233	34	26	C
Reiley, Luke L.	Mech. Co. A, 6th Inf.	1232	34	22	D
Thornton, James	Cpl. Co. M, 6th Inf.	1232	24	35	D
Wrigley, Roscoe	Pvt. Co. I, 6th Inf.	1232	34	14	B
Collins, James	Pvt. Med. Det., 11th Inf.	1232	15	27	G
Wakeland, Earl F.	Sup. Sgt. Co. K, 11th Inf.	1232	37	31	H
Clark, Oren	Cpl. Co. D, 60th Inf.	1232	19	24	A
Courtney, Robert A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 60th Inf.	1232	36	7	D
Featherstone, Jerry	Sgt. Co. E, 60th Inf.	1232	14	23	A
Donnoe, Herbert E.	Pvt. Co. A, 61st Inf.	1232	4	21	G
Reed, Edgar F.	Sgt. Co. E, 61st Inf.	1232	35	6	A
Stewart, Edward R.	Pvt. Co. B, 61st Inf.	1232	27	38	D
Tucker, Russell R.	Pvt. Co. B, 13th M. G. Bn.	1232	22	21	C
Bibo, Samuel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 7th Eng.	1232	31	6	A
Fennel, Fred O.	Cpl. Co. E, 7th Eng.	1232	36	34	A
SIXTH DIVISION					
Emanuelson, Eddie J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 51st Inf.	1232	9	33	D
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Booker, Claude S.	Pvt. Fld. Hosp. No. 35, 7th San. Train.	1233	32	5	A
Robbins, Dana	do	1233	13	11	C
EIGHTH DIVISION					
Hardy, Roy	Pvt. Co. H, 8th Inf.	608	1	40	D
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Thomas, Elbert	Pvt. Co. F, 101st Inf.	1232	3	1	C
Bright, Alexander M.	Pvt. Co. A, 102d Inf.	608	28	6	A
Carmichael, Albert	Pvt. Co. C, 102d Inf.	1232	14	24	C
Crull, Clarence M.	Pvt. Co. M, 102d Inf.	1232	17	42	E
Robbins, Alva	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 102d Inf.	608	26	20	A
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Lockyear, Marsh S.	2d lt. 107th Inf.	636	17	7	C
Utroske, Fred C.	Pvt. Co. C, 102d Eng.	636	10	12	D
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Anderson, Sim E.	Pvt. Co. B, 111th Inf.	608	8	20	A
Clemens, Raymond W.	Pvt. Co. C, 111th Inf.	608	25	39	B
Haskett, Marbel W.	Pvt. Co. I, 111th Inf.	1232	23	39	B
Parish, Claude M.	Pvt. Co. L, 111th Inf.	608	9	35	C
Parnello, Jim	Pvt. Co. D, 111th Inf.	1764	11	6	A
Proudfoot, Elihu A.	Pvt. Co. C, 111th Inf.	1232	23	1	D
Saladino, Frank	Pvt. Co. D, 111th Inf.	608	25	24	D
Saunders, George L.	Pvt. Co. A, 111th Inf.	608	26	39	B
Bussing, Thomas L.	Pvt. Co. A, 112th Inf.	608	21	17	B
Conway, William T.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 112th Inf.	1232	6	9	C
Gunderson, Martin	Pvt. Co. E, 112th Inf.	34	30	6	A
Hilkert, Rhen	Pvt. Co. C, 112th Inf.	608	16	35	C
Jack, Geoffrey G.	Pvt. Co. H, 112th Inf.	1232	17	38	C
Niebuhr, Walter C.	Pvt. Co. E, 112th Inf.	1764	64	7	A
Rodocker, Ralph E.	Pvt. Co. H, 112th Inf.	1764	36	6	A
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Brobst, Audison H.	Pvt. Co. C, 115th Inf.	1232	22	27	G
Drake, Henry	Pvt. Co. G, 115th Inf.	1232	32	31	F
House, William L.	Pvt. Co. E, 115th Inf.	1232	16	27	D
Floss, Albert E.	Pvt. Co. B, 115th Inf.	1232	31	6	D
Bradley, Joseph W.	Pvt. Co. L, 116th Inf.	1232	31	10	B
Yeager, Curtis L. R.	do	1232	27	32	B
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Hannel, Jacob R.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 119th Inf.	636	12	9	D
Hoffman, Raymond H.	Pvt. Co. K, 119th Inf.	636	7	5	C
McLaughlin, Milton	Pvt. Co. M, 119th Inf.	636	1	6	A
Huntzinger, Frank E.	1st lt. Co. E, 120th Inf.	636	3	23	A
Apple, Alvis	Pvt. Co. K, 120th Inf.	636	7	21	D
Condery, Clarence R.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 120th Inf.	636	6	10	B
Ferguson, Jacob R.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 120th Inf.	636	8	9	A
Fox, Arthur E.	Pvt. Med. Rep., 120th Inf.	636	14	6	A
Giddings, Homer M.	Wagoner Sup. Co., 120th Inf.	636	13	5	14
Goelzhauser, Leo I.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 120th Inf.	636	15	6	A
Gordon, Homer	Pvt. Co. A, 120th Inf.	636	12	18	D
Littrell, William	Pvt. Co. L, 120th Inf.	636	12	18	A
Minnis, Homer	Pvt. Co. H, 120th Inf.	636	1	9	A
Mount, Cecil E.	Pvt. Co. K, 120th Inf.	636	11	18	A
Randall, Leroy D.	Pvt. Co. D, 120th Inf.	636	2	26	A
Schraub, Henry E.	Cpl. Co. I, 120th Inf.	636	9	21	D
Sherman, Clyde T.	Pvt. Co. K, 120th Inf.	636	2	19	A
Simmermeyer, Frank J.	Pvt. Co. C, 120th Inf.	636	10	4	B
Stephens, Edwin	Pvt. Co. B, 120th Inf.	636	2	24	A
Klem, George	Pvt. Co. E, 105th Eng.	636	6	19	A
Stroman, Ray A.	Cpl. Co. F, 105th Eng.	1252	23	2	B
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Caton, Guy L.	Pvt. Co. F, 125th Inf.	1232	24	4	D
Norris, William	do	1232	29	24	F
Soltis, Michael Al.	Pvt. Co. D, 125th Inf.	1232	1	35	B
Montgomery, Dana L.	Pvt. Co. H, 126th Inf.	1232	29	39	H
Palmer, Joseph L.	Pvt. Co. C, 127th Inf.	1232	12	21	E
Schaffer, Henry T.	Pvt. Co. A, 127th Inf.	34	37	9	A
Tunis, Guy A.	Pvt. Co. D, 127th Inf.	1232	36	43	H
Green, Carl W.	Pvt. Co. F, 128th Inf.	1232	22	36	D

Deceased soldiers from Indiana buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Ragan, Arthur E.	Cpl. Co. F, 128th Inf.	1232	20	19	G
Richardson, Clarence	Pvt. Co. F, 128th Inf.	34	24	13	B
Whipple, David O.	Pvt. Co. H, 128th Inf.	1232	40	15	D
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Brazil, Robert E.	Pvt. Co. M, 131st Inf.	636	14	17	A
Butsch, Glenn	do	636	7	17	D
Davis, Ben. H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 131st Inf.	1232	11	42	C
Prather, John T.	Pvt. Co. F, 131st Inf.	636	8	14	D
Schill, Joe	Pvt. Co. D, 131st Inf.	636	5	25	C
Anderson, Geo. M.	Cpl. Co. M, 132d Inf.	1232	20	24	G
Smith, Wm. E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 108th F. S. B.	608	25	17	C
Dillon, Frank	Pvt. Co. K, 130th Inf.	1233	14	25	C
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Mateski, Anton E.	Pvt. Co. B, 137th Inf.	1232	31	12	H
Roberts, Roy E.	Cpl. Co. H, 140th Inf.	1232	27	9	C
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Gray, Elias W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 144th Inf.	608	33	5	A
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
White, Merle J.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 145th Inf.	1252	14	4	B
Kittle, Raymond L.	Pvt. Bty. E., 135th F. A.	608	9	30	B
Leppert, Emil	Pvt. Bty. C., 135th F. A.	1233	24	14	B
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Olech, Walter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 151st Inf.	107-E	7	4	D
Fox, Jasper N.	Sgt. M. G. Co., 152d Inf.	107-E	1	8	D
Cunningham, Faires	Sgt. Co. A, 113th M. P.	107-E	4	3	D
Payne, William G.	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. D, 113th Supply Train.	107-E	11	1	D
THIRTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Shuck, Carroll D.	Pvt. Co. E, 154th Inf.	1233	19	18	A
Toby, Claude	Pvt. Bty. F, 142d F. A.	608	34	33	B
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Cavanaugh, Frank	Pvt. Co. A, 165th Inf.	608	7	7	B
Davidson, Emmett	Pvt. Co. M., 165th Inf.	1232	12	4	A
Darras, Amell	Pvt. Co. L, 166th Inf.	1232	39	21	B
Wallace, William S.	do	1232	2	41	E
Walters, Charles	Pvt. Co. G, 167th Inf.	608	37	3	B
Wiles, Ula R.	Pvt. Co. F, 167th Inf.	608	9	3	A
Baggs, James	Pvt. Co. F, 168th Inf.	608	3	18	B
Beach, Hobart G.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 168th Inf.	34	24	6	B
Coverdale, Wesley E.	Pvt. Co. C, 168th Inf.	608	24	29	A
Sloan, Morgan W.	Pvt. Co. L, 168th Inf.	608	35	15	B
Arens, Hershel	Pvt. Co. C, 150th F. A.	34	18	3	B
Brintzenhofe, Albert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 150th F. A.	608	38	12	B
Crosley, Leroy H.	Cpl. Hq. Co. 150th F. A.	608	26	13	C
Douglas, William O.	Pvt. Co. A, 150th F. A.	608	18	30	A
Fatout, Ansel	Pvt. Co. E, 150th F. A.	34	12	5	A
Frank, John W.	Pvt. Co. C, 150th F. A.	608	30	20	B
Ritchie, Kent S.	Sgt. Co. D, 150th F. A.	608	35	25	C
Slentz, Daniel R.	Sgt. Co. B, 150th F. A.	1232	12	27	A
Smith, Iven E.	Pvt. B, 150th F. A.	608	13	32	B
Wohlfeld, Clarence	Pvt. Hq. Co., F. A.	1232	4	14	H
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Opperman, William J.	Cpl. Co. E, 302d Engrs.	1232	38	18	E
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Guthrie, Wilber A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 315th Inf.	1232	17	16	F
EIGHTIETH DIVISION					
Hoagland, John W.	Pvt. Co. L, 319th Inf.	1232	24	37	E
Falconbury, Forrest F.	Sgt. Co. M, 320th Inf.	1232	31	5	
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Graves, Hubert M.	Pvt. Co. H, 323 Inf.	1233	14	26	D
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Clouse, Clarence	Sgt. Co. G, 307th F. S. B.	1232	19	16	G
Crouch, Claude W.	Cook, Co. B, 307th F. S. B.	1232	24	23	D
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Hicks, Cleveland	Pvt. Co. B, 333d Inf.	1232	34	38	C
Sanders, Eric F.	Pvt. Co. D, 333d Inf.	34	10	2	B
Glover, Earl	Pvt. Co. M, 334th Inf.	34	6	7	A
Nelson, George E.	Pvt. Co. C, 334th Inf.	608	20	13	C
Webb, Clifton A.	Pvt. Co. E, 334th Inf.	1233	1	18	D
Moores, Horace G.	Pvt. Co. E, 335th Inf.	34	5	13	A
Walls, William H.	Pvt. Co. G, 335th Inf.	34	20	13	A
Reavis, Samuel J.	Pvt. Co. E, 336th Inf.	34	27	10	A
Negley, Arthur H.	Wag. Sup. Co., 326th F. A.	34	8	12	A
Bedwell, Everett	Pvt. Bty. A, 327th F. A.	34	19	16	A
Jones, Jesse	Pvt. 309 Tr. Mortar Bty.	1232	29	39	A
Mauck, Maurice M.	Master Eng. (J. G.) Hdqrs. Detch., 309th Engineers.	608	29	24	C
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Meyers, Raymond	Pvt. 314th San. Tr.	1232	28	8	F

Deceased soldiers from Indiana buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Swanson, Theodore C.	Pvt. Co. M, 357th Inf.	1232	39	16	B
Boesel, Reinhardt F.	Pvt. 1 cl. B, 360th Inf.	1232	11	39	G
Phipps, Frank K.	Pvt. Co. I, 360th Inf.	1232	33	24	D
Sibrald, Andrew	Pvt. M. G., Bn., 360th Inf.	1232	28	4	H
Spoonmore, Elmer	Pvt. Co. E, 315th Engineers.	1232	32	28	G
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Cherry, Edward H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 362d Inf.	1252	17	1	C
Mikula, Steve	Pvt. Co. D, 364th Inf.	1252	20	4	D
NONDIVISIONAL					
Colborn, Harry C.	1st lt. Air Serv. S. C.	1233	4	15	A
Imbler, Loring E.	Pvt. 13?th Aero Squadron.	1233	6	10	C
Schoen, Karl J.	1st lt. 139th Aero Squadron.	1232	9	38	B
Parry, Maxwell O.	2d lt. 147th Aero Squadron.	608	35	9	A
Koopman, Jesse L.	Pvt. 148th Aero Squadron.	636	4	16	D
Donohue, Cornelius J.	Sgt. 151st Aero Squadron.	107-E	12	6	D
Conner, Ernest	Pvt. 310th Aero Squadron.	107-E	2	1	A
Crim, George W.	Pvt. 1 cl. 9th Bal. Co., Air Serv.	1233	26	24	A
Trapp, Horace F.	Sgt. 1 cl. 8th Co., M. M. Regt. Air Serv.	34	6	9	B
Barkley, Cecil R.	Cook, 14th Co., 3d Regt. M. M. A. S.	34	2	13	B
Lauer, Louis G.	Sgt. 3d Co., 3d Regt. M. M. A. S.	1232	12	40	C
Yeager, Roy R.	Pvt. 1 cl. 6th Co., 4th Regt. M. M. A. S.	34	20	16	B
Jackson, William C.	Pvt. 8 Bty., 36th Art. Brig. C. A. C.	1232	40	28	E
Knotts, Frank A.	2d lt. 2 Bn., 43d Art. Regt. C. A. C.	1233	22	14	A
Barker, Ralph	Sgt. Bty. I, 51st Regt. C. A. C.	1232	40	25	E
Pond, Elmer R.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 55th C. A. C.	1232	17	9	D
Mandabach, Carl F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 56th C. A. C.	1232	25	27	C
Madary, Clarence V.	Pvt. 1 cl. Med. Det., 60th C. A. C.	1232	4	14	D
Johnson, Helmer H.	Pvt. Bty. C, 67th C. A. C.	34	13	14	A
Wright, Leroy	Pvt. 22d Antiaircraft Bty., C. A. C.	1232	20	11	D
Dixon, Charles E.	Sgt. 1 cl. Base Hosp. No. 56, M. C.	34	7	16	B
Leonard, Frank S.	1st lt. A. R. C. Hosp. No. 1, M. C.	34	18	19	B
Berry, May	Nurse Base Hosp. No. 32, M. C.	608	21	21	D
McCord, Crystal E.	Nurse Evac. Hosp. No. 1, M. C.	1233	2	5	B
Kimball, Willis O.	Pvt. 1 cl. 218th Co., M. P.	608	25	9	C
Steinhart, Earl T.	Sgt. 1 cl. Adm. Co., 13th M. T. C.	1233	15	18	C
Levering, Ernest W.	Maj. Hq. Ord. Dept.	34	16	1	B
Stepp, Guy A.	Cpl. Hq. 2d Army, O. D.	1233	9	25	D
Stinson, Albert C.	Pvt. 8 Hvy. M., O. R. S.	34	25	5	C
Crites, Ernest A.	Cook, Co. F, 1st Gas. Regt. C. W. S.	1764	26	8	B
Fineell, Domenico	Pvt. Co. E, 1st Gas. Regt. C. W. S.	1232	19	1	C
Kuc, Stanislaw	Pvt. Co. H, 1st Pioneer Inf.	1232	15	5	D
Engrom, Leon	Pvt. Co. A, 804th Pioneer Inf.	1233	15	15	B
Hardiman, Howard Herman.	Pvt. Co. D, 804th Pioneer Inf.	1233	13	24	C
Spencer, Green H.	Mech. Co. K, 804th Pioneer Inf.	1233	33	9	D
Smith, Herbert	Pvt. 327th Co. Bakery, Q.M.C.	1233	5	7	A
Mentlow, Charles	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 317th Bn., Q. M. C.	1233	36	9	A
Busschaert, Achiel H.	Pvt. 326th Co., Q. M. C.	34	6	23	A
Bronnenberg, Earl	Pvt. 1 cl. 100th Co., Wagon Companies, Q. M. C.	1233	23	10	A
Lee, Homer	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 803d Stevedores.	608	11	38	A
Hendrickson, Emmet.	Pvt. 1 cl. 20 Co., Cp. Crane, A. R. D.	608	34	17	B
Bailey, Hobart S.	Pvt. Co. F, 22d Engrs.	1232	30	20	E
Pittman, Charles F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. O, 22d Engrs.	1233	22	25	C
Rice, Charles E.	Cook Co. E, 22d Engrs.	1232	14	25	E
Whitcomb, Stephen H.	Pvt. Co. E, 25th Engrs.	1232	39	25	F
Swenteck, Eugene	Pvt. Co. C, 29th Engrs.	1233	24	22	B
Montgomery, George H.	Pvt. Co. E, 34th Engrs.	1233	26	25	A
Robinson, Charles Morrall.	Pvt. Co. B, 57th Engrs.	34	9	7	B
Lineberry, Claude L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 121st Engrs.	34	34	2	B
Laswell, Frank	Sgt. 3d Bn., Hq. Army Cand. School.	1764	21	2	B
Orsborn, Charles Elmer	Elec. 2 cl., U. S. N.	608	24	42	D
Rahtz, Alben	Fireman 1 cl., U. S. N.	608	20	26	A
Shipe, Carl J.	2d lt. Co. B, 328th Bn., Tank Cps.	1233	24	11	B
Reece, Sam	Sgt. Co. A, 345th Bn., Tank Cps.	1232	32	30	A
McDonough, John	Maj. Co. A, 19th Regt., Trans. Cps.	608	8	22	B
Ross, Carl F.	Pvt. Co. H, 35th Regt., Trans. Cps.	34	25	1	A
Gressmire, Alva	Mech. 37th Co., Trans. Cps.	608	18	15	C
Sult, Frank H.	Pvt. 1 cl. 69th Co., Trans. Cps.	1232	35	37	C

MARYLAND SOLDIERS BURIED IN OVERSEAS CEMETERIES

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave given me by the House, I am presenting herewith a list of the Maryland soldiers and sailors buried overseas, together with the location of their graves, which is made available through the assistance and cooperation of the Quartermaster General of the Army.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107-E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Maryland buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Amodei, Anthony	Sgt. Co. C, 18th Inf.	1233	10	4	B
Skilling, John G.	1 lt. Med. Det., 26th Inf.	1232	39	13	F
Carr, Harry P.	Pvt. Med. Det., 26th Inf.	1232	4	35	H
Dorsey, Harry H.	Pvt. Co. E, 26th Inf.	1232	17	5	E
Nicholson, John W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 26th Inf.	608	36	39	D
Redwood, George B.	1 lt., 28th Inf.	636	12	26	A
Albright, Melvin V.	Pvt. Co. I, 28th Inf.	636	5	16	C
Hall, Walter R.	Sgt. Co. C, 28th Inf.	34	7	4	A
Imel, Earl C.	Pvt. Co. L, 28th Inf.	1232	34	35	C
Jubb, James E.	Pvt. Co. E, 28th Inf.	1232	27	41	G
Martin, Wilson U.	Pvt. Co. H, 28th Inf.	1232	30	37	A
Dick, Franklin A.	Pvt. Bty. C, 5th Fld. Art.	1233	21	11	C
Wood, Ray A.	Sgt. 1 Co., Motor Sec. 1st Amu. Tn.	636	15	22	A
Rider, William D.	Pvt. Co. K, 16th Inf.	608	3	15	D
SECOND DIVISION					
Burke, Jessie D.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 9th Inf.	1764	47	2	A
Geozenskiowski, Bronistan.	Pvt. Co. G, 9th Inf.	608	32	8	C
Heinbuck, Francis P.	Cpl. Co. K, 9th Inf.	1232	38	17	E
King, William C.	Pvt. Co. L, 9th Inf.	1233	7	13	B
Paskowski, Edward J.	Pvt. Co. C, 9th Inf.	1233	16	10	A
Pozine, Joseph	Pvt. Hq. Co., 9th Inf.	608	14	37	A
Davis, William H.	Pvt. Co. C, 23d Inf.	1233	13	24	B
Anderson, Joseph Leslie.	Pvt. 66th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	88	10	A
Bangs, Theodore Edward.	Pvt. 51st Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	78	5	A
Roberts, James Henry.	do	1232	20	22	G
Smith, Edward John Evanglist.	Pvt. 66th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	35	21	E
Steven, John Julius.	Cpl. 47th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	8	7	C
Wells, William Alfred.	Pvt. 45th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	38	12	B
Zemaitis, Mondow Leonard.	Pvt. 43d Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	88	4	A
Bennett, Eugene Joseph.	Pvt. 75th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	22	40	D
Kildow, Percy Procter.	Cpl. 73d Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	5	33	D
Owens, Stephan.	Pvt. 74th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	17	34	H
Bell, Clarence L.	Pvt. Co. C, 5th M. G. Bn.	1764	61	11	B
Riebold, Frederick Louis.	Pvt. 23d Co., 6th M. G. Bn. U. S. M. C.	1764	19	12	B
Ward, Frank	do	1232	7	22	F
THIRD DIVISION					
Kozloski, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 4th Inf.	1232	5	28	E
Adams, Louis R.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 7th Inf.	1232	30	9	A
Miller, Otto A.	Pvt. Co. C, 7th Inf.	1764	77	3	A
Flechtner, George Adam.	2d lt. Co. H, 30th Inf.	608	7	19	A
Herrera, Louis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 30th Inf.	608	38	14	B
Hoffman, Roy L.	Cpl. Co. K, 38th Inf.	608	29	10	B
Hosier, Clarence H.	Cpl. Co. G, 38th Inf.	608	5	16	B
Zitaitis, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 38th Inf.	608	35	16	A
Coulson, William H.	Pvt. Bty. C, 10th Fld. Art.	1233	31	27	C
FOURTH DIVISION					
Sullivan, James M.	Cpl. Co. A, 39th Inf.	1764	49	5	B
Robinson, Richard D.	2d lt. Co. K, 47th Inf.	1233	32	15	D
FIFTH DIVISION					
Mackessy, Thomas L.	Pvt. Co. A, 11th Inf.	1232	31	31	D
Benesch, Milton	Pvt. Co. D, 60th Inf.	1232	23	44	D
Gerbick, Quinton M.	Pvt. Co. C, 60th Inf.	1232	18	15	A

Deceased soldiers from Maryland buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIFTH DIVISION—con.					
Lortz, Jacob A	Pvt. Co. I, 60th Inf	1232	25	9	E
Masemore, Charles H	Pvt. Co. E, 60th Inf	608	16	31	D
Mast, Sebastian A	do	1232	39	15	F
Ruppert, George	Cpl. Co. K, 60th Inf	1764	75	7	A
Vannucci, John	Pvt. Co. F, 60th Inf	1232	34	21	C
Walzl, Harry A	Pvt. Co. K, 60th Inf	1232	11	17	G
Casey, Harry	Pvt. Co. D, 61st Inf	1232	19	18	A
Amrheim, William	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 14th M. G. B'n.	1232	24	24	H
SIXTH DIVISION					
Lescallett, Jesse S	Pvt. Bty. B, 11th Fld. Art	1232	15	10	C
Lewis, George H	Pvt. Co. A, 6th Amu. Tn.	1233	7	4	D
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Zscheuschler, Ernest C	Pvt. Co. G, 34th Inf	1233	22	12	C
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Barber, Francis F	Pvt. Co. D, 102d Inf	1764	7	11	A
Smith, Charles E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 102d Inf	1233	34	17	C
Pryor, Jesse M	Pvt. Co. C, 101st Amu. Tn	1764	11	1	B
Bennink, Martin	Pvt. M. G. Co., 109th Inf	608	26	6	B
De Witt, Hugh B	Pvt. Co. E, 109th Inf	608	4	7	D
McDonnell, John	do	608	18	13	B
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Kelly, Edward J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 110th Inf	1233	23	27	B
Hartman, Jacob L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 111th Inf	1764	26	7	A
Hitchcock, Albert M	Pvt. Co. B, 111th Inf	608	18	39	B
Hockman, William	do	608	25	22	C
Mead, Albert	Pvt. Co. A, 111th Inf	608	20	26	C
Mroz, Stanislaw	Pvt. Co. K, 112th Inf	1232	36	4	E
Twigg, Hobert M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 112th Inf	1232	39	41	A
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Keating, William J	Capt. M. G. Co., 114th Inf	1232	33	34	B
Wade, John D	Capt. Co. M, 115th Inf	1232	39	36	B
Baer, Bainard G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 115th Inf	1232	31	41	C
Balser, Louis	Pvt. Co. D, 115th Inf	1232	15	15	C
Bartoszewice, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 115th Inf	1232	7	11	H
Bedsworth, Rufus	Pvt. Co. L, 115th Inf	1232	24	45	D
Bennett, Morris W	3d cl. mus. Hq. Co., 115th Inf	1233	18	11	A
Bethner, Edward	Mech. Co. E, 115th Inf	1232	17	26	C
Bullock, Daniel J	Musc. Hq. Co., 115th Inf	1233	10	6	D
Burns, Jesse L	Wag. Sup. Co., 115th Inf	1232	24	33	F
Carr, Benjamin S	Cpl. M. G. Co., 115th Inf	1232	8	22	F
Clark, George E	Wag. Sup. Co., 115th Inf	1232	21	14	B
Clazey, William F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 115th Inf	1232	9	3	H
Creek, George	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 115th Inf	1233	8	10	A
Cullison, George G	Pvt. Co. I, 115th Inf	1232	36	23	E
Davis, George B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 115th Inf	1232	37	46	D
Delcher, Edward N	Sgt. Co. H, 115th Inf	1232	4	28	F
Dozzon, George	Pvt. Co. C, 115th Inf	1232	22	28	E
Dutkowsky, John J	Sgt. Co. M, 115th Inf	1232	1	1	H
Faughander, John F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 115th Inf	1232	36	34	F
Fleischman, Frank F	Pvt. Co. K, 115th Inf	1232	3	9	F
Forsythe, Joseph A	Cpl. Hq. Co., 115th Inf	1233	16	12	A
Fricker, Luther P	Cpl. Co. M, 115th Inf	1233	18	21	B
Hall, Robert E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 115th Inf	1232	29	37	C
Holka, Max	Pvt. Co. C, 115th Inf	1232	3	16m	H
Hoover, John H	Pvt. Hq. Co., 115th Inf	1232	33	3	B
Howes, Charles T	Pvt. Co. M, 115th Inf	1232	27	18m	F
Hunter, Robert L	Sgt. Co. A, 115th Inf	1232	27	25	C
Kornick, Michael	Pvt. Co. H, 115th Inf	1232	27	8	F
Lindsay, John H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 115th Inf	1232	35	37	G
Long, Norman E	Cpl. Co. D, 115th Inf	1232	2	27	G
Mathis, Robert E	Pvt. Hq. Co., 115th Inf	1232	38	11	C
McCollister, George E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 115th Inf	1232	26	45	D
McLaughlin, Stephen O	Pvt. Co. E, 115th Inf	1232	38	6	B
Miller, Frank A	Sgt. Co. M, 115th Inf	1232	35	42	G
Muchanko, Michael	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 115th Inf.	1232	19	18m	D
Myers, Charles L	Pvt. Co. M, 115th Inf	1232	33	14	D
Osborne, Thomas J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 115th Inf	1233	19	8	A
Patton, Albert M. G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 115th Inf	1232	39	21	E
Porter, Edward M	Cpl. Co. I, 115th Inf	1232	30	4	H
Price, Willard T	Pvt. M. G. Co., 115th Inf	1232	16	16	A
Roth, Lloyd I	Cpl. Hq. Co. 115th Inf	1232	34	27	A
Skopek, Adam	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 115th Inf	1232	13	26	H
Smith, Wa ter J	Pvt. Co. D, 115th Inf	1233	32	8	A
Snyder, Louis	Pvt. Co. M, 115th Inf	1232	31	23	D
Sparenberg, Charles L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 115th Inf	1232	21	13	D
Spring, Rodney, V. R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 115th Inf	1232	36	27	A
Stanolorski, Alexander	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 115th Inf	1232	21	25	G
Steadman, Harold W. W	Cpl. Co. A, 115th Inf	1232	14	11	A
Stottlemyer, Harry E	Pvt. Co. B, 115th Inf	1232	2	42	A
Stull, Raymond L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 115th Inf	1232	32	14	D
Thim, Harry J	Pvt. Co. M, 116th Inf	1232	4	26	G
Tilling, Joseph A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 115th Inf	1232	5	26	G
Townsend, John F	Cpl. Co. C, 115th Inf	1232	34	40	C
Walsh, Reginald	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 115th Inf	1232	11	6	B
Weatherly, George F	Cpl. Co. M, 115th Inf	1232	6	36	B
Webb, John R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 115th Inf	1232	22	7	F
Zayowski, Benjamin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 115th Inf	1232	33	35	G
Dailey, William G	Pvt. 1 cl. San. Det., 116th Inf.	1232	17	20	F
Link, George E., jr	Pvt. Co. B, 110th M. G. Bn	1232	31	27	A
Day, Jerome L	Pvt. Co. C, 112th M. G. Bn	1232	1	27	B
Marsh, John R	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 112th M. G. Bn.	1232	13	10	H
Seward, Mark H	Pvt. Co. A, 112th M. G. Bn	1232	17	41	D
Barth, Herman W., jr	Cpl. Bat. F, 110th Fld. Art	608	17	23	C

Deceased soldiers from Maryland buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION—continued					
Keenan, Edward N	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 110th Fld. Art.	608	19	27	B
Cornwell, Vernard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 104th Amu. Tn.	608	16	27	B
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Lang, Frank J	Pvt. Co. F, 126th Inf	608	8	16	D
Pukita, Trofim	Pvt. Co. B, 126th Inf	1232	34	42	B
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Emory, Cyril A	Pvt. Bty. B, 128th Fld. Art	1232	14	15	B
Lantz, Joseph T	Pvt. Bty. F, 130th Fld. Art	1232	24	9	E
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Simpson, Stuart R	Pvt. Co. A, 116th F. S. Bn	(1)			
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Morrison, George L	Pvt. Co. K, 146th Inf	1232	33	39	D
Superczynski, Conrad J	Pvt. Co. I, 146th Inf	1232	15	32	A
Garwood, Roy F	Pvt. Co. K, 148th Inf	1252	16	1	A
Lindemon, John G	Pvt. Co. F, 148th Inf	1232	33	17	G
Wayson, Vernon J	Pvt. Co. D, 135th M. G. Bn	1232	39	4	E
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Jenkins, Thomas J	Pvt. Co. D, 167th Inf	608	36	18	B
Hunting, Warren B	2d lt. Co. D, 168th Inf	1764	43	3	B
Blankford, Charles J., jr.	Cpl. 117th Trench Mortar Bty.	1232	35	1	H
Clark, George G	Pvt. 1 cl. Trench Mortar Bty.	1232	30	32	D
Cushen, Harry P	Pvt. Trench Mortar Bty	1232	14	34	D
Wolf, Dupont L	Cpl. Trench Mortar Bty	1232	11	3	C
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Schlaffer, Henry	Sgt. Co. L, 307th Inf	608	14	34	A
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Ramagnano, John A	Pvt. Co. G, 309th Inf	1232	36	13	B
Sheppard, Jess J	Mech. Co. L, 311th Inf	1232	17	3	E
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Watters, William J. H	1st lt. Co. B, 313th Inf	1232	25	15	A
Baker, George M	2d lt. Co. L, 313th Inf	1232	37	19	E
Fraley, William E	2d lt. Co. H, 313th Inf	1232	34	7	F
Allison, Edgar B	Cpl. Co. H, 313th Inf	1233	33	3	A
Atkinson, Robert B	Pvt. Co. G, 313th Inf	1232	27	20	B
Austrian, Seligman B	Cpl. Co. D, 313th Inf	1232	40	15	B
Biscoe, William J	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 313th Inf	1232	24	27	B
Braunschweiger, Henry A.	Pvt. Co. K, 313th Inf	1232	26	24	C
Burke, Harry C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 313th Inf	1232	24	39	F
Carey, James F	Pvt. Co. E, 313th Inf	1232	32	21	H
Carr, James L	Cpl. Hq. Co. 313th Inf	1232	21	4	B
Clevenger, Clarence	Pvt. Co. D, 313th Inf	1232	3	16	D
Cole, Robert L. R	Pvt. Co. E, 313th Inf	1232	20	21	C
Cooper, Thomas	Pvt. Co. F, 313th Inf	1232	5	32	C
Couchman, Edward H	Pvt. Co. K, 313th Inf	1232	10	6	H
Crispens, Howard E	Cpl. Co. M, 313th Inf	1232	30	1	G
Cullen, Michael F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 313th Inf	1232	38	12	B
Dickey, Allen	Pvt. M. G. Co. 313th Inf	1232	33	2	B
Dixon, Rodney E	Pvt. Co. E, 313th Inf	1232	12	12	F
Fuchs, John E	Bug. Co. F, 313th Inf	1232	19	42	C
Gersuk, Jacob	Pvt. Co. E, 313th Inf	1232	29	42	C
Graham, Wilber E	Cpl. Co. L, 313th Inf	1232	32	15	B
Graham, William A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 313th Inf	1232	1	7	D
Grail, Thomas F	Pvt. M. G. Co., 313th Inf	1232	29	18	B
Haas, Joseph	Pvt. Co. K, 313th Inf	1232	15	24	D
Hibbitts, Joseph L	Cpl. Co. L, 313th Inf	1232	11	9	D
Hoffman, John L	do	1232	25	37	G
Johnson, William P	Pvt. Co. A, 313th Inf	1232	15	33	A
Katz, Zadoc M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 313th Inf	1232	10	15	G
Kavanaugh, Martin P	Pvt. Co. H, 313th Inf	1232	8	12	H
Kelly, James M	do	1233	21	20	A
Kutcher, Frank J	Pvt. Hq. Co., 313th Inf	1232	16	14	A
Lang, John H	Pvt. Co. L, 313th Inf	1232	40	12	D
Lehman, Max F	Sgt. Co. G, 313th Inf	1232	25	35	F
Liller, Guy P	Cpl. Co. E, 313th Inf	1232	30	38	D
Ludwig, James C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 313th Inf	1232	11	8	A
Majors, William G	Pvt. Co G, 313th Inf	1232	27	46	B
Maruselo, Pasquale	Pvt. Co. I, 313th Inf	1232	37	31	F
Messick, Russell R	Pvt. Co. H, 313th Inf	1232	23	11	E
Moran, Harry B	Cpl. Co. D, 313th Inf	1232	30	25	D
Murphy, William W	Sgt. Co. B, 313th Inf	1232	40	1	F
Myers, Charles T	Pvt. Co. G, 313th Inf	34	24	7	B
O'Melia, John B	Cpl. Co. C, 313th Inf	1232	19	14	B
Pearson, Edwin C	Pvt. Co. A, 313th Inf	1232	5	42	C
Picha, Jerry G	Pvt. Co. E, 313th Inf	1232	3	3	F
Price, George S	Pvt. Co. B, 313th Inf	1232	9	10	C
Pyle, Charles S	Cpl. Co. G, 313th Inf	1232	1	35	E
Reilly, William F	Sgt. Co. I, 313th Inf	1232	26	33	G
Rittmiller, August H	Pvt. Co. I, 313th Inf	1232	17	43	E

[1] Cour-Cheverney, Loie-et-Cher, France.

Deceased soldiers from Maryland buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION—continued					
Roberts, Martin M	Mech. Co. B, 313th Inf	1232	19	2	B
Rodman, Oscar E	Pvt. M. G. Co., 313th Inf	1232	12	43	E
Rudoy, Isidor	Pvt. Co. M, 313th Inf	1232	5	33	A
Sakelarides, Stamatios	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 313th Inf	1232	36	14	F
Salvadori, Adolfo	Sgt. Co. L, 313th Inf	1233	26	3	D
Sard, Thomas C	Cpl. Co. G, 313th Inf	1232	1	7	F
Schlueter, Harry A	Pvt. Co. A, 313th Inf	1232	19	4	F
Scott, Charles F	Pvt. Co. E, 313th Inf	1232	38	42	C
Slicher, William J	Cpl. Co. M, 313th Inf	1232	4	1	G
Sokolowsky, Witold M	Pvt. Co. L, 313th Inf	1233	11	16	B
Stanton, William C	Cpl. Co. G, 313th Inf	1232	25	24	H
Strehlen, John J	Mech. Co. A, 313th Inf	1232	34	25	E
Sunderland, Harry A	Pvt. Co. C, 313th Inf	1232	7	16	B
Tarentello, Innocenze	Pvt. Co. E, 313th Inf	1233	36	25	A
Thompson, Leroy F	Pvt. Co. H, 313th Inf	1232	4	27	B
Tirschman, Henry E	Pvt. Co. K, 313th Inf	1232	35	22	D
Townsley, Howard L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 313th Inf	1233	4	8	A
Van Mater, Daniel L	Pvt. Co. M, 313th Inf	1232	16	37	E
Whitmore, Frank C	Cpl. Co. B, 313th Inf	1232	26	35	E
Wiley, Arthur	Pvt. Co. C, 313th Inf	1232	20	27	F
Winter, Herman	do	1232	1	4	B
Mields, Amos R	Pvt. Co. A, 314th Inf	1232	38	25	C
Myers, Loy C	Pvt. Co. M, 316th Inf	34	1	3	A
Powell, Richard A	Pvt. Co. D, 316th Inf	1232	1	20	G
Lenhart, Henry K	Pvt. Co. B, 310th M. G. Bn	1764	49	8	B
Harvey, Charles L	Pvt. Co. C, 311th M. G. Bn	1232	30	11	D
Kahmer, Louis P	do	1232	27	39	B
Long, George G	Pvt. Co. D, 311th M. G. Bn	1232	29	8	D
Timmerman, George H	Pvt. Co. C, 311th M. G. Bn	1232	35	39	D
Trimbley, Earl	do	1232	32	13	A
White, John C	Capt. Co. A, 304th Mil. Pol. & Hq. Tr.	1232	39	1	H
Garner, Basil E	Pvt. 316th Amb. Co. A. D	1233	14	20	D
Reinhardt, Joseph F	Pvt. 316th Amb. Co	1232	30	36	G
Smith, Theron E	Pvt. 316th Fld. Hosp. 304 San. Trn.	1233	26	22	A
EIGHTIETH DIVISION					
Eves, John C	Pvt. Co. M, 319th Inf	1232	29	43	H
Colston, Frederick C	Capt. Hq. Det. 155th Fld. Art. Brig.	1232	15	5	A
Ober, Robert	1 lt. Bty. B, 314th Fld. Art	1232	2	5	A
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Moore, Thomas R	Cpl. Co. K, 327th Inf	1232	34	23	G
Murphy, James	Cpl. Co. I, 327th Inf	1232	8	38	A
Plessinger, Elmer I	Pvt. Co. B, 328th Inf	1232	37	34	F
McAllister, George W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 307th Engrs	1233	8	14	B
Powers, Clarence W	Cook Co. E, 307th Engrs	1232	26	9	C
Ratke, John L	Pvt. Co. E, 307th Engrs	1232	2	16	B
Masuk, Fredor	Cpl. Co. C, 307th Amm. Trn.	34	2	14	A
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Stanley, Luther	Cook Co. G, 368th Inf	1233	30	24	B
Edwards, Roland	Pvt. 1 cl. Bat. E, 351st Fld. Art.	34	6	11	A
Jones, Edward	Mech. Bat. A, 351st Fld. Art.	608	10	38	D
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Brown, Alonza	Pvt. Co. G, 371st Inf	1232	35	8	D
Curry, Otis	Pvt. Co. E, 371st Inf	34	11	14	B
Polk, Walter	Pvt. Co. C, 371st Inf	1232	20	14	G
Ball, Spicer	Pvt. Co. F, 372d Inf	1232	32	13	H
Briscoe, Robert	Pvt. Co. L, 372d Inf	1232	31	39	H
Bundic, William	Pvt. Co. I, 372d Inf	34	13	5	B
Clark, Charles E	Sgt. M. G. Co., 372d Inf	1232	17	29	E
Hood, Charles	Pvt. Co. G, 372d Inf	1232	21	30	G
Lee, William	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 372d Inf	1232	21	9	G
Jones, Joseph S	Pvt. Co. I, 372d Inf	1232	23	19	H
Jones, Samuel	do	1232	23	5	G
Parker, Charles E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 372d Inf	1232	30	13	F
Spencer, Louis	Pvt. Co. B, 372d Inf	1232	34	36	C
NONDIVISIONAL					
Ewing, Lewis R	1 lt. Air Ser. Sig. Corps	34	24	16	B
Beauchamp, Oliver T	1 lt. 27th Aero Squad	608	37	7	A
Grisard, John K	1 lt. 49th Aero Squad	1233	33	19	A
Collins, George B	Pvt. 641st Aero Squad	34	17	5	C
Zerhusen, Francis J	Cpl. 16th Balloon Co., Air Ser.	1233	35	22	C
Morgan, Henry S	2 lt. Cas., Air Ser	608	25	29	D
Doubek, James	Pvt. 66th Co., Pri. of War E. Co., A. S. C.	608	20	23	A
Bentz, Edward Francis	Pvt. Bty. F, 58th Coast Art. Corps.	34	35	4	B
Fohs, Alfred W	Pvt. No. 76 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	1764	19	9	B
Stolba, John J	Sgt. No. 4 Evac. Hosp., Med. Corps.	1232	25	44	D
Brattan, Robert F	Pvt. No. 39 Fld. Hosp., Med. Corps.	1232	28	12	C
Cox, Charlotte A	Nurse Base Hosp. 42, A. N. C., Med. Corps.	1232	25	1	F
Kruhm, William	Pvt. Cas. Co. 406	107–E	18	4	A
Golob, Ignac	Pvt. 4th Cas. Co., O. R. D.	608	31	31	A
Harrer, Charles P	Cpl. Co. C, 1st Pion. Inf	1232	15	34	G
McClymont, Theodore	Cpl. Co. I, 1st Pion. Inf	1232	23	28	E
Bowen, Ara James	Pvt. Co. D, 54th Pion. Inf	1232	11	27	H
Butler, James	Pvt. Co. D, 808th Pion. Inf	608	10	28	A

Deceased soldiers from Maryland buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL—con.					
Gross, Harry	Pvt. Co. L, 808th Pion. Inf	1233	4	20	D
Kent, Benjamin	Pvt. Co. F, 808th Pion. Inf	1232	35	28	F
Lee, Columbus	Pvt. Co. E, 808th Pion. Inf	1233	12	21	B
Owens, Leroy	Pvt. Co. A, 811th Pion. Inf	608	29	25	C
Purdy, Samuel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 811th Pion. Inf.	608	35	22	D
Smith, George E	Pvt. Co. A, 811th Pion. Inf	608	24	13	C
Cook, Howard O	Capt. Hq. Dist. of Paris, Q. C.	34	13	4	B
Wright, Brynmore	Cp. Co. D, 308th Bn., Q. M. C.	608	20	32	A
Lewis, James E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 312th Bn., Q. M. C.	34	23	12	A
Downs, William H	Pvt. Co. C, 333d Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	7	9	B
Jenifer, Richard	Pvt. Co. D, 333d Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	18	14	A
Peters, Louis E	Pvt. Co. A, 333d Bn. Q. M. C.	608	2	19	B
Sewell, Harris	do	34	5	2	A
Fauntleroy, Randolph	Pvt. Co. F, 301st Stev. Regt	608	19	30	A
Fauntleroy, William	Cpl. Co. D, 301st Stev. Regt	608	13	31	B
Trimbles, John	Pvt. Co. A, 301st Stev. Regt	608	15	23	B
Wilson, James S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 403d Bn. Tel. Bn. S. C.	1233	12	13	C
McIndoe, James F	Brig. Gen. Engr. Corps	1764	4	13	B
Wheeler, Nevel Edward	Pvt. Co. B, 17th Engrs	34	33	1	A
Volkmann, Anton C	Pvt. Co. B, 38th Engrs	1233	10	18	A
Ward, Frank A	2d lt. Instructor, 2d Corps Sch	1233	19	21	B
Ganster, John	Q. M. 2 cl., U. S. N	636	6	3	D
Doyle, Martin J	Sgt. Chauf. Co. A, 391 Bn. Tk. Corps.	636	13	6	B
Robinson, Clifford	Cpl. 804th Co. Trans. Corps	608	16	30	B
Kaminski, James W	Pvt. 446th Co. Rwy. Trans. Corps.	608	13	23	A

SOUTH DAKOTA SOLDIERS BURIED IN OVERSEAS CEMETERIES

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, under the unanimous consent granted me to extend my remarks for this purpose, I present herewith a list prepared by the Quartermaster General of the Army, requested by me, giving the names, organizations, and grave locations of members of the American Expeditionary Forces enlisted from the State of South Dakota whose remains are now interred in cemeteries in Europe.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from South Dakota buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Bendixon, Henry R	Pvt. Co. E, 18th Inf	1232	14	29	C
Bunce, Arthur H	Pvt. Co. L, 18th Inf	608	16	15	D
Colon, Frank M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 18th Inf	636	17	15	C
Grong, Ole	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 18th Inf	1232	25	21	B
Howard, Jim	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co. 18th Inf	608	22	39	D
Lee, Thomas G	Pvt. Co. H, 18th Inf	1232	6	33	B
McGee, Vaughn T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 18th Inf	1232	34	4	A
Ruste, Robert A	Cpl. Co. G, 18th Inf	608	31	35	D
Smiley, Charles	Pvt. Co. L, 18th Inf	1232	18	31	G
Sternberg, Fred C	do	1232	21	9	E
Wittmayer, Edwin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 18th Inf	1232	39	41	B
Loudon, Allen B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 26th Inf	608	37	7	C
Otto, Edward	Cpl. Co. A, 26th Inf	1764	10	6	B
O'Flaherty, Colman E	(1 lt.) chap., 28th Inf	1232	8	35	B
Tonkel, Mike	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 28th Inf	608	2	22	B
Petterson, John M	Pvt. Co. D, 1st Brigade M. G. Bn.	636	12	18	C
Mattern, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 3d M.G. Bn.	34	32	9	B
Engen, Carl A	Pvt. Bty. A, 6th Fld. Art	1233	9	2	B
Gass, Charles E	Cpl. Co. A, 1st Sup. Train	1232	13	5	B
Burrows, Melvin	Pvt. 2d Amb. Co., 1st San. Train.	608	37	33	D
SECOND DIVISION					
Albertson, Elmer A	Pvt. Med. Det., 9th Inf	608	5	21	B
Anderson, Theodore E	Pvt. Co. D, 9th Inf	1233	4	5	D
Burke, John T	Pvt. Med. Det., 9th Inf	1232	40	9	G

Deceased soldiers from South Dakota buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—CON.					
Elstad, Clarence Wilhelm.	Pvt. 16th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	89	1	A
Miller, Robert Howard.	Pvt. 51st Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	67	2	A
O'Shea, John Bartholomew.	Pvt. 97th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	27	33	D
Short, Lloyd	Pvt. 96th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	35	22	C
Hickman, Jack C	Pvt. 1 cl. Med. Det., 17th Fld. Art.	1764	45	3	B
THIRD DIVISION					
Waite, George T	Cpl. Hq. Co., 4th Inf	1232	30	6	D
Bakken, Ole P	Pvt. M. G. Co., 7th Inf	1232	7	4	E
Hatlestad, Andrew O	do	1232	9	16	F
Isaeson, Roy E	do	1232	24	7	C
Kelley, Robert Emmett	Pvt. Co. F, 7th Inf	608	34	27	B
Hageman, August	Pvt. Co. M, 30th Inf	1232	16	36	E
McBride, Chas. E	Pvt. Co. G, 30th Inf	1232	32	5	C
Fearon, Joe	Pvt. M. G. Co., 38th Inf	608	1	20	A
Wright, Philip M	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 38th Inf.	608	34	20	A
Drey, Frank E	Pvt. Co. B, 3d M. G. Bn	1764	35	10	A
Cors, Edward F	Pvt. Co. C, 9th M. G. Bn	608	32	10	B
Keppler, William	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 9th M. G. Bn.	608	35	25	B
Lower, Irwin E	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. E, 5th Fld. Sign. Bn.	1232	11	6	E
FOURTH DIVISION					
Reid, James, jr	Pvt. Co. B, 39th Inf	1232	3	40	D
Ellingson, Conrad M	Pvt. Co. D, 47th Inf	608	9	6	A
Fox, Bert	Pvt. 1 cl. 47th Inf	608	1	10	B
Eckberg, Carl J	Pvt. Co. F, 58th Inf	608	14	6	C
Campbell, Mark	Bug. Co. H, 59th Inf	1764	13	3	A
FIFTH DIVISION					
Henry, Carl	Pvt. Co. K, 11th Inf	1233	29	2	D
Steen, Gustav A	Pvt. Hq. Co., 11th Inf	1232	14	3	A
Clevenger, Gunther F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 60th Inf	1232	22	17	A
Ferris, Ernest	Pvt. Co. J, 60th Inf	1232	6	17	D
Erickson, Arthur	Pvt. Co. A, 13th M. G. Bn	1232	7	28	B
Huffman, Robert B	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 20th F. A.	1233	15	6	C
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Quimby, David E	Pvt. Co. A, 101st Inf	1233	24	1	D
Witt, James	Pvt. Co. L, 104th Inf	1764	62	1	A
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Laurson, Emil P	Lt. Col. 104th F. A.	34	15	3	A
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Davis, Earl E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 109th Inf	1232	12	11	H
Pederson, George I	Pvt. Co. D, 109th Inf	1232	35	43	D
Wike, Ludwig	do	1232	29	43	D
Heath, Fred	Pvt. Co. I, 110th Inf	1232	8	44	B
Meadors, Satifield	Pvt. Co. I, 111th Inf	1232	13	43	C
Olsen, Roy C	Pvt. Co. M, 112th Inf	1232	6	39	F
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Aine, John S	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 117th Inf.	636	12	12	A
Haefner, Henry	Pvt. M. G. Co., 118th Inf	636	7	6	C
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Brooks, Lloyd W	Pvt. Co. D, 127th Inf	1232	30	34	B
Heasley, Henry C	Pvt. Co. B, 127th Inf	1232	20	33	D
Hill, Phillip	do	1232	3	22	E
Kirkemann, Sofus P	do	1232	15	25	A
Lynge, Nels P. L	Pvt. Co. K, 127th Inf	1232	20	32	C
Kason, Christ	Pvt. Co. C, 128th Inf	1233	16	25	A
Kunert, Edward L	do	1232	22	36	B
Madera, Arthur F	do	1232	27	10	E
Meinhart, John L	Pvt. Co. M, 128th Inf	1232	26	33	E
Paseka, Andres John	Pvt. Co. C, 128th Inf	1232	29	8	H
Tolsma, Jacob	Sgt. Co. G, 128th Inf	608	15	19	C
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Miller, Clifford	Pvt. Sup. Co., 123d Fld. Art.	1232	3	12	A
Westlund, Carl E	Cpl. Bty. D, 123d Fld. Art.	1232	24	12	A
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Radcliffe, Clifton D	Pvt. Hq. Co., 137th Inf	1232	7	11	C
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Sperbeck, George E	Major, 147th Fld. Art	1232	14	42	E
Breitbach, Joseph H	Pvt. Hq. Co., 147th Fld. Art.	1232	10	26	G
Evanson, George	Cook Bty. C, 147th Fld. Art.	1232	3	40	E
Nelson, Clarence C	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C, 147th Fld. Art.	34	8	4	C
Olson, Olaf	Mech. Hdq. Co., 147th Fld. Art.	1232	27	43	A
Sbodio, Battista	Pvt. Bty. F, 147th Fld. Art.	1232	7	41	E

Deceased soldiers from South Dakota buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION—continued					
Vurn, Joseph	Saddler Bty. E, 147th Fld. Art.	608	16	3	D
Bernstetter, Louise	Pvt. Co. C, 116th Sup. Tr.	1233	27	22	B
Edmonds, Otto R	Pvt. Mot. Tk. Co. No. 4, 116th Sup. Tr.	608	13	6	D
Gilman, Gordon E	Cpl. Mot. Tk. Co. No. 3, 116th Sup. Tr.	1233	24	20	B
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Buker, Max J	Pvt. Co. G, 167th Inf	608	12	3	A
Grincevih, Alix	Pvt. Co. I, 167th Inf	608	13	13	B
Harris, Jerry T	Pvt. Co. G, 167th Inf	608	16	3	A
Frerking, George E	Pvt. Co. B, 150th M. G. Bn.	1232	23	8	C
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Anderson, Gus	Pvt. Co. K, 307th Inf	1232	15	10	B
Baty, Christian A	Pvt. Co. B, 307th Inf	1232	1	34	D
Laib, Michael	Pvt. Co. L, 307th Inf	1232	36	8	B
Hansen, Niels M	Pvt. Co. D, 308th Inf	1232	30	14	F
Lockwood, Hardy M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 308th Inf	1232	8	29	E
Reaves, William	Pvt. Co. F, 308th Inf	1232	25	29	E
Todd, William H	Pvt. Bty. C, 304th Fld. Art.	608	1	6	D
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Southern, Curtis	Pvt. Co. C, 313th Inf	1232	26	28	F
EIGHTIETH DIVISION					
Vopat, Frank L	Pvt. Co. L, 320th Inf	1232	4	5	C
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Lasseson, Edward E	Pvt. Co. G, 333d Inf	1232	11	7	B
Ness, Alvin	Pvt. Co. I, 333d Inf	1232	24	10	C
Suesmilch, Aroll R	Pvt. Co. M, 333d Inf	1232	15	7	C
Tomson, John J	do	1232	30	29	A
Barrett, Leo A	Pvt. Co. F, 334th Inf	608	15	28	A
Walker, Christ M	Pvt. Co. L, 336th Inf	34	23	13	A
Hegge, Bernard O	Pvt. Co. C, 327th M. G. Bn.	34	11	2	B
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Quinn, John J	Pvt. Co. K, 349th Inf	1232	29	25	G
Brethorst, Peter V	Capt. Co. F, 350th Inf	1232	22	46	D
Kierks, Ernest A. J	Pvt. Co. L, 350th Inf	1232	31	26	G
Dorian, Dan	Pvt. Co. A, 350th Inf	1232	12	10	H
Schuldt, Louis	Pvt. Co. F, 350th Inf	1232	35	22	E
Lundberg, Carl T	Pvt. Co. I, 351st Inf	608	6	24	A
Nefstad, Ernest R	Pvt. Co. L, 351st Inf	1232	13	25	G
Otterman, Joseph	Pvt. Co. E, 351st Inf	1232	11	24	G
Thomsen, Jens E. A	Pvt. Co. C, 351st Inf	1232	7	42	E
Bourk, Earnest F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 352d Inf	1232	28	44	A
Cardwell, Arthur	Pvt. Co. D, 352d Inf	1232	14	8	F
Maas, Carl	Pvt. Co. C, 352d Inf	1232	30	45	D
Olston, Theodore I	Pvt. Co. A, 352d Inf	1232	2	4	F
Wall, Albert W	Pvt. Co. C, 352d Inf	1232	22	25	G
Lattimore, Roy J	Pvt. Co. B, 337th M. G. Bn.	1232	7	26	G
Bruget, Oscar	Pvt. Co. C, 338th M. G. Bn.	1232	27	25	G
Pottratz, George William.	Pvt. Co. A, 338th M. G. Bn.	1232	5	16	A
Bickett, Lawrence	Pvt. Bty. D, 337th Fld. Art.	1764	28	7	B
Mongold, John Francis	Pvt. Bty. E, 338th Fld. Art.	34	8	8	A
Roberts, Vernon L	Pvt. Bty. B, 339th Fld. Art.	1764	18	9	B
Thompson, Robert C	Pvt. Bty. C, 339th Fld. Art.	1764	31	8	B
Anderson, Christoffer	Pvt. Co. B, 313th Eng	1232	17	25	G
Henkel, Walter C	Pvt. Co. E, 313th Eng	1232	40	22	E
Jensen, Peter C	Pvt. Co. B, 313th Eng	1232	37	23	E
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Baxter, John	Pvt. Co. I, 353d Inf	1233	14	20	A
Kierski, Walter	Pvt. Co. B, 353d Inf	1232	28	42	B
Baker, James H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 355th Inf	1233	25	17	D
Bliss, John M	Pvt. Co. B, 355th Inf	1233	9	27	D
Christman, Carl	Mech. Co. K, 355th Inf	1232	27	42	E
Dittrick, Leo C	Pvt. Co. K, 355th Inf	1232	22	28	G
Eich, John Mathias	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 355th Inf	1232	3	28	F
Henning, Joe. P	Pvt. Co. B, 355th Inf	1232	39	26	H
Hughes, Abel J	Cpl. Co. B, 355th Inf	1232	39	9	D
Jenson, Henry C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 355th Inf	1232	7	31	G
Johnson, Andrew J	Pvt. Co. G, 355th Inf	1233	16	25	D
Lessert, Roy	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 355th Inf	1232	3	6	H
Osness, Henry O	Pvt. Co. G, 355th Inf	1233	19	11	B
Pascoe, Wm. T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 355th Inf	1233	32	13	B
Peck, Reuben L	Pvt. Co. L, 355th Inf	1233	22	5	D
Pederson, Nels	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 355th Inf	1232	4	40	B
Peterson, Ludwig	Pvt. Co. G, 355th Inf	1232	29	41	B
Strommer, Henry Lloyd G.	Pvt. Co. F, 355th Inf	1232	2	44	D
Weber, Jacob J	Pvt. Co. G, 355th Inf	1233	33	17	B
Wolf, Henry L	Pvt. Co. L, 355th Inf	1233	11	7	D
Yousites, Chas. E	Pvt. Co. F, 355th Inf	1233	36	13	C
Larson, Rudolph A	Cpl. Co. D, 356th Inf	1232	31	41	E
Freeman, Clyde Allen	Pvt. Co. B, 340th M. G. Bn.	1233	4	8	D
Shale, Arthur E	Wag. Co. A, 340th M. G. Bn.	1232	21	11	C
Westrum, William G	Pvt. Co. B, 340th M. G. Bn.	1233	26	29	C

Deceased soldiers from South Dakota buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION—continued					
Wolff, Adolph H	Pvt. Co. A, 340th M. G. Bn.	1764	33	8	B
Leui, Ralph C	Sgt. Co. D, 341st M. G. Bn.	1232	27	35	G
Libera, George A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 341st M. G. Bn.	1233	33	6	C
Vis, Leonard	Pvt. Co. C, 341st M. G. Bn.	1232	25	17	A
Diermier, George	Pvt. Co. D, 342d M. G. Bn.	1232	16	17	H
Johnson, Carl	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 342d M. G. Bn.	1232	34	12	B
Miller, Lloyd C	Cpl. Co. D, 342d M. G. Bn.	608	25	30	D
Turek, Mike	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 342d M. G. Bn.	1233	22	10	A
Taylor, Thomas W	Pvt. Co. F, 314th Eng	1233	18	15	C
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Chamie, Joe	Pvt. Co. I, 361st Inf.	1232	17	11	A
Hendrickson, Carl J	Pvt. Co. B, 361st Inf.	1232	9	20	C
Jackson, Carol F	Pvt. Co. E, 361st Inf.	1232	22	37	H
Schroeder, Frederic C	Pvt. Co. B, 361st Inf.	1232	24	17	B
Brady, Ray A	Pvt. Co. D, 362d Inf.	1232	28	22	H
Jorgenson, Einar	Pvt. Co. L, 362d Inf.	1232	22	34	H
Strommen, Nicolai M	Pvt. Co. H, 362d Inf.	1232	39	34	B
Sudbeck, August	Pvt. M. G. Co., 363d Inf.	1252	15	1	D
Norling, Victor E	Pvt. Co. L, 364th Inf.	1232	29	16	B
Olen, Olaf	Pvt. Co. D, 348th M. G. Bn.	1233	9	12	A
NONDIVISIONAL					
Bowyer, James E	2 lt. 135th Aero Squadron	1233	2	21	C
Groves, Rudolph A	Pvt. No. 101 Mobile Hosp. Med. Corps.	608	30	4	C
Williams, Major R	Pvt. No. 7 Veterinary Hosp. Med. Corps.	608	15	31	A
Becker, Lester A	Pvt. 18th Unit Medical Replacement Units.	608	4	26	A
Goiens, Raymond J	Pvt. 18th Unit Cp. Crane Med. Replacement Units.	608	19	41	D
Benjamin, William T	Pvt. Cas. Det. Cp. No. 1 Med. Corps.	608	33	15	C
Powers, Gordon H	Pvt. 1 cl. Mot. Tra. Det. Ordnance Dept.	1233	29	19	A
Cowles, George A	Pvt. Co. L, 49th Inf.	1232	33	23	E
Hajek, Louis F	Cpl. Amer. Emb. Center Q. M. C. Detachment.	608	31	28	D
Bateman, Russell L	Pvt. Labor Bureau Off. Q. M. C. Detachment.	34	12	15	B
Hanson, Anton	Pvt. 1st Co. S. A. Replacement Drafts.	608	35	19	C
Meyers, Elmer	Pvt. Co. E, 16th Eng.	608	20	9	C
Wheaton, Albert B	Sgt. Co. H, 21st Eng.	608	27	18	D
Lian, Lars	Pvt. Co. M, 34th Eng.	1233	17	28	A
Peters, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 34th Eng.	1233	25	3	C
George, John A	Sgt. 9th Co. Transportation Corps.	608	20	30	B

VIRGINIA SOLDIERS BURIED IN OVERSEAS CEMETERIES

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, pursuant to leave granted me to extend my remarks, I beg to herewith set forth a list of names, organizations, and burial places of members of the American forces enlisted from the State of Virginia whose remains are now interred in the cemeteries of Europe:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Virginia buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Bailey, John E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 16th Inf.	1232	14	30	G
Grimes, William T	Pvt. Co. M, 16th Inf.	1232	17	43	B
Hamilton, Thomas C	do	1232	11	19	G
Horn, Granville M	Pvt. M. G. Co., 16th Inf.	1232	26	9	A
McClatchey, Harold	Pvt. Co. A, 16th Inf.	1232	1	23	B
Francis, Samuel P	Pvt. Co. K, 18th Inf.	1232	30	18	A
Hulcher, Frank G	Pvt. Co. E, 18th Inf.	1232	15	38	C
Keller, Emmett W	Pvt. Hq. Co., 18th Inf.	1232	14	14	F
Richards, James N. C	Capt., 26th Inf.	608	26	36	B
Page, Willie E	Pvt. Hq. Co., 26th Inf.	1232	39	11	F
Stone, Banjamin L	Cpl. Co. I, 26th Inf.	636	16	18	C

Deceased soldiers from Virginia buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION—con.					
Derrickson, Paul W	2d lt. Co. K, 28th Inf.	636	4	1	B
Moore, Arthur B	2d lt. Co. M, 28th Inf.	1232	7	20	H
Dillow, Henry	Pvt. Co. K, 28th Inf.	1232	32	8	G
McCracken, Thomas D	Pvt. M. G. Co., 28th Inf.	636	2	6	D
Jamelson, Carroll R	Pvt. Co. C, 1st Engrs.	608	7	35	C
SECOND DIVISION					
Richey, Herbert S	1st lt. Co. E, 9th Inf.	1233	15	10	B
Brown, Willie S	Cpl. Hq. Co., 9th Inf.	1764	53	10	B
Compton, William	Pvt. Co. K, 9th Inf.	1232	4	42	B
Craig, George	Pvt. Co. C, 9th Inf.	1232	25	10	F
Fisher, Auburn S	Pvt. Co. L, 9th Inf.	1232	39	5	F
Pannill, Jeb S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 9th Inf.	34	28	6	B
Denicola, Ernest	Pvt. Co. L, 23d Inf.	1232	36	3	F
Rucker, Eugene C	Pvt. Co. H, 23d Inf.	608	9	22	C
Shaver, John W	Pvt. Sup. Co., 23rd Inf.	1233	27	10	A
Betton, Julius Edward	Pvt. 55th Co., 5th Reg. U. S. M. C.	1232	10	26	E
Busch, Roy Headricks	Sgt. 47th Co., 5th Reg. U. S. M. C.	608	32	16	C
Bryce, Clarence Archibald, jr.	Pvt. 82d Co., 6th Reg. U. S. M. C.	1232	30	38	G
Clopton, George Izzard	Pvt. 90th Co., 6th Reg. U. S. M. C.	1764	57	8	B
Oliver, Wendell Holmes	Pvt. 74th Co., 6th Reg. U. S. M. C.	608	27	5	D
Richardson, Charles Savage	Sgt. 95th Co., 6th Reg. U. S. M. C.	1764	36	9	A
Taylor, Edward Winfield	Cpl. 74th Co., 6th Reg. U. S. M. C.	1764	48	4	A
Timberlake, James Whitfield	Pvt. 76th Co., 6th Reg. U. S. M. C.	608	10	11	C
Anagnos, Peter Konstantain	Pvt. 77th Co., 6th M. G. Bn. U. S. M. C.	1764	50	2	B
Connaughton, Joe	do	1232	21	20	F
Pulliam, Joe D	Pvt. 2d Trench Mortar Bty.	1764	79	2	A
THIRD DIVISION					
Beard, Howard E	Pvt. Hq. Det. 6th Inf. Brigade.	1764	26	6	A
Clark, Robert D	Sgt. Co. K, 4th Inf.	608	35	33	B
Jones, Harry F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 4th Inf.	1764	40	7	A
Roe, Elwood G	Cpl. Co. E, 4th Inf.	608	31	21	A
Tetter, Campbell	Pvt. Co. G, 4th Inf.	1232	40	8	D
Contini, Peter	Cpl. Hq. Co., 7th Inf.	1764	20	12	A
Gray, Grover C	Cpl. Co. C, 7th Inf.	1764	22	2	A
Salyer, Walter G	1st Sgt. Co. A, 7th Inf.	608	24	24	A
Ball, John	Pvt. Co. L, 38th Inf.	608	33	14	A
Bratton, Walter	Pvt. Co. D, 38th Inf.	1764	27	5	A
Carper, Jacob E	Sgt. Co. E, 38th Inf.	1232	33	41	A
Cox, Eugene E	Pvt. Co. D, 38th Inf.	1764	12	4	B
Cronk, Jessie W	Cpl. Co. G, 38th Inf.	1232	35	42	D
Curtin, Mathew	Pvt. Co. H, 38th Inf.	1764	59	3	B
Dobyns, Colear E	Cpl. Co. A, 38th Inf.	1764	47	12	A
Downey, Ashby J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 38th Inf.	1764	12	8	A
Duggar, William J	Wag. Sup. Co., 38th Inf.	608	37	27	A
Folden, Danar G	Pvt. Co. I, 38th Inf.	1232	30	13	C
Gibson, Isaac H	Pvt. Co. G, 38th Inf.	608	32	16	B
Gordon, Jefferson	do	608	36	10	B
Grubb, Wiley H	Pvt. Co. F, 38th Inf.	608	21	5	A
Hess, Silas	do	608	38	25	A
Hodge, Cary J	Pvt. Co. A, 38th Inf.	1232	5	5	E
Innis, Henry	Cpl. Co. A, 38th Inf.	1232	11	11	E
Jones, Jeter H	Pvt. Co. E, 38th Inf.	1232	1	40	E
Lee, Garnet F	Mech. Co. F, 38th Inf.	608	23	15	B
Maitland, Macy	Pvt. Co. M, 38th Inf.	1232	15	44	C
Matney, Dave	Pvt. Co. F, 38th Inf.	1764	58	3	B
Miller, William H	Pvt. Co. M, 38th Inf.	1232	16	41	A
Mills, Gus W	Pvt. Co. K, 38th Inf.	1232	40	14	G
Moseley, Charlie O	Pvt. Co. F, 38th Inf.	1764	46	12	B
Needham, Dennis J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 38th Inf.	1232	20	18	G
Nipper, John T	Pvt. Co. M, 38th Inf.	1232	17	37	B
Paris, Lawrence D	Sgt. Co. A, 38th Inf.	1232	15	21	G
Parker, Sam	Pvt. Co. F, 38th Inf.	608	30	27	A
Pasley, Grover C	Pvt. Co. D, 38th Inf.	608	6	11	B
Pugh, Horace C	Cpl. Co. E, 38th Inf.	1232	7	15	C
Samuel, James R	Pvt. Co. H, 38th Inf.	608	8	10	B
Shrader, Emory C	Pvt. Co. D, 38th Inf.	1232	25	29	D
Starnes, Jadie	do	608	17	3	A
Tudor, James	Pvt. Co. I, 38th Inf.	1232	16	18	G
St. Clair, Clarence A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 7th M. G. Bn.	608	26	27	D
Stump, Joseph	Wag. Co. B, 7th M. G. Bn.	1764	59	2	B
Deel, John H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 9th M. G. Bn.	1232	23	20	E
Webster, John W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 9th M. G. Bn.	1232	17	21	C
FOURTH DIVISION					
Call, William D	Pvt. M. G. Co., 39th Inf.	1232	5	17	D
Musser, John W	do	1232	4	19	E
Snead, Ralph B	do	1233	29	19	C
Clay, Larkin J	Pvt. Co. D, 47th Inf.	1232	34	39	B
Lamkin, Posey L	Pvt. Co. K, 47th Inf.	1232	24	44	D
Thompson, Benjamin H.	Pvt. Co. I, 47th Inf.	1232	35	36	G
Riticor, Charles C	1 lt. Co. A, 58th Inf.	1232	3	33	D
Lee, Hermon L	Pvt. Co. E, 58th Inf.	1232	25	41	D
Melton, Lawrence J	Pvt. Co. H, 58th Inf.	1232	24	39	A
Dickerson, Windie O	Pvt. Co. B, 59th Inf.	1232	3	18	D
Chaney, Henry B	Pvt. Co. A, 11th M. G. Bn.	1233	6	22	D
Nuckols, Herbert	Pvt. Co. C, 11th M. G. Bn.	34	24	3	A
Semones, James G	Pvt. Co. B, 11th M. G. Bn.	1233	24	25	A
FIFTH DIVISION					
Bishop, Connie	Pvt. Co. M, 11th Inf.	1232	31	31	F

Deceased soldiers from Virginia buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIFTH DIVISION—con.					
Bobst, Joseph K	Pvt. Co. H, 11th Inf	1232	20	40	F
Covington, Gabe	Pvt. Co. K, 11th Inf	1232	31	2	A
Lane, Jesse	do	1232	14	25	B
Layman, Henry H	Pvt. Co. F, 11th Inf	34	9	2	B
Lewis, Fred	Pvt. Co. K, 11th Inf	1232	13	44	D
Steffey, John W	Pvt. Co. G, 11th Inf	1232	21	17	H
Wells, Claude S	Pvt. Co. D, 11th Inf	1232	8	12	B
Elliott, Andrew	Pvt. Co. I, 60th Inf	1233	29	25	D
Jeffs, Thomas E	Pvt. Co. B, 60th Inf	1232	39	5	A
Winn, Charles Lee	Pvt. Co. E, 61st Inf	1232	14	23	F
Perry, George A	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 19th F. A	1233	28	28	D
SIXTH DIVISION					
Chappell, Oliver J	Pvt. Co. F, 54th Inf	1232	40	13	E
Hawkins, Jones A	Pvt. Co. L, 54th Inf	1232	33	14	H
Lacks, Abner L	Pvt. Co. K, 54th Inf	1232	31	36	B
Shreve, Clarence	Pvt. Co. L, 54th Inf	1232	18	31	H
Burton, John M	Pvt. Hq. Co., 18th M. G. Bn	1232	3	25	E
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Ashworth, George L	Pvt. Co. F, 102d Inf	1232	14	25	G
Embrey, Thomas B	Pvt. Co. K, 102d Inf	1232	31	29	F
Moore, John W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 102d Inf	608	22	24	B
Sweeney, Charley L	Pvt. Co. K, 102d Inf	1232	31	43	G
Wilson, Emory	Pvt. Co. L, 102d Inf	1232	31	17	D
Mason, Randolph Fitzhugh	2 lt. M. G. Co. 103d Inf	608	13	19	A
Hensley, George L	Pvt. Co. G, 104th Inf	1232	21	3	B
Gilliam, Isaac	Pvt. Co. D, 103d M. G. Bn	1233	19	12	B
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Michie, Robt. E. L	Brig. Gen. 53d Inf. Brigade	34	4	2	B
Rambo, Ben M	2 lt. Co. K, 107th Inf	636	12	5	A
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Paxton, John Moore, jr	2 lt. Co. H, 109th Inf	34	17	4	B
Lester, Grover C	Pvt. Co. H, 109th Inf	1233	3	23	D
Slanks, Siner B	Cpl. Co. C, 110th Inf	1232	30	20	B
Sisk, Willie H	Pvt. Co. L, 110th Inf	608	7	7	D
Lester, Jessie	Pvt. Co. A, 111th Inf	1233	25	7	C
Pendleton, Isaac E	Pvt. Co. F, 111th Inf	1232	9	31	B
Schrader, William	Cpl. Co. K, 111th Inf	1232	25	3	D
Stinnett, Booker P	Pvt. Co. M, 111th Inf	1232	17	39	B
Edling, Theodore	Pvt. Co. M, 112th Inf	1232	10	33	B
Foxwell, Clinton L	do	1232	5	10	E
Horn, Calip	Pvt. Co. H, 112th Inf	608	18	23	D
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Burks, James B	2 lt. Co. D, 113th Inf	1232	21	41	A
Conrad, Robert Y	Capt. 116th Inf	1232	13	43	E
Beal, Edward W	Sgt. Co. B, 116th Inf	1233	20	10	D
Brubeck, Fred L	Cpl. Co. A, 116th Inf	1232	2	21	B
Burton, Clyde R	Pvt. Co. I, 116th Inf	1232	22	17	D
Chatten, Matthew	Pvt. Co. C, 116th Inf	1233	20	25	A
Cobbs, William O	Sgt. Co. L, 116th Inf	1232	26	9	D
Collins, Andrew J	Pvt. Co. C, 116th Inf	1232	13	1	B
Corbin, Strother M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 116th Inf	1232	31	7	B
Culin, John C	Sgt. Co. C, 116th Inf	1232	31	15	G
Derlinger, Clarence F	Pvt. Co. I, 116th Inf	1232	13	11	H
Donahoe, Arthur M	Cpl. Co. H, 116th Inf	1232	33	3	H
Evans, George R	Cpl. Co. E, 116th Inf	1232	16	18	F
Fletcher, Earnest A	Pvt. Co. K, 116th Inf	1232	13	42	H
Gray, Ernest O	Pvt. Co. G, 116th Inf	1232	38	11	B
Green, Frederick M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 116th Inf	1232	26	16	D
Hall, Guy R	Pvt. Co. K, 116th Inf	1232	17	18	D
Hall, Vester D	Pvt. Co. C, 116th Inf	1232	18	16	A
Hester, Hazel W	Sgt. M. G. Co., 116th Inf	1232	33	20	C
Jackson, Thomas A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 116th Inf	1232	24	46	B
Jones, Clarence	Cpl. Co. M, 116th Inf	1232	1	27	C
Jones, Otis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 116th Inf	1232	39	6	D
Keller, Nicholas L	Pvt. Co. D, 116th Inf	608	6	14	C
Kelley, Walter W	Cpl. Co. M, 116th Inf	1232	9	10	H
Lam, Bedford C	Pvt. Co. H, 116th Inf	1233	1	11	B
Lassiter, David J	Pvt. Co. E, 116th Inf	1232	15	26	C
Lee, Lawnis L	Cpl. Co. E, 116th Inf	1232	23	7	D
Long, Kenneth B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 116th Inf	1232	16	35	D
McGuffin, Robert A	Sgt. Co. B, 116th Inf	1232	1	21	B
Meade, Walker C	Cpl. Co. G, 116th Inf	1232	22	1	E
Meadows, George W	Cpl. Co. M, 116th Inf	1232	6	7	B
Meeks, David L	Pvt. Co. L, 116th Inf	1232	1	15	B
Menzel, Walter A	Cpl. Co. G, 116th Inf	1232	37	31	G
Miller, James H	Bgl. Co. D, 116th Inf	1232	7	31	E
Newman, William H	Cpl. Co. A, 116th Inf	1232	12	25	G
Perron, Robert L	Cpl. Co. L, 116th Inf	1232	28	24	A
Procise, Joe L	Sgt. Co. G, 116th Inf	1232	8	6	H
Radford, Bernard	Pvt. Co. E, 116th Inf	1232	23	25	C
Rodgers, George R	Pvt. Co. B, 116th Inf	1232	23	27	B
Satchfield, Maynard L	Cpl. Co. B, 116th Inf	1232	31	3	H
Sexton, Fayett	Pvt. Co. G, 116th Inf	1232	6	42	F
Smith, Robert A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 116th Inf	1232	23	1	E
Tatum, Harvey F	Pvt. Co. E, 116th Inf	1232	8	10	C
Temple, Samuel W	Cpl. Co. D, 116th Inf	1232	2	33	H
Thompson, Henry C	Cpl. Co. B, 116th Inf	1232	19	20	E
Ward, Ernest	Pvt. Hq. Co. 116th Inf	1232	39	19	H
Watts, Dakota L	Cpl. Co. H, 116th Inf	1232	5	28	H
Wren, Edwin F	Pvt. Co. E, 116th Inf	1232	37	25	A
Holt, Jesse A	Sgt. Co. B, 112th M. G. Bn	1232	26	13	H
Howell, Arthur R	Cook, Hq. Co., 112th M. G. Bn	1232	35	38	C
Thompson, William O	Cpl. Co. D, 112th M. G. Bn	1232	19	37	F
James, Herbert W	Sgt. Bat. C, 111th F. A	1232	35	13	E

Deceased soldiers from Virginia buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION—continued					
Johnson, Henry E., jr	Pvt. Bat. A, 111th F. A	608	20	27	B
Rankin, James G	Cpl. Co. B, 104th Sup. Tr	1233	21	13	A
Wright, Bennie G	Cpl. Co. E, 104th Am. Tr	608	16	24	A
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Jones, Edward L	Cpl. Co. H, 117th Inf	636	8	27	A
Powers, Charles B	Pvt. Co. L, 117th Inf	107–E	11	3	D
Trammell, Harry B	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 117th Inf	636	4	30	B
Lawrence, Richard E	Pvt. Co. E, 119th Inf	636	14	3	D
Wilkinson, Ernest L	Cpl. Co. C, 119th Inf	636	1	21	D
Harvey, Alfred R	1 lt. Hq. Co., 120th Inf	1252	16	1	B
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Beavers, Maurice	Pvt. Co. C, 125th Inf	1232	29	39	C
Widdifield, Clarence	Pc. Cpl. Co. K, 125th Inf	608	32	29	B
Boswell, Giles D	Pvt. Co. H, 125th Inf	608	35	16	D
Brooks, Beverly F	Pvt. Co. G, 126th Inf	1232	13	18	C
Carnohan, George T	Pvt. Co. H, 126th Inf	1232	24	34	E
Conley, John P	Pvt. Co. F, 126th Inf	1232	13	39	A
Healy, Charles G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 126th Inf	1232	15	6	C
Lumsden, Clarence	Pvt. Co. G, 126th Inf	1232	11	8	E
Markley, Frank	do	1232	7	19	C
Redmon, Samuel C	Pvt. Co. H, 126th Inf	1232	9	44	B
Riggleman, Charles W	Pvt. Co. I, 126th Inf	1232	22	7	H
Sandridge, Marion L	do	1232	24	45	B
White, Leonard J	Pvt. Co. G, 126th Inf	1232	14	42	C
Murray, Seth W	2 lt. Co. I, 127th Inf	1232	28	6	A
Armentrout, Peach E	Pvt. Co. K, 127th Inf	1233	15	9	B
Green, James L	Pvt. Co. F, 127th Inf	1232	27	19	D
Hatch, Harold F	Pvt. Co. G, 127th Inf	1232	17	38	G
Tobin, Wilson H	Pvt. Co. B, 127th Inf	1232	28	32	D
Elliott, John C	Pvt. Co. M, 128th Inf	1232	16	15	H
Fleenor, Oscar L	Pvt. Co. G, 128th Inf	1232	32	32	C
Replogle, John H	do	1232	14	33	B
Smith, Millard Guy	Pvt. Co. K, 128th Inf	608	32	36	D
Miller, John Keith	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 107th Am. Tr	1233	7	8	D
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Dugan, Willie J	Pvt. Co. F, 131st Inf	1232	23	9	C
Johnson, Robison C	Pvt. Co. M, 131st Inf	1232	4	9	B
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Parker, Wallace L	Pvt. Co. K, 133d Inf	636	4	8	A
Rion, Herbert W	Pvt. Co. C, 145th Inf	1232	25	18	D
Wyatt, John	Pvt. Hq. Co., 145th Inf	1233	33	6	A
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Stone, Frank H	Pvt. Hq. Co. 162d Inf	1233	34	18	A
Hailey, Joseph B	Pvt. Co. D, 163d Inf	608	13	14	C
Jenkins, James H	Pvt. Co. B, 163d Inf	608	38	5	A
Lantz, Isaac L	Pvt. Co. H, 163d Inf	608	22	7	A
Lassiter, Meigs M	Pvt. Co. G, 163d Inf	608	11	28	B
Spencer, William A	Pvt. Co. L, 163d Inf	608	6	17	A
Medlin, Henry C	Pvt. Co. K, 164th Inf	608	17	35	B
Finch, Guy V	Pvt. Co. D, 148th M. G. Bn	608	5	35	B
Knighten, Sheffie M	Pvt. Co. C, 148th M. G. Bn	1233	26	26	A
Snead, Roy M	Pvt. Co. B, 116th Engrs	608	2	34	A
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Roberts, Benjamin H	Pvt. Co. B, 165th Inf	1232	6	23	D
Bass, Arthur W	Pvt. Co. K, 167th Inf	1232	13	33	H
Lunce, Manning	do	1232	5	14	G
Ratliff, John W	do	1232	36	30	H
Williams, William T	Pvt. Co. I, 167th Inf	608	20	7	B
SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Brown, Willie C	Pvt. Co. M, 301st Inf	1233	10	8	A
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Taylor, Oscar M	2 lt. Co. M, 155th Inf. Brig	1233	35	7	B
Williams, Harry C	2 lt. Bty. B, 307th F. A	608	28	38	B
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Priddy, William I	Pvt. Co. G, 314th Inf	1232	1	43	A
Ruess, Willard B	Pvt. Co. L, 314th Inf	1232	28	24	D
Stidham, Roy E	Pvt. Co. B, 315th Inf	1232	8	7	B
Spielman, Harvey R	Pvt. Co. K, 316th Inf	1232	16	15	E
Garner, Wilson D	Pvt. Co. C, 310th M. G. Bn	1232	22	3	D
EIGHTIETH DIVISION					
Fleming, Saunders	1 lt. 317th Inf	1232	9	26	A
Birckhead, Thomas W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 317th Inf	1232	20	37	E
Blanks, Roscie A	Sgt. Co. E, 317th Inf	1232	7	2	H
Burkett, James G	Cpl. Co. B, 317th Inf	1232	17	45	B
Carter, Henry W	Pvt. Co. K, 317th Inf	1232	24	23	G
Collins, Frank B	Pvt. Co. M, 317th Inf	1232	14	44	C
Corum, John H	Wag. Sup. Co., 317th Inf	1232	7	31	H
Davidson, Elbert L	Bug. Co. A, 317th Inf	1232	14	23	H
Dodd, McKinley	Pvt. Co. D, 317th Inf	1232	20	15	D
Dwier, Charlie H	Cpl. Co. A, 317th Inf	1232	35	42	A
Eanes, Robert C	Pvt. Co. C, 317th Inf	1232	2	33	D
Farmer, John A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 317th Inf	1232	11	37	F

Deceased soldiers from Virginia buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTIETH DIVISION—continued					
Goings, Monteroville	Pvt. Co. C, 317th Inf	1232	11	41	F
Harrison, Thomas P	Pvt. Co. A, 317th Inf	1232	14	28	C
Hart, Robert C	Pvt. Co. I, 317th Inf	1232	38	46	B
Johnson, Richard F	Sgt. M. G. Co., 317th Inf	1232	23	35	B
Kelley, Mordiaunt B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 317th Inf	1232	17	6	A
Lam, William B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 317th Inf	1232	14	9	H
Lucas, Andrew J	Bug. Co. L, 317th Inf	1232	17	40	D
McElfresh, Russell M	Sgt. Co. C, 317th Inf	608	13	38	D
Meade, Henry H	Pvt. Co. B, 317th Inf	1232	7	16	C
Milby, Robert F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 317th Inf	1232	19	32	F
Neel, Henry C	Cpl. Co. I, 317th Inf	1232	33	19	D
Perkins, James M	Pvt. Co. K, 317th Inf	1233	11	7	A
Ratcliffe, Sherry W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 317th Inf	1232	3	4	A
Reynolds, Byron	Cpl. Co. D, 317th Inf	1232	9	16	E
Rhoten, Rufus	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 317th Inf	1232	12	18	A
Rhoton, Benjamin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 317th Inf	1232	15	22	H
Roberts, William A	Pvt. Co. D, 317th Inf	1232	13	46	B
Sayers, Wash L	Cpl. Co. I, 317th Inf	1232	22	18	E
Sentell, Henry G	Cpl. Co. F, 317th Inf	636	7	29	A
Sosnik, Jake	Pvt. Co. L, 317th Inf	1232	10	30	F
Stewart, Richard C	Cpl. Co. C, 317th Inf	1232	40	24	G
Stutlz, Fred B	Sgt. Co. B, 317th Inf	636	16	3	C
Walker, Julian C	Pvt. Hdq. Co., 317th Inf	1232	5	4	H
Williams, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 317th Inf	1232	39	5	B
Williams, Ralph E	Cpl. Co. B, 317th Inf	1232	9	3	D
Wood, Sunderland F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 317th Inf	1232	37	9	F
Woodall, George R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 317th Inf	1232	22	22	C
Yeatts, Levi H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 317th Inf	1232	12	24	F
Clemmer, Jay F., jr	2d lt. Co. I, 318th Inf	636	10	12	C
Bartleson, Clayton W	Pvt. Co. A, 318th Inf	1232	31	16	D
Buyalos, John J	Cpl. Co. G, 318th Inf	1232	20	6	A
Cardona, Albert M	Pvt. Co. B, 318th Inf	1232	22	19	A
Clingempell, John P	Sgt. Co. B, 318th Inf	1232	14	25	C
Fankhauser, Rolla E	Pvt. Co. C, 318th Inf	1232	17	33	C
Gomer, James H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 318th Inf	1232	10	22	G
Goodson, Edwin S	Sgt. Co. E, 318th Inf	1232	5	3	D
Grimsley, Charles	Cpl. Co. A, 318th Inf	1232	4	9	H
Harcum, George R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 318th Inf	1232	23	7	A
Hatcher, Elbert M	do	608	23	30	B
Haynes, George C	Pvt. Co. B, 318th Inf	1232	6	39	H
Heishman, Charles E	Sgt. Hq. Co. 318th Inf	1232	16	11	C
Ingersoll, John W	Pvt. Co. A, 318th Inf	1232	12	36	G
Jones, John P	Cpl. Co. D, 318th Inf	1232	21	7	A
Kendall, Robert N	Pvt. Co. E, 318th Inf	608	22	10	D
Kersey, Charles O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 318th Inf	1232	33	12	D
Kirk, Christian T	Pvt. Co. D, 318th Inf	1232	11	32	F
Knight, Alexander	Pvt. Co. A, 318th Inf	1232	9	17	F
Knowles, Walter R	Pvt. Co. B, 318th Inf	1232	36	35	G
Lake, Maury M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 318th Inf	1232	17	4	A
Lewis, Charles W	Sgt. Co. G, 318th Inf	1232	24	12	D
Loving, William	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 318th Inf	1232	30	37	H
Mathews, Everett T	Sgt. Co. H, 318th Inf	1232	25	37	C
Meador, Claud F	Pvt. Co. B, 318th Inf	1233	31	26	A
Melton, Clifton L	Sgt. Co. F, 318th Inf	1232	11	30	A
Morgan, John H	Pvt. Co. I, 318th Inf	1232	20	26	C
Perry, Richard	Pvt. Co. D, 318th Inf	1232	34	40	G
Perry, Thomas J	Pvt. Co. E, 318th Inf	1232	11	26	C
Pride, Nathan	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 318th Inf	636	6	14	D
Stephens, James L	Pvt. Co. H, 318th Inf	1232	18	31	C
Stewart, James M	Pvt. Co. B, 318th Inf	1232	10	35	E
Stilson, Leon H	do	1232	15	13	F
Sullivan, John H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 318th Inf	1232	16	45	A
Thompson, Lonnie H	Pvt. Co. F, 318th Inf	1232	15	27	E
Tinder, Frank C	Pvt. Co. G, 318th Inf	1232	5	3	H
Wheless, Robert L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 318th Inf	1764	12	11	B
White, William J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 318th Inf	1232	40	1	C
Whittle, Archibald	Sgt. Hdq. Co. 318th Inf	1232	35	17	G
Williams, Lee	Cpl. Co. C, 318th Inf	1233	11	19	A
Wilson, Samuel A	Pvt. Hdq. Co. 318th Inf	1232	24	11	A
Wolfe, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 318th Inf	1232	28	27	E
Woodall, George A	Pvt. Co. A, 318th Inf	1232	23	21	C
Yates, James H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 318th Inf	1232	4	40	F
Burks, William S	Pvt. Co. F, 319th Inf	1232	7	34	C
Geissler, Fred B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 319th Inf	1232	36	43	A
Thomas, Charles E	do	1232	39	30	C
Wintz, George J	Pvt. Co. C, 319th Inf	1232	21	1	A
Yeatts, Alexander D	Pvt. Co. A, 320th Inf	1232	40	9	E
Mitchell, Roy T	Sgt. Co. A, 314th M. G. Bn	1232	7	18	A
Pendleton, Addison D	Pvt. Co. A, 314th M. G. Bn	1232	22	43	F
Grindstaff, John E	Pvt. Co. C, 315th M. G. Bn	1232	9	15	D
Lumber, Robert F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 315th M. G. Bn.	1232	4	36	F
McClure, Grady M	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 313th F. A	1233	17	2	C
Witt, James T	Pvt. Bty. D, 315th F. A	1232	12	16	B
Williams, Harry H	Pvt. Co. A, 305th Engrs	1232	5	7	A
Hawkins, James L	Pvt. M. G. Co., 323d Inf	1232	29	22	F
Law, Frank B	Pvt. Co. C, 323d Inf	1233	28	11	D
Malone, James M	Pvt. Co. L, 324th Inf	1232	24	33	C
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Sadler, Walter B	1st lt. Co. H, 327th Inf	1232	24	44	C
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Cole, William H	Pvt. Co. H, 329th Inf	608	24	38	D
Johnson, Albert	Pvt. Co. C, 329th Inf	608	23	17	C
Maxey, Jasper S	Pvt. Co. F, 331st Inf	608	23	38	D
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Lilly, Clownie W	Pvt. Co. D, 354th Inf	1232	30	5	C
Lee, Lonnie J	Pvt. Co. D, 341th M. G. Bn.	1232	4	28	C

Deceased soldiers from Virginia buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Stinnett, Jack A	Pvt. Co. M, 357th Inf	1233	36	14	C
Rhudy, George E	Pvt. Co. H, 359th Inf	1232	11	17	F
Burgon, Emery W	Pvt. Co. K, 360th Inf	1232	18	4	H
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Kilpatrick, Hezekiah	Pvt. Co. B, 365th Inf	1233	20	20	D
Taylor, Osborn	Pvt. Co. H, 367th Inf	608	28	27	D
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Banister, Randolph	Pvt. Co. H, 369th Inf	34	7	14	B
Bryant, Rossie	Pvt. Co. G, 369th Inf	1232	8	27	A
Cannon, Richard	Pvt. Co. I, 369th Inf	1232	4	39	E
Cloxom, Chris	Pvt. Co. G, 369th Inf	1232	13	38	H
Dancy, John	Pvt. Co. D, 369th Inf	1232	17	33	H
Gibbs, Burnett	Pvt. Co. L, 369th Inf	1232	29	27	F
Hartwell, Charles	Pvt. Co. F, 369th Inf	1232	1	45	D
Johnson, Elijah	Pvt. Co. L, 369th Inf	1232	37	12	G
Nash, Emmett	Pvt. Co. K, 369th Inf	1232	14	28	G
Scott, Marshall	do	1232	38	21	H
Terry, Arthur	Pvt. unassigned, 369th Inf	1232	35	38	H
Thomas, Robert H	Pvt. Co. F, 369th Inf	1232	20	31	A
Thomas, William	Pvt. Co. H, 369th Inf	1232	5	20	C
Thompson, Henry	Pvt. Co. K, 369th Inf	1233	1	14	A
Walker, Eldridge	Pvt. Co. M, 369th Inf	1232	25	11	H
Walker, Moses	Pvt. Co. K, 369th Inf	1232	8	8	G
Wilkins, Frank A	Pvt. Co. C, 369th Inf	1232	32	39	F
Hardy, Sheridan	Pvt. Co. A, 370th Inf	608	7	4	D
Taylor, Sulvals	Pvt. Co. G, 370th Inf	608	33	24	C
Anderson, Frederick	Wag. Supply Co., 372d Inf	1232	28	5	D
Bailey, Samuel E	Pvt. M. G. Co. 2, 372d Inf	1232	20	29	A
Crittendon, Sam	Pvt. Co. D, 372d Inf	1232	10	8	G
Easter, Charlie, jr	Pvt. Co. H, 372d Inf	608	27	30	D
Goodall, Daniel	Pvt. Co. I, 372d Inf	1232	29	20	H
Hatcher, Harry	Pvt. Co. E, 372d Inf	1232	10	27	A
Johnson, Joseph C	Pvt. Co. F, 372d Inf	1232	36	33	D
Johnson, Thomas E	Pvt. Co. L, 372d Inf	1232	27	20	H
Pierce, Frank	Mech. Co. A, 372d Inf	1232	10	34	G
Stone, Sam	Pvt. Co. A, 372d Inf	1232	6	39	F
NONDIVISIONAL					
Skinnell, Frank H	Pvt. Hq.Co., 5 Army Corps	1232	39	13	E
Peebles, William B	Maj. Air Service	608	27	32	A
Glenn, George Preston	1st lt. 17th Aero Squadron	1232	15	3	A
Perkins, Pryor R	1st lt. 20th Aero Squadron	1232	1	42	D
Clover, Greayer	2d lt. 2d Avia. Inst. Center	1233	8	27	A
Wood, Robert H., jr	1st lt. 3d Avia. Inst. Center	1233	27	4	A
Roberston, Philip	1st Lt. 7th Avia. Inst. Center.	1764	14	7	B
Jasper, Charles	Pvt. 23d Dep. Lab. Co	1233	9	28	A
Hollins, Homer	Pvt. Base Sec. 4, Hq. Co	636	16	15	A
Hagy, Hubert R	Pvt. Bty. D, 44th Art. Regt. C. A. C.	1233	24	14	C
Carver, Lily G	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 60th C. A. C.	1232	31	5	B
Eller, Charles S	Pvt. Ft. Moultrie S. R. D	608	14	8	D
Driscoll, John P	Cpl. No. 41 Base Hosp. M. C.	34	24	12	B
English, Robert L	Pvt. No. 55 Base Hosp., M. C.	1233	8	23	D
Brown, Jesse	Pvt. No. 87 Base Hosp., M. C.	1233	18	1	D
Tyler, Abraham	Pvt. No. 4 Vet. Hosp., M. C.	34	13	6	A
Gatewood, Joseph B	Pvt. No. 8 Vet. Hosp., M. C.	1764	3	3	B
Harman, Bill	Pvt. Army Mob. Vet. Hosp. No. 1-B.	608	25	38	B
Brightwell, Clifford B	Pvt. 43d Unit, Med. Repl	608	15	14	C
Greggs, Willie	Pvt. 73d Unit, Med. Repl	608	20	40	D
Hecht, Felicita W. (Mrs.).	Nurse, Base Hosp. No. 105, A. N. Cps.	608	22	31	D
Reveley, Annie D	Nurse, Fld. Hosp. No. 4, A. N. Cps.	1232	20	1	F
Yeary, Harvey F	Ord. Sgt. Caretakers Det. O. R. Shop.	1233	3	19	A
Massie, Clifton S	Pvt. 3d Cav. Tr. Tr. 1, Cav	608	12	15	C
Dodd, Doctor D	Pvt. 53d Prov. Co. 3 Depot Div.	1233	33	17	A
Bishop, Beverley B	Pvt. Co. I, 49th Inf	608	26	10	D
Parker, William	Pvt. Co. A, 807th Pioneer Inf	608	23	37	A
Parker, Elijah	Pvt. Co. L, 808th Pioneer Inf	608	33	40	D
Berry, John	Pvt. Co. G, 808th Pioneer Inf	1232	38	39	B
Brown, John	Pvt. Co. D, 808th Pioneer Inf	1233	4	17	A
Bush, Robert L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 808th Pioneer Inf.	608	30	34	A
James, Robert L	Pvt. Co. K, 808th Pioneer Inf	1233	14	19	D
Thomas, Wyatt J	Pvt. Co. I, 808th Pioneer Inf	1232	8	22	H
Timbers, Joseph	Pvt. Co. H, 808th Pioneer Inf	608	4	19	B
King, Paul W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 310th Bn. Q. M. C.	608	7	30	D
Fry, Fernandes	Pvt. Co. A, 330th Bn. Q.M.C.	1232	14	14	B
Dade, John S	Cpl. Co. B, 330th Bn. Q.M.C.	1232	40	44	B
Spottswood, McDowell	Pvt. Co. D, 330th Bn. Q. M. C.	608	22	38	A
Ball, Armstead	Pvt. Co. B, 338th Bn. Q. M. C.	34	13	5	C
Burnett, Arthur	do	608	16	29	B
Carey, Anderson B	do	34	24	6	C
Johnson, Willie	Pvt. Co. D, 338th Bn. Q.M.C.	34	30	13	A
King, Heiner	Pvt. Co. A, 338th Bn. Q.M.C.	34	18	2	C
Muse, Zack	do	34	27	2	C
Parham, Leslie	Pvt. Co. C, 338th Bn. Q.M.C.	34	9	7	A
Pryor, Jonesy	Pvt. Co. D, 338th Bn. Q.M.C.	34	3	3	B
Trotman, George W	do	34	20	3	B
Washington, Vint E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 338th Bn. Q. M. C.	608	29	34	A

Deceased soldiers from Virginia buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL—con.					
Jackson, Edward	Pvt. Co. B, 341st Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	6	16	A
Green, James E	Pvt. Co. A, 343d Bn. Q. M. C.	608	28	31	B
Jones, George H	Pvt. Co. A, 301st Stevedores	608	18	3	C
Lewis, Bernice M	do	608	2	22	D
Austin, Samuel	Pvt. 17 Co., 302d Stevedores	34	17	2	A
Bell, Walter	Sgt. 8 Co., 302d Stevedores	34	11	1	A
Mabry, Isaiah	Pvt. Co. I, 303d Stevedores	608	28	34	A
Carr, Lucien, 3d	Capt. 806th Stevedores	608	28	14	C
Thornton, Berley	Pvt. Co. D, 542d Bn. Repl	608	13	41	D
Clary, Bryant W	Pvt. 77th Prov. Co. Cp. Lee, S. R. D.	608	15	26	C
Doss, Joseph	Pvt. 82d Co. Cp. Lee, R. D.	608	11	15	C
Eubank, Gibbs	Pvt. 79th Co. Cp. Lee, S. A. R. D.	608	17	41	D
Harris, Arthur	Pvt. 23d Co. Cp. Lee, J. A. R. D.	608	13	15	C
Herron, Harvey D	Pvt. 76th Co. Cp. Lee, R. D.	608	12	35	A
Kasey, Samuel H	Pvt. Co. A, Cp. Upton, S. R. D.	608	38	20	D
Rolston, Charles H	Pvt. Unit 1, Ft. Screvens, S. A. R. D.	107–E	2	4	C
Walker, Eddie	Pvt. Co. D, S. R. D.	608	6	10	D
Williams, Gordon	Pvt. Co. A, S. A. R. D.	608	17	24	A
Williams, John W	Pvt. 24th Prov. Co. Cp. Lee, S. R. D.	608	28	35	A
Wooden, James W	Pvt. Co. D, 505th Engrs.	1233	32	14	C
Jenkins, Henry	Pvt. Co. D, 510th Engrs.	1232	26	40	C
Johnson, Robert	Pvt. Co. C, 510th Engrs.	34	20	2	C
Walker, Morris H	Pvt. Co. B, 510th Engrs. Serv. Bn.	107–E	3	3	B
Bagwell, Charles H	Pvt. Co. C, 511th Engrs.	1233	17	27	A
Hunter, Simpson	Pvt. Co. D, 511th Engrs. Serv. Bn.	34	7	9	A
Wilson, Samuel	Pvt. Co. A, 513th Engrs.	1233	18	1	C
Banks, William	Pvt. Co. B, 535th Engrs.	608	3	20	C
Carter, Thomas	Pvt. Co. D, 535th Engrs.	608	33	22	D
Harper, Gee	do	608	30	15	C
Watkins, Clinny	do	608	33	31	B
Dancy, Cicero	Pvt. Co. C, 540th Engrs.	1232	23	38	C
Ward, King	Pvt. Co. B, 542d Engrs.	1232	40	37	G
Wilson, James E	Pvt. Co. C, 542d Engrs. Serv. Bn.	608	3	29	B
Biggers, Richard	Pvt. Co. C, 543d Engrs.	34	38	7	A
Boswell, Ephram	do	34	23	12	A
Cosby, Glenford Elend	Pvt. Co. B, 543d Engrs.	34	34	7	A
Corse, Hesse	Pvt. Co. C, 543d Engrs.	34	28	14	A
Gaskins, Cornelius	Cpl. Co. D, 543d Engrs.	34	27	1	A
Hicks, Melvin	Pvt. Co. D, 543d Engrs.	34	10	15	A
Holloman, George A	Pvt. Co. C, 543d Engrs.	34	26	14	A
Pollard, Clarence H	Pvt. Co. B, 545th Engrs.	1233	10	6	B
Taylor, Nelson A	do	1233	3	18	D
Watson, Melvin	Pvt. Co. A, 545th Engrs. Serv. Bn.	608	30	20	C
Wilson, Gus	Pvt. Co. A, 545th Engrs.	608	10	31	B
Bradshaw, John	Pvt. Co. B, 548th Engrs.	608	7	7	A
Washburne, George P	Pvt. 401st Engr. Pontoon Pk.	608	28	37	A
Delph, Charlie William	Pvt. 467th Engrs. Pontoon Tr.	608	35	30	A
Life, George Frank	do	608	31	29	D
McPeak, Franklin Louis.	do	608	22	3	C
Brownley, Stanley E	Q. M. 2 cl. U. S. N. R. F.	608	17	39	D
Stallings, Herman	Ship's cook 2 cl, U. S. N. R. F.	608	15	10	C
Lucas, Wiley S	Cpl. Co. B, 301st Bn. Tnk. Cps.	636	4	16	B
Lewis, James	Pvt. 861st Co. Transportation Cps.	34	32	13	A
Birdsong, Champion	Cook, 865th Co. Trns. Cps.	608	34	31	B
Rose, Roy	Pvt. 865th Co. Trns Cps.	608	20	32	B
Bouchelle, Horace P	2 lt. Railway Trnsp. Cps.	1764	36	7	B

Deceased soldiers from Vermont buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Gorruso, Frank	Pvt. Co. A, 26th Inf.	1232	2	23	C
Jennings, Leonard H	Pvt. Co. D, 26th Inf.	1232	32	28	C
Merchant, Arthur M	do	1232	12	24	B
Sudier, Nick	Pvt. Co. E, 26th Inf.	1232	30	27	B
Foster, Otto	Sgt. Co. B, 3d M. G. Bn.	608	2	37	B
Pallatta, Fred	Pvt. Co. E, 1st Eng.	1232	18	29	C
SECOND DIVISION					
Beattie, Harry O	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 23d Inf.	608	34	28	B
Elliott, Leslie Ray	Pvt. Co. M, 23d Inf.	1764	69	5	A
Pickwell, Nelson E	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 12th Fld. Art.	1764	73	3	A
THIRD DIVISION					
Mercure, Edward	Sgt. Bty. B, 76th Fld. Art.	1232	22	28	F
FOURTH DIVISION					
Corcoorrello, Loigi	Pvt. Co. D, 39th Inf.	1232	32	21	C
Gonyea, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 39th Inf.	608	28	6	B
Hobart, Harry E	Sgt. Co. E, 39th Inf.	1232	21	7	H
Roberts, Joseph B	Sgt. Co. K, 39th Inf.	1232	5	25	E
Dube, Nelson	Pvt. Co. G, 47th Inf.	608	2	5	B
Taggart, Joseph J	Pvt. Co. D, 47th Inf.	608	1	5	B
Aunchman, Arthur F	Pvt. Co. L, 58th Inf.	1764	59	1	B
Dubie, George	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 58th Inf.	1232	31	46	C
Duffany, Linas Willis	Pvt. Co. L, 58th Inf.	1232	4	39	A
Fitzgerald, Harry M	Pvt. Co. G, 58th Inf.	1232	39	20	F
Hill, Vernon F	Pvt. Co. L, 58th Inf.	1232	6	16	A
Maurer, Elmer E	Pvt. Hq. Co. 58th Inf.	1764	25	4	B
Morgan, Neal	Pvt. Co. F, 58th Inf.	608	24	6	D
Neagle, Fred W	do	1232	12	20	H
Stockwell, George William.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 58th Inf.	608	11	39	B
Balaski, William	Pvt. Co. I, 59th Inf.	1764	71	9	A
Bean, Frank	do	1764	62	9	A
Bushey, Albert	Pvt. Hq. Co. 59th Inf.	1232	17	20	H
Carlson, Albert C	Cpl. Co. I, 59th Inf.	1764	26	1	A
Douglas, Ralph C	Pvt. Hq. Co., 59th Inf.	1233	34	9	B
Martel, Edward J	Cpl. Co. H, 59th Inf.	1232	38	25	A
Sheehan, George	Pvt. Co. H, 39th Inf.	1233	12	20	C
Fellows, Erroll Spencer	Cpl. Btry. E, 16th Fld. Art.	1232	1	24	B
Rowen, James P	Pvt. 1 c., Btry. E, 16th Fld. Art.	1232	30	32	C
Pearson, George H	Sgt. Btry. C, 77th Fld. Art.	1232	17	27	A
FIFTH DIVISION					
Corey, Holden S	Pvt. Bty. B, 20th Fld. Art.	1233	17	6	C
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Honn, Herbert G	Pvt. Co. I, 56th Inf.	1233	17	24	C
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Lapier, Earl H	Pvt. Co. K, 102d Inf.	1232	2	12	H
Manning, John J	Pvt. Co. B, 102d Inf.	1232	12	35	C
Bennett, Walter O	Pvt. 1 c., Co. D, 103d Inf.	1764	58	12	A
Brothers, Percy M	Pvt. Co. D, 103d Inf.	1764	6	12	A
Greaves, Perley F	Pvt. Co. C, 103d Inf.	1764	64	10	A
Johnson, Cyrus	Pvt. Co. G, 103d Inf.	608	35	1	A
MacKenzie, George R	Pvt. Co. C, 103d Inf.	1764	72	10	A
Martin, Raymond E	Pvt. Co. B, 103d Inf.	1233	23	29	B
Potvin, Adlor F	Pvt. Co. F, 103d Inf.	1764	81	7	A
Ryan, John	Pvt. Co. D, 103d Inf.	1232	36	36	C
Shepardson, Robert T	Pvt. Co. E, 103d Inf.	1232	33	19	G
Webster, Robert R	Pvt. Co. C, 103d Inf.	1764	60	10	A
Gray, Moseley H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 101st M. G. Batt'n.	1232	11	23	C
Henry, Ralph L	Pvt. Co. B, 101st M. G. Batt'n.	608	28	5	A
Smith, Harold A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 101st M. G. Batt'n.	608	35	11	A
Brown, Harold	Pvt. Co. C, 102d M. G. Batt'n.	1232	1	3	D
Fredette, William J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 102d M. G. Batt'n.	1232	37	42	C
Gustafson, Herman	Sgt. Co. C, 102d M. G. Batt'n.	1233	30	20	D
Jordan, Walter	Cpl. Co. B, 103d M. G. Batt'n.	1764	86	6	A
Metcalf, Harold S	Cpl. Co. C, 103d M. G. Batt'n.	1232	11	21	B
Rowe, Martin	Cpl. Co. A, 103d M. G. Batt'n.	1233	4	14	D
Tousant, Ludger J	Pvt. Co. B, 102d M. G. Batt'n.	1764	23	8	A
Chamberlin, Harlan W	Pvt. Co. A, 103d M. G. Batt'n.	1764	49	5	A
Desabe, Edward C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 103d M. G. Batt'n.	1764	19	5	A
Lawton, Fred L. L	Pvt. Co. C, 103d M. G. Batt'n.	1233	1	21	B
Lawton, Paul	do	608	4	22	D
Maun, Gordon F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 103d M. G. Batt'n.	1764	48	8	A
Mayo, William H	Mech. Co. B, 103d M. G. Batt'n.	1764	16	11	B
Montague, Earl J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 103d M. G. Batt'n.	34	30	4	C
Tatro, Arthur L	Pvt. Co. B, 103d M. G. Batt'n.	1232	27	28	A

VERMONT SOLDIERS BURIED IN OVERSEAS CEMETERIES

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I submit for insertion in the RECORD a statement prepared at my request by the Secretary of War showing the names, organizations, and places of burial of members of the American forces in the World War from the State of Vernfont whose remains are interred in the cemeteries of Europe.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Vermont buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION—continued					
Bedard, Joseph N	Pvt. 5th Co., 101st Amu. Train.	1233	24	10	C
Lord, Wendell E	Pvt. Co. F, 101st Amu. Train.	34	20	5	C
Newton, Bradleigh C	Pvt. Co. E, 101st Amu. Train.	1233	35	22	B
Valgar, Anthony	do	1233	24	1	B
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Laducer, Clinton B	Pvt. Co. B, 128th Inf	1232	30	43	C
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Belifore, Nicholas	Pvt. M. G. Co., 168th Inf	1232	24	6	B
SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Bersaw, William J	Pvt. Co. C, 302d Inf	34	6	22	A
Scopel, Giovanni	Pvt. Co. E, 301st Engrs	1233	28	14	C
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Allison, Harley W	Cpl. Co. B, 309th Inf	1233	19	23	A
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Smith, Joe	Pvt. Co. M, 330th Inf	609	21	28	D
NONDIVISIONAL					
Crandall, Lynus A	Cpl. 919 Cas. Co	34	7	14	A
Belanger, Eugene J	Pvt. Co. F, 57th Pion. Inf	608	8	38	A
Elmer, Ernest L	Pvt. Co. G, 57th Pion. Inf	608	12	38	A
Gray, Elmer A	Sgt. Hq. Co., 57th Pion. Inf	608	5	23	A
Growns, Thomas M	Pvt. Co. I, 57th Pion. Inf	608	16	25	A
Yarker, Joseph	Sgt. Co. L, 57th Inf. Pion	608	8	28	A
Brown, George G	Pvt. 506th Co. Laundry, Q. M. C.	1233	15	18	D

NEBRASKA SOLDIERS BURIED IN OVERSEAS CEMETERIES

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, words will not express the love, loyalty, and honor that America has for those citizens who served in her hour of need on the battle fields of the world. Nebraska pays deepest honor to the memory of those men, citizens of our State, who sleep in the American cemeteries of Europe. In order that the permanent list may be made public, I present herewith for extension in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the names, organizations, and grave locations of the members of the American forces enlisted from the State of Nebraska, as prepared by the Quartermaster General of the Army.

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Nebraska buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Bottolfson, Bernhard M.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 16th Inf	1232	23	37	C
Grimmeiss, John A	Pvt. Co. C, 16th Inf	1232	12	10	D
Kurkowski, William A	Pvt. Co. E, 16th Inf	34	30	7	B
Linhart, Anton	Pvt. Co. A, 16th Inf	636	3	22	C
Nelson, Finn L	Pvt. M. G. Co., 16th Inf	1764	5	6	B
Marsh, Arthur H	Chaplain, 18th Inf	1232	24	37	C
Brams, Magnus M	Pvt. Co. M, 18th Inf	636	2	15	C
Nunn, Francis	Pvt. Co. B, 18th Inf	608	14	23	C
Rotherham, Arthur J	Pvt. Co. G, 18th Inf	608	30	15	D
Burgner, Raymond F	Pvt. Co. I, 28th Inf	1232	39	43	B
Cooksley, Frank	Pvt. Co. E, 28th Inf	1764	51	11	B
Fisher, Henry S	Pvt. Co. A, 2 M. G. Bn	34	14	8	B
Haas, Carl	Cpl. Hq. Co. 1 Tr. M. Bty	1233	19	13	A
SECOND DIVISION					
Cerny, Jerry	Pvt. Co. K, 9th Inf	1232	3	42	A
Adler, Adam A	Cpl. Co. I, 23d Inf	1764	45	4	A

Deceased soldiers from Nebraska buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Kailey, John R	Pvt. Co. F, 23d Inf	1764	60	4	A
Kessler, James P	Pvt. Med. Det., 23d Inf	1232	20	23	B
Turner, Clarence N	Sgt. Co. K, 23d Inf	1764	33	10	A
Palmer, Merlin Ellmer	Pvt. 17th Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	11	41	B
Strand, Clarence Henry	Cpl. 75th Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	6	15	B
Babonas, Joseph	Hrshr. Co. E, 2 Am. Tr	1233	11	13	C
THIRD DIVISION					
Anderson, Eddie	Wag. Sup. Co. 4th Inf	1232	6	37	D
Ashpaugh, Lorin Lamoin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 4th Inf	608	20	16	A
Beckner, Howard O	Pvt. Co. G, 4th Inf	608	4	11	B
Benhart, Edwin A	Wag. Sup. Co., 4th Inf	1233	31	18	D
Bernert, Joseph	Pvt. Co. E, 4th Inf	1232	16	11	A
Blatny, Jacob A	Pvt. Co. E, 4th Inf	1232	40	41	B
Cerv, Louis	Pvt. Co. C, 4th Inf	608	12	5	D
Colling, Mathias H	Pvt. Co. F, 4th Inf	1764	58	8	B
Dainton, Chester	Pvt. Co. B, 4th Inf	1232	38	40	B
Davidson, Earl	Pvt. Co. E, 4th Inf	608	34	26	A
Fierstein, Willie	Pvt. Co. G, 4th Inf	1232	29	10	E
Foster, Sidney R	Pvt. Co. B, 4th Inf	1232	7	23	F
Gavelick, Harry	Pvt. Co. C, 4th Inf	1764	44	10	A
Haugh, Richard	Cpl. Co. C, 4th Inf	1764	54	6	A
Holtgrewe, Carl J	Pvt. Co. F, 4th Inf	608	11	4	B
Hood, Lewis Leonard	Pvt. Co. C, 4th Inf	1232	18	16	G
Houska, James	Pvt. Co. B, 4th Inf	608	26	4	D
Kayton, James E	Cpl. Co. D, 4th Inf	1232	4	29	H
Kent, James E	Cpl. Co. G, 4th Inf	1232	24	31	B
Knudson, Olvin H	Pvt. Co. K, 4th Inf	1232	27	17	E
Lembke, John F	Pvt. Co. E, 4th Inf	1232	25	2	A
Lewis, George E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 4th Inf	1232	11	29	H
Morgan, Harvey J	do	1232	17	16	G
Norman, Earl Finnis	Pvt. Co. F, 4th Inf	1764	21	13	A
Peterson, Richard P	Pvt. Co. C, 4th Inf	1232	22	30	F
Reibling, George F	Pvt. Co. G, 4th Inf	608	5	11	A
Rosmussen, Carl S	Pvt. Co. E, 4th Inf	1232	10	32	C
Schipman, Emil	Pvt. Co. F, 4th Inf	608	38	28	B
Shavlik, Joseph L	Cpl. Co. F, 4th Inf	1764	67	10	B
Sloggett, Harvey M	Pvt. Co. F, 4th Inf	1232	28	45	C
Steliges, William D	Pvt. Co. C, 4th Inf	1232	16	3	B
Sutherland, Gilbert	Pvt. Co. G, 4th Inf	608	38	25	B
Tallin, Oscar P	Pvt. Co. E, 4th Inf	1232	10	30	C
Thomas, Clyde O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 4th Inf	1232	7	27	F
Vitek, Emil	Pvt. Co. C, 4th Inf	608	37	18	A
Wallien, Carl R	do	1232	29	19	H
Fountain, Roger G	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 7th Inf	608	2	2	B
Maixner, Frederick	Pvt. Hq. Co., 7th Inf	1232	1	36	C
Weakland, John Pearl	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 7th Inf	1232	34	43	B
Schneidermiller, John	Pvt. Co. D, 8th M. G. Bn	1232	1	32	G
Martin, Ralph E	2 lt. 9 M. G. Bn	1233	2	21	D
Delaney, George E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 9th M. G. Bn	608	24	22	A
Hornkohl, Joseph Frederick	Pvt. Co. A, 9th M. G. Bn	1232	40	19	A
Scanlan, Edmund G	Cpl. Bty. B, 10th F. A	1232	16	36	A
Oddo, Tony	Pvt. Bty. E, 18th F. A	1232	15	37	D
FOURTH DIVISION					
Crowe, Elmer	Pvt. Co. C, 39th Inf	608	32	6	B
Popa, Frank M	do	1764	50	5	B
Alexander, Albert B	Pvt. Co. I, 47th Inf	608	9	9	A
Oliver, Edward C	Cpl. Co. D, 47th Inf	608	2	6	A
Garretson, Jesse E	Pvt. Med. Det. 58th Inf	608	9	19	B
Nelson, Adolph J	Pvt. Co. H, 58th Inf	1764	78	3	A
Petersen, Henry F	Pvt. Co. G, 58th Inf	608	19	10	D
Roggensees, Earl Jake	Pvt. Co. H, 58th Inf	1232	7	1	H
Sievers, William E	Bugler Co. F, 58th Inf	608	1	28	C
Tordrup, August	Pvt. Co. F, 58th Inf	1232	5	15	A
Weibel, William A	do	608	6	7	C
Willadsen, Chriss S. F	do	608	28	7	D
Winter, Henry J	Pvt. Co. C, 58th Inf	1232	23	6	F
Baker, Sterling	Cpl. Co. M, 59th Inf	1232	7	43	D
Dicksen, Frederick P	Pvt. Co. L, 59th Inf	1764	50	6	A
Dix, William	Pvt. Co. F, 59th Inf	1232	21	39	B
Hankins, Dan P	Pvt. Co. L, 59th Inf	608	1	24	D
Hansen, Jens	Pvt. Co. K, 59th Inf	1233	2	19	A
Henson, Richard M	Sgt. Co. L, 59th Inf	1232	1	17	F
Kappelin, Anders L	Pvt. Co. K, 59th Inf	1232	22	36	E
Matya, Andrew	do	1232	28	32	C
Millet, Jean	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 59th Inf	1232	11	45	A
Skiff, William Henry	Pvt. Co. F, 59th Inf	1232	10	41	F
Skinner, Thomas	Pvt. Co. E, 59th Inf	1232	19	39	H
Srutek, John	Pvt. Co. F, 59th Inf	1232	34	1	C
Vogt, Oscar F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 59th Inf	1232	22	14	D
Wolfe, Alfred L	Pvt. Co. M, 59th Inf	608	33	15	A
Kettering, Lester E	Pvt. Sup. Co., 16 F. A	34	11	6	A
Taylor, Robert B	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty B, 16 F. A	1232	18	32	B
Copeman, Andrew C	Cpl. Co. B, 4th Engrs	1764	2	9	A
Farnsworth, Carl	Pvt. Co. B, 4th Engrs	608	31	23	D
Reese, Charles H	Pvt. 1 cl. Amb. Co. 21, 4 S. T.	608	31	29	B
FIFTH DIVISION					
Beyer, William	Pvt. Co. G, 61st Inf	1232	15	16	E
Goldner, John H	Cpl. Co. F, 61st Inf	1232	11	18	G
Chavet, Albert H	Sgt. Co. F, 7th Engrs	1232	35	1	A
Sanders, Albert W	Pvt. Med. Det., 7th Engrs	1232	9	41	C
SIXTH DIVISION					
Hill, Henry A	Pvt. Train Co., 318th Engrs	1233	12	27	A
Heninger, Edwin Wallace	Pvt. 1 cl. Amb. Co. 6, San Tr	1232	36	21	D
Munson, James G	Pvt. Amb. Co. 6, San Tr	1232	30	35	D
Ingraham, Roy E	Pvt. 40 Amb. Co	1232	11	15	C

Deceased soldiers from Nebraska buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Fankhauser, Charles F.	Pvt. Co. C, 101st Inf.	1764	12	10	B
Hilton, Howard E.	Pvt. Co. A, 101st Inf.	1233	9	14	D
McJimsey, George M.	Pvt. Co. D, 101st Inf.	1232	20	22	E
Bender, Albert G.	Pvt. Co. L, 102d Inf.	1232	30	17	D
Imhoff, William B.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 102d Inf.	1232	35	23	C
Knobe, William E.	Cpl. Co. B, 102d Inf.	1232	12	18	F
McMann, Arthur B.	do	1232	27	18	D
Schnieder, William	Pvt. Co. B, 102d Inf.	1232	20	18	F
Thober, Fred H.	Pvt. Co. A, 102d Inf.	1764	14	8	B
Fischer, Herman H.	Pvt. Co. F, 103d Inf.	1233	9	13	D
Roerich, Gustav	Pvt. Co. L, 103d Inf.	1233	4	3	B
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
McAuliffe, Clinton	Cpl. Co. K, 110th Inf.	1233	15	13	D
Haberman, Fred H.	Pvt. Co. D, 112th Inf.	1232	29	3	A
Johnson, Louis	Pvt. Co. G, 112th Inf.	1233	2	19	C
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Burke, Walter E.	2 lt. Co. G, 119th Inf.	636	2	7	C
Conover, Glen E.	Pvt. Co. A, 114th M. G. Bn.	636	7	23	B
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Brewer, James W.	Pvt. Co. I, 125th Inf.	608	36	7	B
Erickson, Carl M.	Pvt. Co. D, 125th Inf.	1232	3	16	C
Jacks, Robert H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 125th Inf.	1232	33	35	A
Kolling, William	Cpl. Co. M, 125th Inf.	1232	20	38	B
Peterson, Arvie	Pvt. Co. B, 125th Inf.	608	3	25	D
Rejda, Anton J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 125th Inf.	608	14	16	D
Wolff, Verne O.	Pvt. Co. D, 125th Inf.	608	6	21	B
Saylor, John H.	Pvt. Co. I, 126th Inf.	1232	38	12	E
Smyth, Elmer R.	Wag. Co. E, 126th Inf.	608	1	11	D
Allen, Albert F.	Pvt. Co. E, 127th Inf.	1232	32	37	G
Bates, Robert H.	Pvt. Co. A, 127th Inf.	1764	89	5	A
Bower, William	Pvt. Co. F, 127th Inf.	1232	32	2	H
Carlson, John	do	1232	5	39	E
Croninger, Dewey C.	Pvt. Co. G, 127th Inf.	608	30	17	D
Deeringer, Guy	do	1232	2	34	A
Golden, Horace F.	Pvt. Co. H, 127th Inf.	1232	32	19	D
Egle, William	Pvt. Co. C, 128th Inf.	608	7	15	B
Fehrs, Peter John	Pvt. Co. A, 128th Inf.	608	36	29	A
Franek, Lewis	Pvt. Co. C, 128th Inf.	608	37	12	B
Mapes, Ray D.	do	608	31	36	D
Nickerson, Howard B.	do	1232	11	3	H
Oglevie, Richard	Pvt. Co. A, 128th Inf.	1232	14	32	C
Quinn, William Daniel	Pvt. Co. B, 128th Inf.	1232	4	25	A
Ralph, Earl	do	608	17	1	D
Rush, William A.	Pvt. Co. G, 128th Inf.	1232	27	8	H
Sadler, Fred T.	Pvt. Co. C, 128th Inf.	1232	29	13	A
Schenck, Oscar G.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 128th Inf.	1232	25	12	E
Scribner, Charles E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 128th Inf.	608	16	37	D
Throckmorton, John M.	Pvt. Co. C, 128th Inf.	1232	20	31	C
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Kuehnert, Walter K. A.	Pvt. Co. F, 131st Inf.	636	8	23	D
Williams, Ross L.	1 lt. M. G. Co., 132d Inf.	1232	13	45	D
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Allen, Ormal	Cook, Co. F, 109th Eng.	1233	22	3	C
Parson, Edward W.	Pvt. Co. F, 109th Eng.	107–E	17	2	B
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Beam, Guy H.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 137th Inf.	1232	3	1	C
Goodwin, Isaac C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 137th Inf.	1232	9	33	C
Graves, Theodore C.	Pvt. Co. D, 137th Inf.	1232	14	34	C
Grimes, Scott L.	Mech. Co. A, 137th Inf.	1232	33	34	E
Jordan, John H.	Pvt. Co. A, 137th Inf.	1232	21	36	A
Kunzman, Joseph R.	Pvt. Co. B, 137th Inf.	1232	10	29	A
Lisenbee, Joseph I.	Pvt. Co. A, 137th Inf.	1232	32	9	D
Martin, Charlie M.	Pvt. Co. H, 137th Inf.	1232	21	8	C
Mickelsen, Martin T.	do	1232	4	26	B
Monger, Elic C.	Pvt. Co. A, 137th Inf.	1232	28	34	D
Parsons, Chester	Pvt. Co. I, 137th Inf.	1232	2	25	A
Snider, Jesse M.	Pvt. Co. K, 137th Inf.	1232	19	37	H
Svec, James	Pvt. Hq. Co., 137th Inf.	1232	1	5	C
Walther, William	Pvt. M. G. Co., 137th Inf.	34	29	14	A
Gilshannon, Thomas A.	Pvt. Co. H, 137th Inf.	1233	27	12	C
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Kerl, Chester E.	Pvt. Co. D, 165th Inf.	1232	30	46	A
Theilen, John D.	Pvt. Co. M, 165th Inf.	1232	26	42	A
Downie, Brodie C.	Pvt. Co. L, 168th Inf.	1764	19	10	A
Kerns, Hugh J.	Pvt. Co. I, 168th Inf.	1232	4	33	G
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Ward, Lewis J.	Pvt. Co. C, 326th Inf.	1232	39	19	B
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Egr, Charles J.	Pvt. Co. C, 335th Inf.	1232	34	11	D
Hansen, Ernest R.	Pvt. Co. F, 335th Inf.	34	19	13	A
Maly, Anton	Pvt. Co. B, 336th Inf.	608	19	35	B
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Terry, Ira R.	Pvt. Co. C, 350th Inf.	1232	29	9	F
Harris, Clark W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 352d Inf.	1232	9	21	H
Kamper, William J.	Pvt. Co. F, 352d Inf.	608	7	21	B
Peterson, Johannes S.	Pvt. Co. L, 352d Inf.	1232	27	45	D

Deceased soldiers from Nebraska buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Evans, Samuel O.	Pvt. Bty. C, 338th F. A.	34	7	1	A
Livingston, Wm. R.	Pvt. Bty. E, 338th F. A.	34	15	14	A
Martfield, William H.	do	34	31	4	A
Bailey, Erwin M.	Pvt. Bty. C, 339th F. A.	1764	30	5	B
Mette, Kurtis J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C, 339th F. A.	1764	12	8	B
Streeton, Charles V.	Mech. Bty. C, 339th F. A.	1764	33	7	B
McNurlin, Walter B.	Pvt. Co. C, 313th Amm. Tr.	1764	15	8	B
Skow, Walter Hans	Pvt. Amb. Co. 349th, 313 Sanitary Train.	1232	39	25	G
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Holmes, Oliver W.	Pvt. Co. G, 353d Inf.	1233	23	13	B
Hooper, Wilbert G.	Pvt. Co. B, 353d Inf.	1232	6	10	B
Lovelady, Grant	Pvt. Co. K, 353d Inf.	1232	1	34	B
Nielsen, Laurits	Pvt. Co. F, 353d Inf.	1232	22	2	H
Cochran, Thos. M.	Bugler Co. A, 355th Inf.	1233	34	23	C
Bossard, Harry V.	Cpl. Hq. Co., 355th Inf.	1232	36	38	B
Bean, Clarence M.	Cpl. Co. K, 355th Inf.	1232	30	6	F
Brown, Howard E.	Cpl. Co. B, 355th Inf.	1232	28	35	G
Brown, Ralph A.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 355th Inf.	1232	30	30	B
Cain, Henry E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 355th Inf.	1232	1	2	B
Carter, Leora	Pvt. Co. K, 355th Inf.	1233	34	16	C
Christenson, Otto H.	Pvt. Co. M, 355th Inf.	1232	20	28	B
Coffman, Paul	Pvt. Co. I, 355th Inf.	1233	34	6	B
Dopp, Benjamin R.	Pvt. Co. K, 355th Inf.	1233	28	18	B
Enzel, Walter L.	Pvt. Co. B, 355th Inf.	1233	3	9	A
Folda, Albin	Cpl. Co. M, 355th Inf.	1232	5	45	D
Gohr, Harry	Pvt. Co. G, 355th Inf.	1232	11	45	D
Hamilton, Joseph A.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 355th Inf.	1232	14	11	F
Heath, Carl	Cpl. Co. G, 355th Inf.	1232	33	8	F
Helzer, Jacob	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 355th Inf.	1232	19	13	A
Herman, Wm. C.	Cpl. Co. C, 355th Inf.	1232	20	19	F
Johnson, Chas. R.	Cpl. Co. G, 355th Inf.	1233	18	14	B
Johnson, Lawrence D.	Pvt. Co. A, 355th Inf.	34	18	13	A
Johnson, Oakley V.	Pvt. Co. H., 355th Inf.	1232	3	35	H
Kinnier, Thos. S.	Cpl. Co. H, 355th Inf.	1233	25	17	B
Korff, Carl T.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 355th Inf.	1232	3	43	A
Lee, Victor C.	Sgt. Co. H, 355th Inf.	1232	30	24	G
Mackeprang, Henry	Cpl. Co. F, 355th Inf.	1232	6	31	G
Marshall, Harold Dayre	Pvt. Co. E, 355th Inf.	1232	6	14	F
McIntosh, Dan	Pvt. 1cl. Co. M, 355th Inf.	1233	31	23	C
Nissen, Jens A. W.	Cpl. Co. B, 355th Inf.	1232	4	27	A
Paul, Edward R.	Pvt. Co. A, 355th Inf.	1233	34	7	B
Sibbel, Henry	do	1232	10	37	F
Stanbarger, Orval E.	Cpl. Co. C, 355th Inf.	1232	6	32	F
Stone, Lynn	Pvt. Co. C, 355th Inf.	1232	18	15	G
Tousch, Frank	Cpl. Hq. Co., 355th Inf.	1233	25	22	A
Tucker, Ellis A.	Sgt. Co. H., 355th Inf.	1233	33	10	D
Weyerts, Henry Geo.	Pvt. Co. M. G., 355th Inf.	1232	28	41	F
Weyerts, Tony	Pvt. Co. K, 355th Inf.	1232	27	41	F
Williams, Robt. L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 355th Inf.	1233	31	16	D
Carlson, Erik M.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 341st M. G. Bn.	1232	2	36	G
Godbersen, Herman	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 341st M. G. Bn.	1232	40	4	H
Gruer, Walter J.	Pvt. Co. A, 341st M. G. B.	1233	24	21	D
Harman, John D.	Sgt. Co. C, 341st M. G. B.	1233	35	13	B
Peck, Frederick L.	Cpl. Co. A, 341st M. G. B.	1232	34	29	B
Shea, Michael	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 341st M. G. B.	1232	7	20	C
Skala, George W.	Sgt. Co. C, 341st M. G. B.	1232	20	1	G
Rhodes, Roscoe B.	Sgt. Co. A, 342d M. G. B.	1232	21	12	A
Hoffman, Ralph	Wag. Amb. Co., 314th San. Tr.	1232	8	29	C
Poels, Anton	Pvt. Amb. Co., 314th San. Tr.	1232	33	42	D
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Durham, Roy O.	Pvt. C. 345th Field Art.	34	30	12	A
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Copeland, Clinton A.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 362d Inf.	34	8	19	A
Garner, William L.	Pvt. Co. I, 362d Inf.	1252	20	3	D
O'Hara, Thomas V.	Cpl. Co. L, 362d Inf.	1232	17	40	G
Labno, Stanislaw	Pvt. Co. C, 347th Mach. G. B.	1252	20	1	D
NONDIVISIONAL					
Forbes, Earl	2 lt. 20th Aero Squadron	34	1	17	B
Philbrick, Fred	1 lt. 28th Aero Squadron	1233	22	18	B
Connell, Robert D.	1 lt. Bal. Sec. Air Service	34	4	17	B
Webb, Chester H.	Pvt. Base Hosp. No. 30, M. C.	1764	5	8	B
Stankiewic, Francisek.	Pvt. Base Hosp. No. 81, M. C.	608	16	38	B
Johnson, Emil	Pvt. 48 Unit, Ft. Riley	608	4	34	B
Root, Virgil L.	Pvt. 48 Unit, M. C.	107–E	4	3	A
Campbell, George W.	Pvt. 3 Med. Det.	1233	20	12	D
Frederick, Harrison B.	Pvt. 47 Co. Med. R. D.	608	3	35	A
Hirt, Dave	Pvt. 398 Cas. Co.	107–E	14	5	B
Nordquist, David	Pvt. Co. A, 49 Inf.	608	2	16	B
Cisco, George W.	Cpl. Co. F, 805 Pioneer Inf.	1232	36	43	D
Furch, John H.	Cpl. Co. I, 806 Pioneer Inf.	1233	19	20	D
Overfeld, Henry	Pvt. 333 Fld. Remount Squadron, Q. M. C.	608	11	39	A
Ehlers, William	Pvt. 2 Co. Ft. Leavenworth, S. R. D.	608	2	31	B
Frahm, William H.	Pvt. 1 Co. Ft. Leavenworth, S. R. D.	608	27	30	A
Grant, Clinton A.	Pvt. Cp. Funston R. D. 2	34	9	2	A
Smith, Sidney J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Cp. Cody J. A. R. D.	608	5	24	A
Crews, Chauncy	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 22 Engrs.	1233	8	24	B
Wood, Ellsworth C.	Sgt. Co. A, 56 Engrs.	34	24	10	B
Cooper, Robert H.	Pvt. Casual Co. B, Tank Cps.	107–E	16	5	D
Hicks, Earl R.	Pvt. 260th Aero Sqdn.	[1] 1680	3		P

[1] New Fulford Cemetery, York, Yorkshire, England.

DECEASED SOLDIERS FROM IDAHO BURIED IN PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, under the leave given by the House to extend remarks in the RECORD I am including a list prepared by the Quartermaster General showing the names, organizations, and grave locations of those heroic sons of Idaho who gave their lives for their country during the World War and now lie buried in permanent American cemeteries in Europe.

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Idaho buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Ulrey, David R.	Pvt. Co. C, 16th Inf.	1232	26	14	H
Hoover, Stewart W.	Capt. Co. A, 18th Inf.	1233	4	29	C
Rhoads, John W.	2 lt. Co. I, 18th Inf.	636	14	11	C
Bellino, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 18th Inf.	1232	34	25	A
Bible, Earl H.	Pvt. Co. L, 18th Inf.	608	10	26	D
Hogan, Thomas P.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 18th Inf.	608	37	35	D
Madison, Harry D.	Pvt. Co. L, 18th Inf.	34	5	6	B
Madsen, Ray V.	Pvt. Co. F, 18th Inf.	1232	15	14	E
Scott, Robert Fred	Pvt. Co. G, 18th Inf.	636	7	9	C
Smith, Joseph R.	Pvt. Co. L, 18th Inf.	636	15	20	C
Thrall, Dewey O.	do	1232	3	7	D
Sims, Early R.	Pvt. Co. L, 26th Inf.	1232	30	25	B
Green, Jasper S.	Pvt. Co. B, 28th Inf.	34	11	13	B
Frodsham, Frank	Pvt. Co. C, 1st Eng.	1232	16	40	H
SECOND DIVISION					
Davenport, William E.	Pvt. Co. C, 9th Inf.	1232	18	20	F
McDermont, Horace G.	Pvt. Co. A, 9th Inf.	1233	2	20	B
Empey, Hollis Edward	Cpl. 20th Co., 5th Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	12	9	A
Greenlee, George Anthony.	Cpl. 18th Co., 5th Regt., U. S. M. C.	1764	24	5	B
Thomas, Parry Alonzo	Pvt. 17th Co., 5th Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	3	30	G
Edwards, Herschel Vernon.	Pvt. 83d Co., 6th Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	18	4	C
Wilhelm, Claude	Cpl. Bty. D, 17th Fld. Art.	1233	8	5	B
Bell, George	Cpl. Co. C, 2d Eng.	1764	59	3	A
Burns, Noah M.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 2d Eng.	1764	8	6	B
Conway, Edmund	Pvt. Co. D, 2d Eng.	1232	10	3	H
Cox, John C.	Pvt. Co. B, 2d Eng.	1764	43	4	A
De Haven, Ernest	Pvt. Co. A, 2d Eng.	1764	68	3	A
Funke, Hugo J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 2d Eng.	1232	24	15	D
Highley, James D.	Pvt. Co. C, 2d Eng.	1764	58	3	A
Hutcheson, Lloyd E.	Pvt. Co. E, 2d Eng.	1764	37	3	A
Jameson, Frank	Pvt. Co. F, 2d Eng.	1764	39	1	B
Kemig, John F.	Pvt. Co. D, 2d Eng.	1764	66	5	B
Thompson, John	Pvt. Co. D, 2d Eng.	1764	21	8	A
THIRD DIVISION					
Fox, Clark G.	2 lt. M. G. Co., 4th Inf.	1232	14	40	H
Rogers, Carl A.	Pvt. Co. L, 30th Inf.	1232	28	1	C
Tronas, Alf M.	Pvt. Co. D, 9th M. G. Bat'n.	1232	8	24	B
Hildreth, William J.	Cpl. Co. C, 5th Fld. Sign. Bn.	608	26	10	B
FOURTH DIVISION					
Crystal, Thomas B.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 59th Inf.	1232	28	43	C
De Line, Merle W.	Pvt. Co. H, 59th Inf.	1232	14	46	B
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Stibs, Emil	Pvt. Co. L, 109th Inf.	1232	39	1	E
Wells, Julian H.	do	1232	10	28	B
Worford, Benjamin	Pvt. Co. B, 109th Inf.	1232	15	26	F
Fond, Moses	Pvt. Co. F, 110th Inf.	1232	37	34	H
Nydak, Jakob A.	Pvt. Co. M, 110th Inf.	1232	39	24	A
Allen, Roy	Pvt. Co. K, 111th Inf.	1232	11	44	C
Bertholf, Marion J.	do	1232	9	9	B
Gorseth, George A.	Pvt. Co. E, 111th Inf.	1232	25	3	E
Grieshaber, Otis	do	1232	2	33	E
Zenzola, Mike	Pvt. Co. F, 111th Inf.	1232	31	28	D
Degrott, Thomas	Pvt. Co. H, 112th Inf.	1232	5	16	H
Doyle, Edward	Pvt. Co. I, 112th Inf.	1232	23	28	D

Deceased soldiers from Idaho buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Gale, James L.	Pvt. Co. D, 112th Inf.	1232	27	7	H
Maenpaa, Elmer L.	Pvt. Co. L, 112th Inf.	1232	21	10	H
Montoyo, Louis	Pvt. Co. K, 112th Inf.	1232	31	17	C
Nowacki, Joseph D.	Pvt. Co. M, 112th Inf.	1233	27	6	A
Soule, Horace M.	Pvt. Co. C, 112th Inf.	1232	19	11	B
Tam, Andrea	Pvt. Co. A, 112th Inf.	1232	8	42	A
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Kunes, Archie G.	Pvt. Co. K, 125th Inf.	1232	22	3	G
Hayden, John F.	1 lt. Co. H, 127th Inf.	34	26	6	B
Brower, Leloy R.	Pvt. Co. C, 127th Inf.	1232	39	9	E
Crim, Everett L.	do	1233	7	12	A
Eby, Daniel A.	Cpl. Co. F, 127th Inf.	1232	22	6	D
Johnson, John W.	Pvt. Co. D, 127th Inf.	1232	6	35	D
Pogue, Haskel C.	Pvt. Co. E, 127th Inf.	1233	27	12	A
Skala, John	Pvt. Co. D, 127th Inf.	608	13	33	B
Dole, Sanford B.	2 lt. Co. E, 128th Inf.	1232	30	13	G
McMillan, Fred	Pvt. Co. B, 128th Inf.	1232	4	3	H
Price, Eula	do	1232	21	6	B
Winsper, Carl V.	do	1232	3	41	C
Harpham, Bert L.	Pvt. Co. C, 121st M. G. Bn.	608	38	36	D
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Martin, Manuel	Pvt. Co. A, 164th Inf.	608	12	17	C
Trowbridge, Alex R.	Saddler Co. C, 147th M. G. Bn.	608	24	35	B
Brown, Kenneth H.	Sgt. Hq. Co. 146th F. A.	1232	26	17	B
Burzych, Peter	Cpl. Btry. Co. 146th F. A.	1232	26	11	E
Bryant, William J.	Pvt. Btry. Co. 146th F. A.	1232	29	26	H
Finnell, Rufus T.	Pvt. Co. F, 116th Engineers.	608	32	18	D
Newfarmer, Ray	Master Engr. Hq. Co. Sr. Gr.	608	28	18	C
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Barber, Clarence M.	Pvt. Co. I, 167th Inf.	1232	21	27	H
Candland, Kenneth E.	Pvt. Co. D, 167th Inf.	1232	20	26	C
Eames, Glenn W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 167th Inf.	1232	5	37	E
Hashbarger, Alvin R.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 167th Inf.	1232	10	34	F
Miller, William L.	Pvt. Hq. Co, 167th Inf.	608	23	17	A
Shaw, Lloyd L.	Pvt. Co. L, 167th Inf.	1764	90	5	A
Bellamy, Alton	Pvt. Co. M, 168th Inf.	608	24	2	B
Davis, David T.	Pvt. D, 151st M. G. Bn.	608	34	10	A
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Anderson, John R.	Pvt. Co. C, 305th Inf.	1232	14	40	F
Kendrick, William E.	Pvt. Co. H, 305th Inf.	1232	40	36	D
Lewis, Alma	Pvt. Co. E, 305th Inf.	1232	27	25	H
McMaster, William G.	Pvt. Co. C, 305th Inf.	1232	13	7	D
Old, Efton R.	do	1232	23	29	D
Ring, Charles M.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 305th Inf.	1232	10	34	D
Dieterle, Glenn R.	Pvt. Co. M, 306th Inf.	1232	9	42	F
Blackburn, John	Pvt. Co. B, 307th Inf.	1232	29	33	G
Chamberlin, Francis M.	Pvt. Co. M, 307th Inf.	1232	35	3	E
Christiansen, John C.	Pvt. Co. M, 308th Inf.	1232	13	6	D
Ericson, Alfred E.	Pvt. Co. H, 308th Inf.	1232	7	26	E
Holliday, William M.	Pvt. Co. B, 308th Inf.	1232	21	13	B
Holthaus, Julius H.	Pvt. Co. A, 308th Inf.	1232	39	31	H
Jorgenson, Erick F.	Pvt. Co. A, 308th Inf., Cemetery.	1232	26	5	H
Kaija, Steve	Pvt. Co. K, 308th Inf.	1232	35	34	F
Mead, Joseph P.	Pvt. Co. C, 308th Inf.	1232	34	11	B
Sloan, William W.	Pvt. Co. E, 308th Inf.	1233	24	12	A
Feimer, John	Pvt. Co. E, 309th Inf.	1232	22	6	C
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Glenn, Robert O.	Pvt. Co. A, 322d Inf.	1232	40	34	A
Logto, Michal	Pvt. Co. M, 324th Inf.	1233	31	13	D
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Bailey, Andrew H.	Cpl. Co. I, 361st Inf.	1232	17	20	C
Bergendorff, Julius F.	Pvt. Co. I, 361st Inf.	1232	28	23	C
David, Lee	Cpl. Co. L, 361st Inf.	1232	26	17	C
Flora, Lee	Pvt. Co. F, 361st Inf.	1232	40	34	B
Gossi, Thomas	Pvt. 1 cl., 361st Inf.	1232	35	40	D
Helm, Robert E.	Bugler Co. B, 361st Inf.	1232	13	26	D
Kemp, Isaac N.	Sgt. Co. C, 361st Inf.	1232	37	22	A
Miller, Gilbert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 361st Inf.	1232	39	34	H
Moore, Lee E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 361st Inf.	1232	16	23	D
Morrison, Earl E.	Cook Co. K, 361st Inf.	1232	12	32	A
Toll, Leland W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 361st Inf.	1232	1	39	E
Walsh, Henry M.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 361st Inf.	1232	27	17	H
Zilkey, Julius C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 361st Inf.	1232	38	21	G
Evans, Roland	Cpl. Co. E, 362d Inf.	1232	19	16	H
Haskell, Fred	Pvt. Co. G, 362d Inf.	1232	1	40	G
Carruthers, Henry	Pvt. Co. C, 363d Inf.	1232	26	29	H
Ewing, Omer K.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 363d Inf.	1232	18	33	A
Morton, William	Pvt. Co. C, 363d Inf.	1232	25	35	H
Porter, Guy A.	Cpl. Co. H, 363d Inf.	1232	22	17	C
Atkins, Burtie F.	Pvt. Co. B, 364th Inf.	1232	13	41	G
Neyman, Guy E.	Cpl. Co. K, 364th Inf.	1232	39	17	C
Robinson, James L.	Cpl. Co. M, 364th Inf.	1252	3	4	C
Arnold, William H.	Pvt. Co. A, 347th M. G. Bn.	1232	20	23	B
Lister, Edward L.	Sgt. Co. B, 347th M. G. Bn.	1252	22	1	A
Mix, Arthur J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 347th M. G. Bn.	1252	5	1	A
Weeks, Wesley H.	Sgt. Co. B, 347th M. G. Bn.	1232	31	17	B
Iverson, Simon O.	Wag. Co. A, 316th Amm. Tn.	107	6	1	B

Deceased soldiers from Idaho buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Sills, Lemmon	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 365th Inf.	1233	19	17	C
Jones, Floyd G	Cpl. 571st Mtr. Co., 317th Spl. Tr.	1232	31	16	E
NONDIVISIONAL					
Varnum, Richard	1 lt. Air Ser.	34	8	19	B
Hill, Raymond C	1 lt. 99th Aero Squad.	1232	13	4	B
Bross, James H	Pvt. 101st Aero Squad.	34	11	3	A
Wheatley, Esdras R	Sgt. 1 cl. 43d Bal. Co., Air Ser.	1232	23	5	E
Dugger, Earl E	Pvt. 4th Air Park	1232	10	38	C
Frenzel, Clarence B	Pvt. Co. F, 3d Pion. Inf.	1232	6	21	F
Droogs, William I	Pvt. Co. F, 20th Engrs.	107–E	7	4	A
Randall, Charles L	Cook 11 Co., 20th Engrs.	34	26	16	A
Atkins, William H	Pvt. Co. C, 22d Engrs.	1232	14	41	G
Breeding, Jay E	Sgt. Co. C, 22d Engrs.	608	25	39	D
Harwood, Hugh H	Pvt. Co. C, 27th Engrs.	1232	14	31	H
Sjursen, Andrew	Pvt. Co. B, 28th Engrs.	1233	4	20	C
McCarty, Edward	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 32d Engrs.	34	30	2	C
Broxon, Donald R	2 lt. Cas. Engrs.	608	31	29	C
Des Ruisseaux, Chas. Lucas.	Sgt. U. S. M. C.	34	3	13	B
Buckbee, Walter H	Sgt. 1 cl. 53d Co. Trans. Corps.	608	26	30	B
Lawson, Thomas	Pvt. 149th Co. Rwy. Trans. Corps.	34	31	2	A

DECEASED SOLDIERS FROM NORTH DAKOTA BURIED IN PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Speaker, under the leave given me by the House to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I desire to pay tribute to the part played in the World War by the soldiers and sailors of the State of North Dakota, by making a matter of public record the list of the heroic North Dakota boys who sacrificed their lives on the altar of liberty during that conflict, and who now are buried in the permanent American cemeteries of Europe.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Orgonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1251. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from North Dakota buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Eagleson, Boyd	Pvt. Co. H, 16th Inf.	1232	19	19	E
Gabe, James C	Pvt. Co. D, 16th Inf.	608	22	14	D
Larson, Charles	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 16th Inf.	608	1	8	C
McGregor, Gordon B	Pvt. Co. E, 16th Inf.	1232	30	39	C
Miller, Jacob	Pvt. Co. C, 16th Inf.	1232	29	9	C
Redemske, Richard G	Pvt. Co. I, 16th Inf.	608	6	3	D
Rugg, Jay	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 16th Inf.	636	6	23	B
Skoien, Samuel M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 16th Inf.	34	1	21	A
Smith, Albert	Cpl. Co. A, 16th Inf.	608	20	33	D
Standish, James F	Pvt. Co. K, 16th Inf.	608	27	2	D
Thompson, Edward A	Pvt. Co. F, 16th Inf.	1232	28	4	G
Annis, Clarence E	Pvt. Co. I, 18th Inf.	608	34	7	C
Baar, John C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 18th Inf.	1232	40	25	F
Beck, Charles W	Pvt. Co. I, 18th Inf.	608	2	36	A
Bredell, Bernard S	Pvt. Co. D, 18th Inf.	1232	17	42	F
Chandler, Edgar R	do	636	6	7	D
Cooke, Cecil F	Pvt. Med. Det., 18th Inf.	1232	2	17	H
Eager, Fred M	Pvt. Co. I, 18th Inf.	1233	29	12	B
Ecker, Anton H	Cpl. Co. E, 18th Inf.	1232	28	30	D
Farup, Paul	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 18th Inf.	608	23	8	C
Ford, Lee T	Pvt. Co. B, 18th Inf.	608	8	33	D
Gard, Fred	Pvt. Co. K, 18th Inf.	1233	6	4	B
Gilmore, Archie L	Pvt. Co. B, 18th Inf.	1232	37	23	A
Good, Irl	Cpl. Co. M, 18th Inf.	1232	34	32	F
Green, John W	Pvt. Co. L, 18th Inf.	1232	6	34	A
Grovum, Lewis T	Pvt. Co. M, 18th Inf.	1233	13	11	B
Hillert, Gustave	Pvt. Co. I, 18th Inf.	636	14	20	C
Hume, Forest T. D	do	608	33	26	C
Jacobson, Martin A	Pvt. Co. C, 18th Inf.	608	16	23	C
Johnson, Henry	Pvt. Co. B, 18th Inf.	1232	17	8	D
Johnson, Levi D	Cpl. Co. D, 18th Inf.	1232	5	45	B
Larsen, George T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 18th Inf.	1232	33	16	C

Deceased soldiers from North Dakota buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION—con.					
Larson, Clarence A	Pvt. Co. I, 18th Inf.	1233	3	7	C
Madsen, Harry J	do	1764	43	9	B
May, Fred A	Pvt. Co. D, 18th Inf.	1232	38	19	C
Midak, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 18th Inf.	1233	29	7	B
Myers, Stanford A	Cpl. Co. D, 18th Inf.	1232	35	10	E
Olson, Knute	Pvt. Co. I, 18th Inf.	1233	23	14	B
Pariseau, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 18th Inf.	1232	25	35	A
Peterson, Christ A	Pvt. Co. L, 18th Inf.	636	2	20	C
Petterson, Alak	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 18th Inf.	608	3	28	B
Pierson, Arthur H	Cpl. Co. M, 18th Inf.	636	15	10	D
Repsdorf, John	Cpl. Co. K, 18th Inf.	608	13	36	B
Sayer, Louis C	Pvt. Co. L, 18th Inf.	636	12	12	C
Shaw, Arthur E	Pvt. Co. A, 18th Inf.	1232	8	37	C
Shellberg, Gust	Pvt. Co. I, 18th Inf.	636	6	15	D
Spetz, Loyd W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 18th Inf.	1233	6	12	B
Stahl, Tracy W	Pvt., 18th Inf.	1232	19	46	D
Stickney, Edwin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 18th Inf.	636	14	14	A
Tibbetts, George E	Cpl. Co. C, 18th Inf.	1232	3	7	D
Anderson, Clarence E	Pvt. Co. E, 26th Inf.	636	5	19	A
Arneson, Ole K	Pvt. Co. M, 26th Inf.	636	13	13	C
Bouret, Joe W	Pvt. Co. A, 26th Inf.	636	14	17	C
Boyd, Edgar M	Pvt. Co. H, 26th Inf.	1232	4	34	H
Brandt, Henry A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 26th Inf.	1232	8	18	C
Burkhardt, Charles W	Pvt. Co. M, 26th Inf.	608	37	9	C
Clayton, John Newton	Cpl. Co. D, 26th Inf.	1232	25	4	A
Daniel, Nicholas	Cpl. Co. F, 26th Inf.	1232	27	24	B
Donnelly, Wm. V	Pvt. Co. I, 26th Inf.	1232	28	39	E
Evenson, Hans	Pvt. Co. H, 26th Inf.	608	2	19	A
French, Ross E	Pvt. Co. B, 26th Inf.	1232	4	22	B
Fry, William A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 26th Inf.	608	11	13	D
Gosecky, Bolek	Cpl. Co. K, 26th Inf.	1232	38	36	H
Granlund, John A	Cpl. Co. H, 26th Inf.	608	1	36	D
Granlund, Oscar E	do	608	6	6	D
Heidenberg, Arvid W	Pvt. Co. L, 26th Inf.	608	14	15	D
Knoph, Orville	Pvt. Co. B, 26th Inf.	1232	10	28	G
Leander, Axel	Cpl. Co. C, 26th Inf.	1232	31	4	E
Little, Charles Vernon	Pvt. Co. I, 26th Inf.	1764	52	9	B
Marsh, Claude A	Pvt. Co. H, 26th Inf.	608	21	37	B
Mealy, Thomas J	Pvt. Co. F, 26th Inf.	608	7	22	C
Meheles, Jamie	Pvt. Co. A, 26th Inf.	1232	23	5	C
Minnie, August	Pvt. Co. D, 26th Inf.	608	16	29	C
Nelson, Magnus	Pvt. Co. H, 26th Inf.	34	26	8	B
Olson, Andrew	Pvt. Co. A, 26th Inf.	1232	22	45	D
Olson, Egil A	Pvt. Co. F, 26th Inf.	608	28	13	D
Pilbeam, Clarence H	Cpl. Co. F, 26th Inf.	608	30	17	A
Potel, George A	Sgt. Co. M, 26th Inf.	1233	6	3	C
Proisl, Frank J	Pvt. Co. B, 26th Inf.	1233	1	14	C
Rasen, John V	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 26th Inf.	608	18	5	D
Rogen, Carl E	Pvt. Co. L, 26th Inf.	1232	16	12	E
Rogers, Albert C	Pvt. Co. C, 26th Inf.	34	10	4	B
Sahagian, Virdick	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 26th Inf.	608	2	14	D
Scott, Calvin W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 26th Inf.	34	23	6	B
Shaheen, Nassb B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 26th Inf.	636	5	7	D
Silker, Wyatt E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 26th Inf.	1232	31	23	D
Smith, James	Cpl. Co. A, 26th Inf.	608	38	15	D
Staska, Rudolph	Pvt. Co. H, 26th Inf.	608	29	27	B
Stephens, Sidney B	Pvt. Co. F, 26th Inf.	608	37	41	D
Stevenson, Milton C	Pvt. Hq. Co. 26th Inf.	608	14	18	A
Thome, Walter J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 26th Inf.	608	9	36	B
Thorn, Raymond B	Pvt. Co. A, 26th Inf.	1232	31	38	D
Tieneman, Arthur H. B	Pvt. Co. M, 26th Inf.	34	3	8	A
Trowbridge, Glenn E	Pvt. Co. C, 26th Inf.	1764	43	5	A
Walsh, Ambrose	Pvt. Co. M, 26th Inf.	608	17	4	D
Hansen, Harry C	Pvt. Co. M, 28th Inf.	1232	11	7	F
Walby, Alfred B	Pvt. 1 cl Co. M, 28th Inf.	608	26	29	C
Almos, Fred H	Pvt. Co. C, 1st Brig., M. G. Bn.	636	2	22	C
Bailey, Albert G	do	636	15	16	C
Fink, Dewey W	Wag. Hq. Co., 1st Brig., M. G. Bn.	636	13	14	D
Miller, Elmer D	Pvt. Med. Det., 1st Brig., M. G. Bn.	636	16	2	C
Regnery, James J	Pvt. 2d Co., 1st Brig., M. G. Bn.	1233	16	19	B
Humphrey, Jack	Pvt. Co. A, 1st M. G. Bn.	636	10	16	C
Cavalli, Mike A	Cpl. Co. A, 2d M. G. Bn.	1232	4	18	F
Kushnir, Ignace	Pvt. Co. A, 2d M. G. Bn.	1232	8	29	G
Morken, Ole M	do	1232	14	25	A
Rourke, George L	Pvt. Co. D, 2d M. G. Bn.	34	3	6	B
SECOND DIVISION					
Babich, Michael	Pvt. Co. F, 9th Inf.	1232	17	5	H
O'Hara, John R	Cpl. Co. L, 9th Inf.	34	10	8	B
Stadstad, Edward T	Pvt. Co. B, 9th Inf.	608	24	33	D
Skriver, Rasmus R	Pvt. Co H, 23d Inf.	1233	25	10	A
Tillett, John	do	1232	3	23	H
Vos, Martin	do	1232	17	16	C
Waddle, Harry W	do	1232	28	30	E
Fischer, James Edward	Pvt. 67th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	85	9	A
Gallup, Harley Berton	Pvt. 49th Co., 5th Regt., U. S. M. C.	1232	11	23	G
Robertson, Ernest Adam.	Cpl. 79th Co., 6th Regt., U. S. M. C.	1764	49	8	A
Stine, George Clarence	Sgt. 79th Co., 6th Regt., U. S. M. C.	1764	38	8	B
Hale, Charles Cunningham	Pvt. 77th Co., 6th M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C.	1764	35	13	A
Still, Lloyd H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 2d Engrs.	1764	77	6	A
Weiler, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 2d Engrs.	1232	24	38	G
Dryden, Arthur W	Wag. Sup. Co., 2d Amm. Tr.	608	25	30	B
THIRD DIVISION					
Finn, Henry	Pvt. Med. Det., 4th Inf.	608	27	18	A
Kuehne, John F	Wag. Sup. Co., 4th Inf.	1233	26	21	A

Deceased soldiers from North Dakota buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRD DIVISION—con.					
Anderson, Fletcher D.	Pvt. Med. Det., 7th Inf.	1232	16	16	C
Loomis, Joseph L.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 30th Inf.	608	22	27	B
Ball, Ralph	Pvt. Co. I, 38th Inf.	1232	22	21	E
Coy, Ludwig	do	608	22	20	A
Soberg, Paul J.	Pvt. Co. E, 38th Inf.	1232	30	7	C
Curry, Frank E.	2 lt. Co. A, 7th M. G. Bn.	1232	19	44	C
Ekstrom, Oscar	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 7th M. G. Bn.	1764	10	10	A
Ostrowski, Stanley	Pvt. Co. B, 7th M. G. Bn.	1232	31	16	C
Wirkus, Lauren P.	Pvt. Co. C, 5th Field Sig. Bn.	1232	26	4	H
FOURTH DIVISION					
Brateng, Einar	Cpl. Co. A, 39th Inf.	1232	18	25	E
Erickson, Joseph	Pvt. Co. D, 39th Inf.	1232	24	43	D
Kleveland, Bernt R.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 39th Inf.	608	9	6	C
Olson, Alfred A.	Pvt. Co. E, 39th Inf.	1232	34	33	C
Schroeder, Geo. L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 39th Inf.	1232	9	43	B
Dokken, Tom T.	Pvt. Co. C, 47th Inf.	608	23	9	B
Gravell, Wm. J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 47th Inf.	608	13	16	A
Lyle, Robert P.	Pvt. Co. F, 47th Inf.	1764	77	13	A
Morstad, Gilman	Pvt. Co. G, 47th Inf.	34	2	19	A
Bissett, Geo. M.	Cpl. Co. B, 58th Inf.	1232	16	5	D
Bogus, Stephen	Pvt. Co. D, 58th Inf.	1764	10	7	A
Feldman, Charles A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 58th Inf.	1764	88	8	A
Heistad, Evald L.	Pvt. Co. D, 58th Inf.	1764	49	2	A
Johnson, Carl M.	do	1232	34	46	C
Knutson, Olaf	Pvt. Co. A, 58th Inf.	1232	12	39	G
Lillico, Andrew	Pvt. Co. G, 58th Inf.	1764	55	6	A
Lura, Oscar	Pvt. Co. E, 58th Inf.	608	18	36	C
Ottum, Andrew	do	1764	1	5	A
Rosle, Peter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 58th Inf.	608	17	23	A
Stake, Raymond	Pvt. Hq. Co., 58th Inf.	1764	23	4	A
Fletcher, Charles E.	Pvt. Co. H, 59th Inf.	1232	27	44	A
Stroberger, Herbert F.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 12th M. G. Bn.	1232	12	3	D
Lantis, Clifford L.	Pvt. Bty. A, 13th F. A.	1232	19	5	C
FIFTH DIVISION					
Thune, Lewis M.	1 lt. Co. K, 60th Inf.	1232	3	43	B
Nelson, Bernhard	Cpl. Co. B, 61st Inf.	1232	36	9	E
O'Keefe, Ambrose	Pvt. Co. B, 14th M. G. Bn.	1233	34	15	B
Jensen, Einar	Pvt. Co. D, 7th Engrs.	1232	25	5	E
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Marschke, Arthur B.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 101st Inf.	1232	6	43	E
Hollingsworth, Martin L.	Pvt. Med. Det., 102d Inf.	1232	7	30	A
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Rohweller, Randolph I.	Pvt. Co. B, 109th Inf.	1232	5	35	A
Roisland, Dreng H.	do	1232	5	2	E
Amundson, Axel	Pvt. Co. E, 110th Inf.	1232	10	42	C
Block, Albert	Pvt. Co. D, 110th Inf.	1232	11	16	F
Bothun, Andrew O.	Pvt. Co. E, 110th Inf.	1232	8	10	A
Heinen, Math	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 110th Inf.	1233	33	4	C
Holmen, Soren E.	Pvt. Co. K, 110th Inf.	1232	16	35	A
Johnson, Herman E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 110th Inf.	1232	40	1	E
Neustel, John G., jr.	Pvt. Co. B, 110th Inf.	1232	27	21	B
Olson, Sivert	Pvt. Co. A, 110th Inf.	1232	11	19	B
Petterson, Petter	do	1232	34	2	A
Anderson, Hans A.	Pvt. Co. D, 111th Inf.	1232	18	32	D
Krening, William	Pvt. Co. L, 111th Inf.	1232	33	14	F
Mischel, Sebastian	Pvt. Co. I, 111th Inf.	1232	31	17	H
Kruger, Gust	Pvt. Co. L, 112th Inf.	1232	33	43	D
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Sumlin, Posey	Pvt. Co. F, 120th Inf.	686	10	11	D
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Senstad, George K.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 125th Inf.	608	27	29	B
Warner, Verner J.	Pvt. Co. L, 125th Inf.	1232	7	24	D
Kain, Frank M.	Wag. Sup. Co, 127th Inf.	1232	14	28	F
Eggers, John	Pvt. Co. C, 128th Inf.	1232	9	41	E
Foss, Jerry S.	do	1322	8	41	A
Heier, Philip P.	Pvt. Co. D, 128th Inf.	1232	31	20	A
Karch, Karl, jr.	Pvt. Co. B, 128th Inf.	1232	39	8	D
Kelle, Fred	do	1232	27	37	E
Kreitel, Clem	do	1232	1	12	C
Mayer, John	Pvt. Co. A, 128th Inf.	1232	10	21	H
Morlock, Gottlieb	do	1232	32	36	C
Nelson, George	Pvt. Co. C	1232	17	22	D
Okeson, Ernest A.	do	1232	21	5	D
Olson, Albert	do	1232	28	22	D
O'Malley, Edward P.	do	1232	37	17	H
Pedersen, Harry J.	do	1232	22	16	D
Schwind, Harry	Pvt. Co. B, 128th Inf.	1232	1	41	D
Sperle, Michael	Pvt. Co. A, 128th Inf.	1232	11	21	H
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Hansen, Carl J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 131st Inf.	1233	17	14	C
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Babcock, Stephen A.	Pvt. Co. A, 137th Inf.	1232	38	7	E
Helland, Jonas A.	Pvt. Co. M, 137th Inf.	686	13	22	A
Hibner, Ferdinand	Pvt. Co. L, 137th Inf.	1232	10	21	A
Hilden, Oscar	Pvt. Co. M, 137th Inf.	1232	11	21	D

Deceased soldiers from North Dakota buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION—continued					
Hensen, Niels	Pvt. Co. I, 137th Inf.	1232	36	31	E
Koch, Henry F.	Pvt. Co. G, 137th Inf.	1232	30	33	B
Leysring, Otto	Pvt. Co. L, 137th Inf.	1232	37	30	E
Peterman, Frank B.	Pvt. Co. A, 137th Inf.	1232	35	19	G
Peterson, Albert	Cpl. Co. A, 137th Inf.	1232	40	8	B
Reily, Gottlib P.	Pvt. Co. K, 137th Inf.	1232	22	37	G
Rowe, Maurice D.	Pvt. Co. D, 137th Inf.	1232	27	19	B
Szygiel, Frank	Pvt. Co. M, 137th Inf.	1232	12	22	B
Staxrud, Ole	do	1232	13	14	G
Winkley, Charles T.	Pvt. Co. D, 137th Inf.	1232	27	45	C
Wold, Martin A.	do	1232	2	9	C
Yankoske, Thomas K.	do	1232	4	3	A
Aase, Ole R.	Pvt. Co. H, 138th Inf.	1232	3	38	E
Anderson, John G.	Pvt. 1 cl., 138th Inf.	1232	26	8	D
Askildson, Jacob L.	Pvt. Co. I, 138th Inf.	1232	37	3	D
Byers, Wm. M.	do	1232	27	41	C
Dietrich, Fred W.	Pvt. Co. L, 138th Inf.	1232	12	25	H
Ellenson, Helmer	Pvt. Co. H, 138th Inf.	1232	34	18	F
Fossen, Bert M.	do	1232	34	39	G
Hoof, Charles V.	Pvt. Co. G, 138th Inf.	1232	8	12	F
Larson, Alfred B.	Pvt. Co. M, 138th Inf.	1233	22	18	C
Maixner, Louis	Pvt. Co. L, 138th Inf.	1232	37	33	G
Pirkl, Joseph	do	1232	22	26	D
Rue, Olai	Pvt. Co. M, 138th Inf.	1232	2	27	F
Skjerseth, Herman W.	Pvt. Co. H, 138th Inf.	1232	9	26	D
Taylor, George T.	Pvt. Co. K, 138th Inf.	1232	31	12	B
Warfield, Roy	Pvt. Co. M, 138th Inf.	1232	5	17	C
Zich, Wm. A.	Pvt. Co. H, 138th Inf.	1232	22	13	C
Blair, Wm. J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 139th Inf.	1232	29	16	E
Getz, Peter D.	Pvt. Co. F, 139th Inf.	1232	26	29	F
Hald, Marinus	Pvt. Co. L, 139th Inf.	1232	18	12	F
Hartman, Charles L.	Pvt. Co. B, 139th Inf.	1232	34	12	C
Hebert, Henry W.	Mech. Co. B, 139th Inf.	1232	3	14	F
John, Angus G.	Pvt. Co. E, 139th Inf.	1232	36	4	D
Landphere, James	do	1232	16	10	G
Lindberg, Harry W.	Pvt. Co. H, 139th Inf.	1232	8	4	E
Logan, Tracy	Pvt. Co. E, 139th Inf.	1232	37	46	B
Lyson, Arthur	Pvt. Co. G, 139th Inf.	1232	17	41	G
Mew, George W.	do	1232	12	12	G
Moen, Uldrick	Pvt. Co. I, 139th Inf.	1232	12	40	B
Momonie, Tony	Pvt. Co. C, 139th Inf.	1232	25	41	A
Olen, Joseph J.	Pvt. Co. E, 139th Inf.	1232	37	9	B
Schindler, John J.	Pvt. Co. L, 139th Inf.	1232	26	11	C
Schwartz, Charles F.	do	1232	7	23	G
Shirek, Thomas A.	Pvt. Co. I, 139th Inf.	1233	14	12	D
Snyder, Otto	Pvt. Co. C, 139th Inf.	1232	9	23	G
Sorenson, Robert N.	Pvt. Co. I, 139th Inf.	1232	36	18	A
Thompson, Botolf	Pvt. Co. C, 139th Inf.	1232	31	40	E
Vandermeer, Albert	do	1232	12	11	C
Witchic, Thomas	Pvt. Co. B, 139th Inf.	1232	8	6	C
Zuelich, Harry H.	Pvt. Co. A, 139th Inf.	1232	3	20	A
Broberg, Edward A.	Pvt. Co. H, 140th Inf.	1232	15	17	F
Corbett, Fred H.	do	1232	13	30	C
Halvorson, Iver	Pvt. Co. E, 140th Inf.	1232	37	16	C
Hanson, Alfred	Pvt. Co. C, 140th Inf.	1232	13	17	C
Instad, Louis	do	1232	37	5	E
Knittel, David	Pvt. Co. K, 140th Inf.	1232	17	11	E
Krohn, Henry	do	1322	19	35	A
Larson, John M.	do	1232	22	43	H
Lien, Chris	do	1232	1	4	E
Milkey, Wm. A.	Pvt. Co. D, 140th Inf.	1232	24	25	E
Myhre, Olaf E.	Pvt. Co. M, 140th Inf.	1232	8	21	D
Nikkila, Thorsten E.	Pvt. Co. D, 140th Inf.	1233	32	12	A
Nylund, Fred	do	1232	12	24	D
Nelsen, Louis	Pvt. Co. D, 110th Engrs.	1232	29	33	D
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Moen, Mell Merriam	Pvt. Co. E, 148th Inf.	1252	3	1	D
Tovsrud, Robert C.	Pvt. Co. D, 135th M. G. Bn.	1252	17	1	D
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Hedahl, Ole E.	Wag. Amb. Co. 151, 113th San. Tn.	107-E	3	11	D
FORTIETH DIVISION					
Larson, Norvald	Pvt. M. G. Co., 158th Inf.	34	14	17	B
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Ehrle, John L.	Mech. Co. K, 164th Inf.	1233	31	6	D
Gallipo, Clifford	Cook Co. H, 164th Inf.	608	17	34	B
Smith, Cecil C.	Cpl. Co. D, 164th Inf.	608	27	18	C
Wast, Alfred	Wag. Sup. Co., 164th Inf.	107-E	6	4	B
Wilson, Fred (alias Gillson, William).	Pvt. Co. K, 116th Engrs.	608	6	30	B
Kuhn, Geo. H.	Pvt. 1 cl., 161st Amb. Co., 116th S. Tn.	1232	39	35	D
Salzman, Harley B.	Pvt. 1 cl., 164th Amb. Co., 116th S. Tn.	34	28	3	A
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Tiedemann, Jesse A.	Pvt. Co. G, 168th Inf.	608	18	22	A
Heille, Carl J.	Pvt. Bty. A, 151st F. A.	1232	34	14	H
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Carlson, Gustav R.	Pvt. Co. E, 305th Inf.	1232	5	25	G
Semling, Ole, jr.	Pvt. Co. I, 305th Inf.	1232	36	11	H

Deceased soldiers from North Dakota buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION—continued					
Gondo, John	Pvt. Co. K, 306th Inf	1232	9	8	H
Mettler, Richard	Pvt. Co. M, 306th Inf	1232	33	42	G
Ramberg, Henry	Pvt. Co. C, 306th Inf	1232	40	22	A
Hodel, Emanuel	Pvt. Co. F, 307th Inf	1232	9	37	D
Olauson, Amund	Pvt. 1 cl., 307th Inf	1232	28	46	D
Williams, John W	Pvt. Co. D, 307th Inf	1232	26	15	C
Smith, Frederick E	Lt. col., 308th Inf	1232	18	7	A
Wanner, Kennedy S	1 lt. Co. G, 308th Inf	1232	25	6	A
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Tangen, Ole A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 309th Inf	1232	30	22	B
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Biffart, Henry	Pvt. Co. I, 321st Inf	1233	1	5	D
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Charwatt, Joseph	Pvt. Co. K, 325th Inf	1232	4	24	B
Wormdahl, Albert	Pvt. Co. G, 325th Inf	1232	8	14	B
Anderson, Christ	Pvt. Co. K, 328th Inf	1232	33	8	B
Christofferson, Thomas H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 326th Inf	1232	34	18	C
Hollister, Burnis W	Pvt. Co. K, 326th Inf	1232	18	32	E
Johnson, Gerald V	Pvt. Co. G, 326th Inf	1232	4	13	E
Maske, Herbert C	Pvt. Co. I, 326th Inf	1232	14	23	C
Anderson, Hans A	Pvt. Co. H, 327th Inf	1232	9	5	A
Bartow, Claude B	Cpl. Co. I, 327th Inf	1232	16	8	B
Flesche, Carroll	Bugler Co. G, 327th Inf	1232	24	26	C
Anderson, George	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 328th Inf	1232	6	14	C
Smith, Wm. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 328th Inf	1232	15	35	E
EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Roberts, James J	Pvt. Bty. C, 335th F. A	1233	14	24	A
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Christianson, Martin	Pvt. Co. M, 349th Inf	1232	35	26	E
Stewart, Arthur B	Cpl. Hq. Co., 350th Inf	1232	32	28	D
Greslivold, Ole O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 352d Inf	1232	23	8	F
Jaugen, Lars	Pvt. Co. E, 352d Inf	1232	32	15	D
Hoffman, John J	Pvt. Co. B, 352d Inf	1232	28	14	D
Jones, Roland W	Pvt. Co. D 352d Inf	1332	2	9	F
Marriott, Manley	Pvt. Co. I, 352d Inf	1232	5	5	F
Myrvik, Gilbert O	Pvt. Co. L, 352d Inf	1232	23	46	D
Nowatzki, Joseph A	Pvt. Co. E, 352d Inf	1232	7	24	G
Lahman, Harry E	Pvt. Co. D, 338th M. G. Bn	1232	35	23	E
Hanson, James O	Pvt. Co. C, 339th M. G. Bn	1232	39	24	E
Leisner, Wm. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 339th M. G. Bn.	1232	28	24	E
Nielson, Charles K	Pvt. Co. D, 339th M. G. Bn	1232	26	16	E
Bessey, Roy E	Wag. Hq. Co., 339th M. G. Bn.	1232	29	23	E
Metzger, Edward	Pvt. Bty. F, 339th M. G. Bn	1764	19	7	B
Peterson, Elmer	Pvt. Hq. Co, 339th M. G. Bn	1764	4	9	B
Sjerdahl, Edwin	Pvt. Bty. C, 339th M. G. Bn	1764	5	7	B
Guetschow, Walter	Pvt. Hq. Co., 31st Engrs	1232	3	16	A
Leif, Joseph J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 31st Engrs	1233	21	21	D
Olson, Henry L	Pvt. Co. B, 31st Engrs	1232	28	3	F
Wortman, Clyde E	Pvt. Co. A, 313th M. P	1232	10	22	H
Pederson, Ingwald	Pvt. Co. B, 313th Sup. Tn	1232	15	8	F
Evans, Eugene V	Pvt. Co. F, 313th Amm. Tn	1232	6	5	F
Keller, Edward	Pvt. Co. E, 313th Amm. Tn	1764	37	8	B
Tonneson, Theodor B	Pvt. 352 Amb. Co., 313th S. Tn.	1232	16	45	D
Verschelde, Maurice	Pvt. 350 Amb. Co., 313th S. Tn.	1232	25	25	G
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Runnestrand, Alfred T	Pvt. Co. M, 356th Inf	1233	20	26	B
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Dorgeloos, Jacob	Pvt. Co. D, 357th Inf	1232	33	38	E
Fenne, John O	Pvt. Co. K, 357th Inf	1232	4	29	A
Fiske, Olaf	Pvt. Co. G, 357th Inf	1233	23	18	D
Nyhus, Oliver	Pvt. Co. M, 357th Inf	1233	19	12	D
Oberg, Gust A	do	1233	23	8	C
Abdalla, George	Pvt. Co. L, 358th Inf	1233	14	18	D
Belgredo, Dolce L	Pvt. Co. I, 358th Inf	1232	29	29	G
Kaminiski, Antoni	Pvt. Co. M., 358th Inf	1233	16	3	B
Nelson, John	Pvt. Co. E, 358th Inf	608	15	39	A
Slaatte, Jacob T	Pvt. Co. H, 358th Inf	1232	23	41	D
Sulz, Mike	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 358th Inf	1232	28	7	D
Tozzi, John	Pvt. Co. L, 358th Inf	1233	26	24	C
Carlson, John A	Pvt. Hq. Co., 359th Inf	1233	14	24	D
Solie, Arthur T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C., 360th Inf	1233	18	18	D
Solvsberg, Carl	Pvt. Co. L, 360th Inf	1232	6	43	A
Rudd, Martin O	Pvt. Co. B, 343d M. G. Bn	1233	18	41	D
Fregien, John	Pvt. M. P Co	1232	28	33	H
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Rau, Jacob	Pvt. Co. A, 361st Inf	1232	23	39	E
Barnick, George O	Pvt. M. G. Co., 362d Inf	34	40	4	B
Kern, Charles E	Pvt. Co. B, 362d Inf	1232	40	26	F
Lane, Clifford	Pvt. Co. A, 362d Inf	1232	1	9	G
Nagel, Jacob	Pvt. Co. H, 362d Inf	1232	27	16	C
Schaefer, Reinhold D	Pvt. Co. G, 362d Inf	1252	6	3	B
Togstad, Theodore	Pvt. Co. L, 362d Inf	1252	2	2	B

Deceased soldiers from North Dakota buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION—continued					
Van Allen, Delbert B	Pvt. Co. H, 362d Inf	1232	32	23	E
Blair, William C	Pvt. Co. M, 363d Inf	1232	11	25	H
Eide, Sverre	do	1232	1	46	C
Vanderwaal, Albert T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 348th M. G. Bn.	1252	1	4	D
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Conner, Arthur	2 lt., 372d Inf	1232	25	43	C
FIRST ARMY					
Bourk, Sevrin	Pvt. Hq. Regt	636	10	19	B
AERO SQUADRONS					
Henry, William T	Cpl. 329th	107 E	12	5	C
Carter, Dovie W	Sgt. 1 cl. 638th	1233	2	15	C
Johnston, Charles E	Sgt. 1 cl. 875th	1233	16	25	C
BASE HOSPITALS, MEDICAL CORPS					
Rich, Lyle B	Pvt. 1 cl. No. 18	1232	34	39	C
FIELD HOSPITALS, MEDICAL CORPS					
Orbom, Einar E	Wag. No. 41	1232	31	14	H
VETERINARY HOSPITALS, MEDICAL CORPS					
Haughtelin, Orville T	Farrier No. 6	1232	4	41	D
ARMY NURSE CORPS, MEDICAL CORPS					
Hardy, Sabra R	Nurse Base Hosp. 54	1233	9	26	B
MILITARY POLICE					
Perreault, Joseph	Pvt. 289th Co	34	19	7	B
REPAIR SHOPS AND REPAIR UNITS, MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS					
Ostby, Melvin	Pvt. 303d M. R. S	1233	34	11	A
FIELD REMOUNT SQUADRON, QUARTERMASTER CORPS					
Rybus, John	Pvt. 325th Sq	608	2	32	A
REPLACEMENT DRAFTS					
Lunde, George	Pvt. 22d Co., S. R. D	608	17	31	A
NONDIVISIONAL					
Hovind, Alf M	Pvt. Co. F, 20th Engrs	34	21	1	A
Thompson, Harry R	Pvt. Co. C, 25th Engrs	34	26	4	A
Kelley, William R	Wag., 465th Engrs. Pontoon Tn.	1233	30	12	B
Jenson, Louis C	Pvt. 14 Co., Engrs., Cp. Humphreys S. R. D.	608	8	30	D
Grafton, Gilbert C	Lt. col. Army Service School	1233	6	9	B
TRANSPORTATION CORPS					
McElvain, Michael J	Pvt. 67th Co	1232	3	31	F

DECEASED SOLDIERS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA BURIED IN PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave given by the House to extend remarks in the RECORD I am including a list prepared by the Quartermaster General showing the names, organizations, and grave locations of those heroic sons of South Carolina who gave their lives for their country during the World War and now lie buried in permanent American cemeteries in Europe.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from South Carolina buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Monroe, David Eugene	2 lt. Co. F, 16th Inf.	1232	31	10	B
David, John H., jr	1 lt. Co. M, 18th Inf.	1233	31	18	B
Walker, Ralph J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 26th Inf.	608	12	17	A
Purdy, Robert O., jr	2 lt. Co. M, 28th Inf.	608	19	36	D
Cely, Joseph F	Pvt. Co. F, 28th Inf.	636	4	25	A
Dennis, Heywood	Pvt. Co. E, 28th Inf.	34	19	6	B
Freeman, Clarence F	Pvt. Co. G, 28th Inf.	1232	9	22	B
Reardon, John E	Mech. Co. E, 28th Inf.	608	26	17	D
Scott, Willie	Pvt. Co. I, 28th Inf.	636	8	17	C
Huxford, Harley C	Pvt. Co. D, M. G. Bn. 2d Brigade.	636	7	15	C
Wells, Edward L	1 lt. Co. C, 2d M. G. Bn.	1232	37	30	A
SECOND DIVISION					
Thompson, Henry L	Capt. 1st Bn. 23d Inf.	1232	36	16	F
Jordan, Arthur	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 23d Inf.	1232	40	30	E
Mathis, Minlo	Pvt. 79th Co., 6 th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	17	16	C
Smart, Henry James	Cpl. 74th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	34	31	G
THIRD DIVISION					
Trotter, Augustus M	1 lt. Co. A, 7th Inf.	1764	68	6	B
Reynolds, John S	1 lt. Co. H, 30th Inf.	1232	10	44	A
Allen, Landrum	Pvt. Co. A, 38th Inf.	1764	1	10	A
Chesney, Coke T	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 76th F. A.	1232	16	44	B
Clubb, Harry E	Sgt. 3d Trench Mortar Bty.	1764	14	4	B
FOURTH DIVISION					
Walsh, Edmund V	2 lt. 59th Inf.	1233	13	18	C
Dekotlaer, Edmond	Pvt. M. G. Co. 59th Inf.	1233	12	18	C
FIFTH DIVISION					
Sanders, Harley R	Pvt. Co. K, 6th Inf.	34	13	13	A
Tucker, Buber	Pvt. Co. G, 6th Inf.	1233	25	12	C
Horton, Harry C	2 lt. Hq. Co., 11th Inf.	1233	29	3	D
Caulder, William	Pvt. Co. E, 11th Inf.	1232	30	36	A
Eidson, Austin W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 60th Inf.	1232	6	18	H
McKenzie, Cleveland W	do	1233	29	13	C
Roberts, Ben C	Pvt. M. G. Co., 60th Inf.	1232	3	17	A
Williams, Jesse M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 60th Inf.	1233	23	2	B
Williamson, Leonard E	Sgt. 5th Trench Mortar Bty.	1233	22	29	D
SIXTH DIVISION					
Holder, William C	Pvt. Co. G, 53d Inf.	1232	34	38	A
Holmes, Gordon M	do	1232	25	26	D
Laughridge, Savy J	do	1232	20	35	C
Styers, Garland	Pvt. Co. F, 53d Inf.	1232	34	10	D
Woodward, John A	Pvt. Co. M. G., 53d Inf.	1232	2	18	H
Pullella, Leon	Pvt. Co. B, 53d Inf.	1233	29	6	D
Perritt, Phillip C	Pvt. 1 cl. 37th Amb. Co., 6 San. Trn.	1232	40	31	A
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Johnson, Richard H	1 lt. Co. I, 56th Inf.	1233	18	3	D
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Mulloy, William A	1 lt. Co. I, 118th Inf.	636	2	10	B
Farmer, Robert E	2lt. Co. K, 118th Inf.	636	9	20	A
Gantt, Joe S	2lt. Reg. Hq., 118th Inf.	636	8	17	D
Jones, Madison W	2 lt. Hq. Co., 118th Inf.	636	9	26	A
Stevenson, William O	2 lt. Co. A, 118th Inf.	636	1	20	A
Altman, Cordie W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 118th Inf.	636	10	10	A
Davenport, Lewis E	Pvt. Hq. Co., 118th Inf.	636	3	16	B
Davis, Wilford H	Pvt. Co. C, 118th Inf.	636	2	19	B
Evans, James D	Pvt. Co. G, 118th Inf.	636	9	29	A
Gaskins, Frederick O	Cpl. Co. I, 118th Inf.	636	4	8	C
Gordon, Milledge A	Sgt. M. G. Co., 118th Inf.	636	12	11	D
Grainger, Ernest M	Mech. Co. M, 118th Inf.	636	11	34	B
Graves, Lenson C	Sgt. Co. I, 118th Inf.	636	5	14	A
Greenway, Clarence E	Pvt. Co. C, 118th Inf.	636	7	26	A
Griner, John P	Pvt. Co. D, 118th Inf.	636	9	13	D
Hanna, David W	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 118th Inf.	636	10	13	A
Jeffords, Jessie J	Cpl. Hq. Co., 118th Inf.	636	4	7	C
Kearse, Reuben K	Pvt. Co. F, 118th Inf.	636	14	12	B
Knight, Edward W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 118th Inf.	636	10	5	C
Mixon, Christopher J	Cpl. Hq. Co., 118th Inf.	636	12	4	D
Powell, Ira	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 118th Inf.	636	10	8	D
Price, Walter B	Cpl. Co. D, 118th Inf.	636	6	21	D
Shuler, William O	Pvt. M. G. Co., 118th Inf.	636	11	28	A
Simmons, Anthony B	Pvt. Co. C, 118th Inf.	636	2	8	C
Smith, Zeb V	Cpl. Co. K, 118th Inf.	636	11	13	A
Williams, Colon L	Pvt. Co. L, 118th Inf.	636	15	22	D
Woodward, William D	Pvt. Co. B, 118th Inf.	608	30	18	D
Bremer, Herman F	Sgt. M. G. Co., 119th Inf.	636	13	28	B
Forrest, Samuel P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 119th Inf.	636	6	7	A
McMonigle, Harry S	Cpl. Co. E, 120th Inf.	636	2	23	A
Muller, Horace H	1 sgt. Co. I, 120th Inf.	636	12	6	C
Wade, James R	Pvt. Co. F, 120th Inf.	636	5	10	D
Robinson, Thomas M	Pvt. Bty. E, 113th F. A.	608	20	38	D
Jennings, Philip P	Cpl. Co. E, 105th Engrs.	636	12	20	A
Love, Angus	Pvt. Co. F, 105th Engrs.	636	6	17	B
Izlar, Alexander G	Mech. 120th Fld. Hos. 105th San. Trn.	608	8	27	D
Barber, Austin	Pvt. Co. E, 105th Amm. Tr.	1233	27	2	A
Jeffers, Willie	Cpl. Co. E, 105th Amm. Train.	1233	17	22	B
Mack, Rolla P	Sgt. Co. E, 105th Amm. Train.	1233	12	2	D

Deceased soldiers from South Carolina buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTIETH DIVISION—continued					
Pearce, Robert R	Sgt. Co. G, 105th Amm. Train.	1232	38	13	E
Welling, Arthur L	Sgt. Ord. Dpt. 105th Amm. Train.	1233	2	20	D
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Anderson, Walter H	Pvt. Co. C, 126th Inf.	1232	4	15	H
Vogel, Theodore K., jr	2 lt. Co. B, 128th Inf.	1232	34	16	E
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Matthew, Douglas R	Pvt. Bty. F, 124th F. A.	1232	33	41	C
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Gantt, George E	Pvt. Med. Det. 143d Inf.	1232	24	30	E
THIRTY-NINTH DIVISION					
McNeeley, Stephen	Pvt. Co. D, 156th Inf.	1233	2	5	A
Robinson, Edward	Pvt. 6th Bty. Repl. Regt. F. A.	34	34	12	A
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Bridges, Avery	Pvt. Co. C, 165th Inf.	1232	13	31	C
Harrison, William H	Pvt. Co. I, 167th Inf.	1232	21	41	F
Howard, John	Pvt. Co. K, 167th Inf.	1232	12	39	E
Austin, William S	Pvt. Co. A, 168th Inf.	1232	33	30	E
Logan, William J	Pvt. Co. B, 117th Engrs.	608	13	25	B
EIGHTIETH DIVISION					
Sanders, Frank B	1 lt. 320th Inf.	636	9	32	B
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Edwards, Willie B	Pvt. Co. B, 321st Inf.	1233	20	25	D
Singletary, Harry	Cpl. Co. I, 321st Inf.	1233	26	23	D
Cusack, Leonard C	Pvt. Co. A, 322d Inf.	1232	15	30	H
Fickling, Eldred S	1 Lt. M. G. Co., 323d Inf.	1232	34	35	D
Booth, Allen J	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 323d Inf.	1764	29	11	B
Davis, Grady G	Pvt. Co. H, 323d Inf.	1233	10	20	D
Genoble, Rufus H	Cpl. Co. D, 323d Inf.	1232	37	33	D
Phillips, Colman	Pvt. Co. G, 323d Inf.	1232	18	23	F
Wall, Grover C	Cpl. Hq. Co. 323d Inf.	1232	21	11	H
Haley, Friendly W	Pvt. Co. G, 324th Inf.	1232	34	1	H
Burgess, William J	Cpl. Co. B, 316th M. G. Bn.	1233	3	3	D
Anderson, William B	Pvt. Bty. D, 317th F. A.	1233	3	9	B
Mooneyham, Paul B	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 317th F. A.	1233	13	22	A
Weedall, Lewis	Pvt. Sup. Co. 317th F. A.	1232	29	41	H
Wilson, Orville K	2 lt. bandmaster, 318th F. A.	1233	32	19	D
Harrall, Julian W	Pvt. Bty. C, 318th F. A.	1232	7	29	A
Coleman, Henry A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 306th F. S. Bn.	1232	39	21	D
Ratliff, James C	Pvt. Co. E, 306th Amm. Tr.	1232	10	41	E
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Hammet, Ben	Pvt. Bty. A, 351st F. A.	34	27	15	A
Graham, Walter	Pvt. Hdq. Co. 325th Fld Sig. Bn.	1233	8	22	C
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Anderson, Lake	Pvt. Co. B, 369th Inf.	1232	31	22	E
Morrow, Murry	do	1233	24	3	C
Williams, Willie	Pvt. Co. C, 369th Inf.	1232	16	26	G
Abney, John H	Cpl. Co. C, 371st Inf.	1232	31	35	E
Adair, Rayford T	Sgt. Co. C, 371st Inf.	1232	26	2	D
Allen, Cleveland	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 371st Inf.	1232	27	37	F
Allen, Jackson	Pvt. Co. D, 371st Inf.	1232	39	43	A
Alston, Boaz	Pvt. Co. F, 371st Inf.	1232	25	6	G
Aron, Edward	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 371st Inf.	1232	14	8	D
Austin, Jessie	Pvt. Co. C, 371st Inf.	1232	18	36	H
Benson, Wilton	Cpl. Co. C, 371st Inf.	1232	32	19	G
Bowman, Isaac	Pvt. Co. E, 371st Inf.	1232	24	31	F
Boyd, Tom	Pvt. Co. H, 371st Inf.	1232	31	1	C
Brand, Loyd	Cpl. Co. G, 371st Inf.	1232	36	31	G
Brennon, James	Pvt. Co. K, 371st Inf.	1232	39	5	D
Brown, Jack	Pvt. Co. H, 371st Inf.	1232	23	38	A
Byrd, Porter	Pvt. Co. D, 371st Inf.	1232	11	7	D
Caldwell, Luther	Pvt. Co. H, 371st Inf.	1232	2	11	F
Campbell, William D	Pvt. Co. E, 371st Inf.	1233	12	5	B
Chapple, William	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M. G., 371st Inf.	1232	19	30	D
Clyburn, George W	Wagoner, Sup. Co., 371st Inf.	1233	22	11	A
Coleman, Henry	Pvt. Co. F, 371st Inf.	1232	30	14	G
Cothern, James	Pvt. Co. I, 371st Inf.	1232	6	6	B
Daniels, Levi	Pvt. Co. K, 371st Inf.	1232	20	25	B
Davis, Willie	Pvt. Co. G, 371st Inf.	1232	11	19	F
Dinkin, Felix	Pvt. Co. M, 371st Inf.	1232	10	37	A
Drayton, Samuel	Pvt. Co. E, 371st Inf.	1232	32	31	H
Edwards, William	Pvt. Co. G, 371st Inf.	1232	29	35	E
Ferguson, James	Sgt. Co. C, 371st Inf.	1232	5	31	H
Foster, Oscar K	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 371st Inf.	1232	7	29	G
Gee, Ed	Sgt. Co. G, 371st Inf.	1232	39	32	A
Gervais, Elliott	Pvt. Co. I, 371st Inf.	1232	8	23	F
Hampton, Lucius	do	1232	7	39	H
Harrell, Livingstone E	Pvt. Co. F, 371st Inf.	1232	32	32	G
Harris, Charley	Cpl. Co. D, 371st Inf.	1232	37	23	D

Deceased soldiers from South Carolina buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION—continued					
Harrison, Eddie	Pvt. Co. B, 371st Inf.	1232	2	7	D
Hayes, Gordon	Pvt. Co. I, 371st Inf.	1232	3	3	B
Holmes, Burton	Pvt. Co. C, 371st Inf.	1232	21	33	F
Holmes, Henry	Pvt. Co. G, 371st Inf.	1232	21	31	A
Hook, Humbert	Pvt. Co. L, 371st Inf.	1232	14	44	D
Huggins, Thomas	Cpl. Co. I, 371st Inf.	1232	8	7	C
Jenkins, Hasker	Pvt. Co. G, 371st Inf.	1232	31	44	A
Jones, Malachi	Cpl. Co. L, 371st Inf.	1232	38	37	C
Jordan, Frampton	Pvt. Co. G, 371st Inf.	1232	35	31	F
Joseph, William	Cpl. Co. M, 371st Inf.	608	10	18	D
King, Billie	Pvt. Hq. Co., 371st Inf.	1232	31	11	C
McMillan, John	Cpl. Co. H, 371st Inf.	1232	11	27	A
Mitchell, Andrew	Pvt. Co. H, 371st Inf.	1232	16	17	C
Moseley, Herbert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 371st Inf.	1232	34	28	C
Moses, Vander	Pvt. Co. G, 371st Inf.	1232	31	9	G
Nealous, Solomon	Pvt. Co. C, 371st Inf.	1232	13	3	G
Newton, Isaac M	Pvt. Co. E, 371st Inf.	1232	18	24	H
Norman, Caesar	Pvt. Co. C, 371st Inf.	1232	32	42	E
Paul, Walter	Sgt. Co. G, 371st Inf.	1232	30	36	F
Pegues, Evans	Pvt. Co. K, 371st Inf.	1232	11	22	E
Pinkney, Richard	Pvt. Co. I, 371st Inf.	1233	34	3	A
Reed, Fred	Pvt. Co. F, 371st Inf.	1232	15	32	G
Sampson, George	Pvt. Co. E, 371st Inf.	1232	6	38	H
Sanders, Sam	Pvt. Co. H, 371st Inf.	1232	39	3	C
Smith, Tillman	Pvt. Co. C, 371st Inf.	1232	10	11	A
Stevens, Joe	Pvt. Co. G, 371st Inf.	1232	29	11	H
Stowers, Freddie	Cpl. Co. C, 371st Inf.	1232	40	36	F
Sullivan, Warren	Pvt. Co. B, 371st Inf.	1232	40	37	H
Thomas, David	Pvt. Co. K, 371st Inf.	1232	39	40	D
Wheeler, Samuel	Pvt. Co. H, 371st Inf.	1232	22	31	A
Whitner, Eliot	Sgt. Co. B, 371st Inf.	1232	2	31	H
Wise, Willie	Pvt. Co. K, 371st Inf.	1764	2	12	B
Mitchell, Allen B	Pvt. Co. I, 372d Inf.	1232	33	42	E
NONDIVISIONAL					
Bottom, Davis A	Fld. Clk. Hq.	34	5	10	B
Garrett, Claude S	1 lt. 8th Aero Squadron	1233	5	16	D
Shaw, Ervin D	1 lt. 48th Aero Squadron [1]				
Stevens, Henry L	1 lt 50th Aero Squadron	1233	17	27	D
Greenlee, Willie	Pvt. 1 cl, 308th Aero Squadron.	107–E	9	2	D
Tennant, Chalmers M	Pvt. 329th Aero Squadron	107–E	6	5	D
Sims, Oscar T	Pvt. 8th Construction Co	107–E	16	5	D
Hewitt, William T	Pvt. 1 cl. 50th Dep. Serv. Co.	608	10	23	A
Simpson, Raymond A	Pvt. Ft. Screvens S. A. R. D. No. 1.	107–E	9	3	D
Brown, Joseph	Pvt. 73d Unit Cp. Greenleaf.	608	9	31	D
Hall, Walter D	Pvt. 25th Unit Cp. Wadsworth.	608	25	37	D
Thomas, Henry	Pvt. 73d Unit, Cp. Greenleaf.	608	28	30	D
Newton, Clifford	Sgt. Med. Det. Spec. Trn. Bn.	608	17	29	B
Herbert, Thomas C	1 lt. Sup. Det. No. 1, M. T. C.	1233	29	17	B
Macha, Charles H	Cook 1st Co., 7th P. O. Det.	107–E	16	1	D
Turpin, Floyd	Pvt. Cas. Co. 306	107–E	12	6	C
Duncan, Howard	Pvt. Tr. Co., 6th Cav.	1233	13	12	D
Jones, Claude	Pvt. Bty. 20, Cp. Jackson, A. R. D.	608	9	29	B
McCraw, Carson D	Pvt. F. A. Bty. 4, Rep. Regt. S. A. R. D.	34	22	5	A
Bomford, George Newman	Col. Inf. U. S. A.	1233	20	22	A
Harper, Isaac Edward	Pvt. Co. E, 3d Pioneer Inf.	1232	28	1	D
Knight, Ward R	Pvt. Co. B, 3d Pioneer Inf.	1232	2	20	F
Sparks, Harry	Pvt. Co. F, 3d Pioneer Inf.	1232	39	2	H
Clinton, Ernest Love	Pvt. Co. I, 53d Pioneer Inf.	608	2	11	C
Mims, Mathew B	Pvt. Co. M, 53d Pioneer Inf.	1232	31	17	E
Patterson, William Grover.	Pvt. Co. F, 53d Pioneer Inf.	1233	34	21	D
Smith, John W. V	Pvt. Co. K, 53d Pioneer Inf.	1233	23	8	A
Hilton, Ferman B	Pvt. Hq.Co. 55th Pioneer Inf.	1233	19	8	B
Eady, Elliott	Pvt. Co. G, 807th Pioneer Inf.	608	3	11	C
Whelan, William J	Pvt. 1 cl. 341st Co., Butch. Q. M. C.	1233	20	3	A
Chisholm, Robert, jr	Pvt. Co. B, 304th Bn. Lab. Q. M. C.	608	12	31	D
Newton, Moses	Pvt. Co. B, 310th Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	28	15	C
Patterson, Walter	do	608	23	32	B
Green, Richard	Pvt. Co. C, 320th Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	15	7	D
Jackson, Presy	Pvt. Co. A, 321st Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	34	38	5	B
Williams, Robert	Pvt. Co. B, 321st Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	18	28	B
Biggs, Albert F	Capt. Co. C, 326th Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1232	19	3	F
Boyd, George	Pvt. Co. D, 330th Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	32	24	D
Burrows, Nathan	Pvt. Co. B, 330th Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	1	8	D
Chapman, Lee	Pvt. Co. A, 330th Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	16	21	C
Collins, Ben	Pvt. Co. C, 330th Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	34	24	D
McNeal, William	Pvt. Co. B, 330th Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	11	40	D
Montgomery, John	do	608	17	10	C
Moore, Phelix	Pvt. Co. A, 330th Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	7	26	A
Pegues, Walter	do	608	30	35	A
Scriven, Edmond	Pvt. Co. B, 330th Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	21	26	B

[1] British Military Cemetery, Courcelette, Somme, block F.

Deceased soldiers from South Carolina buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL—con.					
Thomas, Albert	Pvt. Co. D, 330th Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	6	41	D
Williamson, Barney	Pvt. Co. B, 330th Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	608	24	40	D
Anderson, Bert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 339th Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1232	1	10	H
Barr, David	Pvt. Co. A, 339th Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1232	16	32	F
Benson, Charley	Pvt. Co. B, 339th Lab. Bn. Q. M. C	1232	11	29	F
Boyd, Clarence	do	608	2	28	D
Wallace, Ben	Cpl. Co. A, 339th Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1232	20	29	C
Williams, Willie	Pvt. Co. D, 339th Lab. Bn. Q. M. C.	1233	22	17	D
Anderson, Richard	Pvt. Co. A, 345th Lab. Bn.	107–E	7	9	C
Bennett, Elijah	Pvt. Co. D, 345th Lab. Bn.	107–E	16	1	A
Cunningham, Nathaniel.	Pvt. Co. A, 345th Lab. Bn.	107–E	2	8	D
Devore, Ernest	do	107–E	3	3	D
Fogle, John	Cpl. Co. B, 345th Lab. Bn.	107–E	9	1	C
Frazier, Clarence	Pvt. Co. D, 345th Lab. Bn.	107–E	5	1	D
Green, Henry	Pvt. Co. B, 345th Lab. Bn.	107–E	18	4	D
Jordan, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 345th Lab. Bn	1233	12	26	A
Lomax, Lorance	Pvt. Co. C, 345th Lab. Bn.	107–E	6	1	A
McFaddin, Elijah	Pvt. Co. D, 345th Lab. Bn.	107–E	12	4	A
Millican, Robert	do	107–E	15	1	A
Morrison, Boston	Pvt. Co. A, 345th Lab. Bn.[1]				
Powers, John H	Pvt. Co. C, 345th Lab. Bn.	1233	29	17	A
Proctor, Wayman	Cook, Co. B, 345th Lab. Bn.	107–E	16	5	B
Raiford, Oliver	Pvt. Co. D, 345th Lab. Bn.	107–E	13	1	A
Smith, Edward	Pvt. Co. A, 345th Lab. Bn.	107–E	11	6	C
Crocker, Alexander	Pvt. Co. A, 346th Lab. Bn.	608	4	38	A
Humphries, Summie	do	608	7	10	D
Stroman, Caesar	do	608	1	26	B
Thomas, Henry	Pvt. Co. C, 346th Lab. Bn.	608	37	42	D
Colonel, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 347th Lab. Bn.	608	12	31	A
Lane, James J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 304 Serv. Bn.	608	28	18	B
Brown, Frank	Sgt. Co. A, 330 Serv. Bn.	608	38	24	D
Chaney, Jesse	Pvt. 301st Lab. Co.	608	18	35	B
Jackson, Ed	Pvt. 303d Lab. Co.	34	29	4	C
Simmons, Willie	do	34	10	2	C
Fryall, William	Pvt. 304th Lab. Co.	34	19	18	A
Nichols, Ornie	do	34	22	6	A
O'Niel, Thomas	Pvt. Sq. 20 Sal. Sqds. & Units.	608	18	8	D
Williams, Loyd	Pvt. 454th Cav. Co. Q. M. C.	636	4	14	A
Bonepart, Bill	Pvt. Co. L, 301st Stevedore Regt.	608	20	22	B
Gaston, Joe	do	34	18	18	A
Glover, Amos	Pvt. Co. M, 301st Stevedore Regt.	608	13	26	B
Harris, Early	do	608	5	26	B
Henderson, Richard	Pvt. Co. I, 301st Stevedore Regt.	34	32	8	A
Jones, Marshall	Cpl. Co. M, 301st Stevedore Regt.	608	26	21	D
Rembert, Felmon	Pvt. 1 Co. 301st Stevedore Regt.	608	1	22	D
Townsend, Jack	Pvt. Co. 13, 301st Stevedore Regt.	608	1	31	B
Williams, Isaac	Pvt. Co. M, 301st Stevedore Regt.	608	18	29	D
Alston, Edward	Pvt. Co. A, 302d Stevedore Regt.	34	18	8	A
De Shields, Archie	do	608	31	40	D
Isaacs, Henry	Pvt. Co. I, 302d Stevedore Regt.	34	1	22	A
Murray, Richard	Pvt. Co. G, 302d Stevedore Regt.	34	19	1	A
Mosey, Ernest L	Pvt. Co. L, 303d Stevedore Regt.	608	2	38	A
Squire, John H	do	608	2	23	A
Taylor, Ulyse	do	608	2	20	B
Young, Depriest	do	608	9	21	D
Cohen, Simpson	Pvt. 2d Co. Cp. Hancock S. R. D.	608	35	42	D
Johnson, Isiah	Pvt. 11th Bty. Cp. Jackson S. A. R. D.	34	24	16	A
Pelot, Julius	Pvt. 2d Prov. Co. Cp. Hancock S. A. R. D.	608	36	28	C
Streater, George W	Pvt. 1st Co. Cp. Hancock M. G. S. R. D.	608	12	26	C
Zimmerman, Berkley	Pvt. 1st Prov. Co. Cp. Hancock S. A. R. D.	608	37	39	D
Chisolm, Isaac	Pvt. Co. C, 534th Engrs.	1233	17	21	B
Donaldson, William	do	1233	32	20	A
Evans, Garry	Pvt. Co. A, 534th Engrs.	1232	12	25	E
Ferguson, Wesley	Pvt. Co. D, 534th Engrs.	1233	18	9	B
Irby, Clifton	Pvt. Co. C, 534th Engrs.	1233	32	16	A
Letherwood, Jim	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 534th Engrs.	1233	14	13	B
Michals, Grover	Cpl. Co. C, 534th Engrs. Serv. Bn.	1233	15	18	B
Small, Ben	Pvt. Co. D, 534th Engrs.	1233	17	25	A
Wise, Dennis	Pvt. Co. B, 534th Engrs.	608	30	38	D
Gilliard, Henry	Pvt. Co. C, 534th Engrs.	34	8	2	A
Thomas, John M	Sup. Sgt. 3d Bn. Army Cand. School.	1233	15	16	B
Alston, Fred	Pvt. Co. A, 327th Tnk. Cps.	107–E	11	6	D
Redman, Walter	Pvt. 1 cl. 825th Co., Trns. Cps.	34	22	9	A
Murrill, James O	Cpl. 534th Mot. Tk. Co. M. T. Sup. Tr.	608	10	8	D

[1] Everton Cemetery, Liverpool, England.

DECEASED SOLDIERS FROM IOWA BURIED IN PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Speaker, under the unanimous consent granted me to extend my remarks for this purpose, I am herewith presenting a list prepared by the Quartermaster General of the Army, requested by me, giving the names, organizations, and grave locations of those heroic sons of Iowa who gave their lives for their country during the World War and now lie buried in permanent American cemeteries in Europe.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Iowa buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Ballard, Walter D	Cpl. Co. B, 16th Inf	1232	1	19	E
Dunn, Tony B	Pvt. 1 cl. Med. Det., 16th Inf.	1232	2	14	C
Hadley, Ross T	Cpl. Hq. Co. 16th Inf	636	6	17	D
Hopkins, Harold M	Cpl. Co. A, 16th Inf	1232	11	4	A
Leytham, Lowell S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 16th Inf	1764	58	10	B
Rogers, Edward W	Pvt. Co. A, 16th Inf	608	5	36	B
Tapager, Claire R	Pvt. Co. B, 16th Inf	1233	10	6	C
West, Charles	Sgt. Co. B, 16th Inf	608	32	29	C
Allen, Frank C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 18th Inf	608	8	13	D
Faffl, Frank	Pvt. Co. L, 18th Inf	636	3	17	D
Jansen, Emil	Pvt. Co. F, 18th Inf	1232	11	15	F
Johnson, Gerhard J	Pvt. Hq. Co., 18th Inf	1233	23	18	B
McKinley, Thomas	Pvt. Co. M, 18th Inf	636	13	22	C
Rasler, Edward S	Pvt. Co. I, 18th Inf	1232	39	44	B
Wagner, Henry W	Cpl. Co. B, 18th Inf	1232	39	39	D
Freml, Wesley, jr	1st lt. Co. D, 26th Inf	636	12	7	D
McGeough, Clement A	Pvt. Co. F, 26th Inf	1232	8	19	C
Scherer, William A	Pvt. Hq. Co., 26th Inf	1232	19	8	E
Schroeder, Alvin	Cpl. Co. K, 26th Inf	1233	11	7	B
Waldvogle, Earl F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 26th Inf	1232	4	14	G
Larsen, Thomas H	Pvt. Co. M, 28th Inf	636	7	10	C
Margeson, Wylie	Cpl. Co. B, 28th Inf	1232	23	42	A
Moser, Charles D	Pvt. Med. Det., 28th Inf	608	20	15	D
Tilstra, Gerrit	Cpl. Co. I, 28th Inf	1764	27	7	B
Mackin, Louis J	Pvt. Bat. C, 6th F. A	1232	10	12	C
Lodden, Adolph R	Pvt. Co. C, 2d F. Sig. Bn	1232	19	24	D
Baker, John A	Pvt. Co. E, 1st Am. Tr	1232	12	27	G
Boggs, Albert C	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 1st Am. Tr.	1232	15	30	A
SECOND DIVISION					
Agazzone, Angelo	Pvt. Co. A, 9th Inf	1232	28	7	H
Bauer, Christian J	Pvt. Co. G, 9th Inf	1233	18	20	D
Hoepner, Walter	Pvt. M. G. Co., 9th Inf	1232	24	5	H
Johnson, Jense C	Pvt. Co. M, 9th Inf	1232	13	31	A
Nagel, August	Pvt. Co. B, 9th Inf	1232	36	2	H
West, Russel S	do	1233	2	25	C
Wood, Anfin O	do	608	25	10	C
Bishop, William E	Pvt. Co. K, 23d Inf	1232	29	40	E
Canny, George F	Pvt. Co. C, 23d Inf	1232	21	40	E
Corkery, Raymond L	Pvt. Co. D, 23d Inf	1232	13	23	A
Folgero, Obed H	Cpl. Co. G, 23d Inf	1764	52	7	A
Harter, Harry C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 23d Inf	1764	57	5	A
Holden, Donald L	Cpl. Co. L, 23d Inf	1764	68	2	A
Hoonhorst, Richard	Pvt. Co. C, 23d Inf	1233	19	19	C
McCoy, Clarence Dee	Pvt. Co. I, 23d Inf	1232	8	8	F
Minnich, James F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 23d Inf	608	29	15	C
Nomsen, Carl F	Pvt. Co. H, 23d Inf	1233	24	16	B
Peppers, Charles B	Pvt. Co. L, 23d Inf	1233	20	4	A
Rippey, Russel W	Pvt. Co. D, 23d Inf	34	29	14	B
Eilers, Henry Herman	Gy. sgt. 67th Co. 5th Reg. U. S. M. C.	1232	27	43	C
Walker, Ivan Clifton	Pvt. 47th Co. Co., M, 5th Reg. U. S. M. C.	34	17	6	B
Kidder, Hugh Pratt	2d lt. 78th Co., 6th Reg. U. S. M. C.	1232	28	35	D
Bixler, Ancel Hall	Pvt. 78th Co., 6th Reg. U. S. M. C.	1233	33	13	D
Glick, Frank Lewis	1st sgt. 80th Co., 6th Reg. U. S. M. C.	1764	51	11	A
Gordon, James Monroe	Pvt. 78th Co., 6th Reg. U. S. M. C.	1764	56	1	B
McIntosh, Sidney	Pvt. 96th Co., 6th Reg. U. S. M. C.	1764	8	10	A
Olds, Clint	Pvt. 77th Co., 6th M. G. Bn. U. S. M. C.	1232	33	41	B
Roeder, Roland P	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 15th F. A.	1232	40	39	H
Thoma, James H	Pvt. Bty. F, 15th F. A	1232	3	14	H
Anderson, Jens C	Cpl. Co. B, 2d Engrs	1764	71	10	A
Corbin, Harry T	Sgt. Co. D, 2d Engrs	1233	31	3	D
Smeltzer, Clyde A	Cpl. Co. D, 2d Engrs	608	31	3	C

Deceased soldiers from Iowa buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRD DIVISION					
Murphy, Thomas F	Pvt. Hq. Co. 4th Inf	1232	20	42	E
Kennedy, James L	Pvt. Co. A, 7th Inf	608	24	6	A
Knight, Roy K	Pvt. Co. K, 7th Inf	1232	13	9	B
Cline, Lonnie E	Pvt. Hq. Co. 30th Inf	1764	71	7	A
Skelley, Wayne M	Pvt. Co. L, 30th Inf	1232	9	16	D
Stambaugh, Melvin E	Pvt. Co. G, 30th Inf	608	25	1	B
Jensen, Jens P	Pvt. Co. H, 38th Inf	1232	22	38	E
Johnson, Arthur	Pvt. Co. M, 38th Inf	1232	18	23	B
Pulse, George F	Cpl. M. G. Co. 38th Inf	1232	32	19	C
Subcliff, Fred C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 38th Inf	1232	14	37	B
Mason, Sweeny	Pvt. Hq. Co., 10th F. A	1232	5	38	A
Rausch, Spencer R	do	1232	13	25	H
Applen, Arthur C	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 18th F. A	1232	36	21	C
Thompson, Robert A	Pvt. Bty. C, 76th F. A	1232	6	43	D
Hendricks, Harry	Cook, Co. B, 6th Engrs	636	6	23	C
FOURTH DIVISION					
Byrne, Walter L	Pvt. Co. M, 39th Inf	1232	3	39	B
Carney, Michael F	Pvt. Co. E, 39th Inf	1232	14	36	F
Ferguson, Floyd E	Cpl. Co. A, 39th Inf	1232	25	9	F
Huff, Claude A	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 39th Inf	1232	14	6	C
Marcheck, Frank	Cpl. Co. D, 39th Inf	608	33	11	B
Neff, Velven C	Pvt. Co. I, 39th Inf	1232	37	10	B
Strong, Robert	Pvt. Co. G, 39th Inf	1232	11	13	H
Waite, Harrison D	Pvt. Hq. Co. 39th Inf	608	23	21	C
Gimbts, Stani	Pvt. Co. D, 47th Inf	608	7	6	A
Kirvin, Vincent	Pvt. Co. L, 47th Inf	1232	3	5	H
Christensen, Andrew A	Pvt. Co. B, 58th Inf	1232	4	12	F
Flessner, Henry W	Pvt. Co. G, 58th Inf	608	22	9	A
Kaufman, Dan F	Pvt. Co. A, 58th Inf	1764	32	9	B
Larson, Gerhard J	Pvt. Co. K, 58th Inf	1232	4	4	C
May, Gurdon Elmer	Pvt. Co. I, 58th Inf	608	35	1	B
Naber, Edmund C	Pvt. Co. H, 58th Inf	1764	2	6	A
Ripley, Lloyd S	Pvt. Hq. Co., 58th Inf	1764	25	4	A
Simonson, Thorolf	Pvt. Co. F, 58th Inf	1232	15	46	B
Vetter, Charley H	do	608	1	7	C
Young, Roland Davis	Pvt. Co. E, 58th Inf	1233	22	10	C
Booth, James F	Pvt. Co. A, 59th Inf	1232	36	13	D
Cornwell, Arthur C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 59th Inf	608	25	23	D
Dameron, Arthur A	Pvt. Co. G, 59th Inf	1232	14	15	F
Dyson, William R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 59th Inf	1233	23	1	A
Mann, Jay	Pvt. Co. A, 59th Inf	1232	21	41	B
Schueler, Adolph H	Pvt. Co. D, 59th Inf	1232	14	38	F
Shipler, Clair L	Sgt. Co. L, 59th Inf	1232	26	40	D
Smith, Lyman M	Pvt. Co. B, 59th Inf	1764	45	11	A
Sorensen, Hans P	Cpl. Co. F, 59th Inf	1233	35	16	B
Summers, Webster T	Pvt. Co. B, 59th Inf	608	23	4	B
Terhapk, Henry	do	1232	30	30	C
Clark, Charlie A. L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 11th M. G. Bn.	1232	31	43	C
Charlton, Charles L	Pvt. 1 cl. Med. Det. 13th F. A.	1232	21	36	E
Hoeller, Joseph P	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 13th F. A.	1332	29	16	H
Jensen, Oscar P	Pvt. Bty. C, 13th F. A	608	26	9	C
Martin, Glynn C	Cpl. Bty. A, 13th F. A	1232	20	21	F
Miller, Orville J	Cpl. Co. B, 4th Engrs	608	5	39	A
FIFTH DIVISION					
Florman, Alfred C	Pvt. Co. H, 6th Inf	1232	9	15	F
McNamara, Leo P	2d lt. Co. K, 11th Inf	1232	28	33	B
Benion, Ernest E	Pvt. Co. F, 11th Inf	1232	37	11	A
Brown, Elmer H	Cpl. Co. L, 11th Inf	1232	30	25	H
Davey, Harry	Pvt. Co. A, 11th Inf	1332	5	21	A
Haase, Garbrand H	Pvt. Hq. Co., 11th Inf	1232	25	16	F
Heft, Herman E	Sgt. Co. L, 11th Inf	1233	32	2	B
Hokel, Carl J	Pvt. Co. B, 11th Inf	608	19	32	B
Timmer, Herman	Pvt. Co. G, 11th Inf	1232	4	7	E
Wines, John E	do	1232	35	26	G
Timpe, Omer W	Pvt. Co. L, 61st Inf	1232	36	26	E
Young, Charlie Aford	do	1232	30	2	B
Balcer, Anthony	Pvt. Co. C, 7th Engrs	1233	22	14	B
Cookinham, Glenn B	Pvt. Co. F, 7th Engrs	1232	13	13	C
Huston, Harry E	do	1232	33	6	A
Liercke, Emil C	do	1232	7	9	D
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Hildebrand, Luke	Pvt. Co. A, 34th Inf	1233	5	4	D
Parli, Will F	Pvt. Co. E, 34th Inf	1233	2	3	B
Thomas, Charlie R	Pvt. Co. E, 55th Inf	1233	35	15	D
Regenwether, Nick	Pvt. Co. I, 56th Inf	1233	24	19	D
Strong, Jesse C	Cpl. Co. A, 56th Inf	1233	5	10	B
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Bell, Clifford N	Pvt. Co. C, 101st Inf	1232	40	29	H
Blackwell, Joseph M	Pvt. Co. D, 101st Inf	1232	16	35	H
Deerberg, Christian J	Pvt. Co. A, 101st Inf	1232	18	9	F
Frank, Harry J	do	1233	11	25	D
Gehring, Louis W	do	1232	22	10	F
Hanawalt, James H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 101st Inf	1232	4	11	F
Hildebrand, Henry H	Pvt. Co. C, 101st Inf	1232	33	27	H
Antonson, John L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 102d Inf	1232	25	32	D
Bickelhaupt, John H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 102d Inf	1232	32	12	F
Brandt, George	Pvt. Co. D, 102d Inf	1232	17	5	F
Buresh, John H	Pvt. Co. A, 102d Inf	1233	6	14	D
Chimpanes, Gus	do	1233	17	28	C
Doorneweird, Johannes	do	1233	19	28	C
Franz, Arthur C	Pvt. Co. C, 102d Inf	1233	13	7	B
Kant, Alfred M	Pvt. Co. A, 102d Inf	1232	6	30	A
Kundert, Fred A	Pvt. Co. D, 102d Inf	1232	19	18	F
Kuch, Roy E	Pvt. Co. A, 102d Inf	1233	11	2	D
Lancaster, Harold F	do	1233	12	28	C
Martz, George H	Pvt. Co. I, 102d Inf	1232	15	25	F
Mobley, Lotus N	Sgt. Co. L, 102d Inf	1232	11	12	F
Pfantz, Harland G	Pvt. Co. D, 102d Inf	1232	21	32	D
Pickering, Ernest F	Pvt. 1 cl. 102d Inf	1232	28	40	G

Deceased soldiers from Iowa buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION—continued.					
Tadlock, Robert W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 102d Inf	1764	8	7	B
Jenkins, Ivyl E	Pvt. Co. H, 103d Inf	1233	17	24	D
Johnson, Robert Irving	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 103d Inf	1233	22	1	D
Rhomberg, Theodore H	Pvt. Co. F, 103d Inf	1233	35	1	D
Howard, Chester R	1st lt. Co. A, 104th Inf	1232	38	26	D
Ladd, Charles A	Pvt. Co. B, 103d M. G. Bn	1764	54	12	A
Probasco, Edwin T	Pvt. Bty. C, 101st F. A	608	6	12	B
Reed, Verne O	Cpl. Co. C, 101st F. S. B	1764	74	7	A
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Langdon, Harry W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 109th Inf	1232	20	12	E
Long, Frank S	1st lt. Co. C, 110th Inf	1232	10	5	A
Christopherson, Albert	Pvt. M. G. Co. 110th Inf	608	30	17	C
Lanshrud, Evan K	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 111th Inf	1233	18	12	D
Lyden, Alexander	Pvt. Co. A, 111th Inf	1232	31	24	D
Van Meter, Harvey June.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C, 108th F. A.	1232	23	18	D
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
De Vries, Edward	Pvt. Co. K, 117th Inf	636	10	25	D
Heldt, Henry P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 117th Inf	636	10	27	A
Hendrickson, Eddie	Pvt. Co. E, 117th Inf	636	15	16	A
Herrington, Carl A	do	636	5	26	A
Huber, Albert P	Pvt. Co. D, 117th Inf	636	12	25	A
Hunger, Clarence J	Pvt. Co. F, 117th Inf	636	12	19	D
Kuethe, John E	Pvt. Co. H, 117th Inf	636	1	9	B
Penney, Clifford D	Pvt. Co. F, 117th Inf	636	2	18	A
Richardson, Ernest A	do	636	1	7	A
Rieder, Nicholas	Pvt. Co. H, 117th Inf	636	1	24	A
Siberts, Carl C	Wag. Hq. Co. 117th Inf	636	12	9	A
Stubbs, Roscoe H	Pvt. Co. I, 117th Inf	1252	16	1	C
Ward, Sterling	Pvt. Co. L, 117th Inf	636	3	18	A
Westerbeck, Ben H	Pvt. Co. E, 117th Inf	636	15	28	A
Woodward, John H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 117th Inf	636	7	22	A
Cowie, Edward M	Pvt. Co. B, 118th Inf	636	1	6	C
Finck, John G	Pvt. Co. C, 118th Inf	636	3	25	A
Mrstik, Joe	Pvt. Co. I, 118th Inf	636	2	17	D
Nosea, Charles	Pvt. Co. H, 118th Inf	636	4	34	B
Bevins, Thomas F	Pvt. Co. E, 119th Inf	1252	8	4	D
Kuhlman, William C	Cpl. Co. H, 119th Inf	636	9	13	A
Palmer, Dee D	Pvt. Co. B, 119th Inf	636	9	34	B
Slattery, James P	Pvt. Co. K, 119th Inf	636	1	11	A
Stanford, Albert L	do	636	10	6	A
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Hooton, Floyd B	Pvt. Co. H, 125th Inf	608	21	38	C
Cook, Richard E	2d lt. Co. H, 126th Inf	608	9	39	A
Pohlpeter, Bernard J	Sgt. Co. L, 126th Inf	1232	23	12	F
Zane, Ralph L	Pvt. Co. F, 126th Inf	608	33	36	D
Laird, Floyd M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 127th Inf	608	28	38	A
Taylor, Edward A	Pvt. Co. F, 127th Inf	608	20	17	D
Carrico, Edd	Pvt. Co. A, 128th Inf	608	16	15	B
Cook, Elbert E	Pvt. Bty. C, 119th F. A	1233	7	12	B
Filipi, Joseph	do	1232	30	17	A
Poulson, Otto A	Cpl. Bty. C, 120th F. A	1232	31	2	H
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
DeWilde, John C	Pvt. Co. M, 120th Inf	1232	31	27	H
Guiducci, Umberto	Pvt. Co. A, 129th Inf	636	14	22	A
McGuire, Charles J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 129th Inf	1232	16	14	B
Nelson, George J	Pvt. Co. A, 129th Inf	1232	15	10	D
Shrago, Jake S	Pvt. Co. G, 130th Inf	1233	21	6	B
Snater, Johannes	Pvt. Co. I, 130th Inf	1232	16	15	B
Thompson, Jesse	do	1232	8	15	B
West, Glen	Pvt. Co. B, 130th Inf	1232	12	33	D
Kubik, Edward R	Pvt. Co. F, 131st Inf	636	6	19	D
Dann, Frank G	Pvt. Co. F, 132d Inf	1232	4	34	C
Sloan, Paul L	Cpl. Co. D, 108th Engrs	1232	6	7	C
Rogers, Lewis P	1st lt. Co. A, 124th M. G. Bn	608	5	9	A
Duncan, Kirk H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 130th Inf	1232	28	41	E
Hoffman, Wm. B	Pvt. Co. F, 130th Inf	1233	19	24	D
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Nash, Robert A	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co. 133d Inf	608	22	28	D
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Bowker, Harry G	Pvt. Co. I, 138th Inf	1232	8	3	E
Adamson, Gernie L	Pvt. Co. G, 139th Inf	1232	10	39	A
Bishop, Chester M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 139th Inf	1232	37	25	E
Christiansen, Herbert C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 139th Inf	1232	36	11	D
Cooley, Harry S	Pvt. Co. D, 139th Inf	1232	30	28	D
Farr, James	Pvt. Co. K, 139th Inf	1232	39	8	A
Griggs, Floyd E	Cpl. Co. D, 139th Inf	1232	2	2	E
Larimer, Clifford A	Pvt. Co. E, 139th Inf	1232	16	4	C
McAninch, John F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 139th Inf	1232	8	3	A
Midkiff, Carl E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 139th Inf	1232	29	12	D
Mortensen, Richard E	Pvt. Co. K, 139th Inf	1232	5	29	D
Plank, William F	Pvt. Co. A, 139th Inf	1232	17	35	H
Watters, Charles J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 139th Inf	1232	11	24	B
Willis, Charlie F	Pvt. Co. B, 139th Inf	1232	1	8	H
Hagenstein, Adolph A	Pvt. Co. G, 140th Inf	1232	12	8	C
Lynn, Cornelius	Pvt. Co. K, 140th Inf	1232	25	37	A
Rutledge, Chester E	Pvt. Co. C, 161st Inf	608	22	35	A
Jacobsen, Harold C	Pvt. Co. B, 162d Inf	608	25	12	C
Petit, Eugene E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 162d Inf	636	7	15	A
Lydell, David G	Pvt. Co. K, 163d Inf	608	38	11	A
Olsen, Olaf S	Pvt. Co. I, 163d Inf	608	22	12	A

Deceased soldiers from Iowa buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION—continued					
Scott, Clarence E	Pvt. Co. K, 163d Inf	608	6	15	B
Peterson, Emeric	2d lt. 164th Inf	1233	32	17	D
Soward, Richard G	Pvt. Co. C, 148th M. G. Bn	608	11	29	A
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Fall, Frank	Pvt. Co. D, 165th Inf	34	30	15	B
Danker, John H	Pvt. Co. G, 165th Inf	1232	17	46	D
Melsa, Charlie	Pvt. Co. F, 165th Inf	608	11	9	B
Peressini, Joe	Pvt. Co. C, 165th Inf	1232	23	40	A
Spiker, Roy H	Pvt. Co. H, 165th Inf	1233	25	23	B
Perry, Alexander G	Pvt. Co. M, 166th Inf	1232	36	14	B
Froehlich, Ernest F	do	1232	15	24	A
Hawkins, Homer I	Pvt. Co. C, 166th Inf	1764	24	8	A
Hetts, Donald	Pvt. Co. M, 166th Inf	1232	40	20	D
Salladay, Robert W	Pvt. Co. A, 166th Inf	1232	37	20	G
Schmidt, Chauncey W	Pvt. Co. B, 166th Inf	1232	12	37	C
Bell, Ernest T	1st lt. Co. H, 167th Inf	1232	7	34	D
McGunn, Merle W	1st lt. Co. E, 168th Inf	1764	68	7	A
Abegg, Alfred	Pvt. Co. B, 168th Inf	1232	24	28	C
Baird, Melvin D	Pvt. M. G. Co. 168th Inf	1764	34	5	B
Barr, Carl H	Pvt. Co. K, 168th Inf	608	26	1	A
Blevins, Basil B	Pvt. Co. D, 168th Inf	608	36	20	B
Blocklinger, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 168th Inf	1232	20	2	H
Bosley, Guy E	Pvt. Co. F, 168th Inf	608	2	14	B
Bracelin, Dan P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 168th Inf	1232	16	6	H
Bradshaw, Vinton C	Cpl. Co. K, 168th Inf	608	23	29	A
Brandt, Arthur F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 168th Inf	1232	21	19	B
Brooks, Philip A	Sgt. Co. M, 168th Inf	1233	21	29	D
Brummet, Fred C	Pvt. Co. F, 168th Inf	1232	22	12	H
Brown, Frank R	Pvt. Co. M, 168th Inf	1232	13	18	H
Chopp, Isidor J	Cpl. Co. D, 168th Inf	1764	35	9	B
Clausen, Robert L	Pvt. Co. D, 168th Inf	1232	5	30	F
Coffin, Paul R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 168th Inf	608	10	10	A
Davis, David W	Cpl. Co. G, 168th Inf	1764	84	13	A
Davis, Loren W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 168th Inf	1232	16	19	D
DeWolf, Martin F	Pvt. Co. L, 168th Inf	1233	12	18	B
Dimmitt, Clifford E	Pvt. Co. M, 168th Inf	1233	11	14	C
Dixon, Paul R	Cpl. Co. D, 168th Inf	608	17	5	A
Djonne, Martin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 168th Inf	1232	23	1	H
Duffield, George C	Cpl. Co. G, 168th Inf	608	36	15	B
Eaton, Alva F	Sgt. Co. D, 168th Inf	1232	4	18	H
Edwards, John H	Cpl. Co. M, 168th Inf	1233	5	18	B
Elliott, Howard	Pvt. Co. B, 168th Inf	608	19	2	B
Ellis, John F	Pvt. Co. D, 168th Inf	608	10	2	A
Ewin, Albert V	Cpl. Hq. Co. 168th Inf	1233	14	8	B
Flannigan, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 168th Inf	1764	29	1	B
Ford, Eugene	Pvt. Co. A, 168th Inf	1232	34	21	D
Friars, Roy E	Pvt. Co. E, 168th Inf	34	1	14	A
Frist, Victor	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 168th Inf	1764	55	7	A
Fuller, Leonard C	Pvt. Co. F, 168th Inf	1232	2	9	B
Gettys, Lloyd W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 168th Inf	1232	19	15	H
Gillen, Carl E	Sgt. Co. G, 168th Inf	34	39	8	B
Graham, Howard G	Pvt. Co D, 168th Inf	1232	30	42	H
Hammons, Harry W	Cpl. Co. I, 168th Inf	608	29	12	B
Hamre, Eivind L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 168th Inf	608	29	17	B
Hansen, Peter G	Cpl. Co. B, 168th Inf	1232	31	18	H
Harrington, Guy O	Pvt. Co. H, 168th Inf	1232	11	29	E
Harvey, Nathan C	Mech. Co. B, 168th Inf	1232	15	19	C
Hazard, Samuel	Pvt. Co. L, 168th Inf	1232	20	25	D
Heidenreich, William J	Pvt. Co. E, 168th Inf	1233	18	29	D
Hench, Alvin	Pvt. Co. A, 168th Inf	1232	20	30	D
Hoffman, Elmer A	Pvt. Co. F, 168th Inf	608	23	20	B
Hubbell, Max L	Pvt. Co. M, 168th Inf	1232	16	21	D
Jarvis, Carl H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 168th Inf	1764	44	8	B
Jarvis, John R	Cpl. Co. C, 168th Inf	608	29	15	B
Jensen, Peter	do	1232	9	42	H
Kelley, John W	Cpl. Co. A, 168th Inf	608	10	9	A
Kendall, Harry N	1st sgt. Co. E, 168th Inf	1232	16	12	A
King, Earl S	Pvt. Co. B, 168th Inf	1232	40	10	E
Kirchoff, Arthur W	Pvt. Co. E, 168th Inf	608	21	11	B
Larson, Thomas V	Pvt. Hq. Co., 168th Inf	1232	17	3	H
Leonard, Rollyn E	Pvt. Co. A, 168th Inf	1232	29	43	C
Leonard, Tom V	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 168th Inf	608	22	29	A
Lien, Albert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 168th Inf	1764	24	2	B
Lindsey, William C	Pvt. Co. G, 168th Inf	1232	3	27	H
Lisle, Earl J	Cpl. Co. E, 168th Inf	1232	13	36	D
Livingston, John R	Pvt. Co. K, 168th Inf	1764	10	10	B
Loban, Ronald	Pvt. Hq. Co., 168th Inf	1232	37	30	H
Lock, Robert T	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 168th Inf	1232	29	46	C
MacRae, Donald H	Cpl. M. G. Co., 168th Inf	1232	23	21	D
Martin, Howard C	Pvt. Co. H, 168th Inf	608	12	7	A
McConnelee, Irvin O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 168th Inf	1232	32	30	H
McGee, Harold G	Pvt. Co. L, 168th Inf	1232	27	34	H
McGlothlen, Carl	Cpl. Co. E, 168th Inf	1764	14	9	A
Moe, Guy E	do	608	37	24	B
Moore, Kenneth E	Pvt. Co. B, 168th Inf	608	21	2	B
Morgan, Glen A	Pvt. Co. K, 168th Inf	1233	15	16	C
Morris, Sol	Sgt. Co. H, 168th Inf	608	33	28	A
Morrow, Ernest L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 168th Inf	1232	39	35	B
Morrow, Glen A	Cpl. Co. H, 168th Inf	1764	1	1	B
Morrow, Leslie G	Pvt. Co. L, 168th Inf	1232	24	6	H
Mueller, Kenneth L	Cpl. Co. G, 168th Inf	1233	3	21	A
Nicodemus, James W	Cpl. Co. D, 168th Inf	608	23	24	B
Nicolo, Alongi	Pvt. Co. C, 168th Inf	1232	17	11	H
Noel, Paul F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 168th Inf	1764	31	10	A
Nolan, William G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 168th Inf	1232	9	41	D
Nord, Elmer V	Pvt. Co. M, 168th Inf	1232	14	21	G
Parcel, Clarence M	Pvt. Co. D, 168th Inf	608	30	20	B
Parker, Harlan F	Pvt. Co. C, 168th Inf	1232	8	38	B
Parker, Irven E	Pvt. Co. E, 168th Inf	608	35	24	B
Parrish, Frank E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 168th Inf	1232	39	35	F
Peterson, Harold H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 168th Inf	1232	21	33	G
Pickrel, Arlo E	Pvt. Co. I, 168th Inf	1232	21	26	E
Pierce, William L	Pvt. Co. L, 168th Inf	608	1	7	B

Deceased soldiers from Iowa buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Polton, Charley	Cpl. Co. B, 168th Inf	1232	16	43	A
Rodin, Evald M	Cpl. Co. I, 168th Inf	1232	36	35	E
Rogers, Ned H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 168th Inf	608	6	9	A
Savoy, Peter	Pvt. Co. C, 168th Inf	1232	32	3	H
Scott, George S	Pvt. Co. E, 168th Inf	1232	11	43	D
Scott, Leland P	Cpl. M. G. Co., 168th Inf	1232	29	36	H
Sears, Irwin L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 168th Inf	608	18	10	B
Shannon, Marshall A	Pvt. Co. E, 168th Inf	1232	3	43	D
Shearer, Omar B	Pvt. M. G. Co., 168th Inf	608	14	5	A
Short, John	Pvt. Co. K, 168th Inf	1232	7	40	C
Short, William A	Pvt. Co. H, 168th Inf	1232	24	34	A
Shurtz, Clarence V	Cpl. Co. A, 168th Inf	608	7	5	A
Simpson, Floyd L	Cpl. Co. F, 168th Inf	608	23	18	B
South, Howard	Pvt. Co. B, 168th Inf	608	16	18	A
Spears, Elmer	Pvt. San. Det., 168th Inf	1232	8	30	H
Stafford, Roy	Wgnr. Sup. Co., 168th Inf	1232	3	40	C
Stevens, Clifford J	Cpl. Co. F, 168th Inf	1232	19	3	H
Stock, George E	Pvt. Co. L, 168th Inf	608	26	33	B
Stratikopulos, Dimitrios	Cpl. Co. L, 168th Inf	1233	9	24	B
Sutton, William	Cpl. Co. K, 168th Inf	608	23	1	A
Thompson, Henry	Hr. Shr. Co. E, 168th Inf	608	19	13	B
Thompson, Nels	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 168th Inf	1232	6	26	D
Tillman, Jesse F	Sgt. Co. C, 168th Inf	1232	34	15	H
Todd, Edwin C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 168th Inf	1232	18	3	H
Toson, Olive	Pvt. Co. A, 168th Inf	1232	19	15	A
Turnbull, Howard H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 168th Inf	608	14	7	A
Vandemark, Ernest S	Pvt. Co. E, 168th Inf	608	19	16	A
Van Oyen, August	Pvt. Co. M, 168th Inf	1232	1	43	D
Van Raden, Byron	Pvt. Co. B, 168th Inf	1232	16	7	H
Vaughan, James Gordon	Cpl. Co. G, 168th Inf	608	36	8	A
Wagner, Denzal	Pvt. Co. H, 168th Inf	608	18	7	A
Walton, Albert T	Sgt. Co. E, 168th Inf	1232	7	18	E
Wedding, James E	Sgt. Hq. Co., 168th Inf	1232	28	25	D
Wenieke, Louis H	Cpl. Co. I, 168th Inf	608	20	8	A
Whalen, Edward J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 168th Inf	608	1	19	A
Willcox, St. Clair	Pvt. San. Det., 168th Inf	107–E	3	2	B
Worley, Guy O	Pvt. Co. B, 168th Inf	1232	2	30	H
Ziddnos, Teddy M	Pvt. Co. D, 168th Inf	1232	12	16	E
SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Thayer, Hiram A	Pvt. Co. F, 303d Inf	1233	9	23	A
O'Toole, Frank	Pvt. Co. G, 304th Inf	1233	12	19	A
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Bryant, Otto	Pvt. Bty. D, 304th F. A	608	11	37	B
Grace, George	Pvt. Bty. E, 304th F. A	608	19	11	D
Hill, Horace J	Pvt. Bty. F, 304th F. A	608	12	38	D
Selby, Thomas	Pvt. Bty. E, 304th F. A	1232	22	38	B
Doughton, William A	Pvt. 307th Amb. Co	608	4	2	C
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Frahm, August J	Pvt. Co. D, 316th Inf	34	27	12	A
Giss, William A	Pvt. Co. K, 316th Inf	34	37	3	A
Hodds, Niles W	Pvt. Co. D, 316th Inf	1232	24	28	F
Jensen, Kristian	Pvt. Co. C, 316th Inf	1232	13	31	H
Johnson, Chris N	Pvt. Co. D, 316th Inf	1232	23	16	H
Larsen, Nels P	Pvt. Co. G, 316th Inf	1232	20	15	H
Larson, Lewis	Pvt. Co. H, 316th Inf	1233	33	19	C
Layson, William L	Pvt. Co. A, 316th Inf	1232	17	15	F
Lowery, Albert D	Pvt. Co. C, 316th Inf	1232	6	14	D
Machacek, Luie	Pvt. Co. G, 316th Inf	1232	17	13	E
Moore, William	do	34	7	5	A
Orchard, James F	Pvt. Co. H, 316th Inf	1232	31	23	H
Pace, Charles I	Pvt. Co. E, 316th Inf	1232	17	34	E
Powell, Ira Irvin	Pvt. Co. B, 316th Inf	1232	34	35	F
Radlof, Louis	Pvt. Co. K, 316th Inf	1232	14	33	E
Reinig, John E	Pvt. Co. M, 316th Inf	1232	13	16	E
Smock, Harry A	Pvt. Co. K, 316th Inf	1232	40	5	E
Younie, Howard W	Pvt. Co. E, 316th Inf	1232	26	39	D
Champ, Clarence	Pvt. Co. C, 306th F. S. B	1233	30	29	A
Long, Newton E	do	1232	26	6	C
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Willenbrock, John C	Cpl. Co. F, 323d Inf	1233	29	22	B
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Baty, Sherman A	Pvt. Co. M, 325th Inf	1232	38	29	C
Comer, Clyde	Pvt. 1st cl. Co. I, 325th Inf	1232	21	19	C
Hesser, Joe E	Pvt. Co. G, 325th Inf	1232	8	27	C
Lindgren, Vernie E	do	1233	27	6	D
Loney, George V	Cpl. Co. M, 325th Inf	1232	15	20	E
Oblinger, John H	Pvt. 1st cl. Co. M, 325th Inf	1232	7	26	C
Pflum, George H	Pvt. Co. G, 325th Inf	1232	32	24	E
Simkin, Frank L	Pvt. Co. M, 325th Inf	34	7	15	A
Steckman, Pearl L	Pvt. Co. D, 325th Inf	1232	40	39	F
Steffens, Fred G	Pvt. Co. M, 325th Inf	1232	22	35	E
Streblow, Milford S	Pvt. Co. A, 325th Inf	1232	14	39	G
Forrester, James P	Pvt. Co. K, 326th Inf	1232	32	23	B
Sonius, Henrich H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 326th Inf	1232	34	4	E
Kegley, James R	Cpl. Hq. Co., 327th Inf	1232	25	35	G
Staton, Thomas J	Pvt. Co. K, 327th Inf	1232	30	16	G
Arness, Nels A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 328th Inf	1233	15	2	C
Dunn, Olin V	Pvt. M. G. Co., 328th Inf	1233	23	17	A
Skrovig, Tom O	Pvt. Hq. Co., 328th Inf	1232	21	35	G

Deceased soldiers from Iowa buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Harvey, George W	Pvt. Co. D, 329th Inf	608	15	19	D
Hansen, Carl F. C	Pvt. 3d Cas. Co., 330th Inf	608	26	18	D
Hanrahan, Robert E	Bn. Sgt. Maj. Hq. Co., 331st Inf.	608	21	27	D
Southers, Garlon W	Pvt. M. G. Co., 331st Inf	608	29	28	D
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Anderson, John	Pvt. Co. H, 349th Inf	1232	22	16	A
Freiberger, Frank E	Pvt. Co. C, 349th Inf	1232	39	39	B
Galen, Jess	Pvt. Co. A, 349th Inf	1233	12	22	C
Hinricksen, Charlie	Pvt. Co. B, 349th Inf	1233	19	23	D
Kaloudes, Nicholas	Pvt. Co. L, 349th Inf	1232	24	26	E
Peters, Michael I	do	1232	33	15	D
Ekstrom, Fred G	Pvt. Co. F, 350th Inf	1232	2	24	G
Kennedy, Louis J	Pvt. Co. I, 350th Inf	1232	39	27	G
Sturies, Martin	Pvt. Co. G, 350th Inf	1232	32	27	G
Bales, John I	Cpl. Co. L, 351st Inf	1232	38	29	G
Barton, Ray	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 351st Inf	1232	13	22	H
Bohn, William T	Cpl. Hq. Co., 351st Inf	1232	38	23	E
Dale, Homer	Pvt. Co. F, 351st Inf	1232	25	16	A
Croson, Calvin D	Pvt. Co. L, 352d Inf	1232	2	26	G
Kleppe, Samson	do	1232	15	25	G
Lillie, Justin M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 352d Inf	1232	13	8	F
Lorensen, Charles	Pvt. Co. C, 352d Inf	1232	29	24	E
Paulsen, Paul C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 352d Inf	1232	33	42	H
Uhlenkamp, Henry B	Pvt. Co. L, 352d Inf	1232	24	45	A
Urness, Ole	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 352d Inf	1232	24	44	A
Williams, Hewitt L	Cpl. Co. L, 352d Inf	1232	26	14	D
Anderson, Peter H	Cook Bty. E, 357th F. A	1764	7	9	B
Angel, Henry	Pvt. Bty. E, 357th F. A	1764	18	8	B
Hickman, Roy C	Pvt. Bty. D, 357th F. A	1764	22	9	B
Olson, Odin	Pvt. Bty. C, 357th F. A	1764	8	8	B
Fehr, Anton C	Pvt. Bty. F, 339th F. A	1764	25	8	B
Jorgensen, Morten	Pvt. Bty. D, 339th F. A	1764	13	9	B
Knee, Rupert D	Pvt. Bty. F, 339th F. A	1764	20	9	B
Westwick, Helmick C	Pvt. Bty. D, 339th F. A	1764	17	8	B
Wiese, Ferdinand	Pvt. Bty. B, 339th F. A	1764	21	5	B
Earl, Glenn	Pvt. Co. A, 313th Engrs	1232	4	5	F
Karlsen, Christian F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 313th Engrs	1232	28	25	G
Carroll, Emil	Pvt. Co. D, 313th Supply Tr	1232	8	26	H
Swiney, John D	Capt. Co. C, 313th Am. Tr	1764	24	6	B
Hughes, Clarence L	Pvt. Co. F, 313th Am. Tr	1232	33	25	G
Nigg, William	Pvt. Co. C, 313th Am. Tr	1764	28	8	B
Nissly, John C	Cook Co. E, 313th Am. Tr	1232	9	25	G
O'Esterreicher, Leonard F	Pvt. Co. G, 313th Am. Tr	1232	6	24	G
Walker, Lloyd N	Cpl. Co. F, 313th Am. Tr	1233	33	7	C
Zager, Otto H	Pvt. Co. D, 313th Am. Tr	1764	12	9	B
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Linehan, Walter J	Pvt. Co. B, 354th Inf	1232	31	39	E
Knutson, John C	Pvt. Co. K, 355th Inf	1232	31	9	F
Krewson, Otto A	Pvt. 1 cl. F. Hosp., 314th San. Tr.	1232	12	22	F
Wambeam, Floyd	Pvt. 1 cl. Amb. Co., 314th San. Tr.	1232	4	19	B
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Chase, Amund	Pvt. Co. M, 357th Inf	1233	17	18	B
Dillavou, John E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 357th Inf	1232	24	41	D
Dostal, Frank	Pvt. Co. M, 357th Inf	1232	28	23	G
Hite, Clem	Pvt. Co. H, 357th Inf	1232	18	46	B
Kryselmire, Robert E	Pvt. Co. C, 357th Inf	1233	3	14	E
Mikkelsen, Lewis C	do	1233	35	15	B
Moeller, Daniel	Pvt. Co. H, 357th Inf	1232	4	31	G
Mueller, Gerhardt L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 357th Inf	1232	26	4	F
Mueller, Louis	Pvt. Co. F, 357th Inf	1233	33	14	C
Myers, Tru W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 357th Inf	1233	18	6	D
Pearson, Harry	Pvt. Co. I, 357th Inf	1233	17	17	D
Pendersen, Carl A	Pvt. Co. H, 357th Inf	1233	13	28	D
Rehder, William H	Pvt. Co. F, 357th Inf	1233	6	27	D
Vargason, Harry D	Pvt. Co. A, 357th Inf	1233	26	19	D
Vasicky, John	Pvt. Co. C, 357th Inf	1232	13	10	F
Virgil, Anton	do	1232	9	10	F
Frisk, Elmer I	Pvt. Co. H, 358th Inf	608	37	30	B
Njort, Carl J	Cpl. Co. K, 358th Inf	1232	2	29	F
Kelley, Ralph M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 358th Inf	1232	17	35	E
Larsen, Jens C	Pvt. Co. G, 358th Inf	1233	1	25	D
Mabeus, Walter L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 358th Inf	1232	7	13	B
McCourt, James P	Cpl. Co. G, 358th Inf	1232	36	19	E
Monster, William	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 358th Inf	1232	5	8	A
Newell, Philip	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 358th Inf	1232	6	29	G
Parker, William	Pvt. Co. H, 358th Inf	1233	35	15	C
Remy, Clarence M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 358th Inf	1233	14	28	D
Ronk, Robert H	Pvt. Co. I, 358th Inf	1232	30	29	G
Schenk, Lawrence	Pvt. Co. D, 358th Inf	1233	19	8	D
Shimanek, Victor	do	1232	20	46	C
Blake, Guy M	Pvt. Co. A, 359th Inf	1233	1	23	C
Brooks, Myron J	Pvt. Co. F, 359th Inf	1232	18	14	G
Brown, Iven E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 359th Inf	1233	15	2	D
Chance, George M	Pvt. Co. F, 359th Inf	1232	35	34	D
Classen, Grover	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 359th Inf	1233	19	19	B
Emerson, Horace B	Pvt. Co. E, 358th Inf	1232	16	17	F
Freudenthal, Charles A	Pvt. Co. H, 359th Inf	1232	5	21	H
Grubb, John F	Sgt. Co. H, 359th Inf	1232	31	4	H
Hansen, Holger A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 359th Inf	1232	4	10	A
Jacobsen, John M	Pvt. Co. G, 359th Inf	1233	12	18	D
McLeod, Norman	Pvt. Co. B, 359th Inf	34	32	6	A
Mercer, Clarence C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 359th Inf	1232	39	31	C
Morris, Claude C	Pvt. Co. I, 359th Inf	1232	8	36	C
Price, Roy P	do	1232	5	10	A
Stanley, Vern A	Pvt. Co. H, 359th Inf	1232	33	4	H
Agar, Thomas	Pvt. Co. F, 360th Inf	1233	10	17	D

Deceased soldiers from Iowa buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETIETH DIVISION—continued					
Allison, Samuel C	Pvt. Co. C, 360th Inf.	1232	16	24	D
Bardsley, William H	Cpl. Co. A, 360th Inf.	1232	21	40	A
Bingamon, Alfred T	Pvt. Co. I, 360th Inf.	1232	39	26	G
Donatus, Charles	Pvt. Co. M, 360th Inf.	1232	39	40	D
Foster, Loren	Cpl. Co. M, 360th Inf.	1232	4	42	C
Hansen, George	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 360th Inf.	34	37	4	A
Kimm, Robert	Pvt. Co. C, 360th Inf.	1232	2	2	F
Kious, John W	do	1233	28	28	B
Strain, Oshea J	Pvt. Co. L, 360th Inf.	1233	22	11	D
Jensen, Marinus	Pvt. Co. B, 345th M. G. Bn.	1233	15	27	D
Willis, James C	Pvt. Co. D, 345th M. G. Bn.	1233	30	16	C
Duckett, George	Pvt. Co. D, 315th Engrs.	1233	5	13	A
James, Leo J	Cpl. Co. A, 315th Engrs.	1232	31	37	B
Marshall, John S	Pvt. Co. E, 315th Engrs.	1233	22	7	B
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Cantacesso, Trifone	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 361st Inf.	1252	21	4	B
Kemble, John H	1st lt. Co. B, 362d Inf.	1232	18	19	E
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Hoover, Houston	Pvt. Co. A, 366th Inf.	1233	17	3	B
Miner, Wayne	do	1233	17	14	B
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Thompson, John	Pvt. Co. H, 370th Inf.	608	10	40	C
NONDIVISIONAL					
Clapp, Alfred H	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 52d C. A. C.	1233	15	1	A
Story, Ralph N	Wag. Co. B, Hq. Bn.	1233	24	8	B
Long, Roy	Sgt. Bty. A, 55th C. A. C.	1232	7	30	H
Honnold, Louis	Pvt. Ord. Det. 65th C. A. C.	1233	25	11	B
Rebik, George J	Pvt. Bty. D, 68th C. A. C.	34	21	2	A
Crandall, Leonard C	Cook Prov. Unit F, C. A. C.	1764	24	7	B
Beer, Clyde E	Pvt. 1 cl. Sec. 594th U. S. Amb. Serv.	608	6	14	A
Hildreth, Ray A	Pvt. Base Hosp. No. 108, M. C.	1233	16	11	A
Carstensen, William F	Wag. Camp Hosp. No. 85, M. C.	608	21	33	A
Sheets, Harry A	Pvt. 1 cl. Evac. Hosp. No. 10, M. C.	1232	28	28	E
Tierney, Carl J	Pvt. Fld. Hosp. No. 41, M. C.	1764	28	10	B
Foster, Robert L	Pvt. Ord. Dept.	1233	30	9	A
Weber, Robert	Pvt. Ord. Dept. No. 4	34	32	9	A
Marbach, Mathias	Pvt. 397th Cas. Co.	608	36	31	C
Smith, Glenn S	Sgt. C. W. S., Hq. S. O. S.	1233	23	6	D
Hagenson, Oxcel Fred	Cpl. Co. C, 1st Gas Regt. C. W. S.	1233	33	23	B
Shields, Bert Warren	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 1st Gas Regt. C. W. S.	1232	35	32	D
Verseck, John W	Sgt. Co. M, 49th Inf.	608	18	19	D
Carter, Thomas	Pvt. 14th Co., Cp. Pike, S. R. D.	608	18	24	B
Christophersen, John J	Pvt. 9th Co., Cp. Gordon, S. A. R. D.	608	25	41	D
Craig, William A	Pvt. 9th Co., Cp. McArthur, S. R. D.	608	24	14	C
Forde, Henry J	Pvt. 4th Co., Cp. Gordon, S. R. D.	608	32	32	A
Helleso, George P	Pvt. 4th Inf., Repl. Regt.	608	13	28	B
Ihnen, George	Pvt. 11th Co. S. A. R. D., Cp. Pike.	608	30	31	B
Joseph, James H	Pvt. 9th Co., Cp. McArthur, S. A. R. D.	608	5	12	C
Lenenberger, Ernest A	Pvt. 13th Co., Cp. Pike, S. A. R. D.	608	4	12	C
Quillen, Harvey W	Pvt. 6th Co., Cp. Pike, S. R. D.	608	31	14	C
Swen, Leo	Pvt. 15th Co., S. R. D., Inf.	608	34	18	C
Mellows, Otto	Pvt. Co. C, 3d Pioneer Inf.	1232	16	37	A
Johnson, Wilbur C	Pvt. Co. B, 804th Pioneer Inf.	1233	8	11	D
Smith, Henry	Sgt. 350th Co. Bakery, Q. M. C.	1232	7	39	B
Roland, Homer G	Pvt. 1 cl. Cent. Print. Plant, Q. M. C.	34	25	12	B
Holt, Baud	Saddler, Bty. F, Repl. Bn.	1233	9	29	A
Bane, William E	Pvt. 21st Co., Cp. Pike, A. R. D.	608	3	43	A
Bartel, John	Pvt. 5th Co., Cp. Gordon, S. R. D.	608	14	6	D
Brandenburg, William J	Pvt. 5th Co., Cp. Pike, S. R. D.	608	30	20	D
Clapp, Edgar J	Pvt. 5th Co., Cp. Gordon, S. R. D.	608	15	18	C
Cowgill, Pearl T	Pvt. Co. I, Cp. Gordon, S. R. D.	608	16	30	D
Critchett, Harrison	Pvt. 21st Co., Cp. Pike, S. R. D.	1233	24	9	A
Dahlheimer, John	Pvt. 4th Co., Cp. Cody, J. A. R. D.	107–E	13	3	C
Elick, Lewis J	Pvt. 11th Co., Cp. McArthur, S. R. D.	608	11	26	C
Ettele, Robert B	Pvt. 5th Co., Cp. Gordon, S. R. D.	608	5	13	C
Fransen, Albert T	Pvt. 21st Co., Cp. Gordon, A. R. D.	608	32	17	B
Goetzinger, Nick J	Pvt. 18th Co., Cp. Gordon, S. A. R. D.	107–E	14	2	D
Holverson, Albert H	Pvt. 4th Co., Cp. Gordon, S. A. R. D.	608	9	42	D

Deceased soldiers from Iowa buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL—con.					
Howe, Albert A	Pvt. 17th Co., Cp. Gordon, S. R. D.	107–E	2	3	B
Jones, Herman J. H	Pvt. 5th Co., Cp. Gordon, S. R. D.	608	4	41	D
Kluever, Walter	Pvt. 5th Co., Cp. Pike, S. R. D.	608	30	19	C
Knight, Virgil	Pvt. 1st Co., Cp. Pike, S. R. D.	608	3	21	A
Kristoffersen, Hans	Pvt. 3d Cas. Co., Cp. Forrest, S. R. D.	608	12	13	C
Larrabee, Harry S	Pvt. 2d Co., Cp. Gordon, S. R. D.	608	9	21	C
Liechty, John G	Pvt. 27th Co., Cp. Gordon	608	18	27	B
McGranahan, John W	Pvt. 1st Co., S. R. D.	608	13	30	A
Meyer, Roy J	Pvt. Co. C, Cp. Gordon, S. R. D.	608	5	8	D
Murdock, Lewis C	Cpl. 4th Co., Cp. Pike, S. R. D.	608	21	29	A
Nesheim, Clarence L	Pvt. 20th Co., Cp. Gordon, A. R. D.	608	27	21	C
Nielsen, John	Pvt. 37th Co., Cp. McArthur, S. A. R. D.	608	34	41	D
Phillips, Lloyd D	Pvt. 2d Co., Cp. Pike, S. A. R. D.	608	13	31	A
Rohifs, John H	Pvt. 10th Co., Cp. Gordon, S. R. D.	608	16	20	D
Schmidt, Eddie	Pvt. 16th Co., Cp. Pike, S. A. R. D.	608	28	29	D
Schroeder, Alfred	Pvt. 16th Cas. Co., Cp. Gordon, S. R. D.	107–E	6	3	B
Schroeder, Christian	Pvt. 16th Co., Cp. Gordon, S. A. R. D.	107–E	5	7	C
Schwab, Fred	Pvt. Co. E, Cp. Pike, S. R. D.	608	21	36	A
Thomte, Casper	Pvt. 9th Co., Cp. Pike, S. A. R. D.	608	26	31	B
Thonesen, Mads. M	Pvt. 4th Co., Cp. Pike, S. A. R. D.	608	8	21	D
Traet, Theophiel	do	608	19	22	A
Mac Nulty, Fred O	Sgt. Att. 2d Bal. Co. Sig. Cps.	1233	20	4	C
Rasmussen, Swen	Pvt. Co. M, 23d Engrs.	1232	29	5	H
Bridge, Samuel H	Pvt. Co. F, 28th Engrs.	608	22	21	D
Patton, Gerald S	Sgt. Co. A, 30th Engrs.	636	8	13	A
Adams, Harold H	Pvt. Co. D, 33d Engrs.	1233	12	28	A
Friedstrom, Maurice	Pvt. Co. A, 33d Engrs.	34	27	2	A
Culbertson, Fred A	Pvt. Med. Det. 603th Engrs.	608	36	20	D
Bordwell, John H	Pvt. 93d Co., Transportation Corps.	34	21	6	C
Tjaden, Walter G	Pvt. 260th Aero Sqdn.	[1] 1680	2	------	P

[1] New Fulford Cemetery, York, Yorkshire, England.

DECEASED SOLDIERS FROM NEVADA BURIED IN PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, under the leave given by the House to extend remarks in the RECORD, I desire to pay tribute to the part played in the World War by the soldiers and sailors of the State of Nevada by making a matter of public record the list of the heroic Nevada boys who sacrificed their lives on the altar of liberty during that conflict, and who now are buried in the permanent American cemeteries of Europe.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Nevada buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Pappas, Harry	Pvt. Co. G, 16th Inf.	636	3	16	D
Valdez, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 16th Inf.	608	33	33	A
Valias, Arist D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 16th Inf.	1764	15	12	B
Brenton, Frank H	Cpl. Co. B, 26th Inf.	1232	4	31	B
Perkins, Woodruff	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 26th Inf.	636	5	15	D
Seir, Jas	Pvt. Co. C, 26th Inf.	606	9	13	D

Deceased soldiers from Nevada buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION					
Kuliocha, Vedo	Pvt. Co. L, 23d Inf.	1764	30	8	A
Crossen, Vernon John	Sgt. 18 Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	20	46	D
Robins, Howard Vernon	Sgt. 47th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	77	11	A
THIRD DIVISION					
Madalena, Frank M	Pvt. Co. A, 7th Inf.	1232	13	27	D
FOURTH DIVISION					
Silva, Alexander	Pvt. Co. F, 58th Inf.	1764	1	3	A
EIGHTH DIVISION					
Hampton, Arthur F	Cook Bty. F, 2d F. A.	608	29	30	B
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Littleton, Ole	Pvt. Co. D, 109th Inf.	1232	6	29	D
Garcia, Jos. P	Pvt. Co. E, 110th Inf.	1232	32	20	D
Plack, Ernest A	Pvt. Co. I, 110th Inf.	1232	39	23	D
Cooper, John C	Pvt. Co. F, 112th Inf.	1232	12	36	H
Viaene, August	Pvt. Co. B, 112th Inf.	1232	10	16	F
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Davis, Lute, jr	Pvt. Co. H, 127th Inf.	1233	24	21	A
Restos, Jas	Pvt. Co. E, 127th Inf.	1232	10	19	F
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Reid, Lauren G	Pvt. Co. G, 308th Inf.	1232	35	10	B
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Bloisi, Carnelo	Pvt. Co. A, 361st Inf.	1232	30	32	F
Hobbins, Chas. F	1 lt. 363d Inf.	1232	18	2	A
Calac, Philip D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 362d Inf.	1232	5	39	E
Gifford, Chas	Pvt. N. G. Co., 362d Inf.	34	3	1	B
Kahlmeier, Chas	Pvt. Co. F, 362d Inf.	1232	17	40	C
Newman, John E	Cpl. Co. L, 362d Inf.	1232	8	34	A
Swedberg, Walter G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 362d Inf.	1232	8	34	F
Taylor, Wm	Pvt. Co. F, 362d Inf.	1233	25	13	A
Smith, Edward R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 363d Inf.	1252	20	4	A
Colucci, Michele	Pvt. Co. H, 364th Inf.	1232	13	21	A
Tenente, Antonio F	Pvt. Co. D, 347th M. G. Bn.	1232	6	16	G
Bouzas, Gus	Pvt. Co. A, 316th Engrs.	1232	39	18	H
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
Merrigan, Eugene V	Pvt. 36th Serv. Co., S. C.	608	9	22	B
Davis, Geo. K	Pvt. Co. B, Wash. Bks. A. R. D.	608	20	7	A

DECEASED SOLDIERS FROM CALIFORNIA BURIED IN PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, pursuant to leave granted me to extend my remarks, I beg to herewith set forth a list of names, organizations, and burial places of members of the American forces enlisted from the State of California whose remains are now interred in the cemeteries of Europe.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from California buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Barnum, Clyde L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 16th Inf.	608	21	9	C
Bennett, Frank N	Cpl. Co. K, 16th Inf.	608	35	13	D
Andelstedt, Raymond D	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co. 18th Inf.	1232	3	20	G
Busch, Chris	Pvt. Co. K, 18th Inf.	1233	35	5	B
Byard, Fred D	Cpl. Co. M, 18th Inf.	608	26	23	C
Cruts, Irvin I	Pvt. Co. L, 18th Inf.	1232	13	38	B

Deceased soldiers from California buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION—con.					
Curotto, Vittorio	do	608	12	6	D
Fannuchi, Guiseppe	Pvt. Co. K, 18th Inf.	1233	25	28	D
Flores, Teno	Pvt. Co. M, 18th Inf.	1233	30	2	A
Krokos, Matheos D	Pvt. Co. K, 18th Inf.	608	11	33	D
Kuhnle, Edw. N	do	608	10	36	B
Larson, Peter	Pvt. Co. I, 18th Inf.	608	13	14	D
Miller, Jas. R	Pvt. Co. G, 18th Inf.	636	2	14	C
Molles, Joao DaCoata	Pvt. Co. K, 18th Inf.	1233	36	12	B
Murray, Clifford J	do	608	5	32	D
Olsen, Peter	Pvt. Co. F, 18th Inf.	608	12	18	D
Pearsall, Raymond B	Pvt. Co. L, 18th Inf.	1232	14	36	A
Rosen, Abe	Pvt. Co. H, 18th Inf.	636	7	14	C
Russell, Samuel	Pvt. Co. A, 18th Inf.	1232	3	28	B
Schreier, Fred	Pvt. Co. D, 18th Inf.	608	33	7	C
Stopfel, Peter S	Pvt. Co. M, 18th Inf.	608	32	7	C
Wisner, Ernest K	Pvt. Co. L, 18th Inf.	608	36	37	{CW OO
Woodward, Lacie S	Sgt. Co. E, 18th Inf.	608	28	25	B
Avilia, Edwin	Cpl. Co. D, 26th Inf.	1232	4	46	D
Brown, Jas. M	Pvt. Co. D, 26th Inf.	636	4	9	C
Chambers, Henry V	do	608	17	41	C
Chiesa, Carmelo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 26th Inf.	1232	4	15	A
Freitas, Manuel B	Pvt. Co. D, 26th Inf.	1232	33	41	H
Healy, Denis	Pvt. Co. B, 26th Inf.	1232	22	3	C
McKeon, Warren A	Pvt. Co. L, 26th Inf.	608	23	37	B
Reiniche, Joe R	Pvt. Co. D, 26th Inf.	636	14	13	A
Silva, Frank	Pvt. Co. H, 26th Inf.	1764	56	10	B
Symmes, Earle	Pvt. Co. M, 26th Inf.	636	13	11	C
Valant, Manuel	Pvt. Co. L, 26th Inf.	608	9	6	D
Safford, Ray P	1 lt. 28th Inf.	34	20	4	B
Stramberg, Chas. M	1 lt. Co. L, 28th Inf.	608	15	13	D
Black, Ralph C	Pvt. Co. L, 28th Inf.	608	12	26	D
Clarizio, Saverio	Pvt. Co. I, 28th Inf.	608	25	14	D
Evans, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. K, 28th Inf.	608	19	26	D
Leatherwood, Clyde E	Pvt. M. G. Co. 28th Inf.	1232	18	41	H
Vail, Howard L	Pvt. Co. H, 28th Inf.	34	5	4	B
Lucchessi, Fransesco	Pvt. Co. A, 1st Brig. M. G. Bn.	636	5	24	C
Colbertaldo, Cesare	Pvt. Co. B, 1st M. G. Bn.	636	4	22	C
Hill, Hedley	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 1st M. G. Bn.	1232	8	32	D
Possebon, Constante	Pvt. Co. A, 1st M. G. Bn.	1232	17	37	A
Shelton, Martin L	Pvt. M. D. 1st M. G. Bn.	636	14	22	C
Predmore, Wesley C	Pvt. Co. D, 2d M. G. Bn.	608	5	17	A
Anderson, John G	Pvt. Bty B, 6th F. A.	1232	32	28	F
Laughrin, Jas. R	Pvt. Bty C, 6th F. A.	1232	22	9	D
McNett, Chas. C	Mech. Hq. Co. 6th F. A.	1232	10	46	D
Centini, Anthony	Pvt. Bty C, 7th F. A.	1764	23	10	B
Duty, Raleigh	Pvt. Bty A, 7th F. A.	1232	5	38	E
Beach, Egbert W	2 lt. Co. B, 1st Engrs.	636	1	18	D
Ballard, Blackburn W	Cpl. Co. A, 1st Engrs.	1232	10	42	E
Clark, Jos	Pvt. Co. F, 1st Engrs.	1233	23	18	C
Harper, Richard J. S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 1st Engrs.	1232	28	23	A
Hilliard, Bert A	Pvt. Co. C, 1st Engrs.	1232	19	40	H
Passerini, Frank	Cpl. Co. D, 1st Engrs.	1232	37	12	F
Pearce, Zeno W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 1st Engrs.	608	22	39	B
Stephens, Clare S	Pvt. Co. B, 1st Engrs.	1764	9	13	A
Shone, Harry H	Cpl. Co.C, 2d F. S. Bn.	1232	14	23	E
SECOND DIVISION					
Echeveria, Frank R	Pvt. Co. F, 9th Inf.	608	26	10	C
Gilbert, Loren L	Pvt. Co. K, 9th Inf.	1232	6	9	A
Gleason, Wm. J	Sgt. Co. G, 9th Inf.	608	31	37	B
Gorsky, Anthony	Cpl. Co. A, 9th Inf.	1764	50	11	B
Larsen, Lars P	Pvt. Hq. Co., 9th Inf.	1232	30	42	A
Mickelotti, John	Pvt. Co. I, 9th Inf.	1232	4	20	B
Monga, Chester	Sgt. Co. C, 9th Inf.	1764	8	3	B
Paton, Wm. R	Cpl. Co. C, 9th Inf.	1232	25	33	G
Bellows, Wm. H	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 23d Inf.	1764	77	2	A
Hansen, Herman L	Cpl. Co. A, 23d Inf.	1232	5	45	A
Herrier, Geo	Pvt. Co. M, 23d Inf.	1764	43	13	A
MacDonald, Fletcher A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 23d Inf.	608	16	32	A
Morey, Clyde L	Pvt. Co. M, 23d Inf.	1232	24	10	C
Monize, Toney	Pvt. Co. G, 23d Inf.	1233	8	25	C
Owens, Benj. F	Pvt. Co. M, 23d Inf.	1764	65	1	A
Sleeper, Guy E	do	1233	3	17	C
Wright, Rollin A	Pvt. Co. E, 23d Inf.	608	30	16	C
Waterhouse, Hascall Freeman	2 lt. 55th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	14	1	A
Davidian, Dickrum Theodore	Cpl. 49th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	8	25	B
Dickinson, Howard Henry	Pvt. 45th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	35	3	A
Ish, Rex Whitfield	Sgt. 20th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	63	7	B
Kidwell, Paul McGraph	Pvt. 49th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	1	2	A
Lockwood, Harry Muir	Pvt. 20th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	46	4	A
McColm, Wm. J	Sgt. 51st Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	82	5	A
Mignacco, Attilio John	Pvt. 55th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	9	7	B
Price, Ivan Leo	Pvt. 1 cl. 51st Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	27	21	A
Prosser, Fred Ellsworth	Cpl. 45th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	19	1	A
Rutledge, Lonce	Pvt. 66th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	22	38	H
Stone, Allen Wesley	Cpl. Sup. Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	10	22	D
Strain, John Howard	Pvt. 16th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	79	10	A
Taggart, Fredk. Polk	Sgt. 17th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	5	41	D
Trinka, Frank	Pvt. 20th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	17	14	D

Deceased soldiers from California buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Williams, Geo	Pvt. 17th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	3	13	H
Wilson, Robt. D. A	Pvt. 20th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	24	2	A
Zane, Randolph T	Maj. 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	636	1	2	D
Kilduff, David R	Capt. 80th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	26	15	D
Simonds, Albert C	1 lt. 80th Co., 6th Regt., U. S. M. C.	1233	20	15	D
Cook, Claud Thompson	Cpl. Hq. Co., 6th Regt., U. S. M. C.	608	30	25	D
Dunleavy, Thos. Richard.	Pvt. 76th Co. 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	25	4	E
Edgar, Ernest Draper	Pvt. 79th Co., 6th Regt., U. S. M. C.	608	10	6	D
Mattson, Jas	Sgt. 96th Co., 6th Regt., U. S. M. C.	34	1	12	B
Rozell, Clarence Otto	Pvt. 74th Co., 6th Regt., U. S. M. C.	34	1	6	B
Wilson, Robt. Harold	Cpl. 84th Co., 6th Regt., U. S. M. C.	608	21	23	C
Hackman, Carl W	Sgt. Co. A, 5th M. G. Bn.	1764	44	6	A
Smith, Fred	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 5th M. G. Bn.	1764	48	7	A
Fulton, Hugh	1 lt. Bty. A, 12th F. A	1232	9	34	D
Wadsworth, Lawrence H.	Capt. Bty. C, 15th F. A	1233	30	19	A
Heskett, Forest C	Pvt. Hq. Co., 15th F. A	1764	24	8	B
Stephens, Isaac W	Pvt. Bty. E, 15th F. A	1233	31	25	C
Tucker, Chas. L	Pvt. Bty. B, 15th F. A	1233	11	1	A
Brady, Thos	Pvt. Co. A, 2d Engrs	608	1	21	C
Cardoza, Manuel L	Pvt. Co. D, 2d Engrs	608	19	37	A
Caretti, Jos. A	Pvt. Co. B, 2d Engrs	1232	18	15	D
Cooper, Chas. J	Pvt. Co. A, 2d Engrs	1233	29	21	A
Graham, Jack E	Mess sgt. Co. C, 2d Engrs	1764	81	3	A
Houston, Chas. J	Pvt. Co. B, 2d Engrs	1764	41	13	A
Lysak, Louis A	Pvt. Co. A, 2d Engrs	1764	25	10	A
Swan, Glenn V	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 2d Engrs	1232	26	10	F
Covili, Wm. F	Cpl. Co. C, 1st F. S. Bn	1764	62	1	B
THIRD DIVISION					
Stavrakis, Steffen	Pvt. Co. K, 4th Inf	608	28	7	A
Cavalli, Marco	Pvt. Co. H, 7th Inf	1232	38	4	C
Alberigi, Abrams	Pvt. Co. L, 30th Inf	1232	13	12	F
Barbara, Felix	Pvt. Co. I, 30th Inf	1232	27	41	A
Crane, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. L, 30th Inf	1232	37	15	B
Frandsen, Ingvar M	do	1232	4	39	F
Jacobson, Arthur C	Sgt. Co. K, 30th Inf	1232	38	14	A
Kaikas, Athenasaos	Pvt. Co. M, 30th Inf	1232	2	17	E
McGanney, Edw. J	Wag. Sup. Co., 30th Inf	1232	37	17	A
Perkins, Clarence B	1 sgt. Co. G, 30th Inf	1764	46	1	A
Petersen, Peter J	Pvt. Co. B, 30th Inf	1232	20	28	A
Rice, Jos. S	Pvt. Co. D, 30th Inf	608	22	9	D
Stutsman, Richard L	Pvt. Co. M, 30th Inf	1232	24	31	G
Van Noy, Lee V	Pvt. M. G. Co. 30th Inf	1233	25	7	A
Bell, Edward	Cpl. Co. K, 38th Inf	1764	27	13	A
Kelly, Wm. P	Sgt. Co. C, 38th Inf	1232	10	16	E
Pieruccioni, Alibrando	Pvt. M. D. 38th Inf	1232	7	27	E
Powell, Chas. K	Pvt. Co. C, 38th Inf	608	1	39	B
Wilkinson, Chas	Pvt. M. G. Co., 38th Inf	1232	1	13	A
Zawafelli, Connaro	Cook M. G. Co., 38th Inf	1764	4	6	B
Walsh, Jas. T	Sgt. Hq. Co. A, 38th Inf	1764	46	4	B
Bacel, Carl J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 8th M. G. Bn.	1232	30	20	G
Bonnenmann, Gustave J.	Pvt. Co. B, 8th M. G. Bn.	606	21	4	D
Hagen, Louis C	Pvt. Co. D, 9th M. G. Bn.	608	33	23	B
Hughes, Glen V	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 18th F. A	1764	12	5	B
Huntington, Wm. A	Sgt. Bty. B, 18th F. A	1232	21	14	A
Little, Stanley H	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 18th F. A	1764	14	6	A
Beasley, Shadworth O	Maj. 76th F. A	1232	29	11	A
Schuldt, Harry	Pvt. Co. D, 6th Engrs	1232	30	44	D
Batt, Jas. M	Pvt. Co. C, 5th F. S. Bn	1233	28	23	G
Mancassola, Battista	do	1232	20	9	F
Reynolds, Irving Todd	Cpl. Co. C, 5th F. S. Bn	608	22	22	A
FOURTH DIVISION					
Baree, Pierre	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 39th Inf	1232	3	31	C
Campbell, Edward	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 39th Inf	1232	24	25	D
Johnson, Wm. R. (Lagragren, Wm. R. alias).	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 39th Inf	608	3	3	B
Keller, John C	Sgt. Co. A, 39th Inf	1232	28	29	D
Masterson, Barton W	Cpl. Co. I, 39th Inf	608	9	23	D
Mattson, Harry N	do	608	17	28	C
Parales, Antone	Cpl. Co. H, 39th Inf	1764	87	3	A
Wright, Wm. M	Pvt. Co. F, 39th Inf	1764	54	4	B
Carter, Alfred	Sgt. M. G. Co., 47th Inf	608	4	38	C
Cecchi, Colombo A	Pvt. Co. E, 47th Inf	608	38	34	C
Chokas, Elias A	Pvt. 1 cl., 47th Inf	608	10	31	D
Descuza, Joe A	Cpl. Co. E, 47th Inf	608	17	37	C
Dupre, Frank	Pvt. Co. G, 47th Inf	608	10	12	D
Eliopulos, Geo. D	do	1764	29	13	B
Forbes, Eugene F	Pvt. Co. K, 47th Inf	608	9	5	A
Gogna, Luigi G	Pvt. Co. H, 47th Inf	1233	24	26	A
Jacquemet, Leon A	Pvt. Co. A, 47th Inf	1232	36	39	B
Kohl, Henry	Pvt. Co. E, 47th Inf	608	32	32	B
Miguez, Fernand J	Pvt. Co. L, 47th Inf	1232	15	40	C
Morris, Louis J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 47th Inf	608	32	7	D
Rose, Jos. C	Pvt. Co. M, 47th Inf	1233	12	25	A
Schroeder, Henry W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 47th Inf	1232	27	22	C
Tyrrell, Harold H	Pvt. Co. E, 47th Inf	1764	22	13	B
Veary, John R	Mech. Co. F, 47th Inf	636	7	12	A
Winn, Jefferson L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 47th Inf	1232	12	26	A
Anderson, John L	Pvt. Co. C, 58th Inf	1764	13	2	B
Andrade, Jos. F	do	608	35	22	B
Brostrom, Walter F	Cpl. Co. C, 58th Inf	1232	10	45	D

Deceased soldiers from California buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FOURTH DIVISION—con.					
Chio, Jas. J	Pvt. Co. G, 58th Inf	608	30	7	B
Debaigt, Marcel	Pvt. Co. E, 58th Inf	1232	7	44	A
Delray, Edw. C	Pvt. Co. B, 58th Inf	1764	25	7	A
Eustace, Patrick	Mech. Co. E, 58th Inf	1764	78	9	A
Gianettoni, John	Pvt. Co. B, 58th Inf	608	24	12	B
Hapes, Peter E	Pvt. Co. K, 58th Inf	608	27	16	A
Johnston, Finis E	Pvt. Co. F, 58th Inf	1764	13	5	B
Larsen, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 58th Inf	1764	14	4	A
Lewis, Clifford P	Cpl. Co. F, 58th Inf	1764	69	6	A
Pico, Manuel J	Pvt. Co. C, 58th Inf	608	29	1	C
Russo, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. I, 58th Inf	608	5	9	D
Sherlock, Philip	Wag. Sup. Co., 58th Inf	1232	1	35	C
Watts, Hall W	Pvt. Co. G, 58th Inf	34	37	7	B
Barry, David M	1 lt. Co. E, 59th Inf	1764	20	1	A
Black, John D	Cpl. Co. C, 59th Inf	608	24	24	D
Boardman, Guy W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 59th Inf	1232	35	41	C
Boudouris, Chris N	do	1232	39	23	C
DiAngeles, Serafino	Pvt. Co. A, 59th Inf	1764	40	10	B
Erikson, Albert S	Pvt. Co. F, 59th Inf	1764	57	7	A
Kelly, Wm. F	Pvt. Co. B, 59th Inf	1232	15	40	F
Lawson, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. M, 59th Inf	1232	7	6	H
Olsen, Carl	Pvt. Co. E, 59th Inf	1764	20	2	A
Porta, Antonio	Pvt. Co. C, 59th Inf	1764	10	2	A
Prader, Joe	Pvt. Co. A, 59th Inf	1233	7	22	C
Shankland, Claude G	Cpl. Co. B, 59th Inf	1232	27	22	E
Solari, Angel	Pvt. Co. C, 59th Inf	1764	9	2	A
Stevens, Benj. A	do	1764	47	3	A
Wilcox, Harvey	Cpl. Co. E, 59th Inf	1764	80	1	A
Brown, Roy	Pvt. Co. B, 10th M. G. Bn.	1764	11	8	A
Mowers, Roy A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 11th M. G. Bn.	608	25	6	D
Hanna, Samuel H	Sgt. Co. B, 12th M. G. Bn.	1232	22	18	A
Perkins, Albert G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 12th M. G. Bn.	1764	29	6	B
Compton, Wm. D	Pvt. Hq. Co., 13th F. A	1232	19	21	C
Love, Harvey E	Sgt. Bty. F, 13th F. A	34	26	11	B
Nichols, Jos. F	Pvt. Bty. F, 16th F. A	1232	18	11	F
Sleppy, Kirby Baldwin	Capt. 4th Engrs	608	34	22	B
Stafford, Phillip Wm	1 lt. Hq. Co., 4th Engrs	1232	32	10	E
Braden, Marshall N	Cpl. Co. C, 4th Engrs	608	27	4	B
Griffin, Lee R	do	608	36	12	B
Meade, Norman G	Cpl. Hq. Co., 4th Engrs	1233	6	8	D
Richardson, Paul F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 8th F. S. Bn.	1233	20	12	A
Marshall, Geo. L	Pvt. 1 cl. Amb. Co. 19th, 4th Sn. Tn.	1232	38	44	B
FIFTH DIVISION					
Curroto, Virgilio	Mess sgt. Co. B, 11th Inf	1233	23	8	D
Lucas, John H	Pvt. Co. I, 11th Inf	1232	35	25	H
Lewis, Chas	Sgt. Co. M, 61st Inf	1232	12	38	E
Watson, Chas. I. W	Cpl. Co. I, 61st Inf	1232	36	3	C
Bliss, Wm. P	Cpl. Co. E, 5th Sup. Tn	1232	11	26	D
Palumbo, Domnick	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Det. 5th Amin. Tn.	1232	7	5	D
SIXTH DIVISION					
Peterson, Peter N	Sgt. Bty. C, 11th F. A	1232	29	21	G
North, John	2 lt. Co. F, 6th Amm. Tn	1764	58	7	B
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Mason, Edw. G	1 sgt. Co. D, 55th Inf	1233	27	12	D
EIGHTH DIVISION					
Bonar, Chas. M	Pvt. Hq. Co. 319th Engrs	107–E	5	10	D
Puntenney, Lyle H	Bglr. Co. A, 319th Engrs	608	9	38	A
Langam, Gurdon S	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. F, 319th Engrs	608	14	24	A
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Bolin, David R	Pvt. Hq. Co. 101st Inf	1232	1	44	B
Marcucci, John	Pvt. Co. F, 102d Inf	1232	37	2	D
Mills, Percy Albert	1 lt. Co. E, 103d Inf	34	26	3	A
DePianti, Domenico	Pvt. Co. F, 103d Inf	1232	30	18	G
Perdue, Silas B	Pvt. Co. C, 103d Inf	1233	7	4	C
Poore, Raymond	Cpl. Co. C, 103d Inf	1232	12	38	D
Robrecht, Albert A	Pvt. Co. C, 103d Inf	1233	17	7	A
Venzor, Daniel	Pvt. Co. G, 103d Inf	1232	1	30	H
Weeks, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. B, 103d Inf	1232	15	5	F
Welch, Geo. N	Pvt. Co. H, 103d Inf	1232	37	18	G
Demuth, Wm. B	Pvt. Co. B, 104th Inf	1232	21	29	A
Goodell, Clarence J	Pvt. Co. F, 104th Inf	1232	15	32	H
Brown, Elmer B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 104th Inf	1232	27	38	E
Holmes, Fred A	Pvt. Co. A, 104th Inf	1232	36	33	E
Landis, Samuel	do	1232	36	38	F
Marano, Dimartino	do	1232	24	36	F
Marquez, Manuel	Pvt. Co. G, 104th Inf	1232	27	17	A
Moulton, Wesley N	Pvt. Co. K, 104th Inf	1232	21	39	F
Ontiveros, Mike	Pvt. Co. A, 104th Inf	1232	23	11	D
Thoemmel, John J	Pvt. Hq. Co., 104th Inf	1764	60	6	A
Turner, Harry C	Capt. Co. A, 102d Engrs	636	15	15	A
Whitlock, Edgar M	1 lt. 102d Engrs	636	3	7	C
Therol, Nestor	Pvt. Co. C, 102d Engrs	636	7	5	A
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Brovelli, Gulio	Pvt. Co. E, 109th Inf	1232	40	42	G
Cigee, Christ E	Pvt. Co. K, 109th Inf	34	30	5	B
Colburn, Elbert F	Cpl. Co. L, 109th Inf	1232	21	45	B
Donelli, Carlo	Pvt. Co. K, 109th Inf	34	30	13	B
Mazzina, Vittoria	Pvt. Co. M, 109th Inf	1232	17	35	B
Michael, John	Pvt. Co. B, 109th Inf	1764	13	8	B
Morse, Newell M	Pvt. Co. L, 109th Inf	608	16	16	A
Narvies, Daniel J	Pvt. Co. G, 109th Inf	34	3	12	B
Romano, Angelo R	Pvt. Co. M, 109th Inf	608	29	7	B
Steers, Guy W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 109th Inf	1232	27	28	D

Deceased soldiers from California buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Thomas, Charley M	Pvt. Co. K, 109th Inf	608	34	6	A
Wilson, Edward	Pvt. Co. B, 109th Inf	1232	16	29	H
Duncan, Henry C	Pvt. Co. C, 110th Inf	1232	28	2	E
Gerry, Edmund Sheldon.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 110th Inf	608	27	9	D
Kikuchi, Siakichi	Pvt. Co. F, 110th Inf	1232	23	11	E
Redding, Earl W	Pvt. Co. C, 110th Inf	608	30	1	A
Diaz, Abraham, jr	Pvt. Co. E, 111th Inf	1232	37	32	E
Tognotti, Guglielmo	Pvt. Hq. Co., 111th Inf	1232	27	31	D
Odello, Michele	Pvt. Co. H, 112th Inf	1232	32	1	A
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Camp, Henry C	Pvt. Bty. E, 115th F. A	34	18	10	A
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Boraschi, Gelindo	Pvt. Co. H, 125th Inf	608	29	21	A
Haines, Richard B	Sgt. 1 cl. San. Det., 125th Inf.	608	20	28	C
Lux, Jesse J	Pvt. Co. L, 125th Inf	608	24	15	A
Mikkelsen, Johannes S	Pvt. Co. F, 125th Inf	608	36	27	A
Perou, Chas. A	Pvt. Co. M, 125th Inf	608	27	9	A
Perry, Manuel Q	Pvt. Co. K, 125th Inf	1233	7	2	A
Toby, Willard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 125th Inf	608	26	26	B
Johnston, Marcus J	Cpl. Co. C, 126th Inf	1232	19	1	B
Bordson, Trugva M	Pvt. Co. A, 127th Inf	1232	9	25	B
Catelini, Bambino L	Pvt. Co. E, 127th Inf	608	30	29	A
Farris, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. C, 127th Inf	1232	2	23	E
Garcia, Jas	Pvt. Co. E, 127th Inf	1232	25	33	F
Gilbert, Cornelius A	Pvt. Co. F, 127th Inf	34	31	13	B
Grubb, Wm. T., jr	Pvt. Co. D, 127th Inf	1232	24	43	H
Hegelan, Christ	Pvt. Hq. Co., 127th Inf	1232	40	5	A
Hourgaillon, Jean B	Pvt. Co. D, 127th Inf	608	32	19	B
Radovich, John W	Pvt. Co. C, 127th Inf	1232	38	2	D
Smith, Geo. H	Pvt. Co. F, 127th Inf	1232	33	37	G
Wilcox, Allen C	Wag. Co. E, 127th Inf	608	25	28	B
Bradley, Frank S	Pvt. Co. G, 128th Inf	608	15	16	D
Schireson, Gustav D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 128th Inf	608	27	16	D
Catlin, Samuel L	Cpl. Co. B, 121st M. G. Bn	1232	34	34	B
Holt, Walter W	Pvt. Bty. D, 119th F. A	1232	8	21	A
Harding, Stacy L	2 lt. Bty. B, 120th F. A	1232	23	41	A
Bigelow, Gordon	Pvt. 1 cl. 126th F. H., 107th Sn. Tn.	1232	7	23	C
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Duncan, John T	1 lt. Hq. Co., 137th Inf	1232	4	23	G
Youngquist, Alfred H	Pvt. Co. I, 138th Inf	1232	15	43	F
Graham, Tolbert F	Cpl. Co. E, 139th Inf	1232	29	18	A
Hanly, Wm. J	1 lt. Co. C, 110th Engrs	1232	26	14	A
FORTIETH DIVISION					
Iskow, Edw. J	Pvt. Hq. Det., 79th Inf Brig	1232	33	30	C
Cavallini, Chas. R	Pvt. Co. B, 157th Inf	34	19	6	A
Johnson, Clyde H	Cpl. Co. H, 158th Inf	34	27	8	B
Reavis, Floyd E	Pvt. M. G. Co., 159th Inf	1233	32	11	A
MacDonald, Raymond	Pvt. Hq. Co., 160th Inf	1233	30	10	A
Powles, Henry	Cpl. Co. G, 160th Inf	1233	5	8	D
McLaren, Peter R	Pvt. Co. B, 144th M. G. Bn	1232	40	11	D
Schwan, Leonard F	Pvt. Co. A, 144th M. G. Bn	1233	22	20	A
Macchiavelli, Frank	Pvt. Bty. E, 144th F. A	1764	23	6	B
McDonald, Chas. S	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 144th F. A	1764	23	7	B
Tumlison, Carl M	Pvt. Hq. Co., 144th F. A	34	5	9	A
Atwater, Jack	Pvt. Bty. B, 145th F. A	636	5	30	B
Chaney, Louis D	Pvt. Bty E, 145th F. A	34	25	7	A
Fritz, George	Pvt. Bty C, 145th F. A	34	2	18	A
Kitts, Walter T	Pvt. Co. B, 115th Engrs	1233	2	11	D
White, Horace R	do	1233	35	23	C
Jacobsen, Alfred W	Pvt. 159 Amb. Co., 115th Sn. Tn.	1233	1	16	B
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Harris, Perry L. F	Pvt. Co. I, 161th Inf	1233	36	27	A
Wooldridge, David M	do	1233	27	27	A
Bunker, William W	Pvt. Co. H, 162d Inf	636	11	6	B
Franco, Angelo	Pvt. M. G. Co., 162d Inf	34	18	1	A
Nagels, Harvey	Pvt. Co. F, 162d Inf	107–E	1	5	A
Schneider, Henry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 146th M. G. Bn.	608	23	8	A
Lawlor, Reuben	Wag. Bty E, 146th F. A	1232	18	39	E
Bowman, Alex J	Pvt. Bty A, 147th F. A	1232	18	36	C
Leahy, John L	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty C, 148th F. A	1232	1	42	A
Hague, William	1st lt. Co. F, 116th Engrs	34	16	6	C
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Low, Oscar H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 167th Inf	608	31	16	B
Patterson, Newton H	Cpl. Co. L, 167th Inf	1232	32	28	H
Richards, Sampson	Cpl. Co. H, 167th Inf	1232	3	46	C
Richardson, Russ R	Pvt. Co. C, 168th Inf	1232	19	2	F
Kirk, Theodore T	1 lt. Co. F, 117th Engrs	608	22	2	B
Barnes, Thomas	Sgt. Co. F, 117th Engrs	1232	1	22	D
Beyer, George, jr	Cpl. Co. F, 117th Engrs	1764	11	9	A
Dal Forto, Pete P	Pvt. Co. F, 117th Engrs	1232	10	41	D
Havens, Lester D	Sgt. 1 cl., Co. C, 117th Engrs.	34	2	23	A
Johnson, Carl A	Pvt. Co. F, 117th Engrs	608	6	5	A
Kengla, Louis E	do	1764	62	8	A
Kerr, Jame. N	Pvt. Co. E, 117th Engrs	1233	27	16	C
Kitt, Don H	Cpl. Co. F, 117 Engrs	608	5	5	A
McArthur, Robert D	Pvt. Co. F, 117th Engrs	1764	74	6	A
Needham, Clyde T	Cpl. Co. D, 117th Engrs	1232	17	30	E
Peterson, Arthur L	Cpl. Co. E, 117th Engrs	1233	34	5	D
Rawley, Gordon	Pvt. Co. D, 117th Engrs	608	15	4	B
Rose, Geo. W	Sgt. Co. D, 117th Engrs	1232	13	29	E
Snyder, John M	Cpl. Co. F, 117th Engrs	1233	11	14	A
Summers, Clement M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 117th Engrs.	1232	12	32	G

Deceased soldiers from California buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Boller, Vernon W	Lt. col. Fld. & Staff, 305th Inf.	34	13	10	A
Pinoli, Nicomede	Pvt. Co. C, 305th Inf	1232	34	22	G
Tosh, Peter E	Pvt. Co. M, 305th Inf	1232	17	42	A
Mains, Daniel Chas	Pvt. Co. G, 306th Inf	1232	39	18	D
Paredes, Dolores E	Pvt. Co. I, 306th Inf	1232	25	2	B
Rygg, Mike	Pvt. Co. F, 306th Inf	1232	31	26	B
Ryan, Geo. J	2 lt. Co. H, 307th Inf	1232	39	17	F
Revilagqua, Giovanni	Pvt. Co. K, 307th Inf	1232	16	15	D
Gilligan, Patrick	Mech. Co. L, 307th Inf	1232	16	33	G
Hamilton, Douglas O	Pvt. Co. G, 307th Inf	1232	20	30	H
Lanphear, Oliver M	Pvt. Co. H, 307th Inf	1232	40	32	E
Rebottapo, Victor	Pvt. Co. G, 307th Inf	1233	34	17	D
Rook, Wm. L	Pvt. Co. I, 307th Inf	1232	34	46	A
Watkins, Chas. E	Pvt. Co. E, 307th Inf	1232	24	32	E
Bradshaw, Harvey W	Pvt. Co. C, 308th Inf	1232	25	22	H
Grayson, Oliver O	Pvt. Co. A, 308th Inf	1232	2	5	F
Pumphrey, Homer T	Pvt. Co. E, 308th Inf	1232	35	32	G
Rissi, Bernard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 308th Inf	1232	24	2	B
Rochester, Nathaniel N	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 308th Inf	1232	3	2	B
Speckman, Henry J	Pvt. Co. L, 308th Inf	1232	31	12	C
Veale, Hugh F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 308th Inf	1232	14	34	E
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Roach, Emmet A	Pvt. Co. A, 303d Engrs	1233	20	9	A
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Partsch, Herman D	2 lt. Co. G, 315th Inf	1232	2	15	A
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Taylor, Verne L	Pvt. Co. I, 321st Inf	1233	34	22	D
Bosa, Agostino	Pvt. Co. F, 321st Inf	1233	3	5	D
Tuyn, Cornelius W	Pvt. Intel. Sec. 324th Inf	1232	21	26	D
Jones, Jas. M	Sgt. Co. E, 327th Inf	1232	3	17	G
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Winberg, Swen H	Cpl. Bty. A, 323d F. A	1232	29	26	A
Basile, Jos	Pvt. F. H. 331, 308th Sn Tn.	34	34	3	B
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Conrow, Samuel D	Pvt. Co. E, 335th Inf	34	16	13	A
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Larson, Gustaf I	Pvt. Bty. E, 339th F. A	1764	40	11	B
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
West, Jas. W	1 sgt. Co. H, 353d Inf	1233	30	28	C
Roth, Albert V	Pvt. Co. I, 355th Inf	1233	2	6	D
Benson, Arthur W	Pvt. Co. D, 341st M. G. Bn	1232	17	6	E
Thomas, Francis G	Pvt. Co. C, 314th Engrs	1233	23	15	D
Jacobson, Leonard E. W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Amb. Co., 314th Sn. Tn.	1232	31	13	B
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Harmer, Orville S	Pvt. Co. A, 357th Inf	1232	4	19	G
Courts, Henry	Pvt. Co. E, 359th Inf	1232	40	38	E
Reynolds, Edward	Pvt. Co. H, 359th Inf	1232	14	32	F
DeLario, Chas. E	Capt. Co. A, 360th Inf	1232	39	16	E
White, Lewis B	Pvt. Co. E, 315th Engrs	1233	7	19	B
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Farwell, Geo. W	Maj. 361st Inf	1232	5	39	A
Miller, Oscar F	Maj. 3d Bn., 361st Inf	1232	36	10	F
Smith, Clarence F	Capt. 361st Inf	1232	13	5	A
Axelson, Otto E	Cpl. M. G. Co., 361st Inf	1232	29	8	E
Ayk, Jack	Pvt. Co. I, 361st Inf	1232	18	4	B
Barr, Wm. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 361st Inf	1232	23	39	C
Bomhen, Luciano A	Pvt. Co. L, 361st Inf	1232	33	1	E
Bonham, Albert L	Pvt. Co. C, 361st Inf	1232	5	38	H
Boyce, John	Pvt. Co. H, 361st Inf	1232	27	22	H
Buckland, Roy	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 361st Inf	1232	23	39	H
Chapart, Hean B	Pvt. Co. F, 361st Inf	1233	7	7	D
Chichilicas, Nicolaos	Pvt. Co. H, 361st Inf	1232	20	12	C
Christodonion, Manuel S.	Pvt. Co. L, 361st Inf	1232	5	33	B
Clenver, Harrison J	Pvt. Co. H, 361st Inf	1232	28	35	H
Cosgrove, John V	Pvt. Co. G, 361st Inf	1232	27	37	A
Dodd, Harold V	do	1232	9	34	F
Fiscalini, Ottavio	Pvt. Co. E, 361st Inf	1232	20	17	G
Garretty, Chas. L	Pvt. Co. L, 361st Inf	1232	39	30	B
Gatto, Peter	Wag. Sup Co., 361st Inf	1232	6	34	G
Gavin, Harry	Cpl. Co. C, 361st Inf	1232	37	38	B
Hach, Geo. D	Cpl. Co. D, 361st Inf	34	25	14	A
Halbmann, Miles P	Pvt. Co. I, 361st Inf	1232	1	36	E
Haws, Leonard A	Pvt. M. G. Co., 361st Inf	1232	4	29	C
Knechtel, Gordon V	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 361st Inf	1232	34	5	A
Knox, Paul S	Cpl. Co. H, 361st Inf	1232	4	37	C
Krippner, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. M, 361st Inf	1232	36	22	A
Locornu, Herman G	Cpl. Co. L, 361st Inf	1232	20	2	C
Liebscher, Frank W	Pvt. Co. F, 361st Inf	1232	5	3	D
McNeill, Jerome J	Cpl. Co. F, 361st Inf	1232	8	17	G
Peri, Chas. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 361st Inf	1232	8	24	F
Perin, Domenico	Pvt. Co. H, 361st Inf	1232	39	3	E
Peters, Thos. W	Pvt. Co. E, 361st Inf	1232	29	34	F
Reeves, Alfred V	Pvt. Co. B, 361st Inf	1232	10	43	E
Reynolds, Frank S	Pvt. Co. G, 361st Inf	1232	7	5	C

Deceased soldiers from California buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION—continued					
Ringer, Ira R	Pvt. Co. F, 361st Inf	1232	32	7	H
Schultz, Fred C	do	608	5	11	C
Skific, Mate	Pvt. Co. L, 361st Inf	1232	22	13	A
Smith, Archie L	Pvt. Co. A, 361st Inf	1232	30	23	G
Stevens, Frank T	do	1232	8	1	B
Tacagni, Angelo	Pvt. Co. F, 361st Inf	1232	6	14	A
Van Low, Elmer E	Pvt. Co. I, 361st Inf	1232	37	19	D
Ward, John J	Pvt. Co. B, 361st Inf	1232	30	34	F
Watson, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. D, 361st Inf	1232	2	31	G
Elam, Edwin Madison, jr.	1 lt. Co. G, 362d Inf	1232	13	21	G
Lynch, Laurence S	do	1232	9	22	H
Shepherd, John S	1 lt. Co. D, 362d Inf	1232	35	33	B
Adamoli, Matteo	Bglr. Co. F, 362d Inf	1232	24	38	A
Arnet, Anthony L	Bglr. Co. G, 362d Inf	1232	36	34	G
Bower, Jas. R	Pvt. Co. L, 362d Inf	1232	23	9	A
Boyd, Arvel R	Pvt. Co. A, 362d Inf	1232	39	37	H
Brown, Henry T	Pvt. Co. D, 362d Inf	1232	4	23	G
Carretto, Joe	Pvt. Co. A, 362d Inf	1232	39	35	G
Domergue, Casimir	Pvt. Co. M, 362d Inf	1232	25	40	G
Ehly, Victor P	Pvt. M. D., 362d Inf	34	35	2	C
Hardy, Geo. W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 362d Inf	1232	29	12	G
Hughes, Russel	Pvt. Co. M, 362d Inf	1232	7	46	A
Lilburn, Stanley	Pvt. Co. P, 362d Inf	1232	30	28	F
Nunes, Frank F	do	1232	19	33	C
Patterson, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 362d Inf	1233	15	21	B
Polppes, Semaon A	Pvt. Co. D, 362d Inf	1233	17	22	A
Quirolo, Angelo	Pvt. Co. E, 362d Inf	1232	6	3	F
Rodgers, Wm. F	Pvt. Co. G, 362d Inf	1232	12	34	F
Rose, Jos. L	Pvt. Co. D, 362d Inf	1232	34	7	E
Smith, Geo	Pvt. Co. G, 362d Inf	1232	4	26	F
Smith, Rhodes R	Pvt. Co. C, 362d Inf	1232	11	36	A
Stamogianis, Xenofon	Pvt. Co. F, 332d Inf	1232	5	1	F
Sullivan, Dan	Pvt. Co. G, 362d Inf	1232	28	39	H
White, Wm. O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 362d Inf	1232	34	37	H
Wodicker, Frank A	Pvt. Co. H, 362d Inf	1232	21	25	D
Leisure, Everett R	1 lt. 363d Inf	1232	1	35	A
Akesson, Bror H	Pvt. Co. K, 363d Inf	1232	34	13	D
Alexander, Jas. W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 363d Inf	1232	20	5	B
Appling, Marvin C	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 363d Inf	1232	20	45	C
Atkins, Jos. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 363d Inf	1232	18	5	C
Berges, Gaston J	Sgt. Co. D, 363d Inf	1232	33	5	C
Bergesen, Leland E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 363d Inf	1232	20	43	C
Besama, Giuseppe	Pvt. Co. F, 363d Inf	1232	8	43	C
Billings, Ernest O	Pvt. Co. K, 363d Inf	1232	10	28	F
Bolla, Guiseppi	Pvt. Co. M, 363d Inf	1232	20	37	A
Brown, Jas. A	Pvt. Co. F, 363d Inf	1232	5	37	D
Bulaich, Geo	Sgt. Co. M, 363d Inf	1252	5	4	A
Burke, Geo. L	1 sgt. Hq. Co., 363d Inf	1232	27	37	C
Carill, Thos. F	Sgt. Co. L, 363d Inf	1252	21	2	C
Carietillo, Nick	Pvt. Co. L, 363d Inf	1252	10	3	D
Cary, Harold E	Cpl. Co. A, 363d Inf	1232	12	32	B
Casajus, John E	Cpl. Co. L, 363d Inf	1252	6	4	D
Christensen, Pete	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 363d Inf	1232	16	42	H
Cogswell, Jas. J	Pvt. Co. I, 363d Inf	1232	6	24	A
Colvin, Clarence E	Pvt. Co. A, 363d Inf	1233	2	1	C
Czolgos, Tony	Pvt. Co. L, 363d Inf	1232	27	33	C
Dahl, Albert L	Pvt. Co. L, 363d Inf	1232	40	5	D
Davis, Lauron E	Pvt. Co. M, 363d Inf	1764	7	7	B
De Luebbio, Guiseppe	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 363d Inf	1232	14	10	A
De Izotto, Cæsar	Pvt. Co. F, 363d Inf	1232	7	13	A
DeSanti, Marciso	Cpl. Co. E, 363d Inf	1252	4	24	C
Donnelly, Jos. P	Pvt. Co. C, 363d Inf	1232	27	29	H
Donovan, Jerry S	Pvt. Co. M, 363d Inf	1232	32	30	D
Elsholz, Frank W	Pvt. M. G. Co., 363d Inf	1232	18	34	B
Epperson, Uriah M	Sgt. M. D., 363d Inf	1232	36	9	B
Feely, Aloysius E	Cpl. Co. I, 363d Inf	1252	4	2	D
Fleming, Isaac L	Cpl. Co. M, 363d Inf	636	2	26	A
Fogter, Alfred J	Sgt. M. G. Co., 363d Inf	1252	22	1	D
Gimblatt, Jas. H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 363d Inf	1232	6	22	H
Giunchi, Orlindo	Cpl. Co. M, 363d Inf	1252	2	4	A
Gostos, Tom P	Pvt. Co. I, 363d Inf	1232	7	13	F
Gustafson, Carl R. B	Sgt. Co. L, 363d Inf	1232	31	13	D
Hammell, Clarence E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 363d Inf	1232	27	13	D
Hammons, Carroll C	Cpl. Co. I, 363d Inf	1232	19	33	A
Happich, Peter L	Pvt. Co. L, 363d Inf	1232	22	11	D
Harris, Chas. F	Pvt. Co. H, 363d Inf	1232	15	5	E
Hugill, Thos. W	Cpl. Co. L, 363d Inf	1252	22	2	C
Ievers, Wm. H	Cpl. Co. A, 363d Inf	1232	11	43	F
Jensen, Edward	Mech. Co. C, 363d Inf	1232	20	52	D
Jensen, Hans A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 363d Inf	1232	40	1	G
Johnson, Geo. H	Cpl. Co. I, 363d Inf	1252	1	2	B
Joseph, Sidney	Pvt. Co. I, 363d Inf	1232	26	27	C
Judd, Francis L	Pvt. Hq. Co. 363d Inf	1233	1	17	C
Karas, Chas. P	Pvt. Co. L, 363d Inf	1252	7	4	D
Kasten, Brook F	do	1252	10	2	C
Klonowski, Jos	Pvt. Co. A, 363d Inf	1232	36	31	H
Knowles, Walter A	Pvt. Co. F, 363d Inf	1232	40	43	D
Larsen, Fred	Pvt. Co. H, 363d Inf	1232	7	24	A
Lorenson, Edw. H	Cpl. Co. I, 363d Inf	1232	7	14	D
Lund, John W	Cook Co. I, 363d Inf	1252	17	3	D
McAuley, Milton A	Pvt. Hq. Co. 363d Inf	1764	10	9	B
Mead, Jas. H	Cpl. Co. M, 363d Inf	1232	35	27	G
Minck, Wm. B	Pvt. Co. H, 363d Inf	1232	9	7	F
Mortensen, John P. F	Pvt. Co. D, 363d Inf	1232	10	7	D
Mure, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. K, 363d Inf	1232	12	14	D
Nixon, Wm. C	Pvt. Co. F, 363d Inf	1232	36	22	H
Nonnenmann, Albert W	Cpl. Co. M, 363d Inf	1232	32	41	H
Nunes, Alfred	Cpl. Co. G, 363d Inf	1232	20	18	H
Pachmayr, Frank J	Pvt. Hq. Co. 363d Inf	1232	29	11	G
Parke, Chas. H	Pvt. Co. E, 363d Inf	1232	8	13	F
Pashote, John E	Pvt. Hq. Co. 363d Inf	1232	5	23	H
Pearson, Jas. C	Pvt. Co. H, 363d Inf	1232	36	31	B
Peterson, Henry F	Pvt. Co. K, 363d Inf	1252	15	4	C
Pinkham, Albert L	Pvt. Co. E, 363d Inf	1232	22	36	G
Robart, Leon	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 363d Inf	1232	17	32	C
Rose, Arvel O	Sgt. Co. I, 363d Inf	1232	25	39	F

Deceased soldiers from California buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION—continued					
Ross, Karl E	Sgt. M. G. Co. 363d Inf	1252	3	1	B
Sabini, Luigi	Pvt. Co. H, 363d Inf	1232	14	12	F
Sedam, Elvyn B	Pvt. Co. G, 363d Inf	1233	18	19	A
Sexton, Harold A	Cpl. Co. L, 363d Inf	1232	21	43	A
Souza, Constantino M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 363d Inf	1232	33	25	B
Stuettig, Herman	Cook Co. D, 363d Inf	1232	13	25	A
Suggett, Archie D	Pvt. Co. C, 363d Inf	1232	24	42	E
Taliberti, Louis	Pvt. Co. F, 363d Inf	1252	21	3	D
Thalman, Chauncey C	Pvt. M. G. Co., 363d Inf	1252	4	1	D
Thompson, Chas. H., jr.	Sgt. Co. M, 363d Inf	1232	13	37	A
Thorson, Henry	Pvt. Co. G, 363d Inf	1232	9	17	D
Townsend, Richard W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 363d Inf	1232	15	1	F
Tredway, Will I	Sgt. Co. B, 363d Inf	1232	15	25	B
VanPelt, Geo. R	Pvt. Hq. Co., 363d Inf	608	17	31	D
Vinther, Claudius T	Cpl. Co. G, 363d Inf	1232	11	28	E
Wall, Ernest W	Cpl. Co. B, 363d Inf	1232	6	25	H
Whitney, Wm. E	Sgt. Co. C, 363d Inf	1232	11	35	H
Wilson, Jas. L	Cpl. Co. H, 363d Inf	1232	31	44	D
Woodward, Earl	Cpl. M. G. Co., 363d Inf	1232	9	43	H
Yancy, Bertram B	Pvt. Co. D, 363d Inf	1232	20	8	A
Zaiss, Adolph O	Pvt. Co. I, 363d Inf	1252	5	1	B
Flood, Wm. H	Capt. Hq. Co., 364th Inf	1233	9	6	B
Harter, Clifford C	1 lt. Co. M, 364th Inf	1232	31	33	A
Ahern, Geo. Calvert	Sgt. Co. L, 364th Inf	1232	2	27	E
Anderson, Carl M	Pvt. Co. K, 364th Inf	1232	3	45	C
Anderson, Jas. B	Pvt. Co. D, 364th Inf	1232	14	31	A
Andrijasevich, Stepan	do	1232	28	42	C
Barnett, Clinton F	1 sgt. Co. D, 364th Inf	1232	40	22	B
Bowlin, John L., jr	Pvt. Co. K, 364th Inf	1232	23	11	C
Burckell, David	Pvt. Co. C, 364th Inf	1252	9	3	D
Camparzi, Mario	Pvt. Co. A, 364th Inf	1252	1	2	D
Cooper, Robt. W	Cpl. Co. A, 364th Inf	1232	38	7	C
Cress, John J	Pvt. Co. E, 364th Inf	1232	38	34	H
Crowell, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. D, 364th Inf	1232	3	38	G
Davis, Frank G	Cpl. Co. L, 364th Inf	1232	2	17	D
Devitt, Wm. F	Pvt. Hq. Co., 364th Inf	1232	2	31	E
Dutcher, Clayton T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 364th Inf	1232	16	36	H
Edwards, Arthur R	Pvt. Co. C, 364th Inf	1232	2	37	G
Fitzgerald, Wm. C	Pvt. Co. A, 364th Inf	1252	2	2	D
Goldie, Roy C	do	1232	28	25	F
Gotelli, Nichols	Pvt. Co. L, 364th Inf	1232	4	4	F
Grant, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. C, 364th Inf	1232	22	32	H
Gr oms, Denver L	do	1232	28	20	B
Harrison, Jos. R	Pvt. Co. L, 364th Inf	1232	10	9	H
Hawtrey, Fredk. C	Pvt. Co. B, 364th Inf	1232	35	41	G
Hendrix, Clinton C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 364th Inf	1232	4	9	E
Hiestand, Carroll R	Pvt. Co. L, 364th Inf	1232	40	12	A
Higgins, Eloys J	do	1233	32	9	D
Hobuck, Earl A	Pvt. Co. K, 364th Inf	1232	23	16	A
Howerton, Jesse C	Pvt. Co. B, 364th Inf	1232	40	40	F
Hoy, Carl	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 364th Inf	1232	22	34	A
Jackson, Ray D. S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 364th Inf	1232	6	28	D
Jeffers, Amzi H	Cpl. Co. G, 364th Inf	1232	24	29	D
Jensen, Hilmer W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 364th Inf	1232	34	44	D
Johnson, Chas. D	Pvt. Co. M, 364th Inf	636	12	3	A
Johnston, Laurence S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 364th Inf	608	23	10	D
Keenan, Patrick J	Pvt. Co. H, 364th Inf	1232	1	14	G
Kelly, Robt. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 364th Inf	1232	7	11	E
Lambert, Wesley N	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 364th Inf	1252	11	2	D
Lefler, Harry S	Pvt. M. G. Co. 364th Inf	1232	39	13	A
Lewis, Everett D	Pvt. Co. M, 364th Inf	1252	6	2	C
Lindop, Ernest C	Pvt. Co. G, 364th Inf	1232	21	1	E
Lloyd, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. H, 364th Inf	1232	27	36	A
Loveland, Ernest B	Pvt. Co. F, 364th Inf	1232	9	38	E
McHenry, John A	Sgt. Hq. Co. 364th Inf	1232	9	38	B
McKinnon, Elwyn C	Sgt. Co. G, 364th Inf	1232	34	20	C
Moore, John W	Pvt. Co. C, 364th Inf	636	7	16	B
Morgan, Lewis E	Cpl. Co. A, 364th Inf	1232	37	36	A
Palmerlee, Chester C	Cpl. Co. C, 364th Inf	1232	2	43	H
Porter, Grover T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 364th Inf	1232	34	29	E
Roth, Ralph R	Sgt. Co. A, 364th Inf	1232	16	22	D
Rutherford, Laurie G	Pvt. M. G. Co. 364th Inf	1232	3	1	D
Salley, Palmer L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 364th Inf	1232	19	26	B
Scarzello, Louis	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 364th Inf	1232	34	21	C
Schiedewitz, David	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 364th Inf	1232	13	14	B
Sill, Samuel T	Pvt. Co. M, 364th Inf	1232	14	16	D
Silvestro, Joe	Pvt. Co. C, 364th Inf	1232	19	18	G
Skewes, Ernest	Pvt. Co. M, 364th Inf	1232	28	25	H
Stump, John S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 364th Inf	1232	35	21	C
Sullivan, John Q	Sgt. Co. H, 364th Inf	1232	17	28	A
Tarwater, Albert W	Pvt. M. G. Co., 364th Inf	1233	16	19	G
Valenzuela, Marciano	Pvt. Co. D, 364th Inf	1232	15	2	A
Vidaillet, Achille	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 364th Inf	1232	6	21	B
Walker, Chas. A	Cpl. Co. L, 364th Inf	1232	32	4	D
Weidenbach, Roy	Pvt. Co. E, 364th Inf	1232	15	8	A
White, Albert P	Pvt. Co. B, 364th Inf	1232	24	23	E
Wiens, Gary	Cpl. Co. D, 364th Inf	1232	38	22	C
Wilkenson, Reuben M	Pvt. Co. D, 364th Inf	1252	4	4	B
Winters, Albert C	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 364th Inf	1232	22	42	D
Wisbey, Orlen	Wag. Sup. Co., 364th Inf	1233	20	10	A
Woodhouse, Wm. B	Pvt. Co. A, 364th Inf	1233	11	13	A
Yockey, Wilbur B	Pvt. Hq. Co., 364th Inf	1233	27	7	D
Chevoya, Clarence	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 347th M. G. Bn.	1232	24	40	H
Chiocchio, Crescenzo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 347th M. G. Bn.	1232	11	35	E
March, Geo. S	Pvt. Co. B, 347th M. G. Bn.	1252	16	4	D
Burlingame, Royden	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq., 348th M. G. Bn.	1232	15	4	E
Deming, Isaac L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 348th M. G. Bn.	1232	24	36	D
Green, Oscar E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 348th Inf	1232	9	43	A
Nilsen, Karl	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 348th M. G. Bn.	1252	23	1	A
Barnes, Harvey C	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 347th F. A.	608	17	30	D
Spingola, Jos. V	Cpl. Bty. F, 347th F. A.	34	12	3	A

Deceased soldiers from California buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION—continued					
Hanagel, Roscoe G	Sgt. Co. A, 316th Engrs	1232	6	35	C
Berkey, Peter V	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 316th Engrs	1232	38	31	B
Boteler, Wheeler A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 316th Engrs	1232	37	41	A
Bulsing, Henry J	Pvt. Co. B, 316th Engrs	1232	30	20	C
Burt, Cleon L	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. B, 316th Engrs	1232	28	12	E
Combs, Emmett M	Pvt. 1cl. Co.B,316th Engrs	1232	34	29	A
Davis, Thos. A	Pvt. 1cl. Co. A, 316th Engrs	1232	34	35	B
Heaton, Harry J	Pvt. Co. B, 316th Engrs	1232	1	33	A
Johnson, John A	Pvt. Co. A, 316th Engrs	1233	31	13	A
Kelly, Jas. P	do	1232	20	34	B
Magnussen, Sigurbjarni	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 316th Engrs	1232	38	28	E
Monson, Emanuel A	Pvt. Co. B, 316th Engrs	1232	11	27	F
Pielop, Edwin P	Cook, Co. B, 316th Engrs	1232	12	23	D
Pierce, Wm	Pvt. 1cl. Co. A, 316th Engrs	1232	21	20	C
Rasmussen, Christian A.	Pvt. Co. B, 316th Engrs	1232	5	31	C
Schneider, Harry N	Cpl. Co. B, 316th Engrs	1232	36	34	H
Stearns, Gustavos C	Pvt. M. D., 316th Engrs	1232	6	33	C
Stein, Erwin E	Pvt. Co. D, 316th Engrs	1232	34	17	G
Roome, Harry V	Cpl. Co. A, 316th F. S. Bn	1232	40	37	D
Crossland, Bert S	Cook Co. B, 316th Tn. Hq. & Mil. Pol.	1232	2	1	C
Comen, Thos	Pvt. Co. B, 316th Sup. Tn	1232	5	8	D
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Bowie, Benj	Pvt. Co. I, 365th Inf	1232	30	1	H
Mitchell, Lorenzo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 365th Inf	608	25	38	A
Sparks, Chas. E	Pvt. Hq. Co. 365th Inf	34	12	4	A
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Rowe, Chas. P	Capt. 372d Inf	1233	12	14	A
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
Morris, Chas. J	Pvt. Hq. 1st Army	1232	21	14	D
Guerard, Paul A	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Det. 2d Army	1233	6	12	D
Hammer, Earl M	1 lt. Air Serv	1232	9	20	G
McBride, Jas. Ackley	1 lt. 9th Aero Sq	1232	13	41	H
McElroy, Jay Willis	do	1232	3	36	D
Parrott, Edmund A	1 lt. 11th Aero Sq	1233	21	7	C
Rines, Ernest H	Pvt. 16th Aero Sq	608	14	23	A
Kimber, Arthur C	1 lt. 22d Aero Sq	1232	19	42	H
Vincent, Jefferson D	1 lt. 24th Aero Sq	1233	27	7	A
Stephenson, Wayne B	1 lt. 28th Aero Sq	1233	33	7	B
Hoishort, Arne K. B	2 lt. 50th Aero Sq	1233	21	27	D
Hitchcock, Roger W	1 lt. 88th Aero Sq	608	26	18	A
Cook, Harry	2 lt. 90th Aero Sq	608	2	6	D
Johnston, Donald	1 lt. 104th Aero Sq	1233	19	24	B
Illich, Jerry T	1 lt. 278th Aero Sq	1233	16	20	B
Anderson, Chas. E	Pvt. 377th Aero Sq	107–E	11	3	C
Bell, Spencer M	1 lt. 3d Av. Inst. Ctr	34	11	4	B
Davidson, Gilford C	do	608	36	17	D
Armstrong, Ralph S	2 lt. 7th Av. Inst. Ctr	1764	41	10	B
Cooper, Everette J	Pvt. 1 cl. 1st Bal. Co	1232	14	5	E
Record, Perry B	Pvt. 1 cl., 4th Bal. Co	1233	23	7	A
Mitchell, Derrell C	Pvt. 44th Bal. Co	608	22	7	C
Alvey, Henry F	Mess Sgt. 17th Co., 1 M. M. Regt.	1232	36	6	H
Jewett, Geo. D	2 lt. Trn. Det. Air Serv	34	22	4	C
Hammel, Howard P	Pvt. Bty. D, 53d C. A. C	608	27	14	C
Meyer, Marion	Pvt. 1 Bn. Hq. 53d C. A. C	1233	21	14	A
Peters, Gordon A	Sgt. Maj. Hq. Co., 64th C. A. C.	608	22	54	A
Carquest, Wilfred L	Pvt. Bty. F, 65th C. A. C	608	26	17	C
Nelson, Harry S	Sgt. Bty. B, 65th C. A. C	1232	9	19	A
Rogers, Wm. C	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 65th C. A. C.	1232	29	36	G
Ackerman, Jas. A	2 lt. Bty. C, 67th C. A. C	34	8	14	A
Linville, Orion F	Pvt. Bty. D, 67th C. A. C	34	9	14	A
Mauberiet, Adolph L	Bglr. Bty. B, Art. Bk. C. A. C.	1233	5	20	B
Burns, Wm. J	Pvt. 2d AA Bty. C. A. C	1233	1	26	A
Greene, Logan B	Cpl. 2d AA Bty. C. A. C	1233	26	5	A
Nielsen, Niels J	Pvt. 1 cl. 2d AA Bty. C. A. C.	1233	35	28	A
Carrie, David	Cpl. Bty. C, 1st Trn. Bn. C. A. C.	1232	25	38	C
Bolles, Cecil K	Sgt. Co. B, 54th Amm. Tn., C. A. C.	34	18	5	C
Bean, Harry E	Wag. Co. D, 52d Amm. Tn., C. A. C.	608	5	8	C
Miller, Sylvester	Pvt. Bty. D, 46th C. A. C., S. R. D.	608	38	39	D
Blanchard, Kenneth	1 lt. U. S. A. Serv	34	21	6	B
Hall, Robt. P	Amb. Driver S. S. U. 62d U. S. A. Serv.	1232	28	13	G
Woodworth, Benj. R	Adjt. S. S. U. 1st U. S. A. Amb. Serv.	608	28	24	C
Cardinali, Frank S	Sgt. 1 cl. B. H. 30th M. D	1764	26	7	B
Williams, Thos. L	Pvt. 1 cl. B. H 30th M. D	1764	73	11	A
Hooper, Benj. K	Sgt. Vet. Hosp. 13th M. D	1232	39	40	A
Perry, Chas	Pvt. A. R. C. Hosp. 3d M. D	34	5	13	B
Vietmeier, Ida H	Nurse A. N. C. Cp. Hosp. 52.	608	8	38	D
Pannell, Thos	Pvt. 1 cl. 379th Mil. Pol. Co	1233	12	12	B
Slack, Geo. B	Pvt. Ord. Armnt. Sch	34	13	3	C
Tyroler, John L	Pvt. 3d Co., 6th Pr. Ord. Det.	34	34	7	B
Birmingham, Arthur J	Pvt. Pos. Exp. Serv	34	6	7	B
Manning, Wm. B	Sgt. Trp. K, 15th Cav	34	24	2	C
Argo, Wm. L	1 lt. C. W. S	1233	27	5	D
Timmons, Garney M	Mstr. Engr. S. G., C. W. S.	1233	8	13	B
Everett, Eugene W	2 lt. Co. C, 1 Gas. Regt	1232	34	4	D
Allen, Fred L	Mstr. Engr. J. G. Co. C, 1st Gas. Regt.	1233	28	21	C

Deceased soldiers from California buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—continued					
Hoffman, Myron I	2 lt. Inf	34	10	17	B
Willson, Leland	Capt. Q. M. Corps	1233	34	15	A
Ellis, Jos. M	Sgt. Q. M. Corps	34	21	1	B
Marraco, Dominique	Pvt. 2d Pr. Lab. Co. Q. M. C.	608	29	12	C
Green, Richard L	Pvt. Justice Hosp. Grp. Q. M. C.	1233	13	20	C
Boggs, Edwin W	Cpl. Cp. Kearney A. R. D. Hpl.	608	12	38	B
Irwin, Chas. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 322d F. S. B. N.	1764	38	10	A
Hauck, Geo. F	Pvt. Co. I, Ft. Leav'wth, S. R. D.	608	33	18	C
Knudtson, Arthur L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 18th Engrs	34	10	6	C
Luck, Chris N	Cpl. Co. C, 18th Engrs	34	10	13	A
Steed, Jesse M	Mstr. Engr. Co. I, 18th Engrs.	34	9	15	A
Cary, Thos. J	Pvt. Co. D, 20th Engrs	1232	18	30	F
Drake, Arthur S	Pvt. Hq. 2d Bn. 20th Engrs.	608	20	30	A
Engstrom, Emil A	Pvt. Co. E, 20th Engrs	608	35	23	C
Halloran, Mathew M	Pvt. 12th Co. 20th Engrs	34	24	8	A
Heininger, Geo	Pvt. Co. E, 20th Engrs	1233	8	17	D
Stromberg, Leonard W	Pvt. Co. B, 5th Bn. 20th Engrs.	1233	20	13	A
McFarland, Jas. L	Hrshr. Co. C, 23d Engrs	608	19	28	B
Parker, Francis L	Cpl. Tr. Co. 10, 23d Engrs	1233	28	3	A
Shedden, Alan J	Cpl. Tr. Co. 1, 23d Engrs	1232	10	40	C
Smith, Thurlow W	Pvt. Co. M, 25th Engrs	34	5	18	A
Quigg, Francis W	Pvt. Hq. Det. 24th Engrs	1233	8	15	C
Johnson, Fred C. C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 26th Engrs	1232	9	3	B
Blair Bob I	Pvt. Co. B, 27th Engrs	1232	13	23	D
McIntosh, Carl D	Pvt. Hq. Det., 30th Engrs	34	17	16	B
Mahoney, Peter	Pvt. Co. C, 32d Engrs	34	8	5	C
Sears, Geo. A	Sgt. Co. D, 32d Engrs	34	5	14	A
Self, Jas. F	Wag. Co. A, 33d Engrs	1233	26	3	C
Keifer, Vaughn	Pvt. Co. E, 37th Engrs	1764	7	1	B
Pathoe, Frank	Pvt. Co. A, 49th Engrs	1233	28	22	A
Ratcliffe, Eugene Wilde	Mstr. Engr. J. G., Co. A, 57th Engrs.	34	2	7	B
Berti, Angelo	Wag. Co. E, 319th Engrs	(1)			
Disappa, Rabbuelo	Pvt. 2d Co. Wash. Bks., S. R. D. Engrs.	107–E	2	4	D
Fransvoog, Harold F	Pvt. 2d Cas. Co., Engr. R. Tr.	608	27	37	D
MacDonald, Lloyd Proctor.	Pvt. Co. L, 11th Regt., U. S. M. C.	608	29	27	C
Church, Lorin Jasper	Pvt. 140th Co., 3d Repl. Bn., U. S. M. C.	1764	41	6	A
Snover, Oscar	Pvt. 150th Co., 1st M. G. Repl.	608	12	21	D
Bruker, Francis Hobart	En. 1 cl., U. S. N	608	16	20	C
Cullen, Paul Jos	Sm. 2 cl., U. S. N. R. F	34	26	3	C
Root, Allen Henry	Cmm. U. S. N. R. F	608	11	27	B
Schuler, Louis Baptiste	H. Q. 1 cl., U. S. N	1764	45	9	A
Serin, Geo. Paul	Cm. Stwd., U. S. N	636	2	3	D
Lopps, Antone E	Pvt. Cen. Det. Org. & Trng.	34	8	10	A
Ross, Wm., jr	1 lt. 301st Bn. T. C	34	33	13	A
Wright, Ernest N., jr	Cpl. Co. C, 326th Bn. T. C	1232	4	17	C
Roberts, Harold W	Cpl. Co. A, 344th Bn. T. C	1232	36	45	B
Patterson, Arthur K	Cpl. Co. F, 19th Regt. Tr. Cps.	1233	24	22	A
Meyers, Paul	Pvt. 133d Co. Tr. Cps	34	9	9	A
Harper, Harry	Sgt. 321st Mt. Tr. Co., 606th M. S. T.	608	10	25	B
Finney, Edw. C	Cpl. 439th Mt. Tr. Co. 414, M. S. T.	1232	27	9	H

[1] To be interred.

DECEASED SOLDIERS FROM MICHIGAN BURIED IN PERMANENT CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, under the unanimous consent granted me to extend my remarks for this purpose, I present herewith a list prepared by the Quartermaster General of the Army, requested by me, giving the names, organizations, and grave locations of members of the American Expeditionary Forces enlisted from the State of Michigan whose remains are now interred in cemeteries in Europe.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Michigan buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Albrecht, Guss	Pvt. Co. C, 16th Inf	1232	26	1	D
Allie, George H	Cpl. Co. A, 16th Inf	1233	9	7	B
Bell, Cara	Pvt. Co. K, 16th Inf	1232	5	35	D
Blemming, Raymond L	Pvt. Co. D, 16th Inf	1232	12	22	D
Briggs, Clarence A	Pvt. Co. G, 16th Inf	1232	9	20	D
Budko, Fred	Pvt. Co. K, 16th Inf	1232	7	7	A
Calligaro, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 16th Inf	1232	1	22	E
Chellman, Frederick E	Pvt. Co. B, 16th Inf	1232	6	31	B
Diller, Mathew	Pvt. Co. K, 16th Inf	1232	28	42	A
Dumaw, Elmer	Pvt. Co. L, 16th Inf	1233	22	1	B
Fonger, Harry E	Pvt. Co. G, 16th Inf	636	7	22	C
Ganthier, Fred J	Pvt. Co. K, 16th Inf	1232	9	22	A
Gossie, Vincent P	Sgt. Co. E, 16th Inf	1232	4	43	D
Gouin, Philip G	Pvt. Co. B, 16th Inf	1232	8	40	A
Hamilton, John W	Pvt. Co. L, 16th Inf	1233	13	7	A
Iwanicki, Pioter	Pvt. Co. A, 16th Inf	608	12	4	D
Lamb, Norman H	Pvt. Co. H, 16th Inf	1232	21	11	D
Lament, Peter	Pvt. Co. M, 16th Inf	1764	6	10	B
Lehner, Arthur	Cpl. Co. C, 16th Inf	636	6	22	D
Lindsay, Joseph M	Pvt. M. G. Co., 16th Inf	1232	15	17	B
McCrary, Robert H	Pvt. Co. A, 16th Inf	1232	10	9	A
Miller, George	Pvt. Co. C, 16th Inf	1232	26	10	A
Nygren, Hugo P	Pvt. Co. I, 16th Inf	1233	14	29	A
Popow, John	Pvt. Co. D, 16th Inf	608	28	15	D
Pratt, Omar E	Pvt. Co. A, 16th Inf	1232	19	9	A
Risley, Chris	Pvt. Co. H, 16th Inf	1233	26	10	A
Selden, John G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 16th Inf	1232	28	46	A
Steble, Tony	Pvt. Co. B, 16th Inf	1232	21	42	G
Szewczyk, Paul	Pvt. Co. D, 16th Inf	1232	13	44	C
Urbanowski, Henry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 16th Inf	636	15	33	A
Witham, Charles F	Pvt. Co. D, 16th Inf	608	33	11	C
Zurawski, Oielslaw	Pvt. Co. H, 16th Inf	1233	8	12	A
McNiesh, Welcome Hervon.	1 lt. Co. H, 18th Inf	1232	9	41	B
Barr, George	Pvt. Co. G, 18th Inf	1232	33	9	E
Bernardo, Bianco	Pvt. Co. F, 18th Inf	608	13	13	D
Bukovi Nick	Pvt. Co. G, 18th Inf	608	16	35	D
Dezewieck, Antoni	do	1233	34	11	C
George, Peter	Pvt. Co. H, 18th Inf	1232	7	26	F
Graiper, Joe	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 18th Inf	608	9	9	C
Hall, Glen Leon	Cpl. Co. E, 18th Inf	1232	6	29	B
Heisel, Willard H	Pvt. Co. E, 18th Inf	1232	2	42	H
Holecheck, Joseph	Pvt. Co. D, 18th Inf	1232	29	11	B
Jackson, William E	Pvt. Co. H, 18th Inf	1232	25	5	C
Kantz, Jay S	Pvt. Co. I, 18th Inf	1232	5	32	D
Klein, Homer W	Pvt. Co. D, 18th Inf	1233	18	15	B
Kline, Ward R	Pvt. Co. C, 18th Inf	1232	29	31	F
Klomp, Edward G	Pvt. Co. D, 18th Inf	1232	30	15	D
Klopfenstein, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 18th Inf	1233	19	29	D
Kush, Michael	Pvt. Co. C, 18th Inf	608	21	33	D
Lamerson, Venerbla O	Pvt. Co. L, 18th Inf	1232	26	8	E
Lano, William	Pvt. Co. C, 18th Inf	608	32	3	C
Lenardson, Carl C	Pvt. Co. L, 18th Inf	1232	1	31	G
Loaring, Arthur T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 18th Inf	1233	27	6	C
Manshum, Julius C	Pvt. Co. A, 18th Inf	1232	4	19	H
Nelson, William	Pvt. Co. H, 18th Inf	1232	32	20	C
Nichols, Emil F	Pvt. Co. C, 18th Inf	1232	5	38	G
Ost, William	Pvt. Co. I, 18th Inf	1232	10	32	D
Papernick, Henry	Pvt. Co. H, 18th Inf	34	20	8	B
Porthen, Ivar	Pvt. Co. I, 18th Inf	608	15	23	C
Protzuk, George	Pvt. Co. G, 18th Inf	1233	5	18	C
Regan, William E	do	1232	11	5	B
Renfrew, Earl E	Pvt. Co. F, 18th Inf	1232	17	43	G
Rose, Tony	Pvt. Co. H, 18th Inf	1764	4	5	B
Rowbotham, Lester D	Pvt. Co. E, 18th Inf	1232	39	26	B
Sailor, George W	Pvt. Co. H, 18th Inf	1232	1	32	D
Schryer, Earl J	Pvt. Co. G, 18th Inf	608	26	3	D
Shoemaker, Gus D	Pvt. Co. K, 18th Inf	1232	28	42	G
Swiderski, Serafin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 18th Inf	1232	38	3	G
Taylor, Robert A	Pvt. Co. D, 18th Inf	1232	15	42	G
Vroman, Robert C	Pvt. Co. G, 18th Inf	1232	21	30	F
Wainwright, William	Pvt. Co. D, 18th Inf	1232	10	13	F
Welch, Andrew N	Pvt. Co. L, 18th Inf	1232	36	32	A
Wendland, Frank H	Cpl. Co. L, 18th Inf	1232	25	46	C
Zoellner, Robert Aloysius.	Pvt. Co. D, 18th Inf	1232	19	18	C
Marlatt, George E	2 lt. Co. K, 26th Inf	608	2	10	C
Adams, William H	Pvt. Co. I, 26th Inf	1232	7	20	E
Baranauskas, John	Pvt. Co. F, 26th Inf	1233	1	8	A
Benett, William	Pvt. Co. E, 26th Inf	1232	13	23	E
Berghoefer, Arthur A	Pvt. Co. H, 26th Inf	1232	35	17	D
Bonkowski, Eugene	Pvt. Co. D, 26th Inf	1232	9	5	H
Brinkman, Charles W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 26th Inf	608	22	36	B
Bruner, Earl L	Pvt. Co. F, 26th Inf	1232	30	23	A
Burwell, James A	Pvt. Co. I, 26th Inf	1232	18	1	H
Cala, Piote	Pvt. Co. F, 26th Inf	1232	11	20	G
Cegerski, Mike	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 26th Inf	1232	17	24	C
Cuchick, Charles	Pvt. Co. B, 26th Inf	1232	40	4	C
Dendor, John	Pvt. Co. L, 26th Inf	1764	41	10	A
Emerick, Lester F	Pvt. Co. A, 26th Inf	1232	7	7	D
Galante, Joseph	Pvt. Co. F, 26th Inf	1232	9	26	F
Gill Michael	Pvt. Co. B, 26th Inf	636	3	25	C
Grenfeld, Samuel	do	1232	9	8	E
Hack, William J	Pvt. Co. D, 26th Inf	1232	33	3	A
Janovics, Stanley	Pvt. Co. I, 26th Inf	1232	39	26	D
John, Leonard	do	1232	11	17	B
Johnson, Albert W	Pvt. Co. E, 26th Inf	1232	22	27	B
Kleile, Glenn F	Pvt. Co. B, 26th Inf	1232	32	1	C
Komsteller, Lewis H	Pvt. Co. E, 26th Inf	1232	2	26	B
Konieczka, Dominic	do	1232	1	24	A
Laplont, Edward	Sgt. Hq. Co., 26th Inf	608	32	4	D
Manchester, Hugh A	Cpl. Co. L, 26th Inf	608	8	36	A
Marcellous, Jesse J	Pvt. Co. F, 26th Inf	1232	29	23	A
McNitt, Shirley A	Pvt. Co. M, 26th Inf	1232	34	8	E
Olchik, Alexanderine	Pvt. Co. E, 26th Inf	1232	16	5	A
Palmer, Tony	do	1232	35	4	F
Pieper, Frederick Ernest.	Pvt. Co. B, 26th Inf	1233	9	3	B
Radanovich, Steve	Pvt. Co. A, 26th Inf	1233	23	10	C

Deceased soldiers from Michigan buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION—con.					
Salvatore, Erario	Pvt. Co. F, 26th Inf	608	17	5	D
Sasamowicz, Harry	Pvt. Co. E, 26th Inf	1232	12	8	D
Sheridan, Robert	Pvt. Co. L, 26th Inf	608	20	28	D
Skinner, Arthur G	do	1232	1	22	A
Slack, Joseph	Pvt. Co. B, 26th Inf	1232	37	2	E
Smith, Lyle C	Pvt. Co. E, 26th Inf	1232	16	8	E
Spencer, Leroy A	Pvt. Co. A, 26th Inf	1232	19	19	A
Spike, William A	Pvt. Co. B, 26th Inf	1232	36	3	E
Tack, Gustave	Pvt. Co. D, 26th Inf	636	5	15	B
Wortley, Ernest D	Pvt. Co. E, 26th Inf	608	11	17	D
Wypyck, Powel	Pvt. Co. C, 26th Inf	608	17	2	C
Zakubowski, John	do	608	31	36	B
Howe, Frank A	2 lt. Co. A, 28th Inf	1233	18	29	C
Ahola, Nickodemus	Pvt. Co. I, 28th Inf	1232	11	12	A
Anikewich, Gust	Pvt. Co. A, 28th Inf	636	6	15	C
Bikow, Andro	Mech. Co. B, 28th Inf	608	23	16	C
Cielesz, Stanley	Pvt. Co. G, 28th Inf	608	17	13	D
Dabrila, Wilium	Pvt. Co. M, 28th Inf	608	3	24	A
Dumblisky, Anthony	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 28th Inf	1233	14	28	C
Dzierzak, Roman	Pvt. Co. B, 28th Inf	636	2	4	C
Gajda, Jan	Pvt. Co. G, 28th Inf	636	7	19	C
Gondeck, Frank E	Pvt. Co. K, 28th Inf	608	24	1	D
Grice, Max	do	1232	33	29	C
Grove, Henry J	Pvt. Co. F, 28th Inf	1232	37	43	D
Gura, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 28th Inf	1232	8	23	A
Hajduk, Paul	Pvt. Co. G, 28th Inf	1233	3	19	B
Janssens, Josef	Pvt. Hq. Co., 28th Inf	1232	30	6	E
Kasper, Joe	Pvt. Co. B, 28th Inf	636	14	12	C
Katz, Simon	Pvt. Hq. Co., 28th Inf	1232	22	29	H
Keller, Wesley N	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 28th Inf	636	5	12	C
Keough, Henry J	Bug. Co. I, 28th Inf	608	32	37	C
Kowalski, Mike	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 28th Inf	1764	34	10	B
Koziol, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 28th Inf	1232	24	5	F
Krueger, Albert C	Pvt. Co. H, 28th Inf	608	27	29	C
Latuk, Stanley B	Pvt. Co. D, 28th Inf	1232	27	6	E
Lewis, James A	do	1232	1	23	A
Malkiewicz, Edward	Pvt. Co. I, 28th Inf	636	13	34	A
Marshall, Clare H	Pvt. Co. E, 28th Inf	608	6	36	B
Matusiewicz, Maron	Pvt. Co. L, 28th Inf	608	18	13	D
Moran, Frank	Pvt. Co. F, 28th Inf	636	13	12	D
Nowak, Francis J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 28th Inf	1232	22	42	G
Parmelee, Ray H	Pvt. Co. I, 28th Inf	636	3	17	C
Poposki, Joseph	Pvt. Co. H, 28th Inf	1764	65	4	B
Schmidt, Paul	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 28th Inf	608	21	13	D
Schofield, William	Sgt. Hq. Co., 28th Inf	636	5	20	C
Tckowski, Jozef	Pvt. Co. C, 28th Inf	608	7	6	D
Titmgar, Gustaf	Pvt. Co. H, 28th Inf	1232	33	18	H
Uhlianiuk, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 28th Inf	1233	22	4	B
Wajeciechawski, Stanislaus.	Pvt. Co. M, 28th Inf	636	4	20	C
Wertanen, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 28th Inf	1232	32	24	F
Zarnescu, Christ W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 28th Inf	636	6	18	C
Auten, Arthur	Pvt. 1st Brig. M. G. Bn	636	10	22	A
Bates, Gordon W	Pvt. Co. B, 1st M. G. Bn	636	6	22	C
King, Frank Maxwell	Pvt. Co. A, 1st M. G. Bn	636	16	31	A
Kopot, Tony	Pvt. Co. A, 1st M. G. Bn	608	28	24	B
Kumpulainen, Valeryun.	Pvt. Co. A, 1st M. G. Bn	636	3	10	C
Zebrowski, Stanley	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 1st M. G. Bn	636	2	11	C
Jones, Frederick G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 3d M. G. Bn	34	28	14	B
Schewee, Albert J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 3d M. G. Bn	608	26	13	D
Tomm, Adolph	Pvt. Co. B, 3d M. G. Bn	1764	9	4	B
Keachie, Edwin S	Cpl. Bty. B, 5th F. A	608	25	3	D
Ostrowski, Joseph S	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 5th F. A	1233	26	14	A
Korthals, Joseph A	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 6th F. A	1233	8	8	B
Miller, Raymond D	Cpl. Bty. A, 7th F. A	636	4	22	D
Burns, Michael F	Pvt. Co. F, 1st Eng	1233	3	16	C
Clark, Gailey	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 1st Eng	1232	4	24	D
Schramkowski, John A	Pvt. Co. B, 1st Eng	636	11	7	D
Kellogg, Fred D	Pvt. Co. D, 1st Sup. Tr	1232	8	24	A
Tolford, Van R	Pvt. 3d Amb. Co., 1st San. Tr.	34	30	1	B
Jones, Earl M	Cpl. Med. Det. 13th Amb. Co., 1st San. Tr.	1232	26	37	C
Kauppi, Timothy	Pvt. 13th Amb. Co., 1st San. Tr.	34	25	9	B
Sharpe, Fred W	Pvt. 3d Amb. Co., 1st San Tr.	1232	21	4	D
SECOND DIVISION					
Shafran, Jacob	1 lt. Co. C, 23d Inf	1232	38	10	A
Andrews, William E	Sgt. Hq. Co., 23d Inf	1764	39	5	B
Andrizyiwski, Branslaw.	Pvt. Co. D, 23d Inf	1764	5	2	A
Dhooge, Charles	Pvt. 1 cl. Med. Det. 23d Inf	1232	34	20	E
Hiller, John E	Cpl. Co. G, 23d Inf	1232	1	39	H
Loria, Andrew	Pvt. Co. H, 23d Inf	1233	35	12	D
McClentick, Vee	Pvt. Co. M, 23d Inf	1764	68	6	A
Oprea, Gust	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 23d Inf	608	4	23	C
Ruconcih, Mario	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 23d Inf	608	34	6	C
Sullivan, Charles A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 23d Inf	1764	63	2	A
Winogradski, Tony	Pvt. Co. D, 23d Inf	1233	30	25	D
Armstrong, Eldon Leroy.	Cpl. 66th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	21	8	H
Barry, Lowis Walter	Pvt. 18th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	29	12	A
Blair, Howard	Pvt. 8th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	42	8	B
Boardman, Fred William.	Pvt. 49th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	23	37	A
Breen, Kryn	Pvt. 17th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	40	14	H
Brown, Aden	Pvt. 17th Co., Co. A, 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	4	15	B
Burhans, Robert Almon	Cpl. 47th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	89	2	A
Chandler, George Isaac	Pvt. 43d Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	39	5	A

Deceased soldiers from Michigan buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Christie, Harold Jay	Cpl. 67th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	87	12	S
Fish, Gerald Ellison	Pvt. 67th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	14	14	D
Ford, Roy Joshua	Pvt. 49th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	84	10	A
Gordon, Charles Russel	Cpl. 45th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	66	1	B
Growe, Harold	Pvt. 20th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	59	4	B
Haas, Eugene Frederick	Pvt. 67th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	83	12	A
Hathaway, Harry Franklin.	Pvt. 47th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	13	1	B
Hodges, James Simpson	Pvt. 43d Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	72	2	A
House, Lisle Sherman	Pvt. 47th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	30	1	A
Leenhouts, Willard George.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	42	11	A
McGrath, Joseph James	Pvt. 55th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	5	3	A
Miller, Adam John	Pvt. 8th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	6	15	B
Oliver, John Walker	Pvt. 17th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	24	16	D
Roehrig, Ralph John	Pvt. 8th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	26	13	A
Sockel, Frank	Sgt. 47th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	27	35	D
Todd, Harold	Gy. sgt. 45th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	40	2	A
Wakefield, Russell James.	Pvt. 67th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	90	4	A
Williams, George Edwin.	Pvt. 49th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	41	8	B
Bauer, George Franklin	Pvt. 70th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	20	32	D
Bowlby, George Marcus.	Pvt. 78th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	1	25	F
Davisdon, John Edgar	Pvt. 83d Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	37	19	A
Esslin, Lionel Harold	Pvt. 79th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	57	11	A
Formall, John	Cpl. 74th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	31	31	G
Hamilton, Frank Leo	Pvt. 75th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	81	2	A
Hindeily, John Simon	Pvt. 97th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	53	11	B
Huey, Wellman Hazlett	Pvt. 80th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	40	6	A
Kapalis, John Raphael	Pvt. 82d Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	4	16	C
Mattimore, Earl William.	Pvt. 80th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	9	3	B
Morris, Charles Downing.	Pvt. 96th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	23	32	C
Philo, Leonard Delbert	Pvt. 95th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	23	32	D
Prichard, Wallace Bruce.	Pvt. 76th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	59	10	A
Shunk, Samuel Henry	Pvt. 96th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	20	31	E
Smith, Leon Balza	Pvt. 73d Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	65	11	A
Stitt, Carl Eugene	Pvt. 95th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	9	19	D
Swingle, Vern Erwin	Cpl. 76th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	71	4	A
Toth, Charles K	Cpl. 95th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	21	3	D
Tucker, Richard Burton.	Pvt. 76th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	12	35	C
Ward, Walter John	Pvt. 74th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	32	35	D
Whipple, James Bennett.	Cpl. 76th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	53	8	A
Duraj, Frank	Pvt. Co. C, 5th M. G. Bn.	34	11	6	B
Butler, Paul T	Cpl. Bty. F, 15th F. A.	1764	61	9	B
Kapich, Blaz	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 15th F. A.	1764	29	8	A
Hurd, James H	Pvt. Bty. D, 17th Fld. Art.	1764	64	3	A
Angigliere, Mike	Pvt. Co. C, 2d Eng.	1232	4	17	D
De Backer, Albert	Pvt. Co. E, 2d Eng.	1764	31	1	A
Goetz, John A	Pvt. Co. D, 2d Eng.	1232	13	27	B
Joy, Charles L	Cpl. Co. E, 2d Eng.	1764	23	2	B
Stormwall, Walter	Pvt. Co. F, 2d Eng.	1232	35	5	H
Walas, John	Pvt. Co. E, 2d Eng.	1232	33	9	D
Asselin, Emile J	Pvt. 2d Military Police	1233	5	14	D
THIRD DIVISION					
Amsbaugh, Henry E	Pvt. Co. F, 4th Inf.	1232	31	6	F
Atwell, Claude L	Pvt. Co. E, 4th Inf.	1232	9	18	C
Barney, Max	Pvt. Co. F, 4th Inf.	1233	37	45	C
Beckett, Silas	Pvt. Co. G, 4th Inf.	1232	38	22	G
Blease, Charles	do	1232	1	7	H
Boesenecker, Adolph J	Pvt. Co. F, 4th Inf.	1232	16	6	A
Bonham, Carl A	Pvt. Co. A, 4th Inf.	1232	10	30	H
Brandon, George A	Pvt. Co. B, 4th Inf.	34	12	11	B
Crabtree, Clyde	Pvt. Co. A, 4th Inf.	1232	23	26	G
De Pauw, Frank	Pvt. Hq. Co. 4th Inf.	1232	38	5	F
Deshler, William H	Pvt. Co. C, 4th Inf.	1232	9	45	A
Fetting, Albert F	Pvt. Co. G, 4th Inf.	1232	12	37	F
Foust, Arnold J	Pvt. Co. A, 4th Inf.	1232	17	30	G
Grove, Lester A	Pvt. Co. E, 4th Inf.	1232	5	7	H
Kirkup, Ralph	Pvt. Co. G, 4th Inf.	1232	33	27	C
Larson, Martin	do	1232	21	4	A

Deceased soldiers from Michigan buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRD DIVISION—con.					
Long, Roy E	Pvt. Co. C, 4th Inf.	1232	13	23	G
Longe, William F	Pvt. Co. G, 4th Inf.	34	14	9	A
Maurer, Linus	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 4th Inf.	1232	4	12	H
McQuaig, Lewis	Pvt. Co. E, 4th Inf.	1232	15	20	D
Muchler, Floyd F	Pvt. Hq. Co. 4th Inf.	1233	29	8	A
Oddo, Frank	Pvt. Co. F, 4th Inf.	1232	33	39	H
Patterson, Don D	Pvt. Co. A, 4th Inf.	1232	30	2	C
Peterson, Ernest W	Pvt. Co. G, 4th Inf.	1232	12	39	H
Pilon, John D	Pvt. Co. I, 4th Inf.	1232	37	21	C
Powell, Ernest	Pvt. Co. C, 4th Inf.	1232	8	31	F
Powers, Joseph E	Pvt. Co. G, 4th Inf.	1232	35	36	C
Rosencrans, Harry M	Pvt. Co. A, 4th Inf.	1232	1	24	H
Schramm, William H	Pvt. Co. D, 4th Inf.	1232	28	35	B
Tully, Michael F	Pvt. Co. H, 4th Inf.	1232	25	19	D
Tuttle, Merton	Pvt. Co. G, 4th Inf.	1232	4	32	A
Viele, Harry A	do	1232	36	8	E
Vorac, Lester	do	1232	34	42	D
Ward, William E	do	1232	3	28	H
Watkins, Henry E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 4th Inf.	608	37	14	C
Wheeler, Andrew J	Pvt. Co. C, 4th Inf.	1233	13	15	C
Williams, Harry A	1 lt. Co. D, 7th Inf.	1232	28	13	H
Blackmore, Edward W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 7th Inf.	1232	32	40	D
Blondeel, Kamiel	Pvt. Co. H, 7th Inf.	1232	16	25	C
Brown, Alvin D	Pvt. Co. F, 7th Inf.	1232	9	41	F
Budlong, George W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 7th Inf.	1232	3	18	F
Burkitt, Orville G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 7th Inf.	1232	14	16	C
Clark, Richard J	Pvt. Co. E, 7th Inf.	1232	11	41	H
Degereaux, George E	Pvt. Hq. Co. 7th Inf.	608	2	20	B
Ewing, Andrew H	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 7th Inf.	1232	34	22	A
Floriano, Emilio	Pvt. Co. L, 7th Inf.	1232	27	46	A
Frint, Peter	Pvt. Co. C, 7th Inf.	1232	25	34	H
Fulco, Domino	Pvt. Co. G, 7th Inf.	1232	6	1	F
Geister, Henry L	Pvt. Co. I, 7th Inf.	1232	31	30	A
Heminger, Ervin L	Pvt. Co. A, 7th Inf.	1233	8	4	A
Henderson, Ernest H	Pvt. Co. C, 7th Inf.	1232	33	7	H
Hess, William R	Pvt. Co. A, 7th Inf.	1232	34	12	D
Horrevoets, Leonard	Pvt. Co. E, 7th Inf.	1233	10	2	A
Johnson, Christ	Pvt. Co. B, 7th Inf.	1232	15	39	C
Johnson, Eric I	Pvt. Co. I, 7th Inf.	1232	8	41	D
Kaipainen, Viekko A	Pvt. Co. E, 7th Inf.	1232	16	18	D
Linden, John	Pvt. Co. C, 7th Inf.	1232	15	43	D
Lynels, Walter A	Pvt. Co. D, 7th Inf.	1232	7	1	E
Meyer, Nicolas W	Pvt. Co. M, 7th Inf.	1232	8	35	C
Nylund, Hjalmar	Pvt. 1 lc. Co. B, 7th Inf.	1232	12	43	E
Overmars, Johannes	Pvt. Co. E, 7th Inf.	1232	29	32	C
Philp, Norman J	Pvt. Co. M, 7th Inf.	1232	40	37	E
Purkoski, Edward	Pvt. Co. B, 7th Inf.	1232	31	21	A
Radke, Carl	Pvt. Co. K, 7th Inf.	1232	14	11	B
Salliotte, Roy B	Pvt. Co. G, 7th Inf.	1232	19	2	A
Selesky, Leo L	Pvt. Co. H, 7th Inf.	1233	10	8	D
Sunday, Henry A	Bug. M. G. Co. 7th Inf.	608	32	6	A
Thrall, Leon D	Pvt. Co. G, 7th Inf.	1232	37	15	H
Tyska, Alexander	Pvt. Co. E, 7th Inf.	608	12	19	A
Vetter, George H	Pvt. Co. I, 7th Inf.	1232	25	1	A
Walraven, Cornelius	Pvt. Co. M, 7th Inf.	1232	16	40	B
Warner, Stanley M	Pvt. Co. H, 7th Inf.	1232	12	44	C
Wehenkel, George	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 7th Inf.	1232	3	37	A
Dunn, Vedder	2 lt. Co. B, 38th Inf.	608	36	25	A
Anderson, John	Pvt. Co. B, 38th Inf.	1232	40	31	B
Beaucage, Napoleon	Pvt. Co. C, 38th Inf.	1232	29	17	E
Brieschke, Frank H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 38th Inf.	1232	38	35	A
Britton, George H	Pvt. Co. C, 38th Inf.	1232	22	35	G
Brown, William	Pvt. Co. B, 38th Inf.	1232	35	6	B
Cockle, Charles M	Cpl. Co. H, 38th Inf.	1232	33	32	H
Cook, Christ	Pvt. Co. H, 38th Inf.	1232	35	6	H
Deyo, Charles F	Pvt. Co. I, 38th Inf.	608	23	2	D
Fenstermaker, Lyman	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 38th Inf.	1232	3	14	A
Fullerton, Vern J	Pvt. Co. F, 38th Inf.	1232	25	24	C
Jaquette, John K	Pvt. Co. A, 38th Inf.	1232	26	26	B
Kearney, Laurance J	Cpl. Co. D, 38th Inf.	608	3	32	C
Matson, William	Pvt. Co. M, 38th Inf.	1232	37	19	B
Matt, Aloysius	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 38th Inf.	1764	17	2	B
Parash, Cashmer	Pvt. Co. B, 38th Inf.	1232	40	16	B
Roach, Walter T	Pvt. Co. E, 38th Inf.	1232	32	29	B
Rogers, Randolph	Sgt. Co. K, 38th Inf.	608	27	11	A
Stears, Arthur E	Pvt. Co. F, 38th Inf.	1232	6	23	E
Troychuk, Mikita	Pvt. Co. C, 8th M. G. Bn.	1232	35	16	H
Allen, George H	Pvt. Bty. C, 10th F. A.	608	36	23	B
Helikson, Frank W	Pvt. Hq. Co., 10th F. A.	1764	36	9	B
Edwards, Frederick L	1 lt. 10th F. A.	1232	3	11	D
Campbell, Lindsey F	2 lt. Bty. E, 18th F. A.	608	23	22	A
Drumm, George R	Pvt. Bty. D, 76th F. A.	1232	23	40	B
Hodgins, James L	Cpl. Bty. B, 76th F. A.	1232	31	38	H
Schwab, Herbert C	Mech. Bty. B, 76th F. A.	608	25	24	A
Adair, James B	Pvt. Co. A, 6th Eng.	1232	10	18	G
Farharj, Dahaar	Pvt. Co. E, 6th Eng.	1764	47	11	A
Hillabrant, Neil E	Cpl. Co. A, 6th Eng.	608	7	12	A
Koletsios, Peter	Pvt. Co. E, 6th Eng.	1232	40	3	A
Reynard, Luke	Wag. Hq. Det. 6th Eng.	636	15	24	A
Smith, Paul W	Pvt. Co. C, 5th F. S. Bn.	1232	23	30	F
Fishberg, Ack	Wag. 6th Eng. Train	1232	3	46	B
FOURTH DIVISION					
Bresett, Clinton	Cpl. Co. M, 39th Inf.	1232	24	36	G
De Dionigi, Michele	Pvt. Co. I, 39th Inf.	608	18	24	C
Diloreto, Errice	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 39th Inf.	608	9	18	B
Downey, Leo	Pvt. Co. D, 39th Inf.	1232	18	42	B
Gecas, Waclowas	Pvt. Co. H, 39th Inf.	608	24	18	A
Hanel, Simon E	Cpl. Co. B, 39th Inf.	1232	16	41	B
Hill, Clarence	Cpl. Statistical Sec., 39th Inf.	1232	29	13	F
Ingmanson, Eldon G	Pvt. Co. F, 39th Inf.	1233	16	9	C
Kaminski, Alex	Pvt. Co. G, 39th Inf.	1232	9	21	C
Kirzinger, Mathew	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 39th Inf.	1232	26	39	C
Miller, Morris	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 39th Inf.	1232	31	4	A
Szyjka, Walter	Pvt. Co. H, 39th Inf.	608	7	12	B
Upton, Leroy W	Cpl. Co. L, 39th Inf.	1232	39	41	G

Deceased soldiers from Michigan buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FOURTH DIVISION—con.					
Anderson, Albert	Pvt. Co. C, 47th Inf.	1764	3	6	A
Anderson, John E	do	608	21	6	D
Benson, Reinhold	Pvt. Co .B, 47th Inf.	608	6	3	B
Bono, John	Pvt. Co. F, 47th Inf.	608	10	27	C
Delling, Charles	Cpl. Co. E, 47th Inf.	608	33	38	C
Ellis, Fred H	do	608	27	7	D
Goetzinger, William	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 47th Inf.	608	6	3	A
Johnson, Samuel G	do	608	28	5	C
Korrinca, Herman	Cpl. Co. C, 47th Inf.	1232	5	40	F
Higgins, Peter G	Pvt. Co. C, 47th Inf.	608	30	38	C
Hovey, Charles	do	1764	55	5	B
Miller, James M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 47th Inf.	608	16	7	B
Roberts, Albert L	Pvt. Co. D, 47th Inf.	608	13	8	B
Seim, William W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 47th Inf.	608	21	18	A
Tufts, Irving S	Cpl. Co. H, 47th Inf.	1233	5	12	D
Allard, Clinton O	Pvt. Co. B, 58th Inf.	1232	35	42	C
Canavan, Edward N	Pvt. Co. E, 58th Inf.	1764	68	13	A
Carlson, John E	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 58th Inf.	1232	4	1	H
Chandler, Roy H	Sgt. Co. F, 58th Inf.	1764	27	3	A
Dietz, John G	Cpl. Co. H, 58th Inf.	1232	32	10	F
Frederiksen, Simon E	Pvt. Co. E, 58th Inf.	1764	33	3	A
Galone, Jim	Pvt. Co. H, 58th Inf.	1764	82	8	A
Jackson, George L	Pvt. Co. D, 58th Inf.	1232	12	15	A
Kowalski, Paul	Pvt. Co. E, 58th Inf.	608	3	6	C
Lankheet, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 58th Inf.	34	36	7	B
Monkowski, Joseph	Pvt. Co. H, 58th Inf.	34	23	7	A
Oleksiak, Piotr	Pvt. Co. F, 58th Inf.	1764	63	7	A
Schoner, Lee J	Cook Co. D, 58th Inf.	1232	22	14	F
Semrau, Stanly J	Pvt. Co. D, 58th Inf.	1232	35	31	B
Strassburg, Fred	Sgt. Co. H, 58th Inf.	1232	32	32	B
Toontas, Louis	Pvt. Co. C, 58th Inf.	1232	23	30	G
Tyrer, Earl A	Cpl. Co. L, 58th Inf.	608	29	38	C
Udin, Alexander	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 58th Inf.	1764	9	1	B
Bleau, Homer J	Sgt. Co. A, 59th Inf.	1232	26	18	F
Briggs, Grace A	Pvt. M. G. Co., 59th Inf.	1764	52	6	A
Brown, Charles L	Pvt. Med. Det., 59th Inf.	1764	12	7	B
Burns, Patrick	Sgt. Co. H, 59th Inf.	1764	16	2	A
Lamont, Thomas E	Mess Sgt. Co. B, 59th Inf.	1764	63	11	A
Malkowski, James I	Cpl. Co. C, 59th Inf.	1232	3	40	F
Reiss, George N	Pvt. Co. B, 59th Inf.	1232	36	22	D
Samoska, John	Pvt. Co. D, 59th Inf.	1764	39	4	A
Stockwell, Burton	Pvt. Sup. Co., 59th Inf.	608	28	4	B
Sullivan, Edward	Cpl. Co. A, 59th Inf.	608	28	22	B
Collins, Charles G	Cpl. Co. B, 11th M. G. Bn.	1232	32	26	G
Evans, William H	Cpl. Co. A, 11th M. G. Bn.	1233	30	2	C
Lidtke, Hugo R	Pvt. Co. C, 11th M. G. Bn.	1232	25	7	D
Zeits, Alfred G	Pvt. Co. A, 11th M. G. Bn.	608	22	16	B
Hoopingarner, Myrl Darwin.	Pvt. Co. D, 12th M. G. Bn.	608	32	35	C
Mills, Louis J	Cpl. Co. B, 12th M. G. Bn.	1764	6	6	B
Morrison, Ward B	Bug. Co. B, 12th M. G. Bn.	1764	37	5	A
Vishnia, John G	Pvt. Co. A, 12th M. G. Bn.	608	3	1	C
Milham, Fred V	Cpl. Bty. B, 16th F. A.	1232	37	26	G
Shane, Arthur S	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 16th F. A.	1233	17	21	D
Karns, Parmer C	Pvt. Bty. A, 77th F. A.	1232	18	27	E
FIFTH DIVISION					
Hubbell, Stuart D	Capt. Co. K, 11th Inf.	1232	4	39	C
Anderson, Carl F	Cpl. Co. L, 11th Inf.	1233	18	27	A
Atkinson, Fenton D	Cpl. Co. A, 11th Inf.	1232	1	35	H
Koclerz, Valenty	Pvt. Co. I, 11th Inf.	1232	14	28	H
Powell, Newton P	Pvt. Co. K, 11th Inf.	1232	18	28	C
Vince, Toney	Sgt. Co. I, 11th Inf.	1233	33	15	C
Dekker, John A	Pvt. 1 cl. Med. Det., 60th Inf.	34	5	15	A
Duplessis, Desorie	Pvt. Co. I, 60th Inf.	1232	1	23	B
Haas, Joseph	Pvt. M. G. Co., 60th Inf.	1232	28	20	C
Ryan, John L	Pvt. Co. H, 60th Inf.	1233	29	15	A
Hollister, George M	2 lt. Co. C, 61st Inf.	1232	24	44	B
James, Efton M	2 lt. Hq. Co., 61st Inf.	1232	4	45	B
Kastanias, Gust	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 13th M. G. Bn.	1232	34	41	E
Sudborough, Alfred G	2 lt. Co. D, 14th M. G. Bn.	1232	31	45	B
Vogel, William F	Pvt. Co. C, 15th M. G. Bn.	1232	40	34	D
Couchman, Randall	Mech. Bty. E, 19th F. A.	1232	16	23	F
Drew, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 19th F. A.	1233	26	26	D
Von Sprecken, Emil B	Sgt. Bty. B, 19th F A	1233	23	12	D
Skwiercz, John	Pvt. Co. E, 7th Eng.	1232	27	15	A
SIXTH DIVISION					
Woznisk, Chester G	Pvt. Bty. F, 11th F. A.	1232	9	6	B
Zitowiecki, Mike	Mech. Bty. E, 11th F. A.	1232	6	15	F
Olin, Fred A	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 78th F. A.	1232	5	41	C
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Hoeksema, Abe	Pvt. Co. B, 34th Inf.	1233	22	15	D
Lenicki, Alexander	Bug. Co. L, 34th Inf.	1233	28	5	D
McClellan, Chas. J	Pvt. Co. F, 34th Inf.	1233	21	12	B
Seekerski, Felix	Pvt. Co. G, 34th Inf.	1233	19	26	D
Slomkowski, Michael J	Pvt. Co. A, 34th Inf.	1233	18	26	C
Wolney, Stanley	Pvt. Co. D, 34th Inf.	1233	23	4	B
Tuthill, Monroe R	Cpl. Co. E, 34th Inf.	1233	7	23	D
Deno, Clarence F	Pvt. Co. F, 64th Inf.	1233	36	5	A
Hendrickson, John	Pvt. Co. G, 64th Inf.	1233	16	16	A
Lundstrom, Elmer O	Pvt. Co. I, 64th Inf.	1233	5	11	C
Zurbrugg, Fred	Pvt. Co. B, 21st M. G. Bn.	1233	25	6	C
Nagel, Harry A	Pvt. Bty. E, 21st M. G.	608	17	27	B
Redmann, Henry	Sgt. Bat. B, 79th F. A.	608	4	27	B
Stubensz, Stanley	Cpl. Hq. Co., 79th F. A.	1233	3	2	D
Abrey, Thomas A	Sgt. Fld. Hosp. No. 34, San. Train No. 7.	1233	24	16	A

Deceased soldiers from Michigan buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Middaugh, Charles R	2 lt. Co. B, 102d Inf.	608	30	22	A
Hardick, Jesse F	Pvt. Co. D, 102d Inf.	1232	3	18	E
Vermeersch, Cyriel	Pvt. Co. B, 102d Inf.	1233	8	4	B
Comeaux, Peter C	Pvt. Co. M, 103d Inf.	1232	27	45	A
Fanelli, Angelo	Pvt. Co. E, 103d Inf.	1764	35	11	A
Jacquin, Charles L	Pvt. Co. M, 103d Inf.	1764	61	2	A
Raynor, Eugene E	2 lt. Co. A, 104th Inf.	1764	27	2	A
Bishop, Grant U	Pvt. Co. G, 104th Inf.	608	29	38	D
Norman, Anshelm S	Pvt. Co. H, 104th Inf.	1232	5	46	D
Sherman, Ernest G	Pvt. 1 cl. Med. Det. 104th Inf.	1764	65	2	A
Ciapponi, John	Pvt. Bty. A 102d F. A.	1764	66	9	A
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Elkanich, John H	Pvt. M. G. Co. 105th Inf.	34	31	4	C
Scholar, Oscar J	Pvt. Co. M, 105th Inf.	107–E	18	4	A
Novak, John	Pvt. Co. M, 106th Inf.	1252	12	2	C
Russo, Antonio	Pvt. Co. M, 107th Inf.	636	6	26	B
Danner, Harvey G	Pvt. Co. C, 102d Eng.	636	12	20	D
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Gauthier, Albert	Pvt. Co. B, 109th Inf.	1232	25	8	D
Sinclair, Samuel E	Pvt. Co. C, 110th Inf.	608	24	13	B
Griffin, Willis	Pvt. Co. D, 112th Inf.	1232	40	32	F
Johnson, Mark	Pvt. Co. E, 112th Inf.	1233	29	11	C
Krolikowski, John	Pvt. M. G. Co., 112th Inf.	608	22	3	A
Laurent, Joseph L	Pvt. Co. D, 103d Eng.	1232	36	8	H
Malinowski, Peter	Pvt. Co. C, 103d Eng.	1232	4	39	B
Shoefelt, John C	Pvt. Co. B, 103d Eng.	1764	33	5	B
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Belko, Alexander	Pvt. Co. L, 113th Inf.	1232	23	45	A
Campbell, John H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 113th Inf.	1232	7	36	E
Hainacki, Felix	Pvt. Co. B, 113th Inf.	1232	35	4	H
Jaworski, Felix	do	1232	30	22	D
Krusuk, Daniel	Pvt. Co. C, 113th Inf.	1232	8	30	D
Rudolph, Albert P	Pvt. Co. F, 113th Inf.	1232	19	13	F
Sasbasop, Thomas	do	1232	15	42	A
Brimley, William E	Pvt. Co. C, 114th Inf.	1232	30	11	H
Henry, John J	Pvt. Co. E, 114th Inf.	1232	27	28	E
Kasper, Joseph A	Sgt. Co. K, 114th Inf.	34	4	9	A
Mavraidis, Theodore J	Pvt. Co. G, 114th Inf.	1232	2	34	H
Peterson, Carl S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 114th Inf.	1232	26	6	H
Srabian, Audes	Pvt. Co. K, 114th Inf.	1232	7	8	C
Van Bergen, Bert	Pvt. Co. A, 114th Inf.	1232	23	28	H
Wertanen, Eli	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 114th Inf.	1232	25	13	G
Wylie, William	Pvt. Co. B, 114th Inf.	1232	24	7	B
Atchison, Delbert	Pvt. Co. M, 115th Inf.	1232	27	7	D
Bess, Robert	Cpl. Co. H, 115th Inf.	1232	3	30	F
Chapman, Morton H	Pvt. Co. K, 115th Inf.	1232	14	2	F
Dame, Leo	Pvt. Co. L, 115th Inf.	1232	4	24	G
La Page, Fred	Pvt. Co. C, 115th Inf.	1232	6	11	H
Miller, Petro	Pvt. Co. K, 115th Inf.	1232	39	33	F
Peterson, Hjalmer	Pvt. Co. C, 115th Inf.	1232	9	33	B
Bukata, Ignac	Pvt. Co. D, 116th Inf.	1232	24	31	C
Warmbier, Henry O	Pvt. Co. K, 116th Inf.	1232	4	45	A
Richmond, John E	Pvt. Co. C, 111th M. G. Bn.	1232	14	5	B
Genetska, August	Pvt. Co. A, 112th M. G. Bn.	1232	10	24	G
Herschback, Ray F	do	1232	36	32	D
Whitney, Ralph L	Pvt. Co. G, 112th M. G. Bn.	34	22	13	A
Decker, Wellington D	Pvt. Co. G, 104th Am. Tr.	608	15	25	A
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Brown, Henry J	2 lt. Co. K, 118th Inf.	636	12	28	A
Glassford, Albert A	1 lt. 119th Inf.	636	4	13	A
Woolford, Henry E	1 lt. Co. D, 120th Inf.	636	8	8	C
THIRTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Cook, Pearl A	Cpl. Co. C, 121st Inf.	608	36	32	C
Cavanaugh, Andrew A	Cook Sup. Co. 122d Inf.	608	11	22	A
Stephens, Geo	Pvt. Bty. F, 117th F. A.	608	30	30	D
McKenzie, Irvin A	Pvt. Co. B, 106th M. P.	107–E	11	1	C
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Learned, Charles A	Capt. Co. A, 125th Inf.	1764	34	12	B
Post, Dana C	1 lt. Med. Det. 125th Inf.	608	10	24	C
Sheldon, Herbert J	2 lt. 1st Bn. 125th Inf.	1232	7	39	A
Smith, Harvey Francis	2 lt. 125th Inf.	1232	14	39	A
Abrams, Glen R	Cpl. Co. I, 125th Inf.	1232	27	14	A
Antczak, Louis F	Sgt. Co. C, 125th Inf.	608	33	16	D
Armstrong, John E	Cpl. Co. F, 125th Inf.	608	20	6	C
Austin, Leslie Barlow	Pvt. Co. M, 125th Inf.	608	31	22	A
Ayotte, Napoleon	Pvt. Co. G, 125th Inf.	608	34	24	A
Babin, Bennett J	do	608	7	25	A
Bacon, John	Cpl. Co. L, 125th Inf.	1232	2	33	A
Bannister, Robert	do	608	33	12	B
Bauley, Lafayette P	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 125th Inf.	608	10	8	A
Beechley, Arthur G	Pvt. Co. E, 125th Inf.	608	31	10	A
Beloungea, William A	Sgt. Co. M, 125th Inf.	1232	10	23	A
Bennetts, Harry	Pvt. Co. E, 125th Inf.	608	1	37	D
Branchini, Alfred	Pvt. Co. L, 125th Inf.	608	35	10	A
Brown, Wilbert G	Pvt. Co. K, 125th Inf.	1232	5	13	A
Brzozowski, Jacob	Mech. Co. L, 125th Inf.	608	27	26	B
Brzozowski, Walter	Pvt. Co. H, 125th Inf.	608	37	15	B
Bush, Alden	Cpl. Co. C, 125th Inf.	1764	86	3	A
Cabrini, Eugenio	Pvt. Co. D, 125th Inf.	608	13	3	B

Deceased soldiers from Michigan buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Carboneau, Arthur L.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 125th Inf.	1232	1	38	D
Chipchase, Roy V.	Cpl. Co. C, 125th Inf.	1232	16	18	E
Chorny, Jacob	Pvt. Co. A, 125th Inf.	608	36	35	D
Cline, David E.	Cpl. Co. L, 125th Inf.	608	37	21	A
Cole, Elmer J.	Cpl. Co. K, 125th Inf.	608	7	37	A
Cooperrider, Luke	Pvt. M. G. Co., 125th Inf.	608	25	15	A
Craidge, Robert N.	Cpl. Co. I, 125th Inf.	608	27	39	A
Davis, Russell R.	Sgt. M. G. Co., 125th Inf.	1232	16	19	G
Decaire, David	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 125th Inf.	608	26	23	B
Demchuk, Jake	Pvt. Co. B, 125th Inf.	608	2	24	D
Deurwaerder, Alberic J.	Cpl. Co. H, 125th Inf.	1232	12	35	A
Dombrowski, Joseph H.	Pvt. Co. E, 125th Inf.	1232	15	12	C
Dressell, Everett C.	Cpl. M. G. Co., 125th Inf.	1232	38	18	F
Dudek, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 125th Inf.	608	33	7	A
Dudzinski, Franciszak	Pvt. Co. I, 125th Inf.	1232	25	27	B
Dziatkiewicz, Steve	Pvt. Co. A, 125th Inf.	1764	84	6	A
Eva, Harry D.	Sgt. Co. G, 125th Inf.	608	2	2	D
Fischer, Henry J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 125th Inf.	1232	17	20	D
Foster, Bryan E.	Sgt. Co. D, 125th Inf.	1232	30	34	D
Gerour, Davis	Cpl. Co. G, 125th Inf.	1232	38	41	B
Getz, Leo J.	Pvt. Co. C, 125th Inf.	1232	39	11	G
Grane, Joseph	Pvt. Co. K, 125th Inf.	608	17	28	D
Griggs, Leroy L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 125th Inf.	34	23	14	B
Hall, Henry B.	Cpl. Co. D, 125th Inf.	1232	15	41	B
Hansen, Ray H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 125th Inf.	608	19	37	D
Harding, Lloyd	Cpl. Co. I, 125th Inf.	1232	35	9	G
Haslick, Charley	Pvt. Co. E, 125th Inf.	608	1	29	C
Hayes, William J.	Cpl. Co. B, 125th Inf.	1232	19	8	C
Heise, Harry H.	Mech. Co. F, 125th Inf.	608	10	14	A
Hintz, John Anthony	Pvt. Co. M, 125th Inf.	608	28	9	A
Hodder, Jesse C.	Mech. Co. F, 125th Inf.	608	25	16	D
Honaker, Jason H.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 125th Inf.	608	4	16	D
Hopkins, Harry	Pvt. Co. H, 125th Inf.	1232	18	41	A
House, Forrest G.	Cpl. Hq. Co., 125th Inf.	608	20	12	D
Hosler, Clifford	Pvt. Co. H, 125th Inf.	1232	38	23	H
Hovercamp, John	Pvt. Co. L, 125th Inf.	608	27	38	A
Irish, Wallace J.	Cpl. Co. H, 125th Inf.	1232	26	24	A
Jaworski, Jacob	Pvt. Co. L, 125th Inf.	608	18	11	A
Johns, Lewis C.	Pvt. Co. F, 125th Inf.	1232	32	45	B
Johnson, Albert	Pvt. Co. L, 125th Inf.	608	13	19	B
Johnson, John	Pvt. Co. G, 125th Inf.	608	29	29	B
Johnson, Oscar E.	Pvt. Co. M, 125th Inf.	608	31	18	B
Johnson, William M.	Pvt. Co. G, 125th Inf.	608	36	7	A
Johnston, Clyde	do	608	9	37	D
Kalkbrenner, Fred W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 125th Inf.	608	9	11	A
Keegan, Ray	Pvt. Co. F, 125th Inf.	608	10	18	B
Kegley, Charles S.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 125th Inf.	1232	18	19	G
Klucka, Anthony	Pvt. Co. F, 125th Inf.	608	38	18	A
Kohlmorgen, William C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 125th Inf.	1232	40	39	C
Kornas, John C.	Pvt. Co. L, 125th Inf.	1764	47	11	B
Kosal, Eli	Pvt. Co. H, 125th Inf.	1232	21	31	C
Kosnkowski, Leon	Pvt. Co. M, 125th Inf.	1232	4	6	B
Koster, Thomas W.	Pvt. Co. H, 125th Inf.	608	17	18	B
Kovaswich, Wasil	Pvt. Co. M, 125th Inf.	608	17	11	A
Krajewski, John	Pvt. Co. B, 125th Inf.	1764	5	10	B
Labelle, Eugene	Cpl. Co. L, 125th Inf.	608	28	17	D
Ladd, Alfred E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Med. Det., 125th Inf.	608	26	34	D
Lane, Edward	Pvt. Co. I, 125th Inf.	608	12	25	D
Lange, Albert A.	Pvt. Co. F, 125th Inf.	608	4	24	C
Lanieski, Victor	Pvt. Co. A, 125th Inf.	1232	1	41	B
LaPoint, Delbert	Pvt. M. G. Co., 125th Inf.	608	29	5	C
Leach, Gaylord P.	Cpl. Co. M, 125th Inf.	608	35	21	A
Leland, Edgar H.	Pvt. Co. L, 125th Inf.	608	39	13	A
Lesniowski, Stanley J.	Pvt. Co. I, 125th Inf.	1232	11	10	H
Levi, Sandy	Pvt. Co. F, 125th Inf.	608	35	28	A
MacInnes, Hugh A.	Pvt. Co. M, 125th Inf.	608	10	11	A
Mangan, Edward J.	Cpl. Co. H, 125th Inf.	608	13	35	D
Mathews, Berton J.	Pvt. Co. E, 125th Inf.	1232	10	2	F
McFarling, George T.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 125th Inf.	608	38	9	A
Moldovan, Cornell	do	1232	1	21	H
Morrison, George D.	Pvt. Co. M, 125th Inf.	688	29	13	D
Murray, John E.	Pvt. Co. B, 125th Inf.	1232	23	45	C
Narodzonek, Stanley	Cpl. Co. A, 125th Inf.	608	13	11	D
Nickels, Peter J.	Pvt. Co. G, 125th Inf.	1232	9	41	H
Ostrander, Levi A.	Cpl. Co. E, 125th Inf.	608	3	26	D
Osypinski, Wladyslaw	Pvt. Co. A, 125th Inf.	608	13	34	D
Pagnani, Nicola	Pvt. Co. L, 125th Inf.	1764	10	6	A
Palmer, James S.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 125th Inf.	608	25	36	D
Patterson, George	Cpl. Co. D, 125th Inf.	608	16	17	D
Pelavalle, Marco	Pvt. Co. E, 125th Inf.	608	1	20	B
Pellegrino, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 125th Inf.	608	3	13	D
Piezy, Lawrence	Pvt. Co. B, 125th Inf.	1232	3	3	C
Piper, Elmer L.	Sgt. Co. K, 125th Inf.	1232	12	32	D
Plona, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 125th Inf.	1764	46	2	B
Polovina, Fred	Pvt. Co. B, 125th Inf.	608	31	25	B
Posharitzky, Steram	do	1232	9	27	G
Rietz, Charles, jr.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 125th Inf.	1232	34	24	H
Roose, Camiel	Cpl. Co. D, 125th Inf.	608	32	17	D
Sadkowski, Chester	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 125th Inf.	608	29	19	B
Sakkinen, John P.	Pvt. Co. G, 125th Inf.	608	22	35	D
Schoenrock, Frank T.	Pvt. Co. H, 125th Inf.	608	24	26	B
Schroeder, George	Pvt. Co. E, 125th Inf.	608	33	27	A
Selschotter, Julius	do	608	13	1	D
Shafke, Albert	Pvt. Co. H, 125th Inf.	1232	37	32	C
Shrigley, Loyd	Cpl. Co. M, 125th Inf.	608	38	13	A
Smith, Howard	Pvt. M. G. Co., 125th Inf.	608	20	21	A
Smith, John S.	Pvt. Sup. Co., 125th Inf.	1232	34	40	D
Steinberg, Henry Frederick	Cpl. Co. D, 125th Inf.	1232	24	46	A
Sweet, Harold L.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 125th Inf.	1232	31	41	H
Tatti, Andy	Pvt. Co. D, 125th Inf.	1764	67	13	A
Thomas, David F.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 125th Inf.	1232	31	18	G
Tracy, Louis B.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 125th Inf.	608	37	16	C
Udell, Michael J.	Cpl. Co. M, 125th Inf.	608	28	16	B

Deceased soldiers from Michigan buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Vettraino, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 125th Inf.	1232	20	4	B
Vibbert, Edward T.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 125th Inf.	608	37	7	B
Wade, William Clopper	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 125th Inf.	608	29	26	B
Waitekunas, John	Pvt. Co. D, 125th Inf.	608	22	1	D
Walker, Lemuel A.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 125th Inf.	1232	26	6	A
Wancour, Otto	Cpl. Co. D, 125th Inf.	608	5	13	D
Waybrant, Albert	Cpl. Co. M, 125th Inf.	608	22	21	A
Weiss, Adolph C.	Pvt. Med. Det., 125th Inf.	608	21	9	D
Wilczynski, Adam A.	Pvt. Co. I, 125th Inf.	608	38	28	A
Wilker, Albert A.	Cpl. Co. B, 125th Inf.	608	14	2	D
Young, Edward J.	Pvt. Co. M, 125th Inf.	608	22	23	A
Girard, John F.	Capt. Co. D, 126th Inf.	1232	3	37	B
Smith, Richard F.	Capt. Co. F, 126th Inf.	608	17	25	C
Bostick, Ray E.	1 lt. Co. C, 126th Inf.	608	33	21	A
Anderson, Anthony C.	Pvt. Co. K, 126th Inf.	608	10	35	D
Anderson, Charles O.	Sgt. Co. F, 126th Inf.	1232	8	45	D
Anderson, Edward	Pvt. Co. I, 126th Inf.	608	21	2	C
Arbutz, Ludwig (alias Roberts, Louis.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 126th Inf.	608	7	28	C
Baker, Peter	Cpl. Co. K, 126th Inf.	608	1	2	D
Barnes, Lynn E.	Pvt. Co. K, 126th Inf.	34	25	13	B
Basom, Ransford B.	Pvt. Co. D, 126th Inf.	608	26	16	D
Bass, John F.	Sgt. Co. C, 126th Inf.	1232	22	5	G
Bertolino, Mario	Pvt. Co. G, 126th Inf.	608	34	31	A
Brelecki, Leon	Cpl. Co. M, 126th Inf.	1232	25	24	F
Blanchard, James W.	Pvt. Co. C, 126th Inf.	608	28	32	B
Borle, Omer	Sgt. Co. D, 126th Inf.	1232	24	19	F
Bovyn, Camiel	Pvt. Co. H, 126th Inf.	1232	31	37	D
Brandt, Herman A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 126th Inf.	1232	19	7	H
Briggs, Oscar	Cpl. Co. C, 126th Inf.	1232	38	5	D
Brooks, Charles L.	Cpl. Co. I, 126th Inf.	608	13	17	D
Burdick, Earl	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 126th Inf.	608	20	11	B
Byrne, Charles L.	Pvt. Co. H, 126th Inf.	608	36	21	D
Canuteson, Otto W.	Pvt. Co. M, 126th Inf.	1233	31	12	A
Carter, George	Pvt. Hq. Co., 126th Inf.	1232	22	20	H
Cataneszii, Domenic	Pvt. Co. I, 126th Inf.	608	10	1	D
Chapman, Wilbur R.	Sgt. Co. E, 126th Inf.	608	9	29	C
Choate, Hazael S.	Sgt. Co. G, 126th Inf.	608	6	17	D
Christ, Jesse	Cpl. Co. B, 126th Inf.	1232	28	7	C
Cirwyski, Peter	Pvt. Hq. Co., 126th Inf.	1232	4	27	D
Cooper, Walter	Pvt. Co. G, 126th Inf.	608	36	7	D
Covert, Richard L.	Mess sgt. Co. K, 126th Inf.	1232	15	18	G
Cowley, Joseph A.	Pvt. Co. F, 126th Inf.	608	3	39	B
Dekkinga, Mart	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 126th Inf.	1232	2	5	C
Duckett, Gordon A.	Cpl. Co. H, 126th Inf.	608	8	17	D
Dujoudin, Arthur	Pvt. Co. B, 126th Inf.	608	8	3	D
Dunfield, Hiram A.	Cpl. Co. C, 126th Inf.	1232	34	41	G
Durka, Henry	Pvt. M. G. Co., 126th Inf.	608	19	1	D
Durkee, Frank P.	Pvt. Co. B, 126th Inf.	1232	10	8	E
Egidio, John	Pvt. Co. E, 126th Inf.	608	6	35	D
Ericson, John	Cpl. Co. G, 126th Inf.	34	14	13	B
France, George O.	Pvt. Co. K, 126th Inf.	34	12	7	B
Furmanski, Anthony	Pvt. Co. M, 126th Inf.	1232	1	45	C
Gale, Roy	Pvt. Hq. Co., 126th Inf.	1232	24	22	B
Giacoma, Peter D.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 126th Inf.	608	6	37	D
Gibbons, Eba	Pvt. Co. I, 126th Inf.	608	17	12	D
Green, Donald E.	Pvt. Co. M, 126th Inf.	1232	19	5	D
Grubb, William A.	Cpl. Co. G, 126th Inf.	608	27	23	B
Hanlon, Patrick L.	Cpl. Co. G, 126th Inf.	608	5	21	A
Heller, John J.	Pvt. 1 cl. San. Det. 126th Inf.	1232	11	15	D
Hottinger, Benedict J.	Mech. Co. G, 126th Inf.	608	16	16	D
Hunt, Willard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 126th Inf.	1232	2	45	D
Hunter, Alger R.	Cpl. Co. H, 126th Inf.	608	26	14	C
Ibbotson, George W.	Cpl. Co. C, 126th Inf.	1232	11	5	C
Irwin, Herbert W.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 126th Inf.	1232	31	21	H
Jager, John	Cpl. Co. L, 126th Inf.	1233	25	21	A
Jaworski, Stephan	Pvt. Co. G, 126th Inf.	608	8	5	C
Jones, Harry R.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. 126th Inf.	1232	2	9	H
Karsten, Gilbert D.	Cpl. Co. M, 126th Inf.	608	28	24	A
Katopodes, John	Pvt. Co. E, 126th Inf.	1764	68	7	B
Kimmel, Donald K.	Cpl. Co. G, 126th Inf.	608	22	16	D
King, Eldridge G.	Pvt. Co. A, 126th Inf.	608	28	21	A
Kobb, Lawrence V.	Pvt. Co. D, 126th Inf.	1232	29	34	C
Kolche, Sylce	Pvt. Co. G, 126th Inf.	1232	8	42	B
Kopcewick, Anthony	Pvt. Co. D, 126th Inf.	1232	12	26	H
Kurklietis, Joseph	Pvt. Co. E, 126th Inf.	1232	20	13	E
Lajares, Louis	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 126th Inf.	608	34	35	A
Lander, Richard	Sgt. Co. G, 126th Inf.	1232	16	26	C
Lemke, William C.	Cpl. Co. D, 126th Inf.	608	23	18	A
Lesniak, Mickal	Pvt. Co. G, 126th Inf.	1232	11	13	C
Leszczelnski, John	Pvt. Co. H, 126th Inf.	608	24	36	D
Loomis, Clyde A.	Sgt. Co. M, 126th Inf.	1232	16	45	C
McGuirk, Henry J.	Pvt. Co. A, 126th Inf.	608	17	28	A
McNamara, Leon	Sgt. Co. F, 126th Inf.	1232	40	45	C
Mierzwinski, Peter W.	Pvt. Hq. 126th Inf.	1232	40	39	A
Miller, Leo A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 126th Inf.	608	5	3	D
Minus, Alex	Pvt. M. G. Co. 126th Inf.	1232	30	9	H
Morrow, Ray J.	Pvt. Co. A, 126th Inf.	608	18	14	C
Mozonski, Henrik	Pvt. Co. H, 126th Inf.	608	15	12	D
Nelson, Raymond	Cpl. Co. C, 126th Inf.	1232	9	2	E
Nichols, Robert L.	Cpl. Co. K, 126th Inf.	608	2	27	C
Ostrander, Guy W.	Sgt. Co. D, 126th Inf.	1232	9	39	E
Packer, Frank	Cpl. Co. E, 126th Inf.	608	26	37	D
Peatrski, Stanley	Pvt. Co. E, 126th Inf.	608	33	10	A
Phillips, Vint B.	Pvt. Co. L, 126th Inf.	1232	16	27	H
Podgerski, Walter	Pvt. Co. H, 126th Inf.	608	3	16	D
Pozyc, Wladyslaw	Pvt. Co. E, 126th Inf.	1764	56	6	B
Prieskorn, Erwin	Cpl. Co. E, 126th Inf.	608	26	35	D
Radecki, Leon	Pvt. Co. B, 126th Inf.	1232	6	28	G
Rankin, Clarence L.	Pvt. Co. C, 126th Inf.	608	24	5	C
Rankin, Raymond	Cpl. Co. L, 126th Inf.	1232	39	23	A
Rothfus, Adrian E.	1 sgt. M. G. Co., 126th Inf.	608	37	24	A
Roy, Charles M.	Cpl. Co. H, 126th Inf.	1233	20	1	A
Sakolka, John	Pvt. Co. A, 126th Inf.	608	16	19	A
Saltin, William	Pvt. Co. L, 126th Inf.	1232	11	31	D
Sawcheck, Gregory	Pvt. Co. E, 126th Inf.	608	1	1	D

Deceased soldiers from Michigan buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Schmees, Leo G	Pvt. Co. G, 126th Inf	1232	40	14	E
Schroeder, August	Cpl. Co. M, 126th Inf	1232	30	11	E
Sherman, William H	Sgt. Co. G, 126th Inf	608	28	1	D
Shershenluk, Frank	Pvt. Co. H, 126th Inf	608	30	16	D
Sims, Wilbur N	Pvt. Co. I, 126th Inf	1232	2	10	A
Sinaveski, Kazmier	Pvt. Co. A, 126th Inf	608	34	15	B
Smith, Richard E	Cpl. Co. I, 126th Inf	1232	35	33	H
Smith, Robert K	Bug. Co. H, 126th Inf	608	4	36	C
Sours, Emery	Pvt. Co. I, 126th Inf	1232	4	38	F
Stokes, Arthur T	Cpl. Co. G, 126th Inf	608	20	16	D
Sulinski, Adam E	Pvt. Co. G, 126th Inf	1232	36	33	A
Swick, Thomas J	Pvt. Co. M, 126th Inf	1232	4	26	E
Thompson, Orrie	Sgt. Co. C, 126th Inf	1232	1	36	A
Titus, Lloyd	Pvt. Co. F, 126th Inf	1232	34	42	C
Tolokianik, Iowan	Pvt. Co. E, 126th Inf	608	29	1	B
Twomey, Michael P	Cpl. Co. C, 126th Inf	608	25	8	B
Vandegezelle, Isaac	Bug. Co. C, 126th Inf	1232	27	28	B
Walker, Llewellyn F	Cpl. Co. F, 126th Inf	1764	63	9	B
Watkins, Harry T	Cpl. Co. A, 126th Inf	608	20	9	A
Webster, Roy	Sgt. Co. L, 126th Inf	608	14	12	D
Westcott, Ira L	Sgt. Co. M, 126th Inf	1232	26	20	E
Wiudarski, Wladyslaw	Pvt. Co. H, 126th Inf	608	4	17	D
Wright, Rodney B	Pvt. Co. F, 126th Inf	608	5	37	B
Wright, Roy S	Wag. Co. C, 126th Inf	609	19	9	A
Yaney, Phillip R	Mech. Co. L, 126th Inf	1232	27	19	G
Zenus, Antony	Pvt. Co. F, 126th Inf	608	23	35	D
Zitterman, John J	Pvt. Co. H, 126th Inf	34	16	5	B
Colvin, De Lancy J	2 lt. 1st Bn., 127th Inf	1232	2	13	A
Ford, Allen D	2 lt. Co. H, 127th Inf	1233	16	22	A
Danilink, Vasiliy	Pvt. Co. K, 127th Inf	608	12	7	D
Dorey, Hugh J	Pvt. Co. H, 127th Inf	1232	31	19	E
Gaj, Wawrzynie	Pvt. Co. K, 127th Inf	608	26	21	A
Gullo, Sam	Pvt. Co. A, 127th Inf	1233	19	28	A
Howe, Frank	Pvt. Co. G, 127th Inf	1232	1	34	A
Kossewski, Antoni	Pvt. Co. C, 127th Inf	608	34	2	A
Kryscysyns, Stanley	Pvt. Co. K, 127th Inf	1232	19	16	D
Moszcinski, John	Pvt. Co. I, 127th Inf	1232	21	34	B
Popenkoff, Joe	Pvt. Co. M, 127th Inf	1232	16	25	E
Locke, Edward H	2 lt. Co. A, 128th Inf	1232	21	36	B
Bladyka, Ignatius K	Pvt. Co. A, 128th Inf	608	10	16	D
Bogden, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 128th Inf	1764	10	18	A
Celmer, Alexander	Pvt. Co. D, 128th Inf	608	7	29	C
Christie, Maynard Lee	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 128th Inf	608	3	30	A
Clark, Budd W	Pvt. Co. M, 128th Inf	608	5	26	D
Cupust, August	do	1232	3	27	C
Curley, Alexander	Pvt. Co. H, 128th Inf	608	24	9	B
Day, Claud O	do	1232	33	23	A
De Vriese, Henry A	Pvt. Co. A, 128th Inf	1233	26	8	B
Fedeck, John	Pvt. Co. I, 128th Inf	34	31	10	B
Frankly, Gaetano	Pvt. Co. E, 128th Inf	608	19	24	C
Frink, Edward C	Pvt. Co. A, 128th Inf	608	14	15	B
Gietzen, William F	Cpl. Co. B, 128th Inf	608	18	40	D
Gillette, William F	Pvt. Co. M, 128th Inf	1232	9	33	E
Grabowski, Paul	Pvt. Co. H, 128th Inf	1232	40	41	H
Guest, Donald A	Pvt. Co. M, 128th Inf	608	27	36	D
Hanes, Verner	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 128th Inf	34	23	12	B
Hunt, Richard R	Pvt. Co. A, 128th Inf	608	30	21	B
Isaacson, Victor S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 128th Inf	608	3	17	D
Jacobson, Arthur	Pvt. Co. C, 128th Inf	608	24	8	B
Johnson, Algot	Pvt. Co. M, 128th Inf	608	4	26	D
Johnson, Anton	Pvt. Co. H, 128th Inf	608	27	22	A
Katz, Morris	Pvt. Co. B, 128th Inf	34	12	5	B
Kennedy, Lyman J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 128th Inf	1232	10	38	F
Klavanian, Guregh	Pvt. Co. H, 128th Inf	1232	10	4	F
Klykunas, Stiponas	Pvt. Co. L, 128th Inf	608	13	2	D
Kresowski, Adolph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 128th Inf	1233	31	17	D
Logan, Sam	Pvt. Co. H, 128th Inf	608	31	11	D
Lyczkowski, Anthony	Pvt. Co. L, 128th Inf	1232	14	39	H
Maiorana, Marius	Pvt. Co. C, 128th Inf	608	33	29	A
Martino, Nick D	Pvt. Co. A, 128th Inf	1232	31	7	E
McDermott, Albert Daniel	Cpl. Co. K, 128th Inf	1232	31	43	D
Morgan, Arthur O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 128th Inf	608	22	41	C
Morrison, Joseph	Cpl. Co. H, 128th Inf	1232	16	11	F
Munch, Cyril C	Cpl. Co. E, 128th Inf	1764	82	7	A
Narding, Giacomo	Pvt. Co. C, 128th Inf	1764	31	3	B
Nelson, Fritichof	Pvt. Co. A, 128th Inf	608	34	21	B
Patterson, Oscar Merle	Pvt. Co. M, 128th Inf	608	22	12	C
Pelowski, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 128th Inf	1232	24	1	E
Perlick, Otto	Cpl. Co. H, 128th Inf	1232	25	36	D
Pietras, Walter	Pvt. Co. I, 128th Inf	608	8	21	A
Preisinger, Charles M	Pvt. Co. E, 128th Inf	1764	1	3	B
Roberts, Earl E	Cpl. Co. C, 128th Inf	1232	37	14	D
Romotowski, Chester	Pvt. Co. I, 128th Inf	608	33	17	D
Schmidt, Harry A	Pvt. Co. D, 128th Inf	608	12	1	D
Schutz, Joseph	Pvt. Co. B, 128th Inf	1232	30	26	E
Sierpienski, Felix	Pvt. Co. D, 128th Inf	608	8	37	D
Sijka, Paul	Pvt. Co. L, 128th Inf	1232	5	37	F
Sole, Arthur A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 128th Inf	608	10	2	D
Terroclia, Guiseppe	Pvt. Co. B, 128th Inf	1232	30	37	E
Ulrich, Dan F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 128th Inf	608	33	18	A
Weide, Christigen	Pvt. Co. F, 128th Inf	1232	21	38	B
Chapman, John Arthur	1 lt. Hq. Co., 120th M. G. Bn	34	40	6	B
Cook, James	Capt. Co. A, 120th M. G. Bn	608	5	18	B
Hill, Grover M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 120th M. G. Bn	1232	25	15	F
Hutchinson, Henry	Pvt. Co. B, 120th M. G. Bn	608	5	1	D
McEvoy, John James	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 120th M. G. Bn	1232	31	15	D
Peters, Hazen Paul	do	1764	86	4	A
Oates, Morley S	2 lt. Btry. F, 119th Fld. Art	608	22	4	C
Buehler, Charles	Pvt. Btry. D, 119th Fld. Art	1232	39	2	C
Erickson, John	Cpl. Btry. E, 119th Fld. Art	1232	40	2	D
Franks, Amos B	Pvt. Btry. C, 119th Fld. Art	1232	17	30	B
Hartsig, Benjamin E	Sgt. Bat. D, 119th Fld. Art	1232	37	23	C
La Bar, Harry V	Pvt. Hq. Co., 119th Fld. Art	608	7	1	D

Deceased soldiers from Michigan buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Laveaux, Cosmer M	Cpl. Btry. A, 119th Fld. Art	608	12	34	D
Logue, Thomas	Pvt. Btry. D, 119th Fld. Art	1232	15	30	G
McQueen, Albert Victor	P. F. C. Btry. D, 119th Fld. Art.	1232	9	27	D
Monroe, George S	Pvt. 1 cl. Btry. F, 119th Fld. Art.	608	25	4	C
Simmons, Arthur W	Pvt. Btry. D, 119th Fld. Art.	1232	1	23	G
Socha, Rudolph M	do	1232	17	24	A
Teunis, John W	Sgt. Btry. C, 119th Fld. Art	1232	16	16	E
Grego, Dominick	Pvt. Co. C, 107th Eng	608	26	16	A
Penberthy, Ira G	Capt. 1st Bn., 107th Eng	1233	9	7	D
Lekstrum, Rudolph T	Cpl. Co. A, 107th Eng	1233	5	10	A
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Kennedy, Clifford	Sgt. Co. A, 131st Inf	636	9	18	D
Ducabage, Adam J	Pvt. Co. A, 132d Inf	636	14	11	A
Mazzali, John	Pvt. Btry. A, 124th Fld. Art	1232	26	12	D
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Arnott, John	Pvt. Co. I, 139th Inf	1233	29	25	C
Mercure, Henry	Pvt. Co. M, 139th Inf	1233	17	25	C
O'Connor, Joseph H	Pvt. Co. K, 139th Inf	1232	37	14	H
Cosgriff, Earl J	Cpl. Co. C, 140th Inf	1233	6	7	A
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Goebel, George Franklin	2 lt. Co. M, 142d Inf	1232	19	30	E
East, Robin A	Pvt. San. Squad No. 1, 111th San. Train.	1233	33	9	B
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Graham, Walter J	Pvt. Med. Det., 146th Inf	1232	35	46	C
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Lovell, Newton H	Sgt. Hq. Co., 164th Inf	(1)			
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Beach, Clayton W	2 lt. Co. I, 165th Inf	608	11	5	B
Poole, William W	Pvt. Co. B, 165th Inf	1233	5	28	D
De Vriest, William	Pvt. M. G. Co., 167th Inf	1232	15	37	E
Van't Hof, Bernard	1 lt. Co. M, 168th Inf	1764	60	8	B
Cahill, Joseph J	Pvt. Co. K, 168th Inf	1232	22	35	D
Chriscinske, Henry G	do	608	24	19	B
Grover, Ralph E	Pvt. Co. H, 168th Inf	1232	35	18	G
Haggquist, Axel E	Pvt. Co. G, 168th Inf	1232	10	40	H
Hawley, Edward	Pvt. Co. E, 168th Inf	1232	22	37	E
Lewin, Walter J	Cook Co. H, 168th Inf	1232	19	3	B
Marks, Arthur J	Pvt. Co. C, 168th Inf	608	2	7	A
Marshall, William A	Pvt. M. G. Co., 168th Inf	1233	35	21	A
Potter, George F	Pvt. Co. H, 168th Inf	1232	9	35	F
Rickerman, Russell C	Pvt. Co. E, 168th Inf	1232	20	33	A
Good, Franklin E	Pvt. Co. A, 150th M. G. Bn	1232	39	24	G
Staebler, John H	do	1233	16	22	B
Thill, Robert	Pvt. Co. B, 150th M. G. Bn	1232	28	46	B
Weinkauf, Fred W	Pvt. Co. A, 150th M. G. Bn	1232	24	16	C
Wood, Linus A	Pvt. Co. B, 150th M. G. Bn	1232	20	30	G
Cottrell, Fred K	Pvt. 168th Amb. Co., 117th San. Tr.	1233	16	16	D
Olds, Madison L	do	1233	26	2	B
Wollenberg, Sam	Pvt. 166th Amb. Co., 117th San. Tr.	1232	28	18	G
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Freese, Frederick L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 305th M. G. Bn.	34	28	10	B
Stanyszewski, Czestaw	Pvt. Co. D, 302d Amu. Tr	608	24	14	B
Campus, George A	Cook 307th Fld. Hosp., 302d San. Tr.	608	16	19	D
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Gatewood, Major E	Sgt. Co. C, 309th M. G. Bn.	1232	22	39	G
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Thorman, Nick A	Pvt. Co. D, 315th Inf	1232	38	20	G
Dernours, Joseph W	Pvt. Co C, 304th Eng	1233	21	21	A
Hammelef, Hervey	Pvt. 315th Amb. Co., 304th San. Tr.	1233	16	8	B
EIGHTIETH DIVISION					
Katranis, Nichles	Pvt. Co. M, 319th Inf	1233	11	2	C
Brink, Martin	Pvt. Co. C, 320th Inf	1232	33	24	B
Lezuhovsky, John	Pvt. Co. B, 313th M. G. Bn	1232	34	28	F
Haas, John	Sgt. Co. B, 314th M. G. Bn	1233	2	7	D
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Puckett, George E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 324th Inf	1233	33	1	B
Smith, Frank	Wag. Amb. Co. 322, 306th San. Tr.	1233	34	5	A
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Loader, Arthur	Pvt. Co. I, 328th Inf	1232	7	3	E
Zorila, Ion	Cpl. 325th Fld. Hosp., 307th San. Tr.	1232	37	13	G

[1] Magdalen Hill Cemetery, Winchester, Hants, England.

Deceased soldiers from Michigan buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Seven, George	Pvt. 333d Amb. Co.	34	8	2	B
EIGHTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Anderson, Leo	Pvt. Hq. Co., Classification Camp.	608	28	7	B
Skud, Einar	Pvt. Co. G, 337th Inf.	1232	34	20	H
De Clark, Triphon	Pvt. Med. Det., 338th Inf.	1233	21	3	C
Miller, Charley J.	Pvt. Co. F, 338th Inf.	107–E	16	3	B
Brown, Aurick	Pvt. Co. H, 340th Inf.	1233	21	18	C
Dunn, Edward C.	Pvt. Co. G, 340th Inf.	1233	30	19	C
McKenzie, Paul H.	do	1233	36	3	C
Smith, Charles R.	Pvt. Co. H, 340th Inf.	1233	36	22	A
McGovern, Roy J.	Sgt. Co. B, 328th M. G. Bn.	1764	33	11	B
Omans, Paul E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 328th M. G. Bn.	608	19	31	B
Corey, Roy D.	Pvt. Bty. E, 328th Fld. Art.	608	20	16	C
Knauf, Fred G.	Pvt. Med. Det., 328th Fld. Art.	1233	10	14	A
Schmidt, Paul E.	Cook Bty. A, 328th F. A.	1233	10	24	D
Agrafulis, Sam	Pvt. Bty. C, 329th F. A.	608	14	16	C
Gibbard, Leland M.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 329th F. A.	608	19	33	B
Koppert, Harry	Saddler Hq. Co. 329th F. A.	1233	12	10	C
Richter, Franz F.	Pvt. Bty. C, 329th F. A.	1233	6	17	B
Brennan, Joseph M.	Pvt. Bty. E, 330th F. A.	1233	21	22	B
Ludwa, Andrew J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Med. Det., 330th F. A.	1233	7	17	B
Olson, Richard W.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 330th F. A.	608	30	13	C
Cantwell, Daniel, jr.	Wag. 310th Trench Mortar Bty.	608	23	27	D
Vanderlaan, Peter P.	Pvt. 310th Trench Mortar Bty.	1233	8	21	C
Cooley, Herbert A.	Pvt. Co. F, 310th Eng.	1232	4	26	D
Handy, Leslie B.	Pvt. Co. B, 310th Eng.	107–E	2	5	B
Wells, George A.	Pvt. Co. F, 310th Eng.	1232	1	30	G
Davies, Llewellyn R.	1 lt. 310th Sup. Tr.	1233	35	21	D
Waters, Roy	Pvt. Co. D, 310th Sup. Tr.	1233	3	4	D
Porsch, Edward E.	Sgt. Co. C, 310th Amu. Tr.	636	6	30	B
Reinhart, John	Cpl. Co. D, 310th Amu. Tr.	608	2	35	B
Wyekheys, Camiel	Pvt. Med. Det., 310th Amu. Tr.	608	11	35	B
EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Connolly, Michael J.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 312th Eng.	1764	5	13	B
Reinstadler, Frank	Cpl. Co. B, 312th Eng.	34	24	9	A
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Farrell, John J.	Pvt. Co. B, 354th Inf.	1232	26	40	E
Kroll, Stanley	Pvt. Co. I, 356th Inf.	1232	2	9	A
Roszkoski, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 356th Inf.	1232	9	28	G
Sanjyk, Pete	Pvt. Co. B, 356th Inf.	1232	18	7	D
Spyrczak, Adam	Pvt. Co. E, 314th Eng.	1233	24	7	C
Farrell, Guy C.	2 lt. Co. A, 314th F. S. Bn.	1233	4	10	A
Ellis, Ralph	Cpl. Co. C, 314th F. S. Bn.	1233	36	9	B
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Collister, Frank	Pvt. Co. H, 357th Inf.	1232	10	21	C
Kolndorfer, Frank J.	Pvt. Co. B, 344th M. G. Bn.	1233	27	7	C
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Gurney, Harry S.	Pvt. Co. G, 363d Inf.	1232	35	12	E
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Chavons, Edward	Pvt. Co. H, 367th Inf.	608	9	38	D
Davis, Mitchell A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 349th Fld. Art.	34	21	3	A
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Baynard, John C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 372d Inf.	1232	29	43	B
Champ, James	Pvt. Co. F, 372d Inf.	1232	38	31	E
Ford, Clarence	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 372d Inf.	1232	19	8	G
Morris, Charles W.	Pvt. Co. I, 372d Inf.	1232	15	28	G
Perry, Joseph H.	Cpl. Co. L, 372d Inf.	1232	19	4	G
AIR SERVICE					
Middleditch, George O.	1 lt.	107–E	8	7	D
Reid, Howell L.	2 lt.	34	39	6	B
Williams, Charles S.	1 lt.	(1)			
Bauer, Lawrence J.	2 lt. 11th Squadron	1232	33	13	E
Borsekowski, Jacob H.	Chfr. 13th Squadron	608	12	24	A
Wheatley, Eugene R.	1 lt. 17th Squadron	107–E	17	5	A
Gibson, Edward Brandford, jr.	2 lt. 22d Squadron	1232	26	24	G
Loud, Harold E.	2 lt. 88th Squadron	1232	2	11	D
Dean, David J.	Pvt. 326th Squadron	107–E	16	3	C
Marson, Arthur J.	Pvt. 462d Squadron	1232	8	27	F
Cline, Garnett W.	Pvt. 466th Squadron	608	11	22	D
Tait, Frederick A.	Sgt. 1 cl. 493d Squadron	608	20	31	B
Dunlap, Benjamin H.	Pvt. 830th Squadron	34	32	3	C
Shaw, Clarence R.	Pvt. 1104th Repl. Sqdn.	1233	32	4	A
AVIATION INSTRUCTION CENTER					
Brown, Percy C.	2 lt. 3d Squadron	34	31	12	A
Bishop, Remsen	1 lt. 4th Squadron	1233	8	19	A

[1] Newport City, Lincoln, England.

Deceased soldiers from Michigan buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
ARMY SERVICE CORPS					
Dunson, William	Musn. 1 cl. 2d Band	34	21	2	B
Gerred, Ralph E.	Pvt. Bty. D, 55th Coast Art. Corps.	1764	13	11	A
Schrader, John	Pvt. Bty. A, 56th Coast Art. Corps.	1764	22	7	B
Dietz, Glen A.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 57th Coast Art. Corps.	1232	14	19	B
McKenzie, Earl	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C, 60th Coast Art. Corps.	1232	22	24	E
Howson, Asa C.	Sgt. Ord. Det., Seventy-first Coast Art. Corps.	608	8	32	A
Hubbard, Charles H.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, Seventy-third Coast Art. Corps.	107–E	15	5	B
ARTILLERY PARKS, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS					
Bullack, Andrew	Pvt. Bty. C, A. A. P.	1232	27	1	A
Canfield, Ercil R.	Wag. Co. B, 3d Corps.	34	23	2	C
COAST ARTILLERY CORPS REPLACEMENT DRAFTS					
Freeberg, Harry	Pvt. 23d Co. Ft. McArthur A. A. R. D.	608	36	24	D
Mott, Clyde	Pvt. Ft. Screvens S. A. R. D. No. 1.	107–E	4	8	C
MEDICAL CORPS					
Vaughan, Victor C., jr.	Maj.	608	6	15	A
McQuillan, James A.	1 lt.	636	13	19	D
Nowizki, Bronislaw	Pvt.	608	9	27	B
Stilson, Lee R.	Wag. 16th Evac. Amb. Co.	608	33	20	C
Jopling, Richard M.	Pvt. 1 cl. U. S. Amb. Ser.	107–E	1	1	B
Russell, William	Pvt. Base Hosp. No. 17.	1233	7	15	A
Townley, John H.	Sgt. Base Hosp. No. 17.	1233	9	16	A
Winnett, Otto J.	Pvt. Base Hosp. No. 17.	1233	4	27	A
Bohn, Charles E.	Sgt. 1 cl. Base Hosp. No. 36.	1232	15	34	C
Yuill, Jack	Pvt. Base Hosp. No. 36.	1232	12	42	D
Revord, Toney E.	Pvt. Base Hosp. No. 99.	636	2	7	A
Russell, Frank G.	Pvt. Camp Hosp. No. 10.	1233	21	6	D
Douglas, Wladislaw	Pvt. Med. Sup. Dep. No. 1.	1233	26	21	B
MEDICAL REPLACEMENT UNITS					
LaForge, Edward P.	Pvt. 59th Unit.	608	17	22	A
MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL CORPS					
Menard, William	Pvt. Assembly Pk. Mob. Unit.	34	4	13	B
ARMY NURSE CORPS, MEDICAL CORPS					
Babcock, Hazel E.	Nurse, Camp Hosp. No. 33.	608	6	8	D
Murphy, Alice V.	Nurse, Base Hosp. No. 68.	107–E	2	5	A
Schonheit, Charlotte	Nurse Mob. Hosp. No. 3.	1233	5	4	B
MILITARY POLICE					
Raymond, Frank E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, M. P. 2d Army.	1233	9	23	C
Wolfe, Albert F.	Pvt. 2 Co. M. P. 3d Army Corps.	1232	5	31	E
MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS					
Misner, Ralph A.	Pvt. 306th Motor Cycle Co.	1233	11	21	B
Nestman, Alexander D.	Pvt. Co. F, 308th M. T. C.	1232	34	44	C
Savoie, Ulric P.	Cpl. Co. G, 308th M. T. C.	1232	11	34	D
Fales, Hugo W.	2 lt., 448th M. T. C.	1233	23	19	A
Crowl, Wilton C.	Cpl., 711th M. T. C.	34	4	12	A
MOTOR-TRUCK COMPANIES, M. T. C.					
Cichoracki, Anthony J.	Cpl., 419th Co.	608	16	27	D
REPAIR SHOPS AND REPAIR UNITS, M. T. C.					
Chitty, Stanley	Pvt. Mech. Unit 302.	608	7	11	A
PROVISIONAL ORDNANCE					
Phalen, John F.	Pvt. Co. B, 1st P. O. Dep.	34	2	20	A
MISCELLANEOUS ORDNANCE					
Clark, Henry A.	Pvt. 1 cl., 1st Army.	1232	13	14	F
Dodge, Charles F.	Pvt. 4th Ord. Reinforcement Det.	608	14	41	D
Welch, James T.	Pvt. Co. C, 1st Prov. Ord. Bn.	34	21	11	A
NONDIVISIONAL, OVERSEAS CASUALS AND DEPOTS					
Smith, Will	Pvt. Cas. Co. (unassigned).	608	2	22	A
CAVALRY					
Nielsen, William	Pvt. Ft. Sam Houston, June, A. R. D. Cav.	34	29	4	A

Deceased soldiers from Michigan buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
MISCELLANEOUS					
Irish, George L	Pvt. Hq. Co., 4th Bn. Inf. Cand. Sch.	1764	51	8	B
PIONEER INFANTRY					
Reed, Everett S	Pvt. Co. M, 54th Pioneer Inf.	1232	23	31	G
QUARTERMASTER CORPS					
Malloy, Marvin E	Capt	34	5	7	A
Rund, Charles, jr	do	636	10	17	A
Dugener, Michael J	Cpl., 304th Unit Graves Registration Service.	34	20	10	B
Juhala, Henry V	Pvt. 26th Cas. Co	608	16	17	B
Scriver, Stanleigh E	Pvt. 311th Mtr. Tk. Co., 403d Sup. Tr.	34	4	22	A
REPLACEMENT DRAFTS					
Martin, Fred J	Pvt. Unit 1, Ft. Screvens	107–E	10	6	D
Sargent, Roland H	Pvt. 15th Bty., Cp. Jackson, O. R. D.	34	4	16	A
TELEGRAPH BATTALION, SIGNAL CORPS					
O'Brien, Stephen M	Chfr. Co. D, 11th Bn	1233	10	22	A
ENGINEER CORPS					
Brown, Roy M	Bug. Co. D, 10th Eng	1232	26	29	A
Whipple, John B	Pvt. Co. B, 13th Eng	34	18	11	B
Miller, Peter J	Pvt. Co. F, 13th Eng	1232	21	27	A
O'Neill, Hugh J	Capt. Co. C, 16th Eng	1233	21	1	C
Hinkley, Bartlett L	2 lt. Co. F, 16th Eng	1232	25	26	A
Beck, Jeremiah J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 16th Eng	34	12	17	A
Biedzycki, Adolph	Pvt. Co. B, 16th Eng	1233	23	26	A
Cummings, Patrick J	Pvt. Co. A, 16th Eng	34	3	10	A
Fraser, Walter W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 16th Eng	34	2	33	B
Lafferty, John W	Pvt. Co. A, 16th Eng	636	12	30	B
McClellan, Neil D	Cpl. Co. D, 16th Eng	34	20	2	B
Obenauf, Herman E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 16th Eng	1233	34	1	C
Sekule, Steve	Pvt. Co. F, 16th Eng	1233	11	3	A
Tallarico, Luigi	Pvt. Co. C, 16th Eng	608	10	21	A
Byma, Peter G	Pvt. 28th Co., 20th Eng	1233	21	27	A
Parent, Loreo	Pvt. Co. E, 21st Eng	1233	1	25	B
Thom, Frank N	Pvt. Co. F, 23d Eng	1233	14	20	B
Fisher, Frank E	Pvt. Co. D, 24th Eng	608	16	40	D
Schmeiske, Leon William.	Pvt. Co. A, 24th Eng	1233	26	14	B
Milham, Morris W	Pvt. Co. C, 25th Eng	1232	11	42	D
Miller, Harry A	Pvt. Co. E, 26th Eng	1232	10	16	H
Dixon, William M	Cpl. Co. F, 27th Eng	1232	4	43	F
Devereaux, Cornelius J	Cpl. Co. B, 30th Eng	1764	2	5	B
Ellis, Love	Cpl. Co. A, 536 Serv. Bn. Eng.	1764	3	10	B
Hayes, George	Pvt. Co. B, 542d Eng	608	16	39	D
Mathews, Elmer W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 542d Eng	608	6	23	A
MARINE CORPS					
McMahon, Ambrose Bernard.	Sgt. Sqdn. C, 1st Mar. Avia. Force.	636	1	3	D
NAVY					
Clements, James Renville.	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	34	1	13	B
Snyder, Charles Judson	do	34	12	1	B
Lamport, Nathan Harry.	2 cl. Seaman U. S. N. R. F	608	33	30	D
MISCELLANEOUS					
Bawden, David R	Sgt. 1 cl. Stars and Stripes (Formerly 469th Aero Sqdn.).	34	4	12	B
MOTOR SUPPLY TRAIN					
Priest, George W	Sgt. 311th Mot. Tr. Co., 403d Mot. Sup. Tr.	34	39	5	B
Finch, James R	Cpl. 372d Mot. Tr. Co., 409th Mot. Sup. Tr.	1232	10	40	D
Cichoracki, Anthony J	Cpl. 419th Mot. Tr. Co., 411th Mot. Sup. Tr.	608	16	27	D
McBride, Lee S	Cpl. 420th Mot. Tr. Co., 411th Mot. Sup. Tr.	608	7	27	D
Flynn, Raymond J	Pvt. 546th Mot. Tr. Co., 428th Mot. Sup. Tr.	608	8	10	D

DECEASED SOLDIERS FROM DELAWARE BURIED IN PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. HOUSTON of Delaware. Mr. Speaker, under the leave given by the House to extend remarks in the RECORD I am including a list prepared by the Quartermaster General showing the names, organizations, and grave locations of those heroic sons of Delaware who gave their lives for their country during the World War and now lie buried in permanent American cemeteries in Europe.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Delaware buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION					
Nero, Frank	Pvt. Med. Det., 9th Inf	1233	23	14	A
Horty, John J	Pvt. Co. E, 23d Inf	1232	16	2	H
Edge, Edward Thomas.	Pvt. 81st Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	84	5	A
THIRD DIVISION					
Glenn, Frank P	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 30th Inf.	608	19	6	A
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Reilly, Hugh	Pvt. Co. F, 56th Inf	1233	7	18	C
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Frampton, William K	1 lt. Co. D, 118th Inf	636	1	28	A
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Beeson, Woodman R	Pvt. Co. D, 312th Inf	1232	30	10	F
Cleaves, Harvey R	Pvt. Co. G, 312th Inf	1232	23	44	A
Jones, Wm. N	Cpl. Hq. Co., 312th Inf	1233	15	8	A
EIGHTIETH DIVISION					
Carlisle, Paris T	1 lt., 319th Inf	1232	7	6	A
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Conlin, Andrew A	Cpl. Co. H, 325th Inf	1232	28	15	G
Hudson, Elisha C	Cpl. Hq. Co., 325th Inf	1232	38	2	A
Buchanan, Ronald J	Cpl. Co. D, 327th Inf	1232	6	12	E
NONDIVISIONAL					
Miller, Harry	Pvt. Hq. Col. R. Bn., 1st Depot Div.	608	34	11	A
Billingsley, Chandler G	Pvt. Sup. Co., 59th Inf. (Pion.).	1233	25	12	D
Grabavolo, Samuel	Pvt. Co. M, 59th Pion. Inf	1232	13	7	C
Manlove, Michael	Cpl. Co. K, 59th Pion. Inf	1233	25	15	B
Roder, John Henry	Pvt. Co. I, 59th Pion. Inf	1232	3	3	D
Walker, Ray	Pvt. Co. K, 807th Pion. Inf	608	19	21	C
Quails, Frank C	Pvt. Co. L, 808th Pion. Inf	1232	35	15	H
Briscoe, Herbert	Pvt. Co. H, 809th Pion. Inf	608	35	31	D
Brown, Oliver L	Pvt. Co. C, Cp. Upton S.R.D.	608	36	19	C
Harris, Ernest	Pvt. Co. C, Cp. Upton S.A.R.D.	608	22	20	D
Waters, George E	do	608	33	39	D
O'Daniel, James A	1 lt., 2d Avtn. Inst. Ctr	608	17	16	C
Holmes, Ebert L	Pvt. Bty. B, 53d Coast Art. Cp.	1233	21	29	A
Cunningham, David A	Pvt., Hqs. B. S. No. 5	34	6	10	B
Kennedy, Albert R	Pvt., Sup. Co	608	25	21	C
Layton, Lawrence	1 lt., Air Ser	1764	87	4	A
Roberts, Laurence	1 lt., 17th Aero Squad	636	13	1	D

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES FROM THE STATE OF UTAH BURIED IN THE AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave given by the House to extend remarks in the RECORD I desire to pay tribute to the part played in the World War by the soldiers, sailors, and marines from the State of Utah who are buried in the American cemeteries in Europe.

In order that the permanent record may be made public, at my request the Quartermaster General of the Army prepared a list of the names, organizations, and grave locations of the members of the American forces from my State, those heroes who made the supreme sacrifice. I present that list for publication herewith.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Utah buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Kenner, Joseph	Cpl. Co. C, 16th Inf.	1232	3	1	D
Roberts, John W	Pvt. Co. I, 16th Inf.	608	19	29	C
Ridges, Elmo	Pvt. Co. D, 26th Inf.	636	4	23	B
Engemann, Carl C	Pvt. Med. Det. 3d M. G. Bn.	608	19	14	D
SECOND DIVISION					
Barlow, Joel Clifton	Pvt. 45th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	20	1	A
Kleinman, Moroni	Pvt. 20th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	38	13	A
Lockhart, Dan Alexander.	Pvt. 55th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	14	12	B
Long, Albert Willard	Pvt. 49th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	36	19	A
Richardson, Lowell Freemont.	Cpl. 18th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	34	3	A
Tomaka, George	Pvt. 17th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	53	12	A
Wanberg, Wilfred Richard.	Pvt. 45th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	19	39	E
Witbeck, Alden Maben	Cpl. 49th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	22	5	B
Burch, Ralph William	Pvt. 95th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	23	36	G
Lietz, William	Pvt. 81st Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	3	3	C
Lyman, Grant Herbert	Pvt. 78th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	6	3	B
Sprunt, Russell Keene	do	1764	65	3	A
Stevenson, George West	Pvt. 79th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	19	28	B
Burns, Hubert Hyrum	Pvt. 23d Co., 6th M. G. Bn. U. S. M. C.	1764	2	2	A
THIRD DIVISION					
Jurgensen, Guy J	Sgt. 1 cl. Hq. Det.	1232	19	38	H
Wade, Don C	Pvt. Co. C, 7th Inf.	1764	35	1	A
Booth, Fred E	Pvt. Bty. D, 10th Fld. Art.	34	6	14	A
FOURTH DIVISION					
Draper, Austin	Cpl. Co. M, 39th Inf.	1232	33	1	C
Farrell, Patrick J	Cpl. Co. A, 39th Inf.	1232	20	22	C
Schneider, Albert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 39th Inf.	1232	14	7	F
Turner, Parley C	Pvt. Co. M, 39th Inf.	1232	1	31	H
Caldart, Victor	Pvt. Co. H, 47th Inf.	1232	14	7	H
Baker, Herman	Pvt. Co. E, 58th Inf.	1764	81	6	A
Brandley, Clarence J	Pvt. Co. F, 58th Inf.	608	14	28	C
Fredson, Anders I	Cpl. Hq. Co., 58th Inf.	34	13	8	B
Skeem, Niels	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 58th Inf.	1764	90	2	A
Doles, John	Pvt. Co. A, 59th Inf.	1764	37	4	A
Taylor, Joseph	Pvt. Co. E, 59th Inf.	1232	31	24	E
Duncan, Fred J	Pvt. Bty. C, 16th Fld. Art.	1232	10	40	B
FIFTH DIVISION					
Peterson, Edward C	Pvt. Co. L, 6th Inf.	1232	15	28	F
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Salvatore, Francesco	Pvt. Co. B, 56th Inf.	1233	16	7	B
EIGHTH DIVISION					
Holman, Phelps R	1 lt. Sup. Co., 8th Inf.	608	19	29	D
Woytak, Anton	Pvt. Co. H, 8th Inf.	608	12	26	B
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Albi, Vincenzo	Pvt. M. G. Co., 109th Inf.	1232	35	18	B
Casciano, Stefano	Pvt. Co. D, 109th Inf.	1232	21	44	C
Chiaramonte, Antonio	Pvt. Co. H, 109th Inf.	1232	17	29	G
Hiatt, Alton	Pvt. Co. L, 109th Inf.	1232	17	39	F
Luckini, Franck	Pvt. Co. M, 109th Inf.	1232	28	10	F
Redo, Frank	do	1232	17	2	F
Smith, Henry	Pvt. Co. B, 109th Inf.	1232	16	19	B
Beasley, Clinton G	Pvt. Co. G, 110th Inf.	1232	39	12	D
Cuff, James R	Pvt. Co. E, 110th Inf.	1232	5	46	C
Henschel, Jacob	Pvt. Co. K, 110th Inf.	1232	28	2	H
McManamon, Peter Paul.	Pvt. Co. C, 110th Inf.	1232	12	19	B
Nelson, Oscar E	Pvt. Co. M, 110th Inf.	1232	36	35	B
Peterson, Frank	do	1232	27	32	A
Gourgiotis, Theodore E	Pvt. Co. M, 112th Inf.	1232	30	19	E
Wells, Wilford	Pvt. Co. B, 112th Inf.	1232	21	17	E
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Dodds, James M	Pvt. Co. D, 126th Inf.	1232	33	38	D
Riggs, Joseph E	do	608	24	13	A
Fintrilakis, Evangelos	Pvt. Co. A, 127th Inf.	1232	28	14	E
Miles, Glen	Pvt. Co. G, 127th Inf.	1232	1	30	A
Proctor, Merlin	do	1233	18	7	D

Deceased soldiers from Utah buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Santarelli, Angelo	Pvt. Co. M, 127th Inf.	608	28	19	C
Swens, Alfred	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 127th Inf.	1232	30	8	E
Fowers, Herbert E	Pvt. Co. K, 128th Inf.	34	32	10	B
FORTIETH DIVISION					
Hinckley, Stanford	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 145th Fld. Art.	34	3	8	A
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Wagner, Martin E	Pvt. Hq. Co. 161st Inf.	1233	25	16	A
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Russell, Sterling	Pvt. Co. G, 305th Inf.	1232	32	16	G
Blundell, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 307th Inf.	1232	33	19	B
Monk, Francis L	Pvt. Co. A, 307th Inf.	1232	38	29	E
Workman, William J	Pvt. Co. H, 308th Inf.	1232	11	16	B
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Bernardis, Geo. N	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 354th Inf.	1232	34	30	B
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION					
Kallas, Bill	Pvt. Co. M, 361st Inf.	1232	29	9	H
Langston, Isaac H	Pvt. Co. C, 361st Inf.	1232	12	29	D
Larsen, Lars L	Pvt. Co. A, 361st Inf.	1232	39	28	C
Mullder, John	Pvt. Co. C, 361st Inf.	1232	21	39	H
Rowley, Thorvald Y	Pvt. Co. G, 361st Inf.	1232	23	43	C
Sands, William R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 361st Inf.	1232	25	17	H
Witbeck, John F	Pvt. Co. C, 361st Inf.	1232	14	46	A
Bagan, James C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 362d Inf.	1232	19	10	G
Barrus, Edward H	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 362d Inf.	1232	15	6	D
Christensen, Royal C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 362d Inf.	1232	20	31	D
Crow, Earl F	Pvt. Co. H, 362d Inf.	1232	8	43	D
Dacoles, James	Pvt. Co. L, 362d Inf.	1232	12	23	E
Elwood, Mervin A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 362d, Inf.	1232	12	26	F
Finch, Alonzo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 362d Inf.	1232	20	36	D
Jones, Bert M	Pvt. Co. K, 362d Inf.	1232	38	21	B
McMillan Melvin B	Sgt. Co. F, 362d Inf.	1232	6	43	C
Peterson, John O	Cpl. Co. F, 362d Inf.	1232	19	28	F
Rosson, Egino	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 362d Inf.	1232	6	32	A
Comina, Albert	Pvt. Co. D, 363d Inf.	1252	8	1	B
Condera, Umberto	Pvt. Co. F, 363d Inf.	1252	22	3	D
Sadler, Albert S	Sgt. Co. F, 363d Inf.	1232	16	7	D
Wainio, William	Pvt. Co. M, 363d Inf.	1232	13	20	G
Moore, Ross	Pvt. Co. E, 364th Inf.	1232	7	13	D
Murphy, James H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 347th M. G. Bn.	1232	27	21	H
Mitchell, Charles J	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 348th Fld. Art.	608	12	23	A
Neargarder, Russel D	Pvt. Bty. B, 348th Fld. Art.	1764	10	8	B
Peterson, Arthur L	Pvt. Ord. Det., 348th Fld. Art.	1764	27	8	B
Cummings, Milton R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 316th Sup. Tr.	608	3	18	D
NONDIVISIONAL					
Donnohue, John J	1lt. Sig. Corps, Air Service	34	13	8	A
Clapp, Roger H	1 lt. 96th Aero Aquadron	1232	34	34	A
McLaughlin, Robert C	Pvt. 269th Aero Squadron	34	28	3	C
Chandler, George	2 lt. 4th Balloon Co., Air Service.	34	5	5	B
Shaffer, James L	Pvt. 95th Co., Prisoner of War Escort Cos. A. S. C.	1233	30	24	A
Humphries, Harry D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 326th Fld. Sig. Bn.	1232	36	12	H
Hogan, John W	Sgt. 1 cl. 36th Eng.	608	33	19	C
Haydon, Elmer J	Pvt. 11th Co., Transportation Corps.	608	29	42	D
Barnett, Ben	Cpl. 851st Co., Transportation Corps.	608	5	31	D

DECEASED SOLDIERS FROM MAINE BURIED IN PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, under leave given by the House, I am presenting herewith a list of the Maine soldiers buried overseas, together with the location of their graves, which is made available through the assistance and cooperation of the Quartermaster General of the Army.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107-E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Maine buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Gipson, Harry M	Pvt. Co. I, 16th Inf	636	14	21	C
Tracy, Walter P	Pvt. Co. I, 18th Inf	1232	7	40	H
Hamel, Alfred R	Capt. 26th Inf	608	12	29	C
Colantoni, Antimo	Pvt. Co. D, 26th Inf	1232	14	25	D
Ellis, Martin A	do	1232	11	38	C
Levasseur, Romeo	Pvt. Co. —, 26th Inf	1232	9	34	C
Pettengill, Lee H	Pvt. Co. A, 26th Inf	1232	22	36	A
Sabol, John	Pvt. Co. D, 26th Inf	1232	27	23	C
Veilleux, Cyrille	Pvt. Co. G, 26th Inf	1232	38	32	C
Beaudoin, Visteur	Pvt. Co. I, 28th Inf	1232	18	33	B
Curran, Stephen	Pvt. Co. D, 28th Inf	1232	6	21	H
Hout, Henry, jr	Pvt. Co. H, 28th Inf	1232	30	7	D
Landry, Sanford A	do	1232	8	19	A
Nason, Raymond E	Sgt. Co. B, 3d M. G. Bn	1232	13	38	A
Mundt, George A	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 7th F. A	608	32	35	D
Cody, George	Pvt. Co. C, 1st Am. Tr	34	28	11	B
SECOND DIVISION					
Hasbatanian, Melkis	Pvt. Co. E, 9th Inf	608	8	36	D
Holbrook, Albert Davis	2 lt. Co. M, 23d Inf	608	2	19	C
Gagne, Aime	Cpl. Co. K, 23d Inf	1764	32	10	A
Michaud, Joseph	Pvt. Co. M, 23d Inf	1764	17	4	A
Doucette, Frank C	Pvt. Bty. F, 12th F. A	1764	74	3	A
THIRD DIVISION					
Osherowitz, Louis	Cpl. Co. D, 38th Inf	608	29	11	A
Bowden, Ralph H	Pvt. Hq. Co., 18th F. A	1232	35	23	A
Altobell, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 6th Engrs	608	21	3	B
McKee, John H	Pvt. Co. D, 6th Engrs	34	10	10	A
FOURTH DIVISION					
Farrell, Louis C	Pvt. Co. E, 39th Inf	1232	23	27	E
Flanders, Avon D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 39th Inf	1232	38	39	G
Foye, Sudney F	Pvt. Co. F, 39th Inf	1232	10	39	B
Gagnon, Albert	Pvt. M. G. Co., 39th Inf	1232	24	14	E
Jordon, Edward M	Pvt. Co. E, 39th Inf	1232	26	41	C
Lilly, Charles C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 39th Inf	608	7	28	D
Mayette, Luke J	Pvt. Co. F, 39th Inf	1232	16	24	E
Tamkevich, Joseph P	Pvt. Co. E, 39th Inf	1232	1	5	D
Wren, William T	Pvt. Co. A, 39th Inf	1232	24	42	B
Webster, Harrison B	Major Med. Det., 47th Inf	1232	16	37	B
Conway, Robert E	Sgt. Co. H, 58th Inf	1764	19	3	A
Crocker, Charles H	Pvt. Co. G, 58th Inf	1232	28	38	D
Dube, Fred	Pvt. Co. C, 58th Inf	1232	12	7	B
Gryncewicz, Mike	Pvt. Co. B, 58th Inf	1232	25	31	B
Herrick, Carroll G	Pvt. Co. A, 58th Inf	1232	14	32	D
Hooper, Robert E	Pvt. Co. C, 58th Inf	1232	6	4	D
Rickard, Forbes, jr	2 lt. Co. B, 59th Inf	1764	18	5	B
Harvey, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 59th Inf	1232	6	40	F
Wiers, Alfred	Pvt. Co. M, 59th Inf	1232	26	26	F
Bloomer, Henry	Pvt. Hq. Co., 16th F. A	1232	23	37	H
Green, Alden B	Pvt. Bty. F, 16th F. A	34	17	9	A
Merrill, Charles H	Pvt. Bty. A, 16th F. A	1232	6	3	D
FIFTH DIVISION					
Myland, Jack	Pvt. Co. I, 6th Inf	608	28	31	D
Parkinson, Earl S	Cpl. Co. A, 60th Inf	1232	34	25	D
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Albert, Wilfred	Pvt. Co. D, 103d Inf	1233	35	25	C
Allen, Elwood D	Sgt. Co. E, 103d Inf	1233	13	14	B
Allen, Leroy A	Cpl. Co. D, 103d Inf	1764	57	12	A
Arsenault, Lucien L	Pvt. Co. B, 103d Inf	1764	17	3	A
Babineau, Dominique J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 103d Inf	1764	85	7	A
Beane, Stanley A	Cpl. Co. E, 103d Inf	1764	89	7	A
Blackwood, Rex E	Pvt. Co. I, 103d Inf	1232	11	23	E
Bucknam, Alvan W	Cpl. Co. E, 103d Inf	1764	49	6	A
Call, Sidney C	Sgt. Co. F, 103d Inf	1764	50	6	B
Chadbourne, Arthur V	do	1764	66	12	A
Clark, Albert	Cpl. Co. L, 103d Inf	1232	1	10	D
Corson, Millard W	Cpl. Co. E, 103d Inf	608	29	6	A
Daley, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 103d Inf	1232	28	31	A
Dewitt, Arvard W	Cpl. Co. G, 103d Inf	1232	25	26	F
Elliott, John	Pvt. Co. K, 103d Inf	1232	21	38	A
Fitzmorris, Allen J	Cpl. Co. E, 103d Inf	1764	38	4	B
Foote, Charles W	Pvt. Co. K, 103d Inf	1233	31	24	C
Foster, John R	Pvt. Co. M, 103d Inf	1233	8	25	D
Geagan, Daniel E	Pvt. Co. G, 103d Inf	608	33	1	A
Gould, Daniel B	Cpl. Co. K, 103d Inf	1233	31	15	C
Grover, George O	Cpl. Co. H, 103d Inf	1764	64	12	A
Hill, Harry C	Cpl. Co. L, 103d Inf	1764	6	5	B
Hosmer, Ralph S	Cpl. Co. K, 103d Inf	1764	62	2	A
Hutchinson, Harold F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 103d Inf	1232	22	3	B
Kain, Joseph	Pvt. Co. L, 103d Inf	1232	17	11	D
Labonville, Leon	Cpl. Co. L, 103d Inf	1232	17	23	C
La Plante, Emile	Pvt. Co. G, 103d Inf	1764	45	5	B
Lavine, John L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 103d Inf	1764	63	10	A
Leonard, Everett W	Bgl. Co. A, 103d Inf	1764	3	5	A
Libby, Peter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 103d Inf	1764	74	2	A
Lord, Henry A	Cook, Co. F, 103d Inf	1233	7	4	B
MacCrillis, Norman N	Pvt. Co. M, 103d Inf	608	11	5	D
McAllister, Luvelle E	Cpl. Co. D, 103d Inf	1764	35	8	A
McElhiney, Harold	Sgt. Co. E, 103d Inf	1233	6	5	B
McKenzie, Archie	do	1764	74	8	A
Mercier, Albert W	Cpl. Co. I, 103d Inf	1233	27	14	D
Michaud, Euclyde	Cpl. Co. M, 103d Inf	1232	29	3	B
Morris, James R	Pvt. Co. H, 103d Inf	1233	11	25	A

Deceased soldiers from Maine buried in cemeteries in Europe—Continued

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION—continued					
Nichols, Oscar R	Cpl. Co. C, 103d Inf	1764	88	6	A
Obar, Stephen J	Pvt. Co. L, 103d Inf	1764	54	1	A
Pelaccia, Paulino	Pvt. Co. C, 103d Inf	1764	24	3	A
Picard, Fred	Pvt. Co. H, 103d Inf	1233	8	2	B
Poulin, Joseph I	Pvt. Co. D, 103d Inf	1233	11	12	C
Redmond, David C	Pvt. Co. K, 103d Inf	1232	2	31	B
Redmond, Frederick	Pvt. Co. C, 103d Inf	34	23	3	A
Ryder, George E	do	1764	66	10	A
Snow, Frank R	Pvt. Co. M, 103d Inf	1232	19	38	A
Stevens, Howard L	Pvt. Co. C, 103d Inf	1764	44	4	A
Thomas, Carl Gunnard	1 sgt. Co. C, 103d Inf	1764	73	12	A
Turcott, Florian	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 103d Inf	1764	2	3	A
Walker, Raymond L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 103d Inf	1233	13	29	C
White, Ralph R	Pvt. Co. L, 103d Inf	1232	3	32	C
Whitney, William E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 103d Inf	1232	4	36	A
Willett, Charles	Cpl. Co. H, 103d Inf	1232	23	3	B
Williams, James W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 103d Inf	1764	77	1	A
Catlin, Forest L	Pvt. 101st Tr. Mort. Bty, 103d F. A.	1233	12	12	A
Cross, Robert S	Pvt. Co. F, 101st Engrs	1232	16	34	C
Stover, Charles C	Pvt. Co. B, 101st Engrs	1764	61	10	B
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Appleton, Austin I	Pvt. Co. D, 113th Inf	1232	12	6	E
Boynton, Alton A	Pvt. Co. M, 115th Inf	1232	23	29	E
Curtis, Clarence W	Pvt. Co. C, 115th Inf	1232	39	26	E
Allen, Ralph E	Pvt. Co. F, 116th Inf	1232	1	22	F
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Bultman, Walter	Pvt. Co. K, 125th Inf	1232	3	31	E
Collins, Herbert	Pvt. Co. H, 127th Inf	1232	12	7	A
Johnson, Fred L	Sgt. Co. H, 128th Inf	608	29	14	A
Marshall, Luther D	Pvt. Co. H, 128th Inf	1232	32	10	C
Doiron, Lawrence	Pvt. Bty. C, 120th F. A	608	8	21	B
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION					
Kyritsis, Arthur	Pvt. Co. G, 131st Inf	1232	31	10	A
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Kelley, Henry L	Pvt. Co. L, 166th Inf	1232	36	15	A
SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Gavin, Timothy W	Pvt. Co. I, 302d Inf	1233	5	9	A
Smith, Charles H	Pvt. Co. B, 301st M. G. Bn	1233	19	13	D
Dunn, Fred	Pvt. Bty. E, 302d F. A	34	22	14	A
Burke, Leonce C	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 303d F. A	1764	16	9	B
Michaud, Cyr. D	Pvt. Bty. C, 303d F. A	1764	34	7	B
Bowen, Neal L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 301st Engrs	1232	21	20	E
Bossey, Albert P	Pvt. Co. E, 301st Amm. Tr	34	14	14	A
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Curtis, Isaac W	Pvt. Co. A, 307th Inf	1232	38	22	A
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Beale, Walker B	1 lt. Co. I, 310th Inf	1233	2	2	D
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Robinson, Harold C	Pvt. 1 cl. 314th Amb. Co., 304th S. T.	1232	6	19	C
Parise, Veto	Pvt. Co. L, 320th Inf	1232	34	36	A
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Mulherin, Win A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 325th Inf	1232	39	29	C
Fountain, James H	Pvt. Co. I, 327th Inf	1232	11	18	B
Derouche, John F	Pvt. Co. K, 328th Inf	1232	27	26	C
Buzzell, Harry I	Pvt. Bty. D, 321st F. A	1232	4	16	B
NONDIVISIONAL					
Bradford, Benjamin P	1 lt., 2d Av. Ins. Cont'r	608	24	9	C
Manning, Arthur B	Chfr., 43d Bal. Co., A. S	1232	29	4	D
Webster, Stephen T	1 lt., Hq. Det., A. S	1232	32	17	A
Rogers, Harold B	Pvt. Bty. A, 8th Art. R'gt. C. A. C.	1233	17	1	A
McCormick, James	Sgt. Bty. F, 44th C. A. C	1233	36	5	B
Kroh, William H	Sgt. Bty. A, 54th C. A. C	608	37	22	D
Mercier, Henry	Cook Bty. D, 54th C. A. C	608	7	40	D
Brown, Arthur	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C, 57th C. A. C	1232	37	38	A
Gower, Millard L	Pvt. Bty. A, 72d C. A. C	34	14	4	A
Shay, Daniel J	Pvt. Bty. A, 1st Anti-A, C. A. C.	608	15	33	A
Dresser, Stephen R	Pvt. Sec. 532d U. S. Am. S	34	25	10	B
Kerr, John E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 13th Engrs	608	16	12	B
Candage, Robert L	Pvt. Co. C, 9th Bn. 20th Engrs.	608	27	33	A
Butler, Henry	Cook Co. C, 301st Tnk. Cps	636	15	6	D

DECEASED SOLDIERS FROM TENNESSEE BURIED IN PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, under the leave given by the House to extend remarks in the RECORD I desire to pay tribute to the part played in the World War by the soldiers and sailors of the State of Tennessee by making a matter of public record the list of the heroic Tennessee boys who sacrificed their lives on the altar of liberty during that conflict, and who now are buried in the permanent American cemeteries of Europe.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Tennessee buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Davis, Willie F.	Pvt. Co. C, 16th Inf.	608	15	37	B
Moore, Jos. L.	Cpl. Co. E, 16th Inf.	608	28	20	A
Roach, Herbert B.	Pvt. Co. E, 16th Inf.	608	25	7	C
Robinson, Benj.	Pvt. Co. A, 16th Inf.	608	11	37	A
Austin, Amos L.	Pvt. Co. C, 18th Inf.	1232	15	26	A
Dunn, Wm. B.	Cpl. Co. K, 18th Inf.	608	6	5	D
Glidewell, Richard L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 18th Inf.	608	31	7	C
Harget, Jas. B.	Pvt. Co. C, 18th Inf.	608	24	31	A
Jeffers, Clovus.	Pvt. Co. F, 18th Inf.	1232	26	8	F
Nesbitt, Athie H.	Pvt. Co. K, 18th Inf.	608	12	36	A
Russell, Chas. L.	Pvt. Co. E, 18th Inf.	1232	35	2	C
Seder, Thos. C.	Pvt. Hq. Co. 18th Inf.	636	15	10	A
Speck, Thos. G.	Cpl. Hq. Co. 18th Inf.	636	12	16	C
Clifton, Neal G.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 26th Inf.	1232	34	15	A
Seymour, Geo.	Pvt. Co. K, 26th Inf.	608	19	8	C
Toomey, Edson L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 26th Inf.	608	12	32	D
Chambers, Wm. A.	Cpl. Co. M, 28th Inf.	608	31	13	D
Spencer, John C.	Cpl. Co. C, 28th Inf.	1232	17	42	B
Gawlet, Ross.	Pvt. Co. A, 1st M. G. Bn.	636	15	33	B
Price, Charley Eugene.	2 lt. 6th F. A.	1232	32	12	E
SECOND DIVISION					
Grayson, Clifford B.	1 lt. Co. B, 9th Inf.	1764	54	9	B
Daniel, Marion J.	Pvt. Co. H, 9th Inf.	608	29	35	D
Goins, Grover C.	Pvt. Co. M, 9th Inf.	1232	30	5	F
Hackney, Chas. B.	Cpl. Co. M, 9th Inf.	1764	79	11	A
Howell, Carmack M.	Pvt. M. G. Co. 9th Inf.	1233	29	1	D
Luter, Richard M.	Bglr. Co. C, 9th Inf.	1764	39	12	A
Phillips, Lawrence.	Sgt. Co. E, 9th Inf.	608	26	8	C
Powers, Charley.	Pvt. Co. F, 9th Inf.	608	2	32	D
Tatum, Preston.	Sgt. Co. A, 9th Inf.	1232	26	4	B
Adkison, Barney A.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 23d Inf.	34	36	2	C
Smallwood, Bruce S.	Pvt. Co. H, 23d Ind.	1232	29	7	F
Blackwood, Harold Fred.	Pvt. 17th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	90	6	A
Bohanan, Harry Raymond.	Pvt. 67th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	80	10	A
Brewer, Nathan.	Pvt. 1 cl. 17th Co,. 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	20	6	B
Edge, Floyd.	Pvt. 67th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	77	4	A
Gann, Birt D.	Sgt. 67th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	15	26	G
Hill, Herbert Lee.	Pvt. 49th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	20	11	B
Munns, Joe Bryan.	Pvt. 67th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	81	10	A
Cooper, Gus Adolph.	Pvt. 82d Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	5	14	F
Johnson, Louis Wint.	Cpl. 73d Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	2	8	A
Shelton, Elihu.	Pvt. 78th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	63	1	B
Sims, Arthur Dudley.	Pvt. 84th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	24	11	B
Vitatoe, Robt.	Pvt. 79th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	39	10	A
Warren, Joe Baker.	Sgt. 79th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	6	23	C
Howze, Marvin A.	Sup. Sgt. Co. A, 2d Engrs.	1764	34	2	B
Williams, Peter.	Pvt. Co. F, 2d Engrs.	1232	17	43	A
Reese, Isaac, jr.	Capt. Co. G, 2d Amm. Tn.	1232	14	1	F
THIRD DIVISION					
Goodwin, Harold G.	Sgt. Co. G, 30th Inf.	608	2	29	A
Hickman, Claude D.	Cpl. Co. E, 30th Inf.	608	20	19	B
Taylor, Joe S.	Pvt. Co. B, 38th Inf.	1764	65	11	B
Wright, Richard M.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 38th Inf.	1232	23	3	E
Goddard, Thos. W.	1 lt. Co. B, 7th M. G. Bn.	1764	42	3	B

Deceased soldiers from Tennessee buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRD DIVISION—con.					
Nollner, John H.	Pvt. Bty. D, 10th F. A.	608	16	7	A
Ray, LeRoy.	Cpl. Bty. E, 10th F. A.	608	7	10	B
Clifton, Fred.	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 18th F. A.	1764	47	4	B
Maloy, Robt.	Pvt. Co. A, 6th Engrs.	608	32	23	A
Stansbury, Chas. E.	Pvt. Co. C, 6th Engrs.	608	30	9	B
Smith, Lawrence C.	Pvt. Co. B, 5th F. S. Bn.	1764	48	5	B
FOURTH DIVISION					
Finley, Neal B.	1st lt. Co. F, 58th Inf.	608	31	12	D
Bowling, Wm. L.	Cpl. Hq. Co., 58th Inf.	608	25	28	C
Ivy, Elbert C.	Pvt. Co. D, 58th Inf.	608	15	28	C
Crane, Leoline O.	1 lt. Co. M, 59th Inf.	1764	61	12	A
Duncan, Chas. B.	Capt. Bty. F, 77th F. A.	1232	39	8	E
FIFTH DIVISION					
Bowers, Samuel M.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 6th Inf.	1232	17	17	F
Brown, Campbell S.	Pvt. Co. H, 6th Inf.	1232	4	17	B
Daniels, Bernie.	Sgt. Co. K, 6th Inf.	1232	40	21	F
Decker, Geo. W.	Cpl. Co. I, 6th Inf.	1232	29	7	D
Duncan, Samuel H.	Pvt. Co. K, 6th Inf.	1233	34	3	D
Foster, Jack.	Pvt. Co. C, 6th Inf.	1233	2	22	D
Goodwin, Walter D.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 6th Inf.	1232	21	17	B
Hunter, Geo. T.	Pvt. Co. L, 6th Inf.	1233	5	15	C
Landers, Wm.	Pvt. Co. C, 6th Inf.	1232	5	37	B
Lasater, Woodford.	Pvt. Co. F, 6th Inf.	1232	29	7	A
Rose, Mack.	Pvt. Co. F, 6th Inf.	1232	15	30	D
Simpson, Renay R.	Pvt. Co. G, 6th Inf.	1232	29	25	B
Stuart, Olin Delmer.	Pvt. Co. L, 6th Inf.	1232	21	26	C
Voyles, Tilman P.	Pvt. Co. M, 6th Inf.	1232	34	37	B
Ward, Wm. V.	Pvt. Co. L, 6th Inf.	1232	25	22	B
Warren, Jos. E.	Pvt. Co. I, 6th Inf.	1232	25	40	E
Adams, Ellis D.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 11th Inf.	1232	5	15	B
Allison, Steven C.	Pvt. Co. C, 11th Inf.	1232	6	22	B
Cawood, Fred.	Pvt. Co. A, 11th Inf.	1232	10	45	B
Chaney, Elder.	Pvt. Co. B, 11th Inf.	1232	16	9	A
Cherry, Lexie.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 11th Inf.	1233	32	22	D
Delius, Clinton F.	Cpl. Co. B, 11th Inf.	34	13	14	B
Ellis, John W.	Pvt. Co. A, 11th Inf.	1232	10	2	A
Evans, Luther.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 11th Inf.	1232	14	13	F
Gaddy, Jas. R.	Pvt. Co. F, 11th Inf.	1232	24	7	A
Kyle, Seth E.	Pvt. Co. B, 11th Inf.	1232	18	32	A
Penland, Douglas.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 11th Inf.	1232	10	31	G
Reed, Frank.	Cpl. Co. D, 11th Inf.	1232	18	37	H
Richardson, Quiller.	Pvt. Co. A, 11th Inf.	1233	25	29	D
Rodgers, Arthur.	Sgt. Co. F, 11th Inf.	1232	39	21	A
Shubert, Wm. C.	Pvt. Co. L, 11th Inf.	1233	1	13	D
Ward, Wm. M.	Pvt. Co. C, 11th Inf.	1232	5	29	G
Wix, John McKinley.	Pvt. Co. E, 11th Inf.	1233	33	10	A
Albright, Elmer.	Pvt. Co. H, 61st Inf.	1232	29	36	F
Campbell, Wm. W.	Pvt. Co. D, 61st Inf.	1232	25	40	F
Earls, Eugene.	do.	1233	10	25	B
Frazier, Walter R.	do.	1232	31	36	G
Koger, Victor H.	Cpl. Co. H, 61st Inf.	1232	34	6	F
Owen, Willie L.	Pvt. Co. L, 61st Inf.	1232	18	16	C
Peyton, Jim.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 61st Inf.	1232	17	22	F
Price, Jas. H.	Pvt. Co. I, 61st Inf.	1232	8	4	C
Smith, John H.	Wag. Hq. Co., 14th M. G. Bn.	1233	19	2	D
Wilson, Josephus B.	1 lt. Co. C, 15th M. G. Bn.	1232	26	45	C
Jones, Osey.	Pvt. Co. C, 15th M. G. Bn.	1233	29	28	C
Thompson, Ephriam.	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D., 15th M. G. Bn.	1233	1	10	B
Thompson, Geo. H.	Pvt. Co. B, 15th M. G. Bn.	1232	40	2	H
Williams, Fred L.	do.	1232	29	7	C
Brasher, Lawrence A.	Capt. Co. B, 7th Engrs.	608	35	39	D
SIXTH DIVISION					
Stephens, Wm. H.	Cpl. Co. H, 51st Inf.	1233	28	19	D
Newport, Clifford.	Pvt. Co. M, 52d Inf.	1232	27	21	D
Sharp, Jas. M., jr.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 52d Inf.	1232	34	34	C
Everett, Jas. D.	1 lt. Hq. Co., 54th Inf.	608	2	15	C
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Ware, Baxter.	1 lt. Co. A, 56th Inf.	1233	17	23	B
Welch, John H.	Pvt. Co. C, 56th Inf.	1233	11	15	C
Yeager, Carrick H.	2 lt. 20th M. G. Bn.	1233	15	28	C
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Phelps, Wallace C.	Pvt. 1 cl. San Det., 101st F. A.	1232	4	8	B
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Hefley, Jas. B.	Sgt. Co. B, 110th Inf.	1232	28	18	E
THIRTIETH DIVISION					
Gafney, Jos. F.	Capt. Co. F, 117th Inf.	636	12	17	B
Moody, Rolfe.	Capt. Co. I, 117th Inf.	636	13	25	A
Morehouse, Levi S.	1 lt. Co. M, 117th Inf.	636	14	17	B
Pigue, Jas. A.	1 lt. Co. A, 117th Inf.	(1)			
Allen, Tip M.	Sgt. Co. D, 117th Inf.	636	5	5	C
Bennett, Wm. C.	Cpl. Co. E, 117th Inf.	636	6	6	C
Brandon, Carl D.	Cpl. Co. H, 117th Inf.	636	13	4	D
Burks, Foster N.	Pvt. M. G. Co., 117th Inf.	636	8	5	C
Carr, John M.	Sgt. M. G. Co., 117th Inf.	636	3	6	C
Clark, Charlie A.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 117th Inf.	636	9	18	A
Clayton, Virgil A.	Pvt. Co. L, 117th Inf.	636	4	18	A
Collins, Claude S.	Pvt. Co. I, 117th Inf.	636	15	13	B
Collins, Gordon B.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 117th Inf.	636	4	17	A
Cowan, Jos.	Pvt. Co. G, 117th Inf.	636	10	18	A
Fleming, Willard.	Pvt. Co. M, 117th Inf.	636	5	18	D

[1] Lijssenthoek Br. Cemetery, Poperinghe, Belgium.

Deceased soldiers from Tennessee buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTIETH DIVISION—continued					
Fletcher, John W	Pvt. Co. L, 117th Inf	636	9	24	A
Foutch, Jas. M	Pvt. Co. E, 117th Inf	636	2	28	B
France, Will F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 117th Inf	636	11	24	A
Freeze, Lawrence	Pvt. Co. G, 117th Inf	636	11	6	A
Glover, Jas. L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 117th Inf	636	16	4	B
Gray, Geo. L	Sgt. Co. F, 117th Inf	636	9	6	D
Koontz, Floyd T	Pvt. Co. B, 117th Inf	636	8	14	A
Lawson, Ira M	Pvt. Co. H, 117th Inf	636	1	19	A
Littleton, Jas. L	Pvt. Co. D, 117th Inf	636	11	12	D
Linginfelter, Ernest R	Pvt. Co. B, 117th Inf	636	13	17	B
Long, Claude	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 117th Inf	636	11	21	A
Lunsford, Bedford B	Cpl. Co. M, 117th Inf	636	5	18	A
McCormick, Lee T	Cpl. Co. I, 117th Inf	636	8	22	A
McCracken, Wm. H	Cpl. Hq. Co., 117th Inf	636	10	13	D
Melton, Milbern	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 117th Inf	636	9	6	C
Miller, Lacey E	Pvt. Co. K, 117th Inf	636	9	14	A
Mingle, Claude Leon	Pvt. M. G. Co., 117th Inf	636	5	21	A
Mitchell, Thos. A	Sgt. Hq. Co., 117th Inf	636	8	25	A
Morgan, Walter A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 117th Inf	636	10	21	A
Morris, Cleo	Pvt. Co. M, 117th Inf	636	9	20	D
Myers, Sam E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 117th Inf	636	11	21	D
Renneau, Sam W	Pvt. Co. D, 117th Inf	636	14	4	D
Reese, Pless F	Pvt. Co. I, 117th Inf	636	15	8	C
Russell, Ples	Pvt. Co. B, 117th Inf	636	5	17	A
Sanders, Earl C	Pvt. Co. G, 117th Inf	636	1	30	A
Seaton, Jas. E	Mech. Co. E, 117th Inf	636	11	25	A
Smith, Harry E	Cpl. Co. K, 117th Inf	636	12	25	D
Snelson, Zeb	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 117th Inf	636	4	21	B
Sparks, Elry	Sgt. Co. F, 117th Inf	636	8	9	D
Stokes, Frank	Pvt. Co. E, 117th Inf	636	15	30	A
Sweet, Roy L	Sgt. Hq. Co., 117th Inf	636	2	6	C
Trainum, Major H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 117th Inf	636	11	15	D
Vandeventer, Grant	Pvt. Co. I, 117th Inf	107–E	12	1	B
Walker, Finis	Pvt. Co. F, 117th Inf	636	9	28	B
Wiseman, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. K, 117th Inf	636	5	20	D
Briggs, Archibald L	Pvt. Co. L, 118th Inf	636	16	9	C
Dobson, Jas. T	do	636	16	1	A
Fox, Thos. G	Pvt. Co. C, 118th Inf	636	15	19	A
Hamilton, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. G, 118th Inf	636	10	33	B
Looney, Geo	do	636	5	10	B
McKnight, Ernest D	Pvt. Co. M, 118th Inf	107–E	10	3	D
Poorman, Alfred	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 118th Inf	608	21	8	D
Rodgers, Arthur M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 118th Inf	636	8	7	A
Simmons, Earl O	Cpl. Hq. Co., 118th Inf	636	7	10	B
Smith, Jodie P	Pvt. Co. F, 118th Inf	636	11	27	A
Somervill, Wm. A., jr	Cpl. Co. C, 118th Inf	636	12	2	A
Allison, Arthur T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 119th Inf	636	8	30	B
Butler, Clarence F	Sgt. Co. K, 119th Inf	636	15	7	C
Cooper, Wm. N	Pvt. Co. L, 119th Inf	636	10	6	C
Cunningham, Wilsie P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 119th Inf	636	13	30	B
Guth, Fred C	Pvt. Hq. Co., 119th Inf	1252	10	1	B
Jillson, John W	Pvt. Co. L, 119th Inf	636	12	7	A
Logan, Wm. C	Pvt. Co. E, 119th Inf	1252	7	2	B
Merrow, Flavious J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 119th Inf	636	1	15	A
Miller, Geo. F	Pvt. Co. K, 119th Inf	636	11	16	A
Neal, Tom J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 119th Inf	636	4	16	A
Norris, Jimmie G	Pvt. Co. G, 119th Inf	636	4	9	A
Richardson, Corbertt	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 119th Inf	636	4	28	B
Sindey, Geo. L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 119th Inf	636	11	8	A
Towry, Willey S	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 119th Inf	636	11	7	A
Vaughn, Dock T	Pvt. Co. B, 119th Inf	636	3	10	D
White, Sam	Pvt. Co. E, 119th Inf	636	6	34	A
Adcock, Thos. D	Sgt. Co. C, 120th Inf	636	5	30	A
Edwards, Chas. C	Musn. 2 cl. Hq. Co., 120th Inf.	636	15	15	B
Free, Charlie C	Pvt. Co. I, 120th Inf	636	8	12	D
French, David	Cpl. Hq. Co., 120th Inf	636	11	3	A
Hellard, Jess H	Pvt. M. G. Co., 120th Inf	636	15	25	A
Johnson, Andrew J	Cpl. Co. C, 120th Inf	636	4	23	A
Skeen, Estle R	Pvt. M. G. Co., 120th Inf	636	3	24	A
Upchurch, Herbert	Pvt. Co. L, 120th Inf	636	4	7	A
Wampler, Albert	Pvt. Hq. Co., 120th Inf	636	10	19	D
Dalton, Wm. E	Sgt. Co. A, 113th M. G. Bn.	636	14	21	D
Hunt, Jesse G	Cpl. Co. A, 113th M. G. Bn.	636	5	18	B
Rickey, Frank B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 113th M. G. Bn.	107–E	4	9	C
Ledford, Dewey A	Sgt. Co. C, 114th M. G. Bn.	107–E	4	3	B
Ring, Frank M	Pvt. Co. A, 114th M. G. Bn.	636	10	5	D
Powers, Chas. J	Wag. Hq. Det., 55th F. A. Br.	608	21	16	C
Anderson, Edgar B	Cpl. Bty. E, 114th F. A	608	37	37	D
Ferreter, Jas	Pvt. Bty. D, 114th F. A	608	33	12	D
Garrison, Wm. N	Cpl. Bty. B, 114th F. A	1233	31	25	A
McLanahan, Earl E	1 sgt. Sup. Co. 114th F. A	608	20	27	C
Moore, Geo. L	Pvt. Bty. E, 114th F. A	608	17	18	D
Morelan, Thos. W	Cpl. Bty. B, 114th F. A	1232	10	34	H
Randall, Carleton H	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 114th F. A	1232	19	25	G
Smith, Isham B	Pvt. Bty. F, 115th F. A	1232	25	18	F
Wymer, Karl G	Sgt. Sup. Co., 115th F. A	1233	7	11	D
Compton, John Fred	Cpl. Co. A, 105th Engrs	636	7	30	B
Daugherty, Robt	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 105th Engrs	636	3	10	A
Farmer, Fred	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 105th Engrs	636	16	7	A
Ryan, Jas. M	Pvt. Co. D, 105th Engrs	608	15	28	D
Hurst, Plina C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 105th F. S. Bn.	608	38	10	D
Wilson, Jas. W	Cpl. Co. C, 105th F. S. Bn.	636	4	15	A
Underwood, Robt. B	Capt. 118th F. H., 105th San. Tn.	636	12	22	A
Houts, Loyd	Pvt. Hq. Co., 105th San. Tn.	608	38	27	D
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Taylor, Herbert Jones	1 lt Co. M, 125th Inf	34	5	16	B
Blair, Charley	Pvt. Co. E, 125th Inf	1232	20	7	H
Harrison, Oscar B	Pvt. Co. C, 125th Inf	1232	11	39	D
Long, Jas. C	Pvt. Co. A, 125th Inf	1232	25	42	B

Deceased soldiers from Tennessee buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION—continued					
Nichols, Benj	Pvt. Co. C, 125th Inf	1232	2	37	C
Robinson, Travis	do	1232	33	17	E
Womac, Claude	do	1232	32	39	C
Fogg, Jas. M	Pvt. Co. D, 126th Inf	608	32	9	A
Green, Neill	Pvt. Co. I, 126th Inf	608	11	7	C
Keener, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. H, 126th Inf	1232	24	41	G
Daugherty, Jas. D	Pvt. Co. F, 127th Inf	1232	18	33	D
Daws, Harrison	Pvt. Co. K, 127th Inf	1232	14	31	B
Driver, Dib	Pvt. Co. B, 127th Inf	1232	34	10	E
Outlaw, Grover B	Pvt. Co. H, 127th Inf	1232	24	24	D
Stanfield, Geo	Pvt. Co. M, 127th Inf	1232	38	34	B
Sterling, Robt. L	Pvt. Co. D, 127th Inf	1232	31	32	C
Tucker, Edw. C	Cpl. Co. B, 127th Inf	1232	1	23	E
Akin, Ewell Webster	Pvt. Co. L, 128th Inf	1232	33	28	H
Arnold, Charlie	Pvt. Co. M, 128th Inf	1232	11	38	E
Banholzer, Albert A	do	1232	18	36	D
Cripps, Wm. Henry	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 128th Inf	1232	8	15	C
Greer, Glen J	Pvt. Co. K, 128th Inf	1232	28	28	H
Ledford, Jas. L	Pvt. Co. E, 128th Inf	1232	5	22	B
Merritt, Drennan	Pvt. Co. K, 128th Inf	1232	3	35	D
Cherry, John	Pvt. Co. M, 131st Inf	1232	20	23	C
Civils, John W	Pvt. Co. K, 131st Inf	1232	32	32	H
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION					
Flatt, Sidney	Pvt. Co. I, 137th Inf	1232	34	41	B
Marlin, Marion H	Pvt. Co. E, 138th Inf	1232	28	22	F
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Farrell, Cecil Oliver	Pvt. Ord. Det., 113th Amm. Tn.	608	28	33	B
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Binkley, Wm. M	Pvt. Co. F, 165th Inf	1232	28	36	C
Brumley, Herman F	Pvt. Co. M, 165th Inf	1232	18	22	A
Grubbs, Chas. W	Pvt. Co. C, 165th Inf	1232	25	25	A
Spivy, Ozro B	Pvt. Co. A, 165th Inf	1232	27	18	A
Wynne, Gordon	Pvt. Co. D, 165th Inf	1232	27	1	E
Eads, Walter	Pvt. Co. G, 166th Inf	1232	4	36	D
Esslinger, Trice H	Pvt. Co. L, 166th Inf	1232	19	19	D
Brown, Lon	Pvt. Co. M, 167th Inf	1233	23	13	D
Williams, Don S	Pvt. Co. I, 167th Inf	1232	1	33	H
Timothy, Christopher S.	2 lt. Co. K, 168th Inf	1764	7	6	A
Bates, John P	Pvt. Co. H, 168th Inf	1232	9	24	A
Moss, Willie P	Pvt. Co. B, 168th Inf	1232	21	24	A
Gerber, Geo. E	Pvt. Co. A, 150th M. G. Bn.	1232	32	26	B
Climer, Calvin C	Pvt. Co. B, 151st M. G. Bn.	608	14	7	B
Brakefield, Joe D	Pvt. 1 cl. 166th Amb. Co., 117th Sn. Tn.	1232	28	20	D
Cockrell, Frank T	do	1232	25	10	D
Hovey, Geo. E	Pvt. 166th Amb. Co., 117th Sn. Tn.	1232	26	10	D
Meek, Willie R	do	1233	11	8	C
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Campbell, Ernest J	Pvt. Co. D, 307th Inf	1232	15	21	A
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Vanmeter, David M	Pvt. Bty. D, 312th F. A	107–E	7	8	D
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Huff, Jas. O	Sgt. Co. B, 323d Inf	1232	17	33	D
O'Guin, Jasper C	Pvt. Co. L, 323d Inf	1232	14	37	D
Smith, Samuel H	Pvt. Co. D, 324th Inf	1233	22	22	D
Stuart, Hugh A	Pvt. Co. C, 324th Inf	1233	1	3	D
Christian, Paul H	Pvt. Bty. E, 316th F. A	1233	14	21	B
Dobbs, Walter T	Pvt. Bty. E, 317th F. A	1232	38	27	A
Keen, Joe	Pvt. Bty. F, 317th F. A	1232	31	29	A
Secrest, Barney R	Pvt. Bty. A, 318th F. A	1232	39	9	A
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Shehane, Alfred	Pvt. Co. L, 325th Inf	1232	28	19	A
Bradford, Paul S	Pvt. M. G. Co., 327th Inf	1232	33	34	D
Brewer, Lenard T	Pvt. Co. G, 327th Inf	1232	3	27	G
Coley, Lester H	Pvt. Co. M, 327th Inf	1232	24	16	G
Grant, Aubrey	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 327th Inf	1232	36	25	H
Hickey, Callie M	Pvt. Co. G, 327th Inf	1232	14	16	B
McMillian, Wm. A	Pvt. Co. C, 327th Inf	1232	17	34	D
Payne, Jas. M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 327th Inf	608	25	15	C
Standridge, Arthur	Pvt. Co. G, 327th Inf	1232	3	43	F
Willhite, Mack	Pvt. Co. L, 327th Inf	1232	22	38	F
Workman, Tom	Pvt. Co. H, 327th Inf	1232	24	40	G
Mitchell, Robt. F	2 lt. M. G. Co., 328th Inf	1232	18	44	B
Ewton, Dallas P	Cpl. Co. M, 328th Inf	1232	27	32	E
Seals, Thos. L	Pvt. Hq. Det., 321st M. G. Bn.	636	2	17	C
Burh, Juel	Cpl. Co. C, 307th Engrs	1232	34	19	B
Doney, John D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 307th Engrs	1232	37	12	B
Allred, Everett	Pvt. 326th Amb. Co., 307th Sn. Tn.	34	1	13	A
Hester, Taylor D	Pvt. 327th Amb. Co., 307th Sn. Tn.	1233	11	10	B
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Nathan, Jas	Pvt. 1 cl. M. D., 353d Inf	1232	10	27	H
Loy, Willie	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 355th Inf	1232	16	12	C

Deceased soldiers from Tennessee buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Cameron, Alvin H	1 lt. Co. M, 365th Inf	1233	15	19	B
Bradley, Wm. M	Pvt. Co. G, 365th Inf	1233	11	25	B
Buckingham, Joshua	Pvt. Co. I, 368th Inf	1232	6	12	F
Chatman, Ophelia	Pvt. Co. M, 368th Inf	1232	18	22	E
Davis, Mallie L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 368th Inf	1232	14	17	E
Floyd, Azle B	Pvt. Co. L, 368th Inf	608	4	11	A
Fly, Earnest	Pvt. Co. I, 368th Inf	1233	20	12	B
Lee, Will	Pvt. Co. L, 368th Inf	1232	18	30	B
McGavock, John	Pvt. Co. E, 368th Inf	1233	3	11	D
Orr, Alfred	Pvt. Co. G, 368th Inf	1232	35	25	G
Patton, Edward	Sgt. Co. K, 368th Inf	1232	21	44	A
Rogers, Willie J	Cpl. Co. I, 368th Inf	1232	36	1	D
Russell, Artress	Pvt. Co. K, 368th Inf	1232	21	28	C
Shockley, Grant	Pvt. Co. G, 368th Inf	1233	5	19	C
Smith, Vester	Pvt. Co. H, 368th Inf	1233	36	14	A
Taylor, John G	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 368th Inf	1232	19	42	E
Thomas, Aaron	Pvt. Co. I, 368th Inf	608	13	19	D
White, John H	Pvt. Co. L, 368th Inf	1232	38	25	G
Williamson, Savannah A	Pvt. Co. C, 368th Inf	1232	21	9	H
Thompson, Eddie	Pvt. 1 Cas. Det., 349th F. A.	608	15	38	D
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION					
Johnson, Jas. T	Pvt. Co. G, 369th Inf	1232	13	12	G
Gammon, Jas	Sgt. Co. A, 370th Inf	608	35	5	D
Hunt, Willie	Pvt. Co. D, 370th Inf	1232	15	1	D
Allen, Louis	Pvt. Hq. Co., 371st Inf	1764	64	5	B
Nixon Rile Horace	Pvt. Co. G, 372d Inf	1232	6	32	G
Swift, Arthur	Pvt. Co. F, 372d Inf	1764	68	5	B
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
Wright, Wm. M	Sgt. Maj. Hq. Co., 2d Army Cps.	34	24	17	A
Collins, Jas. A	Pvt. Co. A, 3d Army Cps	34	23	7	B
Armstrong, Henry G	1 lt. 13th Aero Sq	1232	11	37	B
White, Wm. A	2 lt. 91st Aero Sq	1232	35	24	G
Reilly, Lloyd G. E	1 lt. 99th Aero Sq	1232	32	15	F
Hancock, Robt. O	Pvt. 330th Aero Sq	107–E	14	5	D
James, Pleasant V	Pvt. 1 cl. Sup. Co., 1st M. M. Regt.	34	9	8	B
Eaton, Chas. W	Sgt. 17th Co., 2d M. M. Regt.	608	25	25	C
Lannom, Coy	Pvt. 71st P. of W. Esc. Co., A. S. C.	608	24	25	D
Spitzer, Allen	Pvt. 78th P. of W. Esc. Co	1233	9	11	C
Masters, Paul	Pvt. 95th P. of W. Esc. Co	1232	17	29	F
Hodges, Thos. A	Sgt. Bty. C, 47th C. A. C	608	26	3	C
Gamble, Robt	Pvt. Bty. A, 49th C. A. C	608	3	13	C
Ricketts, Ernest F	Cpl. Bty. C, 75th C. A. C	608	7	31	D
Lewis, John A	Sgt. Bty. C, Art. Pk. 1st Army.	1232	36	31	C
Greer, Walter	Cpl. 1st Cp. Art. Pk	1232	15	39	G
Light, Harry	Pvt. 1st Cp. Art. Pk	1233	35	1	C
Spruill, Marvin L	Sgt. Maj. Hq. Bty. 1st Trn. Art. Bn.	608	27	20	D
Parker, Rivie	Pvt. Ft. Screvens S. A. R. D., C. A. C.	107–E	4	2	A
Tacker, Thos. J	Pvt. Ft. Barrancas S. A. R. D., C. A. C.	608	27	41	D
Harris, Lester P	Pvt. 1 cl. U. S. A. Amb. Sec. 648.	636	3	9	C
Henry, John S	Pvt. U. S. A. Amb. Sec. 533.	1232	11	9	F
Smith, Clifford E	Cpl. B. H. 57th M. D	1764	59	11	B
Sage, Abnet P. H	1 lt. Med. Res. Cps	636	6	33	A
Byrd, Dan H	Pvt. 35th Med. Rpl. Unit Cp. Gordon.	608	1	15	C
Smith, Mack H	Pvt. Conv. Cp. M. D	1233	28	10	A
Reinholds, Herman	Pvt. 7th Hby. Mob. Ord. Rep. Shop.	608	6	38	B
Jones, Charley	Pvt. Cas. Co. 2460	34	28	3	B
Rock, Alfred P	Pvt. 1 cl. Trp. C, 3d Cav	1232	31	7	H
Daniels, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. B, 49th Inf	608	27	28	D
Lewis, Wm. B	Pvt. Co. C, 49th Inf	608	10	28	D
Allen, Jesse R	Pvt. Co. L, 57th Pion. Inf	608	23	39	A
Binkley, Geo. R	Pvt. Co. C, 57th Pion. Inf	608	17	10	D
Bishop, LaFayette	Pvt. Co. B, 57th Pion. Inf	608	36	12	C
Bradley, Sam Waldo	Pvt. Co. C, 57th Pion. Inf	608	30	3	C
Brookshear, Willie Earl	Pvt. Co. L, 57th Pion. Inf	608	22	39	A
Buckner, Clyde I	Pvt. Co. H, 57th Pion. Inf	608	35	20	D
Campbell, Fred R	Pvt. Co. C, 57th Pion. Inf	608	14	20	D
Carter, John B	Pvt. Co. K, 57th Pion. Inf	608	18	25	A
Christian, Claude R	Pvt. Co. D, 57th Pion. Inf	608	24	37	A
Cox, Bunt	Pvt. Co. L, 57th Pion. Inf	608	36	23	C
Donati, Joe	Pvt. Co. C, 57th Pion. Inf	608	5	41	D
Dunmon, Jas. O	Pvt. Co. G, 57th Pion. Inf	608	36	9	C
Empson, Robt. T	Pvt. Co. L, 57th Pion. Inf	608	24	18	C
Evans, Lester Nusam	Pvt. Co. G, 57th Pion. Inf	608	1	28	A
Fine, John F	Pvt. Co. M, 57th Pion. Inf	1233	36	18	D
Garland, Jas. L	Pvt. Co. F, 57th Pion. Inf	608	14	30	D
Haddock, Dolphie	Pvt. Co. A, 57th Pion. Inf	608	8	13	C
Hays, Robt. A	Pvt. Co. M, 57th Pion. Inf	608	27	37	A
Henry, Ernest Bryant	Pvt. Co. D, 57th Pion. Inf	608	35	33	A
Hollis, John G	Pvt. Co. I, 57th Pion. Inf	608	9	13	C
Hughes, Wm. Bryant	Pvt. Co. F, 57th Pion. Inf	608	24	36	A
Hunter, David F	do	608	13	26	A
Ivie, Wm. Loyd	Pvt. Co. L, 57th Pion. Inf	1233	16	21	B
Kindle, Clyde D	Pvt. Co. I, 57th Pion. Inf	608	1	11	C
Kirkland, Jos. W	Pvt. Co. B, 57th Pion. Inf	608	13	30	D
Marks, Wm. C	Pvt. Co. E, 57th Pion. Inf	608	6	26	B
Neisler, Samuel	Pvt. Co. H, 57th Pion. Inf	1233	17	16	D
Nolen, Frank Hardin	Pvt. Co. K, 57th Pion. Inf	608	36	29	D
Riggins, Herbert Howard	Pvt. Co. H, 57th Pion. Inf	608	32	31	A
Sircy, Willie	Pvt. Co. E, 57th Pion. Inf	608	6	42	D
Stephens, Alfred Wm	Pvt. Co. D, 57th Pion. Inf	608	18	31	B
Stover, Major McKinley	Pvt. Co. E, 57th Pion. Inf	608	7	20	D
Thompson, Ezra B	Pvt. Co. I, 57th Pion. Inf	608	16	26	C

Deceased soldiers from Tennessee buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—continued					
Walker, Claude T	Pvt. Co. A, 57th Pion. Inf	608	3	26	A
Windham, Brown Foster.	Pvt. Co. D, 57th Pion. Inf	608	31	35	A
White, John H	Pvt. Co. F, 801st Pion. Inf	1233	24	18	D
Brown, Walter	Pvt. Co. E, 802d Pion. Inf	608	25	18	D
Gilbreath, Archie	do	1233	15	11	B
Jones, Robt	Pvt. Co. G, 802d Pion. Inf	1232	19	29	A
Lake, Ben	Pvt. Co. L, 802d Pion. Inf	1233	23	22	B
Rice, Benj. H	Pvt. Co. I, 802d Pion. Inf	1232	2	38	E
Allen, Charlie	Pvt. Co. F, 804th Pion. Inf	608	12	20	D
Allen, Charlie	Pvt. M. D., 804th Pion. Inf.	1233	5	20	C
Benford, Ernest	do	608	7	13	C
Bennett, Charlie	Pvt. Co. B, 804th Pion. Inf	1233	24	9	C
Britton, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. G, 804th Pion. Inf	1233	9	15	B
Carroll, Rush	Cpl. Co. C, 804th Pion. Inf	1233	36	20	C
Collins, Robt	Pvt. Co. D, 804th Pion. Inf	1233	19	20	C
Cummings, Jack	Cpl. Co. D, 804th Pion. Inf	1233	2	2	B
Dyson, Richard	Cpl. Co. C, 804th Pion. Inf	608	28	32	A
Ellis, Nash	Pvt. Co. M, 804th Pion. Inf	608	15	5	D
Fields, Henry	Pvt. Co. B, 804th Pion. Inf	1233	8	21	D
Hawkins, Marvin	Pvt. Hq. Co., 804th Pion. Inf.	1233	23	29	A
Holt, Henry	Pvt. Co. K, 804th Pion. Inf	608	25	34	A
Horton, Flavors	Pvt. Co. B, 804th Pion. Inf	1233	11	22	C
Hyde, Geo	Pvt. Co. A, 804th Pion. Inf	1233	6	4	D
Jones, Paul	Pvt. Co. B, 804th Pion. Inf	34	15	11	A
Murray, Joe	Pvt. Co. A, 804th Pion. Inf	1233	17	11	D
Oldham, Anthony	Pvt. Co. B, 804th Pion. Inf	1233	5	12	C
Rayburn, Wm. H	do	1233	8	4	D
Saulter, Quiller	Pvt. Co. G, 804th Pion. Inf	608	12	21	C
Washington, Allen	Pvt. Co. A, 804th Pion. Inf	1233	30	9	C
Williamson, Lusky	Sgt. Co. L, 804th Pion. Inf	608	36	20	C
Van Pelt, Emmet L	Sgt. Co. I, 806th Pion. Inf	1233	27	13	C
Strong, Sercy	Pvt. Co. H, 808th Pion. Inf	608	30	34	B
Barbee, Eddie	Pvt. Co. E, 809th Pion. Inf	34	35	4	C
Hirt, Horace	Pvt. Co. K, 813th Pion Inf	1764	3	12	B
Simons, Bennie	Pvt. Co. C, 813th Pion. Inf	608	16	6	D
Ferguson, Chas. M	Pvt. Co. A, 814th Pion. Inf	1764	47	3	B
Baber, Frank W	Pvt. 1 cl. Q. M. Corps	34	4	17	A
Landis, Lark	Pvt. Co. A, 308th Lab. Bn	608	17	33	A
Moore, Clarence	Pvt. Co. C, 317th Lab. Bn	1232	35	38	A
Reynolds, Brownlow	Pvt. Co. A, 320th Lab. Bn	1233	30	19	D
Thompson, Robt	do	608	9	23	B
Gibson, Samuel O	Sgt. Co. A, 321st Lab. Bn	1764	56	8	A
Washington, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 342d Lab. Bn	1233	15	2	B
Boyer, Chas. O	Pvt. 306th Sup. Co., Q.M.C.	608	20	25	A
Gardner, Jas	Pvt. 14th Co., 301st Stev. Regt.	608	11	24	A
Lee, Wisdom	Pvt. 849th Co., 813th Stev. Bn.	608	23	30	D
Foster, Jas. B	Pvt. Hq. Det. 1st Repl. Depot.	608	31	35	B
Bacon, Arthur N	Pvt. 12th Co. Cp. Gordon, S. A. R. D.	608	29	30	D
Cluck, Britton	Pvt. 2d Co. Cp. Gordon, S. A. R. D.	608	11	38	B
Elliott, Anderson	Pvt. 15th Co., Cp. Gordon, S. A. R. D.	107–E	3	5	A
Ellison Major G	Pvt. 17th Co., Cp. Gordon, S. A. R. D.	107–E	17	1	B
Flemins, Robt	Cpl. 2d Co., Cp. Dodge, A. R. D.	608	30	11	C
Flowers, Earl	Pvt. 8th Co., A. A. R. D., Cp. Gordon.	107–E	1	7	C
Harris, Nelson	Pvt. Cp. Dodge, A. R. D	608	38	30	B
Hays, Leon	Pvt. 4th Co., Cp. Gordon, A. A. R. D.	107–E	3	8	D
Holt, Esther C	Pvt. 16th Co., Cp. Gordon, S. R. D.	107–E	12	5	A
Lankford, Clayton J	Pvt. 5th Co., S. A. R. D	608	31	30	A
Manley, Walter C	Pvt. 8th Co., Cp. Gordon, S. A. R. D.	608	26	39	A
Mathis, Edw. L	Pvt. 7th Co., Cp. Gordon, S. R. D.	608	21	18	C
Mitchell, Huey V	Pvt. Unit 2, Ft. Bar., S. R. D.	608	28	3	C
Molsbee, Samuel K	Pvt. 5th Co., Cp. Gordon, S. A. R. D.	608	2	41	D
Motley, Rufus	Cpl. 2d Co., Cp. Dodge, A. R. D.	608	26	35	B
Sain, Calvin	do	608	29	28	C
Sharp, Chas. R	Pvt. Cp. Dodge, A. R. D	608	19	14	C
Taylor, Leonidas	Pvt. 2d Co., Cp. Pike, J. R. D.	608	9	40	D
Walker, John	Pvt. 21st Co., Cp. Gordon S. R. D.	107–E	4	6	D
Wells, Charley	Pvt. 2d Co., Cp. Dodge, A. A. R. D.	608	20	37	A
Kearney, Thos. E	1 lt. Att. B. E. F. (S. C.)	1252	6	1	A
Cannon, Jos. K	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 17th Engrs	608	11	30	A
Blair, Jas. W	Pvt. 19th Serv. Co., 20th Engrs.	1233	28	20	A
Looney, John	Pvt. Serv. Co., 20th Engrs	1233	22	15	A
McCathrion, John H	Pvt. 1 cl. 17th Serv. Co., 20th Engrs.	608	7	33	D
Roe, Chas. F	Pvt. Co. I, 21st Engrs	1232	38	34	C
Goodwin, Linzy A	Pvt. Nimes Det., 35th Engrs.	34	14	3	B
Fitzsimmons, Jas. E	1 sgt. Co. A, 42d Engrs	608	17	21	A
Gray, Will	Pvt. Cas. Co., 509th Engrs	608	22	31	B
Jarrett, Elder	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C., 514th Engrs.	1764	36	13	B
Dayton, John	Pvt. Co. D, 520th Engrs	34	16	1	A
Davis, Albert	Pvt. Co. A, 521st Engrs	1233	12	13	A
Hunter, Shellie	do	1233	22	21	A
Brown, Charlie M	Pvt. Co. A, 532d Engrs	1233	12	9	B
Elam, Lenzy	Pvt. Co. A, 541st Engrs	608	28	13	C
Foster, Roland M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 544th Engrs.	608	6	14	D

Deceased soldiers from Tennessee buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—continued					
Hunter, Cleveland	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 702d Stev. Bn., Engr. Corps.	608	4	22	B
Ault, Thos. Wesley	Pvt. Co. A, 15th Regt., U. S. M. C.	608	5	26	C
Holt, Jas. Wm	Pvt. Mar. Gd. Co. 66	608	15	24	A
Baker, Claude Albert	Sm. 2d cl., U. S. N.	34	17	2	C
Barnett, Lester Achan	Q. M. 2d cl. U. S. N.	34	8	2	C
Charles, Jas. Oliver	Sm. 2d cl. U. S. N. R. F.	608	20	30	D
Mallory, John Robertson.	Ms. Att. 3d cl. U. S. N. R. F.	636	4	3	D
Miller, Leo	Pvt. Class Camp 449	1233	8	7	A
Thomas, Herman	Pvt. 1 cl. 810th Co., Tr. Cps.	608	18	25	B
Scruggs, Wm. S	Pvt. 859th Co., Tr. Cps.	34	4	23	A
Davis, Oliver L	Pvt. 537th Mtr. Tk. Co., 426th Mtr. Sup. Tn.	608	8	22	A
Loden, Jas. M	Pvt. 1 cl. 534th Mtr. Tk. Co. 426th Mtr. Sup. Tn.	1232	28	17	E

DECEASED SOLDIERS FROM LOUISIANA BURIED IN PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. DEROUEN. Mr. Speaker, under the unanimous consent granted to extend remarks for this purpose, I present herewith a list prepared by the Quartermaster General of the Army, requested by me, giving the names, organizations, and grave locations of members of the American Expeditionary Forces enlisted from the State of Louisiana whose remains are now interred in cemeteries in Europe.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1232. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium.

ENGLAND

No. 107–E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Deceased soldiers from Louisiana buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Heidelberg, Rolan W	Pvt. M. G. Co., 16th Inf.	608	15	32	D
Hebert, Cleopha P	Pvt. Co. A, 16th Inf.	1764	42	2	B
Liggett, Robt	Pvt. Co. D, 16th Inf.	1232	33	18	A
Logg, Jos. A	Pvt. Co. A, 16th Inf.	608	11	23	C
Manuel, Sidney	do	1764	32	5	B
Richard, Dorsie	do	1764	16	13	A
Salzer, Louis	Pvt. Co. B, 16th Inf.	34	18	9	B
Sutton, Fletcher B	Pvt. Co. F, 16th Inf.	1232	4	29	D
Blair, John W	Pvt. Co. L, 18th Inf.	1232	32	3	A
Davis, J. B	Pvt. Co. E, 18th Inf.	1233	8	2	A
Fontenot, Octave	Pvt. Co. F, 18th Inf.	1232	18	4	E
McCearley, Andrew J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 18th Inf.	608	1	23	C
Stallings, Al H	Sgt. Co. A, 26th Inf.	1232	12	6	D
Adema, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 28th Inf.	608	15	29	C
Boner, Henry R	Pvt. Co. M, 28th Inf.	1764	17	13	B
Diamond, Douglas A	Cpl. Co. I, 28th Inf.	1232	27	29	A
Droddy, Herbert L	Cpl. Co. M, 28th Inf.	1232	13	39	C
Durham, Merritt B	Pvt. Co. D, 28th Inf.	608	26	22	D
Dyer, Francis E	Pvt. Co. L, 28th Inf.	636	11	4	D
Facundus, Dewitt A	Pvt. Co. D, 28th Inf.	1764	31	13	B
Gallina, Christopher	Mech. Co. K, 28th Inf.	636	7	12	C
Gassemberger, Geo	Pvt. Co. C, 28th Inf.	636	11	12	C
Hobbs, Rodney J	Pvt. Co. B, 28th Inf.	608	24	37	B
Magnon, Gustave A	do	608	28	14	D
Phillips, Shelby E., jr	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 28th Inf.	608	13	29	C
Schutzman, Walter J	Pvt. Co. A, 28th Inf.	636	14	28	A
Strayhan, Clark H	Pvt. Co. L, 28th Inf.	1232	23	1	B
Tarter, Ellis H	Pvt. Co. G, 28th Inf.	608	24	3	D
Tingle, John M	Pvt. Co. C, 28th Inf.	1232	26	39	A
Woods, Robt. A	Pvt. Co. A, 28th Inf.	636	3	14	D
Payne, Wortham J	Sgt. Co. D, 3d M. G. Bn.	1232	1	4	A
Danpeer, Julius	Pvt. Hq. Co., 7th F. A.	608	29	10	C
Vautrain, Alexander E	Pvt. 1 cl. 13th Amb. Co., 1st San. Tn.	636	13	2	A
SECOND DIVISION					
Cockfield, Archie L	Wag. Hq. Troop	34	13	12	B
Aucoin, Horace	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 9th Inf.	1764	41	6	B
Barnhill, Morris W	Pvt. Co. K, 9th Inf.	1233	22	5	A

Deceased soldiers from Louisiana buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Courtney, Ivy	Cpl. Co. L, 9th Inf.	1232	13	16	A
Couvillion, Wilford T	Pvt. Co. D, 9th Inf.	1232	31	33	G
Dalrymple, Henry H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 9th Inf.	1764	55	6	B
Dufrene, Phillip	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 9th Inf.	1764	81	9	A
Trahan, Rogers E	Pvt. Co. A, 9th Inf.	1232	21	24	G
Venable, Sidney	Cpl. Co. K, 9th Inf.	1232	13	25	E
Broussard, John C	Pvt. Co. G, 23d Inf.	1232	37	9	H
Choate, Elmer	Pvt. Co. D, 23d Inf.	1232	27	28	H
Courtney, Offie	Pvt. Co. I, 23d Inf.	1232	29	1	D
Dillard, Roy P	Pvt. Co. B, 23d Inf.	1233	10	18	C
Duhon, Angel	Pvt. Co. D, 23d Inf.	1233	15	25	D
Gary, Andrew	Pvt. Co. G, 23d Inf.	1232	18	8	H
Gaudin, Jos. C	Pvt. Co. I, 23d Inf.	1764	61	1	B
Gregoire, Jos. A	do	608	18	32	B
Kinchen, Leander J	Cpl. Co. C, 23d Inf.	1232	13	16	C
Kliebert, Adrian	Pvt. Co. I, 23d Inf.	34	12	17	B
Landry, Frank	do	1232	36	36	G
Lanier, Press	Pvt. Co. C, 23d Inf.	608	16	23	D
Martine, John F	Pvt. Co. H, 23d Inf.	608	15	22	A
Solard, Leorce	Pvt. Co. E, 23d Inf.	1233	35	18	B
St. John, Onnie	Pvt. Co., M 23d Inf.	1764	73	3	B
Thomas, Cody C	Pvt. Co. A, 23d Inf.	608	5	32	B
Bergerom, Calvin	Cpl. 66th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	31	34	E
Hemmerling, Loran Alex.	Pvt. 18th Co., 5th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	29	24	G
Chandler, Henry E	Capt. 75th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	23	22	E
Ferrara, Louis Jos	Pvt. 82d Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	1	24	D
Gragard, Thos. Armistead.	Cpl. 79th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	20	8	
Miller, Laurence Blake.	Pvt. 75th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	47	5	A
Newitt, Jos. Francis	Pvt. 76th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	51	13	A
Putnam, Chas. Lancaster.	Cpl. 76th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	21	34	E
Sallinger, Lloyd Arthur	Pvt. 79th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	9	11	C
Stiller, Michael Jos	Sgt. 79th Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	11	23	D
Suiter, Chas. Edwin	Pvt. Hq. Co., 6th Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	38	3	A
Bowers, Jerry	Mech. Bty. C, 12th F. A.	608	18	37	A
Hutches, John W	Pvt. Bty. F, 12th F. A.	34	27	15	B
Kennedy, Arthur	Pvt. Bty. E, 15th F. A.	1764	56	5	B
Jenkins, Fred B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 2d Engrs.	1764	32	11	A
Pace, Jos. R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 2d Engrs.	608	11	35	A
THIRD DIVISION					
Clanders, Michael J	Sgt. Co. C, 4th Inf.	1764	46	6	A
Whaley, Wellmon P	Sgt. Co. F, 4th Inf.	1232	25	8	A
Brice, John L	Pvt. Co. I, 7th Inf.	608	25	26	A
Feazel, Harvest G	Pvt. Co. H, 7th Inf.	1233	24	23	A
Finn, Daniel J	Pvt. Co. A, 7th Inf.	1232	20	7	B
Gonzales, Nick	Pvt. Co. I, 7th Inf.	608	38	2	A
Gray, Joe C	do	608	22	26	B
Hill, Matt	Pvt. Co. H, 7th Inf.	1233	1	4	C
Morris, Otis W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 7th Inf.	608	22	14	C
Malichis, Constantine	Cpl. Co. I, 30th Inf.	608	23	23	B
Torilliaux, Leon	Pvt. Sup. Co. 30th Inf.	1764	35	1	B
Dawson, Felix W	Pvt. Co. L, 38th Inf.	608	1	16	A
Neight, John W	Pvt. Co. I, 38th Inf.	1232	24	31	H
Johnson, Forest	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 10th F. A.	1232	30	2	D
Suarez, Milton G	Pvt. Co. B, 3d Amm. Tn.	1232	20	37	G
Wilson, Alston K	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 3d Amm. Tn.	1233	10	18	B
FOURTH DIVISION					
Wilson, Jennings B	Pvt. Co. F, 39th Inf.	1232	25	11	B
Generous, Louis	Pvt. Co. A, 47th Inf.	1232	12	5	F
Mock, Oliver P	Sgt. Co. H, 47th Inf.	1232	11	28	D
Binet, Henry E	Pvt. Co. E, 58th Inf.	1764	74	12	A
Eubanks, Willie David	Pvt. Co. G, 58th Inf.	34	21	17	B
Jacquet, Theodore E	Mech. Co. C, 58th Inf.	1764	48	7	B
Pierce, Wm. A	Pvt. Co. G, 59th Inf.	1233	17	9	C
Williams, Elias	Pvt. Co. B, 12th M. G. Bn.	1232	33	17	F
Andrus, Louis E	Pvt. Hq. Co., 13th F. A.	1233	21	22	D
Bell, Edw. P	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 13th F. A.	608	25	4	B
FIFTH DIVISION					
Burnett, Morris T	Pvt. Co. C, 6th Inf.	1232	4	24	H
Manning, Philip	Pvt. Co. H, 6th Inf.	1232	27	16	A
Michael, Martin H	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 11th Inf.	1232	7	34	E
Paul, Andrew	Pvt. Co. G, 11th Inf.	1232	24	8	B
Roach, Jas. H	Pvt. Co. A, 11th Inf.	1233	21	26	D
Thomas, Arless E	Cpl. M. G. Co., 11th Inf.	1232	18	22	B
Doty, Thos. E	Pvt. Co. M, 60th Inf.	1232	10	40	E
Perelli, John A	Sgt. Bty. A, 20th F. A.	1233	19	27	C
SIXTH DIVISION					
Ward, Albert	Pvt. Co. A, 16th M. G. Bn.	1233	18	16	D
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION					
Blanchard, Jos. M	Pvt. Co. M, 103d Inf.	1232	39	37	B
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
Salassi, Moise J	Bglr. Co. D, 109th Inf.	608	15	4	C
Williams, Wilford	Pvt. Co. K, 109th Inf.	1232	35	32	A

Deceased soldiers from Louisiana buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION—continued					
Long, Wm. Frank	Pvt. Co. M, 110th Inf.	1233	6	16	C
Fontenot, Charley	Pvt. Sup. Co., 111th Inf.	1233	17	14	C
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION					
Koutny, John	Pvt. Co. M, 113th Inf.	1232	25	38	G
Bussy, Paul G	Pvt. Co. D, 114th Inf.	1232	21	15	H
Chauvin, Maldred	do	1232	22	26	G
Downs, Ben M	Pvt. Co. E, 114th Inf.	1232	27	11	H
Gill, Alcy G	do	1232	23	25	G
Smith, Clarence J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 114th Inf.	1232	27	5	G
Bauer, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. K, 116th Inf.	1232	19	7	F
Dolese, Alphonse F., jr	Pvt. M. G. Co., 116th Inf.	1232	20	1	B
Dolese, Felix, jr	Pvt. Co. B, 116th Inf.	1232	36	25	C
McCausland, Robt. G	Wag. Co. A, 110th M. G. Bn.	1232	21	7	B
THIRTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Grotevant, Earl E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 121st Inf.	608	36	42	D
THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Camors, Arnold W	Pvt. Co. K, 125th Inf.	1232	32	23	G
Richard, Ramie	Pvt. Co. H, 125th Inf.	1232	5	3	F
Larm, Jos. R	Pvt. Co. H, 126th Inf.	1232	11	35	C
Morgan, Wm. Digby	2 lt. Co. F, 128th Inf.	1232	9	38	D
Boudreaux, Henry	Pvt. Co. G, 128th Inf.	1232	40	6	B
Bruce, Daniel Haynes	Pvt. Co. F, 128th Inf.	1232	2	29	G
Chaplain, Louis H	Pvt. Co. E, 128th Inf.	1232	4	7	F
Moore, Edwin D	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C, 119th F. A.	1232	27	1	H
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION					
Peterson, Laurence S	Pvt. Co. A, 127th F. A.	107-E	12	3	D
THIRTY-NINTH DIVISION					
McMillan, Sole F	Pvt. Hq. Co. 153d Inf.	1233	31	4	A
Breaux, Adolph C	Pvt. Co. B, 156th Inf.	608	30	17	B
Cambre, Leo	Pvt. Co. H, 156th Inf.	1233	1	23	A
Landry, Ignace	Pvt. Co. E, 156th Inf.	1233	10	15	A
Lillerman, Wm., jr	Pvt. Co. A, 156th Inf.	1233	5	17	A
Policce, Jos	Pvt. Sup. Co., 156th Inf.	608	4	28	B
Whitfield, Fayette	Pvt. Co. M, 156th Inf.	608	1	29	B
Pullen, Russell T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 142d M. G. Bn.	608	17	8	D
Bennett, Carroll T	Pvt. Bty. F, 141st F. A.	608	33	30	B
Chambers, Dennis C	Musn. 3 cl. Hq. Co., 141st F. A.	608	13	40	D
Hotard, Chas	Pvt. Bty. A, 141st F. A.	608	9	18	C
Vaughan, Elwood J	Pvt. Bty. E, 141st F. A.	608	2	15	B
Wilson, Henry	Pvt. Bty. D, 141st F. A.	608	19	7	B
Campbell, Sidney	Pvt. 114th Tr. Mtr. Bty.	608	30	26	C
Sellers, Geo. T	Pvt. Co. F, 114th Engrs.	1233	19	4	A
Smith, Marion J	Pvt. Co. D, 114th Engrs.	1233	15	4	A
Turner, Robt. B	Pvt. 1 cl. 114th Engr. Tn.	1233	17	5	A
Soniat, Gustave L	Sgt. Co. C, 114th F. S. Bn.	34	9	11	B
Armand, Edgar J	Pvt. Co. A, 114th Mil. Pol.	1233	16	15	A
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Juisti, Daniel J	Pvt. Co. B, 163d Inf.	608	35	34	B
Shelly, Gordon	Wag. Co. E, 164th Inf.	608	22	35	B
Diamond, Floyd B	Pvt. Hq. Tp.	1232	14	40	C
Benoit, Philip	Pvt. Co. B, 165th Inf.	1232	38	27	C
Cavanaugh, Michael J	Pvt. M. D. 165th Inf.	1232	25	21	A
Johnson, Jesse L	Pvt. Co. B, 165th Inf.	1232	14	26	A
Wells, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. F, 167th Inf.	1232	12	6	A
Remondet, Herbert J	Pvt. Co. K, 168th Inf.	608	1	9	A
Block, Max R	Pvt. Hq. Co. 149th F. A.	1232	38	8	F
EIGHTIETH DIVISION					
Hoffman, Alex Henry	Pvt. Co. M, 320th Inf.	1232	11	9	B
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION					
Gandy, Guy I	Pvt. 3d Co. 306th Sup. Tn.	1232	38	33	D
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION					
Troxler, Adrian, jr	Pvt. Co. C, 325th Inf.	1233	29	21	C
Anagostia, Anastacian	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 321st M. G. Bn.	1233	14	6	B
EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVISION					
Phillips, Walter A	2 lt. Co. F, 345th Inf.	34	23	4	A
Orlando, D	Mech. Co. A, 336th M. G. Bn.	608	20	33	B
Whitmeyer, Sidney	Mstr. Engr. J. G. Co. A, 312th Engrs.	34	12	1	A
Ball, Arthur C	1 lt. Co. C, 312th Am. Tn.	34	19	2	B
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION					
McClendon, Madge	Pvt. Co. H, 354th Inf.	1232	38	16	A
Cain, John T	Pvt. Co. E, 355th Inf.	1232	20	21	B
Wilson, Ross	Pvt. Co. A, 355th Inf.	1232	21	22	G
Benoit, Alcide	Pvt. Hq. Co. 356th Inf.	1232	25	44	B
Flores, Dave J	Pvt. Co. E, 356th Inf.	1233	34	20	D
Millet, Chas	Pvt. Co. K, 356th Inf.	1232	30	21	G

Deceased soldiers from Louisiana buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NINETIETH DIVISION					
Powell, Thos. J., jr	1 lt. Co. I, 358th Inf.	1233	2	24	B
Hobgood, Henry W	Pvt. Co. H, 359th Inf.	1233	20	11	C
Bourdeaux, Thos	Pvt. M. D. 360th Inf.	1232	10	14	F
NINETY-SECOND DIVISION					
Underwood, Grant	Pvt. Co. D, 367th Inf.	1232	30	44	C
Hilliman, Batist	Pvt. Co. I, 368th Inf.	1232	1	6	G
Sylvester, Francis	Pvt. Co. E, 368th Inf.	1232	35	6	E
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS					
Burleigh, Edw. J	Pvt. Co. C, Hq. Bn. G. H. Q.	1233	33	18	D
Bergeron, Albert J	Pvt. Co. I, 1st Army Hq.	608	8	31	A
Coner, Henry	Pvt. Co. I, 1st Army Hq.	608	18	22	D
Sharpe, Jos. H	Pvt. Air Serv., S. C.	(1)			
Baker, Claude A., jr	Pvt. 137th Aero Sq.	107-E	10	2	D
Nelson, Joe	Pvt. 47th P. of W. Esc. Co. A. S. C.	608	28	9	C
Warren, Sam, jr	Pvt. 47th P. of W. Esc. Co.	608	22	40	D
Williams, Ben	do	608	14	21	C
Smith, Isaac	Pvt. 49th P. of W. Esc. Co.	608	9	29	A
Williams, Gus	do	608	25	35	B
Tenant, John H	Pvt. 51st P. of W. Esc. Co.	608	20	27	A
Lindsey, Frank	Pvt. 53d P. of W. Esc. Co.	608	8	27	A
Ryan, Patrick	Sgt. Bty. A, 62 C. A. C.	34	4	5	A
Burley, Ruel	Pvt. Ft. Screvens S. A. R. D. No. 1.	107-E	8	4	A
Houk, Herbert S	Pvt. 2d Co., S. R. D. C. A. C.	608	11	29	B
Lewis, Toliver M	Pvt. Jackson Bks., S. R. D. No. 3 C. A. C.	608	29	39	D
Young, Edwin N	Pvt. Ft. Screvens S. A. R. D. No. 2 C. A. C.	107-E	9	3	A
Dent, Katherine	Nurse A. N. C. B. H. 24	34	35	6	A
Eubanks, Osie	Pvt. Hq. Tn. & 33d Mil. Pol.	1233	3	29	A
Parisy, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. 233d Mil. Pol.	34	33	5	A
Adell, Philip	Pvt. 312th Mtr. Rep. Unit.	34	32	2	B
Bernstein, Henry	Pvt. 32d Pr. Ord. Co.	1233	28	7	A
Butler, John R	Pvt. 377th Cas. Co.	608	17	15	C
Owen, Charley F	Pvt. 383d Cas. Co.	608	34	33	A
Anderson, Fred	Wag. Sup. Co., 801st Pion. Inf.	608	16	42	D
Finnis, Lathere	Pvt. Co. G, 801st Pion. Inf.	608	8	42	D
Gordon, Wm., jr	Pvt. Hq. Co., 801st Pion. Inf.	608	38	41	D
Jones, Phaton	Pvt. Co. L, 801st Pion. Inf.	1233	27	25	D
Green, Thos	Wag. Sup. Co. 803d Pion. Inf.	107-E	7	1	A
Johnson, Spencer	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 803d Pion. Inf.	1233	9	11	D
Wilson, Sullivan	Wag. Sup. Co. 803d Pion. Inf.	107-E	16	4	A
Dearborne, Paul	Pvt. Co. B, 805th Pion. Inf.	1232	22	11	A
House, Walter	do	1232	23	10	H
Paul, Philip	Pvt. Co. G, 805th Pion. Inf.	1233	7	18	B
Bradley, Ike	Pvt. Hq. Co., 806th Pion. Inf.	608	3	7	A
Collins, Lawrence	Cpl. Co. G, 806th Pion. Inf.	34	6	10	A
Griffin, Sam	Pvt. Co. A, 806th Pion. Inf.	1233	21	24	D
Luckey, Sidney	Pvt. Co. L, 806th Pion. Inf.	608	16	41	D
Nash, Daniel	Pvt. Co. G, 806th Pion. Inf.	1233	22	22	C
Sims, Jas	Pvt. Co. A, 806th Pion. Inf.	1233	11	20	C
Triche, Albert	Sgt. Co. M, 806th Pion. Inf.	608	17	35	A
Wilson, Chas	Pvt. Co. I, 806th Pion. Inf.	608	8	8	D
Bellard, Louis	Pvt. Co. G, 815th Pion. Inf.	1764	3	13	B
Crump, Willie	Pvt. Co. I, 815th Pion. Inf.	608	1	25	A
Brown, Joe	Pvt. Co. K, 816th Pion. Inf.	1232	15	10	H
Williams, Johney	Pvt. Co. G, 816th Pion. Inf.	107-E	13	4	D
Jones, Andrew Z	Sgt. 1 cl. G. H. Q., Q. M. C.	1233	28	6	D
Grays, Thos. S	Cpl. Co. D, 508th Lab. Bn.	608	19	16	C
Shivers, Vincent, jr	Pvt. 314th Lab. Bn.	608	20	29	B
Cotton, Elijah	Pvt. Co. C, 318th Lab. Bn.	1232	22	35	C
Hendricks, Jesse	Pvt. Co. B, 318th Lab. Bn.	1232	26	31	C
Pritchett, Lee	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 318th Lab. Bn.	1233	29	8	B
Bradford, Columbus B	Cook Co. C, 319th Lab. Bn.	1232	25	28	E
Clark, Lee	Pvt. Co. A, 319th Lab. Bn.	1232	10	15	F
McDade, Ellis	Pvt. Co. D, 319th Lab. Bn.	608	31	11	C
Reed, Arthur	do	608	19	17	C
Robinson, Preston, jr	Pvt. Co. B, 319th Lab. Bn.	1233	18	8	A
Sano, Jos	do	608	4	16	B
Ridley, Sun	Pvt. Co. B, 325th Lab. Bn.	608	5	17	C
Stinson, Joe	Pvt. Co. D, 325th Lab. Bn.	608	1	17	C
Earle, Wm	Cpl. Co. A, 326th Lab. Bn.	1232	12	46	B
Harris, Wm	Pvt. Co. G, 328th Lab. Bn.	1233	9	22	C
Godfrey, Geo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 334th Lab. Bn.	608	19	9	C
Hall, Albert	Pvt. Co. C, 334th Lab. Bn.	1233	1	12	B
Awbry, Floyd	Pvt. Co. C, 335th Lab. Bn.	1233	27	25	B
Birch, Ed	Pvt. Co. A, 335th Lab. Bn.	608	11	14	C
Scott, Edmond	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 335th Lab. Bn.	608	7	34	B
Kelly, Edmond	Pvt. Co. D, 341st Lab. Bn.	1233	30	3	A
Bishop, Philogene	Pvt. 311th Lab. Co., Q. M. C.	34	5	16	A
Lewis, Gleason	Pvt. 312th Lab. Co.	34	35	5	C
Washington, Will	do	34	9	4	A
Willison, Jos	Pvt. 313th Lab. Co.	608	17	40	D
Boylston, Benie	Pvt. 314th Lab. Co.	34	15	8	A
Ventroy, Nicholas	Pvt. 316th Lab. Co.	608	27	38	B
Balfour, Fred	Pvt. Base Sec. 1, Q. M. C. Det.	608	21	24	B
Connell, Fitzherbert	Pvt. Hq. Base Sec. 3	107-E	7	7	C
Williams, Louis	Pvt. Co. C, 301st Stev. Regt.	608	14	31	A
Payne, Robt	Pvt. Co. C, 302d Stev. Regt.	34	17	18	A
Sheridan, John B. M	Cook Mtr. Trans. Det., R. R. Art.	1233	33	14	A

[1] Newport Cemetery, Lincoln, England.

Deceased soldiers from Louisiana buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—continued					
Allain, Chas. DeV	2 lt. 72d Co., Cp. Gordon J. A. R. D.	34	5	17	B
Becker, Fred'k	Pvt. 22d Co., Cp. Pike A. R. D.	608	27	11	C
Sonier, Arthur	Pvt. 1 cl. Co., Cp. Grant A. R. D.	1233	5	14	A
Martine, Albert C	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 10th Engrs	608	35	32	B
Clark, John F	Sgt. 1 cl. 49th Co. 20th Engrs.	1764	17	9	B
Charlton, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. C, 41st Engrs	1233	28	20	D
Mastio, Jos	Pvt. Co. C, 50th Engrs	1233	15	20	A
Lynch, Edw. J	Cpl. Co. B, 61st Engrs	608	31	13	C
Alford, Lee	Pvt. Co. C, 508th Engrs	1232	12	41	D
Kelly, Albert	Pvt. Co. B, 508th Engrs	1233	16	10	B
Johnson, Harrison J	Pvt. Co. A, 512th Engrs	1233	28	19	C
Emilien, Louis	Pvt. Co. B, 524th Engrs	608	9	35	B
Thompson, Geo	Pvt. Co. A, 524th Engrs	608	23	12	A
Willis, Henry	Pvt. Co. B, 524th Engrs	1233	27	25	C
Windy, Jos	Pvt. Co. B, 525th Engrs	608	7	38	B
Richardson, Jacobs	Pvt. Co. C, 526th Engrs	608	8	30	B
Tillman, Henry	Pvt. Co. C, 530th Engrs	34	3	3	A
James, Jos. D	Pvt. Engr. Det., 1st Rpl. Dep.	608	11	5	A
Forbes, John	Pvt. 44th Co., R. R. Tran. Cps.	34	20	6	A

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 38 minutes p. m.) the House, in accordance with its previous order, adjourned until Monday, September 23, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. McSWAIN: A bill (H. R. 4123) to authorize the Department of State to issue passports without charge to farmers traveling in Europe to study agricultural methods; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4124) to honor the memory of the heroes of the fight against yellow fever; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 4125) to provide for the erection of a post-office and customhouse building at Cape Charles, Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4126) for the improvement of Carters Creek, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4127) for the improvement of Horn Harbor, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4128) to provide for the erection of a post-office building at Phoebus, Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4129) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, such additional land in the city of Newport News, Va., as may be necessary for the extension and remodeling of the post-office building in said city, to cause said building to be extended and remodeled, and authorizing an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4130) to authorize an appropriation of $630,000 for construction of additional hospital facilities and doctors' quarters at Southern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Hampton, Va.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4131) for the improvement of Monroe Bay and Creek, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4132) for the improvement of Cockrell Creek, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CLANCY: A bill (H. R. 4133) to amend the national prohibition act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 4134) to grant a World War service pension to certain disabled soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses of the World War; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 4135) to authorize the Postmaster General to investigate the conditions of the lease of the post-office garage in Boston, Mass., and to readjust the terms thereof; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HARDY: A bill (H. R. 4136) giving the consent and approval of Congress to the Rio Grande compact signed at Santa Fe, N. Mex., on February 12, 1929, authorizing the construction of a drainage channel in the closed basin of the San Luis Valley in Colorado, authorizing investigations of reservoir sites, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. JAMES: A bill (H. R. 4137) to repeal section 2 of the act entitled "An act to amend in certain particulars the national defense act of June 3, 1916, as amended, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1924; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SIMMONS: A bill (H. R. 4138) to amend the act of March 2, 1929, entitled "An act to enable the mothers and widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines of the American forces now interred in cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to these cemeteries"; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLANCY: A bill (H. R. 4139) to prevent wire tapping; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAMES (by request of the War Department): A bill (H. R. 4140) to authorize the removal of the Aqueduct Bridge crossing the Potomac River from Georgetown, D. C., to Rosslyn, Va.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PITTENGER: A bill (H. R. 4141) authorizing the Bois Fort Band of Chippewa Indians, residing in the State of Minnesota, to submit claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4142) to provide for research work in connection with the utilization of agricultural products other than forest products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BLAND: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 113) for the appointment of Harry H. Holt, of Virginia, as member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLANCY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 114) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESTERLY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 115) authorizing and requesting the Postmaster General to design and issue a special postage stamp commemorating the arrival of Captain Nagle's company, known as the First Defenders, of Reading, Berks County, Pa., at Cambridge, Mass.; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HICKEY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 116) providing for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of Rene Robert Cavelier Sieur de La Salle on the soil of St. Joseph County, Ind.; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. BLACK: Resolution (H. Res. 57) to call an international drug conference; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CLANCY: Resolution (H. Res. 58) concerning the suspension of prohibition officers for wounding or killing innocent persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to Federal legislation for the building and maintenance of highways over public lands and Federal reservations; to the Committee on Roads.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to restricted immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, memorial of the legislature of the State of California, relative to the California State fair and the Western State Exposition; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, favoring Federal aid in construction of breakwater in Trinidad Harbor at or near the city of Trinidad, Calif.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to measures for farm relief pending in Congress; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, favoring restriction of Filipino immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relating to resurvey of north boundary of Hoopa Indian Reservation and modification of Klamath River fish and game district initiative act; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDRESEN: A bill (H. R. 4143) granting a pension to Norman Thompson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4144) granting a pension to Edith Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BACHMANN: A bill (H. R. 4145) granting a pension to Isaiah Nixon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4146) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Courtney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BAIRD: A bill (H. R. 4147) granting a pension to Gustave Mendel; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 4148) granting an increase of pension to Frederick L. Eagle; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4149) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas G. Wright; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4150) granting a pension to William E. Draine; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4151) granting a pension to Miranda Ford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4152) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of the legal representatives of Henry H. Sibley, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4153) to provide for an examination and survey of Windmill Point Creek, Lancaster County, Va., and of the channel connecting said creek with the Rappahannock River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4154) to provide for an examination and survey of Urbanna Creek, Middlesex County, Va., and of the channel connecting said creek with Rappahannock River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4155) to provide for an examination and survey of Mosquito Creek, Lancaster County, Va., and of the channel connecting said creek with the Rappahannock River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4156) to provide for an examination and survey of Totuskey Creek, Richmond County, Va., and of the channel connecting said creek with Rappahannock River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. COOKE: A bill (H. R. 4157) granting an increase of pension to Raymond E. Daniels; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CROWTHER: A bill (H. R. 4158) for the relief of Grace Hamlin Morse; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4159) for the relief of Harry P. Lewis; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4160) granting an increase of pension to Susana Reiter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CULKIN: A bill (H. R 4161) for the relief of Isaac Fink; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOWELL: A bill (H. R. 4162) granting an increase of pension to Margaret C. Vertz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESTERLY: A bill (H. R. 4163) granting a pension to Ida L. Walters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAMBRILL: A bill (H. R. 4164) for the relief of William G. Fulton; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JONAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 4165) granting a pension to Anna Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McLEOD: A bill (H. R. 4166) for the relief of Steve Fekete; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McSWAIN: A bill (H. R. 4167) for the relief of D. B. Traxler; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4168) for the relief of the Greenville News Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4169) for the relief of the Dobson Lumber Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4170) for the relief of Mrs. William G. Sirrine; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4171) for the relief of M. C. Green; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4172) granting an increase of pension to Albert Allen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4173) granting a pension to Preston D. Barron; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MAGRADY: A bill (H. R. 4174) granting a pension to Clara Gregor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 4175) to extend the benefits of the employers' liability act of September 7, 1916, to Mary Ford Conrad; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PORTER: A bill (H. R. 4176) to extend the benefits of the employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, to Dr. Charles W. Reed, a former employee of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RAYBURN: A bill (H. R. 4177) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Daugherty; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHORT of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 4178) granting a pension to William H. Tompkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 4179) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Carnicom; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VESTAL: A bill (H. R. 4180) granting a pension to Ernest M. Houk; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WATRES: A bill (H. R. 4181) granting an increase of pension to John F. Loskosky; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WELSH of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 4182) for the relief of Mrs. George W. Robinson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WHITTINGTON: A bill (H. R. 4183) granting a pension to Lula R. Prince; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4184) granting a pension to Mrs. John E. Dennis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4185) granting a pension to Elizabeth America Noel Gibson; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

683. Petition of Grand Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, concerning the immigration of aliens to the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

684. By Mr. WATSON: Petition of 200 residents of Bristol, Pa., and vicinity favoring restriction of immigration and the deportation of aliens illegally entered; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

685. By Mr. BOYLAN: Letter from Wilson-Maeulen Co. (Inc.), New York, protesting against restoration in the tariff bill of a clause permitting the free importation of scientific apparatus for educational institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

686. By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: Petition of Grand Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, protesting against violation of the principle of exclusion of aliens ineligible to citizenship, as formerly approved by Congress after careful investigation, and urgently request such action on part of Congress as will confine immigration from Mexico strictly to such elements as are eligible to our citizenship; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

687. Also, resolution of the Grand Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, through its grand secretary, John T. Regan, urging the prohibition of further entrance of Filipinos for permanent settlement and to repeal the recent statute making eligible for citizens Filipinos who have served in the units of the Navy; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

688. By Mr. HARDY: Petition signed by W. Y. Jenkins and 215 citizens of Canon City, Colo., urging the passage of a bill increasing the pensions of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

689. By Mr. SWING: Petition of residents of Orange County, Calif., urging the passage of Senate bill 476 and House bill 2562, which bills grant Spanish-American War veterans an increase of pension; to the Committee on Pensions.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

37. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1930, $235,032.50 (H. Doc. No. 39); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

38. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination and survey of Wicomico River, Wicomico County, Md. (H. Doc. No. 40); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

39. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on the claim of Peterson-Colwell (Inc.), Builders Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.; to the Committee on Claims.

40. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination and survey of intracoastal waterway from Cape Fear River, N. C., to St. Johns River, Fla.; intracoastal waterway from Cape Fear

River to Georgetown, S. C.; and channel from headwaters of the Wando River through Wambaw Creek to the Santee River, S. C. (H. Doc. No. 41); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustration.

41. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination and survey of inland waterway from Pensacola Bay, Fla., to Mobile Bay, Ala. (H. Doc. No. 42); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

42. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting petition of 27 property owners and residents of Zamboanga, Mindanao, P. I., urging passage of S. 2787 (70th Cong.) providing for the appointment of governors of the non-Christian Provinces of the Philippine Islands; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

43. A letter from the chairman of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, transmitting report pursuant to Public Law No. 20, Sixty-ninth Congress, and section 710 of Public Law No. 562, Seventieth Congress (H. Doc. No. 43); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

SENATE

MONDAY, *August 19, 1929*

Pursuant to the terms of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 16), as amended and agreed to on June 19, 1929, the Senate assembled this day in its Chamber at the Capitol.

CHARLES CURTIS, of Kansas, Vice President of the United States, called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock meridian.

Rev. George G. Culbertson, associate minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

O Lord our God, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. God of our Fathers, God of our Nation, our God, Thou art the same yesterday, to-day, and forever.

Thou hast ever been shaping and guiding the destiny of men and of nations. As Thou hast led Thy children in times past, so lead them even now with Thy wisdom. Let Thy favor rest upon these Thy servants, chosen leaders of a great people, filling their minds and hearts with noble ideals, that they may walk worthy of their high calling. Open eyes to behold Thy glory, open minds to receive Thy wisdom, open hearts to accept Thy love, and impart strength to do Thy will.

Let Thy favor also rest upon the President and all his advisers. Quicken every impulse which makes for wise statesmanship, to the end that righteousness, peace, and prosperity may reign throughout our land and in all the world, to Thy name's honor and glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Chief Clerk (John C. Crockett) proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, June 19, 1929, when, on request of Mr. WATSON and by unanimous consent, the further reading of the Journal was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate adjourn until next Thursday, August 22, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, August 22, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

SENATE

THURSDAY, *August 22, 1929*

Rev. George G. Culbertson, associate minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Infinite and Gracious God, source of all life, inspiration of all love, mercy, justice, and truth, we wait upon Thee for a divine touch that our lives may promote Thy kingdom on earth. Ever mindful of Thy goodness, teach us to be ever mindful of Thy sternness. Unto us Thou hast given a great heritage, and upon us also Thou hast placed a great responsibility. As Thou hast reposed confidence in us so may we put our trust in Thee. Thus trusting Thee we shall serve Thee, and serving Thee we shall serve Thy people, to the end that Thy kingdom may come and Thy will may be done on earth, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Monday last, when, on request of Mr. WATSON and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate adjourn until Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, August 26, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian,

SENATE

MONDAY, *August 26, 1929*

Rev. George G. Culbertson, associate minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Almighty and Everliving God, to whom we are indebted for life and all things that surround our lives, quicken, we pray Thee, all that is pure, noble, and best in us, casting out all things that are evil. Lift before our eyes a vision of the strength and beauty of the King of men, and give us might of will to follow Him.

For the life and service of an esteemed Member of this body whom Thou hast taken unto Thyself we give Thee thanks. May Thy blessing rest upon those whose eyes are dimmed with tears at the parting. Teach them that Thou art ever nearest when Thy children need Thee most, and that Thou dost walk with them even through the valley of the shadow of death. Keep us all within Thy watchful care, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last, when, on request of Mr. WATSON and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

ADJOURNMENT TO WEDNESDAY

Mr. WATSON. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business to-day it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next, August 28, at 12 o'clock noon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEATH OF SENATOR LAWRENCE D. TYSON

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I am deeply grieved to announce the death of my colleague, Senator TYSON, of Tennessee, on last Saturday early in the morning.

Senator TYSON was not only a great statesman but as well a great soldier. He was educated at West Point, took a distinguished part in the Spanish-American War as colonel of a regiment, and when his country became involved in the World War he entered that great conflict as a brigadier general, and his command was one of the first to cross the Hindenburg line.

In addition to his outstanding qualities as a statesman and soldier, my colleague was noted for his wonderful, delightful, and attractive personality. He was in deed and in fact a gentleman of the old school, and one of the most lovable men I ever knew. He was greatly beloved not only in Tennessee but wherever he was known, especially by his associates in the Senate, where I believe all Senators were his friends.

At a later day I will ask that a time be set when appropriate exercises may be held in tribute to his memory. For the present I offer the following resolutions, for which I ask immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read by the Chief Clerk.

The resolutions (S. Res. 104) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. LAWRENCE D. TYSON, late a Senator from the State of Tennessee.

Resolved, That a committee of 16 Senators be appointed by the Vice President to take order for superintending the funeral of Mr. TYSON.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed as the committee under the second resolution the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MOSES], the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER], the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED], the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARRIS], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. SACKETT], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from Idaho

[Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BLEASE].

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of my late distinguished colleague, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, until Wednesday, August 28, at 12 o'clock meridian.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, *August 28, 1929*

Rev. George G. Culbertson, associate minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Infinite and Gracious God, our Heavenly Father, draw us by Thy holy influence into a finer and more noble realm of thought and action. Inspire us to work with Thee for the things which lead to righteousness, truth, justice, and good will among men. May the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, rest upon us and be the portion of all mankind. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Monday last, when, on request of Mr. WATSON and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

ADJOURNMENT TO SATURDAY

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate adjourn until Saturday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Saturday, August 31, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

SENATE

SATURDAY, *August 31, 1929*

Rev. George G. Culbertson, associate minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of the city of Washington. offered the following prayer:

Unto Thee do we lift thankful hands, O Lord, our God, for such measure of liberty, and of justice, and of peace as has been attained in our beloved land. We pray that Thy guiding hand shalt be felt by the appointed leaders of this people, the President and Members of this body, the President of the United States, and all associated with him in authority, that through Thy guidance a truer liberty, a finer justice, and a more enduring peace may be attained. And to Thy name shall be the praise, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday last, when, on request of Mr. WATSON and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

ADJOURNMENT TO WEDNESDAY

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate adjourn until Wednesday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, September 4, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, *September 4, 1929*

Rev. George G. Culbertson, associate minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we pause amidst the busy rush of life's many duties to think of Thee. Purify Thou our thoughts, make wise our speech, ennoble our acts that in all that we are we may honor Thee. So touch the hearts of all who hold positions of influence and authority in our beloved land that pure and wise and noble they may be. Let Thy blessing descend in full measure upon us now that all the resolves and enactments of this day may be well pleasing in Thy sight, and to Thee will we ascribe all praise. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last, when, on request of Mr. WATSON and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Frazier	King	Simmons
Ashurst	George	La Follette	Smoot
Barkley	Glass	McKellar	Steiwer
Bingham	Glenn	McMaster	Swanson
Black	Goff	McNary	Thomas, Idaho
Blaine	Goldsborough	Moses	Trammell
Blease	Greene	Norbeck	Tydings
Borah	Hale	Nye	Vandenberg
Brookhart	Harris	Overman	Wagner
Broussard	Harrison	Patterson	Walsh, Mass.
Burton	Hastings	Phipps	Walsh, Mont.
Capper	Hawes	Pine	Warren
Caraway	Hayden	Pittman	Waterman
Connally	Hebert	Ransdell	Watson
Couzens	Heflin	Reed	Wheeler
Deneen	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	
Fess	Jones	Sheppard	
Fletcher	Kean	Shortridge	

Mr. GOFF. I desire to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HATFIELD] is unavoidably detained from the Senate to-day.

Mr. HARRISON. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. STEPHENS] is necessarily detained at his home owing to illness in his family.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I desire to announce that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] is necessarily detained from the Senate by illness in his family. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

I also wish to announce that the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] is necessarily detained from the Senate on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH WORK (S. DOC. NO. 22)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to Senate Resolution 348 of the Seventieth Congress, a tabular statement showing the estimated allocations of Federal funds for agricultural research, food research, and research on poultry and eggs, administered by the Department of Agriculture, applicable to the fiscal years 1929 and 1930; also a separate statement of the benefits to the consumer resulting from the food research work of the department, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

ARREST OF ATTACHÉS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the major and superintendent of the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia, transmitting in response to Senate Resolution 94 (submitted by Mr. CARAWAY) a compilation setting forth the names and nationalities of all representatives of foreign countries attached to or employed by foreign legations who have been stopped and warned by members of the police department for operating automobiles in the District of Columbia while under the influence of liquor or for other traffic violations, etc.; also communications dated July 3, July 6, and July 18, 1929, all relative to the list above referred to, which, with the list accompanying the communication first above referred to, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CLAIM OF MARGARET STEPP BOWN

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report and recommendation concerning the claim of Margaret Stepp Bown against the United States, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

CLAIM OF S. VAUGHAN FURNITURE CO.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report and recommendation con-

cerning the claim of S. Vaughan Furniture Co., of Florence, S. C., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

ALABAMA & NEW ORLEANS TRANSPORTATION CO.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from E. J. Tinsdale, of Asheville, N. C., relative to the case of Harriett H. Gallagher against Alabama & New Orleans Transportation Co., which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TERRITORY OF HAWAII

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the secretary of Hawaii, transmitting, pursuant to law, copy of the journal of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, regular session 1929, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions.

ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the executive and disbursing officer of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission, reporting relative to the operations of the commission for the months of May, June, and July, 1929, which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the executive and disbursing officer of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission relative to the approval of award of contracts for granite for the water gate and parkway approach to the Arlington Memorial Bridge, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

MEXICAN IMMIGRATION

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I send to the desk a speech delivered by Mr. John Farr Simmons, chief of the visa office of the State Department, delivered at Williamstown, Mass., at a conference on immigration. It relates to Mexican immigration. I ask that it may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

There being no objection, the speech was referred to the Committee on Immigration and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SPEECH OF JOHN FARR SIMMONS, CHIEF OF VISA OFFICE, STATE DEPARTMENT, AT WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION

The previous speaker has dealt in a most illuminating way upon the economic aspects of our postwar immigration from Mexico and has told you of what the Mexican does after arriving in this country. It is my purpose to deal with the question of Mexican immigration to this country more from the point of view of our international relations and in connection with the general question of restrictive immigration legislation.

Before entering into this phase of the question, however, I think it wise to point out a difficulty which would be encountered in effecting the plan proposed by the preceding speaker, Mr. Fitzpatrick, of regulating immigration with various individual countries by means of separate treaties or agreements.

The authority to regulate immigration into the United States has always rested exclusively with Congress. The plan proposed would, of course, delegate a certain amount of the authority to regulate immigration into the United States to its executive rather than its legislative branch. A second and possibly a more generally recognized difficulty would lie in the fact that immigration has come to be regarded in this country as a purely domestic concern. Any arrangement to regulate immigration by mutual agreements with foreign countries would doubtless give rise to very widespread objection on the part of the large body of people in the United States who consider that immigration problems, as they increase in importance, should remain even more than previously a domestic matter.

Those of you who have followed recent immigration developments closely are doubtless aware that the Secretary of State, in a statement made before the Senate Committee on Immigration on March 5, 1928, presented evidence to show that the application of quotas to the American countries would be attended by serious injury to our relations with those countries and to important business interests of the United States abroad.

Reports requested from American diplomatic representatives in Latin-American countries are practically unanimous in their statement that the application of quota restrictions to them could not fail to be interpreted by them as a radical departure from the traditional policy of this country toward Latin America, and as evidence of unwillingness to continue to regard them as equals and neighbors having common problems, interests, and aims.

While it is urged that these important considerations be given due weight, it is nevertheless recognized that they would not in themselves be sufficient to prevent the extension of quota restrictions to the countries of this hemisphere if it should be conclusively established that the need for such a measure is so great as to outweigh its disadvantages.

In questioning the wisdom of adopting legislation to that end at the present time, I wish to make it clear that there is no advocacy of the free admission of large numbers of aliens of any nationality to the injury of the best interests of the United States. It would seem logical, however, that before any particular measure having serious disadvantages is adopted, full information should be available as to the nature and extent of the problem which it is designed to correct; careful consideration should be given to whether the proposed legislation would effect the desired result if passed, and an endeavor should be made to find, if possible, other means of attaining the same object which would involve less injury to legitimate interests of the United States.

With respect to immigration from American countries other than Mexico no serious problem exists. Immigration from all the other Latin-American countries is so small as to be negligible, averaging slightly more than 7,000 during the past three years, of which an average of approximately 2,000 were natives of Cuba. As to Canada, while statistics show a considerable annual immigration, the number of emigrants from the United States to Canada is so great that the exchange of people intending to take up their residence in the other country is virtually equal.

The only serious problem, therefore, is that of immigration from Mexico, and it is recognized that this problem is one which would seem to require immediate attention. In order to indicate the extent of the problem the following figures are given showing the Mexican-born population and total foreign-born population in the United States, 1900 to 1920, according to United States census statistics:

Year	Mexican	Total	Per cent
1920	486,418	13,920,692	3.5
1910	221,915	13,515,886	1.6
1900	103,393	10,341,276	1.0

The following table shows (1) the number of Mexican citizens departing from the United States according to the Mexican migration service statistics, (2) the number of persons of the Mexican race recorded by the American immigration authorities as entering the United States for permanent residence, and (3) the number of Mexican citizens returning to Mexico from the United States according to the figures of the Mexican Government:

	Mexicans entering United States (figures Mexican migration service for calendar years)	Mexicans admitted fiscal years ended June 30 (Department of Labor Statistics)	Mexicans returning from United States (figures Mexican migration service for calendar years)
Total for years 1910–1919, inclusive	298,266	173,663	387,486
Total for years 1920–1927, inclusive	402,037	391,030	625,536

NOTE.—The Department of Labor does not have complete figures for returning Mexicans.

From the above table it will be noted that the number of Mexicans reported as returning to Mexico exceeds those recorded as entering the United States, both for the decade 1910 to 1919 and the period 1920 to 1927. There was a material difference between the Mexican and American figures covering the immigration of Mexicans into the United States from 1910 to 1919, but there is substantial agreement in the statistics of the two Governments during the 8-year period from 1920 to 1927, there being a divergence of less than 3 per cent between the totals. Since the Mexican figures covering departures for the United States during the period last mentioned would appear to be quite accurate, the total of 625,536 given by that authority as the number of Mexicans returning to Mexico during the same period would seem to merit some credence.

The Mexican-born population of the United States, however, is shown by the above census figures to have actually increased from 221,915 in 1910 to 486,418 in 1920, an increase of 264,503, or 119.2 per cent, in 10 years. The fact that the available migration statistics for the same period show that more Mexicans were recorded as returning to Mexico than as entering this country would indicate, even with generous allowance being made for inaccuracies in the statistics, that the net gain in the Mexican population resulted mainly from irregular entries, such as crossing the border surreptitiously and gaining admission ostensibly for a temporary stay, but failing to return.

As long as the above situation obtains it would seem to be premature to impose quota restrictions on Mexico. Under present conditions such a measure would probably only serve to swell the stream of unlawful entrants, while all of the ill effects of quota legislation would be fully realized. It is understood that the border patrol of the Immigration

Service apprehended 10,686 aliens attempting unlawful entry over the Mexican border during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, and 15,120 aliens during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928.

It would seem advisable, before furnishing additional and greater incentive to enter unlawfully, to take further measures to make the border control effective and to await the results of the intensive campaign to apprehend and deport Mexicans unlawfully in the United States, which is being undertaken on the basis of the deportation act of March 4, 1929.

The immigration act of 1924 made consular officers abroad responsible in the first instance for passing on the admissibility of all immigrants, including natives of Mexico, in connection with the issuance of the required immigration visa. In making its investigation as to the need for and probable effect of the extension of the quota system to American countries it has been ascertained that the standards of admissibility under the immigration act of February 5, 1917, which have been observed by consular officers in Mexico have been materially lower than those observed by consular officers elsewhere, notably in Europe.

It appears that the condition described has not been due to any deliberate failure on the part of consular officers in Mexico to give full effect to the law, but rather to an entirely different conception of what the law required. This seems to have been brought about by the nature and volume of immigration from that country. The requirements on the Mexican border were apparently relaxed somewhat during the war, when labor was badly needed. Without doubt Mexican labor was also needed in the border States in the postwar period, and everything possible appears to have been done to facilitate its entry. Accordingly precedents were established by immigration officers, and later followed by consular officers, in discharging their new responsibilities under the immigration act of 1924, which led to the recent apparent divergence in the standards applied in Mexico and those observed elsewhere. The method of dealing with Mexican immigration, however, was a matter of natural development influenced by conditions on both sides of the border.

As soon as it was definitely ascertained that the practice in Mexico was below the standard of the service, immediate steps were taken to rectify the situation. Appropriate instructions were issued in August, 1928, to the supervising consul general at Mexico City and energetic measures were taken to effect the result desired. Consular officers in Mexico were urged in particular to refuse immigration visas to Mexicans who could not definitely establish their admissibility under the restrictive clauses concerning illiteracy, contract labor, and likelihood to become public charges.

If the surreptitious entry of Mexicans on a large scale should be stopped by adequate measures, it is believed that the volume of immigration from Mexico can and will be reduced by a proper enforcement of existing law to proportions that will not represent any danger to this country. The results obtained as a result of the instructions to the consul general in Mexico City and of a conference of consular officers held in February in Mexico City, will best be reflected in the statistics of immigration visas issued to natives of Mexico during recent months.

The following tables show comparative figures for the total number of immigration visas issued to natives of Mexico during the periods indicated:

	1927–28	1928–29
March	6,081	1,825
April	6,334	2,548
May	5,001	2,856
June	4,393	2,214
July	4,883	1,950
Total	[1] 26,692	11,393

[1] 57 per cent decrease.

It is expected that further figures received from month to month will continue to show very drastic reductions. These reductions are significant not only since they show a numerical decrease of large proportions but also since they connote a higher degree of selection and the elimination of the very types of peon labor who fail to meet the immigration requirements.

It is believed, in short, that the extension of quota restrictions to the countries of this hemisphere would involve serious disadvantages to the interests of the United States and that that measure should only be adopted as a last resort.

At the present time it is not known what increase there has been in the Mexican population of the United States since the last census, nor what proportion of such increase as there may have been has been due to immigration, temporary visitors who have failed to depart, and aliens who entered surreptitiously. Such statistics as are available indicate that any net gain has resulted largely from irregular entries rather than from immigration. Moreover it is believed that the Government already has on the statute books provisions of law which if properly enforced will provide a means of coping with the situation without resorting to quota restrictions.

Before reversing the policy which has been consistently followed by the United States in enacting its immigration legislation and which has been continued by section 4 (c) of the immigration act of 1924, it is believed that the following steps would be advisable:

1. That means be provided for making an accurate count of Mexicans entering and leaving the United States by categories in order that it may be determined whether the net immigration into this country is such as to require quota restrictions.

2. That all possible measures be taken to make the border control effective and to make possible the deportation of Mexicans remaining in this country unlawfully.

3. That further results be awaited of the department's program for making the enforcement of the immigration laws by consular officers in Mexico fully effective.

In conclusion, it is opportune to point out, with respect to restrictive immigration in general, that the various quota acts culminating in the immigration act of 1924, while very restrictive in character, would not in themselves be capable of attaining the degree of restriction evidently desired by the majority of the American people were it not for their effective enforcement by the administrative officers charged therewith.

In general, it may be said that there is an estimated demand against the quotas of approximately 2,000,000 people, of which about 75 per cent is against the quotas for southern and eastern Europe, which total approximately 24,000.

Many of these intending immigrants, who are unable to accomplish their immigration under the quota, cast about for some other means of effecting their entry into the United States and attempt such entry by applying for nonimmigrant visas as temporary visitors.

To cope with this situation and insure an effective enforcement of the restrictive features of the law it was provided in the regulations issued jointly by the Departments of State and Labor, under the authority of the immigration act of 1924 that a "temporary visitor" shall be construed to mean "an alien who, having a fixed domicile in some other country which he has no intention to abandon, comes to the United States to remain for a temporary period only."

Consular officers abroad in dealing with the above type of cases have a constant and irritating problem before them. They have, nevertheless, succeeded in keeping down the volume of temporary visitors' visas to bona fide cases and have succeeded in preventing what otherwise would have been a very widespread evasion of the immigration laws and a situation which might, if unchecked, have led to a virtual nullification of the restrictive features of the immigration act of 1924.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
STATEHOUSE, TRENTON, N. J.

Assembly concurrent resolution. Introduced and adopted by the house of assembly, April 24, 1929

Whereas application will be made to Congress of the United States for permission to construct a bridge across the Delaware River at a point near Pennsgrove, N. J., and Wilmington, Del., suitable to the interests of navigation, which, if enacted into law, will grant such franchise to the Delaware & New Jersey Bridge Corporation and others; and

Whereas it is deemed highly desirable that a bridge be constructed across the Delaware River at this point for the development of the entire southern section of the State of New Jersey, and in the interests of interstate communications; and

Whereas the State of New Jersey is not in a financial position to cooperate with the State of Delaware in the construction of this very desirable public improvement: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of assembly (the senate concurring), (1) That the Legislature of the State of New Jersey do recommend to the Congress of the United States the prompt passage of such act; and be it further

Resolved, That an official copy of this resolution, signed by the speaker, and attested to by the clerk of the house, respectively, be forwarded to each Member in Congress from this State, to the Vice President of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

We hereby certify that the above resolution is a true and official copy of the resolution adopted by the house of assembly on April 24, 1929.

GUY GEORGE GOLENDEN,
Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Attest:

FREDERICK A. BRODESSER,
Clerk of the House of Assembly.

NEW JERSEY SENATE, *June 24, 1929.*

This is to certify that the following resolution was passed by the New Jersey Senate in session on June 24, 1929, and concurred in by the House of Assembly on the same date:

Whereas the governor of this State in his inaugural address called attention to the importance of the proposed canal across this State to link up the Delaware River with New York Bay; and

Whereas the State has spent thousands of dollars in a survey begun in 1911 and in monumenting the course of the canal; has appropriated $150,000 toward the cost of acquiring the right of way; and has practically pledged proceeds from the sale of the Morris Canal for the acquisition of such right of way; and

Whereas the Federal Government has practically completed its traffic survey and study of the proposed canal: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate (the house of assembly concurring), That we urge upon the Congress of the United States and the various departments connected with the inception and completion of this project to speed in every possible way the building of this important link in our great national system of waterways.

THOMAS A. MATHIS,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

ROBERT M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

Certificate No. 2398

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I, William J. Stratton, secretary of state of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the following and hereto attached is a true photostatic copy of Senate Joint Resolution No. 27, the original of which is now on file and a matter of record in this office.

In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of the State of Illinois.

Done at the city of Springfield this 20th day of June, A. D. 1929.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM J. STRATTON,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
FIFTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate Joint Resolution 27

Whereas, in the absence of control, there has grown up a class of interstate motor bus operation which is entirely unregulated and altogether irresponsible and subject to the regulation of no State or Federal authority whatever; and

Whereas the traveling public is being constantly victimized by such operators crossing State lines between Illinois and neighboring States, and who resort to all sorts of illegitimate and unscrupulous activities at the expense of travelers who are unable to obtain redress; and

Whereas the bus lines operating under the regulation of the Illinois Commerce Commission are a source of large revenue to the State, and now constitute one of the State's major public utilities; and

Whereas the activities of the unregulated interstate "wildcat" operators subject both the legitimate stage lines and other forms of transportation to unfair, injurious, and unscrupulous competition; and

Whereas the present condition is highly detrimental to the interests of the State of Illinois, to the legitimate transportation interests, to the traveling public, and to the public generally; and

Whereas such conditions present an urgent need for adequate Federal regulation, at least as to proper certification and control: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Illinois (the House of Representatives concurring herein), That the President of the United States, the Senate and House of Representatives of the present Congress, and the Interstate Commerce Commission be memorialized to take all possible and necessary action to provide proper legislation to control and regulate the activities of interstate motor-bus lines; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the present Congress, and to each Senator and Representative therein from the State of Illinois, and to each member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Adopted by the senate June 4, 1929.

FRED E. STERLING,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PADDOCK,
Secretary of the Senate.

Concurred in by the house of representatives, June 8, 1929.

DAVID E. SHANAHAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEORGE C. BLAEUER,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Filed 10 a. m., June 20, 1929.

WILLIAM J. STRATTON,
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Senate Joint Resolution 83

Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to discharge the mandatory duties imposed upon it by Article V of the Constitution of the United States to call a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution

Whereas the legislatures of the following 35 States have filed a formal application with Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States reads as follows: "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: *Provided*, That no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate"; and

Whereas this article makes it mandatory upon the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution whenever two-thirds of the States shall have made application therefor: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully requests that the Congress of the United States perform the mandatory duty imposed upon it by the above-quoted Article V and forthwith call a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; be it further

Resolved, That properly attested copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of both Houses of the Congress of the United States and to each Wisconsin Member thereof.

HENRY A. HUBER,
President of the Senate.
O. G. MUNSON,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
CHAS. B. FERRY,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Senate Joint Resolution 87

Joint resolution memorializing Congress to enact legislation requiring that all motor vehicles operated across State lines into States having compulsory automobile liability insurance be covered by liability insurance for damages to persons

Whereas it is a recognized fact that in a large number of cases persons injured by motor vehicles are unable to recover damages for the reason that the guilty party owns no property or carries no liability insurance: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin does hereby urge Congress to pass legislation requiring that all motor vehicles operated across State lines into States having compulsory automobile liability insurance be covered by liability insurance for damages to persons; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, properly attested, be sent to the President of the United States and to the presiding officers of both Houses and to each Wisconsin Member thereof.

HENRY A. HUBER,
President of the Senate.
O. G. MUNSON,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
CHAS. B. FERRY,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Senate Joint Resolution 101

Joint resolution relating to the proposed import duty on shingles and cedar lumber

Whereas the tariff bill which has passed the House of Representatives and is now pending in the United States Senate provides for an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent on shingles and on cedar lumber commodities which have always been on the free list; and

Whereas this duty, if it shall become effective, will materially increase building costs in all parts of this country and will prove most burdensome to farmers and persons building their homes who use shingles and cedar lumber in large quantities; and

Whereas practically all shingles and cedar lumber now imported come from Canada, and the imposition of this proposed duty can not fail to be resented in Canada, a nation with which we have always been at peace and upon whose cooperation we must depend to put through the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway, which is so vital to the Middle West and the entire country: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That the Legislature of Wisconsin hereby respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States to strike out the provision in the present tariff bill imposing a duty on shingles and cedar lumber and to continue these commodities on the free list; be it further

Resolved, That duly attested copies of this resolution be sent to both Houses of Congress and to each Wisconsin Member thereof.

HENRY A. HUBER,
President of the Senate.
O. G. MUNSON,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
CHAS. B. FERRY,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the convention of Accomac Temple, No. 1, Order of United Americans, at Atlantic City, favoring the enforcement of the national-origins clause of the immigration law, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the Postmasters' Association of Texas, relative to the manner of the appointment of postmasters in the State of Texas, etc., which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by members of the junior committee of the National Patriotic Association, at Chicago, Ill., relative to persons employed as teachers or professors taking exception to an oath of allegiance to our National Constitution as a prerequisite to employment and opposing the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and "entreating parents to arm their children with the protective spirit of reverent national pride," etc., which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the convention of the Michigan State Pramaceutical Association favoring the passage of the so-called Capper-Kelly bill, "legalizing the right of any producer of identified merchandise who is in fair and open competition with other producers of similar or competing merchandise to enter into enforceable contracts, at wholesale or retail, or both, for the protection of resale prices upon his own identified merchandise," which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association favoring the passage of a resolution to amend the national defense act by providing for a pharmaceutical corps in the Medical Department of the United States Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association, commending the services rendered retail druggists and drug-store patrons by Michigan Members of Congress who voted down proposed increase in the duty on blackstrap molasses, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the Seventh Annual Convention of the United Spanish War Veterans, Department of Tennessee, at Memphis, Tenn., favoring the passage of legislation amending the national defense act by providing for a pharmaceutical corps in the Medical Department of the United States Army, and favoring the making of certain additions to the United States Veterans' Hospital No. 88, at Memphis, Tenn., etc., which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of California, pledging honest and energetic support to the law-enforcement program as announced by President Hoover, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of California, favoring immediate downward revision of Federal income taxes on earned incomes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, at Winona Lake, Ind., expressing gratification at the ratification of the slavery and liquor traffic conventions, and urging the ratification of the convention revising the act of Berlin; favoring putting the Asiatic nations upon the quota immigration basis and the entrance of the United States into the World Court, etc., which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Chelsea, Mass., protesting against the outrages and horrors being perpetrated in Palestine against people of the Hebrew faith, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Public Forum of Brooklyn Heights (Inc.), at Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the passage of the so-called Robsion bill, providing for the establishment of a Federal department of education, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by Washington Camp, No. 7, Patriotic Order Sons of America, at Cleveland, Ohio, favoring passage of the so-called Robsion bill, providing for the establishment of a Federal department of education, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Chicago Federation of Labor, WCFL radio broadcast station, stating, in part, "in the reallocation of November 11, 1928, by the Federal Radio Commission, without any public hearing, there were given away 40 cleared, unlimited time channels, with increased power, to the Radio Trust and its closely allied interests, while WCFL, the 'Voice of Labor,' representing some 5,000,000 of dues-paying workingmen and women, was reduced in power and is now being blanketed by the Radio Trust's powerful stations and permitted to broadcast in daytime only," etc., which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from S. Robert Schwartz & Bro., of New York, N. Y., relative to the proposed rates of duty on illuminating glassware in the pending tariff bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by officers of the International Advertising Association, of New York, N. Y., approving the remission of duty on advertising matter, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS OF AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA

Mr. ASHURST presented resolutions adopted by the Eleventh Annual Convention of the American Legion, Department of Arizona, held at Williams, Ariz., in July, 1929, which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution 16

Whereas the Department of the Interior has refused permission to Grand Canyon Post of the American Legion, Department of Arizona, to build a post home at Grand Canyon, Ariz., within the boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park except under prohibitive conditions, to wit:

(1) That the post home be open to all organizations and the general public at any and at all times.

(2) That no closed meetings be held by the John Ivens Post, but that all meetings be open to the public: Therefore be it

Resolved by the American Legion, Department of Arizona, in convention assembled, That we regret the stand taken by the Department of the Interior and do ask the Park Department to reconsider the objectionable features of this ruling; further be it

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of National Parks, and to the Hon. HENRY F. ASHURST, the Hon. CARL HAYDEN, and the Hon. LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, our representatives in Washington.

Mr. ASHURST also presented resolutions adopted by the Eleventh Annual Convention of the American Legion, Department of Arizona, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution 1

Whereas there are many men who contracted tuberculosis in line of duty while in the service and who were discharged from the service on a surgeon's certificate of disability because of pulmonary tuberculosis, but lacking the word "active" in the diagnosis of the disability; and

Whereas the Comptroller General of the United States in a decision rendered in November, 1928, required the United States Veterans' Bureau to deny the statutory award of $50 per month in such cases because of the absence of the word "active"; and

Whereas this decision is manifestly unfair and contrary to the spirit of the legislation enacted by Congress for the benefit of the disabled ex-service man and deprives a large number of men of the compensation justly due them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Legion of the Department of Arizona, in the name of justice and fairness, requests that the Congress of the United States enact the necessary legislation to overcome this and declaring that a surgeon's certificate of disability containing a diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis, though lacking the word "active," shall entitle the disabled veteran to the statutory award; be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be presented to the national convention of the American Legion and that copies be also sent to Hon. HENRY F. ASHURST, the Hon. CARL HAYDEN, and the Hon. LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, our representatives in Congress.

Resolution 2

Whereas, in the opinion of medical experts, Arizona is an ideal place for the treatment and cure of tuberculosis; and

Whereas the Government has recognized this fact by the establishment in this State of two large tuberculosis hospitals, one at Tucson and one at Prescott; and

Whereas Veterans' Bureau Hospital No. 50, located at Prescott, is not the property of the Veterans' Bureau but is subject at any time to the demands of the War Department, in which event it would be abandoned as a hospital; and

Whereas it is the sense of this convention that the hospital at Tucson and at Prescott should be operated by the Veterans' Bureau as tuberculosis hospitals so long as there are ex-service men in need of such hospitalization; and

Whereas the uncertainty in connection with the hospital at Whipple hinders the development and improvement of same by the bureau and is harmful to the morale of the patients: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the proper steps be taken to transfer the Whipple hospital from the War Department to the United States Veterans' Bureau and that the proper departments of the Government, our representatives in Congress, and the national organization of the American Legion be asked to aid in bringing about such a transfer.

Resolution 7

Whereas the terms of the Government converted insurance are not as liberal as are those of most of the old-line companies in this, that the policies of old-line companies provide for the payment of double the face value of the policy in the event of accidental death, and also provide for the payment of $10 per month for each thousand dollars of insurance, together with a waiver of premiums in case of total permanent disability, and this payment is not deducted from the face of the policy; and

Whereas the main purpose of life insurance is to provide a legacy or estate for the dependents of the insured; and

Whereas in the case of Government converted insurance this estate is depleted by the payment of total permanent benefits: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Legion for the Department of Arizona favors legislation which will give the ex-service men the same insurance protection provided by the terms of the standard old-line policies; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to the national convention of the American Legion, and that a copy be mailed to each of Arizona's representatives in Congress.

Mr. ASHURST also presented resolutions adopted by the Eleventh Annual Convention of the American Legion, Department of Arizona, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution 8

Whereas it is the sincere belief of the American Legion, Department of Arizona, an organization composed of ex-soldiers, sailors, and marines, that ample and adequate protection should be furnished; and

Whereas the need for this protection has been in evidence for the past 19 years at Nogales and 13 years at Douglas, Ariz., for the following reasons:

1. Troops have been stationed at Nogales for 19 years and at Douglas for 13 years.
2. Ideal climate make training a year-round feature.
3. Nogales is the northern terminus of the S. P. de Mex. Railroad.
4. Troops increase friendly relations with Mexico and its people rather than cause friction.
5. Every revolution has had its inception in Sonora and almost always in Nogales. (The last one started and finished here.)
6. All of the shooting and fighting heretofore began without even a moment's warning.
7. The American troops at present are inadequately housed.
8. Modern warfare has so changed fighting that military forces unless stationed where needed are of no value.
9. Nogales and Douglas are two of the important commercial points of the Mexican border: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Legion, Department of Arizona, at their annual convention go on record as favoring a permanent military post at Nogales, Ariz., and at Douglas, Ariz.; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. HENRY F. ASHURST, the Hon. CARL HAYDEN, and the Hon. LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, our representatives in Congress, with the request that they place the matter before the War Department.

Resolution 9

Whereas there are millions of young men who will be called upon for service in an emergency who will never benefit under the present system of citizens' military training for reason that their parents or guardians are not financially able to spare their services during the season of the year authorized and best suited for this training: Therefore be it

Resolved, That legislation be secured which will permit of those who so desire enlisting in the citizens' military training camp for one month's citizenship training each year, and that they be paid, rationed, and clothed during this period of training as provided for enlisted men of the Regular Army and National Guard.

Resolution 10

Whereas it is obviously fair, and it is believed it will be appreciated by those affected who held commissions and rendered honorable service during the World War and by reason of peace-time conditions were obliged to return to the rank they held before receiving their commissions and continue their service until they are eligible for retirement: Therefore be it

Resolved, That legislation be secured authorizing that those who retire from the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps be breveted to the highest rank held by them during their service in the World War, provided it is higher rank than that held at retirement.

Resolution 11

Whereas it is believed that enlisted men who have served their country for a period of 25 years in the first line of our national defense in the Army under the strenuous training which is necessary to develop the class of professional soldier desired have reached the age that their places can be filled to a better advantage by younger men: Therefore be it

Resolved, That legislation be secured authorizing the retirement of enlisted men in time of peace after 25 years of honorable service.

Resolution 14

Whereas the members of the American Legion, through their experience in the World War, are keenly appreciative of the necessity for an adequate national defense in time of emergency: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we pledge anew our faith in the fundamental principles enunciated in the national defense act of 1920 as being in just accordance with the necessity of national security and in keeping with American aversion to militarism; and be it further

Resolved, That Congress be urged to make continual appropriation to maintain an adequate national defense.

Resolution 15, pledging continued support to the Legion national universal draft bill

Whereas there has been introduced into Congress a bill known generally as the American Legion universal draft bill; and

Whereas this measure, which provides for the conscription of all the economic resources of the Nation in addition to its man power in periods of national emergency; and

Whereas this bill has had the support of the American Legion and all other veteran organizations and of many of the leaders in the public life of the Nation for many years; and

Whereas the provisions of this bill are aimed at an equal distribution of the responsibilities of national defense among all the people of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the American Legion, Department of Arizona, in convention assembled, do go on record as indorsing this measure and as supporting the thesis upon which it is based—that of equal responsibility; and be it further

Resolved, That we do call upon the national organization of the American Legion to continue to use all its influence in the effort to secure the enactment into law of this measure; and be it further

Resolved, That any measure not substantially in accord with that heretofore submitted by the American Legion be not considered by the Congress; be it

Resolved further, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. HENRY F. ASHURST, the Hon. CARL HAYDEN, and the Hon. LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, our representatives in Congress.

TARIFF ON SUGAR

Mr. BROUSSARD. Mr. President, I send to the desk a telegram and certain resolutions relating to the sugar schedule in the tariff bill, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and lie on the table.

There being no objection, the telegram and resolutions were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW IBERIA, LA., *September 4, 1929.*

Senator E. S. BROUSSARD:

New Iberia Rotary, considering tariff a nonpolitical but great economic, join in expressing the urgent need for immediate relief for sugar. The long period of failures would be aggravated if cane growers do not get benefit on this crop. Present to proper parties.

W. R. DODSON.

Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Houma-Terrebonne Chamber of Commerce, at Houma, La., August 28, 1929

Whereas the persistent efforts of a few sugar-cane planters of Terrebonne Parish, in the face of plant disease and floods, met with success in the propagation and subsequent distribution of new varieties of sugar canes, thus instilling a feeling of optimism and hope; and

Whereas all of the efforts brought forth in attempting to revive the sugar industry will have been in vain unless adequate tariff protection measures are enacted by Congress now in session: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we deplore the attitude of those opposed to protecting a major industry against foreign invasion of cheap sugars produced by peons and in so doing bring ruin and poverty in our midst; and be it further

Resolved, That it be made known that the proposed slight increase in the tariff on sugar, adopted by the National House of Representatives, making the rate 3 cents per pound against world sugar and 2.4 cents against Cuban sugar, will only entail a greater per capita expense of 35 cents a year; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to President Herbert Hoover and to each Senator and Congressman from Louisiana; to the publicity department of the Domestic Sugar Producers' Association, Washington, D. C., and to the leading newspapers of Louisiana and Mississippi.

P. L. HAWKINS, *Secretary.*

AWARD OF MEDALS TO WORLD WAR VETERANS

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs certain correspondence between the Secretary of War, The Adjutant General, some other interested parties, and myself in reference to an amendment offered by me in the Senate March 24, 1928, which amendment was adopted by the Senate and by the House of Representatives and made a part of House bill 5898, the Seventieth Congress, which became chapter 751, to be found in the Statutes of the United States of America passed by the first session of the Seventieth Congress, page 747.

The act does not show the history of this amendment but it is published as part of the original bill.

It will be shown by this correspondence that the amendment offered by me and which was adopted, has been construed, as I intended it should, to direct the awarding of medals to American soldiers of the World War as well as to allow them to accept foreign medals, as stated in the title of the bill.

The title of the bill should have been amended as per the statement of the managers' note on the part of the House and the conference report submitted May 18, 1928.

There being no objection, the correspondence was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE AMERICAN LEGION, ATLANTA POST, NO. 1,
Atlanta, Ga., March 21, 1928.

The Hon. COLE L. BLEASE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed is an editorial which appeared in an Atlanta paper on March 12, 1928, and copied in other sections of the country. It treats on a bill introduced both in the Senate and House of Representatives for the extension of time for the award of medals to World War veterans.

This editorial contains truths which we feel ought to be brought to your attention for immediate action.

May we ask for your consideration on the merits of this bill and then the action you think it deserves?

We have the honor to be, sir,

ATLANTA POST, NO. 1, THE AMERICAN LEGION,
By FRANK A. HAAS, *Adjutant.*

[Inclosure]

THIS SHAMEFUL INDIFFERENCE SHOULD BE REMEDIED

Since April, 1923, it has been impossible, no matter how meritorious the case, to award a medal of honor, a distinguished service medal, or a distinguished service cross to any service man of the World War.

In the Congress of 1923–1924 Senator HARRIS, of Georgia, introduced a very simple bill to extend the time for only one year to award these medals on proper recommendation and consideration.

For the past five years this bill has been reintroduced; and Senator HAWES, of Missouri, took up the cudgels in association with Senator HARRIS for the right to have an appreciative nation recognize those who served with the most distinction and merit and award a slight token that would not cost the Nation a dollar of appropriation.

Just why Congress is so indifferent to this matter is hard to account for, unless it be that the War Department itself is indifferent, thus influencing Congress to an extent without Congress particularly noticing it.

There is reason to suspect that the War Department is indifferent, if not actually hostile.

The Regulars are plastered with ribbons; they have been taken care of and perhaps are willing to let things slide.

There are those, too, who are too modest or too proud to fight for their rights.

If they are entitled to service medals because of their deeds, if their records are clear and their deserts manifest, why should they not be rewarded accordingly without any time limit?

Why on earth should it be held that a man entitled to a decoration in April, 1923, is not entitled to it to-day?

If distinguished and meritorious service come to light 25 years after the close of the war, why should not the award be made accordingly?

Efforts to get that view into the bigwigs of the War Department seem of no avail; but it looks as if some pressure is to be brought before Congress after all.

The American Legion is taking the matter up vigorously and the Atlanta Post thereof is bestirring itself.

The Disabled American Veterans of the World War is lending a hand and the American Federation of Labor is putting itself vigorously on record as demanding action and justice in this situation.

If it be true that this bill has been hopelessly hung up in the military committees of both Houses of Congress and that the reason therefor is the attitude of the War Department, then all the Georgian has to say is that the War Department has assumed a shameful and wholly unworthy and un-American attitude!

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 24, 1928.*

FRANK A. HAAS, *Adjutant,*
224 Palmer Building, Atlanta, Ga.

DEAR SIR: Your letter received with newspaper clipping inclosed. I am sorry I can't use it, but without knowing from what paper it comes I dare not do so.

I have already given notice that I expect to offer an amendment to a bill now pending providing for the matter about which you write. I have never heard of a bill being before the Senate on this subject. Possibly it was before I came here.

Kindest regards.

Very respectfully,

COLE L. BLEASE.

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. BLEASE to the bill (H. R. 5898) to authorize certain officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps to accept such decorations, orders, and medals as have been tendered them by foreign governments in appreciation of services rendered, viz: On page 4, after line 21, insert the following:

"That all recommendations for decoration by the United States of America now pending before the War Department, Navy Department, or Marine Corps for services rendered during the World War be considered by the proper boards or authorities, and awards made in such cases as the conduct of those recommended shows them to be entitled and deserving of the same."

THE AMERICAN LEGION, ATLANTA POST, NO. 1,
Atlanta, Ga., April 3, 1928.

Senator COLE L. BLEASE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We express our sincere appreciation for your letter regarding the award of World War decorations.

Your amendment will no doubt force action which has been held back due to the attitude of the War Department.

Was this amendment attached to one of the War Department bills? We would appreciate details on this so as to help it to a finality.

The editorial we sent you was in the March 12 issue of the Atlanta Georgian.

A passive attitude has been maintained too long on this gross injustice and we appreciate militant, forceful men as yourself on the side of right.

We have the honor to be, sir,

ATLANTA POST, NO. 1, THE AMERICAN LEGION.
By FRANK A. HAAS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 5, 1928.*

Hon. FRANK A. HAAS,
Atlanta Post, No. 1, the American Legion,
22½ Palmer Building, Atlanta, Ga.

MY DEAR MR. HAAS: Senator BLEASE has your kind favor of April 3 in reply to his recent letter regarding the award of World War decorations, for which please accept the Senator's thanks.

I am pleased to inclose herewith a copy of the amendment which was offered to House bill 5898, and the Senator will appreciate very much any assistance which you and other members of the Legion may be in position to render in the pushing of the matter to a successful conclusion.

Thanking you for your interest and with all assurances of the Senator's high esteem, I am,

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

THE AMERICAN LEGION, ATLANTA POST, NO. 1,
Atlanta, Ga., April 6, 1928.

Hon. COLE BLEASE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: May we express our appreciation for your efforts in trying to extend the time for the award of medals to World War veterans, and also for sending us that part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD pertaining to it. The causes shown in that record are indeed worthy of the decoration recommended.

We are particularly interested in the bestowal of the distinguished-service cross as outlined in the inclosed cases.

The evidence was difficult to compile, as was the case in many instances, but we will leave it to any impartial judges if here again justice has not been amiss.

We have the honor to be, sir,

ATLANTA POST, NO. 1, THE AMERICAN LEGION.
FRANK A. HAAS, *Adjutant.*

---

308 PALMER BUILDING,
Atlanta, Ga., December 2, 1926.

Subject: Distinguished-service cross for Maj. Donald M. Beere, Field Artillery, and Milton A. Snyder, late first lieutenant, Three hundred and twenty-first Field Artillery.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

1. It has just been brought to my attention that on March 28, 1923, C. D. Rhodes, colonel, General Staff Corps, former brigadier general One hundred and fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade, recommended to The Adjutant General of the Army that a distinguished-service cross be granted Milton A. Snyder, former lieutenant, Three hundred and twenty-first Field Artillery, and Major Beere. I deem it proper to forward an earnest recommendation of the recommendation already made by General Rhodes.

2. The two officers mentioned in the recommendation—Lieut. Milton A. Snyder and Maj. Donald M. Beere—were together on the same hazardous artillery reconnaissance in front of the furthermost advanced Infantry lines of the Eightieth Division.

3. On November 3, 1918, I had gone to the advanced lines, being the division ammunition officer, Eighty-second Division, to establish locations for ammunition dumps and was with the Infantry at a place between Buzancy and Sommanthe, France. After reaching this point Lieutenant Snyder and Major Beere came up where I was, informed me that they were making a reconnaissance, and found that the advanced Infantry lines were at a standstill, being held back by the overwhelming German artillery and machine-gun fire. I remonstrated with them in going any farther, but heedless of personal safety and in spite of the fact that the German firing seemed impenetrable they advanced unarmed, made a thorough reconnaissance, procuring German rifles and ammunition, which they used on opening fire on the enemy while performing this courageous feat.

As stated in the recommendation of General Rhodes, the results of the observations of Major Beere and Lieutenant Snyder located the artillery guns and machine-gun nests from which the German fire originated, and by immediately sending these observations and artillery to concentrate on these critical points, destroying and silencing the German guns. This enabled the Three hundred and eighteenth Infantry to advance. To all this I was witness.

4. These two officers performed the successful and hazardous reconnaissance, breaking up the German machine-gun and artillery emplacements, and was from the command of the One hundred and fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade, and was made voluntarily by these officers on their own initiative, well knowing that they had little chance to return alive and over my remonstrance to wait until dark. They both went so if one was killed the other would bring back the information desired for the safety of our Infantry, minimizing the losses.

5. I am making these recommendations because I had thought that the recommendations sent in by General Rhodes had already been granted and because I was personally present when these two officers went into the hazardous undertaking and know to my own knowledge that they should be rewarded with a distinguished-service cross, and I further recommend that they both be so awarded.

6. This is the only recommendation that I have ever made for a distinguished-service cross, although I have witnessed acts of heroism in which cases the distinguished-service cross has already been awarded, and I consider this a more meritorious case.

WILLIAM T. HOLLAND,
Former first lieutenant, One hundred and fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade, headquarters, division ammunition officer, Eighty-second Division.

Sworn to.

[First indorsement]

Headquarters Fifth Corps Area, Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, March 26, 1923. To The Adjutant General of the Army.

Forwarded.

For the corps area commander:

C. D. RHODES,
Chief of Staff.

Inclosures. No change. Twelve inclosures.

MARCH 28, 1923.

Subject: Distinguished-service cross for Maj. Donald M. Beere, Field Artillery, and Milton A. Snyder, late first lieutenant, Three hundred and twenty-first Field Artillery.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

1. As former commander of the One hundred and fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade, supporting the Eighty-second and later the Eightieth Division in the Meuse-Argonne major offensive, I recommend that the above-named officers be awarded the distinguished-service cross for extraordinary heroism in action, November 3, 1918, near Sommanthe, France, proposed citations appended.

2. The two officers are coupled in one recommendation, as they accompanied each other on the same hazardous artillery reconnaissance in front of the most advanced infantry lines.

3. The official affidavits and supporting evidence herewith refer mainly to Lieutenant Snyder, because the investigation was initiated concerning the latter officer, and due to Major Beere's modesty and present work at the Army Service Schools, it was not known until recently that Major Beere, as well as Lieutenant Snyder (now in civil life in Atlanta, Ga.) made the reconnaissance together.

4. As far as can be learned from all available testimony, the facts are as follows: On November 3, 1918, the Infantry of the Eightieth Division was held up, and in some places small units were even retiring from a point near Sommanthe, about 1 kilometer from Buzancy, by reason of overwhelming German artillery and machine-gun fire. Two artillery officers from headquarters, One hundred and fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade, Major Beere and Lieutenant Snyder, voluntarily reconnoitered forward to report on artillery targets and new artillery positions. They found our Infantry halted or retiring. One company commander of Infantry informed them that it was impossible for a human being to go forward. In spite of this statement and in the face of the terrific German fire, Major Beere and Lieutenant Snyder went forward alone through our advanced scouts and snipers to reconnoiter toward the German lines, and continued to a point several hundred yards beyond our most advanced Infantry front lines, Lieutenant Snyder being armed only with a pistol and a discarded German rifle.

The result of the observations of Major Beere and Lieutenant Snyder was that the German resistance rested mainly on considerable artillery but principally on well-placed machine-gun fire, sweeping the area with indirect fire. These machine-gun nests were located under fire by these officers on a coordinate map which they had with them, and they then returned without regard of personal safety to our nearest Infantry lines. There, an infantry runner was sent with the firing data to our nearest artillery, and in a short time artillery fire was concentrated on the critical points and the German guns silenced. The advance Infantry lines of the Eightieth Division (Three hundred and eighteenth Infantry) were then able to advance.

5. This hazardous and successful reconnaissance which led to the breaking up of German resistance was made from the post of command, One hundred and fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade, because of complete local stoppage of Infantry units, and was made voluntarily by the two officers concerned on their own initiative, well knowing the probability that one or both might never come back to our lines alive—the ultimate utilization of the desired location of the hostile artillery and machine guns being rendered more probable by reconnaissance of two officers rather than one.

6. These are most deserving cases which hitherto have not been brought to the attention of the War Department due to various causes, already partly referred to, but, also because:

(a) The division commanders and divisions changed (Eighty-second to Eightieth) about October 24, 1918.

(b) The commanders of the One hundred and fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade (Colonel Rhodes, Colonel Pearce, and Gen. D. F. Craig) also changed three times in a short period, October 24 to November 11, 1918.

(c) The act of heroism was witnessed by but few officers, and they were emergency officers of Infantry, now in civil life.

7. These are the only recommendations for the distinguished-service cross made by me during the World War.

C. D. RHODES,
Colonel, General Staff Corps.

Twelve inclosures.

PROPOSED CITATION

Maj. Donald M. Beere, Field Artillery, then lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery, and executive officer One hundred and fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade. For extraordinary heroism in action near Sommanthe, France, November 3, 1918. When the front line Infantry units of the Eightieth Division were held up by overwhelming German artillery and machine-gun fire, Major Beere, with fearless disregard for personal safety and with another officer, pushed out several hundred yards beyond our most advanced Infantry scouts and snipers, and on a coordinate map located the position of enemy artillery and machine-gun nests, returning with the information to our lines through heavy hostile fire and furnishing same to the advanced artillery of the One hundred and fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade in time to detroy or neutralize the enemy's fire and permit an advance of Infantry units of the Eightieth Division.

Address: Care of The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

PROPOSED CITATION

First Lieut. Milton A. Snyder, Three hundred and twenty-first Field Artillery, and on duty with One hundred and fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade headquarters, Eighty-second Division. For extraordinary heroism in action near Sommanthe, France, November 5, 1918. When the front-line Infantry units of the Eightieth Division were held up by overwhelming German artillery and machine-gun fire, Lieutenant Snyder, with fearless disregard for personal safety and with another officer, pushed out several hundred yards beyond our most advanced Infantry scouts and snipers, and on a coordinate map located the position of enemy artillery and machine-gun nests, returning with the information to our lines through heavy hostile fire and furnishing same to the advanced artillery of the One hundred and fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade in time to destroy or neutralize the enemy's fire and permit an advance of Infantry units of the Eightieth Division.

Address: No. 6 Ponce de Leon Court, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., *December 22, 1922.*

To: The Adjutant General, United States Army.
From: J. B. Conyers, former captain, Three hundred and twenty-first Field Artillery.
Subject: Recognition of valor of Milton A. Snyder, former lieutenant, Three hundred and twenty-first Field Artillery.

1. Though several years have passed it is my recommendation that a deed of valor be rewarded by the granting of a distinguished-service cross to Milton A. Snyder, former lieutenant, Three hundred and twenty-first Field Artillery.

2. On November 3, 1918, while operating with the Eightieth Division, 1 kilometer north of Buzancy, France, the Infantry were compelled to hold their advance because of obstinate resistance from enemy machine-gun fire. The guns could not be located from points of observation within our lines, and in spite of the deadly fire Lieutenant Snyder, at great danger of his life, advanced alone several hundred feet to a point of advantage through a raking fire, located the source of the fire, recording it on his map, and returned with the valuable information for the destruction of the resistance, which was promptly executed to the great morale of our troops, which action and coolness was an inspiration to the troops on all sides, for they saw him go beyond his duty for their safety and cause.

3. I have just learned the only reward for this meritorious work was a notation in his officer's record book, and as senior officer of a detail in the neighborhood at the time I am forwarding this recommendation.

J. B. CONYERS,
Former Captain, Three hundred and twenty-first Field Artillery.

A true copy.

To whom it may concern:

I hereby certify that on November 3, 1918, while commanding the I Company of the Three hundred and eighteenth Infantry, Eightieth Division, the troops of the first line were halted by machine-gun and artillery-fire resistance on the front and right, and shut off from view by a crest on the immediate front near Buzancy, France.

Lieut. M. A. Snyder, from the Artillery supporting our division, came forward and I told him of the situation. Without hesitancy he proceeded through the fire and I saw him take a position a few hundred meters in front of us under heavy fire and observed by the enemy, returning with a record of this resistance which was later destroyed, and our line moved forward.

(Signed) R. A. HIGGINS.

A true copy.

APRIL 19, 1923.

To Capt. JAMES B. CONYERS, F. A., C. R. C.,
167 Blueridge Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.:

1. With further reference to your recommendation for the award of the distinguished-service cross to First Lieut. Milton A. Snyder, formerly of the One hundred and fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade, Eighty-second Division, you are informed that upon consideration of the recommendation in connection with the record of service it has been decided by the department that the act in question was not of the extraordinary character of heroism for which, under the law, the distinguished-service cross is bestowed.

2. However, the conduct of First Lieutenant Snyder was not only commendable but gallant, and in view of this fact the Secretary of War directs that he be cited in War Department orders for gallantry in action, which citation entitled him to wear the silver-star decoration.

3. The Quartermaster General of the Army has been directed to forward such decoration to him.

By order of the Secretary of War:

M. J. O'BRINE, *Adjutant General.*

A true copy.

THE AMERICAN LEGION, ATLANTA POST NO. 1,
Atlanta, Ga., April 7, 1928.

The Hon. COLE L. BLEASE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Acknowledgment is made of your letter of April 5, inclosing your amendment to H. R. 5898.

We are using every effort through our national organization and other organizations to see your amendment to a successful conclusion.

Could we prevail upon you to see that the further recommendations for Maj. Donald M. Beere and Lieut. Milton A. Snyder as sent you a few days ago are on the list of the War Department should your amended bill be successful?

With deep appreciation for all your efforts in behalf of the World War service men.

We have the honor to be, sir.

ATLANTA POST, NO. 1, THE AMERCAN LEGION,
FRANK A. HAAS, *Adjutant.*

This work on my part is purely for our buddies. Neither myself nor any of my kinfolk have been recommended for these medals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 9, 1928.*

Hon. FRANK A. HAAS,
Atlanta Post, No. 1, the American Legion,
224 Palmer Building, Atlanta, Ga.

MY DEAR MR. HAAS: Senator BLEASE has your kind favors of April 6 and 7, together with inclosures in reference to his proposed amendment to H. R. 5898.

In reply I am pleased to advise that the Senator's amendment to-day was adopted in the Senate, and it has now gone to the House for consideration. I can assure you that the Senator appreciates your kind interest very much and he will be glad if you and other members of the Legion will exert your influence to secure favorable consideration of the matter in the House of Representatives.

With all good wishes and assuring you of the Senator's high esteem, I am,

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

THE AMERICAN LEGION, ATLANTA POST, NO. 1,
Atlanta, Ga., April 11, 1928.

Mr. JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary,*
Care Office of Senator Cole T. Blease,
United States Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of April 9, 1928, regarding Senator BLEASE'S amendment to H. R. 5898 received, and we are delighted on its success so far. We are communicating with friends throughout the United States to exert every effort to see this to a successful conclusion.

We wrote the Senator on April 7 regarding the recommendation for Maj. Donald M. Beere and Lieut. Milton A. Snyder. Could you advise us if these officers are included on the list the War Department would consider if Senator BLEASE'S amendment is finally a law? Express to Senator BLEASE our sincere appreciation for his many works.

Very respectfully,

ATLANTA POST, NO. 1, THE AMERICAN LEGION.
FRANK A. HAAS, *Adjutant.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 13, 1928.*

Hon. FRANK A. HAAS,
Adjutant Atlanta Post, No. 1, the American Legion,
22½ Palmer Building, Atlanta, Ga.

MY DEAR MR. HAAS: Your complimentary letter of April 11 to hand, for which please accept the thanks of Senator BLEASE. He also appreciates your efforts in behalf of further success for his amendment, which has passed the Senate.

The Senator notes your reference regarding the recommendation for Maj. Donald M. Beere and Lieut. Milton E. Snyder. In this connection I will advise that the Senator's amendment is designed to permit the consideration of the merits of all cases recommended to the War Department and regardless of the time when such recommendation is made.

Again thanking you for your kindness and assuring you of the Senator's esteem, I am,

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

THE AMERICAN LEGION, ATLANTA POST, NO. 1,
Atlanta, Ga., April 24, 1928.

Hon. COLE L. BLEASE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Your amendment to H. R. 5898, in which we, too, are intensely interested to pass, has been sent to conference on the request of Mr. Thomas S. Butler, chairman of Naval Affairs in the House.

Does this mean defeat through lack of time, or do you believe there is a fair chance of it going through?

We are addressing the members of the joint conference committee asking for their favorable consideration.

Very truly yours,

THE AMERICAN LEGION, ATLANTA POST, NO. 1.
FRANK A. HAAS, *Adjutant.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 27, 1928.*

Hon. FRANK A. HAAS,
Adjutant, the American Legion,
22½ Palmer Building, Atlanta, Ga.

MY DEAR MR. HAAS: Senator BLEASE has your letter of April 24, in reference to his amendment to H. R. 5898, which you are interested in.

In reply the Senator begs to advise that he is afraid that the report of his amendment, having been sent to conference on request of Mr. Thomas S. Butler, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House of Representatives, means that it will be defeated.

You may be assured, however, that he appreciates your efforts in behalf of the favorable consideration of this amendment and he expects to continue his endeavors to have the same passed and enacted into law.

Hoping that this will be satisfactory and assuring you of his kindest regards, I am

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

[Report No. 1741, House of Representatives, Seventieth Congress, first session]

AUTHORIZE CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS TO ACCEPT DECORATIONS, ORDERS, AND MEDALS TENDERED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Mr. BRITTEN, from the committee of conference, submitted the following conference report (to accompany H. R. 5898):

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5898) to authorize certain officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps to accept such decorations, orders, and medals as have been tendered them by foreign governments in appreciation of services rendered, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and from its disagreement to the amendment to the title of the bill, and agree to the same.

FRED A. BRITTEN,
CLARK BURDICK,
CARL VINSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

FREDERICK HALE,
DAVID A. REED,
CLAUDE A. SWANSON,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5898) authorizing certain officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps to accept such decorations, orders, and medals as have been tendered them by foreign governments in appreciation of services rendered, submit the following written statement explaining the effect of the action agreed on by the conference committee and submitted in the accompanying conference report as to each of the following amendments, namely:

No. 1: By the insertion of the word "Army" the Senate amendment merely includes officers of the Army in the following lists of those who are authorized to accept foreign decorations.

Nos. 2 to 11, inclusive, designates by name and rank, various officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, who are authorized to accept foreign decorations, and the final paragraph of amendment No. 11 provides further "that all recommendations for decoration by the United States of America now pending before the War Department, Navy Department, or Marine Corps for services rendered during the World War be considered by the proper boards or authorities, and awards made in such cases as the conduct of those recommended shows them to be entitled and deserving of the same."

As all of the Senate amendments are in accord with the original desire of the bill (H. R. 5898) the managers on the part of the House recommend that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate.

FRED A. BRITTEN,
CLARK BURDICK,
CARL VINSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

[Pub.—No. 515—70th Cong.]
[H. R. 5898]

An act to authorize certain officers of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to accept such decorations, orders, and medals as have been tendered them by foreign governments in appreciation of services rendered

Be it enacted, etc., That the following-named officers of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps are hereby authorized to accept such decorations, orders, and medals as have been tendered them by foreign governments in appreciation of services rendered:

United States Navy: Vice Admiral G. H. Burrage, Rear Admiral H. P. Jones, Rear Admiral P. Andrews, Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Rear Admiral T. P. Magruder, Rear Admiral W. C. Cole, Rear Admiral J. H. Dayton, Rear Admiral Louis M. Nulton, Rear Admiral Y. Stirling, jr., Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, Rear Admiral W. L. Howard, retired, Rear Admiral H. Rodman, retired, Rear Admiral J. D. McDonald, retired, Rear Admiral T. Snowden, retired, Rear Admiral C. L. Hussey, retired, Rear Admiral A. P. Niblack, retired, Rear Admiral R. Welles, retired, Capt. C. A. Abele, Capt. T. L. Johnson, Capt. H. E. Lackey, Capt. S. W. Bryant, Capt. C. S. Freeman, Capt. K. G. Castleman, Capt. F. T. Evans, Capt. H. K. Cage, Capt. A. Andrew, Capt. D. C. Hanrahan, retired, Capt. F. B. Freyer, Capt. W. F. Halsey, jr., Capt. D. W. Bagley, Capt. C. H. Woodward, Capt. W. P. Scott, Capt. H. Laning, Capt. V. A. Kimberly, Capt. H. L. Brinser, Capt. F. D. Berrien, Capt. R. D. White, Capt. L. R. Leahy, Capt. E. H. Durell, retired, Commander J. S. McCain, Commander G. C. Logan, Commander S. S. Kennedy, Commander R. E. Byrd, retired, Commander A. T. Church, Commander H. Delano, Commander W. L. Beck, Commander R. A. Spruance, Commander A. G. Stirling, Commander W. T. Smith, Commander J. F. Shafroth, jr., Commander J. James, Commander G. H. Laird, Lieut. Commander M. Collins, Lieut. Commander J. M. Deem, Lieut. Commander J. R. Peterson, jr., Lieut. Commander A. Macomb, Lieut. Commander H. F. Kingman, Lieut. Commander D. C. Ramsey, Lieut. Commander A. W. Dunn, jr., Lieut. Commander H. O'D. Hunter, Lieut. Commander G. E. Brandt, Lieut. Commander W. C. Hayes, Lieut. Commander J. B. Will, Lieut. Commander R. Pfaff, Lieut. Commander W. E. Whitehead, retired, Lieut. R. Welles, Lieut. B. T. Talbott, Lieut. D. L. Maderia, Lieut. R. A. Ofstie, Lieut. W. A. Brooks, Lieut. D. J. Sinnott, Lieut. F. B. Stoddert, Lieut. W. E. Moore, Lieut. E. D. Snare, Lieut. C. L. Green, Lieut. C. J. Marshall, Lieut. E. J. Norcott, retired, Lieut. (Junior Grade) J. K. Lynch, Rear Admiral A. M. D. McCormick (Medical Corps), Capt. W. N. McDonnell (Medical Corps), Capt. C. S. Butler (Medical Corps), Capt. J. S. Woodward (Medical Corps), Capt. A. B. Clifford (Medical Corps), Commander M. Boland (Medical Corps), Commander R. H. Laning (Medical Corps), Lieut. Commander P. W. Wilson (Medical Corps), Lieut. Commander R. W. Hutchinson (Medical Corps), Lieut. Commander E. P. Huff (Medical Corps), Lieut. Commander R. H. Miller (Medical Corps), retired, Lieut. J. J. Kaveney (Medical Corps), Rear Admiral S. McGowan (Supply Corps), retired, Capt. D. Potter (Supply Corps), Capt. N. B. Farwell (Supply Corps), Capt. J. D. Robnett (Supply Corps), Capt. E. D. Stanley (Supply Corps), Capt. W. J. Hine (Supply Corps), Commander Eugene H. Tricou (Supply Corps), Lieut. M. J. Stubbs (Supply Corps), Capt. E. W. Scott (Chaplain Corps), Commander W. A. Maguire (Chaplain Corps), Commander J. W. Moore (Chaplain Corps), Commander E. A. Brodman (Chaplain Corps), Lieut. Commander T. L. Wood (Chaplain Corps), Chief Pharmacist C. E.

Alexander, Commander R. E. Tod, United States Naval Reserve, and Commander J. L. Callan, United States Naval Reserve.

United States Marine Corps: Col. Julius S. Turrill, Col. Douglas C. McDougal, Lieut. Col. James K. Tracy, Lieut. Col. James J. Meade, Maj. Calvin B. Matthews, Maj. Samuel M. Harrington, Maj. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Maj. Harry L. Smith, Maj. William H. Rupertus, Maj. Allen H. Turnage, Maj. M. B. Humphrey, Capt. William F. Beattie, Capt. Louis J. Hughes, and Marine Gunner Theodore C. Laitsch.

United States Army: Col. Bailey K. Ashford, Medical Corps; Maj. Gen. Edwin B. Babbitt, retired; Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Barnard, Field Artillery; Capt. Alfred Ilko Barton, Adjutant General Reserves; Maj. Joseph E. Barzynski, Quartermaster Corps; Capt. James D. Basey, retired; Maj. William M. Beaman, Engineer Reserves; First Lieut. William C. Bennett, jr., Corps of Engineers; Maj. Gen. Charles W. Berry, sr., Reserves; Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, retired; Lieut. Col. Stephen Bonsal, Military Intelligence Division Reserves; Lieut. Col. Allan L. Briggs, Infantry; Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, retired; Capt. Benjamin F. Caffey, jr., Infantry; Capt. Daniel J. Canty, Quartermaster Corps; Maj. James E. Chaney, Air Corps; Lieut. Col. Harry N. Cootes, Cavalry; Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, retired; Maj. Fred T. Cruse, Field Artillery; Lieut. Col. Guy Cushman, retired; Maj. Herbert A. Dargue, Air Corps; Maj. Howard C. Davidson, Air Corps; Capt. Anthony Bigelow Day, Medical Reserves; Col. Edward T. Donnelly, retired; Maj. Lee Roy Dunbar, Medical Corps; Maj. John M. Eager, Field Artillery; Capt. Ira C. Eaker, Air Corps; Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, retired; Maj. Henry W. T. Eglin, Coast Artillery; First Lieut. Muir S. Fairchild, Air Corps; Col. John P. Finley, retired; Maj. Allen S. Fletcher, Philippine Scouts; Col. Frederick S. Foltz, retired; Lieut. Col. Clyde S. Ford, retired; Lieut. Col. William F. H. Godson, Cavalry; Lieut. Col. David Marvin Goodrich, Cavalry Reserves; Maj. Ephraim F. Graham, retired; Lieut. Col. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Samuel A. Greenwell, Cavalry; Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, retired; Maj. William Lee Hart, Medical Corps; Brig. Gen. William W. Harts; Col. Guy V. Henry, Cavalry; Maj. William Joseph Hillas, Medical Reserves; Brig. Gen. Roy Hoffman, Reserves; Capt. Nelson M. Holderman, retired; Maj. Otto Holstein, Military Intelligence Division Reserves; Lieut. Col. Harry S. Howland, retired; Maj. Edgar Erskine Hume, Medical Corps; Maj. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland; Maj. Leroy Hodges, Ordnance Reserves; Capt. William W. Jenna, Infantry; Maj. Herbert Spencer Johnson, Infantry Reserves; Col. Wait C. Johnson, Infantry; Maj. William A. Jones, Infantry; Col. Charles E. Kilbourne, Coast Artillery; Lieut. Col. Wallace Whitney Kirby, Engineer Reserves; Lieut. Col. Arthur B. Kratz, Engineer Reserves; Lieut. Col. Ben Lear, jr., Cavalry; Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, retired; Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Air Corps Reserves; Capt. Arthur B. McDaniel, Air Corps; Maj. Dale F. McDonald, Infantry; Capt. William McFarland, Medical Administrative Corps; Col. Joseph Wallace McIntosh, Quartermaster Corps Reserves; Maj. Rufus F. Maddux, Chemical Warfare Service; Capt. Walter Mulford Mann, Infantry; Capt. Clarence Augustus Manning, Military Intelligence Division Reserves; Lieut. Col. John C. Montgomery, retired; Maj. Horace Morison, Quartermaster Corps Reserves; Lieut. Col. Charles G. Mortimer, Quartermaster Corps; Col. T. Bentley Mott, retired; Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Parker, Infantry; Maj. Albro L. Parsons, jr., Medical Corps; Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, retired; Maj. George S. Patton, Cavalry; Col. Robert U. Patterson, Medical Corps; Gen. John J. Pershing, retired; Lieut. Col. Arthur Pollion, Cavalry; Maj. George W. L. Prettyman, Field Artillery Reserves; First Lieut. Charles McK. Robinson, Air Corps; Col. Kyle Rucker, Judge Advocate General's Department; Lieut. Col. Francis A. Ruggles, Field Artillery; Capt. Saint Clair Streett, Air Corps; Col. John Guy Strohm, Medical Reserves; Maj. Gen. Harry Taylor, retired; First Lieut. Bernard S. Thompson, Air Corps; Maj. Harold Thompson, Cavalry; Colonel Francis Bowen Upham, Adjutant General Reserves; Maj. Frank Clayton Vincent, Infantry Reserves; Maj. Roland F. Walsh, Quartermaster Corps; First Lieut. Leonard D. Weddington, Air Corps; First Lieut. Ennis C. Whitehead, Air Corps; Maj. Franklin L. Whitley, Adjutant General's Department; Capt. Royden Williamson, Cavalry; Capt. Charles A. Willoughby, Infantry; Capt. Ira Ayer, Medical Reserves; Maj. Gen. David Prescott Barrows, Reserves; Col. William Merriam Chadbourne, Chemical Warfare Reserves; Maj. Gen. B. Frank Cheatham, the Quartermaster General; Maj. Sherman Montrose Craiger, Finance Reserves; Maj. Edmund L. Daley, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. Warren Jefferson Davis, Signal Reserves; Capt. John H. Dawson, Medical Administrative Corps; Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield, Ordnance Reserves; Col. Andrew J. Dougherty, Infantry; Maj. Gen. William Nafew Haskell, Reserves; Col. John Philip Hill, Cavalry Reserves; Lieut. Col. Campbell B. Hodges, Infantry; Col. Noble B. Judah, Field Artillery Reserves; Lieut. Col. James I. Mabee, retired; Maj. Gen. Charles H. Martin; Capt. Jeremiah Joseph Murphy, Engineer Reserves; Brig. Gen. William J. Nicholson, retired; Brig. Gen. William Barclay Parsons, Auxiliary Reserves; First Lieut. Nathan Philip Ruditsky, Military Intelligence Division Reserves; Col. Lucius A. Salisbury, Medical Reserves; Maj. William H. Shutan, Quartermaster Corps; Maj. Gen. Robert Henry Tundall, Reserves; Maj. James A. Ulio, Adjutant General's Department; Col. Leroy Hodges, Reserve Corps.

That all recommendations for decoration by the United States of America now pending before the War Department, Navy Department, or Marine Corps for services rendered during the World War be considered by the proper boards or authorities and awards made in such cases as the conduct of those recommended shows them to be entitled and deserving of the same.

Approved, May 26, 1928.

THE AMERICAN LEGION, ATLANTA POST, NO. 1,
Atlanta, Ga., June 4, 1928.

The Hon. COLE L. BLEASE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The final passage of your amendment to H. R. 5898 for the award of medals to World War veterans was an event we can not let pass without expressing to you our appreciation and thanks for this splendid work.

There were others who helped magnificently, but it was you that had the vision to recognize the unfairness of conditions in rewarding valor and corrected it with forceful, intelligent directness. We salute you and honor you for your services.

Would you render us one other favor by examining the inclosed papers, which are copies of the originals on file in Washington, and then vigorously contacting the War Department that the recommendations contained in these papers be fulfilled? Believe us to be always at your service.

We have the honor to be, sir,

THE ATLANTA POST, NO. 1, THE AMERICAN LEGION,
By FRANK A. HAAS, *Adjutant.*

PENDLETON, S. C., *June 8, 1928.*

Hon. FRANK A. HAAS,
Adjutant, Atlanta Post, No. 1, the American Legion,
Atlanta, Ga.

DEAR MR. HAAS: Senator BLEASE has your very kind favor of June 4, for which please accept the Senator's sincere thanks. It is a joy to labor for those who respond with such splendid appreciation, and I can assure you that the war veterans of America have a close hold upon the Senator's affections.

I am inclosing herewith copy of letter which has this day been forwarded to the Hon. Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, and which the Senator hopes will be productive of the desired results.

With all good wishes and again assuring you of the Senator's appreciation and kindest regards, I beg to be

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

PENDLETON, S. C., *June 8, 1928.*

Hon. DWIGHT F. DAVIS,
Secretary of War, Department of War, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Senator BLEASE is advised that his amendment to H. R. 5898 for the award of medals to World War veterans has been enacted.

The Senator begs to bring to your attention the inclosed papers, which are copies of originals on file in the War Department at Washington, and he will appreciate very much your kindness in seeing that the recommendations contained in these papers be fulfilled as early as possible.

Thanking you for your courtesy, and with assurances of the Senator's high esteem, I beg to be

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 14, 1928.

Hon. COLE L. BLEASE,
United States Senator, Columbia, S. C.

DEAR SENATOR BLEASE: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 8th instant with which you inclosed copies of papers pertaining to the award of the distinguished-service cross to Maj. Donald M. Beere and First Lieut. Milton A. Snyder, Three hundred and twenty-first Field Artillery, and refer to recent legislation permitting the consideration of recommendations for decorations now on file in the War Department.

The cases of Major Beere and Lieutenant Snyder will be investigated, and at the conclusion of the investigation, which may require considerable time, I will again communicate with you.

Sincerely yours,

C. P. SUMMERALL,
Acting Secretary of War.

GREENVILLE, S. C., *June 20, 1928.*

Mr. JOHN D. LONG,
Secreary to Senator Cole L. Blease, Pendleton, S. C.

DEAR MR. LONG: Complying with the request of Senator BLEASE, I am sending to you the inclosed copy of my letter to Senator L. D.

Tyson, together with true copies of the certificates made by Lieut. Col. J. C. Persons and Col. Robert H. Peck.

Colonel Persons, who is president of the American Traders National Bank, Birmingham, Ala., recently recommended that I be awarded the D. S. C. and sent me copies of these certificates.

As I am going to training camp on active duty at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., from July 1 to July 15, I would certainly like to receive this award, if possible, while on active duty; and Gen. Carey F. Spence, who is in command of my brigade, and on whose staff I will serve, told me to take this matter up with General Tyson, and I am indeed glad that Senator BLEASE stated that he would also write to the War Department in my behalf.

Senator Tyson stated that he was not positive that this amendment had been favorably acted upon or whether it would cover recommendations made at this time, and I am glad to know that you have received the information that this act has been made law.

Thanking you for any assistance you can give, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

C. B. BOND,
Captain, Infantry Reserve.

Address: Bond-Sanders Paper Co., Nashville, Tenn.

PENDLETON, S. C., *June 22, 1928.*

Hon. DWIGHT F. DAVIS,
Secretary of War, Department of War, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Senator BLEASE will appreciate very much your kind attention to the attached copies of letters appertaining to the award of military medal to Capt. C. B. Bond, captain, Infantry Reserve, Bond-Sanders Paper Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Thanking you for your courtesy and with assurances of the Senator's high esteem, I beg to be

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

THE AMERICAN LEGION, ATLANTA POST NO. 1,
Atlanta, Ga., June 25, 1928.

Senator COLE BLEASE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: We are informed that cases for the awarding of the distinguished-service cross are to be considered by The Adjutant General's Department of the War Department, to determine which ones should be submitted to the board of awards for final judgment.

Inclosed is a copy of recommendation in the case of Capt. M. A. Snyder which was made after a former board completed its action and which under the recent enacted law makes this case eligible for consideration.

You have been interested in this worthy case, and your kindness in sending the inclosure to The Adjutant General with request that it be submitted to the official now reviewing these recommendations will be greatly appreciated. We are anxious to secure full consideration of this meritorious matter by the board and feel sure it will be so considered if your letter with the inclosure reaches the official in charge. We desire to avoid an adverse report due to lack of complete information.

We have the honor to be, sir,

AMERICAN LEGION, ATLANTA POST, NO. 1,
FRANK A. HAAS, *Adjutant.*

Inclosure acknowledged by The Adjutant General, March 25, 1927.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 27, 1928.

Hon. COLE L. BLEASE,
United States Senator, Columbia, S. C.

DEAR SENATOR BLEASE: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 22d instant with which you inclosed copies of letters pertaining to the award of the distinguished service cross to Capt. C. B. Bond, Infantry Reserve, Bond-Sanders Paper Co., Nashville, Tenn.

The time limit set by law within which the distinguished service cross could be awarded for an act performed during the World War, expired on April 7, 1923. By act of Congress approved May 26, 1928, the War Department is authorized to consider recommendations for decorations "now pending" before the department. The words "now pending" as used in the law, limit its applicability to those cases in which recommendations for decorations were pending in the department on the date of the enactment of the law on May 26, 1928. The recommendation for distinguished-service cross, made in behalf of Capain Bond, was received on June 5, 1928, and inasmuch as it was not on file in the department on May 26, 1928, the department can not act upon his case as the law precludes such action.

Sincerely yours,

DWIGHT F. DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

PENDLETON, S. C., *June 29, 1928.*

Maj. Gen. LUTZ WAHL,
Office of The Adjutant General, Department of War,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR GENERAL: Senator BLEASE is advised that cases for the awarding of the distinguished service cross are to be considered by The Adjutant General's Department of the War Department to determine which ones should be submitted to the board of awards for final judgment.

Inclosed is a copy of recommendation in the case of Capt. M. A. Snyder which was made after a former board completed its action and which under the recently enacted law makes this case eligible for consideration.

The Senator feels that this is a worthy and very deserving case. He will, therefore, appreciate highly any action which you may be in position to take in expediting the favorable consideration of same.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I beg to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 2, 1928.

Hon. COLE L. BLEASE,
United States Senator, Columbia, S. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR BLEASE: I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 29, with which you inclosed a copy of a recommendation submitted by William T. Holland, formerly first lieutenant, One hundred and fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade, for the award of the distinguished service cross to Maj. Milton A. Snyder, Field Artillery Reserve, and ask that the recommendation be considered for an award.

The original recommendation, dated December 3, 1926, is on file in the War Department. The copy which you inclosed is therefore returned herewith. I have referred the case of Major Snyder to the board of awards in the department, and when final action has been taken in his case I shall again communicate with you.

Very respectfully,

LUTZ WAHL,
Major General, The Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 13, 1928.

Hon. COLE L. BLEASE,
United States Senator, Columbia, S. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR BLEASE: Further reference is made to your letter of June 29, 1928, in regard to the award of the distinguished-service cross to Maj. Milton A. Snyder, Field Artillery Reserve, formerly first lieutenant, One hundred and fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade, for his conduct in France during the World War.

The recommendations of Churchill B. Mehard, formerly lieutenant colonel Three hundred and twenty-first Field Artillery, and William T. Holland, formerly first lieutenant One hundred and fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade, together with the previous recommendations received in the case of Major Snyder, have been most carefully considered by the board of awards in the War Department, and it has been decided that the act performed by this officer, while commendable and gallant, does not meet the standard set by law for the award of the distinguished-service cross. The silver-star citation heretofore awarded to him is considered to be the appropriate reward for the measure of gallantry displayed.

I regret my inability to give you a more favorable reply.

Very respectfully,

LUTZ WAHL,
Major General, The Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1928.

Hon. COLE L. BLEASE,
United States Senator, Columbia, S. C.

DEAR SENATOR BLEASE: Further reference is made to your letter of June 8, 1928, relative to the award of the distinguished-service cross to Maj. Donald M. Beere, Field Artillery, and Maj. Milton A. Snyder, Field Artillery Reserve, in which letter you refer to recent legislation permitting reconsideration of recommendations for decorations.

The recommendations of Churchill B. Mehard, formerly lieutenant colonel Three hundred and twenty-first Field Artillery, and William T. Holland, formerly first lieutenant, One hundred and fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade, together with the previous recommendations received in the cases of Majors Beere and Snyder, have been most carefully considered by the board of awards in the War Department and it has been decided that the act performed by these officers, while commendable and gallant, does not meet the standard set by law for the award of the dis-

tinguished-service cross. The silver-star citations heretofore awarded to them are considered to be appropriate rewards for the measure of gallantry displayed.

Thanking you for your continued interest in the service and regretting my inability to give you a more favorable reply, I am,

Sincerely yours,

DWIGHT F. DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 28, 1929.

Hon. COLE L. BLEASE,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR BLEASE: Reference is made to your letter of June 8, 1928, addressed to the Secretary of War, and your letter of June 29, 1928, addressed to this office, concerning the recommendations for the award of the distinguished-service cross to Maj. Donald M. Beere, Field Artillery, formerly lieutenant colonel Three hundred and twentieth Field Artillery, and Milton A. Snyder, formerly first lieutenant, One hundred and fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade.

The cases of Major Beere and Lieutenant Snyder have received further consideration by the decorations board in the War Department, and as a result of additional evidence the board has recommended and the Secretary of War has approved of the award of the distinguished-service cross to these officers.

Very respectfully,

JAMES F. MCKINLEY,
Brigadier General,
Acting The Adjutant General.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER TO REVISE TARIFF DUTIES

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Baltimore Sun of August 30 last dealing with the power of the President to revise tariff duties.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The editorial is as follows:

[From the Baltimore Sun, August 30, 1929]

A VICIOUS PROPOSAL

By authorizing the President to make tariff changes to equalize "competitive conditions" the Republicans of the Senate Finance Committee, following the lead of the House, have paved the way for all manner of tariff making by Executive decree. If the test of the President's power to make as much as 50 per cent increases and decreases in the tariff is to be "competitive conditions" it means that the personal charm of British or German salesmen, the disposition of Paris exporters to show American importers around their town, and the speed and courtesy with which foreign exporters fill American orders all become possible bases for tariff changes.

The Federal Trade Commission has issued orders against liberal treating by traveling salesmen—giving away lots of cigars, etc.—as "unfair competition." By the same token the tariff might be raised on French wares because thirsty American importers, dined and wined in the French capital, acquired a friendly disposition toward French exporters to the competitive disadvantage of American manufacturers.

The idea of competition is relatively simple, but its manifestations take countless forms and are extremely subtle. There is no way on earth to measure all of them and provide a formula for equalizing competitive conditions. It is a matter of judgment.

The present flexible tariff law authorizes rate changes when necessary to equalize costs of production. It is an extremely clumsy arrangement. There is no agreement on just what cost of production includes. Cost figures are naturally hard to get from foreign manufacturers, who know they may be used to increase tariffs. For many commodities there are thousands of costs of production, and the choice of particular ones for tariff making involves a difficult judgment.

But while cost of production is a slippery basis for adjusting tariff rates it is infinitely more capable of objective measurement than "competitive conditions." Under the "competitive conditions" standard the President, acting in conjunction with the Tariff Commission, is given far greater leeway than he has at present to make tariff changes.

If a "workable" standard for flexible tariff changes is what is desired the plan of equalizing competitive conditions provides it. It can be worked beautifully and would make possible a large transfer of tariff making from Congress to administrative departments.

If, however, the desire is to have tariff rates made by Congress under conditions that give the public a chance to know what is going on, the scheme proposed is a vicious one.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, from the Committee on Finance I report back favorably with amendments the bill (H. R. 2667) to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes. In connection with and accompanying the bill I submit the report of the Finance Committee on the bill (Rept. No. 37).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator if he is going to have the report printed in the RECORD?

Mr. SMOOT. It will be printed in the usual form under the law.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I think it should be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the report will be printed in the RECORD.

The report (No. 37) this day submitted by Mr. SMOOT is as follows:

[S. Rept. No. 37, 71st Cong., 1st sess.]

THE TARIFF ACT OF 1929

Mr. SMOOT, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 2667):

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2667) to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes, having had the same under consideration, reports favorably thereon with amendments and, as amended, recommends that the bill do pass.

SCHEDULE 1.—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS

Schedule 1, as revised by the committee, represents a decided decrease in the bill as passed by the House of Representatives and a very small increase over the rates in the act of 1922.

The equivalent ad valorem rate on all chemicals and allied products entered for duty under Schedule 1, based on the imports during 1928, is 29.83 per cent in the Senate bill, as compared with 32.34 and 29.32 per cent, respectively, in the House bill and in the act of 1922. This is a decrease of 7.8 per cent in the equivalent ad valorem of the House bill and an increase of 1.7 per cent over the act of 1922. The ad valorem rate of the chemical schedule is substantially lower than that in most of the other dutiable schedules.

The calculated revenue from the chemical schedule as revised, based on imports during 1928, is $28,167,754, or $2,366,981 less than is shown in the House bill and $481,288 more than in the act of 1922.

The committee received requests for rate changes in 50 of the 98 paragraphs of the House bill. Rates were changed in 35 paragraphs, 6 commodities received specific mention, and a change in phraseology was made in 5 paragraphs. A total of 74 rates were changed—56 representing decreases and 18 increases. Of the decreases, 19 were by transfer from the dutiable to the free list. The increases concern chiefly those industries in which competition from imports was particularly severe or existing rates of duty failed to equalize differences in domestic costs of production and foreign prices. Most of the decreases were on commodities in the manufacture of which the domestic industry is firmly established and foreign competition negligible. These commodities include nitric acid, calcium carbide, carbon tetrachloride, synthetic indigo, sulphur black, and ink and ink powders.

A departure from the course pursued by the Ways and Means Committee was the recommendation by the committee for decreases even though no requests had been received by either committee of Congress. It was the opinion of the committee that the rates on certain products in the act of 1922 were unnecessarily high because of changed conditions in the industry following the passage of that act.

Articles transferred from the dutiable list to the free list are:

Nitric acid.	Ergot.
Bleached shellac.	London purple.
Crude chicle.	Kieserite.
Tea waste.	Rapeseed oil (when denatured).
Sarsaparilla root.	Sesame oil (when denatured).
Gentian.	Sunflower-seed oil (when denatured).
Belladonna.	
Digitalis.	Eucalyptus oil.
Henbane.	Arrowroot starch.
Stramonium.	Tar and pitch of wood.

The above articles are in addition to the 12 items transferred to the free list in the House bill.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

The outstanding development in the domestic chemical industry since the war is in the organic field which, in the main, divides itself into two groups—non-coal-tar and coal-tar chemicals.

Paragraph 2: Progress in the non-coal-tar organic chemical industry has probably equaled that in the coal-tar chemical industry. This is notably true in the development of hydrocarbon derivatives covered in paragraph 2, in solvents, fermentation chemicals, and other synthetic products. From acetylene and from hydrocarbon gases derived from natural gas and other sources, an entirely new synthetic organic industry has been developed in the United States. Increased produc-

tion of some of the derivatives has been extraordinary and accompanied with a pronounced decline in prices. One of the most important products is ethylene glycol, used as a partial substitute for glycerin in the manufacture of low-freezing dynamite and as an antifreeze in automobile radiators. Domestic consumption increased from 10,000 pounds in 1922 to nearly 12,000,000 pounds in 1927, while the price decline in that period was from $1 to 27 cents.

Paragraph 4. Alcohols: The phrase "all the foregoing whether primary, secondary, or tertiary," has been added in order to eliminate doubt as to the inclusion of the various types of each alcohol mentioned by name in paragraph 4. For example, there are at least 2 types of propyl alcohol, 4 types of butyl alcohol, and 8 types of amyl alcohol. The phrase "and mixtures in chief value of any one or more of the foregoing," has been added in order to prevent the evasion of duty by the addition of a small amount of another material which might result in the classification for the purposes of duty of this mixture in another paragraph at a lower rate.

The production of industrial alcohol (ethyl alcohol) exceeds in quantity and value that of any organic chemical. About 40 per cent of the output is consumed as an antifreeze for automobile radiators. Other important uses are in the cellulose industry (lacquers, pyroxylin, rayon, and films); as a solvent for shellac and varnish; in the preparation of pharmaceuticals, perfumes, and many other products. At the present time most of the alcohol is produced from blackstrap molasses, and smaller quantities from corn. That synthetic ethyl alcohol may become of commercial importance in the near future is indicated by a successful test of 30 days (in May) by one of the leading chemical companies, using as raw material one of the constituents of natural gas. Synthetic methyl, amyl, and propyl alcohols are already produced commercially on a large scale in this country.

Other non-coal-tar organic chemicals: Products showing great progress in recent years include citric and formic acids, and synthetic acetic acid and acetone. Domestic production of citric acid by fermentation of cane sugar, with the output of the California by-product citrus industry, has rendered the United States independent of foreign sources for acid and for raw materials. Under the act of 1922 the increase in imports of citric acid, chiefly in the form of duty-free lemon juice, was significant until 1927 and 1928, when the small lemon crop in Italy caused a shortage in Europe and a price for citric acid higher than in the United States. With a normal lemon crop in Italy indicated for this year, imports of citric acid either in the form of citrous materials or as a finished product, will probably again increase. The committee concurred in the House transfer of citrous juices to the dutiable list.

Late in 1928 the domestic production of formic acid was commenced by two manufacturers and marked the first output since 1923. A duty of 4 cents per pound on formic acid should permit the new industry to continue.

PARAGRAPH 7.—FIXED NITROGEN

The increase in world production of fixed nitrogen is one of the most remarkable postwar achievements of the chemical industry. Consumption of atmospheric nitrogen now exceeds that of Chilean nitrate of soda, formerly the chief source of supply. Although the United States entered this field somewhat later than European nations, the $50,000,000 thus far invested ranks synthetic nitrogen as one of the important chemical industries, with a capacity that will render us independent of Chilean nitrate of soda for nitric-acid manufacture. The availability of cheap nitrates and nitric acid is of great economic value to industry, to agriculture, and to national defense.

Request was made for a transfer to the free list of the ammonium compounds in paragraph 7 for fertilizer purposes. Such transfer was not made, however, for the following reasons: (1) Mixed fertilizers, including those containing ammonium compounds, are duty free, as, for example, nitrophoska. (2) For the 4-year period ending in 1928, 98.4 per cent of all fertilizer imports were entered duty free. (3) Urea, which has the highest nitrogen content of any commercial fertilizer material and is consumed in increasing amounts, had been transferred from the dutiable list to the free list.

PARAGRAPH 11.—SYNTHETIC RESINS

The only synthetic resins mentioned in the act of 1922 are those of coal-tar origin provided for in paragraph 28.

A specific provision for synthetic gums and resins not specially provided for has been made in this paragraph in order to cover a number of new synthetic gums and resins recently developed and now assuming commercial importance.

PARAGRAPH 19.—CASEIN

Provision has been made for "mixtures of which casein or lactarene is the component material of chief value not specially provided for," in order to prevent the evasion of the duty on casein by the importation of a mixture of casein and another ingredient under other paragraphs, as, for example, under paragraph 1459 (act of 1922) at 20 per cent ad valorem. The committee recommended an increase in the duty on casein from 2½ to 3½ cents per pound, in order that the dairy interests might derive some gain. Each year over 10,000,000,000 pounds of skimmed milk goes to waste, a portion of which might be converted into casein. Over half of the domestic consumption is supplied by imports. In granting an increase of no more than 1 cent per pound the committee considered the pronounced trend toward substitution of supercalendered for coated paper, in the production of which over 75 per cent of domestic consumption of casein was formerly used.

PARAGRAPHS 27–28.—COAL-TAR CHEMICALS

During the war and under the protection afforded by the present tariff act the growth of the coal-tar chemical industry was phenomenal. In 1913 a small quantity of domestic dyes had been produced almost exclusively from imported intermediates. In 1927 about 94 per cent by quantity and about 80 per cent by value of all dyes consumed in the United States were of domestic manufacture, and there was an exportable surplus of indigo and sulphur black.

Recent years have been characterized by sharp competition among domestic dye producers and by declining price levels for dyes—in fact, many now sell for less than in 1913. There has been a highly creditable development in the domestic output of vat and other fast dyes which hold a popular interest because of high fastness and ultimate economy in use.

Under the provisions of the tariff act of 1922 the original ad valorem rates in paragraphs 27 and 28 of 55 and 60 per cent, respectively, were reduced on September 22, 1924, to 40 and 45 per cent.

After careful consideration of the status of the coal-tar chemical industry and of the increase in imports of dyes, the committee recommended the retention of the provision for assessment of duties on the basis of American selling price on those products made in the United States, and of United States value (the selling price of the imported articles less certain statutory deductions), on those products not made in the United States.

Paragraph 27: Subparagraph (b) makes provision for carbolic acid, refined cresylic acid, meeting the prescribed tests, and phenol, at 20 per cent ad valorem and 3½ cents per pound, confirming the presidential proclamation on these products which reduced the rates from 40 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents to 20 per cent and 3½ cents per pound. In addition, three derivatives of cresol, namely, metacresol, orthocresol, and paracresol, were provided for at 20 per cent ad valorem and 3½ cents per pound.

Paragraph 28: The rates on synthetic indigo and sulphur black, the two important low-priced bulk colors, were reduced from 7 cents per pound and 45 per cent ad valorem to 3 cents and 20 per cent. For the 5-year period ending with 1928 these two dyes represented nearly 48 per cent by quantity and over 16 per cent by value of the total dye production, and the greater part of our export of dyes now consists of the two colors.

PARAGRAPH 31 (A) (1).—CELLULOSE ACETATE WASTE

The phrase "cellulose acetate rayon waste and other cellulose acetate waste" was stricken out of the House bill and "waste wholly or in chief value of cellulose acetate" inserted in lieu thereof. The new language is intended to cover the cellulose acetate waste resulting from the manufacture of blocks, sheets, rods, and other forms as well as from the manufacture of the above forms into finished articles. In addition, it is intended to cover the waste filaments, fibers, and yarns from cellulose acetate artificial silk.

PARAGRAPH 31 (B) (1).—PYROXYLIN SHEETS FOR SAFETY GLASS

A recent development of great promise in the pyroxylin industry is the production of transparent sheets of pyroxylin or celluloid for use in the manufacture of safety or nonshatterable glass for automobiles which consists of a sheet of transparent pyroxylin cemented between two layers of plate or sheet glass.

The duty on transparent sheets of pyroxylin (more than three one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness and not more than thirty-two one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness) was increased from 45 to 50 cents per pound. Other sheets of pyroxylin, whether transparent or not, will be dutiable under (b) (1) at 40 cents per pound.

PARAGRAPH 31 (C).—CELLULOSE SHEETS

Specific provision was given for sheets, bands, and strips (exceeding 1 inch in width but not exceeding three one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness) whether known as cellophane or by any other name whatsoever. This material made from cellulose by the viscose or other process was not specifically provided for in the act of 1922. It has been subject to duty at various rates, first at 25 per cent, later at 60 per cent, and recently by a court decision at 40 cents per pound under paragraph 31.

PARAGRAPH 38.—ESTERS

Development of the new lacquers for automobiles, furniture, and for other uses was accompanied with enormous increases in production of such necessary solvents as butyl acetate and ethyl acetate. Butyl acetate, the more important, is produced from butyl alcohol made from corn by a fermentation process developed during the war. In 1928 it was reported that about 8,000,000 bushels of corn were consumed in its manufacture. During that same year imports of butyl acetate, dutiable under the act of 1922 at a lower rate than butyl

alcohol, displaced nearly 800,000 bushels of corn. For that reason the committee concurred with the House in its increased rate of duty on butyl acetate.

PARAGRAPHS 53, 54, AND 55.—VEGETABLE OILS

Two opposing interests in the vegetable-oil industry were represented before the committee—the agricultural, requesting a 45 per cent ad valorem duty or the equivalent specific rate on all fats and oils, to increase the price level; and the soap makers, others consumers of inedible oils, and laundry interests, requesting free inedible vegetable oils to afford an adequate supply of raw materials. Coconut oil is predominantly the most important of imported vegetable oils and constitutes 47 per cent of our total imports of fats and oils (including the oil in copra). Over 99 per cent of the imported coconut oil enters free of duty from the Philippines, and the committee deemed it unwise to disturb existing relations with the islands by imposing a duty or by limiting imports. With this decision an increase in duty on other fats and oils was not considered advisable. Furthermore, drastic increases might reflect unfavorably on our large exportable surplus of edible fats, chiefly lard, which totals annually about 800,000,000 pounds, because of the transfer of foreign oils to markets now using domestic exported oil. Attention was called to the fact that there was also a deficit of more than 700,000,000 pounds of inedible oils used by the soap and inedible fat-consuming industries. In order to aid in supplying this deficit, without impairing the existing price level of edible oils and fats, the committee transferred sesame and sunflower-seed oils, when denatured so as to be unfit for edible purposes, from the dutiable list to the free list. A similar transfer was made of rapeseed oil, used chiefly in compounding lubricating oils, for which purpose it is not competitive with any oil produced in the United States.

The rate of duty on soy-bean oil was decreased from 5 cents per pound, as provided in the House bill, to 2.8 cents per pound but not less than 45 per cent ad valorem, which conforms with the request of the agricultural interests.

The rate of duty on linseed oil was decreased from 4.16 cents per pound in the House bill to 3.7 cents per pound to conform with the rate proclaimed by the President after investigation of production costs by the Tariff Commission. This rate allows a compensatory duty on flaxseed, the presidential proclamation rate for which was also recommended.

PARAGRAPH 58.—OIL MIXTURES

The phrase "but not less than the rate applicable to the component material subject to the highest rate of duty" inserted in H. R. 2667 was approved by the committee.

This will prevent the evasion of duty on an individual oil in paragraphs 53, 54, or 55, by importation of a mixture containing a small amount of another oil at the basket-clause rate of 25 per cent, as compared with the specific rate which, in many cases, is higher than the 25 per cent rate. An example is the importation of linseed oil containing a small amount of naphtha or soy-bean oil at 25 per cent, which is less than the specific rate on linseed oil. This mixture is suitable for practically the same uses as the pure linseed oil.

PARAGRAPH 62.—BATH SALTS AND TABLETS

Administrative difficulties in regard to the classification of bath salts and tablets under the act of 1922 have occurred. Medicinal salts and tablets have been classed under paragraph 5 at 25 per cent ad valorem, whereas perfumed bath salts and tablets have been classified under paragraph 62 at 75 per cent. The medicinal are ordinarily not perfumed. Specific provision has been given in the Senate bill for unperfumed at 25 per cent ad valorem and for the perfumed, whether or not having medicinal properties, at 75 per cent ad valorem.

SCHEDULE 2.—EARTH, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE

The committee has changed a number of the rates imposed under the bill passed by the House, of which 20 were increases and 30 were decreases. These changes include three commodities which have been transferred to the free list and three commodities which have been transferred from the free list to the dutiable list. The items transferred to the free list are silica, burrstones, and grindstones. Those transferred from the free list are statuary of plaster of Paris for presentation (without charge) to religious organizations; stained-glass windows for churches, valued at between $15 and $35 per square foot; and Venetian glass mosaics which are works of art. These changes reduced the equivalent ad valorem rate for the schedule as a whole from approximately 54.84 per cent to approximately 53.23 per cent, a decrease of 2.93 per cent.

Additional protection was given to a number of industries which by reason of changed conditions—manufacturing or competitive—subsequent to the enactment of the existing law have found it increasingly difficult to dispose of their products in the American markets in competition with the products of foreign producers. These include the brick, cement, tile, pottery, and glass industries, whose sales are largely affected by the competition in domestic markets from foreign sources.

PARAGRAPH 201.—COMMON BUILDING BRICK

Comparatively little foreign common building brick is used in this country except the brick, for the most part from Belgium, imported through the port of New York and used at that point. The imported brick competes almost wholly with the similar product made in the Hudson River district of New York, the only important source of supply of the domestic brick for New York City. The importation of brick free of duty enables importers to sell the foreign product in that market at a price considerably below the price at which the domestic producers would have to sell in order to manufacture at a profit. Because of comparatively high transportation costs imported brick does not move to inland points, and accordingly the proposed duty of $1.25 per thousand would not affect the prices for that commodity at points distant from the seaboard. It would, however, benefit the producers in the Hudson River district who sell practically their total output in New York City.

PARAGRAPH 202.—EARTHEN TILE

A considerable proportion of the wall tile imported consists of articles known as strips and trim tiles. Such articles also constitute an important part of the domestic production of glazed-wall tile. Because of the comparatively low selling prices in the United States of the imported commodities the sales of the domestic articles have been considerably curtailed, with a resultant decline in employment of American workmen. Comparisons of the selling prices of comparable domestic and imported articles indicates that the rates of duty under the existing law do not adequately protect the American industry. The increases in rates have been given in order to more nearly equalize the selling prices of the competing domestic and foreign commodities in important seaboard markets.

PARAGRAPH 205.—CEMENT

Because of comparatively high transportation costs in this country, imported Portland cement competes with the domestic product principally at American seaboard points, and the domestic cement plants most affected by the competition from foreign sources are those adjacent to the seaboard which ordinarily supply seaboard markets. Ninety per cent or more of the imports, for the most part from Belgium, are entered free of duty. The great bulk of the imports has been sold in a relatively few important markets on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, and importation free of duty has enabled importers to undersell the domestic producers at these points. The prices for domestic cement in these markets—in most instances considerably lower than the prices prevailing at points distant from the seaboard—indicate that the American producers have found it necessary to materially reduce their prices in order to dispose of their product in such markets. A duty of 8 cents per 100 pounds, which is equivalent to 30.4 cents per barrel, is imposed in order to more nearly equalize the spread between the prices of the competing domestic and foreign products.

PARAGRAPH 207.—ACTIVATED EARTH

A specific provision has been made in this paragraph for earths artificially activated with acid or other material. Such earths are usually treated with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. This provision does not include within its scope earths which have been activated solely by the application of heat.

PARAGRAPHS 211–212.—EARTHENWARE AND CHINA TABLEWARE

There has been considerable unemployment in the tableware branch of the domestic pottery industry in recent years, and competitive conditions indicate that the industry is in need of additional protection. The domestic producers are finding it increasingly difficult to compete in price with the foreign producers of the less expensive grades of ware. For such wares the present rates of duty do not afford the American industry adequate protection, and accordingly the rates have been increased for articles which constitute the great bulk of the sales in this country of comparatively inexpensive pottery.

Under the provisions of paragraphs 211 and 212 a specific rate of duty, in addition to the ad valorem rates provided therein, is imposed upon plates, cups, or saucers valued at not more than 50 cents per dozen and upon cups and saucers imported as units valued at not more than 50 cents per dozen units. The specific rate is 10 cents per dozen for plates, cups, or saucers, or 20 cents per dozen units, each unit consisting of a cup and saucer.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE

The rates of duty imposed upon common window glass and plate glass are, in effect, practically those proclaimed by the President in accordance with the findings of the Tariff Commission in its investigations of the differences in costs of production of comparable and competing domestic and foreign products.

Increased rates of duty were imposed upon glass globes and shades because the rates imposed upon such articles under existing law enabled importers to undersell domestic producers in important markets.

The increased rate for chemical and scientific glassware was imposed in order to encourage the production in this country of articles which are necessary in time of war. Prior to 1914 the United States depended almost wholly upon foreign producers for the supply of such glassware. American manufacturers now supply a considerable proportion of the domestic requirements, and the American industry can be maintained if it is adequately protected.

Machine production of glass bottles has for the most part displaced the older hand-blown method of production, and those produced by the

latter method consist of types which have not as yet been successfully made by machines. An increased rate has been imposed upon bottles used as containers of perfume and toilet preparations in order to perpetuate an industry which is practically the only source of employment for the comparatively few highly skilled glass-bottle blowers remaining in the trade.

Specific provision has been made in paragraph 218 (b) for gauge glass tubes wholly or in chief value of glass. Such articles consist of glass tubes for use on boilers, and in this connection are for the most part known as water-gauge glasses or tubular-gauge glasses.

Paragraph 220 is a new provision inserted by the House providing for a rate of 60 per cent ad valorem on laminated glass and manufactures thereof. This is an increasingly important industry. One of the chief products of this industry dutiable under this paragraph is automobile windshields made with sheets of glass laminated with pyroxylin.

Paragraph 221 removes the plate-glass duty from rolled, cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, wholly or partly ground, for the purpose of ornamentation (even though such ornamentation constitutes obscuration). Such glass (except rolled glass) is subjected to the additional duty of 5 per cent provided in paragraph 224. Rolled and sheet glass less than one-fourth but not less than one-eighth of 1 inch in thickness, when obscured in any manner (except by grinding for the purpose of ornamentation) has been subjected to the plate-glass rate. Cylinder and crown glass not less than one-eighth of 1 inch in thickness when obscured in any manner (except by grinding for the purpose of ornamentation) has been subjected to the plate-glass rate.

The proviso in paragraph 230 (b) is stricken out as unnecessary in view of a decision of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals (Bonwit, Teller & Co.) the holding of which is to the same effect as the proviso inserted by the House.

Schedule 3.—Metals and Manufactures of

This schedule comprises 99 paragraphs, many of which provide for a great number of diverse products and industries. Most paragraphs provide for products or groups of products which bear little economic relation to the products in other paragraphs of the schedule, so that the diversity of factors to be considered in providing adequate phraseology and rates is vast.

Since the passage of the House bill much new information has become available, which in a considerable number of paragraphs permits more accurate evaluation of competitive conditions than was possible by the House of Representatives. Consequently a substantial number of revisions have been made in the House bill, with a view to clarifying the language, facilitating administration of the act, and making adjustments in rates. The committee's changes of the House bill effect in this schedule about 40 upward revisions of individual rates and over 60 downward revisions, including items transferred to or from the free list.

Items transferred to the free list were: Manganese ore, muzzle-loading firearms, hoes, rakes, metal parts of typewriters, zinc dross, zinc skimmings, and nickel oxide. Articles made dutiable were: Cream separators valued at more than $40 but not more than $50 each, and milk cans. Certain items were specifically mentioned to avoid litigation over classification or to effect changes in the rates now imposed and to provide separate statistical classifications.

A tentative calculation shows that the result of the readjustment is an equivalent ad valorem rate for schedule 3, based on imports during 1928 and taking into account transfers to and from the free schedule, of about 33 per cent. This compares with an equivalent ad valorem of 39.6 per cent in the House bill and 35.07 per cent when the rates of the tariff act of 1922 are applied. The decrease in revenue in the present bill from the House bill is about 17 per cent and from the act of 1922 about 6 per cent.

Iron and steel

A few changes were made in the iron and steel schedule by which the present classification of hammer, mill, and roll scale is confirmed, and the rates on structural shapes and sheet piling were increased to conform to the rates on tonnage products which meet substantially less competition from imports. Brackets determined by values less than any foreign prices of steel during recent years have been merged with the next higher brackets to facilitate administration and avoid the possibility of undervaluation, such changes resulting in negligible alterations in rates. A slight increase was also made in the rate on pig iron.

Reductions have been made in the rate of duty on sponge iron, a new product, and in the rates on chromium steels. In addition, all duties in the steel schedule have been reduced by an amount compensatory both for the transfer of manganese ore to the free list and for reductions in the rates on manganese alloys.

Nonferrous metals

Advances in research and in the development of new products since the tariff act of 1922 resulted in a more comprehensive treatment of alloys in the House bill. There are, however, a number of products of the rare metals which were not adequately provided for in the House bill, and a revision of a few of the rates appeared warranted. As a result of this committee's study of the subject, manganese ore was transferred to the free list and the rates on manganese alloys reduced in proportion. The rates on tungsten ore, alloys of silicon and aluminum, chromium and its alloys, and cerium metal and its alloys were decreased. Reclassification of tantalum and its alloys and the addition of carbides of tungsten and molybdenum and products composed of these metals results in some instances in increases in rates. Nickel oxide was transferred to the free list, as were zinc dross and skimmings. A sliding scale, based on New York market prices, was introduced for antimony metal, with rates designed to exercise a stabilizing influence on prices which have shown marked fluctuations during postwar years. It is thought that the present bill provides adequately for nonferrous metals and their derivatives and that the phraseology and rate structure is sufficiently comprehensive to provide equitable rates for products most likely to be developed within the next few years.

Machinery and vehicles

Among the products of the industries in this group there are certain articles produced and sold under conditions which warrant raising or lowering the rates regarded as adequate protection for the majority. The most important example is that of passenger automobiles. The strong position of the American industry in the world's markets warrants a reduction in duty. Other examples of this class are printing, bookbinding, and paper-box machinery, and the products of the electrical industry. Among industries which were found to be operating under special handicaps, justifying an increased duty, are those making meat grinders and escalators.

Watches and clocks

Following analyses by witnesses of a number of the rates in the House bill, the committee has made a number of changes in the paragraphs providing for watches and clocks. The rates on watch movements have been readjusted downward, while the rates on parts have been greatly reduced. The present paragraph permits entry of repair parts at the rates now in effect, removes the possibility of assessing extremely high equivalent ad valorem rates, and permits the importation of incomplete mechanisms at somewhat lower duties than would be assessed on complete movements. The agreement of about 75 per cent of the watch importers to the rates incorporated on watches in this bill is a substantial guaranty that such rates are not excessive. The rates on complete clocks and clockwork mechanisms remain unchanged, but there have been drastic reductions in the rates on parts and incomplete mechanisms for the same reasons that changes were made in the rates on watch parts and incomplete watches. The rates in these two paragraphs constitute substantial increases over the present tariff act, but it is believed that they will not result in any increases in prices to the consumer, as an increase in domestic production will result in costs which will leave a reasonable profit at present prices.

Hardware and tools and miscellaneous manufactures of metal

While the rates provided in the House bill for this group of industries have been approved as to their general level, some revisions have been made where further information has disclosed exceptional conditions indicating maladjustments or inconsistencies in rates or classification.

Upholsterers' nails, thumb tacks, and paper-fastening staples were found to be inadequately provided for by the specific duty applicable to coarser products of the same general class. Increases were also made in the rates on hinges, bells, mechanics' hand tools, and the cheaper grades of pocketknives, products meeting severe competition from foreign goods of the lowest grades. Additional protection was provided on certain grades of shotguns, similar guns being made abroad and sold here in large numbers in competition with an industry essential to the national defense.

Rates on many articles were reduced—for example, pliers, crochet needles, pens, decorative metal products, and lighting fixtures. Removal from the general basket clause of most of the items regarding which adequate data were available warranted a slight reduction in the rates on metal manufactures not specially provided for.

Following is a discussion, by paragraphs, of the changes in phraseology made by this committee, and the reasons therefor; also discussion of such changes made by the House of Representatives and approved by this committee.

Paragraph 302.—Alloys

Subparagraph (a): Manganese ore and concentrates are transferred to paragraph 1713 of the free list.

Subparagraph (f): Tungsten powder is mixed with powdered carbon and fired in a furnace to effect a change to tungsten carbide, and the carbide is again powdered before causing its agglomeration into solid shapes. The carbon may be present in variable proportions and may be constituent either as an alloy, metalloid, or chemical compound. It is intended that the carbide powder shall be subject to the same rate of duty as the uncarburized tungsten powder.

Subparagraph (i): Silicon aluminum and aluminum silicon are alloys containing not over 10 per cent iron and not over 90 per cent

silicon or 90 per cent aluminum. They are used in nonferrous metallurgy, chiefly for the casting of aluminum.

Similar alloys if containing over 90 per cent silicon are impure silicon metal used generally in casting aluminum, and provided for in paragraph 302 (h), and if containing over 90 per cent aluminum are impure aluminum metal used generally in deoxidizing steel, are considered as aluminum rather than as alloys, and are provided for in paragraph 374.

Alsimin is a trade name for and will be dutiable as ferrosilicon aluminum or ferroaluminum silicon alloys containing over 10 per cent iron and used generally in the metallurgy of steel.

Subparagraph (m): Tantalum and its specified alloys, when in nonductile form only, are intended to be covered in this group, as the ductile forms are provided for in subparagraph (q). Mechanical treatment such as rolling, drawing, or forging is generally required to develop the ductility of metals, and the absence of such treatment as shown by the shape of the metal may be taken as sufficient evidence of its nonductility.

Subparagraph (q): Columbium and niobium are synonymous terms. Only ductile columbium metal or alloys are here included and may be distinguishable from the nonductile as shown heretofore.

PARAGRAPH 303

Pieces of muck bars, except crop ends, have been specifically provided for in this paragraph where they are now dutiable but not mentioned by name; the crop ends of such bars are dutiable at the rates provided for iron and steel scrap in paragraph 301.

PARAGRAPH 304

The phrase "alloys not specially provided for used as substitutes for steel in the manufacture of tools" was deleted from this paragraph by the House bill. Such commodities are dutiable under the provisions of paragraph 302, or, if in the form of tools, under paragraph 352.

Concrete reinforcement bars, not heretofore mentioned in tariff acts, have been specifically mentioned to avoid conflict with paragraph 312 as structural shapes.

PARAGRAPH 305

Subparagraph (b): Provides for deductions from the duties provided in 16 paragraphs, designated by number, on steel and articles of steel, such reductions being compensatory for the transfer of manganese ore to the free list and reductions in duties made on manganese alloys in paragraph 302.

PARAGRAPH 312

The term "building forms" has been deleted from the paragraph as being redundant and of uncertain meaning. No change in classification is involved.

PARAGRAPH 316

Subparagraph (b): This subparagraph is designed to cover articles which have been given a predetermined shape or form, as well as scrap.

No conflict with the provisions for alloys or powders in paragraph 302 is anticipated because those products are characteristically used in various metallurgical processes, whereas the shapes provided for in paragraph 316 (b) are used to manufacture such products as cutting tools, lamp filaments, and parts of electrical equipment.

PARAGRAPH 317

The wire fencing and wire netting covered by the committee amendment is of the kind chiefly used for fencing poultry, for stucco work, and as reinforcing for automobile tops, and is dutiable under the 1922 act and under the House bill under the basket clause of the metal schedule.

PARAGRAPH 318

The committee adopts without change a clause inserted in this paragraph by the House to provide for wire cloth used in paper-making machines, now dutiable by court decision in paragraph 372 of the act of 1922 as parts of machines.

PARAGRAPH 319 (B)

The manufacture of the articles mentioned in this subparagraph requires special equipment such as is used in the manufacture of heavy ordnance.

The committee amendment excludes from the articles included in this subparagraph all castings. The House provision excepted only castings provided for in paragraph 327. The provision that measurement shall be made at the largest inside diameter is inserted to avoid ambiguity in cases where the article has a varying cross section.

PARAGRAPH 338

The provision for wood screws is stricken out with the intention of transferring these screws to classification as manufactures of metal not specially provided for under paragraph 398.

PARAGRAPH 353

Electrical machinery and apparatus is now dutiable chiefly under several paragraphs, as follows: Paragraph 372 as machinery, paragraph 399 as miscellaneous manufactures of metal, paragraph 368 as meters, and paragraph 339 as household utensils. Litigation over the meaning of the term "machine" as applied to electrical equipment has resulted in transferring some products to the machinery paragraph and leaving similar products classified under paragraph 399. In many cases the more highly manufactured articles have thus been subjected to the lower rates, and in other cases products of similar character have been declared dutiable at different rates. All these products, with the exception of such as are household utensils, lighting fixtures, or laboratory instruments, are now grouped together at a single rate.

The insertion of the words "other than laboratory" after the provision for electrical instruments is to avoid conflict with the provision for laboratory instruments in paragraph 360.

Certain types of electrical meters contain a clock, which drives a drum or disk. Such clockwork mechanisms, usually not made by the electrical firms, are made dutiable separately as clocks under paragraph 368. Simple trains of small gears, used in other types of meters, remain as integral parts of the electric meter, and are meant to be dutiable therewith.

It is not intended that this paragraph should include lighting fixtures, provided for in paragraph 387 of the House bill and eliminated therefrom by the Senate committee.

PARAGRAPH 360

The designation "philosophical" as applied to instruments, apparatus, etc., is stricken out as being of uncertain meaning, whereas the intention is sufficiently and better covered by the words "scientific and laboratory," and "surveying and mathematical."

PARAGRAPH 364.—MUZZLE-LOADING FIREARMS

The provision for muzzle-loading muskets, shotguns, rifles, and parts thereof is stricken out, and these articles are transferred to paragraph 1723 in the free list.

PARAGRAPH 364.—BELLS

The exception of church bells and carillons from the provisions of the paragraph is intended to limit its application to metal bells of common commercial usage such as bicycle bells, doorbells, annunciators, and gongs. Carillons are specially provided for in paragraph 1541, whereas church bells are not now specially provided for but are covered by the provision of paragraph 398 for manufactures of metal not specially provided for.

PARAGRAPH 365

The words "double or single barreled breech-loading and repeating" are stricken out as surplusage. All muzzle-loading guns are specially provided for in paragraph 1723.

PARAGRAPH 367.—WATCHES

Subparagraph (a): All time-keeping, time-measuring, or time-indicating mechanisms, not designed to be worn on or about the person, if less than 1.77 inches wide have been transferred to paragraph 368 (clocks).

Watch movements designed to be worn on the person more than 1.7 inches in width have been transferred to paragraph 368 (clocks).

Subparagraph (a) (3): Redrafting this subparagraph and changing the rates results in the application of duties for jewels in the form of a flat rate for mechanisms having one but not more than seven jewels and for the assessment of specific rates for every jewel contained in the two specified classes of mechanisms having more than seven jewels.

Subparagraph (a) (4): The presumption in the House bill that certain mechanisms have three adjustments and be assessed for each adjustment, whether the mechanism actually is adjusted or not, has been removed. Under the committee amendment adjustments will be dutiable only if marked.

Subparagraph (a) (5): The change in phraseology broadens the scope of the paragraph to include other devices than self-winding mechanisms, such as 8-day springs, which might be substituted, after importation, in a mechanism containing a spring barrel slightly larger than that necessary for a usual 1-day spring.

Subparagraph (b): The phraseology appearing in the act of 1922, but deleted in the House bill, requiring that the number of jewels in any of the mechanisms dutiable hereunder shall be marked in both letters and numbers, has been restored with a view to discouraging possible alterations in the marking of bridges after importation. The committee amendment removes the requirement of the act of 1922 and of the House bill that watches which have not been adjusted shall be marked "unadjusted." The change permits the importation of unadjusted watches without marking respecting adjustments.

Subparagraph (c) (1): The new language is introduced to permit the importation at the present rates of duty of a sufficient quantity of individual pieces and of subassemblies, consisting of two or more parts or pieces of material joined together, to supply normal requirements for replacement parts.

Subparagraph (c) (2): The subparagraph is expanded to include a mandatory assessment for those pillar or bottom plates for which a definite determination of the jeweling and adjustment of the complete mechanism can not be made.

Subparagraph (c) (3): The subparagraph is completely rephrased, substituting a specific rate for each piece (with certain exceptions) in any subassembly or incomplete mechanism instead of assessing each subassembly or incomplete mechanism (as was done in the House bill) at the full rate of the mechanism for which suitable. Pillar or bottom plates if appearing in a subassembly are dutiable at the rates provided

for such plates, while the other parts in the subassembly are dutiable under this clause. As in the House bill, bimetallic balance wheels are dutiable as one piece of material, as well as mainsprings with riveted ends.

Subparagraph (c) (4): This clause is intended to include all individual parts or pieces of metal or other material if imported unattached to other pieces or parts and not imported under the provisions of subparagraph (c) (1) except jewels, set or unset. The purpose of the clause is to encourage the importation of individual parts, for assembly on a factory basis in the United States, instead of the importation of incomplete mechanisms and subassemblies which can usually be assembled without factory equipment and with a minimum of labor.

Subparagraph (d): The paragraph has been restricted to unset jewels to avoid the possibility of importing set jewels, which are a subassembly, at the rate of duty hereunder instead of at the rates provided in subparagraph (c) (3).

Subparagraph (e): The phraseology respecting dials has been changed to restrict the application of the subparagraph to dials suitable for the mechanisms now included within the scope of this paragraph. Striking out the words "attached to the foregoing" permits the entry, without separate assessment, of dials attached to complete mechanisms. This is the present tariff status of such dials.

Subparagraph (f): The new phraseology insures that cases for any mechanism, device, or instrument dutiable under this paragraph shall be assessed hereunder regardless of the condition in which imported and definitely excludes light containers used as shipping containers and which have no use as permanent cases for mechanisms.

Subparagraph (f) (4): The scope of this clause is broadened to include cases made of nonmetallic materials.

Subparagraph (f) (5): The wording is changed to include colored cases as a preventive of evasions through decorating cases with other materials than enamels.

Subparagraph (f) (6): This is a new clause providing rates for incomplete cases and parts of cases in order to prevent their classification in other paragraphs, as, for example, in paragraph 398 as manufactures of metal, n. s. p. f.

PARAGRAPH 368.—CLOCKS

Subparagraph (a): Phraseology is added specifying the value of synchronous and subsynchronous motors to be dutiable hereunder at not more than $3 each, exclusive of the value of gears or other attachments. The intention is to retain in this paragraph all motors used to drive ordinary electrical clocks, and to transfer to paragraph 353 synchronous motors of less than one-fortieth horsepower, such as are used in time switches and other electrical devices containing some form of clockwork mechanism.

Striking out the words "or electricity" is for the purpose of transferring electricity meters to paragraph 353 for assessment thereunder. The words "and the clockwork mechanism contained in any electrical device" are inserted for the purpose of retaining in this paragraph any clockwork mechanism which may be incorporated in any electrical device. The clockwork mechanisms are intended to be assessed separately hereunder, while the electrical devices minus the value of the clockwork mechanisms are intended to be assessed under paragraph 353.

Subparagraph (b): The words "or substitutes therefor" are stricken out as redundant in view of the definition of jewels in paragraph 367 (i).

Subparagraph (c): The words "except dials, cases, containers, and housings" are stricken out as they are specially provided for in subparagraphs (d) and (e) of this paragraph.

Subparagraph (c): Provides, instead of the provisions of the House bill, for—

(1) Entry at the present rate of sufficient repair parts for replacement purposes;

(2) Provision for mandatory assessment of plates which can not be definitely classified, preventing their classification in other provisions;

(3) Rates on subassemblies not containing plates, preventing the assessment of prohibitive ad valorem rates;

(4) Rates on subassemblies containing plates permitting entry of mechanisms at somewhat lower rates than would be assessed upon assembled mechanisms; and

(5) A provision for individual pieces or parts of metal or other material for factory assembly in the United States at still lower rates.

PARAGRAPH 369.—AUTOMOBILES

Subparagraphs (a) and (b) are intended to distinguish between large trucks and busses of small-scale production on the one hand and passenger cars of mass production on the other.

Glass parts of automobiles have been excluded from this paragraph to prevent importation of windshields and windows at rates lower than those provided for glass in Schedule 2.

PARAGRAPH 370.—AIRPLANES AND MOTOR BOATS

The definition of motor boats inserted is that used in the revenue act of 1928 and which applied only to the tariff act of 1922.

PARAGRAPH 372.—MACHINES

The word "reciprocating" has been stricken out before the words "steam engines" and the separate provision for steam turbines eliminated, thus returning steam turbines to classification with steam engines.

Provision for full-fashioned-hosiery knitting machines has been eliminated, making these machines dutiable as knitting machines, not specially provided for.

Separate mention of punches, shears, and bar cutters has been stricken out, thus making such machines dutiable as machine tools.

The term "meat and food grinding or cutting machines" is intended to include the familiar type of hand crank operated household food cutter, and larger sizes such as are used in butcher shops for grinding meat, formerly classified in paragraph 339 as household utensils.

Escalators, dutiable under the House bill as machines not specially provided for, have been given separate classification.

Porcelain parts of machines have been included in this paragraph. Under the House bill they were subject to disproportionately high specific duties designed primarily for chemical and household porcelain in Schedule 2.

PARAGRAPH 373

Striking out the words "forks, hoes, rakes," was intended to relegate hoes, rakes, and forks, except forks now classified in paragraph 355, to classification as agricultural implements in paragraph 1604.

PARAGRAPH 376.—ANTIMONY

The provision that the New York price which determines the rate of duty shall be that quoted for "ordinary brands" is intended to furnish an indication of the price at which most antimony is sold. Special brands which enjoy a price bonus, or impure brands which are offered at a discount, are not intended to have any bearing on the price which determines the rate of duty. The term "ordinary brands" is commonly used in the trade and in the publication of price quotations.

PARAGRAPH 382

All metal powders used in pigments are called bronze powders. The wording is changed to distinguish between such powders of aluminum and of other metal. The wording "aluminum bronze powder" is further intended to apply only to aluminum powder for use in pigments and not to powdered aluminum for metallurgical purposes.

PARAGRAPH 387.—LIGHTING FIXTURES

Provision for lighting fixtures has been eliminated with the intent of making them dutiable under the basket paragraph 398.

PARAGRAPH 387.—MILK CANS

Milk cans, not made of tin plate, are those which are in common use among dairies, and are made of sheet steel manufactured into cans and later coated with tin. The exception "not made of tin plate" is designed to avoid conflict with paragraph 311, which treats of articles made from tin plate.

PARAGRAPH 390

Nickel oxide is transferred to paragraph 1735 of the free list.

PARAGRAPH 395

The deletion of mention of zinc dross and skimmings is for the purpose of relegating such commodities to paragraph 1664 of the free list.

PARAGRAPH 396

Phraseology is added to this paragraph separating embossing rollers from the other articles mentioned to which the testimony showed they were not related or similar.

SCHEDULE 4.—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF

The changes made by the Finance Committee in Schedule 4 consist chiefly of transfers to the free list of such classes of lumber or logs as constitute raw materials for use in domestic manufactures or which are building materials largely used in agricultural districts. The former class includes logs of fir, spruce, cedar, or western hemlock, logs of various species of cabinet wood, and birch and maple lumber, (except flooring). The second class includes cedar lumber and shingles. A reduction is made in the rate of duty on bent-wood furniture and small increases in the rate on a few manufactured articles.

Logs of fir, spruce, cedar, or western hemlock are imported only into the Puget Sound district of the Pacific Northwest. Domestic sawmills and shingle mills in that region which are not supplied with timberlands are dependent in part for raw materials on imported logs. The cost of production of domestic logs with which the imported logs compete is not materially different from the cost of producing and towing Canadian logs to domestic markets.

Logs of cabinet woods are not produced in the United States. The domestic sawmills producing mahogany and other cabinet-wood lumber, veneers, and other products are entirely dependent upon imported logs.

Birch and maple lumber, except flooring, is in general imported for further conversion or utilization in domestic factories, for use in automobiles, and for similar manufacturing purposes.

Cedar lumber and shingles are closely related products. Imported shingles are in general of higher grades than the bulk of domestic production. On comparable grades Canadian and domestic costs of production are practically the same.

Beech flooring is transferred from the free list and included in the paragraph with birch and maple flooring, as commercial practice groups these three species of flooring.

The specific duty on spring clothespins is increased from 15 cents to 20 cents per gross because of the keen competition, especially on the West coast, offered by imported clothespins.

Paintbrush handles are specially provided for and given an increase in rate of duty of one-half of 1 cent per handle. This increase is made because of the fact that since the rate was reduced by presidential proclamation new competing countries have entered the import field.

A reduction is made in the rate on bent-wood chairs from 55 per cent to 40 per cent ad valorem, which is the rate provided for other furniture of wood. The 15 per cent differential was compensatory because of the duty provided by the House on birch and maple lumber. Since birch and maple lumber are restored to the free list, the Finance Committee regarded the compensatory rate on bent-wood chairs as unnecessary.

Molders' patterns of wood are eliminated from the wood schedule because specifically provided for in paragraph 327 as molders' patterns of whatever material composed.

The words "and flooring" are added in paragraph 403 to the provision for enumerated cabinet woods in the form of sawed boards, planks, deals, and all other forms not further manufactured than sawed. Flooring of one of the species of wood mentioned was held by the courts not to be covered by the provisions of this paragraph in the act of 1922, as it was further advanced than sawed. It was held to be free under paragraph 1700, act of 1922 (par. 1804, Senate bill). Since flooring of maple (except Japanese maple), birch, and beech is transferred to the dutiable schedule, it is intended that flooring of the cabinet woods mentioned also shall be dutiable.

The provision for "Furniture wholly or in chief value of rattan, reed, bamboo, osier, or willow * * *" in paragraph 408 is amended by adding the words "wholly or partly finished, and parts thereof." The intention is to cover unfinished furniture of the type mentioned, and parts of furniture, either where the complete article is imported in knocked-down condition, or where separate parts are imported, sufficient parts not being in one shipment to make a complete article.

The words "and parts thereof" are added in paragraph 411 to the provision for furniture wholly or in chief value of wood, and to the provision for bentwood furniture. The intention is as stated in connection with paragraph 408.

SCHEDULE 5.—SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF

The most important change in Schedule 5 made by the committee is the reduction in the proposed duty upon 96° sugar from Cuba from 2.4 cents per pound to 2.2 cents per pound. Other items than sugar in the schedule have not been greatly changed. No items in this schedule as it appears under the present law have been removed to the free list, nor have any items now on the free list been placed in this schedule by the Finance Committee.

The rates on all items in this schedule have received careful consideration and the changes made have been made with the interests of the consumers, producers, importers, and manufacturers in mind.

PARAGRAPH 501.—SUGAR, RAW AND REFINED

The language used in this paragraph is practically the same as the language used in the present law, but differs materially from the language used in the House bill. In the Senate bill, as in the present law, the rates progress by uniform steps from 75 to 100 sugar degrees, while the House bill doubles the increment of increase at 94°. The rate on 75° full-duty sugar in the Senate bill is 1.5425 cents per pound, and the rates progress by uniform steps from 75 to 100 sugar degrees, while 100°, making the 96° rate 2.75 cents per pound, and the 100°, or refined, sugar rate 2.98 cents per pound, a reduction of 0.25 cent per pound from the House rate on 96° sugar and 0.52 cent reduction in the House rate on 100° refined. These duties are 20 per cent less upon imports from Cuba.

The elimination of the double step-up at 94° was for the purpose of removing the premium that this double increase would place upon 94° sugar and for the purpose of producing a smaller differential between 96° sugar and refined sugar.

The rates of duty upon imports of sugar from Cuba, the source of practically all dutiable imports, under the present law and the House and Senate bills are as follows:

Sugar degrees	Present law	House bill	Senate bill
75	0.9920	1.25	1.234
96	1.7648	2.40	2.200
100	1.9120	2.80	2.384

Revenues on 1928 imports of sugar at the above rates: Present law, $117,153,997; House bill, $159,089,197; Senate bill, $146,042,782. Computed ad valorem rates: Present law, 72.64 per cent; House bill, 98.65 per cent; Senate bill, 90.56 per cent.

PARAGRAPH 502.—MOLASSES, EDIBLE AND INEDIBLE

The present law and the House bill separated molasses into two classes, edible and inedible. The Senate bill retains this classification and the same language, but reduces the House rate of 3.3 cents on edible molasses testing not above 48 per cent total sugars to 0.3 cent per gallon and reduces the increase of 0.6 cent per gallon for each additional per cent of total sugars above 48° to 0.33 cent per gallon, so that the increase in rate of duty on edible molasses above the rate in the present law corresponds to the increase in rate of duty on sugar in the Senate bill compared with the rate in the present law.

The imports of edible molasses or sirup are small, being annually less than 2,000,000 gallons. The domestic production of edible molasses amounts to two or four times as much, not including cane sirup totaling about 20,000,000 gallons annually, and refiners' sirup made from refined molasses, of which from 30,000,000 to 36,000,000 gallons are available annually.

Inedible molasses carries the same rate and the same language as in the House bill, and differs from the present law in placing the rate of duty upon total sugars present in the molasses in order to avoid the dilution of this commodity, as is done under the present law, so that it may be imported under the lowest rate of duty.

PARAGRAPH 503.—MAPLE SUGAR AND MAPLE SIRUP; DEXTROSE AND DEXTROSE SIRUP

The rate of duty on maple sugar is increased from 7½ cents per pound in the House bill to 9 cents per pound in order to offset the bonus which, witnesses stated, was being paid indirectly to the maple-sugar producers in Canada by the Canadian Government. The rate on maple sirup is raised to 6 cents per pound to correspond to the rate on maple sugar. The average quantity of sugar in maple sirup is about 7½ pounds per gallon, which at the rate of 9 cents per pound is 67.5 cents. One gallon of maple sirup weighs 11 pounds, which at the rate of 6 cents per pound carries a duty of 66 cents per gallon.

Under the present law the duty on 7½ pounds of sugar in 1 gallon of sirup is 30 cents, while the duty on 1 gallon of maple sirup is 44 cents. This discrepancy in rates on maple sugar and on maple sirup has resulted in the importation of a limited quantity of maple sirup compared with the importation of maple sugar. For example, the imports of maple sugar in 1928 amounted to about 7,000,000 pounds of maple sugar and only 36,000 gallons of maple sirup.

Rates of duty on maple sugar and sirup

	Present law (cents per pound)	House bill (cents per pound)	Senate bill (cents per pound)
Maple sugar	4	7½	9
Maple sirup	4	5	6

Dextrose and dextrose sirup were given the same rates as in the House bill (2 cents per pound). The combined imports are small, amounting to only 2,000 to 3,000 pounds annually, while the production runs into several hundred million pounds annually and exports total from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds of dextrose, and from 120,000,000 to 140,000,000 pounds of dextrose sirup, each year.

PARAGRAPH 504.—SUGAR CANE

The language in this paragraph is the same as in the House bill except that the rate of duty is reduced from $3 to $2 per ton. The rate in the present law is $1 per ton. No sugar cane is imported into continental United States but there are annually some importations of cane from Santo Domingo into Porto Rico, the revenues from which go into the Porto Rican treasury. These importations in 1928 amounted to 228,777 tons compared with 185,434 tons in 1927. It was suggested that $3 per ton might amount to an embargo, thus depriving Porto Rico of several hundred thousand dollars in revenues. For this reason the rate was reduced to $2 per ton. The sugar produced from this cane is imported into continental United States free of duty, and, therefore, a rate higher than $1 per ton of cane should be paid on raw material when shipped into Porto Rico.

PARAGRAPH 505.—RARE SUGARS AND LACTOSE

No changes are made in the language nor in the rates of duty in this paragraph compared with the House bill. In the present law lactose is included under "other saccharides," but in recent years its importance as a commercial commodity has so increased that it is desirable that it be specifically mentioned. The domestic production of lactose exceeds 4,000,000 pounds annually. Imports are not shown separately for the reason stated above, but an analysis of invoices at two of the principal ports of entry shows that several hundred thousand pounds of this commodity are imported annually into the United States.

PARAGRAPH 506.—CANDY AND CONFECTIONERY AND REFINED SUGAR WHEN TINCTURED OR COLORED

The language in this paragraph is changed from the wording in the House bill in order to take care of a possible importation of colored or tinctured sugar under the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem, after which the coloring material might be removed at small cost and the sugar sold as refined sugar, thereby avoiding the payment of a considerable part of the refined-sugar duty.

SCHEDULE 6.—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF

PARAGRAPH 601.—WRAPPER TOBACCO

The House bill provided an increase from $2.10 to $2.50 per pound on unstemmed wrapper tobacco and from $2.75 to $3.15 on stemmed. Since imports are almost wholly in the unstemmed form to avoid breakage and loss in handling, the former rates are the effective ones.

The increase proposed of 40 cents per pound, equaling from 70 to 80 cents per thousand cigars, was considered too heavy an additional burden to put upon the 5-cent cigar industry. Consideration was also given the fact that thousands of farmers in the Connecticut Valley, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, and New York, are producing binder and filler tobacco used in 5-cent cigars, an essential part of which is the imported wrapper. Witnesses represented that should the rate on wrapper tobacco be increased 40 cents per pound, production of 5-cent cigars would be restricted and the market for domestic binder and filler tobacco be narrowed. In 1928 the duty on cigar wrapper approximately equaled 100 per cent ad valorem.

The phraseology of the paragraphs has been changed so as to provide a single rate of duty on all mixed bales containing over 5 and less than 35 per cent wrapper, thus making the provision more definite and facilitating its administration.

SCHEDULE 7.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS

Before agreeing upon the rates in Schedule 7, the committee gave careful consideration to the need for protection of the several agricultural industries and the possibilities of affording benefits to these industries by increased duties. In order to obtain additional evidence and to afford an opportunity as far as possible for all who were interested to be heard, the subcommittee on Schedule 7 conducted hearings extending from June 17 to 25. During these hearings, 262 interested parties submitted briefs or oral testimony.

The committee has agreed substantially to the considerable increases in rates on agricultural products provided by the House bill, which entailed an estimated increase in revenue from duties in this schedule of more than $25,000,000 or more than 40 per cent and an increase in the average of ad valorem equivalents from 23 to 34 per cent. Changes in this schedule as compareed with the House bill consist principally of adjustments based on the additional evidence submitted to the committee.

The changes are summarized below by groups of commodities:

PARAGRAPHS 701–706.—MEAT ANIMALS, MEATS, AND MEAT PRODUCTS

The rates fixed by the House bill for this group were generally accepted. The only change is the transfer of blood albumin from paragraph 1605 of the free list. Information submitted to the committee indicates a considerable increase in imports of blood albumin, and a comparison of the data before the committee shows that import prices are considerably below the domestic cost of production. To afford reasonable protection to the domestic producer, blood albumin has been made dutiable under paragraph 701 at rates which approximate the differences between domestic costs and import prices.

PARAGRAPHS 707–710.—MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

The testimony submitted to the committee stressed the necessity of equalizing the rates on the several dairy products. The reasons for such an adjustment hinge upon the close relationship existing betwen these products both in regard to their production and their consumption. For many uses one product may be substituted for another. Thus condensed or evaporated milk may for many purposes be used in place of whole milk, powdered whole or skimmed milk is used instead of condensed milk, sweet butter is used instead of cream in ice-cream mixtures. On the other hand, the supply of milk in competing countries may be shifted more or less readily from the one to the other of these products and unless there is a balance between the several duties, there is danger that they may prove ineffective. On the basis of this principle the committee has adjusted the rates on the several dairy products so as to be compensatory to a rate of 14 cents per pound on butter. Butterfat is the constituent of chief value generally in dairy products; and since the price of butter most closely reflects the value of butterfat, butter was taken as the basic factor upon which adjustments were made.

PARAGRAPHS 711–713.—POULTRY AND EGGS

The rates on eggs and egg products in the House bill—substantial increases over existing law—are accepted. The committee increased the duty on dead poultry from 8 to 10 cents per pound and made a compensatory adjustment in the rate on live poultry from 6 to 8 cents. Consideration was given the fact that poultry is one of the most widely distributed of farm products and an important source of cash income for the farm family. The combined imports of live and dead poultry, valued at more than $2,000,000 in 1928, have been increasing.

PARAGRAPHS 717–721.—FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS

A seasonal change in duty is provided on "other fish, not specially provided for," in paragraph 717 (a), in order that a larger supply may be available during the winter months. From October 1 to May 1 the rate is fixed at one-half instead of 1 cent per pound.

The duty on "fish, dried and unsalted: Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk," provided for in paragraph 717 (c), has been reduced from 2½ cents per pound to 1¼ cents per pound, because the higher rate imposes an unnecessary tax on the consumers of this product.

In paragraph 719 (2) the duty on pickled or salted cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk neither skinned nor boned when containing not more than 43 per cent of moisture has been reduced from 1¾ cents per pound to 1¼ cents per pound and the duty on the same product having a moisture content of more than 43 per cent has been reduced from 1¼ cents per pound to three-fourths cent per pound. These duties have been reduced because the manufacturers of boneless codfish and other salted cod products are unable to obtain the necessary supply of raw material from domestic sources.

The duty on pickled or salted cod, haddock, hake, and cusk, skinned or boned, provided for in paragraph 719 (3) has been reduced from 2½ cents per pound to 2 cents per pound because of the reduction of one-half cent per pound in the duty on the raw material provided for in paragraph 719 (2).

The duty on "clams, clam juice, or either, in combination with other substances, packed in air-tight containers," provided for in paragraph 721 (b) has been reduced from 35 per cent ad valorem to 20 per cent ad valorem in order to retard the depletion of the United States clam beds.

The duty on boiled fish roe, packed in air-tight containers, provided for in paragraph 721 (d), has been reduced from 20 cents per pound to 30 per cent ad valorem because of the low price of this product and because none of it is packed in the United States.

PARAGRAPHS 722–733.—GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS

The duties in the House bill were accepted on barley and barley products, buckwheat and buckwheat products, corn and corn products, macaroni and alimentary pastes, rye and rye products, wheat and flour, bran and screenings, cereal breakfast foods and biscuits.

The duty on oats, hulled or unhulled, was increased from 15 to 16 cents per bushel of 32 pounds in accordance with evidence submitted by the producers.

The rates in the House bill on rough and milled rice were reduced to the rates in the act of 1922 for the reason that the industry is on an important surplus basis, exports being approximately nine times as large as imports.

Soy-bean oil cake and meal, free under the act of 1922 and the House bill, were made dutiable in paragraph 730 at three-tenths cent per pound in order to encourage the production of soy beans in this country, especially in the corn-borer infested sections where soy beans have proved to be an important substitute for the corn crop.

PARAGRAPHS 734–750.—FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS

New provision is made for frozen berries which are made dutiable in paragraph 736 at 1¼ cents per pound if frozen without sugar and at 35 per cent with sugar added.

New provision is made in paragraph 737 for dried, desiccated, or evaporated cherries at 6 cents per pound. The rate is made compensatory to that on fresh cherries on the assumption that in ordinary practice 3 pounds of fresh cherries will make 1 of dried.

The provisions in the House bill for cherries, sulphured or in brine, with pits at 5½ cents per pound, and with pits removed at 9 cents per pound have been left unchanged except for a new provision providing that cherries which count 900 or more to the gallon, with pits shall be dutiable at 3 cents per pound and with pits removed at 4 cents. This provision has been inserted because of the inadequacy of the domestic supply of these small cherries. It will permit domestic preservers who have built up their business in part by the preserving and preparation of these small cherries to maintain that branch of their operations. New provisions have been made for frozen cherries to care for the new development of marketing fruits in that condition.

New provision is made in paragraph 740 for fig paste at the same rate as for dried figs.

In paragraph 741, the duty on dates, fresh or dried, with pits, has been increased from 1 to 2 cents per pound with a corresponding change from 35 per cent ad valorem to 5 cents per pound on prepared dates in order to protect the growing domestic date industry.

That portion of paragraph 742 referring to grapes in bulk, crates, barrels, etc., dutiable at 25 cents per cubic foot has been changed to read, "Grapes, in their natural state, or sulphured, 5 cents per pound, including the weight of containers and packing." Most of our imports consist of foreign high-priced grapes packed with filling material such as sawdust, cotton waste, or cork dust in small boxes weighing 25 pounds or less. The change in method of levying the duty is designed to facilitate entries. The increase in duty involved in the change is designed to assist that portion of our grape industry, particularly in California, which has developed a table grape mainly for winter consumption and which under present conditions must meet the competition of considerable imports of grapes arriving during the winter months.

In paragraph 743 the duty on lemons has been increased from 2 to 2½ cents per pound in order to aid in the orderly marketing of our lemon production in California which at present must face the competition of speculative entries of lemons from foreign countries. The

duty on limes has been brought back to the rate in the tariff act of 1922 because domestic production is negligible. The rate on grapefruit was also made the same as the present rate because imports are declining and domestic production has remained fairly steady.

The duty on dried, desiccated, or evaporated prunes is increased from one-half of 1 cent to 2 cents per pound in order to make the rate comparable with those on other dried fruits, such as apricots, peaches, and pears and in order to give it a proper relation to the duty on prunes in the natural state.

In paragraph 750 the duty on candied, crystallized, or glacé fruits has been increased from 35 to 40 per cent ad valorem to make it consistent with the duty on confectionery. Fruit peels, crystallized or glacé, were transferred to paragraph 739 and made dutiable at 8 cents per pound.

PARAGRAPHS 751–753.—BULBS AND GREENHOUSE STOCK

The rates in paragraph 761 were changed back to those in the 1922 act. Most of the bulbs specifically mentioned in the act are used for greenhouse forcing. Domestic production of forcing types of these bulbs is negligible, except in the case of narcissus, being mainly of garden types. No change was made in other rates in this group.

PARAGRAPHS 754–759.—EDIBLE NUTS AND NUT PRODUCTS

In paragraph 755 the rate on Brazil nuts not shelled was reduced from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound, the rate in the act of 1922. A compensatory rate was put on shelled Brazil nuts of 3 cents per pound. There is no domestic production of these nuts. The rates on filberts, not shelled and shelled in the act of 1922 have been restored. The committee feels that the domestic production is so small at the present time that the supply will be dependent upon imports for a long time to come. Pignolia and pistache nuts have been replaced in this paragraph at the rate of 1 cent per pound as in the act of 1922. In the House bill they were stricken from the paragraph and thus fell in the basket paragraph 759 where the unshelled nuts would have been dutiable at 5 cents per pound and the shelled at 10 cents.

After careful consideration of the testimony offered and of other information available to the committee, the rate on shelled peanuts was reduced from 7 to 6 cents per pound, the rate recently proclaimed by the President as a result of an investigation of the differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country.

The committee has restored the rates on pecans, unshelled and shelled, to 3 and 6 cents per pound, respectively, the rates in the act of 1922.

In paragraph 750 the committee has restored the phraseology of the act of 1922 making edible nuts, shelled or unshelled, n. s. p. f., dutiable at 1 cent per pound. The committee finds that nuts imported under this paragraph are of a distinct type not produced in the United States.

PARAGRAPH 760.—OIL-BEARING SEEDS

The House rate of 63 cents per bushel for flaxseed was decreased to 56 cents per bushel, the rate recently proclaimed by the President after investigation by the Tariff Commission of costs in the United States and the chief competing country.

PARAGRAPHS 760 AND 761.—GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS

The rate on crimson clover was reduced from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound. About 90 per cent of the domestic consumption of this seed is imported. It is produced commercially in the United States only within a limited area. It appears that the interests of the many farmers sowing crimson clover seed outweighs that of the producers.

PARAGRAPHS 763–773.—VEGETABLES

The rate on mushrooms, fresh or dried, in paragraph 766 was increased to 10 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, and that on mushrooms, otherwise prepared or preserved, to 10 cents per pound on drained weight and 60 per cent ad valorem. These increases in rates on canned or preserved mushrooms are based on a comparison of domestic costs with the wholesale prices of the imported article.

Truffles are not produced in the United States and as they are believed not to seriously compete with mushrooms they were transferred to the free list.

In paragraph 770 the rate on tomatoes in their natural state was reduced from 3 to 2½ cents per pound, while that on prepared or preserved tomatoes was increased from 40 to 50 per cent ad valorem. These changes were made in accordance with the evidence before the committee concerning the needs of the producers.

The House bill rates were accepted for the items in paragraph 772 except that seasonal reductions were provided in the rates on eggplant and cucumbers. The varying seasonal rates are intended to benefit both the consumer and the producer since the lower rates permit imports to come in freely to supply the demand when domestic production is low and the higher rates tend to restrict the importation when the domestic-grown supply is increasing, thus preventing an oversupply in our markets with resultant unremunerative prices to domestic growers.

The duty on onions in paragraph 768 was increased from 2 to 2½ cents per pound upon evidence before the committee that the latter rate was necessary in order to allow western producers to compete with imports in the large eastern markets.

PARAGRAPHS 774–776.—COFFEE SUBSTITUTES, COCOA AND CHOCOLATE, GINGER ROOT

No important change was made in these paragraphs.

PARAGRAPHS 777 AND 778.—HAY, STRAW, HOPS

In accordance with evidence submitted showing the need for greater protection the duty on hay was increased from $4 to $5 per ton, the duty on straw from $1 to $1.50, and that on broomcorn from $10 to $25 per ton.

The duty on lupulin was increased from 75 cents to $1.50 per pound, to accord more nearly with the duty on hops.

PARAGRAPHS 779–780.—SPICES AND SPICE SEEDS, TEASELS

No changes were made in these paragraphs.

SCHEDULE 8.—SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES

No changes have been made in any of the rates in this schedule as set forth in the House bill.

PARAGRAPH 806

A subparagraph has been added to apply to the importation for beverage purposes of concentrated fruit juices of the citrus fruits—lemons, limes, oranges, and grapefruit. The duty on concentrated citrus fruit juices shall be collected on the equivalent number of gallons of unconcentrated fruit juice represented by the importation. This is done so that the present rate of 70 cents per gallon will not be evaded by concentration, evaporation, or dehydration.

PARAGRAPH 814

A proviso has been added to this paragraph permitting wineries in the United States now engaged in the distillation of brandy for fortification purposes, to also distill nonbeverage alcohol to be employed in the manufacture of food products. The operation is to be conducted under such regulations as may be promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the alcohol will be subject to internal-revenue taxes similar to those now imposed on licensed distillers of alcohol. The provision is adopted as a measure of relief to grape growers and to wineries. The wineries now operate approximately 60 to 90 days a year on the distillation of brandy; under this provision they will be able to operate for longer periods and to use grapes as a raw material for the alcohol produced.

SCHEDULE 9.—COTTON MANUFACTURES

PARAGRAPH 902

The duty on cotton sewing thread is increased to provide additional protection to the domestic industry, and also with a view to preventing fine plied yarns, dutiable at higher rates under paragraph 901, being entered as thread under paragraph 902.

The duty on handwork cottons is increased because of the substantial imports, which are estimated to constitute 20 to 25 per cent of the domestic production in this line.

PARAGRAPH 904 (A)

The exception in this subparagraph of "woven-figured" (as in the act of 1922) is restored. This change, together with the reinsertion of woven-figured in subparagraph (c) insures a basic rate on unbleached cloths classed as woven-figured higher than that provided for unbleached cloths not woven-figured.

The minimum progressive specific provision is added to provide for unbleached cloths at the lower price end of each yarn-count group. The specific provisions in the act of 1922 were deleted in the House bill.

PARAGRAPH 904 (C)

The provision in this subparagraph for "woven-figured," (as in the act of 1922), is restored. This insures the application to unbleached and to bleached cloths, if classed as woven-figured, of higher rates of duty than would otherwise be applicable under subparagraphs (a) and (b), respectively. These cloths are in most cases more expensive to manufacture than cloths officially listed as not woven-figured. The insertion of the word "woven-figured" in this subparagraph has no effect on the rates of duty applicable to printed, dyed, or colored cloths.

PARAGRAPH 904 (E)

Additional cumulative duties are provided for certain fabrics in which the domestic industry is meeting keen competition from abroad, namely, on permanent-finished organdies, on surface prints, and on warp prints. On the two first named there is assessed additional duty of 10 per cent ad valorem and on the last named 25 per cent ad valorem. Permanent-finished organdies constituted the leading class of cotton cloths imported in 1928; these imports were principally from Switzerland, where the cloths, mainly of English origin, were given a finish permanent to washing. Domestic production is confined to three firms, two of which operate under a license from the owners of the Swiss patents. Imports of surface or relief printed cretonnes and other upholstery fabrics originate in England, France, and Germany. The domestic production of

this type of printing is a recent development in this country and as yet is confined to three firms; additional duty appears to be needed to enable them to meet the prices of imported fabrics. The domestic production of warp-printed fabrics, particularly those used for upholstery, is also a fairly recent development in this country and one which appears to need a substantial increase in duty in order to meet the competition from abroad.

PARAGRAPH 904 (F)

A provision for a minimum duty of 5 cents a pound is inserted to provide for very low-priced coarse-yarn cloths on which the progressive rates might not be adequate.

PARAGRAPH 904 (G)

The duty which would apply to tire fabric, if subjected to the progressive rates for countable cotton cloths, is considerably lower than the single rate of 25 per cent ad valorem provided in the act of 1922. The provision of the act of 1922 is therefore restored.

PARAGRAPH 905

"Rayon or other synthetic textile" is substituted for "rayon" because of the change of wording of the definition given in paragraph 1313.

PARAGRAPH 908

The single ad valorem rate on tapestries and other Jacquard-figured upholstery cloths is replaced by four stepped rates based upon the picks per inch, as the cost of manufacture, other details being the same, varies directly with the number of filling threads per inch in the fabric. Imports throughout the entire range constitute a large proportion of the domestic consumption.

PARAGRAPH 911

The duty on blankets, not Jacquard-figured, has been increased to provide adequate protection against imports of low-grade goods.

PARAGRAPH 912

Candle wicking is specially provided for, and at the compound rate of the act of 1922, on the representation of the domestic industry that the ad valorem provision of the House bill would afford insufficient protection.

Woven labels for garments are advanced from 50 per cent ad valorem to 70 per cent ad valorem, owing to the fact that their manufacture requires the most expensive and complicated type of weaving, and that they are woven in large part of imported fine yarns and the resulting actual protection is much less than the apparent rate of duty.

PARAGRAPH 913

This paragraph has been divided into two brackets. Belts and belting for machinery have been reduced to 30 per cent ad valorem, the rate in the act of 1922, as no facts were brought forward at the hearings justifying any increase. The rate on rope used as belting for textile machinery is left at 40 per cent ad valorem, owing to appreciable imports selling below domestic costs.

PARAGRAPH 914

On cotton warp-knit fabric the rate of 55 per cent ad valorem provided in the act of 1922 is restored because manufacturers of cotton glove fabric, adversely affected by the decline in the domestic cotton glove industry, are developing a new type of fabric, in chief value of cotton but plated with rayon, for use in the manufacture of corsets and similar garments.

PARAGRAPH 915

"Finished or unfinished" are added in conformity to other paragraphs.

On cotton warp-knit fabric gloves the duty has been reduced from 60 to 30 per cent ad valorem because the higher rate, which is less than the existing rate, will not protect the domestic industry, which produced in 1928 only about 2 per cent of the domestic consumption, and will impose an unnecessary burden upon the consumers, principally women of moderate means.

On cotton knit gloves, other than warp-knit, the duty has been reduced, because of the small imports, from 50 to 25 per cent ad valorem.

PARAGRAPH 916 (A)

The new wording and rate are intended to embrace infants' hosiery retailing per pair at 50 cents or more, a class in which the domestic manufacturer can not now compete.

PARAGRAPH 916 (C)

A new provision is added to exclude cotton hosiery in part of rayon or other synthetic textile. (See par. 1309.)

PARAGRAPH 919

On shirts of cotton, which are given specific mention, the duty has been increased from 37½ to 50 per cent ad valorem because of the contentions of domestic manufacturers that imports are increasing and that the 37½ per cent ad valorem rate is less than the ad valorem rates imposed on fine cotton cloths used in the manufacture of high-grade shirts.

PARAGRAPH 921

The rate of duty on "hit-and-miss" rag rugs is increased to 75 per cent ad valorem because this is approximately the equivalent of the present rate of 35 per cent ad valorem based upon the American wholesale selling price, which was proclaimed by the President after a cost investigation by the Tariff Commission. The duty on chenille rugs is reduced, because of the small imports, from 45 per cent ad valorem to the 35 per cent ad valorem under which they are dutiable, in paragraph 1022 of the act of 1922, as cotton rugs not specially provided for.

PARAGRAPH 922

The provision for "Rags wholly or in chief value of cotton, except those chiefly used in paper making" cancels the provision for "Cotton wiping rags" in paragraph 1555 of the House bill. These cotton rags are of low value, and the increase in the duty from 2 to 3 cents a pound tends to protect domestic wiping rags made from specially woven fabrics and also the domestic cotton-yarn waste (heretofore largely employed for wiping machinery, etc.) which has been increasingly supplanted by imported rags from Japan.

SCHEDULE 10.—FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF

PARAGRAPH 1001

The duty on hemp is increased to further encourage the domestic production of this fiber.

PARAGRAPH 1004

The duty on flax, hemp, and ramie yarns, threads, twines, and cords is changed from a specific to an ad valorem basis for the reason that the specific duties have proved to be inequitable. The inequality is evident from the fact that there are several qualities of yarn of the same size, or count, and the values per unit vary widely between the highest and the lowest grades. A somewhat similar variation in quality exists in threads, twines, and cords. The application of one specific rate of duty resulted in an ad valorem equivalent much higher on the low-quality, low-priced goods than on the high-quality, high-priced goods.

PARAGRAPH 1005

The rate on hard-fiber cordage is reduced for the reason that imports (exclusive of entries from the Philippine Islands) of all hard-fiber cordage are small in relation to domestic consumption.

PARAGRAPH 1006

The wording is changed for the purpose of rendering this paragraph consistent with paragraph 1004 (b).

PARAGRAPH 1009

The duty on artists' canvas is reduced, because the higher rate would tend to increase the price of canvas to art students.

PARAGRAPH 1014

The duty on towels and napkins of flax, hemp, or ramie, containing more than 120 threads and not more than 160 threads to the square inch, is increased for the reason that the domestic industry has extended its production of these articles to those containing over 150 threads to the square inch.

PARAGRAPH 1016

The duty on handkerchiefs with hand-rolled or hand-made hems is increased to encourage Porto Rican production of these articles.

SCHEDULE 11.—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF

The most important changes made in Schedule 11 by the committe are the reduction in the duty upon the clean content of clothing and combing wool from 34 to 31 cents per pound, a proportionate reduction in the compensatory duties on wool products and the elimination of the two lowest duty brackets for many of the wool products. These changes are considered in some detail below.

PARAGRAPH 1101

Haslock and Kerry are added to the named main types of carpet wools in the interest of inclusiveness.

Scoured wools are made dutiable at 3 cents more per pound of clean content than wools imported in the grease or washed. One cent of this is for the purpose of equalizing differences in sorting costs here and abroad; all wools are sorted prior to scouring. The other 2 cents is meant to equalize the difference between scouring costs in the United States and in competing countries.

Wools imported on the skin are made dutiable at 2 cents less per pound of clean content than wools imported in the grease or washed. This duty is to be applied to all the wool. The 2-cent differential is necessary to equalize the difference between wool-pulling costs at home and abroad.

Sorted wools or matchings are made dutiable at 1 cent per pound more than wools imported in the grease or washed to equalize the difference between wool sorting costs in the United States and in competing countries. The words "if not scoured" are added to prevent possible attempts to import scoured wools as sorted wools, since virtually all wools are sorted prior to scouring.

In the bonding provision phraseology is added to limit liquidation of the bond when the wools are spun into carpet yarns to those yarns

which are suitable only for use in floor coverings. This is done to protect the Government against possible misuse of the finer carpet yarns.

The provision for free entry, under bond, of carpet wools for use in knit or felt boots, or heavy fulled lumbermen's socks, is eliminated.

The definition of scoured wools has been clarified in order to prevent misunderstanding.

"Skirtings," i. e., the less desirable portions of the fleece, are excluded from consideration as sorted wools or matchings. It would be illogical to impose a higher duty on these "off sorts," which are removed in the ordinary preparation of fleeces for market, than is imposed on the fleece itself.

PARAGRAPH 1102

The first subparagraph of this paragraph is eliminated. The woolgrowers agreed to a lower duty on 40/44's provided they secured a duty of 34 cents per pound of clean content on the finer wools. Failing in this it seems illogical to retain the provision for a lower duty on 40/44's.

The duty in subparagraph (b) is placed at 31 cents per pound of clean content, i. e., at the rate in the present law. This is done in view of the increase of about 33 per cent in the domestic clip during the past six years. No higher duty would seem to be necessary for the adequate protection of the American woolgrower against foreign competition. The same differentials on wools imported on the skin, on sorted wools, and on scoured wools, are provided as in paragraph 1101. The tolerance provision is eliminated as unnecessary.

PARAGRAPH 1103

The tolerance provisions placed in paragraphs 1101 and 1102 of the House bill having been eliminated, paragraph 1103 is restored to its form under the 1922 act.

PARAGRAPH 1105.—WOOL WASTES AND BY-PRODUCTS

The rates of duty levied on wool by-products in the act of 1922 were based on the relative values of such materials and clean wool. For example: Noils are normally sold at approximately 80 per cent of the value of a corresponding grade of wool; therefore the rate on carbonized noils was placed at 24 cents per pound, or approximately 80 per cent of the wool duty of 31 cents per pound of clean content. The rates on yarn wastes, shoddy, wool rags, etc., were correspondingly lower.

The House bill retained the system of relative values as a basis on which to fix duties on wool by-products, i. e., they were increased in the ratio that clean wool was increased.

The committee believes that a duty is levied on wool for the purpose of protecting the American woolgrower and that if a substitute for wool is allowed to come in at a lower rate than the duty on wool the intent of Congress is defeated. The duties on wool by-products are therefore levied in accordance with their replacement values and not according to their relative values.

Subparagraph (c), providing for a differential of 7 cents per pound on all wool by-products, is eliminated. A differential of 7 cents per pound is applied to carbonized noils and carbonized wastes n. s. p. f. Wool extract is inserted because of the elimination of subparagraph (c).

In prior tariff acts containing compound rates of duty various value classifications were established for manufactures of wool in which the compensatory duties were lower than the "full" compensatory. This method was based on the theory that fabrics of low value were composed in part of materials that were subject to a lower rate of duty than that imposed on scoured wool, and were, therefore, not entitled to the full compensatory levied on fabrics of higher value composed wholly of virgin wool.

The rates of duty proposed for wool by-products are, in effect, equal to the wool duty. For this reason the lower value classifications, providing for manufactures of wool, which contained compensatory rates less than the full compensatory, are eliminated. This applies to paragraphs 1107, 1108, 1109, 1111, 1112, and 1115.

PARAGRAPH 1106.—PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED WOOL

The committee inserted the phrase "if carbonized" in order to include carbonized wool with partially manufactured wool. The purpose of levying a duty on carbonized wool is to protect the domestic wool-carbonising industry. The House bill provided for carbonized wool in paragraph 1105 (c), which has been eliminated.

PARAGRAPH 1107.—YARNS OF WOOL OR HAIR

The committee eliminated the two lower value brackets, providing for yarns valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, and valued at more than 50 cents but not more than $1 per pound. The compensatory duties in the three remaining brackets are reduced proportionate to the decrease in the wool duty. The protective rates of 40 and 45 per cent are increased to 45 and 55 per cent, respectively, because labor is a greater part of the total cost than obtains in yarns of lower value.

PARAGRAPH 1108.—DRESS GOODS AND OTHER LIGHT-WEIGHT FABRICS OF WOOL

The committee eliminated the two lower value brackets providing for fabrics valued at not more than 80 cents per pound, and valued at more than 80 cents but not more than $1.25 per pound. The compensatory duties are reduced proportionate to the decrease in the wool duty. No change is made in the ad valorem rates on all-wool cloths.

An additional bracket is provided for cotton-warp fabrics valued at more than $1.50 per pound. The domestic manufacturers of high-grade cotton-warp linings purchase their cotton warps abroad. The protective rate is increased from 55 to 60 per cent because labor is a greater part of the total cost than obtains in fabrics of lower value.

PARAGRAPH 1109.—CLOTHS AND OTHER HEAVY-WEIGHT FABRICS OF WOOL

The committee eliminated the three lower value brackets, providing for cloths valued at not more than 60 cents per pound, valued at more than 60 cents but not more than 80 cents per pound, and valued at more than 80 cents but not more than $1.50 per pound; $1.25 is substituted for $1.50 per pound to conform with the lower bracket of paragraph 1108. The compensatory duties are reduced proportionate to the decrease in the wool duty. No change is made in the ad valorem rates.

Subparagraph (b) of the House bill covered articles made out of woven felts, but did not include articles which became articles on the loom in the process of weaving. This latter class of articles is also included by the committee amendment, whether they are units or are in the piece ready for separation into units.

PARAGRAPH 1110.—PILE FABRICS OF WOOL OR HAIR AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF

The committee reduced the compensatory duties proportionate to the decrease in the wool duty. No change is made in the ad valorem rates.

PARAGRAPH 1111.—WOOL BLANKETS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES

The committee eliminated the two lower value brackets, providing for blankets and similar articles valued at not more than 50 cents per pound and valued at more than 50 cents but not more than $1 per pound. The compensatory duties are reduced proportionate to the decrease in the wool duty. No change is made in the ad valorem rates.

PARAGRAPH 1112.—FELTS, NOT WOVEN, WHOLLY OR IN CHIEF VALUE OF WOOL

The committee eliminated the two lower value brackets, providing for felts valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, and valued at more than 50 cents but not more than $1.50 per pound. The compensatory duties are reduced proportionate to the decrease in the wool duty. No change is made in the ad valorem rates.

PARAGRAPH 1113.—WOOL SMALL WARES

The compensatory duty is reduced proportionate to the decrease in the wool duty. No change is made in the ad valorem rate.

PARAGRAPH 1114.—WOOL KNIT GOODS

The compensatory rates are reduced proportionate to the decrease in the duty on wool. No change is made in the ad valorem rates.

The phrase "finished or unfinished" is inserted in subparagraph (b) in conformity with the phraseology in subparagraphs (c) and (d). A new provision is added to exclude hosiery in part of rayon or other synthetic textile. (See par. 1309.)

PARAGRAPH 1115.—WOOL WEARING APPAREL, NOT KNIT OR CROCHETED

In subparagraph (a) the committee eliminated the two lower value brackets, providing for clothing valued at not more than $2 per pound, and at more than $2 but not more than $4 per pound. The compensatory duties in the two remaining brackets are reduced proportionate to the decrease in the wool duty. No change is made in the ad valorem rates.

In subparagraph (b) the rates of duty on wool-felt hat bodies is reduced from 40 cents per pound and 75 per cent ad valorem to 30 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem. There is retained the additional duty of 25 cents per hat body if stamped, blocked, or trimmed. The word "pulled" is eliminated for administrative reasons. The phrase "wholly or in part" is changed to "wholly or in chief value" to correspond to the provisions in other paragraphs of the schedule.

In arriving at the above rates of duty the committee took into consideration the following factors: (1) The effect of the House rate on the price to the consumer, (2) adequate protection to the domestic manufacturer, and (3) protection to American labor.

(1) The rate of 40 cents per pound and 75 per cent ad valorem, stated in the House bill, would tend to increase the retail price of wool-felt hats to a considerable extent over the prices prevailing under the rates now in effect. These hats are worn by the ordinary consumer, therefore the committee proposes a reduction from an equivalent ad valorem rate of approximately 102 per cent, proposed in the House bill, to an equivalent ad valorem rate of approximately 70 per cent.

(2) The hearings before the subcommittee on Schedule 11 indicated that, with efficient management and modern machinery, the domestic manufacturer could operate at a profit under the rates proposed in the Senate bill.

(3) The domestic wool-felt hat manufacturers employ approximately 2,200 persons, whereas the domestic hat finishers employ from 25,000 to 75,000 persons. The latter finish both domestic and foreign hat

bodies. Therefore the committee proposes to retain the rate of 25 cents additional on finished hats. The specific duty of 40 cents is reduced to 30 cents per pound for the reason that these hat bodies are made mainly from noils and are, therefore, not entitled to the compensatory duty allowed on articles made from virgin wool.

PARAGRAPH 1116.—ORIENTAL AND SIMILAR CARPETS AND RUGS AND CHENILLE AXMINSTERS

(a) The specific duty of 50 cents per square foot is retained on oriental and other handmade carpets, rugs, and mats to protect the domestic manufacturer in the competitive field. The minimum ad valorem rate is reduced from 60 to 45 per cent for the reason that the manufacturers, importers, and retailers agreed that the minimum ad valorem rate upon the more expensive products was largely for the purpose of revenue only. The reduction of 10 per cent from the 1922 rate will tend to increase importations of high-grade, noncompetitive rugs and will increase rather than decrease the net revenue derived therefrom.

(b) Machinemade oriental weave and chenille Axminster carpets, rugs, and mats were placed in a separate subparagraph because they are directly competitive with domestic products. The specific duty in the House bill of 50 cents per square foot would be prohibitive on the cheaper grades, therefore this duty is eliminated and a straight ad valorem rate of 60 per cent is levied on all grades. Imports of chenille Axminster carpets and rugs amounted, in quantity, to 55 per cent of the entire domestic production of such rugs, woven whole, in 1927. The ad valorem rate of 60 per cent was requested by the manufacturers, importers, and retailers.

SCHEDULE 12.—SILK MANUFACTURES

PARAGRAPH 1205

The duty on broad silks, other than Jacquard woven, is increased from 55 to 60 per cent to afford the domestic-silk industry, which has been in a depressed state in recent years, additional protection on a number of types of fabrics on which there is competition from abroad. Fabrics with multi-colored filling which require slower processes of production than ordinary plain-woven fabrics were pointed out by silk manufacturers as being in particular need of additional protection. Rayon-mixed fabrics, it has been shown, also require additional duty to compensate manufacturers for the rayon yarns used therein. European producers have a competitive raw-material advantage over the American broad-silk weavers on rayon and other synthetic yarns which are higher in price in the United States by the amount of the present rayon duty. The decline in domestic production of "gloria" cloth, coupled with increasing imports from low-wage countries, such as Italy, are the factors which impelled the domestic umbrella fabric industry to seek tariff relief. Although these are the primary classes of goods considered by the committee in raising the duty, the increase will also be effective on other plain silk fabrics, the bulk of which are habutais and pongees in the gray and degummed state imported from the Far East. As such goods are low priced, requests have been made to the committee for a specific rather than ad valorem basis of assessment on these imports. Recognizing the need of an equivalent specific rate higher than the one operative on imports from China and Japan in 1928, the committee is of the opinion that in lieu of a specific scale of duty the increase in the present ad valorem rate will be effective in affording the silk industry needed and desired protection on these types of oriental silks.

PARAGRAPH 1208

The only change was the addition of a clause excepting hosiery in part of rayon or other synthetic textile from paragraph 1208 in order to avoid conflict with paragraph 1309 as amended.

SCHEDULE 13.—MANUFACTURES OF RAYON OR OTHER SYNTHETIC TEXTILE

PARAGRAPH 1301

As written, the House bill provides in paragraph 1301 for rayon yarns, which term in trade usage means ordinarily filaments which in the process of manufacture are twisted together and are adaptable for use in textile operations without further conversion. Thus interpreted, the word "yarn" does not include artificial horsehair—a monofilament—nor the long-length filaments which, after extrusion from the spinning nozzle, are wound by parallel grouping without twisting. Since such filaments may be twisted into a yarn by silk throwsters and manufacturing consumers, they would be competitive after conversion from the imported state. There is, therefore, added to paragraph 1301 a new provision for rayon filaments, single or grouped, to cover both the artificial horsehair and the long untwisted filaments.

To aid the silk throwsters who are depending on the newly developed demand for rayon, crêpe yarns as a business stimulant to energize the depressed throwing industry, there is appended to paragraph 1301 a new provision for a cumulative specific duty of 50 cents per pound on yarns having more than 20 turns twist per inch. At the present House rate, the increment of duty obtained on the ad valorem basis by reason of the increased value of the high-twist yarns as compared with regular yarns is not sufficient to take care of the difference between domestic and foreign throwing costs. Moreover, in the event of a price decline bringing the minimum specific proviso into operation, rayon crêpe yarn would be on a duty parity with rayon yarn of ordinary twist, an inequitable adjustment in view of the extra labor involved in its manufacture. The differential is added, therefore, to give these high-twist yarns the necessary protection.

PARAGRAPH 1302

The filaments provided for under this paragraph of the House bill are not confined to the short-length untwisted filaments, other than waste, suitable for use as material in the manufacture of spun rayon yarn on the cotton, silk, or worsted spinning system. In order to exclude the untwisted filaments of indefinite length which are adaptable for throwing, there is added after the words "filaments of rayon or other synthetic textile," the words "not exceeding 30 inches in length."

The manufacture of these short, untwisted filaments known as staple fiber, is virtually a new branch of the rayon industry, domestic production having been conducted up to the present time by but one company which manufactures it on a small scale as an adjunct to denier rayon yarns. Other companies are now about to initiate its manufacture. The duty on staple fiber is therefore increased to foster the expansion of this new development. Increased domestic production of staple fiber will afford the manufacturers of spun rayon yarn an auxiliary raw material to supplement the limited supply of rayon waste which is threatening to become inadequate both here and abroad for the growing needs of the industry.

PARAGRAPH 1303

The upward adjustment of the compensatory duty on spun rayon yarns from 10 cents per pound to 20 cents per pound is made in the first place because of the increase in the duty on staple fiber, one of the raw materials employed in its manufacture. Cognizance is also taken of the need of additional protection by the spun rayon yarn industry which has had its activity slackened by the competition of increasing imports of finer-count yarns.

The bulk of the domestic business is done on these fine yarns, in the production of which labor costs constitute a large element of the manufacturing expense. As European manufacturers have been able to undersell the domestic fine-sized yarns in the American market, additional protection is granted to cover the difference between foreign and domestic manufacturing costs due to the additional labor involved on fine counts.

PARAGRAPH 1309

No change in rate. The words "wholly or in part" have been substituted for "wholly or in chief value" when applying to hosiery. This is done because domestic manufacturers complain of increasing imports of men's half-hose in chief value of cotton (dutiable 50 per cent) but having the body of rayon or other synthetic textile which are sold at retail as rayon hosiery.

PARAGRAPH 1311

The duty on wearing apparel is reduced to make the rate consistent with that imposed on knit wearing apparel in paragraph 1309, the difference in rates in the two paragraphs not appearing justifiable.

PARAGRAPH 1312

The duty in the basket paragraph of the rayon schedule is reduced to the level of the rate in paragraph 1311, covering rayon wearing apparel, in order to establish a relation of equality of duty between these two paragraphs in accordance with the procedure adopted for the corresponding paragraphs in the silk schedule.

PARAGRAPH 1313

Rayon, the designation adopted in 1924 by the National Dry Goods Association to supersede the term "artificial silk," is employed in the House bill as a generic term applicable to all types of chemical yarns now commercially produced. Sponsored and promoted by the group of manufacturers employing the viscose process, which represents more than 80 per cent of the industry, the term "rayon" has not been adopted by the group of three companies using the nitrocellulose, cuprammonium, and cellulose acetate processes as a descriptive name for their products. Objection has been made particularly to the use of the coined word "rayon" as a term inclusive of yarns made by the cellulose acetate method. These yarns have chemical and physical properties sufficiently dissimilar to require dyes and dry-cleaning reagents wholly different from those employed in the treatment of yarns made by the other three processes. Recognizing the possibility of confusion and loss to the consumer by merging the identity of such yarns with other types of chemical yarns under "rayon" is a common generic name, the committee has adopted the principle of the Goldsborough amendment. Accordingly, the word "rayon," wherever used in the House bill as a substantive, is supplemented by adding the words "or other synthetic textile." When employed as an adjective, before such nouns as "manufactures," "yarns," "waste," "filaments," "sewing thread," etc., the change is made by adding after these words the modifying prepositional phrase "of rayon or other synthetic textile."

SCHEDULE 14.—PAPERS AND BOOKS

The principal changes made by the Finance Committee in Schedule 14 (papers and books) of the House bill are in the nature of clarifying

clauses, amendments aimed toward clearer classifications to lessen litigation, and a harmonizing of terms, weights, and thicknesses. Approximately seven increases in rates are shown and about the same number of decreases in rates are indicated.

No changes of any description were made in paragraphs 1401, 1407, 1411, and 1412 of the House bill.

PARAGRAPH 1402

In paragraph 1402, which provides for nonprocessed paper board, wall board, and pulpboard, including cardboard, and leatherboard or compress leather, the committee rephrased the processing terms employed with a view of eliminating ambiguities. No change in rates is made in this paragraph.

The terms "plate finished, supercalendered or friction calendered" are substituted for "glazed." The term "glazed" in this paragraph is used in a descriptive rather than a commercial sense. Administrative officials have been unable to determine the exact degree of gloss which is intended by the term "glazed." The terms "plate finished, supercalendered or friction calendered" are here used to indicate a gloss produced by a secondary process. These processes, generally speaking, are obtained by passing paper or board over one or a series of rolls sometimes of different materials, with or without heat, under pressure.

Laminated board as known in the industry consists of two or more layers of board combined with an adhesive substance. Board composed of layers which have been united or combined by pressure on a multicylinder machine in one process without the use of an adhesive substance is known in the trade as unlaminated board. The term "laminated by means of an adhesive substance" which is substituted for "laminated or pasted" in the House bill is here used to indicate a board produced as a secondary process by combining two or more layers with the employment of an adhesive substance.

Coated board is now held for tariff purposes to be a board the surface of which is coated with a layer of some substance. Board to the surface of which stain or dye has been applied in the same manner as a coating, is now classified for duty as an uncoated board because the stain or dye is absorbed and there is no apparent coating on the surface of the board. The term "surface stained or dyed" is here used to indicate a board to which stain or dye has been applied to the surface.

Lined board under the present law is held to be board to the surface of which a liner (outside or exposed layers) has been pasted after the board was manufactured. Vat-lined board is board to which a liner is applied in the form of a layer of pulp at the time of manufacture in one process and is classified for duty as an unlined board. Vat-lined board competes in the trade with lined board, and the term "lined or vat-lined" is here used to indicate a board which has been lined by means of pasting or which has been produced in the form of a layer of pulp at the time of manufacture in one process.

The same terms used in paragraph 1402 to describe processed boards are repeated in paragraph 1413.

PARAGRAPH 1403

The rate on manufactures of pulp in paragraph 1403 is increased from 25 per cent to 30 per cent to correspond to the rate on paper not specially provided for in paragraph 1409. Paper is a manufacture of pulp, and in a case where an article manufactured of pulp and similar to paper, though not known as paper, is imported, the same rate of duty will apply whether the article be classified as pulp or of paper.

PARAGRAPH 1404

The chief change made in paragraph 1404 is the inclusion in the bracket covering crêpe paper of a provision for paper wadding, pulp wadding, and manufactures of such wadding. The wadding referred to consists of a number of thin, soft, highly absorbent layers, and is used for candy-box padding, surgical, and sanitary purposes, and similar uses. Much customs litigation in the matter of classification has occurred, and by the specific mention of wadding the intent of the Congress is made clear.

The term "white or printed" as applied to light-weight paper is restored. The inclusion of this term is to insure tissue papers when printed taking the duty provided for light-weight papers rather than a lower duty in some other paragraph.

PARAGRAPH 1405

The committee restored the language and rates of the act of 1922 in paragraph 1405 on photographic paper for sensitizing and sensitized photographic paper. The House bill provided separate brackets for basic blue-print and brown-print paper and sensitized blue-print and brown-print paper, and materially reduced the rate on basic photographic paper.

PARAGRAPH 1406

The principal change in paragraph 1406 is the reduction in the rates of duty provided in the House bill on ceramic decalcomanias. The rate on ceramic decalcomanias weighing not over 100 pounds per 1,000 sheets is reduced from $1.40 per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem to $1.25 per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; on ceramic decalcomanias weighing over 100 pounds per 1,000 sheets the rate is reduced from 35 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem to 30 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem. The rates in the two brackets are compensatory. The committee took this action so that no undue burden should be placed on the pottery industry which utilizes the decalcomanias in the decoration of chinaware. Other changes made in paragraph 1406 are in the rates covering die cutting and embossing, and in the increased thickness of paper due to the use of bulkier types in the lithographic industry.

PARAGRAPH 1408

To the provision for envelopes is added "envelopes, filled or unfilled, whether the contents are dutiable or free" and the proviso, "That paper envelopes which contain merchandise subject to an ad valorem rate of duty or a duty based in whole or in part upon the value thereof shall be dutiable at the rate applicable to their contents, but not less than the rates provided for herein." The intent of the added phraseology is to make dutiable envelopes for mailing lithographic greeting cards and other similar commodities. Under the present law the packing for lithographed goods is not dutiable.

PARAGRAPH 1409

The committee reverts to the language and rates of the act of 1922 on both plain and printed hanging paper in paragraph 1409. The rates prevailing in the act of 1922 on filtering paper are restored, and the rate on cover paper specifically provided for in the House bill is reduced.

PARAGRAPH 1410

The rate of duty on maps and charts in paragraph 1410 is increased over the rate provided in the House bill. The only other change made in this paragraph is a clarifying clause added to the brackets covering greeting cards, valentines, and all other social or gift cards.

PARAGRAPH 1413

The committee in paragraph 1413 employs the same language to describe processes of paper board, pulpboard, cardboard, and leatherboard as are used in paragraph 1302. The committee also makes a specific provision for ribbon flycatchers.

SCHEDULE 15.—SUNDRIES

GENERAL

Some of the important items now in the sundries schedule are hides, leather, boots and shoes, manufactures of leather, laces and embroideries, toys, jewelry, manufactures of rubber, furs and fur goods, cork products, fur felt and straw hats, sporting and athletic goods, and musical instruments.

Schedule 15 is an important one from a revenue-producing standpoint. In 1927 the merchandise entered for consumption under the sundries schedule was valued at $226,117,000, upon which the duties amounted to $88,624,000, being exceeded in value only by Schedule 7 (agricultural products and provisions), and in duties only by Schedule 5 (sugar, molasses, and manufactures thereof). The transfer in the House bill of hides, leather, boots and shoes from the free list will tend to increase the importance of this schedule as a revenue producer, notwithstanding that diamonds and other precious stones, rough and uncut, have been transferred to the free list and that the rate of duty on such stones, cut but not set, and on pearls has been reduced from 20 to 10 per cent.

CHANGES IN RATES OF DUTY AND TRANSFERS

The committee has made approximately 71 changes in the rates in the House bill. Of this number, 49 are decreases and 22 increases. Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, have been transferred to the free list. Cotton wiping rags provided for in paragraph 1555 of the House bill have been transferred to the cotton schedule, paragraph 922. A paragraph (new, 1557) relating to stamping and embossing materials of pigments has been added. These articles appear to be more appropriately provided for here rather than in paragraph 382 (b) of Schedule 3, metals and manufactures of.

PARAGRAPH 1501 (B).—ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

The words "synthetic resin" are inserted for the purpose of excluding articles containing synthetic resin which might be manufactured with a small asbestos content to take advantage of the rates of duty in this paragraph.

PARAGRAPH 1502.—ATHLETIC GOODS

Subparagraph (b) emphasizes the intent to exclude from the paragraph all articles designed chiefly for the amusement of children, although some of such articles may afford incidental physical exercise or may be educational. Golf tees are specifically provided for to insure their inclusion under this paragraph.

PARAGRAPH 1503.—IMITATION SOLID PEARL BEADS

Domestic production of imitation solid pearl beads has decreased from $5,000,000 in 1924 to $1,500,000 in 1928. Since 1924 Japan has been the chief source of imports of imitation solid pearl beads, some of which are valued as low as one-eighth cent per inch. Japanese beads, which at first were of such inferior quality as not to be comparable with domestic imitation pearl beads, have in the last few years improved to such a degree that domestic manufacturers report severe competition in the better grades.

According to a preliminary statement of information issued by the United States Tariff Commission in connection with a cost-of-production investigation, the lowest selling price in 1926 of domestic-made beads ranged from 3.34 to 5 cents per inch, with an average cost of production, not including selling expenses, of 2.79 cents per inch. The average import value per inch falling within the same price range was 1.01 cents for Japan and 1.06 cents for France.

PARAGRAPH 1505.—STRAW BRAIDS AND HATS

Braids: Subparagraph (a), dealing with braids, etc., composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, etc., has been changed by the committee, which added the following language: "Any of the foregoing containing any part, however small, of rayon or other synthetic textile, 90 per cent ad valorem."

Under the act of 1922 pedaline braids entered under the provisions of paragraph 1430 at 90 per cent ad valorem, but under a recent interpretation such braids were classified under paragraph 1406 of the act of 1922 if in chief value of manila hemp at either 15 or 20 per cent ad valorem.

For the purpose of clarifying the matter the committee added the above language so that braids made of strands or filaments wrapped or treated with rayon or synthetic textile similating or substituting for pure rayon or synthetic textile braids will be dutiable at 90 per cent ad valorem, the same rate provided for rayon or synthetic textile braids in paragraph 1529 (a), report of the Senate Finance Committee.

This action was deemed justifiable by the facts developed in the hearing.

Straw hats: The number of wage earners employed in the men's straw-hat industry has declined since 1914. American manufacturers in 1914 furnished 94 per cent of the consumption of straw hats in the United States and in 1928 approximately 50 per cent. Wages in Italy, the chief competing country, average $6.72 for a 48-hour week as against a wage of $1 an hour for straw-hat makers in the United States. The report of the Tariff Commission (July 17, 1925) to the President showed that the total manufacturing cost per dozen in Italy was $5.98, compared with $12.74 for domestic. The cost, including transportation to New York, for Italian hats was $7.08 per dozen, and an ad valorem duty necessary to equalize on the basis of foreign valuation was 88 per cent ad valorem.

Since the President's proclamation (effective March 14, 1926), which placed a duty of 88 per cent ad valorem on men's sewed straw hats valued at $9.50 or less per dozen, imports entered under this classification have decreased in number, value, and unit value. Imports of other sewed hats entered under the 60 per cent ad valorem rate have increased very rapidly. Other sewed hats included not only men's sewed straw hats valued at more than $9.50 per dozen but also sewed hats made of material other than straw regardless of the value of the hat. Thus men's sewed hats made of chip braid, similar in appearance to and competing with men's sewed straw hats, valued at $9.50 or less per dozen, are dutiable at 60 per cent and not at the proclaimed rate of 88 per cent. In 1927 imports of sewed hats dutiable at 60 per cent numbered 750,240 hats; in 1928, 1,808,214 hats; in 1929 (January–June, inclusive), 2,873,084 hats. At the same time the unit value per hat decreased from 68 cents in 1927 to 33 cents in 1929.

Subparagraph (c) has been added by the committee in order to protect the domestic manufacturers in case of importations of hats, bonnets, hoods, composed wholly or in chief value of any braid not provided for in this paragraph, if such braid is composed in any part, however small, of rayon or other synthetic textile.

PARAGRAPH 1506.—BROOMS AND BRUSHES

Domestic production of brooms decreased from $26,261,824 in 1923 to $18,444,912 in 1927. Imports decreased from $51,693 in 1923 to $10,751 in 1927. Evidence was submitted that increased imports of brooms are to be anticipated by reason of recent exports of domestic broom machinery to certain European countries in which supplies of broomcorn are available.

The ratio of the total number of imported toothbrushes having handles composed of products provided for in paragraph 31 to the total number produced annually in the domestic industry is 50 per cent or more, the principal competition being in those retailing at from 10 to 25 cents each. Japan is the principal source of these imports. Domestic toothbrush production, which is carried on mostly in establishments not controlled by pyroxylin manufacturers, has been materially curtailed by reason of the quantity of toothbrushes imported. Competition from imported toilet brushes having pyroxylin handles or backs is less keen than for toothbrushes. Information has been submitted to show that pyroxylin brush handles and backs are apparently being imported in considerable quantities at low prices. With respect to toilet brushes mounted in gold, etc., testimony has been given that these articles are not products of the brush industry; that they are usually sold as component parts of sets; and that such articles require a duty of 60 per cent advaloren. Imports of hair pencils increased from 3,045,249 in 1923 to 17,820,720 in 1927, but these articles are not manufactured in the United States.

PARAGRAPH 1511.—MANUFACTURES OF CORK

The domestic cork industry in 1927 consisted of 26 establishments, which employed about 4,000 workers, and had a product valued at over $17,000,000. The chief cork products manufactured in this country are bottle corks, wafers and washers, tile, and cork insulation. Production has increased little in recent census periods and has apparently been influenced by large increases in the imports of cork stoppers, wafers, and washers, tile, and insulation. Sales of domestic stoppers were nearly $600,000 and insulation about $630,000 less in 1927 than in 1926.

Imports consist chiefly of insulation, stoppers, tile, wafers, and washers. Insulation as now made is purely an American development, but since the war Spain and Portugal have increased their production of this article many times and have been sending insulation to this country in largely increased amounts in recent years. Imports, which were less than 9,000,000 pounds in 1921, increased steadily and in 1927 were over 50,000,000 pounds. In 1927 and 1928 imports of cork insulation formed approximately 50 per cent of domestic consumption. Because of this competition two domestic firms have purchased factories abroad, are importing large and increasing amounts of insulation from their foreign factories, and have decreased their domestic production. In addition to the two American firms who manufacture insulation abroad, one other American firm is importing increased amounts of insulation and curtailing domestic production.

The remarks made in regard to cork insulation are, in general, true of cork tile. It is an American development. Imports averaged about 560,000 square feet in the three years 1926–1928, with a value of just over 10 cents per square foot. This was about 40 per cent of the total domestic consumption.

There were no imports of cork stoppers made of artificial or compressed cork in 1928, and only minor quantities in prior years. Practically all imported stoppers are of natural cork bark. Imports have increased 169 per cent in quantity, 476 per cent in total value, and 114 per cent in average value per pound since 1922. The value of imports in 1928 was nearly 30 per cent greater than in any prior year and the increased unit value per pound has resulted in a lower equivalent ad valorem duty than in 1922.

Shell corks are perforated stoppers and are used in toilet and condiment bottles and other similar containers. They are made of very high-grade cork, there is much breakage and waste, and the cost of production and unit value are proportionally high. The domestic price of these corks was stated in testimony to be $2.65 per pound, and that of the imported $1.30 per pound, exclusive of duty, a difference of $1.35 per pound. The rate of duty has been made 75 cents per pound.

The comments on shell corks, except as to use, apply to cork penholder grips, although the latter have a considerably higher cost of production. The domestic price was testified to be $7.20 per pound, while the prevailing import price, exclusive of duty, was $4.30 per pound. The rate of duty has been made $1.50 per pound.

Imports of disks, wafers, and washers are unimportant with the exception of those three-sixteenths of an inch or less in thickness, made of natural cork bark, which averaged over $600,000 per year for the last four years, 1925–1928.

PARAGRAPH 1513.—TOYS

Domestic production in establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of toys, including playground equipment, increased from $35,491,345 in 1923 to $66,844,886 in 1927. The total number of employees and the total wages paid also increased in this period. The total value of toys imported under this paragraph decreased from $8,082,322 in 1923 to $4,611,393 in 1927. Evidence submitted showed that keen competition exists due to the large quantity of toys imported, particularly from Germany, described and classified otherwise than as toys, under other paragraphs, wherein these articles are dutiable at lower rates than the 70 per cent here provided.

The manufacture of pyroxylin dolls and toys, composed of products provided for in paragraph 31, is carried on in establishments other than those included in census figures as toy manufacturers.

An unusually large amount of customs litigation caused by the classification of articles ordinarily known as toys has occurred. In the act of 1922, such articles have been classified under paragraph 228 (optical instruments), paragraphs 211 and 212 (toys of earthenware, china, etc.), paragraph 385 (tinsel toys), paragraph 1402 (sporting goods), paragraph 1443 (musical instruments), and toy favors, souvenirs, containers, etc., generally heretofore have been assessed for duty at less than 70 per cent. These articles are made dutiable under this paragraph.

By striking out House bill phraseology, dolls and doll clothing, composed in part of laces, embroideries, etc., are excluded from this paragraph, the effect being to make these articles dutiable under paragraph 1529 (a) without special mention. Other doll clothing is specifically excluded from the paragraph, and will become dutiable according to the nature of the article. By eliminating House bill phraseology, dolls, toys, and parts thereof, composed of products provided for in

paragraph 31 are made dutiable at the 70 per cent rate. Toy favors, etc., not specially provided for in the act of 1922 or in the House bill, are here specially provided for. The term "toy" is defined with the intention of insuring classification under this paragraph of all articles chiefly used for the amusement of children. It is intended by the phraseology included in the proviso, adopted in the House bill and approved by the committee, and by including the definition of "toy," by striking out special mention of toys in paragraphs 211, 212, and 385, and by including new phraseology in paragraphs 228, 1502, and 1541 (d), to make all toys dutiable at 70 per cent under this paragraph, excepting that wherever toys are dutiable elsewhere under other descriptions at more than 70 per cent, such other rate shall apply.

PARAGRAPH 1514.—ABRASIVES

Grain or ground garnet, covered by the provisions of paragraph 214 as a mineral substance, was nevertheless held by Treasury decision exempt from duty as ground ore under paragraph 1619 of the 1922 act. It has been included by the committee with other abrasives at the same rate carried by them.

A clause is added to the paragraph to cover certain alloy content of abrasives. It is intended to apply to metallic carbides and other hard materials used as artificial abrasives.

The rates are approximately the same as rates on similar products in other paragraphs.

PARAGRAPH 1516.—MATCHES

The total value of the domestic production of matches of all kinds increased from $23,940,064 in 1923 to $24,725,404 in 1927. The total number of establishments, wage earners, and wages paid decreased in that period. Practically all of the imports consist of single-tipped, strike-on-the-box matches. Nearly all of these come from Sweden or from some of the foreign countries in which production is controlled by a large Swedish producer. Domestic competition from imports is increasing. Imports increased from 3,534,856 gross boxes in 1923 to 5,519,616 gross boxes in 1928, the unit foreign value showing a decrease in that period from 46 to 37 cents per gross. Very few matches similar to those imported are made at present in the domestic industry, although such matches could be made with minor adjustments in present equipment. Information obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture bulletins and from trade sources leads to the belief that abundant supplies of wood suitable for the production of the strike-on-the-box matches and match splints and skillets is available in the United States.

The rate of duty on imports of matches in boxes containing more than 100 matches each has been adjusted so as to make the rate per 1,000 matches equal to the rate per gross boxes.

PARAGRAPH 1519.—FURS

Dressed dog, goat, or kid skins, and plates, mats, etc., thereof, are made dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem. The words "linings, strips," have been added in order that importations under the classification will receive the same rate as plates, mats, etc.

Mats and strips have been added in order to make rates uniform with manufactures of fur further advanced than dressing, prepared for use as material.

PARAGRAPH 1527.—JEWELRY

Foreign competition on novelty jewelry made of metal other than gold or platinum has increased greatly in recent years, especially from Czechoslovakia, France, and Germany. Imports have doubled in value and increased almost tenfold in quantity since 1923.

Domestic production of jewelry in 1927 was $164,000,000, a decrease of $10,000,000 since 1923. It is estimated that $45,000,000 of the $164,000,000 in 1927 was novelty jewelry, with decreased production in 1928.

After adding duty and other charges to foreign invoice value of imports of novelty jewelry, it is estimated that at least $10,000,000, or about 25 per cent, of domestic production of novelty jewelry on a value basis—and even a greater percentage on a quantity basis—has been replaced by imports.

The committee amendment inserting the words "or of which the metal part is wholly or in chief value of gold or platinum" is for the purpose of making a piece of jewelry, etc., when of gold or platinum, but in chief value of a precious stone, dutiable at 80 per cent instead of at the higher rate provided in the House bill.

PARAGRAPH 1528.—DIAMONDS

Imports of diamonds in 1913 were $37,458,995, and in 1927, $52,206,377. There is no record of the number of carats imported in 1913, but as the cost of diamonds per carat in 1927 was two and one-third times that of 1913 and the number of carats imported in 1927 was 682,666, it follows that approximately 1,140,000 carats were imported in 1913. This is a decline of 450,000 carats. It is known that the world production of diamonds in 1927 was much greater than in 1913, and that the United States to-day is buying a much larger proportion of the world production than in 1913. It is claimed, therefore, that the amount of diamonds coming into the United States is almost as great as the amount of diamonds passing through customs.

The committee transferred diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, to paragraph 1668 of the free list; and reduced the rate on diamonds and other precious stones, cut but not set, and on pearls or parts of pearls, in an effort to reduce the incentive to smuggle.

The committee inserted "and iridescent imitation solid pearls" to make the phraseology of this paragraph correspond with the phraseology in paragraph 1503.

The committee struck out "not coated with fish-scale solution," as otherwise there would be no provision in this paragraph for imitation half pearls "coated with fish-scale solution."

PARAGRAPH 1529 (B).—HANDKERCHIEFS

The compound rate of 4 cents each and 40 per cent ad valorem on embroidered or lace-trimmed handkerchiefs was changed because the equivalent ad valorem rates based on these figures were considered abnormally high on low-grade goods.

In the revised rates of 3 cents each and 40 per cent ad valorem the value limit of 60 cents per dozen was set so that low-grade goods imported from countries having unusually low production costs can not come in below an equivalent ad valorem rate considered sufficient to protect the domestic manufacturer.

The minimum rate of 75 per cent ad valorem was set so that under the compound rate the higher grade goods could not come in at an equivalent ad valorem rate lower than that of the present law.

The additional rate of 1 cent each on handkerchiefs having hand-made hems or hand-rolled hems was imposed in order to encourage the hand workers in Porto Rico who tend to specialize in those types of hems.

PARAGRAPH 1529 (C).—ELASTIC FABRICS

It was brought to the attention of the committee that the House provisions imposing a duty of 60 per cent ad valorem on elastic fabrics in part of india rubber, more than 12 inches in width, could be evaded by bringing in fabrics of less than 12 inches in width and sewing them together. The committee amendment, therefore, strikes out the size limitation, so that the 60 per cent rate will apply regardless of width.

PARAGRAPH 1530.—LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER

Leather: The tanning industry of the United States has been in a depressed condition since the World War. Many plants have been dismantled and many are operating part time only. In 1928 there were 51,940 laborers employed in domestic tanneries, as compared with 59,703 in 1923, a decrease of 13 per cent. Salaried employees have decreased 800 in number during this period. Imports have increased rapidly while exports have declined. Leather is one of the key industries vital to national defense and has not shown profitable conditions in recent years. In order to protect the industry against the increasing foreign competition and to compensate for a duty on raw materials, duties have been placed on the various classes of leather, which will tend to equalize the differences in material and labor costs in the United States and foreign countries.

An entirely new subparagraph (c) has been inserted. This new subparagraph covers in more detail the various classes of leather, contained therein, and places the same duty on leather cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear as the leather from which they are manufactured.

Boots and shoes: The total domestic production of boots and shoes during the period January–June, 1929, showed an increase of 2.3 per cent, as compared with a similar period in 1928. Imports of leather footwear increased from 871,074 pairs, valued at $1,091,916, in 1922, to 3,249,939 pairs, valued at $9,273,406, in 1928. During the first six months of 1929 there were imported 4,201,441 pairs of leather footwear, valued at $10,024,344, as compared with 1,437,183 and 2,195,125 pairs during the corresponding respective periods of 1927 and 1928. Women's shoes continue to dominate the imports, coming principally from Czechoslovakia. The competition of these imports is most keenly felt by manufacturers of MacKay type of women's shoes, who are located principally in Massachusetts. The importation of the women's turn shoes, produced in Switzerland, is felt by the domestic manufacturers located principally in Brooklyn, N. Y. The average wage in the shoe industry of Czechoslovakia, the principal competing country, is about one-third that prevailing in the shoe industry in this country.

A duty has been placed on boots and shoes, which is compensatory for a duty on hides and leather and also protective in order to bring about nearer equalizations of foreign and domestic labor costs.

PARAGRAPH 1535.—FISHING TACKLE

The committee amendment restores the rates and language of the 1922 act.

PARAGRAPH 1539 (B).—SYNTHETIC RESIN

The committee has retained the provision for laminated products of which any synthetic resin or resinlike substance is the chief binding agent, in sheets or plates and in rods, sheets, and tubes, or other forms, and manufactures wholly or in chief value of any of the foregoing.

This provision covers laminated products made from paper, or paper, cotton, linen, or other material united with a synthetic resin or resin-

like substance. One of the two important uses is the manufacture of parts of electrical and mechanical machinery. The high dielectric properties render them of special importance as insulating material for automobile parts, radio sets, and other electrical equipment. They also have mechanical uses, such as for silent gears and other parts of machinery.

The phrase "provided for in paragraph 28," has been deleted in order to include not only synthetic resin or resinlike substances provided for in paragraph 28, but the new synthetic resins provided for in paragraph 11, which have already assumed commercial importance.

The words "strips, blanks," have been inserted in order to include laminated material cut into strips and blanks, and covered by the phrase "or other forms." These strips and blanks belong to the same class as rods, tubes, and blocks.

The phrase "or of any other product of which any synthetic resin or resinlike substance is the chief binding agent," has been inserted in order to make specific provision for an important group of products known as molded products. These are made by molding under heat or heat and pressure a mixture containing synthetic resin or a resinlike substance and a filler, such as wood flour and pigments.

Molded products included in this provision cover a wide range and are used chiefly in electrical or mechanical machinery where requirements of electrical insulation properties, mechanical strength, exactness of form or size, and resistance to destructive agents, render them of peculiar importance. These molded products find a multitude of uses.

PARAGRAPH 1552.—PIPES AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES

Domestic production of pipes and smokers' articles decreased from $9,704,816 in 1923 to $7,273,806 in 1927. Of the 1927 total, $6,946,570 represents pipes, most of which have bowls of brierwood. In the same period the total number of domestic establishments decreased from 30 to 23, the total number of wage earners from 2,402 to 1,807. Total wages paid also show a material decrease. In an investigation of brierwood pipes by the Tariff Commission and in testimony submitted at hearings, information was obtained tending to show that competition from imports of such pipes, particularly those in the lower grades, has seriously affected the domestic pipe industry, and that the rate of duty on such pipes under the act of 1922 has been inadequate.

It is estimated that approximately 75 per cent of the imports of pipes consist of those having brierwood bowls. Evidence was also submitted to show that the imports of cigar and cigarette holders, composed of synthetic phenolic resin have practically eliminated the domestic production of such articles and that a wide variance exists between the foreign and domestic production costs. Testimony was also given as to the possibility of substituting pipes having bowls made of materials other than brierwood and holders composed of materials other than synthetic resin. Such pipes and holders should be made dutiable at the same rate as brierwood pipes and holders of synthetic resin.

PARAGRAPH 1557.—STAMPING AND EMBOSSING MATERIALS

This paragraph provides for articles similar in use to those provided for in paragraph 382 (b), but composed of pigments instead of metal powders. They are now dutiable as surface-coated paper at compound rates.

SCHEDULE 16.—FREE LIST

PARAGRAPH 1601.—NITRIC ACID

The committee amendment restores nitric acid to the free list, where it is found under the 1922 act. The House bill made it dutiable at one-half of 1 cent a pound under paragraph 1.

PARAGRAPH 1604.—CREAM SEPARATORS

The change in valuation results in transferring machines valued at more than $40 but not more than $50 each to paragraph 372 at 25 per cent ad valorem.

PARAGRAPH 1607.—ANIMALS FOR EXHIBITION

The express provision of the House bill relating to fish was eliminated in this paragraph, because fish brought in for the purpose of breeding or exhibition are already made free of duty under paragraph 1677 as "Fish imported to be used for purposes other than for human consumption."

PARAGRAPH 1612.—ARROWROOT

The committee amendment puts on the free list arrowroot, manufactured, and starch and flour, which are at present dutiable under paragraph 85 of the 1922 act as starch. This change has been made in order to permit the free entry of arrowroot starch, which is very easily digested and used largely in the preparation of baby foods.

PARAGRAPH 1615.—AMERICAN GOODS RETURNED

The 1922 act and the House bill permit the free entry of articles of domestic growth or manufacture when returned without advance in value or condition, but only if imported by the exporter. The committee amendment removes this limitation as to the importer.

The 1922 act and the House bill admit free of duty containers or coverings of American manufacture (except fruit boxes provided for in paragraph 407) which have been exported with benefit of drawback, but only upon the payment of the amount of the drawback. The committee amendment relieves from the repayment of the drawback such containers or coverings as contain merchandise free of duty or subject to a specific duty.

Under existing law films of American manufacture exposed abroad are entitled to free entry, except moving-picture films. The House bill confines the exception to such moving-picture films as are to be used for commercial purposes, thus permitting the free entry of moving-picture films imported neither for exhibtion for profit nor for sale. The committee approves this provision of the House bill.

PARAGRAPH 1623.—BREAD

The definition of bread has been revised so that the intention of the committee might be carried out that only ordinary light-raised bread such as is commonly used in the United States should be free of duty and not the various forms of so-called Swedish rye breads which resemble hard crackers in appearance and taste. These rye breads will automatically be provided for in paragraph 733, where they become dutiable as biscuits or crackers at 30 per cent ad valorem.

PARAGRAPH 1640.—BURRSTONES, MILLSTONES, ETC.

The committee amendment places on the free list burrstones, which under the House bill and 1922 act were dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorm.

PARAGRAPH 1643.—TYPEWRITERS AND PARTS THEREOF

The transfer of the word "typewriters" from paragraph 1786 of the House bill this paragraph results in the transfer of parts of typewriters, such as ribbons and ribbon spools, from the dutiable list to this paragraph of the free list.

PARAGRAPH 1654.—COFFEE

Coffee is one of the most important industries in Porto Rico, and in order that she may have control of her domestic markets an exception has been made in this paragraph for coffee imported into Porto Rico and upon which a duty may be imposed by the Porto Rican Legislature under authority of section 319.

PARAGRAPH 1664.—METAL DROSSES

The new phraseology gives the term "metallic mineral substances in a crude state" a more definite meaning by the specification of certain metallurgical by-products.

The term "metals unwrought" is deleted, because most of the alloys and other materials now classified under such terms have been given specific mention in the chemical and metal schedules, and it is intended that such articles as ferroalloys not at present in use shall be dutiable under paragraph 302 as alloys not specially provided for, used in the manufacture of steel, or under other clauses of that paragraph, unless more specifically provided for in the dutiable schedule.

PARAGRAPH 1667.—CYANIDE

Sulphocyanide or thiocyanides, thiocyanates, nitroprussides, ferrocyanides, ferricyanides, and cyanates belong to classes chemically distinct and separate from the true cyanides, and have been specifically excluded from paragraph 1667, thus placing them in paragraph 5 at 25 per cent ad valorem.

PARAGRAPH 1682.—GAME ANIMALS AND BIRDS

The provision for free importation of game animals and birds for stocking purposes, which under the House bill was limited to United States or State game officials, is broadened to include importations made by any person under regulations of the Secretaries of the Treasury and of Agriculture. A provision has been added for the free entry of game animals and birds killed in foreign countries by residents of the United States.

PARAGRAPH 1687.—EXPLOSIVES

The phrase "and not wholly or in chief value of cellulose esters" has been inserted in paragraph 1687 in order to exclude from free entry sporting powders or any other explosives in chief value of cellulose esters, which includes the guncotton type now dutiable under paragraph 31 at 60 per cent ad valorem. This will also prevent importation of cellulose ester explosives, which are suitable either with or without chemical treatment for use in the preparation of low viscosity nitrated cotton for lacquers or other purposes.

PARAGRAPH 1692.—GRINDSTONES

The committee amendment places on the free list grindstones, which under the House bill and 1922 act are dutiable at $1.75 per ton.

PARAGRAPH 1703.—JUNK

The committee amendment strikes out the provision for free entry of old junk on account of numerous administrative difficulties in classifying articles under this paragraph. It is believed that any small item which, under existing law, falls under this paragraph, would under the committee amendment probably be classified as waste under paragraph 1555. In view of the fact that a small amount of tarred rope, not suitable for paper making and used for making oakum, is being imported, the committee amendment retains this on the free list as waste rope.

PARAGRAPH 1705.—KIESERITE

The committee amendment restores to the free list kieserite, which is free under the 1922 act, but which under the House bill is dutiable under paragraph 50 at one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

PARAGRAPH 1713.—MANGANESE ORES

The committee amendment makes free of duty manganese ores and manganese concentrates, which under the House bill and 1922 act were dutiable under paragraph 302, if containing in excess of 30 per cent of metallic manganese, at 1 cent per pound on the metallic manganese.

PARAGRAPH 1723.—MUZZLE-LOADING FIREARMS

The committee amendment makes free of duty muzzle-loading firearms, which under the House bill and 1922 act are dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem.

PARAGRAPH 1725.—TRAWL NETS

The committee amendment strikes out the words "or vegetable fiber" for the purpose of preventing the free entry of nets, such as shrimp nets, of vegetable fiber other than manila, made on the otter trawl principle.

PARAGRAPH 1727.—OIL-BEARING SEEDS

Free entry is provided for kapok seed and rubber seed, which are oil-bearing seeds imported to a certain extent and not produced in this country.

PARAGRAPH 1728.—DRUGS

The committee amendment places on the free list gentian, sarsaparilla root, belladonna, digitalis, henbane, stramonium, and ergot, which under the 1922 act and the House bill are dutiable under paragraphs 36 and 37 at various rates.

PARAGRAPH 1732.—OILS, DISTILLED OR ESSENTIAL

The committee amendment places on the free list eucalyptus oil, which under the House bill and 1922 act was dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem.

PARAGRAPH 1733.—OILS, EXPRESSED OR EXTRACTED

The committee amendment places on the free list inedible rapeseed, sunflower, and sesame oils, which under the 1922 act and the House bill were dutiable at various rates.

The House bill and the existing law place on the free list Chinese and Japanese tung oils. The committee amendment makes free tung oil of whatever kind and from whatever country.

PARAGRAPH 1735.—NICKEL OXIDE

The committee amendment places on the free list nickel oxide, which under the 1922 act and the House bill is dutiable at 1 cent per pound.

PARAGRAPH 1738.—LONDON PURPLE

The committee amendment places on the free list London purple, which under the 1922 act and the House bill was dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem.

PARAGRAPH 1753.—PATNA RICE

The House bill restricted the free importation of Patna rice to rice imported for use in soups. The wording of the act of 1922 is restored, since it appears that the same reasons for the free importation for soups apply to free importation for other canned foods.

PARAGRAPH 1757.—FROZEN SEA HERRING

Frozen sea herring has been transferred to the free list from the basket clause of paragraph 717 (a) because of the inadequate domestic production of sizes suitable for smoking.

PARAGRAPH 1758.—CHICKPEAS

Chickpeas or garbanzos are transferred to this paragraph of the free list from paragraph 767, since they are not produced commercially in this country. Cowpeas are also provided for here rather than in paragraph 768, since imports, other than blackeyes, which have been ruled to be dutiable as beans, are negligible.

PARAGRAPH 1761.—SHINGLES

The committee amendment restores to the free list shingles, which under the House bill were dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem.

PARAGRAPH 1767.—SODIUM NITRATE AND SALT CAKE

The words "crude or refined" have been inserted after the word "nitrate" in order to include in the free list all grades of nitrate of soda.

The word "crude" has been inserted before "salt cake" in order to confine paragraph 1767 to crude salt cake and to permit the classification of refined salt cake or sodium sulphate under paragraph 82.

PARAGRAPH 1775.—SILICA

By the insertion of the word "silica" in paragraph 1775, entry free of duty is provided for the classes of silica subject to duty under the provisions of paragraph 207 of existing law, as well as for all other commodities, not specially provided for, commercially or commonly known as silica.

PARAGRAPH 1782.—TAR AND PITCH

The committee amendment restores to the free list wood tar and pitch of wood, which under the House bill were dutiable at 1 cent per pound.

PARAGRAPH 1784.—IMPURE TEA

The committee amendment places on the free list impure tea, tea waste, and tea siftings and sweepings, which under the House bill and the 1922 act were dutiable at 1 cent per pound.

PARAGRAPH 1787.—ALLOYS OF TIN

Alloys in chief value of tin, which by the committee amendment are made free of duty under this paragraph, are under the 1922 act and the House bill free of duty as metals unwrought.

PARAGRAPH 1789.—TRUFFLES

Truffles have been transferred to the free list from paragraph 766, since they are not produced in the United States.

PARAGRAPH 1799.—TRAVELERS' EXEMPTION

The committee amendment increases from $100 to $200 the amount of personal or household effects or souvenirs admitted free of duty in case of returning residents to the United States.

PARAGRAPH 1802.—WITHERITE

The words "crude and unground" have been inserted after "witherite" in order to include in the free list only natural witherite not advanced in value or condition by grinding or pulverizing. Ground or pulverized witherite will be dutiable under paragraph 214 at 30 per cent ad valorem.

PARAGRAPH 1811.—STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS

The committee amendment removes from the free list stained or painted glass windows valued between $15 and $35 a square foot which are works of art and imported for use in churches.

PARAGRAPH 1812.—ANTIQUES

The committee amendment places on the free list rugs and carpets made in the year 1700 or prior years which are works of art, and takes off the free list all antiques made in the period between 1800 and the date of importation.

The committee amendment also places on the free list violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses, made in the year 1800 or prior years.

PARAGRAPH 1813.—GOBELIN TAPESTRIES

The committee amendment places on the free list Gobelin tapestries used as wall hangings, manufactured under the direction and the control of the French Government.

VENETIAN GLASS MOSAICS

The committee amendment strikes out the provision of the House bill (par. 1807 of the House bill), placing on the free list Venetian glass mosaics which are works of art. The effect of the amendment is to make these articles dutiable at 60 per cent ad valorem.

TITLES III AND IV.—SPECIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Your committee in its report upon the special and administrative provisions of the bill has, in general, adopted the policy of discussing only the changes proposed by it to the House bill. A discussion of the amendments made by the House to the existing law and unchanged in the bill as reported will be found under the appropriate headings on pages 158 to 187, inclusive, of the House report. (H. Rept. No. 7, 71st Congress, 1st sess.) However, in a few instances, where the subject was thought to be of such importance that it deserved special consideration, a discussion has been given of provisions in the House bill which are unaffected by the amendments reported by your committee.

SECTION 304.—MARKING

The existing law requires that all imported articles be marked to indicate the country of origin. The law authorizes no exceptions to be made. The House bill required the marking of every imported article and its immediate container, and delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to make such exceptions as he deemed advisable. The bill as reported provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may except any article from the marking requirements if he is satisfied that the article is incapable of being marked, or can not be marked without injury, or that the marking of the container alone will be a reasonably sufficient indication of the country of origin of the article. No authority is given to except the container from the requirement for marking, as it is not believed that any case will arise where such exception is required.

The manner of marking was left by the House bill entirely to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. Your committee is of the opinion that certain primary requirements of the existing law should be included, and has therefore written in the requirements that the marking must be in a conspicuous place and as nearly indelible and permanent as the nature of the article will permit.

Your committee believes that, in order to prevent the evasion of the marking provisions by subsequent covering or obscuring of the marks,

the penalties provided in subdivision (b) of the section should apply to the covering or obscuring of any mark with intent to conceal the information given thereby, and has amended the subdivision accordingly.

SECTION 305.—IMMORAL ARTICLES

The existing law prohibits the importation of certain obscene or immoral matter, articles for the prevention of conception, and lottery tickets. The House bill contained, in addition to the language of the present law, a provision prohibiting the importation of any printed or written matter urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States, or containing a threat to take the life of or inflict bodily harm on the President of the United States. Your committee feels that such a threat against any other person in the United States is equally obnoxious and that the provision should not be limited to the President alone. The bill as reported extends the language to prohibit the importation of matter containing any such threat against any person in the United States.

SECTION 306.—PLANT QUARANTINE

Under the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to forbid the importation into the United States of any class of nursery stock and plant products whenever he determines this to be necessary in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of any plant disease or insect pest new to or not theretofore widely distributed through the United States. Pursuant to this authority the Secretary of Agriculture has placed an embargo upon numerous classes of nursery stock and plant products even though the particular articles are not so diseased or infested. In the opinion of the committee the result of the action of the Secretary of Agriculture has been the exclusion of plants and plant products to greater extent than Congress intended. To insure a proper construction of this act there has been inserted in section 306 a provision to the effect that the plant quarantine act shall not be construed to permit the exclusion of any of the articles to which it applies, unless such articles are infected with disease or infested with injurious insects new to or not widely prevalent within the United States, or unless the Secretary of Agriculture has reason to believe that such articles are so infected or infested.

SECTION 307.—CONVICT-MADE GOODS

This section in the existing law and in the House bill prohibits the importation of goods, wares, articles, and merchandise manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor. Your committee believes that the policy of this section should apply not only to manufacture but also to any other process of production by convict labor; and the section in the bill as reported is amended to prohibit the importation of commodities mined or produced, as well as manufactured, wholly or in part by convict labor.

SECTION 308.—TEMPORARY FREE IMPORTATION

Section 308 in the 1922 act and in the House bill permits the importation of certain articles without payment of duty, under bond for exportation within a limited period. Your committee has added to the list articles imported by illustrators and photographers for use as models in illustrating catalogues and advertising matter. A considerable business has, for some years, been done by American commercial illustrating, printing, and lithographing concerns in the making of illustrations for catalogues and advertisements for Canadian and other foreign houses. Recently, however, the competition in this industry has become so keen that the American concerns are handicapped in getting business from foreign countries because they are required to pay duty on the article brought into the United States as a model from which the illustration is to be made. As articles imported under this section can not be sold but must be exported within a year at the most, no disadvantage to American manufacturers is involved.

SECTION 311.—BONDED MANUFACTURING WAREHOUSES

This section covers the manufacture of merchandise in bond for exportation without the payment of duty on the imported materials used, including among the processes covered the milling of flour from imported wheat. At present foreign wheat may be imported into the United States without the payment of duty, milled in bonded warehouse, and the flour exported. American millers are thereby enabled to mill Canadian wheat for the Cuban trade and to obtain the treaty preferential rate of duty into Cuba, with the natural result that the greater part of the flour sold in Cuba is of this class. Acting apparently upon the plea of the so-called southwestern millers, who are unable to carry on this trade to advantage largely because of transportation costs on the imported wheat, and certain of the wheat growers of the United States, the House inserted in this section a provision designed to prevent American millers of Canadian wheat from obtaining the benefit of the Cuban preferential rate on flour.

In the opinion of your committee this provision in the House bill would not materially benefit the southwestern millers. They would be unable to compete successfully with the Canadian millers of Canadian wheat, which is less expensive than American wheat and produces a flour particularly adapted to the Cuban demand. On the other hand, it would seem that the effect of the House provision would be to take the business from the American mills at Buffalo and other points on or near the Great Lakes and throw it to Canadian mills.

Your committee feels that the House amendment to the existing law would result in little or no benefit to any American farmers or millers and in very considerable harm to many millers. In the bill as reported it has, therefore, been eliminated.

SECTION 313.—DRAWBACK

The House bill contains an amendment to section 313 of the existing law corresponding to that made in section 311 relating to milling in bond, which would prevent the exportation with benefit of drawback of flour or by-products thereof produced from imported wheat. In conformity with the amendment made to section 311, the existing law has been restored in the bill as reported.

The House bill contains an amendment to existing law limiting the drawback privilege to articles exported within five years after the importation of the foreign merchandise. Your committee has reduced this period to three years, as had been provided in a Treasury regulation, declared invalid by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. It would seem that three years is a reasonable and sufficient period within which to take advantage of the drawback privilege.

The House bill further provided that merchandise not conforming to sample or specification might be exported with benefit of drawback if returned to customs custody within 10 days after release. Your committee feels that in many cases this period would be too short, particularly where the importer was far removed from the port of entry, and has extended the time limit to 30 days.

The House bill contained a provision in subdivision (b) of section 313 authorizing substitution for drawback purposes in the case of sugar and nonferrous metals. The effect of the provision is to permit the substitution of duty-free or domestic sugar or nonferrous metal for imported merchandise of the same kind and quality, so that the exporter will be relieved from the requirement of the present law that proof be furnished that the imported merchandise has actually been used in the particular article that is exported. The total amount of drawback allowed upon the exportation of articles made with the use of imported and duty-free or domestic merchandise shall not exceed 99 per cent of the duty paid on the imported merchandise. Your committee believes that this provision is fair and just to manufacturers using these commodities and will result in no jeopardy to the revenues. It was urged before your committee that the privilege of substitution for drawback purposes should be made general. Your committee was not convinced of the soundness or the advisability of this proposition. The privilege is peculiarly adapted to the case of sugar and nonferrous metals, which are more or less stable commodities, and, moreover, the application of the drawback provisions of the existing law to these commodities has resulted in considerable hardship owing to the difficulty in establishing proof that imported merchandise is actually present in the exported article. For instance, an exporter of canned goods using both imported and domestic sugar must, in order to properly make proof, warehouse his imported sugar separately and use it exclusively, or have separate sirup vats for sirup made from imported sugar, and sirup made from domestic or duty-free sugar. Frequently, honest drawback claims on sugar and metal have been given up on account of the impossibility of making such proof. It may be that the administration of the provision in the case of sugar and nonferrous metal will demonstrate the practicability of making the privilege general at a future date.

SECTION 320.—RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS RELATING TO ADVERTISING MATTER

Because the expense of collection in such cases would be out of proportion to the amounts of duties collected, our postal and customs regulations now provide that mail importations of less than $1 in value shall be passed free of duty. One of the consequences of this provision has of course been the free admission of circulars, cards, and other advertising matter under $1 in value, sent from foreign countries to separate addressees in the United States.

Your committee believes that, as a general rule, both foreign and domestic commerce is promoted by the free passage of advertising matter between countries of the world, without the obstructive effect of the collection of duty thereon. However, it has been brought to the attention of your committee that it is the practice of certain foreign countries to gather together all advertising matter sent by an American advertiser to separate addressees in any such country and to require the payment of duty by the person dispatching the same, before delivery is made. Thus, while the United States allows the free circularization of persons within its borders by foreign advertisers, an obstruction amounting almost to complete exclusion is in some cases placed upon the American advertiser when he attempts to reach persons without the United States.

As an attempt to arrive at a solution of this problem, the committee has inserted in the bill as section 320 a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General to enter into a reciprocal agreement with any foreign country to provide for the entry, free of duty in the respective countries, of such advertising matter

addressed to individual addressees, it being the expectation of your committee that, if it is found impossible to establish reciprocal free entry, the departments will by proper administrative action require the payment of duty upon advertising matter entering the United States.

A specific exception has been made in the case of matter printed or produced in a foreign country, advertising the sale of articles by persons carrying on business in the United States, or containing announcements relating to their business or merchandise. By the expedient of having the advertisements addressed and mailed from a foreign country to separate individual addressees in the United States, American merchants have found it possible in effect to defeat the provisions of the customs law requiring the payment of a duty on the imported matter. Your committee contemplates that this situation will be corrected administratively by appropriate regulations.

SECTIONS 330–335.—UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Codification of existing law: The House felt that it was desirable to have all the provisions of law relating to the United States Tariff Commission incorporated in the tariff act of 1929 where they properly belong. Consequently, sections 700 to 709 of the revenue act of 1916, as amended, which provided for the organization, general powers, and procedure of the commission, and section 318 of the tariff act of 1922, which imposed certain additional duties upon the commission, have been incorporated in the bill with certain amendments as sections 330 to 335, inclusive, of Part II of Title III. Further, the so-called flexible tariff provisions, contained in section 315, together with sections 316 and 317, of the tariff act of 1922, have been incorporated as sections 336, 337, and 338 of the bill with certain amendments. With certain additional changes the committee proposes to retain this codification of the existing laws relating to the Tariff Commission.

Reorganization of Tariff Commission: The House bill proposed to reorganize the United States Tariff Commission. It changed existing law by providing for seven in lieu of six commissioners, and for appointments of nonpartisan in lieu of bipartisan character. Provision was also made for the appointment of commissioners on the basis of possession of qualifications requisite to develop expert knowledge of tariff problems and efficiency in administering the flexible tariff provisions. The committee has modified the House bill so as to retain the existing law providing for six bipartisan commissioners. Under the existing law the term of a commissioner is 12 years. The House bill provided for terms of seven years. The committee amendment proposes terms of six years, except that in case of the first six new appointees their terms are to be designated by the President at the time of nomination so as to expire one at the end of each of the first six years after the date of the enactment of the bill. The increase in salary of the commissioners to $12,000, as provided in the House bill, is retained.

General power, duties, and procedure of tariff commission: Sections 331 to 335, inclusive, of the bill relate to the powers, duties, and procedure of the commission. Except for the provision in section 331 increasing the salary of the secretary of the commission and making it specific instead of dependent upon the classification act of 1923, as amended, no changes in substance have been made in existing law with respect to these matters.

SECTION 336.—FLEXIBLE TARIFF PROVISIONS

Equalization of competitive conditions: In recognition of the obvious inability on the part of Congress to ascertain with exactness all the essential facts relating to the myriad items in a tariff act and to fix effective protective tariff rates to meet constantly changing competitive conditions, Congress in section 315 of the tariff act of 1922 empowered the President, after investigations by the Tariff Commission, to adjust and readjust the rates fixed by statute (subject to the limitations prescribed) so as to equalize foreign and domestic costs of production. Primarily such adjustments are to be made by increasing or decreasing within the prescribed limits the rates of duty expressly fixed by act of Congress, with or without incidental changes in classification when necessary properly to carry out the change in rates. Secondarily such adjustments are to be made by a change in the basis of valuation of the imported article to the American selling price of the domestic article with which the imported article competes and to which it is like or similar. In case of such change of basis of value no increases, but only decreases, in the rates of duty are permissible.

The purpose of Congress was analyzed by Chief Justice Taft in his opinion in the case of Hampton & Co. *v.* United States (276 U. S. 394, 404) sustaining the constitutionality of the section, in which he stated that the clear intent "was to secure by law the imposition of customs duties on articles of imported merchandise which should equal the difference between the cost of producing in a foreign country the articles in question and laying them down for sale in the United States and the cost of producing and selling like or similar articles in the United States, so that the duties not only secure revenue but at the same time enable domestic producers to compete on terms of equality with foreign producers in the markets of the United States."

A few difficulties which have arisen under the present law, however, must be removed if the expressed policy is to be put into force effectively. The ascertainment of costs of production has often required such prolonged investigations that necessary readjustments have been denied for two or three years. In many instances the commission has found it impossible to ascertain foreign costs of production, with the result that readjustments, the necessity for which was apparent and admitted, have been denied altogether. Again, it was found that costs of production alone did not accurately reflect competitive conditions and that equalizing costs of production would not be sufficient to avoid damaging competition to the country's industries. Foreign and domestic competition in the markets of the United States must be equalized.

Accordingly the House bill substitutes, as the principle to which the President must conform in carrying out the purpose of Congress, the equalization of "conditions of competition in the principal market or markets of the United States between domestic articles and like or similar competitive imported articles." Your committee approves this change, and it is believed that this standard will permit more speedy adjustments, that the conditions will always be ascertainable, and that the resulting changes in rates will conform more nearly to the acknowledged policy of the Congress.

Subdivision (d) of the section (following rather closely the provisions of section 315 (c) of the 1922 act) specifies certain factors to be taken into consideration in ascertaining whether or not the foreign and domestic articles are upon a competitive level in the domestic market. Inasmuch as all the factors specified may not be readily ascertainable or considered applicable in the case of a particular article, the subdivision is intended only as a general guide. For example, the cost of producing the domestic article and all the intervening costs involved in placing it upon the principal domestic wholesale market may be readily obtainable; while in the case of the foreign article it may be advisable to use its landed or import cost as a starting point, adding thereto such costs as are necessary to place it in a position comparable to that of the competing domestic article. On the other hand, it may seem more appropriate to use wholesale selling prices of both domestic and foreign articles, with such adjustments (either additions or subtractions) as may be necessary to place them upon the same competitive level. It is believed that the proposed provisions will prove much more effective and workable than the rigid provisions of existing law.

Transportation costs: The committee has retained substantially the flexible tariff provisions of the House bill, except that, in addition to minor clerical changes, the committee has inserted a definition of the term "costs of transportation." In the tariff act of 1922 costs of transportation were not defined. Differences in view as to what particular costs of transportation should be considered in administering the flexible tariff provisions of that act have given rise to several divided decisions by the Tariff Commission. Definition of the term "costs of transportation" is necessary, not only to prevent differences in the interpretation of the flexible tariff provisions and expedite their administration, but also in order to provide an accurate basis for consideration of a factor that may frequently be decisive in adjusting tariff rates on the basis of competitive conditions. The principal issue is whether transportation costs to the principal port of importation or to the principal domestic market should be used. In order that competitive conditions may be equalized in the principal market or markets of the United States for the competing imported and domestic articles, the committee is of the opinion that the imported article should be allowed costs of transportation from areas of substantial production in the principal competing foreign countries to the principal port of importation in the United States, and that the domestic article should be allowed the costs of transportation from areas of substantial production that can reasonably be expected to ship the article to such principal port of importation. Any other solution would deny to domestic articles the ability to compete in the markets along the coastal areas of our most populous States. The committee amendment carrying out the above policy will be found in subdivision (g) (7) of section 336.

Export taxes: The consideration to be given export taxes imposed by the country of exportation of the article is left to the sound discretion of the commission in giving consideration to "other costs" (subdivision (d) (3)). In order to equalize competitive conditions it may in some cases be found feasible to include the export duty as a factor in determining differences in such conditions. This would occur, for instance, where the export tax is imposed solely for revenue purposes. On the other hand, export taxes should be excluded in determining such differences when they in effect unfairly discriminate against the industries or commerce of the United States. Export taxes should likewise be excluded when they place an American consumer of a product at a disadvantage as compared to consumers of exporting countries or are employed as a means of restricting the supply of an essential raw material.

Existing limitations upon adjustment of duties retained: The section also provides that an article may not be transferred from the dutiable list to the free list, or vice versa, that the form of duty fixed by statute may not be changed, and that the increased or decreased duty may not

exceed 50 per cent of the existing rates. There has been no change in existing law with respect to these matters.

Principal competing country: Certain definitions are included in the section to aid the commission in carrying out its provsions, particularly with respect to determining the principal competing country and the articles which are like or similar to and competitive with the domestic articles. In ascertaining the principal competing country with respect to any imported article the President shall take into consideration the quantity, value, and quality of the article imported from each competitive country and any other differences in the conditions under which the article imported from each such country competes with the like or similar competitive domestic article. For example, it is contemplated that whenever the imported article is the product of, or is placed on sale by, an organization, association, combination, or cartel of producers or manufacturers whose plants or factories are located in more than one foreign country, the principal competing country shall be considered to be that country associated with the organization, association, combination, or cartel which is shown by the investigation herein provided for, to offer the greatest competition with the like or similar competitive article of the United States.

Pending proceedings: The section also provides for dismissing without prejudice all investigations instituted under existing law and for preserving the information and evidence secured by the commission for consideration in subsequent proceedings. The committee believes that this is a necessary provision in view of the fact that it is proposed to change the standard to be applied in future investigations.

SECTION 337.—UNFAIR PRACTICES IN IMPORT TRADE

This section (which is taken from section 316 of the tariff act of 1922) declares to be unlawful unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation and sale in the United States of foreign articles, the effect or tendency of which is (1) to destroy or substantially injure, or to prevent the establishment of, an industry efficiently and economically operated, or (2) to restrain or monopolize trade or commerce. If the President is satisfied that such unfair methods or acts exist, he is authorized to exclude from entry into the United States the articles concerned in such unfair methods or acts.

Under the existing law as retained by the House bill, the Tariff Commission makes a preliminary adjudication as to the existence, with respect to any article, of unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of the article. An appeal thereon may be taken to the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and the section purports to authorize a review upon certiorari by the United States Supreme Court. However, under the existing law the President is in no wise bound by any decision of the courts in the matter. As a result of this lack of finality to the decison of the Supreme Court, appellate proceedings before it upon writ of certiorari do not present a "case or controversy" within the meaning of Article III of the Constitution. Such proceedings are, therefore, of such character that Congress can not constitutionally give the court jurisdiction over them. Compare, Keller *v.* Potomac Electric Power Co. (1923), 261 U. S. 428; and Postum Cereal Co. *v.* California Fig Nut Co. (1927), 272 U. S. 693; In re Bakelite Corporation (1929), 49 L. ed. (advance sheets), 36 and 411. The committee has, therefore, omitted the provisions of law giving jurisdiction to the United States Supreme Court upon certiorari, and made the determination of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals the only appellate proceeding. The latter court, being a "legislative" court and not a "constitutional" court, may receive this jurisdiction of a proceeding the judgment in which is merely advisory to discretionary action by the President. This is true even though the same jurisdiction can not be validly conferred upon the United States Supreme Court. See the cases above cited.

The committee has also made a minor amendment to the section making it mandatory for the Secretary of the Treasury to admit upon bond, pending the completion of proceedings under the section, articles believed to be connected with unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in their importation into the United States.

In addition to the above changes a modification of the existing law was also proposed by the House bill, namely, the elimination of the provision which authorizes the President to impose such additional duties, not in excess of 50 per cent or less than 10 per cent of the value of the article imported in violation of the section, as would offset the unfair method or act employed. This provision should be eliminated for the reason that the imposition of penalty duties to offset violations is entirely inadequate to prevent further violations. The effective remedy is to exclude from entry the articles concerned in the violation. The committee, therefore, proposes to retain the provisions of the House bill eliminating the penalty duties.

SECTION 338.—DISCRIMINATION BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

This section authorizes the President to proclaim new and additional duties upon articles of a foreign country, or imported in its vessels, if he finds that such country discriminates, directly or indirectly, against articles or commerce of the United States. It is further provided that if the discriminations are maintained or increased after a proclamation by the President, he may exclude such articles from entry. If the articles to be excluded from entry are actually imported, they are to be subject to forfeiture.

The only substantial change made by the House bill over existing law is the extension of its application to articles imported in vessels of a foreign country which discriminates against articles and commerce of the United States. It is believed that there may be less likelihood of such discriminatory practices by a foreign country if retaliatory measures may be taken which will affect the maritime interests of such country.

SECTION 340.—DOMESTIC VALUE—CONVERSION OF RATES

It has been urged upon the Congress repeatedly for many years that the basis upon which the value of imported merchandise is appraised should be changed. However, each tariff act has retained the foreign-value basis, primarily, it is believed, because of the fact that adequate information had never been available for proper conversion to a domestic value. It is also believed that many of the proposals were misunderstood and thought to be concealed efforts to obtain increased rates of duty. An additional administrative objection has been present in prior attempts to shift the basis, for every method has always contemplated an immediate change in all schedules, without adequate preparation on the part of customs officials.

Your committee believes that the value of merchandise in the United States will be a more effective basis. All possible international difficulties will be removed. All necessary investigations may be made in the United States. All pertinent information will be available in the United States. Furthermore, present inequalities between high-cost and low-cost foreign countries should be almost entirely eliminated.

In order to gain the many advantages of a domestic-value basis, in order that sound and proper rates may be ascertained which will neither increase nor decrease the rates based upon foreign values, and in order that proper administrative preparation may be made, your committee recommends the adoption of a new section (sec. 340), directing the Tariff Commission to convert the rates imposed by the present bill to rates based upon "domestic value" as defined by the section. The commission is directed to report back to Congress on or before January 1, 1932, the result of its work, and Congress will then be in a position to make the desirable shift to the domestic-value basis.

The work of the commission will be based upon weighted averages in respect to merchandise imported during the fiscal years 1928 and 1929 (or during a representative portion of this period). In many of the cases the commission will use final appraised values of the imported merchandise as reported to it. However, if the commission determines that there has been undervaluation, it may determine foreign values for itself.

The House bill provided (sec. 642) for an investigation by the President, through such agencies as he might designate or appoint, of bases for valuation of imported merchandise, with a view to determining the advisability of using domestic values, and for a report back to Congress. Inasmuch as your committee believes that a domestic-value basis is proper, it believes such an investigation by the President to be unnecessary.

It will be noted that the definition of domestic value in the section is substantially the same as the definition of "United States value" in section 402 (d) of the bill as reported to the Senate, except that no deductions are made for transportation costs, commissions, profits, duty, and other expenses and costs. It is believed that the elimination of these deductions will greatly simplify administration. Obviously, if the conversion is properly made, the elimination of the deductions will not result in any change in the amount of duty to be collected.

SECTION 402.—VALUE

The present law provides that the basis upon which the value of imported merchandise is to be appraised shall be:

"(1) The foreign value or the export value, whichever is higher;

"(2) If neither the foreign value nor the export value can be ascertained to the satisfaction of the appraising officers, then the United States value;

"(3) If neither the foreign value, the export value, nor the United States value can be ascertained to the satisfaction of the appraising officers, then the cost of production."

Briefly, "foreign value" is the freely offered wholesale price of "such or similar" merchandise in the country of exportation.

"Export value" is the freely offered wholesale price of "such or similar" merchandise, in the country of exportation, for exportation to the United States.

"United States value" is the freely offered wholesale price of "such or similar" merchandise, in the principal market of the United States, with deductions for duty, a commission (not to exceed 6 per cent) or profits (not to exceed 8 per cent), and certain costs and expenses.

"Cost of production" is the cost of producing the imported article abroad, with an addition for profit.

Difficulties encountered in the administration of the present law may be briefly summarized as follows:

(1) Adequate investigations in foreign countries have been hampered because of actual or threatened international difficulties;

(2) In many instances, a "United States value," as at present defined, can not be ascertained and the use of cost of production results in a lesser duty. Consequently, concealment of foreign values may be advantageous to the importer;

(3) Decisions of the appraising officers that foreign or export values could not be satisfactorily ascertained have been reversed by the Customs Court by reason of the introduction of evidence not presented to the appraisers and which the Treasury has no opportunity to check, or the acceptance of evidence, such as unverified affidavits of persons abroad, which the appraisers have rejected primarily because prior experience or other information establishes the unreliability of the evidence.

The House bill attempted to meet the difficulties of the present law by placing responsibility directly upon the importer to produce satisfactory evidence of foreign or export values (sec. 402 (b)), making the determination of the appraiser that foreign or export value could not be ascertained final and conclusive, subject only to appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury; by specifically giving in the statute a prima facie effect to the decisions of the appraising officers of the Treasury; and by enlarging the definition of United States value.

Your committee believes that practically all the international difficulties which have arisen have been based upon a lack of understanding and an unwarranted misapprehension as to the necessity for customs investigations abroad and the results to be accomplished by them. Since the passage of the bill by the House, however, substantial progress has been made toward amicable and satisfactory adjustments of the international difficulties, affording adequate opportunity for foreign investigations. Furthermore, greater consideration has been shown in the trial of cases, in granting requests for postponement until adequate opportunity for checking foreign affidavits has been given and in sustaining objections of Government counsel to the admission of foreign affidavits executed in countries in which adequate investigation and check has been impossible. Consequently, your committee recommends the elimination of section 402 (b).

The provision of the House bill giving a prima facie effect to the action of the customs appraisers, coupled with a rephrasing of section 402 (a) (2) and (3), is retained. It is believed that the number of reversals by the Customs Court of appraiser's decisions will be thereby reduced.

The revised definition of "United States value" contained in the House bill is retained, with two changes. In order to make certain that due consideration will be given by the appraisers to all the differences between the particular imported merchandise and the comparable merchandise being used as a basis, the provision of the House bill is extended to include differences in size, material, construction, and texture, as well as any other differences. Inasmuch as comparable imported merchandise will, in the absence of "such or similar" imported merchandise, ordinarily be used as a basis, rather than comparable domestic merchandise, because of the fact that fewer adjustments will in all probability have to be made, the order of the phrase "whether domestic or imported" has been transposed to read "whether imported or domestic." It should be pointed out, however, that an appraisal should not be reversed merely because a more comparable article could have been found and used. The questions on a reappraisement proceeding should be confined to the propriety of the adjustments made. If proper adjustments are made, the true value of the particular imported merchandise under appraisement will be ascertained.

The House bill did not provide for an allowance for duty, in the event that a comparable domestic article was used as the basis for determining the value of the imported merchandise under appraisement. Under the present law, domestic merchandise can not be used as a basis for determining value. The allowances under the present law are determined by the facts applicable to the merchandise used as a basis. For example, if the merchandise used as a basis was purchased, then a deduction is made for profits and general expenses, even though the particular imported merchandise under appraisement was consigned and a commission paid; and the deduction for transportation is determined by the transportation costs of the imported merchandise used as a basis. This practice under existing law seems to your committee to be sound and no change is recommended. However, in case comparable domestic merchandise is used as a basis, the allowable deductions, which should include duty, must be determined by the facts applicable to the particular imported merchandise under appraisement. Accordingly your committee recommends an amendment under which (in addition to such adjustments as may be necessary owing to differences) allowance will be made, on the price of the domestic merchandise, for the cost of transportation and insurance of the imported merchandise, the other necessary expenses from the place of shipment of the imported merchandise to the place of its delivery, a commission not exceeding 6 per cent if a commission has been paid or contracted to be paid on the imported merchandise (or profits not to exceed 8 per cent and general expenses not to exceed 8 per cent if the imported merchandise has been purchased), and the amount of duty to be paid on the imported merchandise.

Your committee has devoted considerable time to the consideration of the definitions of value and the proposals to change the basis of value. As a result, your committee has recommended the adoption of section 340 of the bill as reported to the Senate, providing for a conversion of the rates fixed by the bill to rates based on domestic value, the conversion to be made by the Tariff Commission and the result of its work to be reported to the Congress. This section of the bill is proposed as a substitute for section 642 of the bill as it passed the House. A more complete discussion of this subject will be found under section 340.

SECTION 466.—EQUIPMENT AND REPAIR OF VESSELS

Section 466 of the 1922 act amended sections 3114 and 3115 of the Revised Statutes, relating to equipment and repairs of vessels. Section 3114 as so amended provided for the payment of a duty of 50 per cent of the cost of equipment purchased or repairs made in a foreign country by a United States vessel. Section 3115 provided for the remission or refund of such duties upon showing that the vessel, while in the regular course of her voyage, was compelled by stress of weather or other casualty to put into a foreign port and purchase such equipment or make such repairs to enable her to reach her destination in safety. The House bill rewrote this provision so as to allow a greater latitude in the making of repairs and purchase of equipment abroad and subsequent entry thereof free of duty. In effect the provision as rewritten would permit almost any sort of operation short of general overhauling or reconditioning to be carried on in a foreign port without the payment of duty upon entry of the vessel in the United States. Your committee believes that such a provision would be too much of a detriment to American shipyards, and that the present law affords sufficiently generous treatment to American shipping interests. Accordingly, in the bill as reported, the provision in the 1922 act has been restored.

The House bill carries an additional amendment exempting from duty equipment purchased or repairs made in a foreign port, where it is shown that the equipment or repair parts were manufactured in the United States and were installed by American labor. This provision has been retained in the bill as reported by your committee.

SECTIONS 483 AND 484.—CONSIGNEE AS OWNER OF MERCHANDISE; ENTRY OF MERCHANDISE

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, accompanying the House bill, states the situation now existing under these sections in the 1922 act, and the resulting difficulties, as follows:

"Section 483 provides that merchandise shall, for the purposes of Title IV, be held to be the property of the person to whom it is consigned, and the holder of a bill of lading indorsed by the consignee therein named, or if consigned to order, by the consignor, shall be deemed the consignee. Section 484 provides that the consignee shall produce the bill of lading at the time of making entry. The Federal and State courts have held in several cases that under these provisions collectors of customs are personally liable for any damage resulting from the delivery or release of merchandise without the production of the original bill of lading by the person making entry. For their own protection, therefore, most collectors require the original bill of lading to be filed with the entry and retained in their custody. Importers and carriers object, the former on the ground that the original bill of lading is needed to obtain possession of the goods from the carrier, and the latter that they must have the original bill for their own protection in the event a claim is filed for wrongful delivery.

"In many shipments in the ordinary course of trade the original bill of lading can not be obtained at the time of making entry, being held in the possession of a bank against payment of the purchase price of the merchandise, or delayed in transit, or otherwise unavailable within the time prescribed for making entry. This general problem has resulted in varying practices at different ports of entry, where collectors have endeavored to make some arrangement whereby the deadlock could be avoided. This lack of uniformity of practice in itself is not desirable."

The House bill sought to remedy the difficulty by amending the sections to provide that a person in possession of a duplicate bill of lading properly authenticated might make entry for merchandise. Your committee is advised that the amendment will cover a number of cases, particularly those arising on the Canadian border, but is not sufficient to cover all cases because of the difficulty, in through shipments from distant foreign countries, in obtaining duplicate bills of lading to be used for this purpose.

Accordingly your committee has revised and elaborated the House amendment so as to permit two alternative methods of making entry where the original bill of lading is not presented. In subdivision (h) of section 484 of the bill as reported by your committee, it is provided that any person certified by the carrier to be the owner or consignee of the merchandise, or an agent of such owner or consignee, may make entry therefor. In subdivision (i) the duplicate bill of lading provision appears substantially as inserted by the House.

An additional subdivision (sec. 484 (j)) has been added to relieve collectors of customs from the necessity of ascertaining the particular person to whom delivery of merchandise should be made by providing that, except in the case of entry for warehouse (with which no difficulties

culty has been experienced), merchandise for which entry has been made under the provisions of section 484 shall be released from customs custody only to the carrier by whom the merchandise was brought to the port at which the entry was made. The collector is expressly exempted from liability in all cases in which he complies with the provisions of this section.

In view of the addition of the new matter in section 484, paragraph (2) of section 483 of the House bill has been rewritten.

SECTIONS 501, 515, AND 516.—INTERVENTION BY AMERICAN INDUSTRY AND AMERICAN LABOR

Your committee is firmly convinced of the soundness of the principle that one of the primary purposes of any tariff law should be to encourage the industries of the United States and to protect American labor, and that in the enactment of a protective tariff law the Congress so intends. In general it may be said that this salutary purpose is principally consummated with the enactment of the dutiable schedules, which should be based upon a consideration of the degree of protection necessary to prevent injury to American industry and unemployment of American labor. However, it is obvious that proper protection will not prevail unless the rate schedules are strictly and effectively enforced by the courts. It follows that American industry and American labor are equally concerned with the very important administrative sections of a tariff act. It is true that American manufacturers may cooperate with the Government officers charged with the enforcement of the law and the protection of the interests of the Government in the conduct of cases before the Customs Court. They may furnish witnesses and produce evidence of various kinds for the use of Government counsel; they may, perhaps, suggest to the Government counsel a method for the conduct of the case; they may furnish information that only those familiar with the details of the particular industry can give. But they have no standing in court, except in the cases provided in section 516 of the tariff act of 1922. They make no oral argument, may not cross-examine witnesses, and have no part in the actual conduct of the trial. Section 516 for the first time recognized that the American producer has an interest in appraisement and classification of imported merchandise. It was there provided that the domestic manufacturer might protest against the appraisement or classification of merchandise of a class or kind produced by him. It is believed that the right to originate the proceeding under this section should be equally afforded to the representatives of American labor. Labor has just as vital an interest in these cases as has industry. Section 516 has been amended accordingly.

The right afforded under section 516 was, and probably properly so, since there the domestic interest originates the proceeding, strictly limited and in the last analysis requires considerable time for its effective consummation. Your committee believes that section 516, while it serves a very useful purpose in the law, and should be retained, is not of itself sufficient to afford the domestic manufacturer and domestic labor their proper place in the decision of cases involving the imposition of customs duties and the consequent protection of American labor and industry. Accordingly, it is proposed that the domestic manufacturer and the representative of domestic labor be allowed to appear as a party in interest in any reappraisement proceeding under section 501 and in any protest against the collector's decision under section 515. In other words, in any case in which the importer challenges the appraisement or classification made by the customs officers it shall be competent for the domestic manufacturer and the representative of domestic labor to appear as a party in interest to assist the court in arriving at a proper construction of the law and to insure the protection of American industry and American labor as contemplated in the rate schedules. Your committee does not, however, propose that domestic interests shall come in unchecked, with possible ensuing delay in court proceedings and vexation of the importer. Such representation is to be granted only with the permission of the court, granted in its discretion and under such rules as the court may prescribe. It is believed that there will be no considerable increase in litigation, but that domestic interests will be afforded only the opportunity to which they are entitled to demand a voice in the maintenance of the standard of protection which the Congress has provided. They are as vitally concerned in the imposition of customs duties as are the importers. It is to their interest that the duties levied by the Congress, and none other, should be imposed. Your committee has therefore amended sections 501 and 515, relating to reappraisement proceedings and protest against the collector's decision, respectively, to permit the domestic manufacturer and the representative of domestic labor to appear as a party in interest in those proceedings, strictly safeguarded by the discretionary power granted to the Customs Court.

SECTIONS 503 AND 504.—TIME FOR APPRAISER'S RETURN; BASIS OF VALUE

The House bill contained a provision, new to the customs laws, requiring that the appraiser make his report of value to the collector within 120 days after the entry of merchandise, unless a longer time should be allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury in any particular case. Your committee is advised that the cases in which a proper investigation and report of value can not be made within 120 days may be so numerous as to render the provision inadvisable. Accordingly, section 503 of the House bill has been omitted from the bill as reported. Subdivision (c) of section 504 of the House bill contained new matter inserted by the House as a corresponding amendment, providing that in case the return was not made within the period prescribed the entered value should be taken as the final appraised value. This subdivision has, of course, been stricken out.

SECTION 518.—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

Under the present law the expenses of the Customs Court, including the payment of the salaries of the judges and clerical and other assistance, are paid from the appropriation for the collection of the revenue from customs. All recommendations for appointment, promotion, or otherwise affecting the clerical force are made by the chief justice of the United States Customs Court, but the appointments are, as a matter of law, made by the Secretary of the Treasury. Your committee believes that the functions now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the appointment of clerks and other employees of the Customs Court and with respect to the records and other property of the court are properly within the scope of the functions of the Attorney General rather than the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the appropriation for the Customs Court should be under the Department of Justice. Your committee has, therefore, recommended that the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the Customs Court should be transferred to the Attorney General, and that hereafter the appropriation for the Customs Court should be expended by the Department of Justice.

SECTION 526.—MERCHANDISE BEARING AMERICAN TRADE-MARK OR PATENT NOTICE

Section 526 of the House bill contained substantially the same provisions as the corresponding section in the 1922 act. The section prohibited the importation of merchandise bearing an American trade-mark unless written consent of the owner of the trade-mark was produced at the time of making entry. Your committee believes that where the laws of the United States protect the interest of a trade-mark holder by allowing him a monopoly in the use of the mark, it is reasonable to require, so far as practicable, that, in return, the holder of the trade-mark shall manufacture his goods in the United States. Accordingly, the provision allowing importation of goods bearing an American trade-mark, upon written consent of the owner of the trade-mark, is eliminated from the section.

Pursuant to the same policy, a provision has been inserted by your committee, as subdivision (b) of the same section, to provide that no merchandise of foreign manufacture claiming the benefit and protection of the United States patent laws shall be imported.

Section 4900 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, requires that merchandise made under an American patent shall bear a notice to that effect and, in the event that such notice is not affixed, the patentee can recover no damages for infringement unless he can prove that the infringer had actual notice of the patent. In order that too great a burden may not be placed upon collectors of customs in determining what merchandise must be excluded as patented under the laws of the United States, the provision in the reported bill takes the form of a prohibition against the importation of any merchandise of foreign manufacture if such merchandise or the package in which it is inclosed is marked or labeled in accordance with the provisions of section 4900 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

SECTION 527.—IMPORTATION OF WILD MAMMALS AND BIRDS

The House bill contained a new provision prohibiting the importation of wild mammals or birds, or parts or products thereof, unless accompanied by the certification of an American consul that such articles have not been acquired or exported in violation of the laws of the country from which they come. Your committee feels that this provision partakes of the nature of an attempt to enforce the laws of foreign countries in respect of matters of their internal policy, and while it may not be proper to encourage any such violation, to take such drastic measures as contemplated by the House provision extends beyond the proper purpose of the bill. Accordingly, the section has been stricken from the bill as reported by your committee.

SECTION 584.—FALSITY OR LACK OF MANIFEST; PENALTIES

Section 584 of the House bill contained an amendment to the existing law, providing that the owner of a vessel or vehicle should be liable to penalties if any merchandise is found on board such vessel or vehicle not described in the manifest or if any merchandise described in the manifest is not found on board the vessel or vehicle. The existing law imposes a penalty only upon the master or the person in charge. A further amendment in the House bill removed the immunity from the liens for penalties contained in existing law in case of vessels or vehicles of common carriers, so far as such immunity relates to smoking opium. Under the present law, the penalties constitute a lien upon the vessel of a common carrier only if it appears that the owner or master of the vessel or the person in charge of the vehicle consented to the illegal act or had knowledge thereof.

Your committee believes that the amendments to the existing law contained in this section of the House bill would result in an injustice to

shipowners and the owners of vehicles, in cases in which, in spite of the best intentions and greatest care on the part of such owners, the vessels or vehicles were involved in violations of the law. With perhaps rare exceptions common carriers cooperate to the fullest extent with Government officials in the prevention of opium smuggling and, on their own part, have developed efficient and thorough inspection services. The amendments above referred to have, therefore, been eliminated and the present law restored.

SECTION 611.—SALE OF FORFEITED MERCHANDISE

Under the present law, when any vessel, vehicle, merchandise, or baggage is forfeited by court proceedings for violation of the customs laws, it must be sold by the marshal of the court in which the forfeiture is had. The marshal's power in this respect does not extend beyond the district. It has, therefore, been impossible in some cases to sell to advantage articles forfeited in districts in which there was no demand for merchandise of that class. Your committee therefore recommends an amendment to section 611 of the House bill providing that upon the request of the Secretary of the Treasury the court in forfeiture proceedings may provide that the vessel, vehicle, merchandise, or baggage forfeited shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury for disposition in accordance with the provisions of law.

SECTION 619.—AWARD OF COMPENSATION TO INFORMERS

Section 619 of the present law, contained in the House bill, authorizes the payment to informers of a compensation of 25 per cent of the net amount of any duties, fee, penalty, or forfeiture recovered as a result of their action in seizing and detecting any vessel, vehicle, merchandise, or baggage subject to seizure and forfeiture, or in furnishing original information to the customs officers. The present law provides that the necessary moneys to pay such compensation shall be paid out of moneys appropriated for that purpose. The House bill amended this provision by making a permanent and indefinite appropriation for the purpose. Your committee believes that increase in the number of permanent and indefinite appropriations should be carefully limited. While, as suggested in the House report, it may be impossible to estimate accurately in advance how much will be necessary for the purpose of paying compensation to informers, and while in some cases it may be true that persons will hesitate to take advantage of the opportunities afforded in section 619 by reason of the fact that appropriations may not be immediately available to pay their compensation, your committee believes that, with the direction in the law that the compensation shall be paid, no difficulty should be encountered in getting a deficiency appropriation to make up any deficit in the current appropriations. It is not believed that the circumstances warrant the adoption of a permanent and indefinite appropriation. The present law, which requires estimates in advance and specific appropriation for the payment of compensation to informers, has therefore been restored.

SECTION 623.—BONDS

Section 623 of the House bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury by regulations to require or to authorize collectors to require such bonds or other security as might be deemed necessary for the protection of the revenue and to assure compliance with the customs laws and regulations. In conformity with this provision a number of specific provisions in Titles III and IV of the 1922 act requiring bonds in particular cases were eliminated. The new provision will authorize the requirement of a bond where it is not specifically required by law, but will not permit of the waiving of the requirement of the bond where an expressed requirement occurs. Your committee believes that this provision will greatly facilitate the administration of the customs laws in that it will make for uniformity as well as flexibility in bond requirements, and will permit the doing away with bonds in many cases in which experience has shown or will show them to be unnecessary. It is believed that there will develop comparatively few situations, if any, in which a bond is not required by the present law, but in which a bond will be required under the new regulations. Generally speaking, it may be said that the question of the necessity for bond is a question peculiarly one for the determination of administrative officers. Your committee, therefore, approves the provisions as written in the House bill.

SECTION 642.—INVESTIGATION OF METHODS OF VALUATION

A discussion of this section and the substitute for it recommended by your committee will be found under section 340 of the bill as reported to the Senate.

SECTION 643.—APPLICATION OF AIR COMMERCE ACT

Section 644 of the House bill provides in substance that the customs provisions contained in the bill shall be subject to application to civil air navigation by regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the authority of section 7 of the air commerce act of 1926. As that act also grants authority to the Secretary of Commerce to provide similarly for the application to air navigation of the laws relating to entry and clearance of vessels, some provisions of which are contained in the bill, your committee deems it advisable to broaden this section to cover both situations. It has been rewritten accordingly.

SECTION 644.—TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE

Customs officers and employees traveling to or from foreign stations or from one foreign station to another are entitled under existing law to an allowance for their expenses, subject to a per diem limitation. However, while the officers and employees of other departments are entitled to an allowance for the traveling and subsistence expenses of their families upon such transfers, the existing law contains no similar provision with respect to customs officers and employees. The House bill, in section 645, provided for the reenactment of section 5 of the act of March 4, 1923, relating to allowances for expenses of the officers and employees themselves, with an amendment to include the travel and subsistence expenses of their families upon foreign transfers. As rewritten the section also authorized the payment of expense of transporting the remains of officers and employees who die abroad and the expense of interment. Your committee is entirely in accord with the policy of these amendments. However, in order to avoid any possible doubt arising from the reenactment of this section of the application of the limitations contained in the subsistence expense act of 1926, which has superseded the act of 1923 in this respect, it is thought advisable to accomplish the object of the amendment by a separate provision covering the new matter only.

In the bill as reported by your committee, therefore, subdivision (a) of section 644 provides for the allowance of the expenses of the families of customs officers and employees upon such transfers within the discretion and under written orders of the Secretary of the Treasury and also for the expenses of transporting the remains of customs officers and employees who die while in or in transit to foreign countries to their former homes in the United States for interment, together with the expenses of such interment.

Section 5 of the act of March 4, 1923, above referred to, limits to 5,000 pounds the amount of household effects and personal property for the transfer of which allowance may be made. No such limitation exists in respect of officers and employees of other departments in similar cases. Your committee believes that the limitation should be removed and has inserted as subdivision (b) of section 644 a provision to that effect.

Under the present law no allowance may be credited for travel or shipping expenses incurred on a foreign ship by a customs officer or employee except upon proof satisfactory to the Comptroller General of the necessity of incurring such expenses. In many cases it has been found impossible to make such proof since it involves proof that no United States vessel was available. Inasmuch as the protection of the revenue requires prompt action on the part of customs officers, employees, and agents, it seems desirable to leave the determination of the necessity of using a foreign vessel to the Secretary of the Treasury. Accordingly, your committee has added subdivision (c) to section 644 of the bill requiring the crediting of allowances in such cases if the Secretary of the Treasury certifies to the Comptroller General that transportation on such foreign ship was necessary to protect the revenue.

SECTION 646.—REVIEW OF DECISIONS OF COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Section 195 of the Judicial Code provides that final decisions of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, in cases appealed from the Customs Court, may be reviewed by the Supreme Court upon application by either party, in any case in which a constitutional or treaty question is involved, or in any other case if the Attorney General of the United States files a certificate to the effect that the case is of such importance as to render expedient its review by the Supreme Court. The effect of this limitation on the classes of cases which may be reviewed is to make the right of one party to a review dependent upon the will of the other party. Your committee, while it is advised that no injustice has been done importers or other private parties by making their right to appeal dependent upon the decision of the Attorney General, believes that as a matter of principle this arrangement is objectionable. There is, therefore, inserted as subdivision (a) of section 646, in the bill as reported, a provision repealing this limitation upon the right to petition for review, the result of such repeal being to permit either party to apply in his own discretion.

Subdivision (b) of the new section expressly extends the right to apply for review by the Supreme Court to American manufacturers, producers, or wholesalers and to representatives of American labor organizations, or labor associations, appearing as parties in interest in proceedings in court in accordance with the privilege extended to them by the amendments to sections 501, 515, and 516 of the bill, elsewhere discussed.

SECTION 647.—UNCERTIFIED CHECKS, UNITED STATES NOTES, AND NATIONAL-BANK NOTES RECEIVABLE FOR CUSTOMS DUTIES

Under existing law uncertified checks, United States notes, and national-bank notes are not receivable for duties on imports. United States notes and national-bank notes are receivable for other public dues, and uncertified checks are receivable in payment of internal-revenue taxes. However, your committee is advised that upon the resumption of specie payments, January 1, 1879, United States notes were accepted in payment of customs duties and have been freely received on that account since, although the law has not been changed. In view of the resumption of specie payments and the act of March 14, 1900, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain

at a parity of value with the gold dollar all forms of money issued by the United States, there would seem to be no good reason why the law should not provide that United States notes and national-bank notes should be receivable for duties on imports. In the case of uncertified checks your committee believes that they, too, should be receivable with proper safeguards to the revenue in case the check is not paid by the bank on which it is drawn. Accordingly, it is provided in section 647 that collectors of customs may accept uncertified checks, United States notes, and national-bank notes in payment of duties on imports, during such time and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. If a check so received is not paid by the bank the person tendering the check shall remain liable for the payment of duties and all legal penalties and additions to the same extent as if the check had not been tendered.

Mr. SMOOT. In this connection I send to the desk a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration. It is a resolution authorizing the printing of 5,000 extra copies of the tariff bill as reported. Generally, this is done under a concurrent resolution. When the tariff act of 1922 was reported we had 8,000 copies printed for the House and 5,000 copies printed for the Senate. There were not half of those copies used, and eventually we had to dispose of them as waste paper. The resolution which I have submitted is a Senate resolution providing for the printing of only 5,000 additional copies, which we are authorized to have printed under the law. I am quite certain that we shall be able to send to the House a considerable number of copies of the Senate print and thus save to that extent the printing by the House. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the resolution for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 105), as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 2667) to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes, as reported to the Senate, be printed as a Senate document with an index, and that 5,000 additional copies be printed for the Senate document room.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, may I inquire of my colleague whether it would not be wise to defer the printing until the bill can be printed showing the original law, the House amendments, and the Senate committee amendments all in one print?

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that it is customary to print the bill as reported from the Finance Committee. These copies are distributed and, among other places, go to the libraries in the country. The print of the act of 1922, together with the amendments made in the House and the amendments made by the Senate, was for the use of the Senate only. There is no necessity to send copies of such a print to the libraries. Copies of the bill as I have asked to have it printed go to the libraries and are usually asked for by the business men of the country. The print to which my colleague refers is generally used here on the floor of the Senate only, and usually we print only about 1,000 copies of it for that reason.

Mr. KING. I had the question of economy in mind and thought that one print would serve the purpose. I have no objection to the resolution.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, does not the senior Senator from Utah think he is assuming a good deal to assume that the libraries will want copies of the bill?

Mr. SMOOT. The law requires it, and therefore we are going to print it. Consequently I do not, of course, have to assume that they desire to have it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I rise simply for the purpose of saying that the minority members of the Finance Committee, who, as is generally known, were not permitted to participate in the executive sessions of the majority when the amendments to the bill were prepared, have decided not to submit any minority report. This does not mean that we are not thoroughly opposed to the bill and to many of the amendments made by the majority of the committee. It means simply that we will hold in abeyance our attitude with reference to the different items in the bill until the debate is begun or until the individual items are reached.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BLEASE:

A bill (S. 1579) governing the competency of the husband or wife of the accused as a witness in any criminal prosecution or contempt proceeding under any statute of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FESS (for Mr. ODDIE):

A bill (S. 1580) to provide for an examination and survey to determine the feasibility of irrigation development in the Humboldt River watershed in the State of Nevada; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

A bill (S. 1581) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Ellen Derickson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BLAINE:

A bill (S. 1582) granting a pension to Emmett G. Newman (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GREENE:

A bill (S. 1583) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Mador; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 1584) granting a pension to Mary Hermo (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1585) granting an increase of pension to Cora L. Vickery (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 1586) to create a department of public education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HARRIS:

A bill (S. 1587) granting a pension to Frances M. Barnes; and

A bill (S. 1588) granting a pension to Hattie McDaniel; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1589) for the relief of Preston Brooks Massey; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1590) for the relief of William P. Howard;

A bill (S. 1591) for the relief of Lamar Jamerson; and

A bill (S. 1592) to authorize the Secretary of War to lend certain War Department equipment to the Quitman Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, for use at the Confederate soldiers' reunion at Quitman, Ga., October 8 and 9, 1929; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLEASE:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 66) to extend the provisions of Public Resolution No. 92, Seventieth Congress, approved February 25, 1929, as extended by Public Resolution No. 2, Seventy-first Congress, approved May 17, 1929; to the Committee on Finance.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 67) requesting the President and the Secretary of State to submit a proposal to the governments of the various nations for the negotiation of treaties for the promotion of international good will and the establishment of permanent peace; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PUBLICITY FOR INCOME-TAX RETURNS

Mr. BLAINE. I introduce a joint resolution which I send to the desk. I request that the joint resolution be read and that it be printed and lie on the table.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 68) providing for suspension of the secrecy of income-tax returns was read the first time by its title, the second time at length, and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That during the pendency of the tariff bill before Congress, all returns of income taxes of corporations, and all papers, schedules, and reports filed therewith or relating thereto, shall be available to each member of Congress and the committees thereof, for their inspection and examination and use, in the consideration of said tariff bill; and it is further provided that any Member of Congress or a committee thereof may designate in writing any person or persons to inspect and examine any of said income-tax returns, and said papers, schedules, and reports, and furnish to such Member or committee the information obtained therefrom; be it further

Resolved, That any law contrary to the foregoing provisions is hereby suspended until final disposition of the tariff bill by the Congress.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I heard the reading of the joint resolution just introduced by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE] with a great deal of interest. The joint resolution, however, can not become operative until it shall have been concurred in by the House of Representatives. We desire the information for which it calls earlier, if we can get it, than the time fixed for the reassembling of the House of Representatives; and I wish to give notice that I have prepared, and now hold in my hand, a resolution which I think, if adopted, will obtain

for us, without action by the other House, substantially the same information as that sought by the joint resolution of the Senator from Wisconsin. My resolution, if adopted, will instruct the Finance Committee to apply to the Tariff Commission or to the Treasury Department or to both for the desired information.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF BILL

Mr. TRAMMELL submitted seven amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 2667, the tariff revision bill, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR TYSON

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I submit a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 106), as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the Vice President in arranging for and attending the funeral of the Hon. Lawrence D. Tyson, late a Senator from the State of Tennessee, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair desires to state to the Senator from Tennessee that the resolution, under the rule, must go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and it will be so referred.

FEDERAL JURIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. BLEASE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 107), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, or a duly constituted subcommittee thereof, be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation of the ways and means and methods that are now, and have been for the past five years, employed in filling Federal jury boxes and panels and in the drawing of Federal jurors in both the eastern and western districts of the United States courts for the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the officials and persons charged with the duties thereof have duly observed and complied fully with the provisions of law relating thereto, and to report thereon to the Senate as soon as practicable.

Resolved further, That for the purposes of this resolution such committee or subcommittee is authorized and directed to sit and act at such times and places, to employ such experts, clerical, stenographic, and other assistance, to require by subpœna or otherwise, and such is hereby directed, the attendance of the two United States district attorneys, the two United States marshals, the two United States clerks of court, for South Carolina, and of such other witnesses, and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths and to take such testimony, and make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The expenses of such committee or subcommittee, which shall not be in excess of $5,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

WILLIAM B. SHEARER

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I ask the indulgence of the Senate for just a moment. I notice by the public press that a suit has been filed in New York by William B. Shearer to recover some $250,000 which he alleges to be due him by reason of services which he rendered to certain shipbuilding companies at the Geneva naval conference. According to the item of news he was employed by certain shipbuilding companies to represent them at the Geneva naval conference; he had been paid some $50,000, and some $250,000 is still due on the contract. Those who are familiar with the history of the Geneva naval conference and the kind of propaganda that was sent out, and who know something of the activities of Mr. Shearer in connection with it, must necessarily be deeply interested to know what his relation in connection with those shipbuilding companies is and was at the time.

It also appears that the same shipbuilding companies or some of them have since received contracts from the Government to build certain ships, the construction of which might possibly have been avoided if the Geneva naval conference had been successful.

It seems to me that this is a matter about which we ought to have some more information, and I ask the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] if the Naval Affairs Committee will make some inquiries into the facts relating to the subject?

Mr. HALE. Yes. Does the Senator from Idaho propose to offer a resolution and have it referred to the Naval Affairs Committee?

Mr. BORAH. I have prepared a resolution, but I thought I would offer the resolution only in case the Senator thought his committee would not be interested without having the subject brought before them in that manner.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I will call the committee together, and we shall be very glad to look into the subject.

Mr. BORAH. I will defer offering the resolution until the committee shall have made its report.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business is closed. The calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

The Chief Clerk announced the first bill on the calendar, which was Senate bill 168.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, may I inquire of the leader upon the other side if it is the intention to have the Senate's attention distracted from the consideration of the tariff bill by taking up the calendar of measures which may have come over from the session heretofore held?

Mr. WATSON. I had a talk this morning with the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] who is in charge of the unfinished business, Senate Joint Resolution No. 53, that measure having been introduced by him. I am trying to find out what disposition he desires to have made of it.

Mr. KING. I may say that I hope the Senator will not ask to take up the calendar to-day. Speaking for myself, there are some measures there which I think ought to receive consideration at the hands of the Senate, and we are not in a position now to take them up and discuss them.

Mr. WATSON. What I intended to do was to move to proceed to the consideration of executive business in open session.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. WATSON. Certainly.

Mr. JONES. The unfinished business was under consideration the last day before the recess was taken in June, and we were about ready for a vote on the joint resolution to carry out recommendations of the President to create a joint congressional committee on prohibition enforcement, but an amendment was offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HAWES] the consideration of which was not completed. I have spoken to that Senator with reference to withdrawing his amendment. I should like to see the joint resolution passed, but, if it is going to lead to further discussion, of course I would have to let it go over, not only on account of the tariff bill but on account of my own physical condition. The Senator from Missouri has asked that the unfinished business go over until to-morrow that he may have an opportunity to consider the disposition of his amendment. So I ask that the unfinished business may go over until to-morrow.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business in open session.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business in open session.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate sundry messages from the President transmitting Executive nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees and which appear at the end of to-day's proceedings.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WATSON. As in open legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow, the adjournment being until 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, September 5, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 4, 1929

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO ITALY

John W. Garrett, of Maryland, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Italy.

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE NETHERLANDS

Garrit John Diekema, of Michigan, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Netherlands.

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO VENEZUELA

George T. Summerlin, of Louisiana, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Honduras, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Venezuela.

CONSULS

The following-named Foreign Service officers, now vice consuls of career, to be consuls of the United States of America:

William H. Beach, of Virginia.
Culver B. Chamberlain, of Missouri.
Samuel G. Ebling, of Ohio.
Samuel Green, of Maryland.
William F. Nason, of Massachusetts.
J. Hall Paxton, of Virginia.
C. Warwick Perkins, jr., of Maryland.
John S. Richardson, jr., of Massachusetts.
Robert B. Streeper, of Ohio.
Arthur F. Tower, of New York.
Richard R. Willey, of New York.
Whitney Young, of New York.

VICE CONSULS

The following-named persons to be vice consuls of career of the United States of America:

Elvin Seibert, of New York.
Edward T. Wailes, of New York.
John C. Shillock, jr., of Oregon.
J. Laurence Pond, of Connecticut.
James W. Gantenbein, of Oregon.
Claude H. Hall, jr., of Maryland.
Sidney A. Belovsky, of New York.

SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Flavius J. Chapman, 3d, of Virginia, now a Foreign Service officer of class 8, and a consul, to be also a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America.

Julius C. Holmes, of Kansas, now a Foreign Service officer, unclassified, and a vice consul of career, to be also a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America.

Alfred W. Kliefoth, of Pennsylvania, now a Foreign Service officer of class 5 and a consul, to be also a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America.

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

The following-named persons for promotion in the Foreign Service of the United States as follows:

From Foreign Service officer of class 2 to Foreign Service officer of class 1:
Ray Atherton, of Illinois.
Edwin L. Neville, of Ohio.

From Foreign Service officer of class 3 to Foreign Service officer of class 2:
James Clement Dunn, of New York.
Wesley Frost, of Kentucky.

From Foreign Service officer of class 4 to Foreign Service officer of class 3:
F. Lammot Belin, of Pennsylvania.
Thomas H. Bevan, of Maryland.

From Foreign Service officer of class 5 to Foreign Service officer of class 4:
William C. Burdett, of Tennessee.
Monnett B. Davis, of Colorado.
John Farr Simmons, of New York.
George Wadsworth, of New York.

From Foreign Service officer of class 6 to Foreign Service officer of class 5:
Harry E. Carlson, of Illinois.
John G. Erhardt, of New York.
Clement S. Edwards, of Minnesota.
Charles Roy Nasmith, of New York.
Harold L. Williamson, of Illinois.

From Foreign Service officer of class 7 to Foreign Service officer of class 6:
Philip Adams, of Massachusetts.
John L. Bouchal, of Nebraska.
William P. George, of Alabama.
Augustin W. Ferrin, of New York.
James J. Murphy, jr., of Pennsylvania.
Alexander K. Sloan, of Pennsylvania.

From Foreign Service officer of class 8 to Foreign Service officer of class 7:
Charles H. Derry, of Georgia.
Peter H. A. Flood, of New Hampshire.
Charles W. Lewis, jr., of Michigan.
Horatio Mooers, of Maine.
James E. McKenna, of Massachusetts.
Alfred T. Nester, of New York.
Christian M. Ravndal, of Iowa.
Conger Reynolds, of Iowa.
Francis H. Styles, of Virginia.

From Foreign Service officer, unclassified, at $3,000, to Foreign Service officer of class 8:
William H. Beach, of Virginia.
Culver B. Chamberlain, of Missouri.
Samuel G. Ebling, of Ohio.
Samuel Green, of Maryland.
William F. Nason, of Massachusetts.
J. Hall Paxton, of Virginia.
C. Warwick Perkins, jr., of Maryland.
John S. Richardson, jr., of Massachusetts.
Robert B. Streeper, of Ohio.
Arthur F. Tower, of New York.
Richard R. Willey, of New York.
Whitney Young, of New York.

The following-named persons to be Foreign Service officers, unclassified, of the United States of America:

Elvin Seibert, of New York.
Edward T. Wailes, of New York.
John C. Shillock, jr., of Oregon.
J. Laurence Pond, of Connecticut.
James W. Gantenbein, of Oregon.
Claude H. Hall, jr., of Maryland.
Sidney A. Belovsky, of New York.

MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL FARM BOARD

The following-named persons to be members of the Federal Farm Board for the terms indicated, to which offices they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

For a term of one year from June 15, 1929

Alexander Legge, of Illinois.
Charles C. Teague, of California.

For a term of two years from June 15, 1929

William F. Schilling, of Minnesota.
Samuel Roy McKelvie, of Nebraska.

For a term of three years from June 15, 1929

C. B. Denman, of Missouri.

For a term of four years from June 15, 1929

Charles S. Wilson, of New York.

For a term of five years from June 15, 1929

James C. Stone, of Kentucky.

For a term of six years from June 15, 1929

Carl Williams, of Oklahoma.

MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD

Albert C. Williams, of Texas, to be a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board for a term of eight years, expiring August 6, 1937. (Reappointment.)

MEMBER OF THE CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS COMMISSION

Maj. John R. D. Matheson, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for appointment as a member of the California Débris Commission provided for by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893, entitled "An act to create the California Débris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California," vice Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Emerson, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

COAST GUARD

The following-named officers in the Coast Guard of the United States:

TEMPORARY ENSIGNS

To take effect from date of oath:
John S. Merriman, jr.
Francis Wiesman.

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

To rank from June 19, 1929:
Ensign Frank E. Pollio.
Ensign John H. Martin.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS

To rank from March 7, 1929:
Lieut. Merlin O'Neill.
Lieut. Norman H. Leslie.
To rank from May 4, 1929:
Lieut. Norman R. Stiles.

LIEUTENANTS

To rank from February 16, 1929:
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harold S. Berdine.
To rank from March 7, 1929:
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Robert H. Furey.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Norman M. Nelson.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Robert E. Hunter.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Carl E. Guisness.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Ernest B. Johnson.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Paul B. Cronk.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Clarence C. Paden.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Donald G. Jacobs.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Vincent J. Charte.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harold L. Connor.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Chester C. Childs.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) John P. Crowley.
To rank from April 20, 1929:
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Arthur G. Morrill.

LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

To rank from March 8, 1929:
Ensign William T. Scheilhous.
Ensign Harold S. Maude.
Ensign Donald E. McKay.
Ensign Vernon E. Day.
Ensign Leslie B. Tollaksen.
Ensign John L. Steinmetz.
Ensign Stanley C. Linholm.
Ensign Fred P. Vetterick.
Ensign George F. Hicks.
Ensign Clarence F. Edge.
Ensign Alexander L. Ford.
Ensign Stephen H. Evans.
Ensign John A. Glynn.
Ensign John E. Fairbank.
Ensign Joseph A. Kerrins.
Ensign William W. Scott.
Ensign Edward H. Thiele.
Ensign Reginald H. French.
Ensign John W. Ryssy.
Ensign Richard L. Burke.
To rank from March 9, 1929:
Ensign Nathaniel S. Fulford, jr.
Ensign Richard L. Horne.

The above-named officers have passed the examinations required for appointment and promotion.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following-named officers in the Public Health Service:

ASSISTANT SURGEONS

To take effect from date of oath:
Dr. William F. Ossenfort.
Dr. Oswald F. Hedley.
Dr. James T. Jackson.
Dr. Raymond L. Evans.
Dr. Walter P. Griffey.
Dr. Joseph O. Dean.
Dr. Harold M. Hand.
Dr. Ivan W. Steele.
Dr. Kenneth R. Nelson.
Dr. Harold D. Lyman.
Dr. Vane M. Hoge.
Dr. Frank F. Thweatt, jr.
Dr. Charles K. Rose, jr.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS

To rank from date set opposite their names:
Asst. Surg. Derrick A. Hoxie, July 22, 1929.
Asst. Surg. Fletcher C. Stewart, July 30, 1929.

These officers have passed the examinations required by law and the regulations of the service.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The following-named officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the positions named:

HYDROGRAPHIC AND GEODETIC ENGINEERS (WITH RELATIVE RANK OF LIEUTENANT IN THE NAVY)

Earl Oscar Heaton, of New York, vice F. B. T. Siems, promoted.

Robert Francis Anthony Studds, of the District of Columbia, vice R. R. Lukens, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY

GENERAL OFFICERS

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Ralph Henry VanDeman, from May 27, 1929, vice Maj. Gen. Harry A. Smith, died May 26, 1929.

Brig. Gen. Frank Ross McCoy, from September 4, 1929, vice Maj. Gen. Ralph H. VanDeman, to be retired from active service September 3, 1929.

To be brigadier general

Col. George Clymer Shaw, Infantry, from June 25, 1929, vice Brig. Gen. Ralph H. VanDeman, who accepted appointment as major general June 25, 1929.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF BRANCH

To be Assistant The Adjutant General, with the rank of brigadier general, for the period of four years beginning July 17, 1929, with rank from July 17, 1929

Col. James Fuller McKinley, Adjutant General's Department, vice Brig. Gen. Archibald Campbell, Assistant The Adjutant General, retired from active service July 16, 1929.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be first lieutenants

First Lieut. Robert Edward Lee, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from July 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Jesse Benton Helfrich, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from July 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Thomas Albert Wildman, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from July 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Duran H. Summers, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from July 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Frederick Stephen Craig, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from July 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Norman Hyde Wiley, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Paul Irwin Robinson, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Silas Beach Hays, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Henry William Daine, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Earl Maxwell, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Daniel John Berry, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. William Augustus Hadly, jr., Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Roary Adlai Murchison, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Paul Hayes, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Hugh Logan Prather, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. George Hollander Donnelly, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Francis Willard Pruitt, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Elbert DeCoursey, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. John Frederick Bohlender, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Charles Scott Mudgett, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Ellis McFerrin Altfather, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Aubrey LeVerne Bradford, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Wilford F. Hall, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Rollin LeRoy Bauchspies, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Ernest David Liston, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. John Ruxton Wood, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Raymond Wilkins Murray, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Jack William Schwartz, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Clyde Lemuel Brothers, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Roger Gaylord Prentiss, jr., Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Claude Linwood Neale, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. George Horsfall, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Harold Edward Schneider, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Olin Foster McIlnay, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Samuel Howard Alexander, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Herbert Theodore Berwald, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1929.

DENTAL CORPS

To be first lieutenants

First Lieut. Dale Bowlby Ridgely, Dental Corps Reserve, with rank from June 28, 1929.
First Lieut. Roger Giles Miller, Dental Corps Reserve, with rank from June 28, 1929.
First Lieut. Eugene Edward Manning, Dental Corps Reserve, with rank from June 28, 1929.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be second lieutenant

Second Lieut. Harvie Russell Ellis, Veterinary Corps Reserve, with rank from June 24, 1929.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

To be second lieutenant

Staff Sergt. John Joseph Templeton, Medical Department, with rank from August 1, 1929.

CHAPLAIN

To be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant

Rev. Christian Anthony Wachter, of Iowa, with rank from July 12, 1929.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY

To Adjutant General's Department

Capt. Samuel Alexander Greenwell, Cavalry (detailed in Adjutant General's Department), August 12, 1929, with rank from July 1, 1920.

To Quartermaster Corps

Maj. Walter Alexander Pashley, Infantry, July 17, 1929, with rank from May 15, 1929.

Capt. Joseph Pescia Sullivan, Coast Artillery Corps, August 2, 1929, with rank from November 25, 1919.

To Finance Department

Capt. Ray Bradford Conner, Infantry (detailed in Finance Department), July 8, 1929, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Charles Lewis, Infantry, July 26, 1929, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Albert Delmar Miller, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Quartermaster Corps) (promoted first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps during the recess of the Senate), August 1, 1929, with rank from July 9, 1929.

Second Lieut. Thomas George McCulloch, Field Artillery, June 25, 1929, with rank from June 12, 1924.

To Corps of Engineers

Second Lieut. Harry Oliver Paxson, Coast Artillery Corps, July 3, 1929, with rank from June 14, 1927.

To Ordnance Department

First Lieut. Urban Niblo, Field Artillery (detailed in Ordnance Department), July 25, 1929, with rank from March 1, 1924.

First Lieut. Eugene Desire Regad, Infantry (detailed in Ordnance Department), June 25, 1929, with rank from November 1, 1928.

To Signal Corps

First Lieut. Robert MacKenzie Shaw, Infantry (detailed in Signal Corps), July 25, 1929, with rank from July 1, 1920.

To Chemical Warfare Service

First Lieut. Horace McParlin Woodward, jr., Cavalry (detailed in Chemical Warfare Service), July 31, 1929, with rank from July 1, 1920.

To Cavalry

Second Lieut. Logan Carroll Berry, Infantry, effective September 10, 1929, with rank from June 12, 1924.

To Field Artillery

Capt. Thomas Ralph Miller, Infantry, July 25, 1929, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Stockbridge Carleton Hilton, Infantry, June 25, 1929, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. William Byron Walters, Coast Artillery Corps, effective September 20, 1929, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Halstead Clotworthy Fowler, Coast Artillery Corps, August 10, 1929, with rank from June 7, 1925.

Second Lieut. Samuel Henry Fisher, Infantry, effective November 8, 1929, with rank from June 12, 1924.

Second Lieut. Robert John West, jr., Infantry, effective October 1, 1929, with rank from June 14, 1927.

To Air Corps

First Lieut. David Jerome Ellinger, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), July 11, 1929, with rank from January 18, 1929.

Second Lieut. Harvey Lyon Boyden, Cavalry (detailed in Air Corps), August 2, 1929, with rank from June 15, 1925.

Second Lieut. Samuel Wallace VanMeter, Cavalry (detailed in Air Corps), July 10, 1929, with rank from June 12, 1926.

Second Lieut. Guy Beasley Henderson, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), July 11, 1929, with rank from June 12, 1926.

Second Lieut. William Albert Harbold, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), July 11, 1929, with rank from June 30, 1926.

Second Lieut. Frederick August Bacher, jr., Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), July 10, 1929, with rank from June 30, 1926.

Second Lieut. Mark Kincaid Lewis, jr., Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), July 10, 1929, with rank from June 14, 1927.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY

To be colonels

Lieut. Col. James Etter Shelley, Quartermaster Corps, from June 7, 1929.

Lieut. Col. Edward Calvert, Quartermaster Corps, from June 8, 1929.

Lieut. Col. Paul Myron Goodrich, Infantry, from June 11, 1929.

Lieut. Col. William Wisner Taylor, jr., Infantry, from June 21, 1929.

Lieut. Col. Bruce Palmer, Cavalry, from June 22, 1929.

Lieut. Col. George Audley Herbst, Infantry, from June 25, 1929.

Lieut. Col. James Edmond Fechet, Air Corps (major general, Chief of the Air Corps), from July 17, 1929.

Lieut. Col. Elmer Elverton Fuller, Infantry, from July 22, 1929.

Lieut. Col. George Chase Lewis, Infantry, from August 1, 1929.

Lieut. Col. William Henry Patterson, Infantry, from August 8, 1929.

Lieut. Col. Elliott Malloy Norton, Infantry, from August 8, 1929.

Lieut. Col. Frank Edwards, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 8, 1929.

Lieut. Col. Philip Worthington Corbusier, Cavalry, from August 10, 1929.

Lieut. Col. Frederick Marion Jones, Cavalry, from August 23, 1929.

Lieut. Col. John Adam Wagner, Quartermaster Corps, from August 24, 1929.

Lieut. Col. William Hugh Clopton, jr., Finance Department, from August 28, 1929.

To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. Ralph Talbot, jr., Field Artillery, from June 7, 1929.

Maj. Arthur Willis Lane, Infantry, from June 8, 1929.

Maj. Walter Evans Prosser, Signal Corps, from June 11, 1929.

Maj. Henry Tacitus Burgin, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 16, 1929.

Maj. Nathan Horowitz, Field Artillery, from June 21, 1929.

Maj. Bernard Lentz, Infantry, from June 22, 1929.

Maj. Clifford Lee Corbin, Quartermaster Corps, from June 25, 1929.

Maj. Berkeley Thorne Merchant, Cavalry, from July 17, 1929.

Maj. Frederick Coleman Test, Infantry, from July 22, 1929.

Maj. Owen Stedman Albright, Signal Corps, from August 1, 1929.

Maj. Fred Hendrickson Baird, Infantry, from August 1, 1929.

Maj. Hugh Hunt Broadhurst, Cavalry, from August 2, 1929.

Maj. Clifford Cabell Early, Infantry, from August 8, 1929.

Maj. Arthur William Holderness, Cavalry, from August 8, 1929.

Maj. Louis Albert O'Donnell, Cavalry, from August 8, 1929.

Maj. Allan Rutherford, Infantry, from August 10, 1929.

Maj. Joseph Ray Davis, Field Artillery, from August 23, 1929.

Maj. Sherman Miles, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 24, 1929.

Maj. Charles Smith Caffery, Infantry, from August 28, 1929.

To be majors

Capt. Richard Gentry Tindall, Infantry, from June 2, 1929.

Capt. Graham Wallace Lester, Infantry, from June 7, 1929.

Capt. Francis Artaud Byrne, Infantry, from June 8, 1929.

Capt. Farragut Ferry Hall, Infantry, from June 11, 1929.

Capt. Orville Monroe Moore, Field Artillery, from June 16, 1929.

Capt. Walter Rayburn McClure, Infantry, from June 21, 1929.

Capt. Charles Edward Speer, Infantry, from June 22, 1929.

Capt. Leonard Russell Boyd, Infantry, from June 25, 1929.

Capt. Withers Alexander Burress, Infantry, from July 7, 1929.

Capt. Harry Lee Bennett, Signal Corps, from July 17, 1929.

Capt. John Cheney Platt, jr., Signal Corps, from July 22, 1929.

Capt. James Lindley Hatcher, Ordnance Department, from August 1, 1929.

Capt. Lawrence Burdette Glasgow, Infantry, from August 1, 1929.

Capt. Paul Murray Ellis, Infantry, from August 2, 1929.

Capt. Jewett Casey Baker, Infantry, from August 2, 1929.

Capt. Robert Byron Moore, Infantry, from August 8, 1929.
Capt. Charles Winship Jones, Infantry, from August 8, 1929.
Capt. Paul Nutwell Starlings, Infantry, from August 8, 1929.
Capt. Charles Porterfield, jr., Field Artillery, from August 10, 1929.
Capt. Sevier Rains Tupper, Infantry, from August 23, 1929.
Capt. Frank Royse, Field Artillery, from August 24, 1929.
Capt. Laurence Fielding Stone, Air Corps, from August 28, 1929.

To be captains

First Lieut. Joseph Kenneth Creamer, Infantry, from May 30, 1929.
First Lieut. Robert Sharp, Infantry, from June 2, 1929.
First Lieut. Leonard Eby Lilley, Infantry, from June 2, 1929.
First Lieut. Doyle Overlton Hickey, Field Artillery, from June 2, 1929.
First Lieut. Glenn Earl Carothers, Infantry, from June 6, 1929.
First Lieut. Ernest Edmund Tabscott, Infantry, from June 6, 1929.
First Lieut. Ralph Bamford Walker, Air Corps, from June 7, 1929.
First Lieut. Frank Thomas Madigan, Infantry, from June 8, 1929.
First Lieut. John Hilliard Healy, Cavalry, from June 9, 1929.
First Lieut. Edward Clay Atkinson, Infantry, from June 11, 1929.
First Lieut. Lloyd Nelson Winters, Infantry, from June 16, 1929.
First Lieut. Francis Michael Flanagan, Infantry, from June 21, 1929.
First Lieut. William Windom Dixon, Field Artillery, from June 22, 1929.
First Lieut. Clarence Beaver Lober, Air Corps, from June 25, 1929.
First Lieut. Alexander Leroy Haggart, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 2, 1929.
First Lieut. Joseph Alexander Stuart, Infantry, from July 6, 1929.
First Lieut. Edward Perry Passailaigue, Infantry, from July 7, 1929.
First Lieut. Philip Allen Payne, Infantry, from July 12, 1929.
First Lieut. Richard Hamlin Bacon, Field Artillery, from July 16, 1929.
First Lieut. Eric Alexander Erickson, Field Artillery, from July 17, 1929.
First Lieut. Harry Leigh Lewis, Infantry, from July 17, 1929.
First Lieut. Sterling Manley Crim, Infantry, from July 22, 1929.
First Lieut. John James Honan, Finance Department, from July 23, 1929.
First Lieut. Louis Verne Jones, Infantry, from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Lawrence John Ferguson, Infantry, from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Harry Knight, Cavalry, from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Harvey Henry Smith, Infantry, from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Albert Gallatin Phillips, Infantry, from August 2, 1929.
First Lieut. Claude Onias Burch, Cavalry, from August 2, 1929.
First Lieut. Alvin Keawiula Robinson, Infantry, from August 4, 1929.
First Lieut. Russell Raymond Louden, Infantry, from August 8, 1929.
First Lieut. John Kenneth Cannon, Air Corps, from August 8, 1929.
First Lieut. Raymond MacDonald, Infantry, from August 8, 1929.
First Lieut. Fred Warren Caswell, Infantry, from August 9, 1929.
First Lieut. A. Y. Culton, Infantry, from August 10, 1929.
First Lieut. Hiram Barricklow Turner, Infantry, from August 17, 1929.
First Lieut. James Gordon Cooper, jr., Infantry, from August 23, 1929.
First Lieut. Marcus Butler Boulware, Infantry, from August 24, 1929.
First Lieut. Harry Henry, Infantry, from August 24, 1929.
First Lieut. Walter Ray Goodrich, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 27, 1929.
First Lieut. Homer Price Dittemore, Infantry, from August 27, 1929.
First Lieut. Chester Darlington Haisley, Infantry, from August 28, 1929.

To be first lieutenants

Second Lieut. Gerald Goodwin Gibbs, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 18, 1929.
Second Lieut. William Hill Lamberton, Infantry, from May 20, 1929.
Second Lieut. George William Busbey, Cavalry, from May 23, 1929.
Second Lieut. Haydon Lemaire Boatner, Infantry, from May 29, 1929.
Second Lieut. Cary Brown Hutchinson, Cavalry, from May 30, 1929.
Second Lieut. Clarence Keith Darling, Cavalry, from June 2, 1929.
Second Lieut. Joe L. Loutzenheiser, Air Corps, from June 2, 1929.
Second Lieut. Zachery Winfield Moores, Cavalry, from June 2, 1929.
Second Lieut. Perry William Brown, Field Artillery, from June 6, 1929.
Second Lieut. James Edward Moore, Infantry, from June 6, 1929.
Second Lieut. Silas Woodson Hosea, Infantry, from June 7, 1929.
Second Lieut. Harold James Keeley, Infantry, from June 8, 1929.
Second Lieut. Stephen Stanley Koszewski, Field Artillery, from June 9, 1929.
Second Lieut. John Clair Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 11, 1929.
Second Lieut. Peter Conover Hains, 3d, Cavalry, from June 16, 1929.
Second Lieut. George Edmund Young, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 21, 1929.
Second Lieut. Richard Emmel Nugent, Infantry, from June 25, 1929.
Second Lieut. Walter Allen Buck, Infantry, from June 25, 1929.
Second Lieut. John Phillips Kirkendall, Air Corps, from July 2, 1929.
Second Lieut. Vonna Fernleigh Burger, Field Artillery, from July 2, 1929.
Second Lieut. Charles Dwelle Daniel, Field Artillery, from July 6, 1929.
Second Lieut. Joseph Aloysius Kielty, Infantry, from July 7, 1929.
Second Lieut. Cleland Charles Sibley, Infantry, from July 9, 1929.
Second Lieut. James Edward McGraw, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 10, 1929.
Second Lieut. Robert Roy Selway, jr., Air Corps, from July 12, 1929.
Second Lieut. John Gilbert Moore, Air Corps, from July 16, 1929.
Second Lieut. Edward Lynn Andrews, Field Artillery, from July 17, 1929.
Second Lieut. James Grafton Anding, Field Artillery, from July 17, 1929.
Second Lieut. Darwin Denison Martin, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 22, 1929.
Second Lieut. George Avery Tucker, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 23, 1929.
Second Lieut. Joseph Rogers Burrill, Field Artillery, from August 1, 1929.
Second Lieut. Leslie Alfred Skinner, Air Corps, from August 1, 1929.
Second Lieut. Nathaniel Clay Cureton, jr., Field Artillery, from August 1, 1929.
Second Lieut. John Alfred McComsey, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 1, 1929.
Second Lieut. George Morgan Kernan, Infantry, from August 2, 1929.
Second Lieut. James Edwards Poore, jr., Signal Corps, from August 2, 1929.
Second Lieut. Maxwell Wood Tracy, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 3, 1929.
Second Lieut. Howard Everett Kessinger, Field Artillery, from August 4, 1929.
Second Lieut. Francis Edwin Gillette, Infantry, from August 4, 1929.
Second Lieut. Albert Kellogg Stebbins, jr., Infantry, from August 6, 1929.
Second Lieut. Washington Mackey Ives, jr., Infantry, from August 8, 1929.
Second Lieut. William Lewis Johnson, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 8, 1929.

Second Lieut. Richard Givens Prather, Infantry, from August 8, 1929.
Second Lieut. Douglas Byron Smith, Infantry, from August 9, 1929.
Second Lieut. Robert Edward Cullen, Infantry, from August 10, 1929.
Second Lieut. Walton Gracey Procter, Field Artillery, from August 12, 1929.
Second Lieut. Merton Goodfellow Wallington, Signal Corps, from August 15, 1929.
Second Lieut. Eleazar Parmly, 3d, Field Artillery, from August 17, 1929.
Second Lieut. Luther Stevens Smith, Air Corps, from August 23, 1929.
Second Lieut. Bernard Warren Justice, Cavalry, from August 24, 1929.
Second Lieut. Samuel Glenn Conley, Infantry, from August 24, 1929.
Second Lieut. Stephen Wilson Ackerman, Infantry, from August 27, 1929.
Second Lieut. Lewis Spencer Kirkpatrick, Infantry, from August 27, 1929.
Second Lieut. Charles Hunter Coates, Infantry, from August 28, 1929.
Second Lieut. Frank Glover Trew, Cavalry, from August 28, 1929.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonels

Lieut. Col. George Pullen Peed, Medical Corps, from July 10, 1929.
Lieut. Col. Ralph Stribling Porter, Medical Corps, from July 10, 1929.
Lieut. Col. Percy Lancelot Jones, Medical Corps, from July 10, 1929.
Lieut. Col. Edward Bright Vedder, Medical Corps, from July 10, 1929.
Lieut. Col. Henry Flanagan Pipes, Medical Corps, from July 10, 1929.
Lieut. Col. Charles Lovelace Foster, Medical Corps, from July 10, 1929.
Lieut. Col. Orville Graham Brown, Medical Corps, from July 10, 1929.
Lieut. Col. Joseph Franklin Siler, Medical Corps, from July 10, 1929.
Lieut. Col. Arthur Maunder Whaley, Medical Corps, from July 10, 1929.

To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. James Arthur Wilson, Medical Corps, from May 30, 1929.
Maj. Morrison Clay Stayer, Medical Corps, from May 31, 1929.
Maj. Robert William Kerr, Medical Corps, from June 1, 1929.
Maj. Lee Roy Dunbar, Medical Corps, from June 2, 1929.
Maj. William Stephens Shields, Medical Corps, from June 2, 1929.
Maj. Addison Dimmitt Davis, Medical Corps, from June 2, 1929.
Maj. William Hope Smith, Medical Corps, from June 3, 1929.
Maj. Thomas James Leary, Medical Corps, from August 11, 1929.

To be captains

First Lieut. Thomas Fort Bridges, Medical Corps, from June 29, 1929.
First Lieut. William Berry Wilson, Medical Corps, from July 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Henry Bennett Lavery, Medical Corps, from July 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Clifford Andrew Gray, Medical Corps, from July 5, 1929.
First Lieut. Arthur John Redland, Medical Corps, from July 16, 1929.
First Lieut. William Lenoir Wilson, Medical Corps, from July 16, 1929.
First Lieut. Carlton Duncan Goodiel, Medical Corps, from July 16, 1929.
First Lieut. August Wesley Spittler, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Robert Francis Bradish, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Horace Page Marvin, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Leonard Dudley Heaton, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. William Hubert Seale, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Marion Whitmell Ransone, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. William Riney Craig, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Thomas William Ellsworth Christmas, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Harold Willard Glattly, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. James Pope Gill, jr., Medical Corps, from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Francis Elbert Council, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. John Presly Bachman, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. John Buist Chester, Medical Corps, from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. George Barnard Moore, jr., Medical Corps, from August 1, 1929.
First Lieut. Hugh Richmond Gilmore, jr., Medical Corps, from August 25, 1929.
First Lieut. Herbert Ellsworth Tomlinson, Medical Corps, from August 25, 1929.
First Lieut. Clarence Albert McIntyre, Medical Corps, from August 25, 1929.

DENTAL CORPS

To be majors

Capt. Beverley Morrison Epes, Dental Corps, from June 5, 1929.
Capt. Samuel John Rohde, Dental Corps, from July 13, 1929.
Capt. Leroy Poston Hartley, Dental Corps, from July 13, 1929.
Capt. Nathan Corr Pickles, Dental Corps, from July 13, 1929.
Capt. Oliver James Christiansen, Dental Corps, from July 13, 1929.
Capt. Lawrence K. Anderson, Dental Corps, from July 13, 1929.
Capt. William Crittenden Webb, jr., Dental Corps, from July 13, 1929.
Capt. Edward Crawford Alley, Dental Corps, from July 13, 1929.
Capt. Lynn Harold Tingay, Dental Corps, from July 13, 1929.
Capt. Claude Reavis Hollister, Dental Corps, from July 13, 1929.
Capt. Marhl Hector Welch, Dental Corps, from July 13, 1929.
Capt. Daniel Bratton, Dental Corps, from July 25, 1929.
Capt. Thomas Luther Spoon, Dental Corps, from July 26, 1929.
Capt. James Barto Mann, Dental Corps, from August 5, 1929.
Capt. Charles Jefferson Denholm, Dental Corps, from August 7, 1929.
Capt. Albert Lea Alexander, Dental Corps, from August 15, 1929.
Capt. William Henry Siefert, Dental Corps, from August 20 1929.

To be captains

First Lieut. Arthur Letcher Irons, Dental Corps, from June 22, 1929.
First Lieut. Dale Bowlby Ridgely, Dental Corps, from July 15, 1929.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be colonels

Lieut. Col. Walter Robert Pick, Veterinary Corps, from July 27, 1929.
Lieut. Col. Andrew Edmund Donovan, Veterinary Corps, from July 29, 1929.
Lieut. Col. Burt English, Veterinary Corps, from August 4, 1929.

To be first lieutenant

Second Lieut. Stanley McLeod Nevin, Veterinary Corps, from August 4, 1929.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

To be captains

First Lieut. Stanley Alling Clark, Medical Administrative Corps, from June 24, 1929.
First Lieut. Max Verne Talbot, Medical Administrative Corps, from August 24, 1929.

PROMOTION IN THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS

To be first lieutenant

Second Lieut. Ricardo Poblete, Philippine Scouts, from June 22, 1929.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY

GENERAL OFFICER

To be brigadier generals, Reserve

Brig. Gen. Louis Francis Guerre, Louisiana National Guard, from August 1, 1929.

Brig. Gen. Harry Gray Winsor, Washington National Guard, from June 26, 1929.

PROMOTION IN MARINE CORPS

Col. Cyrus S. Radford, assistant quartermaster, to be the quartermaster of the Marine Corps, with the rank of brigadier general, for a period of four years from the 24th day of August, 1929.

Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler to be a major general (temporary) in the Marine Corps from the 5th day of July, 1929.

Col. John T. Myers (an additional number in his grade) to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps from the 5th day of July, 1929.

Capt. Pedro A. del Valle to be a major in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of June, 1929.

Capt. Walter H. Sitz to be a major in the Marine Corps from the 30th day of June, 1929.

First Lieut. Joseph C. Grayson to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 11th day of February, 1929.

First Lieut. Donald G. Oglesby to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 25th day of February, 1929.

First Lieut. Byron F. Johnson to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 9th day of April, 1929.

First Lieut. Alfred C. Cottrell to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1929.

First Lieut. John T. Selden to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 16th day of May, 1929.

First Lieut. Elmer E. Hall to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of June, 1929.

First Lieut. Henry A. Carr to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 2d day of June, 1929.

First Lieut. Orrel A. Inman to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 30th day of June, 1929.

First Lieut. Frank S. Flack to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 23d day of July, 1929.

Second Lieut. Albert R. Bourne to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 24th day of June, 1928.

Second Lieut. Reginald H. Ridgely, jr., to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 27th day of November, 1928.

Second Lieut. Albert D. Cooley to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 10th day of May, 1929.

Second Lieut. Theodore A. Holdahl to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 12th day of May, 1929.

Second Lieut. Richard Fagan to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1929.

Second Lieut. Lewis B. Puller to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 24th day of May, 1929.

Second Lieut. Ernest E. Shaughnessey to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of June, 1929.

Second Lieut. James E. Jones to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 2d day of June, 1929.

Second Lieut. Herbert P. Becker to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 30th day of June, 1929.

Second Lieut. William C. Purple to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 23d day of July, 1929.

The following-named citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, (probationary for two years), from the 25th day of July, 1929:

Wilfred J. Huffman, a citizen of Mississippi.
Joseph P. McCaffery, a citizen of Pennsylvania.
Clarence J. O'Donnell, a citizen of Massachusetts.
John B. Hill, a citizen of Georgia.
John S. Holmberg, a citizen of Minnesota.
Keith R. Willard, a citizen of Illinois.
James R. Hester, a citizen of Kentucky.
Albert F. Moe, a citizen of California.
Lloyd H. Reilly, a citizen of Iowa.
Carson A. Roberts, a citizen of Wisconsin.
Chester R. Allen, a citizen of Florida.
Orin K. Pressley, a citizen of South Carolina.
Richard J. McPherson, a citizen of Missouri.
Joseph H. Berry, a citizen of Oregon.
William F. Parks, a citizen of Oregon.
Robert H. Williams, a citizen of Ohio.
Claude I. Boles, a citizen of Iowa.
William A. Willis, a citizen of Georgia.

Quartermaster Clerk William A. Warrell to be a chief quartermaster clerk in the Marine Corps, to rank with but after second lieutenant, from the 19th day of October, 1928.

Quartermaster Clerk John L. Watkins to be a chief quartermaster clerk in the Marine Corps, to rank with but after second lieutenant, from the 3d day of November, 1928.

Pay Clerk John J. Reidy to be a chief pay clerk in the Marine Corps, to rank with but after second lieutenant, from the 22d day of March, 1929.

SENATE

THURSDAY, *September 5, 1929*

Rev. George G. Culbertson, associate minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Infinite and gracious God, our Heavenly Father, ever near to us and always ready to help those who put their trust in Thee, incline Thine ear unto us. Make us more eager to do Thy will and more susceptible to heavenly influences. With clear vision and firm, unfaltering footsteps may we go forward with the duties of the hour, leaving the final issues of life to Thee, who doeth all things well; and to Thee shall be the glory and honor and praise forever. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. WATSON and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS

A message from the President of the United States by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On June 18, 1929:

S. 1452. An act to authorize the State of West Virginia to acquire a bridge over the Kanawha River at Cabin Creek in said State and to acquire the right to construct a bridge over said river at or near St. Albans in said State.

On June 20, 1929:

S. 1453. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of certain bridges, and for other purposes.

On June 21, 1929:

S. 1535. An act to extend the time for the construction of the bridge across the Chesapeake Bay; and

S. 1548. An act extending the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the White River at or near Newport, Ark.

On June 24, 1929:

S. 1537. An act to amend subdivision (a) of section 1 of the act entitled "An act making it a felony with penalty for certain aliens to enter the United States of America under certain conditions in violation of law," approved March 4, 1929.

On June 25, 1929:

S. 669. An act to alter and amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast, by the northern route," approved July 2, 1864, and to alter and amend a joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. to issue its bonds for the construction of its road and to secure the same by mortgage, and for other purposes," approved May 31, 1870; to declare forfeited to the United States certain claimed rights asserted by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., or the Northern Pacific Railway Co.; to direct the institution and prosecution of proceedings looking to the adjustment of the grant, and for other purposes.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Fletcher	Kean	Sackett
Ashurst	Frazier	Keyes	Sheppard
Barkley	George	King	Shortridge
Bingham	Glass	La Follette	Simmons
Black	Glenn	McKellar	Smoot
Blaine	Goff	McMaster	Steiwer
Blease	Goldsborough	McNary	Swanson
Borah	Greene	Moses	Thomas, Idaho
Brookhart	Hale	Nye	Townsend
Broussard	Harris	Overman	Trammell
Burton	Harrison	Patterson	Tydings
Capper	Hastings	Phipps	Vandenberg
Caraway	Hayden	Pine	Wagner
Connally	Hebert	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Couzens	Heflin	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Deneen	Howell	Reed	Warren
Fess	Jones	Robinson, Ark.	Watson

Mr. GOFF. I wish to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HATFIELD] is detained from the Senate by professional engagements, but he will be here in a very short time.

Mr. McMASTER. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. NORBECK].

Mr. HARRISON. I desire to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS] is necessarily detained from the Senate by illness in his family. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish to announce that the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] is necessarily detained from the Senate by illness in his family. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

I also wish to announce that the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] is necessarily detained from the Senate on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-eight Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

PETITION

Mr. BLAINE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Platteville, Wis., praying for the prompt passage of legislation granting increased pensions to Civil War veterans and their widows, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT—LETTER OF AUSTEN G. FOX

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an open letter sent by Austen G. Fox, a distinguished citizen of the State of New York, to the President of the United States.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR: A citizen finds in the first amendment to the Constitution his right "to petition the Government for the redress of grievances." Plainly it is the Executive alone who can put an end to the shocking and increasing assassinations of citizens by agents of the Federal Government. With the power that alone can put an end to grievances rests, also, the responsibility for their continuance. Who can doubt the abiding truth in the following statement:

"Our Government is the potent, the omnipresent teacher. * * * Crime is contagious. If the Government becomes a lawbreaker it breeds contempt for law; * * * it invites anarchy." (Mr. Justice Brandeis in Olmstead *v.* United States, 72 L. Ed. 944.)

Yesterday F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, in its "first general survey of prohibition since the inauguration of President Hoover," said: "Scores of Federal officials * * * have adopted a more aggressive policy." The same day we read also the story of the killing in Minnesota, the latest result of this "more aggressive policy."

Last month large numbers rose in the House from their worship at the altar of law enforcement and shouted their glee at the news that another fellow citizen had been shot to death, this time on the streets of the National Capital. To-day we read that they all sat silent under the denunciation of the killing of the day before.

The Minnesota assassin took no chance of missing his victim. He used a "riot gun," put 26 bullets into the automobile, killed his man, and barely missed two children and their mother.

Too long has this "more aggressive policy" resulted in assassination on land and sea. The men who put "riot guns" in the hands of the men whom they send to "patrol" the highways and the Great Lakes or the sea are removable, every one of them, by the President.

Read the news from International Falls, Minn., to-day:

"Citizens of the town gathered in groups about the jail and discussed the advisability of going armed when motoring to protect themselves against similar attack."

With "border patrolmen armed with .45-caliber pistols and repeating shotguns on the highway tourists * * * are leaving for their homes." The assassin White was reported as "still on the Government pay roll last night."

In closing I repeat the words of warning that these assassinations by Federal agents are the very thing that "lead to anarchy." Make no mistake, Mr. President. When citizens arm in common defense against officers of the Federal Government who shoot at will is it anarchy or is it revolt? It was your immediate predecessor who told the American Bar Association that attempts to force an unacceptable law on an unwilling people would "end only in revolt."

AUSTEN G. FOX.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

Mr. KING. I send to the desk and ask to have printed and referred to the appropriate committee a bill granting certain unreserved and unappropriated public lands to the several States.

I would like to say that a similar measure was introduced by me in the House years ago and at nearly every session of the Congress since I have been in the Senate. In view of the attitude of the President, which seems to indicate that he favors, so far as we can judge from newspaper reports, a cession to the States of certain of the public lands and with certain reservations, I feel that it is an opportune time to press the question of an unrestricted cession of the public domains to the several States.

As corollary to that I introduce another bill to establish a branch of the Department of the Interior in one of the public-land States, to transfer to such branch certain bureaus and offices of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes.

By Mr. KING:

A bill (S. 1593) granting certain unreserved and unappropriated public lands to the several States; and

A bill (S. 1594) to establish a branch of the Department of the Interior in one of the public-land States, to transfer to such branch certain bureaus and offices of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. GLENN:

A bill (S. 1595) granting a pension to Amanda Kniseley (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BROOKHART:

A bill (S. 1596) granting an increase of pension to Edith Engle (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1597) granting an increase of pension to Florence A. Martin (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASHURST:

A bill (S. 1598) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Haught; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. REED:

A bill (S. 1599) for the relief of Fred W. Boschen, lieutenant colonel, Finance Department, United States Army; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1600) to authorize the removal of the Aqueduct Bridge crossing the Potomac River from Georgetown, D. C., to Rosslyn, Va.;

A bill (S. 1601) to authorize the exchange of certain lands adjoining the Catoosa Springs (Ga.) target range;

A bill (S. 1602) to provide for the care of private battlefield memorials in Europe;

A bill (S. 1603) to provide for the exchange of lands of the United States in the Philippine Islands for lands of the Philippine government;

A bill (S. 1604) to amend the act entitled "An act to discontinue certain reports now required by law to be made to Congress," approved May 29, 1928;

A bill (S. 1605) to authorize the Secretary of War to resell the undisposed of portion of Camp Taylor, Ky., approximately 328 acres, and to also authorize the appraisal of property disposed of under authority contained in the acts of Congress approved July 9, 1918, and July 11, 1919, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1606) to amend an act entitled "An act to define the terms 'child' and 'children' as used in the acts of May 18, 1920, and June 10, 1922," approved February 21, 1929; and

A bill (S. 1607) to authorize the President to class as secret certain material, apparatus, or equipment for military and naval use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 69) authorizing the Secretary of War to receive, for instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point, Edmundo Valdez Murillo, a citizen of Ecuador; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AMENDMENT TO TARIFF BILL—AVOCADOS AND MANGOES

Mr. FLETCHER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 2667, the tariff revision bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have read by the clerk a short letter which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will read, as requested.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

ST. PAUL, MINN., *August 31, 1929.*

To All Members of the Senate of the United States:

The special session of the Congress was called for the particular purpose of granting to agriculture tariff equality with industry. The Congress thus far has lost sight of or disregarded this fact. It has so readjusted industrial tariff rates as to make the inequality between industry and agriculture greater than ever before. The proposed tariff schedules are, therefore, absolutely unsatisfactory to agriculture.

We demand that you exercise every effort to limit the action of the Congress to the purpose for which the session was called, and that unless the tariff readjustments made by the Congress are confined to agricultural products no changes be made in the present tariff schedules.

THE MINNESOTA FARM BUREAU,
By A. J. OLSON, *President.*
LAND O'LAKES CREAMERIES (INC.),
By JOHN BRANDT, *President.*
CENTRAL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,
By CHAS. CRANDALL, *President.*
TWIN CITY MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION,
By W. S. MOSCRIP, *President.*

The VICE PRESIDENT. The letter will lie on the table.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD an editorial from the Minneapolis Tribune relative to the pending tariff measure.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Minneapolis Tribune, Monday, September 2, 1929]

THE FARMERS THEMSELVES ARE NOT FOOLED BY THE BILL

It is an authoritative and arresting document which Minnesota's four great cooperative associations have just sent to the Senators at Washington. The Land O'Lakes Creameries, the Central Cooperative Association, the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, and the Twin City Milk Producers' Association certainly have the right to speak for Minnesota agriculture. They represent about 150,000 Minnesota farmers, not to speak of an added 25,000 non-Minnesota Northwest farmers.

Their letter to the Senators runs as follows:

"The special session of the Congress was called for the particular purpose of granting to agriculture tariff equality with industry. The Congress has thus far lost sight of or disregarded this fact. It has so readjusted industrial tariff rates as to make the inequality between industry and agriculture greater than ever before. The proposed tariff schedules are, therefore, absolutely unsatisfactory to agriculture.

"We demand that you exercise every effort to limit the action of the Congress to the purpose for which the session was called, and that, unless readjustments made are confined to agricultural products, no changes be made in the present tariff schedules."

Here is a sound and dignified position. Minnesota's leading agricultural cooperative associations have no illusions about the tariff bill as it stands at present. They understand fully that the few dollars per year which the average Minnesota farmer might gain in cattle, cream, and hides would not compensate him for the added costs imposed upon him by the nonagricultural increases. The cooperative associations decline to countenance a farce. They either want a literal fulfillment of the party pledges or no tariff revision at all. The special session, to them, was a carriage for agriculture. Rather than stand by and watch industry push agriculture out of the carriage and go riding down the street in state they would dismiss the carriage and put an end to the preposterous performance once and for all.

The few Northwest newspapers and individuals that have sought to convince the Minnesota farmers of the Smoot-Hawley bill's rare virtues have made no impression upon these great cooperative associations. In these cooperative associations is reflected the considered and matured views of the farmers themselves. These associations have studied the bill, item by item, and know whereof they speak. They have the best interests of the farmer at heart. They would hardly take so decisive an attitude toward the bill if they believed it improved the farmer's status in the slightest degree. Their investigations have led them to conclude that the bill is a sham and a fraud. In its present form they have no interest in it whatsoever. Their feeling about it is substantially the same as the Tribune's, namely, that Congress is simply insulting this section of the country by offering it such a measure as a fulfillment of the Republican Party's pledges. We are glad to hear our cooperative associations speak up, and without mincing words. Their words should set at rest any lingering senatorial notions that Minnesota agriculture is at all fooled by the bill.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, on yesterday the Senate authorized the printing of 5,000 copies of the pending tariff bill, but it did not include a similar number of copies of the report. The limitation imposed by the rule would not allow me to provide in the resolution yesterday for the printing of the report. The officials in the House document room have already called attention to the fact that they ought to have the report in connection with the bill. Therefore I ask that there be printed 5,000 additional copies of the report of the committee on the tariff bill of 1929.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The order was reduced to writing, as follows:

Ordered, That 5,000 additional copies of Senate Report No. 37, accompanying the bill (H. R. 2667) to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes, be printed for the use of the Senate document room.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I send to the desk and I ask to have printed an amendment to the pending tariff bill. If I may have the indulgence of the Senate for a moment I shall read one or two sentences, which will be explanatory of the scope of the proposed amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. KING. The proposed amendment provides that—

The United States Tariff Commission is hereby continued, but shall, after the approval of this act, be an agency in the legislative branch of the Government to aid the Congress in the exercise of its legislative functions relating to customs duties.

The amendment carries with it a provision repealing sections 315, 316, and 317 of the Fordney-McCumber Act, which provide the flexible tariff provisions, and it makes some further changes in existing law.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be printed and lie on the table.

INCOME-TAX AND CAPITAL-STOCK-TAX RETURNS

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I desire to offer a Senate resolution, which I send to the desk and ask the clerk to read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read, as requested.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 108), as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance is directed forthwith to request the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority vested in it under the internal revenue laws, to furnish the committee at the earliest practicable date a statement in detail for each of the taxable years 1922 to 1928, inclusive, of the profits or losses, as the case may be, of the taxpayers whose names the committee, or the majority or minority members thereof, may from time to time during the consideration by the Congress of the pending tariff legislation transmit to the Secretary as being the names of taxpayers whose products or manufactures are, in the opinion of the committee, or of the majority or minority members thereof, affected by the pending tariff legislation in so far as such profits or losses are contained in or shown by the income tax and capital-stock tax returns of such taxpayers, segregated, so far as may be practicable, to show the profits or losses, as the case may be, in the several branches or departments of the business of such taxpayers.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I should like to have immediate action upon my resolution, because it is very important that the information desired should be in possession of the committee as soon as possible; but I will not ask for present consideration if there is any objection whatsoever.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

Mr. WATSON. I object to the present consideration of the resolution. I do not object to debating it, but I think under the agreement we have that no vote shall be taken upon any question affecting the tariff and no discussion until next Monday, perhaps to act upon the resolution would be a violation of that agreement.

Mr. SIMMONS. I think it would be if there is any objection and, therefore, if there is any objection, I will not press the resolution at this time.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I desire to inquire of the Senator from North Carolina whether, if the information is thus presented to the committee or to the minority or majority members thereof, it will be available to other Senators?

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I am afraid that I may have somewhat misled Senators in regard to that by some answers which I made to inquiries on yesterday. I had not at that time very carefully investigated the act under which the Senate committee is authorized to elicit the information. A careful investigation of the act shows that whatever information is obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a resolution by the committee will be in the hands of the committee, and they are authorized to put that information in the possession of the two Houses of Congress. I send to the clerk's desk and ask to have him read the marked portions of the revenue act of 1926 to which I refer.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

(b) (1) The Secretary and any officer or employee of the Treasury Department, upon request from the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Finance of the Senate, or a select committee of the Senate or House specially authorized to investigate returns by a resolution of the Senate or House, or a joint committee so authorized by concurrent resolution, shall furnish such committee sitting in executive session with any data of any character contained in or shown by any return.

* * * * * * *

(b) (3) Any relevant or useful information thus obtained may be submitted by the committee obtaining it to the Senate or the House, or to both the Senate and the House, as the case may be.

Mr. BLAINE. Mr. President, I desire to inquire of the Senator from North Carolina if his resolution is broad enough to include those portions of the income-tax returns which show the amount of wages paid during the years indicated in the resolution?

Mr. SIMMONS. No, Mr. President; the resolution is not addressed to the subject of wages, but only to the subject of profit and loss as disclosed by the income-tax returns.

Mr. BLAINE. Mr. President, the title of the tariff bill specifically states that one of its purposes is "to protect American labor." Is it not very essential for the Senate to be informed of the amount of wages that are paid to workers in industry in order to ascertain whether or not the title of the tariff bill is honest or a mere camouflage, a mere pretense?

Mr. SIMMONS. There is no question about that, Mr. President; the Senator is entirely right about it; but I wished to conform my resolution to the authority vested in the committee by the revenue act of 1926 for the purpose of securing action by the Senate instead of so broadening it as to make it necessary to have concurrent action by the House.

Mr. BLAINE. I should like further to inquire of the Senator if he would have any objection to an amendment which would include full information as to all details, knowledge as to which is necessary for a genuine understanding in the forthcoming tariff discussion, of the economic conditions of industry and labor? I understand that under the statute any information contained in the returns may be obtained by the Finance Committee; that is, there is justification for asking for all information. Is it not desirable to have all the information that is necessary and essential for a full consideration of the tariff schedules?

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, undoubtedly the Senator is right; it is necessary; but here is an expressed authority conferred upon the committee, and the Senate has the right to instruct the committee to exercise the functions with which they are invested by that act. If we had gone farther than that, I think we would have had to draft the resolution in the form of a joint resolution. If the Senator will prepare a resolution of the character which he indicates, I shall be very glad to give it my hearty support; but I am afraid that such an amendment attached to the resolution I have offered might affect the power of the Senate to act alone in this behalf.

Mr. BLAINE. Mr. President, I should like to make one further inquiry. Under the resolution proposed by the Senator is it discretionary with the Finance Committee whether it will submit to the Senate the information it obtains from the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. SIMMONS. That is the only question which under the resolution is lodged in the discretion of the committee. The committee, as a committee, under this resolution would have to ask for the information desired, whether it would be asked for by the full committee or by a majority of the committee or by a minority of the committee; but when it comes to the question of whether the committee will submit the information it obtains to the Senate, there is no special authority in the resolution as to that. I thought it best to leave that in the discretion of the committee, assuming that if the committee should secure the information it would not exercise a discretion to deny the Members of the Senate the benefit of the information.

Mr. BLAINE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Wisconsin a question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Carolina has the floor.

Mr. HEFLIN. Will the Senator from North Carolina yield to me to ask the Senator from Wisconsin a question?

Mr. SIMMONS. I yield.

Mr. HEFLIN. I wish to suggest to the Senator from Wisconsin that he might offer his resolution as a separate one to-day and have it come up on Monday when the resolution of the Senator from North Carolina will come up, or after that resolution shall have been acted upon.

Mr. BLAINE. I desire to suggest that as to the resolution offered yesterday by the Senator from Wisconsin that an attempt will be made to bring it before the Senate in due course of time; but in view of the suggestion made by the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON] that there has been a sort of understanding arrived at that no vote will be taken to-day, and, in fact, no debate until next Monday, I will not press the consideration of that resolution until that time.

Mr. HEFLIN. Does the Senator's resolution cover the matters which he has suggested to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. BLAINE. It fully covers the matters suggested in my inquiries to the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. HEFLIN. Very well.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from North Carolina a question?

Mr. SIMMONS. I will yield to the Senator in a moment. I think the resolution offered by the Senator from Wisconsin on yesterday was a very proper one, and I would have been glad then to have given it my support; but it was a joint resolution, and we could not get action upon it until the House should concur in it, and the President should sign it. If the Senator from Wisconsin will draw his resolution so as to include wages paid, I will be glad to vote for it in that form, or in its less restricted form, because I should like very much to have the full information the Senator from Wisconsin desires. My resolution is not antagonistic to the views of the Senator, but is designed simply to secure immediate action, so that we may get these returns at once.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. SIMMONS. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to ask the Senator, has he any doubt whether the committee, when it obtains the information, will give it to each and every Member of the Senate who may desire it?

Mr. SIMMONS. As I have said, that is in the discretion of the committee, and I am afraid if I took that out of the discretion of the committee I might possibly be going a little too far. I assume, however, if the committee asks for the information—and, of course, it will if this resolution shall be adopted—and secures the information, that the committee will not withhold it from the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. They would not withhold it from the Members of the Senate?

Mr. SIMMONS. I assume that they would not exercise the discretion in that way.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senator is right about it, but I should like to know what the other members of the committee think about it.

Mr. SIMMONS. If they should do that, we could pass a supplementary resolution. I should not like to encumber the present proposition with anything that might preclude the Senate from action without the consent of the other House.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, I understand the resolution refers to taxpayers. That would include individuals as well as corporations, would it not? There is no doubt as to that, is there?

Mr. SIMMONS. There is no doubt at all as to that.

REFERENCE OF EXECUTIVE MESSAGES

Mr. WATSON. I ask unanimous consent for the adoption of the order which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the order.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Ordered, by unanimous consent, That on calendar days of the balance of the first session of the Seventy-first Congress, when Executive messages transmitting nominations or treaties are received and there is no executive session of the Senate, the President of the Senate is authorized, unless objection is made, to refer to the proper committees, as in executive session, such messages with the accompanying nominations or treaties.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, if the Senator from Indiana will yield to me for a moment, I desire to suggest that similar orders have heretofore been adopted, and such an order was in force during the last session.

Mr. WATSON. That is correct.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I have no objection to the present consideration and adoption of the order.

There being no objection, the order was considered by unanimous consent and adopted.

S. A. SMITH AND FRANK B. SMITH

Mr. WATSON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 109), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the appropriation for miscellaneous items, contingent fund of the Senate, fiscal year 1929, to S. A. Smith and Frank B. Smith, sons and sole heirs of Samuel R. Smith, late a messenger in the employ of the Senate under supervision of the Sergeant at Arms, a sum equal to six months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

ATLANTA F. CANNON

Mr. WATSON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 110), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the appropriation for miscellaneous items, contingent fund of the Senate, fiscal year 1929, to Atlanta F. Cannon, widow of Thomas P. Cannon, late an employee of the Senate under supervision of the Sergeant at Arms, a sum equal to six months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate adjourn until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his motion for a moment?

Mr. WATSON. Certainly.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, the unfinished business of the Senate is Senate Joint Resolution 53, providing for a joint commission of Senators and Representatives to look into the matter of the transfer of the Prohibition Unit, together with allied activities, to the Department of Justice. That joint resolution was under discussion all day at the close of the session before the recess was taken in June, and we were about ready for a vote. An amendment was offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HAWES]. The Senator from Missouri writes me—and I have his letter here—that he does not care to press that amendment.

I hope we may pass this joint resolution. It simply provides for a joint commission of Senators and Representatives. I can see how some may think that the joint resolution is not really necessary, but certainly there can be no objection to it. The President sent a special message to Congress asking for its passage, and I hope it may be passed with the amendments recommended by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. JONES. I do.

Mr. KING. I inquire of the Senator whether he thinks it would be wise or prudent to take action upon the joint resolution, in view of the fact that the President some time ago appointed a commission for the purpose of making investigations in regard to the question of prohibition and all cognate matters?

Mr. JONES. The Senator refers to the general commission, I understand?

Mr. KING. Yes.

Mr. JONES. I think so. The President sent his message after that was done. He considers this a separate and distinct proposition, and I think expects and would like to have it considered separately, with a view to having recommendations submitted to Congress early in the regular session, in order that prompt action may be taken. Of course, if there is objection, or any serious discussion, I shall have to let the joint resolution go over.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. GLASS. The statement has been made, though as to its responsibility I know nothing, that in view of the fact that this joint resolution was not passed two months ago, when it was first reported, the administration had arranged to get the desired information through the departments. It has had two months in which to do that. I should like to ask the Senator if he knows anything about that.

Mr. JONES. I have not been advised of any action along that line.

Mr. GLASS. In view of the fact that the Senator is not advised, I think the joint resolution had better go over until next week. I have no disposition to obstruct it, but the very definite statement was made in the public prints that in view of the fact that action had not been taken on the joint resolution, arrangements had been made to obtain the necessary information from the department heads.

Mr. JONES. If it may go over until Monday morning without being displaced, in the meantime I will try to find out whether any action has been taken along that line.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will go over.

REFERENCE OF EXECUTIVE MESSAGES

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the terms of the order agreed to to-day, the Chair refers to their appropriate committees sundry messages from the President transmitting Executive nominations.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate adjourn until Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, September 9, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 5, 1929

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY

To be brigadier general

Col. Andrew Moses, Field Artillery, vice Brig. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, nominated for appointment as major general.

APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

MARINE CORPS

Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Clinton to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from the 24th day of August, 1929.

Maj. Arthur Racicot to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from the 24th day of August, 1929.

Capt. William G. Hawthorne to be a major in the Marine Corps from the 24th day of August, 1929.

Second Lieut. Robert S. Viall to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 20th day of March, 1929.

Second Lieut. William G. Manley to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 6th day of May, 1929.

Second Lieut. Robert O. Bare to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 23d day of July, 1929.

Second Lieut. Prentice A. Shiebler to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 24th day of August, 1929.

Zebulon C. Hopkins, a citizen of Delaware, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps (probationary for two years) from the 25th day of July, 1929.

SENATE

MONDAY, *September 9, 1929*

Rev. George G. Culbertson, associate minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

We lift our prayer in thankfulness, O Lord, our God, for the manifold blessings of life—for the high ideals and heroism which moved our fathers in the founding of our Government, for the wisdom of its conception, for its lofty purpose to guarantee to every citizen life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Make us faithful servants of this people and of Thee, that life may indeed be fuller, liberty truer, and happiness more complete. To the honor and glory of Thy holy name. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last, when, on request of Mr. WATSON and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

SENATOR FROM TENNESSEE

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I present the certificate of appointment of the Hon. W. E. BROCK, Senator designate from the State of Tennessee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The certificate of appointment will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the credentials, as follows:

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye, that whereas under chapter 8, section 3 of the first extra session of the legislature of 1913, the governor is authorized to appoint a Senator in the Congress of the United States, and a vacancy occurring caused by the failure of Col. Luke Lea to accept the appointment of the vacancy made by the death of Senator L. D. Tyson, and having

confidence in the ability and integrity of Hon. W. E. BROCK, of Chattanooga, Tenn.,

Now, therefore, I, Henry H. Horton, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do commission Hon. W. E. BROCK, to fill said office of Senator in the Congress of the United States until his successor is elected and qualified, agreeably to the Constitution and laws, during the term, with all the powers, privileges, and emoluments thereunto, appertaining by law.

In testimony whereof, I, Henry H. Horton, governor as aforesaid, have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the department in Nashville on this 2d day of September, A. D. 1929.

[SEAL.] HENRY H. HORTON,
Governor.

ERNEST N. HASTON,
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The certificate of appointment will be placed on file.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator designate is in the Chamber, and I ask that the oath of office may be administered to him.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator designate will come forward and the oath of office will be administered.

Mr. BROCK, escorted by Mr. McKELLAR, advanced to the Vice President's desk; and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him by the Vice President, he took his seat in the Senate.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I submit a resolution of the highest privilege, which I send to the desk, and I ask that it may be read by the clerk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read, as requested.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 111), as follows:

Whereas on the 17th day of May, 1926, the Senate passed a resolution creating a special committee to investigate and determine the improper use of money to promote the nomination or election of persons to the United States Senate and the employment of certain other corrupt and unlawful means to secure such nomination or election; and

Whereas said committee, in the discharge of its duties, notified WILLIAM S. VARE, of Pennsylvania, then a candidate for the United States Senate from that State, of its proceedings, and the said WILLIAM S. VARE appeared in person and by attorney before said committee while it was engaged in making such investigation; and

Whereas the said committee, in its report to the Senate (Rept. No. 1197, pt. 2, 69th Cong.), found that the evidence, without substantial dispute, showed that at the primary election at which the said WILLIAM S. VARE was alleged to have been nominated as a candidate for the United States Senate there were numerous and various instances of fraud and corruption in behalf of the candidacy of the said WILLIAM S. VARE; that there was spent in behalf of the said WILLIAM S. VARE in said primary election, by the said WILLIAM S. VARE and his friends a sum of money exceeding $785,000; and that the said WILLIAM S. VARE had in no manner controverted the truth of the foregoing facts, although full and complete opportunity had been given him not only to present evidence but arguments in his behalf; and

Whereas in the consideration of said report, on the 9th day of December, 1927, the Senate, by solemn declaration, declared "That the expenditure of such a large sum of money to secure the nomination of the said WILLIAM S. VARE as a candidate for the United States Senate prima facie is contrary to sound public policy, harmful to the dignity and honor of the Senate, dangerous to the perpetuity of a free government, and, together with the charges of corruption and fraud made in the report of said committee, and substantiated by the evidence taken by said committee, prima facie taints with fraud and corruption the credentials of the said WILLIAM S. VARE for a seat in the United States Senate"; and thereupon the Senate referred the claim of the said WILLIAM S. VARE to a seat in the United States Senate to the said committee with instructions to grant such further hearing to the said WILLIAM S. VARE and to take such further evidence on its own motion as it deemed proper in the premises; and

Whereas the said committee, having complied with the direction of the Senate, has made a further report to the Senate (Rept. No. 1858, 70th Cong., 2d sess.) of its doings in the premises. From said report and the evidence taken by the committee it appears that the evidence as to fraud and corruption in said primary election has not been refuted and the same stands as it did when the committee filed its partial report to the Senate (Rept. No. 1197, 69th Cong.); and

Whereas the said committee, from the foregoing facts and conclusions, including those previously reported in regard to said primary election, has reported to the Senate (Rept. No. 1858, 70th Cong., 2d sess., p. 15) that the said WILLIAM S. VARE is not entitled to a seat in the United States Senate; and

Whereas the Senate has delayed action upon said report on account of the illness of the said WILLIAM S. VARE; and

Whereas the said WILLIAM S. VARE has recovered from said illness and no further reason exists for longer delay on the part of the Senate: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the said report (S. Rept. No. 1858, 70th Cong., 2d sess.) be, and the same is hereby, approved and adopted; and be it further

Resolved, That the said WILLIAM S. VARE be, and he is hereby, denied a seat in the United States Senate.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, under the rule I ask that the resolution may go over.

Mr. NORRIS. I am of the opinion that there is no rule which would require it to go over. However, I have no objection to its going over if anyone wants time on it. It is a resolution of the highest privilege.

I would like to say that the resolution in substance was offered at the time the special committee made its report. It was not acted on at that time because Mr. VARE was ill and while that was no real reason why it should be postponed everyone felt that on account of his illness we ought to let it go over. From the public press and various other sources it is evident that he has recovered his health and there is no reason why the matter should be longer delayed; at least there ought to be action on it. I am not particular about having the Senate act to-day. I wonder if we could not have an agreement that we will take it up and dispose of it to-morrow?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. When the Senator speaks of "the committee" I gather that he refers to what was spoken of as the Reed committee.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Not the regular Committee on Privileges and Elections?

Mr. NORRIS. No.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Before which committee there is pending a formal contest instituted by Mr. Wilson.

Mr. NORRIS. I understand so.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. A subcommittee was appointed which has had the matter under consideration. Whether the subcommittee is ready now to report I am not presently advised.

Mr. NORRIS. I will say to the Senator from California that this has nothing whatever to do with the contest of Mr. Wilson. The committee referred to by me was known as the Reed committee. When Senator Reed went out of the Senate the Senate elected the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] to fill his place on that committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution will go over under the rule.

Mr. NORRIS. As I said, I have no objection to its going over; but I do not like to have that kind of a record made. Does the Chair hold——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair holds that without objection the resolution goes over. If the question were submitted to the Chair, the Chair would hold that the matter is of the highest privilege, and under the rule should be disposed of at once.

Mr. NORRIS. That is all I care about at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, 1932—ADDRESS BY SENATOR FESS

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have here a copy of a very able address delivered by the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. FESS] over the Star national radio forum on Saturday, September 7, 1929, on the George Washington bicentennial celebration. It has great historical value and is illuminating as to the celebration which will be held in 1932. I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Senator FESS's address is as follows:

Plans are rapidly taking shape for the most ambitious celebration ever undertaken in honor of an individual on the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington in 1932. This celebration will not only be nation-wide, participated in by every section of the country, but it is expected to reach an international stage where other countries, recognizing the service of Washington to the world, will participate. The event will be observed in a suitable manner in every

American embassy, under the direction of the American minister, and in cooperation with the nation to which he is accredited.

I am asked by the Evening Star, under whose auspices I am speaking, to tell the radio audience something of the plans and the reasons which will justify such an undertaking. This I am glad to do, and I thank the Star for the opportunity.

The year 1932 will mark the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. These two centuries span a period of time during which there has been greater progress in all lines of activity and more accomplished for the good of mankind than in any 2,000 years preceding it. In no part of the globe has that progress been so marked nor has it even approached the strides taken in the country he founded. Could he return to take part in the celebration of the bicentenary of his birth he would witness such changes as were never seen before by human eyes.

It would be difficult to properly estimate the contribution of General Washington to his country as known to-day. The trackless wilderness through which he carried his message at the opening of the French and Indian War, when he was but 21 years of age, has become the heart of a great empire, with her teeming cities, her fertile farms, and her beautiful homes, occupied by a prosperous population. He would observe the thirteen separate original Colonies stretching along the seaboard, whose independence he had succeeded in winning and whose hopeless anarchy he banished through constitutional government, adding State after State until 35 more sovereign States extended her borders from sea to sea to cover the choice portion of a continent.

The 3,000,000 people over which he presided in his day have increased to beyond 120,000,000 in our day, living under, and loyal to the same Constitution with the adoption of which he had had most to do, in a convention of which he was the most distinguished member, and over which he had presided with such dignity and finality. He would take no little pride in the fact that during the 143 years of its operation it had been virtually amended but a half dozen times, notwithstanding the world-wide changes—social, industrial, political, and religious—wrought in civilization during that period. Witnessing the stability of the Constitution 143 years after, he would recall with interest the confusion created by some delegates in the Constitutional Convention when it was declared by a member that they labored for posterity as well as for that day; especially he would recall the jeers of certain members of the convention who declared it foolish for any man to hope that any constitution the convention might adopt could last as long as 40 years. In happy contrast to that pessimism, he would view with genuine delight the loyalty to that instrument of 100,000,000 of the best fed, the best clothed, the best equipped, and the happiest people of all history.

To students of political science, and especially as affected by the constitutional history of the United States, a large and perhaps unrecognized part of America's progress must be due to her institutions with which General Washington had to do. The marvelous growth of the Nation's wealth and power, which reveals an annual income as large as the total wealth of the next richest country in all the world, and that country, the mother country, from whom the colonies less than 150 years ago won their independence under the leadership of Washington, would not have been possible in a government in which the talent of a people is restrained, either from the force of custom or legal inhibition. It could only materialize under complete emancipation of the human interest, where universal freedom of growth and development of all the people were not only permitted, by both custom and law, but stimulated by the open door of opportunity to every phase of human progress. Such were the means and the end of wise government.

The establishment of popular government in the United States is the basis of the might and power of America, which in a little over a century of time has forged ahead into world leadership. It is properly regarded by students of history as the major event in the secular history of the world. Its perpetuity for years was questioned by the statesmen of every country, many of whom predicted an early downfall. Its preservation through the storm and stress of gigantic Civil War is pronounced the greatest achievement in the history of civilization. The honor for the founding of the Republic is given to Washington; that for its preservation is given to Lincoln. Both of these events are of major importance, not limited to the people of the United States alone. But the latter, nearer to us in time, and closer in sympathy, as is ever true in family disputes, is apt to remain most vivid in our minds. It sounded the very depths of our national being and touched into new life the chords of passionate devotion to country. Lincoln, the most human as well as humanizing personality, and the central figure in a great national tragedy, which involved the destiny of a system of government, the rising hope of popular control in the world, will never lose his popular hold upon the people. This interest strongly increases with the years, as shown in the number of new books and leading articles published each year. Every new item found, important or insignificant, becomes at once of national interest. His fame increases with the years. On the other hand, Washington being further removed in time as well as being a personality, as it were, set apart from the common run of our population, does not so vividly reach the common heart of America, since in his day America as known to-day did not exist and was yet to be. It may be strange, but nevertheless it is true, that universal participation in the benefits of good government does not only dull our appreciation but is apt to blind us to its sources. There is danger that our people can not fully realize the enormous important contribution of the founder to our national welfare. Waiving his achievement as a general in winning our independence, which was given first rank as a leader in war by the best thought of Europe, I will speak only of his influence as a constructive statesman, a builder, first as President of the Constitutional Convention and later as the first President provided for in the Constitution to launch the new government under that Constitution. By these achievements Washington is given first rank among the world's leaders in the work of nation building.

The age-long struggle in government has been to reach a proper balance between two vitally conflicting theories of government—central authority and local self-government. Both are essential, but the operation of either to the exclusion of the other is fatal. Too great freedom in the latter means anarchy, as displayed in the early history of Greece. Too great authority or power in the former means monarchy, as displayed in the early history of Rome. The failure to find a reconciliation between strong central government in the interest of law and order, on the one hand, and local self-government in the interest of liberty, on the other, was the rock upon which all popular government was at one time or another broken down. The record detailing the conflict between the two forces supplies the major portion of the world's history so far as government is concerned. It is true that some progress toward a solution of this problem was made by our British ancestry, but not until that portion of the Anglo-Saxon peoples who fled the shores of Europe to find a new world undertook the task of the American experiment was there presented a plan of successful solution. It involved the scheme of double sovereignty, an American idea, where the central government was to be sovereign in all matters pertaining to all the States of the federation, and the States to be sovereign in all matters pertaining to distinctly local interests. This consummation was not accidental nor incidental, but the result of a contest of giants in the convention that gave us our organic law. No other item of dispute was more bitterly discussed than the principle of double sovereignty as displayed in the records of the debates of the Constitutional Convention between the advocates of national government and those of federal government. It was fortunate that an aggregation of men unequaled in ability or sagacity, power of reasoning, and wisdom of conclusion, counselled together over these principles of government in building a nation without a model in history or a parallel among men. These men ably attacked this problem of reconciliation between central authority and local government. The best exponent of the first was Hamilton and the best exponent of the latter was Jefferson. Of course it is well understood that Jefferson was not in the convention, but he had an able spokesman in James Madison, who is properly known as "the father of the Constitution." The importance of each of these principles of government depends upon the recognition of the other. Each unrestrained by the other would have been fatal. Too much power would spell monarchy, and too much liberty would end in anarchy.

The one supreme need was a genius with the intellectual acumen to appreciate the value of each principle and with power to compel its recognition. That genius was Washington. No element in his character flashed more brilliantly than his influence over men. From the convention where the plan of double sovereignty was provided for he carried out the principles in the administration of government as the first President by inaugurating the element of power through Hamilton as his leading Cabinet member at the head of the Treasury, and the element of liberty through Jefferson as his first premier at the head of our foreign relations in the State Department. The rivalry so militant in the convention did not end with the adjournment of the convention, but was carried over into administration, and continued as a contest of two theories for the first 70 years of our history, and only ended in a civil war, from which the Nation emerged, preserving the two principles well balanced as understood by Washington. It is now all but universally recognized that our form of government, refined in the heat of debate and purified in the fires of civil war, is the ultimate system of popular government the world over. To-day the Washington system has in some form or other affected every civilized power on the earth. In fact, since the close of the Civil War popular government has covered the earth as the waters cover the sea. The greatest comment on the statesmanship of Washington is the world-wide acceptance of his ideas of popular government. Great as is this contribution to history, it is not at all impossible, but, on the contrary, quite probable, that this prosperous American people, the direct beneficiaries of this system of government, have small appreciation of the debt they owe to Washington. No element in national security is more important than a lively realization of the sources of its power. No feature of perpetuity is more powerful than a sentiment of patriotic devotion to a great cause and loyalty to the leader of that cause. These facts form the basis of a nation-wide celebration of Washington's birth, which should and doubtless will eclipse all preceding celebrations undertaking to do honor to a leader.

Two hundred years after his birth, 133 years after his death, and 143 years after he inaugurated constitutional government is a fitting

time to call the people's attention to the debt they owe to the founder of the Republic. Four years ago a commission was created by congressional resolution to provide for a fitting and appropriate celebration of this event. This commission, composed of four Senators appointed by the Vice President, four Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker, and eight members appointed by the President, with the President of the United States as the president of the commission and the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House as ex officio members, have undertaken to stimulate a popular revival of interest in the founder of the Nation. It has chosen Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, as historian and endeavors to cover the entire Nation in its plans, both for immediate results and permanent memorials. Through the efforts of the historian we have a chain of Washington genealogy running for 16 generations with but one link missing. The commission is securing State cooperation through appointment of State commissions. It is the plan to have each State celebrate the event so that it will become a nation-wide celebration. Through the school authorities it is planned that a program will be put on by every school in the country, if not on the same day at least in the same week. In addition, it is recommended that an especial effort be made by the people in each place visited by Washington dealing with his visit. Every town or county bearing his name should go to extra effort to properly celebrate the event. The commission has been and is keeping a contact with the States on the general plan. The character of these outside celebrations must be left to the local authorities to put on such a celebration as each locality determines. The resourcefulness of our people will insure a varied program. The climax of the event will properly take place in the Capital City which he founded at the beginning of the last century, and which is a concrete object lesson not only of the sagacity of the founder but one of the very best examples of the progress of the Nation which he founded.

The historian has found in England several coats of arms of the Washington family, some of which have been brought to America through the generosity of some American friends who realized their importance. He has prepared a Washington handbook and is now selecting a series of Washington readings to be distributed by the aid of the American Library Association. A Washington map is proposed, which will be distributed largely by the Geographic Association, with its admirable facilities for such service. It has also been recommended that a copy of some acceptable portrait of Washington be supplied to each school in America. The commission is considering the wisdom of marking the important places connected with Washington which may be visited by touring parties.

The subcommittee on program appointed by President Coolidge has not yet outlined the complete plan for the Capital celebration. It is, however, definitely decided against anything of the character of a world's fair. It will lay the emphasis on the historical, spiritual, and patriotic elements of the times. It is recommended that a pageant be given to display in part the progress of the Nation, covering the most prolific period in the march of mankind. The importance of the event will justify the most ambitious demonstration of its character in history. The time necessary for attention to all the features is not yet determined, but it is obvious that it will occupy weeks of demonstrations. If place is given to all agencies suggested soliciting participation, the performances will occupy much time. All the various organizations of national significance, many of which have already expressed a desire to take part, will be given their chance to participate in the celebration. The various departments of the National Government, especially the Army and Navy, both established by Washington, who was the country's first general and who became the first Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, will take prominent part. Aviation, the newest arm of defense, will be given a prominent place on the program of events. The intellectual and literary progress of Washington's country will not be neglected but will be given especial attention.

Estimates of Washington 200 years after his birth will be given not only by the best minds of America, representing every phase of American genius and progress, but also by foreign diplomats, whose countries will be invited to take part in the celebration. Lodges, clubs, and service organizations are planning to take part in special parades and pageants. Labor will be given a prominent place to indicate the wonderful advancement of the American worker and his present high position in the social, financial, and industrial world as compared with labor of other countries. Aside from the pageantry display of progress, 1732–1932, Washington's part in the development of 200 years' progress will be shown on the screen open to all. The agencies in modern progress will be enlisted to properly celebrate the event.

The commission has taken steps for some permanent memorials in commemoration of the founder. Chief among these is the Mount Vernon Memorial Boulevard. Already the construction work has been begun on this memorial, which is to extend from the foot of the Memorial Bridge, at Columbia Island, to Mount Vernon, along the Potomac River, a distance of 15½ miles. This boulevard, which will be 200 feet wide, connecting the famous shrine with the Capital, will pass along a section which lends itself to superior park facilities unequaled in America, if not in the world. The highway department has the counsel and cooperation of the best talent in landscape architecture and art in America. When completed it will be the realization of a dream of the friends of Washington, who have long wished for the time when this shrine would be made accessible to the people of America, who in their adoration will rival in number, in visiting the tomb of Washington, the hordes who annually visit the tomb of the great Napoleon. The construction, which will take at least three years to complete, will be ready for dedication in 1932. The initial cost is four and one-half million dollars. It has been suggested that to each of the thirteen Colonies should be allowed a mile of road for such State tablets and architectural treatment as determined by the State, with the approval of the Federal highway department.

It is a fitting consummation for the Government to connect the two places so closely associated with the life of Washington—the home so conspicuous even at that early time, and the Capital City, whose site he chose, and whose plan was made by the famous L'Enfant of his own choosing. The home stands as he built it, and the city is fast developing on lines recommended by his city planner.

By 1932 the Mall, suggested by L'Enfant's plan, and the Capitol Plaza, a plan recently decided upon, will have progressed far enough to present a continuous boulevard from the railroad depot, intersecting Pennsylvania Avenue between Second and Third Streets NW., then proceeding along the Mall, skirting monumental Government buildings now in process of construction, past the towering shaft of the Washington Monument to that wonderful tribute to the memory of the great war President, the Lincoln Memorial, then across the massive Memorial Bridge, which will be completed before that date and dedicated at that time as a memorial to the North and South, thence over the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway to the shrine of the Republic's founder, a highway which when completed will be unmatched for beauty and historical significance anywhere in the world. The dedication of this highway will be a significant part of the celebration.

The commission will also publish a complete and definitive edition of the writings of George Washington, including his general orders never yet published. Two attempts at publication of his complete writings have been made, both virtually out of print. Neither the Sparks edition of 80 years ago nor the more recent Ford edition of the works of Washington is complete. His general orders as head of the Revolutionary armies, valuable beyond estimate, have never yet been published. There are known now to exist over 1,000 letters of Washington which have never seen print. It is the purpose of the commission to make a complete publication. The value of such a definitive edition of his works and writings can not be overestimated. Their publication will be a permanent contribution to the literature of our country and will serve as a notable memorial to his memory, which the Government alone should carry out, and which in time will be the very best possible source material in the study of America's progress up to date.

The commission has also undertaken to assist in the restoration of Wakefield, the birthplace of Washington. At its last meeting a woman member requested permission to allow the share of the women of America in memorializing the founder to be the restoration of his birthplace. The subcommittee appointed at the last meeting reports progress. Already steps are all but completed by the Wakefield Association to add to the 70 acres now owned by that association 300 more necessary to properly treat the home and its surroundings. This latter addition is made possible by a provisional gift of John D. Rockefeller, jr. The Government will be asked to appropriate $60,000 to complete the restoration. There is no doubt about the final success of this project under the direction of the association aided by the women of the country.

Numerous other proposals are before the commission, some of which are most worthy and appealing, but up to date no other has yet been adopted. It is the belief of all members of the commission that whatever else might be done, the foregoing will be fitting memorials, and nothing less should be undertaken. The commission is seeking the aid of all agencies of public opinion, especially the press, the pulpit, and rostrum, to advance the interest of the public in the celebration. It hopes that the conventions and annual meetings of each national association of whatever character will give place on their programs for such purpose, both in 1930 and 1931. The commission proposes a series of observances beginning with February 22, 1930, with a more elaborate program in 1931, and reaching the climax in the celebration proper in 1932. By that time the country will be Washington-minded, and the Capital City will be a Mecca for a good portion of America's population. This year's nearly 1,000,000 visitors to the city will be but a fraction of those who will come in 1932. More and more our people are showing pride in the growth and beauty of their capital. They wish it not only to be the most beautiful capital in the world, but to be a model in city building, to which States, municipalities, and communities can send representatives for the concrete object lesson of the best in all phases of city and community life.

The capital in 1932, having extended a cordial welcome to the Nation's population, as well as the people of other countries, will grant its hospitality to its greatest influx of visitors, who will be here to join the city to do honor to the memory of the founder of the Republic as well as to view their Capital City, which he laid out, and then to

take a drive over the beautiful boulevard to Mount Vernon, and to uncover in silence for a moment in the presence of the mighty dead.

THE NEW CERTER OF GRAVITY OF HUMAN INTEREST—ADDRESS BY DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an address by an eminent scholar, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, entitled "A New Center of Gravity," which relates to the pending tariff legislation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The address is as follows:

Speaking in this place a year ago, I suggested that one of the deeplying forces now making history in the world is the increasing importance of economic theory and practice when contrasted with that political theory and practice whose interests have dominated the western world through so many centuries. To-night I wish to return to that subject and to offer some considerations and reflections that bear upon it.

The topic which I have in mind to discuss is so abundant in matters which arouse sharp difference of opinion that its presentation from any one point of view is exceedingly difficult. The major fact which I wish to emphasize is that for a generation and more past the center of human interest has been moving from the point which it occupied for some four hundred years to a new point which it bids fair to occupy for a time equally long. Put bluntly, the shift in the position of the center of gravity of human interest has been from politics to economics; from considerations that had to do with forms of government, with the establishment and protection of individual liberty, to considerations that have to do with the production, distribution and consumption of wealth. It is not implied that at any time either of these great groups of considerations has been wanting or has been without enormous influence. What is meant is that the important central and dominating position so long occupied by politics has been taken by economics with results and effects which it is not difficult to discern and, imperfectly at least, to interpret.

Something more than two years ago, speaking in London, I made the statement quite casually that there was not now in the world a single great poet, great philosopher or great religious leader. This expression of personal opinion was soon transformed by the press to read that there was no commanding genius, no leadership, in the world of to-day. Despite the obvious absurdity of this statement, it circulated throughout Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia with great rapidity and with violent reverberations of disagreement, sarcasm, and contempt. As a study in some of the lesser happenings that affect public opinion, this whole occurrence was interesting and, to me at least, amusing. I am prepared to repeat the statement which I made in London in 1927 and again express the opinion that there is to-day in the world no great poet, no great philospher, and no great religious leader. Human interest and the highest types of human capacity have shifted, for the time being at least, to other fields. Goethe died in 1832, Victor Hugo in 1885, Browning in 1889, and Tennyson in 1892. What maker of verse of to-day ranks with them? Hegel, last bearer of the great tradition of Plato and Aristotle, of Thomas Aquinas and Descartes and Kant, died in 1831. Where is his successor? Schleiermacher, who has been given rank by the side of Origen and Calvin, died in 1834, Père Lacordaire, whom Châteaubriand, Victor Hugo, and Montalembert heard with delight and admiration and who was chosen by the French Academy to fill the chair made vacant by the death of De Tocqueville, died in 1861, Cardinal Newman in 1890, and Principal John Caird, most profound among all philosophers of religion who have used the English tongue, in 1898. Who has taken their place? A case may be made for the philosopher Benedetto Croce, born in 1866, and for the poet Rudyard Kipling, born in 1865; but are they not voices crying in the wilderness?

If we go back in memory to the beginning of this modern period in which we live, we can see the intellectual vigor, the intellectual competence, and the intellectual restlessness of the Middle Ages preparing the way for the entrance upon the stage of human events of those intellectual and political interests which for 400 years were to rule the world and to shape its history. At bottom they all had to do with the worth of the individual, with his knowledge, his faith; with his self-expression for achievement, for liberty to live his own life, to shape his own thought, to express his own opinions, and to be the center of his own personal world. The natural result of these impulses and ideals was an enormous outburst of individuality and individual accomplishment. So it came to pass that there were quickly literally stupendous creations and achievements in architecture, in painting and in sculpture, in poetry and in philosophy, in political thought and in political institutions. It would take us too far afield to go at any length into all that transpired during the next 400 years, but the story in its outlines at least ought to be familiar to educated men and women.

Political institutions lagged behind in their adaptation by these new influences to these new ideals. The fine arts, poetry, literature, philosophy, and religious fervor were all well under way before zeal for individual liberty in social and public life had unloosed itself from the wrappings which traditional class and personal despotism had wound about it. Now and then an organ voice was heard in prose or in poetry which sounded the note of true progress in politics. Of these organ voices, that of John Milton was the chief and most powerful, and it was Voltaire who carried this new message to France in his "Lettres sur les Anglais." The end came through revolution, and in each case the revolution was fomented, stimulated, and guided by literature. The first steps were taken in England and were in complete harmony with the teachings and arguments of Milton. A century later came the quickly following revolutions in the United States and in France; then the proclamation of independence by the Latin-American peoples of South America, and finally the great revolutionary movement of 1848 on the continent of Europe which produced effects that were far greater and far more lasting than the casual observer would imagine.

When modern man had attained this goal and had established those institutions of his own making which he believed consonant with civil liberty and the protection of it, he was not satisfied. Perhaps he had overlooked the fact that no institutions, however admirable, will work themselves, and that human nature remains human nature with its intellectual and moral limitations, with its emotional heaves and outbursts, with its selfishness and fanaticisms, whether it finds itself citizen of a republic or subject of a despot or owing allegiance and service to a feudal lord. Obviously then, the task before mankind was to perfect these new-made political and social institutions of his and better to adapt himself to them and them to him.

In substance and in roughest outline this seems to me the story of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and part at least of the nineteenth centuries. The center of gravity of human interest for all that long period was to be found at the point where this intellectual and political interest manifested itself. What change has there been, and what has caused that change?

The lines of division between the various periods into which we put human history are not sharp-cut, clearly defined and mechanical. On the contrary they are often difficult to place and still more difficult to explain. Somewhere about the end of the eighteenth century, and more rapidly during the first half of the nineteenth, man's knowledge of natural forces and his power over them had so greatly increased that there was brought about a profound modification, not only of his daily life and occupation but of his interests both dominant and unconscious. If one must find a date for the new period in which conscious economic interest began to be dominant, he could plausibly find it in the year 1776. In that year Adam Smith published his epoch-marking Wealth of Nations and Turgot retired from the service of the French King, having written 10 years earlier his truly great work entitled "Réflection sur la Formation et la Distribution des Richesses." One must go back to the inexhaustible Aristotle to find any analysis of the economic life and the economic motive which has anything like equal importance to these. Friedrich List's remarkable work, entitled "Das Nationale System der Politischen Oekonomie," followed in 1841. It may be coincidence or it may be something deeper than that which brought the so-called industrial revolution into existence while these literally great works were still young. Modern chemistry had begun its existence. Physical science rapidly took on new, more profound, and more far-reaching forms of knowledge and its applications. Arkwright and Watt, Crompton and Stephenson, became names to conjure with. Machinery displaced the human hand and the factory pushed to one side the industry of the home. The tide of human interests and human opportunity began to flow cityward almost as a matter of course, and the outlook on life of millions upon millions of human beings was radically changed as were their environment and their hourly occupation. For a time communication lagged behind the needs of the new order, but quickly the steam engine and the electric current, with their miraculously rapid improvements and achievements, came to make Puck's girdle not a poet's fancy but a matter of daily and familiar fact. When the air is made a highroad and the human voice finds the ocean no obstacle, we are living in a wholly new world whether we realize it or not.

Each day it becomes more obvious that with all these changes economic interest has consciously displaced activity which is directly political or chiefly intellectual, and the record may be read on every hand. To be sure, politics is always bound up with economics, as economics has always been bound up more or less closely with politics, but it is clear that in our time the economic motive and not the political interest increasingly controls the life and thought of the world.

It would be rash, indeed, to attempt to forecast what the historian of centuries hence will have to say of us, but one likes to hazard the guess that the awful years, 1914 to 1918, marked the definitive end of an era and cleared the way for something other than had been before. It is for human beings themselves, and not for mere chance, to decide whether that something other will be better or worse than that which it has displaced.

When life was simple it may well have been that men saw what was going on about them sub specie æternitatis, to use Spinoza's phrase, but if so, that time has long gone by. We might speculate hours without end on what future generations will say of us and what value they will attach to those things which seem to us of such mighty importance, but to do so would be no more practical than to try to answer the question what would be thought by King Herod, by Pontius Pilate, or

by the Apostle Paul of the writings of Thomas à Kempis, David Friedrich Strauss, or Ernest Renan. It may well be that we ourselves cannot see the wood for the trees, but if so, the limitation is one which we can not surmount or overcome. We must be content to do the best we can to understand our times and their problems and to deal with them as becomes men and women of intelligence and of character.

Obviously the certain and revolutionary result of the shift which has taken place in the center of gravity of human interest is to put wealth in the position which liberty used to occupy. This displacement more than anything else explains the extraordinary decline of political liberalism which has taken place in both Europe and the United States. "It bores me to hear you discuss liberty," said a young Oxford man, who is now a member of the House of Commons. He was perfectly sincere and he spoke the language of his generation. For him at least, and for millions like-minded with him, the center of gravity of human interest had definitely moved from the politics of principle to the politics of interest, from problems of liberty to problems of wealth.

A stupendous amount of nonsense has been written about the economic interpretation of history. Of course, the gain-seeking motive has never been absent from human life and human society, but time and again and for long periods of time it has been so far in the background as to be without measurable influence on the course of events. Moreover, when the gain-seeking motive is confronted by an alternative based on character, on high principle, on large intelligence, as it so frequently is in the life history of men and women, it often goes to the wall. It is within the range of possibility that the whole history of an ant hill might be given an economic interpretation and none other, but human society does not yield itself quite so easily or so quickly to the doctrinaire.

The present eclipse of liberalism is so plain that he who runs may see. In part this eclipse may be due to the fact that what were once distinctive liberal principles have now been either accepted or assimilated by groups and by parties which do not proclaim themselves liberal. In still larger part, however, this eclipse is due to that change in the center of gravity from liberty to wealth, which has already been described. The enormous influence of this dominant motive on all human conduct and on all public policies is plain. It controls an increasing number of individual lives and it is shaping most powerfully the policies of nations both new and old, for the production and distribution of wealth is distinctly a collective or group act rather than an expression and revelation of individuality, as is the case in letters, the fine arts, or philosophy. In the field of scientific research, individual achievements of the highest order fortunately remain.

The economic interest is now bound up closely, although we must hope not permanently or even for any considerable time, with that extreme form of nationalism which brought on the Great War and which was sent to its destruction by and through that war. If narrow nationalism, built on a truly political foundation, could not do better than it did, what can possibly be expected of a narrow nationalism that is built on an economic foundation? The world is just now standing at a crossroads. It may take the path in one direction and so make agriculture, industry, commerce, trade, finance the fortunate means of uniting the whole world, of increasing its prosperity, and of buttressing its peace, or it can take the opposite path and so turn the nations into narrow-minded, unsympathetic, jealous, and quarreling neighbors and prepare the way for another cataclysm which, if it should come, would mark civilization's end.

What are we going to do about it? Where shall our influence be thrown? Shall it be for a repetition of the old stupidities, the old ignorances, and the old antagonisms, or shall it be for a new world order in which selfish competition shall be supplanted by kindly and large-minded cooperation? That is in substance the crucial question which at this moment awaits answer by leaders of opinion in every land.

It so happens that passing events in our own country offer excellent illustration of the alternative which is before the world. Our National Legislature is at the moment engaged in framing new tariff legislation. Those who are familiar even in cursory fashion with the political history of the United States know how important this is and to what results it may lead. They will recall the debates which accompanied the establishment of the so-called American system in 1816, and those which accompanied the enactment of what was described as the tariff of abominations in 1828. They will recall the legislation of 1846 and that of 1861. They will not overlook the readjustments and vigorous controversies which marked the 20 years following the close of the Civil War. The McKinley tariff, the Wilson tariff, and the four important tariff revisions of the past quarter century are all reasonably familiar. The political disasters which followed the legislation of 1890 and that of 1910 must still be fresh in the public mind and not without their lessons for the legislators of to-day.

It is perfectly possible for Congress in enacting new tariff legislation to advance or to set back the prosperity and the peace of the world. The time has long since gone by when tariff legislation is purely a domestic matter. For the United States, as for Great Britain, for France, for Germany, for Italy, and indeed for almost every land, tariff legislation is primarily international in its incidence and in its more lasting results. Plainly the time has not come nor is it in sight when Richard Cobden's ideal of absolute freedom of international trade is possible, even if practicable. The differences of level between the industrial systems of various nations are still too great to permit entire freedom of trade without overturning much that we should all like to keep secure. On the other hand, the goal of any tariff system should be, as Garfield long ago declared it to be, an increasing freedom of trade and international intercourse. In other words, tariffs established for purposes other than revenue are not ends in themselves, but means to ends. When those ends are achieved, the means toward them may be dispensed with. Alexander Hamilton, whose report on manufactures submitted to the House of Representatives in 1791, is the basis and beginning of the whole protective-tariff policy so far as the United States is concerned, pointed out seven ends to be gained by the establishment under tariff protection of manufacturing industries in the new nation. These were: Division of labor, more extensive use of machinery, larger employment of those classes in the community not ordinarily engaged in business, promotion of immigration, greater scope for the diversity of talents which exist among men, the provision of a more ample and varied field for enterprise and the creation of new, more certain, and more steady demand for the surplus products of the soil. After 140 years it is not possible to improve upon this analysis of Hamilton's.

It may be used to-day as it was used then, both to instruct the public mind and to frame governmental policy. Hamilton, Clay, Lincoln, Blaine, Garfield, and McKinley in his last speech of interpretation and prophecy at Buffalo, all represented and taught this doctrine and this point of view. They were not concerned with assisting individuals, groups, or sections to profit or to prosper at the expense of the general public interest. It was that general public interest which they had always in mind, and it was that general public interest which they made the test of their practical and specific recommendations for legislation.

During the past century, the conditions which confronted Hamilton and Clay have completely changed. The people of the United States have become enormous exporters of manufactured and partially manufactured articles. They have become the greatest creditor nation that the world has ever seen. So far from being isolated and apart, in all that relates to commerce, industry, finance, travel, and the intellectual life, they have become more closely intertwined with the life and the history of other nations throughout the world than any other people has ever been, not excepting ancient Rome or Great Britain for the half-century after the Napoleonic wars. These changed conditions mean that American tariff legislation, if framed on high principle and in accordance with established American doctrine, must be framed in a spirit quite different from that which prevailed when these economic, financial, and international relationships did not exist, or were only at their beginnings. It may well be that according as the Congress of the United States now in session acts wisely or unwisely on this crucial question, the peace and prosperity of the world, including, of course, that of our own people, will be mightily advanced or gravely compromised. The hour has struck for constructive, far-seeing statesmanship. This is no time to listen to the selfish pleas of paid lobbyists or to permit log-rolling combinations of special interests to use public authority for their own benefit in disregard of the far greater interest of the whole people of the United States. In short, a tariff formulated in the year 1929 with an eye single to the public interest and in accordance with the historic principles of American fiscal policy would be something very different from that now reported in the public press as likely to be urged for enactment into law.

The economic and financial relationships of smaller nations than ours are bringing forward novel and startling problems and asking for them a quick solution. The political and economic history of the United States would have been very different had the country's area and homogeneity of climate been those of Great Britain or France or Italy. The great success of the American fiscal policy has been due primarily to the vast extent of territory, the great diversity of climate and the almost limitless variety of products found within an area where absolute freedom of trade exists by provision of the Constitution of the United States.

The very striking tariff map of continental Europe, which Sir Clive Morrison-Bell has caused to be prepared and exhibited in various capitals as well as at Geneva, shows with startling vividness how impossible is any long continuance of the existing economic situation on the Continent of Europe. Where a nation's territory is relatively restricted, with climate and products that are in large measure homogeneous, there must be an increasing measure of free and unrestricted international trade if the people of that country are to prosper and to satisfy their growing wants. What was once the dream of a United States of Europe is on its rapid way to become a reality. This new international organization is, of course, not likely to resemble in political essentials the federated Republic which is the United States of America, or the federated Republic which is the new German state, but it is quite likely to come into existence as a new economic administrative unity, with an increasing measure of free and unrestricted trade between its component parts. The fact that the three leading statesmen of continental Europe in our day—M. Briand, Doctor Stresemann, and

M. Benes—are all studying this question sympathetically, with a view to its positive and early solution, is a measure of its high practical character at the present time.

No mistake could be graver than to suppose that this new economic union, should it come into existence, will be aimed in unfriendly fashion at the United States. When it comes into existence, it will come in response to a European need and for a European purpose. It would have to come if the United States of America did not exist, and it would have to come because these many separate nations can not exist and prosper under modern economic and social conditions without the very largest measure of cooperation. It is to this new economic union that many of us look for ways and means of ameliorating the condition of minorities in some of these lands, as well as for ways and means of overcoming some of the antagonisms and friction that have grown out of boundary disputes in recent years. Given a coherent, reasonable, and well-administered economic union, there would appear to be no reason why the same conditions of high wages, mass production, cheap and quick communication, and installment buying which prevail throughout that free-trade area which is the United States should not quickly come to prevail throughout another free-trade area which would be the economic union of the United States of Europe.

From both these great economic unities the British Commonwealth of Nations stands apart, and it is that fact and its implications and possibilities which are likely to govern and direct British policy, domestic and foreign, for a generation to come. An alternative before the British Commonwealth of Nations would appear to be either to join the economic union which will be the United States of Europe, or to institute a new and third economic union, world-wide in its scope and magnificent in its proportions, on the foundation of the British Commonwealth of Nations itself. Of the two, the latter seems at the moment the course more likely to be pursued. Perhaps it would be speedily entered upon were it not for the difficult question as to how to bring this new economic union about without taxing the food of the British people themselves. If to the United States of America there were added two additional economic unions, the United States of Europe and the British Commonwealth of Nations, each protecting a huge and widely diversified area over which absolute free trade would prevail, Cobden's ideal would have come near to accomplishment, although in a form which he himself could hardly have forecast. It would seem likely that should these three great economic unions come into existence side by side, the pressure of self-interest would lead them steadily to lower their tariff barriers rather than to raise them.

We have learned much during the past generation about the practical economic life of civilized peoples and about the ways and means by which human satisfaction and human prosperity may be advanced through political means. When the vitally important Sherman Act was passed in 1890, it was overlooked for a decade and then set vigorously to work to check those growing combinations in the fields of industry and transportation which were regarded as inimical to the public interest. We now see that this policy, however well intended, was not in the public interest, but quite the contrary. It is now demonstrated to be in the public interest that these formerly prohibited combinations should be allowed and encouraged, but that when encouraged they should be publicly supervised and controlled. It is by these very combinations that overhead costs have been reduced, increased returns to labor made possible, mass production developed, and quick and cheap transportation and communication not only brought into existence but made profitable. We have learned that it is not so important to have low cost of production, particularly if that means insufficient wages and poor equipment, as it is to have an increasingly large body of contented and satisfied consumers who will constantly make new markets for the multiplying products which invention and ingenuity so constantly suggest to industry.

It is plain that all these problems and considerations are the accompaniment of that change of the center of gravity of which I am primarily speaking. If men were still chiefly concerned with the form of political institutions, with representative government, with the protection of civil liberty, with poetry, philosophy, and the religious life, then the most significant and striking individuals would be leaders of the people, poets, philosophers, and religious teachers. The fact that they are not is a measure and an index of the change which has taken place.

What is to be the end of it all? Surely it would be a sorry day for the world if zeal for liberty, if poetry, philosophy, and religion were permanently to remain in the background and were to cease to hold their once dominant place in the life and the minds of men. It would be a long step backward if through the substitution of wealth for liberty men were to become permanently materially minded and gradually to slip back into the state of industrious and contented ants. A way must be found to correlate this new economic motive and ideal with the older intellectual, political, and religious motives and ideals, and to enrich each by the other. That this is no easy task goes without saying. First of all, men must be made conscious of the contradictions that have come into their lives through failure to realize that this center of gravity has shifted. Americans of the office-holding and office-seeking class continue to-day to quote Jefferson and to roll up their eyes and sob at the name of Lincoln, while flatly contradicting in thought, in feeling, and in act the most precise, the most fundamental, and the most far-reaching teachings of these great leaders of men. The same is true in Great Britain. Many a man calls himself a Liberal to-day who by his influence and his vote is acting quite contrary to the example and the teachings of Gladstone and of Campbell-Bannerman.

Everything would seem to depend upon our capacity really to know what is going on. This means the acquisition and the use of the power to think. It means the acquisition and use of the power to discriminate between rumor and fact, between hope and accomplishment. It means the possession of a body of principles of life, of thought, and of conduct that will offer both a base line from which to measure and a corner stone on which to build in approaching the understanding and interpretation of these new phenomena in the world. It is my own belief that there is no necessary opposition between these two centers of gravity. I think it can be shown that as liberty as a chief interest and ideal was the natural outgrowth of circumstances and happenings that preceded it, so wealth can be shown to be related to the zeal for liberty. We must not let them quarrel and set up opposition one to the other. We must not let them, either singly or in combination, dominate the lives of men and nations for the production once more of narrow, selfish, unsympathetic nationalism. We must bend every energy to make both defense of liberty and the production and just distribution of wealth a means of building the moral fiber of individuals and of nations, and of bringing the peoples of the earth into increasingly close friendship, interdependence, understanding, and cooperation for high purpose.

The ancient world is still, after all the centuries, our greatest teacher. The best textbook for the statesman of to-day and to-morrow is Cicero's famous essay De Officiis, his treatise on moral duties. Cicero understood and taught the doctrine, profoundly true, that the honorable state, like the honorable man, will refuse to take advantage of a neighbor in order to become either powerful or rich.

LINCOLN MONUMENT UNVEILING AT FREEPORT, ILL.—ADDRESS BY THE HON GEORGE W. NORRIS

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, on August 27, 1929, there was unveiled at Freeport, Ill., a statue of Abraham Lincoln, by Leonard Crunelle. The statue was presented to the city of Freeport by the Hon. W. T. Rawleigh. The statue stands on the historic spot where the second of the great Lincoln-Douglas debates took place. I ask to have printed in the RECORD the principal address, delivered by the Hon. GEORGE W. NORRIS, of Nebraska, on the occasion of the unveiling of that statue.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. Senator NORRIS's address is as follows:

We are assembled in this historic spot to pay a grateful nation's homage and respect to the greatest statesman of modern times. Everywhere in civilization the name of Abraham Lincoln is emblematic of human freedom. Under his leadership the cruel shackles of human bondage were stricken from the bleeding limbs of a subjugated race. History has enshrined his name as the great leader who put civilization's stamp of disapproval upon the centuries-old claim that it was right in the sight of God and man for the flesh and blood of human beings to be the subject of barter and sale in the commercial transactions of men.

When our Revolutionary fathers rebelled from the mother country and formed this Nation they were performing the greatest governmental experiment ever undertaken in the history of the world. In order to reach any conclusion in the establishment of the new Government it was necessary that great compromises should be made. While the government formed under these circumstances was far in advance of anything which had theretofore existed and was the greatest step in human progress ever taken in the history of the world, yet some of the elements of tyranny and oppression still remained, unsettled and unsolved.

Of these evils, the Constitution recognized and protected the canker-demon, slavery, with its outstretched hands grasping at the very vitals of the Nation and sapping therefrom the lifeblood of the Union. It was reserved for the heroes of a later day to drive this cruel monster from our shores and to give to the people a government free from the contaminating influence of this—the greatest evil that ever disgraced a nation's history.

It is said that in ancient times a certain king undertook to erect a monument which should be an emblem of his greatness upon the field of battle. Out of solid marble, in the image of the king, the statue was carved, and it remained only to raise it to its solid foundation. He set aside a certain day as a legal holiday for the erection of the monument and invited all his subjects to be present and witness the spectacle. When the day arrived, thousands of his people from all parts of his kingdom came together at the appointed place to assist in placing the statue upon its foundation. Ropes were fastened and seized by hundreds of willing hands. When the great monument in the likeness of the king was raised from off the earth and was suspended beneath the heavens, it was discovered that the dry and unused ropes were giving way. In this exciting moment, what was to be done? It was now impossible to let the monument back and to pull farther would break the ropes and

the statue would be broken and ruined in its fall. The breathless silence was at last broken by a clear, sweet voice which rang out upon the air with the exclamation, "Wet the ropes!" Immediately water was brought, the ropes were moistened, and the mighty statue was raised to its position, uninjured and unharmed.

The people of this country decided to erect a monument as emblematic of liberty. It was to stand upon the grave of state sovereignty, dedicated to human freedom. For years some of our leading citizens had been educating public sentiment and molding it into proper shape. In 1861 the sculptor's work was finished and it remained only to place the monument upon its foundation. When it was partially raised and was suspended between heaven and earth, the startling discovery was made that the ropes were breaking. In this emergency, when wise men hesitated, when leaders faltered, when politicians stumbled, when patriotic women prayed for divine help, there was one clear voice which rang out upon the air with the command, "Wet the ropes!" It was the voice of the immortal Lincoln which reverberated from lake to river and from ocean to ocean; and, in answer to his call there came from the workshops of New England and from the farms of the West a million brave and patriotic men who, with their own loyal blood, wet the ropes. Again that voice was heard, and with one united, patriotic effort, the monument was placed upon its solid foundation where we believe it is to remain as long as human liberty is held sacred, as long as human love is divine.

The progress of civilization is always slow. Its history is a continuous contest between those who would give greater power of government into the hands of the people and those who are opposed to change. It is human nature that men endowed with power will struggle to the utmost before surrendering any of it. The natural thing for those having power over their fellows is to stretch their authority to the limit and to reach out with greedy hands for more and more power over the control of their fellow beings.

Originally, in the days of barbarism, the king was supreme. His subjects were slaves. He had the right to take the life of anyone without being held accountable for the act. As the people became better educated and more intelligent they resented the tyranny of unjust rulers and struggled to take into their own hands more of the power of government. This has brought about a continuous contest between those intrusted with power, seeking to retain it, and those who were suffering from tyranny, trying to take the power away from unjust rulers and place it in the hands of the people themselves. Some of these contests have been fought out upon the field of battle. Some, more recently, have been settled by a peaceful means. The history of the overthrow of slavery is a glaring instance of one of the greatest steps ever taken in human progress. It may be greater than any other one, but it is emblematic and illustrative of them all.

In the present stage of civilized society it is difficult to see how anyone could ever defend, anywhere, at any time, this unjust and cruel system of holding human being in bondage. We wonder now how any one human could have ever tolerated or defended such iniquitous, barbarous practice, and yet the sacrifices made to rid the world of this demon are far beyond the scope of human imagination to fully comprehend. For every drop of blood drawn by slavery's lash there has been sacrificed the lives of thousands of innocent men who died upon the field of battle.

It is difficult to understand sometimes why nature demands such terrible sacrifices to right human wrongs. A great poet has said:

> "How truly the course of nature tells,
> By its small heed to earthly suffering,
> That it was fashioned for a happier world."

But such is the law, which, with immutable force, has always governed the progress of civilization.

In every great struggle, after victory has been attained and a step in progress has been made, it is found that special interests have taken advantage of conditions for their own selfish enrichment, and, while the main object has been accomplished, many new evils have crept into the governmental fabric.

The incentive for such things is the almost natural desire for special enrichment. In fact it is historically true to say that most of the wars of history have been brought on, either directly or indirectly, by the desire of some powerful special class or classes to enrich themselves at the sacrifice and disadvantage of their fellow men. If there had been no financial profit in the ownership of human flesh and blood, there would have been no slavery. If there had been no slavery, the Civil War never would have been part of our history.

The rivalry of nations, controlled by men desirous of making money through trade and commerce, has resulted in the establishment of huge armies and in an international race for larger navies. If we could take the profit out of war, we would have taken the greatest possible step toward international peace. If there were no profit in preparing for war, this universal, international armament race would be unknown.

We have recently passed through a World War, the greatest in all history—a war which, we were made to believe, was fought to forever end war, and yet 10 years after its close we find the nations of the world, our Nation among the rest, spending more money in preparation for war than ever before. Our Government is now spending annually more money in preparing for future wars than was ever spent in any 20 years of peace before the World War.

The nations of the world have recently signed a universal treaty outlawing war and agreeing never, in the future, to resort to war for the settlement of any international dispute; and yet, in the face of this agreement, we are recklessly going forward, during times of profound peace, spending more money annually for a larger army and a greater navy, which, we foolishly say, is done as an insurance of peace. The aim, it is claimed, is to build a navy and establish an army so great, so powerful, that no other nation, through fear alone, would think of fighting us. This means that we desire to maintain peace by frightening other nations in regard to our preparedness and our strength. The fallacy of this doctrine is that this great race is participated in by all the other nations and that every other great nation is doing the same as we are doing.

One of the causes of war, and the greatest cause of the great World War, was this universal preparation for war. Each nation seemed impelled to outstrip every other nation, all the time professing peaceful intentions. History shows that continual preparation for war will bring on war. If the world continues to arm itself, no matter what its proclamations for peace may be, the inevitable war will follow.

A great nation ought to set an example to the world, and, in order to make it possible to make such an example effective, it ought to announce that even in the preparation for war there shall be no private profit, gain, or enrichment; that the weapons of human destruction, if they must be made, will be prepared by the Government; that naval vessels will be built in Government naval yards; and that private corporations and private monopoly shall have no opportunity to be enriched by the expenditure of these vast sums of money. If our Nation took this stand, the universal propaganda for a larger army and a bigger navy would disappear. If the civilized world once knew that America was taking such a step, this universal race for military supremacy would vanish as the dew fades before the morning sun.

But the greed of monopoly is not confined to war, and the profit which monopoly makes out of war is in turn used to control government in times of peace. This was well understood by the immortal Lincoln and he many times expressed his fear that the immense wealth of individuals and corporations accruing from war would be used in time of peace to oppress the people.

In the days of Washington millionaires were unknown, and even in the days of Lincoln combinations and monopoly had not publicly shown their power and their influence. But one of the great evils which always springs from war is the enrichment of individuals and corporations which profit by war. You can not harvest a crop of millionaires without making an army of paupers.

Wealth, when combined in immense quantities, is always a stumbling block in the advancement of civilization. Combinations and trusts formed for profit bring in their wake a new kind of slavery. Under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln we abolished human slavery, but since that day there has grown up in our country powerful combinations and monopolies which were unheard of then. There never was a time in the history of our country when combined wealth possessed the power over government which it possesses to-day. Economic slavery is the ultimate result of complete combination of money, and economic slavery is as cruel, as merciless, and as effective as slavery based upon the color of the human skin.

When combinations of wealth control our politics and our political parties, the common people are forgotten and the power of wealth looks only to the happiness, contentment, and enrichment of those in control. When monopoly controls the policies of our great political parties the evil which Lincoln feared shows itself along other lines and in other ways. It eventually controls government in all its branches. It names the appointees for thousands of our important offices. It controls the sources of information and the political machinery which governs elections.

The man who is compelled to toil against his wish and contrary to his will is a slave, even though his skin may be white. We have seen, in recent years, Federal judges who were appointed in most cases through the mighty influence of wealth to positions of unlimited power, for life, issuing injunctions in labor disputes, which, in effect, have brought about involuntary servitude. These injunctions have denied access to the courts. They have denied to toiling masses the rights which are essential to human freedom. The tyranny of some of these injunctions, in their effect, reminds us of the days when slavery was recognized by our Constitution.

We did not hesitate, when the time came, to change the Constitution so as to abolish slavery based upon the color of the individual; and the time will soon come when we must, by constitutional enactment, take away the life tenure of office of men appointed to the judiciary through the influence of partisan political machines.

The spirit of Lincoln still lives, and it is sufficient to lead the people to change our fundamental law so as to abolish any form of involuntary servitude regardless of the conditions upon which it is based. Not only will an enlightened and civilized people demand that all forms of slavery shall be abolished, but they will likewise demand that every

citizen's voice shall be heard in the selection of a Chief Magistrate and that political machines and selfish combinations of wealth shall be dethroned in their unlimited power which our political practices have given them in the selection of our President.

When our forefathers framed the Constitution they were engaged, as I have said, in a governmental experiment. They were taking away from the king some of his power and giving it to the people, and yet they hesitated as to how far they should go. Therefore, they provided that the President should be elected by an Electoral College. It was intended that the presidential electors should exercise a discretion in the selection of a Chief Magistrate, but, from long practice, step by step, political machines have gained control and adopted methods in the selection of the President which deprive the ordinary citizen of any participation in that—the most important step of our Government.

The Electoral College provided for in the Constitution stands in the way of complete enjoyment of freedom by the electorate. It is a useless, unnecessary, and hampering step in giving to the people the freedom which our forefathers intended they should have and the freedom which Lincoln in his day struggled to attain.

The abolishment of the Electoral College by a proper amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving to the electors the freedom of the ballot, is a necessary step which must and will be taken when the people realize that it stands between them and complete freedom of citizenship.

The ordinary citizen has nothing to say as to who shall be President. The national conventions, as everyone knows, are controlled by political combinations and partisan, political machinery. Special interests, able to supply money for the sinews of a political campaign, are dominant, and such a thing as electing an independent candidate for President under our political system is possible only in theory but absolutely impossible in practice.

The control of our Government by special interests is the glaring obstacle standing in the way of a government "of the people, by the people, for the people." In fact, if Lincoln were alive to-day and engaged in a national contest he would be denounced as a Bolshevist for uttering these memorable words, words which express the foundation principle of every democracy. Monopoly would agree with Lincoln on one of these propositions but would disagree with him on the other two. It would say with Lincoln, "Government of the people," but at that point it would part company. It would have a government of the people, by monopoly, for monopoly.

Under a recent decision of our own Supreme Court, if the lowly Nazarene should return to earth, come to our shores, and make application for citizenship he would be denied on account of the doctrines of peace and righteousness which he advocated and for which he suffered death upon the cross.

These are evils of which it is not pleasant to complain, but there is no time more appropriate to call attention to them than when speaking of the virtues and the doctrines of the immortal Lincoln—the man whose heart and soul breathed the freedom and the welfare of humanity, the man who stood for righteousness, for the poor as well as the rich, and who, if he were here in body, as I hope he is in spirit, would be the leader to free men and women of his color as he was the leader in freeing men and women of a different color.

The power and influence of monopoly in the control of our political and economic system has been recently very effectively shown by the investigation made by the Federal Trade Commission of the activities of the so-called Power Trust. The disclosures in this investigation have shocked the moral sensibilities of the Nation. The evidence produced demonstrates that the Power Trust is the greatest monopoly which has ever been put together by human ingenuity. With its sinister and selfish motives it has invaded the public schools. It has contaminated the colleges by indirectly bribing our professors. It has controlled the legislatures of our States. It has attempted to buy seats in the United States Senate. It has approached the minister in the pulpit. It has browbeaten, purchased, and contaminated the public press. It has not forgotten various social and economic organizations. It has sent its emissaries into women's clubs and into boy-scout organizations. It has controlled secret, economic, political, and religious societies. It has undertaken to control the election of judges, and has spent millions of money in its various attempts to control political organizations and elections from road overseer to President. It has spent millions of dollars to build up a public sentiment favorable to its ideas on the ownership and control of public utilities. It has done all these things by secret, underhanded, dishonorable, and unpatriotic methods. It was sufficiently powerful to prevent both of the great dominant political parties of the Nation from putting into their platforms any word of condemnation. Its emissaries have secretly overrun the country in its attempts to control all the activities of man, with the ultimate object of finally owning and controlling the generation and distribution of electric current over the entire United States. It has not hesitated to participate in elections and to blacken the character and question the patriotism of every candidate or citizen and every organization that has dared to interfere with its program. Its ultimate aim is complete ownership and distribution of electric power.

We are living in the dawn of an electric age. Electricity is becoming as common and as necessary in our homes as water. Every rippling stream which trickles down the mountainside and flows through the meadows to the sea is capable of producing this unseen and but little understood element which man has called "electricity." This unseen but powerful element is fast becoming a necessary part of our civilization. It is necessary in the control and the management of all manufacturing establishments. It can turn the tireless wheels of industry in the greatest factory, and with equal accuracy and precision it can perform various and numberless household duties in the humblest homes. It relieves the drudgery of the housewife. It performs the work of the laborer, the miner, the manufacturer, and all other branches of industry.

If this necessity of human life is to be owned and controlled by monopoly, then the people will ultimately become the economic slaves of the owners of this modern necessity. In the main, it is developed from our natural resources. The streams which God fills with the rains and the snows from the mountain sides, the coal placed by an all-wise Creator in the bowels of the earth were intended for the comfort and the happiness of man, but this great monopoly is converting them into a private asset for private gain.

A people who, under Lincoln, would not stand for the enslaving of the black race, will not permanently submit to the control and domination of a necessity of life by a private corporation for private gain. This great necessity of our existence, a part of the very sinews of our life and our civilization, must be taken to the factories and to the homes of our people without being loaded down with monopolistic costs and profits. The act of an all-wise Creator in giving this blessing to mankind must not be perverted and used for the subjugation and overburdening of the people.

What doth it profit if we strike the chains of slavery from the black man and then permit monopoly to forge the same chains upon millions of our own race?

I make no complaint against wealth as such. I have no condemnation against the man who honestly acquires a vast fortune. It is the misuse of wealth that deserves our condemnation, and when these vast fortunes are combined and recombined in the forms of trusts and monopolies, and when they undertake to control for their own private gain all the natural resources of the country, then it is time for a free people, if they would retain their freedom, to rise up in defense of their God-given rights. Economic slavery is as great an injustice, as cruel, as any political slavery ever established by man; and if, by the combination of vast amounts of wealth, the economic, the political, and the social functions of our race are controlled and dominated by those who own the combination, then those who are thus controlled are in reality slaves. When monopoly gets control of a necessity of life, especially when the necessity is derived from a natural resource which God has given to us all, then we are on the verge of an economic slavery which will crush to earth those who work and those who toil.

Lincoln was not unaware of the dangers which monopoly would bring. He knew that one of the evil results of war was the amassing of immense fortunes and the building up of huge combinations of capital. He was a believer in the permanence of the Declaration of Independence, and he believed that that immortal document applied not only to Revolutionary days and to political tyranny, but that its declarations were equally aimed at monopolistic control at all times. He had great reverence for Jefferson, because Jefferson had put into the declaration permanent assurance underlying a free government which, as Lincoln said, applied then as well as it applied in the days of the Revolution. In referring to these dangers and to the change of political leaders and political parties after they had gained office and power, he said:

"These expressions, differing in form, are identical in object and effect—the supplanting the principles of free government and restoring those of classification, caste, and legitimacy. They would delight a convocation of crowned heads plotting against the people. They are the vanguard, the sappers and miners, of returning despotism. We must repulse them, or they will subjugate us.

"This is a world of compensations, and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God can not long retain it.

"All honor to Jefferson, to the man who in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people had the coolness, forecast, and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times, and so to embalm it there, that to-day and in all coming days it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling block to the harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression."

Again, in a message to Congress, Lincoln said:

"Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. * * * Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost."

That part of the Declaration of Independence which Lincoln seemed to love most and for which he gave particular praise to Jefferson was

the part which, in his judgment, applied to our present day as well as to the days of the Revolution. It was the part which he denominated as the very origin of popular government. It reads as follows:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

These words were the foundation corner stone of Lincoln's philosophy. Boiled down they include just three things—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. These are the objects—the only objects of government. They are as permanent as the heavens, and it was an interference with these rights that Lincoln even in his day feared might be brought about by monopoly and combinations of wealth. Since that day we have seen monopolies grow, until, like a colossus, they now tower toward Heaven's canopy to such an extent that the danger which Lincoln feared then confronts us now. This danger is growing greater and getting nearer. I have no fear but that the patriotic people of the Nation will meet it as they have met every other danger which has ever confronted our Government.

From the days of Lincoln many of our great leaders and political economists have pointed out this danger, and it has been suggested by them that the danger to our Government and our social fabric which comes from the amassing of such huge fortunes could be at least partially met by the enactment of a Federal progressive inheritance tax. But every effort to enact such a tax, which would curtail the evils of unreasonable wealth, has been strenuously fought by the same combinations and monopolies which have been growing in power and influence since the days of Lincoln.

A law providing for a progressive inheritance tax, properly drafted, giving liberal exemptions, is the least burdensome of any tax law ever devised. It is inexpensive to operate. It makes its levies where they are the least burdensome and, besides raising a large amount of revenue for the administration of the Government, it curtails and greatly eliminates the danger to government and society which comes from the amassing and combining of large fortunes. The inheritance tax ought to be so drafted that it would permit exemptions sufficient for the testator to provide for the comfort and even the luxury of those dependent upon him during his life, and then the rate should progressively advance so as to make it impossible for a human being to continue combination and monopoly beyond the term of his natural life.

I have an abiding faith that all the great questions which confront us as a people will eventually be solved by the people and for the people; that the dangers of the future feared by Lincoln will be met by his descendants as fully and as patriotically as he and his advisors met the serious questions of government which confronted them in the dark days of the Civil War. We have his example. We have the benefit of his life. We have, I hope, in our hearts, his spirit, and, in this spirit, we will be faithful to the governmental doctrines for which he gave his life. We will profit by his example and follow his advice to the end that, in our own day, the prophetic words of the Savior of mankind will be exemplified and fulfilled, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth will make you free."

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an editorial appearing in the New York Times of yesterday under the headline "Investment Trusts." I would like to have it printed in the RECORD, because it is a matter about which at a later date I shall have something to say.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The editorial is as follows:

[From the New York Times, Sunday, September 8, 1929]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

No one in touch with the ideas of Wall Street can have missed the prevalent impression that the stock market's recent activities have been associated with the immensely increased resources of the investment trusts. Since their transactions are conducted without publicity, it is possible that the market may misjudge at any given time their scope and direction; but the known facts are so extraordinary that the potential influence of this new financial machinery is not easy to overlook. The capital possesssed by enterprises of the kind has been enlarged with great suddenness and with almost incredible rapidity. In Doctor Robinson's pioneer textbook on the subject, published three years ago, the author referred to "the comparative paucity of investment trusts in the United States." The report by Attorney General Ottinger, of New York, in November, 1927, stated that "their paid-in capital probably exceeds $400,000,000," as against the $750,000,000 British investment trusts, and he did not assign them a powerful influence on the market of the day.

Last April, however, Doctor Robinson estimated roundly a billion dollars for the stock, bond, and debenture capital of existing American investment trusts, and the Financial Chronicle's careful compilations indicate that no less than $1,110,000,000 new stocks and bonds of investment trusts were issued in the seven months ending with last July. The Chronicle's figures actually show that these enterprises accounted for nearly one-third of the period's unprecedentedly large issues of new stock by American corporations of every description. Instead of slackening during the summer months, the offerings of new investment trust stock have been greatly accelerated. It has been calculated that, at the average rate of increase during 1929 to date, the full twelvemonth will have added between $2,000,000,000 and $2,500,000,000 to the capital resources of such companies.

It is not surprising that Wall Street should have pictured a wave of competitive buying on the stock exchange, simply in order to make use of these accumulating resources. It will hardly be supposed, however, that the enormous sums obtained through these recent issues of investment-trust stock are poured instantaneously into the speculative market. Blocks of securities may have been acquired on option or otherwise, before a company's own stock was placed. With Wall Street money rates at their recent height, great sums can for the time be profitably invested in the stock exchange call-money market. But the essential facts remain that the purpose for which this capital was raised was to buy securities, that statements of the companies usually show overwhelming predominance of stocks in their portfolio over bonds, and that the very rapid recent increase in their capital resources has occurred when prices for stocks were at the crest of a prolonged and sensational advance.

Under such circumstances, it is natural that discussion of the activities of these companies should reflect considerable bewilderment. On the one hand, pressure to invest this mass of new capital in line with the companies' purposes is necessarily strong; on the other, the principle of buying in a cheap market and selling in a dear market is an axiom of sound investment company finance. Inference as to what policy will be pursued, and with what results, varies widely, ranging from prediction that the companies will continue to buy in quantity at existing or still higher prices, in the belief that the advance can not be stopped, to prediction that at some point simultaneous "unloading" by them, in order not to be caught in a prolonged decline, may itself precipitate general reaction. A third possibility, that a great part of this new capital will be constantly shifted into and out of the market, stocks being bought on occasional brief set-backs of prices and possibly sold again on the ensuing rise, just now seems to appeal to the Wall Street mind.

This, it is true, would resemble less the traditional business of investment companies than the entry of rich corporations into the field of the "room trader" and "professional speculator." Yet the position is in all respects peculiar; not less so, certainly, with these huge resources becoming available at a moment when the present significance and future probabilities of the stock market itself are questions on which experienced financiers disagree—if they do not frankly admit suspended judgment.

PRINTING OF TARIFF DATA

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement showing a comparison of the rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 with the bill (H. R. 2667) as it passed the House and also with the bill (H. R. 2667) as amended by the Senate Finance Committee.

I desire to call attention to the fact that a similar statement of comparison of the rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the tariff act of 1922 with the House bill was printed June 19, 1929, as House Document No. 44.

The letter of transmittal, accompanying the statement, explains fully the basis upon which the statement was prepared.

The statement not only includes a comparison in the rates of duty and equivalent ad valorem rates in the present law with the House bill as it passed the House, but also includes the rates and equivalent ad valorems as amended by the Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Was the statement which the Senator proposes to have printed prepared under the direction of the Finance Committee?

Mr. SMOOT. It was prepared by the Tariff Commission at the request of the Finance Committee.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The Senator says "it was prepared by the Tariff Commission"?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes. The reason for having the statement printed is this: The comparison of rates which was printed on June 19, 1929, was based upon estimates of the revenue collected before the rebates and the fines were included. Now they have exactly the amount that was actually collected. It makes, however, very little difference in the record.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Does the comparative statement include the rates under the present law, the rates under the House bill, and those proposed by the bill as reported by a majority of the members of the Senate committee.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; it includes those.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Very well.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts and Mr. FLETCHER addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield first to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator if the statement which he offers contains a comparison of the rate levied in 1922 with the rate that existed prior to that law?

Mr. SMOOT. No; I will say to the Senator it does not.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. It seems to me that at some later time such a comparison should be prepared. There have been two revisions, if the pending bill shall pass, of the tariff since the World War. We ought to have the rates which existed prior to that war in order to determine the extent of the increases or decreases that have been made since that time.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator refers to the tariff act of 1913, I will be very glad to have it prepared. I will say to the Senator that if I had had those figures I would have asked that they be included in this statement.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Then we will have a complete picture of what has been done with reference to the tariff, or what has been attempted to be done, since the World War.

Mr. SMOOT. I will be very glad to comply with the Senator's request.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator how long will it take to prepare the schedules of the tariff act known as the Underwood-Simmons bill so that we could have this information all printed together?

Mr. SMOOT. I think perhaps it can be done within a week.

Mr. SWANSON. I should like to have them printed together for comparison. If it can not be done within the next two or three days, it seems to me the better course perhaps would be to have the statement which the Senator presents printed at this time, and we could then subsequently have a reprint with all the figures in one document. It could be done in that way.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that the statement which I have requested to be printed has already been set up, and is ready to be printed just as soon as the order is made.

Mr. SWANSON. I offer as an amendment to the request of the Senator from Utah—and I hope he will not object—to have the statement he has made first printed, and as soon as there can be prepared a statement of the rates in the Underwood-Simmons Act that a second print shall be made including those rates along with the figures which the Senator now presents.

Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection whatever, Mr. President, to that being done.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE and Mr. FLETCHER addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield first to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. FLETCHER. I should like to ask the Senator, if he will allow me, whether he is willing to include an index to the bill in his request? There is no index now, and if we are going to reprint the bill, it seems to me there ought to be an index.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that the statement which I have asked be printed begins with the first paragraph in Schedule 1 and takes up every paragraph that follows in the bill. We will have, however, in the next few days, an index of the bill by itself.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I could not hear the Senator's statement and therefore wish to ask, Does the comparative print which he is asking to have made contemplate the printing of the latest available figures of domestic production and imports and the relation of imports to domestic production?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the statement I have presented is merely a comparison of the rates. There is no reason, so far as I can see, for including what the Senator suggests in the statement which I have asked to have printed. The figures, of course, may be obtained.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I realize that; but, as I remember, when one of the previous tariff revisions was under consideration by the Senate a comparative print by paragraphs was published, and along with it such data as I have suggested.

Mr. SMOOT. Such a comparative print will be out within a couple of days, showing exactly the law of 1922, the changes made by the House in that law, and the changes proposed by the bill as reported by the Senate committee. As to each paragraph of the bill, the print will show exactly the changes which have been made by the House to existing law and by the Senate Finance Committee to the House provisions.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Would it not be possible also to have printed in another column the statistics, where they are available, as to domestic production and imports of products affected by the tariff schedules? I make this suggestion to the Senator because, although I know that the information is contained in the Tariff Survey, nevertheless it would be very convenient for the use of the Senate if we could have those figures opposite the paragraphs in the comparative print.

Mr. SMOOT. The volume would be so long that it would be absolutely impossible to handle it on the desks of Senators.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It would only add one more column.

Mr. SMOOT. Oh, no; it would add several.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. And I am sure that such a print was prepared when one of the previous revisions was under consideration.

Mr. SMOOT. A summary of the tariff, I will say, will be placed on the desk of every Senator. Taking the bill which I have on my desk—and each Senator will have one of the same kind—the page of the tariff summary which is pertinent is noted opposite every item. For instance, as to paragraph 398, reference to that will be found on page 908 of the summary of the tariff. Therefore we have that information complete. It would not be possible to put the summary alongside of each paragraph in the bill.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I understand we could not get it all; but what I am asking is that the figures which are available on domestic production and imports and the relation of imports to domestic production be printed. They would not take up a great amount of space, and I think they would be of great use to the Senate in the consideration of the bill.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I desire to address a question to the Senator for the purpose of eliciting information quite like that sought by the Senator from Wisconsin. When the 1922 tariff bill was before us we were provided by the Tariff Commission with a compilation, making up quite a volume, in which there was given with respect to each particular item mentioned in the tariff bill information concerning production in the United States, importations, consumption, the source abroad from which the commodity comes, the use to which it is ordinarily put when that is not commonly and generally known, the labor cost entering into the production of the article, and other pertinent and very valuable information of that character. The volume proved of exceedingly great service. I have several times since endeavored to get a copy of that work, but the most diligent search by my secretary has yielded nothing. I do not know what has become of it.

Mr. SMOOT. Has not the Senator received a summary of the tariff? It is a volume that thick [indicating]. I instructed the clerk of the Finance Committee to see that every Senator received one. I think there are three or four thousand pages in the volume, giving just the information which the Senator seeks.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I have not received a copy of it.

Mr. SMOOT. I will assure the Senator that it has been printed; and, not only that, but I will assure all Senators that if they have not received a copy they will receive it.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I am glad to have that assurance from the Senator. I rose to inquire whether we were to be supplied with a similar document.

Mr. SMOOT. I will see that every Senator is supplied with a copy. I thought they had been already furnished with one.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. By whom has the statement, which the Senator presents, been compiled?

Mr. SMOOT. By the Tariff Commission.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Utah a question dealing with the statement which he presents. I received this morning Senate committee print of Comparison of Rates of Duty in the Pending Tariff Bill of 1929 with the Present Law. The Senator, of course, saw that before it was printed?

Mr. SMOOT. I did.

Mr. HARRISON. That document contains a comparison of the ad valorem percentages of the pending bill as reported by the Senate committee, the ad valorem rates as carried in the bill which was passed by the House, and the rates of the present law. I am wondering why in this print the percentage of increase made by the House bill over the present law was not

included as well as the percentage of increase in rates provided by the Senate committee amendments over the present law?

Mr. SMOOT. I can not see that any real information would have been furnished if that had been done. The Senator knows very well that if he wants to figure out the percentages, it will take him only a short time to ascertain exactly what they are, if he desires to have the information.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator says that he does not see any value in a report that would show the percentage of increase schedule by schedule made by the House bill over the present law as well as that made by the Senate Committee over the present law.

Mr. SMOOT. No.

Mr. HARRISON. That is what I understood the Senator to say.

Mr. SMOOT. The document itself shows exactly what the rate was in the 1922 act; it shows exactly what changes were made by the House; and it also shows exactly what amendments were reported by the Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. HARRISON. I am familiar with that fact; but I am wondering why the document does not contain the increases by percentages made in this bill over the present rates and by the House bill over the present rates. Let me get down to this point.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I should like to interrupt the Senator for a moment.

Mr. HARRISON. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The Senator speaks about the percentage of increases only. Why not decreases?

Mr. HARRISON. Or decreases; I will accept the suggestion.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Are there any decreases?

Mr. HARRISON. There is a decrease in one schedule, which will be analyzed presently.

Mr. SMOOT. Then, what the Senator wants is a percentage of decrease upon a decrease——

Mr. HARRISON. No.

Mr. SMOOT. That is exactly what it is.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator can not confuse the issue in that way.

Mr. SMOOT. That is exactly what the Senator is asking for, as I understand him, or the percentage of increase over a decrease.

Mr. HARRISON. Here is exactly what the Senator from Mississippi wants. I have it myself. I knew how to get it.

Mr. SMOOT. Anybody can get it.

Mr. HARRISON. And it is very enlightening. But I was wondering why in the preparation of this document to be used by Senators in the tariff debate the percentage of increase in each schedule in this bill over the present law is not included.

Mr. SMOOT. I told the Senator that, so far as I was personally concerned, I did not see any advantage whatever in that. The figures might be entirely misleading.

Mr. HARRISON. They would not be misleading.

Mr. SMOOT. They might be very misleading.

Mr. HARRISON. A statement of the percentage of increase in each schedule would be very enlightening as to what it is proposed to do.

Now, I wish to ask the Senator another question. This document was prepared by the Tariff Commission, as I understand?

Mr. SMOOT. It was.

Mr. HARRISON. Did the Senator see it before it went to the Public Printer?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; I saw it.

Mr. HARRISON. I ask if the Tariff Commission did not include the percentage of increase schedule by schedule in the rates proposed by the Senate committee over those in the present law and the percentage of increase made by the House bill over the present law, and if it was not stricken out before the document went to the printer for publication?

Mr. SMOOT. Not only the increases but the decreases as well were stricken out, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. HARRISON. They were stricken out?

Mr. SMOOT. They were.

Mr. HARRISON. Why were they stricken out?

Mr. SMOOT. Because, so far as I was concerned, I did not see any use at all of the figures being put in the compilation.

Mr. HARRISON. Will the Senator object to another printing being made showing those increases?

Mr. SMOOT. No; I have no objection at all, none whatever, if the Senator wants that done.

Mr. HARRISON. I am curious to understand why the Senator struck out these percentages of increase when they were prepared by the Tariff Commission and were to be printed by the Government Printing Office. Why did the Senator constitute himself a censor to strike out those percentages of increase?

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator from Utah did not think it was necessary to have the document show a percentage of increase on an increase or a percentage of decrease on a decrease in the case of any rate that may be passed by the House and amended by the Senate. For instance, if the House bill placed on any article, say, a duty of 1 cent a pound, as it did on certain agricultural products, and that duty was increased to 3 cents a pound by the Senate committee, why should we have printed there a statement that that was an increase of 200 per cent? It would only be misleading, and I thought it was perfectly useless to have it done. If, however, the Senator wants it done, I am perfectly willing to have it printed, and he can use it in any way he desires.

Mr. HARRISON. I am going to put it in the RECORD now, so that those who want this information that was procured from the Tariff Commission can get it.

Mr. SMOOT. That is all right.

Mr. HARRISON. This is what the Senator struck out. May I read it, Mr. President?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Mississippi for that purpose?

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

Mr. HARRISON. In the chemical schedule, Schedule No. 1, the percentage of increase in the House bill over the present rate is 10.28 per cent. In the Senate bill the increase over the present law is 1.74 per cent.

In the earthenware schedule, Schedule 2, the percentage of increase over the present law carried by the House bill is 20.65 per cent. The Senate bill carries an increase of 17.42 per cent over the present law.

In metals there is an increase in the House bill of 7.88 per cent. The Senate bill shows a decrease of 12.76 per cent because of manganese being placed on the free list. With manganese carrying the same rate of duty as in the present law there would be an increase of 5 per cent plus in the metal schedule over the present law.

In wood and manufactures of wood the House bill carries an increase of 59.87 per cent over the present law. The Senate bill carries a decrease of 1.20 per cent from the present law.

In the sugar schedule the increase carried in the House bill is 36.12 per cent over the present law. In the Senate bill there is an increase of 24.90 per cent over the present law.

In tobacco there is no increase and no decrease.

Mr. SMOOT. There was an increase in the House.

Mr. HARRISON. In the House there was an increase of 6.14 per cent. In the Senate bill there is no increase and no decrease.

In the agricultural schedule there is an increase in the House bill of 48.93 per cent. In the Senate bill there is an increase of 44.80 per cent.

On spirits and wines there is an increase in the House bill of 22.32 per cent. In the Senate bill there is an increase over the present law of 22.32 per cent.

In the cotton-manufactures schedule there is an increase in the House bill over the present law of 8.24 per cent. In the Senate bill there is an increase of .5 per cent over the present law.

In the flax, hemp, and jute schedule there is an increase in the House bill over the present law of 3.49 per cent. In the Senate bill there is an increase over the present law of 4.19 per cent.

In the wool schedule in the House bill there is an increase over the present law of 16.99 per cent. In the Senate bill there is an increase over the present law of 14.51 per cent.

In the silk schedule there is an increase in the House bill over the present law of 6.38 per cent. In the Senate bill there is an increase of 10.41 per cent.

In the rayon schedule there is an increase of seventeen one-hundredths of 1 per cent in the House bill over the present law. In the Senate bill there is an increase of 2.11 per cent.

In the paper and pulp schedule there is an increase in the House bill of 6.64 per cent. In the Senate bill there is an increase over the present law of 6.60 per cent.

In the sundries schedule there is an increase in the House bill over the present law of 37.95 per cent. In the Senate bill there is an increase over the present law of 27.76 per cent.

It seems to me that those figures speak for themselves; and I can understand why the Senator struck them out before this report was printed by the Government Printing Office.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, there is not any information in the statement just made by the Senator that any Senator could not obtain in regard to any item by looking at the report. The report will show exactly what the percentages of increases or decreases from present law and changes made by Senate to

House rates. What the Senator wants is to show the percentages of increases on increases or decreases on decreases on House amendments to the present. It seems perfectly foolish to me to print any such percentages.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Referring to the inquiry made by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH], as I understand, these tariff-information reports consist of about 15 volumes. They were originally printed for the use of the House. The members of the Finance Committee have had the use of these reports, and they have been very helpful to them and full of very valuable information; but the individual Members of the Senate have not received these reports. There must be some in print, because I have been able to purchase them for my constituents at the cost of $3.75 for a complete set. May I suggest to the Senator that he present an order for the printing of additional volumes of the tariff-information reports, and that a certain number of them be sent to each Member of the Senate?

Mr. SMOOT. I think one or two have been sent to each Senator already. If not, I shall ask to have that done.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. It is a fact that members of the committee have had them, but it is also a fact that the Members of the Senate generally have not had the use of these volumes; and they are indispensable in making any examination of these rates.

Mr. SMOOT. I have received a great number of them from the House document room, and when any Senator has asked me for them I have sent them to the Senator and told him there was no need of making the request through me, that he could get them himself; but it will not make any difference. If the House has not a sufficient number, I will see that the Senate orders a sufficient number for anybody that wants them.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I do not think it is as essential that Senators should be supplied with these different pamphlets that have been gotten out by the Tariff Commission as it is that the Senate should have those pamphlets contained in one publication.

Mr. SMOOT. That is what I will have done.

Mr. SIMMONS. When we considered the last tariff bill, as the Senator from Montana has stated, there was upon the desk of every Senator before we began the consideration of the bill a book that contained all of this tariff information that had been gathered. It constituted in a large measure the facts upon which rates should be made, and upon which increases or decreases should be justified or demanded. No book that has ever been published, no document or printed information that has ever been furnished, has been so valuable to Senators in the consideration of tariff bills as that book that was placed on our desks when we considered the bill of 1922. It saved an enormous amount of time in the discussion and consideration of the bill, and it enabled Senators in all parts of the Chamber immediately to ascertain the facts or give the facts which would tend to support or contradict statements that might be made by other Senators upon this floor. It was absolutely invaluable. It helped tremendously in expediting the consideration of that bill.

Mr. President, I have had prepared for my own use a book in which all of these different pamphlets are consolidated. I find it very useful to me; but it is astonishing to me that the Senator who speaks for the majority of this body upon this bill should not have adverted to the fact that we had this matter printed for the benefit of all Senators the last time, and arranged to have a similar book printed for the use of Senators this time.

The Senator says we can get these pamphlets. Of course we can; there are plenty of them, I suppose; but we want the book consolidating these different pamphlets.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator will get the book, with his name on it, and every other Senator will get it.

Mr. SIMMONS. But I do not have it. The one I have I had to have especially prepared for my own use. I have not a copy of the official book, and I have not seen a Senator who has it. When will we get it?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in one volume the Tariff Commission's reports to the extent to which the law will allow us to print them. I will assure the Senator that that will supply all of the Senators and perhaps a great many more persons.

Mr. SIMMONS. Does the Senator propose that we shall not have these books until the whole thing can be reprinted?

Mr. SMOOT. Oh, it will not take very long.

Mr. SIMMONS. Or does the Senator propose that these different pamphlets shall be bound together in one volume?

Mr. REED. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. SIMMONS. After I hear the answer of the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, those pamphlets are all printed in schedules—Schedules 1 to 16.

Mr. SIMMONS. I know they are.

Mr. SMOOT. What I propose to do is to ask unanimous consent of the Senate to print the number of each of those pamphlets that the law will allow us to print, and then I will see that they are bound and the name of each Senator put upon the book and that book placed upon his desk.

Mr. SIMMONS. How long will that take?

Mr. SMOOT. Only a short time.

Mr. SIMMONS. What does the Senator mean by "a short time"—a day or a week?

Mr. SMOOT. We ought to be able to get it in two or three days. Work will be started on it at once.

Mr. SIMMONS. I think it is very unfortunate that we have it not at the very beginning of the consideration of this bill.

Mr. SMOOT. I thought that every Senator who wanted to know anything about the bill, if the document was not in our document room—and it was not, because it is a House document—could simply have asked the House for the document.

Mr. SIMMONS. Now I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield for a suggestion, every member of the Finance Committee has available, ready to-day, a book like this [exhibiting volume], which consolidates all of the 15 pamphlets in one volume.

Mr. SIMMONS. Exactly; but what I desire is that every Senator upon this floor shall be supplied with that book.

Mr. REED. I think the Government Printing Office can have that ready for every Senator within two or three days. It ought not to take longer than that.

Mr. SIMMONS. I hope the Senator is right, Mr. President.

Mr. SMOOT. So that there will be no mistake about it, I desire to say to the Senator that we already have a copy for every member of the committee. Under the law we could not print that number if we printed every one that we could print. I will state that my request now is that we print, schedule by schedule, the tariff information reports used by the House as furnished by the Tariff Commission, and that we bind those schedules in one book similar to the one just exhibited by the Senator from Pennsylvania, and have the name of each Senator placed upon one of those books and have it delivered at his desk.

Mr. SIMMONS. If the Senator will pardon me, while the majority members of the committee may have been supplied with the book which the Senator from Pennsylvania has just exhibited, I am advised that the minority Senators have not been.

Mr. SMOOT. That is true, Mr. President.

Mr. SIMMONS. I know that I had to go out and arrange personally to have my copy prepared.

Mr. SMOOT. This is the first time it has ever been done. Every other tariff bill that has been considered has been taken up schedule by schedule, and the figures have been taken from the House hearings. This is the first time that such figures have been bound in one volume together.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, it may be the first time we have incorporated all such pamphlets in one volume, but the book of reference we had during the consideration of the act now on the statute books was a book which contained all the essential information found in the various publications issued by the Tariff Commission.

Mr. SMOOT. This is the same thing, up to date.

Mr. SIMMONS. If we can get these publications bound together in one book that will be satisfactory, but I want to impress upon the Senator that he has not provided the minority members of the committee with that book, although the majority members may have it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will procure the printing and binding of the reports of the Tariff Commission.

Mr. SMOOT. I now ask for action on my request to have printed in the RECORD the statement showing a comparison of the rates of duty, and so forth.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Utah? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The matter which Mr. SMOOT requested to have printed in the RECORD is as follows:

COMPARISON OF RATES OF DUTY IN THE PENDING TARIFF BILL OF 1929 WITH THE PRESENT LAW—A STATEMENT SHOWING A COMPARISON OF THE RATES OF DUTY AND EQUIVALENT AD VALOREM RATES IN THE TARIFF ACT OF 1922 WITH THE BILL (H. R. 2667) TO PROVIDE REVENUE, TO REGULATE COMMERCE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, TO ENCOURAGE THE INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES, TO PROTECT AMERICAN LABOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES—ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SCHEDULES AND PARAGRAPHS IN THE BILL H. R. 2667

(Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission)

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION,
Washington, September 3, 1929.

Hon. REED SMOOT,
Chairman Committee on Finance,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR SMOOT: There are transmitted herewith 16 tables prepared by the United States Tariff Commission, which show by schedules and paragraphs a comparison of the rates of duty under the tariff act of 1922 and as proposed in the bill H. R. 2667, both as passed by the House of Representatives and as reported with amendments by the Finance Committee to the Senate. The first table shows a summary by schedules and the remaining tables show, by paragraphs, the rates in Schedules 1 to 15 numbered according to the pending bill.

The imports for the calendar year 1928 are used as the basis for the calculations contained in the accompanying tables and include all imports during that year under the dutiable paragraphs. The computed duties shown in the tables were calculated by applying to the 1928 imports the several rates of duty under the act of 1922, under the pending bill H. R. 2667 as passed by the House, and under the same bill as reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee.

The imports for 1928 as used were compiled by taking for each schedule and paragraph of the dutiable list the articles actually dutiable under the tariff act of 1922 and adding thereto the amount of imports of all articles transferred from the free list to the dutiable list by the pending bill as passed by the House or as reported by the Senate committee. The imports of articles proposed in the bill to be transferred to the free list remain in the basic figures of imports for 1928. Thus transfers from and to the free list were taken into consideration and all articles dutiable under either the present law or the pending bill or the Senate committee amendments are included in the imports for 1928. For these reasons the averages of imports and of the ad valorem duties for each schedule as a whole and for those paragraphs in which such transfers have been made will not agree with published statistics of imports in 1928 under the present law.

At the end of some of the schedules statistics are shown for certain paragraphs for which comparisons could not be drawn because of the differences in classification in the pending bill as compared with the present law.

Very truly yours,

ALFRED P. DENNIS,
Acting Chairman.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

COMPARATIVE RATES OF DUTY AND EQUIVALENT AD VALOREM RATES IN THE TARIFF ACT OF 1922 AND IN THE BILL H. R. 2667 AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WITH ADJUSTMENTS BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE BASED UPON IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1928, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SCHEDULES AND PARAGRAPHS IN THE BILL H. R. 2667

Schedules 1 to 15

[Summary by schedules of rates of duty in the tariff act of 1922 and H. R. 2667. The equivalent ad valorem rates are calculated from the quantity and value of imports in the calendar year 1928]

Schedule	Title	Imports, calendar year 1928	Computed duties on 1928 imports			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
		Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
1	Chemicals, oils, and paints	$94,318,991	$27,686,466	$30,534,735		*Per cent* 29.35	*Per cent* 32.37	*Per cent*
	Adjustments [a]	99,531						
	Total Sch. (S. F. C.) 1	94,418,522	27,686,466	30,534,735	$28,167,754	29.32	32.34	29.83
2	Earths, earthenware, and glassware	56,765,923	25,802,163	31,129,606		45.45	54.84	
	Adjustments [a]	125,110						
	Total Sch. (S. F. C.) 2	56,891,033	25,802,163	31,129,606	30,297,862	45.35	54.72	53.26
3	Metals and manufactures of	130,040,000	45,603,592	51,511,607		35.07	39.61	
	Adjustments [a]	11,762,717	5,598,827	8,353,240				
	Total Sch. (S. F. C.) 3	118,277,283	40,004,765	43,158,367	34,901,993	33.82	36.49	29.51
4	Wood and manufactures of	26,290,793	4,193,618	6,678,800		15.95	25.40	
	Adjustments [a]	170,856		25,628				
	Total Sch. (S. F. C.) 4	26,461,649	4,193,618	6,704,428	4,143,367	15.85	25.34	15.66
5	Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of	174,759,643	118,572,109	161,405,190	148,100,786	67.85	92.36	84.75
6	Tobacco and manufactures of	62,318,624	39,314,791	41,729,431	39,314,791	63.09	66.96	63.09
7	Agricultural products and provisions	263,442,168	60,093,425	89,820,820		22.81	34.10	
	Adjustments [a]	1,151,142	417,235	946,025				
	Total Sch. (S. F. C.) 7	264,593,310	59,676,190	88,874,795	86,411,608	22.55	33.59	32.66
8	Spirits, wines, and other beverages	1,347,013	483,489	591,386	591,386	35.98	43.90	43.90
9	Manufactures of cotton	49,463,539	19,916,330	21,557,559	20,911,879	40.26	43.58	42.28
10	Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of	131,990,656	23,973,191	24,809,189	24,978,656	18.16	18.80	18.92
11	Wool and manufactures of	115,180,986	57,171,665	66,886,360	65,468,100	49.64	58.07	56.84
12	Manufactures of silk	32,439,262	18,347,719	19,518,181	20,256,956	56.56	60.17	62.45
13	Manufactures of rayon	11,410,485	6,016,337	6,062,407	6,143,577	52.73	53.13	53.84
14	Papers and books	20,323,344	4,984,210	5,315,180	5,313,105	24.52	26.15	26.14
15	Sundries	312,245,001	63,949,286	87,949,194		20.48	28.17	
	Adjustments [a]			267,406				
	Total Sch. (S. F. C.) 15	312,245,001	63,949,286	88,216,600	81,700,117	20.48	28.25	26.17
	Some articles are so classified in the bill H. R. 2667 that the rates of duty therein can not be applied to available import statistics for those articles for 1928. The available data for these noncomparable items are shown by schedules below.							
2	Earths, earthenware, and glassware	87,314	30,560			35.00		
3	Metals and manufactures of [b]	11,762,717	5,598,827	8,353,246		47.60	71.01	
7	Agricultural products and provisions	21,268,014	3,887,464			18.28		
	Adjustments [b]	1,861,438	430,419					
	Total Sch. (S. F. C.) 7	23,129,452	4,317,883	959,209		18.67		
10	Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of	782,359	44,629			5.70		
13	Manufactures of rayon	4,651,821	3,266,021			70.21		
14	Papers and books	1,603,776	500,863			31.23		
15	Sundries	32,921,412	15,360,255			46.66		

[a] Adjustments necessary in order to apply Senate Finance Committee rates of duty on a comparable basis with the act of 1922 and the bill H. R. 2667.
[b] Adjustments necessary on account of imports not being segregated for application of Senate Finance Committee rates of duty.

Schedule 1.—Chemicals, oils, and paints

[Summary by paragraphs of rates of duty in the tariff act of 1922 and H. R. 2667. The equivalent ad valorem rates are calculated from the quantity and value of imports in the calendar year 1928]

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty [1]			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
													P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
1	1	1	Acids and acid anhydrides	Pound	26,875,211	$2,685,409	$525,702	$641,325	$638,433	(a)			[a] 19.58	23.88	23.77
1501			Chromic acid	do	99,617	24,547		6,137	6,137	Free	25 per cent	25 per cent	Free	25.00	25.00
1501			Nitric acid	do	377,908	15,838		1,890	(b)	Free	½ cent per pound	Free [b]	Free	11.93	Free
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1	do	27,352,736	2,725,794	525,702	649,352	644,570				19.29	23.82	23.65
2	2	2	Acetaldehyde and derivatives, ethylene, propylene, and butylene derivatives.	do	93,292	15,884	10,363	10,363	10,363	6 cents per pound + 30 per cent.	6 cents per pound + 30 per cent.	6 cents per pound + 30 per cent.	65.24	65.24	65.24
3	3	3	Acetone, ethyl methyl ketone and homologues and acetone oil.	do	37,898	4,650	1,163	1,163	1,163	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00	25.00
4	4	4	Alcohols	do	2,994,807	149,799	[c] 75,003	75,003	75,003	(c)			[c] 50.07	50.07	50.07
5	5	5	Basket paragraph	do	15,452,887	2,263,453	565,865	565,807	565,807	25 per cent			25.00	25.00	25.00
			Iron ammonium oxalate and iron sodium oxalate.	do	48,908	[d] 8,882	2,221	2,221	[d] 2,934	do	25 per cent	6 cents per pound.	25.00	25.00	33.03
			Total, par. (S. F. C.) 5	do	15,403,979	2,254,571	563,644	563,586	562,873	do			25.00	25.00	25.00
6	6	6	Aluminum compounds	do	2,849,943	68,096	18,130	18,130	18,130				26.62	26.62	26.62
7	7	7	Ammonium compounds	do	109,990,676	2,605,196	502,882	509,667	509,667				19.30	19.56	19.56
8	8	8	Antimony compounds	do	5,287,112	448,156	115,665	115,665	115,665				25.81	25.81	25.81
9	9	9	Argols, tartar, wine lees, cream of tartar, Rochelle salts.	do	19,069,610	1,895,297	103,635	10,720	10,720				5.47	.57	.57
10	10	10	Balsams	do	381,559	182,875	18,288	18,288	18,288	10 per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent	10.00	10.00	10.00
11	11	11	Amber, gum arabic and synthetic gums and resins, n. s. p. f.	do	9,557,341	771,587	48,763	48,763	48,272				6.32	6.32	5.94
1604			Bleached shellac	do	[e] 69,000	[e] 41,400		8,280	(f)	Free	20 per cent	Free [f]	Free.	20.00	Free.
			Total, par. (H. R.) 11	do	9,626,341	812,987	48,763	57,043	48,272				6.00	7.02	5.94
1584	1685		Tragasol and carob gum	do	2,078,487	99,531			19,906	Free	Free	20 per cent	Free.	Free.	20.00
			Total, par. (S. F. C.) 11	do	11,704,828	912,518	48,763	57,043	68,178				5.34	6.25	7.47
5, 12	12	12	Barium compounds	do	15,746,085	274,960	[g] 200,318	265,393	265,393	(e)			72.85	96.52	96.52
13	13	13	Cleaning or polishing preparations	do	534,068	131,589	32,898	32,898	32,898	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00	25.00
14	14	14	Bleaching powder	do	3,166,956	79,877	9,501	9,501	9,501	0.3 cent per pound.	0.3 cent per pound.	0.3 cent per pound.	11.89	11.89	11.89
5, 15	15	15	Caffeine and its compounds, tea waste, theobromine.	do	5,025,124	265,107	69,925	98,152	48,001				26.38	37.02	18.11
5, 16	16	16	Calcium carbide and calcium oxalate	do	2,527,215	91,975	25,272	25,272	12,636				27.48	27.48	13.74
17	17	17	Mercurial preparations	do	26,258	34,807	15,663	14,479	14,479	45 per cent	22 cents per pound + 25 per cent.	22 cents per pound + 25 per cent.	45.00	41.60	41.60
18	18	18	Carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, tetra- and trichloroethylene.	do	201,271	11,998	4,177	4,177	2,985				34.81	34.81	24.88
19	19	19	Casein and casein mixtures	do	28,612,360	3,674,303	715,309	715,309	1,001,433		2½ cents per pound.	3½ cents per pound.	19.47	19.47	27.26
1459															
20	20	20	Chalk and its manufactures, whiting, putty	do	84,366,851	297,445	75,172	350,498	351,312				25.27	117.84	118.11
21	21	21	Gold, platinum, rhodium, and silver compounds and mixtures.	do	6,775	20,944	5,236	5,236	5,236	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00	25.00
22	22	22	Bismuth compounds and mixtures	do	8,168	16,336	5,718	5,718	5,718	35 per cent	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00	35.00
23	23	23	Medicinal products in capsules, pills, etc	do	429,524	866,944	216,736	216,736	216,736	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00	25.00
24	24	24	Alcoholic preparations	do	1,359,816	665,371	665,562	665,562	665,562				100.03	100.03	100.03
25	25	25	Chicle	do	8,709,252	4,482,932	870,925	870,925	(h)			(h)	19.43	19.43	Free.
26	26	26	Chloral hydrate, terpin hydrate, thymol, glycerophoric acid and compounds, urea, diethylbarbituric acid and compounds.	do	1,882,685	371,670	[i] 111,074	86,076	86,076	(i)			[i] 29.89	23.16	23.16
27	27	27	Coal-tar intermediates	do	2,437,365	999,050	[j] 521,849	495,182	495,182	(f)			[j] 52.23	49.57	49.57
28	28	28	Dyes and finished coal-tar chemicals	do	6,425,219	7,422,501	3,790,331	3,790,331	3,790,331	7 cents per pound + 45 per cent.	7 cents per pound + 45 per cent.	7 cents per pound + 45 per cent.	51.07	51.07	51.07
			Vanillin	do	[k] 18,759	[k] 129,917	59,776	59,776	[k] 59,776	do	do	do	46.01	46.01	46.01
			Total, par. (S. F. C.) 28	do	6,443,978	7,552,418	3,850,107	3,850,107	3,850,107	do	do	do	50.98	50.98	50.98
29	29	29	Cobalt compounds	do	432,435	732,746	79,707	79,707	79,707				10.88	10.88	10.88
30	30	30	Cellulose esters and solutions of pyroxylin	do	167,500	137,204	58,625	58,625	58,625	35 cents per pound.	35 cents per pound.	35 cents per pound.	42.73	42.73	42.73
31	31	31	Pyroxylin plastics, cellulose acetate and compounds, and transparent sheets of cellulose.			[l] 2,020,055	971,420	1,073,825	1,074,450				48.09	53.16	53.19
32	32	32	Vulcanized fiber	Pound	1,429	506	177	177	177	35 per cent	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00	35.00
33	33	33	Compounds of casein, unfinished and finished	do	96,057	182,569	82,017	126,555	126,555				44.92	69.32	69.32
34	34	34	Drugs, advanced in value	do	920,662	182,101	18,210	18,210	18,210	10 per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent	10.00	10.00	10.00

Footnotes at end of schedule.

Schedule 1.—Chemicals, oils, and paints—Continued

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
													P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
35	35	35	Aconite, aloes, maté, pyrethrum, etc., advanced in value.	Pound	153,155	$28,941	$2,894	$2,894	$2,894	10 per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent	10.00	10.00	10.00
36	36	36	Buchu leaves, coca leaves, gentian, licorice root, sarsaparilla root, belladonna, digitalis, henbane, stramonium.	do	70,652,678	1,979,303	402,367	48,246	21,137				20.33	2.44	1.07
37	37		Ergot	do	299,369	296,983	29,937	29,937	(1)	10 cents per pound.	10 cents per pound.	Free [1]	10.08	10.08	Free.
5	5	37	Iron ammonium oxalate and iron sodium oxalate	do	48,908	8,882	2,221	2,221	2,934	25 per cent	25 per cent	6 cents per pound.	25.00	25.00	33.03
			Total, par. (S. F. C.) 37	do	348,277	305,865	32,158	32,158	2,934				10.51	10.51	.96
38	38	38	Ethers and esters	do	6,057,686	822,657	205,665	404,561	404,546				25.00	49.18	49.18
39	39	39	Extracts, dyeing and tanning	do	99,327,305	4,507,893	676,184	676,184	676,184	15 per cent	15 per cent	15 per cent	15.00	15.00	15.00
40	40	40	Flavoring extracts	do	62,449	50,177	12,544	12,544	12,544	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00	25.00
41	41	41	Formaldehyde, including solid; hexamethylene-tetramine.	do	70,752	15,024	5,348	5,348	5,586				35.60	35.60	37.18
42, 1459	42	42	Edible gelatin, glues, pectin, isinglass, and other fish sounds.	do	13,631,622	2,634,188	830,157	993,993	1,015,891				31.51	37.73	38.57
43	43	43	Glycerin, crude and refined	do	8,796,790	781,825	128,768	128,768	128,768				16.47	16.47	16.47
44	44	44	Ink and ink powders, n. s. p. f.	do	675,078	92,875	17,406	17,406	13,055				18.74	18.74	14.06
45	45	45	Iodine, resublimed	do	3	15	1	1	1	20 cents per pound.	20 cents per pound.	10 cents per pound.	4.00	4.00	2.00
46	46	46	Bromine and bromine compounds, n. s. p. f.	do	334,166	97,741	33,417	33,417	33,417	10 cents per pound.	10 cents per pound.	do	34.19	34.19	34.19
47	47	47	Lead salts	do	235,739	21,531	6,667	6,667	6,667				30.96	30.96	30.96
48	48	48	Licorice, extracts of	do	1,103,309	215,363	53,841	53,841	43,073	25 per cent	25 per cent	20 per cent	25.00	25.00	20.00
49	49	49	Lime, citrate of	do	(=)	(=)				7 cents per pound.	7 cents per pound.	7 cents per pound.			
1610	49		Citrus juice, unfit for beverage purposes	do	3,111,046	269,315		155,552	155,552	Free	5 cents per pound.	5 cents per pound.	Free.	57.76	57.76
50	50	50	Magnesium compound	do	16,843,507	181,149	104,928	167,758	115,460				57.92	92.61	63.74
1603	50		Kieserite	do	(=)	(=)			(=)	Free	¼ cent per pound.	Free [3]	Free.		Free.
51	51	51	Manganese compounds	do	315,110	15,557	3,889	3,889	3,889	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00	25.00
52	52	52	Menthol and camphor	do	8,078,858	3,945,684	372,228	318,270	372,228				9.43	8.07	9.43
53	53	53	Animal oils, including marine animals; wool grease.	do	104,879,955	5,529,440	786,383	869,718	855,175				14.22	15.73	15.47
1630			Spermaceti wax	do	• 115,556	• 27,805		6,951	6,951	Free	6 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.	Free.	25.00	25.00
			Total, par. (H. R.) 53	do	104,995,511	5,557,245	786,383	876,669	862,126				14.15	15.78	15.51
54	54	54	Castor, hempseed, linseed, olive, poppy seed, rapeseed, vegetable oils, n. s. p. f.	do	102,612,798	17,074,182	•6,105,500	•6,599,652	5,971,191				•35.76	•38.65	34.97
55	55	55	Coconut, [2] cottonseed, peanut, soy-bean oil	do	14,867,308	1,070,106	404,674	719,353	442,435				37.82	67.22	41.34
1632			Palm-kernel oil, (edible)	do	• 53,812	• 4,369		538	538	Free	1 cent per pound.	1 cent per pound.	Free.	12.32	12.32
1632			Sesame oil, (edible)	do	6,264,113	667,902		187,923	187,923	do	3 cents per pound.	3 cents per pound.	Free.	28.14	28.14
			Total, par. (H. R.) 55	do	21,185,233	1,742,377	404,674	907,814	630,896				23.23	52.10	36.21
56	56	56	Alizarin assistants, and sulphonated oils	do	80,316	6,329	2,215	2,215	2,215	35 per cent	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00	35.00
57	57	57	Hydrogenated and chemically treated oils and fats.	do	519,830	28,160	5,627	5,627	5,048				19.98	19.98	17.93
58	58	58	Combinations and mixtures of oils, n. s. p. f.	do	4,654,785	303,527	75,882	• 75,882	75,882	25 per cent	25 per cent [4]	25 per cent	25.00	• 25.00	25.00
59	59	59	Oils, distilled or essential	do	1,458,338	2,109,473	527,372	527,372	497,310	do	do		25.00	25.00	23.58
60	60	60	Opium, cocaine, and their derivatives	do	102,960	648,316	308,958	308,958	308,958				47.66	47.66	47.66
61	61	61	Perfume materials	do	491,292	1,938,220	905,021	905,021	905,021				46.69	46.69	46.69
			Vanillin	do	• 18,759	• 129,917	59,776	59,776	• 59,776	7 cents per pound + 45 per cent.	7 cents per pound + 45 per cent.	7 cents per pound + 45 per cent.	46.01	46.01	46.01
			Total, par. (S. F. C.) 61	do	472,533	1,808,303	845,245	845,245	845,245				46.74	46.74	46.74
62	62	62	Perfumery and cosmetics	do	1,480,361	2,295,263	1,797,969	1,797,969	1,797,969				78.33	78.33	78.33
63	63	63	Floral waters	do	223,200	19,636	3,993	3,993	3,993				20.34	20.34	20.34
64	64		Paris green and London purple	do	• 13,279	• 1,497	225	(7)		15 per cent		Free	15.00		Free.
5, 65	65	64	Phosphorus, phosphorus oxychloride, and trichloride.	do	146,466	40,543	9,936	10,915	10,915				24.51	26.92	26.92
			Total, par. (S. F. C.) 64	do	159,745	42,040	10,161	10,915	10,915				24.17	25.96	25.96
66	66	65	Plasters, healing	do	8,445	10,418	2,084	2,084	2,084	20 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	20.00	20.00	20.00
67	67	66	Paints, colors, and pigments, artists', school, students' or chil dren's.	do	335,246	249,310	103,806	163,909	103,806				41.64	65.75	41.64

Footnotes at end of schedule.

Schedule 1.—Chemicals, oils, and paints—Continued

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
													P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
68	68	67	Pigments, colors, stains, and paints, n. s. p. f.	Pound	1,982,525	$150,296	$37,576	$37,576	$37,576	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00	25.00
69	69	68	Barytes ore and precipitated barium sulphate	do	137,084,784	393,057	314,930	333,329	333,329				80.12	84.80	84.80
70	70	69	Blue pigments and ultramarine blue	do	961,247	120,668	30,189	30,189	35,795				25.02	25.02	29.66
71	71	70	Bone char, blood char, and decolorizing, deodorizing, or gas-absorbing carbons.	do	2,281,244	131,119	26,224	51,904	50,242	20 per cent			20.00	39.65	38.32
72	72	71	Chrome colors	do	147,317	32,326	8,082	8,082	8,082	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00	25.00
73	73	72	Gas black, lamp black, and black pigments, n. s. p. f.	do	1,794,911	71,675	14,335	14,335	14,335	20 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	20.00	20.00	20.00
74	74	73	Lead pigments	do	298,800	25,338	7,528	7,528	7,528				29.71	29.71	29.71
75	75	74	Ochers, siennas, and umbers; iron-oxide and hydroxide pigments.	do	53,132,539	1,100,067	204,195	204,195	204,195				18.46	18.46	18.46
76	76	75	Satin white and precipitated calcium sulphate	do	4,712	210	24	24	24	½ cent per pound.	½ cent per pound.	½ cent per pound.	11.22	11.22	11.22
77	77	76	Spirit varnishes	Gallon	28,700	49,933	12,664	12,664	12,664				25.36	25.36	25.36
5, 78	78	77	Vermilion reds and cuprous oxide	Pound	357,598	172,726	38,193	62,466	62,466				22.11	36.16	36.16
79	79	78	Zinc oxide and lithopone	do	22,681,019	1,042,377	397,986	438,396	438,396				38.18	42.06	42.06
5, 80	80	79	Potassium compounds	do	52,964,310	2,462,806	619,449	1,167,253	594,850	(a)			25.15	47.40	24.15
81			Santonin and salts	do	1,845	218,064	1,384	Free.	[f] Free.	75 cents per pound.	Free	Free [f]	.63	Free.	Free.
1562	1663 81	80	Sodium, potassium, lithium, beryllium, caesium.	do	(b)	(b)				(a)	25 per cent	25 per cent		25.00	25.00
82	82	81	Soap and soap powder	do	6,938,097	1,185,715	265,970	265,970	265,970				22.43	22.43	22.43
5, 83	83	82	Sodium compounds	do	107,135,572	1,307,756	[p] 336,045	492,025	453,197	(w)			[w] 25.70	37.62	34.65
84	84	83	Hydro sulphites and sulphoxylates	do	389,571	68,552	23,994	23,994	23,994	35 per cent	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00	35.00
85	85	84	Starch	do	19,083,203	727,287	319,954	458,410	439,660				43.99	63.03	60.45
86	86	85	Dextrine, dextrine substitutes, and soluble starch.	do	2,843,619	144,179	48,857	70,184	70,184				33.89	48.68	48.68
87	87	86	Strontium compounds	do	1,862,663	105,404	26,351	26,351	26,351	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00	25.00
88	88	87	Strychnine, and salts of	Ounce	28,140	8,957	4,221	5,628	5,628	15 cents per ounce.	20 cents per ounce.	20 cents per ounce.	47.13	62.83	62.83
89	89	88	Thorium and cerium compounds, gas mantle scrap.	Pound	113,257	22,343	7,819	7,819	7,819	35 per cent	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00	35.00
90	90	89	Tin compounds	do	3	5	1	1	1	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00	25.00
91	91	90	Titanium compounds	do	123,162	20,136	6,041	6,041	6,041	30 per cent	30 per cent	30 per cent	30.00	30.00	30.00
5	92	91	Vanadium compounds		10	41	10	16	16	25 per cent	40 per cent	40 per cent	25.00	40.00	40.00
92	93	92	Vanilla and tonka beans	Pound	1,498,974	2,288,642	439,970	439,970	439,970				19.22	19.22	19.22
93	94	93	Zinc chloride, sulphate, and sulphide	do	2,829,439	123,286	29,948	35,019	35,019				24.29	28.40	28.40
5	95	94	Collodion emulsion		(b)	(b)				25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00	25.00
387	96	95	Azides, fulminates, and other like articles, n. s. p. f.	Pound	58,493	116,945	7,312	7,312	7,312	12½ cents per pound.	12½ cents per pound.	12½ cents per pound.	6.25	6.25	6.25
388	97	96	Dynamite and other high explosives, suitable for blasting.	do	3,750	930	47	47	47	1¼ cents per pound.	1¼ cents per pound.	1¼ cents per pound.	5.04	5.04	5.04
1681	98		Wood tar and pitch of wood, and tar oil from wood.	do	4,081,560	106,257		40,816	(s)	Free	1 cent per pound.	Free [s]	Free.	38.41	Free.
			Total, Schedule 1 (H. R. 2667)			94,318,991	27,686,466	30,534,735					29.35	32.37	
			Transfer from par. 1685 to par. 11			99,531									
			Total, Schedule 1 (S. F. C)			94,418,582	27,686,466	30,534,735	28,167,754				29.32	32.34	29.83

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.

[a] Rate on oxalic acid changed by presidential proclamation from 4 cents to 6 cents per pound, effective Jan. 28, 1925.

[b] Nitric acid transferred to par. 1601.

[c] Rate on methyl alcohol changed by presidential proclamation from 12 cents to 18 cents per gallon, effective Dec. 27, 1926.

[d] Iron ammonium oxalate and iron sodium oxalate transferred to par. 37.

[e] Estimated.

[f] Bleached shellac transferred to par. 1706.

[g] Rate on barium dioxide changed by presidential proclamation from 4 cents to 6 cents per pound, effective June 18, 1924. Rate on barium carbonate, precipitated, changed by presidential proclamation from 1 cent to 1½ cents per pound, effective Apr. 25, 1928.

[h] Crude chicle transferred to par. 1686; no imports of refined chicle in 1928.

[i] Rate on diethylbarbituric acid transferred to American selling price, effective Nov. 29, 1924.

[j] Rate on cresylic acid decreased from 40 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound, based on American selling price, to 20 per cent and 3½ cents, effective Aug. 19, 1927. Same change on phenol, effective Nov. 30, 1927.

[k] Vanillin transferred from par. 61 to par. 28.

[l] Ergot transferred to par. 1728.

[m] No imports for 1928.

[n] Kieserite transferred to par. 1705.

[o] Linseed oil includes a compensatory duty for the duty on flaxseed.

[p] Duty-free imports of coconuts from the Philippine Islands in 1928 amounted to 290,636,702 pounds, valued at $23,061,357.

[q] The rate and amount of duty indicated under H. R. 2667 is a minimum, owing to the provision that any combination or mixture in this paragraph shall be dutiable at 25 per cent "but not less than the rate applicable to the component material subject to the highest rate of duty."

[r] Paris green and London purple transferred to par. 1738.

[s] Rate on potassium chlorate increased from 1½ cents to 2¼ cents per pound, effective May 11, 1925, by presidential proclamation. Rate on potassium permanganate changed by presidential proclamation from 4 cents to 6 cents per pound, effective Dec. 16, 1928.

[t] Santonin salts transferred to par. 1755.

[u] Imports not segregated.

[v] 25 per cent under par. 5 to Dec. 4, 1928; thereafter free, by court decision.

[w] Rate on sodium nitrite changed by presidential proclamation from 3 cents to 4½ cents per pound, effective Jan. 5, 1924. Rate on sodium silicofluoride changed by presidential proclamation from 25 per cent of foreign valuation to the same rate based on American selling price, effective Sept. 15, 1928.

[x] Wood tar and pitch of wood transferred to par. 1782.

Schedule 2.—Earths, earthenware, and glassware

[Summary by paragraphs of rates of duty in the tariff act of 1922 and H. R. 2667. The equivalent ad valorem rates are calculated from the quantity and value of imports in the calendar year 1928]

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties of 1928 imports			Rate of duty [1]			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
													P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
201	201	201	Bath brick, chrome brick, fire brick, and magnesite brick			$92,979	$23,181	$23,181	$23,181				24.93	24.93	24.93
1536			All other brick, n. s. p. f.:												
			Free	Thousand	76,050	403,808	Free.	99,269	99,269	Free			Free.	21.64	21.64
			From countries imposing duty	do	3,365	54,959	[c] 10,830			[e]			[c] 19.71		
			Total, all other brick		79,415	458,767	10,830	99,269	99,269				2.36	21.64	21.64
			Total, par. (H. R.) 201			551,746	[b] 34,011	122,450	122,450				[b] 6.16	22.19	22.19
202	202	202	Earthen tiles:												
			Under general tariff			1,293,886	619,040	739,418	882,410				47.86	57.15	68.20
			From Cuba			42,454	20,397	23,824	23,793				47.52	56.51	56.04
			Total, par. (H. R.) 202			1,336,340	639,437	763,242	906,203				47.85	57.11	67.81
203	203	203	Limestone and lime			357,958	47,606	47,606	47,606				13.30	13.30	13.30
204	204	204	Magnesite	Ton	63,243	972,447	[c] 765,364	762,960	765,364	[e]			[c] 78.70	78.46	78.70
205	205	205	Plaster rock or gypsum, ground or calcined, Keene's cement, etc.			179,936	22,408	22,408	32,275				12.45	12.45	17.94
1543			Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement:												
			Free	Barrel	2,163,540	2,883,570	Free.	694,995	694,995	Free	8 cents per 100 pounds.	8 cents per 100 pounds.	[c] 8.45	22.45	22.45
			From countries imposing duty	do	122,627	207,543	[c] 17,535			[e]			[d] .61	22.45	22.45
			Total, Roman, Portland, etc., cement		2,286,167	3,091,113	[c] 17,535	694,995	694,995						
1440			Statues, etc., and manufactures of plaster of Paris		[d]	[d]	[d]	[d]	[d]						
			Total, par. (H. R.) 205—comparable items only			3,271,049	[b] 39,943	717,403	727,270				[b] 1.22	21.93	22.23
206	206	206	Pumice stone and pumicite			159,430	67,534	67,534	70,560				42.36	42.36	44.26
207	207	207	Clays and earths	Ton	729,951	5,582,705	[c] 1,352,978	1,471,303	1,196,925	[e]			[c] 24.23	26.37	21.44
1619			Feldspar, crude	do	27,857	224,920	Free.	41,786	27,857		$1.50 per ton	$1 per ton		18.58	12.39
			Total, par. (H. R.) 207	do	758,808	5,807,625	1,352,978	1,513,089	1,224,782				23.30	26.07	21.09
208	208	208	Mica, and manufactures of			1,426,495	415,350	425,030	378,496				29.12	29.80	26.53
209	209	209	Talc, steatite, etc., and manufactures of			579,915	152,293	232,870	152,293				26.26	40.16	26.26
210	210	210	Common yellow, brown, or gray earthenware, salt-glazed stoneware, Rockingham ware:												
			Under general tariff			154,735	35,852	35,852	35,852				23.17	23.17	23.17
			From Cuba			313	40	40	40				12.78	12.78	12.78
			Total, par. (H. R.) 210			155,048	35,892	35,892	35,892				23.15	23.15	23.15
211	211	211	Earthen, crockery, and stone ware	Dozen	6,185,473	7,194,319	3,576,395	4,194,944	4,185,120				49.71	58.31	58.17
214			Architectural terra cotta	Pound	2,833	438	175	[f] 241	241				40.00	[f] 55.00	55.00
			Total, par. (H. R.) 211			7,194,757	3,576,570	4,195,185	4,185,361				49.71	58.31	58.17
212	212	212	China, porcelain, parian, bisque, including chemical stoneware	Dozen	12,986,846	10,577,660	7,212,177	8,653,903	7,635,875				68.18	81.81	72.19
213	213	213	Graphite	Pound	35,138,648	801,559	183,088	192,075	164,057				22.84	23.96	20.47

Footnotes at end of schedule.

Schedule 2.—Earths, earthenware, and glassware—Continued

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
													P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
214	214	214	Earthy or mineral substances, n. s. p. f.:												
			Under general tariff			$822,179	$250,771	$250,771	$250,765				30.51	30.51	30.50
			From Cuba			[1]1,590	382	382	388				24.03	24.03	24.40
			Total, par. (H. R.) 214			823,769	251,153	251,153	251,153				30.49	30.49	30.49
215	215	215	Gas retorts, lava tips, etc			551	193	193	193				35.00	35.00	35.00
216	216	216	Carbon products			335,625	151,031	151,031	166,616	45 per cent	45 per cent		45.00	45.00	49.64
217	217	217	Glass bottles, etc., n. s. p. f.:												
			Empty			246,821	98,737	98,737	98,737				40.00	40.00	40.00
			Containing merchandise			[2]	[4]45,132	[4]45,132	[4]45,132						
			Total, par. (H. R.) 217			246,821	98,737	98,737	98,737						
218	218	218	Blown, pressed, plated, or cased, and chemical, etc., glassware.			6,830,144	3,869,867	4,377,281	4,473,434				56.66	64.09	65.50
219	219	219	Window glass, unpolished	Pound	67,668,583	2,458,593	1,090,924	1,650,073	1,636,357	[3]			44.37	67.11	66.56
220	220	220	Laminated glass		[2]	[2]									
221	221	221	Fluted, rolled, or ribbed rough plate glass			241,323	61,486	79,487	71,245	[3]			25.47	32.93	29.52
222	222	222	Cast polished plate glass	Sq. foot	15,779,273	3,333,661	2,662,501	3,331,209	3,331,159	[3]			79.87	99.92	99.92
220			Polished window glass	do	436,809	201,985	29,626	78,649	78,649	[3]			14.70	38.94	38.94
			Total, par. (H. R.) 222		16,216,082	3,535,646	2,692,127	3,409,858	3,409,808				76.14	96.44	96.44
223	223	223	Mirrors, over 144 square inches	Sq. foot	81,651	48,528	17,815	22,001	22,001	[3]			36.71	45.34	45.34
224	224	224	Bent, ground, or obscured glass	do		502,609	134,510	174,229	174,229	[3] [5]			26.76	34.66	34.66
225	225	225	Spectacles, etc	Dozen	14,166	58,563	24,928	24,928	24,928				42.57	42.57	42.57
226	226	226	Lenses			159,290	63,641	63,641	63,641				39.95	39.95	39.95
227	227	227	Optical glass			191,615	86,227	95,808	86,227	45 per cent	50 per cent	45 per cent	45.00	50.00	45.00
228	228	228	Optical instruments			1,661,181	747,532	829,153	829,153	do	do	do	45.00	49.91	49.91
229	229	229	Incandescent light bulbs and lamps			1,425,665	285,133	411,150	740,024	20 per cent			20.00	28.84	51.91
230	230	230	Stained or painted glass windows, and mirrors less than 144 square inches:												
			Under general tariff			816,588	408,295	426,664	426,664	50 per cent			50.00	52.25	52.25
			From Cuba			240	96	96	96	50 per cent less 20 per cent.			40.00	40.00	40.00
			Total, par. (H. R.) 230			816,828	408,391	426,760	426,760	50 per cent			49.99	52.25	52.25
1805	1811		Windows valued over $15 and over $35 per square foot.	Sq. foot	7,215	125,110	Free.	Free.	75,066			60 per cent	Free.	Free.	60.00
			Total, par. (S. F. C.) 230			941,938	408,391	426,760	501,826				43.35	45.31	53.28
231	231	231	Ceramic colors, fluxes, glazes, etc., glass tiles			236,443	80,707	80,707	80,707				34.13	34.13	34.13
232	232	232	Marble, onyx, and breccia, Mosaic cubes			1,990,274	456,363	456,363	456,363				22.93	22.93	22.93
233			Monuments, benches, etc			480,571	240,272	240,272	240,272				49.99	49.99	49.99
			Total, par. (H. R.) 232			2,470,845	696,635	696,635	696,635				28.19	28.19	28.19
233	233	233	Alabaster, jet, and manufactures of; and agate, rock crystal, and other semiprecious stones, manufactures of, not suitable for jewelry, n. s. p. f.			416,765	208,381	208,381	208,381	50 per cent	50 per cent	50 per cent	50.00	50.00	50.00
234	234		Burrstones			84	13	13	[6] Free.	15 per cent	15 per cent	Free [6]	15.00	15.00	[6] Free
235	235	234	Granite and other monumental and building stone.			794,073	205,442	244,078	244,078				25.87	30.74	30.74
236	236		Grindstones	Ton	1,583	114,874	2,770	2,770	[6] Free.	$1.75 per ton	$1.75 per ton	Free [6]	2.41	2.41	[6] Free

Footnotes at end of schedule.

Schedule 2.—Earths, earthenware, and glassware—Continued

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
													P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
237	237	235	Slate, and manufactures			$44,778	$6,717	$6,717	$6,717	15 per cent	15 per cent	15 per cent	15.00	15.00	15.00
238	238	236	Watch crystals	Gross	131,698	159,272	95,563	95,563	95,563	60 per cent	60 per cent	60 per cent	60.00	60.00	60.00
			Total, Schedule 2, for which comparable calculations have been made (H. R. 2667)			56,765,923	25,802,163	31,129,606					45.45	54.84	
			Transfers from free list to par. 230			125,110									
			Total, Schedule 2, for which comparable calculations have been made (S. F. C.)			56,891,033	25,802,163	31,129,606	30,297,862				45.35	54.72	53.26
			In the following paragraphs the proposed changes in classification in the bill H. R. 2667 are such that the rates of duty therein can not be applied to the import statistics for 1928. The data shown below for these paragraphs are therefore omitted from the comparable totals above.												
1440	205		Statues, etc., and manufactures of plaster of Paris			87,314	30,560			35 per cent					
			Total, Schedule 2 (H. R. 2667)			56,853,237	25,832,723						45.44		
			Total, Schedule 2 (S. F. C.)			56,978,347	25,832,723						45.34		

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.
[a] Countervailing duty.
[b] Including countervailing duty.
[c] Rate of duty on crude magnesite changed by presidential proclamation from ⅛ cent per pound to 1/16 cent per pound, effective Dec. 10, 1927. Rate of duty on caustic calcined magnesite changed by presidential proclamation from ⅝ cent per pound to 5/16 cent per pound, effective Dec. 10, 1927.
[d] Not comparable—see figures at end of schedule.
[e] Rate of duty on fluorspar changed by presidential proclamation from $5.60 to $8.40 per ton effective Nov. 16, 1928 (containing not more than 93 per cent of calcium fluoride).
[f] Duty calculated on ad valorem rate only—specific duty, 10 cents per dozen pieces, not included.
[g] Imports for manufacture in bonded warehouses amounting to $26,139 are not included. This item did not enter into domestic consumption.
[h] Value of imports not available.
[i] Not included in total as corresponding value of imports is not available.
[j] Rates changed by presidential proclamation effective June 13, 1929. Window glass (cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, unpolished) rates of duty changed by presidential proclamation, effective June 13, 1929, as follows:
Not over 150 square inches, from 1¼ cents per square foot to 1⅛ cents per square foot.
Over 150 square inches and not over 384 square inches, from 1⅝ cents per square foot to 2 1/16 cents per square foot.
Over 384 square inches and not over 720 square inches, from 1⅝ cents per square foot to 2 7/16 cents per square foot.
Over 720 square inches and not over 864 square inches, from 1¾ cents per square foot to 2⅝ cents per square foot.
Over 864 square inches and not over 1,200 square inches, from 2 cents per square foot to 3 cents per square foot.
Over 1,200 square inches and not over 2,400 square inches, from 2¼ cents per square foot to 3⅜ cents per square foot.
Over 2,400 square inches, from 2½ cents per square foot to 3¾ cents per square foot.
[k] Imports not segregated.
[l] Rates changed by presidential proclamation effective Feb. 16, 1929. Cast polished plate glass, finished, or unfinished and unsilvered; changed by presidential proclamation, effective Feb. 16, 1929, as follows:
Not exceeding 384 square inches, from 12½ cents per square foot to 16 cents per square foot.
Over 384 and not over 720 square inches, from 15 cents per square foot to 19 cents per square foot.
Over 720 square inches, from 17½ cents per square foot to 22 cents per square foot.
[m] Transferred to free list, par. 1640.
[n] Transferred to free list, par. 1692.

Schedule 3.—Metals and manufactures of

[Summary by paragraphs of rates of duty in the tariff act of 1922 and H. R. 2667. The equivalent ad valorem rates are calculated from the quantity and value of imports in the calendar year 1928]

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty [1]			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
													P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
301	301	301	Iron in pigs and scrap			$3,375,477	[a] $209,667	$209,667	$263,739	(a)			[a] 6.21	6.21	7.81
302	302	302	Alloys and alloy ores			13,573,130	9,787,981	9,930,830	2,428,198				72.11	73.16	17.89
303	303	303	Wrought iron	Pound	5,517,696	159,914	36,451	36,451	36,451				22.79	22.79	22.79
304	304	304	Steel ingots, bars, etc	do	246,113,712	4,929,496	(1,291,300	1,332,900	1,377,162				26.66	27.80	28.09
305	305	305	Alloy steel	do			[b] 23,016	[b] 37,336	[b] 37,336						
306	306	306	Definition of steel												
307	307	307	Plates, iron and steel	Pound	17,966,771	250,403	91,702	91,702	91,702				36.62	36.62	36.62
308	308	308	Sheet-steel	do	43,236,391	815,471	200,586	200,586	200,586				24.60	24.60	24.60
309	309	309	Galvanized, plated, polished, cold-rolled steel sheets and plates	do	3,262,116	99,065	25,330	25,330	25,330				25.57	25.57	25.57
310	310	310	Tin plate, terneplate, and taggers' tin	do	2,065,254	152,666	20,653	20,653	20,653	1 cent per pound.	1 cent per pound.	1 cent per pound.	13.53	13.53	13.53
311	311	311	Administrative provisions.												
312	312	312	Structural shapes	Pound	370,697,464	5,377,922	873,233	873,233	1,234,822				16.24	16.24	22.96
313	313	313	Hoop, band, and scroll iron or steel, n. s. p. f	do	40,458,990	682,601	145,753	145,753	145,753				21.35	21.35	21.35
314	314	314	Hoops, bands, and cotton ties	do	69,982,883	1,342,465	174,957	174,957	174,957	¼ cent per pound.	¼ cent per pound.	¼ cent per pound.	13.03	13.03	13.03
315	315	315	Wire rods	do	44,921,243	1,620,256	275,515	303,469	303,469				17.00	18.73	18.73
316	316	316	Wire, wire rope, and wire strand (includes nonferrous)			2,297,976	631,984	646,033	646,033				27.50	28.11	28.11
317	317	317	Galvanized wire	Pound	3,718,671	106,017	18,738	18,738	18,738				17.67	17.67	17.67
318 / 372	318	318	Woven wire cloth (includes nonferrous)	Sq. foot	[a] 17,260,828	[a] 193,595	59,854	[a] 63,714	[a] 63,714				30.92	32.91	32.91
319	319	319	Anchors, forgings, and reaction chambers			80,794	20,932	[d] 20,932	[d] 20,932				25.91	25.91	25.91
320	320	320	Storage batteries			22,506	9,002	9,002	9,002	40 per cent	40 per cent	40 per cent	40.00	40.00	40.00
321	321	321	Ball and roller bearings and parts	Pound	1,086,998	898,754	[c] 13,139	513,139	513,139	10 cents per pound + 45 per cent.	10 cents per pound + 45 per cent.	10 cents per pound + 45 per cent.	57.09	57.09	57.09
322	322	322	Rails, fishplates, splice bars, etc	do	38,972,235	566,703	43,257	43,257	43,257				7.63	7.63	7.63
323	323	323	Axles, parts of, and forgings for, n. s. p. f	do	608,241	16,146	3,649	3,649	3,649	0.6 cent per pound.	0.6 cent per pound.	0.6 cent per pound.	22.60	22.60	22.60
324	324	324	Railway wheels	do	2,438,612	123,188	24,386	24,386	24,386	1 cent per pound.	1 cent per pound.	1 cent per pound.	19.80	19.80	19.80
325	325	325	Anvils	do	909,454	64,087	14,792	27,281	27,281				23.08	42.57	42.57
326	326	326	Blacksmiths' tools	do	30,942	3,247	425	425	425	1⅓ cents per pound.	1⅓ cents per pound.	1⅓ cents per pound.	13.09	13.09	13.09
327	327	327	Cast-iron pipe and iron castings	do	139,623,802	1,973,856	394,773	567,343	567,343	20 per cent			20.00	28.74	28.74
328	328	328	Tubes, pipes, and tanks			4,731,128	1,090,138	1,090,138	1,090,138				23.04	23.04	23.04
329	329	329	Chains	Pound	2,163,580	203,541	70,441	77,866	77,866				34.61	38.26	38.26
330	330	330	Bolts, nuts, washers, etc	do	486,138	25,976	4,831	4,831	4,831				18.60	18.60	18.60
331	331	331	Nails, spikes, tacks, etc	do	22,298,647	667,128	94,677	94,677	94,677				14.19	14.19	14.19
332	332	332	Rivets, studs, and steel points	do	133,648	15,897	4,615	4,615	4,615				29.03	29.03	29.03
333	333	333	Horse, mule, and ox shoes	do	18,970	787	59	59	59				7.50	7.50	7.50
334	334	334	Steel wool and shavings		(a)	(a)									
335	335	335	Grit, shot, or sand of iron or steel	Pound	424,177	7,812	3,181	3,181	3,181	¼ cent per pound.	¼ cent per pound.	¼ cent per pound.	40.72	40.72	40.72
336	336	336	Corset clasps and corset and dress steels	do	787	195	68	68	68	35 per cent	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00	35.00
337	337	337	Card clothing	Sq. ft	307,611	415,862	186,824	186,824	186,824				44.92	44.92	44.92
338	338		Wood screws of iron or steel (transferred to par. (S. F. C.) 398)	Gross	95,095	14,660	3,665	3,665	(f)	25 per cent	25 per cent	(f)	25.00	25.00	(f)
399	398	338	Butts and hinges	Pound	941,960	69,007	27,603	34,504	34,504	40 per cent	50 per cent	50 per cent	40.00	50.00	50.00
339	339	339	Table, household, kitchen, and hospital utensils			642,811	306,734	313,424	323,460				47.72	48.76	50.32
340	340	340	Saws			95,961	37,000	37,000	37,000				38.56	38.56	38.56
341	341	341	Plates for printing, designs, etc			138,102	34,525	34,525	34,525	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00	25.00
342	342	342	Umbrella hardware	Dozen	44,686	140,644	70,322	84,386	84,386	50 per cent	60 per cent	60 per cent	50.00	60.00	60.00
343	343	343	Needles			203,317	117,480	129,161	126,359				57.78	63.53	62.15
397	344	344	Cylindrical steel rolls, ground and polished	Pound	160,534	53,336	13,334	13,334	13,334	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00	25.00
345	345	345	Saddlery and harness hardware			49,042	23,343	23,343	23,343				47.60	47.60	47.60
346	346	346	Buckles of base metal	Number	1,415,614	2,792	1,278	1,278	1,278				45.77	45.77	45.77

Footnotes at end of schedule.

Schedule 8.—Metals and manufactures of—Continued

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
347	347	347	Hooks and eyes	Pound	4,866	$1,805	$670	$670	$670	4½ cents per pound + 25 per cent.	4½ cents per pound + 25 per cent.	4½ cents per pound + 25 per cent.	P. ct. 37.12	P. ct. 37.12	P. ct. 37.12
348	348	348	Snap fasteners	Gross	532,406	381,129	209,791	209,791	209,791				55.04	55.04	55.04
349	349	349	Metal buttons			60,035	26,586	26,586	32,304				44.28	44.28	53.81
350	350	350	Pins			286,386	[6] 102,859	[6] 102,859	171,832	35 per cent	35 per cent	60 per cent	[6] 35.92	[6] 35.92	60.00
351	351	351	Pens	Gross	770,223	299,426	92,524	127,200	115,695				30.90	42.48	38.64
398	352	352	Twist drills and other metal cutting tools			51,773	31,064	31,064	31,064	60 per cent	60 per cent	60 per cent	60.00	60.00	60.00
372, 379	353	353	Electrical machinery and apparatus		(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)		40 per cent	30 per cent		40.00	30.00
354	354	354	Pocketknives, pruning knives, etc	Number	4,556,283	241,716	238,734	275,775	356,093				98.77	114.09	147.32
355	355	355	Table, kitchen, butchers', artisans', and similar cutlery.	do	592,904	233,599	146,131	146,131	146,131				62.56	62.56	62.56
356	356	356	Power or hand machine knives	do	190,332	76,562	15,312	15,312	15,312	20 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	20.00	20.00	20.00
357	357	357	Scissors, shears, and clippers	do	1,218,939	270,620	282,632	282,632	282,632				104.44	104.44	104.44
358	358	358	Razors	do	69,927,939	604,692	1,025,295	1,025,295	1,004,058				169.56	169.56	166.04
359	359	359	Surgical and dental instruments	do		636,291	269,470	428,543	269,470				42.35	67.35	42.35
360	360	360	Philosophical, scientific, and laboratory instruments.			900,689	360,276	360,276	437,500	40 per cent	40 per cent		40.00	40.00	48.57
361	361	361	Pliers, pincers, and nippers	Dozen	153,452	266,440	159,864	359,506	199,830	60 per cent		75 per cent	60.00	134.97	75.00
362	362	362	Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats	do	86,942	157,711	50,660	50,660	50,660				32.12	32.12	32.12
363	363	363	Swords, sword blades, and side arms	Number	40,127	33,475	16,738	16,738	16,738	50 per cent	50 per cent	50 per cent	50.00	50.00	50.00
364	364		Muzzle-loading small arms			653	163	163	(i)	25 per cent	25 per cent	Free	25.00	25.00	(i)
399	398		Bells (except church bells and carillons)		(l)	(l)									
365, 1661	355	365	Breech-loading small arms			647,187	358,513	372,443	413,443				55.40	57.55	63.88
366	366	366	Pistols and revolvers	Number	15,695	41,974	43,094	54,647	54,647				102.67	130.19	130.19
367	367	367	Watches			11,762,717	5,598,827	8,353,240	(k)			(k)	47.60	71.01	(k)
368	368	368	Clocks, etc			1,723,823	[1] 1,055,327	1,582,990	1,582,990	(l)			[1] 61.22	91.83	91.83
369	369	369	Automobiles and motor cycles			2,749,289	[m] 848,616	[m] 848,616	358,264	25 per cent	25 per cent		[m] 30.87	[m] 30.87	13.03
370	370	370	Airplanes and motor boats			736,195	221,458	221,458	221,458	30 per cent	30 per cent	30 per cent	30.00	30.00	30.00
371	371	371	Bicycles	Pound	110,748	34,115	[m] 11,983	[m] 11,983	10,234	do	do	do	[m] 35.13	[m] 35.13	30.00
372	372	372	Machinery			[n] 17,785,719	[n] 5,556,326	[n] 5,987,609	6,051,284				31.24	33.67	34.02
373	373	373	Farm hand tools	Dozen	21,416	88,228	26,468	26,468	26,468	30 per cent	30 per cent	30 per cent	30.00	30.00	30.00
374	374	374	Aluminum	Pound	38,847,007	8,057,107	1,943,272	1,943,272	1,943,272				24.12	24.12	24.12
375	375	375	Magnesium	do	12,040	11,890	6,984	6,984	6,984				58.74	58.74	58.74
376	376	376	Antimony	do	21,784,118	1,799,496	393,405	393,405	417,533				21.86	21.86	23.20
377	377	377	Bismuth	do	41,383	77,444	6,354	6,354	6,354	7½ per cent	7½ per cent	7½ per cent	7.50	7.50	7.50
378	378	378	Cadmium	do	233,101	128,901	34,965	34,965	34,965	15 cents per pound.	15 cents per pound.	15 cents per pound.	27.13	27.13	27.13
379	379	379	Metallic arsenic	do	186,622	35,584	11,197	11,197	11,197	6 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.	31.47	31.47	31.47
380	380	380	Nickel silver	do	25,553	11,513	3,412	3,412	3,412				29.64	29.64	29.64
381	381	381	Copper, brass, and bronze	do	18,130	4,729	868	868	868				18.35	18.35	18.35
382	382	382	Metal powder and foil			1,244,398	438,126	438,126	438,126				35.21	35.21	35.21
383, 384	383	383	Gold and silver leaf	Leaf	3,126,401	22,158	[o] 14,013	14,013	14,013	(o)			[o] 63.24	63.24	63.24
1437	384	384	Cabinet locks, padlocks, etc	Dozen	50,980	41,401	31,508	31,508	31,508				76.10	76.10	76.10
385	385	385	Tinsel wire, lahn, and products of			2,386,222	1,106,145	1,344,768	1,106,145				46.36	56.36	46.36
386	386	386	Quicksilver (mercury)	Pound	1,106,736	1,437,153	276,684	276,684	276,684	25 cents per pound.	25 cents per pound.	25 cents per pound.	19.25	19.25	19.25
399	387		Illuminating and lighting fixtures, lamps, etc		(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)							
1504	1604	387	Milk cans, not made of tin plate		(q)	(q)									
1562	388	388	Phosphor-copper	Pound	[r] 1,800,000	[r] 300,000	Free	54,000	54,000	Free	3 cents per pound.	3 cents per pound.	Free	18.00	18.00
389	389	389	Types	do	149,959	69,039	13,808	20,712	20,712	20 per cent	30 per cent	30 per cent	20.00	30.00	30.00
390	390	390	Nickel oxide, nickel, and nickel alloys	do	50,861,955	12,697,495	1,512,612	1,512,612	1,498,180				11.91	11.91	11.78
391	391	391	Bottle caps, collapsible tubes, and sprinkler tops.	Gross	496,433	164,925	71,292	71,292	71,292				43.23	43.23	43.23
392	392	392	Lead ore and matte	Pound	46,500,485	2,625,981	697,507	697,507	697,507	1½ cents per pound.	1½ cents per pound.	1½ cents per pound.	26.56	26.56	26.56
393	393	393	Lead metal	do	38,598,034	2,199,534	822,122	822,122	822,122				37.38	37.38	37.38

Footnotes at end of schedule.

Schedule 8.—Metals and manufactures of—Continued

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
													P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
394	394	394	Zinc ore	Pound	687,101	$19,121	$6,303	$6,303	$6,303				32.96	32.96	32.96
395	395	395	Zinc metal	do	305,350	17,274	5,350	5,350	5,350				30.97	30.97	30.97
396	396	396	Print rollers and print blocks	Number	380	7,836	[a] 5,634	5,634	7,394	[a]			[a] 71.90	71.90	94.36
397	397	397	Mechanics' hand tools		[p]	[p]									
399	398	398	Manufactures of metal, n. s. p. f.:												
			In chief value of, or plated with platinum, gold, or silver, or colored with gold lacquer			1,551,995	931,199	1,008,797	1,008,797	60 per cent	65 per cent	65 per cent	60.00	65.00	65.00
			In chief value of base metal, not plated with platinum, gold or silver, and not colored with gold lacquer			8,919,833	3,567,861	4,459,826		40 per cent	50 per cent		40.00	50.00	
338	338	398	Wood screws of iron or steel			14,660	3,665	3,665		25 per cent	25 per cent	45 per cent	25.00	25.00	45.00
399	398	338	Butts and hinges			8,934,493	3,571,526	4,463,491		40 per cent	50 per cent	50 per cent	40.00	50.00	50.00
						69,007	27,603	34,504					39.97	49.96	44.50
						8,865,486	3,543,923	4,428,987	3,945,202						
			Total, par. (H. R.) 398			10,471,828	4,499,060	5,468,623					42.96	52.22	
			Transfers to and from par. 338			54,347	23,938	20,839							
			Total, par. (S. F. C.) 398			10,417,481	4,475,122	5,437,784	4,953,999				42.96	52.20	47.55
400	399	399	Administrative provisions.												
			Total, Schedule 3			130,040,000	45,603,592	51,511,607					35.07	39.61	
367	367	367	Deduct: Watches [t]			11,762,717	5,598,827	8,353,240					47.60	71.01	[t]
			Total for which comparable calculations have been made			118,277,283	40,004,765	43,158,367	34,901,993				33.82	36.49	29.51

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.
[a] Rate of duty on pig iron changed by presidential proclamation from 75 cents to $1.12½ per ton effective Mar. 25, 1927.
[b] Additional duty based on 32,262 pounds imported in 1928, value not shown separately. Adjustment for tungsten and molybdenum estimated. Data for vanadium and chromium not available.
[c] Imports of Fourdrinier wire are included in par. 372.
[d] Import statistics of autoclaves are not available.
[e] No imports in 1928.
[f] Wood screws of iron or steel transferred to par. (S. F. C.) 398.
[g] Includes antidumping duty.
[h] Imports not segregated—included in pars. (H. R.) 372 and 398.
[i] Transferred to free list, par. 1723.
[j] Imports not segregated. Included in par. (H. R.) 398.
[k] See note at end of schedule.
[l] Rate of duty on taximeters changed by presidential proclamation from $3 each plus 45 per cent ad valorem on foreign value to $3 each plus 27.1 per cent on American selling price, effective Dec. 27, 1925.
[m] Includes countervailing duty.
[n] Includes Fourdrinier wire—transferred to par. 318.
[o] Rate on gold leaf changed by presidential proclamation from 55 to 82½ cents per 100 on leaves not exceeding in size 3⅜ by 3⅜ inches and on larger leaves in proportion, effective Mar. 25, 1927.
[p] Imports not segregated—included in par. (H. R.) 398.
[q] Imports not available.
[r] Estimated.
[s] Rate on print rollers changed by presidential proclamation from 60 per cent ad valorem to 72 per cent ad valorem, effective July 21, 1926.
[t] In this paragraph the proposed changes in rates of duty can not be applied to the import statistics for 1928. This paragraph is therefore omitted from the total for which comparable calculations could be made.

Schedule 4.—Wood and manufactures of

[Summary by paragraphs of rates of duty in the tariff act of 1922 and H. R. 2667. The equivalent ad valorem rates are calculated from the quantity and value of imports in the calendar year 1928]

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty [1]			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
401	401		Logs: Cedar, fir, spruce, or western hemlock: Dutiable under act of 1922	M feet b. m.	65,705	$944,706	$65,705	$65,705	[b] Free.	$1 per M feet	$1 per M feet	Free [b]	*P. ct.* 6.96	[b]*P. ct.* 6.96	*P. ct.* [b]Free.
			Free	do	74,897	1,192,280	Free.	74,897	[b] Free.	Free	do	do.[b]	Free.	6.28	[b]Free.
1700			Cedar, except Spanish cedar: Boards, planks, etc.		(a)	(a)	Free.		[b] Free.	do	25 per cent	do.[b]	Free.	25.00	[b]Free.
			Total, par. (H. R.) 401	M feet b. m.	140,602	2,136,986	65,705	140,602	[b] Free.			do.[b]	3.07	6.58	[b]Free.
1700	402		Maple (except Japanese maple), and birch boards, planks, etc. (except logs).	do	(a)	(a)	Free.			Free	15 per cent	do.[b]	Free.	15.00	[b]Free.
1700	402	401	Maple (except Japanese maple), birch, and beech flooring.	do	2,925,000	170,856		25,628	25,628	do	do	15 per cent	Free.	15.00	15.00
1660	403		Shingles of wood	Thousand	2,066,065	7,657,491	Free.	1,914,373	[c] Free.	do	25 per cent	Free [c]	Free.	25.00	[c]Free.
402	404	402	Brier, ivy, or laurel, root, and similar wood, not further advanced than cut into blocks.	Pound	4,397,318	349,331	34,933	34,933	34,933	10 per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent	10.00	10.00	10.00
403	405		Cabinet woods in the log: Spanish cedar, lignum vitæ, lancewood, ebony, boxwood, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, Japanese white oak.			4,580,344	458,035	458,035	[b] Free.	do	do	Free [b]	10.00	10.00	[b]Free.
1700			Other cabinet woods in the log, n. s. p. f.	M feet b. m.	4,105	515,346	Free.	51,535	[b] Free.	Free	do	do.[b]	Free.	10.00	[b]Free.
403 1700		403	Cabinet woods, sawed:												
			Under general tariff	do	[d] 3,149	[d] 268,123	40,218	40,218	40,218	15 per cent	15 per cent	15 per cent	15.00	15.00	15.00
			From Cuba	do	[d] 523	[d] 36,405	4,369	4,369	4,369	15 per cent less 20 per cent.	15 per cent less 20 per cent.	15 per cent less 20 per cent.	12.00	12.00	12.00
			Total cabinet woods, sawed		3,672	304,528	44,587	44,587	44,587				14.64	14.64	14.64
			Total, par. (H. R.) 405			5,400,218	502,622	554,157	44,587				9.31	10.26	.83
403	406	404	Veneers			257,254	51,451	51,451	51,451	20 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	20.00	20.00	20.00
410			Plywood	Sq. ft.	3,441,409	100,943	33,648	40,377	40,377	33⅓ per cent	40 per cent	40 per cent	33.33	40.00	40.00
			Total, par. (H. R.) 406			358,197	85,099	91,828	91,828				23.76	25.64	25.64
404	407	405	Hubs for wheels, bolts, and blocks, posts, [e] etc.			68,951	6,895	1,889	1,889	10 per cent			10.00	2.74	2.74
405	408	406	Casks, barrels, hogsheads, empty packing boxes, and box shooks.	Number	1,064,760	143,289	21,494	21,494	21,494	15 per cent	15 per cent	15 per cent	15.00	15.00	15.00
406	409	407	Containers of oranges, lemons, limes, grapefruits, shaddocks, or pomelos:												
			Under general tariff	do	1,053,813	273,429	68,272	68,272	68,272				24.97	24.97	24.97
			From Cuba	do	3,997	1,575	315	315	315	25 per cent less 20 per cent.	25 per cent less 20 per cent.	25 per cent less 20 per cent.	20.00	20.00	20.00
			Total, par. (H. R.) 409	do	1,057,810	275,004	68,587	68,587	68,587				24.94	24.94	24.94
407	410	408	Reeds, cane, webbing, rattan, bamboo, willow, and furniture of enumerated materials, or of grass, malacca, or fiber.			844,653	318,530	318,530	318,530				37.71	37.71	37.71
408	411	409	Toothpicks of wood, butchers' and packers' skewers of wood.	Thousand	7,744	4,227	1,098	1,098	1,098				25.98	25.98	25.98
409	412	410	Porch and window blinds, baskets, bags, chair seats, curtains, shades, screens, etc., of bamboo, wood; straw, papier-mâché, palm leaf, or composition of wood, n. s. p. f.			1,033,257	416,480	516,628	516,628			50 per cent	40.31	50.00	50.00
410	413	411	Spring clothespins, furniture, molders' patterns and folding rules, n. s. p. f.; bent-wood furniture; wood flour, and manufactures of wood or bark, n. s. p. f.:												
			Under general tariff			7,982,952	[f]2,662,513	[g]3,003,992	3,007,476	[f]			[f]33.35	[g]37.63	37.67
			From Cuba			36,237	9,662	[g]10,689	10,689				26.66	[g]29.50	29.50
			Total, par. (H. R.) 413			8,019,189	2,672,175	[g]3,014,681	3,018,165				33.32	[g]37.59	37.64
			Total, Schedule 4 (H. R. 2667)			26,290,793	4,193,618	6,678,800	4,117,739				15.95	25.40	15.66
			Additions (S. F. C. 401)			170,856		25,628	25,628					15.00	15.00
			Total, Schedule 4 (S. F. C.)			26,461,649	4,193,618	6,704,428	4,143,367				15.85	25.34	15.66

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.
[a] Imports data not segregated.
[b] Transferred to free list, par. 1804.
[c] Transferred to free list, par. 1761.
[d] Imports under par. 1700 are not included. Data not available.
[e] Posts transferred to free list, under H. R. 2667.
[f] Rate on paintbrush handles changed by presidential proclamation from 33⅓ per cent to 16⅔ per cent ad valorem, effective Nov. 13, 1926.
[g] Includes bent-wood furniture for which H. R. 2667 provides a rate of 55 per cent ad valorem. As import data are not segregated to show the proportion of bent-wood furniture included, duties to show the effect of H. R. 2667 have been computed on the basis of minimum increase—40 per cent ad valorem. This is the rate which will probably apply to the bulk of the imports.

Schedule 5.—Sugar and molasses and manufactures of

[Summary by paragraphs of rates of duty in the tariff act of 1922 and H. R. 2667. The equivalent ad valorem rates are calculated from the quantity and value of imports in the calendar year 1928]

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty [1]			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
													P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
501	501	501	Cane sugar [2] and beet sugar:												
			Under general tariff	Pound	45,007,576	$1,334,941	$1,054,439	$1,521,411	$1,314,225				78.99	113.97	98.45
			From Cuba	do	6,598,183,297	159,937,213	116,099,558	157,567,786	144,728,557				72.59	98.52	90.49
			Total, par. (H. R.) 501	do	6,643,190,873	161,272,154	117,153,997	159,089,197	146,042,782				72.64	98.65	90.56
502	502	502	Edible molasses and sirup:												
			Under general tariff	Gallon	1,632,759	505,904	90,670	242,799	108,803				17.92	47.99	21.51
			From Cuba	do	49,700	11,153	2,471	6,487	2,966				22.16	58.16	26.59
			Total	do	1,682,459	517,057	93,141	249,286	111,769				18.01	48.21	21.62
			Blackstrap:												
			Under general tariff	do	37,076,743	1,362,978	61,795	67,850	67,850	½ cent per gallon.	0.03 cent per pound of total sugars, equivalent to 0.183 cent per gallon.	0.03 cent per pound of total sugars, equivalent to 0.183 cent per gallon.	4.53	4.98	4.98
			From Cuba	do	235,147,142	8,522,678	313,529	344,256	344,256	Same, less 20 per cent.	Same, less 20 per cent.	Same, less 20 per cent.	3.68	4.04	4.04
			Total	do	272,223,885	9,885,656	375,324	412,106	412,106				3.80	4.17	4.17
			Total, par. (H. R.) 502	do	273,906,344	10,402,713	468,465	661,392	523,875				4.50	6.36	5.04
503	503	503	Maple sugar and maple sirup	Pound	7,353,174	1,239,188	294,127	541,522	649,827	4 cents per pound.			23.74	43.70	52.44
			Dextrose and dextrose sirup	do	1,067	111	16	21	21	1½ cents per pound.	2 cents per pound.	2 cents per pound.	14.41	18.92	18.92
			Total, par. (H. R.) 503	do	7,354,241	1,239,299	294,143	541,543	649,848				23.73	43.70	52.44
503	504	504	Sugar cane	Ton	228,777	800,755	228,777	686,331	457,554	$1 per ton	$3 per ton	$2 per ton	28.57	85.71	57.14
504	505	505	Rare sugars	Pound	611,098	88,967	44,484	44,484	44,484	50 per cent	50 per cent	50 per cent	50.00	50.00	50.00
505	506	506	Sugar candy and confectionery, n. s. p. f.	do	3,633,589	955,755	382,243	382,243	382,243	40 per cent	40 per cent	40 per cent	40.00	40.00	40.00
			Total:												
			Under general tariff			6,288,599	2,156,551	3,486,661	3,025,007				34.29	55.44	48.10
			From Cuba			168,471,044	116,415,558	157,918,529	145,075,779				69.10	93.74	86.11
			Total, Schedule 5			174,759,643	118,572,109	161,405,190	148,100,786				67.85	92.36	84.75

[1] Rates of duty not shown where more than one rate is involved.

[2] Duty-free imports of sugar from the Philippine Islands in 1928 amounted to 1,150,030,512 pounds, valued at $46,872,833.

Schedule 6.—Tobacco and manufactures of

[Summary by paragraphs of rates of duty in the tariff act of 1922 and H. R. 2667. The equivalent ad valorem rates are calculated from the quantity and value of imports in the calendar year 1928]

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty [1]			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
601	601	601	Cigar wrapper tobacco:												
			Unstemmed—												
			Under general tariff	Pound	5,879,810	$12,517,168	$12,347,601	$14,699,525	$12,347,601	$2.10 per pound.	$2.50 per pound.	$2.10 per pound.	P. ct. 98.651	P. ct. 17.43	P. ct. 98.65
			From Cuba	do	195,986	533,279	329,256	391,972	329,256	$2.10 per pound less 20 per cent.	$2.50 per pound less 20 per cent.	$2.10 per pound less 20 per cent.	61.74	73.50	61.74
			Total cigar wrapper tobacco, unstemmed.	do	6,075,796	13,050,447	12,676,857	15,091,497	12,676,857				97.11	115.64	97.11
			Stemmed							$2.75 per pound.	$3.15 per pound.	$2.75 per pound.			
			Total cigar wrapper tobacco	Pound	6,075,796	13,050,447	12,676,857	15,091,497	12,676,857				97.11	115.64	97.11
			Cigar filler tobacco:												
			Unstemmed—												
			Under general tariff	do	38,921	19,820	13,622	13,622	13,622	35 cents per pound.	35 cents per pound.	35 cents per pound.	68.73	68.73	68.73
			From Cuba	do	7,698,989	6,078,859	2,155,717	2,155,717	2,155,717	35 cents per pound less 20 per cent.	35 cents per pound less 20 per cent.	35 cents per pound less 20 per cent.	35.46	35.46	35.46
			Total cigar filler tobacco, unstemmed.	do	7,737,910	6,098,679	2,169,339	2,169,339	2,169,339				35.57	35.57	35.58
			Stemmed—												
			Under general tariff	do	30,098	29,601	15,049	15,049	15,049	50 cents per pound.	50 cents per pound.	50 cents per pound.	50.84	50.84	50.84
			From Cuba	do	14,559,947	13,714,621	5,823,979	5,823,979	5,823,979	50 cents per pound less 20 per cent.	50 cents per pound less 20 per cent.	50 cents per pound less 20 per cent.	42.47	42.47	42.47
			Total, cigar filler tobacco, stemmed	do	14,590,045	13,744,222	5,839,028	5,839,028	5,839,028				42.48	42.48	42.47
			Total, cigar filler tobacco	do	22,327,955	19,842,901	8,008,367	8,008,367	8,008,367				40.36	40.36	40.36
			Other leaf tobacco, including cigarette filler:												
			Unstemmed—												
			Under general tariff	do	45,047,357	25,219,603	15,766,575	15,766,575	15,766,575	35 cents per pound.	35 cents per pound.	35 cents per pound.	62.52	62.52	62.52
			From Cuba	do											
			Total, other leaf tobacco, etc	do	45,047,357	25,219,603	15,766,575	15,766,575	15,766,575				62.52	62.52	62.52
			Total, paragraph (H. R.) 601	do	73,451,108	58,112,951	36,451,799	38,866,439	36,451,799				62.73	66.88	62.73
602	602	602	Administrative provisions.												
603	603	603	All other tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, n. s. p. f.:												
			Under general tariff	do	232,386	225,786	126,998	126,998	126,998				56.25	56.25	56.25
			From Cuba	do	2,138,358	607,290	599,190	599,190	599,190				98.67	98.67	98.67
			Total, par. (H. R.) 603	do	2,370,744	833,076	726,188	726,188	726,188				87.17	87.17	87.17
604	604	604	Snuff and snuff flour; tobacco stems, cut, ground, or pulverized:												
			Under general tariff	do	26,497	26,817	14,574	14,574	14,574	55 cents per pound.	55 cents per pound.	55 cents per pound.	54.35	54.35	54.35
			From Cuba	do	26	14	11	11	11	55 cents per pound less 20 per cent.	55 cents per pound less 20 per cent.	55 cents per pound less 20 per cent.	78.57	78.57	78.57
			Total, par. (H. R.) 604	do	26,523	26,831	14,585	14,585	14,585				54.36	54.36	54.36
605	605	605	Cigars and cigarettes:												
			Under general tariff	do	17,336	81,746	98,449	98,449	98,449	$4.50 per pound + 25 per cent.	$4.50 per pound + 25 per cent.	$4.50 per pound + 25 per cent.	120.43	120.43	120.43
			From Cuba	do	380,824	3,264,020	2,023,770	2,023,770	2,023,770	$4.50 per pound + 25 per cent less 20 per cent.	$4.50 per pound + 25 per cent less 20 per cent.	$4.50 per pound + 25 per cent less 20 per cent.	62.00	62.00	62.00
			Total, par. (H. R.) 605	do	398,160	3,345,766	2,122,219	2,122,219	2,122,219				63.43	63.43	63.43
			Total:												
			Under general tariff	do	51,272,405	38,120,541	28,382,868	30,734,792	28,382,868				74.46	80.62	74.46
			From Cuba	do	24,974,130	24,198,083	10,931,923	10,994,639	10,931,923				45.18	45.44	45.18
			Total, Schedule 6	do	76,246,535	62,318,624	39,314,791	41,729,431	39,314,791				63.09	66.96	63.09

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.

Schedule 7.—Agricultural products and provisions

[Summary by paragraphs of rates of duty in the tariff act of 1922 and H. R. 2667. The equivalent ad valorem rates are calculated from the quantity and value of imports in the calendar year 1928]

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty[1]			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
													P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
701	701	701	Live cattle—Beef and veal, tallow, oleo oil, and oleo stearin.	Pound	[a] 65,153,453	[a] $7,453,261	[a] $1,552,954	$3,013,014	$3,013,014				20.84	40.42	40.42
702	702	702	Sheep, lambs, and goats, goat meat, mutton, and lamb.	do	3,304,425	697,555	162,770	279,067	279,067				23.33	40.01	40.01
703	703	703	Swine, fresh pork, hams, bacon, shoulders, and other pork, prepared or preserved, lard, lard compounds, and lard substitutes.	do	16,360,689	3,681,223	176,900	428,866	428,866				4.81	11.65	11.65
704	704	704	Reindeer meat, venison, game, n. s. p. f.	do	654,087	102,437	26,163	39,245	39,245	4 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.	25.54	38.31	38.31
705	705	705	Extract of meat, including fluid	do	550,834	766,086	82,625	82,625	82,625	15 cents per pound.	15 cents per pound.	15 cents per pound.	10.79	10.79	10.79
706	706	706	Meats, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved, n. s. p. f.	do	81,786,905	10,003,368	2,090,673	4,907,224	4,907,224	20 per cent	6 cents per pound, but not less than 20 per cent.	6 cents per pound, but not less than 20 per cent.	20.00	49.06	49.06
707	707	707	Milk	Gallon	5,499,424	955,963	137,486	224,971	357,463	2½ cents per gallon.[b]	5 cents per gallon.	6½ cents per gallon.	14.38	28.76	37.39
			Cream	do	3,620,903	5,897,636	724,181	1,738,033	2,049,431	20 cents per gallon.[c]	48 cents per gallon.	56.6 cents per gallon.	12.28	29.47	34.75
			Sour milk and buttermilk	do	132,213	40,163	1,322	2,314	2,710	1 cent per gallon.	1¾ cents per gallon.	2½₀ cents per gallon.	3.29	5.76	6.75
			Total, par. (H. R.) 707	do	9,252,540	6,893,762	862,989	2,015,318	2,409,604				12.52	29.23	34.95
708	708	708	Condensed or evaporated milk and related products.	Pound	7,335,838	877,180	148,320	229,722	288,457				16.91	26.19	32.88
709	709	709	Butter	do	4,334,684	1,562,283	[d] 520,162	606,856	606,856	8 cents per pound.[d]	14 cents per pound.	14 cents per pound.	[d] 33.30	38.84	38.84
710	710	710	Cheese and substitutes	do	79,946,664	24,300,051	[e] 6,839,124	8,685,057	8,673,387	(e)			[e] 28.14	35.33	35.69
711	711	711	Birds, live:												
			Bobwhite quail	Number	24,349	11,643	[f] 6,087			25 cents each [f]	Free	Free	[f] 52.28	Free.	Free.
			Other		2,175,678	1,581,720	386,180	431,325	461,423				24.41	27.27	29.17
			Total, par. (H. R.) 711			1,593,363	[f] 392,267	431,325	461,423				[f] 24.62	27.07	28.96
712	712	712	Birds, dead, dressed or undressed, fresh chilled or frozen, prepared or preserved, n. s. p. f.	Pound	6,354,748	1,879,858	461,519	580,522	635,476			10 cents per pound.	24.55	30.88	33.80
713	713	713	Eggs of poultry, in the shell; frozen whole eggs, yolks and whites, and dried whole eggs.		16,426,241	5,537,960	1,948,343	2,117,362	2,117,362	(e)			35.18	38.23	38.23
714	714	714	Horses and mules	Number	2,866	699,577	150,867	150,867	150,867				21.56	21.56	21.56
715	715	715	Live animals, vertebrate and invertebrate, n. s. p. f.	do	2,395	523,699	78,556	78,556	78,556	15 per cent	15 per cent	15 per cent	15.00	15.00	15.00
716	716	716	Honey	Pound	97,214	24,763	2,912	2,912	2,912				11.76	11.76	11.76
717															
718	717	717	Fish, fresh or frozen and dried and unsalted	do	90,540,432	9,106,307	1,086,267	1,153,767	936,998				11.93	12.67	10.18
1656															
717															
720	718	718	Fish, prepared or preserved, packed in oil or in air-tight containers of less than 15 pounds each.	do	46,711,570	7,849,493	2,286,939	2,286,939	2,286,939				29.13	29.13	29.13
717															
718	719	719	Fish, pickled or salted, n. s. p. f.	do	84,544,544	5,827,347	931,203	1,054,080	909,930				15.98	18.09	15.61
719															
718															
720	720	720	Fish, smoked or kippered, n. s. p. f., and fish prepared or preserved, n. s. p. f.	do	12,031,872	[g] 1,127,111	189,152	289,645	289,645				16.78	25.70	25.70
721															
1662	721	721	Crab meat, canned clams, fish paste, fish sauce, and fish roe.	do	15,351,555	6,089,255	1,027,300	1,145,819	1,113,419				16.87	18.82	18.28
722	722	722	Barley, barley malt, barley flour, etc.			173,604	27,013	27,013	27,013				15.56	15.56	15.56
723	723	723	Buckwheat, buckwheat flour			59,614	3,640	8,392	8,392				6.10	14.08	14.08
724	724	724	Corn, grits, meal, and flour			627,992	87,532	145,886	145,886				13.94	23.23	23.23
725	725	725	Macaroni, vermicelli, and noodles	Pound	3,426,118	369,451	68,522	[h] 68,522	68,522	2 cents per pound.	(h)		18.54	[h] 18.54	18.54
726	726	726	Oats, ground oats, oatmeal, and products			371,768	77,586	77,586	82,480				20.87	20.87	22.19
727	727	727	Rice, rice flour, meal, bran, and broken rice	Pound	27,272,443	1,213,798	472,220	588,899	472,220				38.90	48.52	38.90
728	728	728	Rye, rye malt, flour and meal			2,155	274	274	274				12.71	12.71	12.71
729	729	729	Wheat (except for milling in bond), wheat flour, and wheat products.			312,153	[i] 102,530	102,530	102,530	(i)			32.85	32.85	32.85

Footnotes at end of schedule.

Schedule 7.—Agricultural products and provisions—Continued

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
													P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
730	730	730	Bran, shorts, by-product feeds, obtained in milling wheat or other cereals, hulls of barley, buckwheat and other grain, dried beet pulp, and mixed feeds.			$9,135,523	[1] $760,044	$959,630	$959,630	(1)			8.32	[1] 10.50	10.50
1629	1629		Soya bean oil cake and soya bean oil cake-meal		90,810,135	1,920,021	Free.	Free.	290,430	Free	Free	0.3 cent per pound.			15.13
			Total, par. (S. F. C.) 730			11,055,544	760,044	959,630	1,250,060				6.87	8.68	11.37
731	731	731	Screenings, etc., of wheat, flaxseed, or other grains or seeds.			1,135,111	113,511	113,511	113,511	10 per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent	10.00	10.00	10.00
732	732	732	Cereal breakfast foods and similar preparations	Pound	69,339	8,662	1,687	1,687	1,687				19.48	19.48	19.48
733	733	733	Biscuits, wafers, cakes, and puddings	do	2,306,228	722,844	216,836	216,836	216,836				30.00	30.00	30.00
734	734	734	Apples, green or ripe; dried, prepared or preserved.			211,797	28,794	28,794	28,794				13.60	13.60	13.60
735	735	735	Apricots, green, ripe, dried, or in brine	Pound	1,217,337	63,235	20,643	20,643	20,643				32.64	32.64	32.64
736	736	736	Berries, natural, dried, or in brine or otherwise prepared or preserved.	do	6,877,718	615,869	88,438	88,438	88,438				14.36	14.36	14.36
737	737	737	Cherries, natural, dried, sulphured, or in brine, or prepared or preserved in any manner.	do	13,869,865	2,070,450	427,613	1,170,686	[2] 869,415	(2)			[3] 20.65	56.54	41.99
738	738	738	Cider and vinegar	Gallon	278,204	89,364	16,652	16,652	22,136				18.63	18.63	24.77
739	739	739	Orange or lemon peel, crude, candied or otherwise preserved.	Pound	2,884,379	222,576	108,228	158,759	158,759				48.62	71.33	71.33
739	(1)		Citron, crude, dried, or in brine	do	1,656,673	126,768	33,134			2 cents per pound.	Free	Free	26.14	Free.	Free.
739			Citron, candied, or otherwise preserved	do	2,952,066	379,340	132,843	177,124	177,124	4½ cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.	35.01	46.69	46.69
			Total, citron		4,608,739	506,108	165,977	177,124	177,124				32.79	35.00	35.00
			Total, par. (H. R.) 739		7,493,118	728,684	274,200	335,883	335,883				37.59	46.09	46.09
740	740	740	Figs, fresh, dried, or in brine, preserved	Pound	31,937,015	2,385,601	638,226	1,559,250	1,559,250				26.75	65.36	65.36
741	741	741	Dates, fresh or dried, preserved	do	47,269,845	2,356,472	477,456	477,456	977,135				20.26	20.26	41.47
742	742	742	Grapes, raisins, currants			1,621,349	301,375	301,375	[4] 513,375				18.59	18.59	31.66
743	743	743	Lemons, limes, oranges, grapefruit	Pound	84,400,008	2,634,762	1,526,722	1,609,317	1,875,459				57.94	61.08	71.18
744	744	744	Olives, in brine, green, ripe, pitted			5,745,792	1,953,437	2,028,442	2,028,442				34.00	35.30	35.30
745	745	745	Peaches, green or ripe	Pound	[5] 231,695	[5] 15,241	[5] 1,715	[5] 1,715	[5] 1,715				[5] 11.25	[5] 11.25	[5] 11.25
746	746	746	Pineapples, fresh, candied, or glacé			2,013,793	270,669	325,474	325,474				13.44	16.16	16.16
747	747	747	Plums and prunes, green or ripe, preserved	Pound	772,087	66,139	11,879	11,879	[4] 21,115				17.96	17.96	31.93
745	748	748	Pears, green or ripe		(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)				(6)	(6)	(6)
748	749	749	All jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters	Pound	3,763,190	489,566	168,744	168,744	168,744				34.47	34.47	34.47
749	750	750	Fruits, fresh, dried, or preserved, n. s. p. f.	do	16,286,146	715,409	249,406	249,406	249,406				34.86	34.86	34.86
751	751	751	Bulbs, etc., tulip, lily, narcissus, hyacinth, crocus, and cut flowers.			7,416,649	684,029	1,662,029	684,029				9.22	22.41	9.22
752	752	752	Rose stocks and plants, nursery and greenhouse stock.	Number	220,455	215,444	52,152	52,152	52,152				24.21	24.21	24.21
753	753	753	Seedlings, layers, and cuttings of apple, cherry, pear, plum, quince, grape, and other fruit vines and bushes.	do	12,762,251	102,730	29,464	29,464	29,464				28.68	28.68	28.68
754	754	754	Almonds, shelled and unshelled, prepared or preserved, mandalonas, almond paste.	Pound	18,730,410	6,450,120	2,816,913	2,965,263	[2] 2,965,263				39.02	45.97	45.97
755	755	755	Cream or Brazil nuts, filberts, shelled or unshelled.	do	42,495,955	5,460,769	844,811	1,808,015	904,008				15.47	33.11	16.55
755	759		Pignolia nuts	do	595,539	208,415	5,955	50,354	5,955	1 cent per pound	10 cents per pound.	1 cent per pound.	2.86	28.57	2.86
755	759		Pistache nuts	do	1,582,263	559,106	15,823	70,113	15,823	do	5 cents per pound.	do	2.83	14.15	2.83
			Total. par. (S. F. C.) 755	do	44,673,757	6,228,290	866,589	1,946,682	925,786				13.91	31.26	14.86
756	756	756	Coconuts, shredded, etc.			[2] 2,765,824	849,988	849,988	849,988				30.73	30.73	30.73
757	757	757	Peanuts, shelled and unshelled, prepared or preserved, n. s. p. f.	Pound	49,518,232	2,622,561	1,874,363	3,173,768	2,784,952	(2)			71.47	121.02	106.19
			Walnuts of all kinds:												
758	758	758	Unshelled	do	14,603,239	1,771,937	584,129	730,162	730,162	4 cents per pound	5 cents per pound.	5 cents per pound.	32.97	41.21	41.21
758	758		Shelled	do	16,562,584	4,550,735	1,987,510	2,484,388	2,484,388	12 cents per pound.	15 cents per pound.	15 cents per pound.	43.67	54.59	54.59
			Total, walnuts		31,165,823	6,322,672	2,571,639	3,214,550	3,214,550				40.67	50.84	50.84

Footnotes at end of schedule.

Schedule 7.—Agricultural products and provisions—Continued

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
													P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
758	759	-------	Pecans: Unshelled	Pound	$476,002	$43,707	$14,280	$23,800	$14,280	3 cents per pound	5 cents per pound	3 cents per pound	32.67	54.45	32.67
758	759	-------	Shelled	do	24,568	8,805	1,474	2,457	1,474	6 cents per pound	10 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound	16.74	27.90	16.74
			Total, pecans		500,570	52,512	15,754	26,257	15,754				30.00	50.00	30.00
			Total, par. (S. F. C.) 758		31,666,393	6,375,184	2,587,393	3,240,807	3,230,304				40.59	50.83	50.67
759	759	759	Nut and kernel paste, pecans, shelled or unshelled.	Pound	[r]523,486	[r]54,879	16,346	26,849	-------				29.73	48.92	-------
755	-------	-------	Pignolia and pistache nuts	do	2,177,802	767,521	21,778	138,667	-------	1 cent per pound			2.84	18.07	-------
			Total, par. (H. R.) 759	do	[s]2,701,288	[s]822,400	38,124	165,516	-------				4.64	20.13	-------
755 758	759	-------	Less pignolia and pitsache nuts transferred to par. 755 and pecans transferred to par. 758.		2,678,372	820,033	37,532	164,924	-------				-------	-------	-------
			Balance: Nut and kernel paste		22,916	2,367	592	592	592	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00	25.00
759	759	-------	Edible nuts transferred from noncomparable group.		4,918,545	1,209,997	49,185	-------	49,185	1 cent per pound.	Not shelled, 5 cents per pound; shelled 10 cents per pound.	1 cent per pound.	4.06	-------	4.06
759	759	-------	Nuts, pickled, prepared, or preserved, n. s. p. f.		358,381	37,669	13,184	13,184	13,184	35 per cent	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00	35.00
			Total, par. (S. F. C.) 759		5,299,842	1,250,033	62,961	13,776	62,961				5.04	1.10	5.04
760	760	760	Oil-bearing seeds and materials: Castor beans, flaxseed or linseed, soya beans, cottonseed, etc.		-------	36,835,664	[s]7,823,597	11,930,514	10,700,011	(*)			21.24	32.39	29.05
761	761	761	Grass seeds and other forage-crop seeds	Pound	32,058,026	4,292,257	893,497	1,311,231	1,282,543				20.82	30.55	29.88
762	762	762	Other garden and field seeds	do	26,499,473	2,674,147	484,890	519,169	519,169				18.13	19.41	19.41
763 1657	763	763	Beans and cowpeas, green or unripe, dried, prepared, or preserved.	do	128,487,590	5,873,050	2,203,132	3,231,216	3,143,047				37.51	55.02	53.52
764	764	764	Sugar beets and other beets	Short ton	41,972	247,339	31,695	35,270	35,270				12.81	14.26	14.26
765	765	765	Lentils, lupines	Pound	9,079,598	524,087	45,398	45,398	45,398	½ cent per pound.	½ cent per pound.	½ cent per pound.	8.66	8.66	8.66
766	766	766	Mushrooms	do	7,968,947	2,009,649	896,475	1,193,987	1,613,593				44.61	59.41	80.29
767 1657	767	767	Peas, green or dried, split, prepared, or preserved.	do	[s]85,711,189	[s]4,730,015	305,419	1,547,967	555,617				6.46	32.73	11.75
768	768	768	Onions and garlic	do	131,392,723	2,936,534	1,373,009	2,597,768	3,224,955	(*)			46.76	88.46	109.82
769	769	769	Potatoes, white, or Irish, dried, etc., potato flour.	do	221,180,734	3,240,307	1,104,993	1,654,390	1,654,390				34.10	51.06	51.06
770	770	770	Tomatoes, natural, canned, tomato paste	do	223,683,251	10,105,743	1,775,624	5,966,185	6,016,381				17.57	59.04	59.53
771	771	771	Turnips	do	150,427,712	835,864	180,512	376,068	300,854				21.60	44.99	35.99
772	772	772	Vegetables, natural state, n. s. p. f.	do	56,873,617	2,016,545	479,604	959,209	(*)				23.78	47.57	-------
773	773	773	Vegetables, if cut, sliced, or otherwise reduced in size, or if parched or roasted, or if pickled or packed in salt, brine, oil, or prepared or preserved in any other way.	do	27,270,705	2,200,003	769,937	769,937	769,937				35.00	35.00	35.00
779	773	-------	Pimentos packed in brine or in oil, or prepared or preserved in any manner.	do	4,628,590	511,962	277,715	277,715	277,715	6 cents per pound	6 cents per pound	6 cents per pound	54.25	54.25	54.25
			Total, par. (H. R.) 773	do	31,899,295	2,711,965	1,047,652	1,047,652	1,047,652				38.63	38.63	38.63
774	774	774	Acorns, chicory, dandelion roots	do	1,309,245	78,098	36,310	47,218	47,218				46.49	60.46	60.46
775	775	775	Chocolate and cocoa, sweetened or unsweetened, powdered or otherwise prepared, cocoa butter.	do	9,351,850	2,000,026	370,544	714,951	714,951				18.53	35.75	35.75
776	776	776	Ginger root, candied or otherwise prepared	do	748,635	83,009	16,602	16,602	16,602	20 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	20.00	20.00	20.00
777	777	777	Hay, straw	Long ton	[s]163,278	[s]692,199	268,722	[s]302,518	385,457				38.82	[s]43.70	55.69

Footnotes at end of schedule.

Schedule 7.—Agricultural products and provisions—Continued

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
													P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
778	778	778	Hops, hop extract, lupulin	Pound	614,186	$230,151	$166,384	$166,384	$194,294				72.29	72.29	84.42
779	779	779	Spices and spice seeds	do	86,875,409	16,543,871	1,799,866	2,040,084	2,040,084				10.88	12.33	12.33
780	780	780	Teasels	do	168,215	50,342	12,586	12,586	12,586	25 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	25.00	25.00
			Total for which comparable calculations have been made (H. R. 2667).			263,442,168	60,093,425	89,820,820					22.81	34.10	
			Adjustments, pars. 730, 772, 759			1,151,142	417,235	946,025							
			Total for which comparable calculations have been made (S. F. C.).			264,593,310	59,676,190	88,874,795	86,411,678				22.55	33.59	32.66
			In the following paragraphs the proposed changes in classification in the bill H. R. 2667 are such that the rates of duty therein can not be applied to the import statistics for 1928. The data shown below for these paragraphs are therefore omitted from the comparable totals above.												
701	701	701	Live cattle	Pound	250,397,351	20,058,017	3,838,279						19.14		
759	759	759	Nuts, edible, n. s. p. f.	do	4,918,545	1,209,997	49,185			1 cent per pound	Not shelled, 5 cents per pound; shelled, 10 cents per pound.		4.06		
			Total for which comparable calculations could not be made (H. R. 2667).			21,268,014	3,887,464						18.28		
759	759	759	Less nuts, edible, n. s. p. f. to par. 759			1,209,997	49,185						4.06		
			Balance			20,058,017	3,838,279						19.14		
772	772	772	Vegetables in their natural state, n. s. p. f.			2,016,545	479,604	959,209					23.78	47.57	
1546	1646	754	Chestnuts, including marrons, crude, dried, baked, prepared, or preserved.			1,054,890	Free.	Free.		Free	Free				
			Total for which comparable calculations could not be made (S. F. C.).			23,129,452	4,317,883	959,209							
			Total, Schedule 7			287,722,766	63,994,073	89,834,004	86,411,678				22.24		

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.
[a] See additional figures par. 701 at end of schedule.
[b] Rate on fresh milk changed by presidential proclamation from 2½ cents to 3¾ cents per gallon, effective June 13, 1929.
[c] Rate on cream changed by presidential proclamation from 20 cents to 30 cents per gallon, effective June 13, 1929.
[d] Rate on butter changed by presidential proclamation from 8 cents to 12 cents per pound, effective Apr. 5, 1926.
[e] Rate on Emmenthaler type Swiss cheese changed by presidential proclamation from 5 cents per pound but not less than 25 per cent ad valorem to 7½ cents per pound but not less than 37½ per cent ad valorem, effective July 8, 1927.
[f] Rate on bobwhite quail changed by presidential proclamation from 50 cents to 25 cents each (valued at $5 or less each), effective Nov. 2, 1925.
[g] Rate on whole egg, egg yolk, and egg albumen, frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved and not specially provided for, changed by presidential proclamation from 6 cents to 7½ cents per pound, effective Mar. 22, 1929.
[h] H. R. 2667 provides an increased duty on alimentary pastes containing eggs. As import statistics do not give plain and egg alimentary pastes separately the effect of this rate can not be shown.
[i] Rates of duty changed by presidential proclamation effective Apr. 6, 1924. Wheat from 30 cents to 42 cents per bushel (60 pounds). Flour, semolina, etc., from 78 cents to $1.04 per 100 pounds.
[j] Rate on mill feeds, bran, etc., changed by presidential proclamation from 15 to 7½ per cent ad valorem, effective Apr. 6, 1924.
[k] Rate on cherries, sulphured or in brine, stemmed or pitted, changed by presidential proclamation from 2 to 3 cents per pound, effective Jan. 2, 1928.
[l] Citron, crude, dried, or in brine transferred to free list, par. (H. R.) 1648.
[m] Includes pears, par. 748.
[n] Included with peaches, par. 745.
[o] Not including duty-free imports from Philippine Islands. Duty-free imports of coconut meat, desiccated, shredded, cut, or similarly prepared from the Philippine Islands in 1928 amounted to 46,695,592 pounds valued at $4,004,620.
[p] Rate on peanuts, not shelled, changed by presidential proclamation from 3 cents to 4½ cents per pound, shelled 4 cents to 6 cents per pound, effective Feb. 18, 1929.
[q] Partial—see additional figures at end of schedule.
[r] Rate on flaxseed changed by presidential proclamation from 40 cents to 56 cents per bushel of 56 pounds, effective June 13, 1929.
[s] Includes chick-peas or garbanzos transferred from par. 1657 of the act of 1922.
[t] Rate on onions changed by presidential proclamation from 1 cent to 1½ cents per pound, effective Jan. 21, 1929.
[u] Includes broomcorn free under act of 1922 (par. 1538), dutiable under H. R. 2667.
[v] Estimated.
[w] Chestnuts, including marrons, not included. See noncomparable group.
[x] Transferred to noncomparable group, as import data are not segregated for application of duty.

Schedule 8.—Spirits, wines, and other beverages.

[Summary by paragraphs of rates of duty in the tariff act of 1922 and H. R. 2667. The equivalent ad valorem rates are calculated from the quantity and value of imports in the calendar year 1928]

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty[1]			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
801	801	801	Administrative provisions.										*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
802	802	802	Brandy, and other spirits, etc	Proof gallon.	77,704	$344,982	$280,923	$388,820	$388,820			$5 per proof gallon.	81.43	112.71	112.71
803	803	803	Champagne and all other sparkling waters	Gallon	1,605	11,273	9,630	9,630	9,630	$6 per gallon	$6 per gallon	$6 per gallon	85.43	85.43	85.43
804	804	804	Still wines	do	32,771	72,703	40,964	40,964	40,964	$1.25 per gallon	$1.25 per gallon	$1.25 per gallon	56.34	56.34	56.34
805	805	805	Ale, porter, stout, beer, and malt extract	Various		980	580	580	580				59.18	59.18	59.18
806	806	806	Cherry juice and other fruit juices and sirups, grape juice, grape sirup, and similar grape products.	do		63,317	21,665	21,665	21,665				34.22	34.22	34.22
750	807	807	Berries and fruits, of all kinds, containing 5 per cent or more of alcohol.		(*)	(*)									
807	808	808	Ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water, and other beverages, n. s. p. f., containing not more than 2 per cent alcohol.	Gallon	328,672	457,976	49,301	49,301	49,301	15 cents per gallon.	15 cents per gallon.	15 cents per gallon.	10.76	10.76	10.76
808	809	809	Mineral waters, natural or artificial	do	804,033	395,306	80,402	80,402	80,402	10 cents per gallon.	10 cents per gallon.	10 cents per gallon.	20.34	20.34	20.34
809	810	810	Common yellow, brown, or gray earthen and salt glazed stoneware containing mineral waters.	Dozen	589	476	24	24	24	5 per cent	5 per cent	5 per cent	5.00	5.00	5.00
810	811	811	Administrative provisions.												
811	812	812	Do.												
812	813	813	Do.												
813	814	814	Do.												
814	815	815	Do.												
			Total, Schedule 8			1,347,013	483,489	591,386	591,386				35.98	43.90	43.90

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.

* Import data not segregated.

Schedule 9.—Cotton manufactures

[Summary by paragraphs of rates of duty in the tariff act of 1922 and H. R. 2667. The equivalent ad valorem rates are calculated from the quantity and value of imports in the calendar year 1928]

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty[1]			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
901	901	901	Cotton yarn:										*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
			Unbleached	Pound	20,681	$22,058	$5,297	$6,409	$6,409				24.01	29.06	29.06
			Bleached, dyed, colored, combed, or plied	do	2,583,209	3,312,290	934,982	1,118,636	1,118,636				28.23	33.77	33.77
			Colored with vat dyes	do	5,254	7,270	2,178	2,232	2,232				29.96	30.70	30.70
			Total, cotton yarns	do	2,609,144	3,341,618	942,457	1,127,277	1,127,277				28.20	33.73	33.73
			Cotton waste, manufactured or otherwise advanced in value	do	44,276	16,581	829	829	829	5 per cent	5 per cent	5 per cent	5.00	5.00	5.00
			Total, par. (H. R.) 901	do	2,653,420	3,358,199	943,286	1,128,106	1,128,106				28.09	33.59	33.59
902	902	902	Cotton sewing thread: Crochet, darning, and knitting cotton	100 yards	17,736,154	1,480,559	298,943	370,139	511,962	½ cent per 100 yards, not less than 20 per cent nor more than 35 per cent.	25 per cent		20.19	25.00	34.58
904	903	903	Administrative provisions.												
903	904	904	Countable cotton cloth:												
			Unbleached	Pound	3,945,242	4,742,536	1,323,056	1,629,055	1,687,065				27.90	34.35	35.57
			Bleached	do	1,186,809	2,174,010	676,468	863,773	863,773				31.12	39.73	39.73
			Printed, dyed, or colored	do	3,748,883	5,183,907	1,399,354	1,545,867	1,753,223				26.99	29.82	33.82
			Colored with vat dyes	do	215,740	446,434	161,591	160,416	178,273				36.20	35.93	39.93
906			Jacquard woven, etc	do	1,496,736	2,512,944	1,036,866	1,162,395	1,162,395				41.26	46.26	46.26
906			Jacquard woven, colored with vat dyes	do	83,973	182,300	79,437	81,478	81,478				43.57	44.69	44.69
906			Woven with drop boxes	do	41,318	82,998	30,237	33,028	33,028				36.83	40.19	40.19
906			Woven with drop boxes and colored with vat dyes	do	17,515	39,567	13,838	13,649	13,649				34.97	34.46	34.46
			Estimated increase under par. 904 (e) for permanent finished organdie, warp prints, and surface-printed fabrics						210,000						
905			Tire fabric	Pound	1,808	1,174	294	200	294			25 per cent	25.00	17.00	25.00
			Total, par. (H. R.) 904		10,738,024	15,364,970	4,721,141	5,489,861	5,983,178				30.66	35.73	38.94
908	905	905	Countable cotton cloth, containing silk or rayon:												
			Printed, dyed, colored	Pound	15,497	30,147	15,599	17,127	17,127				39.54	43.74	43.74
			Printed, dyed, vat dyed	do	254	545	198	190	190				36.33	34.86	34.86
			Jacquard woven	do	48,946	108,686	47,923	58,830	58,830				44.09	54.13	54.13
			Jacquard woven, vat dyed	do	183	606	233	217	217				38.45	35.81	35.81
			Woven with drop boxes	do	16,023	33,521	11,845	12,655	12,655				35.34	37.75	37.75
			Woven with drop boxes, vat dyed	do	126	392	141	132	132				35.97	33.67	33.67
			Total, par. (H. R.) 905	do	81,029	182,907	75,939	89,151	89,151				41.52	48.74	49.12
921	906	906	Cloth in chief value of cotton containing wool				1,200,000	480,000	720,000	720,000	40 per cent	60 per cent	60 per cent	40.00	60.00	60.00
907	907	907	Special cloths, filled, coated, or waterproofed, including tracing cloth, window hollands, etc.	Sq. yard	4,569,679	1,810,622	599,146	586,937	586,937				33.09	32.42	32.42
909	908	908	Tapestries and other Jacquard-figured upholstery cloths				5,008,147	2,253,666	2,754,481	3,505,702	45 per cent	55 per cent		45.00	55.00	70.00
910	909	909	Cotton pile fabrics, and manufactures of, including velvets and velveteens, corduroys, etc.				3,169,278	1,555,705	1,894,890	1,894,896				49.09	59.79	59.79
911	910	910	Cotton table damask, and manufactures of				262,951	78,886	78,886	78,886	30 per cent	30 per cent	30 per cent	30.00	30.00	30.00
912	911	911	Household articles of cotton, including towels, blankets, quilts, bureau covers, etc.				1,426,479	394,919	466,241	529,945				27.68	32.68	37.15
913	912	912	Cotton small wares				279,675	98,387	98,360	98,360				35.18	35.17	35.17
913	913	913	Machinery belting and rope	Pound	531,492	302,983	90,895	121,193	93,924	30 per cent	40 per cent		30.00	40.00	31.00
914	914	914	Knit fabrics, in the piece, made on warp or other knitting machines	do	70,897	198,671	75,678	72,606	75,678				38.09	36.54	38.09
915	915	915	Cotton gloves, including embroidered	Doz. pair	2,299,811	7,529,259	5,029,247	4,511,802	2,256,769				66.80	59.92	29.97
916	916	916	Hosiery	do	558,611	1,938,769	967,041	967,041	1,031,651				49.88	49.88	53.21
917	917	917	Underwear and other wearing apparel, knit	Dozen	53,201	326,052	146,723	146,723	146,723	45 per cent	45 per cent	45 per cent	45.00	45.00	45.00

Footnotes at end of schedule.

Schedule 9.—Cotton manufactures—Continued

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
													P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
918	918	918	Cotton handkerchiefs and mufflers:												
			Not hemmed	Pound	8,923	$20,618	$8,179	$7,940	$7,940				39.67	38.51	38.51
			Hemmed or hemstitched	do	184,451	594,899	287,431	314,246	314,246				48.32	52.82	52.82
			Total, par. (H. R.) 918		193,374	615,517	295,610	322,186	322,186				48.02	52.34	52.34
919	919	919	Clothing and wearing apparel of cotton, not knit.			1,373,837	479,313	513,360	526,032				34.89	37.37	38.29
920	920	920	Nottingham lace-curtain machine products	Square yard.	90,073	30,602	18,373	18,361	18,361			60.00	60.03	60.00	60.00
1022	921	921	Floor coverings of cotton	do	5,044,136	2,561,437	[a] 896,503	790,300	896,503	(b)			[a] 35.00	([a] 35.00 ([c] 55.00	[a] 35.00 [c] 75.00
921	922	922	Manufactures of cotton, n. s. p. f.			1,042,627	416,929	416,929	416,929				40.00	40.00	40.00
			Total, Schedule 9			49,463,539	19,916,330	21,557,559	20,911,879				40.26	43.58	42.28

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.
[a] Rate on rag rugs, hit-and-miss, changed by presidential proclamation, from 35 per cent ad valorem based on foreign valuation to the same rate based on American selling price, effective Feb. 28, 1928.
[b] Rate on cotton floor coverings other than hit-and-miss rag rugs.
[c] Rate on hit-and-miss rag rugs (foreign valuation). This rate is equivalent to 35 per cent on American selling price basis.

Schedule 10.—Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of

[Summary by paragraphs of rates of duty in the tariff act of 1922 and H. R. 2667. The equivalent ad valorem rates are calculated from the quantity and value of imports in the calendar year 1928]

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty [1]			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
													P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
1001	1001	1001	Flax	Ton	5,550	$3,863,724	$102,628	$239,590	$239,590				4.21	6.20	6.20
			Hemp	do	1,690	577,478	44,934	67,402	86,329				7.78	11.67	14.95
			Crin vegetal or palm-leaf fiber	do	10,939	554,129	183,725	244,967	244,967				33.16	44.21	44.21
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1001	do	18,179	4,995,331	3[2]1,287	551,959	570,886				7.83	11.05	11.43
1002	1002	1002	Sliver and roving of flax, hemp, ramie, and other vegetable fiber, n. s. p. f.	Pound	40,160	23,279	4,656	4,656	4,656	20 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	20.00	20.00	20.00
1003	1003	1003	Jute yarns, single	do	75,602	9,533	3,815	3,815	3,815				40.03	40.03	40.03
			Jute sliver	do	1,533	378	23	23	23	1½ cents per pound.	1½ cents per pound.	1½ cents per pound.	6.08	6.08	6.08
			Jute cordage, twine, and twist	do	437,861	65,872	15,608	[3]15,608	[3]15,608		[3]	[3]	23.69	[3]23.69	[3]23.69
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1003	do	514,996	75,783	19,446	19,446	19,446				25.66	25.66	25.66
1004	1004	1004	Flax, hemp, or ramie, yarns in the gray, etc	do	2,311,329	1,231,373	354,214	400,540	429,237				28.77	32.52	34.86
			Flax, hemp, or ramie thread, twine on cords made from yarn in the gray, etc.	do	407,505	468,381	155,437	169,146	187,352			40 per cent	33.14	36.11	40.00
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1004	do	2,718,834	1,699,754	509,651	569,686	616,589				29.98	33.52	36.28
1005	1005	1005	Cordage,[4] including cables tarred or untarred of sunn, or other bast fiber.	do	[4]468,774	[4]79,952	17,584	18,722	18,722				21.99	23.41	23.41
1006	1006	1006	Gill netting, nets, webs, etc., made from flax, hemp, or ramie thread.	do	43,868	46,154	19,777	21,264	[3]23,077			[3]40 per cent + 10 per cent.	42.85	46.07	[3]50.00
1007	1007	1007	Hose for conducting liquids or gases of vegetable fiber.	do	185,224	133,074	44,795	56,080	56,080	17 cents per pound + 10 per cent.	19½ cents per pound + 15 per cent.	19½ cents per pound + 15 per cent.	33.66	42.14	42.14
1008	1008	1008	Burlaps and other jute cloths n. s. p. f.:												
			Nonprocessed	do	615,962,556	79,666,990	6,159,626	6,159,626	6,159,626	1 cent per pound	1 cent per pound	1 cent per pound	7.73	7.73	7.73
			Processed	do	1,537,671	149,904	30,345	30,345	30,345	1 cent per pound + 10 per cent.	1 cent per pound + 10 per cent.	1 cent per pound + 10 per cent.	20.24	20.24	20.24
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1008	do	617,500,227	79,816,894	6,189,971	6,189,971	6,189,971				7.76	7.76	7.76
1009	1009	1009	Medium woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie	do	2,188,582	1,429,286	786,107	786,107	786,107	55 per cent	55 per cent	55 per cent	55.00	55.00	55.00
			Paddings or interlinings of flax or hemp	do	2,076,436	1,039,175	571,546	571,546	571,546	do	do	do	55.00	55.00	55.00
			Paddings or interlinings of jute	do	1,897,837	613,451	306,726	306,726	306,726	50 per cent	50 per cent	50 per cent	50.00	50.00	50.00
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1009		6,162,855	3,081,912	1,664,379	1,664,379	1,664,379				54.00	54.00	54.00
1010	1010	1010	Woven fabrics of flax, hemp, ramie, n. s. p. f.	Pound	9,335,970	8,071,099	3,228,440	3,228,440	3,228,440	40 per cent	40 per cent	40 per cent	40.00	40.00	40.00
1011	1011	1011	Fine plain woven fabrics of flax, hemp, ramie, etc.	do	3,947,018	4,841,404	1,694,491	1,694,491	1,694,491	35 per cent	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00	35.00
1012	1012	1012	Pile fabrics and manufactures of	do	1,299,372	2,644,743	1,190,134	[4]1,190,134	[4]1,190,134	45 per cent	[4]	[4]	45.00	[4]45.00	[4]45.00
1013	1013	1013	Linen table damask and manufactures of	do	5,345,159	6,014,819	2,405,928	2,706,669	2,706,669	40 per cent	45 per cent	45 per cent	40.00	45.00	45.00
1014	1014	1014	Towels and napkins of flax, hemp, or ramie	Number	20,586,643	3,318,797	1,449,642	1,449,642	1,449,642				43.68	43.68	43.68
			Sheets and pillowcases of flax, hemp, or ramie	do	363,172	254,006	101,602	101,602	101,602	40 per cent	40 per cent	40 per cent	40.00	40.00	40.00
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1014	do	20,949,815	3,572,803	1,551,244	1,551,244	1,551,244				43.42	43.42	43.42
1015	1015	1015	Small wares of vegetable fiber, except cotton			89,368	30,997	30,997	30,997				34.68	34.68	34.68
1016	1016	1016	Linen handkerchiefs not hemmed, hemmed, or hemstitched.	Dozen	3,763,433	3,826,277	1,689,275	1,864,315	1,966,137				44.15	48.72	51.39
1017	1017	1017	Wearing apparel of vegetable fiber, except cotton.			239,049	74,654	74,654	74,654				31.22	31.22	31.22

Footnotes at end of schedule.

Schedule 10.—Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of—Continued

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
1018	1018	1018	Bags or sacks of jute:										*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
			Not bleached, etc.	Pound	39,803,567	$4,340,217	$832,036	$832,036	$832,036	1 cent per pound + 10 per cent.	1 cent per pound + 10 per cent.	1 cent per pound + 10 per cent.	19.04	19.04	19.04
			Bleached, etc.	do	341,691	30,689	8,020	8,020	8,020	1 cent per pound + 15 per cent.	1 cent per pound + 15 per cent.	1 cent per pound + 15 per cent.	26.13	26.13	26.13
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1918		40,145,258	4,370,906	840,056	840,056	840,056				19.22	19.22	19.22
1019	1019	1019	Bagging for covering raw cotton:												
			Weighing over 32 ounces per square yard	Pound	9,988,236	338,864	29,965	29,965	29,965	3/10 cent per pound.	3/10 cent per pound.	3/10 cent per pound.	8.84	8.84	8.84
			Weighing from 15 to 32 ounces	Square yard.	45,278,712	2,731,767	271,672	271,672	271,672	3/10 cent per square yard.	3/10 cent per square yard.	3/10 cent per square yard.	9.94	9.94	9.94
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1019			3,070,631	301,637	301,637	301,637				9.82	9.82	9.82
1020	1020	1020	Linoleum, inlaid and other	Square yard.	744,378	785,587	274,955	304,427	304,427	35 per cent			35.00	38.75	38.75
			Floor oilcloth	do	7,605	2,306	461	461	461	20 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	20.00	20.00	20.00
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1020	do	751,983	787,893	275,416	304,888	304,888				34.96	38.70	38.70
1022	1021	1021	Floor covering other than wool or cotton, n. s. p. f.	do	5,699,963	1,524,963	555,534	555,534	555,534				36.43	36.43	36.43
1023	1022	1022	Pile mats and floor covering of cocoa fiber or rattan.	Square foot.	4,628,702	470,148	277,722	370,296	370,296	6 cents per square foot.	8 cents per square foot.	8 cents per square foot.	59.07	78.76	78.76
			Matting, etc., of cocoa fiber or rattan	Square yard.	177,786	59,674	14,223	17,779	17,779	8 cents per square yard.	10 cents per square yard.	10 cents per square yard.	23.83	29.79	29.79
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1022			529,822	291,945	388,075	388,075				55.10	73.25	73.25
1021	1023	1023	Manufacture of vegetable fiber, n. s. p. f.	Pound		2,454,736	981,894	981,894	981,894	40 per cent	40 per cent	40 per cent	40.00	40.00	40.00
			Total, Schedule 10, for which comparable calculations have been made.			131,990,656	23,973,191	24,809,189	24,978,656				18.16	18.80	18.92
			In the following paragraph the proposed change in classification in the bill H. R. 2667 is such that the rates of duty therein can not be applied to the import statistics for 1928. The data shown below for this paragraph are therefore omitted from the comparable totals above.												
1005	1005	1005	Cordage, including cables, tarred or untarred, of manila, sisal, or other hard fibers: [c]												
			Under general tariff	Pound	5,762,738	747,851	43,221			3/4 cent per pound.			5.78		
			From Cuba	do	234,748	34,508	1,408			3/4 cent per pound less 20 per cent.			4.08		
			Total	do	5,997,486	782,359	44,629						5.70		
			Total, Schedule 10			132,773,015	24,017,820						18.09		

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.

[a] When bleached, dyed, or otherwise treated, an additional duty of 2 cents per pound is levied. This additional duty is not included in the computed duty under H. R. 2667.

[b] See figures at end of schedule for other imports of cordage.

[c] Duty shall be the same rate as is imposed upon any of the threads, twines, or cord of which the mesh is made, plus 10 per cent ad valorem. As statistics do not show the value of the thread, the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem has been applied to the value of the nets.

[d] If the pile is partly cut, the duty under H. R. 2667 becomes 50 per cent. Data are not available for computing the additional duty under this provision.

[e] Duty-free imports of cordage from the Philippines in 1928 amounted to 5,659,967 pounds, valued at $732,037.

Schedule 11.—Wool and manufactures of

[Summary by paragraphs of rates of duty in the tariff act of 1922 and H. R. 2667. The equivalent ad valorem rates are calculated from the quantity and value of imports in the calendar year 1928]

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty [1]			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R 2667	Senate Finance Committee
			Wool for manufacture:										*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
1101	1101	1101	Carpet wools, dutiable	Pound	[a] 11, 546, 175	[a] $3, 881, 820	$1, 399, 753	$1, 536, 814	$1, 538, 343				36. 06	39. 59	39. 63
1102	1102	1102	Clothing and combing wools	do	49, 882, 413	35, 550, 025	15, 429, 937	16, 926, 400	15, 460, 864				43. 40	47. 61	43. 49
1103	1103	1103	Administrative provisions.												
1104	1104	1104													
			Total, wool for manufacture	Pound	[a] 61, 428, 588	[a] 39, 431, 845	16, 829, 690	18, 463, 223	16, 999, 207				42. 68	46. 82	43. 11
			Manufactures of wool:												
1105	1105	1105	Wool waste and by-products	do	35, 077, 855	15, 118, 836	4, 072, 986	4, 464, 770	8, 289, 014				26. 94	29. 53	54. 82
1106	1106	1106	Partially manufactured wool, including tops.	do	112, 967	92, 627	55, 805	60, 323	56, 935	33 cents + 20 per cent.	37 cents + 20 per cent.	34 cents + 20 per cent.	[b] 60. 25	[b] 65. 13	[b] 61. 47
1107	1107	1107	Yarns of wool and hair	do	212, 429	403, 465	233, 795	258, 815	286, 036				[b] 57. 93	[b] 64. 15	[b] 70. 89
1108	1108	1108	Dress goods and other lightweight fabrics of wool.	do	1, 048, 214	2, 102, 993	1, 447, 063	1, 636, 706	1, 667, 871				[b] 68. 81	[b] 77. 35	[b] 79. 31
1109	1109	1109	Cloth and other heavyweight fabrics of wool.	do	8, 504, 756	17, 052, 213	12, 057, 962	14, 070, 631	14, 062, 706				[b] 70. 71	[b] 82. 51	[b] 82. 47
1110	1110	1110	Pile fabrics of wool or hair, and manufactures of.	do	321, 140	808, 440	532, 676	545, 522	535, 887	40 cents + 50 per cent.	44 cents + 50 per cent.	41 cents + 50 per cent.	[b] 65. 89	[b] 67. 48	[b] 66. 29
1111	1111	1111	Wool blankets and similar articles	do	662, 101	720, 789	444, 284	477, 845	471, 652				[b] 61. 65	[b] 66. 29	[b] 65. 44
1112	1112	1112	Felts not woven, wholly or in chief value of wool.	do	31, 381	66, 613	37, 463	38, 394	37, 900				[b] 56. 24	[b] 57. 63	[b] 56. 90
1113	1113	1113	Wool small wares	do	3, 017	9, 192	5, 953	6, 105	5, 984	45 cents + 50 per cent.	50 cents + 50 per cent.	46 cents + 50 per cent.	[b] 64. 76	[b] 66. 42	[b] 65. 10
1114	1114	1114	Wool knit goods	do	1, 288, 082	5, 080, 804	3, 078, 287	3, 141, 198	3, 091, 196				[b] 60. 59	[b] 61. 82	[b] 60. 84
1115	1115	1115	Wool wearing apparel, not knit or crocheted	do	6, 184, 966	12, 270, 550	6, 921, 180	10, 927, 702	8, 605, 470				[b] 56. 40	[b] 89. 06	[b] 70. 13
1116	1116	1116	Oriental and similar carpets and rugs	do	2, 205, 370	18, 063. 759	9, 935, 068	11, 108, 278	9, 661, 394	55 per cent	50 cents per square foot; not less than 60 per cent ad valorem.		55. 00	61. 49	53. 48
1117	1117	1117	Machine-made carpets and rugs	do	964, 079	2, 999, 802	1, 041, 074	1, 218, 569	1, 218, 569				34. 70	40. 62	40. 62
1118	1118	1118	Articles made from carpets or rugs	do		6, 248	1, 874	1, 874	1, 874	30 per cent	30 per cent	30 per cent	30. 00	30. 00	30. 00
1109 1119	1119	1119	Tapestries and upholstery goods		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)						
1119	1120	1120	Manufactures o iwool, n. s. p. f	Pound		952, 810	476, 405	476, 405	476, 405	50 per cent	50 per cent	50 per cent	50. 00	50. 00	50. 00
1120	1121	1121	Administrative provisions.												
			Total, manufactures of wool	Pound		75, 749, 141	40, 341, 975	48, 423, 137	48, 468, 893				53. 26	63. 93	63. 99
			Total, Schedule 11	do		[a] 115, 180, 986	57, 171, 665	66, 886, 360	65, 468, 100				49. 64	58. 07	56. 84

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.

[a] These figures do not include imports under bond (free of duty) for use in the manufacture of floor coverings. Such imports amounted to 143,645,018 pounds, valued at $35,674,277, in 1928.

[b] Includes compensatory duty for duty on raw wool.

[c] Included under paragraphs 1109 and 1120.

Schedule 12.—Silk manufactures

[Summary by paragraphs of rates of duty in the tariff act of 1922 and H. R. 2667. The equivalent ad valorem rates are calculated from the quantity and value of imports in the calendar year 1928]

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty [1]			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
													P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
1201	1201	1201	Silk partially manufactured			$11,480	$4,018	$4,018	$4,018	35 per cent	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00	35.00
1202	1202	1202	Spun silk yarn, etc	Pound	646,084	1,774,188	793,194	873,667	873,667				44.71	49.24	49.24
1203	1203	1203	Thrown silk	do	566	3,903	976	781	781	25 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	25.00	20.00	20.00
1204	1204	1204	Sewing silk, twist, floss, etc	do	528	3,384	1,400	1,354	1,354		40 per cent	40 per cent	41.37	40.00	40.00
1205	1205	1205	Woven fabrics in piece (broad silks):												
			Plain	do	3,423,950	16,417,235	9,029,481	[2] $8,126,532	[2] $8,865,307	55 per cent	55 per cent	60 per cent	55.00	55.00	60.00
			Jacquard-figured	do				[2] 1,067,120	[2] 1,067,120	do	65 per cent	65 per cent	55.00	65.00	65.00
			Total, woven fabrics	do	3,423,950	16,417,235	9,029,481	[2] 9,193,652	[2] 9,932,427				55.00	[2] 56.00	[2] 60.50
1206	1206	1206	Silk pile fabrics, including pile ribbon, and articles of.	do	1,122,157	7,745,324	4,647,194	5,320,855	5,320,855	60 per cent			60.00	68.70	68.70
1207	1207	1207	Silk ribbons:												
			Plain			176,467	97,057	[2] 87,351	[2] 87,351	55 per cent	55 per cent	55 per cent	55.00	55.00	55.00
			Jacquard-figured					[2] 11,470	[2] 11,470		65 per cent	65 per cent	55.00	65.00	65.00
			Total, silk ribbons		30,251	176,467	97,057	[2] 98,821	[2] 98,821				55.00	[2] 56.00	[2] 56.00
			Other silk small wares			60,557	33,307	33,307	33,307		55 per cent	55 per cent	55.00	55.00	55.00
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1207			237,024	130,364	132,128	132,128				55.00	55.74	55.74
1208	1208	1208	Silk knit fabrics	Pound	1,718	11,343	6,239	6,239	6,239	do	55 per cent	55 per cent	55.00	55.00	55.00
			Silk knit goods			282,045	169,227	169,227	169,227	60 per cent	60 per cent	60 per cent	60.00	60.00	60.00
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1208			293,388	175,466	175,466	175,466				59.80	59.80	59.80
1209	1209	1209	Silk handkerchiefs and mufflers	Dozen	474,999	940,627	558,000	558,000	558,000				59.32	59.32	59.32
1210	1210	1210	Silk wearing apparel, not of lace and not embroidered.			3,846,273	2,307,764	2,500,077	2,500,077	60 per cent	65 per cent	65 per cent	60.00	65.00	65.00
1211	1211	1211	Manufactures of silk, n. s. p. f			1,166,436	699,862	758,183	758,183	do	do	do	60.00	65.00	65.00
			Total, Schedule 12			32,439,262	18,347,719	19,518,181	20,256,956				56.56	60.17	62.45

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.

[2] Import statistics of plain and Jacquard-figured fabrics are not segregated. For the purpose of computing duties under H. R. 2667, it is estimated that 10 per cent of imports are Jacquard-figured.

Schedule 13.—Rayon manufactures

[Summary by paragraphs of rates of duty in the tariff act of 1922 and H. R. 2667. The equivalent ad valorem rates are calculated from the quantity and value of imports in the calendar year 1928]

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty [1]			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
													P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
1213	1301	1301	Rayon yarn:												
			Singles	Pound	11,791,186	$10,157,935	$5,486,918	[a] $5,538,240	[b] $5,610,343				54.02	54.52	[a] 55.23
			Plied	do	[c] 325,431	[c] 292,927	165,722	157,229	149,250				56.57	53.68	50.95
			Total, rayon yarn	do	[a] 12,116,617	[a] 10,450,862	5,652,640	5,695,469	5,759,593				54.09	54.50	55.11
			Artificial horsehair:												
			Singles	do	203,000	209,182	97,815	94,132	94,132				46.76	45.00	45.00
			Plied	do	660	693	330	347	347	50 cents per pound.	50 per cent	50 per cent	47.62	50.00	50.00
			Total, artificial horsehair	do	203,660	209,875	98,145	94,479	94,479				46.76	45.02	45.02
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1301	do	12,320,277	10,660,737	5,750,785	5,789,948	5,854,072				53.94	54.31	54.91
1213	1302	1302	Rayon waste, (including noils) [d]	do	[a] 2,779,229	[a] 358,516	35,852	[f] 35,852	35,852	10 per cent	(f)		10.00	[a] 10.00	[f] 10.00
1459			Staple fiber (cut rayon filaments other than waste).	do	14,110	1,976	395	395	2,822	20 per cent	20 per cent	20 cents per pound.	20.00	20.00	142.81
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1302—comparable items only. [e]	do	[a] 2,793,339	[a] 360,492	36,247	36,247	38,674				10.05	10.05	10.73
1213	1303	1303	Spun rayon yarn:												
			Singles	do	12,360	16,051	7,223	8,469	9,695	45 per cent	10 cents per pound + 45 per cent.	20 cents per pound + 45 per cent.	45.00	52.76	60.40
			Plied	do	133,915	87,306	40,845	57,045	70,436			20 cents per pound + 50 per cent.	46.78	65.34	80.68
			Total, spun rayon yarn	do	146,275	103,357	48,068	65,514	80,131				46.51	63.39	77.53
1213	1304	1304	Rayon yarn put up for handwork and rayon sewing thread.	do	(h)	(h)									
1213	1305	1305	Rayon in bands or strips (visca and cellophane, suitable for braiding and weaving).	do	141,971	138,499	79,558	63,887	63,887				57.44	46.13	46.13
1213	1306	1306	Woven fabrics in the piece [i]	do	(i)	(i)									
1213	1307	1307	Pile fabrics including pile ribbons and articles of. [i]	do	(i)	(i)									
1213	1308	1308	Rayon ribbons (except pile) and small wares [i]	do	(i)	(i)									
1213	1309	1309	Knit fabrics of rayon [j]	do	[f] 10,398	[f] 44,708	31,504	31,504	31,504	45 cents per pound + 60 per cent.	45 cents per pound + 60 per cent.	45 cents per pound + 60 per cent.	70.47	70.47	70.47
			Knit goods of rayon [j]	do	[f] 19,022	[f] 102,692	70,175	75,309	75,309	do	45 cents per pound + 65 per cent.	45 cents per pound + 65 per cent.	68.34	73.34	73.34
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1309—comparable items only. [f]	do	[f] 29,420	[f] 147,400	101,679	106,813	106,813				68.98	72.46	72.46
1213	1310	1310	Handkerchiefs and woven mufflers [i]	do	(i)	(i)									
1213	1311	1311	Clothing and articles of wearing apparel [i]	do	(i)	(i)									
1213	1312	1312	Manufactures of rayon, n. s. p. f. [i]	do	(i)	(i)									
	1313	1313	Definition of rayon												
			Total, Schedule 13, for which comparable calculations have been made.	Pound	15,431,282	11,410,485	6,016,337	6,062,407	6,143,577				52.73	53.13	53.84

Footnotes at end of schedule.

Schedule 13.—Rayon manufactures—Continued

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committees
			In the following paragraphs the proposed changes in classification in the H. R. 2667 are such that the rates of duty therein can not be applied to the import statistics for 1928. The data shown below for these paragraphs are therefore omitted from the comparable totals above.												
1213	1302	1302	Rayon waste, not further advanced than sliver or roving.		27,355	$15,157	$5,471			20 cents per pound.			P. ct. 36.10	P. ct.	P. ct.
	1306	1306													
	1307	1307													
	1038	1308													
	1309	1309	Sundry imports of rayon manufactures		1,063,448	4,636,664	3,260,550						70.32		
	1310	1310													
	1311	1311													
	1312	1312													
			Total, Schedule 13, for which comparable calculations can not be made.		1,090,803	4,651,821	3,266,021						70.21		
			Total, Schedule 13		16,522,085	16,062,306	9,282,358						57.79		

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.
[a] Application of various rates based upon analysis of invoice data.
[b] Senate bill provides for additional 50 cents per pound on yarns of 20 turns twist per inch. It is estimated 144,206 pounds (value $176,364) would be at this rate.
[c] Includes rayon sewing thread, etc., transferred under H. R. 2667 to par. 1304.
[d] Rayon silk noils were held dutiable as rayon waste under T. D. 41362.
[e] Includes small amounts of cellulose acetate rayon waste transferred under H. R. 2667 to par. 31.
[f] Under H. R. 2667 rayon noils carry a higher duty than waste. As import statistics are not segregated, the effect of this increase can not be shown.
[g] For items for which duties can not be compared see figure for par. 1302 at end of schedule.
[h] Imports not segregated included in "plied rayon yarns" in par. 1301.
[i] Duties can not be compared—see composite total for "Sundry imports of rayon and manufactures of" at end of schedule.
[j] Figures given do not cover knit fabrics and knit goods of artificial horsehair, visca, or cellophane which are included in the composite total for "Sundry imports of rayon and manufactures of" at end of schedule.

Schedule 14.—Paper and books

[Summary by paragraphs of rates of duty in the tariff act of 1922 and H. R. 2667. The equivalent ad valorem rates are calculated from the quantity and value of imports in the calendar year 1928]

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty[1]			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1928	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
													P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
1301	1401	1401	Printing paper, n. s. p. f.	Pound	7,315,818	$341,860	$52,500	$52,500	$52,500				15.36	15.36	15.36
1302	1402	1402	Paper boards, not laminated, glazed, decorated, etc.	do	75,721,297	1,716,594	116,575	174,124	174,124				6.79	10.14	10.14
1303	1403	1403	Filter masses, indurated fiber ware, papier mâché.			609,872	149,182	149,182	160,002				24.46	24.46	26.24
1304	1404	1404	Tissue paper, etc.	Pound	3,556,897	2,033,499	512,507	602,144	602,144				25.20	29.61	29.61
1305	1405	1405	Surface coated papers, n. s. p. f.[a]	do	[a] 6,772,078	[a] 3,492,417	932,988	956,272	956,272				26.71	27.38	27.38
1306	1406	1406	Lithographic prints, pictures, calendars, cards, cigar bands, decalcomanias, etc.	do	2,190,531	1,673,472	428,180	550,415	517,022				25.59	32.89	30.90
1307	1407	1407	Fine papers	do	3,137,988	817,167	239,046	239,046	239,046				29.25	29.25	29.25
1308	1408	1408	Envelopes	do	641,201	258,963	93,199	93,199	93,199				35.99	35.99	35.99
1309	1409	1409	Jacquard designs, Jacquard cards, hanging paper, wrapping paper, blotting paper, filtering paper, and paper, n. s. p. f.[b]	do		1,794,157	497,308	539,065	497,308				27.72	30.05	27.72
1310	1410	1410	Books, bound and unbound, book bindings, post cards, and printed matter, n. s. p. f.[c]			[b] 4,621,528	916,536	913,044	956,742				19.83	19.76	20.70
1311	1411	1411	Photographic, autographic, scrap, post cards, and stamps, albums, and albums for phonographic records.			[c] 9,189	2,757	2,757	2,757	30 per cent	30 per cent	30 per cent	30.00	30.00	30.00
1312	1412	1412	Playing cards	Pound	295,790	102,235	50,026	50,026	50,026	10 cents per pack plus 20 per cent.	10 cents per pack plus 20 per cent.	10 cents per pack plus 20 per cent.	48.93	48.93	48.93
1313	1413	1413	Paper, paper board, etc., cut, embossed, stamped, laminated, printed, etc.			2,852,391	993,406	993,406	1,011,963				34.83	34.83	35.48
			Total, Schedule 14, for which comparable calculations have been made.			20,323,344	4,984,210	5,315,180	5,313,105				24.52	26.15	26.14
			In the following paragraphs the proposed changes in classification in the bill H. R. 2667 are such that the rates of duty therein can not be applied to the import statistics for 1928. The data shown below for these paragraphs are therefore omitted from the comparable totals above.												
1305	1405		Photographic paper:												
			Plain basic photographic paper for albumenizing, sensitizing, baryta coating, or for photographic process.	Pound		196,279	55,707		55,707	3 cents per pound plus 15 per cent.		3 cents per pound plus 15 per cent.	28.38		28.38
			Albumenized, sensitized, or coated for photographic purposes.	do		1,064,404	316,268		316,268	3 cents per pound plus 20 per cent.		3 cents per pound plus 20 per cent.	29.71		29.71
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1405, uncomparable items only.			1,260,683	371,975		371,975				29.51		29.51
1309	1409		Hanging paper, not lithographed, dyed, or colored.			21,814	2,181		2,181	10 per cent		10 per cent	10.00		10.00
1310	1410		Greeting cards and all other social and gift cards, including those in the form of folders or booklets.			202,150	90,968		90,968	45 per cent		45 per cent	45.00		45.00
			Without text or greeting			119,129	35,739		35,739	30 per cent		30 per cent	30.00		30.00
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1410, uncomparable items only.			321,279	126,707		126,707				39.43		39.40
			Total, Schedule 14, for which comparable calculations could not be made.			1,603,776	500,863		500,863				31.23		31.23
			Total, Schedule 14			21,927,120	5,485,073		5,813,968				25.02		26.51

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.
[a] Partial; see additional items par. 1405 at end of schedule.
[b] Partial; see additional items par. 1409 at end of schedule.
[c] Partial; see additional items par. 1410 at end of schedule.

Schedule 15.—Sundries

[Summary by paragraphs of rates of duty in the tariff act of 1922 and H. R. 2667. The equivalent ad valorem rates are calculated from the quantity and value of imports in the calendar year 1928]

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
													P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
1401	1501	1501	Asbestos manufactures	Pound	56,927,922	$1,090,749	$270,374	$503,157	$500,920				25.61	46.13	45.92
1402	1502	1502	Boxing gloves, balls, bats, etc., and skates			1,649,278	484,708	484,708	484,708				29.39	29.39	29.39
1403	1503	1503	Spangles and beads other than imitation pearl beads.			[a] 3,726,575	1,528,161	1,528,161	1,528,161				41.01	41.01	41.01
1404	1504	1504	Ramie hat braids and manufactures of			164,378	59,603	53,454	53,454				36.26	32.52	32.52
1406	1505	1505	Braids and hats of straw, chip, grass, etc			[b] 5,652,598	1,659,526	2,675,734	2,675,734				29.36	47.34	47.34
1407	1506	1506	Brooms, brushes, hair, pencils, etc	Number	66,399,689	1,662,101	744,700	828,346	984,037				44.80	49.84	59.20
31			Brushes having pyroxylin handles, etc	Gross	[c] 71,953	[c] 269,349	161,610	324,939	324,939	60 per cent			60.00	120.64	120.64
1408	1507	1507	Bristles, sorted, bunched or prepared	Pound	4,769,979	6,684,152	333,899	143,099	143,099	7 cents per pound.	3 cents per pound.	3 cents per pound.	4.99	2.14	2.14
1409	1508	1508	Button forms, etc		[d]	[d]									
1410	1509	1509	Buttons of vegetable ivory and pearl shell			59,381	55,986	55,986	55,986				94.28	94.28	94.28
1411	1510	1510	Buttons of agate, collar and cuff buttons of bone, etc., and buttons, n. s. p. f.	Gross	4,471,626	810,511	302,493	1,014,306	1,014,306				37.32	125.14	125.14
1412	1511	1511	Cork, stoppers, disks, wafers, tile, insulation, and other manufactures of cork, n. s. p. f.			3,889,609	1,039,914	2,287,555	1,957,725				26.74	58.81	50.33
1413	1512	1512	Dice, dominoes, etc			110,856	55,428	55,428	55,428	50 per cent	50 per cent	50 per cent	50.00	50.00	50.00
1414	1513	1513	Dolls, toys, etc			[a] 4,239,667	2,967,767	2,967,767	2,967,767				70.00	70.00	70.00
31			Dolls composed of pyroxylin			[c] 313,692	188,214	517,227	219,584	60 per cent		70 per cent	60.00	164.88	70.00
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1513			4,553,359	3,155,981	3,484,994	3,187,351				69.31	76.54	70.00
1415	1514	1514	Emery, corundum, and artificial abrasives			157,674	28,553	28,553	28,553				18.11	18.11	18.11
1416	1515	1515	Fireworks	Pound	4,477,356	840,204	362,456	362,456	362,456				43.14	43.14	43.14
1417	1516	1516	Matches			2,076,014	446,302	1,109,074	1,109,323				21.50	53.42	53.44
1418	1517	1517	Percussion caps, cartridges, and shells			52,865	15,856	21,139	15,856				29.99	39.99	29.99
1419	1518	1518	Feathers, artificial flowers, etc			3,988,044	1,599,859	1,601,000	1,392,252				40.11	40.14	39.93
1407			Feather dusters			10,173	4,580	4,580	4,580	45 per cent	45 per cent	45 per cent	45.00	45.00	45.00
1430			Artificial flowers, of yarn, thread, etc			1,982,029	1,783,826	1,783,826	1,783,826	90 per cent	90 per cent	90 per cent	90.00	90.00	90.00
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1518			5,980,251	3,388,265	3,389,406	3,380,658				56.66	56.68	56.53
1420	1519	1519	Furs and manufactures of [f]			[f] 303,591	142,834	142,834	142,834				47.05	47.05	47.05
1421	1520	1520	Hatter's furs	Pound	65,627	106,344	37,220	37,220	37,220	35 per cent	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00	35.00
1422	1521	1521	Fans (except palm-leaf)			87,573	43,787	43,787	43,787	50 per cent	50 per cent	50 per cent	50.00	50.00	50.00
1423	1522	1522	Gun wads	Pound	470	176	35	35	35	20 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	20.00	20.00	20.00
1426			Gun wads of hair felt	do	336	87	31	31	31	35 per cent	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00	35.00
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1522		806	263	66	66	66				25.10	25.10	25.10
1424	1523	1523	Human hair and manufactures of			[a] 1,628,478	[a] 353,230	[a] 353,230	353,230				21.69	21.69	21.69
1425	1524	1524	Curled hair	Pound	4,253	2,075	208	208	208	10 per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent	10.00	10.00	10.00
1426	1525	1525	Hair cloth, hair seating and hair felt	do	[b] 154,901	[b] 51,652	17,037	18,633	18,633				33.04	36.07	36.07
1427	1526	1526	Fur felt hats [e]		[d]	[d]									
1428	1527	1527	Jewelry and related articles [f]			[f] 327,767	262,214	262,214	262,214				80.00	80.00	80.00
1429	1528	1528	Precious and semiprecious stones and imitations.			71,445,932	13,143,499	[b] 13,143,499	6,420,458				[g] 18.40	18.40	8.99
1430	1529	1529	Lace, embroidery, and lace or embroidered wearing apparel.			29,405,383	23,962,252	26,264,807	26,224,717				81.49	89.32	89.18
1589	1530	1530	Hides and skins			81,446,857	Free.	8,144,686	8,144,686	Free	10 per cent	10 per cent	Free.	10.00	10.00
			Leather:												
1431			Dutiable under act of 1922			1,299,432	261,887	340,996	249,556				20.15	26.24	19.21
1606			Free under act of 1922			41,884,428	Free.	5,818,421	6,986,761	Free			Free.	13.89	16.68
			Total, leather			43,183,860	261,887	6,159,417	7,236,317				.61	14.26	16.76
			Boots, shoes, and other footwear:												
1405			Dutiable under act of 1922	Pair	1,157,297	302,450	105,339	104,318	104,318				34.83	34.49	34.49
1607			Free under act of 1922	do	3,250,399	9,273,818	Free.	1,854,764	1,854,764	Free	20 per cent	20 per cent	Free.	20.00	20.00
			Total, boots, shoes, and other footwear	do	4,407,696	9,576,268	105,339	1,959,082	1,959,082				1.10	20.46	20.46

Footnotes at end of schedule.

Schedule 15.—Sundries—Continued

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
			Harness, saddles, saddlery, etc.:										*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
1436			Dutiable under act of 1922			$157,096	$54,984	$54,984	$54,984	35 per cent	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00	35.00
1606			Free under act of 1922			241,765	Free.	36,265	36,265	Free	15 per cent	15 per cent	Free.	15.00	15.00
			Total, harness, saddles, saddlery, etc			398,861	54,984	91,249	91,249				13.79	22.88	22.88
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1530			134,605,846	422,210	16,354,434	17,431,334				.31	12.15	12.95
1432	1531	1531	Bags, satchels, pocketbooks of leather, etc			4,451,324	1,445,523	1,668,084	1,890,639				32.47	37.47	42.47
1433	1532	1532	Leather gloves [f]			[f]	[f]								
1434	1533	1533	Catgut, whip gut, worm gut, and manufactures	Pound	34,226	145,970	58,388	58,388	58,388	40 per cent	40 per cent	40 per cent	40.00	40.00	40.00
1435	1534	1534	Gas, kerosene, or alcohol mantels	Dozen	72,166	19,769	7,908	7,908	7,908	do	do	do	40.00	40.00	40.00
344	1535	1535	Fishhooks, fishing tackle, etc			409,037	184,067	230,522	184,067	45 per cent		45 per cent	45.00	56.36	45.00
1438	1536	1536	Candles, manufactures of amber, etc			411,908	82,382	126,739	82,382	20 per cent		20 per cent	20.00	30.77	20.00
			Other candles			4,997	999	1,749	999	do	35 per cent	do	20.00	35.00	20.00
			Total par. (H. R.) 1536			416,905	83,381	128,488	83,381	do		do	20.00	30.82	20.00
			Less other candles transferred to par. (S.F.C.), 1558.			4,997	999	1,749	999	do	35 per cent	do	20.00	35.00	20.00
			Total par. (S. F. C.) 1536			411,908	82,382	126,739	82,382	do		do	20.00	30.77	20.00
1439	1537	1537	Manufactures of bone, chip grass, rubber, etc	[g]		[m]2,670,238	[m] 725,085	771,646	725,958				27.15	28.90	27.19
31			Combs composed of pyroxylin	Gross	[e] 155,520	[e] 561,289	336,773	364,271	364,271	60 per cent	1 cent each and 25 per cent.	1 cent each and 25 per cent.	60.00	64.89	64.89
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1537			3,231,527	1,061,858	1,135,917	1,090,229				32.86	35.15	33.74
1440	1538	1538	Manufactures of ivory or vegetable ivory			114,420	40,047	40,047	40,047	35 per cent	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00	35.00
1441	1539	1539	Electrical insulators and other articles, n. s. p. f.			22,539	6,762	[e]24,954	24,954	30 per cent			30.00	110.71	110.71
1442	1540	1540	Moss, sea grass, eel grass, seaweeds, etc			44,636	4,464	4,464	4,464	10 per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent	10.00	10.00	10.00
1443	1541	1541	Band, orchestra, and other musical instruments			3,934,138	1,664,896	1,753,310	1,734,965				42.32	44.57	44.10
1444	1542	1542	Phonographs, gramophones, needles, and records.			499,545	152,129	165,132	152,129				30.45	33.06	30.45
1445	1543	1543	Calender rolls	Number	102	11,223	3,928	3,928	3,928	35 per cent	35 per cent	35 per cent	35.00	35.00	35.00
1446	1544	1544	Rosaries, chaplets, etc	Dozen	338,657	168,027	50,494	50,494	50,494				30.05	30.05	30.05
1447	1545	1545	Sponges and manufactures thereof	Pound	931,437	1,120,402	140,578	232,963	232,963				12.50	20.79	20.79
1448	1546	1546	Violin rosin	do	25,632	13,930	2,090	2,090	2,090	15 per cent	15 per cent	15 per cent	15.00	15.00	15.00
1449	1547	1547	Works of art, paintings, engravings, etc			682,013	136,403	136,403	136,403	20 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	20.00	20.00	20.00
1450	1548	1548	Peat moss	Long ton	35,792	422,275	17,896	17,896	17,896	50 cents per ton	50 cents per ton	50 cents per ton	4.24	4.24	4.24
1451	1549	1549	Pencils, crayons, leads, etc	Gross	467,882	617,378	243,318	316,593	243,318				39.41	51.28	39.41
352	1550	1550	Penholders, combination penholders, gold pens, etc.	do	22,999	136,917	35,560	156,321	56,935				25.97	114.17	41.58
353			Fountain pens, mechanical pencils, etc	Dozen	1,395	3,825	2,534	2,534	2,158	72 cents per dozen plus 40 per cent.	72 cents per dozen plus 40 per cent.	45 cents per gross plus 40 per cent.	66.26	66.26	56.42
1451			Mechanical pencils, n. s. p. f	Gross	19,942	117,809	38,426	219,423	56,098	45 cents per gross plus 25 per cent.	do	do	32.62	186.25	47.62
31			Fountain pens and mechanical pencils of pyroxylin.	do	[e] 14,365	[e] 111,315	66,788	168,639	165,265	60 per cent	do		60.00	151.49	148.47
			Total par. (H. R.) 1550			369,866	143,308	546,917	280,456				38.75	147.87	75.83
1453	1551	1551	Photographic cameras, films, etc			4,755,856	1,271,274	1,294,066	1,294,066				26.73	27.21	27.21
1454	1552	1552	Tobacco pipes, bowls, cigarette papers, etc., and other smokers' articles, n. s. p. f.			5,433,295	3,255,663	3,882,614	3,882,614				59.92	71.46	71.46
1455	1553	1553	Thermostatic bottles and parts [n]	Number	[n] 388,129	[n] 70,301	89,879	89,879	89,879				127.85	127.85	127.85
1456	1554	1554	Umbrellas and canes			431,777	172,711	[e]223,879	172,711	40 per cent		40 per cent	40.00	[e]51.85	40.00
31			Canes and handles of pyroxylin	Gross	[e] 225	[e] 1,076	646	807	430	60 per cent	75 per cent	do	60.00	75.00	40.00
			Total, par. (H. R.) 1554			432,853	173,357	224,686	173,141				40.05	51.91	40.00

Footnotes at end of schedule.

Schedule 15.—Sundries—Continued

Paragraph			Commodity	Unit of quantity	Imports calendar year 1928		Computed duties on 1928 imports			Rate of duty			Actual or computed ad valorem rate		
Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee			Quantity	Value	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee	Act of 1922	H. R. 2667	Senate Finance Committee
													P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
1457	1555	1555	Waste, n. s. p. f., cotton wiping rags	Pound	[p]188,999,284	$2,112,201	$210,835	$210,835	$210,835				9.98	9.98	9.98
1458	1556	1556	Bleached beeswax	do	[e]237,310	[e]102,536	25,634	30,761	25,634	25 per cent	30 per cent	25 per cent	25.00	30.00	25.00
382	382	1557	Stamping and embroidery materials of pigments, mounted.		(d)	(d)						5/6 of 1 cent per 100 square inches.			
1459	1557	1558	Other unmanufactured and manufactured articles, n. s. p. f.			5,248,227	987,834	987,834	987,834				18.82	18.82	18.82
1438	1536		Other candles, (transferred from par. (H. R.) 1536).			4,997	999	1,749	999	20 per cent	35 per cent	20 per cent	20.00	35.00	20.00
			Total, par. (S. F. C.) 1558			5,253,224	988,833	989,583	988,833				18.82	18.84	18.82
1460	1558	1559	Administrative provisions.												
			Total, Schedule 15, for which comparable calculations have been made (H. R. 2667).			312,245,001	63,949,286	87,949,194	81,700,117				20.48	28.17	26.17
			Addition to par. (H. R.) 1511					49,489							
			Addition to par. (H. R.) 1550					217,917							
			Total, Schedule 15, for which comparable calculations have been made (S. F. C.).			312,245,001	63,949,286	88,216,600	81,700,117				20.48	28.25	26.17
			In the following paragraphs the proposed changes in classification in the bill H. R. 2667 are such that the rates of duty therein can not be applied to the import statistics for 1928. The data shown below for these paragraphs are therefore omitted from the comparable totals above.		[a]										
1403	1503		Imitation pearl beads			1,352,115	811,269			60 per cent			60.00		
1406	1505		Hats not blocked or trimmed, not sewed			3,531,872	[r]1,171,781			(r)			[r]33.18		
1420	1519	1519	Furs, dressed or dyed, and manufactures of			8,095,680	1,906,799						23.55		
1427	1526	1526	Fur-felt hats	Number	1,499,038	3,287,329	1,841,568						56.02		
1428	1527	1527	Jewelry and related articles			5,544,775	4,046,321						72.98		
1433	1532	1528	Leather gloves	Pair	11,498,128	11,105,613	5,577,239						50.22		
1455	1553	1553	Thermostatic bottles	Number	11,551	4,028	3,278			30 cents each plus 45 per cent.			131.03		
			Total, Schedule 15, for which comparable calculations could not be made.			32,921,412	15,360,255						46.66		
			Total, Schedule 15			345,166,413	79,309,541						22.98		

[1] Rates of duty are not shown where more than one rate is involved.
[a] Partial; see additional figures for par. 1503 at end of schedule.
[b] Partial; see additional figures for par. 1505 at end of schedule.
[c] Estimated.
[d] No imports in 1928.
[e] Does not include—
Toy books having removable pages transferred under H. R. 2667 to this paragraph from par. (H. R.) 1410.
Toys (china, etc.), transferred, under H. R. 2667 to this paragraph from pars. (H. R.) 211 and 212.
Dolls, etc., dutiable at 90 per cent transferred under H. R. 2667 to this paragraph from par. (H. R.) 1529.
[f] Partial; see additional figures for par. 1519 at end of schedule.
[g] Does not include hair press cloth transferred under H. R. 2667 to this paragraph from par. (H. R.) 1525.
[h] Includes hair press cloth transferred under H. R. 2667 to par. (H. R.) 1523.
[i] Duties not comparable; see figures for par. 1526 at end of schedule.
[j] Partial; see additional figures for par. 1527 at end of schedule.
[k] Diamonds, other precious stones, and diamond dust transferred to free list.
[l] Partial; see additional figures for par. 1532 at end of schedule.
[m] Does not include combs of materials other than horn or hard rubber.
[n] Partial; for additional figures see par. 1553 at end of schedule.
[o] Data for handles of synthetic phenolic resin not segregated; effect of increased duty (75 per cent) under H. R. 2667 can not be shown.
[p] Does not include cotton wiping rags.
[q] Figures are for white bleached beeswax only; other bleached beeswax was free under the act of 1922.
[r] Rate on men's sewed straw hats changed by presidential proclamation from 60 per cent ad valorem to 88 per cent ad valorem on hats valued at $9.50 or less per dozen, effective Mar. 14, 1926.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Joint Resolution 126 A

Joint resolution relating to the appointment of a collector of customs of the joint port of Duluth and Superior

Whereas there is at present a vacancy in the office of collector of customs of the joint port of Duluth and Superior; and

Whereas slightly more than one-half of the tonnage of the joint port is at Superior and yet Superior has never had the collectorship of the port: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the Legislature of Wisconsin hereby respectfully petitions the President of the United States to appoint as collector of customs of the joint port of Duluth and Superior a citizen of Wisconsin; be it further

Resolved, That properly attested copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to both Senators from Wisconsin, and to the Member of Congress from the eleventh Wisconsin congressional district.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I present resolutions adopted at a public mass meeting at Memphis, Tenn., on September 1, 1929, in reference to the massacre of Jews in Palestine, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolutions adopted at public mass meeting, Memphis, Tenn., September 1, 1929

Many of our innocent Jewish men, women, and children are being massacred in Palestine, one of them, unfortunately, one of our own boys, David Shainberg; may his soul rest in peace. You should spare no effort to condemn the Palestine administration, as distinguished from the London Government, for its criminal negligence and incompetence, resulting in the prevailing disorders, pillage, and murders.

Therefore the Memphis Chapter of Hadassah has adopted the following resolutions making these demands on the British Government:

First. Effective restoration of law and order.

Second. Punishment of direct and indirect offenders and instigators.

Third. Removal of all incompetent officials and those not in sympathy with the mandate.

Fourth. Reorganization of the police, with the inclusion of a large percentage of Jews, and organization of adequate military forces.

Fifth. Adequate compensation for loss of life and property.

Sixth. Renewed and increased immigration of Jews.

Seventh. Just settlement of the problem of the Wailing Wall through government expropriation of property after adequate compensation.

Last, but most important, a full restatement of the Government policy as to its intentions to carry into effect the purpose of the Balfour declaration.

(Copies of the resolutions are to be sent to Senator K. D. McKELLAR and to the 10 Congressmen from Tennessee, as well as to Secretary of State H. L. Stimson.)

Mr. BROUSSARD. Mr. President, I present resolutions of the New Iberia (La.) Chamber of Commerce, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD, and lie on the table.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas there has been widespread misunderstanding relative to certain facts bearing on the sugar industry in its economic aspects; and

Whereas such public misunderstanding as exists and which is reflected in the press in many sections may have an influence on the action of the Congress of the United States, which is presently considering an upward revision of the tariff on sugar: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we make the following declaration with the purpose in view of correcting erroneous beliefs and impressions:

(1) The proposed increase in the sugar tariff as contained in the Hawley-Smoot bill now before Congress will not and can not work any appreciable hardship on the consumers of sugar in the United States. The hue and cry to that effect has undoubtedly been engineered by interests having sugar-producing plants in foreign countries and does not emanate naturally from the consumers themselves because, by the most liberal estimate, such increase in the tariff can not entail a greater per capita expense than 38 cents a year, which is too small an amount to cause anybody concern.

(2) The price of sugar is exceedingly low, being far below the index line of nearly all other food commodities. In order that the domestic producers of sugar may not be forced out of business by cheap Cuban sugar made under labor conditions with which the people of the United States can not compete, the tariff that has been asked for, 2.40 cents per pound against Cuba, is necessary.

(3) The domestic sugar industry stands as the only safeguard against foreign control in this important commodity. In 1920 when Cuba dominated the situation sugar prices went to 23 cents a pound. With the domestic sugar industry out of business, as it will be if the increased tariff asked for is not granted, Cuba will dominate the situation all the time. Thirty-eight cents a year is cheap insurance against that.

(4) The production of sugar cane and sugar beets is one farming industry that may be expanded enormously before we have a domestic surplus. Thousands upon thousands of acres now in such crops as corn and wheat that are being produced in troublesome superabundance can and will go into sugar if the modest protection, 2.40 cents a pound against Cuba, is granted. Thousands of farmers, now disquieted and at their wits' end as to what to do because they can not sell their surplus crops, will find salvation and prosperity in cane and beets, and the prosperity of these farmers will be reflected in the factories in the cities and in the marts of trade.

(5) It being recognized that the domestic-sugar industry is in urgent need of a higher tariff than has been accorded it in previous years, and when it is realized that the producers of sugar cane have sustained tremendous losses for several years past by reason of the ravages of pest and diseases, it is, therefore, imperative that any benefits accruing from an increased tariff should be made effective for the crop of 1929; be it further

Resolved, That we denounce as un-American, unpatriotic, and reprehensible the attitude assumed in certain quarters and echoed by certain newspaper that Cubans and Filipinos deserve to be taken care of at the expense of, and through the destruction of, American taxpayers and citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Hon. Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative from Louisiana; to the publicity department of the Domestic Sugar Producers' Association, Washington, D. C.; and to the leading newspapers of Louisiana and Mississippi.

NEW IBERIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
FRANCIS J. VOORHIES, *President*.

Mr. WAGNER presented resolutions adopted by the American Legion in Kings County, N. Y., which were referred to the Committee on Immigration and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas it has been for years a matter of public comment that the location and space of the court room allotted for the naturalization court of this district is entirely unfitted and inadequate for its very important purpose and thereby lowers the dignity of the ceremony attendant on the making of new citizens; and

Whereas the unnecessary and prolonged neglect in providing a court room of proper size for this important function was recently called to the attention of the Kings County organization of the American Legion by the local director of naturalization; and

Whereas the American Legion believes that the process of naturalization is a ceremony that should be conducted with solemnity in a manner to impress the new-born citizen and amidst proper surroundings: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the American Legion in Kings County convention assembled, That all the Congressmen of Kings County be urged to remedy the present condition by asking the Government to provide proper facilities for the purpose above set forth; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each Congressman from Kings County.

Mr. WAGNER also presented resolutions adopted by the American Legion of Kings County, N. Y., which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the American Legion advocates universal and lasting peace and approves heartily all efforts to secure that end; and

Whereas the American Legion believes in adequate preparedness for national defense; and

Whereas the American Legion believes that our national security may best be safeguarded by the maintenance of a navy on a parity with respect to all classes of ships with the navy of any other power; and

Whereas the American Legion believes further that preponderance of naval armament by any one power breeds war and stimulates the spirit of conquest; and

Whereas the American Navy is not now on a parity with some of the navies of other great powers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Kings County American Legion in convention assembled reaffirm its oft-proclaimed stand in favor of universal and lasting peace; and be it further

Resolved, That the Kings County American Legion hereby advocates the establishment of naval parity in all classes of naval ships by all leading naval powers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Kings County American Legion hereby indorses the stand of our national commander, Paul V. McNutt, regarding the principle of parity as the best method of placing the Government of the United States in the strongest possible position to demand proportional universal and gradual reduction of all naval armament in an effort to bring about universal and lasting peace; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to His Excellency the President of the United States, to the United States Senators from New York, to the Representatives in Congress from Brooklyn, and to the convention of the American Legion, Department of New York, for indorsement.

Mr. CAPPER presented a petition of sundry citizens of Independence, Kans., praying for the passage of legislation granting increased pensions to Civil War veterans and their widows, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. VANDENBERG presented resolutions adopted at a meeting of Jews in Detroit, Mich., favoring the calling upon the British Government not only to suppress the present outrages against Jewish lives and property in Palestine but to prevent their recurrence, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. KING:

A bill (S. 1608) to amend subdivisions (a) and (b) of the act approved March 4, 1929, entitled "An act making it a felony with penalty for certain aliens to enter the United States of America under certain conditions in violation of law; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 1609) to authorize the United States to be made a party defendant in any suit or action which may be commenced by the State of Oregon in the United States District Court for the District of Oregon for the determination of the title to all or any of the lands constituting the beds of Malheur and Harney Lakes in Harney County, Oreg., and lands riparian thereto, and to all or any of the waters of said lakes and their tributaries, together with the right to control the use thereof, authorizing all persons claiming to have an interest in said land, water, or the use thereof to be made parties or to intervene in said suit or action, and conferring jurisdiction on the United States courts over such cause, and providing the method of obtaining service therein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

A bill (S. 1610) granting a pension to Margaret A. Davis (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HEBERT:

A bill (S. 1611) granting an increase of pension to Delena R. Carr (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOULD:

A bill (S. 1612) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide Stafford (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WAGNER:

A bill (S. 1613) for the relief of Regina Schoor; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1614) granting a pension to William P. A. Fitzjohn;

A bill (S. 1615) granting an increase of pension to John T. Powers; and

A bill (S. 1616) granting a pension to John H. Fleming; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOSES:

A bill (S. 1617) for the relief of Abraham Green (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 1618) granting a pension to Neva Ellen Fairchild (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1619) granting a pension to Jennie M. Goheen (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1620) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Purdum (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1621) granting an increase of pension to Lodema A. Vanausdeln (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON:

A bill (S. 1622) granting an increase of pension to Roy Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1623) granting a pension to Ida Leive (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1624) granting an increase of pension to Mary S. Merrill (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1625) granting an increase of pension to Emma B. Wiles (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1626) granting a pension to Sarah E. Low (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1627) granting a pension to Bessie Brown (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SWANSON:

A bill (S. 1628) to extend the benefits of the employers' liability act of September 7, 1916, to Mary Ford Conrad;

A bill (S. 1629) for the relief of John K. Johnson (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1630) for the relief of Julia A. Reid; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1631) providing for the advancement of Robert G. Dickson on the retired list of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1632) granting permission to Maj. Julia C. Stimson, superintendent Army Nurse Corps, to accept medal and diploma tendered her by the Republic of France;

A bill (S. 1633) for the relief of W. Henry Robertson, American consul general; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 1634) to extend the benefits of the World War veterans' act, 1924, and acts amendatory thereof, to Thomas Beverly Campbell; and

A bill (S. 1635) for the relief of Lillian B. Chisholm; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1636) providing for the restoration of the old lighthouse at Cape Henry, Va.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1637) for the relief of Roy W. Farrell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1638) for the relief of William Tell Oppenheimer, jr.;

A bill (S. 1639) to provide for advancement in rank of certain officers on the retired list of the Navy;

A bill (S. 1640) for the relief of John E. Ross; and

A bill (S. 1641) for the relief of Thomas A. Dwyer; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1642) granting a pension to Junie B. Brown (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1643) providing for the erection of a monument at the birthplace of President Zachary Taylor; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. WATSON:

A bill (S. 1644) authorizing the county of Vanderburgh, Ind., to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Ohio River at or near Evansville, Ind.; to the Committee on Commerce.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF BILL

Mr. BROUSSARD submitted three amendments and Mr. McKELLAR submitted four amendments, intended to be proposed by them, respectively, to House bill 2667, the tariff revision bill, which were severally ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

REPORTS OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ON WATER POWER

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I submit a Senate resolution and ask that it be read. Then I shall ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 112), as follows:

Resolved, That as a part of its reports to the Senate, pursuant to Senate Resolution 83, Seventieth Congress, first session, the Federal Trade Commission be required expeditiously to transmit duplicates, or true copies, of all exhibits introduced into its record in hearings held and to be held pursuant to said resolution, and that they be printed as parts of said reports, to accompany the respective parts thereof printed in accordance with Senate Resolution 221 of May 3, 1928, except that as to copyrighted books, bulky volumes, and other lengthy exhibits only such descriptions thereof and pertinent extracts therefrom shall be printed as the Federal Trade Commission may indicate and transmit with such exhibits for that purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, will not the Senator allow the resolution to go over until to-morrow?

Mr. NORRIS. I will, yes, if the Senator would like to look into it. I may say to the Senator that the only object I am seeking is to settle the question as to what shall be printed in connection with the Federal Trade Commission water-power investigation.

Mr. FESS. I do not think I shall have any objection to the resolution, but I would like to look into it.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. To what investigation does the resolution refer?

Mr. NORRIS. It refers to the so-called water-power investigation.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I should say in this connection, Mr. President, that an enormous number of exhibits have been introduced, many of them very lengthy, indeed. In the case of many of them the pertinent matter is included within perhaps a single paragraph of quite a bulky document.

I have had some correspondence with the general counsel for the commission, whose services in this connection have been noteworthy, with a view to making some kind of a selection from the exhibits of such matter as seems to be relevant or pertinent, instead of attempting to secure the publication of the entire lot, which would seem to be not only needlessly expensive, but with respect to most of the matter that which is of any particular value would be hidden away. I should like to have the Senator from Nebraska consider these suggestions in connection with his resolution.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, the suggestions are very timely. In fact, the object of the resolution is to settle the question to which the Senator has referred. Some of the documents submitted as exhibits are very lengthy; some of them consist of large volumes, and in some cases reference is made to only a paragraph. The same applies to reports. In some cases a large part of a report is of interest to nobody. In my judgment, it would be objectionable to print all the documents, since it would be of no use even to the student who wanted to get at the truth about the matter.

This resolution puts upon the Federal Trade Commission the responsibility of making the selection. It seems to me somebody must decide, unless we are going to print all the information, how much shall be printed and what shall be printed, and my object in offering the resolution was to put upon the Federal Trade Commission the responsibility of deciding what shall be printed and how much shall be printed. Perhaps it is a good idea to have the resolution go over, as the Senator from Ohio has suggested, so that other Senators may look into it; but, briefly stated, that was the object I had in view.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over under the rule.

TARIFF COMMISSION INFORMATION

Mr. McMASTER. Mr. President, I offer a Senate resolution, which has already been sent to the desk, and I ask that it be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the resolution.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 113), as follows:

Resolved, That on request of any Senator, the Finance Committee of the Senate is hereby directed to obtain from the Tariff Commission complete and full information, whether confidential or otherwise, within its possession, pertaining to any subject matter contained in House bill 2667, entitled "An act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes." All such information so obtained shall be accessible to each Senator.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Dakota ask for the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. McMASTER. No; I do not.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will go over.

INCOME-TAX AND CAPITAL-STOCK-TAX RETURNS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 108) submitted by Mr. SIMMONS on the 5th instant, was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance is directed forthwith to request the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority vested in it under the internal revenue laws, to furnish the committee, at the earliest practicable date, a statement in detail for each of the taxable years 1922 to 1928, inclusive, of the profits or losses, as the case may be, of the taxpayers whose names the committee, or the majority or minority members thereof, may from time to time during the consideration by the Congress of the pending tariff legislation transmit to the Secretary as being the names of taxpayers whose products or manufactures are, in the opinion of the committee, or of the majority or minority members thereof, affected by the pending tariff legislation—in so far as such profits or losses are contained in or shown by the income tax and capital stock tax returns of such taxpayers, segregated, so far as may be practicable, to show the profits or losses, as the case may be, in the several branches or departments of the business of such taxpayers.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. BLAINE. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment to the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be reported for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. The Senator from Wisconsin moves to insert before the phrase "of the taxpayers," in line 7, page 1:

And a separate statement for each of said years of each of the following items:

Gross sales from trading or manufacturing less goods returned, and any allowances or discounts from the sale and price; and

(a) Inventory at beginning and close of each year.

(b) Merchandise bought for sale for each year.

(c) Cost of manufacturing or otherwise producing goods separately: (1) Salaries and wages exclusive of compensation of officers; (2) material and supplies; (3) compensation of officers; and separately the total amount for each year returns are made as shown by the information filed, giving the determinable income of $1,500 or more per single person, or $3,500 or more per married person, classified as follows: (a) Salaries, (b) wages, exclusive of compensation of officers.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I myself have no objection to the amendment; but I do not feel authorized to accept it, so I will leave it to the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. McMASTER. Mr. President, I would like to address an inquiry to the Senator from North Carolina. Take the case of a corporation which, through subsidiary corporations, may be manufacturing various articles, or a general corporation manufacturing various articles. Under the Senator's resolution would we be able to get information as to the profits arising from the manufacture of a single article? Would his resolution classify those matters?

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I think the resolution covers that, and that under the resolution as originally offered the committee would be required, upon request of either the minority or majority members, to ascertain the costs and profits on any branch or part of any manufacturing or other producing interest or industry, including not only the costs and profits of the parent corporation but those of its subsidiaries as constituting a factor in the total investment.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, the language in the last clause is, "To show the profits or losses, as the case may be, in the several branches or departments of the business of such taxpayers."

Mr. SIMMONS. Exactly.

Mr. FLETCHER. That would seem to cover the matter.

Mr. SIMMONS. It seems to cover it, and was written with a view to covering it; but I recognize the fact that many big factories or lines of industry in this country have many subsidiaries, and I thought it was necessary to have the information not only with reference to the profits of the parent corporation, so to speak, but with reference to the profits of every branch held or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the parent corporation, or by some holding company that might be set up for that purpose.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I thought the Senator from North Carolina was going to speak to his resolution, but he informs me that he does not care to speak at this time.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator is a little bit in error. I did desire to present some observations, but I thought it would be better to vote first upon the amendment which the Senator from Wisconsin has offered to the resolution which I have proposed.

Mr. SMOOT. I may have misunderstood the Senator, but that is what I understood to be his desire.

Mr. SIMMONS. It is perfectly satisfactory so far as I am concerned to have the Senator discuss the resolution as it is now before the Senate.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FESS in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	Connally	Gould	Keyes
Ashurst	Couzens	Greene	King
Barkley	Dale	Hale	La Follette
Bingham	Deneen	Harris	McKellar
Black	Dill	Harrison	McMaster
Blaine	Edge	Hastings	McNary
Blease	Fess	Hatfield	Metcalf
Borah	Fletcher	Hayden	Moses
Brock	George	Hebert	Norris
Brookhart	Gillett	Heflin	Nye
Broussard	Glenn	Howell	Overman
Burton	Goff	Jones	Patterson
Capper	Goldsborough	Kean	Phipps

Pine	Sheppard	Thomas, Okla.	Walsh, Mont.
Pittman	Shortridge	Townsend	Warren
Ransdell	Simmons	Trammell	Waterman
Reed	Smoot	Tydings	Watson
Robinson, Ark.	Steck	Vandenberg	Wheeler
Robinson, Ind.	Steiwer	Wagner	
Sackett	Swanson	Walcott	
Schall	Thomas, Idaho	Walsh, Mass.	

Mr. SCHALL. My colleague [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is detained from the Senate by illness. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. HARRISON. I desire to announce that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS] is necessarily detained from the Senate by illness in his family. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish to announce that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] is necessarily detained from the Senate by illness in his family. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, a very brief discussion of the resolution offered by the Senator from North Carolina will suffice to point out its apparent purposes. As soon as these purposes are fully appreciated, I shall be very glad to hasten a vote upon it.

If Senators will devote but a moment's consideration to the resolution, I am convinced that they will be forced to conclude that the resolution is not being pressed for the purpose of obtaining and making available information relevant to the pending tariff bill. In the first place, Mr. President, the information in which the Senator from North Carolina now professes to be interested is readily available, in practically every instance, through current and periodical corporation reports. Approximately 1,000 corporations, including practically every large corporation in the United States, are publishing regularly through the financial press, either monthly, quarterly, or annually, detailed and reliable statements of their earnings for the preceding period. Anyone interested in obtaining information regarding a particular corporation can obtain the current information desired from such publications as the Wall Street Journal, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, and the publications of the Standard Statistics Co. (Inc.), all of which are available at regular and frequent intervals. It may be interesting to know that the New York Stock Exchange, almost without exception, refuses to list bonds or stocks of a corporation which will not enter into a contract in advance to make public its balance sheet and income statement at least annually. For persons interested solely in corporation profits by industrial groups, disregarding the individual corporations, various sources of information are available, such as the Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Monthly Letter of the National City Bank of New York, and similar publications.

Mr. McMASTER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. SMOOT. I would very much prefer not to yield. I would like to present my statement in its regular order and after I have concluded I am perfectly willing to undertake to answer any questions.

I am submitting herewith without reading, and ask that it be incorporated as a part of my remarks, a list of the specific corporations known to be releasing regularly for publication statements regarding their income, which are published in the current financial press. I hold in my hand the list of the companies. Every company mentioned here publishes at least quarterly a complete statement which is furnished to the American people. I do not know but that I ought to take the time now to call attention to the hundreds of them. The list includes, beginning with the United States Steel Corporation, every large manufacturing concern and every large business concern in the United States.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator if it includes the Aluminum Co. of America?

Mr. SMOOT. It does.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I just entered the Chamber. May I inquire what the Senator is reading?

Mr. SMOOT. This is a list of the specific corporations known to be releasing quarterly for publication statements regarding their incomes, which are published in the current financial press of the country. I do not want to take the time to read all of the names, but I ask Senators to look at the RECORD to-morrow and see how complete the list is. This is not all by any means, but it is a list of those that publish at least quarterly the actual financial conditions of their company.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah ask to have the list printed in the RECORD?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes, Mr. President; I ask unanimous consent that that may be done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The list is as follows:

CORPORATIONS PUBLISHING QUARTERLY REPORTS OF NET INCOME, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Industrials:
- Manufacturing—
  - Foods—
    - Beechnut Packing.
    - Certo.
    - Corn Products Refining.
    - Cushman's Sons.
    - Cuyamel Fruit.
    - Fleischmann.
    - General Baking.
    - General Foods (formerly Postum Co.).
    - Hershey Chocolate.
    - Hormel, Geo.
    - Gobel, Adolph.
    - Kraft-Phenix Cheese.
    - Loft (Inc.).
    - National Biscuit.
    - Penick & Ford.
    - Pet Milk.
    - United Biscuit.
    - Pacific Coast Biscuit.
    - Western Dairy.
  - Tobacco—
    - Alles & Fisher.
    - Bayuk Cigar.
    - Congress Cigar.
    - Consolidated Cigar.
    - Eisenlohr, Otto.
    - General Cigar.
  - Chemicals—
    - Air Reduction.
    - By-Products Coke.
    - Columbian Carbon.
    - Commercial Solvents.
    - Coty.
    - Hercules Powder.
    - MacAndrews & Forbes.
    - Mathieson Alkali Works.
    - Monsanto Chemical Works.
    - Novadel-Agene.
    - Texas Gulf Sulphur.
    - Union Carbide & Carbon.
    - United Carbon.
    - V. Vivaudou.
    - Walgren.
    - Westvaco Chlorine Products.
  - Metals and metal products—
    - Automobiles—
      - American Bosch Magneto.
      - American La France.
      - Allied Motor Industries.
      - Briggs & Stratton.
      - Brigga Manufacturing.
      - Checker Cab.
      - Chrysler.
      - Eaton Axle & Spring.
      - Electric Auto Light.
      - Durant Motor Co.
      - Franklin, H. H., Manufacturing.
      - Gabriel Snubber.
      - General Motors.
      - Graham-Paige.
      - Hudson Motor Car.
      - Hupp Motor Car.
      - Jordan Motor Car.
      - Mack Trucks.
      - Midland Steel Products.
      - Moto Meter.
      - Motor Products.
      - Motor Wheel.
      - Murray Corporation.
      - Mullins Manufacturing.
      - Peerless Motor Car.
      - Pierce Arrow Motor Car.
      - Nash Motors.

Industrials—Continued.
Manufacturing—Continued.
Metals and metal products—Continued.
Automobiles—Continued.
Reo Motor.
Spicer Manufacturing.
Stewart-Warner Speedometer.
Stromberg Carburetor (now included in Bendix Aviation).
Studebaker.
Trico Products.
Willys Overland.
Yellow Truck & Coach.
Rolling mill—
Acme Steel.
Bethlehem Steel.
A. M. Byers.
Campbell Wyant & Cannon Foundry.
Columbia Steel.
Donner Steel.
Eastern Rolling Mill.
Gulf State Steel.
Inland Steel.
Jones & Laughlin.
Ludlum Steel.
Newton Steel.
Otis Steel.
Pittsburgh Steel.
Republic Iron & Steel.
Superior Steel.
Transue & Williams Steel Forging.
United States Steel.
Wheeling Steel.
Wickwire Spencer Steel.
Youngstown Sheet & Tube.
All other metals and metal products—
Aero Supply Manufacturing.
Abumada Lead.
Airway Electric Appliance.
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing.
American Brown Boveri.
American Metal.
American Pneumatic Service.
American Steel Foundries.
American Zinc, Lead & Smelting.
Art Metal Construction.
Atlas Tack.
Bohn Aluminum & Brass.
Byron-Jackson.
Caterpillar Tractor.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool.
City Machine & Tool.
Claude Neon Electrical Products.
Cleveland Tractor.
Evans Auto Loading.
Evans-Wallower Lead.
Fairbanks Co.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
Electrical Products.
Eureka Vacuum Cleaner.
Federal Screw Works.
Foote-Burt.
Formica Insulation.
General Cable.
General Electric.
General Railways Signals.
Gleaner Combine Harvester.
Gold Seal Electrical.
Gould Coupler.
Hall Lamp.
Hoskins Manufacturing.
International Nickel.
International Business Machine.
International Silver.
Intertype Corporation.
Kelvinator.
Lanston Monotype Machine.
Link-Belt.
Liquid Carbonic.
Marlin-Rockwell.
Marchant Calculating Machine.
Maytag.
Modine Manufacturing.
National Acme.
National Cash Register.

Industrials—Continued.
Manufacturing—Continued.
Metals and metal products—Continued.
All other metals and metal products—Continued.
National Supply of Delaware.
National Rubber Machinery.
New Jersey Zinc.
Pantex Pressing Machine.
Otis Elevator.
Reynolds Spring.
Ross Gear & Tool.
Survel (Inc.).
Safeguard Check Writer.
Spang Chalfant & Co.
Savage Arms.
Seagrave.
Super-maid.
Symington.
Telautograph.
Timken Roller Bearing.
Thompson Products.
Tung-sol Lamp Works.
Underwood-Elliott Fisher.
Universal Pipe & Radiator.
United States Hoffman Machinery.
Vulcan Detinning.
Walworth.
Westinghouse Airbrake.
Weston Electrical Instrument.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing.
White Sewing Machine.
Wilcox Rich.
Wolverine Tube.
Young Spring & Wire.
All other manufacturing—
American Bank Note.
American Encaustic Tiling.
American Seating.
American Hide & Leather.
American Piano.
American Safety Razor.
American Writing Paper.
Artloom.
Arundel Corporation.
Atlas Powder.
Auto Strop Safety Razor.
Barnet Leather.
Blumenthal (Sidney).
Bon Ami.
Brillo Manufacturing.
Butterick.
Canada Dry.
Century Ribbon Mills.
Charis Corporation.
Certain-teed.
Congoleum Nairn.
Container Corporation of America.
Consolidated Textile.
Coca-Cola.
Conde Nast.
Crown Willamette Paper.
Crosley Radio.
Curtis Publishing.
Diamond Match.
Du Pont.
Gillette Safety Razor.
General Refractories.
Grand Rapids Varnish.
Harbison-Walker Refractories.
Hazel-Atlas Glass.
Heywood Wakefield.
Industrial Rayon.
International Cement.
International Paper.
Interstate Hosiery Mills.
Johns-Manville.
Lily Tulip Cup.
Lindsay Light.
Lincoln Printing.
Longbell Lumber.
Magma Copper.
Magna Vox.
McGraw-Hill Publishing.
Monolith Portland Cement.
Mengel Co.

Industrials—Continued.
Manufacturing—Continued.
All other manufacturing—Continued.
National Distillers Products.
Nunnally.
Ohio Leather.
Owens Bottle.
Parke & Tilford.
Raybestos.
Realsilk Hosiery Mills.
Scott Paper.
Standard Textile Products.
Standard Plate Glass.
United States Leather.
Victor Talking Machine (now included in Radio Corporation of America).
White Rock Mineral Springs.
Wright Aeronautical.
Wrigley, William, Jr.
Yale & Towne.
Mining—
Butte Copper & Zinc.
Butte & Superior.
Calumet & Arizona.
Calumet & Hecla.
Callahan Zinc Lead.
Chief Consolidated.
Colorado Fuel & Iron.
Hanna, M. A.
Hecla Mining.
Howe Sound.
Island Creek Coal.
Lehigh Valley Coal.
Nevada Consolidated Copper.
Pennsylvania Coal & Coke.
Patino Mines & Enterprises.
St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific.
Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil.
Utah Copper.
Virginia Coal & Coke.
Petroleum producing and refining—
Amerada.
American Republic.
Atlantic Refining.
Barnsdall.
Beacon Oil.
California Petroleum.
Houston Oil.
Independent Oil & Gas.
Louisiana Oil Refining.
Marland Oil.
Mexica Seaboard Oil.
Mid-Continent Petroleum.
North Central Texas Oil.
Panhandle Producing & Refining.
Phillips Petroleum.
Pierce Petroleum.
Richfield Oil.
Shell Union Oil.
Simms Petroleum.
Skelly Oil.
Superior Oil.
Texas Pacific Oil & Gas.
Transcontinental Oil.
Rio Grande Oil.
Union Oil of California.
Warner Quinlan.
Wellington Oil.
White Eagle Oil & Refining.
Trade:
Barker Bros.
Castle, A. M., & Co.
First National Stores.
Grand Union.
Kresge, S. S.
Lessings (Inc.).
Pender, David, Grocery Co.
Safeway Stores.
Shattuck, Frank G.
All other:
American International.
Bickfords.
Brunswick Terminal.
Childs Co.
All other—Continued.
Credit Alliance.
Commercial Credit.
Consolidated Film Industries.
International Products.
Foundation Co.
General Outdoor Advertising.
Motion Picture Capital.
National Screen Service.
Pacific Coast.
Pacific Finance.
Radio Corporation of America.
Schulco.
Thompson, John R.
United Fruit.
United States Distributing.
Waldorf System.
Public utilities:
Telephone companies—
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
American Telephone Co.
Aroostook Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Associated Telephone Co.
Bell Telephone Co. of Nevada.
Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania.
Black River Telephone Co.
Bluefield Telephone Co.
Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Central West Missouri Telephone Co.
Central West Public Service Co.
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Baltimore City.
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Virginia.
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of West Virginia.
Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Telephone Co.
Citizens Independent Telephone Co.
Commonwealth Telephone Co. (Pennsylvania).
Commonwealth Telephone Co. (Wisconsin).
Consolidated Telephone Co. of Wisconsin.
Cumberland Valley Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania.
Dakota Central Telephone Co.
De Kalb-Ogle Telephone Co.
Diamond State Telephone Co.
Fayette Home Telephone Co. (Inc.).
Glen Telephone Co.
Gulf States Telephone Co.
Home Telephone Co. (Elkhart).
Home Telephone & Telegraph Co. (Indianapolis).
Home Telephone & Telegraph Co. of Pasadena.
Home Telephone & Telegraph Co. of Spokane.
Illinois Bell Telephone Co.
Illinois Central Telephone Co.
Illinois Commercial Telephone Co.
Illinois Consolidated Telephone Co.
Illinois Northern Telephone Co.
Indiana Bell Telephone Co.
Inter-Mountain Telephone Co.
Interstate Utilities Co.
Intra State Telephone Co.
Iowa State Telephone Co.
Jamestown Telephone Corporation.
Johnstown Telephone Co.
Kansas City Long Distance Telephone Co.
Keystone Telephone Co. of Philadelphia.
Kinloch Bloomington Telephone Co.
Lehigh Telephone Co.
Lima Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Lincoln Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Lorain Telephone Co.
Maine Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Mansfield Telephone Co.
Michigan Associated Telephone Co.
Michigan Bell Telephone Co.
Michigan Home Telephone Co.
Middle States Telephone Co. of Illinois.
Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Mutual Telephone Co.
Mutual Telephone Co. (Hawaii).
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.
New York Telephone Co.
Newark Telephone Co.
Northern New York Telephone Corporation.
Northern Ohio Telephone Co.

Public utilities—Continued.
Telephone companies—Continued.
Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.
Ohio Associated Telephone Co.
Ohio Bell Telephone Co.
Ohio Central Telephone Corporation.
Otsego & Delaware Telephone Co.
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Peninsular Telephone Co.
Peoples Telephone Corporation.
Petroleum Telephone Co.
Portsmouth Home Telephone Co.
Rochester Telephone Corporation.
San Angelo Telephone Co.
Santa Barbara Telephone Co.
Santa Monica Bay Telephone Co.
Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. (Inc.).
Southern California Telephone Co.
Southern Indiana Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Southern New England Telephone Co.
Southwest Telephone Co.
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.
Southwestern States Telephone Co.
Standard Telephone Co. of Illinois.
Star Telephone Co.
State Telephone Co. of Texas.
Texas Long Distance Telephone Co.
Tri-County Telephone Co.
Tri-State Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Two States Telephone Co.
Union Telephone Co.
United Telephone Co.
Warren Telephone Co.
Wayne Telephone Co.
West Coast Telephone Co.
Western Electric Telephone system.
Wisconsin Telephone Co.
York Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Railroads—
Akron, Canton & Youngstown.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system—
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe.
Panhandle & Santa Fe.
Ann Arbor.
Atlanta & West Point.
Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast.
Atlantic City.
Atlantic Coast Line.
Baltimore & Ohio. Includes Coal & Coke.
Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal.
Bangor & Aroostook.
Belt Railway of Chicago.
Bessemer & Lake Erie.
Bingham & Garfield.
Boston & Maine.
Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal.
Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh.
Canadian Pacific Lines in Maine.
Canadian Pacific Lines in Vermont.
Canadian National system—
Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad.
Chicago, Detroit & Canada Grand Trunk Junction.
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.
Central of Georgia.
Central of New Jersey.
Central Vermont.
Charleston & Western Carolina.
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
Chicago & Alton.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.
Chicago & Illinois Midland.
Chicago & North Western.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
Chicago Great Western.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific.
Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern.
Chicago River & Indiana.
Chicago Junction.
Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.

Public utilities—Continued.
Railroads—Continued.
Clinchfield Railroad. (Formerly Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio.)
Colorado Southern system—
Colorado & Southern.
Fort Worth & Denver City.
Trinity & Brazos Valley.
Wichita Valley.
Columbus & Greenville. (Formerly Southern Railway in Mississippi.)
Conemaugh & Black Lick.
Delaware & Hudson.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.
Denver & Rio Grande Western.
Denver & Salt Lake.
Detroit & Mackinac.
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line.
Detroit Terminal.
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton.
Duluth & Iron Range.
Duluth, Missabe & Northern.
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.
Duluth, Winnipeg & Pacific.
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern.
Erie system—
Erie.
Chicago & Erie.
New Jersey & New York.
Evansville, Indianapolis & Terre Haute.
Florida East Coast.
Fort Smith & Western.
Galveston Wharf.
Georgia.
Georgia & Florida.
Grand Trunk Western.
Great Northern.
Green Bay & Western.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern.
Gulf & Ship Island.
Hocking Valley.
Illinois Central system—
Illinois Central.
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley.
Illinois Terminal Co.
International Great Northern.
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad—
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway of Texas.
Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf.
Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway of Texas.
Kansas City Southern system—
Kansas City Southern.
Texarkana & Fort Smith.
Lake Superior & Ishpeming.
Lake Terminal.
Lehigh & Hudson River.
Lehigh & New England.
Lehigh Valley.
Los Angeles & Salt Lake.
Louisiana & Arkansas. (Includes former Louisiana & Arkansas Railway and Louisiana Railway & Navigation Co.)
Louisiana Railway & Navigation Co. of Texas.
Louisville & Nashville.
Maine Central.
Midland Valley.
Minneapolis & St. Louis.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie.
Mississippi Central.
Missouri-Illinois Railroad Co.
Missouri & North Arkansas.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
Wichita Falls & Northwestern.
Missouri Pacific.
Mobile & Ohio.
Monongahela Connecting.
Montour.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis.
Nevada Northern.
Newburgh & South Shore.
New Orleans Terminal.
New Orleans, Texas & Mexico system—
New Orleans, Texas & Mexico.
Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western.
St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico.
New Orleans Great Northern.

Public utilities—Continued.
Railroads—Continued.
New York Central system—
New York Central Railroad.
Cincinnati Northern.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. (Includes Peoria & Eastern.)
Indiana Harbor Belt.
Michigan Central.
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis.
New York Connecting.
New York, New Haven & Hartford.
Central New England.
New York, Ontario & Western.
New York, Susquehanna & Western.
Norfolk & Western.
Norfolk Southern.
Northwestern Pacific.
Northern Pacific.
Pennsylvania Railroad. (Includes Pennsylvania Co.; Grand Rapids & Indiana; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Long Island; Monongahela; West Jersey & Seashore.)
Peoria & Pekin Union.
Pere Marquette.
Pittsburgh & Shawmut.
Pittsburgh & West Virginia.
Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern.
Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City.
Reading Co. (Successor to Philadelphia & Reading.)
Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac.
Rutland.
St Louis-San Francisco system—
St. Louis-San Francisco.
Fort Worth & Rio Grande.
St. Louis-San Francisco of Texas.
St. Louis Southwestern system—
St. Louis Southwestern.
St. Louis Southwestern of Texas.
San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf.
San Diego & Arizona.
Seaboard Air Line.
Southern system—
Southern.
Alabama Great Southern.
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific.
Georgia Southern & Florida.
New Orleans & Northeastern.
Northern Alabama.
Southern Pacific system—
Southern Pacific.
Southern Pacific Steamship Lines.
Texas & New Orleans.
Spokane International.
Spokane, Portland & Seattle.
Staten Island Rapid Transit.
Tennessee Central.
Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis.
Texas & Pacific.
Texas Mexican.
Toledo, Peoria & Western.
Toledo Terminal Railroad.
Ulster & Delaware.
Union (of Pennsylvania).
Union Pacific system—
Union Pacific.
Oregon Short Line.
Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation.
St. Joseph & Grand Island.
Utah.
Virginian.
Wabash.
Western Maryland.
Western Pacific.
Western Railway of Alabama.
Wheeling & Lake Erie.
Wichita Falls & Southern.
All other than telephone, telegraph, and railroad—
Altoona & Logan Valley Electric Railway.
American Commonwealth Power.
American Light & Traction.
Baton Rouge Electric.
Birmingham Electric.
Brooklyn City Railroad.

Public utilities—Continued.
All other than telephone, telegraph, and railroad—Continued.
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit.
Buffalo Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation.
Bush Terminal and subsidiaries.
Cape Breton Electric.
Central Illinois Public Service.
Central Maine Power.
Chester Valley Electric.
Chicago Yellow Cab.
Cities Service.
Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation.
Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power. (Baltimore).
Consolidated Gas Utilities.
Dallas Power & Light.
Detroit Edison.
Detroit Street Railways.
Denver Tramway Corporation.
Duluth-Superior Traction.
Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway.
Eastern Shore Public Service.
Eastern States Power.
El Paso Electric.
Engineers Public Service.
Fall River Gas Works.
Federal Light & Traction.
Florida Power Corporation.
Fort Worth Power & Light.
Galveston-Houston Electric.
General Gas & Electric.
Georgia Power & Light.
Hamilton Gas.
Haverhill Gas Light.
Holyoke Street Railway.
Houston Lighting & Power.
Hudson & Manhattan Railroad.
Idaho Power.
International Railway. (Buffalo).
Jersey Central Power & Light.
Kansas City Power & Light.
Kansas Gas & Electric.
Keystone Public Service.
Memphis Power & Light.
Michigan Electric Power.
Michigan Public Service.
Middlesex & Boston Street Railway.
Nebraska Power.
New York Dock.
New York State Railways.
New York, Westchester & Boston Railway.
Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power.
Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power and subsidiaries.
Northern Ohio Power & Light.
Northern Texas Electric.
Ohio Electric Power.
Ohio Power.
Pacific Power & Light.
Pennsylvania Power & Light.
Peoples Gas, Light & Coke.
Philadelphia Rapid Transit.
Portland Electric Power.
Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and subsidiaries.
Public Service of New Hampshire and subsidiaries.
Public Service of Northern Illinois.
Public Service of Oklahoma.
Puget Sound Power & Light.
Pullman.
Rochester Gas & Electric.
Savannah Electric & Power.
Scranton Railway.
Shreveport, El Dorado Pipe Line.
Sierra Pacific Electric.
Springfield (Mass.) Street Railway.
Spring Valley Water.
Texas Power & Light.
Third Avenue Railway System.
Tide Water Power.
Twin City Rapid Transit and subsidiaries.
Twin State Gas & Electric.
United Gas Improvement.
United Railway & Electric. (Baltimore).
Utah Power & Light.
Utica Gas & Electric.
Wisconsin Power & Light.
Worcester Consolidated Street Railway.

CORPORATIONS THAT PUBLISH SEMIANNUAL AND ANNUAL REPORTS

Industrials:
- Manufacturing—
  - Foods—
    - American Bakeries.
    - Federal Bake Shops.
  - Tobacco—
    - American Tobacco.
    - Porto Rican American.
  - Chemicals—
    - Allied Chemical & Dye.
    - Lehn & Fink.
    - Monroe Chemical.
    - Pruett-Schaffer Chemical.
    - Lambert.
    - Heyden Chemical.
  - Metals and metal products—
    - Automobiles—
      - Borg-Warner Corporation.
      - Federal Motor Truck.
      - Fageol Motors of California.
      - Gemmer Manufacturing.
      - Jackson Motor Shaft.
      - Kelsey-Hayes Wheel.
      - Moreland Motor Truck.
      - Muskegon Piston Ring.
      - Timken-Detroit Axle.
      - White Motor.
    - Rolling mill—
      - American Rolling Mill.
    - All other—
      - Aluminum Co. of America.
      - American Chain.
      - American Locomotive.
      - American Radiator.
      - American Multigraph.
      - Bucyrus-Erie.
      - Chicago Rivet & Machine.
      - Case Threshing Machine.
      - Copeland Products.
      - Cutler-Hammer (Inc.).
      - Detroit Steel Products.
      - Diamond Electrical Manufacturing.
      - Dexter Co.
      - Doehler Die Casting.
      - Electric Controller & Manufacturing.
      - Emsco Derrick.
      - Ferry Cap & Set Screw.
      - Gardner-Denver Corporation.
      - General American Tank Car.
      - General Laundry Machinery.
      - General Cable.
      - Hobart Manufacturing.
      - R. Hoe & Co. (Inc.).
      - Holland Furnace.
      - Grand Rapids Metal Craft.
      - Hydraulic Brake.
      - Independent Pneumatic Tool.
      - Industrial Brownboist Corporation.
      - Inland Wire & Cable.
      - International Cigar Machinery.
      - McKeesport Tin Plate.
      - Marion Steam Shovel Corporation.
      - Metal Textile Corporation.
      - New York Air Brake.
      - Oil Well Supply.
      - Packard Electric.
      - Philadelphia Insulated Wire.
      - Republic Brass.
      - Riverside Forge & Machine.
      - Sullivan Machinery.
      - Union Tank Car.
      - United States Pipe & Foundry.
      - United States Cast Iron Pipe.
      - Vanadium Corporation of America.
      - Winton Engine.
  - All other manufacturing—
    - American Ice.
    - American Glue.
    - American Thermos Bottle.
    - American Woolen.
    - Baldwin Rubber.
    - Bancroft, Joseph, & Sons.
    - Bates Manufacturing.
    - Belding Hemingway Co.
    - Bigelow-Hartford Carpet.
- Manufacturing—Continued.
  - All other manufacturing—Continued.
    - Cluett-Peabody & Co.
    - Crown Cork & Seal.
    - Endicott-Johnson Corporation.
    - Elgin National Watch.
    - Fisk Rubber.
    - General Asphalt.
    - Goodrich, B. F.
    - Goodyear Tire & Rubber.
    - Gotham Silk Hosiery.
    - Hollander & Sons.
    - Intercontinental Rubber.
    - International Salt.
    - International Harvester.
    - Kellogg Switchboard & Supply.
    - Knox Hat.
    - McCall Corporation.
    - Mallinson.
    - Mosser, J. K., Leather.
    - Manhattan Electrical.
    - Melville Shoe.
    - Miller, I., & Sons.
    - Mock-Judson Voehringer.
    - Mohawk Carpet Mills.
    - National Trade Journal.
    - Nehi Corporation.
    - Noblitt-Sparks Industries.
    - Pacific Clay Products.
    - Pacific Mills.
    - Phillips-Jones Corporation.
    - Prophylactic Brush.
    - Prosperity.
    - Reliance Manufacturing.
    - Simmons.
    - Stein.
    - Thatcher Manufacturing.
    - Thermond.
    - United States Industrial Alcohol.
    - Warren, S. D.
- Mining—
  - Andes Copper Mining.
  - Anaconda Copper.
  - Clinchfield Coal Corporation.
  - Central Coal & Coke.
  - Consolidation Coal.
  - Elk Horn Coal Corporation.
  - Engels Copper Mining.
  - Homestake Mining.
  - Inspiration Consolidated Copper.
  - Mohawk Mining.
  - New Cornelia Copper.
  - Newmont Mining.
  - Ohio Copper of Utah.
  - Park Utah Consolidated Mines.
  - Pond Creek Pocahontas.
  - Truax-Traer Coal.
- Petroleum producing and refining—
  - Derby Oil & Refining.
  - Macmillan Petroleum.
  - Ohio Oil.
  - Pennock Oil.
  - Producers & Refiners Corporation.
  - Sinclair Consolidated Oil.
  - Solar Refining.
  - South Penn Oil.
  - Standard Oil of Kansas.
  - Standard Oil of Kentucky.
  - Standard Oil of Ohio.
  - Sun Oil.
  - Vacuum Oil.
  - Wilcox Oil & Gas.
- Trade—
  - F. & W. Grand 5–10–25 Cent Stores.
  - Kroger Grocery & Baking.
  - G. C. Murphy.
  - New York Merchandise.
  - Spear.
  - Spiegel, May & Stern.
  - Richman Bros.
  - Reeves, Daniel (Inc.).

All other corporations:
- Alliance Investment Corporation.
- Alliance Realty.
- Allied International Investing Corporation.
- American Rediscount Corporation.

All other corporations—Continued.
American Surety (N. Y.).
Associates Investment.
Bankers Capital Corporation.
Bowman-Biltmore Hotels.
Broadway Corporation.
City Ice & Fuel.
Commercial Investment Trust.
Farmer & Ochs.
Fifth Avenue Bus Securities.
Finance Co. of America at Baltimore.
Industrial Acceptance Corporation.
Investment Co. of America.
Knott Corporation.
Lawyers Mortgage.
Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance.
Mortgage Guarantee.
Motor Finance Corporation.
National Air Transport.
New York United Hotels (Roosevelt).
North American Investment Corporation.
United Linen Supply.
United States Foreign Securities Corporation.
Seaboard Dairy Credit Corporation.
State Street Investment Corporation.
Stone, H. O.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator a question. I understood him to state that the companies, a list of which he has just presented to the Senate, issue quarterly statements which appear in certain particular trade publications to which he has referred and that the information therein contained might thus be made available to Senators through those publications. In view of the fact that the statements are so issued, why does the Senator object to our asking the Treasury Department to give us the information?

Mr. SMOOT. Perhaps if the Senator will wait until I conclude he will learn why.

Mr. SIMMONS. If we get it from the Treasury Department, then Senators may have the benefit of it without having to subscribe to and read the trade publications to which the Senator refers.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator will allow me to proceed, I think he will learn why before I get through.

Mr. SIMMONS. I have no doubt the Treasury Department will be able to make out a pretty strong case against any publicity of this sort.

Mr. SMOOT. I desire to proceed and present my statement in order, because I think that it is an important question which is now before the Senate. I think I ought to be allowed to proceed and conclude my statement without any further interruption.

Mr. SIMMONS. Then I will say to the Senator, if he will pardon me, that in view of what he has said I shall not interrupt him further. I did not know that he would object to interruptions.

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to conclude without further interruption.

Mr. SIMMONS. I realize the propriety of the Senator's request and shall not interrupt him further.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, has the Senator from North Carolina made any effort to obtain these reports? Has he determined that they are insufficient? Has his examination of them convinced him that they are unreliable? Has he been unable to obtain current reports for all the corporations in which he, for the first time, now professes an interest? If current reports as to certain corporations are lacking, has the Senator prior to this time made any effort to obtain them? Has the Senator, the minority leader of the Finance Committee, made any effort within the last three months to have the committee exercise the power given it by the law to obtain the information which he now thinks is essential? If the Senator truly believes that an examination of income-tax returns will yield information valuable in the consideration of the pending bill, why has he delayed until the present time any effort to obtain that information?

In the second place, anyone familiar with the information contained in income-tax returns knows that they do not give really relevant information. True profits and losses are not shown and can not be ascertained from the data given on an income-tax return. Our revenue laws have built up, and necessarily so, an artificial and rather arbitrary definition of taxable net income. An income-tax return does not reflect the true financial condition of the taxpayer. Again, an income-tax return will not show the wage scale, in which the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE] displayed such an interest on Thursday of last week. And I agree fully with him that the wage scale is, indeed, a truly important factor in tariff making in order that adequate protection to American labor may be made certain.

Again, an income-tax return filed by a corporation engaged in various activities can not be broken down to show the profits and losses with respect to each of the activities. Witnesses testified before the Finance Committee that certain of their products were manufactured at a loss, but their general business was profitable. Only a very thorough and exhaustive audit will reveal the gains derived or the losses sustained in each particular line. Furthermore, the published income statements of corporations provide the latest available information, which it would seem the Senator from North Carolina would be interested in obtaining, whereas the income-tax returns are available only for past years, and many of them are in the process of audit and are not readily available even for the year 1927.

With the very information the Senator says he is seeking readily available, in convenient and reliable form, with no suggestion prior to the present time that an exhaustive analysis of income-tax returns be made, requiring several months of study and producing results of little or no use, it must be obvious that the proponents and supporters of the resolution are not seeking information which will guide their action upon the pending bill. What, then, are the purposes of the resolution? What are the motives which actuated the Senator from North Carolina in proposing the resolution? Why will certain Senators support the resolution?

Obviously I have no means of ascertaining the answers to these questions. I can do no more than analyze and point out the possibilities. The answer must be found in one or a combination of two or more of these possibilities.

Can it be possible that the advocates are attempting to raise again the issue of income-tax publicity? I can not bring myself to this conclusion. This issue was most effectively and, I believe, finally disposed of during the enactment of the revenue act of 1926. The storm of protest over the provisions written into the revenue act of 1924 swept away all support from the proponents of publicity. The provision was promptly repealed. The Senator from North Carolina himself and most of his colleagues on the Democratic side voted in favor of its repeal. Manufacturers, producers, newspaper owners, professional men—in fact, all classes of taxpayers—united in one of the most remarkable protests over witnessed. They would not permit their private affairs to be exposed to their competitors, to contribution solicitors, to "tax hounds," and to the curious. Unless my memory serves me most incorrectly, Mr. President, I believe that the most earnest advocates of income-tax publicity abandoned their issue during the enactment of both the revenue act of 1926 and the revenue act of 1928. It is true that many of them, including the Senator from Michigan [Mr. COUZENS] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], have advocated a substitute proposal. But I believe that they have dropped completely and forever any advocacy of publishing the names of individual taxpayers and the amount of taxes paid by them. For example, permit me to quote a statement made by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. COUZENS] during the Finance Committee hearings on the revenue act of 1926:

> I think that Congress and everyone have gotten very much confused by a discussion of publicity of records. It is not publicity of records we need; it is accessibility of records; and if these records were accessible to proper committees of Congress I doubt if there would be much need for anything further; but we talk about publicity, and it is not publicity we want; it is accessibility.

No, Mr. President, I can not believe that the Senator from North Carolina and those cooperating with him have knowingly permitted themselves to become advocates of income-tax publicity.

And yet, Mr. President, this must be one of the consequent results. Certainly if the committee gets the information it will be expected that they supply it to the Senate. The information being in the hands of the Senate, it will be promptly spread throughout the country. But let me point out to those few who may even still support income-tax publicity that, in addition to all other objections, this proposal will most certainly be met with a most serious but sound criticism. Under the publicity provision of the 1924 revenue act it was at least true that all taxpayers were treated the same. If the pending resolution is adopted, however, the returns of only a few taxpayers will be published. Only a few will be singled out and their business affairs advertised. In fact, I wonder whether a long-desired opportunity to harass and pillory a few individual taxpayers has not lead some of the supporters of this resolution into their present position. Is it fair, Mr. President, to single out a comparatively few taxpayers and publish the

information they have given in confidence to the officials of the Government engaged in determining their tax liabilities? Do we want to give out data which admittedly will be misunderstood by the public? Do we want to spread information which admittedly does not correctly reflect the financial condition of the few individuals singled out for harassment? No, Mr. President. I firmly believe that our taxpayers will insist, properly and with no uncertain voice, upon the privilege of contributing to the needed revenues of our Government without subjecting their private business affairs to the prying scrutiny of their competitors and those prompted by ulterior motives.

But perhaps, Mr. President, the Senator from North Carolina and those who have joined with him will deny that they are attempting to raise anew the issue of income-tax publicity. Perhaps they will disclaim all desire to harass a few individual taxpayers. But can they, Mr. President, deny that they are seeking to delay indefinitely, and in all probability prevent, the final enactment of the pending bill?

Mr. President, it is my firm opinion that a minimum of two months will be required to assemble in Washington the returns designated by the minority of the committee and permit their examination by the committee. But, Mr. President, the examination of a few designated returns will not be sufficient. The rates in this bill are not based upon the requirements of a few individual manufacturers or producers. If we are going into the question of profits and losses as shown by income-tax returns, it will be necessary for us to consider the returns of every corporation engaged in the particular industry. And that, Mr. President, will require several months of constant work. Does anyone honestly believe that an examination of a few of the returns of any particular industry adequately reflects the condition of that industry? For example, statistics of income for 1926 show a grand total of 455,320 corporations filing returns. Of that number, 258,134, or 56.69 per cent, showed taxable net income, while 197,186, or 43.31 per cent, showed losses. Of the 193,244 manufacturing corporations filing returns for 1926, 55,094 showed taxable net income, while 58,150, or 40.91 per cent, showed losses. If the Senator selects a dozen returns to examine, he is neglecting entirely the remaining 55,000, which showed a net income and completely disregards the 38,000, which showed losses.

I do not believe that I need mention the confusion which will be caused in the administration of the revenue laws. I can not ascertain the cost to the Government resulting from the running of the statute of limitations, directly attributable to the delay, during the period the returns are in the hands of this committee. Confusion and delay must result. And for what purpose, Mr. President? I believe firmly for the purpose of bringing about, through the consequent delay, the ultimate defeat of the pending bill.

The price to be paid is certain. The consequences are certain. The establishment of the principle of income-tax publicity; the opportunity to attempt to harass a few individual taxpayers; prolonged and indefinite delay in the consideration of the bill—these are the real issues presented by the resolution offered by the Senator from North Carolina. A vote for the resolution can only be accepted as a vote for each of these propositions, as an indorsement of all of them. With each Senator fully appreciating this, and with the public well aware of the meaning of a vote for the resolution, I am most willing to hasten a vote upon it.

I believe, Mr. President, I will take the time of the Senate to call attention to some of the corporations and firms which give monthly and quarterly reports of their business, which are published. First, I will take the industrial corporations engaged in the manufacture of food, as follows:

Beechnut Packing, Certo, Corn Products Refining, Cushman's Sons, Cuyamel Fruit, Fleischmann, General Baking, General Foods (former Postum Co.), Hershey Chocolate, George Hormel, Adolph Gobel, Kraft-Phenix Cheese, Loft (Inc.), National Biscuit, Penick & Ford, Pet Milk, United Biscuit, Pacific Coast Biscuit, Western Dairy.

Tobacco: Alles & Fisher, Bayuk Cigar, Congress Cigar, Consolidated Cigar, Otto Eisenlohr, General Cigar.

Chemicals: Air Reduction, By-Products Coke, Columbian Carbon, Commercial Solvents, Coty, Hercules Powder, MacAndrews & Forbes, Mathieson Alkali Works, Monsanto Chemical Works, Novadel-Agene, Texas Gulf Sulphur, Union Carbide & Carbon, United Carbon, V. Vivaudou, Walgren, Westvaco Chlorine Products.

I will next mention a few of the corporations engaged in the metal industry——

Mr. HARRISON. May I ask the Senator a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. HARRISON. What was the third name from the last in the first group which the Senator read? I did not catch it.

Mr. SMOOT. I presume the Senator refers to the United Carbon Co.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. BROOKHART. I should like to ask a question about the list the Senator is reading. It is nothing but a list of companies; it does not recite their profits or their earnings?

Mr. SMOOT. A statement of their earnings is published every quarter or in some cases monthly.

Mr. BROOKHART. Did the committee have that information before them?

Mr. SMOOT. No; we did not.

Mr. BROOKHART. Did the committee figure what the difference in the production at home and abroad would be, taking into consideration the profits of the companies he has mentioned?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I may say that this is the first time in making a tariff bill since I have been a member of the committee that the large manufacturers of the United States, such as the United States Steel Corporation, have not appeared before the committee.

Mr. BROOKHART. They got some rates, however; did they not?

Mr. SMOOT. Just a minute; let me finish the statement. I say that this is the first time that has happened; and I refer to them only because the same thing applies to the other mass producers in the United States. Mass production in the United States has changed the whole situation in our country. The ones that were appealing to the committees—not only the Finance Committee but, judging from the hearings, to the Ways and Means Committee of the House—were the smaller manufacturers of this country.

We did not have any Du Ponts appear before us. We know very well that they have made a great deal of money—a great deal of it, Mr. President; millions of dollars. There is no question about that.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah further yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

Mr. BROOKHART. Did the Senator reduce their tariff rates in proportion to their increased profits?

Mr. SMOOT. If we had done that there would not be anybody else doing business in the United States. They would have all the business. In other words, the smaller manufacturers would go out of business.

Mr. BROOKHART. In other words, this tariff bill is framed on the theory that it makes no difference how great the profits are that are earned by these companies under its protection?

Mr. SMOOT. This tariff bill is not a piece of legislation that is framed with any one concern in mind. In making a tariff bill we have to take the industry of the United States as a whole. If I were writing a tariff bill for the United States Steel Corporation or the Du Ponts it would be quite a different bill than this.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to finish my statement.

Mr. HARRISON. I merely wish to ask the Senator a question. He stated that it was the small fellow that came before the Finance Committee and asked for increased rates.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; as a rule.

Mr. HARRISON. Are these rates based upon inefficient management and uneconomical location of industries in this country?

Mr. SMOOT. No, Mr. President; I would not say that. I will say, however, that the great bulk of the manufacturing done in the United States is not done by the large concerns I have mentioned. The manufacturers are located in almost every State in the Union; and we have not tried in this bill, nor am I in favor of trying, to take perhaps one little concern in any one State and provide a duty sufficient to enable it to sell its goods profitably anywhere in the United States. That is not the policy of tariff making by the Republican Party. What we have tried to do is to protect the great bulk of the manufacturers of the United States. If the rates that were asked for were put into this bill, as the Senator knows, they would be a great deal higher than they are.

Mr. HARRISON. Do I understand the Senator to mean that if we have two groups of industries in this country, one of

which is inefficiently managed and uneconomically located, while the other is efficiently managed, well organized, and economically located, the Senator in fixing these rates considers only the inefficient fellow and fixes the rates so that the efficiently managed concerns can get the benefit of them?

Mr. SMOOT. No, Mr. President; we did not do that, nor did we consider the corporations with billions at their command, not only manufacturing goods and selling them in the United States, but exporting them, and growing every year more prosperous under existing law. I think, Mr. President, that so far as the present law is concerned these mass producers would not care whether we passed a tariff bill at all or not. The present law is sufficient for them; but we tried to take care of the efficient smaller manufacturers.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

Mr. BROOKHART. How could the Senator get even an average cost of production without considering the profits of the big fellow?

Mr. SMOOT. As I say, we did not consider the profits of the big fellow. We did not consider what was necessary for him. If we had done that he could in the future have all the business.

Mr. SIMMONS and Mr. BARKLEY addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

Mr. SIMMONS. If I understand the Senator, his argument is that the big manufacturers, the key manufacturers in the different industries, did not come before the Finance Committee.

Mr. SMOOT. The automobile manufacturers, the United States Steel Corporation, and so forth.

Mr. SIMMONS. For instance, the Senator says the Du Ponts did not come before the committee, but that certain small corporations producing the same products as the Du Ponts under less favorable conditions, probably, both as to inefficiency of management and obsolete machinery, or corporations which from any cause are not as prosperous as the Du Ponts, did come before the committee. In other words, while Mr. du Pont remained away from the committee and made no request of it, these less prosperous concerns competing with him, if there is any competition in this country in such industries as that, manufacturing the same products, came before the committee, and this bill is framed upon the testimony that they presented as to their particular conditions.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that they were not given all that they asked for.

Mr. SIMMONS. But the bill was based upon their representations of a lack of prosperity on their part. If, yielding to their pleadings and their demands, the committee decided to increase the rate in order to meet their situation of costly production, will not the Du Ponts or the higher-ups get the full value of the measure of increase accorded these less prosperous and more inefficiently managed corporations? And, therefore, if that is true, is not your bill based upon the rate that is necessary to protect the inefficient manufacturers in every line of industry in this country?

Mr. SMOOT. No, Mr. President.

Mr. SIMMONS. If the Senator will pardon me a minute, I can understand, if that is the policy of the committee, why the big, dominating industries of the country did not appear before the committee. It was to their interest that these men, who probably were more entitled to help than they, should appear, in view of the fact that whatever increases were allowed to the little fellows would inure equally to their benefit; and, therefore, through the efforts of these inefficient corporations before the committee, they might secure additional tariff protection which possibly would be denied to them if they should apply.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I deny that the bill is made upon the basis of inefficiency.

Mr. SIMMONS. Then the statement the Senator has been making seems to me to be without force.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator will allow me to finish a sentence, I shall be very much pleased, indeed. I deny that the bill is made upon the basis of protecting inefficiency. I have already stated the basis upon which the bill is framed; and the reasons for the amendments will come when we take up the individual amendments.

Mr. SIMMONS. But, if the Senator will pardon me for just one question, did not the Senator say that the strongest men did not appear; that only the weak men in the industries appeared?

Mr. SMOOT. No; I did not say that.

Mr. SIMMONS. Did not the Senator say that in substance?

Mr. SMOOT. No; I said that the mass producers were not interested, and the United States Steel Corporation did not appear, nor did the Du Ponts appear. That is what I said; but I did say that the bill was based upon the absolute requirements of the efficient manufacturers here who are not engaged in mass production. That is what I said.

Mr. SIMMONS. Then, Mr. President, if that was the idea, if the bill is based absolutely upon the requirements and necessities of the efficiently managed concerns, after these inefficiently managed and weak and unprosperous concerns came before the committee why did not the committee summon these large corporations, these dominating and controlling corporations, these price-fixing corporations, in order to get the information that might be needed?

Mr. SMOOT. What did we want them for?

Mr. SIMMONS. Why, to ascertain how much protection they were entitled to, if your purpose was to protect only the efficiently managed corporations and industries of the country.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, there is no need of discussing the question along that line. I have stated time and time again the principle upon which the bill was framed, and there is no need of discussing it any further. The Senator seems to hark back repeatedly to the basis upon which we arrived at these rates. I have stated what the basis was. We have written into this bill rates that will at least partially assure the American manufacturer the American market.

Mr. SIMMONS. Let me ask the Senator, then, a direct question. Was the bill framed with a view to giving protection to the efficiently managed industries of this country, or was it framed with a view to giving sufficient protection to the inefficiently managed industries?

Mr. SMOOT. It was framed, as I have said half a dozen times, to give protection to the efficient manufacturers in the United States, not including, however, the mass producers. I do not know how I can state it more clearly.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, how can you exclude the mass producers?

Mr. SMOOT. I do not know what they want. We could exclude them in this way: They might want a lower rate, so that they could kill all competition; and if they killed all competition, then they would charge the American people whatever price they saw fit.

Mr. BARKLEY. Regardless of what their ultimate and ulterior design might be along that line, whatever protection is granted to the efficient and well-managed concern which did appear and ask for it will also accrue to the efficient mass producer who did not appear, will it not?

Mr. SMOOT. It may and it may not. It all depends upon whether or not they take advantage of it.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is true of all of them.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator a question. It is quite true, is it not, that most of these manufacturers are in so-called institutes or associations, and understand each other pretty well?

Mr. SMOOT. No; I do not so understand, Mr. President.

Mr. HARRISON. That is true with reference to the steel industry, is it not? They have their institute; and is it not a fact that the representative of the steel interests before the committee got exactly what he asked for on structural steel?

Mr. SMOOT. There was no one there for the Steel Institute.

Mr. HARRISON. Before the Ways and Means Committee of the House the representative of the Steel Institute asked for an increase on structural steel, and did he not get it in the Senate bill? He did not have to appear before the Finance Committee.

Mr. SMOOT. I do not know what he asked for. I can not say as to that. He did not appear before the Finance Committee.

Mr. HARRISON. But there was an increase on structural steel?

Mr. SMOOT. He did not appear before the committee.

Mr. HARRISON. Perhaps he thought it was not necessary to appear before the Finance Committee.

Mr. SMOOT. Since the Senator is referring to these corporations, I want to call his attention to the fact that the statistics of income for 1926 show a grand total of 455,320 corporations filing returns. Of that number 258,134, or 56.69 per cent, showed taxable net income, while 197,186, or 43.31 per cent, showed losses.

Those are the corporations which filed their returns in the United States in 1926. In other words, the returns of 43.31 per cent of the manufacturers showed absolute losses for that year.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. EDGE in the chair). Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator is reading a list of the corporations which announce through the daily press every three months the amount of their profits or losses. That is not official information, it is not information any Senator can obtain unless either he or some one for him goes around to all the newspaper offices to get newspapers on the day when the corporations make their reports for publication and obtains the information. Does the Senator contend that the Senate of the United States and the Finance Committee ought to rely upon these quarterly publications which appear in the daily press from day to day for information upon which to base a tariff law?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I was speaking of the publicity of tax returns, and the Senator was not here when I covered that matter. I can only repeat what I have said before.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; I was here.

Mr. SMOOT. Then there is no need of my saying anything further than what I have already said.

Mr. BARKLEY. But the Senator understands that the provision now in the law which authorizes the committee to have access to these reports was inserted for the very purpose sought to be carried out by the resolution of the Senator from North Carolina. It was contemplated that Senate committees might need this information for the very purpose of determining the merits of a contention on the part of any industry that they needed greater protection, or for the purpose of obtaining that information in connection with an internal revenue tax law. Does the Senator contend that the publication of quarterly reports in the daily press is a fair substitute for the information sought by the resolution of the Senator from North Carolina, which was contemplated by the Congress when it put this provision in the act?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, when a statement is published, and sworn to by the officers of a company, I think we get more information out of it than out of a tax return, and I have already given my reasons for that statement.

Mr. BROOKHART. The Senator said that 43 per cent of the corporations in the United States were not prosperous.

Mr. SMOOT. Had losses.

Mr. BROOKHART. The loss amounted to about $2,000,000,000 a year, did it not?

Mr. SMOOT. I have not the figures here as to the amount of the loss.

Mr. BROOKHART. That is considerable of an impeachment of the Republican prosperity we hear so much about, is it not?

Mr. SMOOT. No; the country, notwithstanding that, has been the most prosperous country in the world.

Mr. BROOKHART. That applies to those engaged in mass production, and they did not appear before the committee at all, as I understand the Senator. In the advanced-rate case the prosperous railroads did not appear, either. They sent in those that were not prosperous and attempted to raise the whole rate structure and then to take the benefit of it themselves. Is that not what was done in his case?

Mr. SMOOT. That is an entirely different proposition; the hauling by one road from here to Chicago is exactly the same as hauling by another, as far as rates are concerned. The class of goods made by one concern is quite different from that made by another.

Mr. BROOKHART. Nevertheless the Great Western Railroad was never quite as prosperous as the North Western, but the Great Western was the one that appeared at the hearing to prove the necessity for higher rates.

Mr. SMOOT. Does the Senator think the commission took just what the Great Western stated? They investigated every railroad, whether they appeared or did not appear.

Mr. BROOKHART. But the Senator admits that he has not investigated the big mass producers in making up this tariff bill. That is the point I was making.

Mr. SMOOT. That is true; they never appeared before the committee.

Mr. President, I shall not read further from the list of the companies referred to, and I have nothing more to say upon this publicity question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE] to the resolution submitted by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS].

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I do not desire to enter into any prolonged discussion of this resolution.

The argument which the Senator from Utah has made is one of the most remarkable I have heard in this Chamber for many years, remarkable for its inconsistencies as well as remarkable for its unsoundness.

The Senator contends that industries in this country as a whole are very, very prosperous, enjoying an unusual degree of prosperity, but that in these various industries there are what we might call "lame ducks," that there are small corporations which are not prospering, which are making no profits, which are sustaining losses. Probably their lack of ability to keep up with the procession is due to mismanagement, or to obsolete machinery, or to inefficiency of some sort.

These were the people, the Senator said, who came and demanded the increases in the several schedules. The prosperous portion of the corporations representing this industry did not appear. The conclusion is inevitable from the argument of the Senator, therefore, that the bill is framed so as to allow a sufficient degree of protection to place these unprosperous and these badly managed corporations upon a basis of competition with the foreigner, not only upon a basis of competition with him but to make the rates against the foreigner practically prohibitive in many instances, so that those corporations may have no foreign competition to meet, and may prosper no matter how inefficient and blundering their management may be.

That policy, if pursued in this bill, would condemn it in the estimation of the intelligent people of this country, if there were not other things in it to condemn it. That proposition involves the proposition of penalizing the American consumers by the imposition of tariff taxes for the purpose of protecting the inefficient, badly managed corporations of this country. As we have understood heretofore, in measuring the spread between the cost of production here and the cost abroad for the purpose of ascertaining how much protection an industry was entitled to, we measured it with reference to the efficiently managed institutions or corporations in the United States, compared with like efficiently managed corporations in other countries. If that has not been the basis, then I have misunderstood the basis of computation, wherever there has been an attempt—and I will admit that the Republican Party has very seldom made an attempt—to measure duties according to the cost of production.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I want to correct a statement of the Senator, one I have corrected twice or three times before. I never stated that these rates were based upon inefficient manufacture.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator said the evidence received by the committee upon which they made the rates was obtained from these little fellows, and the Senator stressed the fact that they were in many instances unprosperous and sustaining losses instead of making profits.

Mr. SMOOT. I have corrected that three or four times, and I will not say anything further in regard to the matter.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator can not correct me so as to change my position, when my position, I am sure, is absolutely sound. But I do not care to go into that phase of the matter at present.

It will be shown, however, before we get through with this discussion that that was practically the theory upon which rates were fixed and established in this bill; that is, according to the mismanaged and inefficient corporations enough protection to enable them to prosper under bad management.

The Senator states that the big corporations, the mass producers, the keen men in the industries, did not appear. Why should they have appeared? Their cause was pleaded by the small corporations. They were sufficiently shrewd to understand that if these unprosperous corporations could make an impression upon the committee, and could secure from it rates sufficient to protect them, those increases would inure to their benefit, and therefore I suspect that they very shrewdly abstained from appearing before the committee, and allowed the committee to act upon the representations and the demands and the needs of these weaker and badly managed corporations. That is aside from the resolution now pending, however, and that question will be thoroughly threshed out as we go along, analyzed, exposed, and illustrated, and the arguments will be presented.

The resolution I have introduced is for the purpose, and the sole purpose, of procuring from official sources information that would be helpful to the Senate in determining the question of whether the industries of this country are entitled to the increases which they demand.

If the industries of this country are prosperous under the present tariff law, if they are making profits, not small profits but large profits, some of them enormous profits, they are not entitled to the relief. And the Senate is entitled to the information upon which we can reach a just determination of this question.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the resolution of the Senator from North Carolina will go to the calendar and the unfinished business, Senate Joint Reso-

lution 53, to create a joint congressional committee relative to prohibition enforcement, is before the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I wish to make a motion.

Mr. SIMMONS. I suppose it is about the resolution?

Mr. SMOOT. No; it is not about the resolution.

Mr. SIMMONS. Then I wish to make a motion that the Senate continue the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill H. R. 2667, the tariff bill.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, before the Senator makes that motion will he permit an interruption?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes.

Mr. HARRISON. The resolution which has been under consideration is a matter interwoven with the tariff discussion. Will not the Senator from Utah permit the resolution to remain before the Senate until its consideration is concluded? It is intimately related to the tariff bill. Would there be any objection to asking unanimous consent, after the Senator's motion prevails, that the resolution be laid temporarily before the Senate?

Mr. SMOOT. I want to get the tariff bill before the Senate and I want to have that measure considered.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. NORRIS. The Chair stated that the Senator from North Carolina had the floor, and he made a motion. That motion is the question that is now pending and not the motion of the Senator from Utah.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair did not understand that the Senator from North Carolina had made a motion.

Mr. SIMMONS. I said I was going to make the motion.

Mr. NORRIS. If the Senator from North Carolina has the floor some other Senator can not take him off the floor by getting up and making a motion.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator from North Carolina yielded to me.

Mr. SIMMONS. I did not yield to the Senator from Utah for the purpose of cutting off my motion.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator yielded to me, and I made a motion.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator from North Carolina expressly stated that he was going to make a motion when the Senator from Utah interrupted and said he wanted to make a motion.

Mr. SMOOT. And I made it.

Mr. SIMMONS. No; the Senator could not do that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is of the opinion that the Senator from North Carolina has the floor. He did not lose the floor at 2 o'clock.

Mr. SMOOT. The unfinished business is now before the Senate, is it not?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The unfinished business is now before the Senate, and the Senator from North Carolina has the floor to make any motion he sees fit.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I move that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside for the further consideration of Senate Resolution 108.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. SIMMONS. I yield.

Mr. JONES. If the Senator will permit me, I recognize that the unfinished business can not stay before the Senate in the face of the tariff bill or any matter connected with tariff legislation. I believe that the joint resolution which is now the unfinished business can be passed by unanimous consent. However, I am not going to ask that that be done to-day because of the absence of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], who asked for certain information the other day. I have acquired that information, but the Senator from Virginia is necessarily absent to-day. Under those circumstances I would not ask unanimous consent for the passage of the joint resolution which is now the unfinished business, but I do ask, if I allow some other resolution or bill to be made the unfinished business without discussion, that the fact that the tariff bill is pending be not held to be an objection or a ground for objection to a request for unanimous consent to pass the joint resolution when the Senator from Virginia is present. With that statement, I am not going to resist the motion to take up either the tariff bill or the resolution of the Senator from North Carolina.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] to proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 108.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	George	La Follette	Shortridge
Ashurst	Gillett	McKellar	Simmons
Barkley	Glenn	McMaster	Smoot
Bingham	Goff	McNary	Steck
Black	Goldsborough	Metcalf	Stelwer
Blaine	Gould	Moses	Swanson
Blease	Greene	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Borah	Hale	Nye	Thomas, Okla.
Brock	Harris	Overman	Townsend
Brookhart	Harrison	Patterson	Trammell
Broussard	Hastings	Phipps	Tydings
Capper	Hatfield	Pine	Vandenberg
Connally	Hayden	Pittman	Wagner
Couzens	Hebert	Ransdell	Walcott
Dale	Heflin	Reed	Walsh, Mass.
Deneen	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	Walsh, Mont.
Dill	Jones	Robinson, Ind.	Warren
Edge	Kean	Sackett	Waterman
Fess	Keyes	Schall	Watson
Fletcher	King	Sheppard	Wheeler

Mr. FESS. I desire to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] is absent from the Senate on account of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from North Carolina that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 108.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I had intended to press the motion to proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 108, but I will withhold it and yield to the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] for the purpose of asking that the tariff bill be laid before the Senate and made the unfinished business, with the understanding that when that is done the tariff bill will be temporarily laid aside for the further consideration of the resolution.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. SIMMONS. Certainly.

Mr. BORAH. Is it understood that when the tariff bill is made the unfinished business it will be laid aside, or will we have to vote to lay it aside?

Mr. SMOOT. Oh no; not at all.

Mr. BORAH. Are we going to get unanimous consent to do it? I understand Senators are going to insist upon a vote as to whether or not we will lay aside the tariff bill after it has been made the unfinished business.

Mr. SMOOT. Not at all.

Mr. WATSON. We are not going to ask for a vote on that matter.

Mr. SIMMONS. I have said I would withhold my motion upon the understanding and agreement that if the tariff bill is made the unfinished business, the chairman of the Finance Committee the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] will ask that it be temporarily laid aside at that time for the purpose of proceeding with the further consideration of my resolution.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. SIMMONS. Certainly.

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator's motion is now pending to proceed to the consideration of his resolution.

Mr. SIMMONS. But I agreed to withhold it.

Mr. NORRIS. Suppose the Senator withdraws his motion and a motion is then made to take up the tariff bill and it is made the unfinished business. Then if it is temporarily laid aside for that purpose and we proceed to the further consideration of the resolution of the Senator from North Carolina but do not dispose of it to-day or to-morrow, he then has himself confronted with the same condition of affairs as now exists, and he will have to get unanimous consent again to lay aside the unfinished business. Why does he not press his motion now? Why not vote on that motion first? If there is anything in the purpose of the resolution it ought to be passed before we take up the tariff bill, because the information asked for in the resolution is needed in the consideration of that bill.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SIMMONS. Certainly.

Mr. WATSON. I understand this is a good-faith proposition all around. In the orderly course of procedure the tariff bill should be made the unfinished business. The Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] said that he would ask unanimous consent that it be laid aside temporarily and we will consent then to

take up the resolution of the Senator from North Carolina. That is entirely proper. I trust that we may get a vote on the resolution to-day.

Mr. SIMMONS. That means, as I understand it, that the tariff bill will not be called up again until the resolution is acted upon.

Mr. WATSON. Does the Senator mean if it should take a week or two weeks?

Mr. SIMMONS. Oh, no; I mean only to-day and to-morrow. I have no idea that we will run beyond to-day in the discussion and disposition of the resolution.

Mr. WATSON. Neither have I, and I sincerely trust, inasmuch as the whole proposition we have indulged in is in good faith, that we may get a vote on the Senator's resolution this day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina withdraw his motion?

Mr. SIMMONS. I do.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2667) to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with amedments.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I send to the clerk's desk and ask to have read the motion which I intend to propose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read, as requested.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That in the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2667) to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes, the Senate shall first proceed to consider the provisions of Titles III and IV of the bill (which contain the special and administrative provisions) and shall complete such consideration in the Committee of the Whole before considering in the Committee of the Whole Titles I and II of the bill (which contain the dutiable and free lists); and

That during the consideration in the Committee of the Whole of Titles III and IV the Senate shall first consider section by section all proposed committee amendments, and then section by section all other proposed amendments.

INCOME-TAX AND CAPITAL-STOCK-TAX RETURNS

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I now ask that the Senate resume consideration of Senate Resolution 108.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 108) submitted by Mr. SIMMONS on the 5th instant, the pending question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. BLAINE.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, at the time the morning hour expired at 2 o'clock I was arguing that the information desired in the resolution is information manifestly of great value in determining whether the increases made in the House bill and in the Senate committee amendments were necessary or justified.

It is true, Mr. President, that some of the great corporations do make statements at regular intervals, and they are published, as stated by the Senator from Utah; but I doubt very much whether there are three Senators in this body who read those statements or who have them in their possession.

Furthermore, the information thus given is not supplied under oath and is not duly verified.

Mr. McMASTER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. SIMMONS. I do.

Mr. McMASTER. In reading the resolution as offered by the Senator from North Carolina I find that the information for which he asks in the resolution in most cases is not contained in the published statements of corporations. It does not make any difference how many such statements may be published the information desired is not contained in them, because the Senator asks, so far as practicable, that the profits of the various departments of a business be segregated—that is the point of value in the resolution—in order that we may know the profit or loss on account of a particular branch of the business.

Mr. SIMMONS. I think so.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator that such information has never been contained in income-tax returns. Corporations in their returns do not give the amount of gains which they make in each department. They simply say, "This is a profit and this is a loss."

Mr. SIMMONS. Whatever the income-tax returns may show, Mr. President, they are what we ask for and nothing more.

There may be some publications covering some lines of industry by certain corporations engaged in those lines of industry, but there is no general publication of the data which we are seeking to obtain through the income-tax returns. Those returns apply not only to the great mass producers in this country but they also apply to the smaller producers; they apply equally to that class of producers who the Senator says are not prosperous and who are here asking for increases in tariff rates. What we desire and what we need, Mr. President, in the consideration of the pending bill and the amendments to it, is information that relates to every one of these schedules that are challenged and are in controversy; and the only place where we can get that information is from the Treasury Department. The fact that we can get a little fragmentary information upon the subject from a few reports which are made by corporations whose stock is listed on the stock market is no argument at all against the furnishing by the department of the information which is sought.

But why, I ask, is the Senator from Utah and those in the opposition, if others may be following him, so much concerned about the Senate getting this information for its guidance, in face of the fact that the Senator says so much of it is already public property and is contained in pamphlets and publications that are open to the inspection of anybody who happens to be interested in stock-exchange reports or a stockholder in the institutions issuing financial and business statements? The opposition of the Senator is based, Mr. President—he talks about my motives—upon the manifest fact that the data which may be elicited by the resolution, if adopted, will militate against and in some instances confound the Senator and his colleagues when the rates to which this information will apply are under discussion in the Senate.

I can not understand why anybody should desire to conceal from the Senate such information when it is engaged in the consideration of a measure which, if it shall be enacted, will impose upon the people of this country taxes to the amount of several hundred million, or, indeed, several billion dollars, or should object to the Senate having the advantage of every available bit of information that can be secured from the departments of the Government.

Mr. President, I recognize that some time ago the Senate voted quite strongly against publishing tax returns, but when we cast that vote we recognized the fact that the Congress or its committees might need information contained in those returns; and in order that such information might not be padlocked and concealed in connection with that very legislation repealing the publicity provision, we incorporated an exception; we embodied in the provision a clause to the effect that any committee of either House of Congress might at any time and in its own discretion apply for those returns for its information in connection with legislation pending before it; and it provided that such committee might, in its discretion, transmit that information to the Congress of the United States for its enlightenment in the consideration of legislation. But for that exception, which allowed the lawmaking body of this country to have open access to income-tax returns and to make use of them in connection with legislation, we could not have repealed the publicity provision of the former act. We are now seeking to exercise this right that was reserved to us in express terms in the act which repealed the publicity provision of the former law.

I do not wish to pry, Mr. President, into the private business of the corporations of this country. The Senate and the House said that no private citizen should be permitted to do that—and it was right—but the Senate said that this information should not be concealed from the Congress; and the first Senator or Representative who has ever insisted that the Congress was not entitled to the benefit of this information and to get it in the way provided in the law is the Senator from Utah. I had not supposed there would be any opposition to the resolution presented by me; I had supposed it was so apparent that this information would be useful and valuable that no Senator would make a question about the exercise by the Senate of its right under the law to ask for it.

Mr. President, I did not intend to take up any time of the Senate in the discussion of the resolution; certainly I had no purpose of discussing it in detail. I understand that there are

others who do desire to discuss it, and I shall therefore content myself with what I have said.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the resolution proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE].

Mr. SMOOT. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	George	La Follette	Shortridge
Ashurst	Gillett	McKellar	Simmons
Barkley	Glenn	McMaster	Smoot
Bingham	Goff	McNary	Steck
Black	Goldsborough	Metcalf	Stelwer
Blaine	Gould	Moses	Swanson
Blease	Greene	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Borah	Hale	Nye	Thomas, Okla.
Brock	Harris	Overman	Townsend
Brookhart	Harrison	Patterson	Trammell
Broussard	Hastings	Phipps	Tydings
Capper	Hatfield	Pine	Vandenberg
Connally	Hayden	Pittman	Wagner
Couzens	Hebert	Ransdell	Walcott
Dale	Heflin	Reed	Walsh, Mass.
Deneen	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	Walsh, Mont.
Dill	Jones	Robinson, Ind.	Warren
Edge	Kean	Sackett	Waterman
Fess	Keyes	Schall	Watson
Fletcher	King	Sheppard	Wheeler

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The question is upon the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE].

Mr. BLAINE. Mr. President, I do not intend to take very much of the time of the Senate in discussing the amendment I have proposed. I feel, however, that the information sought to be obtained under the amendment is very essential in the consideration of the tariff bill.

Members will observe that a part of the title of the bill provides that one of its purposes is to protect American labor. I know of no information that is available, excepting general information based upon certain theoretical calculations, that specifically informs the country of the wages paid in industry.

It is true that we have statistical information giving the amount of wage per week, per hour, per month, or upon some basis of that character; but we have no information, aside from deductions which we can make, giving the wage per unit of production.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. BLAINE. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I am not familiar with the extent to which these returns disclose the amount of wages paid. Do these corporate returns show the number of employees in a given year; and the amount of wages paid per annum?

Mr. BLAINE. Answering the Senator, I might suggest that if he were to take a Federal income-tax return and analyze it, it would take but a moment, and he would at once ascertain the ratio of wage to production.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. But not the amount of wage per person?

Mr. BLAINE. Oh, no. That information is readily available, however.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. But the percentage to which labor enters into the cost of producing a product is shown?

Mr. BLAINE. Exactly.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I thank the Senator for the information. I thought the Senator was trying to get information for the Senate as to the amount of wages paid per capita in each of these industries.

Mr. BLAINE. Not at all.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. That would be helpful, of course.

Mr. BLAINE. That would be helpful if we could obtain it; but I want to call the attention of the Senate to the specific items referred to in the amendment which I have proposed to the resolution submitted by the Senator from North Carolina. The amendment is in the language of the income tax law, and it is in the language used in the income-tax returns of corporations, individuals, or copartnerships.

I have in my hand an income-tax return for a corporation. I am going to translate the amendment into specific terms according to the information I have respecting a specific corporation, giving the exact amount of each item as returned by that corporation.

This corporation which I have in mind is a corporation engaged in the manufacture of cement. It operates, as I understand, three or four cement factories. That is, this corporation is one of a group that operates three or four cement factories, and is a part of that group. Its corporate stock stands as three-quarters of a million to one and three-quarters million in reference to the whole group. That company, for its 1928 income-tax return, returned gross sales from trading or manufacturing, less returns and allowances—using the exact language incorporated in the amendment—of $1,816,777.65; its inventory at the close of the preceding year—I will not give the exact figures, or the figures at all; I am just outlining this particular corporation—the inventory at the close of the preceding year as required by the amendment, the merchandise bought for sale, and the cost of manufacturing or otherwise producing goods, which is made up of two items taken from Schedule A of the Federal income-tax return.

Now, understand I am not taking these figures from the Federal income-tax return, but I am taking the figures as they no doubt were returned to the Internal Revenue Department. The cost of manufacturing or otherwise producing the goods is made up of two items—one item, $121,927.35, as the cost of labor. The gross sales of this company are $1,816,000, in round numbers. The cost of labor is $121,927. It is easy for any Member of this body to ascertain that there is no justification for a tariff on cement under the pretense that it is going to protect the American laborer.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. BLAINE. I do.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. In the case illustrated by the Senator, what per cent of the production is labor's portion of the cost of production?

Mr. BLAINE. Oh, it is very small—$121,000, in round numbers, as compared to $1,816,000.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. BLAINE. I do.

Mr. REED. How would the Senator find the labor cost of producing the rock and the other raw materials that went into that cement?

Mr. BLAINE. All of that cost is in the return of this corporation, and I assume in the returns of all cement companies.

Mr. REED. Do they produce all of their own raw materials?

Mr. BLAINE. I have the schedules here, nine pages, which include the clay pit, the limestone handling, the slurry department, clinker, finishing department, mill overhead, the bridge and dock, and the coal preparing. I think that is all.

Mr. REED. Does the Senator mean to tell us that in order to produce over a million dollars' worth of cement, beginning with the raw materials, only $130,000 worth of labor was engaged?

Mr. BLAINE. One hundred and twenty-one thousand, nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents, according to the schedule filed by this particular cement company.

Mr. REED. I think the Senator must be reading it wrongly.

Mr. BLAINE. Oh, no; I am not.

Mr. REED. I do not mean that he is not reading correctly what is there, but I think he must be interpreting it wrongly.

Mr. BLAINE. I think not. I have the cost of manufacturing, the operating labor cost, the operating supplies; I can give every detail if the Senate desires it; but it is not essential for my purpose.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. BLAINE. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. There are a large number of so-called cement companies that only distribute cement. Their item of labor would be very small. There are other cement companies that produce or manufacture cement. Is the company to which the Senator has referred a producer, a manufacturer, or simply a distributing cement company?

Mr. BLAINE. It is a producer.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BLAINE. I understand it owns its own clay beds. I have all the details of that particular item if the Senator desires to have them.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. It is not necessary to give them, so far as I am concerned; but I wanted to make that distinction between the distributing cement company and the manufacturer from the raw product.

Mr. BLAINE. Another important item is the compensation of officers—$46,500 for the year—and another item is the net income of $30,968.41.

This is a very close corporation. Here is an organization with $1,800,000 of output, with a taxable income of only $30,968.41, but the officers' salaries amount to $46,500. Thirty-three and one-third per cent more is paid to the officers than is paid in profits as a net taxable income.

One of the reasons for my offering the amendment to the resolution is to have the Senate advised specifically whether or not these close corporations may continue to pay their officers practically the entire income, and then come before the Senate of the United States and ask for an increase of tariff on the ground that they are not making any money. I do not claim that this company is asking for tariff increases. I do contend that the Senate ought to be informed as to the salaries of its officers.

There is another company to which I want to refer. This is a silk company. I think one slight error was made in the colloquy between the Senator from Utah and the Senator from North Carolina. I will not endeavor to interpret the meaning of what the Senator from Utah said, but in the silk industry, as I understand it, the only silk manufacturing company representatives of which testified before the committee was perhaps the most prosperous of all the companies engaged in the manufacture of silk fabrics. I understand that all of the other silk manufacturing companies, with scarcely a single exception, asked the committee not to change the tariff rates on silk. Yet we have placed before us a bill which makes an enormous increase in the tariff on silks.

Take, for instance, spun silk yarn. It is increased from 44.71 to 49.24; and I am now translating the rates according to the report of the Tariff Commission.

The woven fabrics, the broad silks, Jacquard-figured, are increased from 55 to 65.

The silk pile fabrics, including pile ribbon and articles of such a nature, are increased from 60 to 68.70.

Silk ribbons, with Jacquard figures, are increased from 55 to 65.

Silk wearing apparel, not of lace and not embroidered, is increased from 60 to 65.

Then manufacturers of silk that are not specifically provided for are increased from 60 to 65.

Representatives of the company to which I have referred came before the Finance Committee, as I understand it, and made representation that that industry was suffering; that they needed this additional protection. Yet that company is a close corporation. Of its officers, every single officer except the treasurer has the same family name. The seven directors bear the same family name, they belong to the same family—fathers, brothers, nephews, uncles, perhaps wives and sisters.

Without the information as proposed to be requested by the amendment which I have offered, there is no one in the Senate, unless the information has been given privately to some Senator, who can give any information as to the exact financial condition of that company. Moody's Industrials does not publish that information. I have found no financial publication from which the information might be obtained, not even as to the rate of dividends it may be paying upon preferred stock.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I would like to inquire of the Senator from Utah, with the permission of the Senator from Wisconsin, if this company is included in the list the Senator from Utah furnished us this morning.

Mr. SMOOT. I have not the list here, and really I do not recall.

Mr. BLAINE. The representatives of the company came before the Finance Committee.

Mr. SMOOT. I supposed the Senator has reference to the Cheney Co. I am quite sure that is the company to which he referred.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Is that company included in the list the Senator furnished?

Mr. SMOOT. I will find out. I have not the list before me.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Of course, the list is valueless if the work of the committee was based upon information that came to the committee from companies not listed here.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. What is the name of the company to which the Senator from Wisconsin refers?

Mr. BLAINE. I was not divulging the names of these companies for the very good reason that there may be those who want to deny accessibility to the income-tax returns of other companies. I do not believe I ought to point out by name any one or two companies.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a question?

Mr. BLAINE. Certainly.

Mr. REED. It is true, is it not, that Cheney Bros. is the only concern in the silk business that fits the description the Senator has just given?

Mr. BLAINE. I do not know. I am not familiar enough with the silk manufactures to state. I am somewhat familiar with what was presented before the Finance Committee.

Mr. REED. If the Senator is referring to Cheney Bros., he is wrong when he states that they are not included in Moody's Manual.

Mr. BLAINE. Their names are there, yes, I presume.

Mr. REED. I find them in both Moody's and Poor's.

Mr. BLAINE. I have no doubt that their name is there, and the amount of the capital stock and the amount of their indebtedness, but there is no information in any publication that shows how much the officers of any of these companies are receiving, and I assert here that, so far as I have been able to ascertain, you can not find in any of the publications the information that is requested by the proposed amendment.

Mr. REED. Does the Senator think he will find it in the income-tax returns?

Mr. BLAINE. Exactly, unless they have violated the law. I have here, as I suggested at the opening of my remarks, a corporation income-tax return. The first thing is the gross sales from trading or manufacturing less returns and allowances.

It is important to know that. It is important to know the cost of manufacturing, the two items, materials, and so forth, in one item, and cost of labor in another item. It is also important to know the compensation of officers. That is the twelfth item in the income-tax returns of corporations. The same information is given with respect to copartnerships. It is highly important to know the compensation of officers as specifically scheduled under Schedule C of the corporation income-tax return.

So that it is necessary to obtain all of the information necessary to ascertain the relative wage paid—that is, the wage as it stands in comparison to production, the unit of production. It is necessary to ascertain whether or not the profits of these companies are eaten up by huge salaries paid to individual officers. I think with respect to many of these older companies, companies like the Du Pont Co., companies in the steel industry, in the tanning industry, in the chemical industry, it will be found that in those industries a very few companies produce the greater portion of the output.

You will find in the chemical industry family corporations which have paid out enormous sums for salaries, no doubt, and which therefore may show a very small net income. You will find it in respect of the tanning companies, you will find it in the silk industry, you will find it in the woolen mills, you will find it in nearly all lines of industry. Those are the companies which propose to benefit by the increases proposed by the Finance Committee and by the House.

We ought to know these things. I see no reason why we should not know them. I see no reason why the Members of the Senate should not be put in full possession of those facts. I want a picture, as nearly as we can obtain one in the time we have to obtain it, of the exact financial status of a corporation. I am willing to vote for protection for industry that is suffering because of foreign competition. I am willing to vote for protection in order to protect the American workmen, but I want to know the facts before I cast my vote.

It is unfair for industry to come before the Congress of the United States and ask for an increased tariff on the claim of protecting American workmen unless the facts justify it.

I want to call attention to another case, in the woven wire cloth industry, where there has been a demand for an increased tariff. I do not know that I have the figures with me here to-day, but, as I recall, after the passage of the 1922 tariff act the weekly wage was about $53 for the workingman—and I am giving the figures now as my memory best serves me. That has been reduced to $33 a week; while, on the other hand, the imports have been greatly reduced and the exports have been greatly increased. Yet that industry bases its argument for an increased tariff or a retention of existing rates on the theory of protecting the American wage.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, is the Senator speaking about Fourdrinier wire, the woven cloth that is used in paper mills? I ask because the representatives of the workmen in that industry came before us and gave us a full statement of the difference in wages paid here and in the competing countries, and it was upon the information that came from the workmen themselves that I for one based my vote on that item. I thought they made a very strong case.

Mr. BLAINE. I understand, but there was no testimony showing the unit of production of the American workman compared with that of the foreign workman.

Mr. REED. I beg the Senator's pardon. That whole process was explained in great detail.

Mr. BLAINE. The whole process was explained in great detail; I am quite familiar with that. I have been in conference with workingmen, some of whom made those representations, but when it is discovered that the woven wire cloth industry as a whole is upon an exportable basis, then quite a different consideration enters into the case of the coarser mesh.

Mr. REED. Of course, we will have to discuss that item when we get to it.

Mr. BLAINE. Exactly. I am not discussing it now.

Mr. President, if we are to be put in possession of information that is going to assist us in our deliberations, we ought to have these main items.

The Senator from Utah said it would postpone the consideration of the tariff bill. Let me advise the Senator from Utah that I have done a little bit of experimenting in this matter. Any ordinary typist just out of a business college will make up 10 reports per hour without overexertion.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BLAINE. A skilled typist will do much better. Those reports are simple. The report is all contained on the first page of the corporation income-tax return. The time required to make up the report of every corporation that has filed with the Internal Revenue Department will long have expired before the Senate gets to the consideration of Schedule 1, in my opinion.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. BLAINE. I yield.

Mr. SMOOT. I want to tell the Senator that the reports for 1927 are scattered all the way from San Francisco to New York, now under investigation by thousands of employees of the Treasury Department. It will perhaps be a year before they are all turned into the department. I do not know which ones they are, but I do know that they are scattered all over the United States.

Mr. BLAINE. How many thousand employees has the Treasury Department on this work?

Mr. SMOOT. A great many thousand.

Mr. BLAINE. A great many thousand?

Mr. SMOOT. Why, certainly.

Mr. BLAINE. A letter to each one of those employees would bring back the information within a very few days if those employees have the corporation income-tax returns.

Mr. SMOOT. The returns are under investigation to see whether they are correct or not correct.

Mr. BLAINE. They do not need to send the income tax returns back. The Senator endeavors to assume that this is a monumental undertaking.

Mr. SMOOT. It is a monumental undertaking.

Mr. BLAINE. There are only eight items, all on the first page of the corporation income-tax return, specified in the resolution of the Senator from North Carolina and as modified by the amendment which I have proposed. It would require the divulging of no business secret. It would divulge no information that each Member of the Senate ought not to have. Some of the information, though very little of it, may be contained in the financial publications to which the Senator has referred, but not the essential information. If the income-tax returns are scattered all over the United States a mere letter to the possessor of those returns would bring the desired information. Certainly the possessors of those income-tax returns have brains and would recognize the requirements at once. It would only be necessary to point out the items, not by name, but by number, and if the public employees do not know what information is desired, they could be advised just to copy items 1, 2, a, b, c, e, 12, and 24. They are bright enough to know what is desired. Let the requests go to them wherever they may be located and even if they have from 10 to 100 of these income-tax returns in their possession, the information will be on its way to Washington in the course of 48 hours after the request.

I know that this is not a monumental undertaking. It is a simple clerical undertaking, no matter how widely the returns may be scattered. Obtain the returns now available in the city of Washington and let the other returns follow in due course of time. It is unfair to charge Senators with other than proper motives because they are asking for information when they are attempting to legislate on the peoples' business. There is no desire on the part of any Member of this body, I am sure, to undertake now the opening of the issue of the secrecy of income-tax returns. That is not the purpose. It can not be implied even by those who are most desirous of keeping hidden that information which the Members of the Senate ought to possess.

I trust that the amendment will be adopted. I am somewhat fearful that without the amendment we may have considerable dispute about the whole situation in the consideration of the bill, because I readily conceive that it is no difficult matter for those who want to sustain the tariff increases to bring in an array of corporations who have filed income-tax returns showing either no profit at all or a deficit. For instance, in the chemical schedule the most unjustifiable and exorbitant rates are imposed. Even the 1922 law in that respect is indefensible and yet under the chemical schedule it will be found that of those who are engaged in chemical production there are 3,788 that made a net return. They make a net return in the handsome sum of $358,966,530. It will be found also that there are 2,912 which either made no money at all or had a deficit of $45,034,965. Yet under the theory of the majority of the Finance Committee it is proposed to continue this highway robbery of the consuming public under the chemical schedule to benefit 3,788 corporations that made $358,000,000 and more.

Let us have the items of the 2,912 which make a return either of no income or a deficit of $45,000,000. Let us know their gross sales, their inventory at the close of the preceding year and the inventory at the end of the fiscal year, the merchandise bought for sale, the cost of manufacturing specifically, the labor cost, and the compensation of officers. Then we will be able to ascertain whether or not they are the companies entitled to increased tariff rates under the bill.

So, Mr. President, it seems to me that it is very essential for the Senate to have the information requested not only in the resolution presented by the Senator from North Carolina but as well that proposed under my amendment.

I ask to have my amendment perfected just slightly. In the concluding paragraph of the amendment I have a provision reading as follows:

> And separately the total amount for each year returns are made as shown by the information filed, giving the determinable income of $1,500 or more per single person, or $3,500 or more per married person, classified as follows: (a) Salaries, (b) wages, exclusive of compensation of officers.

I do not believe that information is necessary if we have the information provided for in No. 2 (c), the salaries and wages, according to the corporation income-tax return, and the information requested down to the point I have indicated. That will give the information desired, even though the last few lines should be eliminated. Therefore I ask to modify my amendment by striking out of it the language after the word "officers" as I have just read it.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator have the amendment reported as modified?

Mr. BLAINE. I ask that the amendment be reported as modified.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report the amendment as modified.

The CHIEF CLERK. The amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin as modified now reads as follows:

> Amend Senate Resolution 108 by inserting before the phrase "of the taxpayers" the following:
>
> "And a separate statement for each of said years of each of the following items:
>
> "Gross sales from trading or manufacturing, less goods returned, and any allowances or discounts from the sale price; and
>
> "(a) Inventory at beginning and close of each year.
>
> "(b) Merchandise bought for sale for each year.
>
> "(c) Cost of manufacturing or otherwise producing goods separately: (1) Salaries and wages, exclusive of compensation of officers; (2) material and supplies; (3) compensation of officers."

Mr. BLAINE. Mr. President, I desire to conclude very shortly. I know that the information required is not all the information we ought to have, but we must go begging. The attitude of the majority of the Finance Committee is such that I have no doubt they would deny us all the information. If the majority of the committee contend that the information which is requested does not indicate labor costs or give a true picture of profits or income, then I feel that it will be my duty to press the concurrent resolution which I introduced on the first day of the session. But I believe that the information which is requested will be of great value to the Members of this body in the study and deliberation of the tariff bill, and for that reason I trust that the amendment will be adopted and the resolution of the Senator from North Carolina, as amended, will be agreed to.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, before we change the policy which we adopted several years ago, of keeping income-tax returns secret, I think we ought to stop to consider whether it is going

to do us any good to change that policy in this regard. Perhaps the best way to test it is to take the very illustration given us a while ago by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE]. As the "horrible example" he told us about a cement company, which he did not name, which, of course, wanted a tariff on cement; he told us that it produced $1,816,000 worth of goods—at least, those were its gross sales—and that into that amount of product went $121,927.35 of labor—$1,816,000 of production at a labor cost of only $121,927.35. We all remember that. I was rather shocked by the statement, because I have seen too many cement plants in my own State to think that anybody anywhere could produce nearly $2,000,000 worth of cement at a labor cost of $121,000. So the Senator from Wisconsin very courteously has allowed me to see the paper from which he was reading, the corporation's tax return, which shows the items for that company. To begin with, I find that the item of labor that he gave us excludes, by its terms, all of the labor that went into the manufacture of the product; that is to say, the labor item which the Senator gave us does not include one penny of the labor cost of making the cement. The reason that it does not is that the item which he was reading was 22–A of the form "miscellaneous deductions," and the item itself is "salaries and wages not included in items 2, 12, or 14 above." Item 2 above gives the cost of manufacturing or otherwise producing the goods; so that the item the Senator read expressly excludes all manufacturing costs as well as the cost of labor.

Mr. BLAINE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. BLAINE. Permit me to confess that I should have stated that item was taken from Schedule A, and that if I transposed it to 22 erroneously it was my mistake.

Mr. REED. Then the Senator got it from the wrong place in the form.

Mr. President, I can not quite see yet how any cement company ever produced its material at a cost of 6 per cent for labor. In this case only 6 per cent of the sale value of the goods was stated as being labor. I should think that the labor that went into the production of the fuel alone would amount to more than 6 per cent of the sale value of the cement produced. However, we can not debate it, because the analysis of the figures is not here.

The Senator then turned from that case to illustrate the case of wire cloth, and he stated that the Finance Committee had reported an increase in the tariff, although the exports were increasing, the imports diminishing, and the wages going down.

If the Senator would look at the Summary of Tariff Information, he would find that the imports, particularly of the fine-mesh wire, which comes from Germany and France, are about tenfold what they were in the year 1922; that is, so far as the unit of production goes, about which he asked, in the very fine mesh, which runs more than 90 wires to the inch; it is a slow, painstaking process which requires very highly skilled labor, and no man can tend more than one loom at a time. The unit of labor is exactly the same here as it is in France and in Germany, and the wages we are trying to maintain here are five times as much as the wages in France and in Germany. There is the reason for the action of the Finance Committee.

We did not stop to ask nor do we care whether some companies in that business are prosperous and whether some are not; that is not what the tariff is for; it is not to make prosperous companies more prosperous or to rescue companies from trouble. We did not stop to find out in most cases whether some of the various producers were more successful than others. What we were interested in was the wage contrast. The very theory of tariff writing goes back to that. There is no reason in the world for giving a company which is in financial straits a tariff in order to save it. We never thought of doing such a thing. If we put a tariff on, it was to endeavor to equalize the wage differential. Some of our producers, whose business is better run than that of others, probably make money; some of them, which are badly run, probably fail. It is not our business to correct that condition in the tariff law. If we have equalized the wage difference, we have done all we need to; and in every case we looked for that, except in the agricultural schedule.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. KING. In analyzing wage schedules, does not the Senator from Pennsylvania realize that productivity is the essential factor in considering them?

Mr. REED. Yes; absolutely. Therefore we considered not merely the contrasting wages per hour but the wage cost per unit. If an American workman can produce twice as much as his German competitor and get twice the wages, there is nothing to protect, because the cost per unit is the same. The trouble is—and this is true of the two industries to which the Senator from Wisconsin referred, namely, wire and cement—that the competition comes from countries whose wage scale runs about from 20 to 25 per cent of ours. That is the whole purpose of the changes we have made. Doubtless we have made mistakes; anybody would in dealing with so many hundreds of items; but I believe there has been an honest desire to get the wage differential in each case.

Mr. McMASTER. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to ask him a question for information?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. McMASTER. As to every schedule with which the Finance Committee dealt and the rates of which it changed, the changes were made solely, of course, on information in reference to the difference in the cost of production abroad and at home; that is, the wage differential was largely taken into consideration in every case.

Mr. REED. That was the intention.

Mr. McMASTER. Is the information upon which the committee based their action all compiled in documentary form so that each Senator may have identically the same information which was had by the members of the Finance Committee?

Mr. REED. To the best of my belief, every vestige of information which we had will be found either in this book [indicating] or in the hearings which were taken before the Ways and Means Committee and the Finance Committee. Those printed records are available.

Mr. McMASTER. So that in every case where the rates in schedules have been changed there are actual figures showing the difference in the cost of production in America and abroad?

Mr. REED. Wherever it was possible to get them; yes.

Mr. McMASTER. And where it was not possible to obtain them, then upon what did the committee base their action?

Mr. REED. We made our own calculations, basing them as far as we could on the rate of wages paid.

Mr. McMASTER. And that is all submitted in documents furnished the Senate?

Mr. REED. It is all here, of course. I ought perhaps to add that in each case while we were working over a schedule an expert of the Tariff Commission, who was a specialist on the particular schedule, would be there with us. Of course, his information is available to any Member of the Senate, as it was to us.

Mr. McMASTER. But his statements were not published by the committee?

Mr. REED. No; they were not printed.

Mr. McMASTER. So that there are really many conclusions which the Senate committee reached upon certain data which the Senate will not have in its possession unless it makes a special inquiry for such data?

Mr. REED. Not all. All that these experts did was to explain and enlarge somewhat the statements made in the Tariff Summary, which they themselves had written. The Senate has all the information we had, and ought to have the information to sustain every action of the committee.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. REED. I am glad to yield to the Senator.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. The Senator has very properly stated that one of the elements in determining the difference of cost of production here and abroad is that of wages; but is it not a fact that the Tariff Commission has experienced very serious difficulty in determining in almost every instance the difference in the cost of production here and abroad, and is not one of the reasons for the proposed change recommended by the majority the difficulty which the Tariff Commission has experienced in getting both from domestic industries and foreign industries any sound basis upon which to determine the difference in the cost of production?

Mr. REED. That is true; but the greatest difficulty has been experienced abroad. There are a number of countries to-day into which our Treasury agents are not permitted to go; they are not even allowed to enter the country. Practically always when they go to a country to investigate its production costs they are refused the information. The impression is general that the purpose of their being there is to secure facts upon which to base hostile action against the foreign manufacturers, and they are rebuffed in nearly every case. Frequently we have

had to base our conclusions as to foreign production costs on the average invoices. That is all the information we could get.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Difficulties have also been experienced in getting the costs of the domestic producer. In the case of efficiently managed industries it has been possible for the Tariff Commission to obtain the cost of production, but from a large number of loosely and inefficiently managed concerns they have been helpless in getting any basis upon which to determine costs.

Mr. REED. It is quite true there are many industries in this country that do not know their own costs.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. So, after all, when it comes to applying to a tariff duty the yardstick of the difference in the cost of production here and abroad, it is pretty largely a guess.

Mr. REED. It is a matter of judgment; yes.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I think it may be helpful to remind the Senate that some months ago, upon a suggestion or resolution offered by me, the Senate published what is known as Senate Document No. 9. That document was prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor under the direction of our very competent Secretary of Labor. In that document Senators will find what I think is authoritative information in respect of wages paid to skilled and unskilled labor in practically all the industries in practically every country in the world. I invite attention to the document, for I am sure Senators will find it very useful, containing as it does facts that may well be applied to a discussion of the tariff problem.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BARKLEY. I should like to ask the Senator from California whether that document contains any information revealing the respective efficiency of American labor as compared to foreign labor, so as to arrive at a fair conclusion of the net result?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I should not at this moment undertake to appraise the skill or the capacity of different laborers in the same line of industry in the different countries. I might, as a matter of patriotic pride, claim that ours are the more skillful.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not asking the Senator from California to make such an appraisal. I ask him whether the document referred to contains any information on that subject.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. No; I do not think it does in such express terms; but if I may trespass on the time of the Senator from Pennsylvania for a moment longer, if Senators turn to the document they will find that this information comes from official sources, gathered by our Government, and goes into a great many details, showing the hours of labor and the wages paid in agriculture and indeed in practically all branches of human industry; but as to whether there is a balancing or a comparing as to the output or capacity of the foreign laborer and the American, I do not recall that that point is developed.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield for a moment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. KING. The Senator stated a moment ago that there were a number of countries which had denied access to our Treasury officials for the purpose of ascertaining the costs of production. I know the Senator is always accurate and sure of his facts, but I think perhaps that statement may need some little qualification.

Quite recently I have talked with one of the Treasury officials, one whom I regard as most competent to speak of conditions in Europe; and the information which I derived from him was not quite in harmony with the statement made by the able Senator from Pennsylvania. It is true that in France—I do not care at the present moment to interrupt the Senator and go into the causes of the controversy—opportunity to investigate the activities of various producing companies was denied us; but I think that was quite in harmony with the views of our own Government, in view of the controversy which arose, which it is not necessary to consider now. I have been told with respect to the French situation, however, that some of those who were sent there had absolutely no knowledge of the French language. Just a short time before investigations had been made by officials of the Treasury Department. Then on the heels of those very comprehensive investigations came representatives of the Tariff Commission, and some objection was made to the further inquiry because, as stated, a comprehensive investigation had been made a very short time before. My information is that in Germany there is not the slightest difficulty in getting the facts. The same thing is true of Great Britain and other countries; and at the proper time, if that should become an issue, I think it can be stated that the broad generalization of my friend needs some qualification.

Mr. REED. When we get to that part of the bill we can take that up. I want to speak particularly about this resolution.

When we wrote the internal revenue law that allows the Finance Committee and the Ways and Means Committee to get income-tax returns from the Treasury Department, we did that in order that those committees might be aided in framing legislation dealing with internal revenue, particularly the income tax. I do not think it was ever in our minds then that we would use the power which was then given to get returns for use as evidence in other matters, and yet that is what we are doing here. We are getting income-tax returns of producers to use as evidence in matters that have nothing to do with internal revenue, but a somewhat remote bearing on the question of the tariff.

A moment's thought will convince us that if we are going to do it intelligently, it is not enough to get the returns of one or two producers and draw conclusions from the prosperity, or lack of it, that is shown about them. We shall have to get the whole industry, to get the returns from all producers, before we shall begin to be able to draw any conclusion about the condition of that industry. By the time we have studied it all out for all of the hundreds of industries that are affected by this bill we shall not be able to call this the tariff law of 1929; it is more likely to be known as the tariff law of 1939.

Furthermore, the Senate ought to realize that every time we get from the Internal Revenue Bureau some of these original records that they have, we are making it impossible during the time we hold them for the bureau to take any action on those cases; and it is entirely conceivable that because of the statute of limitations the Government will lose far more by our withholding those returns from the people who ought to be working on them than the Government could possibly gain by any use that we would make of them.

Still another reason seems to me to urge that this resolution be not agreed to. After we get this return it does not tell us anything. We get, it is true, a statement of the labor that goes into the manufacture of the aggregate of the products of each taxpayer. There is no separation, however. The tax return makes no separation among products. You can not tell, in the case of a company or an individual making more than one thing, how much goes into the manufacture of each of those products. You can not tell how much of the salaries or wages shown in line 22 ought to be counted and how much ought not. The repairs of a factory are as much a cost of manufacture as anything else; and yet all the labor for repairs is separately shown, quite apart from item 2, the cost of manufacture. Whoever got up the income-tax return form certainly did not have it in mind that he was going to get out a good piece of cost accounting, because undoubtedly it does not show that. The tax return may be all right as a basis for assessing a tax; but as a way to appraise the success or failure of the business, the skill in operation, it gives you about as little evidence as anything could.

Now, still another reason:

It is wholly unnecessary to get this information in this way. I have on my desk Moody's and Poor's manuals of industrial corporations alone—no railroads or street railways or anything of that sort are in these—a very large volume, running to about 3,000 pages, in each case. Think of the time it is going to take the Treasury Department, even if it had that information, which it has not—think of the time and the wasted labor and the cost to the United States of duplicating that, which is all we would be doing!

The Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] asked this morning whether the Aluminum Co. of America was shown in these publications. I have looked, and find that it is shown in both cases.

Mr. BLAINE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. REED. I do.

Mr. BLAINE. I do not understand that the information requested by the resolution is at all the same as that contained in the report in Moody's Industrials.

Mr. REED. The information requested in the resolution is most of it unobtainable.

Mr. BLAINE. Permit me to suggest that the information in Moody's is largely for the information of stock exchanges and

purchasers of bonds and stocks, and that sort of thing; but it includes scarcely any of the information that is requested by the resolution.

Mr. REED. The resolution asks the profits or losses of the taxpayer. It does give the profits or losses.

Mr. BLAINE. In very few instances.

Mr. REED. I have looked up only a few, but they were given in every case that I looked up.

Mr. SMOOT. I do not know of any case where they are not given.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The Senator from Pennsylvania must have misunderstood the inquiry I addressed to the Senator from Utah concerning the Aluminum Co. of America. Of course, I know that the Aluminum Co. of America is mentioned in Moody's and Poor's Industrials. That was not the question. The question was whether that company makes quarterly reports of its transactions.

Mr. REED. Oh! I do not know.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator asked if it was on the list.

Mr. REED. I hope I have made my point clear in saying that from our experience on the Finance Committee I am sure we could not determine the justice or injustice of a tariff rate by an examination of the accounts of one company. Of course, there are some companies, a few, who are the only producers of their particular articles; but that is very unusual. In nearly every case we have been amazed at the large number of concerns that made each of the articles that we were dealing with—some of them successful, some of them just getting along, others in great distress. We can not get a fair picture in regard to any item unless we get them all; and even then we do not know whether their distress, if they are in distress, is due to bad management or to some factor that we can not cope with in a tariff bill, or whether it is due to a difference in the labor cost, which is the only thing that we can cope with.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. REED. I do.

Mr. EDGE. We also discovered it to be absolutely true that many concerns, particularly the large corporations, manufacture many lines of commodities.

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. EDGE. As I understand, the returns that are filed with the Treasury Department in no way provide for any subdivisions as to the particular profit on those different types of commodities.

Mr. REED. Absolutely not.

Mr. EDGE. When we, as members of the Finance Committee, considered evidence and suggested revision of rates, that revision necessarily had to be based upon the individual commodities, the importations of those commodities, the local production of those commodities, and the exportations of them.

Mr. REED. Precisely.

Mr. EDGE. I can not conceive how a copy of the return, as provided on the blanks of the Treasury Department, of a corporation or an individual will give us any of that detailed information bearing upon the individual commodity.

Mr. REED. The Senator is exactly right. I do not like the business of making public tax returns, to be inspected by curious people, by tax experts looking for jobs, and by people who want subscriptions to charities, and all that, but I would not hesitate for a moment to vote for this resolution to make these returns public if I thought it would do any good.

Mr. President, after you have these rather insufficient wage items, after you have the statement whether the taxpayer, in the aggregate, made a profit or a loss, you have not gotten anywhere, because the test is the contrasting wage level. You have to get that by getting down to the labor cost per unit, and you are not going to get that very often out of books.

Take such an illustration as woven silk cloth, made in very large quantities in China. How in the world are we going to get any information about cost records in China? Such records are not kept there. Producers there do not even know what they are. If they are ahead of the game on New Year's Day, it has been a good year. If they are not, there is a loss. But the producers themselves do not go into costs per unit.

If we had all this information that is given here, it would not be useful to us in the task that is ahead of us. What we need is the wage information, which we tried to get in the hearings, and did get pretty successfully, together with the information which the Tariff Commission has given us of the amount of the importations, and on that we can draw some kind of useful conclusion.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. If it should turn out that American manufacturers in some particular industry have been able, through processes of efficiency and good management, to overcome the disadvantage of cheap foreign labor, and, in spite of that, have made profits, and that these tax reports would reveal that fact, would that not assist us in determining whether that particular industry was entitled to more protection in order that it might make more profits, notwithstanding the fact that it might have made sufficient profits by overcoming the disadvantage of foreign labor?

Mr. REED. Of course, we have to take into account the advantages our producers have, which tend to offset the differences in wage costs. Otherwise the rates in this bill would be four or five times as high as they are, if we merely based them on the naked difference in wages.

In India they pay 14 cents a day, on the average, to the common laborer in the steel mills at Tatta. To the same kind of labor here $4 or $4.50 is being paid. We can not base a tariff on that. We find, in looking into it, that the American workman produces three times as much as this underpaid and underfed Indian workman produces. So we have to take account of that. We find that the freight from India to the Atlantic coast or to the Pacific coast is considerable. There is an obstacle to importation, and we have to take account of that. When it is all done, those things are tariff barriers, just as well as is the duty that we levy here.

The upshot of it all is that we are going to try to protect the labor element in our production. It is up to the manufacturer to save his own hide. Beyond that we are not trying to protect him.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator will realize that all those who have come before the Finance Committee to testify, whether they were in favor of an increase or a decrease, came voluntarily, in their own behalf, and for more or less selfish motives. Even those who were asking a reduction were asking because they were largely importers and desired to pay less tariff.

Mr. REED. Yes. It is a selfish world. It would fly apart if it were not.

Mr. BARKLEY. So that there was nobody before the committee on any schedule representing the public, in the true sense of the word. Those who asked for increases and those who asked for decreases largely did so because it affected their pocketbooks. I am not criticizing them; it is simply a statement of fact. It is perfectly natural to assume that both those groups put their best foot forward before the committee. They were there as special pleaders for whatever action they were seeking.

The same can not be said of income-tax reports. They are supposed to reveal the true conditions, except in so far as the income-tax payer may be making an effort to shave down, as far as he can, the amount of his net income in order to reduce the amount of his taxes. Is it not possible that a considerable number of these income-tax reports might shed some light upon the question of whether those who came before our committee were always testifying in accordance with the exact facts, or whether they had shaded or colored them in some way in order to influence the committee in its action on this bill?

Mr. REED. I do not think so, Mr. President. It does not seem to me that that gives us any light whatsoever on any question that is before us.

Mr. McMASTER. Mr. President, as I understand, the Senator from Pennsylvania said that it was most difficult to obtain from foreign sources accurate figures in regard to the cost of production.

Mr. REED. Yes; it is very hard.

Mr. McMASTER. That in many cases the committee simply had to make estimates based upon invoice prices. In view of those statements, and in view of the difficulties the committee has experienced in obtaining the difference in the cost of production in America and abroad, certainly the final, determining result of the effect of a tariff on an industry is the financial condition of that industry. That is the final, determining factor. If the industry is prosperous——

Mr. REED. The Senator says "the industry." The Senator must realize that about 99.9 per cent of the manufacturers of this country produce more than one type of article.

Mr. McMASTER. It is assumed that any industry that is asking for an increase in the duty upon one line of its activities has presented to the Finance Committee accurate data in regard to the cost of production here and abroad.

Mr. KEAN. No; not necessarily.

Mr. McMASTER. Why not?

Mr. KEAN. Because an industry producing a given article in this country does not necessarily know what it costs to produce the same thing abroad.

Mr. McMASTER. Then the basis of the Finance Committee's rate is purely a guess, is it not?

Mr. REED. Not at all.

Mr. McMASTER. As long as we have not accurate information, we have a right in a general way to ascertain the financial condition of a company engaged in the particular line of industry, even though one company may be engaged in different lines of enterprise. There are many, many companies, not all engaged in the same line—that is, corporations manufacturing the same article and that article principally. That information most assuredly would be helpful to the Senate in arriving at its conclusions as to whether or not the industry needs an additional protective duty or tariff.

Mr. REED. No, Mr. President; I do not think it would help one bit. I have tried to explain why I do not think it would.

After all, if we are going to determine our tariff policy by the financial condition of the strongest producers, we are going to do more to give them monopolies than anything else we could do.

Mr. McMASTER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield further?

Mr. REED. Let me add a sentence, and then I will gladly yield.

Take the steel industry. The Steel Trust, as it is called—the United States Steel Corporation—whose statements are given in full in these manuals, is apparently practically indifferent to the tariff on pig iron and the tariff on steel products. They sent no witnesses. I do not know whether they saw other people privately or not.

Mr. McMASTER. Were they indifferent to the tariff on manganese?

Mr. REED. I do not remember that any person in the Steel Corporation spoke to me about the tariff on manganese since before Judge Gary's death. They certainly sent no one before us in these hearings, and I do not think they spoke to any of us privately.

Mr. SMOOT and Mr. BARKLEY addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. REED. I yield first to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say this to the Senator, that not one of them came to me and asked me a single thing about the rate.

Mr. REED. I would like to finish my thought, and then I will yield to the Senator from Kentucky, or, if the Senator wants me to, I will yield now.

Mr. BARKLEY. While the Senator is referring to steel, I want to inquire whether the Senator knows whether the United States Steel Corporation had any conversation with smaller producers of steel, by which it was understood that they would come before the committee, if they desired, but that in view of the prejudice in the minds of some against the Steel Corporation, it might be better for them not to appear?

Mr. REED. Of course, I do not know. I can not answer that. But let me go on.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I was perfectly astounded at the statement the Senator made. Do I understand from the statement he made that nobody representing the steel industry had been to see him or the members of the committee with reference to putting manganese on the free list?

Mr. REED. I do not wonder the Senator did not understand my statement, because it was pretty well broken up by interruptions. No; I did not say that. The representatives of the smaller companies came before us and testified under oath, and doubtless talked to us privately every time they could buttonhole us.

Mr. WHEELER. I did not mean to say there was anything wrong about their talking to you. I do not mean to infer that, of course.

Mr. REED. Of course not.

Mr. WHEELER. But I understood the Senator to say they had not talked to anybody.

Mr. REED. I did not say that at all. I started to illustrate by taking the steel industry as a sample.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I would not interrupt the Senator, but I understood him to say that no one connected with the steel industry appeared before the committee.

Mr. REED. No; I did not. I said nobody representing the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. HARRISON. What interest does Mr. Thomas J. Doherty represent?

Mr. REED. Mr. Doherty, I think, represents the Iron and Steel Institute.

Mr. HARRISON. Is not the United States Steel Corporation a member of that institute; and does it not contribute very heavily to it?

Mr. REED. I believe so.

Mr. HARRISON. Did ot Mr. Doherty appear before your subcommittee?

Mr. REED. To that extent, if you consider him a representative of them, of course that is an exception to my statement.

Mr. HARRISON. Did he not recommend an increase on crucible steel?

Mr. REED. I could not hear what the Senator asked about crucible steel.

Mr. HARRISON. Did the subcommittee give the increases he sought?

Mr. REED. The Steel Corporation does not make crucible steel. If Mr. Doherty asked in regard to that—and I do not remember whether he did or not—he certainly was not representing them, because they do not make it.

I beg the Senate to let me finish my thought. You can look at the Steel Corporation's statement which is published in the business manuals and you will find it is very prosperous indeed. Beautifully managed, it has made money consistently year after year. If our thought is going to be that because that company is successful there must not be a duty on steel, we are just doing that much more toward establishing a monopoly for that company, we are making it impossible for the little fellows to start in. There are lots of them, and they are scattered all around the United States. Some of them down in Texas came before us to testify. The very first thing that would result from cutting out the duty on steel products because the Steel Corporation is prosperous would be to annihilate all those little fellows, and leave the Steel Corporation more supreme in the field.

Mr. McMASTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I am trying to apply the Senator's own thought.

Mr. McMASTER. I beg the Senator's pardon. He is simply interpreting my thought. I have not expressed my thought in regard to the particular subject which the Senator is discussing.

In regard to the steel proposition, he has taken a very unusual example, a very unusual example. But there are many instances in this country where there are larger factors in the industry, and then there are smaller factors. The question here is not as to whether all of the small people, those who are not making profits, shall be crushed out. It is certainly within the province of the Senate to ascertain whether or not they are using the most up-to-date and efficient methods, or whether the American public is being asked to pay for inefficiency. In order to ascertain, first, whether there are companies that are not making money, we have to have these income statements. After we can ascertain the names of those companies, we can easily go further, possibly, if there is information obtainable in regard to their methods, their efficiency methods, or in regard to other facts as to whether they are overcapitalized, as to whether they watered their stock, or many of those factors which may be taken into consideration. So I do not think there is anything harmful in obtaining this information, and I think the Senator will admit that in many instances along those lines it would be helpful.

Mr. REED. I do not think anything is helpful that wastes a whole lot of time without doing any good. I do not think anything is helpful that makes public the private records of the people whom we are taxing. I do not see any useful purpose to be served in getting a statement of the aggregate profit or loss of single producers. That is why I am opposed to it.

Furthermore, and I am about to conclude, the unfairness of the thing shows in that the resolution, either with or without the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin, does not pretend to ask for the income-tax returns of the importers of the same articles. Is not that just as important or are we simply using the producers as our target? Must we wage war on one side and not on both sides? If it is so important and helpful to get the manufacturers' income-tax returns, why not get a little help from the importers' income-tax returns?

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. HARRISON. Would the Senator agree to accept the proposition if we would agree to accept an amendment of that nature?

Mr. REED. No; I do not think it would do any good. I will not vote for it in any form, because I think it is time wasting and money wasting, and it is going to produce no useful information. If there is any use in it, we can get it right now out of the manuals which show the affairs of these corporations in great detail and in far greater detail than the income-tax returns would show them.

Mr. McMASTER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. McMASTER. If the Senator will look through a number of the pages in the manuals to which he refers he will find that corporation after corporation does not give the items contained in the income-tax returns. In going through page after page of these manuals I find that only 1 in 3 or 1 in 4 gives a complete financial statement.

Mr. REED. And the little holding companies or leased companies are very briefly referred to, and nobody would ever look for them anyway.

I do not see why the resolution does not include importers. Take the cement companies again. Is it not interesting for us in legislating for the future to know how much of a margin the foreign importer has on the cement which he is bringing in? If we are selling at our manufacturing cost or below it, which is true along the Atlantic coast to-day in cement, would it not be helpful to us to know how much the importers are making at that price? Why, then, should not the resolution call for their returns also? I think if it should, however, it would be just that injustice applied to many more people; but it is certainly inconsistent not to ask for it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. REED. I yield the floor.

Mr. BARKLEY. I should like to ask the Senator a question before he takes his seat.

Mr. REED. Very well.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is it not true that the larger the profits of the importer, the smaller the difference between the cost of production abroad and at home as affecting the American producer? In other words, when the importer charges a large profit he helps bridge the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, when the article reaches the consumer.

Mr. REED. Of course, the importer is human and he will get all the profit he can.

Mr. BARKLEY. That would really shed no light on the plight of the American consumer if he asks for increased protection.

Mr. REED. Does the Senator mean that if an article is imported at $1 and sold at $2 and that is the American cost, there is no occasion for any tariff protection?

Mr. BARKLEY. No; I do not say that. I say if the importer is absorbing the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad then the American producer is not in such a terrible plight.

Mr. REED. Of course he is, because the importer will always cut his price just low enough to get the business; and if he has such an enormous profit as all that, then——

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not intimating the importers are getting an undue profit. I can understand that there is not as much relevancy attaching to the income-tax return of an importer who is asking nothing of the Congress in the way of protection as there is to the income-tax return of a manufacturer who is asking something.

Mr. REED. The importers are asking a great deal of the Congress. They are asking in nearly every case to reduce the amount of protection that we think ought to be given to the American workingman. On every schedule there were swarms of importers here testifying. The Senator has no idea how valuable this secrecy is to those men. I remember one importer who declined to tell us publicly the amount of his importations or his gross sales in this country. He wrote it down on a tiny piece of paper, handed it privately to the members of the committee, and then carefully got it back and tore it up. He was not willing to have his competitors know the amount of his gross sales. He took all that elaborate precaution to keep it secret.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator refers to a competing importer, but not to a competing manufacturer in the American field.

Mr. REED. How is that importer going to feel when his whole business is dragged out in public—and it ought to be if we are going to do that with the manufacturer. How is the manufacturer going to feel when all his business secrets are laid out before the eyes of his competitors? The Senator is going to do him a lot of harm without doing us any good if he undertakes to do that.

Mr. BARKLEY. That particular importer would assume the same attitude toward that report that the Senator from Pennsylvania is assuming, notwithstanding the fact that the law which we enacted in 1926, repealing the publicity of income-tax returns, specifically provides for the very thing we are now asking.

Mr. REED. No; it does not, and I am glad the Senator mentioned that law. The act of 1926 specifically provides for the production of such income-tax returns in executive session of the committee and not to be broadcast to the world.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator took advantage of my mention of the act of 1926. The law now is the act of 1928.

Mr. REED. I am talking about the present law, the law now in effect.

Mr. BARKLEY. It provides that the Senate Committee on Finance or the House Committee on Ways and Means or any joint committee of the two Houses may receive the information and may make it public to the extent that they think it necessary or desirable or of benefit to the Congress in the passage of legislation.

Mr. REED. That is true, but the Senator is proposing to change that law by providing that a minority or a majority, and not the committee as a whole, may do this, and may make it public. Before we got through we would have a serious question whether the Senate by Senate resolution could modify the law of 1928.

Mr. BARKLEY. There is no provision in the pending resolution that the information shall be made public. It is to be obtained for the use of the Senate in the determination of the matter of taxation. I can not imagine a more relevant request for information of this sort than in the preparation of a tariff bill, even much more so than I would consider it to be relevant in the preparation of an internal revenue tax bill, because the amount of profits made by a corporation may have no bearing whatever on the rates of tax that ought to be levied against the profits of the corporation, whereas the amount of profits made by corporations engaged in American industry may have some bearing on whether or not they are entitled to an increase in tariff rates.

Mr. REED. I am not at all concerned whether they are entitled to it or not, but whether their workmen are entitled to it or not, and this would give no light whatsoever that will guide on that question.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. The Senator said the only thing of interest was whether or not the workingmen are entitled to it. Would it not be interesting if we showed that some of those corporations were making tremendous profits and at the same time were paying their employees very poor wages?

Mr. REED. Of course it would be interesting.

Mr. WHEELER. Would it not be material in determining whether or not a tariff bill ought to be passed giving them further protection? Here are some concerns, for instance, in the textile industry. For illustration, let us assume that some of them are making huge profits, but are paying their employees niggardly wages. I do not assert that they are, but I say let us assume it, and that they are coming here asking the Congress of the United States to give them increases in tariff protection. Would the Senator say in the face of such circumstances as that that we should not be entitled to that information, and that if they were making huge profits and were not paying their employees proper wages, we ought to give them more tariff or any tariff at all?

Mr. REED. The best answer to that is that the working people of America, by their representatives, have studied this subject quite as hard as we have, and they have just as definite views on it. The representatives of organized labor who came before us told eloquently of their belief that this project of protection is warranted and is very greatly desired by them.

Mr. WHEELER. But that does not answer my question at all. That does not even attempt to answer my question. I asked the Senator a specific question.

Mr. REED. I do not get much of a chance to answer the Senator's questions.

Mr. WHEELER. The Senator comes back and says that the only answer to it is that the representatives of organized labor came before us and that they asked for it. The Senator knows perfectly well that in many instances some of the representatives of organized labor perhaps did not have any information as to the profits their employer was making, and the only thing they went by was what their employers told them. The Senator knows that in many instances some of the employees were on the pay roll of the company when they came before the Senate committee to give that information.

Mr. REED. I do not believe that Matthew Woll was on the pay roll of any company when he came here.

Mr. WHEELER. I do not know that he was, but with all due respect to Matthew Woll, as long as we are on that subject, everybody knows that he has been a propagandist for the high protectionists for a long, long period of time. I do not think, if you want my opinion about it, that Matthew Woll speaks for the great rank and file of working men of the country.

Mr. REED. He thought he did and we thought he did, but possibly the Senator from Montana knows that he did not.

Mr. WHEELER. There is no doubt that he thinks he does, but anybody who is in close contact with the labor movement throughout the country knows he does not speak for it.

Mr. REED. I think he spoke for the Federation of Wage Earners—I believe that was the name of the group of representatives of labor who were here. No one appeared to tell us that Mr. Woll did not represent labor and nobody else appeared to claim that he did, and until the Senator told us now we have all been laboring under the same delusion as Mr. Woll, that he does represent American labor—and he does it mighty well, I will say.

Mr. WHEELER. Yes; I have not any doubt that from the standpoint of the Senator he does represent labor in this country very well. But I am simply saying that when the Senator says no other representative of labor came, because he did not have the great mass of labor coming here to tell him their views upon the tariff, it was because in many instances they did not have money enough to pay their car fare to come here and tell about it.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator must remember, however, that Mr. Flynn came before the committee.

Mr. REED. Yes; he came before the committee.

Mr. SMOOT. He is a labor representative. Does not he represent labor?

Mr. WHEELER. I do not know Mr. Flynn.

Mr. SMOOT. Not only did he come before the committee as the representative of labor, but he also referred to the testimony of Mr. Woll and sanctioned the testimony given by Mr. Woll.

Mr. REED. And nobody contradicted it. I said no representative of labor came to contradict the statement that Mr. Woll was speaking for organized labor in America.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have no desire to detain the Senate, especially with a discussion of the individual rates contained in the tariff bill, but I am interested to ascertain at least to my own satisfaction the basis upon which the tariff bill, not only as amended by the Senate Finance Committee, but as passed by the House, has been framed.

There are many provisions of the pending bill with which the Senate Committee on Finance did not deal to the extent of making any changes, and we need not delude ourselves with the belief that the consideration of the bill will be limited to the amendments reported by the Senate committee. Every item of the bill which involves an increase in cost to the American consumer is entitled to fair consideration on its merits. So far as I am individually concerned, I do not propose to commit myself as to any individual item in the bill, for I desire to consider the items on their merits when we reach them in a discussion of the changes proposed by the Senate committee of the original provisions of the bill as passed by the other House.

In connection with the solicitude of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] as to the welfare of American labor, I should like to have information that would convince me that the American laboring man is now getting his share of the profits of American industry; and I am not certain that the hearings before the Committee on Finance of the Senate or before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives fully disclose whether or not he is receiving his share.

In the revenue act of 1922, I think it was, we provided for a certain kind of publicity of income-tax returns; but that is not involved in the pending resolution. There is no question here as to whether we are going back, by some circumvention, to the practice of making income-tax returns public through a resolution of the Senate or by request of the Senate committee. My recollection is that I voted for the repeal of that provision and voted for the one now contained in the act of 1926. Why did we provide that the Finance Committee and Ways and Means Committee or a joint committee of the two Houses might request income-tax returns or any fact disclosed in them?

There are two or three ways by which income-tax returns may be obtained. Section 257 (a) of the act of 1926—it might be well to read it, in order that we may understand just what it is we are driving at—provides:

> Returns upon which the tax has been determined by the commissioner shall constitute public records; but, except as hereinafter provided in this section and section 1203, they shall be open to inspection only upon order of the President and under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary and approved by the President. Whenever a return is open to the inspection of any person a certified copy thereof shall, upon request, be furnished to such person under rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the Secretary. The commissioner may prescribe a reasonable fee for furnishing such copy.

There is nothing in that paragraph which provides that a person who is furnished with a certified copy of an income-tax return shall keep it forever secret; there is nothing in the paragraph which prohibits him from making it public, if he desires to do so, except the power of the Secretary of the Treasury, probably under a regulation, to prevent him from doing it. Subsection (b) (1) provides:

> (b) (1) The Secretary and any officer or employee of the Treasury Department, upon request from the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Finance of the Senate, or a select committee of the Senate or House specially authorized to investigate returns by a resolution of the Senate or House, or a joint committee so authorized by concurrent resolution, shall furnish such committee sitting in executive session with any data of any character contained in or shown by any return.

Subsection (2) provides:

> Any such committee shall have the right, acting directly as a committee, or by or through such examiners or agents as it may designate or appoint, to inspect any or all of the returns at such times and in such manner as it may determine.

Subsection (3) provides:

> Any relevant or useful information thus obtained may be submitted by the committee obtaining it to the Senate or the House, or to both the Senate and the House, as the case may be.

In other words, it would not have been necessary for the resolution now pending to be offered if the Senate Committee on Finance had taken the initiative and had sought the information contained in the income-tax returns in an effort to guide it in determining what rates should be levied on imports into the United States. The committee had the power to do it; it has not been done; no effort has been made on the part of the Finance Committee to secure those returns. The tariff bill is now pending here on report from that committee. The Senate certainly has the right to instruct its committee to seek this information; and I should like to know where more justification might be found for seeking this information than in the construction and consideration of a tariff bill.

The amount of profits made by a corporation would shed very little light upon the rate of taxation that ought to be levied upon the profits of corporations in the framing of an internal revenue law. The only possible use that such information could be to the Senate or to the House of Representatives, so far as legislation is concerned, would be either in the framing of an income tax law or in the framing of a tariff bill; and I think we have a right to the information in either case. The situation that confronts us now is that we have a tariff bill under consideration. I dare say that not one-tenth of 1 per cent of the corporations that filed income-tax returns in the period covered by the resolution either came before the Committee on Finance or the Committee on Ways and Means or sent any representative to testify before those committees. Whether it be kept secret by the committee or not—and it may be a matter of indifference as to whether it is kept secret or is imparted to the Senate as provided in the law—the information could be obtained and considerable light might be shed upon the justice of the proposed increases in tariff rates, not only as reported in the Senate committee amendments but as adopted by the House of Representatives itself, by the information that might be disclosed from all the other hundreds of thousands of returns of corporations which gave no testimony before the Committee on Finance or the Committee on Ways and Means.

If it be objected that the Finance Committee would make the information public, I suggest that it can only do so by imparting the information to the Senate. Of course, the Senate's proceedings are public; whatever information is imparted to the Senate by a committee is made a matter of public record and in that way there might be involved indirectly the question of making public information that otherwise would be secret; but the Senate and the House had their eyes open when they adopted this provision. They certainly had some meritorious object in view when they provided that the Senate Committee on Finance or the Ways and Means Committee of the House, respectively, might reveal the information obtained to the Senate or the House. I submit that it is no objection to this resolution that the Senate Committee on Finance may reveal the information to the Senate and I can imagine that there would be no good purpose served in withholding it from the Senate. So I feel that the resolution ought to be adopted in the amended form,

because the mere report of profits and losses of given companies may shed no real light upon the picture.

I have no preconceived prejudice whatever against any of the rates provided in the pending bill. I desire to consider them on their merits, and if I am convinced of the justice of any rate I shall not hesitate to vote for it; but I want to be convinced of the justice of it; I want to be convinced that the great American people are receiving a square deal, because, as always occurs in such hearings, they were not represented either in the hearings which were held by the Committee on Ways and Means or those held by the Committee on Finance, for neither of those committees heard anybody except those who voluntarily came before them. No summons was issued by the committee to anybody representing any interest to come before the committee and testify. Those who came before us came because they were interested either in high rates or in low rates from the standpoint of the effect that such rates should have upon their business. All of their statements were ex parte, except in so far as the committee itself, with such information as it had at hand and with the assistance of the experts of the Tariff Commission—whose assistance, I want to say publicly, was very valuable; almost invaluable, so far as I was personally concerned—was able to present the other side. I should like to have some information obtained from sources which are not financially interested in the results of the committee's deliberations and in the result of the Senate's deliberations; and it may be that these returns may shed considerable light upon the fairness and justice of the rates which are proposed in this bill. For that reason I hope that the resolution of the Senator from North Carolina as proposed to be amended by the Senator from Wisconsin will be adopted.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. It may be interesting at this point in the Senator's remarks to take note of the fact that in the message which the President communicated to the two Houses of Congress at the beginning of the first session of the Seventy-first Congress he defines the rule which, in his opinion, should determine the necessity for revision.

Mr. BARKLEY. I will be glad to have the Senator read that in my time.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. On page 4 of the pamphlet in which his message is printed this language is found:

> It would seem to me that the test of necessity for revision is in the main whether there has been a substantial slackening of activity in an industry during the past few years and a consequent decrease of employment due to insurmountable competition in the products of that industry. It is not as if we were setting up a new basis of protective duties. We did that seven years ago. What we need to remedy now is whatever substantial loss of employment may have resulted from shifts since that time.

That is a very different test concerning the necessity for tariff revision from that asserted by the Senator from Pennsylvania; and in this test it seems to me that the President does indicate his opinion that there is a close relationship between the information called for by the resolution and the amendment to it and the question as to the necessity for changes in the present tariff law.

Mr. BARKLEY. And we can not apply the President's test by taking the testimony of interested witnesses before the Finance Committee or the Committee on Ways and Means, because in the very nature of the case they were special pleaders; they were seeking action by the committee and by Congress that would very materially affect their financial welfare. I do not criticize them for that; I would not criticize them for doing what, in all probability, I would do if I were in the same situation; but we are not acting here as the agents of special pleaders either for or against increases in tariff rates. We are supposed to act as a deliberative body, undertaking to weigh the testimony of those asking for and those opposing increases in rates, and we can not apply the test which was laid down by the President, and which I think under the present circumstances is a fair test, simply by taking the testimony of those who came before the committee and testified according to what they thought they needed in order that rates might be either increased or decreased.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The Senator implies that the question as to whether there has been a slackening of industry may not be conclusively determined by the statements of those directly concerned in the industry. It may also be illuminated by the profits, the losses, the employment conditions that affect the industry; and those things would be reflected in the income-tax returns.

Mr. BARKLEY. Absolutely. Furthermore, I will say to the Senator from Arkansas that my understanding even of the theory of protection has always been that it is not based upon the condition of a few isolated industries or parts of a given industry but that it is based upon the condition, the welfare, or the merits of an industry as a whole. You can not single out 10, 20, or 50 individual concerns representing any given industry where there are a thousand concerns involved and say that you can base a fair and just tariff upon the testimony of those who are sufficiently interested or sufficiently inefficient or unwise in their management as to make it necessary for them to come before a committee and lay before Congress reasons why some special favor ought to be granted to them.

My understanding of the theory of protection is that an average is taken of the whole industry of the United States—the good and the bad—to determine whether or not that industry as a whole is entitled to the protection which you advocate and which you seek to give it. If you raise rates high enough to make it possible for the unprosperous, the badly managed, the badly located industry to make a profit, then you make those rates too high for the average or for the extremely prosperous industry.

The hearings before the committee may not reveal a true basis for a tariff rate upon an industry as a whole, and in the absence of any other testimony we may be compelled to adopt the testimony of those who have voluntarily come before the committee; but there is other testimony, and it may be better testimony, upon which the Senate ought to act, and that testimony may be disclosed by an inspection of the reports of the corporations—not 5 or 10 or 20 of them, but all of those involved in any given industry—to determine whether the rates are fair.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], for whom I have the greatest personal regard and political and official respect, this morning took the position that we need not obtain this information from the Treasury Department, because he had a list of 240 or 250 corporations that make reports in the newspapers every three months. If the Senator from Utah were not such a profound statesman I should say that that is a joke. The idea that Members of the United States Senate are expected to go around over the country and find all the daily issues of newspapers to find out how much any corporation reported on the 1st day of last April, or the 1st day of July, or the 1st day of September is a new proposition in legislation to me; and the same thing may be said of the book that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] has produced here.

How many Senators have that book? How many have ever seen it? It is published largely for the benefit of men engaged in financial transactions upon the stock exchanges—bankers and banks—that desire to know the financial condition of corporations at any particular time. Certainly, however, the Senator from Pennsylvania would not seriously contend that the information contained in those books is official; and I take it for granted that he would not seriously contend that every Member of the Senate ought to take the time to go out in the market and purchase one of these reports, with thousands of pages in it, and take it home and study it assiduously in order that he may obtain the information, and after he has obtained it be compelled to admit that it is not official, when there is official information in the Treasury Department as to all the matters about which we seek information. There is not a lawyer in this body or in any courthouse who would advocate the acceptance of such testimony as that when there is official testimony on record that discloses the real facts without equivocation or question.

I do not desire to take the time of the Senate any longer. It seems to me perfectly ridiculous for us to be asked to go out individually and make a search of newspapers to secure information which is in the Treasury Department and which under the law we have a right to request, and which is requested under the resolution offered by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS].

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. If these industries are suffering, if they are not making profits, would not the best place in the world to ascertain their true condition, to find out accurately whether they need greater largesses and greater rates of tariff from the Government, be their income-tax returns?

Mr. BARKLEY. I should say so, unless we assume something that I do not assume—that they did not make accurate and correct returns to the Treasury Department. I think we

may assume in the case of corporations, as we assume in our own individual cases, that they do not make out their reports so as to pay any more taxes than they think they ought to pay under the law.

Mr. McKELLAR. Why, surely they would not; and if they are in a bad condition these returns would necessarily show it, in my judgment. I should think our friends on the other side desiring to make a bad case for the industries of the country, desiring to show that they are not in a prosperous condition, would be happy to turn to these income-tax returns to show that condition accurately to the public if it is as bad as they portray it to be.

Mr. BARKLEY. So far as a comparison may be had between the information supplied by the Treasury Department and the information contained in the two financial reports referred to by the Senator from Pennsylvania, I think a casual perusal of those books will show that they do not contain any information that sheds light upon the problem we are seeking to solve. Those books contain information as to the home office of the company, the transfer agent in New York, the amount of preferred and common stock outstanding and that which has been authorized and is not yet outstanding, the percentage of dividends, if any, declared upon the preferred and common stock, and that is about all the information they contain, except the nature of the company's business.

The percentage of dividends paid by a company may not always be a true test of its prosperity. There are some companies that have continued to pay dividends out of surpluses accumulated in previous years. There are other companies that are not by any means paying out all of their profits in annual dividends. So it can not be contended that the reports referred to contain the information sought by the Senate; and I insist that the Senate has a right to the information. It can not be presumed that we are seeking it for any ulterior or any unfair motive or purpose unless we are ready to assume that Congress passed this law in the first place with some ulterior motive, or some design to do by indirection that which we did not have the courage to do by direction.

I hope the amendment will be adopted and the resolution will be agreed to.

REFERENCE OF EXECUTIVE MESSAGES

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair refers to their appropriate committees sundry Executive messages received from the President of the United States.

RECESS

Mr. SMOOT. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Tuesday, September 10, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 9, 1929

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY TO URUGUAY

Leland Harrison, of Illinois, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Sweden, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Uruguay.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE

Scott Wilson, of Maine, to be United States circuit judge, first circuit, vice Charles F. Johnson, retired.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

John Boyd Avis, of New Jersey, to be United States district judge, district of New Jersey, vice Joseph L. Bodine, resigned.

Mortimer W. Byers, of New York, to be United States district judge, eastern district of New York. (Additional position.)

Albert L. Watson, of Pennsylvania, to be United States district judge, middle district of Pennsylvania. (Additional position.)

GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, to be Governor of Porto Rico.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Alf Oftedal, of California, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of California, in place of John P. McLaughlin.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Passed Asst. Surg. Kenneth F. Maxcy to be surgeon in the Public Health Service, to rank as such from October 8, 1929. (This officer has passed the examination required by law and the regulations of the service.)

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY

MEDICAL CORPS

To be first lieutenants with rank from September 4, 1929

Capt. Merritt Gartley Ringer, Medical Corps Reserve.
First Lieut. Charles Edward Nagel, Medical Corps Reserve.
First Lieut. Clarence Woodson Hardy, Medical Corps Reserve.
First Lieut. Robert Reeve Estill, Medical Corps Reserve.
First Lieut. Stakely Fonville Hatchette, Medical Corps Reserve.
First Lieut. Charles Laurn Leedham, Medical Corps Reserve.
First Lieut. Willis Hinton Drummond, Medical Corps Reserve.
First Lieut. Charles Chute Gill, Medical Corps Reserve.
First Lieut. Jacob Louis Rudofsky, Medical Corps Reserve.
First Lieut. Marcus David Kogel, Medical Corps Reserve.

CHAPLAIN

To be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant

First Lieut. Leo James McDonald, Chaplains Reserve, with rank from August 21, 1929.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY

To Chemical Warfare Service

Capt. William Camillus Kabrich, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from February 11, 1926.

To Cavalry

First Lieut. Thomas DuVal Roberts, Infantry, with rank from January 15, 1929.

To Field Artillery

Second Lieut. Frederick Prall Munson, Infantry, with rank from June 12, 1926.

To Infantry

Capt. Frederic Bernard Wieners, Air Corps, with rank from November 17, 1928.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY

To be colonels

Lieut. Col. Henry Gibbins, Quartermaster Corps, from August 31, 1929.
Lieut. Col. Charles Oscar Thomas, jr., Cavalry, from September 3, 1929.

To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. Allen Wyant Gullion, Judge Advocate General's Department, from August 31, 1929.
Maj. Louis Albert Kunzig, Infantry, from September 3, 1929.

To be majors

Capt. Irving Carrington Avery, Infantry, from August 29, 1929.
Capt. Aaron Joseph Becker, Infantry, from August 31, 1929.
Capt. Wilson McKay Spann, Infantry, from September 3, 1929.

To be captains

First Lieut. Milton Abram Hill, Infantry, from August 28, 1929.
First Lieut. Albert Lossen Lane, Corps of Engineers, from August 29, 1929.
First Lieut. Howard Alton Boone, Cavalry, from August 31, 1929.
First Lieut. Arthur John Melanson, Air Corps, from August 31, 1929.
First Lieut. Roy Frank Turrentine, Infantry, from September 3, 1929.

To be first lieutenants

Second Lieut. Otto Lauren Nelson, jr., Infantry, from August 28, 1929.
Second Lieut. William Henry Kendall, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 29, 1929.
Second Lieut. John Curtis LaFayette Adams, Infantry, from August 31, 1929.
Second Lieut. Robert Wells Harper, Air Corps, from August 31, 1929.
Second Lieut. Augustus Jerome Regnier, Infantry, from August 31, 1929.
Second Lieut. Howard McMath Turner, Air Corps, from August 31, 1929.
Second Lieut. Willard Koehler Liebel, Infantry, from September 3, 1929.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be captain

First Lieut. Rawley Ernest Chambers, Medical Corps, from September 3, 1929.